

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AT
THE LONGTOWN OUTDOOR
EDUCATION CENTRE,
LONGTOWN

Hal Dalwood

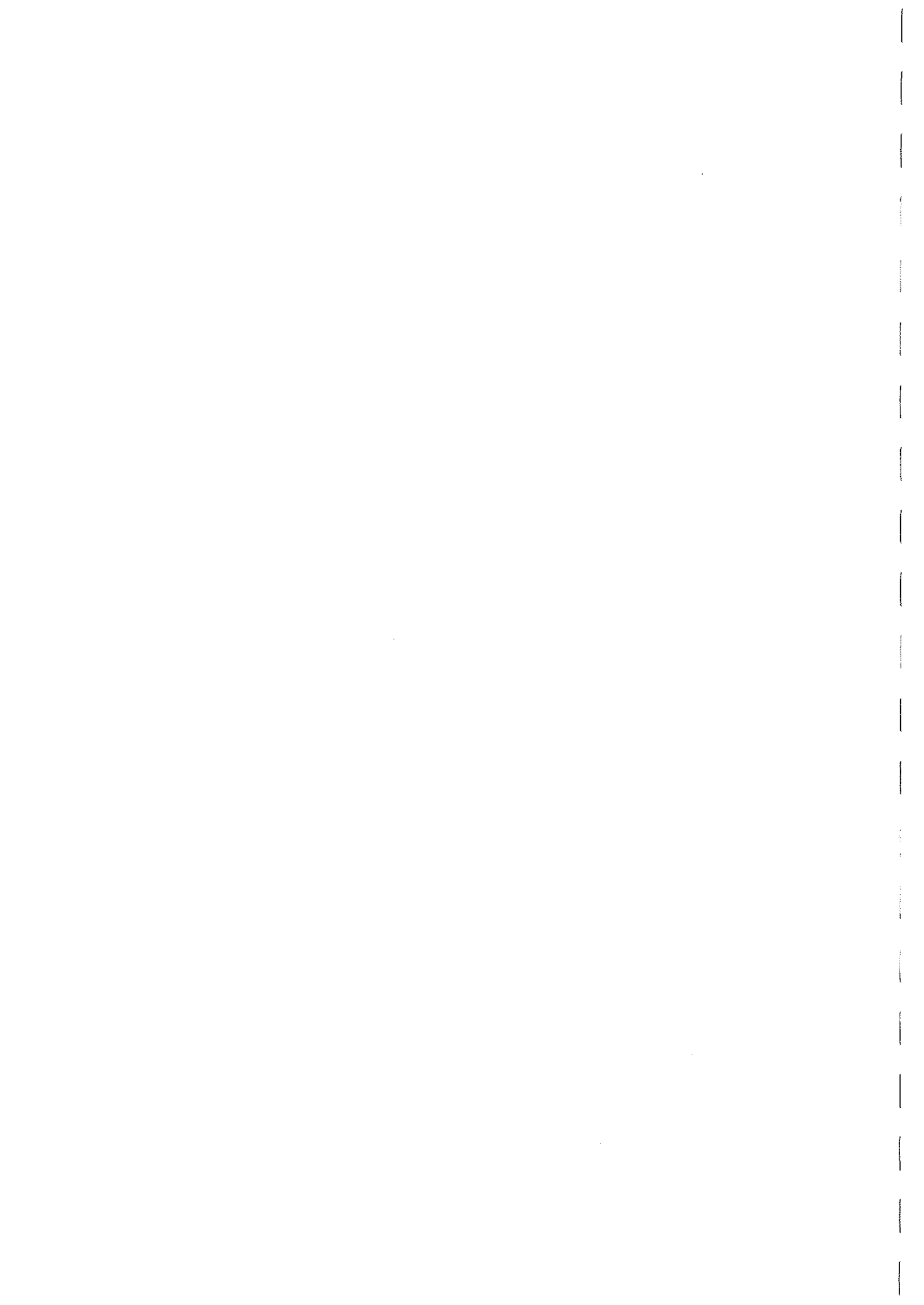
Illustrated by Carolyn Hunt and Steve Rigby

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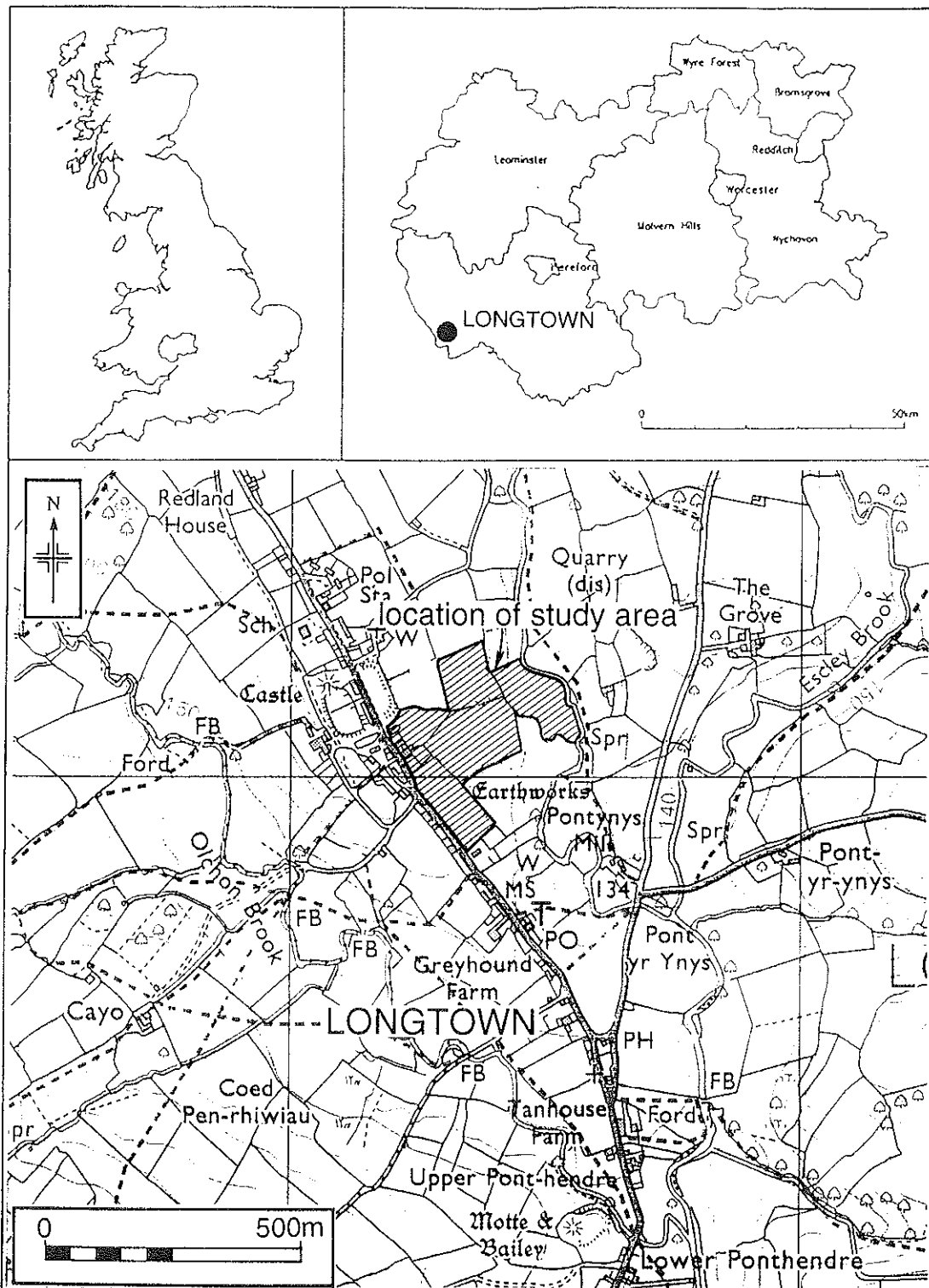


Figure 1: Location of the study area

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Desk-based assessment at Longtown Outdoor Education Centre, Longtown

Hal Dalwood

Part 1 Project summary

1. Reasons for the project

The development of two new buildings is proposed at the Longtown Outdoor Education Centre. The site forms part of the medieval town of Longtown and is registered on the County Sites and Monuments Record. Part of the site is also a scheduled ancient monument. One of the buildings on the site is a listed building.

At the request of the client (Northamptonshire County Council), the County Archaeological Service Field Section carried out a desk-based assessment of the site in order to obtain an understanding of the potential for buried archaeological remains. An assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development was made.

2. Outline of results

A search was carried out of documentary and cartographic sources that relate directly to the site, and sources of archaeological information were consulted in detail. Fieldwork was undertaken and historic landscape features were recorded.

A simplified model of site potential (based on current information) was prepared in order to reach an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. Within the study area, there is variable potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, and includes areas of high potential for the survival of medieval occupation and defensive features. However, within the vicinity of the Outdoor Education Centre buildings, considerable disturbance has been caused by the construction of extensions and the laying of new services.

3. Conclusions

It was concluded that there is moderate potential for the survival of buried remains related to medieval urban occupation and defences within the area of the proposed development. It is possible that evidence for medieval occupation survives in this area, in the form of occupation deposits within tenement plots. It is also possible that remains of the medieval town defences survive in this area, probably in the form of a truncated bank.

It may be judged that this desk-based assessment provides sufficient evidence to devise a mitigation strategy for the treatment of archaeological deposits to be devised.

Part 2 Detailed report

4. Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were to identify and summarise the archaeological importance of the study area and to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological site from existing sources, including information derived from visual inspection.

The IFA *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments* was followed (IFA 1993, as amended).

5. Background

5.1 General

The study area comprises property owned by Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) at Longtown (Fig 1). The desk-based assessment was carried out at the request of NCC, and is intended to be used in applications for planning permission and scheduled monument consent. The approach followed in this assessment was set out in a proposal prepared by the Field Section of the County Archaeological Service (dated 12 June 1997), in response to an outline brief produced by the County Archaeological Officer. The client proposes to build two buildings within the area of their property. In order to gain an appreciation of the site as a whole, the scope of this desk-based assessment includes all the property attached to the Outdoor Education Centre in the ownership of NCC.

Longtown Castle and town is a scheduled ancient monument (English Heritage 1996, 20; SAM reference number HW 20). The proposed development lies within the area of the scheduled ancient monument as currently defined, and scheduled monument consent will be required for the proposed development. The area that forms the subject of this desk-based assessment conforms to the property in the ownership of NCC, and is registered on the County Sites and Monument Record (SMR reference HWCN 20612). As the proposed development affects part of a scheduled ancient monument and a known archaeological site, the local plan policies for archaeology apply (South Herefordshire District Council 1994, policies C32 to C34).

The proposed development lies near a listed building and listed building consent may be required.

5.2 Topography, soils and geology

The settlement of Longtown lies on top of a ridge between the valleys of the River Monnow and the Olchon Brook, near their confluence. The study area for the present report forms a block of land between the River Monnow and the axial road through the modern village, lying between 140m and 175m OD (Fig 1).

The soils are predominantly typical argillic brown earths of the Bromyard association (Ragg *et al* 1984, 171; Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The underlying geology consists of Brownstones belonging to the Old Red Sandstone (British Geological Survey 1:250,000 map, 52°N-4°N).

5.3 Historical background

Longtown lies in the marcher lordship of Ewyas Lacey, the name of which refers to the Welsh commote of *Ewyas*, and Roger de Lacey, the marcher lord who held the manor at the time of

the Domesday survey (Thorn and Thorn 1986). The castle at Longtown was built by 1185, and is documented as the “new castle” (*novi castelli*); this was the *caput* of the lordship in the late 12th century. A borough developed next to the castle, called *Nova Villa* in the medieval period. The name “Longtown” is recorded for the settlement from the mid-16th century (Coplestone-Crow 1989). Documentary evidence is slight (Buteux 1996, 2), but it is probable that the new castle was constructed and the borough laid out in the later-12th century. The castle was subsequently an important stronghold in the southern marches. There were as many as 100 burgages in 1310 (Beresford 1988, 451), which points to a substantial urban population at this period.

The town declined in population and status in the late medieval period, which may partly have been due to the Black Death, but it was undoubtedly ultimately due to the changing political and military situation in the Welsh Marches after the end of the 13th century and the reduction in the strategic importance of the lordship. Documentary sources indicate that the town was no longer functioning as a market centre by 1500 (O'Donnell 1971). Longtown remained a rural settlement through the post-medieval period, and has seen some slight development in the 20th century (Buteux 1996).

5.4 Archaeological background

The settlement of Longtown has been studied in detail as part of the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey (Buteux 1996). This study was limited to the settlement and the surrounding area has not been surveyed for archaeological sites. However the Marches Uplands Survey have surveyed a transect across the Olchon and Monnow valleys in the vicinity of Llanveynoe, which provides comparative information (Edwards 1996a).

The standing buildings in Longtown were first surveyed in detail by the RCHME in the 1930s, (RCHME 1931, 179-191). No medieval buildings survive, except for the castle and the chapel, but some standing buildings date to the 16th and 17th centuries (DoE 1985; Morris 1996).

A number of small archaeological interventions have been carried out in Longtown and within the present survey area. The castle has been the focus of archaeological interest, although a number of features of its plan remain unexplained (Buteux 1996, 4). In the area to the north of the castle, the stone foundations of a medieval building was recorded in 1988, which comprises the best evidence for medieval occupation in the settlement area (Taylor and Woodiwiss 1988). The building may have been stone-built, and stone roof tiles point to the form of the roofing. Ceramic evidence suggested that the tenement was abandoned after the 13th century and the area was little used before the 18th century (Taylor and Woodiwiss 1988).

Archaeological survey and limited excavation has been undertaken in the survey area prior to the present project. An earthwork identified as part of the town defences was first recorded in 1981, extending from the south side of the market place to link up with the eastern bailey of the castle (Fig 3: HWCM 19466; Wills 1981). Limited excavation was undertaken in the field to the east of the Outdoor Centre in 1979 (Fig 2: HWCM 5458; van Laun 1981). Regular features 0.14m deep and 0.11m wide were recorded which were interpreted as medieval terracing or drainage features (van Laun 1981), but which have also been interpreted as of geological origin (comment in HWCC SMR record file).

Resistivity and geophysical survey were undertaken in the area to the south of the Outdoor Centre in 1984 (Fig 2: HWCM 4580; Bartlett 1985, 2-3). Aerial photographs indicated that there is a regular system of five tenement plots aligned on the road, defined by banks and measuring 60m by 25m (Rowley, pl 33; RCHME aerial photograph plots in HWCC SMR), the banks are mapped on the 1920 edition of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. Resistivity survey was also undertaken in 1984 in the field to the north of the Outdoor Centre, across the presumed line of the defences. A shallow hollow earthwork was thought to be an indication of

the ditch, and a slight anomaly was detected in the area (Fig 2: HWCM 5302; Bartlett 1985, 2). However results were inconclusive. Observation of a service trench was undertaken in the carpark to the north of the present buildings in 1989 (Fig 2: HWCM 22006; Edwards 1989). In this area building rubble and 19th to 20th century pottery interpreted as a rubbish dump was recorded, together with the foundations of a stone wall at the western end of the area. No trace of the town ditch was observed in the field to the east of the carpark.

6. **Methods**

6.1 **Collection of archaeological and documentary data**

A search was made of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), including the aerial photograph collection. Recorded information on listed buildings on the site was obtained from the Environmental Services Department, HWCC. Archaeological sites and historic buildings recorded in the County SMR are listed in Appendix 1 and indicated on Figure 2. Searches were also conducted in Hereford and Worcester County Record Office (HWCRO). The principal sources of documentary and cartographic information identified are listed in Appendix 3.

6.2 **Field visits**

The site was visited on 1 September 1997 in order to assess possible factors that may have affected the survival of archaeological remains. Access to the site was provided by Mr B Burson (Head of Longtown Outdoor Education Centre). Information on the location of services was provided by Mr Burson from records kept at the Centre. A rapid field survey was carried out of the entire property. Recording followed Service practice (CAS 1995). Topographic detail was recorded by sketch plotting at 1:2500 on to an Ordnance Survey map base. Recorded information is retained in the project archive (Section 12).

6.3 **Analytical methods**

Field records were reviewed in order to obtain a picture of the current condition of the area, and evidence for land-use in the recent past. Information relating to standing buildings, earthworks and buried archaeological remains identified during fieldwork and cartographic study, but not previously recorded on the County SMR, is tabulated in Appendix 2 and depicted on Figure 3. Cartographic sources were compared in order to identify changes in the layout of the fields, and this information together with other sources was used to produce a simplified landscape interpretation (Fig 5). The various sources of information noted above were synthesised to produce an assessment of the archaeological potential of the study area as a whole (Fig 6).

7. **Analysis**

7.1 **Site topography**

The survey area is of varied topography. The buildings of the Outdoor Centre and the field to its south lie on the ridge-top between the River Monnow and the Olchon Brook, although the ridge drops quite steeply to the south-east. To the north-east, the ground slopes quite steeply, with very steep slopes close to the River Monnow, and flat land immediately adjacent to the river in its floodplain. A relict watercourse survives as a low-lying wet area and minor watercourse in the valley bottom. This is certainly the ancient and recently relict watercourse of the Monnow (discussed further below).

7.2 Modern land-use

The study area forms the Longtown Outdoor Education Centre and is owned by Northamptonshire County Council. The former New Inn is used as offices and accommodation, and the adjacent barn and stables have been converted for use as a store and showers. There are a number of modern extensions to the older buildings. There is a carpark and garden in the area adjacent to the Outdoor Education Centre buildings. The fields contain various activity equipment and are used to graze sheep. There is a canoe pool in the valley bottom.

7.3 The post-medieval village and its fields

The post-medieval settlement was undoubtedly rather smaller in population than the medieval borough, which at its height may have held 100 households. The tithe map (1840) and the Ordnance Survey map of 1888 (Fig 4) show that some areas of the medieval borough were fields or closes in the 19th century, and this is likely to reflect the situation throughout the post-medieval period.

The post-medieval village: buildings and closes

The Outdoor Education Centre itself was formerly an inn called The New Inn, and is recorded as an 18th century building (Fig 2: HWCM 17528; DoE 1985). The Ordnance Survey map (1888) shows a building immediately to the north, that now forms the store and shower blocks of the Centre. This building consists of a rubblestone barn and stable block, probably of 19th century date, and is said to have been associated with the New Inn (Fig 3: Site E; B Burson pers comm).

The Ordnance Survey map of 1888 shows two rectangular structures labelled "pounds" immediately north of the present buildings (Fig 3: Site A). A stone foundation was recorded during a watching brief on a pipeline in this area and can be interpreted as the wall of one of the pounds (Edwards 1989; HWCM 22006). The two pounds belonged to the parishes of Longtown and Michaelchurch Escley (B Burson pers comm).

The field to the south of the Outdoor Centre contains clear evidence of tenement plot boundaries which are probably of medieval date (discussed below). This area has similar boundary hedges to those observed in the fields to the east, and the present field boundaries were probably laid out in the post-medieval period, partially reusing medieval boundaries (Fig 5). It seems likely that this area has been used for pasture since the late medieval period.

The fields to the east of the village

To the east of the buildings on the main street, the land is divided into fairly regular small fields, divided by hedges on low banks with ditches, or hedges on shallow lynchets (Fig 3). The current pattern of field boundaries is similar to that shown on the tithe map of 1840. This regular pattern of small fields is interpreted as a post-medieval enclosure (Fig 5).

The process of enclosure of open fields and open moorland was widespread in Herefordshire from the 17th century and has been linked to economic changes, in particular to the development of the wool trade in the early post-medieval period, although the planting of orchards was also an important factor (Sylvester 1969, 359-60). It is probable that these were mainly pasture fields in the post-medieval period, and this is supported by the names of two fields shown on the 1840 tithe map immediately to the north of the study area, namely "Castle Pasture" and "Castle Meadow" (Fig 3). Three of the fields in the study area are depicted as orchards on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888 (Fig 3).

A similar field pattern of small fields with a notable degree of rectilinearity can be traced along the valleys of the River Monnow and the Olchon Brook, and has been noted in the

vicinities of Llanveynoe, 3km to the north-west of Longtown (Edwards 1996a) and near Craswall Priory, 9km to the north-west (Edwards 1996b). It has been suggested that this distinctive field pattern may date from the medieval period or earlier (Edwards 1996a, 11; 1996b, 13). No detailed landscape analysis has been carried out on field patterns in south-west Herefordshire, and understanding of the characteristics of field systems of different date in the county is in its infancy. However on the basis of current knowledge of the morphology of field systems in England, a post-medieval date for such regular rectilinear field systems is more likely than a medieval one (Taylor 1975).

The evidence for (?)cultivation features recorded in one of the fields in the survey area is enigmatic (Fig 2: HWCM 5458; van Laun 1981). It is not clear from the published account that these features are in fact cultivation features, and the question of the nature of these features is left open.

7.4 The medieval town and its fields

The creation of the medieval borough of Ewyas Lacey can be firmly linked to the influence of English lords and the changing military and political situation in the Welsh Marches. The influence of a radically changed system of lordship was undoubtedly profound in an area that was Welsh in culture and language up to the mid-11th century. The impact of Norman lords and their English burgesses can certainly be traced in the layout of the planned castle borough. The nature of the changes to the rural landscape is not well understood as yet, and the outlines of the "partial Normanisation" of Ewyas have been sketched out only in the broadest terms (Sylvester 1969, 360-1).

The town defences

The extent of medieval defences to the south of the castle has been defined in previous work (Buteux 1996, 5: town defences HWCM 21946). Observation of a service trench and geophysical survey to the north of the Outdoor Education Centre revealed no definitive indication of a ditch (Edwards 1989; Bartlett 1985). This might be explained by the topographic position of the defences, which could have allowed a defensive bank to be produced by scarping the hillslope and throwing up the spoil. An excavation of the defensive bank north of the castle indicated that there was no ditch within 7m of the bank (Hurst 1966; Buteux 1996, 5). The absence of a ditch should not be seen as negative evidence for the town defences.

The field visit confirmed that the town defences are marked by a substantial earthwork bank to the south of the Outdoor Centre (Fig 3). However to the east of the Centre no trace of either a bank or a ditch can be detected. Despite the lack of field evidence, it is probable that the alignment of the town defences does run immediately to the east of the Outdoor Centre, and the probable alignment of the town defences has been mapped (Fig 5: HWCM 21946). This defence may have consisted of a bank without a ditch. The bank was probably levelled in the post-medieval period, but some trace of its existence may survive as buried remains in the area immediately to the east of the Outdoor Centre buildings.

The town defences are of considerable archaeological research interest and in general the potential of the defences is high, although there is reduced potential in the vicinity of the Outdoor Education Centre where there are a number of services (Fig 6).

Medieval tenement plots

The proposed development lies within an identified area of medieval tenement plots, defined on the County SMR as HWCM 19478 (Buteux 1996). The cartographic sources do not show particularly regular tenement plots in this area, which was certainly affected by changes in the post-medieval period associated with The New Inn. However the fact that this area was adjacent to the medieval market place (Buteux 1996; HWCM 19473; see Fig 5) indicates that the area lay at the centre of the borough of the town and was occupied by the houses of

medieval townsmen. It is probable that this area formed part of the earliest occupation area in the medieval town. The probable extent of this tenement plot component is mapped (Fig 5: HWCM 19477).

Changes in the post-medieval period have undoubtedly changed the medieval plot layout, and The New Inn (the Outdoor Centre offices and accommodation building) has cellars which have removed any evidence of medieval occupation in the immediate area of the building. To the east of the Outdoor Centre there are a number of foul sewers which run east towards the main sewers (Fig 6).

In the field to the south of the Outdoor Centre, and south of the surviving town bank, there are regular earthwork banks which define regular enclosures (Fig 3: HWCM 4580). These are identified as medieval tenement plots. Inspection in the field showed that although slight, these banks are very distinct. The extent of the tenement component is mapped (Fig 5: HWCM 19478).

It seems likely that this field has been a pasture field since the late medieval period, and the probability of the survival of medieval buried remains is very high. An evaluation to the north of the castle indicated that there was excellent survival of buried remains, including stone footings of medieval buildings, in an area which was not occupied after the medieval period (Taylor and Woodiwiss 1988).

During the field visit it was noted that along the south-west side of the field, part of a holloway survives as an earthwork (Fig 3: Site F). This forms part of the medieval street system of the borough (Fig 5: part of HWCM 19471).

It is concluded that the potential for survival of archaeological deposits is high, and that the area is considerable research potential (Fig 6). However in the area of the Outdoor Education Centre buildings there has been considerable disturbance due to construction of buildings and service trenches, and this area is of lesser archaeological potential (Fig 6).

The fields outside the borough

It has been suggested that the small regular fields on the hillside to the east of the Outdoor Centre were a product of post-medieval enclosure (see above). This area may have been an unenclosed arable field or perhaps unenclosed grazing land in the medieval period, but there is insufficient data to characterise the area in the medieval period. Ridge and furrow has been recorded to the south-east of Longtown in aerial photographs (HWCC SMR references HWCM 9829 and HWCM 9829), and this may be medieval in origin. The field visit revealed no evidence for ridge and furrow in the level fields in the valley bottom, or distinctive lynchets on the hillslopes.

The lack of detailed understanding of characteristic medieval field systems in south-west Herefordshire precludes discussion of the hinterland of the borough, and curtails speculation of the nature of medieval land-use (discussed above under post-medieval fields). The evidence of cultivation features recorded in one of the fields in the survey area (Fig 2: HWCM 5458; van Laun 1981) is undated and remains enigmatic (see above).

The archaeological potential of the fields to the east of the Outdoor Centre is rather low (Fig 6). Archaeological evidence may be in the form of artefact scatters in the ploughsoil, which may indicate the intensity of manuring fields. It is also possible that traces of medieval cultivation features survive in this area.

7.5 The valley bottom: various features

A holloway was located during fieldwork, running obliquely down the steep slope to the valley bottom (Fig 3: Site C). A possible ford was also located across the river (Fig 3: Site D).

In the low-lying land adjacent to the River Monnow, a series of ponds marks the location of a former watercourse, probably the original course of the river (Fig 3; Site B). The tithe map (1840) and the Ordnance Survey map (1888) show the river splitting into two, with the eastern arm following a straight course (Fig 4). The eastern watercourse had a weir at its southern end in 1888, and may be an artificial watercourse related to the mill site to the south (Buteux 1996). This western watercourse is certainly an ancient watercourse of the River Moonow (Fig 5), although the date of origin the eastern watercourse is unknown. The silted-up western channel has some potential as an archaeological site, as it may contain organic artefacts and environmental evidence accumulated in silts and preserved through waterlogging. It is defined as an area of moderate archaeological potential (Fig 6).

8. Impact of the proposed development

The client (Northamptonshire County Council) have indicated the likely position and size of the proposed new buildings, to the east of the present buildings. The proposed location of the new buildings is indicated (Fig 6). These buildings are to be used for staff accommodation and an equipment store. The location and size of these buildings is shown on a drawing provided by NCC Property Services (drawing reference N9999/3F/01, dated 25 January 1996).

This area lies within the defined extent of the scheduled ancient monument (English Heritage 1996, 20: HW monument no 20; information on extent of scheduled area from English Heritage). It should be noted that the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme may review the present scheduling of Longtown castle and town in due course, which may lead to a revision of the extent of the scheduled area. The proposed development lies within the areas of the following site registered on the County SMR: HWCN 19477. The proposal affects a site of archaeological interest (South Herefordshire District Council 1994).

The evidence collected during this desk-based assessment has been simplified to indicate zones of differing archaeological potential within the study area (Fig 6). The buildings of the Outdoor Centre lie in an area of archaeological importance, occupying an area that has been defined as medieval tenement plots which have been occupied since the creation of the borough in the 12th century (Fig 5: HWCN 19477). Immediately to the east of the present buildings is the probable alignment of the medieval town defences (Fig 5: HWCN 21946). In general, this is an area of archaeological importance.

However examination in the field, and information from Mr Burson (Longtown Outdoor Education Centre), has indicated that post-medieval and modern land-use, and various earth-moving activities, have undoubtedly had an adverse affect on buried archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the Outdoor Centre buildings. There is little doubt that the post-medieval buildings of the Outdoor Centre will have had a severely detrimental affect on buried remains. The Outdoor Centre was extended to the east in the last 20 years, and an extensive new sewer system and rainwater drainage was installed (B Burson pers comm).

There is a concentration of service trenches in the area which is proposed for the new buildings. No direct observations have been made of the extent of damage caused by these modern services. However it is unlikely that all evidence of medieval occupation has been removed from this area.

Given the fact that the area has been disturbed by modern services and other earth-moving activities, the archaeological research potential of this area is less than that of immediately adjacent areas. However it is possible that evidence for the medieval town defences survive within this area, together with medieval and post-medieval occupation deposits. All artefacts would be of interest, even if small in quantity and from disturbed deposits.

The likely impact of the development on any buried remains is in the form of the excavation of footing trenches for the buildings and lowering ground levels. It is also likely that the

excavation of service trenches will cause further ground disturbance in the vicinity of the new buildings. It is likely that any surviving archaeological deposits are shallowly buried, as is the case at other excavated sites in Longtown (Taylor and Woodiwiss 1988). However the depth of later deposits that overlie medieval deposits cannot be accurately predicted.

In the area of the proposed development important buried remains relating to medieval urban occupation may be located beneath shallow post-medieval or modern deposits and as such are highly vulnerable. Although the area of the proposed development is judged to have high potential for buried remains, it is not possible on the basis of the available evidence to confidently predict the character and importance of any buried remains.

9. Conclusions

As a result of this desk-based assessment it has been possible to present detailed information on landscape character of the study area (Fig 5), and its archaeological potential (Fig 6).

This desk-based archaeological assessment has indicated that important archaeological remains may survive within the area affected by the proposed development, although it is likely that such deposits have been disturbed and damaged by modern service trenches.

It may be judged by the relevant curatorial archaeologists that the proposed development is acceptable if a suitable mitigation strategy is devised. This may require archaeological investigation, at a level to be determined by the archaeological curators. The present assessment provides background that can be used in determining the appropriate approach and methodology for any further fieldwork and analysis, and reduces the level of uncertainty in such work.

10. Academic summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The Client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

A desk-based assessment was carried out of part of the medieval borough of Longtown (Ewyas Lacey) and an area of adjacent fields. Evidence from archaeological investigations and building recording was compiled, and documentary and cartographic sources were reviewed. An assessment of the impact of a proposed development was made.

11. The archive

The archive consists of:

- 1 Fieldwork progress record AS2
- 7 Field survey records AS 22
- 1 Sketch survey plan (1:2500) AS 34
- 1 Computer disk
- 1 Copy of this report

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Hereford and Worcester County Museum
Hartlebury Castle

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

12. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: David Guyatt obtained copies of maps from the Record Office and Bob Burson provided information on the history of the Outdoor Centre and the location of modern groundworks.

13. **Personnel**

Data collection, fieldwork and report writing were carried out by Hal Dalwood BA MIFA, Project Officer. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt PIFA and Steve Rigby, Illustrator. The report was edited by Simon Woodiwiss BA AIFA, Principal Field Archaeologist.

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Abbreviations

- HWCM Numbers prefixed with 'HWCM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Hereford and Worcester County Sites and Monuments Record.
- HWCC Hereford and Worcester County Council.
- HWCRO Hereford and Worcester County Records Office.
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- SMR Sites and Monuments Record.

Appendix 1 Archaeological sites and historic buildings (information from SMR)

SMR reference	Date	Description	Sources
HWCM 4580	Medieval	Earthwork boundaries of tenement plots. Geophysical survey indicates internal features including (?)pits and a (?)building	Bartlett 1985 [squares 11-15]; HWCC SMR file HWCM 4580
HWCM 5302	Undated/ (?)medieval	Geophysical survey on line of ditch	Bartlett 1985 [square 9]
HWCM 5458	?Medieval/ Geological	(?)Medieval cultivation features or geological features	van Laun 1981; HWCC SMR file HWCM 5458
HWCM 17528	18 th century	Outdoor Centre, formerly The New Inn. Building, sandstone rubble, 18 th century inn with later additions	DoE 1985
HWCM 19466	Medieval	Earthwork bank identified as part of medieval town defences	Wills 1981
HWCM 19477	Medieval	Tenement plots east of market place	Buteux 1996
HWCM 19478	Medieval	Tenement plots east of southern road	Buteux 1996
HWCM 19480	Medieval	Medieval urban form	Buteux 1996
HWCM 21946	Medieval	Town defences, south of the castle	Buteux 1996
HWCM 22006		Watching brief on service trench.	Edwards 1989

Appendix 2 Archaeological sites and historic buildings (new information)

SMR/text reference	Date	Description	Sources
HWCM 4580	Medieval	Earthworks interpreted as medieval tenement plot boundaries survive as distinct but slight linear banks.	Field visit 1/9/97
HWCM 19466	Medieval	Earthwork interpreted as part of medieval town defences survives as a curvilinear bank 2m high.	Field visit 1/9/97
HWCM 19471	Medieval	Medieval street system component defined more accurately in this area.	See Site F
HWCM 20612	N/A	Desk-based assessment, September 1997	This report and project archive
HWCM 21946	Medieval	Medieval town defences component defined more accurately in this area	See HWCM 19466
Site A	Post-medieval	Pound(s), demolished structures. Two pounds, shown on OS 1888 map as in use. Demolished stone wall recorded in 1989 watching brief, together with stone demolition rubble. The two pounds belonged to the parishes of Longtown and Michaelchurch Escley.	Ordnance Survey map 1888; Edwards 1989; Mr B Burson pers comm
Site B	Medieval/ post-medieval	Former watercourse, now silted up but still contains flowing water. Interpreted as original course of River Monnow	Tithe map 1840; Ordnance Survey map 1888; field visit 1/9/97
Site C	Medieval/ post-medieval	Holloway, 4m wide, running obliquely down steep hillside towards the river. Not shown as route of footpath on the OS 1888 map. Interpreted as medieval or post-medieval trackway.	Field visit 1/9/97
Site D	Medieval/ post-medieval	Ford over River Monnow. Low banks suggest position of ford associated with trackway discussed above (Site C).	Field visit 1/9/97
Site E	Post-medieval	Barn and stables (standing buildings) associated with former New Inn (HWCM 17528). 19th century rubblestone buildings, recently converted into stores and shower block.	Field visit 1/9/97; Mr B Burson pers comm
Site F	Medieval	Holloway parallel to road, survives as earthwork 1m deep. Interpreted as original width of medieval and later road through settlement	Field visit 1/9/97

Appendix 3 Cartographic sources

Date	Title	Reference
1840	<i>Tithe map of Longtown</i>	HWRO
1888	Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map <i>Herefordshire sheet XLIII.12 (1st edn)</i>	[copy in HWCC SMR]