



Part 2: Management Plan



9.0 Issues and Opportunities

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Carlisle is a unique and special place which has been shaped by its people for nearly two millennia. The special interest of the conservation area is reflective of its deep and complex history, which is manifest in the Castle, Cathedral, the quality and variety of historic buildings, open spaces, plots and street patterns, alongside a sense of local pride.

The historic environment is under increasing pressure from a variety of sources and the Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area is no exception. The SWOT analysis below presents the key issues and threats to the character and appearance of the conservation area, but also demonstrates the significant strengths and opportunities, a number of which put heritage at the heart of the economic regeneration in Carlisle.

STRENGTHS

- Key historic buildings and spaces like the Castle, Cathedral and Citadel
- Surviving elements of the City Walls
- Rich history and associations, with a strong sense of local pride
- Fine selection of historic buildings from the 18th through to the 20th century
- Remnants of the medieval plan form
- Large medieval marketplace overlooked by key historic buildings
- Historic cobbled streets
- Remnants of industrial past illustrated in the Station and Citadel Character Area
- Lively retail environment
- Bitts Park is a valuable green space
- Tullie House Museum
- Lively street art scene
- Climate awareness

OPPORTUNITIES

- Improve vacancy levels
- Improve the condition and appearance of historic buildings and shopfronts
- Long term programme of improvements or replacement of negative buildings
- Continuing improvements to the public realm
- Improve appreciation of city walls
- Reduce traffic and car parking within the city centre
- Reuse the Crown Plaza site and regeneration of surrounding commercial buildings
- Support the redevelopment of Burton's Corner site by the university as a thriving hub, kickstarting redevelopment of the wider area
- Regeneration of the station and surrounding area
- To raise awareness and understanding of the conservation area
- Provide guidance as part of this CAAMP

Conservation Area SWOT Analysis

WEAKNESSES

- Poor condition of some buildings
- Run down Citadel Station and forecourt
- Vacancy of the Citadel bastions
- Poor quality modern development
- Poor quality past interventions to historic buildings without appreciation of the heritage
- Inappropriate shop fronts and advertising
- Poor quality public realm in some areas
- Vehicle bias and amount of traffic throughout the conservation area
- Large areas of public and private car parking
- On-street car parking in historic streets
- Lack of understanding of the special nature of the conservation area

THREATS

- National and Local Government funding constraints
- Economic pressures and lack of investment in the historic built environment
- Climate change
- Continuing change in shopping habits
- Continued loss of historic features to historic buildings such as timber windows and doors
- Increased vacancy and decline in condition of historic buildings due to lack of investment
- Future world pandemics

9.1 Negative Buildings and Areas

Like many towns and cities in the north, Carlisle lives with a legacy of 20th century clearances. For example, the dwelling houses and business premises within The Lanes were demolished following purchase by the Council. The Civic Centre and Rickergate Character Area was also once a dense area of housing and commercial activity, which has undergone significant change. Such clearances have sometimes led to the construction of buildings which are considered to detract from the special nature and character of the conservation area.

Detracting buildings are typically characterised by their poor-quality design, inappropriate scale and massing, limited articulation, low-quality detailing and a general failure to reference or integrate with the surrounding streetscene. Many of these detracting buildings were constructed in the mid- to late

20th century and have been identified within the individual character areas in Section 7 **[Plate 9.1]**.



9.1 Negative buildings on English Street

St Cuthbert's Street has been significantly impacted by unsympathetic modern development. For example, the rear extensions of M&S are prominent, its blank walls are unsightly, the bulky roof form looms above historic buildings on Head's Lane, and the link bridge oversailing St Cuthbert's Street blocks views. This is further compounded by the nearby modern development of Victoria House (formerly Tesco Metro), which straddles West Walls and St Cuthbert's Street, its main façade facing Victoria Viaduct **[Plate 9.2]**.

Other large-scale 20th century buildings in the conservation area which detract from its character include the former Debenhams building at the end of the Scotch Street and the tower of the Civic Centre. The telephone exchange on Cecil Street is a particularly intrusive building by virtue of its architectural form, scale and massing. It lies within an open area of car parking, so is particularly prominent in the southern part of the Lowther Street and Warwick Road Character Area **[Plate 9.3]**.

Detracting buildings offer great potential for enhancement of the conservation area including their refurbishment, or demolition and replacement. The Council will continue to welcome applications for these improvements and to guide owners and developers.



9.2 Overwhelming bulk of modern building inappropriate to general townscape



9.3 Adverse impact of scale, massing and design of the telephone exchange, Cecil Street

9.2 Inappropriate Alterations and Additions

Small-scale and incremental change can often have a major impact on the appearance of buildings and their contribution to the conservation area. The replacement of traditional doors and windows with units made from uPVC or other materials, in designs that do not match the architectural style or period, or with different opening forms, can greatly change the look of a building; Historic England have warned that ‘the loss of traditional windows from our older buildings poses one of the major threats to our heritage’.⁶⁶

To the unlisted residential streets like Corporation Road, the replacement of timber sash windows with uPVC casements and the insertion of uPVC doors has had a significant adverse impact on their historic character; the variation in designs has further

compounded this issue by diminishing the uniformity these terraces once had. Similar issues can be seen in the upper floors of historic retail premises throughout the conservation area. Shopfronts in particular are being replaced in a variety of inappropriate forms with associated poor-quality signage.

Additionally, modern alarm equipment, satellite dishes, aerials, extraneous cabling and inappropriate extensions all threaten the character and appearance of the conservation area. These types of changes can negatively affect both individual buildings and the wider streetscape. At the extreme end, they can be damaging to property prices.

An example of an overly tall roof extension can be seen in Castle Street. Global House was recently refurbished and extended with the frontage substantially altered, and a roof extension created. As a result, the building is now out of context within the Historic Quarter, whilst the roof extension is prominent

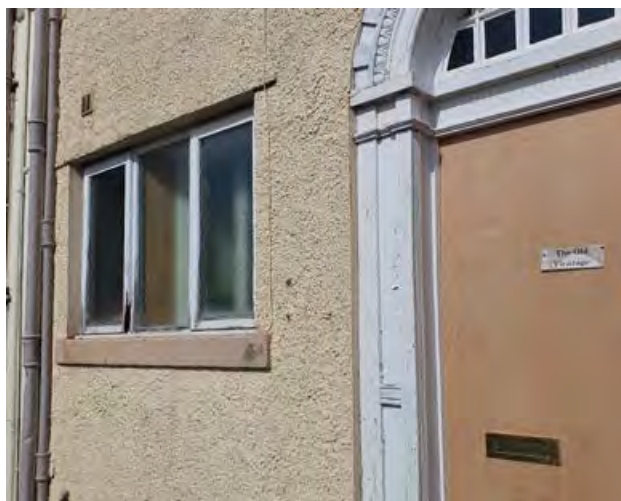
above surrounding historic buildings, negatively impacting on views along Castle Street and from the Castle itself **[Plates 9.4-9.6]**.

There are significant opportunities to reverse such trends. Landlords, owners and developers play a significant role in removing extraneous and redundant equipment, retaining and repairing historic features such as windows and doors, or reinstating them where they have been lost. The Council monitor planning applications and will refuse applications for change which do not retain or enhance the character of conservation area. When change has been carried out without planning permission, or if conditions applied when planning permission was granted have not been complied with, the Council have the power to undertake enforcement action to remedy such breaches.

66 Historic England, 2017, Traditional Windows: Their care, repair and upgrading, ‘Summary’ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/traditional-windows-care-repair-upgrading/>



9.4 Modern roof extension to mid-C20 Global House



9.5 Inappropriate casement windows in an early 19th century listed building, coupled with inappropriate cement render



9.6 Inappropriate alteration has taken place to this historic building on Crosby Street

9.3 Vacancy

Vacancy of plots, buildings or retail units is an important issue within the conservation area. It is also a threat to historic buildings, as maintenance issues can go unaddressed, whilst a lack of security can lead to vandalism, or worse, arson. Vacancy can also contribute to a neglected atmosphere and along with security shutters creates an inactive and unpleasant streetscene as well as impacting on the local economy. In a recent survey, members of the public expressed a concern regarding the number of vacant units in the city centre and that there should be a concerted effort to be put buildings back into use.

Prominent vacant buildings and sites include:

- Former Debenhams
- The former Woolworth's and Burton's buildings English Street and Victoria Viaduct
- The former Tesco Metro site, Victoria

Viaduct

- The former Central Plaza Hotel site
- Warehouses on Backhouse Walk and Victory House, Victoria Viaduct
- Stocklund House, Castle Street
- 43-51 Castle Street
- Methodist Central Hall
- 22 Fisher Street (Former YMCA)
- Land south of the railway station

Works are already underway for a number of the sites listed above, or permission has been granted for redevelopment; it is hoped these schemes will come to fruition, or new uses are eventually found for others, driving forward the regeneration of the city centre **[Plates 9.7-9.9]**.



9.7 Permission has been granted for this vacant plot to be redeveloped as part of a new university campus



9.8 This building may soon become student accommodation. In the meantime, it makes a negative contribution to the conservation area



9.9 Vacant arches beneath the railway have significant potential as part of regeneration plans

The opportunities to improve the number of vacant shops and to find new uses for empty buildings, vary from soft-touch interventions to long-term projects to encourage re-use. Some empty commercial properties, for example, may be suitable for conversion to residential. Local authorities can play a leading role in filling vacant units in their local areas including identifying promoting and publicising vacant units. However, during vacancy there are various options which could also be considered by landlords and the Council for empty buildings:

Soft Touch Interventions

Soft touch interventions which don't require regular use or access to the property include window displays and window painting or stickers. This can be seen within the conservation area at 43 to 51 Castle Street, where the windows have been filled with images of Carlisle and its surrounding area, reducing the impact of the vacant shopfloor **[Plate 9.10]**.



9.10 Light touch window displays on Castle Street and St Mary's Gate

Meanwhile Uses

Vacant shops or buildings can also be given temporary uses whilst a more permanent occupant is found. This can include community activities such as temporary exhibition spaces, co-worker spaces, information points, community workshop spaces or charity retail functions. Further information and inspiration can be found at: [The Meanwhile Foundation | Home](#)

Proactive Letting

Local authorities can play a leading role in filling vacant units in their local areas including identifying promoting and publicising vacant units. The Vacant Shop Academy has developed the ‘audit, engage, encourage and promote’ approach to provide a measurable response to tackling the empty shops issue.⁶⁷ To encourage landlords to lease long-term empty properties, the government recently announced that from December 2024, High Street Rental Auctions (HSRAs) will give

67 Further information can be found here: [Business PR and Communications Oxfordshire \(prbi.co.uk\)](#)

businesses and community groups a ‘right to rent’ long-neglected town-centre commercial properties.⁶⁸

Upper Floor Vacancy

Tackling upper floor vacancy can also be a way to provide a more attractive, diverse and safer city centre. Often too small for the commercial market, upper floors are often ideally suited to be put back into residential use. Cumberland Council are happy to support landlords to explore the potential for converting upper floors. This might involve restoring lost access, creating innovative layouts and improving building condition.

68 For further information on this new power see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/high-street-rental-auctions-non-statutory-guidance/high-street-rental-auctions-non-statutory-guidance>

9.4 Condition, Maintenance and Repair

Another issue is the general condition and maintenance of a number of historic buildings which otherwise make a positive contribution to the conservation area. Closely associated with vacancy, poorly maintained facades can be unsightly whilst the failure of roof coverings or rainwater goods can lead to saturated and stained masonry and encourage biological and vegetation growth. More seriously, if unaddressed, internal damage can result leading to long term damage, or worse, building failure.

The general upkeep, repair and redecoration of buildings is critical to ensuring the preservation of the buildings themselves and their contribution to the conservation area both its terms of its character and its sense of vitality. Poorly maintained buildings can give a poor impression of the city and can discourage visitors, prospective tenants and businesses and lead to long-term vacancy.

Common issues include:

- Damaged or peeling paintwork;
- Rotting timberwork;
- Boarded windows;
- Failure of roof coverings;
- Failure of rainwater goods;
- Staining and discolouration of masonry or plasterwork;
- Biological and vegetation growth on building frontages or roofs [**Plate 9.11a and b**]; and
- Inappropriate or poor repair methodologies, such as the use of hard cement mortar [**Plate 9.12**].

Maintenance issues need be addressed as soon as they occur, reducing repair costs in the long term. Practises which promote good maintenance and repair regimes which will ensure the character of the conservation area is maintained, are encouraged by the Council.

As a last resort where a building has been neglected and is in disrepair, Cumberland Council can serve Repairs Notices and specify the works the owner should carry out to secure the condition of a building. If the building is listed, they might serve an Urgent Work Notice and directly carry out works to make an unoccupied building weather tight to prevent further decay. Compulsory Purchase Orders are where the Council can compulsorily purchase a listed building to repair it or sell it to an organisation, such as a preservation trust, to be restored. However, all other options will be explored first before undertaking any of the above actions.



9.11a Example of poor maintenance on Crosby Street



9.11b Poorly maintained retail unit in an inappropriate colour



9.12 Inappropriate hard mortar leading to stone decay

9.5 Car Parking, Traffic and Connectivity

Parts of the conservation area are dominated by surface level car parking, both public and private, including those sited in backland areas and cleared vacant sites. These have been highlighted in the map in **Section 6.2**. The Civic Centre and Rickergate Character Area, and the Lowther Street and Warwick Road Character Area are particularly impacted by surface car parks; for example, the Central Car Park on Peter Street, and Halston Lonsdale and Mary Street car parks which straddle Barton Place. The latter is further compounded by the adjacent private car parks of English Gate Plaza and the telephone exchange. These create chasms in the townscape which detract from its character and can also create a sense of dilapidation. The Castle Car Park is particularly large, lacking in landscaping

and planting to relieve this uninspiring space which lies below one of Carlisle's most important historic sites. The West Walls car park and public toilets below the scheduled City Walls are inappropriate, restricting a full enjoyment and appreciation of the medieval walls. Given the quantity of car parking throughout the city centre, there is an exciting opportunity to return this area as a public green space.

On-street car parking is also impacting on the character and atmosphere of the historic core. Restricted Parking Zones enable commercial vehicles and those members of the public with parking badges to enter the Historic Quarter and central retail areas. Moving vehicles remain a hazard, particularly in the pedestrianised zones, limiting enjoyment for pedestrians. Car parking is unpleasant in significant areas including Bank Street, English Street, Paternoster Row, Abbey Street and Castle Street, impacting on the character of these historic streets [**Plate 9.13**].



9.13 On street car parking in Castle Street

Traffic which passes through the conservation area is a significant issue, and a legacy of later 20th century infrastructure 'improvements'. The primary vehicular route of Castle Way (A595) is a dual carriageway which cuts east-west across the conservation area, dividing the city from the Castle and Bitts Park, and severing connection. Despite speed restrictions, the road is noisy and traffic intimidating, impeding free pedestrian movement, and severely impacting on the visitor experience **[Plates 9.14 and 9.15]**.

Lowther Street is also a busy route. It is a wide throughfare, and guardrails run along the central reservation dividing long tracts of the road, controlling pedestrian movement. The amount of traffic impacts the atmosphere of this street and wider conservation area. Similar negative experiences can be found on streets connecting with Botchergate and the Victoria Viaduct.

There are significant opportunities to improve the experience of the conservation area through prioritising

active travel modes such as walking and wheeling, and encouraging more cycle use. The council could consider a review of car parking and on-street parking, introducing additional traffic calming measures, and access restrictions within central areas such as West Walls. New surface treatments can actively slow traffic and could also allow the reintroduction of traditional surfaces such as stone setts. Opportunities may arise to improve routes like Castle Way and Lowther Street in the short term through design changes such as reducing carriageway widths, removing barriers, introducing more pedestrian crossings, and more greening measures. In the long-term these routes may be improved as part of wider infrastructure master planning for the city, such as the Carlisle Southern Link Road.



9.14 Castle Way forms a physical barrier between the Castle and city centre



9.15 Underpass below Castle Way

9.6 Retail Frontage

The retail frontage is an essential element of Carlisle's city centre. Shopfronts are an integral part of the façade of a building. They play an important role in creating a sense of place, adding vibrancy and vitality to the retail area. Well-presented retail areas are known to create a positive shopping experience with resulting high footfalls and sales turnovers. The design and appearance of a shopfront is therefore important to preserving and enhancing the appearance of the conservation area.

There are many examples of either historic or modern traditional shopfronts within the conservation area which demonstrate the positive impact that appropriately detailed units have both in terms of the architectural quality of the individual building and the commercial attraction of the retail offer itself. However, a significant detracting feature is the poor-quality shopfronts, signage and roller shutters within the

retail frontage. Poor-quality contemporary shopfronts, projecting box signs and internally illuminated or oversized box fascia, dominate otherwise handsome historic buildings above, and overly intrude into the streetscene. External, solid roller shutters are also detracting, creating a dead frontage when closed and adding to the perception of crime and antisocial activity at nighttime **[Plates 9.16 and 9.17]**.

The improvement to modern and historic shopfronts both within the conservation area and its setting would greatly benefit the appearance and attractiveness of central Carlisle. The Council's Shopfront Design SPD offers guidance on appropriate shopfront design and advertising within conservation areas and continue to work with shop owners and tenants to raise awareness of the conservation area and the importance of appropriate shopfront design. The retention of historic shopfronts is encouraged by the Council and where they exist, they should be improved where possible, including the removal of overly large signage and solid roller shutters. Regular maintenance and repair are

also vitally important to maintaining the condition and visual appearance of shopfronts and the wider streetscape.



9.16 Variety of signage window stickers result in an adverse visual impact on Finkle Street



9.17 Examples of poor shopfront design, vacancy and changes to fenestration causing harm on Lonsdale Street

9.7 Public Realm, Art and Green Spaces

The Council understand the importance of a vibrant and attractive public realm. This can include seating, lighting, rubbish bins, railings, public art, pavement and roads. There are currently a number of projects planned or underway to improve the city centre, including a renewal of surfacing. It is important that these works are sympathetic to the area's historic character, use natural, or naturally appearing materials, and attractive street furniture, appropriately designed and robust. An overall vision for the conservation area is necessary to give a cohesive appearance to its streets. Elsewhere, it will be important to ensure that where historic furniture and surfacing remains, it is retained and used to inspire new public realm works elsewhere.

Public realm works require adequate maintenance to ensure an acceptable appearance for residents and visitors alike. Even recent schemes such as

Castle Street (2010) show areas of deterioration through poor construction detail and lack of general maintenance. **[Plates 9.18 and 9.19]**. This is compounded by a contemporary choice of street furniture, which lacks integration with the rest of the conservation area public realm. This demonstrates the danger of piecemeal works without an overall vision for the public realm within the Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area.

There is surprisingly little public art within Carlisle city centre. In a recent public survey, there was an interest in using art to create a more vibrant city centre. There has also been an upsurge in private street art as supported by the group 'Blank Wall Assassins'. Their work has enlivened a number of spaces, but few works can be said to relate to the heritage of Carlisle. Many are painted on boards and easily removable, although some are more permanent. Where painted on historic



9.18 Castle Street failing and poorly maintained public realm furniture



9.19 Castle Street surfacing

buildings, they could cause damage and may become unsightly over time unless maintained **[Plates 9.20 and 9.21]**.⁶⁹

The passages and lanes in the retail core and Historic Quarter are important features. In some instances, they are poorly lit or unattractive, dissuading the public from their use. They should be retained and maintained, and the Council will look for opportunities to improve their appearance and make them safe and attractive. The use of public 'light art' could be explored to improve these and other spaces within Carlisle.⁷⁰

The most important green space within the conservation area is Bitts Park. Besides this, are small pockets of green space and important trees providing relief from the built environment. It will be important for these areas to be maintained and where appropriate new planting introduced to enhance the

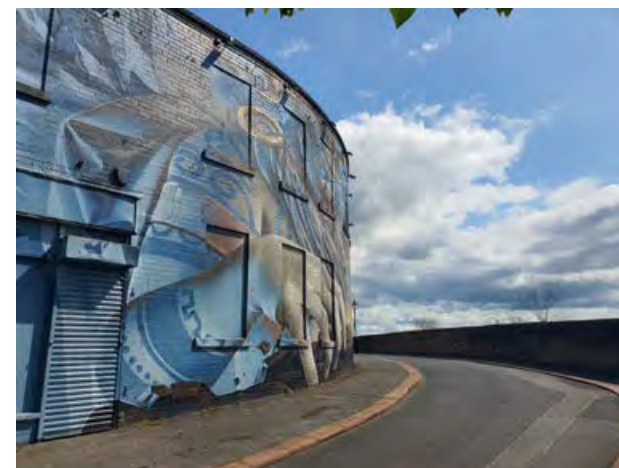
city centre. New development, where possible, should include an element of green space.

There are also opportunities to transform a number of city car parks into green spaces; West Walls, for example, could be re-imagined as a public green space possibly including an outdoor performance and event space, with the city walls as a backdrop.

Green space and new and existing tree planting can be used to manage water runoff, to assist in the cooling of streets and spaces and be part of the Council's Climate Crisis Mitigation Strategy.



9.20 Illegal graffiti on Backhouses Walk



9.21 Full facade street art on West Walls

69 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/48/contents>

70 Light Art projects can be found at the website of the LUCI Association: <https://www.luciassociation.org/>

9.8 New Development

It is not the purpose of conservation area designation to prevent future change which is necessary for the enduring sustainability of Carlisle. There are many opportunities for new development within, or on the boundary of the conservation area, to enhance its character and appearance, and to drive forward economic and social regeneration. Vacant sites currently due for redevelopment include the Caldew Riverside site on the western boundary of the conservation area, the Burton's Corner / Citadel and Old Gaol site, and land south of the train station on James Street.

In the Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area, it is most likely that new development will either be the redevelopment of vacant plots formerly developed, or the replacement of existing buildings (either detrimental or of neutral contribution). It will be important for any new development to avoid past

mistakes where development has made no reference to the local setting, history, materiality, character or settlement layout.

The Conservation Area Appraisal should be used to understand the appropriateness of a design and to understand the general character of the area in which the development is to take place. Examples of new development which sits well in the historic environment include a development of 'Georgian town houses' along Fisher Street now in commercial use **[Plate 9.22 – 9.23]**.



9.22 Successful new design in the conservation area



9.23 Fratry extension in the Cathedral precinct

9.9 Climate Change

It has become increasingly clear that climate change is affecting us all today, and it is likely to be one of the most important issues facing the world in coming years. Carlisle has suffered from significant flooding in the recent past, and future episodes are possible **[Plate 9.24]**.

The historic environment has an important role to play in addressing climate change. The retention and reuse of historic buildings avoids the material and energy costs of new development and is an inherently sustainable process in itself. Property owners are also encouraged to find sensitive solutions to improve energy efficiency. This can be achieved through simple maintenance and repair of properties, ensuring they are draught free, attics are insulated, and properties are in good condition. The use of micro-regeneration and energy renewables such as solar panels could be considered; however, care is required to ensure that such measures do not harm the character

and appearance of the conservation area. Listed building consent or planning permission may be required.

Other opportunities exist to positively benefit residents and businesses in Carlisle. These include increased greening measures to absorb CO₂ additional rainwater and provide shelter in increasingly hot weather. The impact of cars could be reduced, such as reduced speeds, extending pedestrianised areas, and encouraging electric car use through the installation of more charging points sited in appropriate locations. Encouraging cycle use through the provision of new cycle routes and cycle lanes, along with secure cycle stands, as well as improving pedestrian connectivity, introducing more pedestrian crossing on busy routes, and improving footpaths across the conservation area, also offers opportunities for enhancement.



9.24 Flooding on Corporation Road (CC Rose and Trev Clough)

9.10 Understanding and Celebrating the Heritage of Carlisle

The heritage of Carlisle can be used to positively promote the city for residents and visitors alike. A recent survey by Culturatrust found that as few as 12% of respondents were actively engaged in the heritage of Carlisle through social media or as members of local organisations. The survey also noted that the special nature of Carlisle was largely underplayed and under-appreciated; there is significant capacity to raise its profile by defining and articulating its uniqueness, along with the benefits of Carlisle's heritage to the people of city and why it should be cherished and enhanced. Engaging with the local community can increase civic pride, and an understanding and appreciation of its significance can lead to positive actions such as the care and protection of the historic environment.

There are opportunities to improve perceptions of the area through engagement with the local community and dialogue with existing local interest groups and stakeholders associated with the conservation area. Additionally, developing partnerships with local schools and colleges could draw in a new generation of stakeholders. The running of future heritage open days, events and workshops by the Council or local stakeholders have the potential to involve the local community in their heritage. There are also opportunities to reinvigorate interest at all levels by extending the Blue Plaque scheme, and through the introduction of new trails and interpretation signage incorporating smartphone technologies via QR codes as part of audiovisual guides and self-guided tours **[Plate 9.25]**.



9.25 View of Carlisle, 1776

9.11 Opportunity Areas

9.11.1 English Damside, Backhouses Walk and eastern end of West Walls

The derelict or underused historic buildings between English Damside and Backhouses Walk, along with the vacant site of the former Central Plaza Hotel, offer significant potential for the regeneration of this area, reducing anti-social behaviour and activating street frontages. Options need to be explored for the railway arches on Bush Brow and English Damside. Mixed uses are likely to be suitable, and options should reference the wider plans the Caldew Riverside Car Park specifically, and the potential University redevelopment of the Citadel and Citadel Station improvements.

9.11.2 West Walls and Blackfriars Street

West Walls and Blackfriars Street are both historically significant routes which should be celebrated. There is potential to reimagine the city walls through better presentation. The removal of the West Walls car park and the unattractive toilet block would enable this to be transformed into an attractive green space. The topography encourages its use as an outdoor event space using the walls as a dramatic backdrop.

The vacant Tesco Metro site, and the unattractive rear extension to M&S also warrant short term and longer-term options for their improvement on West Walls and Blackfriars Street. Traffic calming and restricted access to West Walls need to be urgently considered.

9.11.3 Citadel Station

Network Rail and the Council, along with a variety of partners, are working on plans to regenerate the Citadel Station, Court Square and the land north of James Street. However, new development needs to be carried out sensitively and with reference to the character of the conservation area and setting of listed buildings. There are significant opportunities to improve the setting of the station, revitalise and reuse the interiors and improve connectivity of the north and south entrances, but this should not be to the detriment of the setting of the Turkish Baths. A new use also needs to be considered for the WWII emergency railway control blockhouse which lies beside Victoria Viaduct.

9.11.4 Lowther Street

The character and appearance of this street has been severely impacted by traffic and the extensive use of guardrails. The dominance of the road has a severance effect and is damaging to the performance of retail areas to the east of the road, which pedestrians find off-putting to cross. There are opportunities to make the street inclusive and welcoming through greening measures, introducing traffic calming and reducing the need for guardrails and exploring alternative methods to maintain public safety.

9.11.5 Civic Centre and Rickergate, and Cecil Street

These areas are particular blighted by public and private surface car parking. Given the significant amount of car parking throughout the conservation area, there are opportunities for the Council to undertake a survey of the city centre car parking needs and consider their rationalisation. Where car parks are to be retained, there should be a concerted effort to introduce greening measures to improve their appearance. Alternatively, their sensitive redevelopment is encouraged, or their transformation into public green spaces.

9.11.6 Castle Way

The A595 is a four-lane highway cutting through the conservation area. Its negative impact (also discussed above) is to sever connection between its most significant heritage assets of the castle and historic city centre, whilst providing a physical barrier, and visual and noise intrusion. The pedestrian bridge is not well used and the underpass and pedestrian crossings off-putting. Previous studies have concluded that as a result, the city is not currently realising its full potential in terms of heritage related economic activity. The Council needs to urgently address this issue and look for short-term measures as well as long-term wider infrastructure improvements.



10.0 Managing Change

10.0 Managing Change

A conservation area is ‘an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’ as set out in the **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990** (Section 69). When dealing with planning applications in conservation areas Cumberland Council is required to ensure that ‘special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’ (Section 72). Also, Cumberland Council has a duty ‘from time to time to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their area which are conservation areas’ (Section 71). The 1990 Act (as amended by the **Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013)**) prevents the demolition of buildings in conservation areas without planning permission and allows for the service of Urgent Works Notices for vacant buildings in a similar way to those for listed buildings. This Management Plan is an example of the sort of proposal envisaged in Section 71.

The sections of the 1990 Act provide the legislative basis upon which Cumberland Council is required to manage the built environment in such a way as to retain the special qualities of conservation areas. There are, however, a wide range of other pieces of legislation, national guidance and local policy which assist in this task. They deal with other types of heritage assets, such as listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets, additional controls to supplement those included in the 1990 Act (often called Article 4 Directions), various types of repair and enforcement notices, and advice on how to assess the impact of development on the setting of an area or building and many other related topics.

Consequently, it is important that this document is not read in isolation from additional guidance and policy documents. Where applicable, links to the documents have been listed in the relevant principal sections below to provide additional guidance.

The management aims and principles presented in this document are based upon the understanding of the conservation area outlined in the Appraisal, and most critically the negative features and opportunities for enhancement identified in **Section 9** of this Management Plan. They seek to provide guidance to Cumberland Council in determining planning applications for development, but also to building owners and developers when preparing development proposals.

It is essential that any Management Plan supports a modern community and is considerate of both social and economic factors. In view of this, a stakeholder consultation process has been undertaken and has formed an important aspect in formulating the principles in the Management Plan, as well as the formal public consultation process undertaken prior to adoption.

Conservation areas are not frozen entities and should not be seen in isolation from their surrounding context. Therefore,

it is essential that these principles remain flexible and are reviewed and monitored on a regular basis to ensure that they remain relevant to the changing ambitions, issues and priorities of the local authority and the people who live in, work in and visit the city, as well as the conservation area's contribution to the broader context of Carlisle and Cumbria.

The main aim of the following principles is the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the conservation area through the protection and improvement of existing buildings and townscape features which make a positive contribution and the introduction of good quality, contemporary design. There is also a presumption against demolition, except where buildings have been identified as having a negative impact on the conservation area.

There will be some cases of overlap between this Management Plan and existing policy documents and guidance. It is not the remit of this document to

address those matters associated with the wider management of items such as parking, housing or crime.

Each set of management principles is underpinned by a series of overarching strategic aims. Recommendations have also been included where additional processes could be adopted to further support the preservation and enhancement of the conservation area. It is the intention that these are brought forward through a collaborative approach the Council, the local community (including building owners, local interest groups and developers amongst others) and various funding streams, as and when opportunities for funding arise, to really bring about meaningful change where input is required from everyone.

The understanding of the Carlisle City Conservation Area provided in the Appraisal shows that there are a number of key objectives that, if implemented, would contribute to achieving this ambition:

1. Aid understanding of the significance of the conservation area;
2. Suggest opportunities to enhance the area's character and appearance;
3. Stimulate local interest in both the protection of and careful development of the conservation area for present and future generations;
4. Help address the challenges facing the area;
5. Encourage the conservation, repair, reuse and management of the area's historic features and public realm;
6. Engage with owners, businesses, residents and developers in the sensitive planning of change to buildings and spaces, and in appropriately designed larger scale developments;
7. Engage with and encourage owners of properties within the conservation area to meet their responsibilities in respect of repair, reuse and sustainability;
8. Promote high-quality design in development proposals;
9. Provide Cumberland Council with an up to date, evidence-based appraisal and management plan for the designated conservation area;
10. Contribute to the economic and social prosperity of Carlisle.

It is intended that this Management Plan will provide a tool for supporting the care of the historic environment whilst guiding sensitive change and proportionate new development to create a diverse and vibrant centre for residents and visitors alike. Raising awareness of the significance of the city will help to promote shared responsibility for looking after the conservation area.

A number of key themes have been identified relating to the principal areas for the long-term preservation and enhancement of the conservation area. These have been developed from the Appraisal and analysis of the key issues and opportunities in Section 9. They have been grouped into the following key headings:

- A. Preservation
- B. Enhancement
- C. Regeneration
- D. Community Engagement
- E. Management

PRESERVATION

A.1 Repair and Maintenance of Heritage Assets

Aim: To reverse the cumulative negative impact that inappropriate alterations and the poor upkeep and maintenance of buildings has had on their appearance and the character of the conservation area.

Principle A.1a

It is essential that the buildings are subject to general maintenance and repair by their owners on a regular basis. This should include the following:

- Re-painting of external joinery;
- General minor repairs to fenestration, including replacement of glazing where necessary;
- Re-painting of external render;
- Periodic repointing with appropriate mortar mix;
- Removal of debris from gutters and drains;
- Removal of vegetative growth;
- Removal of redundant fixtures and fittings;
- Repairs, including repair of missing or slipped roof slates to prevent water ingress.

Principle A.1b

When undertaking repairs, materials should be used on a like-for-like basis and be appropriate to their architectural period.

Salvage and existing materials should be used as far as possible; unpainted external walls such as stone or brick should not be painted or rendered.

Recommendation A.1i

It is recommended that Cumberland Council continue to work with owners and occupiers of listed and unlisted buildings to ensure buildings are regularly inspected to identify issues and repaired promptly to ensure the appearance of the conservation area is preserved and enhanced.

Recommendation A.1ii

It is recommended that Cumberland Council consider producing an information sheet / website page providing guidance for property owners and tenants on legislation and their responsibilities in a conservation area, including links to sites which provide guidance and advice on appropriate methods for the maintenance and repair of historic buildings.

Further Guidance Links:

Historic England online guidance: Looking after Historic Buildings:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/buildings/>

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings:

<https://www.spab.org.uk/advice>

A.2 Inappropriate Alterations

Aim: To ensure that, as a minimum, alterations to buildings preserve the character and appearance of the conservation area, with opportunities taken to bring about an enhancement where possible.

Principle A.2a

Features and materials that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area should be retained, or reinstated where lost. These include, but are not limited to, stone roof tiles and slates, timber-framed windows, solid timber doors and traditional shopfronts.

Principle A.2b

Where they have come to the end of life, the replacement of windows, doors, roofing materials and decorative details should be replaced like-for-like, or where lost and be reinstated, they should conform to traditional designs and materials found within the conservation area and be appropriate to the character of the building.

Principle A.2c

When applications for works to historic buildings are proposed it will be expected that poor-quality modern windows and doors are replaced with appropriate timber windows and doors following the historic fenestration pattern.

Principle A.2d

When applications for works to buildings are proposed it will be expected that ventilation ducts, air-conditioning units, security equipment and wiring will be relocated to more discreet locations and redundant services/wiring removed. Detracting features such as satellite dishes, ducting, lighting and alarm boxes will be removed or more discreetly located. Applications for future proposals must take into consideration the impact such equipment has on the appearance of buildings and the conservation area.

Principle A.2e

Enforcement action such as urgent works notices, enforcement notices and listed building enforcement notices will be pursued where it can be demonstrated that it is expedient to do so.

Further Guidance Links:

Historic England: Traditional Windows: their care, repair and up-grading,
<https://historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/publications/traditional-windows-care-repairupgrading/>

A.3 Views and Setting

Aim: To protect the established and valued views within the conservation area and of the setting of the conservation area.

Principle A.3a

Any future development within the setting of the conservation area must preserve (or better reveal) those elements of its setting that make a positive contribution to its overall character.

Principle A.3b

Development within or outside of the conservation area which would harmfully intrude into the views identified in the Appraisal and cause harm to the character and appearance of the conservation area overall will not normally be permitted.

Principle A.3c

Verified views may be requested by Cumberland Council in support of applications for redevelopment to impartially show the impact on the setting of the conservation area and its views.

Further Guidance Links:

The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Historic England, updated 2017)

<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets.pdf/>

A.4 Climate Change

Aim: To contribute locally to the transition to a low-carbon future by shaping Carlisle in a way that reduces greenhouse gas emissions, reuses existing resources and supports renewable energy adaptations. This will contribute to carbon reductions whilst also increasing future resilience to extreme weather.

Principle A.4a

The responsible retrofitting of historic buildings is to be encouraged. This requires a careful consideration for the types of interventions and materials appropriate for a historic building and which will preserve the fabric and appearance of the building and the wider conservation area. Small interventions, such as upgrading to LEDs, modern electrical items or roof insulation, are cost effective ways to save energy and should be considered first before instigating more intrusive works.

Principle A.4b

External wall cladding is unlikely to be acceptable on historic buildings within the conservation area. Where historic windows remain, their retention is encouraged. Thermal upgrading can be achieved through draft proofing and secondary glazing. The use of double or triple glazing will be assessed on a case-by-case basis subject to the window profiles and, where appropriate, the retention or reinstatement of glazing bars.

Principle A.4c

Where solar panels or solar slates are proposed they should be located to the rear or side elevations and be set flush with the roofslope. If this is not possible (to maximise solar gain), planning permission will be required to ensure a balanced approach to heritage conservation and climate change mitigation is taken. Solar panels on a listed building will require listed building consent.

Principle A.4d

Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP) should be positioned to the rear or side elevations in locations not visible from the street where possible. Thought should be given to the amenity of neighbours when siting ASHPs.

Principle A.4e

Changes in the public realm include e-charging points (where they do not add to the clutter of street furniture), selecting materials from low-carbon sources, introducing Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems and planting native species which are resilient to changing weather conditions will be welcomed.

Principle A.4.f

Measures for traffic calming to reduce vehicle speeds and therefore improve air quality will be explored. Alternatives to vehicles will be encouraged such as cycling and walking through new and better routes and paths

Further Guidance Links:

Historic England: Energy and Retrofit in Historic Buildings

[Energy Efficiency and Retrofit in Historic Buildings | Historic England](#)

Historic England: Adapting Building for Energy and Carbon Efficiency

[Adapting Historic Buildings for Energy and Carbon Efficiency | Historic England](#)

B ENHANCEMENT**B.1 Public Realm and Green Spaces**

Aim: To ensure new interventions in the public realm are considered carefully to create a cohesive appearance to streets, to preserve and enhance its essential character and to encourage the introduction of appropriate green-ing and landscaping.

Principle B.1a

Proposals for additional street trees and planting need to be carefully considered and not be positioned so as to obscure positive buildings or block views.

Principle B.1b

Options for additional green spaces in which to sit and dwell should be considered as part of future redevelopments within the conservation area or its setting.

Principle B.1c

New street furniture should be carefully placed so as to not lead to the build-up of street clutter, accord with the patterns of items already in use in the city centre and generally be sited so as to be visually unobtrusive, having regard to the character and quality of the existing streetscape.

Principle B.1d

Existing street signage should be consolidated and new signage carefully placed so as to not lead to the build-up of street clutter, having regard to the character and quality of the existing townscape.

Principle B.1e

Opportunities for public art which reinforces the identity of the conservation area should be pursued.

Principle B.1f

Suitable paving materials should be used in all areas, including new developments, and existing historic and sympathetic modern coverings must be preserved.

Principle B.1g

New interventions into the public realm should consider the needs of those with mobility problems, pushchair use and disabilities.

Principle B.1h

Street furniture and surfacing should be well maintained to ensure the character and appearance of the conservation is maintained.

Recommendation B.1i

The red clay pavers to much of the central retail area should be replaced with traditional flagstone and setts.

Recommendation B.1ii

A review should be undertaken of the pedestrianised area for potential extension to allow the Historic Quarter to become a more meaningful amenity space.

Recommendation B.1iii

Heritage street signs should be maintained and new ones introduced for wayfinding to local amenities.

Recommendation B.iv

Cumberland Council should prepare and publish guidance regarding public art on private buildings/spaces via the Council website and promote via social media (see appendix A) The following could form part of this guidance:

- The Council should be contacted when considering commissioning or carrying out new street art. Written permission will be required from the owner of any building or structure that is to be painted - tenants do not have the right to grant permission.
- If the building or structure lies within the boundary of the conservation area (or in sight of the boundary), planning permission from the Council may be required.
- Street art will not usually be considered acceptable on a listed building and will require listed building consent.
- New works which celebrate the city's heritage are preferred above artwork which has little or no relationship to its context.

Work should also be respectful and not cause offence.

- Consultation with the local community should be undertaken and ensure they are supportive.
- The ongoing maintenance and care of the new artwork should be considered. Artwork should be protected with anti-graffiti coating to minimise damage. Where damage cannot be cleaned off, the work may need to be overpainted or removed altogether. Should it not be maintained there is the potential for it to be viewed as an eyesore and detrimental to the conservation area, lessening the chance that new works will be given permission.
- Those responsible may be charged by the Council for removal and any other costs incurred.

Further Guidance Links:

Historic England, Advice for Highways and Public Realm Works in Historic Places, 2018

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/streets-for-all/>

Historic England, Improve Your Street: Street for All Regional Case Studies, 2018

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/caring-for-heritage/streets-for-all/what-you-can-do/englands-regions/>

National Design Guide: Planning practice guidance for beautiful, enduring and successful places (2021).

[National_design_guide.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/91111/national_design_guide.pdf)

Urban Design and Public Realm Framework SPD:

Available to download in two parts here: <https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Portals/0/Documents/PDF/Carlisle%20City%20Council%20Shopfront%20Design%20Guidance.pdf?ver=wEIR10y-L7btKH68fz555Fw%3d%3d>

B.2 Retail Frontage and Signage

Aim: To better connect the retail frontage with the historic façades above, celebrating the architectural quality of Carlisle and uplifting people's experience and the perceived quality of the urban environment in order to enhance its character and appearance.

Principle B.2a

New shopfronts must be in-keeping with the character and appearance of the host building and relate satisfactorily to the design of the upper parts of the facade.

Principle B.2b

New shopfronts within historic buildings should preserve those elements that contribute to the traditional character of the building including historic corbels, pilasters, fascias and stallrisers, or seek to reinstate them where missing [see accompanying diagram]. Size, scale, elaborate or simple design and detailing, the use of correct materials and colour schemes are all important in ensuring a sympathetic design.

Principle B.2c

Signage must be sensitively designed and integrated into the shopfront and streetscene.

Principle B.2d

Signage must not span across adjacent facades which may form the unit and should relate to its character, scale and architectural features.

Principle B.2e

Internally illuminated box fascia or projecting signs will not be acceptable.

Principle B.2f

Shop signs should be located at fascia level and follow the pattern within the street.

Principle B.2g

The location of signage on non-retail buildings must be carefully considered so as to not harm the appearance of the building.

Principle B.2h

When applications for works to buildings are proposed the Council will look to work proactively with owners and developers to negotiate and secure well designed and executed improvements to retail frontages with high quality materials.

Principle B.2i

Solid external roller shutters and box housing will not be acceptable within the conservation area, and the Council will look to work proactively with owners to negotiate and secure internal or external lattice grilles which are integrated into the shopfront where such security measures are necessary.

Recommendation B.2i

It is recommended that the existing Shopfronts Design Guide is updated with advice to building owners and retail occupiers on appropriate alterations and guidance on improvements which can be made to enhance the retail frontage.

Recommendation B.2ii

When determining applications by national retailers the Council should proactively pursue sympathetic shopfronts and branding rather than accepting standard corporate designs.

Recommendation B.2iii

In discussion with local businesses, traders and other partner, the Council should consider the use of discontinuance powers for poor advertising benefiting from deemed consent, and the potential for designating an area of special advertisement control within the commercial areas of the conservation area.

Recommendation B.2iv

It is recommended that the Council engages with commercial owners to promote the benefit of heritage led alterations through means such as promoting the Shopfronts Design Guide and sharing best practice examples which could be highlighted on social media, websites and noticeboards.

Further Guidance Links:

National Advertisement Guidance (March 2014)

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/advertisements>

Carlisle Shop Front Design Guide

<https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Portals/0/Documents/PDF/Carlisle%20City%20Council%20Shopfront%20Design%20Guidance.pdf?ver=-wEIR10yL7btKH68fz555Fw%3d%3d#>

B.3 Vacant Heritage Assets and Sites

Aim: To secure the viable reuse of vacant heritage assets and sites to prevent decay and dereliction and ensure their long-term preservation and contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Principle B.3a

Building owners should keep their buildings and grounds in good condition to prevent long term maintenance issues and decay. A clear legal process exists to compel owners to undertake essential repairs to listed buildings and those whereby the preservation of the building is important to maintaining the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Principle B.3b

Vacant buildings should be correctly maintained by their owners to ensure their preservation whilst new uses are sought.

Principle B.3c

Proposals for the use of vacant upper floors would be welcomed subject to an assessment of any associated alterations.

Principle B.3d

Short-term 'meanwhile' uses should be sought for vacant buildings and sites which would engage the local community with the conservation area.

Principle B.3e

Proposals for parking in backland areas will not be acceptable where they will cause harm to the setting of the buildings and character of the conservation area.

Principle B.3f

Proposals which enliven the frontage of vacant buildings and sites, such as posters, windows stickers, displays and public art should be actively pursued as a means of engaging the local community with their built heritage.

Principle B.3g

The Council will pursue enforcement action for neglected or dilapidated buildings where it is expedient to do so.

Principle B.3h

New development schemes within and around the conservation area should consider how they can introduce new uses into the city centre to support its vitality and, where possible, the provision of public amenity space.

Recommendation B.3i

Through engagement, building owners should be encouraged to identify short-term, temporary uses for vacant buildings and sites including their potential to accommodate temporary pocket parks and amenity spaces.

Recommendation B.3ii

Consideration should be given to how vacant sites could be redeveloped as part of future proposals for regeneration and redevelopment within the city centre in a manner which would enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Further Guidance Links:

Vacant Historic Buildings: Guidelines of Managing Risks (Historic England, updated 2018)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/vacant-historic-buildings/heag183-vacant-historic-buildings/>

Stopping the Rot: A Guide to Enforcement Action to Save Historic Buildings (Historic England, updated 2016)

<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/stoppingtherot/heag046b-stopping-the-rot.pdf/>

The Meanwhile Project: advice on temporary uses for vacant buildings

<https://www.meanwhile.org.uk/>

SAVE Britain's Heritage: advice on how to save a building at risk

<https://www.savebritainsheritage.org/buildings-at-risk/bar-faqs>

The Architectural Heritage Fund (AFH): supports the sustainable reuse of buildings

<https://ahfund.org.uk/>

B.4 Traffic and Parking

Aim: To protect the appearance and enjoyment of the conservation area by reducing the dominance and impact of vehicles throughout the conservation area.

Principle B.4a

Viable solutions to decrease the volume and speed of traffic, prioritise pedestrians over vehicles and promote alternative forms of transport should be explored.

Principle B.4b

Solutions which reduce the amount of on street car parking within the conservation area are encouraged.

Principle B.4c

The appearance of public car parks within and on the boundary of the conservation area should be reviewed and improve where funds allow. This could include tree planting to relieve their current bleak appearance.

Principle B.4d

Future options for the West Walls Car Park will be explored.

Recommendation B.4i

It is recommended that an assessment is made of the surface level parking within the city centre, both public and private, with consideration given for their reduction and the potential to be 'greened' or provide public amenity space. In the case of vacant sites this could be on a temporary basis in advance of their redevelopment.

C. REGENERATION**C.1 Demolition**

Aim: To ensure the significance of the conservation area is preserved and that any future development enhances its positive characteristics.

Principle C.1a

Demolition will only be permitted for the replacement of buildings identified as negative or neutral contributors to the conservation area except where there are demonstrable public benefits in accordance with the tests outlined in the NPPF.

Principle C.1b

The current condition and/or the wilful neglect of heritage assets will not be accepted as rationale for demolition. This is underscored by the NPPF and Historic England guidance.

Principle C.1c

Any replacement buildings must complement the character and appearance of the conservation area and the setting of heritage assets.

Principle C.1d

New buildings should be fully accessible and provide an active frontage where this is beneficial to the vitality, character and appearance of the streetscene.

Recommendation C.1i

As part of future regeneration initiatives particular regard should be given to the redevelopment of buildings and sites which are identified as making a negative contribution to the conservation area and to the reuse of vacant heritage assets.

Further Guidance Links:

National Planning Policy Framework (updated 2023)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/740441/National_Planning_Policy_Framework_web_accessible_version.pdf

National Planning Practice Guidance (updated 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

C.2 New Development

Aim: To ensure that only applications for development which reflect careful consideration of the character and appearance of the conservation area are approved, and to encourage the replacement of buildings which are considered to detract from the special interest of the conservation area or redevelopment of vacant sites within the conservation area and its setting.

Principle C.2a

All new development must be of high quality. It should respect the character and appearance of the conservation area and should be of appropriate scale, density, height, form, massing, layout, plot position, materials, colours, composition and detailed design, and will be guided by local and national guidance.

Principle C.2b

Exemplary modern design is encouraged where it is well-designed, of an appropriate scale, using good quality appropriate materials and is carefully considered to respond to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Principle C.2c

Original building plots, where their relationship with the pattern of development and other plots makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the conservation area, should be retained or reinstated.

Principle C.2d

The heritage impact of proposed new development on the conservation area or listed buildings and their settings will be assessed prior to the approval of works.

Principle C.2e

Change of use of buildings should include careful consideration of the consequent physical changes required, among others, to provide delivery access, parking, external services, such as condensing units and obscuring active street frontages.

Principle C.2f

Changes that have a detrimental impact on the conservation area will not be permitted; the cumulative impact of the loss of existing uses must be taken into consideration.

Principle C.2g

New extensions must have regard to the character and appearance of the principal building. They must be of an appropriate design, mass, scale, height, colour, material, layout and form to ensure that they are subservient to the original building and that it is not obscured or overdeveloped. In the case of roof extensions, they must not disrupt uniform rooflines or visually intrude into surrounding views.

Principle C.2h

Development proposals must protect existing street patterns, open spaces, walls, railings, materials and other elements that are an integral part of the conservation area.

Recommendation C.2i

Consideration should be given to the opportunities to redevelop negative buildings and vacant sites within the conservation area and its setting which would enhance its character and appearance.

Recommendation C2ii

It is recommended that an assessment is made of the surface level parking and vacant sites within the city centre, both public and private, with consideration given to alternative uses or redevelopment which would enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Further Guidance Links:

Historic England, 2022, Design in the Historic Environment'
<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/design-in-the-historic-environment>

National Design Guide: Planning practice guidance for beautiful, enduring and successful places (2021).

[National_design_guide.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/740441/National_Planning_Policy_Framework_web_accessible_version.pdf)

National Planning Policy Framework (updated 2023)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/740441/National_Planning_Policy_Framework_web_accessible_version.pdf

National Planning Practice Guidance (updated 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

Urban Design and Public Realm Framework SPD:

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D. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

D.1 Identity

Aim: To give the conservation area a clear identity, engage the public and celebrate the heritage of Carlisle whilst incentivising the care and conservation of its buildings and character and appearance overall.

Principle D.1a

The full interactive Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan will be made available on the Council website and in interactive format to encourage its use.

Principle D.1b

The Council will continue to engage with stakeholders to deepen their understanding of the significance of the conservation area, the social and economic benefits of heritage-led development and invite their input into how its character and appearance can be enhanced.

Principle D.1c

Public art should be explored as a means of engagement, enlivening the conservation area and defining Carlisle's identity.

Recommendation D.1i

It is recommended that the Council works with the local community to establish a Friends of the Conservation Area Group to encourage community ownership of the conservation area and its management using the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan as a tool.

Recommendation D.1ii

The opportunity to work with schools to better promote the value of the built heritage of Carlisle as an educational resource and utilising the Appraisal document as a tool should be considered; including the potential for vacant historic property surveys or listed building surveys.

Recommendation D.1iii

Encourage stakeholders to extend the Blue Plaques scheme and support new trails and interpretation signage utilising digital technologies.

D.2 Well-Being

Aim: To create a place that people find welcoming and which contributes to their sense of identity, local pride and well-being.

Principle D.2a

Proposals which reinforce Carlisle's identity and the character and appearance of the conservation area will be welcomed.

Principle D.2b

Redevelopment proposals must take into account the spaces around buildings and their potential to be uplifted.

Principle D.2c

Proposals which introduce short-term temporary uses into vacant buildings and sites that are focused on community engagement and well-being will be welcomed.

Recommendation D.2i

Proposals to engage the community with the conservation area and its heritage assets should be expanded including heritage walks / talks etc as well as promoting items of local interest through social media channels. How the heritage of the city can be plugged into wider social and well-being projects should also be explored.

Further Guidance Links:

Heritage Counts (Historic England, updated 2018)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/>

E. MANAGEMENT**E.1 Adoption and Enforcement**

Aim: To ensure that the conservation area is correctly managed and the tools available to Cumberland Council are used to effectively enforce the conservation area status.

Principle E.1a

Building owners are responsible for ensuring the appropriate consents are in place before undertaking any changes to their property including, but not limited to, planning permission, listed building consent and advertisement consent.

Principle E.1b

Cumberland Council will investigate unauthorised development and may take necessary action to ensure compliance with national and local policy, including the management principles set out above where expedient to do so.

Principle E.1c

A regular review of this Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, should be undertaken updating policy as required ensuring the plan remains a useful, relevant working document. A full review should be undertaken within four years of adoption and every four years thereafter.

Further Guidance Links:

Stopping the Rot: A Guide to Enforcement Action to Save Historic Buildings (Historic England, updated 2016)

<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/stoppingtherot/heag046b-stopping-the-rot.pdf/>

E.2 Additional Powers

Aim: Cumberland Council seeks to make best use of the powers available to it to secure the enhancement of the conservation area.

Principle E.2a

Cumberland Council will actively pursue relevant heritage funding streams to secure funding.

Principle E.2b

Cumberland Council will consider the use of additional planning powers including enforcement action and introducing Local Development Orders where it is expedient to do so.

Principle E.2c

Cumberland Council will consider the use of discontinuance powers for poor advertising benefiting from deemed consent, and the potential for designating an area of special advertisement control within the commercial areas of the conservation area.

Further Guidance Links:

Partnership Schemes in Conservation Areas (Historic England)
<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/grants/our-grant-schemes/partnership-schemes-in-conservation-areas/>

Breathe New Life into an Old Place - Make It a Heritage Action Zone (Historic England)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/heritage-action-zones/breathe-new-life-into-old-places-through-heritage-action-zones/>

National Lottery Grants for Heritage

<https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/funding/national-lottery-grant-heritage>

Future High Streets Fund

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-high-streets-fund-call-for-proposals>



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Discover Carlisle, Roman Carlisle, [https:// discovercarlisle.co.uk](https://discovercarlisle.co.uk) [Carlisle was the northern frontier of the Roman Empire \(discovercarlisle.co.uk\)](https://discovercarlisle.co.uk)

English Heritage, 'Carlisle Castle', [https:// english-heritage.org.uk](https://english-heritage.org.uk) [History of Carlisle Castle | English Heritage \(english-heritage.org.uk\)](https://english-heritage.org.uk)

Lakes Guide: <https://www.lakesguides.co.uk/>

Roman Britain, Carlisle, [https:// roman-britain.co.uk](https://roman-britain.co.uk) [Carlisle \(Luguvalium\) Roman Fort - Roman Britain \(roman-britain.co.uk\)](https://roman-britain.co.uk)

Uncovering Roman Carlisle: <https://www.uncoveringromancarlisle.co.uk/>

Wikipedia (undated), Carlisle Town Hall, [https:// Old Town Hall, Carlisle - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Town_Hall,_Carlisle)

Further Reading

<https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/planning-policy/Adopted-Plans/Supplementary-Planning-Documents-adopted>



Appendix

Listed Buildings

List Entry	Name	Grade	Hyperlink
1196939	CROWN COURT, ADJOINING OFFICES AND GATE ARCH	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196939
1196940	NISI PRIUS COURTHOUSE, ASSOCIATED OFFICES AND GATE ARCH	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196940
1196978	WALL, GATES AND RAILINGS IN FRONT OF TULLIE HOUSE	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196978
1197000	DE IREBYS TOWER AND OUTER BAILEY WALL	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197000
1197001	FRAGMENT OF NORTH CITY WALLS ADJOINING SOUTH EAST ANGLE	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197001
1197002	WEST CITY WALLS AND TILE TOWER ADJOINING AT SOUTH WEST	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197002
1197005	OUTER BAILEY HALF MOON BATTERY, FLANKING WALL AND BRIDGE	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197005
1197007	INNER BAILEY PALACE RANGE INCLUDING PART OF QUEEN MARY'S TOWER	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197007
1197011	RUINS OF DORMITORY OF FORMER PRIORY OF ST MARY	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197011
1197151	WEST CITY WALLS	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197151
1208315	INNER BAILEY KEEP	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208315
1208430	CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208430
1208468	FRATRY OF FORMER PRIORY OF ST MARY	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208468
1208514	ABBAY GATE AND GATEHOUSE	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208514
1208577	THE DEANERY AND PRIOR'S TOWER	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208577
1210129	5 AND 6, GREENMARKET	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210129
1218104	OLD TOWN HALL	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218104
1218932	TITHE BARN	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218932
1297278	NUMBERS 10-22 INCORPORATING CITY WALLS	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297278
1297353	TULLIE HOUSE AND EXTENSIONS	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297353
1297365	BRIDGE OVER OUTER MOAT	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297365
1297368	CAPTAINS TOWER AND INNER BAILEY WALLS	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297368
1297369	MARKET CROSS	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297369
1196929	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196929
1196930	TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196930
1196951	18, FISHER STREET	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196951
1196969	CITADEL STATION	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196969
1196981	26, ABBEY STREET	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196981
1197012	BISHOPS REGISTRY	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197012

1197013	NO 2 THE ABBEY	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197013
1218565	CHURCH OF ST CUTHBERT WITH ST MARY	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218565
1293020	NO 32 AND RAILINGS TO FRONT	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1293020
1293105	NOS 3 AND 6 THE ABBEY	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1293105
1297355	24, ABBEY STREET	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297355
1297358	21, CASTLE STREET	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297358
1355058	NOS 26, 28 AND 30 AND RAILINGS TO FRONT	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1355058
1025283	19, CASTLE STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1025283
1119685	THE APPLE TREE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1119685
1196910	GATES AND LAMP BRACKET TO EAST OF CHURCH OF ST CUTHBERT WITH ST MARY	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196910
1196912	42 AND 44, SCOTCH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196912
1196913	70, SCOTCH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196913
1196927	4, 6 AND 6A, LOWTHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196927
1196928	NO 22 INCLUDING RAILINGS AT FRONT	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196928
1196934	ABBAY COURT	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196934
1196935	7, PATERNOSTER ROW	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196935
1196938	MIDLAND BANK, INCLUDING RAILINGS	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196938
1196941	HOSPITAL WING OF COUNTY GAOL AND GAOL WALL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196941
1196942	STATUE OF JAMES STEEL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196942
1196950	9, Fisher Street	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196950
1196952	23, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196952
1196954	3 AND 4, GREENMARKET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196954
1196972	1, EARL STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196972
1196973	9, EARL STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196973
1196975	13 AND 15, ENGLISH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196975
1196976	1 AND 3, ABBEY STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196976
1196977	HERBERT ATKINSON HOUSE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196977
1196979	17 AND 19, ABBEY STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196979
1196980	18, 20 AND 22, ABBEY STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196980
1196982	EAGLESFIELD HOUSE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196982
1196983	GAOL WALL, WEST OF CROWN COURT	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196983
1196989	NO1 INCLUDING INTERGRAL SHOP	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196989
1196990	6-12, CASTLE STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196990
1196991	14 AND 16, CASTLE STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196991

1196992	THE BOARDROOM PUBLIC HOUSE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196992
1197003	Outer Bailey: Arnhem Block	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197003
1197004	OUTER BAILEY GALLIPOLI BLOCK	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197004
1197006	INNER BAILEY MAGAZINE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197006
1197010	RAILINGS AND GATES AT EAST END OF CATHEDRAL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197010
1197014	FORMER PRIORY WALL AND DEANERY GARDEN WALL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197014
1197141	Section of medieval city wall	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197141
1197142	11-29, WARWICK ROAD	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197142
1197149	CITY BOUNDARY STONE AT NY 3993 5645	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197149
1197150	CHURCH HOUSE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197150
1208301	OUTER BAILEY YPRES BLOCK	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208301
1208359	OUTER BAILEY OFFICERS' MESS	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208359
1208557	NO 1 THE ABBEY	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208557
1208701	28 AND 30, ABBEY STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208701
1208715	36 AND 38, ABBEY STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208715
1208720	48, ABBEY STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208720
1208743	1, LOWTHIAN LANE (See details for further address information)	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208743
1208765	28, 30 AND 32, BANK STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208765
1208782	COUNTY HOTEL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208782
1208808	COUNTY HOTEL (PART), THE CALEDONIAN PUBLIC HOUSE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208808
1208798	THE COUNTY BAR, THE CUMBRIAN HOTEL (PART)	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208798
1209676	THE CUMBRIAN HOTEL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209676
1208937	3, CASTLE STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208937
1208982	17, CASTLE STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208982
1209674	DETACHED WEST WALL OF CITADEL STATION	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209674
1209682	DEVONSHIRE CHAMBERS	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209682
1209731	11, EARL STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209731
1209754	11, ENGLISH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209754
1209979	1, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209979
1210006	17, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210006
1210040	22, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210040
1210063	34, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210063
1210127	2, GREENMARKET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210127
1210153	THE SPORTSMAN INN	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210153

1217895	10, 12 AND 14, LOWTHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1217895
1217914	NOS 24 AND 26 INCLUDING RAILINGS TO FRONT	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1217914
1218009	NOS 37 AND 39 INCLUDING OVERTHROW AND LAMP BRACKET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218009
1218034	NOS 103, 105 AND HOWARD ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE, LOWTHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218034
1218057	8, LOWTHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218057
1218264	NO 3 AND ADJACENT OUTBUILDINGS	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218264
1218268	6, Paternoster Row	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218268
1218649	36, 38 AND 40, SCOTCH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218649
1218785	STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218785
1218930	DIOCESAN CHURCH CENTRE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218930
1291729	The Andalusian	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291729
1291734	43, WEST WALLS	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291734
1291802	1-9, THE CRESCENT	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291802
1291840	46 AND 48, SCOTCH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291840
1291847	60, SCOTCH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291847
1291867	20-28, SCOTCH STREET (See details for further address information)	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291867
1291901	17, SCOTCH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291901
1292188	NOS 30-40 INCLUDING RAILINGS TO FRONT	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292188
1292237	LLOYDS BANK	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292237
1292334	11, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292334
1292353	31-37, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292353
1292362	4, 6 and 8, Fisher Street	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292362
1292379	19 AND 21, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292379
1292508	3, 5 AND 7, EARL STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292508
1292521	1-13, DEVONSHIRE STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292521
1292525	12, 14 AND 16, DEVONSHIRE STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292525
1292899	13 AND 15 CASTLE STREET AND 2 PARADISE COURT	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292899
1292994	CALADONIAN MILL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292994
1293187	INNER BAILEY MILITIA STORE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1293187
1293243	OUTER BAILEY GARRISON CELLS AND CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1293243
1297279	ST CUTHBERT'S VICARAGE AND ASSOCIATED RAILINGS	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297279
1297329	NO 4 THE ABBEY	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297329
1297350	13, EARL STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297350

1297351	CROWN AND MITRE HOTEL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297351
1297352	TOLLUND HOUSE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297352
1297354	15A, ABBEY STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297354
1297356	34, ABBEY STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297356
1297357	CLYDESDALE BANK	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297357
1297359	1, GREENMARKET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297359
1297366	OUTER BAILEY ALMA BLOCK	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297366
1297367	OUTER BAILEY ARROYO BLOCK, GYM AND REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION CLUB	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297367
1297372	4 AND 5, PATERNOSTER ROW	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297372
1297374	21, 23 AND 25, ENGLISH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297374
1297375	BARCLAYS BANK	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297375
1297378	3 AND 5, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297378
1297379	20, FISHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297379
1297380	CARLISLE PUBLIC MARKETS	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297380
1297387	MIDLAND BANK	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297387
1297388	2 AND 4, DEVONSHIRE STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297388
1297398	4-16, ST ALBANS ROW	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297398
1297400	34, SCOTCH STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297400
1297404	STATUE OF EARL OF LONSDALE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297404
1297407	15 AND 17, LOWTHER STREET	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297407
1297408	LIBERAL CLUB	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297408
1392920	METHODIST CENTRAL HALL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392920
1393755	TURKISH SUITE, THE POOLS	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393755
1417583	Statue of Francis Aglionby	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1417583
1421406	Church of St George and attached manse	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1421406

Scheduled Monuments

List Entry No.	Name	Scheduled Date	Amend Date	Legacy UID	National Grid Ref
1007074	Carlisle Cathedral precinct			CU 546	NY 39891 55934
1007075	Area of Roman and medieval towns, bounded by Annetwell Street, Abbey Street, Castle Street and Paternoster Row			CU 547	NY 39773 56043
1007123	City wall, NE side			CU 414	NY 40059 56146
1007149	Town wall, section on West Walls			CU 337	NY 39812 55905
1007275	Roman and medieval town area bounded by Heads Lane West Wall and Blackfriars Street			CU 3	NY 40007 55786
1007904	Wetheral Priory gatehouse and length of medieval wall	26/06/1924	05/09/1994	23653	NY 46811 54111
1013967	The Mote Castle mound, medieval motte castle and site of late medieval beacon	10/01/1962	18/03/1996	27694	NY 53332 61284
1014579	Carlisle Castle; medieval tower keep castle, two lengths of city wall, a 16th century battery, and part of an earlier Roman fort known as Luguvalium	07/08/1996		27657	NY 39705 56224

World Heritage Sites

ListEntry	Name	Inscribed Date	Amend Date	Notes	hyperlink
1000098	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)	01/01/1987	01/01/2008	Core Area	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000098
1000098	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)	01/01/1987	01/01/2008	Buffer Zone	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000098