

## Land adjacent to 14 East Avenue, High Harrington, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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**September 2008**

For Mr and Mrs Carter  
Minerva Heritage Project Code: CA0001  
Planning Application Nos: 2/2007/0686 and APP/G0908/A/07/2058879  
NGR: NX 9963 2567

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## Non-Technical Summary

Following an application for development of the parcel of land adjacent to 14 East Avenue, High Harrington, Cumbria (centred on NX 9963 2567), Minerva Heritage were approached by Mr and Mrs Carter to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment. Archaeological investigation was required to investigate and present the probable extent and survival of the archaeological resource in order to inform the planning process. The work was undertaken between April and September 2008, comprising a thorough search of documentary material pertinent to the site and its immediate surroundings, and a site walkover designed to test the results of the documentary research against real world conditions.

Investigation of documentary sources allowed an outline historical narrative to be constructed for the development site. The archaeological finds, sites and monuments identified were placed within this context. A gazetteer of archaeological sites, complete with an assessment of the archaeological importance of each site, was also produced as part of the project. The assessment established that the study area contains a number of archaeological sites dating from the prehistoric period onwards, including one Scheduled Ancient Monument and six Listed Buildings. The proposed development site itself was known to have been occupied by an unidentified extraction site, and the documentary research confirmed that the land was used for a short period as a sand quarry in the early 1900s.

A site walkover survey enabled the results of the documentary research to be tested against the 'as existing' topography and condition of the proposed development site. Survival of industrial buildings or equipment relating to the extraction of sand beneath the proposed development site appeared to be extremely unlikely; although a possible former mineral railway embankment was identified towards the south-eastern corner of the proposed development site. Any earlier archaeological remains will have been removed by sand extraction activity during the short lifespan of the quarry. The footprint of the proposed development site lies fully within the area of former extraction, and the footprint of any proposed dwelling is likely to overlie modern infill unless it extends across the position of the possible former railway bank. It may be necessary to mitigate this impact by monitoring groundworks in this area with an archaeological watching brief.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Planning and Project Background

- 1.1.1 In March 2008, Minerva Heritage was invited by Mr and Mrs Carter to conduct a programme of archaeological desk-based assessment for land adjacent to 14 East Avenue, High Harrington, Cumbria (centred on NX 9963 2567; Figure 1), prior to proposed development. The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological interest, and therefore the Cumbria County Historic Environment Service (CCHES) requested that a programme of archaeological investigation be completed prior to the commencement of works. CCHES issued a Project Brief (*Appendix 1*) in March 2008 detailing the scope of the works. CCHES approved a Minerva Heritage Project Design (*Appendix 2*) in April 2008, which had been designed to fulfil the requirements of the Project Brief. Minerva Heritage undertook the work between April and September 2008, and this document has been produced to meet the reporting requirements detailed in both the original Project Brief and the Project Design.
- 1.1.2 Mr and Mrs Carter had obtained outline planning permission (2/07/0686) to develop land adjacent to 14 East Avenue, High Harrington, Cumbria into a dwelling. The development site occupies a roughly triangular parcel of land on the north-western fringe of the village of High Harrington (Figure 2), approximately 1km to the north-east of Harrington, and 4km to the south of Workington. A defended Iron Age enclosure (Figure 3) lies approximately 200m to the north of the site, and St Mary's Church at High Harrington overlies its early medieval predecessor. The presence of a Roman altar and coin finds potentially indicates the position of a Roman temple in the same location. The development site itself was known to have contained pit workings, the nature, date and extent of which was uncertain.
- 1.1.3 The site therefore constituted an area of demonstrable archaeological interest, and of high archaeological potential. The west Cumbria area has an impressive industrial pedigree, and while mining activity is known to have occurred in the historic period, little is known for certain about its origins or early development (Wood 1988, 28). A condition of outline planning permission was that a programme of archaeological investigation was secured, in order to identify and model areas of archaeological potential, and to assess the nature, extent and probable survival of the documented archaeological resource. The CCHES recommendation followed advice set out in HM Government guidance documents *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990), and with policy CO23 of the Allerdale Local Plan.

## 1.2 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1.2.1 The Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001) defines archaeological desk-based assessment as:

*“a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”.*

1.2.2 The IFA states that the purpose of desk-based assessment is to:

*“gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context” (IFA 2001)*

1.2.3 Upon completion, the IFA suggests that desk-based assessment research may lead leading to one or more of the following:

*“The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource*

*The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised*

*The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research” (ibid)*

1.2.4 The purpose of the current programme was threefold: to assemble, summarise and present the available archaeological evidence within a 1km radius of the development site; to consider appropriate mitigation strategies to ensure the preservation, recording or management of the resource; and to propose any methods of investigation considered appropriate to further inform the planning process.

1.2.5 The desk-based assessment methodology employed within the Project Design (*Appendix 2*) was in accordance with the CCHES Brief (*Appendix 1*), and relevant *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance* (2001).

## 1.3 Acknowledgements

1.3.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by Chris Healey, who also managed the project and produced this illustrated

report; Lisa Keys edited the report. Thanks are due to Mr and Mrs Carter for commissioning Minerva Heritage to undertake the project, and to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at CCHES, for his support. Minerva Heritage would also like to thank Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer at CCHES, the staff of the Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal, and the staff of the Whitehaven Record Office, for their assistance.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Research Collection

- 2.1.1 The collection of evidence comprised a systematic examination of available documentation relating to the proposed development area. This included historical documents held in museums, libraries and other archives, and other relevant sources, such as documents held by land owners or Trade and Business Directories. Relevant unpublished material, including academic research reports and archives held by archaeological contractors/consultants prior to deposition in publicly accessible museum archives, were also consulted where available. An arbitrary 1km catchment area was employed to extract archaeological site information from the Cumbria County Historic Environment Record, although sites outside this catchment area are referred to when considered relevant.
- 2.1.2 Written and reported evidence was complemented by cartographic and aerial photograph evidence where available, and copies of cartographic and aerial photograph evidence were made for inclusion in the final report where appropriate. The examination of all available historic cartographic material provided the opportunity to characterise historic land use and further assess potential disturbance to archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 2.1.3 The principal sources of information for the area comprising the proposed development site were held in the County Records Office at Kendal, the County Historic Environment Record, held in Kendal, and the Whitehaven Local Studies Library and Record Office in Whitehaven. Geological maps, where available, were also consulted, although geotechnical data or borehole logs were not available prior to the compilation of this report.

### 2.2 Research Summarisation

- 2.2.1 A gazetteer list of sites was compiled (Appendix 3; Figure 3), within which each archaeological site or findspot was allocated an individual entry. Each gazetteer site entry includes a summary description, location by grid reference, an evaluation of the site's potential extent, character, significance and survival, an approximate date or date range, and references.

### 2.3 Site Visit

- 2.3.1 The proposed development site was examined for evidence of current and historic land use and previously unidentified potential



archaeological sites. The site visit was conducted using relevant Minerva Heritage Field Survey pro forma recording sheets (*Appendix 4*). A digital photographic record was produced to support observations made during the site visit. The photographic record included a numbered and dated frame register, and photography included a visible graduated metric scale where appropriate.

## **2.4 Assessment**

- 2.4.1 Assessment of the archaeological resource as identified through the documentary research and walkover survey was considered in three stages, following current government guidance (DoE 2003; Highways Agency 2007). The importance or significance of each resource was considered in terms of its archaeological value, for which criteria which are also outlined in government guidance (DoE 1990). The projected impact on each resource was recorded on an appropriate scale. These two grades were compared to reach an Impact Significance for each site. The grades by which importance, impact and impact significance are measured are explained in detail in Sections 4 and 5.

## **2.5 Reporting, Project Archive and Publication**

- 2.5.1 This report collates the results of the elements within the desk-based assessment methodology and presents them in the form of a short illustrated document in accordance with the requirements of the CCHES Project Brief (*Appendix 1*). Some conclusions are drawn from observations made during the project, mitigation strategies are considered, where appropriate, and any methods of investigation considered appropriate to further inform the planning process are proposed and briefly explained.
- 2.5.2 Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria County Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of fieldwork.
- 2.5.3 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will form the core of a documentary archive which will be produced according to best practice guidelines issued by the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007; Museums and Galleries' Commission 1992; and UKIC 1992).
- 2.5.4 The fully indexed archive, comprising all the paper and photographic material generated during this project, will be deposited with the Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal within six months of project completion. A copy will also be offered to the National Monuments Record in Swindon.
- 2.5.5 On completion of the project Minerva Heritage Ltd will complete the obligatory fields of the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form and submit an electronic version of the



report to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis>).

- 2.5.6 A brief note will be submitted to the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, subject to approval, for inclusion in their *Newsletter*.

## 3 Documentary Research

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The majority of the documentary information concerns Harrington's industrial history (see *Section 3.2.6*). The chief general historical works comprise Whellan's *The History and Topography of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland* (1860), and Rollinson's *A History of Cumberland and Westmorland* (1978).
- 3.1.2 For the purposes of presentation, the historical background has been divided into archaeological and historical periods as prescribed in DoE's *Guidance on Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies* (2000), although the divisions by date have been adjusted to reflect the situation in the North West, after Brennand *et al* 2007:

Table 1: Archaeological and Historic Period Terminology

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	c 50,000 to c 8000BC
Mesolithic	c 8000 to c 4000 BC
Neolithic	c 4000 to c 2500 BC
Bronze Age	c 2500 to c 600 BC
Iron Age	c 600 BC to AD 43
Romano-British Period	AD 43 to 410
Early Medieval Period	AD 410 to 1066
Medieval Period	AD 1066 to 1540
Post-Medieval Period	AD 1540 to 1750
Industrial Period	AD 1750 to 1900
Modern Period	AD 1900 to present

Where relevant the archaeological resources identified as part of the Gazetteer of Sites (Appendix 3; Figure 3) have been placed within the historical narrative in order to provide a historical context for the proposed development site.

### 3.2 Historical Background

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** prehistoric western Cumbria is poorly characterised in terms of settlement, economy, society and religion (Hodgson and Brennand 2007b, 31). After the retreat of glacial ice around 10,000 years ago, human groups appear in the archaeological record in northern England. A mixed arable-pastoral economy began to be adopted during the Neolithic (Hodgson and Brennand 2007a, 31), although the scarcity of secure evidence precludes any confident assertions.
- 3.2.2 The proposed development site is within 200m of a double-ditched enclosure to the north (Site 01), an example of a site-type thought to

form part of the Iron Age agricultural regime. In common with most similar prehistoric enclosures in the North West it has not been securely dated (*op cit*, 52). Enclosure ditches are thought to have provided a means of defence, in concert with palisade fences (*ibid*). Proximity of some enclosures to larger hillforts has led to suggestions that the small enclosed settlements were the homes of social elites (*op cit*, 53).

- 3.2.3 **Romano-British Period:** Harrington lies between the coastal forts of Moresby and Maryport, part of the frontier system which protected the agriculturally-rich Solway lowlands (Breeze 2004, 33). Evidence for religion, social or economic conditions or trends is again sparse, although a monetary economy is thought to have been introduced to rural areas as well as the urban centres (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 70). The Roman settlement at Carlisle is thought to have become the urban capital of the Carvetii, a sub-division of the Brigantian tribal group, and it has been postulated that the Solway Plain may have provided the economic platform necessary for the Carvetii to have been granted a degree of autonomy as the *civitas Carvetiorum* (Shotter 1993, 28). Civilian settlements or *vici* of varying sizes are known to have existed at Maryport, Moresby and Ravenglass, and one is thought to have existed at Beckfoot (Breeze 2007).
- 3.2.4 Part of a Roman altar found in a stone wall at St Mary's Church (Site 12) is a tentative indication of the presence of a temple, although the building stone may have come from further afield. Three Roman coins reportedly found by schoolboys in the Churchyard (Site 09) may support this conclusion, although more likely represent coin loss or a hoard deposited by travellers along the Roman coastal road, the route of which is not currently known (Philpott 2007, Fig 3.1).
- 3.2.5 **Early Medieval Period:** the centuries following the collapse of Imperial Roman administration in Britain saw the emergence of small tribal kingdoms in place of the *civitates* (Newman 2007, 91). The kingdom of Rheged emerged in the North West, although this ultimately was subsumed into neighbouring Strathclyde (Rollinson 1997, 28). The Romano-British population is thought to have been supplemented or supplanted by colonising immigrants of Anglian, and then Hiberno-Norse, origin (Rollinson 1978, 33). Recovery of Viking artefacts from a rare group of burials at Cumwhitton in eastern Cumbria (Newman 2007, 108) attests the presence of small rural groups outside the urban centres. Strong Norse influence is also visible in decorative styles adorning monumental stone crosses dating from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> centuries (Edwards 1998, 69). An example of mixed Scandinavian/English sculpture (Site 02) was found in obscure association with the Church of St Mary (Site 05), and a further similar find was made at Eller Bank (Site 15).
- 3.2.6 The place-name Harrington has been interpreted as of Anglian origin;

the suffix *-ing(a)tun* means farmstead (Rollinson 1978, 31). Ample place-name evidence suggesting Norse origins for a great many Cumbrian settlements is, however, problematic, as these may be Danish rather than Norse (Edwards 1998, 5). High Harrington and the proposed development site were presumably still occupied by agricultural or marginal land during this period.

- 3.2.7 **Medieval Period:** the manor of Harrington was granted to the Talebois family, barons of Kendal, soon after the Norman Conquest (Whellan 1860, 394). At an unspecified early period it passed to the family of Harington (*ibid*): “*John de Harington, Knt., first baron by writ...is styled ‘John of Haverington’*”. A later Baron Harrington, William Lord Bonville (d 1457) was the great-great-grandfather of Lady Jane Grey; her father shared her fate, and forfeited his estates, including that of Harrington, to the Crown (*ibid*).
- 3.2.8 The proposed development site presumably still comprised agricultural or marginal land during this period. Extraction of coal and haematite in the Workington area dates back at least to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Rollinson 1978, 102); the Abbey of Holm Cultram Register refers to iron-ore extraction during this period (Grainger and Collingwood 1929, 21-2). A possible medieval fortified manor house (Site 11) lies approximately 500m to the south-east of the proposed development site, and some of the fabric contained within the Church of St Mary (Site 05) also dates from the medieval period. The porch interior contains a 14<sup>th</sup> century octagonal font, a 12<sup>th</sup> century tower arch has been reused and two medieval grave slabs were built into the north wall.
- 3.2.9 **Post-Medieval Period:** Philip and Mary I granted the manor of Harrington to Henry Curwen Esq. by letters patent in the third and fourth year of their reign (Whellan 1860, 394). Harrington manor was held by the Curwens of Workington until at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it may have been one of a group of lordships sold between 1998 and 2001 (DCU/2/198). According to Whellan, there was no settlement at Harrington prior to 1760, neither boat nor house, though by 1860 he was able to describe it as a ‘*small and flourishing*’ port (*ibid*). The Brooklands building (Site 03) and its wall and gate (Site 04) at nearby Beckside were alleged to have had a 17<sup>th</sup> century datestone, although this has since eroded away. The Church of St Mary (Site 05) was partly rebuilt or extended during this period, attested by an incised ‘1634’ inside the porch. Willow Dene and the adjoining stables (Site 06) were built in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century as a rectory.
- 3.2.10 The surviving records of the Curwen family corroborate Whellan’s description, with only a scattering of references to the settlement at Harrington prior to the 1780s. Those which survive comprise indenture and lease documents for enclosures and other parcels of land (D/CU/HCA1/1). Indentures of conveyance concerning several enclosures (D/CU/HCA1/3) are recorded in 1749, associated with

William Robinson and John Christian. The latter may or may not be John Christian Curwen, who adopted the surname of his wife, Isabella Curwen, a Curwen heiress (Denning 1994, 11). John Christian Curwen's name appears plentifully in similar documents throughout the 1760s to the 1790s, although Isabella was reportedly bankrupt by 1780 (Bligh and Christian 2001, xiv-xv). Their son, Fletcher Christian, was involved in the infamous Bounty mutiny, an episode which shamed the county of Cumberland in the 1790s (Denning 1994, 11).

- 3.2.11 **Industrial Period:** investment in industry by the Curwens is detailed in some of the family papers (D/CU/HCA1/1). Records leasing ground at Harrington for a tannery probably date from the 1780s, and estimates for the Harrington tramroad both probably date from 1787. The tramroad represents the beginnings of serious exploitation by the Curwens of the coal-bearing measures at the Harrington Colliery. Colliery expense accounts and sales ledgers (*ibid*) attest to the rise of Harrington Colliery in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, although by 1832 it had been allowed to fall into serious disrepair (Wood 1988, 123). The port at Harrington had grown more or less in tandem with its neighbours Maryport and Workington, sporting two shipyards in 1829 compared to Whitehaven's six. At least one of the two Harrington shipyards was leased by the Curwens (D/CU/5) and a Chemical Works and Brickworks were also leased out by the Curwen family (D/CU/2). An Ironworks is also listed in the 1880s among papers held by local solicitors (DBH 6/16).
- 3.2.12 Ordnance Surveys of 1867 and then 1898 show the study area as empty fields aligned perpendicular to the road east out of Harrington. Kelly's 1897 Directory of Cumberland makes no mention of any quarries at High Harrington, and the proposed development site appears to have continued to comprise agricultural land, albeit enclosed. The creation of the Harrington Branch (Site 07) of the Cleator and Workington Junction Railway in 1879 (Site 08; Quayle 2007, 98) allowed the movement of mineral wagons and workmen from the area around Harrington, and made obsolete the Lowca Light Railway, whose steep incline occasionally caused the train to career off the end of the rails into Harrington Harbour (Charters 1973).
- 3.2.13 **Modern Period:** a quarry at High Harrington first appears in 1906 as the Glebe Sand Quarry (Bains 1906, 160). Bains' Directory first names the proprietor as the Rev Alfred Francis Curwen (*ibid*), rector at High Harrington from 1862-1920 (Kelly's *Directory of Cumberland* 1938, 170). The living of High Harrington is recorded in the same Directory as 19 acres of glebe and residence, held by the Rev Alfred Francis Curwen, of St Bees (Bains 1906, 159), and the proposed development most probably formed a part of the 19 acres of glebe.
- 3.2.14 The sand quarry lessee in 1906 was one Robert Graham Fletcher (*op cit*, 160). Two surviving photographs of unknown date (Plates 1 and 2)

show part of the quarry site from the south-east, although the proposed development site is not visible. The Harrington branch of the Cleator and Workington Junction railway (Site 07) is clearly visible across the centre of Plate 1. A series of wagons with the letters 'R' and 'F' painted on the side possibly refer to the lessee Robert Graham Fletcher. The wagons occupied a set of mineral rail tracks inside the sand pit, the alignment of which is almost parallel to the railway behind (see *Section 3.2.15*). A raised walkway comprising a timber platform mounted on a series of braced timber stilts, supplemented by a rudimentary wooden handrail is clearly shown extending approximately north/south across the sand pit, terminating above the wagons. The photographs also show a small shack, probably a workman's site hut, occupying the south side of the railway.

- 3.2.15 The Church Road Station, Harrington, opened in 1915, and this seems to be the building on the right of Plate 2. The station is shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1925 (Plate 3), which also shows the substantial sand pit workings on either side of the Harrington Branch of the Cleator and Workington Railway (Site 07). The quarry sand pits corresponds almost exactly to the position of the Workington Pits (Site 10) noted in the Historic Environment Record as of unknown date. Their extent appears far larger on the Ordnance Survey 25"-to-1-mile map of 1925. Rail tracks are also shown on the Ordnance Survey (Plate 3), although the position of those documented in the earlier photograph appear to correspond to an empty linear depression shown on the mapping; it is probable that the tracks were moved for efficiency's sake in the interim between the photograph, date unknown, and the Ordnance Survey. Rail tracks are shown running from the northern set of sand pits ran along the southern edge of the pits to join the main rail line. A linear bank of similar size to the depression in the southern sand pit is clearly shown at the south-eastern corner of the pit (Plate 3), which may also mark the position of a former mineral rail line.
- 3.2.16 Kelly's 1921 Directory records the quarry as being owned by Mrs Edith Hatch and let by RG Fletcher and Co (Kelly's *Directory of Cumberland 1921*, 169). The quarry subsequently changed hands and title by 1925, when the Station Sand Quarry appears under the ownership of one William Thomas (Kelly's *Directory of Cumberland 1925*, 172). It is not clear when the Station Sand Quarry ceased to trade, although no mention is made of it in Kelly's *Directory of Cumberland 1938*. The Church Road Station had closed for passengers in 31 May 1926, unable to compete with motorised buses, but remained open for workmen until 1 April 1929 (Charters 1973), which probably provides the closest *terminus ante quem* for the demise of the sand pits.



## 4 Archaeological Resource Assessment

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This assessment has used the available documentary evidence to collate and present the known archaeological resource in and around the development site. Each of the 20 archaeological resources identified and catalogued as a site in the Gazetteer (Appendix 3; Figure 3) have been assessed in terms of its archaeological significance as advised in governmental guidance (DoE 2003, 51). The projected impact upon each resource by the proposed development has been calculated, and from this it has been possible to project the impact significance of the proposed development for each resource.

4.1.2 The projected extent of the Glebe Sand Quarry workings was calculated by overlaying the historic maps onto existing mapping using shared topographic features such as St Mary's Church and the terraced housing on Church Road. The relationship of the former works to the present layout and the proposed development is shown as Figure 4, which also shows areas of No, Negligible and Low archaeological potential within the proposed development site. Since the nature and layout of the proposed development has not been finalised, it is not possible at this stage to demonstrate precisely the area that the proposed building will occupy, or to what depth it will penetrate. It is understood that the proposed development will have ground-level access from East Avenue, to the west, and that the building will be sunk into the former quarry area.

### 4.2 Site 10

4.2.1 **Site Visit:** the proposed development site occupies part of the northern sand pit. The eastern and southern outlines shown on the 1925 Ordnance Survey edition appear to have more or less survived (Plates 3-4; Figure 4). Although there was no evidence for quarry buildings or associated structures on site, a linear bank extended into the quarry from the south-east, corresponding to the position of a possible former mineral rail into the sand pit (*see Section 3.2.16*; Plate 5). The mineral rail illustrated on the 1925 Ordnance Survey did not survive above ground. Quarry activity had reduced previous ground levels by as much as approximately 5-6 metres in the centre of the workings (Plate 5), and archaeological evidence of any human activity from earlier periods will have been removed.

4.2.2 Since the cessation of sand extraction at the proposed development site, the area had been recolonised by scrub vegetation comprising field grasses and weeds which conceal the extant landform to a minor extent. Sections of the former works had been partly landscaped to form pleasant informal garden areas with smart lawns. The area of the



proposed development site itself appears to have been extensively infilled (see Figure 4) and has become waste ground. Relative ground heights appear to have been raised slightly (by up to a maximum of 1-1.5m) across the centre of the proposed development area by the stockpiling of spoil and infill material originating from the northern, landscaped, section of the relict works. It was unclear to what extent any deeper workings had been infilled to the current level, although it is probable that extraction simply ceased at the extant level. The area to the west of the proposed development site also overlay the position of the former sand pit works, although the works beneath the extant buildings fronting East Avenue evidently did not extend to as great a depth as in the proposed development site.

- 4.2.3 Historic land-use is the dominant factor within the proposed development site. No additions were made to the number of archaeological sites detailed in the Gazetteer, although it was possible to highlight the linear bank within Site 10 as an area of increased archaeological potential (see Section 4.2.5).
- 4.2.4 **Location and Extent:** the layout and extent of the former sand quarry (Site 10) is shown on Figure 4. Site 10 comprises a marked depression within the landscape, and the extant landscape features lie within a hedged area. The linear bank leading into the former workings from the south-east, which may comprise a section of former mineral rail track, is approximately 20m long and 4m wide (Figure 4; Plate 5). The locations of any possible overhead walkway or site hut remain unknown.
- 4.2.5 **Date and Character:** the sand quarry works lie within a relatively tight date range, beginning c 1906 and with activity ceasing before 1929. The resource is characterised for the most part by the voids left by sand extraction as 'negative features' in the landscape. The slopes forming the edges of the works within the proposed development site were clearly visible, and a linear bank potentially comprising a section of the former mineral rail was also present. No above-ground remains were identified.
- 4.2.6 **Survival, Preservation and Potential:** although no above-ground remains were identified within the proposed development site, there is the potential that archaeological remains relating to former rail tracks, wooden walkways and site huts for workmen may have survived in some form. The linear bank within Site 10 probably represents the remains of a section of former mineral rail, although it is also probable that the components of the tracks were removed to their later position along the southern perimeter of the workings. Potential archaeological deposits in this area of Low potential (shaded red in Figure 4) would probably comprise made or compacted ground, perhaps consisting of some form of industrial waste, forming the bank beneath the track. The light rail tracks used may survive, although these have probably been

removed and reused.

- 4.2.7 Although there is no direct evidence for the appearance of the northern side of the sand pit, the photographs of the walkway (Plates 1-2) on the southern side of the railway line raise the possibility that a similar arrangement was mirrored to the north. The known and the putative structures appear not to have survived, however, as the Ordnance Survey of 1925 (Plate 3) shows neither. The possibility that the layout of such structures survives cannot be discounted, and potential archaeological remains relating to the possible feature within the proposed development site would probably comprise relict posts or post-holes set into the ground forming a discernible alignment. Some early 20<sup>th</sup> century stray finds might also be expected nearby.
- 4.2.8 The site hut shown in Plates 1 and 2 was located on the higher undisturbed ground outside the footprint of the quarry workings, although the Ordnance Survey of 1925 (Plate 3) shows a site hut in the base of the southern quarry works. It should also be noted that for the northern pit area only the mineral rail along the southern perimeter of the proposed development site is visible as a feature. The footprint or layout of such a rudimentary structure is unlikely to have survived, although it may be possible to identify activity areas from the distribution of artefacts.
- 4.2.9 The investigation of putative archaeological remains at Site 10 might enable limited illumination of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century sand extraction industry beyond the available documentation. It may be possible to ascertain whether the northern pits possessed a separate site hut and walkway above the workings, and whether the mineral rail had changed position during its short lifespan in order to more efficiently remove the sand.

### 4.3 Sites 01-09, 11-20

- 4.3.1 This group represents the archaeological resource as known within an arbitrary 1km radius of the proposed development site; the location of each is given by grid reference in *Appendix 3*. The date, character, survival and preservation of each resource are summarised below.
- 4.3.2 **Date and Character:** the date of the resources can be summarised thus:

Table 2: Sites by Period

Palaeolithic	0
Mesolithic	0
Neolithic	0
Bronze Age	0
Iron Age	1 (Site 01)
Romano-British Period	2 (Sites 09 and 12)
Early Medieval Period	2 (Sites 02 and 15)

Medieval Period	1 (Site 11)
Post-Medieval Period	5 (Sites 03-06 and 17)
Industrial Period	5 (Sites 05, 07-08, 13)
Modern Period	1 (Site 14)
Unknown	3 (Sites 13 and 18-19)

- 4.3.3 The character of the resources can be described as follows, categorised by the function, where known, of the resource:

Table 3: Sites by Type

Site Type	No of Sites
Religious	3 (Sites 02, 05 and 12)
Industrial Building or Site	4 (Sites 10, 17-19)
Domestic building	4 (Sites 03-04, 06 and 14)
Findspot	3 (Sites 09 and 16-17)
Transport feature	2 (Sites 07 and 08)
Settlement Site	2 (Sites 01 and 11)
Other	1 (Site 13)

- 4.3.4 **Survival, Preservation and Potential:** with the exception of the Romano-British coins find (Site 09), every site has survived in some form, whether as historic standing buildings (Sites 03-06, 13-14 and 19), as artefacts preserved on site (Sites 02) and in museums (Sites 12 and 16), or as below-ground archaeological remains (Sites 07-08 and 10, and probably also 17-18). The standing buildings survive almost intact, albeit with minor additions and alterations. Religious site types (Sites 02, 05 and 12) have survived remarkably well, as much by chance in some cases as by their cultural value. The more recent industrial and transport sites do not appear to be so well-preserved, although the railway features (Sites 07-08) and possibly the former rope factory and pottery (Sites 17-18) may survive as below-ground archaeological remains. The preservation of the nearby enclosure (Site 01) is unknown.

## 4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 Current legislation prescribes criteria for the assessment of site significance when considering the Scheduling of 'new' sites (DoE 1990, 33). These criteria comprise the following:

*“(i) **Period:** all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.*

*(ii) **Rarity:** there are some monument categories, which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples that still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and a regional context.*

(iii) **Documentation:** the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

(iv) **Group Value:** the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

(v) **Survival/Condition:** the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particular important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

(vii) **Diversity:** some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

(vi) **Fragility/Vulnerability:** highly important a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment can destroy archaeological evidence from some field monuments; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings.

(viii) **Potential:** on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments."

Further governmental guidance (DoE 2000 and DoT 2007) develops the criteria further, enabling their application to individual sites and groups of sites outside the Scheduling framework.

4.4.2 Each resource was allocated one of six categories of importance, as defined by current governmental Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines (Highways Agency 2007, 21 and 51; Table 4), in cases where a statutory designation was not already operative.

Table 4: Factors for assessing the value of archaeological assets

Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites).</li> <li>• Assets of acknowledged international importance.</li> <li>• Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged</li> </ul>
-----------	---

	international research objectives.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites).</li> <li>• Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance.</li> <li>• Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated and undesignated assets of local importance.</li> <li>• Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</li> <li>• Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.</li> </ul>
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.</li> </ul>

4.4.3 **Sites 01-09 and 11-20:** the relative levels of importance for these sites are summarised in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Archaeological Importance by Site

Site No	Importance	Designation/Comments
01	High	Scheduled Monument 533
02	High	added Group Value with Sites 05, 09 and 12
03	Medium	Grade II Listed (no 72247): added Group Value with Site 04
04	Medium	Grade II Listed (no 72248): added Group Value with Site 03
05	Medium	Grade II Listed (no 72256): added Group Value with Sites 02, 09 and 12
06	Medium	Grade II Listed (no 72257)
07	Low	added Group Value with Sites 08 and 10
08	Low	added Group Value with Sites 07 and 10
09	Unknown	added Group Value with Sites 02, 05 and 12
11	Medium	
12	Medium	added Group Value with Sites 02, 05 and 09
13	Medium	Grade II Listed (no 490428):
14	Medium	Grade II Listed (no 72258):
15	Low	
16	Negligible	
17	Low	
18	Low	
19	Low	

4.4.4 **Site 10:** the sand quarry has very little intrinsic archaeological value, and should be considered of Low importance by virtue of the likelihood

that machinery or apparatus associated with the workings has not survived; no buildings or features are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1925 (Plate 3). Possible below-ground remains of the section of mineral railway (Figure 4), site hut and overhead walkway (Plate 1) are of marginal archaeological interest, and investigation of any of these is unlikely to contribute any substantial information even to local research objectives. Site 10 does merit a greater degree of importance as part of a group with Sites 07-08, although while the group has the potential to contribute to local research objectives it is difficult to justify a higher grade.

## 4.5 Projected Impacts

4.5.1 The layout and extent of the proposed development, where known, is shown as Figure 4. This lies directly over part of the former sand quarry (Site 10), with a proposed hard-standing car park surface along the edge of the workings to the west, over the area of 'No Archaeological Potential' as indicated. The proposed dwelling would extend across the deeper parts of the workings to the east (Mr and Mrs Carter *pers comm*), over the 'Negligible Archaeological Potential' area. Although the depth of the workings had not been established by borehole excavation prior to the production of this report, the site walkover established that the extant ground surface probably comprised the natural geology beneath the sand bank (see *Section 4.2.2*). The sources of negative impact associated with a development of this type comprise loss or damage to sensitive archaeological deposits, or negative effects upon the setting of an archaeological resource.

Table 6: Impact Magnitude, following Highways Agency guidance (2007, 56)

Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impacts	
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting.
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting.
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting.
No Change	No change.

4.5.2 It is considered extremely unlikely that the proposed development will disturb any significant archaeological remains associated with the known sand pit, and unlikely that any unknown archaeological remains



will be disturbed. The impact significance on the archaeological remains at this site will thus be Negligible. The impact significance on the group of resources comprising Sites 07-08 and 10 will also be Negligible. The impact significance on the setting of the site will also be Negligible, as the quarry is set within a discrete enclosed area.

- 4.5.3 **Sites 01-09 and 11-20:** there will be No Change in the status of these sites, as they lie beyond the range of any physical or environmental impacts. Although the Salterbeck Defended Enclosure (Site 01) lies approximately 200m to the north of the proposed development site, the setting of the resource and the resource itself is very unlikely to be affected. The proposed development site occupies a pronounced depression within the landscape, and is shielded from view from all angles by hedgerows and adjacent buildings. For these reasons the impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument is also considered to comprise No Change.



## 5 Conclusion

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment showed that the proposed development site will have a Negligible impact on the archaeological resource and setting of the former Glebe Sand Quarry (Site 10). The remaining 18 resources identified in the Site Gazetteer (*Appendix 3*) will experience No Change as a result of the proposed development.

### 5.2 Impact Significance, Further Investigation and Mitigation

- 5.2.1 By applying the DMRB methodology grades of importance were assigned to the archaeological resources, and the magnitude of the impacts upon each resource assessed. The same methodology allowed impact significance to be calculated by measuring the magnitude of the impacts against the importance of the resource, with a scale of impact significance expressed as: Very Large, Large, Moderate, Slight or Neutral (Highways Agency 2007, 56; Table 7).

Table 7: Impact Significance

Value/Sensitivity	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight / Moderate	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
		Magnitude of Impact				

- 5.2.2 For Site 10, when 'Negligible' Impact is scored against 'Low' importance the Impact Significance is Neutral/Slight. No recommendations for further investigation are considered necessary in this case, as it is not considered that employing further investigation techniques would provide any more relevant information for the planning process.
- 5.2.3 If the final design of the proposed development was to extend across the footprint of the possible mineral rail line ('Low Archaeological Potential' on Figure 4), the Magnitude of Impact would be Moderate, which would give an Impact Significance of Slight. Appropriate mitigation of this impact would most probably comprise an archaeological watching brief, which would monitor and record any archaeological features in this area.

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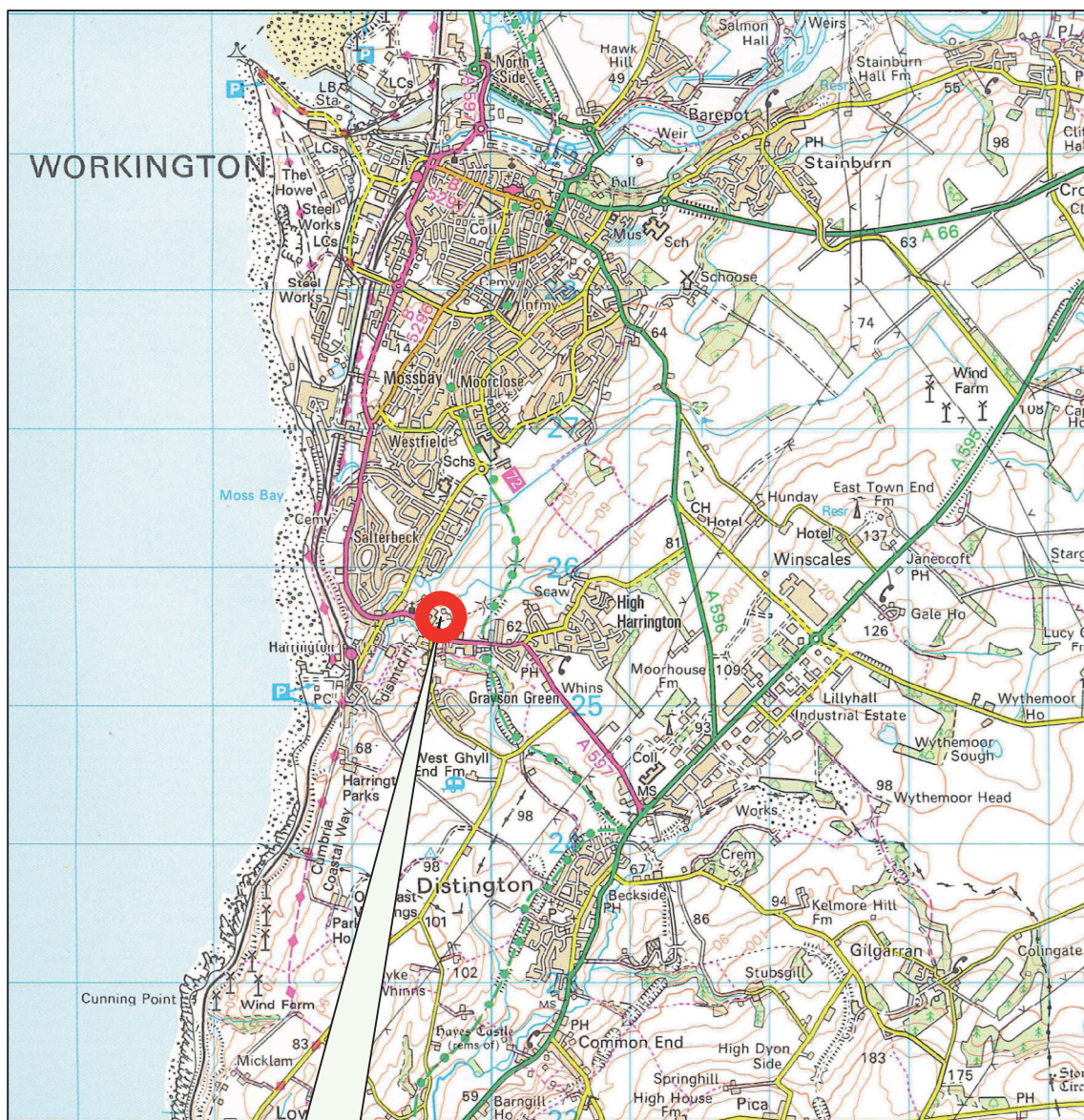
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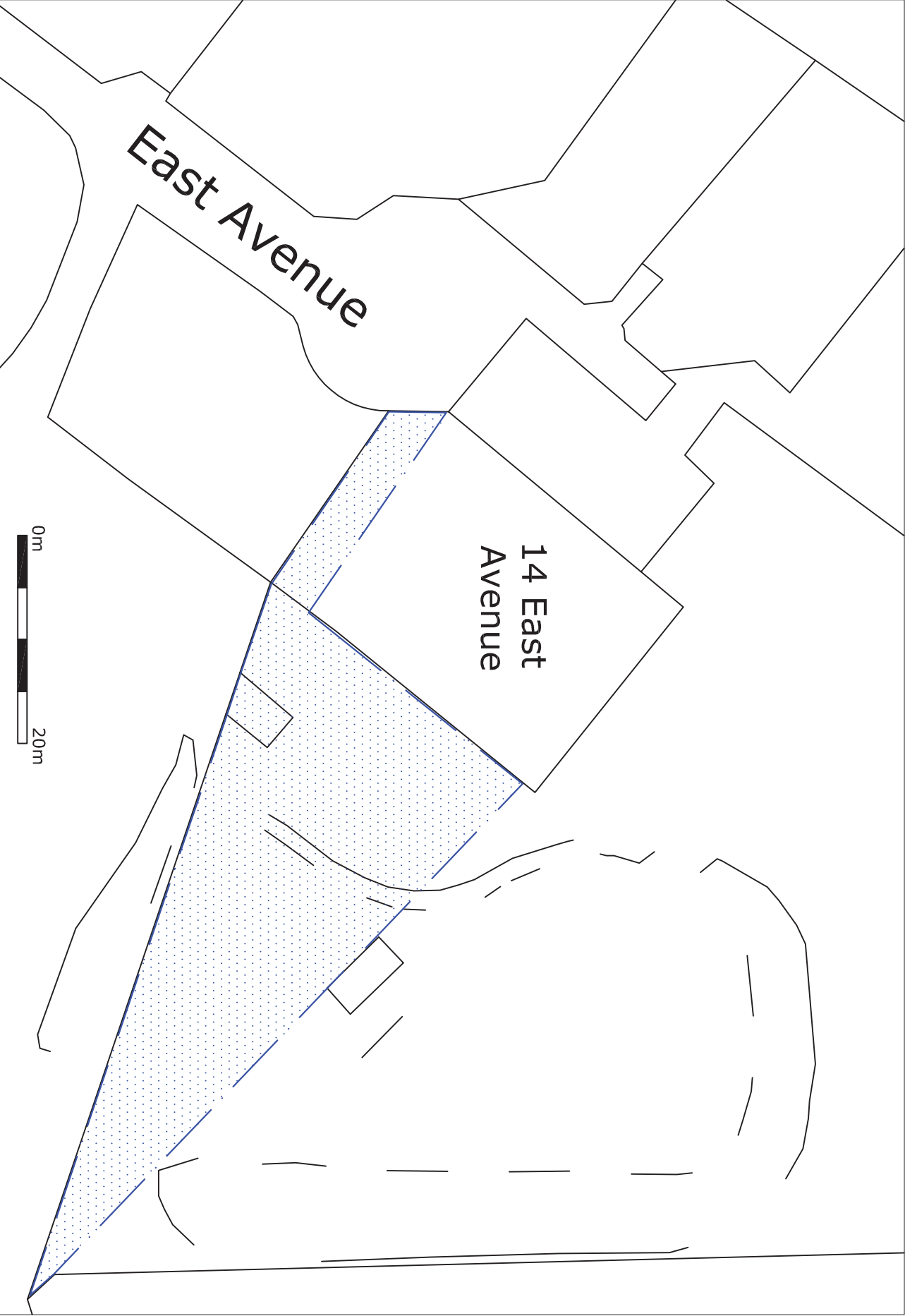
Proposed Development Site

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**Figure 1: Site Location Plan**



**Not to Scale**



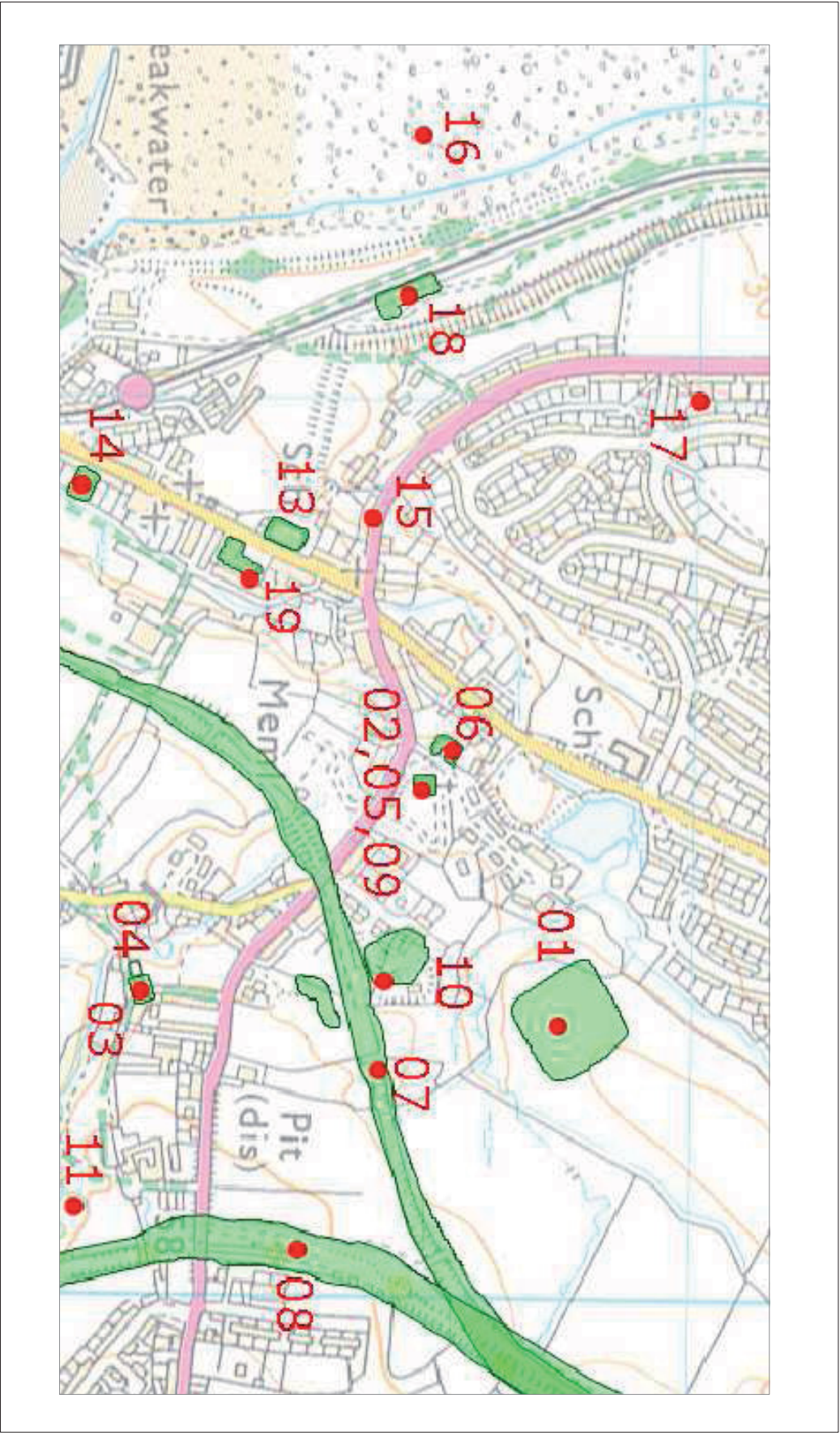
**Figure 2: Detail Location Plan showing Proposed Development**

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Gazetteer Site



Extent of  
Gazetteer  
Sites



Not to Scale

**Figure 3: Archaeological  
Gazetteer Sites**

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archaeological and historical information only.  
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**Figure 4: Proposed development site showing Archaeological Potential**

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No  
Archaeological  
Potential

Negligible  
Archaeological  
Potential

Low  
Archaeological  
Potential



## Plates

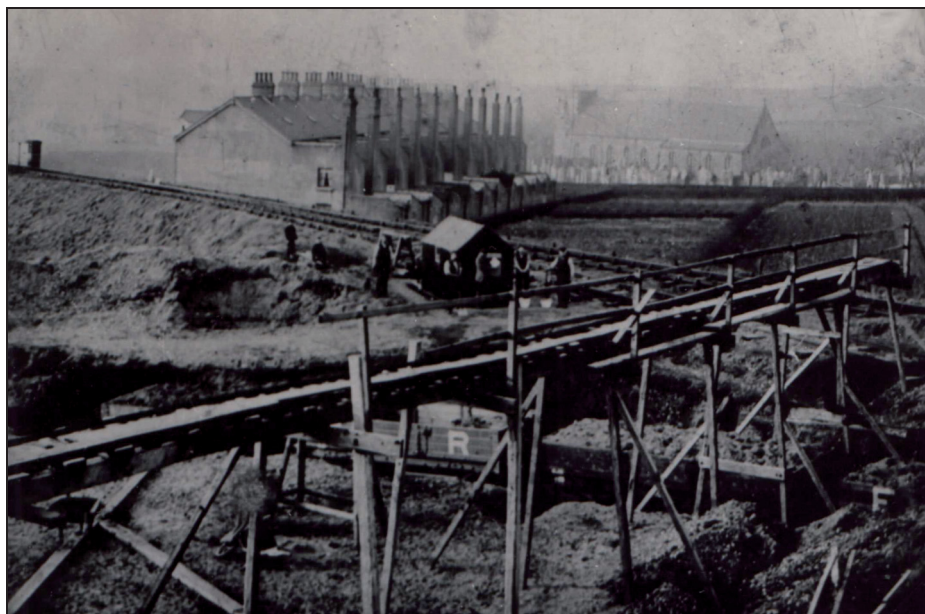


Plate 1: Photograph of Harrington Sand Pit, date unknown (1900s?), reproduced by permission of Harrington Photographic Archive



Plate 2: Photograph of Harrington Sand Pit, date unknown (1915?) reproduced by permission of Harrington Photographic Archive

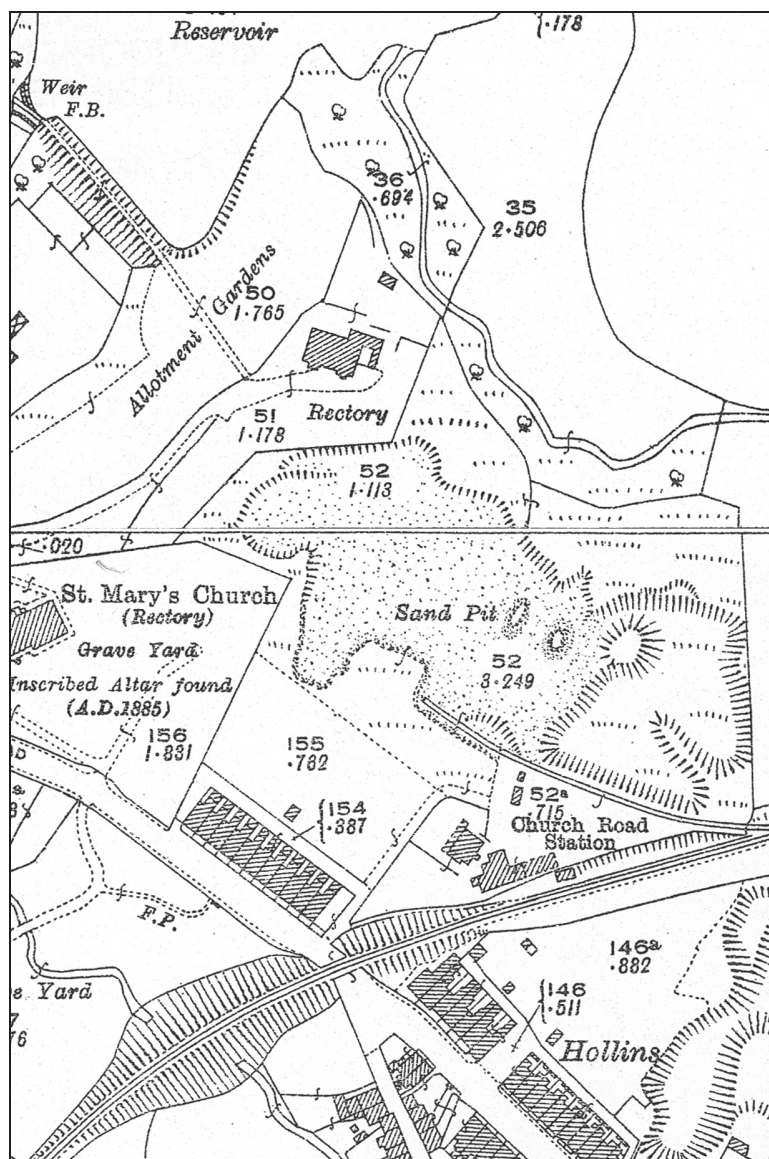


Plate 3: Ordnance Survey 25"-to-1-mile, 1925, composite extract





Plate 4: Outline of quarry works along north-eastern side of Site 10



Plate 5: Linear earthwork feature representing possible former mineral rail section

## **Appendix 1: Project Brief**

**BRIEF FOR A DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**  
**ON LAND ADJACENT TO 14 EAST AVENUE, HIGH HARRINGTON, WORKINGTON**

Issued by the

**County Historic Environment Service**

Environment Unit, Economy, Culture and Environment



**Date of Brief: 31 March 2008**

This Design Brief is only valid for 1 year after the above date. After this period the County Historic Environment Service should be contacted. Any specification resulting from this Brief will only be considered for the same period.

## 1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

**Site:** Land adjacent to 14 East Avenue, High Harrington

**Grid Reference:** NX 9963 2567

**Planning Application No.:** 2/07/0686

**Scope of Development:** 1 dwelling

*Detailed specifications and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The work should be under the direct management of either an Associate or Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or equivalent, and any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments, 2001. The project should not commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.*

## 2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Cumbria County Council's County Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has been consulted by Allerdale District Council regarding a planning application for the erection of a dwelling on land adjacent to 14 East Avenue, High Harrington.
- 2.2 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential. However, mineral extraction has been carried out in the vicinity in the past and this may have had an impact on the proposed development site. Further information is therefore required concerning the location, extent, survival and significance of the known archaeological remains on the site and the likely extent of disturbance from previous intrusive works. This Design Brief sets out the requirements for an archaeological desk-top assessment. An archaeological mitigation scheme comprising a field evaluation or watching brief may also be required, depending upon the results of the desk-based assessment.
- 2.3 This advice is in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and with policy CO23 of the Allerdale Local Plan.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site is located very close to the Scheduled Monument of an Iron Age enclosure (Scheduled Monument no. 533) and other prehistoric remains are located nearby (Historic Environment Record no. 5120).
- 3.2 200m to the west lies St Mary's Church which is located on the site of its medieval predecessor. A Roman altar, 3 Roman coins and an early medieval cross fragment have found at the church (HER no. 1015).
- 3.3 Mineral extraction is known to have occurred in the vicinity of the site.

## 4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

- 4.1 *Objectives*
  - 4.1.1 To collate and assess existing information about the archaeology of the site and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains within the development area.
  - 4.1.2 To provide a detailed assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains.

4.1.3 To assess the potential state of preservation for any archaeological deposits that may exist on the site, and where possible to model those deposits.

4.1.4 To assess the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive works.

#### 4.2 Work Required

- ❖ Collation and assessment of any relevant information held in the County Historic Environment Record.
  - to identify important sites
  - to assess the potential of *known* sites
- ❖ Assessment of relevant published sources including articles in national, regional and local journals. A useful directory of the major archive, museum and library collections in Cumbria can be found in Winstanley, M & David, R, 2006, *A Guide to Cumbrian Historical Sources*, Lancaster University.
- ❖ Assessment of relevant unpublished documents including, where appropriate, reports compiled by heritage conservation professionals and students theses.
- ❖ Collation and assessment of all cartographic information relevant to the area.
  - to identify historic landuse
  - to provide an assessment of the potential extent of disturbance to the archaeological resource caused by intrusive features
- ❖ Assessment of available geotechnical data (e.g. bore holes, test pits): relevant logs must be included as appendices
  - to assess the condition and status of buried deposits
  - to identify local geological conditions
- ❖ Assessment of the topography and landuse of the area through maps and site visits.
  - to assess the **archaeological potential** of areas not identified through the County Historic Environment Record
- ❖ Site visit.
  - to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival.
- ❖ Provision of a detailed assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research.

## 5. SPECIFICATION

5.1 Before the project commences a project proposal must be submitted to and approved by the County Historic Environment Service.

5.2 Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed specification prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and must include:

- ❖ A description of the methodology to be employed
- ❖ A description of the report that will be produced
- ❖ Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, supervisor and any other specialist sub-contractors to be employed
- ❖ Details of project staffing, expressed in terms of person days
- ❖ A projected timetable for all work including the production of the report



- 5.3 Any significant variations to the specification must be agreed by the County Historic Environment Service in advance.

## 6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

- 6.1 The archaeological work should result in a report, this should include as a minimum:
- ❖ A site location plan, related to the national grid
  - ❖ A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
  - ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
  - ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained, including maps and other illustrations, as appropriate
  - ❖ A discussion of the archaeological implications of the proposed development, identifying areas of greatest archaeological potential within the development site
  - ❖ An assessment of the impact of previous intrusive works on the site
  - ❖ Clear identification of any hazards to undertaking further archaeological work on site
  - ❖ Recommendations for further archaeological work.
  - ❖ The dates on which the project was undertaken
- 6.2 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 The involvement of the County Historic Environment Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 6.4 Should further archaeological work result from the desk-based assessment, the results may need to be made available for inclusion in a summary report to a suitable regional or national archaeological publication.
- 6.5 Cumbria HER is taking part in the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

## 7. THE ARCHIVE

- 7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in Brown, DH, 2007, *Archaeological Archives A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum. Arrangements must be made for its long term storage and deposition with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.
- 7.2 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

## 8. PROJECT MONITORING

- 8.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Historic Environment Service prior to the commencement of the project.

## 9. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 9.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (eg. services, contaminated ground, etc.). **The County Historic Environment Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification.**

9.2 The Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists must be followed.

## **10. FURTHER INFORMATION**

For further information regarding this Brief, contact

Jeremy Parsons  
Historic Environment Officer  
Cumbria County Council  
County Offices  
Kendal  
Cumbria LA9 4RQ  
Tel: 01539 773431  
Email: [Jeremy.Parsons@cumbriacc.gov.uk](mailto:Jeremy.Parsons@cumbriacc.gov.uk)

For further information regarding the County Historic Environment Record, contact

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Historic Environment Records Officer  
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County Offices  
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Cumbria LA9 4RQ  
Tel: 01539 773432  
Email: [jo.mackintosh@cumbriacc.gov.uk](mailto:jo.mackintosh@cumbriacc.gov.uk)

## **Appendix 2: Project Design**

## Summary

Mr and Mrs M Carter have requested that Minerva Heritage Ltd submit proposals for a programme of archaeological investigation of land at 14 East Avenue, High Harrington, Cumbria (NX 995 257), prior to proposed development.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, and therefore a project brief detailing a programme of archaeological desk-based assessment was issued by the Cumbria County Historic Environment Service. This document outlines the methodology to be employed during the archaeological desk-based assessment, and has been produced in response to a brief issued by Cumbria County Historic Environment Service. The current project design was produced in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn* (English Heritage 1991) and guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

### Site Location

The proposed development site occupies land to the immediate north of 14 East Avenue, High Harrington, Workington, Cumbria (NGR NX 995 257). The site lies on the outskirts of the village of High Harrington, approximately 3.5km to the south of Workington, and 3.5km to the north of Distington.

### Project Context

Mr and Mrs Carter have proposed to construct a domestic dwelling on land to the rear of 14 East Avenue, High Harrington, Cumbria. The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological potential, and the Cumbria County Historic Environment Service requested that a programme of archaeological works be conducted prior to any development, in accordance with policy CO23 of the *Allerdale Local Plan*, and governmental guidance in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990).

The site lies close to a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM533) at Salterbeck, in addition to other remains from the prehistoric period (Historic Environment Record no 5120). St Mary's Church, located approximately 200m west of the development site, occupies the site of an earlier medieval church. Roman artefacts and an early medieval cross fragment have also been identified at the church (Historic Environment Record no 1015).

The archaeological desk-based assessment will enable appropriate archaeological mitigation strategies to be considered, and will propose any methods of investigation which are considered appropriate to further inform the planning process.

Minerva Heritage Ltd was invited by Mr and Mrs Carter to undertake a programme of Archaeological Desk-based Assessment in March 2008. This project design document has been produced in response to a written brief issued by Jeremy Parsons of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.

## Project Aims

### General:

The proposed programme of archaeological Desk-based Assessment will assemble, summarise and present available archaeological evidence within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. The study will assess the nature, extent, survival, quality and significance of any archaeological remains within the development area.

The assessment will also provide an opportunity to propose and examine any investigative techniques considered appropriate to enable the formation of an informed strategy for any further work. Further investigation may comprise further evaluation, mitigation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains, either *in situ* or by record.

The assessment will examine the potential condition of known or potential archaeological deposits within the development area, and model these where possible. Detailed assessment of the degree of disturbance and destruction caused

to known or potential archaeological remains by previous activity on the site will also be presented from the available evidence.

**Specific:**

- Relevant sources will be consulted in order to collate the available evidence. Archaeological sources consulted will comprise historical documents, aerial photograph records, and previous archaeological reports.
- Historic cartographic sources and supporting documentation will be examined, including geotechnical data.
- A subsequent site visit will assess current and historic land use in relation to identified archaeological sites and will identify potential sites.
- The survival and character of the sites identified during the desk-based research will also be re-evaluated in the context of observations made during the site visit.
- Particular reference will be made to the impact of previous activity on the site given its known history of mineral extraction.
- Photographic and written records will be produced during a site visit to provide supporting evidence for any observations made and conclusions subsequently drawn from these observations.
- A report will be produced drawing together the results and conclusions of the programme.
- The report will include a synthesis of the evidence and its consideration within local and regional contexts.
- Further observations will be made regarding the nature of the evidence, its quality and reliability, and whether it can be considered as sufficient evidence for planning purposes.
- Recommendations for future investigation and/or mitigation will be proposed and considered as part of the assessment conclusion.
- The report will be published through the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record and a professional documentary archive will be produced.

## **Study Methodology**

### **Research collection:**

The collection of evidence will comprise a systematic examination of available documentation relating to the proposed development area. This includes historical documents held in museums, libraries or other archives, and any other relevant sources such as documents held by the land owners or Trade and Business Directories. Relevant unpublished material, including academic research reports and archives held by archaeological contractors/consultants prior to deposition in publicly accessible museum archives, will also be consulted where available.

Written and reported evidence will be complemented by cartographic and aerial photograph evidence where available, and copies of cartographic and aerial photograph evidence will be made for inclusion in the final report where appropriate. The examination of all available historic cartographic material will provide the opportunity to characterise historic land use and further assess potential disturbance to archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

The principal sources of information for the area comprising the proposed development site are likely to be held in the County Records Office at Kendal, the County Historic Environment Record, held in Kendal, and the Whitehaven Local Studies Library and Record Office in Whitehaven. Geological maps and relevant borehole/trial pit data, where available, will also be consulted.

### **Research Summarisation:**

A gazetteer list of sites will be compiled, within which each archaeological site or findspot will be allocated an individual entry. Each gazetteer site entry will comprise a

description, an evaluation of the site's potential extent, character, significance and survival, an approximate date or date range, and references. An assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource represented by the gazetteer site entry will also be provided.

**Geotechnical data:**

Available geotechnical data will be assessed with a view to establishing the condition and status of below-ground archaeological remains and also of local geological composition. Any relevant bore-hole logs or trial pit data will be included as appendices.

**Site Visit:**

The proposed development site will be examined for evidence of current and historic land use and previously unidentified potential archaeological sites. The setting of the proposed development site will also be assessed, and current and historic topography and land use will be examined to assess any archaeological potential within the area.

The site visit will be conducted using relevant Field Survey pro forma recording sheets.

A photographic record will be produced to support observations made during the site visit. The photographic record will include a numbered and dated frame register, and all photography will include a prominent graded metric scale where possible.

**Assessment:**

The research methodology should enable assessment of the areas of archaeological potential within the proposed development area, and assessment of their probable degree of survival.

**Report**

An archaeological report will be produced to present the results of the assessment.

This document will include:

- A front cover with the relevant planning application number relating to the proposed development site, and its national grid reference.
- A non-technical summary.
- Aims and purpose of the assessment.
- Methodology and dates during which the project was undertaken.
- Objective statement of results.
- Conclusion and statements regarding confidence in the conclusion. This will address the implications of the proposed development for the archaeological resource. Areas of archaeological potential within the site will be identified, and the degree of previous disturbance will also be assessed.
- Identification of any hazards which may pose a risk to further archaeological projects on site.
- Recommendations for further archaeological investigation or mitigation.
- Photographic or other illustrations, and copies of plans or maps as appropriate. This will include a site location plan tied into the national grid.
- Any supporting data in tabulated or appendix form.
- Index to and location of the documentary archive.
- References.

The report will be submitted to the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of the project.

**Copyright:**

Minerva Heritage shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive



licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design.

**Archive:**

The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will form the core of a documentary archive which will be produced according to best practice guidelines issued by the Archaeological Archives Forum (*Brown 2007*).

- All paper, photographic and born-digital records or other material will be collated, curated and indexed prior to the submission of a copy of the final report to the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record.
- The archive resulting from the project will be deposited with an appropriate repository within a reasonable time of project completion, following consultation with the Planning Authority.
- The copy of the final report will be accompanied by an index to the documentary archive. On completion of the project Minerva Heritage Ltd will complete the obligatory fields of the OASIS form and submit an electronic version of the report to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis>).

**Resources and Timetabling**

The project will be under the management of Chris Healey BA, AIFA, Archaeologist at Minerva Heritage Ltd. At present no firm start date has been agreed, although the client has expressed the wish to begin the desk-based assessment at the earliest opportunity.

**Health and Safety**

All archaeological work will follow SCAUM guidelines (Allen and St John Holt 1986) in addition to relevant Health and Safety legislation, and will be carried out in accordance with the standards and guidance described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists document entitled *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001). All staff visiting the proposed development site will wear relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and maintain contact with a nominated person at regular agreed intervals throughout the visit.

**REFERENCES**

- Allen, JL and St John Holt, A 1986 *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM)
- Allerdale Local Plan, adopted 1999, accessed on the 31/03/08  
<http://www.allerdale.gov.uk/downloads/page999/Local%20Plan.pdf>
- Brown, D, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archive Forum, London
- DoE (Department of the Environment) 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*
- English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, London
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, Revised edition

## Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>01</b>
Site Name:	Defended Enclosure at Salterbeck
Grid Reference:	NX 997 258
Status:	Scheduled Monument no 533 (Scheduled 1 November 1979)
Period:	Prehistoric: Iron Age
Description:	Settlement site discovered by aerial photography as a cropmark, representing a large defended enclosure occupying a promontory site. Two concentric ditches, the outer possibly eroded by ploughing to the N.E. and the apparent remains of a substantial rampart, surround a sub-circular enclosure with no visible internal feature. There is a faint trace of a ditch visible on the hilltop on S and W sides, otherwise not visible on ground.
Significance:	High
References:	SMR no 4403; AP/CCC SMR,Aug 1977; AM County Index,30 Oct 1986

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>02</b>
Site Name:	St Mary's Church, Cross Find
Grid Reference:	NX 9943 2570
Status:	None
Period:	Early Medieval
Description:	There is also part of an Anglo-Danish cross with disorderly entanglements (Pevsner).
Significance:	High
References:	Pevsner,1967,135

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>03</b>
Site Name:	Brooklands, Beckside, High Harrington
Grid Reference:	NX 9966 2538
Status:	Listed Building – Grade II (EH Listed Building No 72247)
Period:	Post-medieval
Description:	House. Late C17. Thick painted roughcast walls under graduated greenslate roof with coped gables and ball finials; painted roughcast chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 5 bays of double span. Panelled door in pedimented doorcase. C20 casement windows in original painted stone surrounds which show signs of probably having been cross-mullion windows. Right return wall has external stepped chimney stack. Interior of principal room has late C18 niche with flanking panelled cupboards. Owner says that quoin datestone had C17 date but now weathered away. Home of a succession of sea captains.
Significance:	Medium. Has Group Value in conjunction with Site <b>04</b> .
References:	LB SMR No 22864

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>04</b>
Site Name:	Gate piers and garden wall west of Brooklands
Grid Reference:	NX 9964 2570
Status:	Listed Building – Grade II (EH Listed Building No 72248)
Period:	Post-medieval

Description: Wall and gate piers. Late C17. Painted rubble wall with painted ashlar piers. 2 square piers under broad caps with ball finials. Low wall with flat coping, enclosing one side of front garden. Listed for Group Value with Brooklands.

Significance: Medium. Has Group Value in conjunction with Site **03**.

References: LB SMR No 22865

Gazetteer Site No: **05**

Site Name: Church of St Mary, Church Road, Harrington

Grid Reference: NX 9942 2570

Status: Listed Building – Grade II (EH Listed Building No 72256), 13 Dec 1985

Period: Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval, Post-medieval, Industrial

Description: Parish Church. St Marys Church has tower foundations of C12 but was rebuilt in 1811, 1885. The W tower is from 1905-07. Quarry-faced pink St Bees sandstone with calciferous sandstone quoins and red sandstone dressings. Graduated Welsh slate roof with coped gables and cross finial. 6-bay nave with square 3-storey west tower and 4-bay chancel with north vestry. Tower/porch has roll-moulded west doorway with 2-light ground-floor Tudor-style windows and 3-light Tudor bell openings. Corbelled battlemented parapet with angle water spouts. Nave and chancel have Y-tracery windows. Interior of porch has C14 octagonal font with later incised date 1634. Royal Arms dated 1810. Reused C12 tower arch. Nave has 2 medieval graveslabs built into north wall. Open timber roof. Late C19 and early C20 stained glass. A fragment of an inscribed Roman altar (Site **12**), 16 x 11 x 10 in was found in the church wall during the rebuilding. Now at Newcastle Museum. There is also part of a 10/11<sup>th</sup> century Anglo-Danish cross with disorderly entanglements (Pevsner) (Site **02**).

Significance: Medium

References: LB SMR No 22872; OS Index; CW23,257; CWIX,294-5; Miss Hodgsons 6" Map 1947; Pevsner 1967,135

Gazetteer Site No: **06**

Site Name: Willow Dene and adjoining former stables, Church Road, Harrington

Grid Reference: NX 9938 2572

Status: Listed Building – Grade II (EH Listed Building No 72257)

Period: Post-medieval

Description: Rectory and former stables now private house. Mid C18. Cement rendered walls, under graduated greenslate roof with cement rendered chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays with rear extension and Lshaped stables, forming overall U-shape. Panelled door with overlight and similar right door without overlight, both in painted stone surrounds. Sash windows with glazing bars in painted stone surrounds. Stables have blocked segmental carriage archway and casement windows.

Significance: Medium

References: LB SMR No 22874

Gazetteer Site No: **07**

Site Name: Cleator and Workington Junction Railway, Harrington Branch

Grid Reference: Between NY 0000 2575 and NX 9893 2482

Status: None

Period: Industrial

Description: A stretch of the Cleator and Workington Junction Railway running from NY 00006 27777 - NX 9833 30944, now dismantled.

Significance: Low

References: OS 2nd Edition Map 1900

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>08</b>
Site Name:	Cleator and Workington Junction Railway
Grid Reference:	NX 9977 2756
Status:	None
Period:	Industrial
Description:	Cleator-Workington Junction Railway ran from Cleator Moor W to Siddick Junction via Moresby Parks, Distington, Workington Central. Double track line opened to goods 1878, passengers 1879. Spurs ran to Walkmill Pit [SMR 12319], Rosehill Junction, Salterbeck and Mossbay [SMR 40774]. Single track branch from Distington to Rowrah, via Oatlands [SMR 40775]. Another, the north extension, ran from Workington Central to Limefoot via Seaton, Gt. Broughton. A short spur at Flamiggs Gill connected with a mine. The Cleator Moor West to Siddick Junction closed to passengers April 1931, to all traffic May 1964. Distington-Rowrah branch closed to passengers 1917 and 1922, to all traffic 1938. North extension closed 1964. Most of track now dismantled.
~	
Continues to the south of Harrington as	SMR 11585.
Significance:	Low
References:	OS Index; Indust Arch 7.2 1970, 161-4; Clinkers Register of Closed Stations 1830-1977, Oct 1978; VCH Cumb 2, 1905,346.

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>09</b>
Site Name:	Roman Coins Find, St Mary's Church, Harrington, Workington
Grid Reference:	NX 9943 2570
Status:	none
Period:	Roman
Description:	Three Roman coins were found, probably in the early 1980's, by some boys playing in St Mary's churchyard, Harrington. Present whereabouts unknown (J Lancaster).
Significance:	Unknown (Lost)
References:	Correspondence/Jack Lancaster/27 February 2002

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>10</b>
Site Name:	Workington Pits
Grid Reference:	NX 9965 2565
Period:	Industrial
Description:	Two disused Pits opposite each other on two sides of a dismantled railway
Significance:	Low
References:	OS 1:10,000 (1990) Sheet NX92NE

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>11</b>
Site Name:	Hall Green Fortified Manor House, Workington
Grid Reference:	NX 9990 2530
Period:	Medieval
Description:	According to W Christian, at a farm called Hall Green [since demolished], there are traces of buildings showing on an aerial photograph which may be those of the ancient fortified manor house.
Significance:	Medium
References:	Correspondence/W Christian, Oct 1984.

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>12</b>
Site Name:	Roman Altar, High Harrington
Grid Reference:	NX 9943 2570
Period:	Romano-British
Description:	A fragment of an inscribed Roman altar, 16 x 11 x 10 in was found in the church wall during the rebuilding. Now at Newcastle Museum.
Significance:	Medium
References:	CW23,257; CWIX,294-5

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>13</b>
Site Name:	Harrington Infant School
Grid Reference:	NX 99150 25541
Period:	Industrial (1875)
Description:	<p>Early Board School-1875 by Thomas Lewis Banks for Harrington School Board. Single-storey, E-plan with symmetrical elevation to Church Road. Coursed, squared, red sandstone rubble on a chamfered plinth. All masonry detailing on the south-east (front) and north-east elevations is in buff sandstone, mostly ashlar. Steeply pitched welsh slate roofs with decorative clay ridge tiles. Built on an E-plan with each arm containing a separate Hall for each of the school's departments: Infants (centre) with Boys (right) and Girls (left). Front elevation consists of centre gabled bay with outer gabled wings; gabled dormer on each side of the central gable with entrance doors at the angles of the two outer wings. There is no separate Infant's entrance. Central bay steps forward slightly but outer wings are well forward of the front wall. At the rear each Hall projects out into the playground producing a back to back E-plan. Windows are all modern casements in the original stone surrounds with shouldered arches. Front and north-east elevation windows all have hollow chamfers. Elsewhere windows are simpler with less detailing. Two arched entrances each in the angle of the outer wings. A coped, gable dormer on each side of the central bay has two-lights, each with a transome and relieving arch over each light. Between the dormer and the entrance doors there are three windows, same details except without the transome. This pattern is mirrored on the other side of the central gabled bay. The outer gables are matching and each has a two light window with transomes and shouldered arches. A relieving arch over the window, within the arch the buff ashlar is branded and one course has incised lettering: BOYS and GIRLS respectively. Between these bands red sandstone is laid in herringbone pattern. In the gable apex there is a chamfered vent. The central, coped gable has kneelers and finial with a three-light window, the centre-light steps above the flanking lights, transomes with shouldered arches. Relieving arch above with details similar to the other gables including incised lettering INFANTS. Elsewhere on the banded ashlar in this gable is the following carved lettering; HARRINGTON SCHOOL BOARD and CHURCH BOARD SCHOOLS. Low wall along the edge of the pavement with modern railings, entrances have stone gate pillars with pyramidal caps. Interior retains its original plan form with some minor modern partitions and suspended ceilings, but roof structure, fireplaces, dado panelling, arched doors and doorheads with carved spandrels are all retained. An early work by T. Lewis Banks, other examples include the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Whitehaven; the Market Hall, Whitehaven; and St. Michael and St. Mary's Church, Egremont. See: West Cumberland Times 20<sup>th</sup> November 1875. A. Stuart Gray, Edwardian Architecture: A Biographical Dictionary, 1985. E.R. Robson, School Architecture, 1874, reprinted 1972. RIBA, Directory of British Architects, 1834-1914, 2001. Banks, T.L. The Parish Church, Egremont, CWAAS Trans. (O.S)vi, 163-175. An early Board School of 1875, that retains its original plan and detailing, designed in a simple Gothic style by Thomas Lewis Banks, a regionally important architect (whose other work includes the Wesleyan Methodist Church and the new Market Hall, both in Whitehaven).</p>
Significance:	Medium
References:	<p>West Cumberland Times 20<sup>th</sup> November 1875. A. Stuart Gray, Edwardian Architecture: A Biographical Dictionary, 1985. E.R. Robson, School Architecture, 1874, reprinted 1972. RIBA, Directory of British Architects, 1834-1914, 2001. Banks, T.L. The Parish Church, Egremont, CWAAS Trans. (O.S)vi, 163-175.</p>

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>14</b>
Site Name:	No 13, Wyrehurst
Grid Reference:	NX 99086 25315

Period:	Modern
Description:	House, one in a terrace. Early C20. Painted stucco walls with string course, modillioned eaves and angle pilasters, on chamfered plinth. Graduated greenslate roof with shared cement-rendered chimney stack. 2 storeys, 2 bays with attic. Top-glazed panelled door with Art Nouveau stained-glass overlight, all in pedimented pilastered doorcase. Right through-passage has plank door in pedimented doorcase. 3- light, 2-storey bay windows have top stained-glass panels. 3-light window over left door, in heavily moulded stucco surround, with similar stained-glass panels. 2 gabled-dormer sash windows in pilastered-pedimented surrounds.
Significance:	Medium
References:	DCMS List No 18

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>15</b>
Site Name:	Cross Find, Ellerbank, Harrington, Workington
Grid Reference:	NX 99130 25640
Period:	Early Medieval
Description:	A fragment of C10-11 crosshead, 12 in x 15 in, of yellowish white sandstone was dug up by Mr Joseph Thompson during road widening in Oct 1924, at a point ca 23 yds E of the Workington-Harrington boundary post, on the N side of the road at Eller Bank.
Significance:	Medium
References:	CW25,369-70.

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>16</b>
Site Name:	Millstone Find, Harrington, Workington
Grid Reference:	NX 9870 2570
Period:	Unknown
Description:	A millstone, found at Harrington, now at Whitehaven Museum.
Significance:	Negligible
References:	Whitehaven Museum.

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>17</b>
Site Name:	Harrington Pottery nr Whitehaven
Grid Reference:	NX 9900 2600
Period:	Post Medieval
Description:	Various references to a pottery at Harrington in C18: Daniel Simpson Potter married Mary Fisher, 21 Oct 1766. An ad in Cumb Pacquet 1786 mentions "Pot Kilns and Ground (late John Smiths) at the House of Joseph Stockdale in Harrington Harbour on Friday, 15 Sept 1786."
Significance:	Low
References:	F Sibson, Nov 1988; Cumb Parish Reg vol II - Harrington 1652-1837; Advertisement Cumb Pacquet/1786.

Gazetteer Site No:	<b>18</b>
Site Name:	Harrington Rope Factory, Workington
Grid Reference:	NX 98880 25680
Period:	Post Medieval
Description:	Rope Factory, the buildings have since disappeared.
Significance:	Low



References:	OS First Edition Map number 61.
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Gazetteer Site No:	<b>19</b>
Site Name:	Harrington Brewery, Workington
Grid Reference:	NX 99200 25500
Period:	Post-Medieval
Description:	Site of a building marked as a brewery on the OS First Edition, its present use is unclear.
Significance:	Low
References:	OS First Edition Sheet LXI.

## **Appendix 4: Field Survey *pro forma* Recording Sheet (Sample)**

Field Survey Record Sheet					Station Ref:		
Site Code:		Area:		Date:		Station Location:	
Location: Conditions:					Grid Sq/Ref:		
Landform		dominant	prominent	apparent (widespread/localised)		insignificant	
<b>Description:</b> flat gently undulating strongly undulating steep broad valley narrow valley plain plateau upland sloping				<b>Hydrology:</b> river stream ponds lakes reservoir winterbourne wetlands other		dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	
				Degree of slope		Altitude Range	
Landcover		dominant	prominent	apparent (widespread/localised)		insignificant	
<b>Description:</b> open farmland treed farmland wooded farmland parkland woodland moor/heath grassland / common open water or wetlands		dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	<b>Primary land use:</b> urban / suburban / commercial / industrial farmland: arable/pastoral/mixed forestry: broadleaf/conifer/mixed common or green: grassed/treed recreation or amenity :type reservoir rough grazing nursery / allotments / orchard disturbed			dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	
<b>Associated features:</b> e.g. glasshouses/ marina.			<b>Secondary land use</b> (select from above)			dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	
<b>Woodland cover:</b> extensive interlocking linear discrete fragmented	<b>Species:</b>	dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	<b>Field boundaries (in order of prominence):</b> hedgerow (with/without trees) tree rows hedgebank fence wall/wet ditch other (high/medium/low)		<b>Species:</b>	dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised discontinuous insignificant	
Historical Pattern		dominant	prominent	apparent (widespread/localised)		insignificant	
<b>Description:</b> organic planned unenclosed							
<b>Field pattern:</b> geometric (ordered) regular (rectilinear) subregular (interlocking – curved boundaries) irregular (organic, winding lanes) discontinuous (no discernable pattern)			dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised fragmented insignificant	<b>Transport pattern:</b> motorway straight A road winding B road sinuous track / lane sunken canal railway		dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	
<b>Field size:</b> 1- small < 2ha 2- small/medium 3- medium/large 4- large > 8ha			dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	<b>Settlement:</b> Form: village / hamlet / isolated house or farm/ other Building style: vernacular / non-vernacular Age: Tudor/Stuart/Georgian/ Victorian/Edwardian/20thC Materials: walls and roof		dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	

<b>Verges:</b> absent variable uniform wide / medium / narrow ditched		dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	<b>Country houses:</b> Age: Tudor/Stuart/Georgian/Victorian/Edwardian 20thC Materials:	dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant
<b>Other built features (function, age and materials):</b>				dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant
<b>Overall Summary Statement:</b>				
<b>Visual and Sensory Perception</b>				
<b>Views of area from outside:</b> widely visible / locally visible / concealed		<b>Views within area:</b> extensive filtered framed / limited by:		
<b>Scale of landscape elements:</b> small medium large	<b>Sense of enclosure:</b> confined contained open exposed	<b>Visual unity:</b> unified coherent incoherent	<b>Sound:</b> tranquil/distant/discordant Source: Level and constancy:	<b>Rarity:</b> unique rare unusual
<b>Field Survey Evaluation</b>				
<b>Visual Impact</b>		low	moderate	high
<b>Impact of built development :</b> transport corridor/rural housing/ utilities/structures/other	dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant	<b>Impact of land use change:</b> pasture to arable mineral extraction parkland to amenity		dominant prominent apparent widespread apparent localised insignificant
<b>Magnitude of impact:</b> high/moderate/low	<b>Extent of impact:</b> widespread/localised/insignificant	<b>Magnitude of impact:</b> high/moderate/low	<b>Extent of impact:</b> widespread/localised/insignificant	
<b>Description (include sketch plans and sections as appropriate):</b>				