Cumbria

COUNTY COUNCIL

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

Archaeological Assessment Report

WORKINGTON

ENGLISH HERITAGE

C O N T E N T S

LIST OF MAPS AND FIGURES

Figure 1. Location of Workington

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 English Heritage has initiated a national series of Extensive Urban Surveys. Several counties have commenced such projects, funded by English Heritage, including Cumbria County Council that is undertaking the survey of the small towns of Cumbria. The survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns building on earlier surveys (e.g. Winchester, 1979) and consists of three phases: Data Collection, Data Assessment and Strategy. The first stage, Data Collection, draws together the accessible history of the town, the archaeological knowledge and historic buildings data. The second phase, Data Assessment, leads to the production of a report which presents a brief history of the town, (this document is not intended as a definitive history), an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and historic buildings data, and an assessment of the impact recent development on archaeological deposits. This information informs the third phase of the survey and allows for the identification of areas of archaeological importance to be discussed in the Strategy Report.

1.2 The results of the survey are available in hard copy and as a digital database held by Cumbria County Council.

1.3 It is intended that the project will concentrate on the historic urban core of each town as defined by the extent of the built settlement as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (**Map A**).

1.4 The primary sources consulted in the preparation of this report include the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition maps and early plans held at Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle. Other documentary evidence, mostly secondary sources, were consulted at the Cumbria Record Office, Kendal and at local libraries. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at County Offices, Kendal was also used. A number of secondary sources were consulted when writing the historical overview of the town.

1.5 New information is being added to the Sites and Monuments Record all the time, this study should therefore only be taken as a point-in-time exercise, the SMR should always be consulted for the up-to-date position for any query.

2.   LOCATION & GEOLOGY

2.1   Location

2.1.1. Workington (NGR 299526) is situated on the north west coast of Cumbria at the mouth of the river Derwent.

2.1.2. Workington lies within Allerdale District.

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Figure 1. Location of Workington

2.2   Geology

2.2.1. The underlying geology of the coastal area around Workington consists of Carboniferous Westphalian Coal Measures with some pockets of Namurian millstone grit (IGS, 1976). The measure of the outcrops of Westphalian rocks are best known in the west Cumbrian coal-field between Whitehaven and Maryport and are thickest in Workington and Maryport. On the coast, a gentle dip lowers the beds seawards beneath the offshore outcrop of the Permian (Moseley, 1978).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN WORKINGTON (Map B)

3.1 Event 31.01: Burrow Walls Roman Fort

3.1.1. Bellhouse (1955) undertook an excavation at Burrow Walls Roman Fort, a fort of Hadrianic date, strictly comparable in shape and situation with Beckfoot and Moresby. The excavations resulted in a re-assessment of the site as a fort rather than a fortlet or a tower, in conjunction with aerial photographs, that showed the medieval walls near the centre of faint oblong with two rounded corners clearly visible at its east end.

3.2 Event 31.02: St Michael's Church

3.2.1. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at St Michael's Church (McCarthy, 1995) that revealed extensive, shallow, significant archaeological deposits, with good preservation of artefacts. The evidence for the dating of the earlier structures on the site was very limited. Part of an attached capital, perhaps from the chancel arch, with decoration reminiscent of the 12th century font, survives in the baptistery at the base of the tower. The round arch linking the tower to the nave is also of 12th century type, although it is not in its original position. It was concluded previously that the church demolished in 1770 was essentially Norman in date (Slater, 1998). However, it is now suggested that the tower, erected perhaps in the 12th century, was inserted into an earlier nave that could date from between the 8th and early 12th centuries (McCarthy, 1995).

3.3 Event 31.03: St Michael's Church.

3.3.1. An archaeological excavation was undertaken at the church in 1996 following the positive results of the evaluation. The results are unpublished (Flynn, 1996).

3.4 Event 31.04: Old Rectory.

3.4.1. Work was undertaken by Flynn in the late 1990s in the gardens of the Old Rectory of St Michael's Church. The results are unpublished (Flynn, undated).

4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Placename evidence

Workington (Armstrong et. al., 1971) contains the personal name Weorc or Wyrc which enters into many place-names in the Anglian parts of England. If stress is laid on the form Wirchinghetora, the present name can be translated 'tun' of the Weorc's people, but the other forms suggests that the –ing- was uniflected and it is doubtful whether it can have had more than the force of a genitive.

4.2 Prehistoric Period

Key Points

❖ Some evidence of prehistoric activity and settlement in the vicinity of Workington

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Core and Outlying Settlement

4.2.1. Finds from the area have included the Seaton Bronze Age Palstave with a stop ridge fair, 1945, SMR 807), Neolithic flint and axe finds (SMR 1014 and 1016), stone hammers and a loom weight (Spence, 1935, 1940). Further evidence of prehistoric activity include standing stones (SMR 1027), cup and ring marked stones (SMR 1028) in the same field as undated, but later, archery butts. Other finds include a Bronze Age burial urn (SMR 1044) and a defended enclosure (SMR 4403) at Salterbeck to the south of Workington, which is a Scheduled Monument.

4.3   Roman Period

Key Points

❖ Evidence of Hadrianic frontier defences to the north of Workington including Burrow Walls fort, signal towers and mileforts.

❖ Evidence of a Roman road near Workington

Core and Outlying Settlement

4.3.1. The remains of the **Roman Fort at Burrow Walls**, lie to the north of Workington, at Seaton (SMR 841). The site is a Scheduled Monument. Collingwood (1929) considered that, although Roman coins and pottery had been found, there was no evidence for a full-sized fort. However, an excavation was undertaken at Burrow Walls in 1955 (Bellhouse et. al., 1955), which lead, in conjunction with aerial photographs that showed the medieval walls near the centre of faint oblong with two rounded corners clearly visible at its east end, to a re-assessment of the site as a fort rather than a fortlet or a tower. The fort, Hadrianic in date, is partially visible although the upstanding masonry built of Roman material is, in fact, of medieval construction.

4.3.2. **Oyster Bank Signal Tower** (number 29), a Scheduled Monument, is also situated at Seaton (SMR 842). In this case a line of masonry was found a quarter of a mile north west of Burrow Walls. Further evidence of Roman defences can be found in the form of a milefort, south of Harrington Park (SMR 6436) which was located on aerial photographs in 1981.

4.3.3. **Roman Roads** can be found on the line of the Woodmoor Road (SMR 1036) and the Wythemoor Road (SMR 4672) which is the suggested course of the Roman road from Papcastle to Moresby over Wythemoor (Dickinson, 1877 and Caruana, 1988).

4.3.4. **Roman finds** in Workington include a coin, a 2nd century Tetricus Radiate found c.1875 (Shotter, 1989, SMR 4923) and a Roman quern found in Totter Gill (Addenda Antiquaria, 1948, SMR 805). A Roman Coin Hoard was uncovered in Distington in 2001. The coins were dated to be from AD270 to AD388 and interpreted to be a single scattered hoard (Caruana, 2001).

4.4   Early Medieval and Medieval Periods

Key Points

❖ Possible shift in seat of power from Seaton to Workington.

❖ Limited evidence of settlement activity during the medieval period.

❖ Town possibly had two foci of activity, one based near Workington Hall, the other near St. Michael's Church.

Core Settlement

4.4.1. **St Michael's Church**: **Early History**. Very little is known about the history of the church. Until archaeological investigation started in 1995, three fragments of sculpture dating to the 8th and 9th centuries and five attributed to the 10th and 11th centuries had been recovered, mostly in the late 19th century (McCarthy, 1995). Although a record of all the fragments survives, four fragments are now lost. An additional undated fragment with traces of interlace is built into the wall near the east window. Inscribed stones were found when the Curwen Vault was opened in 1928, four stones were defined as being 'pre- Norman in character' (Mason and Valentine, 1928). The presence of such a large concentration of carved stones provides a clear basis for suggesting that the original site was a place of Christian worship in the 'Anglian' period, perhaps in the 8th and 9th centuries. Unlike some similar sites, the presence of 10th century sculpture suggested that the site at St Michael's continued in use during the period of the Scandinavian settlement of Cumbria (McCarthy, 1995).

4.4.2. Further support for an early settlement at Workington is derived from the place name, which is attributed to the Anglian period. The discovery of many crosses and tombstones dating to the Viking period, together with the place-names show that the Cumbrian coastal plain was especially important at this time. This evidence suggests that some of these settlers originated further west or north, perhaps in Western Scotland or Ireland, and ultimately came from Scandinavia itself. (McCarthy, 1995).

4.4.3. The first historical evidence of a church in Workington is in the reference to 'Chetell', in an early 12th century charter showing that he held lands in Workington, amongst other places. The charter in the 'Register of St Bees, refers to his grant of St Michael's to St Mary's at York (McCarthy, 1995). Little is known about Chetell, or Ketel, as he is sometimes referred to. The name is redolent of a Scandinavian rather than a Norman ancestry, but his fathers name, Eldred, suggest an Anglo-Saxon origin. Chetell is also the earliest figure within the Curwen family, which came to dominate Workington until recent times (Lidbetter, 1902).

4.4.4. A plan of the church was made before changes were made in 1770. The plan shows a three-cell structure comprising tower, nave and chancel, with a porch and 'Mr Curwen's burial place lately taken down' on the south side. The evidence for the date of the structure is very limited. Part of an attached capital, perhaps from the chancel arch, with decoration reminiscent of the 12th century font, survives in the baptistery at the base of the tower. The round arch linking the tower to the nave is also of 12th century type, although it is not in its original position. Such considerations have led to the conclusion in the past that the church demolished in 1770 was essentially Norman in date (Slater, 1998). Whether or not this is true is uncertain, and the possibility must be allowed that the tower, erected perhaps in the 12th century, was inserted into an earlier nave that could date from anywhere between the 8th and early 12th centuries (McCarthy, 1995). The Church was again rebuilt after a fire in 1887-1890 (Pevsner, 1967).

4.4.5. **Shift of seat of power from Seaton to Workington**. Blake (in Bellhouse, 1955) cites the Rev. Bouch who provided the following note on the medieval occupation of the site at Burrows Wall:

"There is no reason to question [Thomas] Denton's statement that Orme, son of Cetell (Ketel) was lord of the manor of Seaton, and the builder of the castle there". He adds, writing in 1610, that "the walls and ruins of his mansion house can be seen there at Seaton to this day". Denton also states that Orme's great grandson Patric who took the name of de Culwen "pulled down the manor house at Seaton, and dwelt thenceforth at Workington". Two suggestions may explain why Patric moved. Firstly Burrow Walls might have been large and strong merely because of its convenient supply of Roman stone; the new building at Workington Hall was on a site of greater defensive strength and might well have been more comfortable. Secondly it may be that Burrow Walls was treated as an adulterine castle, and evacuated by command of the king. In addition there was a certain amount of erosion at the Burrow Walls site which may have contributed to the decision to move base (Bellhouse et. al., 1955)

4.4.6. **Workington Hall** is a shell of a fortified manor house, occupying a steep sided knoll above the south bank of the River Derwent on the east side of the town. It dates mainly from the 16th century with later additions, but incorporates a 14th century tower house with 15th century additions (Jackson, 1990). As originally built, it probably consisted of the tower house and buildings forming the east end, with walls or palisades extending west to join rectangular shaped towers flanking the entrance at the west end. The three storey tower house had its upper parts rebuilt between 1782-1828. The L-shaped hall and kitchen block attached to the north and east sides were added c.1540 replacing the earlier hall of c.1404. Two wings along the north and south sides were added c.1597 which transformed the fortress into a mansion (ibid.).

4.4.7. Patrick de Culwin reputedly acquired the manor between 1199 and 1216. Gilbert de Curwen IV received a licence to crenellate his 'house at Wyrkyngton', referred to as 'the castle of Wyrkyngton' in 1402 (Curwen, 1900), although Pevsner (1967) records the licence to crenellate as being granted in 1379. In 1568 Sir Henry Curwen gave refuge at Workington, probably at the Hall, to Mary Queen of Scots when she landed there on her flight from Scotland. It remained with the Curwens until c.1930 when it passed by marriage to the Chance family. Presented to the town in 1946, it was neglected and allowed to decay and the upper parts were later removed (ibid.).

4.4.8. **Town Development**: In the 12th century the Curwen's Lords of the Manor of Workington, settled on the woody hill at the eastern end of the valley with the town springing up around their 'castle'. Historically Workington comprised of two communities, the upper town on the hill, and, along the shoreline, a few fishermen's cottages. The common land in between included the Norman Church of St Michael and the Glebe lands. However, very little is known about the size of the population, the nature of the burgage plots or the industries, other than fishing, with which the population was employed.

4.4.9. **Cross Hill** (crosses can be seen set into the wall) was the site of a 'Chapel of Ease' repaired in the 14th century originating from the 11th century. It was sited on the old Corpse Road (Tourist Information Office, undated).

Outlying Settlement

4.4.10. At West Seaton, a sword was found in a gravel bank in 1902/3, near the vicarage. It had been ceremonially bent, and Cowen (1948) therefore believed it to have come from a grave. This find may be the same as that of a broken sword supposedly found at Oystertanks before 1904 during a road making scheme (SMR 1012). It has been suggested that these swords date to the Viking period.

4.5   Post Medieval and Industrial Period

Key Points

❖   Workington developed as a coal and iron town with an important harbour.

❖   Marsh area and quays developed during the 18th and 19th centuries.

❖   Market Place established in the Portland Square area.

❖   Many important public buildings and churches established.

❖   Good survival of World War II defensive sites.

4.5.1.   Until the early 19th century Workington comprised of a linear settlement on the southern side of the River Derwent. In 1895 Ayton described Workington as 'a long straggling incompact town' (cited in Macleod, 1988). The settlement may have had two foci, at the eastern end was the castle of the Curwen family and at the western end lay the church of St Michael. Whether or not these two foci had separate origins is unclear (McCarthy, 1995). The industrial revolution saw Workington exploiting her coal reserves, the growth of iron and steel making and shipbuilding, with the town expanding. Between 1881 and 1891 the population rose by c10,000 inhabitants.

4.5.2.   **Marsh and Quay:** A 1569 plan shows the area of land required by the Keswick based Company of Mines Royal for a wharf or quay, but 100 years later there was no evidence that such a wharf had been made. The planned wharf may not have been for the export of lead but for the import of goods such as timber from Ireland. Lord Scrope in a letter to Lord Burghley dated April 1572 comments how 'ships of great burden may arrive at Ravenglass, Whitehaven, Workington and Elnefoot [Maryport], where a ship of 60 or 90 tons may come in on the spring tide. In 1682 the Exchequer Return provided the next description of the port – it indicated that there were still no ports or quays. After 1682 there was the construction of a small quay on the south side of the south gut. By 1722 the harbour needed attention and by 1727 another small quay existed on the north side or 'Oldside' bank of the estuary (Byers, 1998).

4.5.3.   At the end of the 18th century Curwen decided to use ballast to reclaim Priestgate Marsh – known as 'Cobble' or 'Ballast' Hill (Wallace, 1998). The Harbour Trustees permitted the ballast to be unloaded on the north side of the South Gut, or Merchants Quay, and on Crossfitts and Priestgate Marsh. The river originally looped in a curve along the South Quay with Merchants Quay being a sand bank. Ballast started to silt up the approaches to South Quay – a series of wooden stakes were driven into the mouth of the old course with wicker baskets full of stones deposited in between. This led to the south bank of the River Derwent being both reinforced and diverted and the South Quay became a more sheltered harbour (ibid.).

4.5.4.   **Works to the Docks:** In 1764 the North Quay and Oldside Bank were extended with a very large addition now seen in the south-east corner of the Prince of Wales Dock. Today the South Quay extends west of the old 'swing' railway bridge to the viaduct road bridge, originally shorter the first wharf being at the seaward end. Here four coal hurries were erected before 1753 and were replaced in the early 1800s when taller ones were needed. In 1794 work began on Dock Quay to the western end of South Quay on Glebe or Rectory Land (Crossfitts) (Byers, 1998). Between 1824 and 1825 John Pier a breakwater was built into the sea on the south edge of the Derwent estuary, but it was demolished when the coastline was landscaped after the steel works shut down. By 1750 there was a full-time customs officer. Before 1772 they used a single storey house built on the Dock Quay. In 1796 this was demolished and moved further west, known as the **King's Watch House** on the old plans (Byers, 1998).

4.5.5.   **Harbour:** In 1776 Sir James Lowther built a stone pier on the South side of the River Derwent and had the harbour strengthened (Marshall et. al., 1977). The staithes (or hurries) to the Curwen pits in 1763-9, were on the south side of the river near the present Dock Labour Board office; the Curwen's Chapel Bank wagonway ran across the north end of Henry Street and the Moorbanks wagonway passed through the open space near the foot of Solway Street. The

present capacious main dock was begun in about 1798, but was largely supplanted by the Lonsdale Dock of 1864-6, which lies on the north side. The rough waters of the river mouth offered severe problems and there was continual deepening and alteration (ibid.). The Prince of Wales Dock was opened in 1927 and ships of up to 10,000 tons could be taken (Winter, 1996).

4.5.6. **Shipyard**: north-west of the old dock, beyond the railway, and on the south side of the entrance to the main river channel, are the remains of an 18th century shipyard, indicated chiefly by walls and a building and was still working in 1927 (Marshall et. al., 1977). Iron and steel manufacturing towns such as Workington relied on rail and water transport to bring in raw materials and to ship finished products to customers throughout the world. **Staithes** to serve Workington coal pit were built on the River Derwent as early as the 1760s (Myers, 1993). Charles Lamport started shipbuilding in the early 1840s to 1866. He also operated saw mills and a steam ropery. In 1846, 80 ships were registered at the port (Winter, 1996).

4.5.7. **Billy Bumly House** – two buildings were built in the 19th century as coastal landmarks to aid ships entering the harbour. One is positioned nearby to the harbour and one a distance south on the Shore Hills. Painted white their names originate because of their similarity to beehives. They were originally built with a door and sea-facing windows for placing lights (Woodruff et. al., 1987).

4.5.8. **Coalmines**: Workington rose to local importance chiefly by virtue of coal exportation. In 1815, four pits were being worked by 400 men with six steam engines, the largest one being in the Isabella Pit (Winter, 1996). Only one interesting colliery site remains, that of **Jane Pit** sunk in 1843 by Henry Curwen and situated on the south west outskirts of the town; there is remaining 2 battlement chimneys and a castellated pumping house, together with a sunken gin platform. The pit became a ventilating shaft to **Buddle Pit**, a short distance south west and now just flattened slag heaps on open ground. The remains of the **Lady and Chapel Bank Pit** sites lie under the present United Steel Company slagbanks, while **Isabella Pit** was formerly within the steel works area. In 1778 a small fort was built close to where Isabella Pit was later sunk (Byers, 1998); all these collieries were highly productive in the early 19th century. **Hope Pit** was where the first Watt winding-engine was set up locally, by J C Curwen in 1789 (Marshall et. al., 1977). Currently, the **Solway Colliery** Headgear awaits demolition at Workington's last deep coal mine. Sunk in 1937 by the United Steel Company, the mine was nationalised in 1947 and closed in 1973 (www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~rwbarnes/workgton, 2000).

4.5.9. **Iron works** at Workington included the **West Cumberland** from 1870 to 1877, **Oldside** which opened in 1856, **Lowther** from 1872 to 1911, **New Yard Kirks** which opened in 1875, **Derwent** which opened in 1873 and **Moss Bay** which opened in 1872 (Winter, 1996). There are some traces of the Lowther and Oldside works on the north side of the Derwent; generally speaking, obliteration has been thorough (Marshall et al, 1977). The Derwent blast furnaces were demolished in 1981 following the closure of the iron manufacturing part of the Moss Bay Ironworks (www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~rwbarnes/workgton, 2000).

4.5.10. The rapidly growing Victorian iron and steel smelting industry on the Cumbrian coast sparked off a huge increase in demand for raw materials. Dozens of **hematite iron ore mines** were opened, **quarries** dug to provide limestone for the furnace process and **coke ovens** built to purify the coal needed as fuel. Mineral coal mined in Cumbria had impurities, particularly sulphur, which spoiled iron and steel but could be removed in coke ovens. Useful products created by the coking process included tar, ammonium sulphate, benzole and coal gas for industrial and domestic heat and light (Myers, 1993).

4.5.11. Few towns have been dominated by a single industry to such an extent as Workington with **iron and steel making**. Bessermer steel making had been brought to Workington in 1872 by the **West Cumberland Hematite Iron and Steel Company** (Myers, 1993). West Cumbrian iron was smelted in huge Bessemer converters containing several tons of white hot metal. To cool the iron and set it in pieces of more manageable size it was poured into sand moulds known as pig beds. These were eventually abandoned as technology allowed the continuous casting of iron pigs at Workington (ibid.).

4.5.12. **Charles Cammel and Co.** originally made iron in the town of Dronfield but were searching the country for a new home with the advantages of nearby ore and coal. Charles Cammel and Co. arrived in Workington in 1883 with hundreds of workers from Dronfield, which resulted in the expansion of the south side of the town (Winter, 1996). The company established an **ironworks and steel rolling mill**. Figures from General Report and Statistics of Mines and Quarries for

1900 showed Cammel's had expanded into an empire of 21 blast furnaces in the Workington district. The firm was stated to have control of furnaces at Derwent Iron and Steel, the Lowther Works and Moss Bay (Myers, 1993). Iron making ended in 1981 leaving only the steel rolling mill at the nearby Moss Bay Works (ibid.).

4.5.13. **The Hall Mill**, **Millfield,** there was a corn mill on this site for centuries, the present building has no date but probably is about 300 years old and was fed by the mill race from the River Derwent. **The Yearl at Millfield** is a weir and a fish trap on the River Derwent, a Curwen family salmon fishery (Woodruff et. al., 1987).

4.5.14. **Workington Ropery and Saw Mill** was in existence long before 1866. The factory shut in the early 1900s and the site is now occupied by the Town Hall, Gordon Street and 50 yards of Corporation Road. **Workington Brewery** was established in 1792 on Ladies Walk. (Woodruff, 1990).

4.5.15. The 1569 town plan shows the Watch Chapel, otherwise known as How Michael or St Michael's Chapel. The Chapel existed before Elizabeth I came to the throne in 1558, seventeen years later she granted to Percival Gunson and John Souky 'three acres of land known as Chappell Flatts in Wirkington and one chapel there with an acre of land' which was used as a chapel in 1530. By 1770 it was no longer used as a chapel when it was confused with being a watch tower and by 1860 it was derelict (Byers, 1998). It was a landmark for mariners and in the early 20th century was used as a magazine battery by the locally raised Artillery Company (Woodruff et. al., 1987).

4.5.16. In 1811 a Benedictine monk took charge of a Catholic mission because of the large number of Irish in Workington at the time. The actual spot on which the Benedictine Chapel was built is near the gas holder on the west side of the Burma Rastah.

4.5.17. **St Michael's Church:** The church (SMR 1011) was of 1770 construction with an upper tier of windows for lighting galleries but was remodelled in 1887-90 after a fire and is now ruined after another fire in 1994. Under the tower are three cross slabs with swords, a scalloped Norman capital and four fragments of Anglo-Danish cross-shafts. The church also has a Norman arch inside with a roll and hollow and a late medieval font. The early 15th century tomb chest with effigies of a knight and lady was badly damaged in the 1994 fire and has been removed for repair (Slater, 1998).

4.5.18. **St John's Church** was built by Thomas Hardwick, in 1823, to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo, (Pevsner, 1967) In 1849 the graveyard was extended to accommodate the victims of the cholera epidemic of the same year. **Our Lady and St Michael**, Roman Catholic Church was built in 1876 by Pugin (ibid) in response to the influx of Irish Catholic workers brought to the town in the early 1800s to increase the workforce.

4.5.19. **Cloffocks:** The 1st edition OS map of 1867 shows a residential area on the Cloffocks, an area lying below the town. Running towards the River Derwent, the Cloffocks have been regarded as Workington's playground This open space is still used for travelling fairs etc (Woodruff, 1987). However the majority of the dwellings and streets were demolished after 1954 (Byers, 1998).

4.5.20. **The Marsh:** The actual building of houses on the Marsh and Quay took place between the middle and the late 19th century although much earlier maps show buildings mainly on the quay these were small clusters of fisherman's cottages (Wallace, 1998). The first group of houses on the Marsh were Henry Street, Swinburn Street and Harbour Place.

4.5.21. **Market Places**: Workington was granted its market charter by Elizabeth I in 1573. The first markets would have been held at Cross Hill and, before 1700, this square had in its centre, circular stone slabs for the sale of butter (Tourist Information Office, undated). The Market Place (Upper Market) or Butter Market as it was known is found to the east of the town, near Portland Square, at the junction of Curwen Street, Portland Street and Upper Jane Street (Woodruff et. al., 1987). The small alley to the right of the market place once led to the slaughter house which, in 1861, became a glass roofed covered market. With the expansion of the town this market in the upper part of the town became too small and a larger one was sited at the lower end of town, on Hagg Hill. In recent years the market has moved again into the centre of town.

4.5.22. **Portland Square** was built at the end of the 18th century, originally the site of a tannery,

although the first mention of houses in the square goes back to the 1730s. The Green Dragon Posting House was built in 1805 (Tourist Information office, undated). The large house in the top right hand corner of the Square held the **Assembly Rooms and a school** founded by John Christian Curwen. The **Obelisk** in the centre of the Square is a monument to Dr Anthony Peat (1819-1877) (Martin, undated).

4.5.23. **Workington Hall**: The existing deer park and grounds were greatly extended by Thomas White of Retford whose plan for the estate is dated 1783. The work, for which good documentation survives was carried out for John Christian and Isabella Curwen, John having married Isabella in 1782. Improvements in the grounds continued until John's death in 1828. Within the park and gardens stands a model farm complex at **Schoose Farm** (Grade II listed building). This experimental farm with its castellated gatehouse was built around the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries (SMR 5516). John Christian Curwen introduced shorthorn cattle and founded the Workington Agricultural Society in 1805. In 1812 he brought Irish agricultural labourers to work on his land and he began the Friendly Societies and a Savings Bank and built and endowed two schools (Winter, 1996).

4.5.24. The **Lock up** was in Ritson Street, a Grade II Listed Building, and is dated 1805. It is now a storeroom for Newsdale construction (Martin, undated).

4.5.25. The **Theatre Royal**, Workington's second theatre originally known as the Lyceum, was opened in 1866 for plays and variety shows (Tourist Information Office, undated).

4.5.26. The **Helena Thompson Museum, or Parkend House,** was bequeathed to the people of Workington by Miss Helena Thompson, a local philanthropist, in 1940 (Pevsner, 1967). This 18th century house was formerly the home of the stewards of the Curwen Estate, built in 1776 for Charles Udale (Martin, undated).

4.5.27. **Guard Street School of Industry** was established in 1904. **Workington Hospital** c.1912 was built near the cemetery. The **Carniege Free Library and Hall** was established in 1904. **Workington Fever Hospital** was built in the 19th century to the east of the town – it was originally the poor house. The cattle auction took place on the site of the garage at the junction of Guard Street and Washington Street. **Workington Bridge** the first stone bridge over the Derwent was sited just below the hall in 1650, it was replaced in 1763 and again in 1841. **The Soapery** lies below Hall Brow, the name derived from the local term for the old laundry, which was sited here in the 19th century (Woodruff et. al., 1987).

4.5.28. Britain's **decoy programme** began in the autumn of 1939 and rapidly developed into a complex deception strategy based on day and night dummy aerodromes, diversionary fires, simulated urban lighting and dummy factories and buildings. The **simulated urban lights** were used in Workington to deflect enemy fire from the **Workington Iron and Steel Co. at Siddick** (SMR 12778) and **Moresby.** The types of simulated urban lights used were marshalling yards lights, factory lighting and loco glows. The earliest reference to the use of simulated urban lights is in October 1942. In May 1943 these decoys were reinforced by the addition of diversionary fire decoys made to imitate a successful attack, at both Siddick and Moresby. The civil series of diversionary fires sites covered urban and industrial targets, the majority protected ordnance factories or military installations, and like many diversionary fire sites were often co-located with simulated urban light decoys. There were fewer than 100 diversionary fire sites in operation between 1941 and 1945. Other sites of potential interest of the period include the **Royal Naval Armaments Depot, Broughton Moor** (SMR 17402). The site was built in a number of phases between 1938 and 1990. It consists of a large complex of dispersed magazines (built in two phases), an inspection and laboratory area and a railway and associated buildings (Dobinson, 1996). The Broughton Moor decoy site was a simulated urban lights decoy site, situated at the disused Alice Pit (Wilson, 1999).

4.5.29. Other work has been done by J Wilson on the World War II sites in Workington. The SMR records several sites of interest including; the **Distington Alcan Alloys Bombing Decoy** (SMR 12739), a shadow factory for making aircraft parts which, in 1997, survived in good condition as did anti tank traps on the Moss Bay Shore (SMR 12777). Moss Bay works' primary defence was two pill boxes one on the south end of the slag bank and the other on Moss Bay Road. As discussed, a line of slag moulds (skulls) were tipped from ladles onto the shore line to act as anti-tank traps protecting the rear of the works (Wilson, 1999).

4.5.30. **High Harrington Nissen Hut** also survived in 1997 (SMR 12775) as did Distington

Engineering Co. Ordnance Factory (SMR 12779). Other defensive structures survive in the form of a type 22 pill box at Copperas Hill Harrington (SMR 12788) and as remains of bombing decoy shadow factories at Distington Engineering Co. (SMR 16390), Dixons, Dunmail Park, Workington (SMR 16392) and Sultra Co. Ltd., Workington (SMR 16468). Identified sites of WWII defensive features including the Northside Shore Workington Coastal Battery (SMR 12740); a ROC Watch Post at Hawk Hill, Seaton (SMR 12774); a type 22 WWII pill box near the former Workington Steelworks (SMR 12787) and numerous other sites of pill boxes and gun emplacements.

5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF WORKINGTON

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1. Each of the identified components has been given a unique reference number which relates to the associated map. For example the reference number 31.001 is comprised of a town code (31 for Workington) and a unique number, .001 for the medieval church. See Appendix A for a list of all components.

5.2 Medieval Components (Map F)

5.2.1. Church and Churchyard

Components 31.001, 31.002

Church (31.001). Fragments of sculpture dating to the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th century have been recovered at this site, indicating that there was activity here during this period. The first historical evidence for a church in Workington was in the 12th century. The Norman church was destroyed and rebuilt in 1770.

The Rectory (31.002). Probably 15th century with 19th and 20th century alterations. An extremely interesting and rare survival of a hall-house more common in the south of Cumbria

5.2.2. Workington Hall

Component 31.008

Workington Hall was the Curwen family seat. A pele tower was begun in 1362; a hall built c.1404 and another c.1540. There are 16th century additions.

5.2.3. Market Places

Components 31.003, 31.009

Both market places are thought to be in existence in the medieval period.

5.2.4. Tenements

Components 31.004, 31.005, 31.007, 31.010

Tenements fronting Derwent Street (31.004). An early plan of 1569 shows occupation in this area. The tenements fronted Derwent Street; there has since been a shift in focus to Fisher Street/South William Street.

The Cloffocks (31.005). Area of medieval occupation, as shown on an early plan of 1569. The first edition OS map of 1866 shows extensive occupation here and also small scale industries such as a timber yard, a brewery, and a shaft mill manufacturing spades, picks, hammers and shafts. Occupation continued here into the modern period, although all the tenements have now been demolished.

Tenements (31.007, 31.010). Area of medieval occupation, as shown on an early plan of 1569.

5.3 Post Medieval Components (Map G)

5.3.1. Tenements

Components 31.019, 31.021, 31.022, 31.023, 31.027, 31.028, 31.031, 31.032, 31.033, 31.037, 31.038, 31.039, 31.041, 31.042,

All the identified medieval tenement plot components remained in use in the post-medieval period (31.021, 31.023, 31.027, 31.031). However the occupied area grew in 31.019, 31.022, 31.028, 31.032, 31.033, 31.037, 31.038, 31.039, 31.041, 31.042.

The Marsh Area (31.038, 31.039). Component 31.038 shows an area of tenements as shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1866. The houses at the end of Havelock Road were the first houses to be built on the Marsh in c1860. These houses were constructed originally for railway workers and were quite substantial. Component 31.039 shows expansion of the occupation by 1900 (2nd edition OS map of 1900-1). This area also contains a ropery. The housing was demolished in the 1980's. The Marsh, prior to clearance and demolition, consisted of 216 houses, a shop, a post office, a public house (The Wheatsheaf), a school (Lawrence Street) and a community centre.

Stanley Street (31.041). A plan c1800 shows the street plan mapped out, although the actual construction of the houses took place between the middle and the late 19th century. Early maps show buildings mainly on the quay, these were small clusters of fisherman's cottages. The area also contains bonded warehouses by 1900.

Tenements (31.042). An early map of c1800 shows the street plan mapped out, although the actual construction of the houses took place between the middle and the late 19th century. This was the first area of tenement construction in the dock area. The tenements are now demolished.

5.3.2. Industrial Areas

Components 31.020, 31.024, 31.025, 31.026, 31.040, 31.044, 31.045, 31.046, 31.047

Hagg Hill 31.020. By the first edition OS map of 1866, this area contained a stone depot and a building called Hag Hill. It is uncertain whether this area still maintained a market function during the post medieval period.

Area off Church Street (31.024). 1st edition OS map of 1866 shows a steam saw mill and a timberyard here.

Old Brewery (31.025). 1st edition OS map of 1866 shows that the 'Old Brewery' was located here.

High Brewery (31.026). 1st edition OS map of 1866 shows the 'High Brewery' here.

Priestgate Marsh (31.040). At the end of the 18th century Curwen decided to use ballast to reclaim Priestgate Marsh. The area then became an industrial area and contained by 1900: Solway Brass Works; Marshside Iron Works; Workington Bridge and Boiler Works; Solway Nailworks; Havelock Road Foundry; Cumbrian Cycle and Motor Works and Quayside Sawmill.

Timberyard (31.044). The 1st edition OS of 1866 revealed that this area contained a timberyard.

Industrial Area (31.045). Early plans indicate that was the first area of industrial activity within the dock area. A plan of 1569 reveals that some fish houses may have existed in this area. The first dock was also here (now silted up), construction of which commenced in 1798. The area also contains the custom house. Before 1772 they used a single storey house built on the Dock Quay but in 1796 this was demolished and moved further west and was known as the King's

Watch House.

Shipbuilding yard (31.046). North-west of the old dock, beyond the railway, and on south side of the entrance to the main river channel, are the remains of an 18th century shipyard, indicated chiefly by walls and a building and still working in 1927.

Isabella Pit (31.047). In 1815, four pits were being worked in Workington by 400 men with six steam engines, the largest one being the Isabella Pit.

5.3.3. Harbour and Dock

Components 31.048, 31.049, 31.053

Dock (31.048). The Lonsdale Dock was constructed between 1864-6 and supplanted the previous main dock. The larger Prince of Wales Dock (still in use) was opened in 1927 and ships of up to 10,000 tons could be taken.

Harbour (31.049). After 1682 there was the construction of a small quay on the south side of the South Gut. By 1722 the harbour needed attention and by 1727 another small quay existed on the north side or 'Oldside' bank of the estuary. At the end of the 18th century Curwen decided to use ballast to reclaim Priestgate Marsh. It was at this time that the River Derwent was diverted and Merchants Quay that was originally a sandbank became reinforced.

5.3.4. Railway and Station

Components 31.034, 31.035, 31.043, 31.051, 31.052

Workington Central Station (31.034). Workington Central Station was opened on 10 July 1880 and closed 13 April 1931, the date of its demolition is uncertain. The station is described by the leading authority on British railway station architecture, Gordon Biddle, in his Victorian Stations (1973) as a (sandstone) 'ugly overhanging building' (National Railway Museum, pers comm). The 2nd edition OS map of 1900, reveals that the station was on the Cleator and Workington Junction Railway and that this area would have contained station buildings, cattle pens, an engine shed, sidings, a coal depot and a goods shed.

Section of Railway (31.035). Section of Cleator and Workington Junction Railway within defined urban core. Workington Central Station was closed in 1931 and it would follow that this section of line went out of use at that time.

Mineral Railway (31.043). Mineral railway connecting the Isabella pit and other industries with the mainline.

Railway & Station (31.051 & 31.052). The mainline station was constructed in the mid 19th century.

5.3.5. Road Network

Components 31.015, 31.050

Although there has been extensive redevelopment, demolition and some re-routing of the road network within Workington, the present day road system has elements that have remained the same since the early plans.

5.3.6. Church

Component 31.016

St Michael's Church was constructed in 1770 (incorporating parts of earlier structures), and was built on the site of a medieval church. However the church was remodelled in 1887-90 after a fire and is now ruined after another fire in 1994.

5.3.7. Workington Hall

Component 31.029

The existing Hall, deer park and grounds were greatly altered and extended by Thomas White of Retford, whose plan for the estate is dated 1783. Improvements in the buildings and grounds continued until John's death in 1828. Within the parks and gardens stands a model farm complex at Schoose Farm. This experimental farm with its castellated gatehouse was built around the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries.

5.3.8. Churchyard

Component 31.018

Church yard extension first shown on 1st edition OS map of 1866.

5.3.9. Rectory

Component 31.017

The 15th century building continued in use during the post medieval period, and was altered during the 19th and 20th centuries.

5.3.10. Market Places

Component: 31.030, 31.054

By the time of the first edition OS map of 1866, the Market had transferred to the Market Place at the top of King Street (31.030). However, the needs of the market eventually outgrew this area and by 1900 the Market Hall was in use off Portland Square (31.054).

6.   RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map H)

Recent development is defined as development that took place post 1945.

There has been extensive redevelopment post the Second World War within the historic core of the town, which is likely to have had a detrimental effect on any archaeological deposits.

7.   LISTED BUILDINGS (Map I)

There are a number of Listed Buildings in Workington mainly in the Portland Square area and dating to the 18th and 19th century. The Listed Buildings are represented on **Map I** and in Appendix C. The information used in compiling this data set is based on the listing descriptions provided by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and its predecessors.

8.   THE POTENTIAL OF WORKINGTON

The primary aim of the Data Collection and Data Assessment phases of the project is to enable the identification of areas of archaeological importance within each town to inform the strategy phase of the project. The areas of archaeological importance are shown in the Strategy Report Part F, Map C.

8.1   Research Framework

♦ Further research is recommended into the nature and extent of the medieval settlement of Workington.

♦ Further research is recommended into the nature and extent of the early activity in the dock area.

♦ Further research is recommended into World War II sites, especially decoy sites, within Workington.

8.2   Archaeological Preservation

Recent archaeological work at St Michael's Church, Workington, has revealed extensive, shallow, significant archaeological deposits, with good preservation of artefacts. However, it is very likely that the extensive redevelopment that has occurred in Workington may have destroyed some of the archaeological deposits elsewhere.

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MAPS

1569 plan of Workington

1st edition OS of 1866

2nd edition OS of 1900-1

Workington Dock and Harbour Bill, Session 1882. Proposed Extension of Harbour Boundary, marks Lonsdale Dock and Proposed New Dock. D/Cu/40.

Plan of Workington c1807. YDX 133/32.

Plan of Workington Harbour, showing Dock and the River Derwent c1800. D/Cu/6/132

Estate Plans of Workington, undated. D/Cu/41.

Town and Harbour 'from an actual survey' 1793. YDX 133/31.

Estate Plan no. 19. Undated. D/Cu.

Estate Plan no 20, Undated. D/Cu.

Joseph, W 1777 *'Plan of the Harbour of Workington with the works proposed for the improvement of the same'* Estate Plan D/Cu 15.

Plan of the Town and Harbour of Workington, from an actual survey 1811

LIST OF COMPONENTS

Component number	Period	Type of Site	Page number
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C31.002	Medieval	Fortified Manor House	14
C31.003	Medieval	Market Place	14
C31.004	Medieval	Tenements	14
C31.005	Medieval	Tenements	14
C31.007	Medieval	Tenements	14
C31.008	Medieval	Fortified Manor House	14
C31.009	Medieval	Market Place	14
C31.010	Medieval	Tenements	14
C31.015	Post Medieval	Road Network	16
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C31.042	Post Medieval	Tenements	15

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C31.048	Post Medieval	Dock	16
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C31.050	Post Medieval	Road Network	16
C31.051	Post Medieval	Railway	16
C31.052	Post Medieval	Station	16
C31.053	Post Medieval	Harbour	16
C31.054	Post Medieval	Market Place	17

APPENDIX B

LIST OF SELECTED SMR ENTRIES

SMR No.	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
807	Seaton	Palastave Find	Prehistoric
1014	Harrington Mill	Flint Finds	Prehistoric
1016	West End Farm	Axe Find	Prehistoric
1053	Workington	Axe Find	Prehistoric
1055	Workington Old Cemetery	Axe Find	Prehistoric
4403	Salterbeck	Defended Enclosure	Prehistoric
4498	Seaton	Axe Find	Prehistoric
805	Seaton	Quern Find	Roman
841	Burrow Walls	Roman Fort (SAM)	Roman
842	Oyster Bank, Seaton	Signal Tower No.29	Roman
1036	Woodmoor Road	Roman Road	Roman
4440	Siddick	Coin Find	Roman
4923	William Street	Coin Find	Roman
6436	Harrington Park	Milefortlet	Roman
1011	Workington	St Michael's Church	Early Medieval
1012	Oyster Tanks	Sword Find	Early Medieval
1013	Ellerbank	Cross Find	Early Medieval
843	Seaton	Possible site of Seaton Priory	Medieval
1062	Cross Hill, Workington	Cross shaped structure	Medieval
3047	Branthwaite Hall	Pele Tower (LB)	Medieval
3690	Workington Hall	Fortified Manor House	Medieval
5740	River Derwent	Fish Traps	Medieval
13612	Hall Green, Workington	Fortified Manor House	Medieval
15657	Seaton Mill	Site of Bloomery	Medieval
3050	Calva Hall	Packhorse Bridge	Post Medieval
4165	Workington	Jane Pit Engine House	Post Medieval
4176	Branthwaite	High Mill	Post Medieval
4600	Nook Street, Workington	Drain, Well	Post Medieval
4662	Workington	West Cumberland Co. Iron Works	Post Medieval
4663	Workington	Oldside Iron Works	Post Medieval
4664, 4665	Moss Bay, Workington	Iron Works	Post Medieval
4691	Seaton	Bearpot Iron Works	Post Medieval
5044	Workington	The Marsh Pottery	Post Medieval
5315	Workington	Tide Watchers Round House	Post Medieval

5514	Workington	Pirts Foundry (LB)	Post Medieval
5516	Workington	Schoose Model Farm Complex	Post Medieval
10972	Seaton	Whitehouse Brick and Tile Works	Post Medieval
10973	Seaton	St Helen's Colliery	Post Medieval
11493	Workington	Schoose Quarry	Post Medieval
11495	Workington	Site of Sunnyside Tannery	Post Medieval
11513	Workington	Industrial Mineral Railway	Post Medieval
12391	Workington	Cleator and Workington Railway	Post Medieval
12740	Workington	North Shore Coastal Battery	Post Medieval
12777	Moss Bay Shore	Anti Tank Traps	Modern
12787	Workington	Site of Pillbox	Modern (WWII)
16103	Calva Brow and Bridge	Site of Gun Emplacement	Modern (WWII)
16200	Northside Bridge and Road	Site of Gun Emplacement	Modern (WWII)
16213	St Helen's Bridge	Site of Pillbox	Modern (WWII)
16248	Castle Gardens, Workington	Site of Pillbox	Modern (WWII)
16389	Cuckoo Arch, Workington	Site of Pillbox	Modern (WWII)
16390	Distington Engineering Co.	Bomb Decoy	Modern (WWII)
16392	Dixons, Dunmail Park	Bomb Decoy	Modern (WWII)
16468	Sultra Co. Ltd., Workington	Bomb Decoy	Modern (WWII)
16492	Pow Street	Site of Drill Hall	Modern (WWII)
18952	Market Place, Workington	Fountain	Post Medieval
17402	Broughton Moor	Armaments Depot	Modern (WWII)

LISTED BUILDINGS

	REFERENCE	BUILDING TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CENTURY	GRADE
22863	NY0029 10/27	House	The Priory, Banklands	19th	II
22864	NX92NE 5/28	House	Beckside, Brooklands	17th	II
22865	NX92NE 5/29	Gate piers and walls	Beckside, Brooklands	17th	II
22917	NT0020 566-/10/10005	Church	Our Lady and St Michael, steps, walls, gates and piers	1876	II
22866	NY0028 10/30	Trades Hall	Brow Top	19th	II
22870	NY0028 10/31	House	1 Christian Street	18th	II
22871	NY0028 10/32	House	11 Christian Street	18th	II
22873	NY0028 10/33	House	12 Christian Street	1798	II
22872	NX92NE 5/34	Church	St Mary's, Church Road	1885	II
22874	NX92NE 5/35	House (Rectory)	Willow Dene, Church Road	18th	II
22875	NX92NE 5/36	House	13 Church Road	20th	II
22876	NX9928 5/37	Iron Foundry	Joseph Pirt and Co., Church Street	18th	II
22877	NY0028 10/38	Houses	7 & 9 Curwen Street	18th	II
22878	NY0028 10/39	Houses	11 & 13 Curwen Street	18th	II
22879	NY0028 10/40	House	15 Curwen Street	18th	II
22881	NY0028 10/41	Houses	28 & 30 Curwen Street	19th	II
22882	NX9928 5/42	House (Rectory)	St Michael's House, Dora Crescent, 15th century with 19th and 20 century alterations	15th	II*
22883	NX9928 5/43	Hotel	Viaduct Hotel, Falcon Street	18th	II
22884	NY0028 10/44	Library (Arts Centre)	Finkle Street	1904	II
22885	NY0028 10/45	Lodge	52 Finkle Street	19th	II
22886	NY0028 10/46	Tower House	Workington Hall, mid 14th century with 15th and 16th century alterations	14th	I
22887	NY02NW 6/47	Roadside Headstone	Joseph Thompson Headstone, Headstone. Not shown on the map Lane	1745	II
22888	NX92SE 8/48	House	Cross House	18th	II
22889	NY0028 10/49	House	40 & 42 High Street	19th	II
22890	NY0028 10/50	House	3 and hairdressers, Jane Street	19th	II
22891	NY0028 10/51	Tower and maltings	Tower and maltings Workington Brewery, Ladies Walk	19th	II
22892	NY0028 10/52	Warehouse	Workington Brewery	1866	II

22893	NY0028 10/53	Houses	1 & 3 Market Place	18th	II
22894	NY0028 10/54	Bank (Printers)	Bethwaites Printers, Market Place	20th	II
22895	NX92NE 5/55	Engine House	Jane Pit, Mossbay Road	1843	II
22896	NX92NE 5/56	Chimney	Jane Pit, Mossbay Road	1843	II
22897	NY02NW	Bridge	Workington Bridge	1841	II
22898	NY0028 10/58	House and Stables	Helena Thompson Museum, Park End Road	18th	II*
22899	NY0028 10/59	House	Curwen & Co. Solicitors Portland Square	18th	II
22900	NY0028 10/60	Hotel	Green Dragon Hotel, Portland Square	18th	II
22901	NY0028 10/61	Lamp-post	Opposite the Green Dragon Hotel, Victorian	19th	II
22867	NY0028 10/62	House	16 Portland Square	19th	II
22868	NY0028 10/63	Houses	18 Portland Square	19th	II
22869	NY0028 10/64	Houses	15A, 17 & 19 Portland Square	18th	II
22902	NY0028 10/65	House	21 Portland Square	18th	II
22880	NY0028 10/66	House and Shops	1 etc Portland Street	19th	II
22903	NY0028 10/67	Shop	8 Portland Street	1861	II
22904	NY0028 10/68	House	10 Portland Street	Unknown	II
22905	NY0028 10/69	Gate Piers	Associated with Workington Hall	18th	II
22906	NY0028 10/70	Lock Up	Storeroom for Newsdale Construction, Ritson Street	1805	II
22907	NY02NW 6/71	Farmhouse & barns	Schoose Farmhouse	1800	II
22908	NY02NW 6/72	Byres & hayloft	Schoose Farm	1800	II
22909	NY02NW 6/73	Granary	Schoose Farm	1800	II
22910	NY02NW 6/74	Windmill, barns etc	Schoose Farm	1800	II
22911	NY02NW 6/75	House	The Old Mill, Seaton	19th	II
22912	NY02NW 6/76	Farmhouse	Seaton Mill and associated buildings	18th	II
22913	NY02NW 6/77	House	Stainburn Old Hall	17th	II
22914	NY02NW 6/78	Lodge	Associated with Workington Hall	19th	II
22915	NY0028 10/79	Church	St John's Church, Washington Street	1822	II*
22916	NX9928 5/80	Church	St Michael's Church, 12th century tower, rebuilt 1770 and 1888	12th	II*