



Homes England

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

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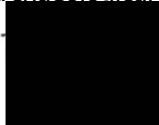
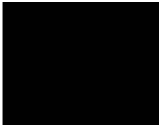
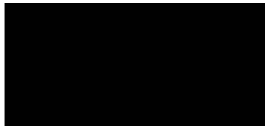
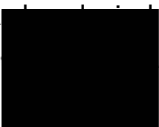

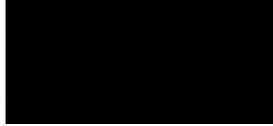
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1. Introduction

This Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by Joe Turner, Graduate Archaeological Consultant WYG, on behalf of Homes England, as part of a planning application for the proposed construction of residential development on land at Harras Moor, Whitehaven, Cumbria. WYG is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard definition of a desk-based assessment (Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, 2014):

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context, desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary and assess its heritage significance/value;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.

This baseline assessment considers the cultural heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impact of the development proposals upon those remains.

2. Site and Development Description

2.1 Site Description

The proposed development is located to the south of Harras Road and to the west of Lonning Road. The southern portion of the site is roughly divided into two parts by Caldbeck Road. The very west of the site is bounded by Loop Road South. To the north, south-east and south-west the site is bounded by residential developments. The site is approximately centred on grid reference NX 98695 18097 and ranges from approximately 90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on its western extent, to 142m aOD in the northern most corner of the site and to 128m aOD in the south-east. The proposed development extends to approximately 22.8 hectares. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A.

The bedrock geology of the development site comprises Whitehaven Sandstone Formation, Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock which formed approximately 308 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. There are superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Though these are absent in some areas in the north and north east of the site (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2.2 Development Description

The proposed development comprises an outline objective to deliver a residential development for up to 370 new homes.

3. Methodology

3.1 Assessment Methodology

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgment is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment. The full assessment methodology can be seen in Appendix C.

3.2 Sources Consulted

A study area of a 1km radius from the boundary of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding heritage sites, and to place these sites within their archaeological and historic context. The sources consulted were:

- Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER);
- National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE);
- Historic England and Local Planning Authority for designated sites;
- Whitehaven Archive and Local Studies Centre;
- Carlisle Archive Centre;
- Aerial photography available via online sources e.g. Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP);
- Historic mapping; and
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals.

LiDAR coverage of the site was accessed via the Environment Agency and was viewed, however, there was no data available for the proposed development.

A site walkover survey was undertaken on the 08th November 2017 by Joe Turner to identify potential unrecorded heritage assets within the development site, as well as to assess the suitability for mitigation measures. The walkover survey also assessed the potential impact of the development upon recorded heritage assets and their settings.

4. Legislation and Planning Policy Context

4.1 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

4.2 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, economic benefits and place-making (para 126).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest, field evaluation may also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their significance and the potential impact (para 128).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance through alteration or destruction should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building, Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (para 132). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 138).

Where there is substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset a number of criteria must be met alongside achieving substantial public benefits (para 133). Where there is less than substantial harm the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the development (para 134). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets (para 134). The NPPF also makes provision to allow enabling development (para 140) and allowing development which enhances World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 127).

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publicly accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (para 141).

4.3 Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2008)

This document outlines Historic England's approach to decision-making and provides guidance on all aspects of the historic environment. It sets out conservation principles that provide an assessment method for understanding heritage significance using four groups of heritage values (evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal). It then explains how to apply the principles in making decisions about changes to significant places in their settings and provides specific policies and guidance on common changes.

4.4 Local Policy and Guidance

4.4.1 Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD

The Copeland Local Plan 2013-2018 was adopted in December 2013 and contains the strategic objectives and policies to key planning issues within the region. Section 7.5 of the Core Strategy deals specifically with Built Environment and Heritage, and includes *Policy ENV4 – Heritage Assets*. The Development Management Policies DPD includes a section for the provision of Built Heritage and Archaeology and contains *Policy DM27 – Built Heritage and Archaeology*.

The full text of the above policies can be found in Appendix D.

5. Baseline Data

5.1 Designated Sites

There are no designated heritage assets recorded within the site boundary. There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields recorded within the study area 1km radius from the site boundary. There are three Conservation Areas within the study area. These are Whitehaven Conservation Area, which covers the town centre which was planned by the Lowther family during the 17th and 18th centuries, also Corkickle Conservation Area and Hensingham Conservation Area which both contains a number of Georgian town houses and terraces.

There are 159 Listed Buildings (LBs) recorded within the study area. These almost exclusively comprise Georgian and Victorian town houses and terraces, all of which are Grade II Listed with the exception of Somerset House (1086776), 14 Scotch Street (1335979), 151 Roper Street (1086737), No 151 Queen Street (1086737) and 44, 45 Roper Street (1336017) which are Grade II*. Other Listed Buildings comprise the Grade I Church of St James the Greater (1086747), which was built 1752-53 as the town church; walls associated with houses (e.g. 1086727); the Grade II* listed Catherine Mills, a former flax mill (1038943); churches including, the Grade II St Nicholas Centre Church (1038534), Methodist Church (1263963), Kirk Mission Hall non-conformist church (1263964) ; Whitehaven Hospital or Infirmary (formerly Whitehaven Castle, 1335996), and a number of shop fronts (e.g. 1335986, 1086761, 1279718). There are also five air shaft caps to the former railway tunnel which are located in the grounds of Whitehaven Castle and in the north of the town (1247815, 1247816, 1247863, 1263937, 1263939).

All of the Listed Buildings are Grade II with the exception of those explicitly mentioned above and date to the Post-Medieval and Industrial periods.

Details of the designated heritage assets can be seen in Appendix E and their locations are shown on Figure 2. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifiers within the table and on Figure 2 in Appendix E.

5.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The Historic Environment Record (HER) holds details for 100 recorded heritage sites, excluding designated sites, within the study area. There are no further non-designated heritage assets recorded on the National Record of the Historic Environment. Details of these assets can be found in the table in Appendix E and are shown on Figure 3. The bracketed numbers within the text relate to the identifiers within the table in Appendix E and on Figure 3.

There are 3 recorded non-designated heritage assets located within the proposed development. These are two quarries, Windsor Terrace Public Quarry (19947) and Standing Stones Quarry (19946) which are located in the north east of the site, and in the south of the site, a possible Bronze Age stone circle (1178), the recorded location of which has been inferred from historical documents. These assets are described in greater detail below.

5.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

Evidence of the early prehistoric periods and 'sites' are primarily recognised from lithic scatters as temporary settlements used by these early communities left little trace in the landscape. For much of the Palaeolithic period the North West region was inhospitable due to glaciation, though during warmer periods it would have been accessible to people exploiting resources in the area. There are no known Lower or Middle Palaeolithic sites in the North West, however there is some sparse evidence of activity in the Upper Palaeolithic. Three cave sites with Upper Palaeolithic material are known in Cumbria; Kirkhead Cave, Kents Bank Cavern and Lindale Low Cave (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 24).

In the Mesolithic, palaeoenvironmental evidence has shown that glacial melting and increased rainfall, allowed for an increasing cover of woodland in a succession of different tree species, which subsequently appear to have been managed during this period. Lithic scatters provide the main evidence of Mesolithic activity, though the distribution of these is likely affected by a bias created by the selective nature of fieldwork, as well as by chance finds due to surface scatters and from areas of erosion so does not provide a full picture of activity (Hodgson & Brennand 2006). Along the Cumbrian coastline, there has been little evidence of the Early Mesolithic, though the former coastline is now submerged. Late Mesolithic sites are, however abundant on the coastal plain, and inland sites are less common (Cherry & Cherry 2002, 2-3). Mesolithic evidence has been found in the cave sites mentioned above overlaying Palaeolithic deposits, as well as from a number of caves on the southern Cumbrian limestone (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 26). There are no recorded heritage assets of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date within the study area.

The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the introduction of pottery, domesticates and arable farming practices mark the beginning of the Neolithic period, and the construction of large ceremonial monuments arguably marks a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period. In Cumbria, there are few perceptible differences in lithic technology between the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic and its thought that this microlith technology persisted into the Neolithic period (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 25). The regions broad range of environments, coastal, wetland and dry land, may have meant that gathering and hunting remained important subsistence strategies alongside the production of domesticated crops (*ibid*, 31). The retention of Mesolithic traits into the Neolithic period may factor into the reason why few Early

Neolithic sites have been identified in Cumbria as differentiation is difficult. In addition, sites may be ephemeral, or outside areas which have been studied (Cherry & Cherry 2002, 6). Evidence of Neolithic occupation, with a few exceptions is attributed to surface lithic scatters, and environmental evidence as there are few excavated sites. At Plasketlands on the Solway Firth, north of Whitehaven, a Neolithic palisade of posts was excavated, possibly annexing a large ditched enclosure. Other occupation evidence, including hearths, enclosures and post built structures has been found at Carlisle, and outside Cumbria in the North West region at Arthill Heath Farm, Cheshire, Tatton Park and Oversley Farm in Lancashire. Pits and tree throws containing Neolithic lithic assemblages and pottery have been identified on the Furness Peninsula as well as Carlisle and hearth sites, with limited associated lithics have been identified along the western coastline of Cumbria (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 31-2).

The earliest monumental constructions in Cumbria appear to date to the Neolithic period. Stone circles are the most common monuments, and were constructed from the Neolithic period as well as, perhaps more commonly, in the Bronze Age period. One example was found during excavations at Carlisle airport. Often stone circles are associated with funerary cairns dating from the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Two principal Neolithic henge monuments in Cumbria are the Mayburgh henge and King Arthur's Round Table, both near Penrith, which exist as impressive earthworks (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 39). Multiple, communal burials in tombs and long cairns are another feature of the Neolithic, and in Cumbria twenty-five possible long cairns have been identified, however none have been excavated or recorded in detail (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 39-40). Round cairns and ring cairns are other funerary monuments recorded throughout Cumbria which appear to have been in use from the Late Neolithic period to Early Bronze Age period (*ibid*, 41). There are no recorded heritage assets of Neolithic date within the study area.

A change in material culture, domestic and ceremonial architecture, including the introduction of bronze metalworking, characterises the Bronze Age. In Cumbria there is a wealth of evidence for 'clearance cairnfield' construction on the lower fells. This is assumed to represent Bronze Age improvement of land for grazing or cultivation. Preserved pollen from cairn excavations at Barnscar on the western coast of Cumbria indicated the presence of woodland at the time of construction, further suggesting an aspect of ongoing land management. There are over 13,000 individual features recorded on the western, southern and eastern Cumbrian fells (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 34, 35).

Clusters of burial cairns associated with stone circles are known in Cumbria, as at the Eden Valley and Shap circles and on the Furness Peninsula at Birkrigg stone circle. Excavated examples have shown a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, though others are more securely Bronze Age and contain cremation urns. The excavated cairn at Oddendale, on the eastern Cumbrian Fells showed a number of construction phases. A rough timber circle was superseded by a two rings of granite boulders which was then overlain by a cairn, probably covering an inhumation. Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

dates were returned, though Bronze Age pottery was also found within the structure. More securely Bronze Age cairns have been excavated on the Solway Plain and at Stanton Bridge in Copeland (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 40-41). Much of the evidence of the Bronze Age relies on surviving features, such as cairns, and upon environmental evidence of land management.

There is one recorded heritage asset of Bronze Age date within the study area. This relates to an account of a stone circle, known as Le Whales by Standing Stones farm, which is now destroyed, though it was originally located in the eastern side of the development site. The Register of the Priory of St Bees refers to 'certain rings called Le Wheles near Harrashawe' (1178).

The Iron Age is marked by an increase in field systems and defended sites, as well as the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record. In the Early Iron Age, it has been suggested that a lesser anthropogenic impact recorded within the pollen record may correspond to a lower population density, and even some abandonment of the uplands. In the Late Iron Age, however, there is widespread evidence of clearance activity in Cumbria and across the North West region. Enclosures, surviving as earthworks in the Cumbrian uplands and as cropmarks in the lowlands are often attributed to the Iron Age, though absolute dating is difficult, due to a lack of excavation, and, when excavated, a frequent lack of associated material culture. Two possible Iron Age enclosures have been excavated at Burgh-by-Sands and at Scotby Road, Carlisle. Others have been identified during intensive survey on the Solway Plain. Despite the upland nature of much of Cumbria, the region has few hillforts when compared to other parts of England. These hillforts also tend to be univallate and smaller in size, though the defences are still impressive as evident at sites like Castle Crag in the Lake District; however, few have been precisely dated. A triple ditched enclosure at Swarthy Hill, on the Cumbrian coast north of Maryport produced a Middle Iron Age date. There are few large-scale settlements known in the region. A number of roundhouses have been excavated however more often these roundhouses have identified as from hut circles and enclosures preserved in upland areas, and designated an Iron Age date (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 51, 52). In the Late Iron Age, Cumbria is recorded by Roman sources as being part of the territory of the Brigantes, though it is unclear if this was used as a catch-all description, covering all of the people in northern Britain, and there is little known about tribal or administrative structures (Hodgson & Brennand 2006, 51). There are no recorded heritage assets of Iron Age date within the study area.

5.2.2 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)

The Romans first advance into the North West took place in the early 70s AD, demonstrated by remains of a number of early timber forts, and it seems likely that there was also a seaborne element involved. The first timber fort constructed at Carlisle has been dated to 72-3 AD and a fort at Papcastle may have been established at this time also (Philpot 2006, 63-64). Roman activity is also evidenced around Whitehaven, though not from this early date. Parton Roman fort, *Gabrosentum*

(usually referred to as Moresby) is located approximately 3km to the north of the development site. Limited excavations have taken place, and inscriptions and coins found during this have suggested the presence of a *vicus* surrounding the fort, which appears to have been occupied from 128 AD to the 3rd or 4th centuries (Historic England (a) accessed 2017). Further details of the Moresby fort were revealed by geophysical survey carried out in 2003 (Philpot 2006). The Moresby fort was connected by road to the strategically important Roman fort at Papcastle (*Derventio*), which was central to the administration of the coastal region to the west and highland region to the east. The fort at Papcastle was at the junction of five roads, which as well as leading to Moresby, led to Old Carlisle, Burrow Walls, Keswick and the south-west coast (Historic England (b) accessed 2017). The construction of Hadrian's Wall, in c.120 AD established the frontier of the Roman Empire in Britain until c.400 AD when Roman armies withdrew from Britain. In addition to the wall itself, a system of milefortlets and towers, similar to the organisation of forts along Hadrian's Wall, extended for at least 27 miles down the Cumbrian coast in order to control movement across the estuary of the Solway Firth. The southern most of these milefortlets was at Maryport (Historic England (c) accessed 2017). Though not part of the milefortlets systems, the Moresby fort was part of the Cumbrian coastal defences. Two groups within the Brigantes are recorded by name within Roman sources. The Carvetii are presumed to have occupied Cumbria, with their main centre at Carlisle, which achieved the status of *civitas* by the 3rd century (Philpot 2006, 62).

Beyond the military installations of the region, well defined Romano-British activity is often sparse, and much previous research has unsurprisingly been focused on Roman military installations.

Environmental evidence shows continuing woodland clearance into the Romano-British period and arable cultivation is shown to have taken place in both lowland and upland contexts, in a perhaps warmer and drier climate than at present. Few Romano-British rural settlements have been evaluated in detail in Cumbria, though many have been identified from earthworks in the uplands, sometimes associated with field systems and as cropmarks in the lowlands, including concentrations at Carlisle, Penrith and at Maryport on the west coast. Traditional Iron Age building styles, such as roundhouses seem to continue well into the Roman period. There are no *villas* known in Cumbria, and Carlisle appears to have been the most important, and largest settlement in the region. Coal found at Carlisle was likely extracted from the western Cumbrian coal seams, possibly around Whitehaven given its later extensive coal mining (Philpot 2006). The Portable Antiquities Scheme has increased the number of recorded Romano-British finds in the area. In 2006, 232 finds are recorded in Cumbria (Philpot 2006). This figure is now 1,664 finds, half of which are coins (Portable Antiquities Scheme accessed October 2017). A collection of Roman coins, possibly representing two coin hoards, from the 3rd and 4th centuries respectively, were recently recorded from the Whitehaven area, perhaps found near the site of the Whitehaven castle during conversion to the hospital in the early 20th century, though the provenance is unclear (Caruana & Shotter 2005). The remnants of a Roman road were once thought

to have been shown as a parchmark on historic mapping in the Whitehaven and Weddicar parishes, however this was shown to be following the line of power cables (40448). There are no recorded heritage assets of Roman date within the study area.

5.2.3 Early Medieval (450AD to 1066AD)

The early medieval period in Cumbria is poorly understood. Partly due to a lack of documentary evidence, and partly due to the small amount of archaeological sites dating to this period which have been excavated. Though the Roman period is said to have ended in the early 5th century, there was clear continuity in many places in Cumbria. At Carlisle, occupation of both the Roman fort and the civil settlement appeared to continue well into the 5th century, with typically Roman characteristics and building styles being replaced by new styles only later (Newman 2011). Limited documentary evidence, suggests that in the post-Roman period a number of small kingdoms arose, and by the 6th century a kingdom referred to as Rheged in Welsh poetry encompassed Cumbria. By the 7th century however Cumbria appears to have been incorporated into the kingdom of Northumbria (*ibid*, 75). Whilst the expansion of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms elsewhere is unclear, Cumbria appears to have been incorporated into the Northumbrian kingdom by political marriage rather than by conquest, when the kingdom of Rheged appears to have ceded control c.638, through a political marriage with the Bernician royal household. It is unclear what this meant in terms of population changes or Northumbrian settlement; however, by the second half of the 7th century, Anglian monasteries appear to have been granted land within Cumbria (Bailey 1988a; Newman 2011, 75). In the late 7th century Carlisle had become a royal estate, which was granted to St Cuthbert by the Northumbrian king Ecgfrith, who visited a nunnery there and established a monastery nearby (Newman 2011, 77).

Early medieval stone sculpture is important in mapping activity in this period. There are 38 sites in Cumbria that have produced early medieval stone sculpture, 20 of which include material from the 8th and 9th centuries (28 or 29 fragments), which have been linked to the kingdom of Northumbria, and which are thought to be indicators of monastic activity, or the location of churches (Bailey 1988b; Newman 2011, 79). Some of this sculpture appears on the west coast of Cumbria, at Workington and Ravenglass to the north and south of Whitehaven respectively, and may indicate the importance of coastal networks (Cramp 1988).

The settlement pattern from the 7th century onwards is still largely understood from place-name evidence, however it is notoriously difficult to make confident statements using place-name evidence, as various dialects continued in the naming of places past the early medieval period (Newman 2006, 95). Sunken floor buildings, which are typically seen as an Anglo-Saxon style of building have so far only been found at Fremington, dating to the 7th to 8th centuries (Newman 2006, 98).

The influence of Northumbria was diminished in the 9th century, as political instability as a result of Viking raids and subsequent settlement, caused the collapse of royal power (Newman 2011, 80). By the late 9th century it is likely that Cumbria became part of a Viking kingdom ruled from Dublin, which included the Isle of Man, and Scotland (Ó Corráin 2012, 431).

The majority of pre-Norman stone sculpture dates to the Viking period. 116 fragments of Viking Age stone carvings or have been found from 38 sites. Some of these appear on sites which produced Anglian sculpture, though many are new (Bailey 1988b). On the west coast, these include the monastic site of St Bees (Bailey & Cramp 1988), the estate of which later included Whitehaven, until the monastery was dissolved in the 16th century. In some areas of England, a scarcity of burials of distinct Scandinavian character have been used to suggest that the practice of burial with traditional dress and grave offerings was soon given up. Examples in the North West however show similarities with practices on the Isle of Man, including in Cumbria at Aspatria and Hesketh, mostly excavated in the 19th century, where characteristic weaponry was found within individual burial mounds. A cemetery overlooking the village of Cumwhitton, near Carlisle contained six burials, four male and two females buried with weaponry and jewellery (Richards 2012, 369-370). Viking place names exist in smaller concentrations in Cumbria than they do in other areas in the north of England (Hadley 2012, 377).

In the 10th century, kings of Cumbria begin to be referred to within historical documents. A number of suggestions have been made to understand this phenomenon. A British kingdom in the Cumbria region appears to have emerged, and this kingdom may have been associated with the kingdom of Strathclyde in southern Scotland, and later in the 10th century possibly incorporated to some extent within that kingdom. The usage of the term Cumbria in referring to the kingdom has been suggested to have superseded Strathclyde as the main terminology for the presumed expanded kingdom (Edmonds 2014). Within Cumbria there are a number of embanked enclosures with distinctive Brittonic names, such as Castle Carrock. This may be evidence of influence from Strathclyde in the 10th century though there is currently a lack of excavated evidence (Newman 2006, 100). However, it has also been suggested that the kings of Cumbria emerged in the 10th century from the local elite. British place-name evidence is thus seen as survival from the pre-Anglo-Saxon activity in the area, rather than an introduction of new place-names from an expanding kingdom of Strathclyde (Hadley 2006, 62). The last reference of a Cumbrian king is in 1018, and during the 11th century much of the kingdom of Cumbria came under the control of the Earls of Bamburgh (Edmonds 2014). There are no recorded heritage assets of early medieval date within the study area.

5.2.4 Medieval Period (1066AD-c.1540AD)

Only four isolated settlements in the south of Cumberland, previously belonging to Tostig, Earl of Northumbria, are recorded in the Domesday Book as most of this region was not initially part of Norman England (Hinde 1996). The first reference to Whitehaven, "white harbour" dates from c. 1135,

Qwithofhavne, a name of Old Norse origin, meaning “harbour by the white headland” (Ayto & Crofton 2005, 1200).

Although the southern part of the Cumbria, the former Westmoreland region was incorporated into the kingdom of William I in 1066 at the time of the Norman Conquest, Cumberland only came under Norman rule in 1092, when William Rufus took Carlisle, and constructed a castle there. The Scottish kingdom had direct influence on the northern most part of modern Cumbria until the mid-12th century, which only fully became part of the English realm after 1157, when Henry II established a number of powerful landholdings to secure the Scottish border (Newman 2006, 93; Newman 2011, 82). In the 12th century the port at Whitehaven is referred to as being used by the Neville family of Raby Castle, County Durham, in order to transport soldiers to accompany Henry the II on his conquest of Ireland (Routledge 2002).

There were few towns in the north-west in the medieval period. In Cumbria, Carlisle was important, being the seat of a bishopric and holding a strategic position on the Anglo-Scottish border (Newman 2006). There is evidence of activity at Whitehaven however, including the presence of stone sculpture from the 11th century (Bailey & Cramp 1988) and coal mining took place in the area during the Norman period as is evidenced by the granting of leases by the St Bees Priory for local residents to extract coal at Arrowthwaite on the southern site of the town (Routledge 2015). The Benedictine Priory at St Bees, the estate of which owed much of the land in the area including at Whitehaven (which was used as the port for St Bees), was established likely in the early medieval period, though present buildings date to c.1120 (Historic England (d) accessed 2017; Routledge 2002).

There is one recorded heritage asset of medieval date within the study area. This relates to a broken but complete medieval piscina found in the grounds of the former St Nicholas Church (40290).

5.2.5 Post-Medieval (AD1540 – c.1750), Industrial (c.1750 to 1900) and Modern (1900 to Present)

The manor and lands at Whitehaven had belonged to the Benedictine Priory of St Bees, which lies to the south of Whitehaven. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries the St Bees estate was handed over to the Challinors. In the 1600s the estate was bought by the Lowther family who built a mansion near the town, though the Lowther residence later moved to the site known as the Castle (1335996). In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was only a small fishing village at Whitehaven, including six houses, though this rapidly changed during the 17th century (British History Online accessed 2017).

Whitehaven is one of the earliest and most complete post-medieval planned towns in England. It was deliberately planned and developed as a port and an industrial town by the Lowther family in the later 17th century (Copeland Borough Council 2009a). During this period, increasing trade developed between Whitehaven and Dublin and then across the globe. By the 18th century, Whitehaven had

become one of the largest ports in the northwest of England regarded, alongside London, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle and Glasgow (Copeland Borough Council 2009a, 2009b). In the mid-18th century, Whitehaven's tobacco trade was second only to London. The town was also involved in the slave trade (Routledge 2002, 24).

As part of the port of Whitehaven's expansion, it was also fortified. The Old Fort (1020460) was a coastal battery, built to defend the entrance to Whitehaven harbour around 1741. The original fort comprised a platform mounted with ten guns. Thereafter, there was little improvement of the town's defences, and in 1788 there was a famous attack on Whitehaven by John Paul Jones during the American War of Independence. The amount of batteries was subsequently increased, and continued to be improved during the Napoleonic wars, though most of the guns were removed or covered by a landslip at the end of the 19th century. On the north side of the fort there is also a limekiln (Archaeological Research Services 2009, 195; Historic England (g) accessed 2017).

Coal in particular became the main export and industry in Whitehaven. Coal had been mined in Whitehaven since the Norman period, though only in a limited way (British History Online accessed 2017, Routledge 2015). The coalfield in West Cumberland extends fourteen miles along the coast from Whitehaven to Maryport, varying in width from four to six miles. It extends a further twelve miles from Maryport to Wigton, though is much narrower. In the Whitehaven region, there are seven principle coal seams. Coal seams are also present off the coast, particularly around Whitehaven, and have been mined up to four miles off the coastline (Industrial History of Cumbria accessed 2017). The development of the Whitehaven collieries is attributed to John Lowther and his son Christopher who developed the mines in the area. The collieries were mined by the Lowthers until 1888 when they were leased to the Whitehaven Colliery Company (Industrial History of Cumbria accessed 2017, Routledge 2015). Though no mining takes place now, the landscape reveals the long history of mining. There are a number of collieries and associated structures such as air shafts and transporting equipment, dating from the post-medieval through the industrial period and into the modern period, recorded throughout the study area (2752, 2753, 11947, 11948, 11950, 11952, 11957, 11962, 11963, 12442, 12443, 12444, 12838, 12917, 19945).

In the 19th century Whitehaven became an industrial town (Copeland Borough Council 2009b). Alongside the coal industry, other industries developed, including shipbuilding (as at Brocklebank's Shipbuilding Yard later Whitehaven Shipbuilding Company, 11956 and Wm Wilson & Co / Kennedy Shipyards 12855), pottery production (e.g. at Scilly Bank Pottery, 11951, Whitehaven Pottery, 11971, Preston Street Pottery, 12882 and Lady Pit Pottery, 11960), iron ore smelting, chemical industries (11970), glass making foundries and engineering. Other industries, included quarrying (11953, 11986, 12771, 19944), some such as Standing Stones Quarry (19946) and Windsor Terrace Public Quarry (19947) which were located in the north corner of the development site were only small scale though



others were larger. Other industries (and industrial structures) included brewing (43339, 11972), bone and manure works (11968), sawmills (12844, 12848), a steam powered corn mill (12850), linen thread factory (12851), tannery (12852), dyeworks (12854, 14881), tile and brick kilns (19951, 19953), print works (41349), timber yards (42131, 41351), a ropery (41350), weighing machine (11973), windmill (11974), Old Observatory (12837), reservoir (12849) and a workhouse (12866). The Catherine Mill (11967, also listed 1038943) produced flax, and appears to have been one of the earliest mills to contain a central engine house and is one of the earliest surviving fire-proofed mills. It has also had a rich history of being used as a factory and later a barracks. Also on Catherine Street was a sawmill and granary yard (12847) and a bonded warehouse (26713) and is the location of the public library (44531).

There are a number of scheduled monuments around the Whitehaven area which further highlight the importance of its industrial past. To the south of Whitehaven, outside the study area is Barrowmouth gypsum and alabaster mine at Saltom Bay (1021106), where gypsum was mined here from at least the late 18th century and alabaster was mined from the mid-19th century for the production of moulds at the Whitehaven Pottery Works (Historic England (e) accessed 2017). Also to the south of the study area is Haig Colliery which was the last deep coal mine to have been worked in the Cumbrian coalfield (Historic England (f) accessed 2017). In the 1840s the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway Company constructed a railway line to the town and with this many associated buildings and infrastructure such as the Whitehaven Junction Railway (43833, 43834), Furness Railway Branch line (43909), Corkickle Station (12888) and Brantsy station (41245). Recreational spaces and public amenities included; schools (43920, 12883), hospitals (12881, 12843) public baths (43794), Whitehaven Riding School (12842), a bowling green (19115), Harras Moor Recreation Ground (19949) replaced by Harras Moor Racetrack and Wrestling Ring (11961), fountains (18953), a glass house (40823). In addition to the designated churches described above, a further church, the Trinity Church (12845), which was built in 1715, was demolished in 1949.

Two of the recorded heritage assets are related to World War II constructions; Harras Moor watchtower (16531) and the Sekkers Silk Mills Bombing Decoy (16678). After the Second World War the Marchon Chemical Factory was established. It manufactured detergents, becoming the town's largest employer following industrial decline, particularly in mining, in the 20th century (Archaeological Research Services 2012, 286).

Further former designated and recorded non-designated houses, public houses and general historic buildings in Whitehaven are documented on the historic environment record (44345, 44513, 44514, 44515, 43837, 43611, 43354, 43540, 44516, 44517, 44232, 43606, 43542, 19954, 41160, 41236, 43541, 43610, 43919, 12839). Assets relating to agricultural and landscape features include, Bearmouth Wood Dyke (16606) and High Harras Farm (19948) north of the development site,

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cropmarks of former field boundaries on Harras Moor (19950) and Scilly Bank Boundary Stone (19952).



6. Aerial Photography & LiDAR Data

6.1 Aerial Photography

Available aerial photographs were consulted on the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) online database, though none of these images provided coverage of the site.

6.2 LiDAR Data

LiDAR coverage of the site was accessed via the Environment Agency and the composite dataset coverage of the proposed development was available at 1m spatial resolution, and the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR tiles were viewed using Arcmap in order to use hill-shade analysis to bring out the detail of potential archaeological features. The LiDAR data was present for the town of Whitehaven and areas surrounding the site to the east. However only a very small corner of the eastern most field was included in this coverage and thus this data has not been displayed.

7. Historic Mapping Survey

7.1 Historic Mapping

Historic maps were viewed at Carlisle Archives, Whitehaven Archive and Local Studies Centre as well as available maps online, and a selection is presented in Appendix F.

Whitehaven Town and Harbour (1695) focuses on the town itself. The development site lies to the east of the area marked on the map as White Park, and is not recorded. The beginnings of the planned town are clear, though at this point the town only extends approximately to Roper Street in the south and Duke Street in the north, Strand Street in the west by the harbour and Church Street in the east. Copies of the J Howard (1790) and J Wood (1830) maps were viewed in the Whitehaven Archive. The Howard map focuses only on the town of Whitehaven and does not include the current development area. The Wood map (1830), has a plan of Whitehaven and smaller scale plan of the Borough of Whitehaven. Harras Moor is located on the Borough map though the current site is not identifiable and it likely lies further to the south-east. Some roads and limited enclosure are present.

The Whitehaven Tithe Map of 1847, Plan of the Township of Whitehaven in the Parish of Saint Bees in the County of Cumberland 1847 does not include the development site. It records the town in the Parish of St Bees and in the Preston Quarter. The town itself can be seen to have continued its expansion on its planned grid system.

The Harras Moor Enclosure Map (1849) includes some of the development site, however most of the site lies to the west and south of what is included. Only four of the numbered parcels of land, 35, 36, 37 and 38 relate to the current site, and cover the very northern part of the site, on the western side of Harras Road and south of High Harras. All of these parcels of land are recorded as belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, though they are not recorded as having been given over to any specific activity. 35 and 37 include some road, and 36 is noted on the map as including a public quarry. 37 and 38 are now mostly covered by the modern industrial estate.

The 1867 (LXVII) 6" Ordnance Survey (OS) shows the site in roughly the same composition of fields as they are at present, however they are further subdivided. The northern field, now one strip with modern fence divisions are shown as three separate fields. Standing Stones Farm is present in the east of the area, where it was later removed by the modern industrial park, and surrounded by the south and east fields in a roughly similar constitution as at present. In the surrounding landscape there is clear evidence of industrial activity, including coal mining and quarrying. The Harras Moor racecourse is present to the north of the site, though it is no longer evident in later maps.



The 1900 (LXVII.NW and LXVII.NE) OS maps show limited changes, though there is an increased wooded area, particularly that correlates to the current wooded area that bounds the site in the south-west.

The 1926 (LXVII.NW and LXVII.NE) OS maps show this woodland extending north-east and is recorded as Midgey Wood. Further expansion of the town of Whitehaven is evident particularly on its northern edge.

The 1946 (LXVII.NW and LXVII.NE) OS maps show consolidation of this development with a limited amount of further development in the surrounding landscape and to the south of the town. The overall field pattern around Harras Moor and in the rural landscape to the east of the development site can be seen to have changed little since the completion of the 1867 OS map.

7.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Historic Landscape Characterisation data has been mapped in Figure 5.

The site is characterised by Former Common Arable land in the west and north, and by Planned Enclosure in the east. A small amount of Settlement encroaches into the site in the east, which relates to the industrial park, which borders this half of the site. To the east, south and west, the site is primarily bounded by areas characterised as Settlement, including a number of different residential estates. Further to the west is the town centre of Whitehaven. A few small areas of Woodland and Ancient Enclosures are also present. To the north of the site, on the northern side of Harras Road, the land is dominated by areas characterised as Planned Enclosure to the north-east, which has later become Recreation, and Ancient Enclosures (pre-1800) to the north-west.

8. Site Walkover Survey

A site walkover survey was undertaken on the 08th November 2017 by Joe Turner. The weather was generally good, clear with some overcast. A selection of site photographs is included in Appendix B.

The site was accessed from a gate on Harras Road, in the northern most corner of the site. A stone wall bounded the north-east edge of the site, though some had fallen and been cordoned off. Whitehaven was not visible from the plateau of the site (Photograph 1), though further down the site there were views across to the residential developments to the south and west of the town (Photograph 2). The town itself was not visible due to its geographical location within a lower lying area and the presence of the large wooded area of Castle Park, which similarly restricted views from the town to the site. Overall the ground was variously waterlogged throughout the site. The northern portion of the site is defined as a long strip, separate from the areas to the south by trees and by an industrial area to the east. In this northern portion of the site, the area is sub-divided into four areas by fences, the majority of this comprised a large long strip along the northern edge which was covered in grass, and appeared to have been used to graze cattle. The other three areas were covered in long grass, perhaps absent from grazing. This northern area sloped in a south-west direction, with a considerable incline, with two or three noticeable breaks in slope. The first break in slope defined a split between a relative plateau of land at the north-east tip of the site and the rest of the sloping area. A prominent earthwork bank, running roughly north-west by south-east (Photograph 3), marked this split, and stood approximately 0.25m in height and 1m in width. It is presumed that this represents a former field division, however it is not apparent on any of the historic mapping consulted. Approximately a third of the way down the slope there was a faint suggestion of a further bank, which have been implied by a natural break in slope however it does appear to correspond with a former field division recorded in historic mapping (Photograph 4). It is not however a prominent earthwork bank as the northern most bank previously described. In the east of this northern strip there was a slight dip towards Harras Road, which may be evidence of a public quarry identified on historic mapping (possibly Standing Stones Quarry as recorded on the HER, 19946), though this was not entirely clear (Photograph 4).

At the point at which the south-west strip protrudes from the rest of the site, two former field boundaries were present. The most northerly of these, running on a NNW by SSE orientation was the remains of a fence line, only present in places, and a possible slight ditch. Further to the south was a more substantial former field boundary comprising a stone wall and earthwork construction, eroded to varying degrees, with two upright stone gate posts in the centre (Photograph 6). At this point, there was a further moderate break in slope. The south-west area of this field was characterised by a number of ridges that provided an undulating ground surface (Photograph 7). Telegraph poles cross the area, and a water trough was present.

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This northern strip was bounded by residential development to the north. Within the site boundary there was a slight drainage ditch cut along the side of the fencing. In the west of this strip it was bounded by a single row of houses which look onto Loop Road South.

The southern area of the site - those surrounding the industrial estate to the east, west and south were utilised for a variety of purposes. The easternmost field, was accessed from Harras Road, and was evidently a former recreational ground, demonstrated by the presence of football goalposts (Photograph 8). The fields on the east and west of Caldbeck Road, were being utilised for horses and sheep and had been subdivided by permanent and semi-permanent fences (Photograph 9). In the fields on to the west of Caldbeck Road were a current horse shed, and the frame of a previous shed. In the south-east field to the east of Caldbeck Road were the earthwork remains of a square structure (Photograph 10).

There were some archaeological features identified during the site walkover survey. These consisted of former field boundaries (stonewall, earthwork, ditch and fences) and the remains of a former structure now visible as an earthwork. A slight dip in ground height in the north of the site may also represent an area of former quarrying, as suggested by historic mapping.



9. Potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains

The proposed development is located within a rural landscape which has been characterised as moorland, and has likely been subject to little substantial activity. The town of Whitehaven grew substantially in the post-medieval period, however the area in which the site is located has only been subject to substantial development in the modern period. However, despite this it is clear that the industrial heritage of the area, in the form of mining and quarrying is very evident in the current landscape, as well as in historical mapping. The industrial history of the area dates to at least the medieval period, particularly in regards to coal mining. There is also recorded within the site boundary the location of a stone circle, tentatively dated as Bronze Age. With the exception of this single asset, there are no heritage assets within the study area dating to any period prior to the post-medieval period. The waterlogged nature of the site may potentially reduce the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains, however this may not have been the case of the areas past environments.

If present, it is anticipated that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains present within the site would include medieval, post-medieval or industrial agricultural or industrial features, although the presence of earlier remains cannot be ruled out, and may include Bronze Age remains associated with the stone circle; any remains or deposits present have the potential to be of regional or local significance, depending on character, extent and preservation.

10. Impact Assessment

The proposed development comprises of an outline objective to deliver a residential development for up to 370 new homes. An Illustrative Layout is presented in Appendix H.

An Assessment Methodology for this impact assessment can be found in Appendix C.

10.1 Archaeology

The proposed development will comprise the construction of up to 370 homes across the site area and as well as associated construction works. There are three recorded heritage assets located within the site boundary. These are two quarries, Windsor Terrace Public Quarry (19947) and Standing Stones Quarry (19946) which are located in the north east of the site. These are considered to be of local importance (**low value**). In the south of the site, just below the current industrial estate is recorded a possible Bronze Age stone circle (1178), the location of which has been inferred from historical documents. Its recorded location is currently under trees and is not proposed to be developed (see Illustrative Layout, Appendix H); however, it is not an exact location, nor has its veracity been confirmed so there remains a low potential for remains to be present. Any remains related to this, if present are considered to be of local importance (**low value**). Archaeological evidence in the form of former field boundaries and structure which were identified during the site walkover survey, may also be of potential heritage value. These are considered to be of local importance (**low value**) depending on their character, extent and preservation. The proposed development is considered to have **moderate** negative **magnitude of impact** upon any unrecorded archaeological remains which survive within the site.

There is, potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development site. Based on the available evidence, this potential is considered to be low for all periods except the Bronze Age; there remains slightly higher potential for the Bronze Age period, as a result of the records relating to the stone circle. Any previously unrecorded archaeological remains present within the site are considered likely to be of regional or local importance (**low value**) depending on their character, extent and preservation. The proposed development is considered to have **moderate** negative **magnitude of impact** upon any unrecorded archaeological remains which survive within the site.

Therefore, the **significance of effect** of the development upon the recorded and potential unrecorded archaeological remains is considered to be **minor**.

10.2 Built Heritage

There are no built heritage assets located within the proposed development. Therefore, the proposals will not cause any direct or indirect harm to the significance of any built heritage assets. Any harm which could be caused will only arise if the proposed development falls within the setting of any assets, and then only if proposals harm the contribution that the setting makes to the significance of the identified built heritage assets. It is established below that there are no setting impacts upon any of the designated heritage assets.

10.3 Setting Impacts

For the assessment of the potential effects on the setting of designated heritage sites as a result of the proposed development, the Historic England Good Practice Advice Note in Planning No. 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015) has been used. Each of the designated heritage assets within the study area (a 1km radius from the site boundary) was visited during the site visit, where public access was possible, in order to understand their settings, and to assess the contribution of these settings of their overall heritage significance and value. The majority of Listed Buildings were Grade II residences dating from the Georgian or Victorian periods, which formed the general street views throughout Whitehaven town centre along similar non-listed examples. The visibility of the application site from these assets was also evaluated in order to identify the potential for their settings to be affected by the proposed development. In Whitehaven town centre, the visibility was blocked to the development site by the wooded area of Castle Park. In Corkickle and Hensingham Conservation Areas, residential development and terrain obscured views. All of the designated assets have been scoped out, as they are not intervisible with the site and the site is not considered to be a part of their setting. Therefore, there it is considered that there will be no impact upon the setting of any of these designated heritage assets by the development, and as such there will be no impact upon their significance. More details of this can be found in the table below.

10.3.1 Assets scoped out

Following the site visit, it is considered that there would be no impacts on the settings, and hence significance to any of the listed buildings recorded within the study area. These assets were therefore scoped out of further assessment and are discussed in the table below:

Map	Heritage Asset, Designation and Value (bold)	Description	Potential Impact of Development upon setting
Fig 2c	Hensingham Conservation Area	The conservation area of Hensingham is centred on the junction of Main Street with Egremont Road. The most notable architectural features of this conservation	The proposed development site has no visual or historic relationship with the

	<p>6 Grade II LBs, and 2 Grade 2 LBs on outer edge of CA.</p> <p>Very High</p>	<p>area are the terraces of fine Georgian town houses rising up Main Street (Copeland Borough Council 2017, 3).</p> <p>All of these LBs are late-Georgian or Victorian terraced houses, with the exception of (1086767) which is a free-standing house among rows of terraced houses.</p>	<p>assets and will result in no change to baseline setting of the monuments. The assets are located to the south of the site and separated by intervening development within Hensingham</p>
Fig 2c	<p>Corkickle Conservation Area</p> <p>26 Grade II late-Georgian and Victorian terraced houses, semi-detached villa, cottages and a former coach house.</p> <p>Very High</p>	<p>This is an extremely attractive and well maintained conservation area with many fine two and three storey Georgian town houses in terraces. The walls are generally smooth rendered with ashlar lining and finished in colourful pastel shades with decorative white stone features – porticos, window dressings, hood moulds and quoins. Fine panels of railings guard house frontages and entrance steps. Along Inkerman Terrace there are large Victorian semi-detached properties and further impressive terraces with frontages rising up from the main road (Copeland Borough Council 2017, 2-3).</p> <p>These LBs are Georgian or Victorian, terraced or semi-detached and one large early Victorian double-fronted villa (1086782), and also include some associated features such as walls.</p>	<p>The proposed development site has no visual or historic relationship with the assets and will result in no change to baseline setting of the monuments. The assets are located to the south-west of the site and separated by intervening development within Corkickle and modern development to the north-east between the CA and site. There are also intervening topographical features.</p>
Fig 2c	<p>Church of St Begh, Coach Road (1392021) Grade II</p> <p>High</p>	<p>The Church of St Begh lies between the Corckickle and Whitehaven Conservation Areas. It is a Roman Catholic built between 1865-68.</p>	<p>The proposed development site has no visual or historic relationship with the assets and will result in no change to baseline setting of the monument. The asset is located to the south-west of the site and separated by intervening development, topography and woodland.</p> <p>The view towards the development site from Coach Road (facing directly north-east from the church), provides a good example of the intervening topography and woodland between</p>

			the LBs and the PDA, as the site is in this immediate direction (Photograph 11).
Fig 2b	<p>Whitehaven Conservation Area</p> <p>Within the area defined by the current study area, there are included 121 LBs. The majority of these are Georgian or Victorian terraces, though it also includes some commercial and civic buildings, pubs, hotels 5 airshafts to the former railway line and 3 churches.</p> <p>Very High</p>	<p>Whitehaven is a fine Georgian town, planned by the Lowther family during the 17th and 18th centuries. Sir John Lowther ruled that the houses should be built in continuous rows with frontages directly against the street and the number of storeys restricted to three, although the actual height of the buildings varied. The resulting residential, commercial and administrative buildings created a model town of well proportioned, predominantly pastel coloured rendered properties. The conservation area includes the long harbor walls and harbourside maritime buildings. The south-east corner of the conservation area has a curtilage of woods and open land around Whitehaven Castle, which has been redeveloped as individual apartments (Copeland Borough Council 2017, 4).</p> <p>The majority of the buildings are Grade II, with the exception of 5 Grade II* Georgian or Victorian houses (1086776, 1335979, 1086737, 1086737, 1336017), the Grade II* former flax mill Catherine Mill and the Grade I Church of St James the Greater (1086747).</p> <p>There are no views to the site within the town, or even from the harbor piers. The Church of St James the Greater is located on the outer edge of the CA, on a prominent position on a hill on the north side of Whitehaven. There is no intervisibility due to the presence of the woodland at Castle Park which blocks any views (Photograph 12).</p>	<p>The proposed development site has no visual or historic relationship with the assets and will result in no change to baseline setting of the monuments. The assets are located to the west of the site and separated by intervening development within the town of Whitehaven itself intervening topographical features and woodland at Castle Park.</p>
	<p>Group of two larger town houses built c.1840, and garden wall and urns along terrace (1086728, 1336011, 1086727) Grade</p>	<p>Two listed larger town houses and associated garden wall built c.1840 on Oak Bank Terrace to the north of Whitehaven Conservation Area. The backs of the houses face the road, while the fronts have views down to the harbor.</p>	<p>The proposed development site has no visual or historic relationship with the assets and will result in no change to baseline setting of the monument. The assets are located to the north-west of the site and separated by</p>

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	II LBs Medium		intervening development.
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11. Proposed Mitigation Measures and Recommendations

The Cumbria Historic Environment Service have been contacted and consultation is ongoing. This will guide the requirement for further archaeological work.

There is low potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets to be present within the site. Any previously unrecorded assets are likely to be primarily of agricultural origin, dating from the post-medieval period onwards; however, it remains possible that there could also be Bronze Age remains present on the site. Further archaeological work may be required to ensure the risk of archaeological disturbance has been adequately investigated and has been minimised. If further archaeological work is required by the local planning authority it should be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a Written Scheme of Investigation, agreed with the Cumbria Historic Environment Service.

It is not anticipated that there will be any setting impacts on any of the designated heritage assets.

12. Conclusions

A desk-based assessment of archaeological and built heritage assets was conducted for a proposed residential development at Harras Moor, Whitehaven based on records held by the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, Historic England, historic mapping, archival material and remote sensing data. Assets within a 1km buffer zone from the site boundary were considered in the course of preparing this assessment.

No designated assets were recorded within the proposed development area. Three undesignated assets were recorded within the proposed development area, including two former quarries (19946, 1994) and the possible location of a Bronze Age stone circle (1178) inferred from historical sources. The site walkover survey identified some previously unidentified archaeological features. These consisted of former field boundaries (stonewall, earthwork, ditch and fences) and the remains of a former structure now visible as an earthwork.

The site has always been utilised as agricultural land as indicated from historic mapping, and was moorland prior to that. The potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits to be present within the site is considered **low** for all periods, though there may be a higher potential for the Bronze Age period and from the post-medieval period onwards, following enclosure. Any previously unrecorded archaeological remains present within the site are considered likely to be of local importance (**low value**) depending on their character, extent and preservation. Due to the nature of the proposed development, it is considered that it will have a **moderate negative** magnitude of impact upon any archaeological features or deposits present within the site, resulting in a **minor significance of effect** on remains of medium and low value respectively.

The Cumbria Historic Environment Service have been contacted and consultation is ongoing. This will guide the requirement for further archaeological work. Otherwise, the proposed development is in accordance with the relevant NPPF policies, as well as complying with the adopted local planning policies.

It is not anticipated that there will be any setting impacts on any of the designated heritage assets.

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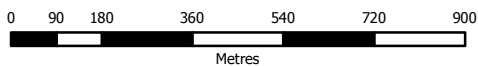
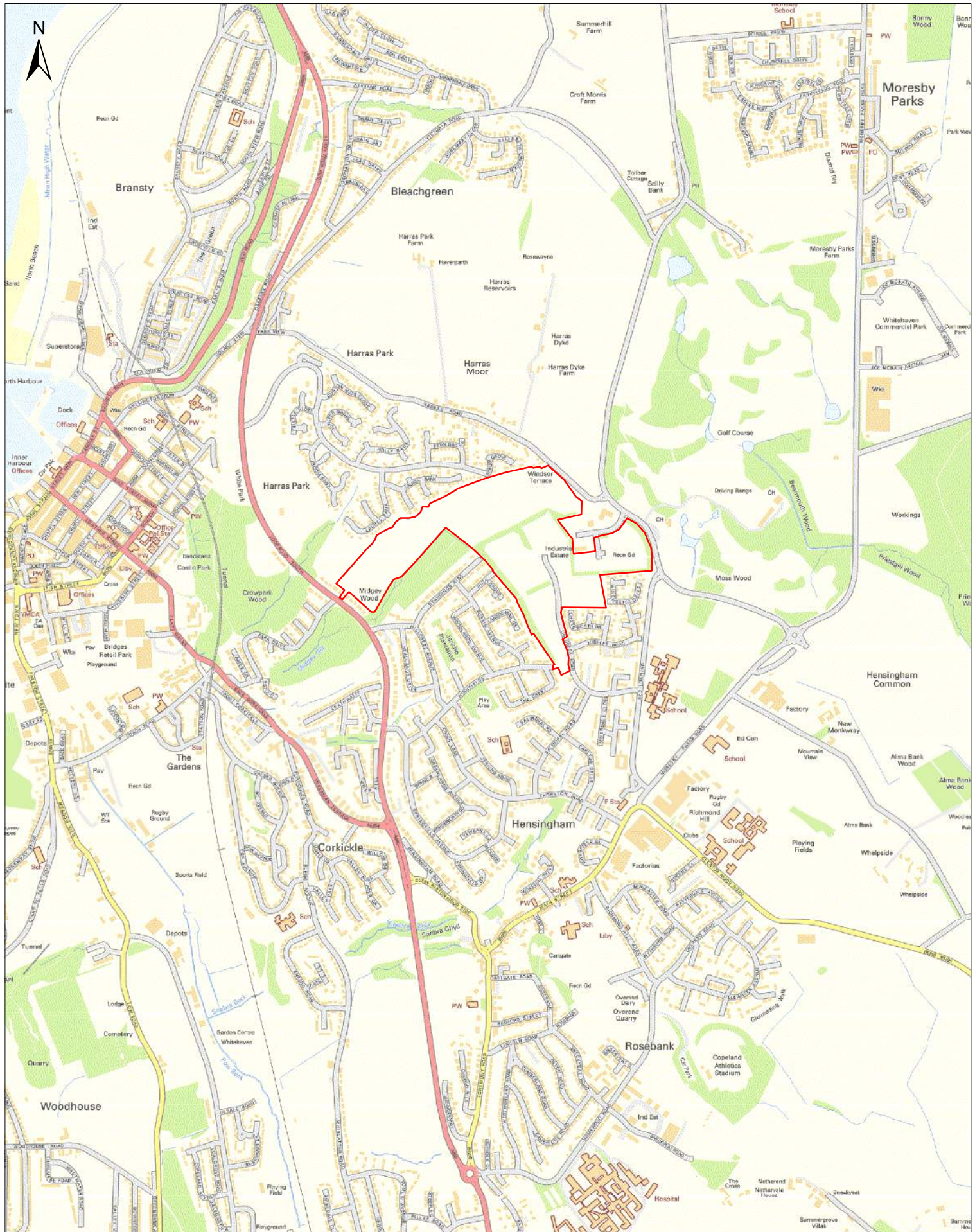
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Appendices



Appendix A – Site Location Plan



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Client: **Homes and Communities Agency**

Project: **Harras Moor, Whitehaven**

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Title:

Site Location Plan

Office: **4154** Project No: **A090070-410** Figure No: **1**



Appendix B – Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Looking WSW from the north-east corner of the site at Harras Road.



Photograph 2: Looking south-west across the site from the northern boundary. Residential developments to the south and east hills surrounding Whitehaven are visible.



Photograph 3: View of earthwork linear in north-east end of site. Looking approximately south-east.



Photograph 4: Very faint outline of possible former field boundary approximately a third of the way down the northern strip. Looking approximately south-east.



Photograph 5: Corner of field in the north-east of site, north of the industrial estate. Sloping towards Harras Road could indicate a former quarry marked on historic mapping.



Photograph 6: Former stone and earth field boundary. Looking south-east.



Photograph 7: Looking north-east from western edge of northern strip.



Photograph 8: View of recreational ground which borders Harras Road to the east and the industrial estate to the north and west. Looking west.



Photograph 9: View of fields on east side of Caldbeck Road. Looking north.



Photograph 10: View of possible former structure, remaining as a square shaped earthwork in the field on the west of Caldbeck Road.



Photograph 11: Looking north-east from Coach Road by Church of St Begh (1392021). The site lies beyond woodland and residential development to the right of the woodland.



Photograph 12: View from Church of St James the Greater (1086747) toward site, facing west. The site is beyond the trees, with no intervisibility with the church.



Appendix C – Assessment Methodology

Archaeology & Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon archaeology and heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or that can contribute to national research objectives Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations.

Value	Examples
	Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

Magnitude

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative) The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive)
Moderate	Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative) Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be brought into community use. (Positive)
Slight	Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative) Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive)

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Negligible / No Change	<p>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative).</p> <p>Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).</p>

Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

Significance

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following the table below. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Significance of Effects	Magnitude of Impact			
Cultural Heritage Value	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible / No Change
Very High	Major	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor
High	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Neutral
Medium	Intermediate	Intermediate - Minor	Minor	Neutral
Low	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Minor-Neutral	Minor-Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The significance of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.



Appendix D – Planning Policies

**Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies
DPD**

Core Strategy

7.5 Built Environment and Heritage

- 7.5.1 The Copeland plan area contains nearly 600 listed buildings and features, and part of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, a roman fort at Moresby. In addition to this there are eight conservation areas in the Borough. The Council wants to ensure that these features are conserved and enhanced where possible, and that they contribute to heritage led regeneration within the main settlements.
- 7.5.2 Policy ENV4 sets out the Council's approach to enhancing the quality of the Borough's built environment and heritage assets. It is linked to the strategic principle in Policy ST1C.
- 7.5.3 This Policy stresses the twin need to both protect assets of established heritage value, and to draw upon that heritage to create places of quality and character. Not all listed structures are buildings. There are listed features such as doorways, piers, lighthouses etc. which, if well maintained, can contribute significantly to a sense of place.
- 7.5.4 There are also areas of archaeological significance that should be preserved for their potential to provide the enjoyment of discovery and the associated educational value of this, not just for ourselves but for future generations.
- 7.5.5 The main risk to our heritage assets, especially the many listed buildings is that they fall into disuse, become derelict and have to be demolished. The Council is keen to avoid situations like this and therefore will be supportive of any proposal that can bring a vacant listed building back into use, where that use is viable, sustainable and appropriate to its particular location.

Policy ENV4 – Heritage Assets

The Council's policy is to maximise the value of the Borough's heritage assets by:

- A Protecting listed buildings, conservation areas and other townscape and rural features considered to be of historic, archaeological or cultural value
- B Supporting proposals for heritage led regeneration, ensuring that any listed buildings or other heritage assets are put to an appropriate, viable and sustainable use
- C Strengthening the distinctive character of the Borough's settlements, through the application of high quality urban design and architecture that respects this character and enhances the settings of listed buildings Policy DM27 supports this policy, setting out the Council's approach to development which affects built heritage and archaeology.

Development Management Policies DPD

Built Heritage and Archaeology

- 10.5.9 This Policy sets out the approach towards development which affects the heritage assets and archaeology of the plan area. It supports the strategic approach set out in Policies ST1 and ENV4.
- 10.5.10 In the context of managing development, the policy approach is to assess the implications of new development on features of historic value, including historic buildings, as part of the planning application process.
- 10.5.11 The policy covers not only designated heritage assets but those considered to be important by local communities but with no official designation i.e. landmark structures and landscape features. There is no official list of these assets but their existence will become apparent as development proposals are brought forward as part

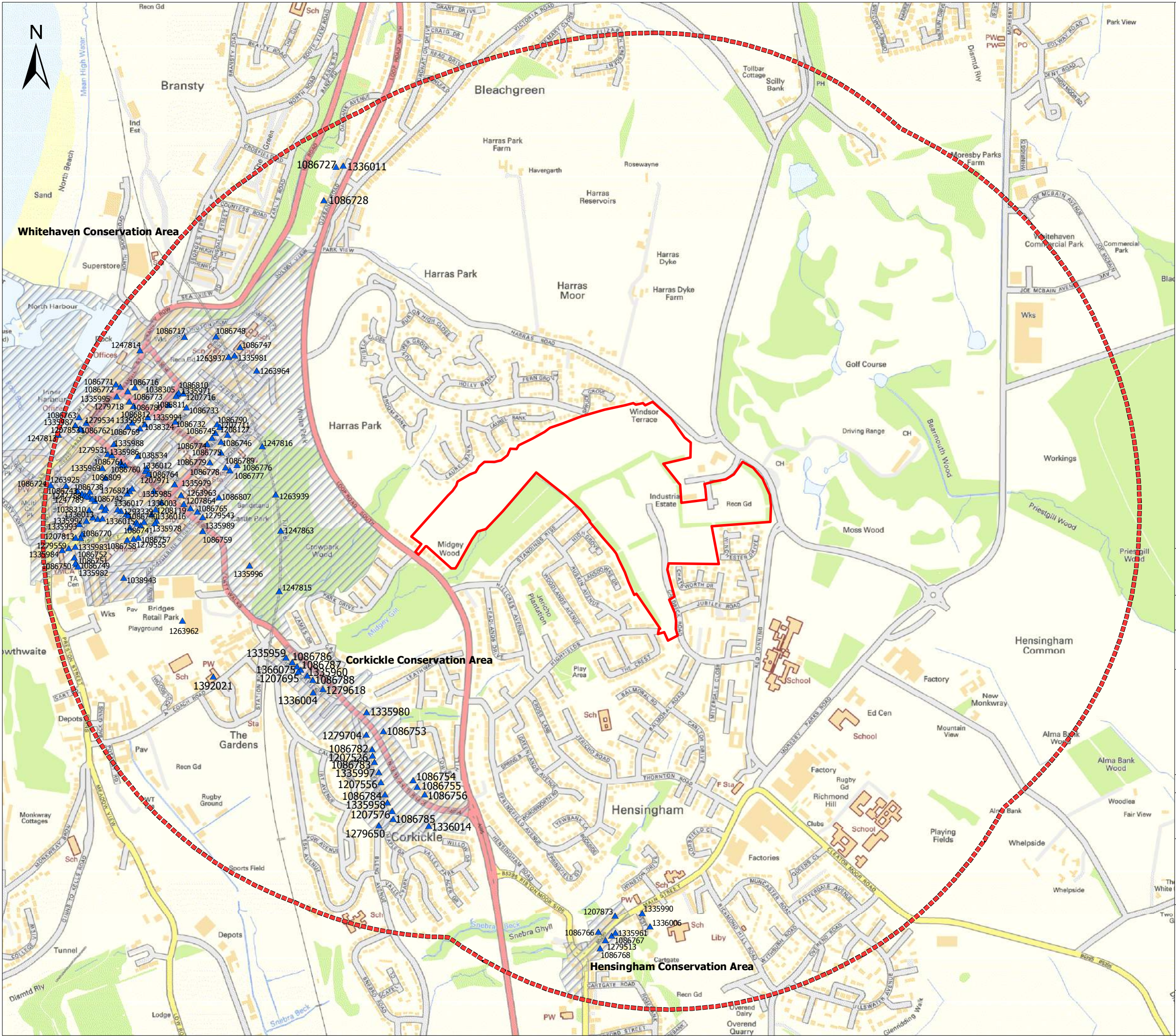
of the application process and local residents comment on these applications. Therefore, it is important that developers making applications are aware of any features in the vicinity of their sites which could be considered to be local landmarks and take account of the impact that their developments might have on these features and their settings. Pre-application advice should be sought on these matters where there is any uncertainty.

Policy DM27 – Built Heritage and Archaeology





- A Development proposals which protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic, cultural and architectural character of the Borough's historic sites and their settings will be supported. This will be particularly relevant in the case of:
 - i) Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - ii) Conservation Areas
 - iii) Listed Buildings and structures
 - iv) Non-listed buildings and structures or landscape features of local heritage and archaeological value
 - v) Surface and below ground archaeological deposits
- B Development proposals which have a significant adverse effect on a Scheduled Ancient Monument or its wider site or setting will not be permitted
- C Development within Conservation Areas will only be permitted where it preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the area and, where appropriate, views in and out of the area. The Council will pay particular attention to:
 - i) How new development respects the character of existing architecture and any historical associations, landscape features, open spaces, trees, walls and quality of townscape
 - ii) The impact of any proposed works to trees with regard to policy DM28
 - iii) The design of any proposals for new or altered shopfronts and / or signage, which should be an integral part of the design and avoid the use of internally illuminated signage
- D Development which affects Listed Buildings or their setting will only be permitted where it:
 - i) Respects the architectural and historic character of the building
 - ii) Avoids any substantial or total demolition, or any demolition that is not related to proposed development affecting the building
 - iii) Does not have a significant adverse effect on the setting or important views of the building
 - iv) Involves a change of use to all or part of the listed building which contributes to the conservation and overall economic viability of the building, and where the use can be implemented without any adverse alterations to the building
- E Any development proposal which is considered to affect an existing or potential site of archaeological importance will be required to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment. Where archaeological deposits are evident, below ground or on the surface, evidence should be recorded and where possible preserved in-situ. Proposals for development where archaeological interest has been established will not be approved until evidence has been provided that the risk of archaeological disturbance has been adequately investigated and has been minimised. Planning permission will not be granted if the impact on potential archaeology is unacceptable.

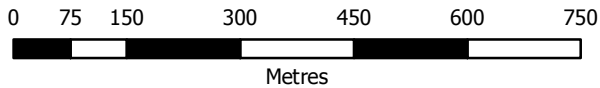


Appendix E – Recorded Heritage Sites



Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area
-  Listed Buildings
-  Conservation Area



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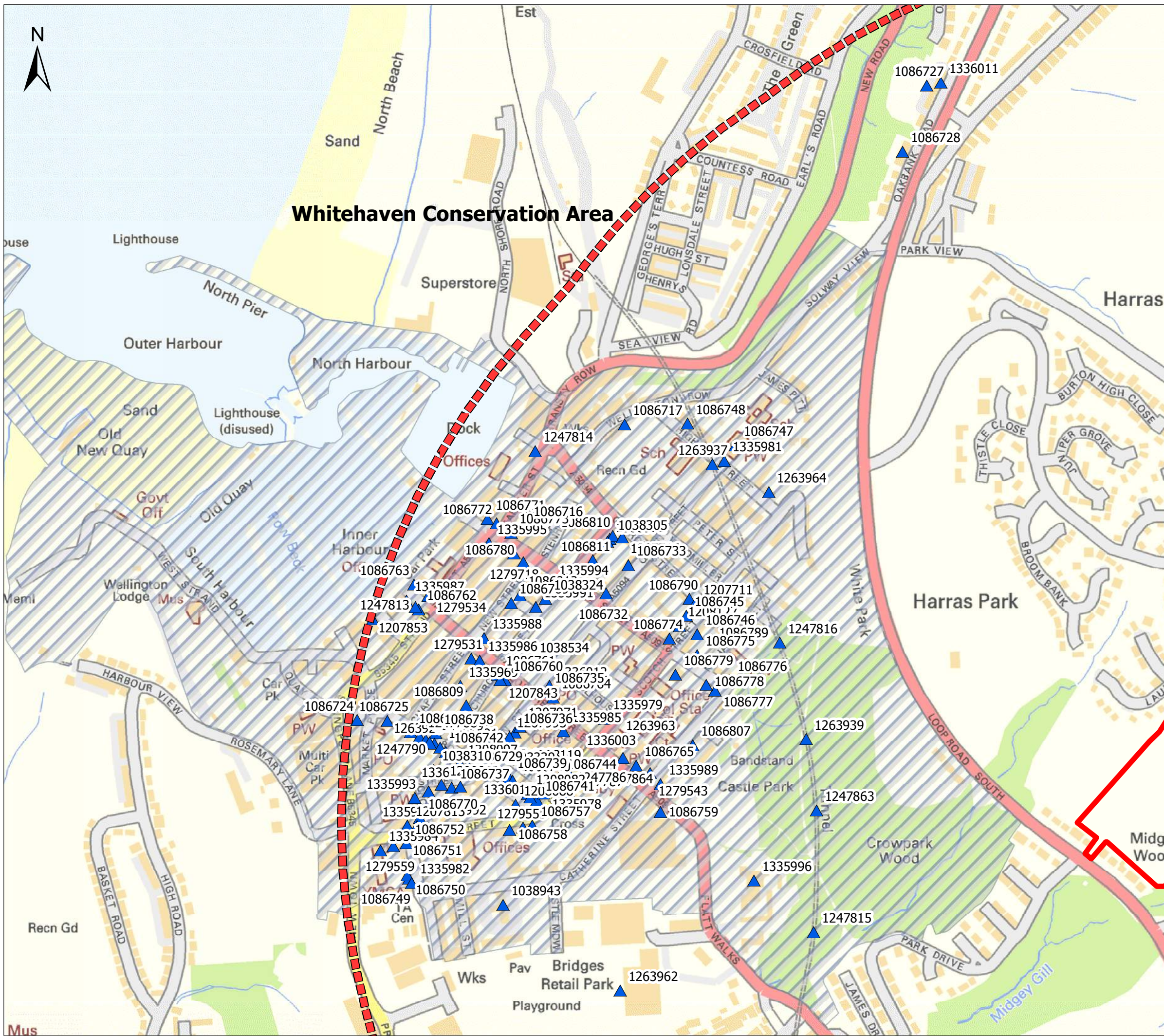
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Project: **Harras Moor, Whitehaven**

Title: **Designated Heritage Events**

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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Area

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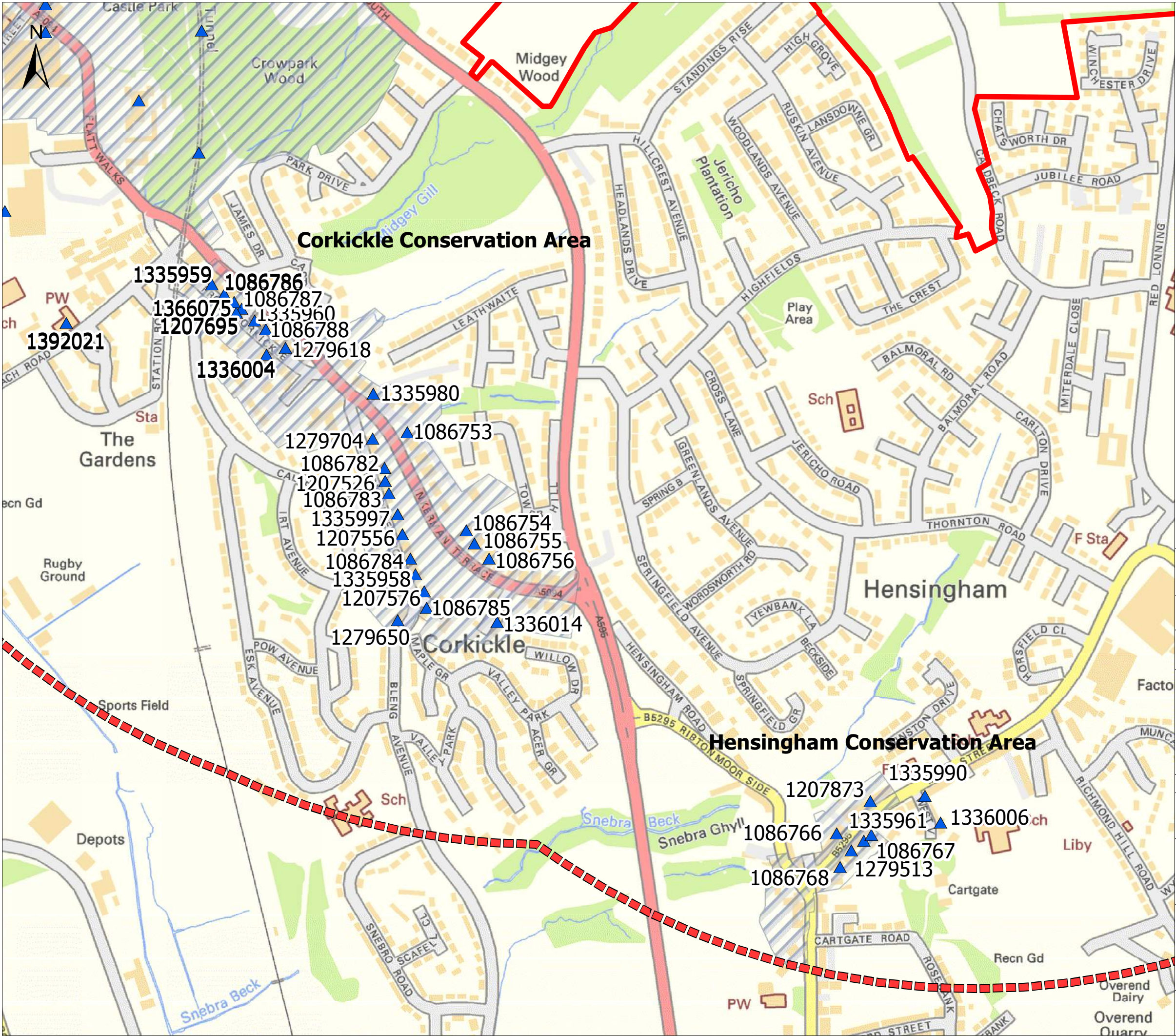
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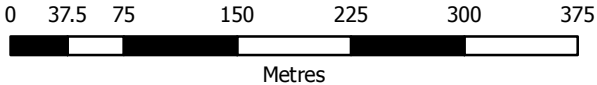
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Title: Designated Heritage Events Whitehaven Conservation Area	

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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Area



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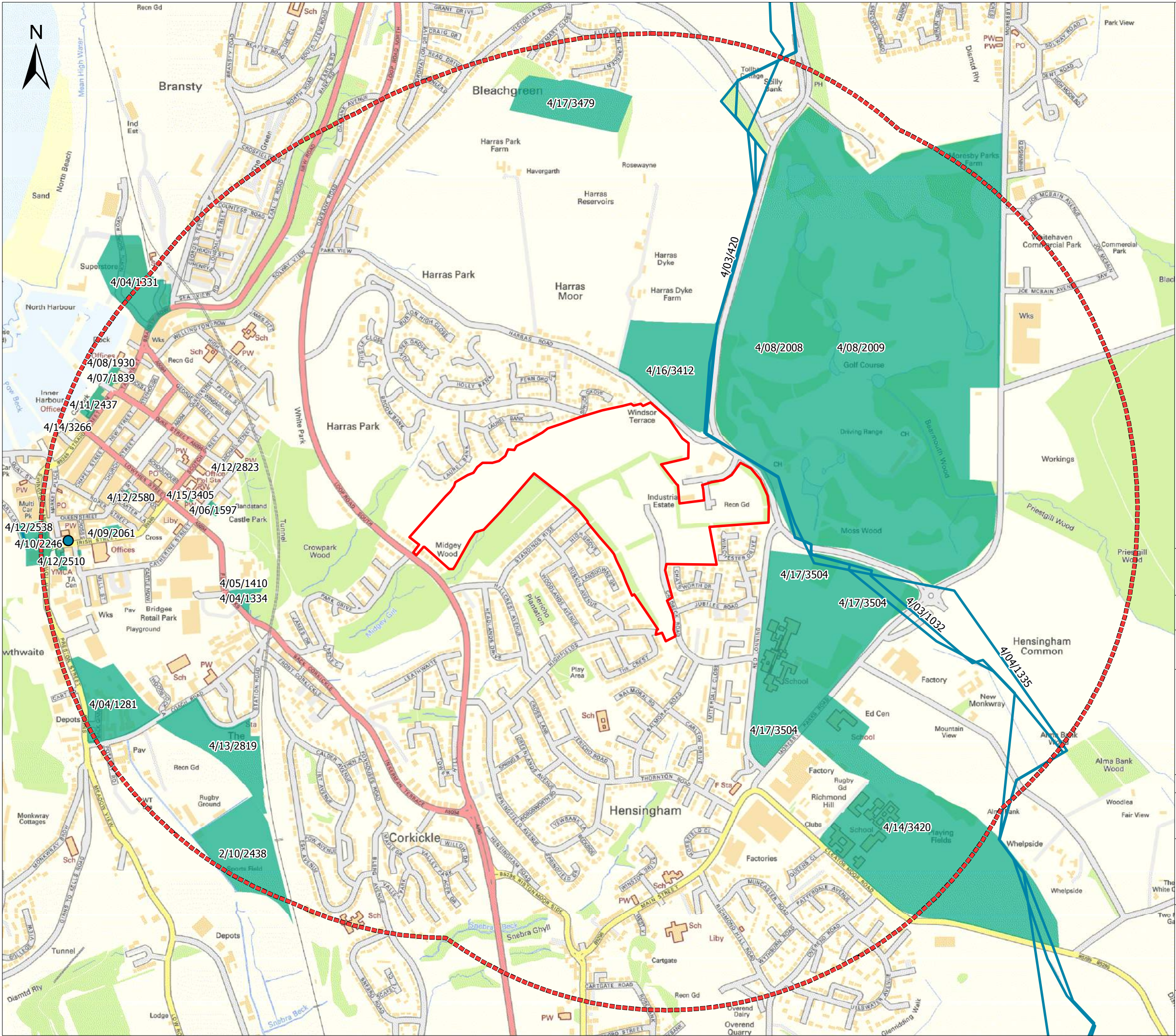
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Project: Harras Moor, Whitehaven

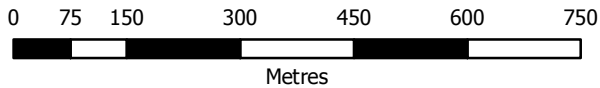
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Corkickle and Hensingham
Conservation Areas

Office: 4154	Project No: A090070-410	Figure No: 2c
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Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area
-  Archaeological Event
-  Archaeological Event
-  Archaeological Event



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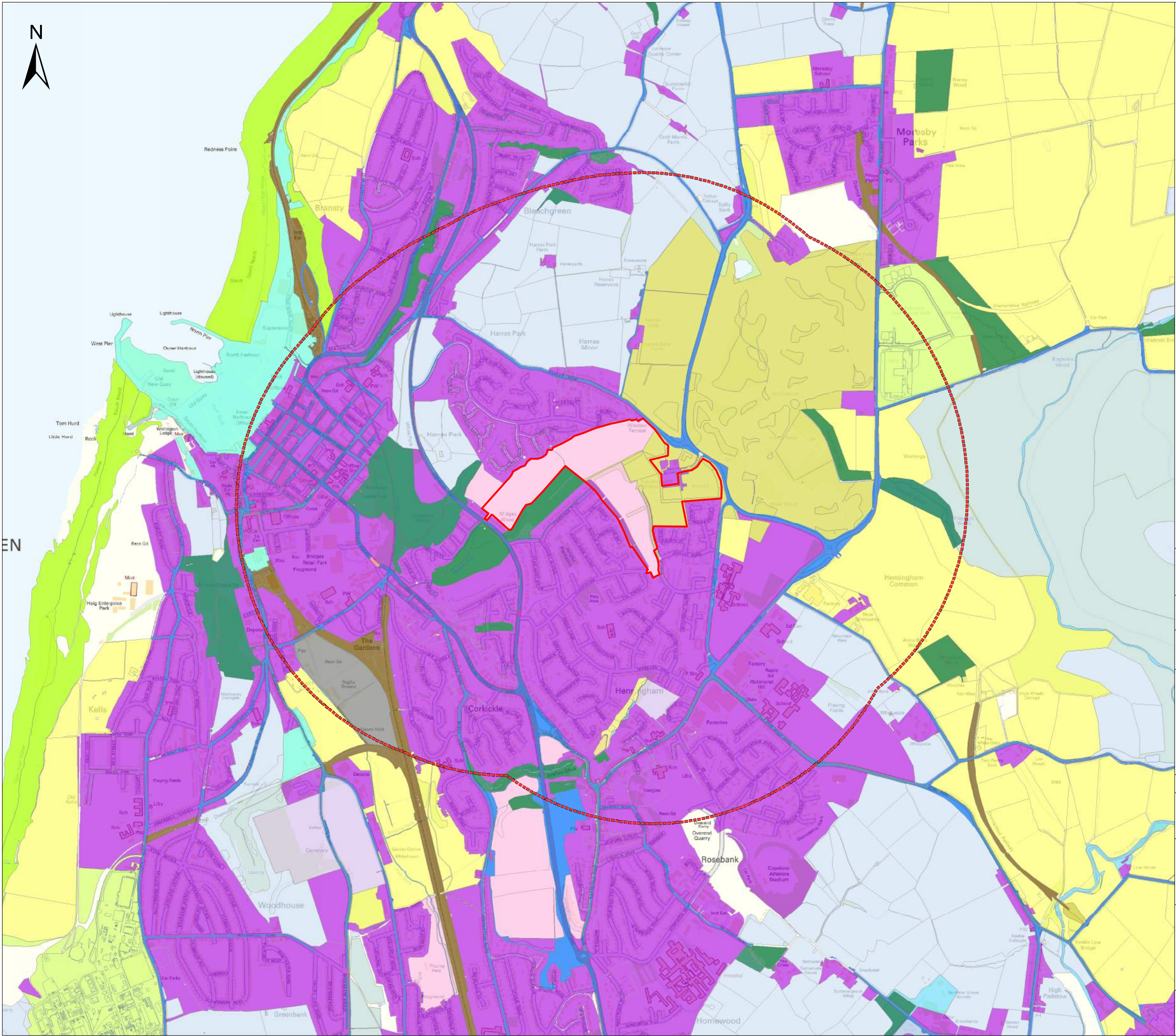
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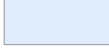

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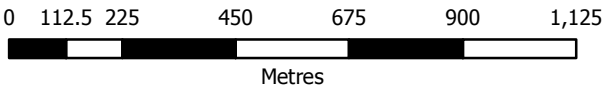
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Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area
-  Woodland
-  Water
-  Former Common Arable
-  Planned Enclosure
-  Railways
-  Designed Landscapes
-  Unenclosed Coast
-  Settlement
-  Built Environment
-  Roads
-  Ancient Enclosures
-  Recreation



JT Created:	RLE Checked:	October 2017 Date:	V1 Version:
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Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:15,000**

Client: **Homes and Communities Agency**

Project: **Harras Moor, Whitehaven**

Title: **Historic Landscape Characterisation**

Office: 4154	Project No: A090070-410	Figure No: 5
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Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Recorded Heritage Sites

Ref number	Type	Description	Period
Designated Heritage Assets			
1038305	II	50, Church Street. Circa 1780. Scored stucco, brick chimneys, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1038324	II	30-34, Church Street. Probably circa 1780, terrace of houses, varying in design.	Industrial
1086809	II	1-16, Church Street. Terrace of varied houses of mainly 1730/50, all 3 storeys but differing in height, mostly scored stucco.	Post-Medieval
1086810	II	49, Church Street. Part of terrace with Nos 50 to 57A (consec). Circa 1780.	Industrial
1086811	II	54-57, Church Street. Terrace circa 1780.	Industrial
1335971	II	51-53, Church Street. Part of terrace of Nos 49 to 57A (consec). Circa 1780.	Industrial
1335991	II	College Chambers, No 6 College Street. On the corner of College Street and Church Street. C18. 3 storeys with basement and attic.	Industrial
1086812	II	Masonic Hall, No 1 & 2 College Street. C18. Pebbledashed, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086769	II	10, College Street. C18. Stuccoed, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086770	II	11, Cross Street. Late Georgian. Circa 1730/40. Stuccoed, 3 storeys.	Post-Medieval
1335992	II	1A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, Cross Street. Early Georgian. Circa 1730/40. Stuccoed or stone-faced.	Post-Medieval
1335993	II	12, Cross Street. Early Georgian. Circa 1730/40. Higher than others in the street. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1038310	II	9A, Coates Lane. Large square building, originally the Old Whitehaven Bank.	Industrial
1038534	II	The St Nicolas Centre. Church, 1883, which was converted into chapel and parish community centre in the mid-1970's and later after fire destroyed the nave and much of the church's east end.	Industrial
1038943	II*	Catherine Mill, Catherine Street. Former fireproof flax mill. 1809.	Industrial
1086807	II	15, 16, Catherine Street. Probably Circa 1780. Scored stucco. 3 storeys and basements.	Industrial
1086716	II	Waverley Hotel, 1 Tangier Street. Imposing 3-storeyed Victorian hotel.	Industrial
1247814	II	35, Tangier Street. Shop, built as a motor car salesroom and workshop. Circa 1905.	Modern
1086717	II	Wellington House, 1 Wellington Row. Late Georgian with Gothic details.	Industrial
1086724	II	Market Hall, 1 Market Place. C19. In prominent position, axial on King Street, which is the main shopping street.	Industrial

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
1086725	II	Golden Lion Hotel. 1 Market Place, No 6. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086727	II	Garden wall and urns in front (West) of Nos 1 to 10 (consec) (Oak Bank Terrace). Oak Bank Road. Extends whole length of terrace, with fluted urns on individual garden gate- posts.	Industrial
1086728	II	Marine Terrace. Nos 1 to 6 (consec) Oak Bank Road. A terrace of Victorian larger town houses, and set, like Oak Bank Terrace, with their backs to the road and their fronts facing over a steep embankment with views down to the harbour.	Industrial
1336011	II	1-10, Oak Bank. A complete terrace of larger town houses built circa 1840, 3 storeys, stuccoed.	Industrial
1086732	II	35, Queen Street. Early C18. Scored stucco with rusticated quoins, 3 high storeys.	Post-Medieval
1086733	II	43, Queen Street. Pebbledashed over sandstone, rusticated quoins, heavy moulded cornice, 3 storeys and basement, tall narrow proportions.	Industrial
1336012	II	132, Queen Street. C18. Stuccoed, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086735	II	No. 133, Queen Street. Corner of Lowther Street. Early C19.	Industrial
1207971	II	Wulstan Hall, No 139 Queen Street. 3 storeys, scored stucco, with deep modillioned eaves on scroll consoles, and side pilasters.	Industrial
1086736	II	140, Queen Street. A warehouse in red sandstone, 4 storeys, with cornice and quoins.	Industrial
1207995	II	Columba Club, No 141 Queen Street. 3 storeys. Scored stucco.	Industrial
1336013	II	150, Queen Street. Georgian. Scored stucco, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086737	II*	No 151 Queen Street (Including Area Railings). Georgian. Set back slightly, behind iron area railings, with 6 steps in centre up to panelled door in doorcase of fluted Ionic pilasters with cornice.	Industrial
1208032	II	152-155, Queen Street. A row of 3 storeyed houses in scored stucco with brick chimneys.	Industrial
1335981	II	Gate Piers and lamp holders at Church of St James. At street entrance, facing West door, and part of vista up Queen Street. 2 square stone gate piers with cornices, and a good wrought iron lamp holder on cross bar.	Industrial
1086738	II	No. 10, Roper Street. 1st half of C18. Three storeys, cornice, rusticated quoins.	Post-Medieval
1336015	II	19, 20, Roper Street. Original double-fronted shop window in wood, with small panes, Doric pilasters, frieze and cornice, and an entrance to living quarters above. Both C18.	Industrial
1293339	II	21, 22, Roper Street. C18. 3 storeys, and basement.	Industrial
1086739	II	23, 24, Roper Street. C18. Stuccoed. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086740	II	25, Roper Street. Mid-C18. 3 storeys.	Industrial

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
1208082	II	28, Roper Street. C18 warehouse of coursed stone rubble, now cemented. 6 storeys, with a door in centre on each storey.	Industrial
1336016	II	29, Roper Street. Late C18 Georgian Gothic. 3 storeys, balustraded parapet and double- curved Dutch gable.	Industrial
1086741	II	30, Roper Street. Large C18 house at corner of Scotch Street.	Industrial
1208088	II	36-38, Roper Street. Dated 1740. A shop front of wood of classical design with pilasters, frieze and cornice.	Post-Medieval
1247790	II	37-41, Rudds Court, Roper Street. Circa 1860s. Rendered sandstone; gable end roof. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1336017	II*	44, 45, Roper Street. Elaborate Georgian Gothic. 2 storeys and attic.	Industrial
1208097	II	46, 47, 48, 49, 49A, Roper Street. First half of C19. Stucco. 3 storeys. Shop fronts on ground floor.	Industrial
1086742	II	51, Roper Street. Probably circa 1770. 3 storeys, with fluted Greek pilasters at corners.	Industrial
1376821	II	52, Roper Street. House with shop. Early C18, remodelled in the C19.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
1263925	II	No 54 with properties to the rear (formerly Rudd's Court), Roper Street. House with shop (derelict at time of inspection, September 1989). Late C17, largely rebuilt in the late C18.	Post-Medieval
1247789	II	55, Roper Street. Early to mid C19 but very likely incorporating earlier work.	Industrial
1247788	II	No 56, with outbuildings and warehouse to rear, Roper Street. Shop with storage rooms over and warehouse to rear. Early C19, probably incorporating C18 work, with later C19 additions to rear.	Industrial
1086743	II	57, 58, Roper Street. Facade of rich Victorian ornament. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1335978	II	1-3, Scotch Street. Block of 3 storeyed C18 houses, stuccoed.	Industrial
1086744	II	4-8, Scotch Street. Stuccoed, 3 storeyed row of houses of C18.	Industrial
1208119	II	9,10, Scotch Street. Stuccoed, 3 storeyed row of houses, C18.	Industrial
1335979	II*	14, Scotch Street. Mid-C18. Stuccoed, 2 storeys.	Industrial
1208127	II	31A, 31B, Scotch Street. A pair of C19 houses at corner of Albert Square.	Industrial
1086745	II	32-35, Scotch Street. A short terrace of houses, C19, 3 storeys, stuccoed and roughcast, with cornice.	Industrial
1086746	II	84-95, Scotch Street. No 84 adjoins the side of No 70 George Street. First half of C19.	Industrial
1247786	II	112, Scotch Street. House and shop. Late C18, altered probably mid/late C19.	Industrial
1247787	II	113, Scotch Street. House. Late C18. Stone, rendered, concrete tile roof.	Industrial

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
1336003	II	Union Hall, Scotch Street. Elaborate Victorian building partly used for civic offices. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1335996	II	Whitehaven Hospital or Infirmary (formerly listed as Whitehaven Castle), Flat Walks. Built 1769 by Sir John Lowther as his own residence. 3 storeyed stone building of symmetrical design, battlemented.	Industrial
1263962	II	Wall behind West Cumberland College of Science and Technology, Flat Walks. Wall. Early C18 possibly c1690. Red brick in Flemish bond. Approximately 20 metres in length. 2½ semicircular headed ridges with stone keys on the south side, possibly for fruit trees. At sometime in the garden of Whitehaven Castle.	Post-Medieval
1086747	I	Church of St James the Greater. Town church. Built in 1752-53 in classical style to the design of Carlisle Spedding, a mining engineer, cost 3,400 pounds. Apse restored 1871; reordering of 1886; 1921 war memorial chapel; 1922 baptistery.	Industrial
1086748	II	Nos 1 to 11 (consec) (All with iron railings to front steps), High Street. Mid-C18 terrace of 2 storeyed small houses.	Industrial
1263964	II	The Kirk Mission Hall, Gatepiers and attached Boundary Wall, High Street. Non-conformist church, now redundant. Mid C18, with C19 and C20 alterations.	Industrial
1335982	II	No 10 (with iron railings to front door), Howgill Street. C18. Stuccoed, 3 storeys, with coved cornice.	Industrial
1086749	II	11, Howgill Street. With No 12. C18. 3 storeys, stuccoed, with coved cornice.	Industrial
1086750	II	12, Howgill Street. With No 11. C18. 3 storeys, stuccoed, with coved cornice.	Industrial
1086751	II	14,15, Howgill Street. 1736, built as Assembly Rooms in "piano nobile" design.	Post-Medieval
1086752	II	17,18, Howgill Street. C19. Pebble-dashed, with pilaster strips at corners, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086759	II	1, Lowther Street. C18. 2 storeys, rusticated quoins, cornice, parapet.	Industrial
1335985	II	7-17, Lowther Street. All C19, Georgian style. All 3 storeys, stuccoed.	Industrial
1086760	II	22-24, Lowther Street. C19. 3 storeys, stuccoed, sash windows with plain architraves, small modern shop fronts.	Industrial
1207843	II	25, Lowther Street. Early C18. 3 storeys, with bands and end pilasters, and dentilled cornice. C19 shop front.	Post-Medieval
1086761	II	26, Lowther Street. Corner of Church Street, canted at the angle. C18. 4 storeys, with dentilled cornice, rusticated pilasters at ends and at corners. C19 shop fronts and doorway on angle.	Industrial
1335986	II	Barclay's Bank, No 26B Lowther Street. Both share the same architectural front. Ionic columns on ground floor; shop front at No 27 has 2 large round arches (one a shop window, the other a yard entry).	Industrial
1279531	II	Pack Horse Public House, No 28 Lowther Street. C19. 3 low storeys.	Industrial

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
1086762	II	37, Lowther Street. At South West corner of Strand Street. 3 storeys, C18. A C19 shop front.	Industrial
1207853	II	38, Lowther Street. C18. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1335987	II	39-42, Lowther Street. C18. Similar houses, but differing in detail. Stuccoed, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086763	II	44-47, Lowther Street. C18. Similar in style to Nos 39 to 42 (consec) but simpler in detail. 3 storeys, stuccoed.	Industrial
1279534	II	Strand House, No 48 Lowther Street. At North West corner of Strand Street. Circa 1730. Now cemented. 3 storeys.	Post-Medieval
1335988	II	Savings Bank, No59 Lowther Street. Incorporates No 42 New Street which forms return side elevation. Early C19, classical. Stuccoed. 2 storeys.	Industrial
1086764	II	Clydesdale Bank, No 66 Lowther Street. Early C19. 2 storeys.	Industrial
1207864	II	75-77, Lowther Street. Stuccoed, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086765	II	78,79, Lowther Street. Mid-C18. Stuccoed, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1279543	II	80, Lowther Street. Mid-C18. Scored stucco, with rusticated basement and rusticated quoins, and heavy moulded cornice. 2 storeys.	Industrial
1335989	II	81-83, Lowther Street. Early C19 block of 3 houses, stuccoed.	Industrial
1263963	II	Methodist Church and Sunday School, Lowther Street. 1877 by T L Banks. Pink sandstone in crazy-paving pattern with ashlar dressings, slated roofs.	Industrial
1086772	II	Co-operative Store, Duke Street. Inscribed "Established 1856", but the building is probably later. Stuccoed, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086773	II	Whittle's Furniture Store, Duke Street. Dated 1889. Stuccoed, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086771	II	4, 5, Duke Street. 2 small 3-storeyed cottages of the first half of the C19.	Industrial
1086774	II	43, 44, Duke Street. Late Georgian, occupied by the same firm since 1830.	Industrial
1086775	II	46-50, Duke Street. Probably circa 1740. Scored stucco, 3 storeys.	Post-Medieval
1086776	II*	Somerset House, No 52 Duke Street. C18. Coursed stone with slightly projecting bands between Storeys.	Industrial
1086777	II	53, Duke Street. C18. 2 storeys.	Industrial
1086778	II	54, 55, Duke Street. Both used as the Masonic Hall. 2 storeys.	Industrial
1086779	II	Town Hall, Duke Street. 1851, incorporating bits of a late C17 building. Designed by William Barnes. 2 storeys.	Post-Medieval to Industrial

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
1335994	II	96,97, Duke Street. Early C19. Roughcast and stucco, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086780	II	Central Hotel, No 104 Duke Street (incorporated Nos 23 and 24 New Street). Duke Street elevation has 3 high storeys and 5 bays.	Industrial
1279718	II	105, 105A Duke Street with 1, 2, King Street. Early-mid C19. Opposite Whittle's Furniture Store and part of same group. 3 storeys. Stuccoed. Edwardian shop fronts.	Industrial
1335995	II	Globe Hotel, Duke Street. Opposite the Co-operative Store and part of the group. Probably mid-C19, altered. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086789	II	70, George Street. Early C19. Stuccoed, with hipped slate roof, cornice on brackets, 2 storeys.	Industrial
1207711	II	71, 72, George Street. Georgian. Square building with level parapet all round, and gable end to George Street. 3 storeys and attic.	Industrial
1086790	II	73, George Street. 3 low storeys.	Industrial
1207716	II	83, 84, 85, 86A, 86B, 86C, 87, George Street. First half of C19. Scored stucco, slates, Nos 85 and 84 of 3 storeys, others 2 storeys.	Industrial
1247813	II	No 1 with Warehouse attached to rear. Marlborough Street. Former house with warehouse attached to rear (derelict at time of inspection, August, 1989). House probably early C18 remodelled in C19, the warehouse early C19.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
1335969	II	Bonded Warehouse, Chapel Street. C18. Long rectangular building of stone rubble with slate roof.	Industrial
1335980	II	1-6, Hamilton Terrace. Terrace of late Georgian houses, stuccoed. 2 storeys.	Industrial
1207813	II	4, 5, Irish Street. No 5 adjoins No 7 (apparently there is no No 6). C19, roughcast, slates, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1335983	II	7, Irish Street. Adjoins return side of No 5 Cross Street. C18, stuccoed, 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086757	II	17, Irish Street. C18, refaced in C19. 3 storeys, with band over ground floor.	Industrial
1279555	II	18, Irish Street. C18. Stuccoed. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1086758	II	Nos 19 & 20 (with coach house entrance and area railings), Irish Street. Circa 1840/50, Italianate design.	Industrial
1279559	II	41-43, Irish Street. Probably mid-C18. 3 storeys.	Industrial
1335984	II	Nos 44 and 45 Premises occupied by YMCA. Mid-C18 building in open courtyard plan and forming good terminal feature at Southern end of Market Place. All 2 storeys.	Industrial
1336014	II	1-3, Retreat. Row of 3 adjoining houses, late Georgian, 2 storeys, with cornice and parapet.	Industrial
1279704	II	1, 2, Foxhouses Road. Circa 1800. Semi-detached villas.	Industrial

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
1086782	II	3, Foxhouses Road. Circa 1840. Large early Victorian double-fronted villa, stuccoed with rusticated quoins, 2 storeys	Industrial
1207526	II	4, 5, Foxhouses Road. Circa 1790, semi-detached villas.	Industrial
1086783	II	6, 7, Foxhouses Road. Circa 1790, semi-detached villas. No 7 is pebbledashed. 2 storeys and basement.	Industrial
1335997	II	8, 9, Foxhouses Road. Scored stucco, 4 storeys.	Industrial
1207556	II	10, Foxhouses Road. Probably once a coach-house. Gothic style.	Industrial
1086784	II	11-16, Foxhouses Road. Built as a single composition, in a terrace, C18.	Industrial
1335958	II	17, 18, Foxhouses Road. Pair of Victorian semi-detached villas.	Industrial
1207576	II	19, 20, 20A, Foxhouses Road. Probably C18, altered. Low 2 storeys.	Industrial
1086785	II	22, 23, Foxhouses Road. Late Georgian cottages, built as a pair.	Industrial
1279650	II	Meadow House, Foxhouses Road. Late C18. Stuccoed, 2 storeys.	Industrial
1086753	II	1, 2, Inkerman Terrace. Together called "The Result". Pair of mid C19 semi-detached houses, stuccoed.	Industrial
1086754	II	13, 14, Inkerman Terrace. Mid-C19 semi-detached pair. 2 storeys, stuccoed, with cornice.	Industrial
1086755	II	15, 16, Inkerman Terrace. Mid-C19 pair, semi-detached. 2 storeys, stuccoed, with cornice.	Industrial
1086756	II	17, 18, Inkerman Terrace. Mid-C19 pair, semi-detached. 2 storeys, stuccoed, with cornice.	Industrial
1335959	II	1-4, Front Corkickle. Late Georgian.	Industrial
1086786	II	5, 6, Front Corkickle. Identical pair of late Georgian houses in terrace.	Industrial
1366075	II	7, Front Corkickle. Dated 1874, in a terrace of earlier C19 houses.	Industrial
1086787	II	8, Front Corkickle. Late Georgian-early Victorian. Scored stucco. 2 storeys.	Industrial
1207695	II	Area railings, wall and railings to front, and small iron gate at No 8, Front Corkickle.	Industrial
1335960	II	9-11, Front Corkickle. Late Georgian. Scored stucco, 2 storeys.	Industrial
1086788	II	12, Front Corkickle. Large mid C18 house, 3 storeys, part of terrace.	Industrial
1279618	II	15-19, Front Corkickle. 1st half of C19. A terrace, but not identical houses.	Industrial
1336004	II	1-3, Victoria Terrace. Probably circa 1830. Stuccoed terrace of 3 larger houses, 2 storeys, with dormers.	Industrial
1392021	II	Church of St Begh, Coach Road. Church, Roman Catholic, 1865-68, designed by E W Pugin, son of A.W.N. Pugin. Rock-faced coursed sandstone with red sandstone ashlar dressings.	Industrial

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
1086766	II	Coach House Adjoining No 37, Main Street, Hensingham. Mid-C19. 2 storeys, but No 35 lower than No 37.	Industrial
1207873	II	38-48, Main Street, Hensingham. Late Georgian-early Victorian terrace.	Industrial
1335990	II	81-87, Main Street, Hensingham. Late Georgian-early Victorian terrace.	Industrial
1086767	II	88, Main Street, Hensingham. Free-standing house among rows of terraced houses.	Industrial
1279513	II	89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, Main Street, Hensingham. Row of modest early C19 houses.	Industrial
1086768	II	96-99, Main Street, Hensingham. Similar to Nos 89 to 94. 2 storeys.	Industrial
1336006	II	7, West View. A "cottage orne". 2 storeys.	Industrial
1335961	II	4-8, Garden Villas, Hensingham. Late C18 Georgian Gothic villas in a terrace. Symmetrical design. 2 storeys.	Industrial
1247815	II	Air shaft cap to former railway tunnel at NGR NX9778617776. Air shaft cap to ventilate the Whitehaven & Furness Junction Railway, opened 1852 and running beneath the grounds of Whitehaven Castle.	Industrial
1247816	II	Air shaft cap to former railway tunnel at NGR NX9774018169. Air shaft cap to ventilate the Whitehaven & Furness Junction Railway, opened 1852 and running beneath the grounds of Whitehaven Castle.	Industrial
1247863	II	Air shaft cap to former railway tunnel at NGR NX9779017941. Air shaft cap to ventilate the Whitehaven & Furness Junction Railway, opened 1852 and running beneath the grounds of Whitehaven Castle.	Industrial
1263937	II	Air Shaft Cap to former Railway Tunnel. Air shaft cap to ventilate the Whitehaven & Furness junction railway. Opened 1852 and running beneath the grounds of Whitehaven Castle and part of the town.	Industrial
1263939	II	Air shaft cap to former railway tunnel at NGR NX9777618038. Air shaft cap to ventilate the Whitehaven & Furness Junction Railway, opened 1852 and running beneath the grounds of Whitehaven Castle.	Industrial
Undesignated Heritage Assets			
1178	MON	Reported site of a stone circle 'anciently known as Le Whales' near a farm called 'Standing Stones'. Apparently destroyed. According to Crawford & George, the Register of the Priory of St Bees refers to 'certain rings called Le Wheles near Harrashawe'.	Bronze Age
40448	MON	Moss Wood Parchmark, Whitehaven & Weddicar Parishes. Linear feature previously suggested as the line of a Roman road, but appears to follow the line of powerlines.	Roman (?), Modern (?)
40290	MON	Piscina Find, St Nicholas Church, Whitehaven. In 2003 Clive Bowd found a broken but complete medieval piscina in the grounds of the former St Nicholas Church, partially in use as a flower planter. Made from a block of pale yellow/white sandstone and measures 25cm high x 28cm wide x 27.5cm deep maximum.	Medieval
2752	MON	David Pit / Harras Moor Mine, Whitehaven. Pit shafts on Harras Moor. Marked on OS 1st edition map.	Post-Medieval

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
19115	MON	Low Bowling Green, Irish Street, Whitehaven. Site of a former bowling green, known as Low Bowling Green. It was Whitehaven's oldest bowling green, laid out in the early 18th century. It probably closed c.1734-6	Post-Medieval
44513	MON	16 Roper Street, Whitehaven. First half of C18. Now demolished.	Post-Medieval
40823	MON	Old Glass House, The Ginns, Whitehaven. A building is shown as the 'Old glass House' on a Cadell and Davies plan of 1815, but no longer shown on Wood's 1830 plan. The glass house was apparently opened in 1732.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
12444	MON	Bearmouth / Scott Pit, Whitehaven. Air Shaft. Scott Pit was exhausted between 1755 and 1781.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
12854	MON	Bransty Row Dyeworks, Whitehaven. Site of a Dyeworks. Under 'Dyers', the 1829 Directory lists Jason Brown, a cotton and woolen dyer, 11 Bransty Row. May have existed in the early 1700s and owned by Robert Washington, possibly a relative of George Washington.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
14881	MON	Copperas Dye Extraction Factory, Whitehaven. Dye Works. Site of the Copperas Works at the Ginns in Whitehaven. Established 1718.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
43339	MON	Low Brewery / Old Brewery, Irish Street, Whitehaven. Site of a former brewery on Irish Street. The brewery had its origins in the 18th century, possibly as early as 1743 when a reference is made to a new brewery venture by a John and Carlisle Spedding in 1743 that may have been located on Irish Street.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
19950	MON	Moor House Cropmarks, Harras Moor, Whitehaven. A group of amorphous cropmarks of unknown purpose or date south of Moor House. Mining heavily disturbs the area so they may be connected with this, or may be former field boundaries associated with Moor House farm.	Post-Medieval to Industrial (?)
12866	MON	Whitehaven Workhouse. Whitehaven Workhouse, on the corner of Scotch Street and Peter Street. Built in 1743 and demolished in 1940, the Workhouse was built for the Whitehaven men as opposed to the Preston Quarter which had a separate Workhouse at Ginns.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
41160	MON	Bransty House, Whitehaven. Site of a large house, clearly shown on Howard's map of 1811 and possibly shown on Pellins' maps of 1695 and 1699. In 1846-7 Lord Lonsdale built The Lonsdale Hotel, later Railway Hotel on the site of the house.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
12845	MON	Trinity Church, Whitehaven. Trinity Church and graveyard, Whitehaven, built by 1715 and demolished in 1949.	Post-Medieval to Modern
43837	MON	65-76 Duke Street, Whitehaven. A 3 storey terrace of varying heights, built circa 1730. Scored stucco. Delisted 22 May 2012. The properties were demolished in the 1980s and a modern terrace has been constructed on the site.	Post-Medieval to Modern
2753	MON	Harras Moor Mine Shaft, Whitehaven. Pit shafts on Harras Moor, named 'old coal shaft' on OS 1st edition map.	Industrial
11947	MON	Lady Pit Colliery. The site of Lady Pit (Coal), sunk in 1765 and worked until after 1788. After the Pit closed it	Industrial

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		became a place of manufacturing 'oil of vitriol, then soap, next of sal ammoniac' then black and yellow teapots by 1850.	
11948	MON	George Pit Colliery, Whitehaven. Site of George Pit, sunk in 1777 and still working in 1788 but no longer marked by OS.	Industrial
11950	MON	Davy Pit Colliery, Whitehaven. Site of Davy Pit, a walk-in Coal Mine. The walk-in appears to be in a similar position to Tollbar Cottage, marked on this site on the 1979 OS Map.	Industrial
11951	MON	Scilly Bank Pottery, Whitehaven. The site of the Scilly Bank pottery established in 1754 by the Lowther family. They employed Aaron Wedgewood and gained permission to construct a mill and kiln and extract clay from four commons around Whitehaven.	Industrial
11952	MON	Little William Pit Air Shaft, Whitehaven. Site of an Air Shaft. The nearest Mine was Little William and this was possibly a vent from that Mine, it is no longer marked by OS.	Industrial
11953	MON	Roundclose Quarry, Whitehaven. Site of Roundclose Quarry.	Industrial
11956	MON	Brocklebank's Shipbuilding Yard / Whitehaven Shipbuilding Company, Whitehaven. Site of the former 'Brocklebank's Shipbuilding Yard', and latterly ship repair yard, built in the mid 1770s by Daniel Brocklebank and expanded after his death by his sons, Thomas and John, who renamed the yard 'T and J Brocklebank'. From the 1850s the business began to move its charter and freight services to Liverpool, later deciding to relocate there entirely. In 1865 the yard at Whitehaven was sold at auction and was acquired by the Whitehaven Shipbuilding Company. This company went into liquidation in 1879 but soon after re-formed as the Whitehaven Shipbuilding Company No 2.	Industrial
11957	MON	James Pit Colliery. Site of James Pit Coal Mine, not to be confused with James Pit Iron Ore Mine at Cleator Moor. Signs of this Pit still exist around St. James' Junior School (which is marked on this site on the 1979 OS Map).	Industrial
11960	MON	Lady Pit Pottery. The site of a Bone and Manure works and also the site of Lady Pit Pottery according to the 1863 Map, on here it has the words 'Bone and Manure Works' in brackets. After the colliery closed it became a place of manufacturing 'oil of vitriol, then soap, next sal ammoniac', then black and yellow teapots by 1850.	Industrial
11961	MON	Harras Moor Racecourse and Wrestling Ring, Whitehaven. Bulmer's Directory describes the racecourse thus: 'covers an area of 40 acres. It is the property of a company who also possess the right of steeplechasing and coursing over the lands adjoining. A grandstand was erected in 1882, affording standage for about 1000 persons: and a balcony in front gives it an additional capacity for 300 spectators'.	Industrial
11962	MON	Fox Pit Colliery, Whitehaven. Site of a Mine Shaft (Fox Pit) no longer marked by OS.	Industrial
11963	MON	North Pit Colliery, Whitehaven. Site of North Pit Coal Mine, no longer marked by OS. Sunk in 1773 and worked	Industrial

Harras Moor, Whitehaven

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		until after 1788.	
11967	MON	Catherine Mill (Bell & Braggs Factory / Royal Cumbria Military Barracks / Barracks Mill), Whitehaven. Site of the Royal Cumbria Military Barracks, which are no longer marked by OS. Former fireproof flax mill. It appears to be the earliest mill to contain a central engine house which was more economical in driving long line shafts. It is also one of the half dozen or so earliest surviving fire-proofed mills. The building is listed (1038943). Bell & Braggs Factory labelled on a 1815 map of Whitehaven, listed as a thread manufacturer.	Industrial
11968	MON	Flat Walks Bone and Manure Works. Site of a Bone and Manure Works, no longer marked by OS.	Industrial
11970	MON	Randleson and Forster Chemical Works. Site of Whitehaven Chemical Works. Owned by Messrs. Randleson and Forster in 1863. The factory was destroyed by fire, after standing for 50 or 60 years, on the night of the 31 March 1863.	Industrial
11971	MON	Wilkinsons Pottery / Whitehaven Pottery. Site of a Pottery Works. This was known as the Whitehaven Pottery and was opened in 1819.	Industrial
11972	MON	Corkickle Brewery, Whitehaven. Site of Corkickle Brewery, owned by Wm Longmire in 1829, Thom Charters & Co in 1847 and Thom Dalzell in 1883.	Industrial
11973	MON	Hensingham Road Weighing Machine. Site of a Weighing Machine, Overend School is marked on this site on the 1979 OS Map.	Industrial
11974	MON	Hensingham Windmill, Whitehaven. Site of a Windmill, no longer marked by OS, recorded as early as 1778.	Industrial
11986	MON	Overend Quarry, Rosebank, Whitehaven. Site of a Quarry and a lime kiln, the Quarry is still marked by OS.	Industrial
12442	MON	Moss Wood Mine Shaft, Whitehaven. This was an air shaft linked to the Moresby mine shaft. It is now capped and marked with a concrete pyramid erected by the Coal Board.	Industrial
12443	MON	Daniel Coal Mine, Mine Shaft, Whitehaven. The shaft is marked as a coal shaft on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863.	Industrial
12771	MON	Harras Park Quarry. Site of a Quarry shown on the 1863 OS Map and situated in Harras Park. There is still some sign of earthworks on a modern map.	Industrial
12839	MON	Whitehaven Castle Ice House. Site of an Ice House in the park belonging to Whitehaven Castle, it is shown on the 1863 Map and it still remains as a subterranean ruin.	Industrial
12842	MON	Whitehaven Riding School. Site of a Riding School adjacent to Whitehaven Castle shown on the large scale map of 1863. It is no longer marked by OS.	Industrial
12843	MON	Whitehaven Infirmary. Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary. Formerly a house owned by Thomas Hartley, opened as an Infirmary on the 1 st May 1830.	Industrial

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
12844	MON	Richmond Terrace Sawmill, Whitehaven. Site of a Sawmill and a Timber Yard near Richmond Terrace, no longer marked by OS.	Industrial
12847	MON	Catherine Street Sawmill and Granary Yard, Whitehaven. This was a Sawmill and Granary Yard shown on the 1863 large scale map.	Industrial
12848	MON	Irish Street Sawmill, Whitehaven. A Sawmill and Timber Yard on Irish Street. Bulmers Directory of 1883 refers to a Sawmill on Irish Street owned by Jackson J & W.	Industrial
12849	MON	James Pit Reservoir, Whitehaven. Site of a reservoir close to James Pit. A report on the fire at Wellington Pit in 1863 mentions water being pumped from near James Pit.	Industrial
12850	MON	Scotch Street Steam Mill, Whitehaven. Site of a Steam powered Corn Mill.	Industrial
12851	MON	Scotch Street Linen Thread Manufactory, Whitehaven. Site of a Linen Thread Manufactory at the top of Scotch Street. It contained 7 thread mills, a warping mill and press powered by a 50 hp steam engine.	Industrial
12852	MON	Scotch Street Tannery, Whitehaven. Tannery at the corner of Scotch Street and High Street. The 1829 Directory mentions Miller, William & George, tanners on High Street, and again in the 1847 Directory, but this time on Scotch Street. The Tannery was sold to W. Walker in 1858. H.W. Walker took over after 1921 and a bridge was built connecting the Tannery to the Workhouse across Scotch Street. The Tannery was closed in 1958 and demolished for redevelopment.	Industrial
12855	MON	Wm Wilson & Co / Kennedy Shipyards, Whitehaven. Shipbuilding Yards. The 1829 Directory gives the address of Wilson, Walker and Co. And that of William Bowes as '1 Duke Street'.	Industrial
12881	MON	Binns Fever Hospital, Whitehaven. The Fever Hospital was also known as the 'House of Recovery', it was opened on the 21 st April 1819 as an isolation ward for 'long stay' patients suffering from contagious diseases.	Industrial
12882	MON	Preston Street Pottery / The Glass House / Yellow Pottery, Whitehaven. There were a few potteries in this area known as 'The Binns', but this is probably the one known as Preston Street Pottery. It was apparently established in 1813 by John Goulding and John Tunstal, who were possibly from Staffordshire.	Industrial
12883	MON	Marine School, Whitehaven. The Marine School was founded in 1817 by Matthew Piper, a member of the society of Friends who 'endowed it with 2000 navy five percent annuities' for the education of 60 poor local boys in reading, writing, arithmetic, gauging, navigation and book-keeping.	Industrial
12888	MON	Corkickle Station, Station Road, Corkickle, Whitehaven. Site of Corkickle Railway Station. Opened 1855.	Industrial
12917	MON	Harras Pit. Site of Harras Pit Coal Mine.	Industrial
16606	MON	Bearmouth Wood Dyke, Whitehaven. The course of the dyke is shown on the 1st to 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1863 to 1938, always as a footpath.	Industrial

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
18953	MON	Lowther Street Fountain, Whitehaven. The only remaining drinking fountain in position, out of seven, that was set up in Whitehaven in 1859.	Industrial
19944	MON	New Monkwear Quarry, Whitehaven. A public quarry is shown on a plan of 1849.	Industrial
19945	MON	Moss Wood Air Shaft, Whitehaven. A airshaft is shown on the OS First Edition Map from 1867.	Industrial
19946	MON	Standing Stones Quarry, Whitehaven. A quarry is shown on a plan of 1847.	Industrial
19947	MON	Windsor Terrace Public Quarry, Whitehaven. A public quarry is shown of a plan of 1849.	Industrial
19948	MON	High Harras Farm, Whitehaven. Harras Farm is marked on a plan from 1847. It appears to have been destroyed and re-developed.	Industrial
19949	MON	Harras Moor Recreation Ground, Whitehaven. This field is labelled 'recreation ground' and has a rectangular pond within it. It is thought to have been built by the miners of North Pit and may later have been replaced by the Harras Moor Racetrack.	Industrial
19951	MON	Round Close Brick Kilns, Whitehaven. A group of buildings marked 'old brick kilns' is shown on the OS 2nd edition map.	Industrial
19952	MON	Scilly Bank Boundary Stone, Whitehaven. A boundary stone is marked on an 1838 Tithe Map. Whether or not it survives isn't known.	Industrial
19953	MON	Scilly Bank Brick and Tile Kiln, Whitehaven. A tile works is marked in this location in 1838. On the 1st edition it is shown as a brick kiln, and includes some relatively large buildings.	Industrial
19954	MON	Toll Bar Cottage Level, Whitehaven. A level is shown on the 1867 OS Map.	Industrial
41350	MON	Littledale's Ropery / Brocklebank & Co Ropery, Whitehaven. Site of a former ropery as shown on Howard's map of 1811.	Industrial
41351	MON	Wm Wilson & Co Timber Yard, Whitehaven. Timber yard shown on Wood's map of 1830, situated off Tangier Street.	Industrial
42131	MON	1-5 Howgill Street, Whitehaven. Built in the mid-18th century. No 1 may have been constructed at a different date, possibly by 1774. Archaeological assessment and evaluation recorded structural remain as well as an infilled cellar belonging to No 2.	Industrial
43354	MON	Moor House, Harras Moor, Whitehaven. Site of a house or small farmstead shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1867 and 1900.	Industrial
43542	MON	Williamson Lane Outbuilding, Whitehaven. A cement-rendered brick building of roughly triangular-shape. The buildings may have been used as storage or railway outbuildings.	Industrial
43606	MON	Dusty Miller Public House, Albion Street, Whitehaven. Extant ornate Victorian public house on the corner of	Industrial

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		Albion Street.	
43611	MON	1-3 Newtown, Whitehaven. A row of derelict three-storey houses of early-19th century date.	Industrial
43833	MON	Whitehaven Junction Railway / L&NWR Whitehaven Junction Railway. Extant railway, named 'Whitehaven Junction Railway' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and 'L&NWR Whitehaven Junction Railway' on the 2nd edition.	Industrial
43919	MON	Fox Lane Warehouse, Whitehaven. The warehouse was surveyed prior to its conversion for retail use. Research found Fox Lane had been laid out by c. 1705 and that the warehouse had been built by 1790.	Industrial
44345	MON	5-9 Albert Square, Whitehaven. Four houses on west side, and five on east side, in terraces, and iron lamp bracket on corner of No 1. Previously listed, but removed from list, late 19 th century.	Industrial
44514	MON	30 Queen Street, Whitehaven. Late Georgian. Now demolished.	Industrial
44515	MON	Nos.31-2, Queen Street, Whitehaven. C19. Previously listed. Now demolished.	Industrial
44516	MON	Nos.127-31 Queen Street, Whitehaven. Mid-C18. Previously listed. Now demolished.	Industrial
44517	MON	Fox and Grapes, 125A-126 Queen Street, Whitehaven. Public House, mid-C18. Previously listed. Now demolished.	Industrial
26713	MON	Bonded Warehouse opposite Nos 15 & 16 Catherine Street, Whitehaven. Previously listed, it was demolished c. 1985.	Industrial to Modern
41236	MON	The Lonsdale Hotel / Railway Hotel / Grand Hotel, Whitehaven. Site of a hotel built in 1846-7 by Lord Lonsdale on the site of the former Bransty House. Later Railway Hotel and Grand Hotel. The hotel was badly damaged by fire in 1940, demolished in 1941 and a bus depot erected.	Industrial to Modern
41245	MON	Bransty Station, Whitehaven. Site of a former railway station built by the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway Company in the 1840s. The Ordnance survey map of 1925 still shows the station, but by 1938 a new [the present] railway station had been built to the north and a bus depot occupied the original site.	Industrial to Modern
41349	MON	The North Shore Printing Works, Whitehaven. Print works, on the site of former shipbuilding yards and a timber yard, possibly occupying pre-existing buildings (with minor alterations) as suggested on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1899 and 1925. The Works have now been demolished.	Industrial to Modern
43610	MON	GJ Autos, Newtown, Whitehaven. An extant garage measuring 13.4m long and 25.5m wide, built of steel-framed roof trusses with timber purlins covered with sheet metal and Perspex roof lights.	Industrial to Modern
43794	MON	Public Baths, Duke Street, Whitehaven. The Whitehaven Baths Company was established in October 1882 to build and operate a swimming pool, public washhouses and a Turkish bath. In 1883-84 the Public Baths Co Ltd built premises on Duke Street. Now disused.	Industrial to Modern

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Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
43909	MON	Furness Railway, Preston Street Goods Branch, Whitehaven. Branch line from the Furness Railway, shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.	Industrial to Modern
43834	MON	Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway / Furness Railway. Extant railway, named 'Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and 'Furness Railway' on the 2nd edition.	Industrial to Modern
44232	MON	YWCA, Whitehaven Marina. Originally the site of a 19th century coal merchants. It burnt down c.1905 and was rebuilt by Whitehaven Congregational Church as Bethel Seaman's Mission. In 1942 it became a YWCA.	Industrial to Modern
12837	MON	Old Observatory, Wellington Row, Whitehaven. Site of an old Observatory on Wellington Row. It was built in 1850 by John Fletcher for Meteorological observation and demolished c1920.	Industrial to Modern
12838	MON	Site of Bransty Arch, demolished in 1927. The arch was apparently used for transporting coal from the Whingill Colliery site to the harbour.	Industrial to Modern
44531	MON	Whitehaven Library, Catherine Street. Built 1906. Modest public library building in a neo-Renaissance style, with 1970s frontage.	Modern
43920	MON	Carter Lane School, Whitehaven. Former single-storey school, built sometime between 1900 and 1925.	Modern
43540	MON	Pears House, Duke Street, Whitehaven. An L-shaped warehouse or industrial building, now disused, built sometime between 1925 and 1938 on the site of a series of small narrow buildings of unknown function shown on Ordnance Survey maps.	Modern
43541	MON	Whitehaven Harbour and Marine Office, Duke Street, Whitehaven. A modern brick-built structure with numerous glass windows formerly used as a harbour office building.	Modern
16678	MON	Sekkers Silk Mills Bombing Decoy, Whitehaven. A shadow factory for parachute silk still exists in good condition at Sekkers Silk Mills	Modern
16531	MON	Harras Moor WWII Watch Tower, Whitehaven. Now destroyed.	Modern
Events			
Ref	Location		Type
04/07/2654	1-3 Irish Street & 34 James Street. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Gerry Martin Associates Ltd in 2007 in advance of residential development.		Evaluation
4/03/420	Ennerdale to Crummock Main Link. A desk based assessment was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2002 in advance of a new water main.		Desk Based Assessment
4/03/1032	Ennerdale to Crummock Main Link. A walkover survey was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2003 in advance of a new water main.		Walkover Survey

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
4/04/1335		Ennerdale to Crummock Main Link. A topographic survey, evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2003 and 2004 in advance of a new water main.	Topographic Survey, Evaluation & Watching brief
04/12/2538		Albion Street. A building survey was undertaken at Albion Square by Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey in 2011 in advance of commercial development.	Building Survey
4/04/1281		Land at Preston Street, The Ginns & Coach Road. A desk based assessment was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2004 in advance of a proposed foodstore on land at Preston Street/The Ginns/Coach Road.	Desk Based Assessment
4/04/1331		North Shore. A desk based assessment was undertaken by CgMs Consulting Ltd in 2004 in advance of proposed commercial redevelopment.	Desk Based Assessment
4/04/1334		Castle Mews. A desk based assessment and evaluation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2004 at Coach Road in advance of proposed residential development.	Desk Based Assessment & Evaluation
4/05/1410		Castle Mews. Excavation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2005 at Coach Road in advance of proposed residential development.	Excavation
4/06/1542		1-2 Howgill Street. A desk based assessment and evaluation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2005 in advance of residential development.	Desk Based Assessment & Evaluation
4/06/1597		83 Catherine Street. A desk based assessment and evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2005 in advance of residential development.	Desk Based Assessment & Evaluation
4/07/1839		Pears House, Whitehaven Harbour. A desk based assessment was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in 2007 in advance of residential development.	Desk Based Assessment
04/08/1930		Pears House, Whitehaven Harbour. A building survey and evaluation was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in 2008 in advance of residential development.	Building Survey & Evaluation
04/08/2008		Whitehaven Golf Course, Harras Moor. A desk based assessment was undertaken by Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey in 2008 in advance of commercial development.	Desk Based Assessment
04/08/2009		Whitehaven Golf Course, Harras Moor. An addendum to the prior desk based assessment was undertaken by Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey in 2008 in advance of commercial development.	Desk Based Assessment
04/09/2061		Low Brewery, 12-13 Irish Street. Excavation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2008.	Excavation
04/10/2246		Albion Street. A desk based assessment and building survey was undertaken by CFA Archaeology at Albion Square.	Desk Based Assessment &

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
			Building Survey
02/10/2438		Pow Beck Valley Stadium. A desk based assessment was undertaken by WYG in 2010 in advance of commercial development.	Desk Based Assessment
04/11/2437		Mark House, Strand Street. A desk based assessment was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in 2011 in advance of commercial development.	Desk Based Assessment
04/12/2510		Former YMCA, 44-45 Irish Street. A building survey was undertaken by NP Archaeology Ltd in advance of commercial development.	Building Survey
04/12/2538		Albion Street. A building survey was undertaken by Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey between 2011 and 2012 in advance of commercial development.	Building Survey
04/12/2580		140 Queen Street, and Fox Lane. A building survey was undertaken by WA Archaeology Ltd in advance of commercial development.	Building Survey
4/13/2819		Land West of Corkickle Station, Station Road. A desk based assessment was undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology Ltd in 2013 prior to a planning application.	Desk Based Assessment
04/12/2823		Somerset House. A building survey was undertaken by David Storrie Associates in 2012 in advance of building conversion.	Building Survey
4/14/2920		44/45 Irish Street. A building survey was undertaken by Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey in 2014 in advance of building conversion.	Building Survey
4/14/3266		YWCA, Whitehaven Marina. A building survey was undertaken in 2014 in advance of residential development.	Building Survey
4/15/3405		Friends Meeting House (former Sunday School). A building survey was undertaken by The Architectural History Practice in 2015 as part of research.	Building Survey
4/16/3412		Harras Moor. A desk based assessment was undertaken by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd in 2016 in advance of residential development.	Desk Based Assessment
4/14/3420		Whitehaven Joint Campus. A desk based assessment was undertaken by WYG in 2014 in advance of an extension of existing campus.	Desk Based Assessment
4/17/3479		Land Adjacent to Elizabeth Crescent. A desk based assessment was undertaken by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd in 2017 in advance of residential development.	Desk Based Assessment
4/17/3504		Campus Whitehaven. Geophysical survey was undertaken by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd in 2017 in advance of residential development.	Geophysical Survey



Appendix F – Historic Mapping



Whitehaven Town and Harbour 1695: The development site lies to the east of the area marked on the map as White Park, and is not recorded.

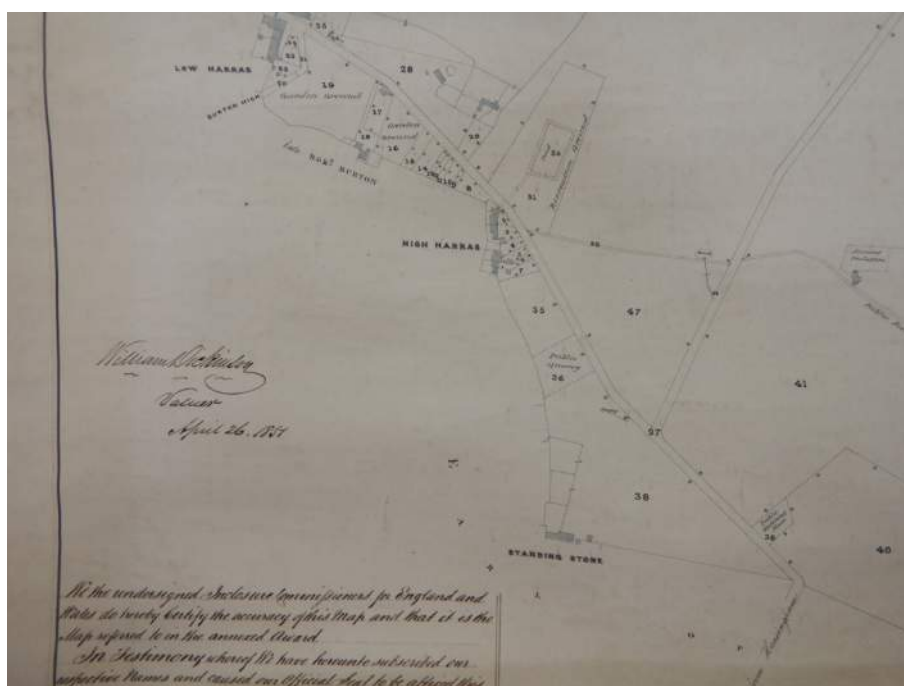
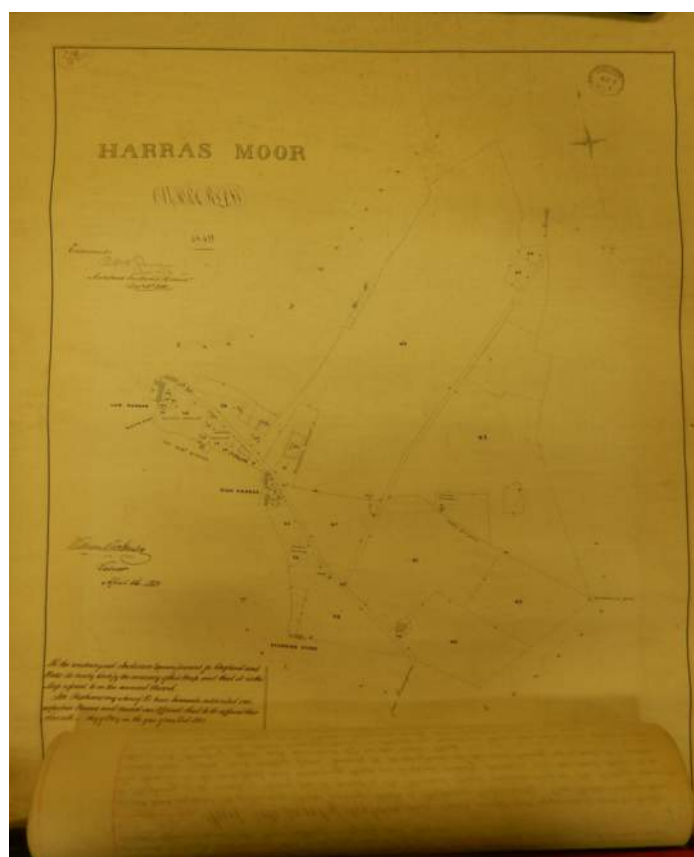


Plan of Whitehaven and small scale Plan of the Borough of Whitehaven, J Wood (1830):

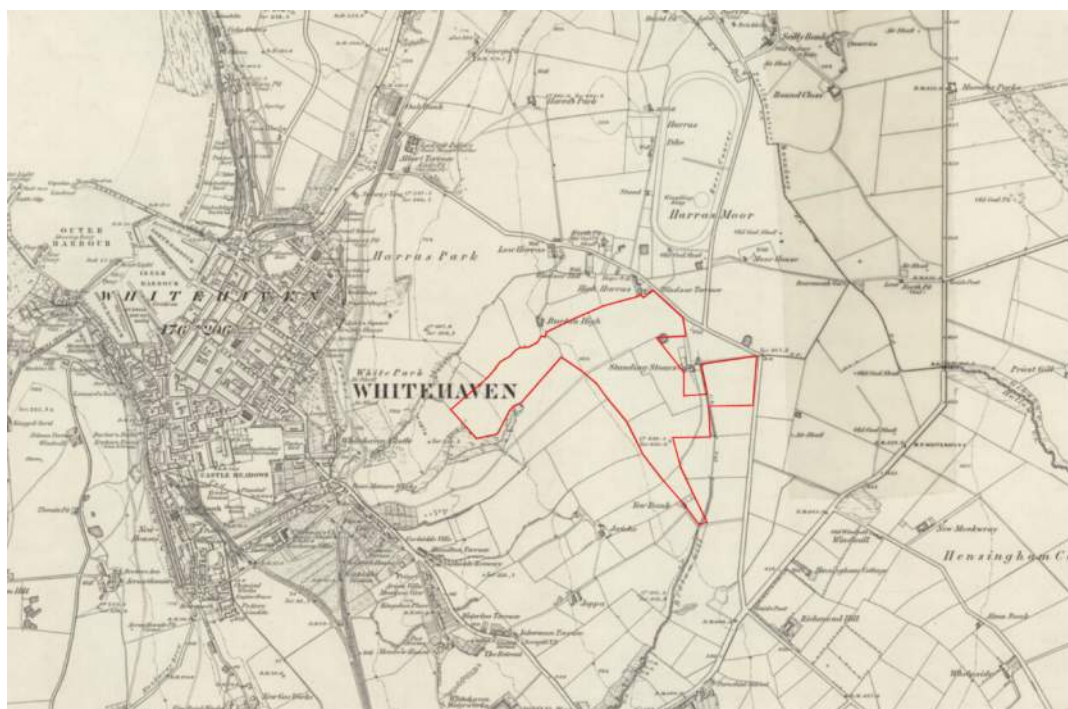
Harras Moor is located on the Borough map. Some roads and limited enclosure are present.



Plan of the Township of Whitehaven in the Parish of Saint Bees in the County of Cumberland 1847: The development site is not included in the Whitehaven Tithe Map of 1847, which records the town in the Parish of St Bees and in the Preston Quarter.



Harras Moor Enclosure Map 1849: Only four of the numbers, 35, 36, 37 and 38 relate to the current site, and cover the very northern part of the site, on the western side of Harras Road and south of High Harras. 37 and 38 are now mostly covered by the modern industrial estate.



Ordnance Survey 6", Cumberland LXVII (includes: St Bees, Weddicar, Whitehaven.)

Surveyed: 1863 Published: 1867



Ordnance Survey 6", Cumberland LXVII.NW (includes: Whitehaven.) Revised: 1898

Published: 1900



Ordnance Survey 6", Cumberland LXVII.NE (includes: Arlecdon and Frizington, Cleator Moor, Moresby, Weddica, Whitehaven.) Revised: 1898 Published: 1900



Ordnance Survey 6", Cumberland LXVII.NW (includes: Whitehaven.) Revised: 1923 Published: 1926



Ordnance Survey 6", Cumberland LXVII.NE (includes: Arlecdon and Frizington, Cleator Moor, Moresby, Weddicar, Whitehaven.) Revised: 1923 Published: 1926



Ordnance Survey 6", Cumberland LXVII.NW (includes: Whitehaven.) Revised: 1938 Published: ca. 1947



Ordnance Survey 6", Cumberland LXVII.NE (includes: Arlecdon and Frizington, Cleator Moor, Moresby, Weddicar, Whitehaven.) Revised: 1938 Published: ca. 1946



Appendix H – Illustrative Layout

Legend

- Indicative dwellings
- Indicative streets
- Indicative shared surface
- Open space
- Indicative back gardens
- Trees
- Attenuation areas



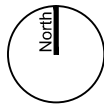
Project title:
Harras Moor

Drawing title:
Illustrative Layout

Dwg N^o: A090070-410 004 Rev: -

Drawn:AC Checked:AC Date: 20/04/18

Scale @ A2: 1:2500



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Appendix I – Report Conditions



Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, Harras Moor, Whitehaven

This report is produced solely for the benefit of Homes England and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

May 2018

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd