

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of  
Aldi

Proposed Aldi  
Preston Street  
Whitehaven

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 6070  
December 2023

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## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment conducted in advance of a proposed development at Preston Street, Whitehaven.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Aldi and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.
- 1.3 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the proposed development area. The site lay outside the medieval settlement of Whitehaven and may have been in use as arable or pasture at this time. Any archaeological resource relating to these periods is likely to have been removed by later development.
- 1.4 Documentary records and cartographic evidence indicate that the site began to be developed in the early 18th century, with a glass works constructed in the south of the site. This had fallen out of use by 1819, when a fever hospital was established in its place. A pottery was built in the northern part of the site by 1830. By the 1860s, the northern extremity of the site was in use as a stone yard, and the hospital had been replaced by a school.
- 1.5 The northern part of the site was redeveloped in the late 19th century, with an extensive auction mart replacing the pottery and stone yard, and an inn was present near the south-west boundary. The auction mart remained on the site until at least the 1960s, by which time the southern part of the site was mostly taken over by builders' yards and their access roads. The school was repurposed as a mission hall and a mortuary was constructed near the centre of the western boundary.
- 1.6 There is high potential for remains of post-medieval buildings to survive on the site, including the early 19th-century Preston Street Pottery in the north of the proposed development area and the 18th-century glass works in the south. Remains of the 19th-century fever hospital and colliery school are also likely to survive in the southern area. Glass works can have extensive systems of subterranean infrastructure which may survive to some depth on the site. It is possible that some of these buildings had cellars.
- 1.7 The late 19th-century auction mart in the northern part of the site may have removed the northern extent of the Preston Street Pottery, though remains of the central and southern parts of the complex are likely to survive. There was less redevelopment in the southern part of the site, with the school buildings surviving until at least the mid-20th century in an altered and extended form. The remainder of this area had sporadic small buildings dotted across it and it is unlikely that the foundations for these structures will have had much impact on any surviving remains of the glass works or fever hospital.
- 1.8 The proposed development is most likely to have a significant impact on potential remains in the southern part of the site, namely the glass works, fever hospital and school, due to the location of the proposed supermarket structure. Any impact to the remains of the pottery would be restricted to the extent of groundworks relating to car parking, access routes and utilities.

## 2. Project background

### Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is located on Preston Street, Whitehaven, Cumbria (NGR centre: NX 97298 17523). It is irregular in plan and covers an area of approximately 1.1 ha.

### Development proposal (Figure 3)

- 2.2 A new supermarket with associated car parking and infrastructure is proposed (planning ref: 4/23/2314/0F1).

### Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the proposed development.

### Methods statement

- 2.4 The works included the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions and sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development area. Relevant HER references are given in brackets throughout the text of this report, and are listed in Appendix 1.

### Planning guidance

- 2.5 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

### Dates

- 2.6 This report was prepared for December 2023.

### Personnel

- 2.7 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Rebekah Walsh, with graphics by David Graham and Janine Watson.

### OASIS

- 2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-521042**.

## 3. Site description

### Geology and soils

- 3.1 The underlying bedrock geology of the area comprises Carboniferous mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, overlain by clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium in the north-eastern part of the site and by Devensian diamicton till in the south-west (The British Geological Survey 2023).

- 3.2 Geotechnical works were conducted in the northern part of the site in 2016 (O’Keeffe & Billam 2016). The trial pits and boreholes encountered between 1m and 3m of loose made ground overlying the natural subsoil. A Phase 1 geo-environmental assessment across the whole PDA was subsequently undertaken (Middleton 2018); this recommended further ground investigations.
- 3.3 The northern part of the site lies within an area noted for past shallow coal workings (The Coal Authority 2023). Boreholes were recently undertaken to establish if this was the case, which identified the Bannock Band coal seam beneath the site. No evidence of mine workings were evident during this phase of works, but further precautionary works were recommended (Watson 2022).

#### **Landscape characterisation**

- 3.4 The proposed development area is within Natural England’s West Cumbria Coastal Plain (7) National Character Area. It is defined as a plain lying between the Cumbrian High Fells in the east and the Irish Sea in the west. Open farmland is dissected by sheltered wooded river valleys and a large part of the area lies within the Lake District National Park. Industry is centred around Whitehaven, Workington and Maryport (Natural England 2013).

#### **LiDAR data, satellite images and aerial photos (Figure 4)**

- 3.5 The LiDAR data shows that the northern part of the site is fairly level with no distinguishing features. The southern part of the site is at a slightly higher elevation, rising gently in the centre. This area is rougher in appearance, which is indicative of undergrowth rather than a flat surface.
- 3.6 Satellite imagery from 2003 shows the northern part of the site as derelict and surrounded by a boundary wall. The outline of a tarmacked area can be seen, though this is becoming overgrown and it is not clear from the images if this was the remains of a demolished building or an external feature, such as a car park. Several small buildings are present in the southern part of the site, fenced off into compounds with associated yards and access roads. The purpose of these buildings is unclear, but they appear industrial or commercial in nature. The layout of the site remained the same on images from 2008, but the next available images, from 2016, show that all the buildings on the site have been demolished, and the entire site is covered in scrub. The outline of two yards can be made out near the south-western edge. By 2018, the northern part of the site has been cleared to create a car park, with the boundary wall remaining in place around it. This is present on all subsequent images. The southern part of the site remains as scrubland in 2018, with two overgrown yards which do not appear to be in use. Some of the scrub has been cleared on images from 2020, though this part of the site is still undeveloped. The scrub had been left to regrow, as visible on satellite images from 2023.
- 3.7 Five aerial photos in the collection held by Cumbria HER show the site. Four of these date to May 1948 and show the northern part of the site surrounded by a boundary wall. Within this wall are a large building fronting onto Preston Street along with several associated outbuildings within a yard. The central part of the site looks like waste ground, with a small rectangular building near the western edge. A rough track provides access from Preston Street, and also into a yard to the south which contains several small to medium-sized buildings. In the south-eastern corner of the site is a larger building with two smaller ones forming an L-shape. An area of waste

ground lies to the north of these, with access to the central area and beyond the site boundary to the south. Another image of unknown date (suggested in the HER to be from the 1960s) shows that most of the smaller buildings in the northern part of the site have been demolished though the larger one still survives; the remainder of the site retains much the same layout as seen on the 1948 images.

- 3.8 The site was included in the North West Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (Bacillieri *et al.* 2017). No archaeological sites were identified within the site boundary.

**Site as existing (Figure 2)**

- 3.9 The proposed development area (PDA) is generally level with an elevation of around 10m OD in the north, increasing to approximately 11m in the south. The Irish Sea coast lies c.820m to the west of the site. To the north are commercial properties with residential properties, car parks and further scrubland to the south; derelict land lies to the east with woodland beyond. To the west is Preston Street with commercial premises and car parks beyond.
- 3.10 The northern part of the site comprises a car park with a gravel surface, accessed by a tarmacked ramp from Preston Street. It is surrounded by a stone wall of varying heights; it is highest along the southern boundary of the car park. The boundary along the south-western edge of the PDA varies between wooden fence and brick wall, depending on the residential property boundaries. A metal fence separates the site from the derelict land to the east, but no formal boundary is present between the PDA and the woodland to the east or the scrub to the south. The southern part of the site is taken over by very overgrown scrubland with some mature trees. Some overgrown tarmacked yards are visible near the south-western edge of the site, to the rear of the terraced houses on Preston Street. These are thought to be remnants of the complex of demolished buildings and disused yards seen on satellite imagery.

## **4. Historical and archaeological development**

### **Previous archaeological works**

- 4.1 The PDA was included in a desk-based assessment of a wider area in 2004 (Event 4/04/1281; Clark 2004). This recorded several post-medieval buildings within the PDA and recommended a program of archaeological evaluation prior to any development.

### **The prehistoric and Roman periods (up to AD 5th century)**

- 4.2 Evidence from the prehistoric and Roman periods is restricted to approximate findspot locations. Two Neolithic axes (HER 1189) were found in 1948 around 200m south-west of the PDA. One was of stone and the other of flint. Two Roman coins of Constantine I (HER 19102) were found to the north of the site, though the exact findspot is unknown and no further details are available.
- 4.3 No other evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity is recorded within 1km of the site. Any resource relating to these periods that was present on the site may have been removed by later development.

**The medieval period (5th century to 1540)**

- 4.4 The settlement at Whitehaven dates to the 13th century or earlier, comprising a small fishing village around a harbour, and remained as such throughout the medieval period. A 13th- to 14th-century stone piscina (HER 40290) was found in the grounds of St. Nicholas' Church, c.620m north-east of the PDA. This is the only physical evidence recorded for the medieval village at Whitehaven, though no churches of this date survive today.
- 4.5 The salt industry would also have been a feature of the landscape, with saltworks belonging to St. Bees' Priory (HER 1193) and Wetheral Priory (HER 2910) on the coastline to the west of the site recorded in documents of the period.
- 4.6 The PDA would have been to the south of the village at this time and may have been used for arable crops or grazing.

**The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)**

- 4.7 Speed's map of Cumberland dating to 1611 shows Whitehaven as a small settlement on the Irish Sea Coast, though no further detail is shown. However, from the mid-17th century, the village was owned by the Lowther family, who spent the next 150 years developing Whitehaven as a deliberately planned industrial port (Copeland Borough Council 2009).
- 4.8 The development process began with the harbour; a pier, known as the Old Quay (HER 4218), was constructed in the mid-17th century and a lighthouse (HER 1669) was added to this in the early 18th century. Another pier, the Old New Quay (HER 44745) was constructed to form an outer harbour in 1741. By this time Whitehaven was one of the main ports in Britain, trading with America and Ireland. In order to protect the harbour, the 'Old Fort' coastal battery (HER 1176) was built; construction started in 1741 and the battery comprised a gun platform surrounded by a perimeter wall with a guardroom and powder magazine.
- 4.9 Maritime trade was not the only industry thriving in Whitehaven during the post-medieval period, with mining also playing a part in the development of the town, coal being one of its main exports. Saltom Pit (HER 2754), c.780m east of the PDA, was sunk in 1729-31 and was the first undersea coal mine in Cumberland. It was the scene of many experiments and innovations in coal mining and is regarded as a highly significant site for the archaeology of the industry. Nearer to the PDA, there are documentary records of a post-mill (HER 19092) set up in the late 17th century to remove water from coal mines; the exact location of this is unknown but it may have been within or in the close vicinity of the PDA. It was replaced by one of the earliest steam pumping engines in 1715, located at the Ginns to the south of the site.
- 4.10 Hodkinson and Donald's 1773 map of Cumberland (Figure 5) shows the town of Whitehaven laid out on a grid pattern, with the harbour to the north. This was purposely planned by the Lowthers, who also stipulated strict building regulations to control the appearance of the developing town (Copeland Borough Council 2009). The PDA lay on the outskirts of the town at this point, between the Whitehaven to St. Bees road to the west and the Pow Beck to the east, in an area that was becoming more industrial in nature. Ropewalks (HERs 45009 & 45010) were located

immediately east of the site on late 18th-century town plans with potteries (HER 11969) and mills (HER 11967) also recorded around this time.

- 4.11 Various buildings are recorded within the PDA in the early 19th century. In 1815, Cadell and Davies produced a plan of Whitehaven (Figure 6) which showed an 'Old Glass House' (HER 40823) in the south-eastern corner of the site. Immediately south of this was a Copperas Dye Factory (HER 14881), though only the northern edge of this lay within the site boundary. Both businesses had been established in the early 18th century. The layout of the glass works and dye factory is unclear as no details other than their respective boundaries are shown on the plan. The Pow Beck runs along the eastern boundary of the site, but is no longer marked once it reaches the road that forms the western site boundary, named New Street on this plan. This indicates that the northern part of the beck had been culverted by this point.
- 4.12 Further development had occurred by 1830. Wood's plan of that year still shows buildings in the vicinity of the copperas works, though these look to be south of the site boundary. Preston Street Pottery (HER 12882) is present in the north of the site with Ginns Fever Hospital (HER 12881) in the south, replacing the glass works. The fever hospital was opened in response to an outbreak of typhus in 1819 and was replaced by a larger General Infirmary elsewhere in the town in 1830. The portion of the Pow Beck north of the pottery is no longer depicted on the map, suggesting the culverted stretch had been extended. Terraced colliery housing is depicted to the west of the site, with further industrial buildings to the south.
- 4.13 The Ordnance Survey (OS) town plan of Whitehaven (Figure 7), issued in 1866, shows the site in great detail. In the northern part of the site is a stone yard, with the Preston Street Pottery (HER 12882) still operating immediately to the south. Several buildings and two clay pans are depicted within its boundary. The central and south-western parts of the site are open land, with schools and playgrounds in the south-east corner. This establishment was for the education of the children of workers from the local collieries. The school buildings are on the site of the former fever hospital, but on a smaller scale, suggesting that the hospital had been demolished and the schools newly built. A small square building lies to the west of the schools. The Pow Beck runs southwards from the south-west corner of the pottery along the eastern site boundary. Beyond that an extensive system of railway sidings had been constructed; this was the Preston Street Goods Branch of the Furness Railway (HER 43909), leading to the Goods Station (HER 43908) 60m to the north of the PDA.
- 4.14 By the end of the 19th century, the northern part of the site had been redeveloped. This is depicted on the 2nd edition OS map of 1899 (Figure 8). A large rectangular building fronting onto Preston Street took up most of this area, with several outbuildings to the rear. A handful of the southern pottery structures appear to survive. This complex of buildings is labelled as an auction mart. Just within the south-western boundary the Foxhound Inn is noted, facing onto Preston Street, though the remainder of the centre of the site was undeveloped. The building and outer boundary of the colliery schools and yards is still marked, but is no longer labelled as such, and a rectangular building of unknown function had been constructed immediately to the south-east of the school, extending beyond the site boundary to the south. The entirety of the Pow Beck along the eastern site boundary

had now been culverted. No significant changes can be seen in the immediate vicinity of the PDA.

**The modern period (1900 to present)**

- 4.15 There had been little change in the northern part of the site by the time of the 1925 3rd edition OS map, other than the addition of a small outbuilding to the auction mart. The school buildings had now been repurposed as a Mission Hall, with a slight extension to the south-east corner and another building constructed immediately to the north-east, though this may not be related. The small building west of the school, first noted on the 1866 town plan, had been extended to the east. The Foxhound Inn had been demolished by this point, and a small building constructed near the centre of the western boundary.
- 4.16 Other than the addition of some small buildings of unknown purpose near the southern boundary of the site, there are few notable changes on the 1945 OS map. The small building near the western edge of the site is labelled as a mortuary. Some house clearance had occurred immediately to the south of the site. This layout of the site can be seen on aerial photos from 1948.
- 4.17 The 1962 OS map shows that most of the external auction mart buildings had been demolished though the largest one was retained. The mission hall had been extended further to form an L-shaped building, but is no longer labelled as such. The area to the west of it is listed as a builder's yard, with similar yards in the surrounding area. A winding road called Corporation Yard leads through the eastern part of the site, linking the area east of the mortuary to Coach Road to the south. A small building is recorded near the northern extent of the road.
- 4.18 Satellite images from 2003 show that all of the auction mart buildings had been demolished, though the boundary wall remained in place. No buildings are present in the centre of the site, which appears to be in use as storage yards, probably for the various buildings and yards to the south, which are accessed via Corporation Yard. The buildings have a similar layout to those on the 1962 OS map, but it is unclear if they are the same ones, or modern rebuilds. The entire site had been cleared by 2016 and was becoming overgrown with scrub. The northern part of the site was redeveloped into a car park by 2018.

**Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other Designated Heritage Assets**

- 4.19 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the PDA, though there are five within 1km of the site. These comprise Haig Colliery (SAM 1017644) and Saltom Pit (SAM 1017558), located around 475m and 800m west of the site respectively, and the Duke Pit fan house (SAM 1016090), Whitehaven Old Fort (SAM 1020460) and the Old Quay and Lighthouse (SAM 1004593), all between 530m and 830m to the north of the site.
- 4.20 There are 162 listed buildings within 1km of the site, most of which lie within the Conservation Areas of Whitehaven Town Centre and High Street to the north of the site and Whitehaven Corkickle to the east. The nearest of the listed buildings are Catherine Mill (LB 1038943), c.240m north of the site and the Church of St. Begh (LB 1392021) and a wall behind West Cumberland College (LB 1263962), believed to date to c.1690 and once part of the gardens of Whitehaven Castle (itself a listed building: LB 1335996), both located between 250m and 300m east of the PDA. The

Church of St. James the Greater (LB 1086747), approximately 940m north-east of the site, is Grade I listed, with five further properties to the north and north-east listed at Grade II\*: Catherine Mill (LB 1038943), 151 Queen Street and railings (LB 1086737), Somerset House (LB 1086776), 14 Scotch Street (LB 1335979) and 44-45 Roper Street (LB 1336017). The remainder are Grade II listed.

## **5. The potential archaeological resource**

- 5.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the PDA and it is probable that any resource relating to this period that had been present would have been removed by later development on the site.
- 5.2 The site lay outside the medieval settlement of Whitehaven and may have been in use as arable or pasture at this time. Below-ground evidence of this is unlikely to survive on the site due to the extent of later development.
- 5.3 Documentary records and cartographic evidence indicate that the site began to be developed in the early 18th century, with a glass works constructed in the south of the site. This had fallen out of use by 1819, when a fever hospital was established in its place, and a pottery was built in the northern part of the site by 1830. By the 1860s, the northern extremity of the site was in use as a stone yard, and the hospital had been replaced by a school.
- 5.4 The northern part of the site was redeveloped in the late 19th century, with an extensive auction mart replacing the pottery and stone yard, and an inn was present near the south-west boundary. The auction mart remained on the site until at least the 1960s, by which time the southern part of the site was mostly taken over by builders' yards and their access roads. The school was repurposed as a mission hall and a mortuary constructed near the centre of the western boundary.
- 5.5 There was little structural development in the central band of the site other than the mortuary and a small mid-20th-century building; however, due to the demolition of these buildings and the nature of its use as storage for the builders' yards and the presence of the access road, it is anticipated that some level of truncation will have taken place in this area.

## **6. Impact assessment**

- 6.1 There is high potential for remains of post-medieval buildings to survive on the site, including the early 19th-century Preston Street Pottery in the north of the PDA and the 18th-century glass works in the south. The southern area was redeveloped in the early 19th century when a fever hospital was constructed; this was replaced by a colliery school by the 1860s. The footprints of these buildings are shown on Figure 9, though these may not be exact due to inaccuracies in historic mapping. Glass works in particular can have extensive systems of subterranean infrastructure which may survive to some depth on the site. It is also possible that some of these buildings had cellars. It is considered that the proposed development has the potential to impact on ant remains through ground reduction and the construction of foundations and associated utilities.

- 6.2 The recently updated 'North West England Regional Research Framework' (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/> accessed 30-11-2023) contains an agenda for archaeological research in the region, which is incorporated into regional planning policy implementation with respect to archaeology. The potential remains on site could address several agenda items. For example, further investigation of the pottery and glass works would contribute to establishing the evolution and development of industries associated with north-west England (PM27). The development of institutional buildings such as hospitals is also highlighted as a research objective (Ind25), and further knowledge of the fever hospital could assist with this. The later 19th-century school does not fit clearly with any agenda items and is probably of less significance than the other possible remains. The potential agenda items that could be addressed by the remains on site are listed below:

**Post-medieval**

PM27: How do the industries associated with the North West evolve and develop during this period?

**Industrial and 20th century**

Ind25: How do institutional buildings (e.g. prisons, asylums, workhouses, hospitals etc) develop during this period and where are significant examples?

Ind52: What Industrial and Modern period type sites need further study?

Ind53: What can archaeology tell us about the production and use of consumer products and their typologies from the late 18th to early 20th centuries?

- 6.3 The late 19th-century auction mart in the northern part of the site may have removed the northern extent of the Preston Street Pottery, though remains of the central and southern parts of the complex are likely to survive. There was less redevelopment in the southern part of the site, with the school buildings surviving until at least the mid-20th century in an altered and extended form. The remainder of this area had sporadic small buildings dotted across it and it is unlikely that the foundations for these structures will have had much impact on any surviving remains of the glass works or fever hospital.
- 6.4 The proposed development would have a more significant impact on the remains in the southern part of the site, namely the glass works, fever hospital and school, due to the location of the proposed supermarket structure. Any impact to the remains of the pottery would be restricted to the extent of groundworks relating to car parking, access routes and utilities. T

## 7. Sources

**Cartographic sources**

Speed, J, 1611 Map of Cumberland

Hodkinson, J, & Donald, T, 1773 Map of the County of Cumberland

Cadell, T, & Davies, W, 1815 Plan of Whitehaven

Greenwood, C, 1823 Map of the county of Cumberland

Wood, J, 1830 Plan of Whitehaven

Ordnance Survey town plan of Whitehaven, 1866

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1899

Ordnance Survey 3rd edition, 1925

Ordnance Survey 1945 edition

Ordnance Survey 1962 edition

### Other sources

- Bacillieri, C, Knight, D, & Williams, S, 2017 *North West Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Air Survey Mapping Report*. Report **4548**, Archaeological Research Services Ltd
- Clark, P, 2004 *Proposed Foodstore on Land at Preston Street/The Ginns/Coach Road, Whitehaven, Cumbria: archaeological desk-based assessment*. Report **2004-5/286**, Oxford Archaeology North
- Copeland Borough Council 2009 *Whitehaven Town Centre and High Street Conservation Areas: Character Appraisal*. Whitehaven
- Middleton, A, 2018 *Land off Preston Street, Whitehaven: Phase I Geo-Environmental Assessment*. Report **P18-2351**, 3e Consulting Engineers Ltd
- Natural England 2013 *National Character Area Profile: 7. West Cumbria Coastal Plain*.
- O’Keeffe, J, & Billam, J, 2016 *Preliminary Risk Assessment and Ground Investigation Report for a site at Preston Street, Whitehaven, Cumbria*. Report **E12964/1B**, DTS Raeburn Geotechnical & Environmental Engineering
- Watson, N, 2022 *Preston Street, Whitehaven: Geo-environmental Appraisal & Coal Mining Risk Assessment*. Report **P18-351/GA**, 3e Consulting Engineers Ltd

### Websites

<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>  
<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>  
<https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>  
<https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html>  
[www.naturalengland.gov.uk](http://www.naturalengland.gov.uk)  
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<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>  
<http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>  
<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload>  
<https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d45da6cecf5541f18255e12e5cd5f85a&mobileBreakPoint=300>  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/redirect/15704>  
<https://cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/view/PR-ATLAS-00002-00061-00001/19>  
<http://maps.nls.uk>  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/220113199>  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/220113022>  
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>  
<https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/township/whitehaven>  
<https://www.copeland.gov.uk/planning/application/42323140f1>

### Aerial photographs and LiDAR data

The Archaeological Services Durham University aerial photograph collection was consulted, together with the Historic England and Britain from Above collections. No photographs showing the site were identified.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>  
<http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>

Five aerial photographs held by Cumbria HER were consulted:

2.12.43 – taken 19th May 1948

2.12.44 – taken 19th May 1948

2.13.25 – taken 19th May 1948

2.13.26 – taken 19th May 1948

3.5.15 – taken 1960s(?)

Satellite imagery from 2003 to 2023 was viewed on Google Earth.

LiDAR data was viewed at <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload>

The site was included in the North West Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (Bacillieri *et al.* 2017). No archaeological sites were identified within the site boundary.

<https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d45da6cecf5541f18255e12e5cd5f85a&mobileBreakPoint=300>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/redirect/15704>

## Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include relevant sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 1km from the site).

### Historic Environment Record and designated heritage assets

(PRN = Public Record Number, Designation - SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument, LB = Listed building, CA = Conservation Area)

PRN	Designation	Description	Grade	Date
1176	SAM 1020460, LB 1335968	Whitehaven Old Fort	II	18th-century
1189		Axe finds, near Howgill Brickworks		Neolithic
1193		Saltworks, St. Bees Priory		Medieval
1669	SAM 1004593, LB 1086805	Old Quay Lighthouse	II	18th-century
2754	SAM 1017558	Saltom Pit		18th-century
2910		Saltworks, Wetheral Priory		Medieval
4166	SAM 1016090	Duke Pit fan house		19th-century
4218	SAM 1004593, LB 1086804	Old Quay	II	17th-century
5459	LB 1086776	Somerset House, Duke Street	II*	18th-century
5513	SAM 1017644, LB 1263938	Haig Colliery	II	20th-century
11967	LB 1038943	Catherine Mill	II*	18th-century
11969		Ginns Pottery/Brown Pottery, The Ginns		18th-century
12841	LB 1335996	Whitehaven Castle/The Flatt	II	17th- to 18th-century
12881		Ginns Fever Hospital		19th-century
12882		Preston Street Pottery		19th-century
14881		Copperas Dye Extraction Factory		18th-century
19092		Whitehaven windmill, The Ginns		17th-century
19102		Coin finds		Roman
40290		Stone piscina, St. Nicholas' Church		13th- to 14th-century
40823		Old Glass House, The Ginns		18th-century
43908		Preston Street Goods Station		19th-century
43909		Preston Street Goods Branch, Furness Railway		19th-century
44745	LB 1374256	Old New Quay	II	18th-century
45009		Hartley's Rope Walk		18th-century
45010		Serjant & Co's Rope Walk		18th-century
-	LB 1086737	151 Queen Street, including area railings	II*	19th-century
-	LB 1086747	Church of St. James the Greater	I	18th-century
-	LB 1263962	Wall behind West Cumberland College	II	17th- to 18th-century
-	LB 1335979	14 Scotch Street	II*	18th-century
-	LB 1336017	44-45 Roper Street	II*	19th-century
-	LB 1392021	Church of St. Begh	II	19th-century
-	CA	Whitehaven Town Centre and High Street Conservation Area		-
-	CA	Whitehaven Corkickle Conservation Area		-

### Previous archaeological interventions

PRN	Description
4/04/1281	Land at Preston Street, The Ginns & Coach Road: desk-based assessment

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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

## DURHAM UNIVERSITY

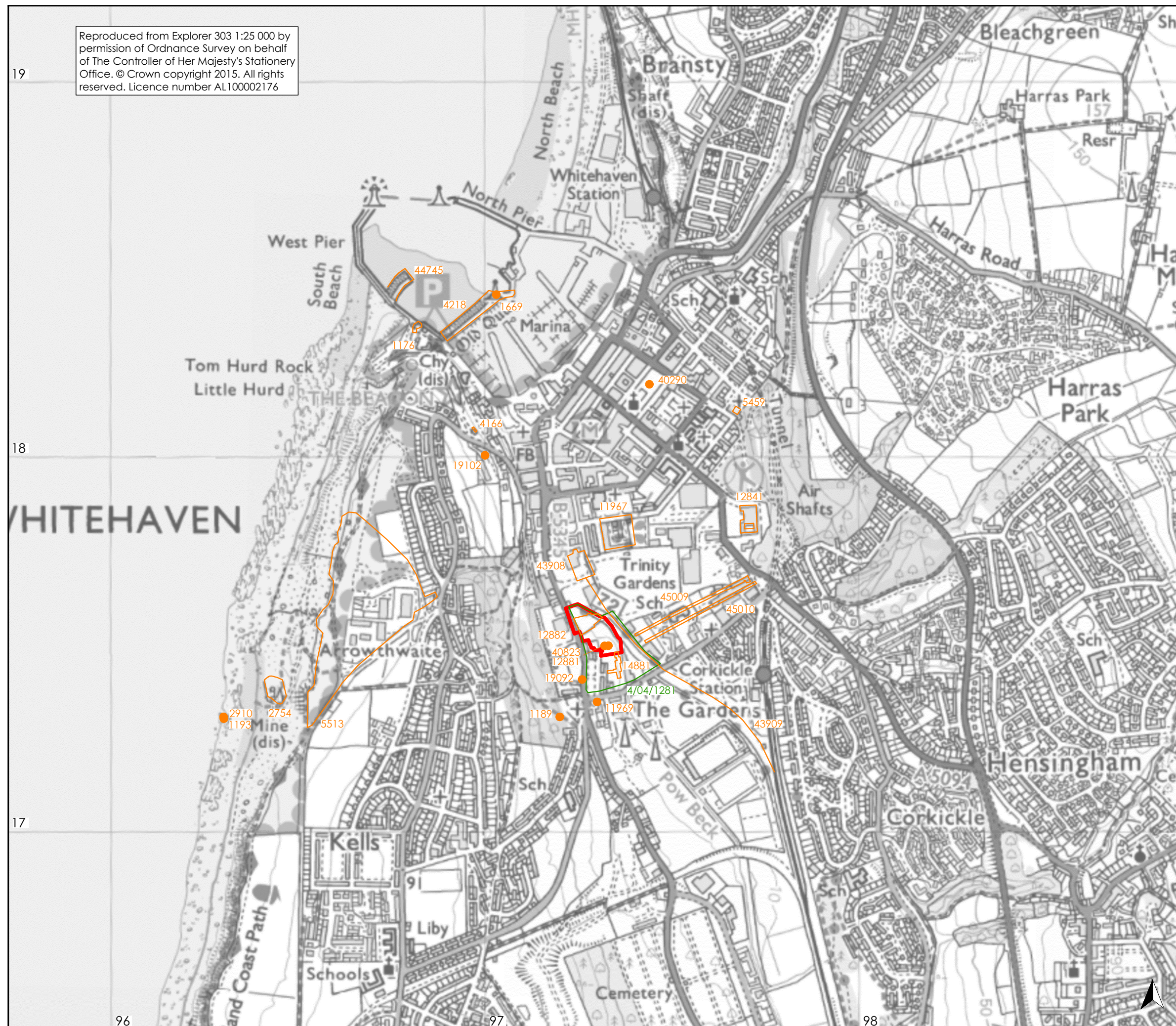
Proposed Aldi  
Preston Street  
Whitehaven

archaeological desk-based assessment  
report 6070

Figure 1a: Site location and Historic  
Environment Record

0 500m  
scale 1:10 000 for A3 plot

- site boundary
- HER site
- event



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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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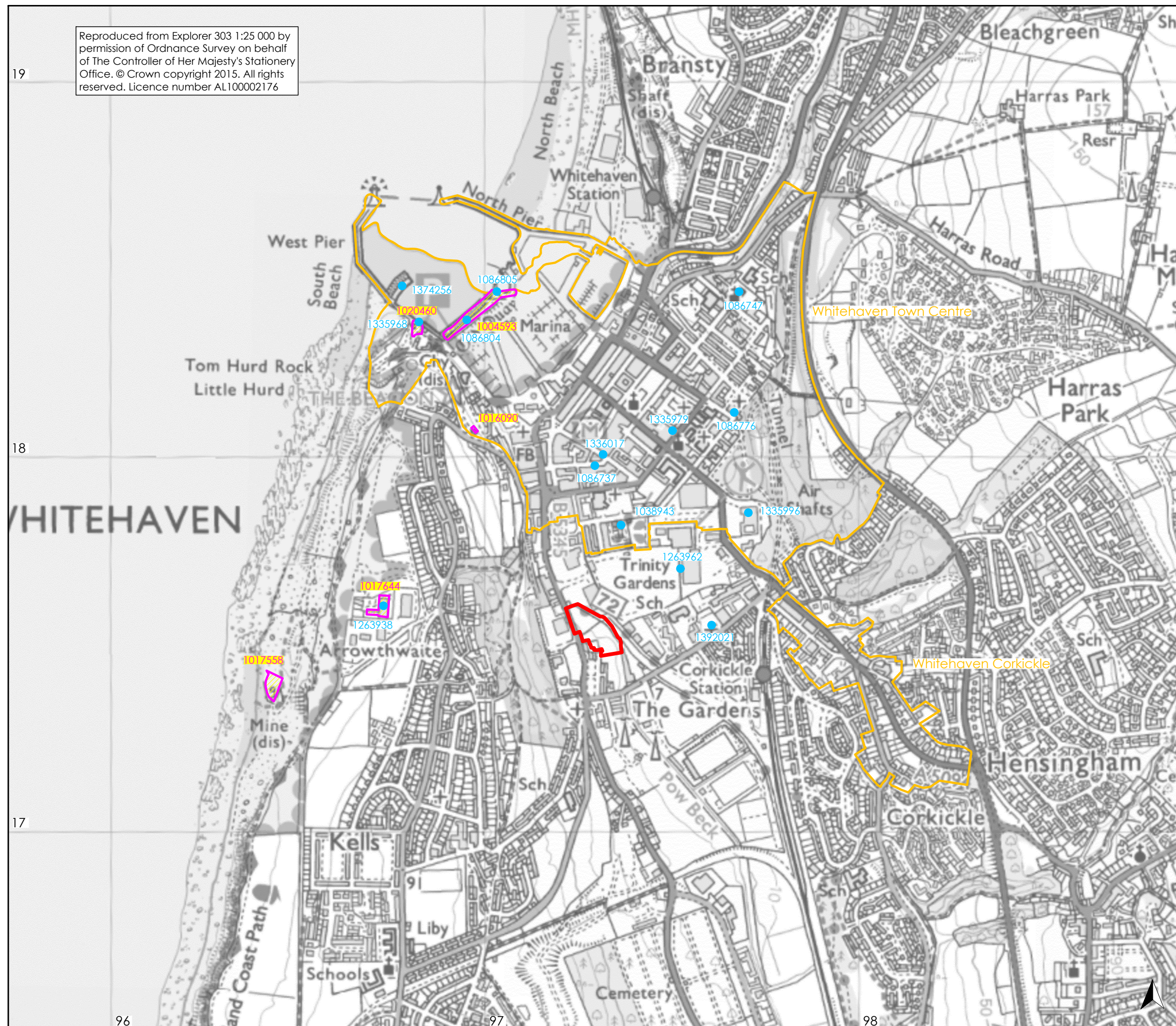
Proposed Aldi  
Preston Street  
Whitehaven

archaeological desk-based assessment  
report 6070

Figure 1b: Site location and Historic  
Environment Record

0 500m  
scale 1:10 000 for A3 plot

-  site boundary
-  listed building
-  scheduled monument
-  conservation area



19

18

17

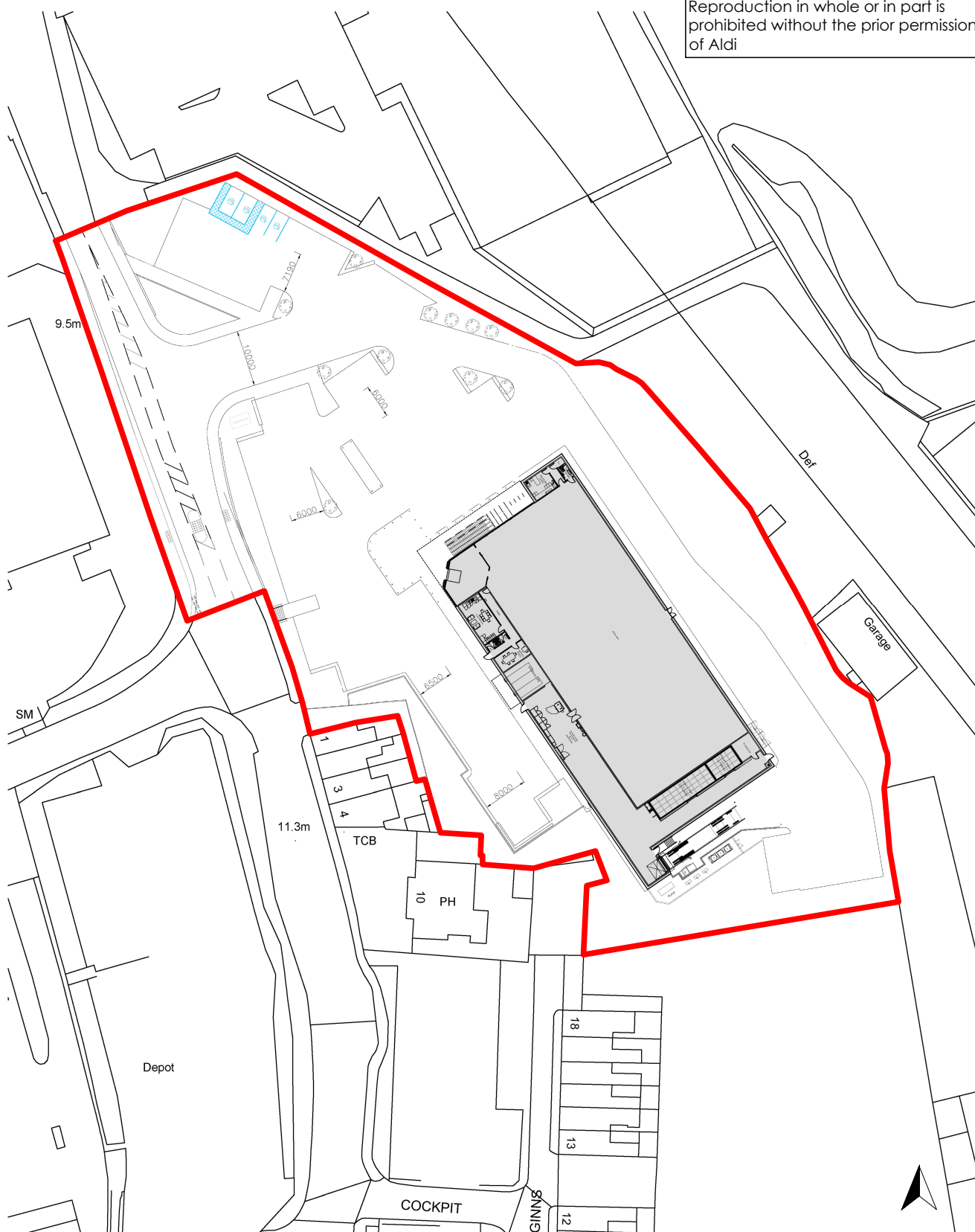
96

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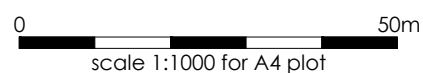
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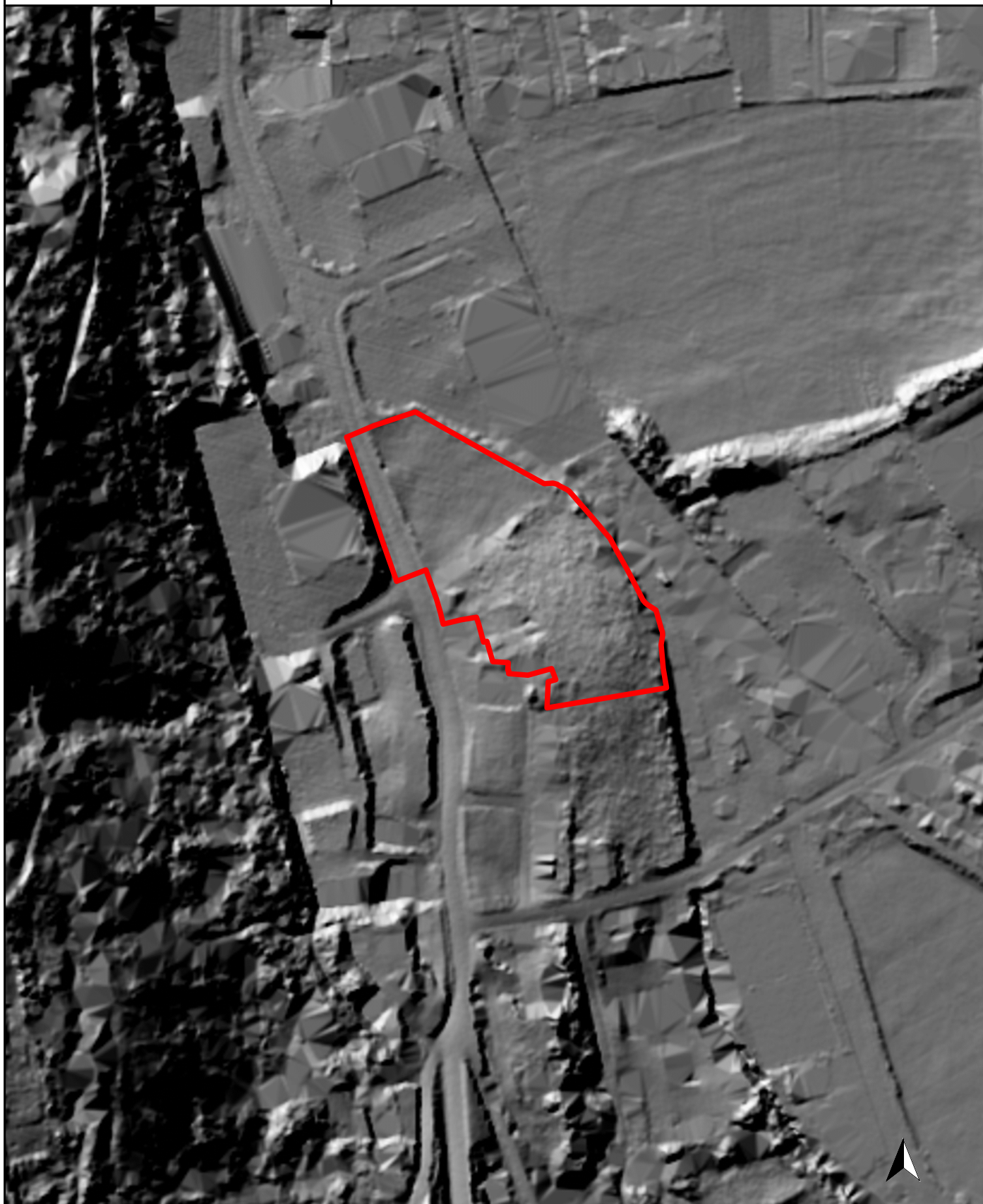


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site boundary





site boundary

0 100m  
scale 1:2500 for A4 plot



approximate location of the site  
boundary

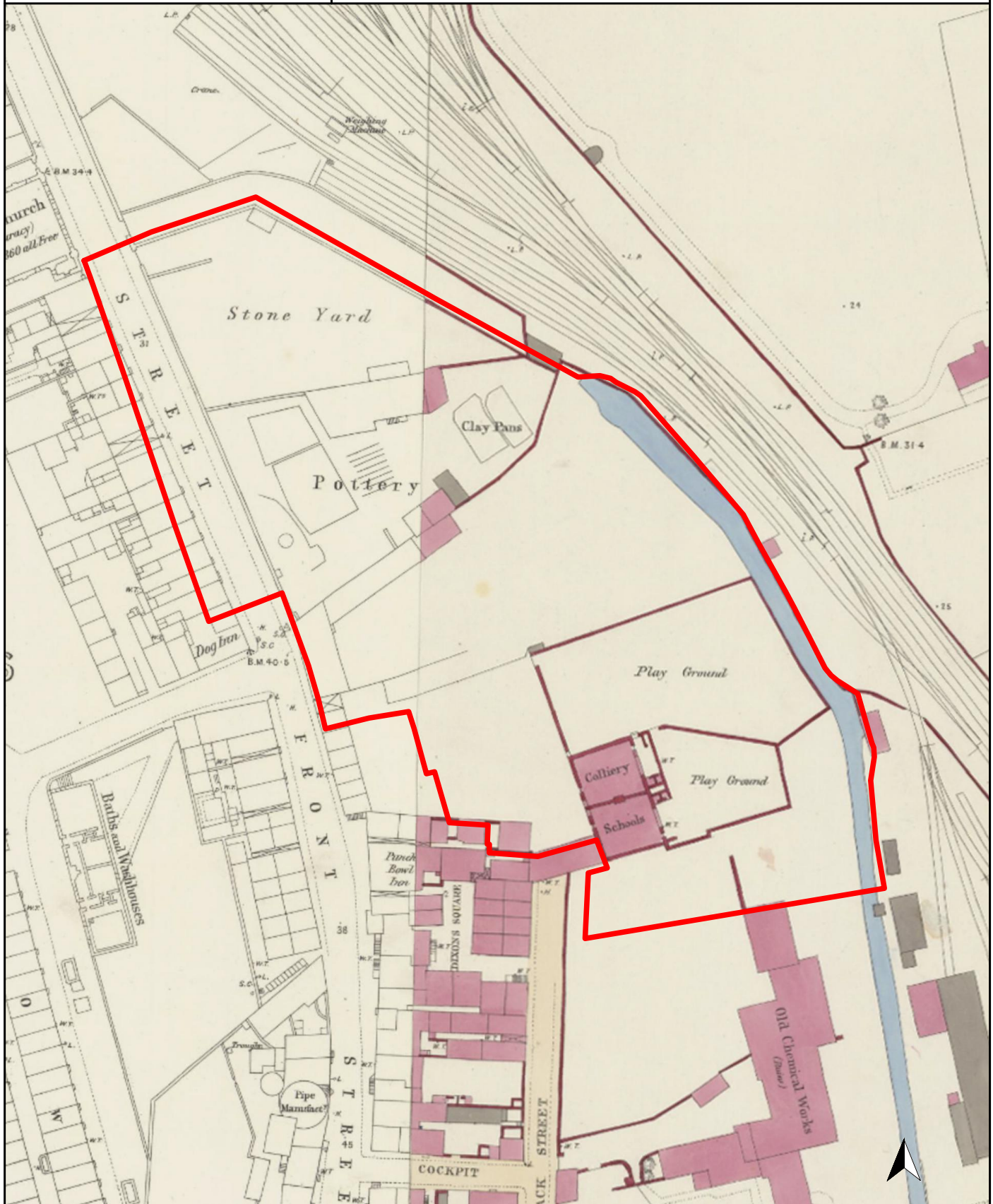
not to scale



approximate location of site boundary

0 75m  
approximate scale 1:1500 for A4 plot

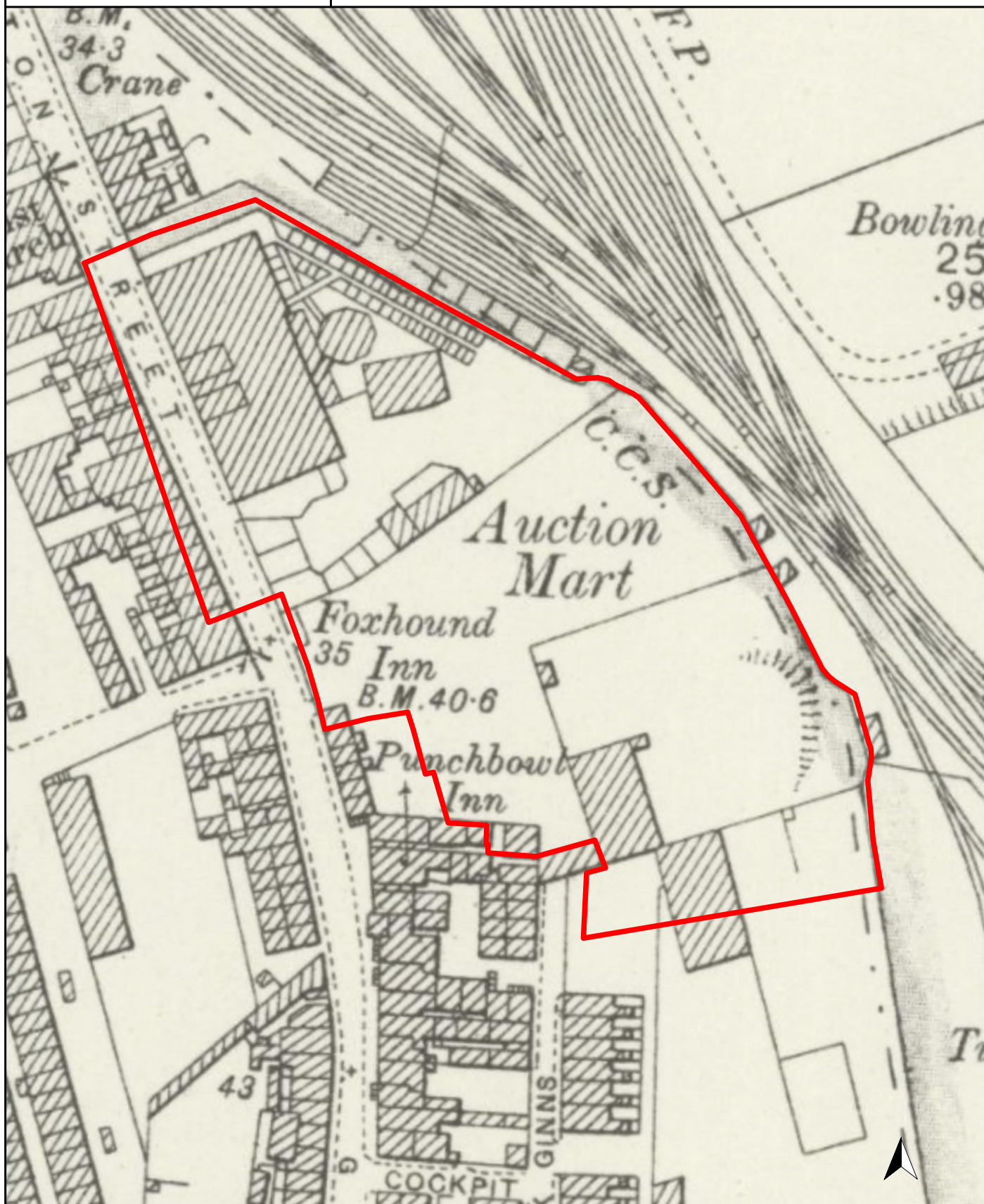
Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey town plan of Whitehaven, 1866



site boundary

0 50m  
scale 1:1000 for A4 plot

Figure 8: Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899

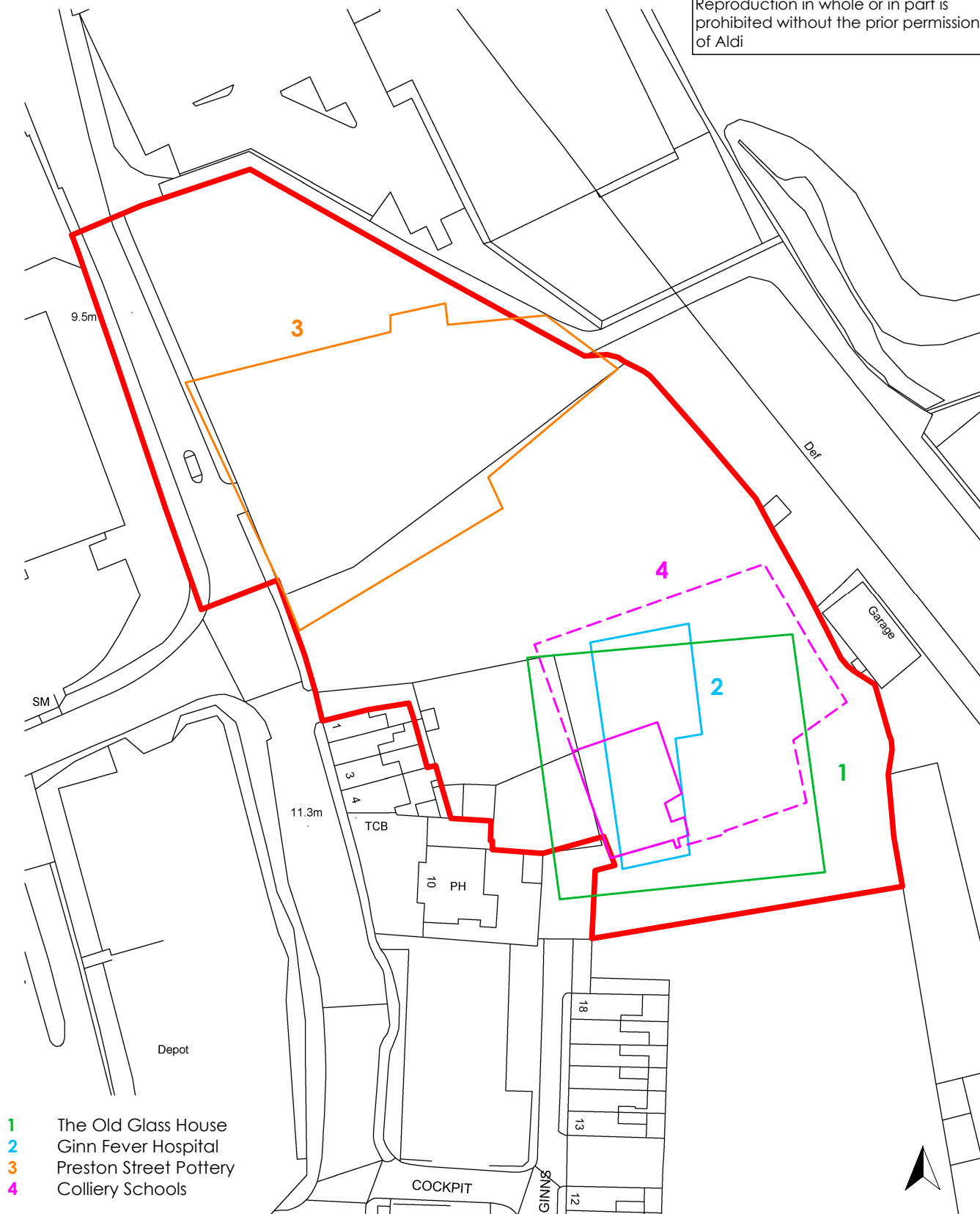


site boundary

0 50m  
scale 1:1000 for A4 plot

Figure 9: Potential archaeological resource within the site

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- 1 The Old Glass House
- 2 Ginn Fever Hospital
- 3 Preston Street Pottery
- 4 Colliery Schools



site boundary



extent of playgrounds of Colliery  
Schools

0 50m  
scale 1:1000 for A4 plot