



Archaeological
Research
Services Ltd

**An Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment of the proposed Port
Derwent Redevelopment at the
Quayside Quarter, Workington,
Cumbria.**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a result of a proposed planning application for the re-development of an area of the Quayside quarter of Workington, Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) advised that an archaeological desk-based assessment and site visit was required.

*This desk-based assessment shows that there are 37 Historic Environment Record (HER) sites, 7 HER events, 4 Listed Buildings, 27 Extensive Urban Survey components and 3 air photographic sites within a kilometre of the proposed re-development site. No sites will be directly affected by the proposed re-development but desk based assessment sites **11** (SMR16390) a former decoy factory now redeveloped, **12** (SMR 12779) a shell factory, **13** (SMR40496) a limekiln (SMR40496) and **14** former factories (SMR40502) abut directly to either the south west or south east extent of the site. The proposed re-development site is, however, described as a post-medieval tenement plot (EH 2002, 15).*

*An in-depth appraisal of the early maps for the part of Workington surrounding the proposed re-development area provided an excellent cartographic date range of 1569-1979. From 1793 a right angled street grid has been installed abutting the southern extent of the South Quay (**32**), probably within the proposed re-development. By the First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (1867), a housing estate, factories (at the eastern extent of the proposed re-development area) and a network of harbour-side mineral railway is situated within the proposed redevelopment area.*

From the start of the nineteenth century, the western extent of Workington became an important focus of industry and habitation. It appears that former marshland around the proposed re-development was reclaimed in the later eighteenth century and the proximity of new harbours also encouraged industry and settlement. By the mid nineteenth century, as steel replaced coal as the dominant industry of Workington, the proposed re-development area was the site of thriving industry, including the Brass Works, and habitation.

The onset of industrial decline led to the dereliction and subsequent demolition of the structures known to be situated within the proposed quayside re-development area in 1969.

The desk based assessment concludes that the proposed re-development area has a low potential for recovering evidence for prehistoric to early medieval activity, a moderate potential for medieval remains and a high and known potential for below ground post-medieval to modern remains, comprising of housing and factories. These remains, if preserved, might offer important insights into the later social history of Workington. However, the level of destruction of archaeological deposits at the proposed re-development site remains unknown. Archaeological attendance during systematic invasive geotechnical work or a trial trench evaluation would resolve these presently unknown issues of preservation and potential.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 As a result of a proposed planning application for the re-development of an area of the Quayside quarter of Workington, Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) advised that a programme of archaeological works comprising in the first instance an archaeological desk-based assessment and site visit was required.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Gareth Davies, Archaeological Research Services (Manchester) Ltd, on behalf of Patrick Berry acting for Port Derwent Developments LLP. The assessment aims to assess the archaeological potential of and implications of the proposed re-development of an area of the Workington quayside.
- 1.1.3 The proposed re-development area is a roughly rectangular parcel of land, presently pasture, situated beyond the southern extent of the South Quay/Town Quay (SMR40498) at the coastal western extent of present-day Workington and bounded by Spencer Street to the east and the Corus steel factory (SMR16390) to the west.
- 1.1.4 The desk-based assessment study area encompasses a circular area, 1km in diameter, centred on the proposed re-development. The centre of the proposed redevelopment is located at NGR 299125, 528930 (see Figure 1).
- 1.1.5 The desk-based assessment has been carried out in accordance with government guidance on the historic environment and planning (PPS5) and with 'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments' (Institute for Archaeologists 2008; 2009). This comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, Whitehaven Records Office (WHR) and the archives and libraries of Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
- 1.1.6 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development and recommendations for further work.

1.2 Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed re-development area is located immediately west of Workington town centre. Workington lies in the Allerdale region on the northwest coast of Cumbria and at the mouth of the River Derwent. The River Derwent lies c.25m northeast of the northeast extent of the site and the relatively broad, now revetted, floodplain dominates the topography at this point (see front cover).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the Workington area is mostly Westphalian grey mudstones containing numerous coal seams (British Geological Survey, 1982).

The best known outcrops of the coal-rich Westphalian rocks lie between Whitehaven and Maryport and are thickest at Workington and Maryport (Moseley, 1978).

- 1.2.3 The drift geology consists of made-up alluvial deposits with significant areas of reclaimed coal workings and former spoil/slag heaps (Natural England, 1998), such as those associated with the Chapel Bank 200m west of the proposed development (SMR40487).
- 1.2.4 Historically, the area around the proposed re-development area was marshland (now reclaimed) and salt-flats extended westwards to the coast. It is likely that alluvial deposits of uncertain depth are located at the northeast extent of the proposed re-development site extending north-eastwards, although these deposits will have been significantly disturbed/alterd by later engineering and housing works.

1.3 **Archival Research Methodology**

The information within this report has been gathered from a number of sources, both primary and secondary, in accordance with the relevant English Heritage and Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance (EH 2006; IfA 2008; IfA 2009). The scope of the historic environment and cultural heritage interests included in the desk-based assessment were as follows:

- Non-designated archaeological sites and finds, events, Portable Antiquities, Listed Buildings noted by the Cumbria HER within 1km of the proposed re-development area. This included areas designated by the Extensive Urban Survey for Workington.
- Historic landscape features and character
- Aerial Photography of the study site
- Historic Mapping

1.3.1 *Historic Environment Record (HER)*

The HER held at Cumbria County Council was consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all designated heritage assets including findspots, monuments and listed buildings. A list of these sites can be found in Appendix 1-3. Short reports on previous archaeological investigations within or close to the study area were also consulted in order to help assess the level of preservation and potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area (see Appendix 2).

1.3.2 *Archives Service*

The Whitehaven Record Office and Local Studies Library were consulted in order to study historic documents specific to the development area. Historic maps of the area were studied along with local history publications relating to the use and development of the study site.

1.3.3 *National Monuments Record (NMR)*

The NMR located at Swindon was consulted in order obtain information on designated historical sites within the development area. The results are discussed in the relevant sections below and a full list can be found in

Appendix 4. An aerial photographic cover search was conducted and the results of NMP (National Mapping Programme) were consulted.

1.3.4 *Web sources*

The web sources listed in the specification were consulted for this investigation:

- www.britishhistoryonline.com
- www.vision.port.ac.uk
- www.heritagegateway.co.uk
- www.pastscape.co.uk

1.3.5 A site visit was undertaken as part of this assessment on the 19th of January 2011).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR) and consultation of published/unpublished sources showed that the study area contains 37 HER sites, 7 HER events, 4 Listed Buildings, 27 Extensive Urban Survey components and 3 NMP entries. These are discussed in more detail in the assessment below (Section 10 onwards) but are also noted in the following Archaeological and Historical Background when relevant to wider themes. Numbers and letters listed in **bold** (e.g **5**) refer to site numbers for this desk based assessment (see Figure 2).

3 PALAEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC PERIODS

- 3.1 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods of British history date from c.650, 000BC – c. 10,500BC and c.10, 500BC – c. 4000BC respectively. During the Palaeolithic the British Isles were first colonised by stone tool using hominids. Due to the presence of major ice sheets over northern England at this time evidence for Palaeolithic occupation is scarce in northern England and finds are restricted to Upper Palaeolithic blades from Lindale Low cave, Grange-over Sands and Bart's Cave, Aldingham (Chamberlain and Williams, 2001).
- 3.2 By c. 8,000 BP the ice had retreated and rising sea levels meant that Britain became an island from continental Europe. Mesolithic populations were active on the Cumbrian coast south of Workington from St. Bees to Morecambe Bay and east of Workington in the Eden valley (Cherry and Cherry, 2002).
- 3.3 No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material has been located within 1km of the proposed redevelopment area. At this time the Derwent estuary would have been much wider due to a higher sea level than at present. It is suggested that the area around St. Michaels Church, east of the proposed re-development site would have been foreshore and subsequently the estuary has changed considerably (Byers, 1998, 4).

4 NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE

- 4.1 The Neolithic (c. 4000BC – c. 2500BC) is characterised by increased density of occupation which is a result of the adoption of a settled agricultural lifestyle. Settlements of this date are extremely rare in the north of England and it is through the distribution of diagnostic artefacts such as stone axes, arrowheads and axe-hammers that we obtain a better impression of widespread settlement activity in Cumbria. For example, the distribution of Stone Axes suggest that both wetlands/coastal areas and upland were occupied at this time (Hodgkinson et al., 2000).
- 4.2 No Neolithic material has been located within 1km of the proposed redevelopment area, although in the wider Workington environs finds of worked flint (SMR1014), an axe (SMR1016), stone hammers and a loom weight provide some evidence of Neolithic activity (EH, 2002, 4).
- 4.3 The Bronze Age c.2500-700 BC is characterised by increasing social sophistication in Cumbria, with numerous large monuments for religious or

political functions constructed (e.g. Mayburgh Henge). Settlement sites are seldom recovered, although aerial photography in Cumbria has identified potential sites (Higham, 1983). Environmental studies indicate the presence of agriculture in the North Cumbrian plain by c.2000BC (Hodgkinson et al., 2000). Social change is best evidence by emergent burial practices including cremation and cist burial (Bewley, 1994).

- 4.4 No Bronze Age material has been located within 1km of the proposed redevelopment area, although in the wider Workington environs finds of a bronze palstave axe (SMR807), and cup-and-ring marked stones provide some evidence of Bronze Age activity (EH, 2002, 4).

5 IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH

- 5.1 The Iron Age spans the period between 700BC and AD43. At this time there is a nationwide expansion in population as evidenced by an abundance of settlement sites. There is also growing evidence for a social hierarchy as evidenced by high status burials. In Cumbria settlement sites and burials are hard to locate. A number of unexcavated sites identified by aerial photography may date to the Iron Age but have previously been attributed to the Romano-British period (e.g. Higham 1983, Bewley, 1994). In Cumbria a resource assessment identified hillforts at Carrock Fell and Swarthy and crouched burials at Crosby Garrett (Hodgson and Brennand, 2004).

- 5.2 No Iron Age material has been located within 1km of the proposed redevelopment area.

- 5.3 The Romano-British period runs from AD43 to AD410, from Claudius' invasion until the final withdrawal of Roman troops to protect the Western Roman Empire in mainland Europe. The north of Britain was under Roman control by the end of the 70's AD, and by AD122 the northern boundary of the Roman Empire had been established by the building of Hadrian's Wall. The Roman period is characterized in the archaeological record by the arrival of a wide variety of imported material culture, increased agriculture, monumental stone buildings, roads and military structures markedly different to the earth and timber construction of the late prehistoric period.

- 5.4 A single Roman coin find of Tetricus (AD 267) (24) has been made within 1km of the proposed re-development area (500m to the east). This is the only Roman findspot within the immediate Workington environs. However, 1.5km north of the study area a Roman Fort, Burrow Walls is located (SMR841). Collingwood and Myers considered this a 'fortlet' in the 1920's but subsequent excavations and air-photographic interpretation (Bellhouse, 1955) showed this to be a true fort of Hadrianic date, with a Norman tower constructed within it at a later date (Byers, 1998). The Burrow Walls fort is one of a number of milestations running from Bowness to Ravenglass that protected the western coast. These forts were initially constructed of timber and then reinforced in stone (Byers, 1998, 11). The presence of this fort may have attracted presently unexplored settlement in the Workington area during the Roman period.

6 EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 6.1 The early medieval period began when the Romans withdrew from Britain. This period is also known as the Anglo-Saxon period and is sometimes still referred to as the 'Dark Ages'. The period covers the re-imposition of native British kingdoms along the old tribal boundaries of pre-Roman Britain and the invasions of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from northern Europe and Scandinavia. The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms founded by the invaders were in turn invaded by the Danes in the latter part of the Early Medieval period, and the Early Medieval comes to a close with the Norman Conquest and the defeat of the last Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, at the Battle of Hastings. The Early Medieval period saw the reintroduction of Christianity and the founding of the earliest churches date from this period.
- 6.2 Evidence for early medieval activity in Cumbria is extremely limited, with the end of the Roman economy depriving the archaeologist of diagnostic artefacts on all but a small minority of sites. To interpret early medieval society archaeologists are forced to look at other classes of evidence beyond excavated and surveyed settlement such as place-name evidence, stone sculpture and early stone buildings.
- 6.3 It is likely that a community existed in Workington during the early medieval period. At some point the name 'Workington' may have begun to define this community. Workington is an Old English name perhaps meaning settlement of Weorc's people (Mills, 2003). Names ending in *ton* are believed to indicate settlements subsidiary to the primary Old English names ending in *ham* or *ingaham*. However, as settlements under these names are extremely infrequent in Cumbria (Winchester, 2006, 38) it is impossible to link *Workington* to a primary settlement.
- 6.4 At times between the eight and eleventh centuries the settlement/s at Workington may also have attained a certain amount of status, as evidenced by the fine assemblage of diagnostic sculpture from the churchyard of St. Michael's (29, B). These artefacts are the sole early medieval finds from within 1km of the proposed re-development area. Finds include a 7th-9th century cross shaft fragment with Scandinavian influence and 10th and 11th century cross-shaft fragments indicating a religious presence. Byers (1998) has suggested that the area to the west of the church was marshland during the early medieval period; the resources of these areas, including salt pans and animals, were frequently exploited by ecclesiastical interests.

7 MEDIEVAL

- 7.1 The medieval period runs from the Norman Conquest in 1066 and the accession of William I to the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1539. In this period it is common to see the emergence of a more familiar landscape and many of the place names and street layouts that are still with us today leaving a distinctive archaeological trace visible from aerial photographs and quite often on the ground.
- 7.2 Byers (1998) has suggested that Workington was well established by the tenth century (although this remains undemonstrated archaeologically). An early

manor that may equate to that later documented as Seaton was perhaps located at Burrow Walls (Bellhouse, 1955). Seventeenth century documents suggest that a 'Patrick, grandson of Orme son of Ketel' took the name of Curwen and moved the manor to the site of Workington Hall which retains elements of a Fourteenth century tower house (EH, 2002, 7, after Jackson, 1881). The Curwen family then became the prominent manorial land owners in Workington through to the twentieth century.

- 7.3 Until the nineteenth century Workington comprised a linear settlement on the southern side of the River Derwent (Byers, 1998, 122). The extensive urban survey for Workington suggested that the upper town on the hill and the fishing settlement on the western coast were quite separate communities during the medieval period (EH, 2002, 7). By the twelfth century the Curwen's manor was located at the eastern end of the Workington stretch of the Derwent valley (EH, 2002, 6). Medieval tenement blocks have been suggested by interpreting the historical topography on both sides of the Derwent at this point, and tenements known as the 'Cloffocks' are marked on a 1569 plan (Jackson and Jackson, 1988).
- 7.4 Separating the manorial holding from the fishing settlement was the Norman church of St. Michael, glebe land and common land; an arrangement that apparently persisted until a late date (see Cartographic regression). There is a twelfth century documentary reference to a Church (presumably St. Michael's) located in Workington (McCarthy, 1995).
- 7.5 Fishing was evidently of high importance to the medieval economy of Workington. Fish weirs were installed along the Derwent from Cockermouth to Workington by the thirteenth century and the negotiation of fishing rights including common rights is well documented in this part of Cumbria (Winchester, 1987, 108). The existence of common rights in the Derwent is interesting as it may reflect the tenurial status of the fishing community (i.e.. a relatively free community physically separated from manorial control).
- 7.6 Salt production may also have been an important aspect of the medieval economy of Workington as possibly evidenced by salt pans of uncertain date (Cranston, 2006) (**F, 9**). Other industries of later importance to Workington such as shipbuilding (Byers, 1998, 173) may also have been important to the medieval economy but remain archaeologically invisible at present.
- 7.7 In the sixteenth century Workington developed into a larger and more significant port and the Company of Mines built a harbour in 1569 (see Cartographic Regression). The presence of the Company of Mines signifies the commencement of Workington's long post-medieval relationship with the industry of coal mining and, later, iron and steel working. A coastal chantry chapel (**27**) was established at Workington in 1575 and a market charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1575 (Jackson and Jackson, 1988).
- 7.8 In total there are seven Cumbria HER sites of medieval date within 1km of the proposed development area of Medieval date, these are: Salt Pans (**9**), Workington Hall Mill Race (**21**), 7 Dora Close (**23**), St Michaels Church (**29**), How Chapel (**27**), 109 Church Street (**30**), St Michaels mount (**36**) (see

Appendix 1 for more detail). No sites lie directly within the proposed development area.

8 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

- 8.1 The Post-medieval and Modern periods extend from the end of the medieval period up to the present day.
- 8.2 The documented presence of the Royal Company of Mines in sixteenth century Workington pre-echoes the huge expansion in settlement, industry and population that occurred in Workington during the post-medieval period, incorporating the industrial revolution. By way of example, the settlement is described as containing 945 inhabitants in 1794 (Jackson and Jackson, 1988, 8), 6122 inhabitants in c.1850 and a huge 30,000 inhabitants by 1900 due to the expansion of the iron industry and associated production in the town (Jackson and Jackson, UD, 1).
- 8.3 The transformation of Workington from a fishing town to one orientated around heavy industry occurred most dramatically in the eighteenth century. The main industry at this time was coal mining. The potential of the rich coastal seams around Workington was recognised by the major landowners, the Curwen family, and the town became a key point for the exportation of coal to Ireland (Jackson and Jackson, 1988).
- 8.4 The rapid expansion of the coal export industry via Workington was facilitated by the increasingly formalised harbours. The South Quay adjacent to the proposed re-development area was in existence by 1777 (Appendix, 32). Interestingly, in the light of the cartographic evidence (see below) when the harbour authority needed to dump ballast in Priestgate Marsh to stop the harbour silting up, the Church had to be paid (Byers, 1998).
- 8.5 The dumping of ballast in the eighteenth century also partly reclaimed the marsh areas, and the Merchants Quay was constructed when a sandbank was reinforced during the reclamation of Priestgate Marsh in the late eighteenth century (31, Appendix 1). The major Lonsdale/ Prince of Wales Docks (6) were opened in 1865. Shipbuilding and the export of agricultural produce from the West Cumbria hinterland were also important to the economy of Workington at this time (Byers, 1998, 192)
- 8.6 Many of the 11 coal seams around Workington, although of high quality, were very difficult to work, a feature that eventually encouraged decline in this industry from the mid-Nineteenth century, despite a growth in the town itself (Byers, 1998,76). A telling example of the dangers inherent in the mining industry is revealed by the history of the Chapel Bank Colliery (28). The Chapel bank colliery had coal workings that extended up to three miles under the sea at Workington. In 1837, 27 miners were drowned due to the sea breaking through the wall of the mine and all the materials relating to the colliery were lost (see Appendix 1).

- 8.7 By the mid-late nineteenth century, coal mining had been replaced by iron and steel production as the main industries in Workington. Between 1763 and 1882 21 blast furnaces were built (Byers, 1998), this sparked a huge demand for raw materials associated with iron/steel smelting, such as hematite iron ore mines and quarrying for limestone for the furnace process (EH 2002, 10). At this time a number of factories based around the iron and steel industries are located close to the proposed re-development area. For example, Kirk Brothers who produced pig iron to manufacture into rivets and iron/brass castings (**14**), the Solway Nailworks (**15**) and the Workington Bridge and Boiler Company (**17**). This list highlights the diverse range of production occurring within a single overall industry in Workington at this time. Clearly the many workers serving this industry required housing and a number of estates were built at this time. The first street built in the marshy areas in the late nineteenth century were Henry Street, Swinburn Street and Harbour Place (EH, 2002, 11).
- 8.8 From the 1870's an extensive network of railways and roads facilitated rapid export of raw materials and finished products both within and away from Workington. Mineral railways are located within the proposed re-development area.
- 8.9 During the earlier twentieth century, Workington remained an important industrial town. This is evidenced by the larger number of portside decoys and defences erected here during the Second World War (see Assessment below). However, as with numerous settlements whose social life came to be intrinsically linked with industry, the changing needs of consumers during the later twentieth century led to a contraction of industrial production and eventually population. This was particularly the case with a settlement such as Workington that had become so dominated by a single industry.
- 8.10 By the late 1960's much of the residential properties in the Marsh and Quayside areas were derelict or sub-standard and large scale clearance occurred (Byers, 1998). The expansion and contraction of post-medieval settlement activity within the proposed re-development area associated with this study can be seen most via the cartographic evidence (see assessment below).
- 8.11 There are 26 post-medieval (**6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37**) and 9 modern sites (**1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14**) designated by the HER within 1km of the proposed re-development area, these sites are discussed in detail in Appendix 1. The proposed re-development is surrounded by such sites but is not designated by the HER. However, the site *is* described as a post-medieval tenement plot demonstrating an expansion away from the medieval core by the Extensive Urban Survey for Workington (EH 2002, **15**, see below).

9 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

- 9.1 The assessment results are mainly based on the primary documents noted in section 1.3, most notably maps held within Whitehaven Record Office. The results are now presented according to the archive from which they were consulted.
- 10.2 A full descriptive list of the sites identified by this assessment is given in Appendix 1-4. Numbers and letters in bold (e.g. **5, A**) refer to desk-based assessment sites in this report.

10 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 10.1 The study area, defined as a 1km diameter circle centred on the proposed re-development site, contained 37 HER sites and 4 Listed Buildings (see Figure 2). These sites can be broken down by period giving a broad impression of the phases of interest in relation to Workington as a whole. Some sites feature past activity from more than one phase. The sites can be split into Modern (Post AD1901) 9 sites, post-medieval (AD1540-1901, see Appendix 1 for further subdivisions) 26 sites, medieval (AD1066-1540) 7 sites, early medieval (AD410-1066) 1 site and Roman (AD43-410) 1 site. There are no Prehistoric sites in the study area.
- 10.2 No sites will be directly affected by the proposed re-development, but desk-based assessment sites **11** (SMR16390) a former decoy factory now redeveloped, **12** (SMR 12779) a shell factory, **13** (SMR40496) a Limekiln (SMR40496) and **14** former factories (SMR40502) abut directly to either the south west or south east extent of the site. If their future setting is deemed a material consideration then this will need to be considered during re-development.
- 10.3 There are four listed buildings within the overall desk-based assessment study area, although none of these are located within 300m of the proposed re-development area clustering as they do towards the medieval and historic core of Workington. The Listed Buildings, Joseph Pirts engineering works (L18th – 19th century, G), St Michaels House (15th to 20th century), St. Michael’s Church (12th-20th centuries) and the Viaduct Hotel (L18th-20th century) are described in more detail in Appendix 3.

11 WHITEHAVEN RECORD OFFICE

- 12.1 Whitehaven Record office was consulted to collate maps for regression analysis of the proposed re-development area. Information from primary and secondary sources, including archaeological or historical journals, has been incorporated into the historic background (Section 2).

12 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 12.1 As part of the documentary search at Whitehaven Record Office an in-depth scan of the early maps for the part of Workington surrounding the proposed

re-development area was undertaken. An excellent cartographic date range of 1569-1979 was obtained. The re-development area will now be discussed with reference to these early sources, noting any changes in the development area within this period.

- 12.2 **Company of Mines Royal Town Plan of Workington, 1569 (Figure 3):** this map is not to scale and of an unconventional orientation. It is therefore difficult to interpret the exact location of the proposed development area, however, the natural harbours to the north of the site are clearly marked. No features are present at this time within the proposed re-development area. The area around the site seems to fall in an area known as ‘the drye marche’, later sources also note that this overall area on the south bank of the Derwent was marshy (Byers, 1998). A desk-based assessment at 109 Church Street suggested that the ‘Drye marche’ was salt marsh used for grazing (OAN 2010).
- 12.3 The information on the 1569 map suggests that the proposed re-development site was marginal land during the sixteenth century. However, as the adjacent land was being acquired by the Company of Mines for a wharf, the potential of the Derwent estuary for easy movement of coal from, for example, the area around the later Chapel Bank Colliery (28), had clearly already been noted.
- 12.4 Further west on the 1569 map both fish houses (7) and salt pans (9) are noted, providing an insight into other important industries of the time. These industries, in addition to shipbuilding, would have formed an important part of the earlier medieval economy around the harbour areas of Workington (Byers, 1998, 17). Interestingly, the Solway Salt project (Cranstone, 2006) highlights that medieval salt production in Cumbria was often tightly controlled by monasteries and this may fit the land-ownership pattern of the marshy areas around Workington (see below).
- 12.5 **Hodkinson and Donald’s Plan of Cumbria, 1771 (Figure 4):** This early county map, although clearly depicting Workington, does not show any features other than a possible east-west aligned routeway near to the proposed re-development area. However, further south, elevated topography and a ‘chapel’ are shown.
- 12.6 This Chapel corresponds with that depicted as a ‘Watch Chapel’ on the 1569 map and described under SMR40485 in the Cumbria HER (27). Evidence from later cartographic sources suggests that much of the land south and west of the proposed re-development area may have been owned by the Church. This may reflect an early arrangement.
- 12.7 **Plan of the Harbour of Workington with the works proposed, 1777 (Figure 5):** This early map depicts the proposed harbour improvements at both the Merchant’s Quay (31) and the South Quay/Town Quay (32), which would have enabled increased industrial productivity in Workington and stimulated development around the proposed re-development area. However, at this stage, no features are apparent within the proposed re-development area.
- 12.8 The 1777 map provides us with a useful insight into the early landownership in this part of Workington. The harbour area and immediately east of the

proposed development area is the boundary between estates belonging to the Church (“Glebe land belonging to the rectory”) and the Manor of Workington (labelled Priestgate Marsh). This may have been an early arrangement fossilised in the ‘*Priestgate*’ fieldname. The granting of marginal land by secular owners to ecclesiastical concerns who then controlled the natural resources exploited is a common medieval occurrence in Cumbria (Winchester, 1987).

- 12.9 **Plan of the Harbour of Workington with the works proposed, 1793 (Figure 6):** The 1793 map, reproduced by Jollie and Sons in 1811 (in Byers, 1998) shows greater detail than previous maps, for example, the harbours are now installed. To the north and west of the proposed re-development area the Harbour Trustees house and a timber yard are depicted. To the south a ‘steath’, possibly a form of fish tank, provides tentative evidence of the ongoing importance of this industry within this part of Workington.
- 12.10 Within the proposed re-development area itself, a right angled-grid of street has also been installed abutting the southern extent of the South Quay (32), this probably is the street grid then depicted in the later Ordnance Survey Maps, but the locational data is not sufficient to conclusively place the proposed re-development area directly upon it (although the Extensive Urban Survey for Workington is happy to do this, see below).
- 12.11 **Plan of Enclosure Award, 1815 (Figure 7):** The enclosure award is interesting in that it shows that the ‘Marsh’ area of Workington was becoming increasingly exploited. Importantly, this document suggests that in 1815 some of the Church (glebe) land abutting the South Quay was exchanged, presumably to the town and, later, private individuals for development. The area of the proposed re-development now includes routeways relating to the use of the South Quay and harbour but is not yet significantly built-up.
- 12.12 **First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, 1867 (1:500 Scale, Figure 8 and 1:10:560 Scale, Figure 9):** The Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapped the proposed re-development area twice at different scale. Both maps depict a housing estate, factories (at the eastern extent of the proposed re-development area) and a network of harbour-side mineral railway in great detail. A limekiln is depicted immediately southeast of the proposed re-development area (13). Streets are named, including the now diminished Solway Street, Harbour Place and Spencer Street north of the site (see Plate 7).
- 12.13 The presence of an estate of apparent Victorian terraced houses on the First Edition Ordnance survey might indicate that they were erected in one go by a speculating industrial owner or even the town sometime between 1815 and 1865 (more likely closer to the 1860’s). Unfortunately, documentation identifying the constructor could not be obtained, despite consultation with Workington Town Hall and the Workington and District Civic, although the Civic Trust suggested that the buildings may actually have been erected in a much more piecemeal fashion (Haughan, Pers Comm).
- 12.14 Although the constructor remains anonymous, nevertheless it is clear that this housing estate (served by an Inn immediately northeast of the proposed re-development area) demonstrates that the proposed re-development area had

now become a focus for accommodating workers serving the important harbourside industrial hub.

- 12.15 In light of the site visit, a curved northeast to southwest aligned stretch of mineral railway depicted on this First Edition Ordnance Survey map is significant as this may be preserved as an earthwork feature (see Plate 6 and Site Visit).
- 12.16 **Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (1:10,560 Scale, Figure 10):** The Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps is very similar to the First Edition showing a housing estate, although the 'Ship Inn' and 'Hope and Anchor' public houses are now named. The mineral railway has also perhaps been altered to the north east, with a track also now noted at the southeast extent of the proposed re-development area. The most significant change occurs in the southeast extent of the proposed development area where the 'Solway Brass Works' are now the name given to the factory buildings depicted here.
- 12.17 **Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 (1:10,560 Scale, Figure 11):** The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map continues to depict the estate. Additional harbour side buildings, presumably associated with the railway, are now depicted within the northeast extent of the proposed redevelopment area. The Brass Factory is no longer named.
- 12.18 **Fourth to Seventh Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, 1938-47, 1947-51, 1957 and 1975-79 (Figure 12):** The Fourth through to Sixth edition Ordnance Survey maps continue to show the housing estate within the proposed re-development area remains. By the time of the Sixth edition (1957) most of the mineral railways surrounding the site have been dismantled.
- 12.19 A major transformation has occurred by the time of the Seventh edition Ordnance Survey map (1975-79); the housing estate has been systematically demolished, presumably as a consequence of general economic decline in the Workington environs. The date of demolition appears to have been 1969 (Haughan, pers comm). At this stage, the main artery route (formerly Henry Street), and roads at right angles to this street, continue to be depicted as dotted lines. This indicates that the site had not entirely reverted to the state that it appears presently (see Site Visit below).
- 12.20 The sole remaining building in the Seventh Edition Ordnance Survey map appears to be that associated with the mineral railway depicted originally in the 1925 Ordnance Survey Map. This building is no longer present on the ground.

13 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 13.1 Seven previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the study area, and these HER events are described in detail in Appendix 2. None of these investigations are located within 300m of the proposed re-development area clustering towards the medieval and historic core of Workington further to the east.

- 13.2 Of particular interest with regards to the early development of Workington is a programme of evaluation trenching that took place within St. Michael's Church (**B**, Figure 2). This work revealed medieval deposits (including inhumations) but also three fragments of early medieval sculpture (8th-11th century) which suggests that Workington had an important early ecclesiastical focus (see Historical Background above).
- 13.3 Work at 7 Dora Crescent (**E**) has shown that this is a complex cross-wing hall house dating originally to the fifteenth century that has been significantly altered over time (NPA 2007). A later stable block is also present (**E**). Further east, a watching brief recovered an 18th century tenement building but no medieval deposits (**A**).
- 13.4 Finally, the Solway Salt Project (**F**) noted the 'Salt Pans' depicted on the 1569 map. The presumed site of these early salt pans now lies beneath later slag heaps (Cranstone, 2006).
- 13.5 Negative watching briefs took place at St. Michaels Mount (**C**) and St. Patricks Primary School (**D**).

14 EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

- 14.1 In 2002 Workington was the subject of an 'Extensive Urban Survey' (EUS) by Cumbria County Council as part of the Allerdale Extensive Urban Survey (EH 2002). The extensive urban surveys, using an English Heritage methodology, provide an historical and archaeological summary of the development of Workington, largely derived from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record data. This synthesis has been incorporated into the historical summary within the present desk-based assessment (see above).
- 14.2 The EUS also carried out an analysis of the historical topography of Workington, dividing the town into key interpretative components and occasionally providing further insight to supplement the Historic Environment Record. Those components located within a kilometre of the proposed development area are listed in **Figure 13**.
- 14.3 The key interpretative components within the EUS include the **medieval** components; St. Michaels Church (31.0001), the rectory (31.002), and the market places (31.003, 31.009). Areas of medieval tenements are considered to have been located at Derwent Street (31.004), The Cloffocks (31.005) and those shown on the 1569 Map (at 31.007, 31.010). All medieval tenements continued in use during the post-medieval period. Workington Hall the historic seat of the Curwen family is located at 31.008. This comprises of a *pele* tower begun in 1362 and halls built in c.1404 and c.1540, with sixteenth century editions (EH, 2002, 14).
- 14.4 The EUS lists a greater number of **post-medieval** components reflecting Workington's later expansion. Components depicted on Figure 13 include many new tenements in, for example, the Marsh Area (31.038, 31.039), Stanley Street (31.041) and those within the proposed re-development area itself.

- 14.5 The proposed re-development site itself is attributed a component, *C31.042*. The site is described as a post-medieval tenement plot, demonstrating an expansion away from the medieval core of Workington further to the east (EH 2002, 15). The EUS suggests that the 1793 Map of Workington does indeed depict the street plan later used by the Victorian estate.
- 14.6 The EUS also notes a number of components relating to post-medieval industry, harbour/dockside activity, and the railway/road network.
- 14.7 Post-medieval industrial areas are noted at 31.020, 31.024, 31.025, 31.025, 31.040, 31.044, 31.045, 31.046 and 31.047. Of particular note is the area beyond the southeast of the proposed re-development area at Priestgate Marsh, reclaimed at the end of the Eighteenth century (31.040). Industries by 1900 include the Solway Brass Works, Marshside Iron Works, Workington Bridge and Boiler Works, Solway Nailworks (see Appendix 1 for more detail), Havelock Road Foundry, Cumbrian Cycle and Motor Works and Quayside Sawmill. The timberyard depicted on the OS 1867 map is noted (31.044).
- 14.8 The early industry around the dock area, including the fish house noted on the 1569 map is also noted (31.045). The first dock, now silted up, was constructed here in 1798. The custom house was also located in this area before 1772 (by 1796 the custom house was moved westwards).
- 14.9 The post medieval harbour components are 31.048, 31.049 and 31.053. Interestingly, the smaller quays near to the proposed re-development area (31.049) are discussed. After 1682 the small quay on the south side (South Gut) was constructed. By 1722 the harbour needed attention and by 1727 another quay existed on the north side (or ‘Old side’) of the estuary. At the end of the 18th century it is noted that Priestgate Marsh was reclaimed using ballast at the direction of Lord Curwen (EH, 2002, 16). At this time the River Derwent was diverted and the Merchants Quay (originally a sandbank) was reinforced. The Lonsdale Dock (31.048) is noted as having supplanted the previous main dock in 1864-6, with the larger Prince of Wales Dock (still in use) opening in 1927.
- 14.10 Post medieval railway components include 31.034, 31.035, 31.043, 31.051 and 31.052. Of particular note in relation to the proposed re-development area is the rail linking the Isabella Pit to other industries and the mainline (31.043). Post medieval road components are 31.015 and 31.050.

15 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 15.1 A search of the National monuments record identified 3 geographically discrete NMP entries (4 in total). These sites (shown on Figure 2) are World War 2 air raid shelters and a possible pillbox (**M**), and photographs pertaining to Post Medieval/Modern factories, namely the Distington Engineering company Shadow Factory (SMR16390, **K**) and the Distington Ordnance Factory (SMR12779, **L**) adjacent to the proposed redevelopment site. Sites M and L are no longer extant but much of site K has been incorporated into the existing factory with only small outbuildings being removed.

16 SITE VISIT

- 16.1 A site visit was undertaken on the morning of the 19th of January 2011. As Plates 1-7 demonstrate the site is presently a relatively flat grassed pasture field subdivided by timber and wire fencing into three plots. The majority of the field was presumably levelled to take the former housing estate (now demolished, see Cartographic commentary). The noticeably flat topography of the site suggests that the previous housing estate was systematically dismantled around 1969 (**Fig 14, 15 and 18**). To
- 16.2 The site is presently bounded by the disused public house and Spencer Street (**Fig 20**) to the northeast (**Fig 14**), factories to the southwest (not depicted) and southeast (**Fig 18**), and existing occupied houses (the sole remnant of the earlier estate) to the northeast. The disused public house appears on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps on the corner of the now diminished remaining portion of Solway Street (**Fig 17**).
- 16.3 The most notable feature observed during the site visit was towards the South Quay harbour side (**Fig 15**) at the northeast extent of the proposed re-development area. Within this location (as depicted in **Fig 19**) the 'table-like' flat area that dominates most of the site alters to a moderate southwest to north east breaking slope aligned northeast to south west. This angle might represent the sole remnant of natural contour within the proposed re-development area, although this would need to be tested archaeologically. Interestingly, the base of the slope (towards the harbour) appears as a very neat, almost revetted, change in angle, suggesting that this is an artificial 'notch' into the possibly natural contour. The most likely interpretation of this feature is that it represents the former northeast to south west course of one of the mineral railways, now dismantled, depicted on the early Ordnance Survey maps, although at present this remains conjectural.
- 16.4 Finally, in the centre-north of the proposed re-development site, immediately southwest of the southwest terminus of Solway Street, a possible amorphous earthwork feature was noted (**Fig 18**). This uncertain feature, c.5m by c.5m, may well be a patch of rubble, but given the coincidence with an existing manhole may relate to the Victorian sewers that no-doubt cover the entirety of the proposed development area.

17 CONCLUSIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

- 17.1 **General Conclusions:** This desk based assessment has discussed a number of general themes within a wider study area around Workington. These interpretative themes can highlight some potential aspects of the research potential of the proposed Quayside quarter re-development area.
- 17.2 Despite a prehistoric presence in the Workington environs, the nature of human activity at this time remains obscure. During the ensuing Roman period, however, a fort is located north of Workington at Burrow Hills. This fort was part of a coastal network of communication and defence, and it illustrates the potential for a settlement presence in the area that later became Workington. This potential is confirmed by a stray coin find of the third century AD.
- 17.3 The proximity of the River Derwent and the potential resources of the estuary was no doubt a key contributory factor in the initial development of the settlement/s at Workington. However, as the estuary is likely to have changed course significantly over time (combined with a lack of geoarchaeological research into this issue) it is as yet difficult to map areas of potential settlement prior to the medieval period. For example, although there may have been a high status early medieval presence around the later Church of St. Michael's, the relation of this settlement to the coastline is uncertain. Nevertheless, the economic importance of both fish and salt may well have been fossilised in the Workington area at this time.
- 17.4 During the medieval period we can see Workington as a bi-focal settlement. Firstly, a linear settlement is located to the east, incorporating a manorial focus owned by the Curwen family, and tenements both sides of the Derwent. Secondly, a more ephemeral fishing settlement, probably also involved in salt production, is suggested to the west. Other industries, such as shipbuilding, may also have been important here at this time. The area around St. Michael's church was removed from both settlement foci and located on marsh-fringing land. The area of the proposed re-development site was at this time located within marshy land, probably on the boundary between Church and manorial estates. This land was marginal to the habitation areas, but would have been a key landscape for medieval resource exploitation.
- 17.5 From the sixteenth century, settlement in Workington expanded due to the attention of companies and individuals wishing to exploit the rich coal seams in the area. At this time settlement activity, if not habitation areas, started to encroach further westwards towards the coast and the area around the proposed quayside re-development.
- 17.6 With the ongoing importance of the coal industry and the construction of harbours in the eighteenth century, the western extent of Workington became an important focus of industry and then habitation. It appears that the marshland around the proposed quayside re-development was reclaimed during the eighteenth century, and the proximity of the harbours then encouraged industry and settlement.

- 17.7 By the mid nineteenth century, as steel replaced coal as the dominant industry of Workington, the area around the proposed re-development area was the site of thriving industry in the form of a number of factories, including the Brass Works on the site itself. These industries were served by an extensive network of mineral railways. Some of the first residential streets to be built in the formerly marshy areas were around the proposed re-development site at Henry Street, Swinburn Street and Harbour Place. By the 1860's a full housing estate and factories were situated on the site of the proposed re-development area. The ongoing importance of this area into the twentieth century is evidenced by a number of World War II-related monuments designed to protect the harbour and its industries.
- 17.8 The onset of industrial decline in Workington as a whole during the later twentieth century is illustrated well by the dereliction and subsequent demolition of the structures known to be situated within the proposed quayside re-development area in 1969.
- 17.9 **Statement of Potential Archaeological Significance:** Having considered the full range of existing evidence pertaining to the proposed re-development area, its potential archaeological significance can now be discussed.
- 17.10 The proposed re-development area has a negligible-low potential for prehistoric to early medieval activity. The course of the River Derwent at this time is uncertain but much of this area would have been unexploited marshland, if not estuary.
- 17.11 Beyond the northeast extent of the proposed re-development area, the topographical (Chapel Hill) and historic mapping evidence (fish houses) would suggest that this area has a low-moderate potential for medieval activity. This activity would most likely be characterised by ephemeral structures or industrial remains. The potential for surviving medieval remains largely depends on two factors which are presently unknown; firstly, the degree of later truncation/disturbance due to harbour building, railway building and house building on the site, and secondly, the true width of the floodplain and depth of preserving alluvium in relation to the site.
- 17.12 This assessment has identified a high and known potential for post medieval to modern remains, comprising of housing and factories, to lie below ground at the proposed re-development site. Some of the numerous structures present on the site, including the mineral railway (a section of which is apparently preserved as earthwork), the possible fish tanks shown on the 1793 map and the Brass Factory, are all potential targets for further archaeological investigation and, if preserved, would offer an insight into the later social history of Workington. The housing on the site is shown on **Fig 21**. During re-development the setting of known HER sites surrounding the site might also become a consideration.
- 17.13 However an important caveat affecting the potential of the proposed re-development site is the level of destruction of archaeological deposits. The site is presently a flat grassed field which suggests that the demolition and destruction of the nineteenth-twentieth century factories/housing is likely to

have been systematic to a certain depth. This would significantly reduce the archaeological research potential of the site, although deeply buried features such as an extensive sewer system or cellars may survive, as is the potential for discrete pockets of contaminated ground. In addition, the earthwork remains of a possible mineral railway suggest that the east of the site has not suffered from deep truncation of deposits during the twentieth century.

- 17.14 **Impact of Proposed development and recommendations for Further Work:** The proposed re-development is likely to incorporate foundations that would impact upon potential archaeological deposits, although demolition and destruction of the post medieval and Modern remains is likely to have been extensive. However, due to a lack of any sub-surface investigation (including geotechnical evaluation) the level of demolition and removal of archaeological deposits during the twentieth century, and therefore the potential for preservation of deposits remains unknown. Archaeological attendance during systematic geotechnical work or a limited archaeological evaluation would resolve these presently unknown issues of preservation and potential significance at the proposed re-development site.

18 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

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Cartographic

1569 Company and Mines Royal Town Plan of Workington

1771 Hodkinson and Donald's *The County of Cumberland*

1777 Plan of the Harbour of Workington with the works proposed

1793 Plan of the Harbour of Workington with the works proposed

1815 Plan of Enclosure Award Workington

1867 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:500

1867, 1900, 1925, 1938-47, 1947-51, 1957, 1975-79 Ordnance Survey 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, editions 1:10.560

APPENDIX I: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

DBA Site Number (Fig 2)	HER Record Identifier	RECORD TYPE	PERIOD	NAME	SUMMARY
1	12740	FINDSPOT	MOD	<i>Northside Shore Coastal Battery</i>	There was a Coastal Battery with 2 x 4" guns at this location. Now destroyed
2	12224	FINDSPOT/POLYGON	MOD	<i>Cleator and Workington Junction Railway, Dock Branch</i>	A stretch of disused railway (OS 1 st ed), no longer marked on OS, built to serve Lonsdale Dock, providing transport access for imported/exported goods to the main, Cleator and Workington Junction Railway line (SMR 12391). Still operational in 1900. The site has now been re-landscaped.
3	16200	FINDSPOT	MOD	<i>Northside Bridge Machine Gun Post</i>	Site of a housed Machine Gun Post, now destroyed.
4	4663	FINDSPOT/POLYGON	MOD	<i>Workington Haematite Iron Company Limited / Oldside Iron Works</i>	<p>Site of Workington Haematite Iron Co Ltd, established Nov 1856. By 1870 there were 6 blast furnaces. Company later reorganised as the Workington Iron Co in 1892, and Workington Iron & Steel Co in 1909. Continued in operation until 1930 when production was transferred to the Derwent Furnaces. Photos from first half of C20 show the steelworkers cottages systematically grouped around the steel mill and blast furnaces.</p> <p>The Workington Haematite Works, generally called the Old Company, were acquired by the present company in 1879, who commenced operations in 1880. There are at present three blast furnaces. This company are large manufacturers of Bessemer iron and Spiegeleisen (Bulmer, 1901).</p>
5	4662	FINDSPOT/POLYGON	MOD	<i>West Cumberland Company Iron Works / North-Western Haematite Steel Company</i>	<p>Site of West Cumberland Iron and Steelworks which was incorporated Nov 1860 for the production of pig iron. In 1870 new steel works were added, and in 1871 a rail mill. In 1872 there were 6 blast furnaces. A fall in the price of iron and steel rails made the works unprofitable and the company was eventually wound up May 1892.</p> <p>North-Western Haematite Steel Co. was then formed in 1898, to take over the blast furnaces and steel works, and other properties formerly belonging to the West Cumberland Iron and Steel Co. Two furnaces were restarted in March, 1899 (Bulmer 1901).</p>

6	40495	POLYGON	MOD/POST MED (VICTORIAN)	<i>Lonsdale Dock / Prince of Wales Dock</i>	The Lonsdale Dock at the north-west entrance of the harbour opened in 1865; it is 300 feet wide by 600 feet in length, has gates 40 feet wide, and a depth of water of from 15 feet to 18 feet. The harbour and dock were formerly the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, but by Act of Parliament the harbour and dock in 1906 became the property of the Workington Harbour and Dock Board (Kelly's Directory 1910). The Lonsdale dock was expanded, deepened and renamed the Prince of Wales Dock. It re-opened in 1927 and was able to take ships of up to 10,000 tons (EH, 2002).
7	40491	FINDSPOT	POST MED	<i>Workington Fish Houses</i>	Fish Houses' labelled on the map of 1569. Six buildings are depicted, and presumably were used for fish curing.
8	5315	FINDSPOT	POST MED	<i>Tide Watchers Round House</i>	The Tide Watchers Round House was used to guide ships in varying tides. There were several along the coast, but this is possibly the only one remaining. It is a stone and cobbled structure. There were plans to refurbish and reinstate it as part of a MSC scheme (1987)
9	40489	FINDSPOT	MED/POST MED	<i>Workington Salt Pans</i>	Two structures labelled 'salt pans' shown on the plan of 1569. The site is now covered by a modern slag tip (Cranstone, 2006, 88).
10	40490	FINDSPOT	POST MED	<i>Workington Levy</i>	Flood defences shown on a miscellaneous map of 1569, labelled 'levee to be made'
11	16390	FINDSPOT/POLYGON	MOD	<i>Distington Engineering Company Shadow Factory</i>	A Shadow Factory/bombing decoy for special steels, survives in good condition 1997 (see NMR 1413049). Now site of Corus steel works.
12	12779	FINDSPOT	MOD	<i>Distington Engineering Co (Drybread) Ordnance Factory</i>	A Shell Factory in good condition in 1997.
13	40496	FINDSPOT	POST MED (VICTORIAN)	<i>Priestgate Marsh Limekiln</i>	Limekiln shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867, on an area of late-18th century reclaimed ground named 'Priestgate Marsh' to the south of the harbour. Removed by 1900.
14	40502	POLYGON	MOD	<i>Kirk Brothers and Company Limited, Marsh Side, Workington</i>	Kirk Bros. & Co., Limited: This company manufactures pig iron for use in their own works, merchant and rivet bar of various sizes and qualities, and iron and brass castings. They have their works in Workington at New Yard [SMR 40501] and Marsh Side. At the former there is a blast furnace, an iron and brass foundry, a puddling forge, and two rolling mills. At the latter, one forge and one rolling mill. The New Yard works employ about 350 men and boys, the Marsh Side about 150. The firm produces annually about 25,000 tons of pig iron; 25,000 tons of bars and rivet iron; and from 650 to 1,000 tons of iron and brass castings (Bulmer 1901).

					'Iron Works' are first shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900. Modern maps show the site has been extensively altered. Factories are presently located on the site (see NMR).
15	40497	POLYGON	POST MED (VICTORIAN)	<i>Solway Nailworks, Priestgate Marsb, Workington</i>	Nail factory shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867, on an area of late-18th century reclaimed ground named 'Priestgate Marsh' to the south of the harbour. The Workington Bridge and Boiler Co Ltd (SMR 40500) was built on the site sometime before 1900.
16	40508	BUILDING	POST MED (VICTORIAN)	<i>Stanley Street Gasworks</i>	In Stanley Street, near the London and North-Western Railway. The works were first established by a private company in 1840, but were taken over by the town in 1847. Large extensions were made before 1901 (Bulmer 1901)
17	40500	POLYGON	POST MED (VICTORIAN)	<i>Workington Bridge and Boiler Company Limited, Priestgate Marsb, Workington</i>	Workington Bridge and Boiler Co., Limited built sometime after 1867, on the site of, or incorporating, an earlier nail factory (SMR 40497). These works were situated on the Marsh (Bulmer 1901).
18	40505	FINDSPOT/POLYGON	POST MED (VICTORIAN)	<i>Workington Station / Low Station, Workington</i>	The principal station of the London and North-Western Railway Company at the low end of the town. In 1881 a commodious goods yard and buildings were erected, and in 1886 the company followed this up by entirely rebuilding the passenger station (Bulmer 1901). The mainline station was constructed in the mid 19th century (EUS 2002, 16).
19	5514	BUILDING	POST MED (GEORGIAN)	<i>Joseph Pirt & Co Engineering Works</i>	Pirts foundry, a chapel-like building with 'Gothic' detail, supplying mining machinery to the area during the late-18th/early-19th century date. G II Listed Building.
20	40509	BUILDING	POST MED	<i>St Michael's Church of England Free School, Station Road, Workington</i>	Extant 'Church of England Free School' shown on the 1st edition Ordnance survey map of 1867. Now divided into a school house and a youth service building.
21	11501	FINDSPOT/POLYGON	MED/POST MED	<i>Workington Hall Mill Race</i>	Site of a Mill Race labelled on the 1777 and 1569 maps. It diverted water from the River Derwent to Workington Hall Mill (SMR 11498) or an earlier mill and exited back into the Derwent. The course of the mill race was diverted to the north of The Green prior to c1900 and the site possibly redeveloped. Its course was diverted again from Cloffocks Junction to the north when The Green Recreation Ground was created sometime after 1900. Modern maps show that sections of the existing original course have been canalised.

					A section of the existing original course between Workington Bridge and Workington Hall Mill is now located within the boundary of Workington Hall Registered Park. There is evidence from a 12th century charter that 'Chetell' or 'Ketel', an early ancestor of the Curwen family, held lands in Workington. In 1125 a grant by Ketel to St Mary's York included a water powered corn mill. The exact location of this mill is unclear. However, Workington Hall mill is said to have been in existence since before 1250, built soon after the Curwen family moved across the river from Burrow Walls. The mill was included in an inventory following the death of Gilbert de Curwen in 1329 as "a water mill for grinding corn worth 30s yearly". Workington Hall Mill was powered by the millrace which forms the southerly extent of The Cloffocks. The mill was converted into a sawmill by 1907. The South Gut millrace is included in the 1569 town plan, the earliest cartographic evidence of its existence, although it is almost certainly medieval in origin (NPA 2004, 12-13).
22	43599	BUILDING	POST MED (GEORGIAN)	<i>The Sailors' Return / 111 Church Street,</i>	Formerly The Sailors' Return public house. A map of 1569 names the area the 'Drye marche' which suggests it was salt marsh used for grazing, but Hodkinson & Donald's map of 1771 shows the site had been built on.
23	22882	BUILDING	MED/POST MED	<i>The Old Rectory, 7 Dora Crescent, Workington</i>	Rectory now a sheltered home. Probably a C15 medieval hall-and-cross-wings house with C19 and C20 alterations (G II Listed). A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording took place during the alteration of the former rectory for St Michael's Church [SMR 1011]. It is believed to have been built as a 15th century cross-wing hall house with later additions, and a possible 16th century oriel window, inglenook fireplace, bread oven and several blocked doorways were uncovered during the works (NPA 2007).
24	4923	FINDSPOT	ROMAN	<i>Coin Find William Street</i>	A coin of Tetricus Senior, who was elected Emperor AD267, was found in a garden at the back of William Street, Workington, in 1877.
25	40501	POLYGON	POST MED	<i>Newyard Iron Works / Kirk Brothers and Company Limited, New Yard, Workington</i>	The 1st edition Ordnance survey map of 1867 depicts a small-scale industry, possibly the Kirk Bros & Co Ltd iron works or that of a pottery recorded in the vicinity [SMR 5044]. 'Newyard Iron Works' is clearly shown on the 2nd edition of 1900. Kirk Bros. & Co., Limited manufactured pig iron for use in their own works, including merchant and rivet bar of various sizes and qualities, and iron and brass castings (Bulmer 1901). Modern maps show the site has been redeveloped as Derwent Howe Industrial Estate.
26	12395	BUILDING	POST MED	<i>Workington School</i>	Site of a school on OS 1 st ed., now an industrial estate.

27	40485	BUILDING	MED	<i>How Chapel / Watch Chapel / St Michael's Chapel, Chapel Hill, Workington</i>	<p>Site of a former chapel, named 'Watch Chapel' on the map of 1569 and labelled on the 1867 1st edition Ordnance survey map as built in 1282. Destroyed since 1900.</p> <p>A description of 1847 is provided by the History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland (Mannix and Whellan, 1847):</p> <p>‘About a mile S.W. of the town] is an ancient roofless building, known as the old chapel, or the How Michael This probably has been the chantry chapel (with some land) which was granted by queen Elizabeth to Percival Gunson and John Soukey, and described as "three acres of land called Chapel Flatt" The building, which forms a prominent object along the coast, is still useful as a land mark to mariners; and there is a tradition that it was formerly surrounded by the sea (Mannix & Whellan 1847).</p>
28	40487	POLYGON	POST MED (GEORGIAN)	<i>Chapel Bank Colliery, Workington</i>	<p>Site of Chapel Bank Colliery, which consisted of three mines. The Isabella was a large engine pit, 135 fathoms deep, the Lady pit 89 fathoms, and the Unicorn 62 fathoms the coal workings extended upwards of three miles under the sea.</p> <p>The mine was lost in a disaster of 1837, owing to the incursion of the sea, in which 27 men and boys were drowned; their bodies were not recovered. Twenty-eight horses and all materials belonging to this extensive colliery, which had been in operation for upwards of half a century, were also lost.</p> <p>Mr. Ralph Coxon, from Newcastle, was manager at the time of the disaster, and the loss to Mr. Curwen (landowning family) was immense (Mannix & Whellan 1847).□</p>
29	1011	BUILDING	EARLY MED/MED/POST MED	<i>St Michael's Church, Workington</i>	<p>A C7-9 cross shaft fragment, and fragments of C10,11 crosses were found at St Michaels Church, Workington.</p> <p>A wooden church may have existed on the site in Saxon times - excavations in 1926 revealed the foundations under the Norman tower].</p> <p>The earliest known fabric is currently attributed to the C12. It then started as a two-cell church with a square-ended chancel. The nave had opposed doors, two lights in the south wall and one in the north wall. In 1770 the church was demolished and rebuilt as a galleried hall church. This church was in turn destroyed by a fire in 1887 and rebuilt, and was essentially Victorian Gothic in</p>

					<p>appearance. In September 1994 another fire gutted the interior, leaving the church in a ruinous state.</p> <p>Trial trenching then took place inside the church in June-July 1995 (CAU, 1995) to assess any surviving archaeological remains. This revealed foundations believed to be part of the medieval church. As expected, several interments were also found, in the south aisle and in the nave, and traces of coffins survived in some cases, but these were left unexcavated. Three early medieval sculpture fragments, including a section of a cross shaft incorporated into the foundations of the tower, were also found which brings the total known from this site to 12. This is an outstanding group of C8-11 sculpture, and confirms the great interest of the site.</p>
30	43598	BUILDING/POLYGON	MED/POST MED (GEORGIAN)	<i>109 Church Street, Workington</i>	<p>Site of a toilet block extension for the neighbouring property, the former Sailors' Return public house [SMR 43599], and also marked as a medieval tenement on the Extensive Urban Survey. A rapid desk-based assessment undertaken in 2010 for a new residential development found a map of 1569 naming the area 'the Drye marche' which suggests it was salt marsh used for grazing. Additional maps show it had been built on by at least 1793.</p> <p>A subsequent watching brief during borehole drilling and groundworks for the new development found the remains of a probable late 18th century tenement building with a barrel-vaulted coal cellar, deposits of a landscaped bank partially created from the rubble from the tenements after their demolition, and modern features relating to the toilet block. A section of rear tenement wall was also excavated. This was built of random stone and mortar, and had surviving internal plaster and paint in places. Two large pieces of carved masonry, possibly from the nearby medieval or 18th century parish churches [SMR 1011], were also found in the make-up of the bank. No evidence of medieval occupation, as previously thought, was seen (OAN, 2010)</p>
31	40499	POLYGON	POST MED	<i>Merchant's Quay</i>	Merchant's Quay, built when a sandbank was reinforced during the redevelopment of the original harbour and the reclamation of Priestgate Marsh to the south in the later-18th century.
32	40498	POLYGON	POST MED	<i>South Quay / Town Quay</i>	South Quay, built to the south of the harbour at Workington, in existence by 1777. Now known as Town Quay and used as a road.
33	40818	POLYGON	POST MED	<i>The Cloffocks Racecourse</i>	The Cloffocks area is known to have been used as a racecourse, one of the earliest recorded races being ran in 1687. At least one of the horses was owned by Henry Curwen, nicknamed 'Gallop Harry' because of his extensive

					involvement with horse racing and breeding activities (NPA 2004, 13).
33	40819	POLYGON	POST MED	<i>The Cloffocks Easter Tuesday Football Match</i>	The Cloffocks was the scene of a ritual Easter Tuesday football event which had its origins after 1700. the game was initially played between the 'Uppies' and 'Downies', colliers from the 'upper town' and sailors of the harbour, who had to move the ball to either Merchant's Quay or towards Workington Hall by whatever means possible (NPA 2004, 13).
34	11531	POLYGON	POST MED (VICTORIAN)	<i>L&NWR Cocker-mouth & Workington Railway/ Cocker-mouth, Keswick & Penrith Railway</i>	Site of a disused railway, now dismantled. It was marked as in use on the 1860s and 1900 OS maps. The railway was built as the Cocker-mouth Keswick and Penrith Railway between 1862 and 1864. It was constructed as a mineral line to link Workington in the west to Durham in the east, connecting at Penrith with the railway route across the Pennines to the Darlington area. At its western end, it linked to the Cocker-mouth and Workington Railway at Cocker-mouth. The line initially carried goods traffic, but in 1865, it opened to passenger traffic. The link with the West Coast Main Line at Penrith, which had opened in 1844, provided access to the Lake District for the growing numbers of tourists. The Cocker-mouth Keswick and Penrith railway was not an operating company; goods were transported by the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and passengers by the London and North Western Railway.
35	40503	POLYGON	POST MED (VICTORIAN)	<i>Lowther Hæmatite Iron and Steel Works, Workington</i>	The Lowther Hæmatite Iron and Steel Works in close proximity to the Lonsdale Dock [SMR 40495]. They were begun in 1871, there were four blast furnaces, and the steel works, made steel rails from the Hæmatite pig iron (Bulmer 1901).
36	3682	FINDSPOT	MED/POST MED	<i>St Michael's Mount Beacon</i>	St Michaels Mount, or How Michael was a tower 23.5 x 17 ft, repaired by J Christian Curwen (d 1828). It probably carried a beacon documented in 1468 and 1688. Destroyed 1946 to make way for a slag tip.
37	40486	FINDSPOT	POST MED	<i>Chapel Hill Battery</i>	"V A Battery" shown on the 1st edition Ordnance survey map of 1867. Destroyed by 1900.

APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (EVENTS)					
DBA Site Number (Fig 2)	Associated HER Record	RECORD TYPE	PERIOD	NAME	SUMMARY
A	43598	EVENT	POSTMED	<i>109 Church Street</i>	<p>A rapid desk-based assessment undertaken in 2010 for a new residential development found a map of 1569 naming the area 'the Drye marche' which suggests it was salt marsh used for grazing. Additional maps show it had been built on by at least 1793.</p> <p>A subsequent watching brief (OAN, 2010) during borehole drilling and groundworks for the new development found the remains of a probable late 18th century tenement building with a barrel-vaulted coal cellar, deposits of a landscaped bank partially created from the rubble from the tenements after their demolition, and modern features relating to the toilet block. A section of rear tenement wall was also excavated. This was built of random stone and mortar, and had surviving internal plaster and paint in places. Two large pieces of carved masonry, possibly from the nearby medieval or 18th century parish churches [SMR 1011], were also found in the make-up of the bank. No evidence of medieval occupation, as previously thought, was seen.</p>
B	1011	EVENT	EARLY MED/MED/POST MED	<i>St. Michael's Workington</i>	<p>Trial trenching then took place inside the church in June-July 1995 (CAU, 1995) to assess any surviving archaeological remains. This revealed foundations believed to be part of the medieval church. As expected, several interments were also found, in the south aisle and in the nave, and traces of coffins survived in some cases, but these were left unexcavated. Three early medieval sculpture fragments, including a section of a cross shaft incorporated into the foundations of the tower, were also found which brings the total known from this site to 12. This is an outstanding group of C8-11 sculpture, and confirms the great interest of the site.</p>
C	-	EVENT	N/A	<i>St. Michael's Mount</i>	<p>A watching brief conducted during the excavation of eight test pits to a maximum depth of 2.1m found no surviving evidence of terraced housing shown on early cartographic evidence, demolished with the construction of flats in the 1950's.</p>
D	-	EVENT	?MOD	<i>St. Patrick's Primary School</i>	<p>A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for new classrooms. No archaeological features were identified. Deposits encountered suggested that natural ground levels may have been quarried away for gravel.</p>
E	22882	EVENT	MED/POST MED	<i>7 Dora Crescent</i>	<p>A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording took place during the alteration of the former rectory for St Michael's Church [SMR 1011]. It is believed to</p>

					have been built as a 15th century cross-wing hall house with later additions, and a possible 16th century oriel window, inglenook fireplace, bread oven and several blocked doorways were uncovered during the works (NPA 2007).
E	22882	EVENT	POST MED/MOD	<i>7 Dora Crescent, The Old Stable Block</i>	A building survey of a disused stable block attached to the Rectory by Richard Lindsay design showed that it was built between 1865 and 1900.
F	40489	EVENT	MED	<i>Solway Salt Project</i>	Desk based assessment and site visit highlighted the salt pans at SMR40489 as part of a larger project to investigate salt-making techniques in England and Scotland from the Mull of Galloway to St Bees Head (Cranstone, 2006). 58 sites were revealed (39 in Cumbria) revealing close affinities during the medieval period probably arising as a result of tight monastic control.

APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (LISTED BUILDINGS)

DBA Site Number (Fig 2)	LB SMR Record (EH LB Number)	RECORD TYPE	PERIOD	NAME	SUMMARY
G	22876 (72259)	BUILDING	POST MED/MOD (LC18th- 19 th)	<i>Joseph Pirt and Co engineering works</i>	Iron foundry now engineering works. Late C18 or early C19. Hammer-dressed calciferous sandstone with flush quoins, under graduated greenslate roof with coped gables and kneelers; large square calciferous sandstone chimney stack, the upper part of stepped brickwork. 3 storeys, 2 bays towards river, with 2-storey, 2-bay extension towards road and central projecting chimney. Original pointed-arched windows are mostly blocked with bricks or boarded over. Rear corrugated extension is not of interest and covers original pointed-arched doorway and windows. Single-storey lock-up garages at front are not of interest.
H	22882 (72265)	BUILDING	MED/POST MED/MOD	<i>St Michaels House, Dora Cresecent</i>	Rectory now sheltered home. Probably C15 with C19 and C20 alterations. Cement roughcast over extremely thick stone walls, under graduated greenslate roof with C19 coped gables and kneelers; original cementroughcast chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays, with flanking gabled wings: hall with cross wings. Central recessed 2-bay section has C19 panelled and glazed door in original pointed chamfered arch with hoodmould, but heavy C20 restoration. C17-style stone-mullioned windows in hall and wings of 2, 3 and 4 lights, some with mullions removed and all with moulded sills and dripmoulds. Right wing has unusual projecting upper-floor left return wall on corbels. Both wings have large stepped external chimney stacks. Left wing return wall has C20 windows in plain reveals. Rear extensions have large C20 windows. Interior of right wing has a former external pointed-arched doorway, only recently uncovered, which is similar to the entrance doorway and this, with the consistent thickness of the walls, suggest that the hall and wings are of one build. Blocked inglenook in ground-floor room right. Rear C17-style staircase. An extremely interesting and rare survival of a hall-house more common in the south of Cumbria. Former stable to right, now warden's house, is not of interest.
I	22916 (72305)	BUILDING	MED-MOD	<i>Church of St. Michaels</i>	Parish Church. C12 tower, nave rebuilt in 1770 and after a fire in 1888 by Bassett Smith and James Howes. Hammer-dressed pink and calciferous sandstone, the rebuilding of similar material but with red sandstone quoins, string course and battlemented parapet with crocketed finials, all on chamfered plinth. Graduated greenslate roof with coped gables and cross finials. West 3-storey tower with 9-bay nave and aisles: singlebay chancel with north vestry. Tower base is C12 with upper storeys of 1770. Elliptical-arched west doorway under Perpendicularstyle overlight. Painted west clock face with Roman numerals under Perpendicularstyle bell openings. Nave and aisles are wholly 1888 with traceried 2- and 3-light windows on 2 levels.

					Chancel has large traceried east window. Singlestorey polygonal vestry. Interior of tower/porch has medieval pedestal font with octagonal carved bowl. C12 tower arch has broach-stopped hollow chamfer. Built-in C12 cushion capital, medieval slab and cross fragments. Various C19 wall plaques. Interior of nave has barrel roof with braces. 4-bay aisles. C19 gallery. Variety of late C19 and early C20 stained glass. Side chapel has carved and painted reredos 1933. Chancel has C19 piscina and sedilia. Effigies of Sir Christopher Curwen and his wife, 1450, on tomb base with heraldic side panels.
J	22883 (72266)	BUILDING	POST MED- MOD (LC18th- 20 th)	<i>Viaduct Hotel</i>	Hotel. Late C18 with early C19 additions. Painted roughcast walls with V-jointed quoins and eaves cornice, on chamfered plinth. C20 tile roof with gable kneelers: brick chimney stacks. 3 storeys, 3 bays with single-bay extension to left and rear 2-storey extension in L-shape. Sash windows in painted stone architraves. Left return wall has top-glazed panelled door with radial fanlight in moulded doorcase. Rear has 2 C20 windows. Rear extension has some C20 casement windows and sashes with glazing bars in painted stone surrounds. Late C19 extension to right is not of interest.

APPENDIX 4: NMP DATA (AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS)

DBA Site Number	NMR Number	Associated HER Record	PERIOD	PHOTO REFERENCE	SUMMARY
K	1413049	16390	MOD	RAF 58/B/42 5229 19-MAY-1948	A Second World War war production factory is visible as structures on air photographs. The site also consists of air raid shelters and emergency water supply tanks. Elements are extant on the latest 1986 Ordnance Survey vertical photography. Moss Bay Works. The factory produced steel for shell production. It was protected by 18 Hispano 20mm light anti-aircraft guns, and had its own armoury, barracks and guard room.
L	1494941	12779	MOD	RAF 58/2564 (F22) 0051 12-SEP-1958	Extensive post medieval/20th century iron works are visible as structures and earthworks on air photographs, centred at NX 9880 2799. The works cover an area measuring nearly 180ha. It is not possible to position these features accurately due to a lack of reference points on the source photographs. Much of the site is extant on the latest 1983 and 1986 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.
M	1494924/1494919	-	MOD	RAF 58/B/42 5229 19-MAY-1948	Second World War air raid shelters are visible as structures and demolished buildings on air photographs. These shelters appear to be civilian features associated with housing in Workington. No surface features are visible on the latest 1986 Ordnance Survey vertical photography. A potential pillbox is also visible (1494919)

APPENDIX 5: FIGURES AND PLATES



Figure 14: Looking E from W ext of site towards disused Public House (extreme left) and Spencer street.



Figure 15: Looking NW over harbour from towards NE of site.



Figure 16: Looking N from centre of site



Figure 17: Looking E towards public house from w. extent of Solway Street.



Figure 18: Possible earthwork in centre north of site, looking S towards factories.



Figure 19: Earthwork feature probably the course of an earlier railway at western extent of site, looking North West.



Figure 20: Looking ESE along Spencer Street and harbour (left) from ENE corner of Solway Street

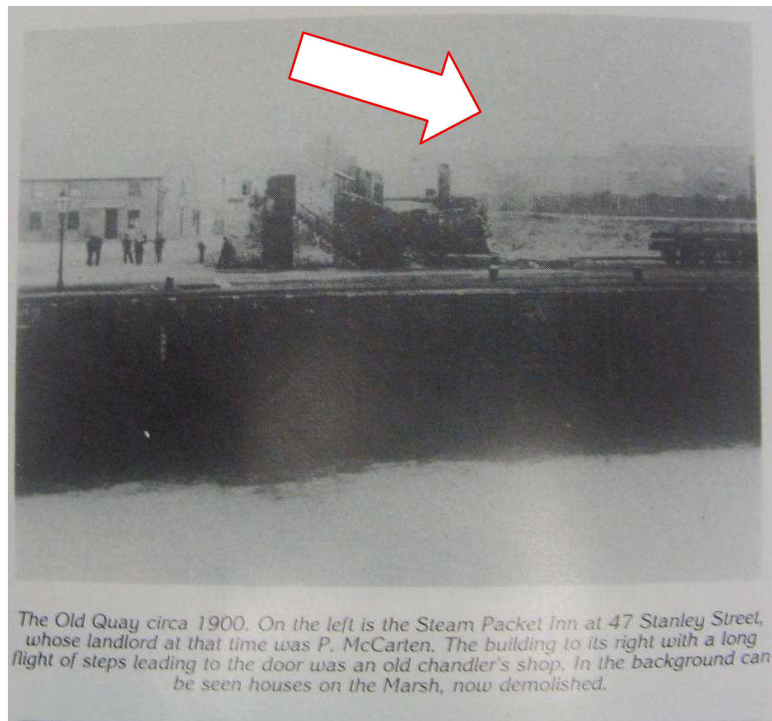
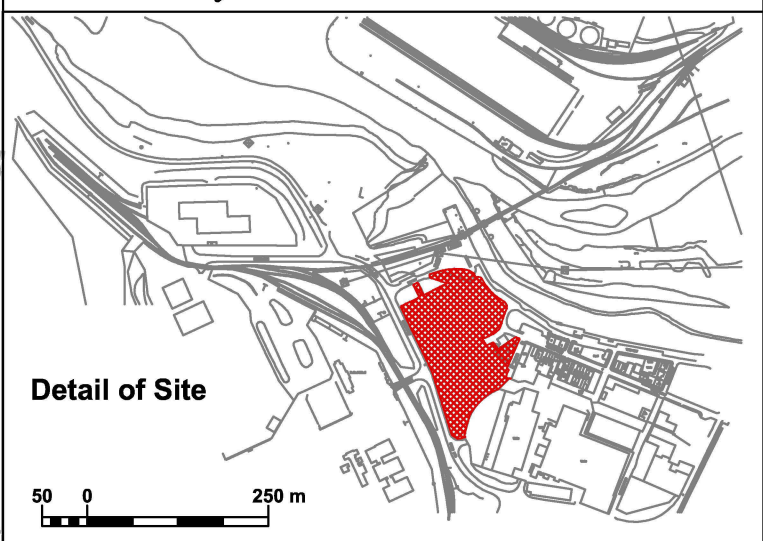
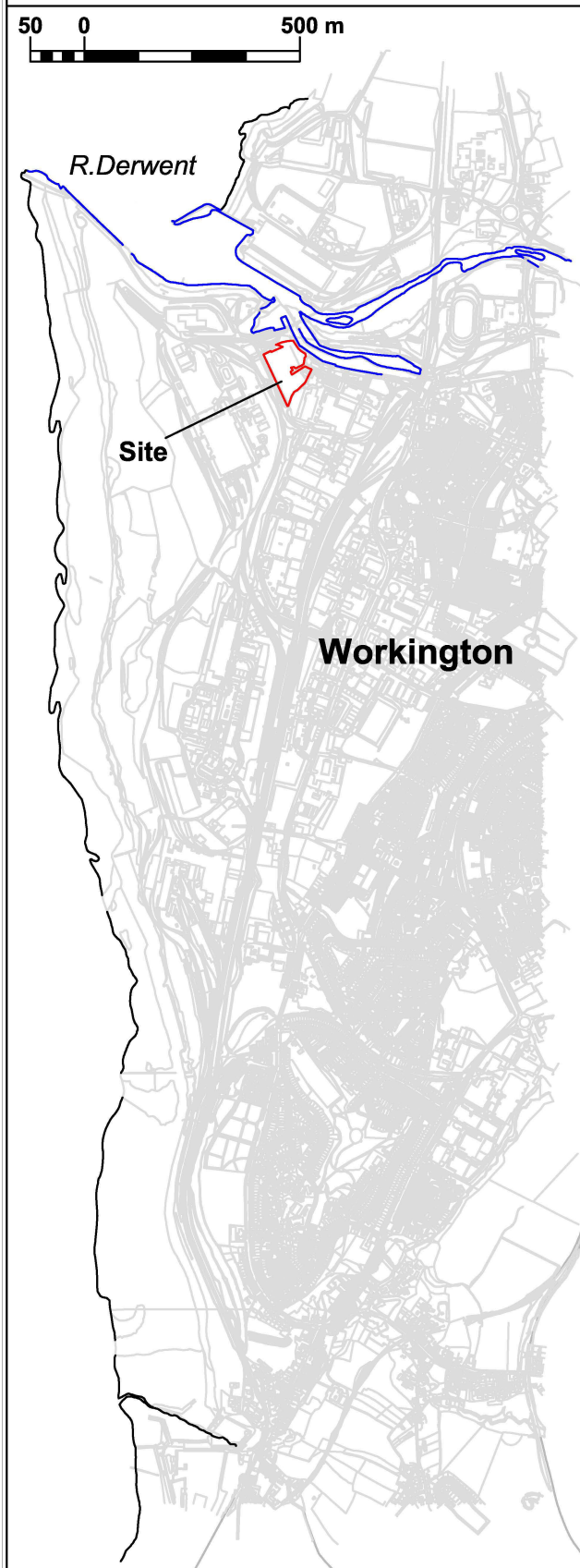


Figure 21: Photograph of the housing on the DBA site (faint background, c. 1900 looking W from Merchants Quay, after Jackson and Jackson, U/D2)



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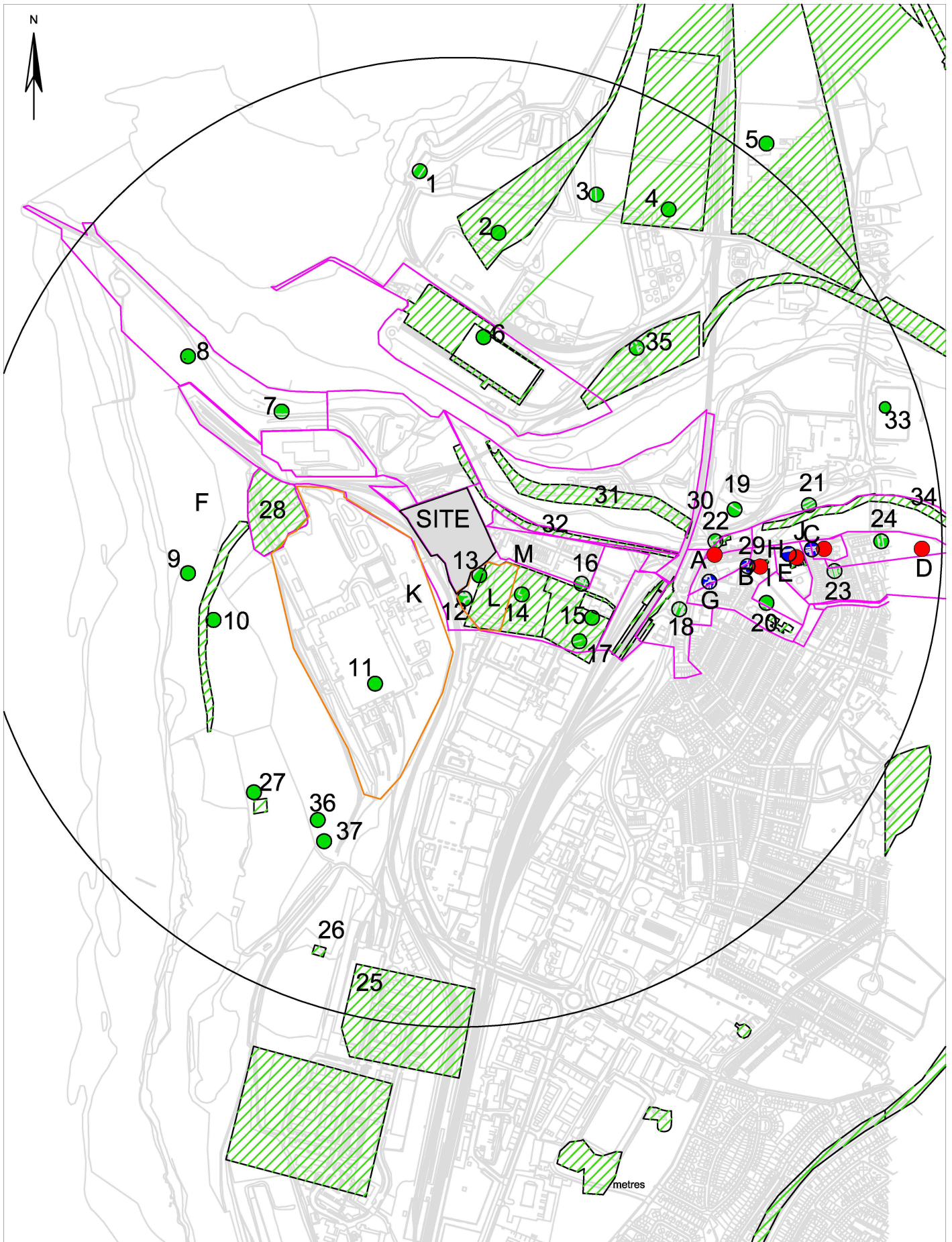


**Figure 1:
 Site Location.**

Site Code: PDQ
 Drawing Ref: 1
 Date: 19-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

Top Right: Workington in UK. Bottom Right: Detail of Site Location. Left: Site Location within Workington showing River Derwent and west coast.

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Figure 2: Historic Environment information within 1km of the proposed re-development area.

Site Code: PDQ
Drawing Ref: 2
Date: 19-1-11
Drawn: GJD

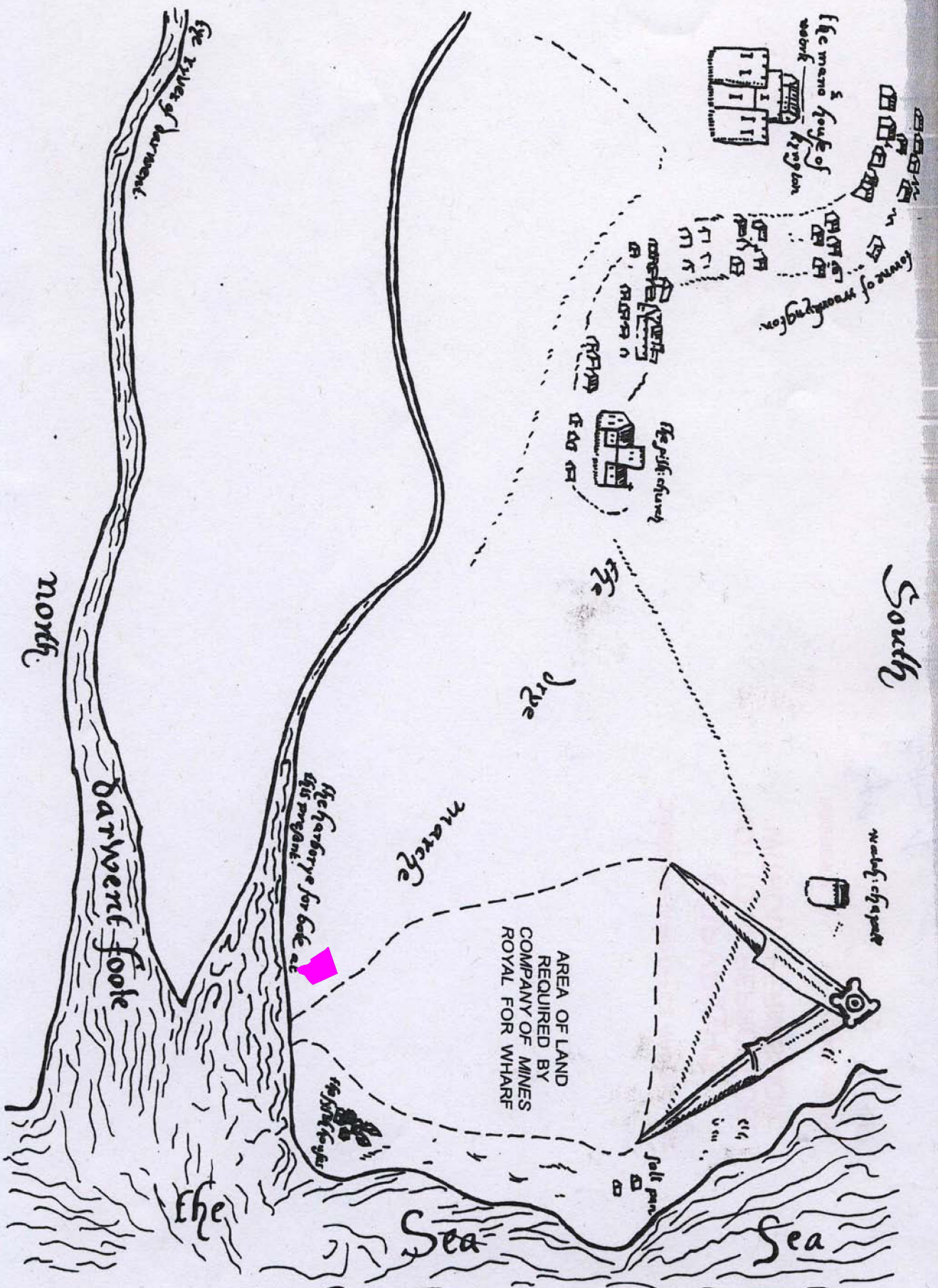


Key:

- HER Site (1-33)
- HER Event (A-F)
- Listed Building (G-J)
- HER Polygon
- EUS Polygon
- NMP Polygon (K-M)

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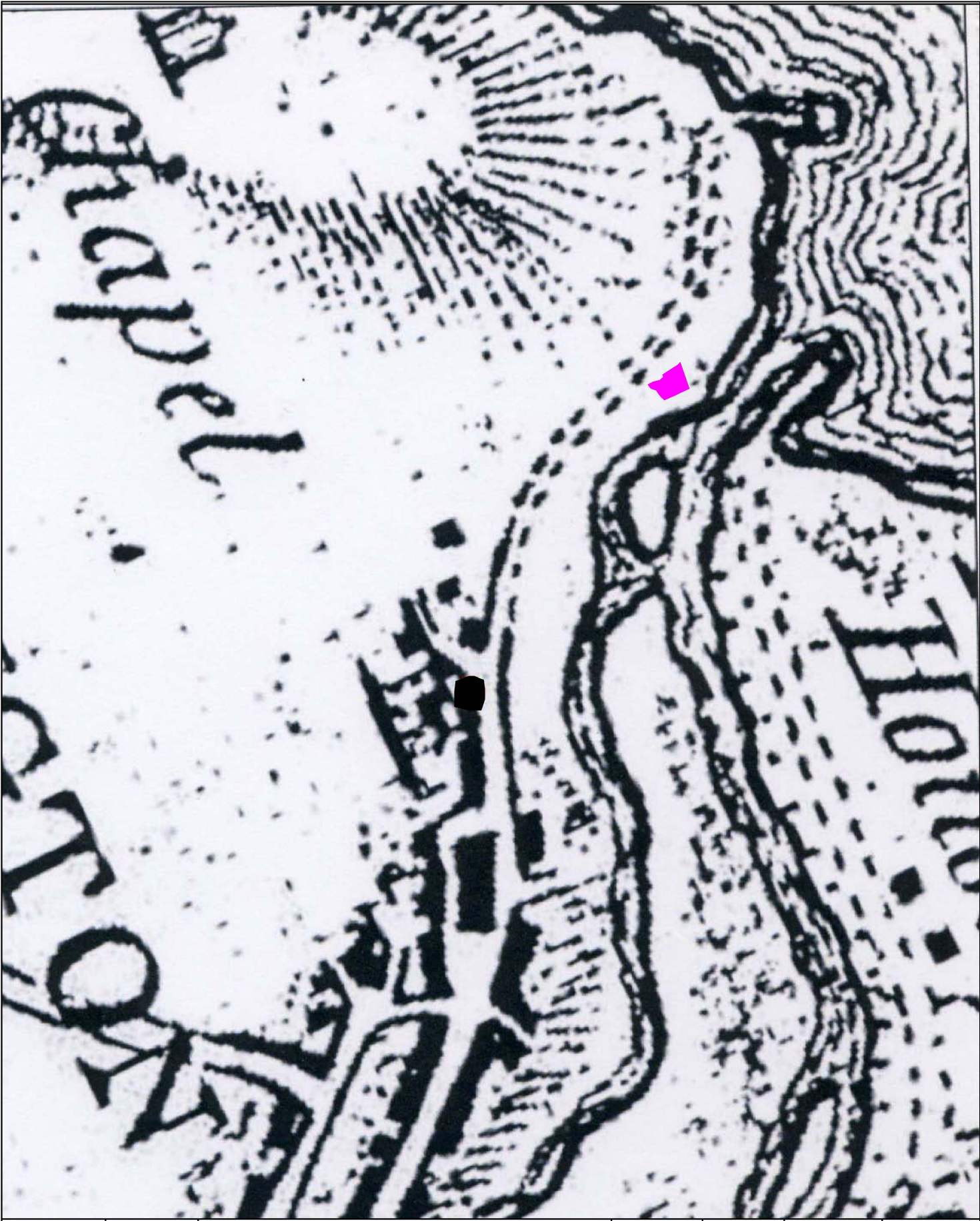


Site Code: PDD
 Drawing Ref: 3
 Date: 20-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

Title:
 Figure 3: 1569 Company
 and Mines Royal Town
 Plan of Workington.

Key:
 Approximate location of
 DBA
 site.

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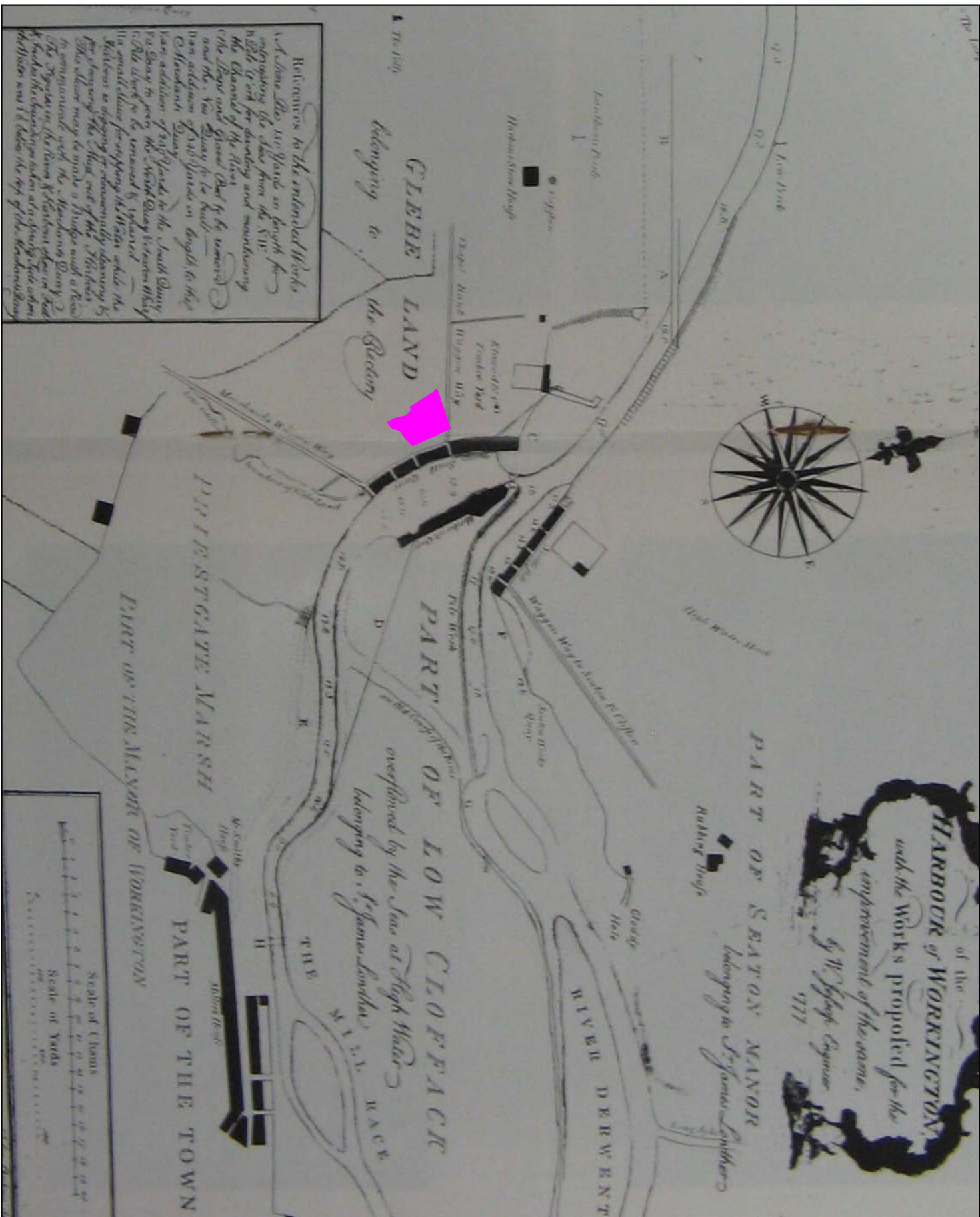


Site Code: PDQ
Drawing Ref: 3
Date: 20-1-11
Drawn: GJD

Title:
Figure 4: 1771, Hodgkinson
and Donald's Plan.

Key:
 Approximate location of
DBA
site.

NOTE: North at bottom of
page



References to the intended Works
 will show that the Works are proposed for
 extending the wharves and moorings
 the Channel of the River
 and the New Quay to be built
 in an addition of 300 yards to the South Quay
 to give the West Quay extension which
 is a small channel for shipping the Water while the
 Works are in progress or occasionally damaged by
 the changing the level out of the Works
 also shows many to make a Bridge with a Road
 to communicate with the Workington Quay
 The Spirit in the River & Harbours when in full
 & under the above changes taken at a Spring Tide when
 the Water was 18 feet the top of the Workington Quay

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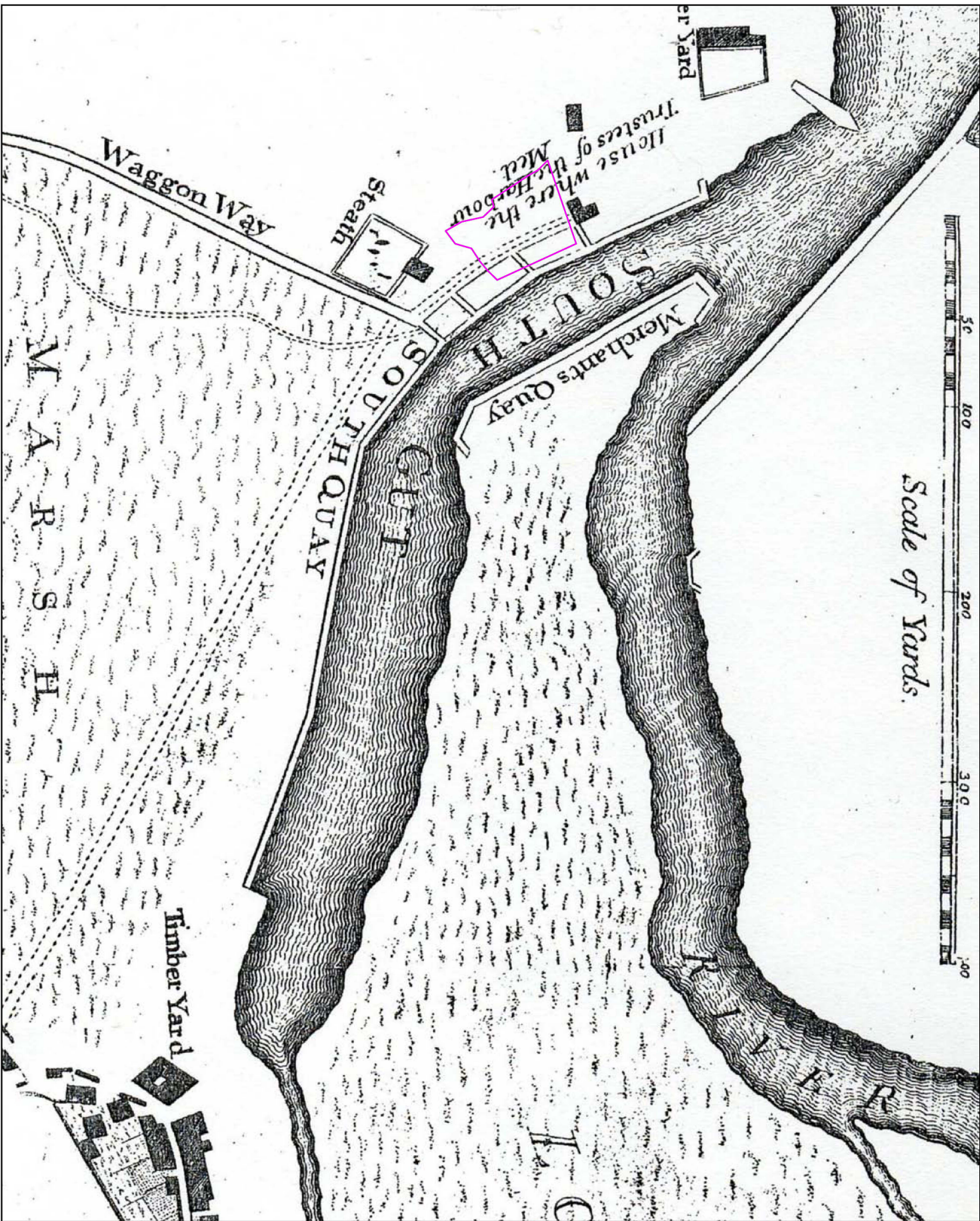
Site Code: PDQ
 Drawing Ref: 5
 Date: 20-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

Title:
 Figure 5: 1777, Plan of the
 Harbour of Workington with
 the works proposed.

Key:
 Approximate location of
 DBA
 site.



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Site Code: PDDQ
Drawing Ref: 6
Date: 20-1-11
Drawn: GJD

Title:
Figure 6: 1793, Plan of the Harbour of Workington with the works proposed.

Key:
Approximate location of DBA site.




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Alder Evers 1998



Site Code: PDQ
 Drawing Ref: 7
 Date: 20-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

Title:
 Figure 7: 1815, Plan of
 Enclosure Award
 Workington.

Key:
 Approximate location of
 DBA
 site.





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Site Code: PDDQ
 Drawing Ref: 8
 Date: 20-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

Title:
 Figure 8: 1867, Detailed
 1st Edition Ordnance
 Survey Map, 10.56 feet to
 the mile (1:500 at original
 scale).

Key:


 Location of DBA
 site.

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Site Code: PDDQ
 Drawing Ref: 9
 Date: 20-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

Title:
 Figure 9: 1867, 1st Edition
 Ordnance Survey Map, 6" to
 1 mile (1:10,560 at original
 scale).

Key:

 Location of DBA
 site.



Note: Southern sheet
 colour

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Site Code: PDDQ
 Drawing Ref: 10
 Date: 20-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

Title:
 Figure 10: 1900, 2nd
 Edition Ordnance Survey
 Map, 6" to 1 mile (1:10,560
 at original scale).

Key:

 Location of DBA
 site.





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Site Code: PDD
 Drawing Ref: 10
 Date: 20-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

Title:
 Figure 10: 1900, 2nd
 Edition Ordnance Survey
 Map, 6" to 1 mile (1:10,560
 at original scale).

Key:

 Location of DBA site.



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Site Code: PDQ
 Drawing Ref: 11
 Date: 20-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

Title:
 Figure 12. Later OS
 Editions (see below)

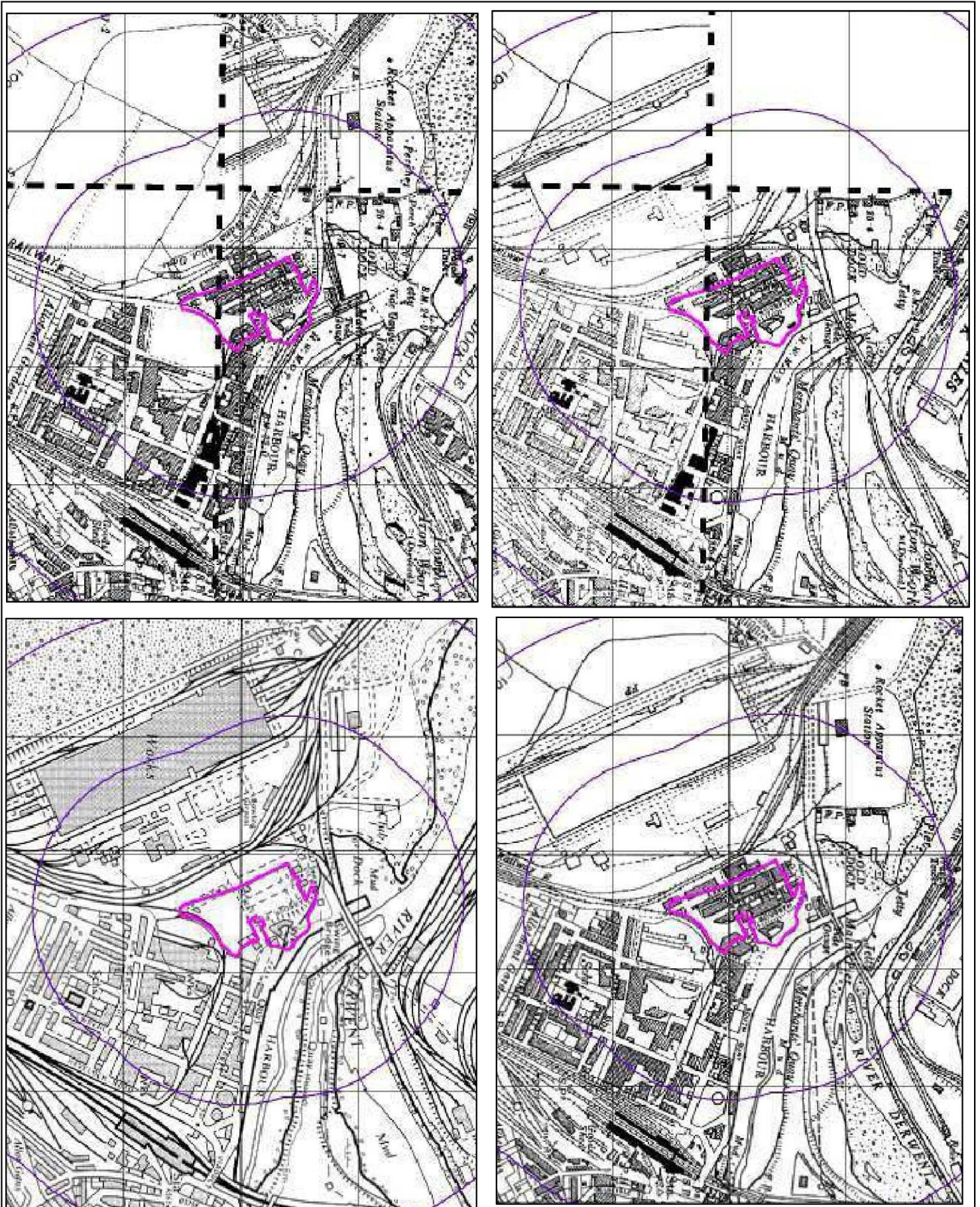
Key:

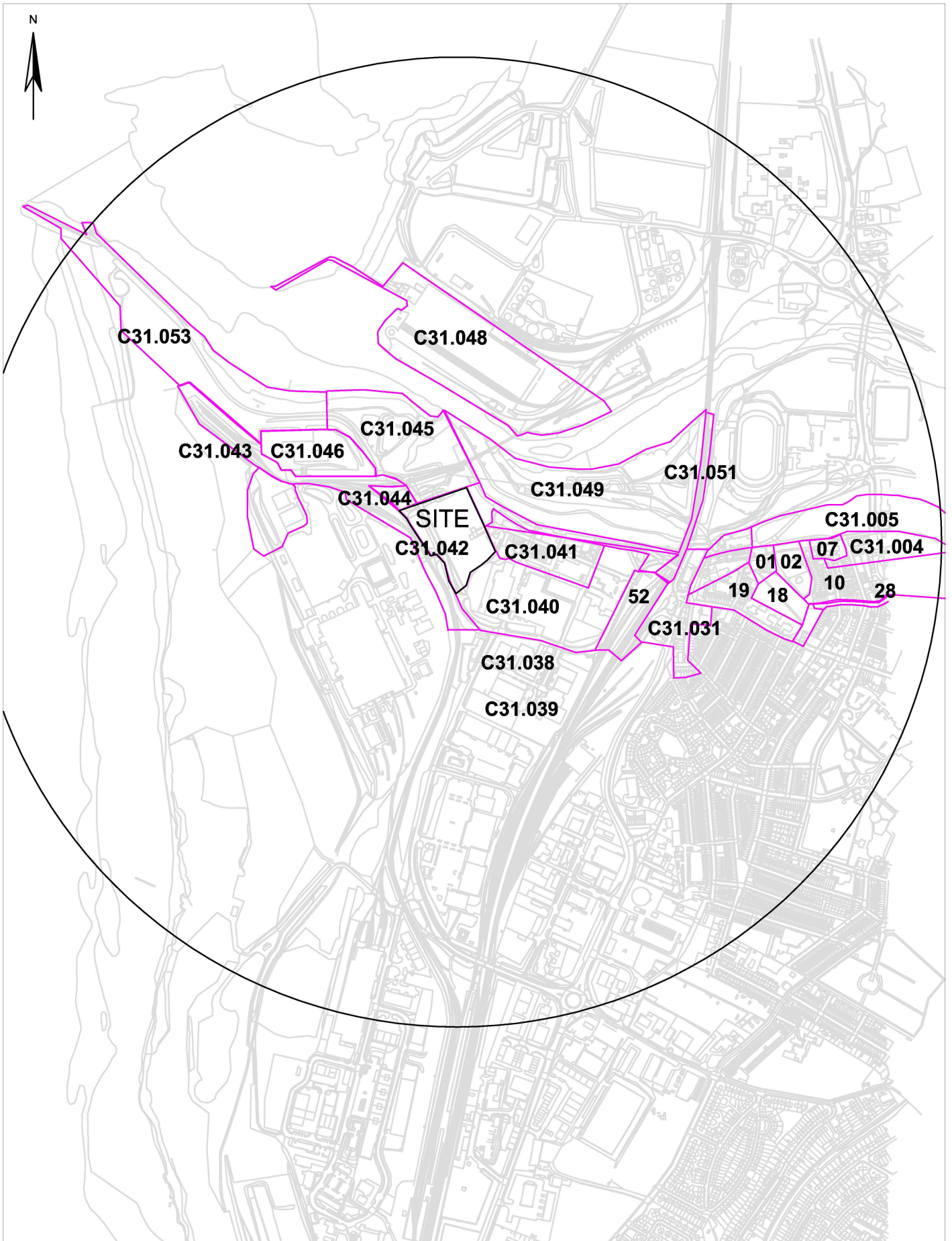
 Location of DBA site.



Notes: Clockwise from
 bottom left: 1938-47,
 1947-51, 1957 and
 1975-79

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Figure13: Extensive Urban Survey Components information within 1km of the proposed re-development area.

Key:
 EUS Polygon

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Site Code: PDQ
 Drawing Ref: 2
 Date: 19-1-11
 Drawn: GJD

