

0.1 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

0.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at the site of a proposed residential development at 83 Catherine Street, Whitehaven (Figure 1). The work was carried out on the site of the proposed conversion of the existing job centre into flats and the construction of 12 new flats. Mr Jeremy Parsons, the Assistant Archaeologist of Cumbria County Council (CCC) and a member of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), advised the planning authority, Copeland Borough Council, that a scheme of archaeological works be undertaken on the site as a condition of planning consent (Planning Ref: 4/05/2331). This work was specified in a *Brief* supplied by supplied by the CCCHES (2005). The Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and evaluation constituted the first phase of this work. The DBA and evaluation by trial trenching was commissioned by Hargreaves Mawson Ltd, on behalf of their client, Mr G Turner to meet the terms of a condition on planning consent for the proposed residential development and was designed to meet the terms of the *Brief* supplied by the CCCHES (2005). The works were conducted in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning). The OASIS Reference No. for this report is aoc1-13709.

0.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken on Friday, 16th December 2005 and followed a DBA of the existing primary and secondary documentary and map sources held at the County Historic Record in Kendal and the County Record Office at Whitehaven and a visual inspection of the site. The evaluation consisted of two trenches, totalling 25 m². The position and scale of the trenching was agreed in consultation with Jeremy Parsons of CCCHES though the trench layout had to be altered slightly for health and safety practicalities and in order to investigate structures in Trench 1. This was agreed with Mr Parsons. The evaluation identified garden soils and structural features associated with gardens that existed on the site in the late 18th and early-to-mid 19th century.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location (Figure 1)

1.1.1 The proposed development site is located at 83 Catherine Street (centred on NX 9762 1800) in the town of Whitehaven, Cumbria, in an area that was developed from the mid 18th century. It covers an area of approximately 241.5 m². The outline of the proposed development area is shown on Figure 1. The site is bounded by Catherine Street to the north-west and by Castle Park to the south-east. Residential buildings stand to the south-west and north-east. It lies within a conservation area (Cumbria County Council n.d.2). The former job centre, constructed in the 1930's stood in the north-west of the development area, while the rest of the site had been covered by a car park surface, removed prior to the preliminary site visit. The drift geology of the area generally consists of alluvial deposits and boulder clay (Collier with

Pearson 1991, 7). The centre of the town was built on alluvial deposits of marine origin (Cumbria County Council n.d.1). The subsoil visible on site during the evaluation consisted of fairly compact clay. These subsoil deposits lay at a depth of between 1.1 and 1.8 m beneath the existing ground surface. Following removal of the car park surface the ground surface lay at approximately 8.6 – 8.8 m above Ordnance Datum (O.D).

1.2 Archaeological background

1.2.1 Prior to the undertaking of the field evaluation a DBA of primary and secondary documentary and map sources was carried out. Material from both the County Historic Record in Kendal and the County Record Office at Whitehaven was consulted. A gazetteer of all cultural heritage sites within 100 m of the development forms Appendix 1 of this report. The assessment was undertaken in order to set the evaluation results within their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.

1.2.2 There are no known archaeological sites within the proposed development area. According to information in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), however, a series of upstanding remains have been identified in the area immediately surrounding the proposed development site (100 m radius), which include ten Grade II listed residential and industrial buildings (Gazetteer **Site Nos. 1 – 10**) and two further historical sites (**Site Nos. 11 – 12**). The only prehistoric find recovered in Whitehaven is a neolithic axe, found at the Howgill Brickworks in 1949 (Cumbria County Council n.d.1, 5; CCC Sites and Monuments Record No. 1189). The listed buildings close to the Catherine Street site demonstrate the development of the area in the late 18th to early 19th century. Two groups of listed buildings lie adjacent to the site. To the south-west, 81-83 Lowther Street (**Site No. 10**) comprises a group of early 19th century houses. Of earlier date (c. 1780), 15-16 Catherine Street (**Site No. 1**) lay to the immediate north-east of the site. Properties to the north of Site No. 10, (Site Nos. 8 and 9) are of 18th century date, demonstrating the earlier development of the northern part of Lowther Street. A bonded warehouse (**Site No. 2**), a rectangular structure of probable 18th century date, lies opposite the proposed development site. The historical sites in the vicinity of the development are the sites of a 19th century sawmill and granary yard (**Site No. 11**) and the site of a 19th century drinking fountain (**Site No. 12**).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Overview

1.3.1 The major cultural heritage significance of the town of Whitehaven derives from the high degree of survival of the post-medieval planned town. Until the 17th century Whitehaven was a small fishing village, with the late medieval and early post-medieval population centred on an area to the south-west of the River Pow, (Cumbria County Council n.d.1, 6), but from the 17th century onwards the town was developed by the Lowther family in order to serve their commercial interests. The major expansion of the town began around 1663, when Sir John Lowther, owner of the Whitehaven estate, came

of age. The town developed with streets and properties on a ‘grid-iron’ plan. The town’s success was based upon the coal and salt trade and, from the late 17th century, the tobacco trade. By the 18th century it had grown to be one of England’s largest ports. At its peak in 1740 it had the greatest trade in tobacco in England outside London. The high degree of survival of the 17th/18th century town was in large part due to the town falling victim to recession in the late 18th century, as it lost its share of the tobacco trade (Collier with Pearson 1991). This aided the survival of the post-medieval town, though large areas of poorer housing on the outskirts of the town have subsequently been demolished.

- 1.3.2 The development site lies within an area of the original post-medieval town that has been largely lost to demolition and development (Collier with Pearson 1991, 4-5). This was probably due to the erection of the employment exchange in the 1930s. Collier and Pearson’s survey of the development of the town notes that work on Lowther Street, the major thoroughfare to the east of Catherine Street, began in 1687. A southward expansion of the town developed, with Scotch Street, parallel and north of Catherine Street developed by 1719. Catherine Street, however, lay beyond the town boundaries, within the grounds of the Lowther’s house (The Flatt). The Flatt was bought by the Lowthers in 1675 and rebuilt following fire in 1769 (Cumbria County Council n.d.2, 9). Development of the town south of Scotch Street was delayed in part due to the desire of the Lowthers to separate the grounds of their house from the town and the cost of necessary improvements such as paving (Collier with Pearson 1991, 12-20).
- 1.3.3 Much of the information known about Whitehaven in the 17th and 18th centuries has been obtained from the Lowther estate records, which consist of a detailed record of all properties within the estate during this period. Study of these records revealed the proposed development area to be part of Plot No 4 of Catherine Street. The Whitehaven Town property register (CRO D/Lons/W5/232) records the nature of tenants and deeds from 1665-1743. Catherine Street appears at the back of this register and only one property (Plot No 1) is registered, suggesting that the proposed development was not tenanted until after 1743. Similarly no record of Plot No 4 is available on the estate survey of 1699 (D Lons/w5/229) in the rate book of 1710 (CROS D/Lons/W/232). Available building grants for the area (D/Lons/W/BG) make reference to a grant for plot No 6 but no details regarding Plot No 4 are available.
- 1.3.4 During the period 1730 to 1755 a boom in trade led to further development of the town and Collier and Pearson note that in this period Catherine Street developed and was a location where ‘gentlemen’ tended to stay (Collier with Pearson 1991, 49, 63). Further evidence for the development of Catherine Street is located in the Census of 1762, where the population of the street is given as 101, including residents of frontage property, lofts, cellars and backhouses, backland properties commonly inhabited by the poor due to overcrowding of the street frontages. Inhabitants included labourers, colliers and shoemakers.

- 1.3.5 Cartographic evidence demonstrates that Catherine Street had been developed by the late 18th century. Draper's plan of Whitehaven of 1770 and Hodskinson's plan of 1783 (based on a survey by Donald in 1770-1), shows Catherine Street with very limited development and no buildings within the proposed development area. Buildings to the north-east of the development area are visible, roughly on the site of 15-16 Catherine Street (**Site Gazetteer No. 1**), but the area surrounding the proposed development site is otherwise empty. Hutchison's plan of 1790 shows the proposed development area, adjacent to 15-16 Catherine Street, covered by designed gardens and lanes. By this point properties on Lowther Street (**Site Nos. 5, 8 and 9**) had been erected. John Howard's plan of Whitehaven of 1799 (Figure 3) also shows landscaped gardens covering the site. It is not clear from this map or documents available for Catherine Street whether these gardens were public and accessible from the street or if they were private grounds connected to the building complexes either side of the plot. The landscaped garden layout was evidently a relatively short-lived phase in the history of this site as demonstrated by John Wood's plan of 1830 (Figure 4) which shows the site on Catherine Street as vacant. The Tithe Map for Whitehaven (1847) shows the proposed development area to be occupied by Plot No 1246 and part of an unnamed property in the north. This map shows Plot 1246 occupied by a U-shaped structure to the rear described as a 'dwelling house' owned by a Mr James Donnolly. A small rectangular structure fronts the street in the north part of the proposed development area but no further information is recorded about this property.
- 1.3.6 At the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1865 (Figure 5), the development area remained largely undeveloped, the U-shaped structure to the rear is no longer depicted but the small building on the Catherine Street frontage is shown. The development area was apparently still covered by open ground, which appeared to be a terraced garden surrounded by lanes. Two very small structures, perhaps outbuildings, lay in the south of the area against the south-east wall of the site. The 2nd edition of 1899 (Figure 6) shows a similar situation within the plot. The small frontage building is still standing, while in the rear of the plot one probable outbuilding stands against the south-east wall. The 1925 O.S. map shows the small frontage building still standing, but no structures in the rear of the plot. On the 1945 O.S. map (based on a 1938 survey) the employment exchange building that presently stands on the site is visible (Figure 7). It is noteworthy that the present shape of the development plot does not appear until the 1945 O.S. map. Prior to this a boundary feature appears in the south-west of the present plot, running north-west/south-east, dividing areas of garden or open ground.
- 1.3.7 The employment exchange was erected in the mid 1930s and apparently replaced an office in Howgill Street to the west (Kelly 1934, 271 & 1938, 277). The building was surrounded by car parks.

1.4 Recent Archaeological Investigations

- 1.4.1 A small evaluation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2005 on a site approximately 200 m to the south of the present project at Castle Mews, on the site of a 19th century riding school. At least two waste pits were identified. These features may be post-medieval, but lacked dating evidence (Oxford Archaeology North 2005).

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the DBA and evaluation was to determine the location, character, extent, quality, date and condition of any archaeologically significant remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

3. METHOD

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment (Figures 2-7)

- 3.1.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork a DBA of the existing resource was carried out, including reference to primary and secondary maps and documents, in order to give a geographical, topographical, historical and archaeological context to the evaluation results. Records held by the County Historic Environment Record in Kendal and the County Records Office at Whitehaven were consulted. The Carlisle Record Office was also consulted.

3.2 Visual Inspection/Walkover of the Site

- 3.2.1 A walkover survey was made of the site to note any surface features of archaeological interest, areas that have possibly been significantly disturbed and any visible hazards and constraints on archaeological fieldwork.

3.3 Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching

- 3.3.1 Trial trenches totalling 28 m² were opened, giving slightly greater than a 10% sample of the area of new building (241.5 m²). The trenches aimed to establish the presence/absence, nature, depth and character of any possible archaeological features. Trench 2 was 1.8 m wide and 9 m in length, while Trench 1 was an irregular roughly square shape, covering 12 m², expanded around structural features following consultation with the CCCHES monitor, Jeremy Parsons. The trench locations appear on Figure 1.
- 3.3.2 All trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures (Appendix 7). Overburden was stripped by means of a 360° tracked minidigger equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Machine excavation was in shallow units/spits and ceased on the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil.

- 3.3.3 All significant archaeological features were cleaned and fully defined. All features present were investigated to determine their character, function, condition, nature and date.
- 3.3.4 An adequate proportion of each feature selected for investigation was excavated, sampled and recorded to determine the character, function, nature, date and significance of the features sampled.
- 3.3.5 No specialized re-instatement was undertaken. Trial trenches will not be backfilled under archaeological supervision.
- 3.3.6 Finds or archaeological features relating to residential, industrial and military activity of 19th or early 20th century date were recorded.
- 3.3.7 All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist. Trenching was battered or stepped where the depth and/or nature of made ground necessitated.
- 3.3.8 All aspects of the evaluation were carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* and the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

4. EVALUATION RESULTS (Figures 8 and 9)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The weather conditions during the evaluation were generally dry and sunny.

4.1.2 The various data gathered from the DBA and evaluation are presented as a series of appendices:

- i)* Appendix 1 contains the site gazetteer;
- ii)* Appendix 2 contains trench summaries;
- iii)* Appendix 3 contains context summaries;
- iv)* Appendix 4 contains the finds register;
- v)* Appendix 5 contains the sample register;
- vi)* Appendix 6 contains the drawing register;
- vii)* Appendix 7 contains the photographic register.

4.2 Evaluation

4.2.1 Trench 1 was irregular in shape, but covered roughly a 4 m by 4 m area orientated north-west by south-east. On opening the trench, it was apparent that the south-west of the trench had been truncated by 20th century services. A slightly earlier (late 19th or early 20th century) stone and brick-built drain lay on a north-west to south-east alignment in the west of the trench, within a gravel and rubble-filled cut through earlier deposits that was over 1.3 m in depth. Of greater interest was a probable imported soil [104] that lay under a 0.4 m-deep layer of overburden. This soil consisted of sand with clayey sand lenses, apparently laid in dumps, and was 1.4 m deep. It contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery. Overlying this layer in the south-east of the trench was a cinder-filled pit [106]. This in turn was overlain by a NW/SE-aligned rubble wall [101] in the east of the trench, which was 0.6 m wide and up to 0.5 m high. It consisted of sandstone blocks with a coarse lime mortar bond, and ran towards the south-east wall of the development area. Examination of map evidence suggest that this feature may relate to a boundary visible in the late 18th century plans of the area, dividing landscaped gardens. An area of cobble surface [107] to the south-east of this wall may be the remnant of a contemporary garden lane.

4.2.2 Trench 2 measured 9 m by 1.8 m and was aligned roughly north/south. Following the removal of existing surfaces, 0.2 m rubble-rich overburden covered a late 19th or 20th century cinder and gravel surface, which covered silt and sand make-up deposits. These overlay a cobble surface [207],

truncated by modern disturbance in the north and south of the trench, at a depth of 0.4 m beneath the existing ground level, formed of small rounded (<0.2 m) stone in a reddish grey sand matrix. The sand make up deposit [206] for this yard or track surface was generally 0.2 m in depth and overlay a thin (< 0.05 m deep) layer of gritty silt [205].

- 4.2.3 In the south of Trench 2 there was a 0.35 m-deep layer of reddish brown sandy clay with gravel [204], probably a levelling deposit laid prior to the cobble surface. This overlay a thin (<0.05 m-deep) deposit of coal and cinder waste [203] and a reddish-brown clay with gravel deposit [202], which may represent dumping over the existing surface in the late post-medieval period.
- 4.2.4 In the north end of Trench 2 the make-up for the cobble surface overlay a roughly 0.45 m-deep layer of dark grey sandy clay [201] with organic material and charcoal fragments, which contained post-medieval clay pipe fragments. It is likely that this layer was the original garden soil that existed prior to the 20th century development of the site, and may be associated with the late 18th/19th century landscaped gardens on the site. It is feasible that the overlying cobble surface [207] may relate to paths associated with these gardens, though the extensiveness of this surface suggests that it may represent a late 19th or early 20th century yard surface.
- 4.2.5 In Trench 2, natural clay with sand lenses was reached at a depth of 1.1 m from the existing ground surface.
- 4.2.6 The evaluation by trial trenching revealed features associated with the levelling of the site prior to its development in the 18th century and features associated with the gardens that covered the majority of the development area in the late 18th and 19th century.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 Deposits in both trenches could be linked to the levelling of the site prior to its utilisation for gardens following the development of Catherine Street in the mid-to-late 18th century. In Trench 2 this material overlay an organic soil layer [201] that was probably part of the original topsoil of the gardens of the Flatt. In Trench 1 the imported material [104] overlay natural clay. A north-west/south-east aligned rubble wall and cobbled surface in Trench 1 were probably remnants of a boundary feature and lane, elements of the landscaped gardens that covered the present development area in the late 18th century. A cobbled surface [207] in Trench 2 may also date to this period, but its extensiveness suggests that rather than a garden lane it formed part of a yard surface, probably of later (late 19th or early 20th century) date.
- 5.2 The evaluation has demonstrated that the development area contains remnants of the late 18th and early 19th century gardens that covered the site, including a possible boundary feature. Both trenches, however, contained significant areas of late 19th and 20th century disturbance.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Primary Documents

Census of Whitehaven 1762

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Cartographic References

Read, M 1736 *Detail of Prospect of Whitehaven*

Draper, J 1770 *Plan of Whitehaven*

Hodskinson, J and Donald, T 1783 *Town of Whitehaven* (insert on *Map of The county of Cumbria*)

Howard, J 1799 *Plan of the Town and Harbour of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland*

Hutchison, W 1794 *Plan of Whitehaven 1790* in Hutchison, W 1794 *The History of the County of Cumberland*, Vol. 2

Wood, J 1830 *Plan of Whitehaven for Viscount Lowther*

Tithe Map 1847 *Plan of the Township of Whitehaven and the Parish of St Bees, County of Cumberland.*

Ordnance Survey 1865 1st Edition map, *Cumberland Sheet LXVII.2*, scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd Edition map, *Cumberland Sheet LXVII.2*, scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey 1925 *Cumberland Sheet LXVII.2*, scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey 1945 *Cumberland Sheet LXVII.2*, scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey 2005 *Whitehaven and Workington*, scale 1:25,000.

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APPENDIX 1: DBA SITE GAZETTER

Site No.	1
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No	26172
NGR Sheet:	NX9718SE
Grid reference:	E 297618 N518029
Address of Building(s)	Nos 15 & 16
Village/Street Name	Catherine Street
Civil Parish/Town/City	Whitehaven
District:	Copeland
Grade of building:	II
Descriptive notes:	Probably Circa 1780, Scored stucco, 3 storeys and basements, pair of panelled doors up 3 steps in moulded frames with cornices on consoles and iron railings. 3 sash windows on 1st floor 2 on ground and top floors. Round-arched carriage entrance to right.
Site No:	2
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No:	26173
NGR Sheet:	NX9718SE
Grid reference:	E 297587 N 518044
Address of Building(s)	Bonded Warehouse opposite Nos 15 & 16
Village/Street Name	Catherine Street
Civil Parish/Town/City	Whitehaven
District:	Copeland
Grade of building:	II
Descriptive notes:	Probably C18, Stone rectangular building with new hinted slate roof, 3 storeys, Narrow end facing the street has hoist in the middle with doors and a platform on chains, and a window each side. Long side walls have 2 rows of arrow slits.
Site No:	3
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No:	26196
NGR Sheet	NX9718SE
Grid reference:	E 297653 N 518102
Address of Building(s)	(South West Side) No 53
Village/Street Name	Duke Street
Civil Parish/Town/City	Whitehaven
District:	Copeland
Grade of building:	II
Descriptive notes:	C18. 2 storeys. Centre doorway with pediment on scroll console brackets, 2 sash windows on ground floor and 3 above. Walls of scored stucco. Nos 43 to 50 (consec), Nos 52 to 55 (consec) and the Town Hall form a group.

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Site No: 4
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No: 26197
NGR Sheet NX9718SE
Grid reference: E 297642 N 518110
Address of Building(s) (South West Side) Nos 54 & 55
Village/Street Name Duke Street
Civil Parish/Town/City Whitehaven
District: Copeland
Grade of building: II
Descriptive notes: Both used as the Masonic Hall. 2 storeys pediment/gable, pilaster strips on ends of façade. Centre door with pilasters, architrave and cornice. 3 windows in upper storey. Nos 43 to 50 (consec), Nos 52 to 55 (consec) and the Town Hall form a group.

Site No: 5
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No: 26255
NGR Sheet NX9717NE
Grid reference: E 297576 N 517938
Address of Building(s) (South West Side) No 1
Village/Street Name Lowther Street
Civil Parish/Town/City Whitehaven
District: Copeland
Grade of building: II
Descriptive notes: C18. 2 storeys rusticated quoins, cornice, parapet. Centre moulded doorway with Tuscan pilasters and pediment. 4 sash windows on ground floor and 5 above in plain frames; lead rainwater pipe and head. Forms a group with Nos 78 to 83 (consec).

Site No: 6
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No: 26265
NGR Sheet: NX9718SE
Grid reference: E 297519 N 518037
Address of Building(s) (North East Side) Methodist Church and Sunday School
Village/Street Name Lowther Street
Civil Parish/Town/City Whitehaven
District: Copeland
Grade of building: II
Descriptive notes: 1877 by T L Banks. Pink sandstone in crazy-paving pattern with ashlar dressings, slated roofs. Late C13 Gothic style with plate tracery Cruciform with wide apse and prominent south-west tower. Smaller meeting room and custodian's flat included behind. Interior has a deep gallery all round, with Tudor arcading to rail, resting on sandstone piers which rise to support a stone upper arcade. Capitals carved with foliage and angel heads. Organ in central east gallery. Raised pulpit probably later. Wall inserted below west gallery. At rear the Sunday School building, now used as a concert hall, in plain coursed sandstone with some ornament to windows

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Site No: 7
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No: 26271
NGR Sheet: NX9718SE
Grid reference: E 297528 N 518018
Address of Building(s) (North East Side) Nos 75 to 77 (consec)
Village/Street Name Lowther Street
Civil Parish/Town/City Whitehaven
District: Copeland
Grade of building: II
Descriptive notes: Stuccoed, 3 storeys. 2 doorways with pediments and traceried round-arched fanlights. 11 windows on upper floors, sashes, but glazing bars removed except from No 77.
Nos 75 to 77 (consec) form a group.

Site No: 8
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No: 26272
NGR Sheet: NX9718SE
Grid reference: E 297542 N 518004
Address of Building(s) (North East Side) Nos 78 & 79
Village/Street Name Lowther Street
Civil Parish/Town/City Whitehaven
District: Copeland
Grade of building: II
Descriptive notes: Mid-C18. Stuccoed, 3 storeys. Moulded cornice, old slate roof. No 78 has shop front on ground floor and 2 windows each upper floor. No 79 has moulded doorcase with cornice on consoles up 4 steps with iron railing, and a yard entrance to right; 6 windows on upper floors in moulded frames.
Nos 78 to 83 (consec) and No 1 form a group.

Site No: 9
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No: 26273
NGR Sheet: NX9717NE
Grid reference: E 297560 N 517993
Address of Building(s) (North East Side) No 80
Village/Street Name Lowther Street
Civil Parish/Town/City Whitehaven
District: Copeland
Grade of building: II
Descriptive notes: Mid-C18. Scored stucco, with rusticated basement and rusticated quoins, and heavy moulded cornice. 2 storeys. Centre 2 bays break forward, the ground floor having centre doorway and flankng windows, frieze with triglyphs and metopes and cornice, broken by round-arched doorway which rises up into a broken pediment. 2, 2, 2 sash windows on upper storey, in moulded architraves.
Nos 78 to 83 (consec) and No 1 form a group.

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Site No: 10
Listed Buildings in Cumbria SMR No: 26274
NGR Sheet: NX9717NE
Grid reference: E 297587 N 517974
Address of Building(s) (North East Side) Nos 81 to 83 (consec)
Village/Street Name Lowther Street
Civil Parish/Town/City Whitehaven
District: Copeland
Grade of building: II
Descriptive notes: Early C19 block of 3 houses stuccoed. No 81 has 2 storeys, centre doorway with Doric pilasters and entablature, 4 sash windows on ground floor and 5 above. No 82 has 3 storeys, in and out quoins, centre doorway with 3 quarter Doric columns and raking pediment, 4 sash windows on ground floor and 5 above. No 83 has 2 storeys, a doorway like that of No 82, and 3 windows on ground floor and 4 above. All have moulded plinth and moulded eaves cornice.
Nos 78 to 83 (consec) and No 1 form a group.

Site No: 11
Site Name: Catherine Street Sawmill and Granary Yard, Whitehaven
SMR Number: 12847
Parish: Whitehaven
1:10,000 Sheet: NX91NE
Grid Reference: E 297510 N 517920
Site Type: Saw Mill
Site Form: Site Of
General Period: Post Medieval
Specific Period: Unknown
Management: Urban
Compiler: K Wilson
Descriptive notes: This was a Sawmill and Granary Yard shown on the 1863 large scale map. It was at the end of Catherine Street which then ended on a level with Fox Lane. Under 'Sawmills', the 1847 Directory lists Granary Steam Mill: (Earl of Lonsdale). In the time of George III two field guns were apparently kept here and annually taken to the quay to celebrate the King's birthday on June 4th, according to an old newspaper.
Sources: OS 1:500 Sheet 67 (1863);
Whitehaven Museum - Mannix and Whellan 1847, Page 408;
Whitehaven News, May 1903, The Old Forts of Whitehaven.

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Site No:	12
Site Name:	Fountain, Lowther Street, Whitehaven
SMR Number:	18953
Parish:	Whitehaven
1:10,000 Sheet:	NX91NE
Grid Reference:	E 297600 N 517930
Site Type:	Fountain
Site Form:	Standing Monument
General Period:	Post Medieval
Specific Period:	Unknown
Management:	
Compiler:	E Kingston
Date:	09/12/1999
Descriptive notes:	The only remaining drinking fountain in position that was set up in 1859. It is set in the wall of grounds on the south-west side of Lowther Street, near Whitehaven Castle (exact location unknown). It is an iron structure, about 5ft high x 2.5ft wide, within a frame about 9 inches thick. The arms of the Lord of the Manor can be seen and the words 'Borough of Whitehaven' and below that '1974' (added after local government reorganisation). The remains of the other six fountains cannot be seen, although descriptions and details can be found in <i>CW86</i>
Sources:	Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Vol 86, 235-246 1986

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APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	4.0 m by 4.0 m
<i>Total Area</i>	12 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NW/SE
<i>Depth to Subsoil</i>	1.1 m (0.4 m overburden over 1.4 m probable imported garden soil – sand with thin clay lenses – over clay subsoil).
<i>Significant Features</i>	NW/SE-aligned rubble wall [101] in east of trench, covered a cinder-filled pit [106], cut into a deep imported sand layer [104]; a cobble surface [107] lay to the south-east of the wall; a NW/SE-aligned brick and rubble drain (possibly 19 th century) lay in the west of the trench, cut through earlier deposits.
<i>Finds</i>	Post-medieval pottery in garden soil

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	9.0 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total area</i>	16.2 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N/S
<i>Depth to Subsoil</i>	1.8 m (0.2 m overburden over 0.45 m modern and late post-medieval surfaces over 0.35 m make-up over 0.45 m possible former garden soil over clay subsoil).
<i>Significant Features</i>	An 18 th or 19 th century cobble surface with a sand make-up layer lay under modern cinder and gravel surfaces; Under the make-up material and levelling deposits was a sandy clay with gravel deposit [201], that was probably a post-medieval garden soil.
<i>Finds</i>	Clay pipe in possible garden soil

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT SUMMARIES

Context	Area	Finds	Context Type	Date
101	Tr. 1	None	Structure: NW/SE aligned sandstone rubble wall	18/19 th Century
102	Tr. 1	None	Cut: construction cut for wall [101]	18/19 th Century
103	Tr. 1	None	Fill: construction fill of cut [102]	18/19 th Century
104	Tr. 1	Post-medieval pottery	Deposit: Imported soil	18 th Century
105	Tr. 1	None	Fill: cinder-rich fill of pit [106]	18/19 th Century
106	Tr. 1	None	Cut: waste pit	18/19 th Century
107	Tr. 1	None	Structure: cobble surface	18/19 th Century
201	Tr. 2	Post-medieval clay pipe	Deposit: Garden soil	18/19 th Century
202	Tr. 2	None	Deposit: dump or levelling	Possible 18 th – 19 th century
203	Tr. 2	None	Deposit: dump	Possible 18 th – 19 th century
204	Tr. 2	None	Deposit: levelling	Possible 18 th – 19 th century
205	Tr. 2	None	Deposit: make-up or dump	19/20 th Century
206	Tr. 2	None	Deposit: make-up	19/20 th Century
207	Tr. 2	None	Structure: cobble surface	19/20 th Century

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APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

Finds No.	Context	Finds Type	Date
1	201	Clay pipe	Post-medieval
2	104	Pottery	Post-medieval (?18 th Century)

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE REGISTER

Sample No.	Context	Sample Type	Volume
1	201	Bulk	30 Litres

APPENDIX 6: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing	Area	Description	Scale
1	Tr. 2	Plan of Trench 2	1:20
2	Tr. 2	West-facing section of Trench 2	1:20
3	Tr. 1	Plan of Trench 1 showing wall [101] and drain	1:20
4	Tr. 1	SW-facing section of Trench 1, with elevation of wall [101]	1:20

APPENDIX 7: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Black & White Print Film No.1

No.	Area	Description	From
1-2	Tr. 2	Trench 2	N
3-4	Tr. 2	West-facing section of Trench 2	E
5-6	-	Registration shot	-
7-8	Tr. 1	Drain in Trench 1	NW
9-10	Tr. 1	Wall [101] in Trench 1	SW
11-12	Site	Site, after excavation	W

Colour Slide Film No.1

No.	Area	Description	From
1-2	Tr. 2	Trench 2	N
3-4	Tr. 2	West-facing section of Trench 2	E
5-6	-	Registration shot	-
7-8	Tr. 1	Drain in Trench 1	NW
9-10	Tr. 1	Wall [101] in Trench 1	SW
11-12	Site	Site, after excavation	W