

12. Historic Environment

12.1 Introduction

- 12.1.1 This chapter presents a preliminary assessment of potential historic environment effects arising from the Moorside Project. Of particular relevance to this chapter is the potential for effects as a result of direct disturbance to features of historic environment interest and effects as a result of changes to the settings of other assets. The assessment also considers effects in the offshore environment as a result of direct disturbance and also resulting changes to marine and coastal physical processes, which are described in **Chapter 15, Marine and coastal physical processes**. Reference is also made to **Chapter 7, Landscape** and **Chapter 8, Visual** with regard to the assessment of effects on the settings of heritage assets.

12.2 Limitations of the PEIR

General

- 12.2.1 The scale and complexity of the Moorside Project means that it is continuing to evolve at this preliminary stage, which presents limitations in terms of programme and phasing. In addition survey work has yet to be undertaken, or fully completed, for some Moorside Project Sites. These limitations has meant that this PEIR chapter has focussed on the Moorside Site and the Accommodation Sites there is greater information available for these in order to use in the preliminary assessment. As such the following sites are not considered in the PEIR, but will be included in the ES for DCO submission:
- St. Bees Railway Site;
 - Corkickle to Mirehouse Railway Site; and
 - the sites for the Highways Improvements.
- 12.2.2 Decommissioning has not been specifically assessed within the PEIR, as it remains uncertain at this point which elements would be decommissioned and when. Each of the Accommodation Sites and Additional Sites (including the Railway Sites) may see some element of decommissioning activity undertaken once the construction phase of the Moorside Site itself is complete (demolition or removal of certain features) and the effects of these operations are expected to be no greater than those in the construction phase assessments for these sites. The decommissioning phase of each Moorside Project Site will be assessed in the ES. As discussed at **Chapter 2**, decommissioning of the Moorside Power Station itself will also be included within the ES, but at a high level given that these activities will take place around 60 years after operations commence, and they will be covered by a discrete EIA of the activities at that time.

Technical

12.2.3 The assessments made in this chapter are also made in the context of ongoing baseline studies. Further key baseline data is being collected and this may alter the current understanding of the nature and significance of the historic environment resource. The assessments may therefore be revised within the Environmental Statement, following the collection of further baseline data and refinements in engineering design. Additional surveys to be undertaken for the Moorside Site and the Accommodation Sites is summarised below:

- Moorside Site:
 - Geophysical survey of land which has been added to the since the initial survey was undertaken; and
 - Intrusive survey involving test pitting and trial trenching.
- Corkickle Site:
 - Trial trenching.
- Mirehouse Site:
 - Geophysical survey of suitable land; and subject to the results; and
 - Trial trenching.
- Egremont Site:
 - Geophysical survey of suitable land; and subject to the results; and
 - Trial trenching.
- Offshore:
 - Assessment of geophysical survey data; and
 - Analysis of borehole cores.

12.3 Policy and legislative context

12.3.1 The following list of legislation is relevant to the assessment of the likely significant effects on the historic environment:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997;
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973; and
- Military Remains Act 1986.

12.3.2 The following planning policy will be used to inform this assessment:

- Policy (National and Local):

- NPS EN-1 explains that the historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, landscaped and planted or managed flora. In addition to categories of officially designated heritage assets (including World Heritage Site; Scheduled Monument; Protected Wreck Site; Protected Military Remains, Listed Building; Registered Park and Garden; Registered Battlefield; Conservation Area). NPS-EN1 also requires the Secretary of State to have regard to non-designated assets which are “*demonstrably of equivalent significance*”.
- At paragraphs 5.8.8 - 5.8.10, NPS EN-1 sets out what should be contained in an ES:

“5.8.8the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record (or, where the development is in English or Welsh waters, English Heritage or Cadw) and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development’s impact.

5.8.9 Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.

5.8.10 The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents.”
- Annex C paragraphs C.7.76 and C7.77 of the National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (NPS EN-6). Specific heritage assets relevant to the Moorside Project are raised in NPS EN-6. This highlighted potential adverse effects on a number of designated heritage assets within 5 km of the nominated site, including the assets at St Bridget's Church and listed buildings and conservation areas. It also concludes that, owing to known heritage assets within the nominated site and in the close vicinity, the area is likely to be considered of at least local to regional archaeological importance. All assets identified in paragraph C.7.76 have been included within the scope of the assessment and are addressed in the PEIR.

- UK Marine Policy Statement (UK MPS):

Section 2.6.6 of the UK MPS sets out the policy relating to the historic environment in the marine setting. This sets out an approach to the marine historic environment which reflects and mirrors that for the terrestrial environment.
- Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

Non-designated heritage assets as well as those designated under the above acts are given protection under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Provision for the historic environment is given principally in Section 12 of the NPPF, which directs Local Planning Authorities to set out “*a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance*”. This requirement is framed by a presumption in favour of sustainable development and the policy recognises that the historic environment has a role to play in urban design (Section 7), promoting healthy communities (Section 8) and protecting Green Belt land (Section 9).
- Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028: Adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (Adopted December 2013), specifically policies ENV4 and DM27:

Policy ENV4 aims to ensure, where possible, the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets. Policy DM27 sets out the Council's approach to development which affects built heritage and archaeology and covers historic sites and their settings, including scheduled monuments; conservation areas; listed buildings; non-listed buildings and structures or landscape features of local heritage and archaeological value; and surface or below ground archaeological deposits.
- Allerdale Local Plan includes policy S27, which seeks the conservation and enhancement of all heritage assets. The policy also identifies factors which will be taken into account in determining application affecting heritage assets. The policy also states that only proposals which “*do not harm any positive qualities of the heritage asset(s) will be approved, unless there is a clear and convincing public benefit*”.
- Lake District National Park Core Strategy Policy CS01 states that the National Park will only support developments that “*conserve and enhance the special qualities of the Lake District National Park.*” Core Strategy Policy CS27 states that “*Development proposals will seek to conserve and enhance the character, integrity and setting of the historic environment.*”

12.3.3 Relevant guidance includes:

- Planning Practice Guidance 18a: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014);

- Good Practice Advice note (GPA2) Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
- Good Practice Advice note (GPA3), The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2015);
- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance. Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2008);
- Seeing The History in the View (English Heritage, 2011); and
- Code of Practice for Seabed Developers (Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee [JNAPC], 2006).

12.4 Data gathering methodology

Study area

- 12.4.1 A study area of 1 km from the boundary of the Moorside Site and the Accommodation Sites has been adopted for considering effects in relation to direct disturbance of archaeological remains.
- 12.4.2 In order to consider the potential for effects on the settings of heritage assets, an initial study area of 10 km from the Moorside Site boundary was adopted in order to identify assets which could be significantly affected. Initial study areas of 2 km from the Corkickle Site, Mirehouse Site, and Egremont Site were adopted in order to identify assets whose settings could be significantly affected. A larger initial study area was selected for the Moorside Site because of the scale of the proposed development on the Moorside Site and its potential to have effects on setting over a wider area. The initial study areas were further refined on the basis of operational phase ZTV and site visits.
- 12.4.3 Further detail on the ZTV is provided in **Chapter 8, Visual**, but for the Moorside Site it comprises a composite ZTV illustrating the incidence and overlap of the visibility of major elements of the proposed power blocks, Marine Off-loading Facility (MOLF) and northern landscaping mounds.
- 12.4.4 Reference has also been made to the individual ZTV for the proposed power blocks, (MOLF) and northern landscaping mounds shown on **Figures 8.2 to 8.4**.

Additional Sites

- 12.4.5 Baseline information for the Additional Sites will be collected for inclusion in the ES. For these sites, it is proposed that a study area of 1 km from the site boundaries will be adopted for considering effects in relation to direct disturbance of archaeological remains and in order to consider the potential for effects on the settings of heritage assets, an initial study area of 2 km will be adopted in order to identify assets whose settings could be significantly affected, though this will be further refined on the basis of and site visits.
- 12.4.6 In some cases, such as for Highway Improvement Sites, it may be possible to scope out effects on the historic environment.

Desk study

- 12.4.7 A desk study has been completed for the Moorside Site and the Accommodation Sites, and this formed an initial stage in the site characterisation process and forms the basis of the assessment of the development and also forms the basis of further surveys. A range of data sources have been used comprising:
- national datasets of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks and World Heritage sites as part of the National Heritage List for England;
 - Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER);
 - Archives Monuments Information England (AMIE);
 - national archive of aerial photographs;
 - historic maps and other documentary sources from Cumbria Archive Service, particularly from Carlisle and Whitehaven Archive Centres;
 - Ordnance Survey mapping from 1867 to 2011; and
 - published documentary sources and previous archaeological reports, including the North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (Reference 3: Archaeological Research Services Ltd).
- 12.4.8 A similar approach to the desk study will be adopted for the Additional Sites identified for development.

Survey work

- 12.4.9 Survey work has been undertaken in order to provide further information on the historic character of the Moorside Site. This has included:
- site walkover;
 - field walking; and
 - geophysical Survey.
- 12.4.10 Surveys of the Moorside Site have been completed in consultation with Cumbria County Council and in accordance with best practice, including the following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance (Reference 5-9, CIfA).
- 12.4.11 Further survey work is planned to be undertaken during 2016 and the results of this will be included in the final ES. This survey work will include additional site walkover, field walking and geophysical survey to cover land which has been included within the site boundary after completion of the initial surveys, as well as intrusive surveys to include trial trenching and test pitting.
- 12.4.12 Desk study and site walkovers have been completed over the Accommodation Sites. Further survey work is planned to be undertaken during 2016, which will include additional site walkover, field walking and geophysical survey across

these sites, as well as possible intrusive surveys to include trial trenching and test pitting. The results of this will be included in the final ES.

- 12.4.13 A similar approach to field surveys will be adopted for the Additional Sites where this is required on the basis of the archaeological interest of the sites and the nature of the proposed developments.

Consultation

- 12.4.14 Further to the details outlined in **Chapter 3**, Approach to the PEIR regarding the consultation that has taken place to date, it should be noted that consultation responses received from the following organisations have been used to inform the scope of the assessment; details of which are outlined in **Section 12.5** below.
- 12.4.15 The organisations consulted via quarterly reporting and meetings to date with regard to historic environment issues are:
- Historic England;
 - Lake District National Park Authority;
 - Cumbria County Council;
 - Copeland Borough Council; and
 - Friends of the Lake District.
- 12.4.16 **Table 12.1** provides details of the issues which have been raised during these consultations, and a response on how they are being considered in the EIA process.

Table 12.1 Consultation responses received

Issue raised	Consultees	Response
Information regarding the baseline conditions and proposed approach to the assessment of 'other' sites is expected to be forthcoming.	Copeland Borough Council (ARUP)	The PEIR sets out the approach to establishing the baseline conditions of the rail and highways sites, but the baseline work is yet to be completed.
Clarity is required with regard to the timing of proposed archaeological investigations such as trial trenching.		Trial trenching has not yet been undertaken and the timing and scope of this will be the subject of further consultation.
There should be a mechanism for these to inform the evolving design to ensure that impacts on buried archaeology are minimised.		Noted, though there will be only limited potential to avoid disturbance to archaeology within the Moorside development area.
Consideration should be given to assessment of effects on the setting of non-designated as well as designated assets.		Consideration has been given to this and a number of non-designated assets are identified within the scope of the settings assessment, with further baseline information included.
The methodology for the assessment of impacts on setting impacts in general seems sensible, and in line with guidance, however lack of details baseline for AD sites, and results of surveys being awaited, limits the extent to which comment can be provided at this stage.		Noted.
Further definition is required to underpin the methodology for assessment of sensitivity/value, magnitude and significance, although the Council are		Noted. Further definition on these are included in the PEIR.

Issue raised	Consultees	Response
aware of and in agreement with the approach set out in other consultation documents.		
The assessment for the Moorside site appears to be a realistic estimate of probable impacts; this is expected as this site has the most well developed baseline and development proposals. In comparison, the AD sites are less advanced due to lack of baseline data and emerging design definition.		Noted and agreed.
High level mitigation measures have been proposed in the Discussion Document, by asset type and development site. Once the full assessment has been undertaken the Council would expect to be consulted on further detailed mitigation proposals.		Noted and agreed.
The draft PEIR has still not addressed the Lake District World Heritage Site nomination. The significance and implications of the potential Lake District World Heritage Site should be fully considered.	Lake District National Park Authority	NuGen are aware of the status of the Lake District World Heritage Site nomination and the approach to the assessment of this has been discussed within quarterly meetings with consultees. A note on the methodology for the assessment will be issued to consultees and this will be addressed in the ES.
In the final Draft PEIR there is a need to present a clear methodology which will reassure stakeholders that appropriate guidelines are being/will be followed. Moreover it will show how the Historic England (HE) guidelines on setting will tie in with the assessment methodology and/or how that methodology has been adapted to suit the requirements of the guidance.	Cumbria County Council (WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff)	This is included in the PEIR Assessment methodology section.

Issue raised	Consultees	Response
It is important to show the criteria which will be used to determine the sensitivity of the asset and the magnitude of impact. Be aware that separate criteria may have to be applied when assessing setting.		The criteria for determining the Value of assets and the Magnitude of change are included in Tables 12.3 and 12.4 of the PEIR.
The figures should show study areas and be less cluttered (particularly with Figure 12.1). Presently they are difficult to read. Consider showing designated and non-designated assets on separate figures.		Separate figures have been produced to show the location of designated assets.
The Draft PEIR should state details of site visits carried out to date.		Survey work completed is described in the PEIR.
In Table 12.1 it is proposed that the effects of the Project upon the setting of St Bridget's Church and associated assets will be reduced by the erection of landscape mounds and planting. The applicant must be aware that such screening may have an intrusive effect upon the setting it seeks to mitigate. This needs to be considered in the setting assessment.		Noted and agreed.
Further measures to be included in the Draft PEIR would be the careful design of any screening to limit any intrusive effect upon the assets.		The design of the scheme is still developing and the potential for screening of assets is being considered.
The extent of the study areas for designated and non-designated assets has not been disclosed in the report or shown on the figures provided; therefore it is difficult to ascertain if all appropriate assets have		Study areas for the Moorside Site were set out in the Scoping Report and also within the PEIR. Study areas for the Accommodation and other sites are set out in the PEIR.

Issue raised	Consultees	Response
been considered. At this stage, study areas should have been agreed with the CCC and Historic England.		Historic England have confirmed that the proposed study areas are reasonable.
Another concern is that the base map coverage appears not enough to show an adequate setting assessment has or will be carried out, which leads the reader to conclude that not all relevant assets have been considered. NuGen will need to reassure the stakeholders that an adequate and proportionate study area has been utilised in the impact assessment. This is especially crucial for the setting assessment.		A list of designated assets to be included in the setting assessment for the Moorside Site was included in the Scoping Report. Non-designated assets to be included were included in a separate note distributed to consultees. This list has been reviewed and revised for the PEIR, along with lists for the Accommodation sites. These are included in this PEIR, with the locations of the assets shown on Figures 12.1-4 .
A concern is that the assessment has not followed the 2015 Historic England guidance “The Setting of Heritage Assets” when considering the sensitivity. In terms of setting, it is the sensitivity of the setting rather than the asset that needs to be assessed. A listed building of high value does not necessarily mean the contribution of its setting to its significance is also high. It is advised that the guidance is followed rigorously and applied to the assessment methodology.		Noted. Historic England guidance will be followed in the assessment.
The boundaries for the study areas for direct impacts and impacts on setting appear reasonable.	Historic England	Noted
The designation of monuments as scheduled monuments is a discretionary process and so there may be monuments which are demonstrably of national importance but which are not designated.		Noted and Table 12.3 has been updated to reflect this.

Issue raised	Consultees	Response
This should be recognised in judging the value of heritage assets.		

12.5 Scope of the assessment

Potential receptors

- 12.5.1 The historic environment is defined in paragraph 5.8.2 of NPS EN-1 as:
“all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, landscaped and planted or managed flora.”
- 12.5.2 Heritage assets can be affected as a result of direct disturbance resulting from construction activities within the boundary of the Moorside Project Sites. All heritage assets within the site boundary are potential receptors in this context, and this includes sub-surface archaeological remains, earthworks, historic buildings, and other elements of the historic landscape such as field boundaries.
- 12.5.3 Heritage assets can also be affected by changes to their settings, and this includes assets outside of the site boundary. This mostly concerns designated heritage assets¹ though consideration has also been given to potentially significant effects on the settings of non-designated heritage assets.

Spatial and temporal scope

- 12.5.4 All effects involving direct loss or disturbance to heritage assets are anticipated to occur within the development footprint, and will therefore be contained within the Moorside Project Sites. These effects will occur during the construction phase and will be permanent.
- 12.5.5 Effects on heritage assets as a result of changes to their settings may occur over a wider area and an initial search area of 10 km was adopted in considering potential for effects on setting as a result of development within the Moorside Site (**Figure 12.1**). Due to the smaller scale, and particularly the lower height of the proposed development within the Accommodation Sites, an initial study area of 2 km was adopted in considering potential for effects on setting as a result of these developments (**Figures 12.2 - 12.4**). An initial study area of 2 km will also be adopted for the Additional Sites, though in some cases the nature of the proposed work may mean that it will be possible to scope out effects as a result in changes to setting. Effects on setting will occur during the construction and operational phases and are therefore, depending on the nature of the decommissioning work, these may be reversible on decommissioning.

Potentially significant effects

- 12.5.6 Construction of the Moorside Development will result in the loss of or disturbance to archaeological deposits, built heritage assets and earthworks

¹ Scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and world heritage sites

within the Moorside Site. The Moorside Site contains finds and features of prehistoric and possibly Roman date. These are evidenced in the form of surface finds of artefacts of flints and pottery with a potential for associated sub-surface features. The area also demonstrates a pattern of 18th century enclosure with associated field boundaries and farm buildings.

- 12.5.7 A substantial development such as the Moorside Development can potentially affect assets over a wide area through changes in their setting, though those assets close to or within the site boundary may be the assets more liable to significant effects of this nature. In this regard, consideration was given during the EIA scoping stage to which assets could be significantly affected as a result of development within the Moorside Site. This was undertaken with reference to the Historic England setting assessment guidance² and with the aid of the initial ZTV and visits to the Moorside Site and to relevant designated heritage assets. The list of designated heritage assets to be included within the EIA was set out in the scoping report. Following this, further consultation identified a need to consider any non-designated assets to be included in the assessment. A further scoping note was therefore prepared and circulated to consultees to identify a number of additional assets to be included in the settings assessment. The list of assets to be included in the settings assessment within the ES is set out in **Appendix 12.A (Tables 12.A1-12.A4)**.
- 12.5.8 This approach has been adopted for the Accommodation Sites, with a review of the initial ZTV for each of these sites. The Additional Sites which are not referenced above, will also be treated in the same way, but this work has not yet been undertaken. The results of assessments of these sites will be included in the ES.

12.6 Environmental measures incorporated into the proposed development

- 12.6.1 Details of environmental measures that have been incorporated into the overall design of the Moorside Project will be set out in **Chapter 2, Description of the Moorside Project**. Specific measures relating to this environmental topic and how these have been targeted to specific Historic Environment receptors at each of the Moorside Project Sites are set out in **Table 12.2**. Where environmental measures are currently unknown, or uncertain, they are not included within **Table 12.2**. Further measures will be included in the PEIR as they are designed and confirmed.

² Good Practice Advice note (GPA3), The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2015)

Table 12.2 Rationale for incorporation of environmental measures

Potential receptor	Predicted changes and potential effects	Incorporated measure
Common to all sites		
Areas and deposits of archaeological interest within the development footprint.	The loss of deposits of archaeological interest is likely to result from development activities involving ground disturbance during the construction phase.	Where the loss of or disturbance of deposits of archaeological interest cannot be avoided, then these will be excavated and recorded in advance of development.
Earthworks including field boundary banks and other historic landscape features within the development footprint.	The loss of historic field boundary banks and other earthworks is likely to result from development activities involving ground disturbance during the construction phase.	Where the loss of these cannot be avoided, then these will be recorded in advance of development.
Moorside Site only		
St Bridget's Church Grade II* listed building (LB 1086588) and Two High Cross Shafts scheduled monument (SM 1012644).	Harm to heritage significance during construction and operational periods as result of construction activities and then subsequently the presence of site infrastructure resulting in an adverse effect on setting.	Design of landscaping mounds to limit effects so far as possible and potential for early establishment of mound and planting to screen assets during construction period.
Non-listed historic farm buildings including Mid Tarn Farm, Tarn Head Farm and Brig-Dyke Farm.	Loss of heritage assets as a result of demolition.	Historic buildings will be subject to detailed recording in advance of demolition. This will comprise a written, drawn and photographic record of up to Level 4 (English Heritage 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice).
Offshore deposits of archaeological interest.	Direct disturbance to deposits as a result of construction and due to scour around infrastructure.	As noted in Chapter 15, Marine and coastal physical processes , the MOLF will be a piled structure and this will limit disturbance during construction due to scour in comparison to an enclosed structure.
Corkickle Site only		
Non-listed historic industrial buildings and structures within the development footprint.	Loss of heritage assets as a result of demolition.	Retention of historic structures within the scheme layout where possible. This may not be possible for all building or structures within the development footprint but it is likely to be achievable for

Potential receptor	Predicted changes and potential effects	Incorporated measure
		individual structures or elements of the current site layout which provide a reference to the industrial past of the Corkickle Site.
		Historic buildings will be subject to detailed recording in advance of demolition. This will comprise a written, drawn and photographic record of up to Level 4 (English Heritage 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice).
Archaeological remains associated with former industrial and mining activity.	The loss of deposits of archaeological interest is likely to result from development activities involving ground disturbance during the construction phase.	Where the loss of or disturbance of deposits of archaeological interest cannot be avoided, then these will be recorded in advance of development.
Mirehouse Site only		
Archaeological remains associated with former industrial and mining activity.	The loss of deposits of archaeological interest is likely to result from development activities involving ground disturbance during the construction phase.	Where the loss of or disturbance of deposits of archaeological interest cannot be avoided, then these will be recorded in advance of development.

12.7 Assessment methodology

Methodology for prediction of effects

Direct disturbance

- 12.7.1 The permanent land-take associated with intrusive elements of the proposed development is likely to remove any archaeological features present, including any which are not currently recorded, that may be present in directly affected areas.
- 12.7.2 Assessment of effects associated with disturbance to or loss of heritage assets within the terrestrial, inter-tidal or marine environment will be based on a correlation with the identified extent and nature of the assets in question with the extent of the development footprint or any other areas which may be physically disturbed as a result of the Moorside Project.

Effects on setting

- 12.7.3 The assessment of effects on the settings of heritage assets has been completed in accordance with the guidance set out in Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Reference 16: Historic England). Setting is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:
- “The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”*
- 12.7.4 The setting guidance recommends that assessment of the effects of a proposed development should use the following staged approach.
- Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings could be affected;
 - Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the heritage significance of the heritage asset(s);
 - Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance;
 - Step 4: explore the ways of maximising enhancement and avoiding or minimising harm; and
 - Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes; this concerns the decision making by the local planning authority and is not included in this assessment.
- 12.7.5 The Step 1 process for the Moorside Site, Corkickle Site, Mirehouse Site and Egremont Site involved a review of designation descriptions (where applicable), the initial ZTV of each site in comparison to the location of assets and selected site visits in order to help an understanding of the contribution of setting to the significance of the assets. Based on this, those assets whose setting could be affected were identified and these are set out in **Appendix 12.A (Tables A1 - A4)**, with a rationale in each case.
- 12.7.6 Also as noted below, the Lake District has been nominated as a World Heritage Site and a decision on this is expected in July 2017. If confirmed as a World Heritage Site then an assessment of effects on its setting will be completed, and work is underway to understand its setting and an appropriate approach to assessing this in conjunction with the landscape assessment.
- 12.7.7 Based on the Historic England guidance, the Step 2 process involves an assessment of how and to what extent the setting contributes to the heritage significance of the asset, taking account of factors including:
- the physical surroundings of the asset;
 - the way the asset is appreciated; and
 - the asset’s associations and patterns of use.

- 12.7.8 The ES will include a detailed description of this for each of the assets included in the scope of this assessment. This will be based on site visits in each case, supplemented by further information which will include the designation description, but also other information where appropriate, such as historic maps and aerial photographs.
- 12.7.9 The assessment effect of the proposed development will be undertaken in light of the finalised scheme design. This will include consideration of a number of factors such as the proximity of the development and its location in relation to the asset and any key views from it, prominence or dominance of the development, visual permeability, changes in land use and character, noise and lighting, duration and reversibility.
- 12.7.10 As noted in the Historic England guidance, effects on setting are often considered in terms of visual change, and this is likely to be primary mechanism for change in setting in this case. However, other factors, such as noise and movement, will also be relevant, particularly for construction period effects.

Significance evaluation methodology

- 12.7.11 As set out in **Chapter 3, Approach to the PEIR**, the assessment of significance of effects is made through reference to level of heritage importance of an asset and the magnitude of the effect on it, qualified by professional judgement. **Table 12.3** sets out how the level of heritage significance of each asset is derived. This is based on **Table 13.4** of the Scoping Report (Reference 1: Amec Foster Wheeler), but has been developed in response to consultee comments included in the Scoping Opinion.

Table 12.3 Levels of heritage importance

Value	Importance	Asset Examples	Rationale
Very high	International	World Heritage Sites (WHS).	WHS are designated on the basis of 'Outstanding Universal Value' and would normally be considered of international importance.
High	National	Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas.	All designated assets are provided legislative protection and are considered of high sensitivity. Non-designated assets which demonstrably meet the criteria for designation and are of equivalent value will also be considered as being of High Importance.
Medium	Regional	Locally listed buildings or non-designated monuments that have significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.	Assets of medium importance include archaeological sites which do not merit scheduling but which are nevertheless of interest or which could make a substantial

Value	Importance	Asset Examples	Rationale
			contribution to established regional research agendas.
Low	Local	Non-designated monuments that have significance for elements of archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest.	Locally important archaeological sites that do not contribute to wider areas.
Very low	Lesser	Records of former structures that are no longer extant and have minimal potential for below surface remains to survive.	Due to its nature of form/condition/survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.

12.7.12 Change to assets will be assigned to one of five classes of magnitude (see **Table 12.4**). The magnitude of change refers to effects on the heritage significance of the asset.

Table 12.4 Definition of magnitude of change

Magnitude	Definition
Very High	Total or substantial loss of an asset. Complete and permanent loss of or change to those characteristics of an asset’s setting which contribute to its heritage significance, such as could be caused by its disassociation (or re-establishment) with its historical setting.
High	Loss of or alteration of an asset which will substantially affect its heritage significance. Substantial change to the key characteristics of an asset’s setting, which falls short of being a total disassociation with the historical context, or a more total loss which is temporary and/or reversible.
Medium	Partial loss of or alteration of an asset which will affect its heritage significance. Change to the key characteristics of an asset’s setting, which falls short of being a total disassociation with the historical context, or a more substantial loss which is temporary and/or reversible.
Low	Minor loss to or alteration of an asset which leave its current heritage significance largely intact. Minor and/or short term changes to setting which do not affect the key characteristics and in which the historical context remains substantially intact.
Very Low	Minor alteration of an asset which does not affect its heritage significance in any notable way. Minor and short term, or very minor and reversible, changes to its setting which do not affect the key characteristics.

12.7.13 The EIA Significance of effects will be determined as set out in **Table 3.2**.

12.8 Preliminary assessment of residual effects

Baseline conditions

Moorside Site

Historic Landscape

- 12.8.1 The Moorside Site largely comprises enclosed agricultural land which appears to have developed from a series of forest clearances, or assarts, during the Medieval period, followed by a process of enclosure and agricultural improvement. The final phase of enclosure appears to have taken place during the 18th century and an 1810 plan of Petersburg Estate, Beckermest shows regular enclosed fields. Surviving field boundaries include a number of hedge banks with banks formed from earth and rounded cobbles, whilst other field boundaries are marked only by post and wire fencing. Stone gate posts survive in a number of locations and are likely to be of 18th or 19th century date.
- 12.8.2 Settlement within the site itself is limited and comprises a number of dispersed farmsteads of 18th and 19th century date including Mid Tarn Farm and Tarn Head Farm, with a number of the surviving buildings appearing to relate to those shown on the OS First Edition map of 1867. Much of the western boundary of the Moorside Site is marked by the meandering course of the River Ehen and the site includes the low-lying and unenclosed floodplain of the River Ehen, with a sharp boundary between this and the higher ground to the west which is formed by the embankment of the former Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Railway.

Palaeolithic (500,000 BC-10,000 BC) and Mesolithic (10,000 - 4,000 BC)³

- 12.8.3 There are no recorded finds of Palaeolithic date within the Moorside Site or study area. Though there have been prehistoric artefact finds from a number of location within the Moorside Site (**Table 12.5**), none of these have been identified as being of possible Mesolithic date. Within the study area, a heavily patinated blade found during field walking at Low Ehenside (HER 13693) may be of Mesolithic date and worked flint recovered during an archaeological evaluation at Tarn Bank, Braystones (HER 40815) were identified as later Mesolithic.

Neolithic (4,000 - 2,300 BC)

- 12.8.4 Records of artefact finds indicate prehistoric settlement or other activity within the indicative development area of the Moorside Site, and these include finds of Neolithic date. A probable flint working site of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (HER 6447), recorded on an area of high ground west of Tarn Head Farm, and an axe (HER 1270) was found near the mouth of the Ehen. Outside of the Moorside Site boundary, evidence for prehistoric settlement has been

³ Period dates are taken from the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (<http://www.biab.ac.uk/pages/chronology>)

found in association with tarns, such as a Neolithic settlement site at Ehenside Tarn (HER 1248).

Bronze Age (2,300 - 700 BC)

12.8.5 A relatively low-lying area is located within the Moorside Site to the south of Church Moss and in this area an assemblage is recorded on the HER as a bronze age habitation site (HER 1250) and as previously noted, the flint working site west of Tarn Head Farm (HER 6447) included bronze age finds.

Iron Age (700 BC - AD 43)

12.8.6 An Iron Age or Romano-British quern, of rotary beehive type, found 1896 at Bogholes (HER 1268) and supposed cropmarks of a late prehistoric/Romano-British settlement consisting of round houses and enclosures have been identified at High Sellafield (HER 44102).

12.8.7 All HER records which are known or are likely to relate to prehistoric activity or settlement within the Moorside Site are listed in **Table 12.5**.

Table 12.5 HER records relating to prehistoric activity or settlement within the Moorside Site

HER Ref	Name/Description	Type	Location
44102	High Sellafield, Beckermat with Thornhill Supposed cropmarks of a late prehistoric/Romano-British settlement consisting of round houses and enclosures.	Settlement	NY 0206 0423
1250	Axe and Flint Finds, High Sellafield Flint finds suggestive of a Bronze Age habitation site at the southern edge of a low lying damp plain.		NY 01700 0470
1268	Axe and Quern Finds, Bogholes, St Bridget Beckermat. An Iron Age or Romano-British quern, of rotary beehive type, found 1896 at Bogholes.	Axe, Quern	NY 0109 0469
1270	A stone axe of slate, with brown veins, found at Bogholes near the mouth of the Ehen. It is a polished axe of Cumbrian type.	Axe	NY 01000 04800
6483	Polished Stone Axe Find, Low Mill, St John Beckermat.	Findspot	NY 0089 0789
6437	Flint Finds, Lowside Quarter A small scatter of lightly patinated flints including a Bronze Age type core and a long blade-like flake of grey flint were found during field walking.	Findspot	NY 0021 0638
1260	Stone Implement Find, Lowside Quarter.	Findspot	NY 0041 0609

HER Ref	Name/Description	Type	Location
6440	Flint Finds, Tarn Bank, Lowside Quarter A small concentration of flints found 200 m NNE of Braystones Station.	Findspot	NY 0027 0620
6439	Flint Tool Find, Tarn Bank, Lowside Quarter.	Findspot	NY 0009 0620
6504	Flint Finds, Lantern Moss Tarn, Lowside Quarter. A small concentration of flints including 4 crudely struck cores, was found to the N of Lantern Moss Tarn.	Findspot	NY 0050 0569
1298	Flint Finds, Lowside Quarter.	Findspot	NY 0054 0552
6444	Flint Scraper Find, Warborough Nook, Lowside Quarter.	Findspot	NY 0060 0529
1258	Axe Find.	Findspot	NY 0079 0528
6441	Flint Finds, Warborough Nook, Lowside Quarter. More than 25 flints found near the top of Warborough Nook on a rectangular area of bare ground.	Findspot	NY 0080 0519
1270	Axe Find, Bogholes, St Bridget Beckermet.	Findspot	NY 0100 0480
6448	Flint Finds, St Bridget Beckermet.	Findspot	NY 0177 0479
6447	Lithic Working Site, St Bridget Beckermet A concentration of more than 250 unpatinated flints with Bronze Age characteristics found near the edge of high ground overlooking the disused Egremont railway.	Findspot	NY 0169 0439
6449	Flint Finds, Watch Hill, St Bridget Beckermet. A small concentration of flints including 2 knives, blades, a broken borer, several utilised flakes and a bulbar reject found.	Findspot	NY 0179 0439
6450	Flint Finds, Watch Hill, St Bridget Beckermet. A number of crudely struck, lightly patinated flints were found in a field on the S side of Watch Hill.	Findspot	NY 0160 0420
6451	Flint Finds, Watch Hill, St Bridget Beckermet.	Findspot	NY 0170 0410
6438	Polished Stone Axe Find, Boghder, St John Beckermet.	Findspot	NY 0100 0600

Roman (AD43-AD450)

- 12.8.8 Part of the frontier defences associated with Hadrian's Wall extend south along the Cumbrian Coast and include the scheduled monuments of Parton Roman fort (SM 1007179), some 15 km to the north of the Moorside Site, and Ravenglass Roman fort (SM 1013013), approximately 10 km to the south of the site. Both of these are included in the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) World Heritage Site (1000098).
- 12.8.9 The presence of a possible Roman mile fortlet has been suggested on Watch Hill in the south-western part of the indicative development area of the Moorside Site (HER 4797) and desk-based research and geophysical survey has also identified what appears to be an enclosure in this area.
- 12.8.10 The conjectural route of a Roman road has been recorded running through the northern part of the Moorside Site, however, no physical evidence of such a road has been identified within the study area.

Early Medieval (AD450-1066)

- 12.8.11 The church of St Bridget (HER 1259 and LB 1086588) may have early medieval origins and this is supported by the presence of two early medieval cross shafts within the churchyard (SM 1012644). One of these is Anglo-Scandinavian, reflecting the early medieval Norse settlement within the west Cumbria area.

Medieval Period (1066-1540)

- 12.8.12 The Moorside Site includes land within the ancient parish of Beckermest St Bridget, which has medieval origins. The area around the church of St Bridget has been suggested as the site of a deserted medieval village (HER 1293), with the focus of settlement having subsequently shifted to Beckermest. The low rise on which Braystones tower has also been suggested as the site of a medieval defensive motte (HER 5644).

Post-Medieval (1540-1700) and Industrial (AD 1700- 1900)⁴

- 12.8.13 A number of historic farmsteads are located within the indicative development area of the Moorside Site. Of these farmsteads, some of the buildings at Mid Tarn Farm and Tarn Head Farm as well as Tarn Cottage, appear to relate to those shown on the OS First Edition map of 1867. The main farmhouse at Mid Tarn Farm includes a datestone of 1708, although it is not known at this stage whether this has been removed from elsewhere and re-used. Standing buildings of potential historic interest identified at Greenmoor Side are restricted to small outbuildings in some state of disrepair. The former farm buildings at High Sellafeld, later known as Brig Dyke Farm, some 70 m north-west of Mid Tarn Farm, were recently demolished. A number of the surviving buildings therefore appear to date to the 18th or 19th centuries and will therefore be of heritage significance as examples of historic farmhouses and associated farm buildings, representing the historic pattern of agricultural

⁴ The Cumbria HER records all records of post 1547 to the general periods post-medieval and modern so the post-medieval and industrial periods are discussed together

activity of this part of the coastal plain. Any 18th century farm buildings may also have been built at around the time the current field boundary pattern was established.

- 12.8.14 Within the western edge of the Moorside Site is Starling Castle, where a small building is indicated on the OS First Edition map of 1867. A two storey building is also apparent on specialist oblique aerial photographs of the 1940s to 1960s, which were consulted as part of this baseline description. The building, constructed in local stone, was demolished in this location in the late 1980s and Geophysical survey did not indicate the presence of any sub-surface features of archaeological interest within this area, though the survey in this area may have been affected by surface disturbance caused by demolition.
- 12.8.15 The route of the disused Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Railway (in use 1857-1967), runs on an approximate north-south alignment through the western part of the Moorside Site and formerly joined the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway (now the Cumbrian Coast Line) at the western edge of the Moorside Site.
- 12.8.16 There is no evidence of former mineral extraction within the indicative development area of the Moorside Site.

Designated Assets

- 12.8.17 There are four designated assets within the Moorside Site boundary (**Figure 12.5**) and these are:
- St Bridget's Church Grade II* listed building (LB 1086588) and Two High Cross Shafts scheduled monument (SM 1012644);
 - Braystones Tower Grade II listed building (LB 1145927); and
 - Wodow Bank Grade II listed building (LB 1086592).
- 12.8.18 Other designated assets are located within the study area. Those which are included in the settings assessment are described below. No non-designated assets which demonstrably meet the criteria for designation have been identified, though a number of non-designated assets are included in the settings assessment are described below and these are also described below.

St Bridget's Church Grade II listed building (LB 1086588) and Two High Cross Shafts scheduled monument (SM 1012644)*

Asset description

- 12.8.19 The Cross Shafts are located within the churchyard and so these assets are considered as a group. The church is medieval in origin, with 17th century alterations, and the form of the churchyard suggests a possible early medieval date. It is believed to have been within a medieval village, with the centre of occupation having since moved to the current site of Beckermeth. It is built of roughcast stone with some ashlar dressings and a slate roof. There is a simple entrance on the west side with a pair of panel doors and a gabled bellcote above.

- 12.8.20 The cross shafts are within the churchyard to the south of the church and comprise part of a 9th century Anglian cross shaft and part of a late 10th/early 11th century Anglo-Scandinavian cross shaft. The Anglian shaft is of yellow sandstone and approximately 1.3 m in height and roughly square in section and fits into a sandstone base. There is worn decoration above a collar carving, whilst below this the shaft is undecorated. The Anglo-Scandinavian cross shaft is of red sandstone and approximately 1.7 m in height and features panels of interlace carving.
- 12.8.21 The churchyard comprises an area of slightly raised ground and is surrounded by a low stone wall, with a small gate on the north side.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.22 The church and churchyard are located within an area of enclosed mostly arable and pasture fields, with the linear form of a number of the fields suggesting that they may form part of an older enclosure system. The churchyard is at a height of approximately 20 mAOD and the land drops gently to the north and west toward the meandering course of the River Ehen and its low-lying floodplain. The route of the former Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Railway is carried on an earth embankment to the immediate east of the churchyard with a round-arched bridge carrying the railway over a small stream. A narrow road from Beckermet runs to the north of the churchyard, and is the only vehicular access to the church, before turning to the south and continuing as a track along the western edge of the churchyard. The ground rises gently to the east and southeast, with the overhead electricity line to Sellafeld crossing this area.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.23 This is an isolated church, set within a churchyard. Its isolation from Beckermet village provides it with a sense of seclusion, which is only partly diminished by the former railway embankment and overhead electricity line to the east. Very locally, the church has a prominence due to the rise on which it is located, though its small size and lack of a tower ensures that it is not prominent beyond its immediate surrounds.
- 12.8.24 The suggestion of an early medieval origin and presence of the two early cross shafts suggests that the site of the church may have been of some importance during the early medieval period.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.25 The church and churchyard are of significance for their historic and evidential value as a medieval church with evidence of an early ecclesiastical establishment. Its setting contributes to this, though some change occurred with the construction of the 19th century railway to the east and Sellafeld approximately 1.7 km to the southeast.
- 12.8.26 From the churchyard, it is possible to discern the proximity of the church to the course of the River Ehen as the land drops to the west and views in this direction, as well as back toward Beckermet are positive elements in its

setting. Views to the east are more neutral, with the former railway embankment, overhead electricity line and elements of the Sellafield complex beyond.

- 12.8.27 The Grade II* listed building and scheduled monument are of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance primarily for their historical evidential and communal value.

Braystones Tower Grade II listed building (LB 1145927)

Asset description

- 12.8.28 Braystones tower is a memorial tower, erected in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. A commemorative tablet records the names of local worthies present at its unveiling in June 1897, and a First World War memorial was added in 1920 in the form of a tablet recording the names of those men of Braystone who served in the Great War.
- 12.8.29 It is of sandstone rubble construction with roughly dressed quoins and tooled dressings. The tower was formerly floored though it has now been gutted internally and has three stages with a battlemented parapet and corner turret.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.30 The tower is located on a distinct rise, which is possibly a medieval motte (HER 5644), on the south bank of a meander of the Rive Ehen, to the east of Braystones village. It overlooks the agricultural land of the River Ehen floodplain area to the south and east of the tower, with Home Farm also to the south.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.31 The form of the tower and its position on a distinct rise in relation to the adjoining low-lying floodplain ensures that it is a prominent landmark locally and can be seen from the area surrounding the floodplain and on the approach from Beckermat.
- 12.8.32 This local prominence reflects its origins as a memorial tower. As it originally had floors, it is presumed that there was ready access to the upper parts of the tower and it may have served as a viewpoint, though this is no longer the case.
- 12.8.33 The tower was built by local squire William Henry Watson to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Watson had inherited his wealth from his father, William Hough Watson, who invented Sunlight Soap, the world's first packaged, branded laundry soap. Following its opening in 1897 an annual sports day was held at the tower each year on Empire Day, May 24, and in subsequent years, Cumberland and Westmorland wrestling competitions were also held there.
- 12.8.34 The 1920 a war memorial commemorates ten local men who died in the First World War. It also honours local soldier Harry Christian, recipient of a Victoria

Cross for the rescue of three comrades from a crater at the height of a ferocious bombardment at Cuinchy, France, in 1915.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.35 As a Grade II listed building, the tower is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical value and through its association with a prominent local family.
- 12.8.36 Its setting makes a considerable contribution to this, particularly in its role as a local landmark within Braystones, and from within the Ehen floodplain and on the approach from Beckermet.

Wodow Bank Grade II listed building (LB 1086592)

Asset description

- 12.8.37 This is an early 19th century house with a date stone of 1816. It is two storeys in height with stuccoed walls and a slate roof. A range of farm buildings are also present adjacent to the house.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.38 The house is within the valley of the River Ehen, at a height of approximately 30 m and surrounded by enclosed pasture fields and a series of tree belts. Land rises to the east, and this somewhat enclosed topographic location helps to define its setting.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.39 Wodow Bank is a relatively isolated farmhouse located within a somewhat enclosed location within the valley of the River Ehen.
- 12.8.40 The early 19th century date of the farmhouse suggests that it is one of a larger number of farmhouses established in this area during a period of agricultural enclosure and improvement.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.41 As a Grade II listed building, the farmhouse is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical value.
- 12.8.42 Its enclosed setting within the River Ehen valley makes some contribution to this, as an isolated farmhouse within an agricultural fieldscape.

Sella Park Grade II listed building (LB 1336060)

Asset description

- 12.8.43 This country house includes a 14th century Pele tower incorporated into a 17th century country house. It is built of roughcast stone rubble with ashlar dressings and a slate roof, and is a mix of two and three storeys.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.44 As a hotel, the building has a car park on the western side, as well as lawned gardens to the south and east, within an area which is largely enclosed by mature tree belts. Immediately surrounding this is a series of enclosed agricultural fields, with the existing Sellafeld complex to the south. Access to the house is via a road leading from Calder Bridge to the north.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.45 The surrounding tree belts tend to isolate this building from the surrounding fieldscape, and this is emphasised by the Sellafeld access road to the immediate west, as well as the Sellafeld complex itself.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.46 As a Grade II* listed building, the Sella Park is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance for its historic and evidential value as a multi-period country house with medieval origins.
- 12.8.47 Its settings makes only a limited contribution to this beyond the ground of the current hotel complex.

Beckermet Conservation Area, including the Church of St John the Baptist Grade II listed building (LB 1336063)

Asset description

- 12.8.48 The conservation area is contained within the modern settlement of Beckermet and does not include any surrounding agricultural land. It includes the centrally located 19th century Church of St John the Baptist, which is a Grade II listed building.
- 12.8.49 Most of Beckermet Conservation Area is divided into the historic parishes of St John's Beckermet on the western side of Kirk Beck and St Bridget's Beckermet on the eastern, with a very small area within the historic parish of Haile. St John's Beckermet was in the barony of Egremont during the medieval period and was held by the Fleming family of Rydal from the 12th century. St Bridget Beckermet was also in the barony of Egremont but much of the parish was held by Calder Abbey and then subsequently owned by the Lowther family. Both Beckermet parishes also include extensive areas of the surrounding land.
- 12.8.50 Kirk Beck bisects the centre of the historic core of the village, with the Church of St John the Baptist located to the immediate west. From this central point, the conservation extends in a linear form broadly north along Morass Road and east along Nursery Road, reflecting the extent of the village which had developed by the mid-19th century.
- 12.8.51 The Church of St John the Baptist is centrally located within the conservation and set within a churchyard which is elevated above the road and enclosed in a sandstone wall. The current church was built in 1878-9 and is of dressed stone with ashlar dressings and a slate roof. The tower on the south-west side is octagonal in plan with a pyramidal roof. This replaced an earlier church and a probable medieval font in the churchyard (Grade II listed LB 1086593) and some Anglo-Danish cross fragments which are present hint at an early

foundation for a church at this site. The tower helps to give the church some local prominence within the conservation but it is not generally from outside of the village.

- 12.8.52 There are no other designated heritage assets within the conservation area, but the two streets along which it is arranged contain a range of apparently 19th and 20th century houses, workshops and barns, many of which are built of red sandstone. These are irregularly arranged along the streets, with sandstone walls along a number of the property boundaries and along Morass Road. There are few open spaces, other than a small park alongside Kirk Beck, south of the church. Some houses are built right up to the line of the street, whilst others have front gardens.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.53 There are a number of areas of 20th century development on the southern, western and northern sides of the village which are not included within the conservation area. These include land at Sellafeld Road to the south, north of Braystones Road on the west side and north of Mill Lane as well as at Bankfield to the north. As a result of this it is only on the east side that the boundary of the conservation area substantially abuts to the surrounding agricultural land.
- 12.8.54 Within this eastern part of the conservation area, the northern boundary of the conservation area is marked by the course of the Black Beck, with pasture fields and Kirk Beck beyond this. The southern edge of the conservation area is marked by the end of the back gardens along Nursery Road narrow pasture fields beyond. The narrow form of these may suggest that they are remnants of medieval plots.
- 12.8.55 Beyond these is a mixed pattern of enclosed agricultural fields, some of which appear to represent early enclosure. The land slopes gradually down to the floodplain of the River Ehen to the west, and the course of the Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Railway also runs to the east. The historic character to the east of the conservation area has been affected by the construction of the A595 and the Sellafeld access road.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.56 There is generally an enclosed feel within the conservation area, with houses quite closely arranged along the two streets which form the main axes of the area largely preventing outward views. The somewhat enclosed feel is also emphasised by the lack of open spaces and narrowness of the roads.
- 12.8.57 The often irregular arrangement of the houses and mix of dates gives an informal feel to the village and the presence of a number of barns and other agricultural buildings emphasises its rural character.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.58 As a conservation area which also contains two Grade II listed buildings, this asset is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical, communal and evidential value.

- 12.8.59 The conservation area is of significance as a rural village containing a range of historic buildings, a number of which reflect the agricultural character of the village. The agricultural setting contributes to this, reflecting the character of the village. A number of the fields immediately surrounding the conservation appear to represent old enclosure, which may reflect the medieval origin of the village and therefore contribute to an appreciation of its form and development.

Pelham House Grade II listed building (LB 1356190); North Lodge and gate piers to Pelham House; South Lodge to Pelham House (both Grade II listed buildings)*

Asset description

- 12.8.60 Pelham House is a large house, which was built at around 1780 and with later additions. It is of ashlar stone build with some rubble to the rear. There is a three storey central block under a pediment, and a two storey block on the east side. The lodges are both single storey stone buildings.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.61 Pelham House is located in a non-designated park which retains elements of its historic layout such as mature parkland trees and drives. The lodges were built as entrances to the park and so they are considered as a group with Pelham House. The northern edge of the park is marked by the River Calder, where at its lowest point the park is at a height of approximately 55 mAOD. The highest point of the park is to the south of Pelham House, and is marked by Ponsonby Church.
- 12.8.62 A belt of trees runs along the course of the River Calder and this tends to enclose Pelham House to its northern elevation. The boundary of the park to the north is also marked by Calder Bridge village and the line of the A 595.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.63 Pelham House and its lodges are clearly seen as a group, comprising a historic country house within a parkland setting. The house is somewhat enclosed by a tree belt to the north and rising ground to the south, which ensures that it is not locally prominent.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.64 As a Grade II listed building, the house is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value.
- 12.8.65 The parkland setting of the listed buildings makes a considerable contribution to their significance. They are also seen to some extent within a wider agricultural setting, though in the case of Pelham House, this is diminished by its sense of enclosure between a tree belt to the north and the rising ground to the south.

Caernarven Castle, Coneygarth Cop, Beckermets (HER 1249)

Asset description

- 12.8.66 The HER records this as being a rectangular earthwork of '100 by 85 yards', with entrances on the eastern and western side, and it appears to have been a motte and bailey castle abandoned in the mid-13th century. It has also been noted that the banks and ditches had largely been ploughed out by 1990, though low earthworks are still apparent.
- 12.8.67 It was recorded by Sir Daniel Fleming writing in 1671 that the remains of a castle could be seen at that time as a stone ruin, and a trial excavation undertaken in the 1960s identified undressed stone. The castle is believed to have been the stronghold of the le Fleming family and the motte was abandoned in 1250.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.68 The site of the castle is a locally prominent hill to the north of Beckermets village, within an area of enclosed agricultural fields. The modern A 595 is located immediately to the north, whilst Kirk Beck runs to the south and Black Beck a little further to the south of this, defining an area of lower ground overlooked by the hill on which the castle remains are located.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.69 Whilst it may have been relatively short-lived, the castle would have been a prominent local stronghold when occupied.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.70 This feature is not designated, and this is likely to reflect its condition. Based on available information, it is therefore considered to be of regional importance and therefore of Medium Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value.
- 12.8.71 The location of the castle on a locally prominent hill is clearly important in an understanding of this asset as this would have been important to its function as a defensive structure and as a display of power. Therefore its setting on the hill makes a clear contribution to its significance, though it is visible only as low earthworks and are not prominent.

Ponsonby Church Grade II listed building (LB 1086628)

Asset description

- 12.8.72 The church is believed to be medieval, though was heavily restored in the mid-19th century. It is built of stone rubble with ashlar dressings and a slate roof, with a tower on the western end. The church is set within a churchyard which is enclosed from the surrounding parkland by a ha-ha structure.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.73 Ponsonby Church is located within the parkland to Pelham House, with the ha-ha enclosing the churchyard ensuring that there are clear uninterrupted views between the two.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.74 Its location within the highest point of Ponsonby Park ensures that it is locally prominent, with broad views in all directions from within the churchyard. Though it is of medieval origin and marks the site of a deserted medieval village, it also appears as an 'estate church' due to its location within the parkland.
- 12.8.75 The church marks the site of a medieval village and is also associated with other historic buildings within Ponsonby Park.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.76 As a Grade II listed building, the church is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value as a medieval church located within a former medieval settlement and subsequently within land attached to Pelham House. As such, its setting contributes to its value through its location on a high point within the Pelham House parkland and its position within Ponsonby deserted medieval settlement.

Ponsonby deserted medieval settlement (Historic Environment Record (HER) 1294)

Asset description

- 12.8.77 This is recorded as a deserted medieval village, which appears to have been occupied during the 12th and 13th centuries. It is located within Ponsonby Park and is no longer visible as earthwork remains.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.78 The site of the deserted village is currently in use as pasture, within Ponsonby Park.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.79 The deserted medieval village is not readily visible, though its location is marked by Ponsonby Church.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.80 This feature is not designated, and this is likely to reflect its condition. Based on available information, it is therefore considered to be of regional importance and therefore of Medium Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value.

- 12.8.81 Its setting within this hilltop location makes some contribution to this, though as part of an understanding of medieval settlement within the area rather than any views.

Yeorton Farmhouse; gate piers and wall to south-west of Yeorton Farm Grade II listed buildings (LB 1336062, 1086591)

Asset description

- 12.8.82 Yeorton Farmhouse is a two storey farmhouse of mid-18th century origin, with stuccoed walls and a slate roof. It has been divided into two houses. The listed wall comprises a front garden wall with gatepiers, with an overall length of approximately 30 m of mid-18th century date. It is a low wall of rusticated ashlar construction.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.83 The house is set within the shallow valley of the Kirk Beck, which runs to the east, and it is at a height of approximately 40 mAOD with land rising to the west and east. The immediate surroundings of the house have been considerably altered with the construction of large farm buildings in the twentieth century, but the house appears to be sited to take advantage of views along the Kirk Beck valley to the south south-west and the remnants of an avenue are apparent in this direction is aligned toward Beckermest village.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.84 The farmhouse is seen as a substantial farmhouse, with its status and appearance enhanced by the remains of an avenue to the south-west, though other elements of its setting have been considerably altered during the twentieth century.
- 12.8.85 The early mid-18th century date of the farmhouse suggests that it is one of a larger number of farmhouses established in this area during a period of agricultural enclosure and improvement.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.86 As a Grade II listed building, the farmhouse is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value.
- 12.8.87 Whilst the immediate surrounding of the house have been considerably altered by the construction of the very large agricultural buildings to the west, the avenue in particular forms part of its setting, making a positive contribution to its heritage significance.

Church House Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1336039)

Asset description

- 12.8.88 Church House Farmhouse is an early 19th century two storey house of roughcast stone with a slate roof. It is early 19th century in date and has an L-shaped

range of red sandstone farm buildings with ball finials on the northern gable end.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.89 The farmhouse is located to the immediate southeast of Ponsonby Park, across which the house faces, and Ponsonby Church can be seen on the high point within the park from in front of the house. A mix of pasture and arable fields are located to the south, and the farmhouse is set within a gently undulating agricultural fieldscape.
- 12.8.90 The existing Sellafeld complex is visible from the farmhouse, as viewed along the lane to the south-west.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.91 The form of the farmhouse and its associated stone barns suggests that it may have been built as an estate farm and this sense is enhanced by the proximity of Ponsonby Church. The clear visibility of the existing Sellafeld complex is a demonstration of the presence of the power industry in the area
- 12.8.92 The early 19th century date of the farmhouse suggests that it is one of a larger number of farmhouses established in this area during a period of agricultural enclosure and improvement.
- 12.8.93 The name of Church House may suggest a link with Ponsonby Church, though it also may simply reflect its proximity to the church.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.94 As a Grade II listed building, the farmhouse is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value.
- 12.8.95 Its setting within the surrounding agricultural fields makes some contribution to this, as does the view toward Ponsonby Church.

Calder Abbey scheduled monument (SM 1007166) including associated Grade I and II listed buildings of gatehouse, ruins and house incorporating ruins*

Asset description

- 12.8.96 The monument comprises the upstanding remains, earthworks and buried remains of a Cistercian abbey, known as Calder Abbey. It was initially established as a by the Savignac order in 1135 by monks from Furness Abbey following a grant of land by Ranulf le Meschin, who was Lord of Copeland and held Egremont Castle. It became a Cistercian Abbey in 1147 and was dissolved in 1536. Part of the cloister was then converted to a house, known as Calder Abbey House, with other parts converted to agricultural use. Restoration works have been undertaken from the later 19th century.
- 12.8.97 The abbey retains a substantial amount of surviving medieval fabric, including architectural details of the abbey complex, as well as surviving below-ground

archaeological remains. Upstanding remains include the church, east, south and west ranges to the claustral complex, gatehouse, oven, mill and dovecote.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

12.8.98 Calder Abbey is within the wooded valley of the River Calder, with land rising to either side providing an enclosed setting for the abbey complex.

Experience of the asset:

12.8.99 The abbey complex survives as a 'well-preserved' ruin, in which the former form of the abbey complex can be appreciated. The wooded valley location provides a generally enclosed and intimate setting to the abbey, which reflects the founding Savignac Order's preference for seclusion from the secular world.

Heritage significance

12.8.100 As a scheduled monument, the abbey is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical, aesthetic and evidential value.

12.8.101 The enclosed and intimate setting of the abbey makes a considerable contribution to this significance, emphasising its picturesque qualities and its original foundation within a secluded location.

Stone circle NW of Seascale How Farm scheduled monument (SM 1007159)

Asset description

12.8.102 This is a stone circle of possible Bronze Age in date and comprises twelve stones. It was largely buried in 1820, though the HER records that there was one stone visible in 1923. The stone circle was excavated and restored in 1949 when a cairn was also found in its centre. This was found to cover a possible cremation with a jet or lignite ring.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

12.8.103 The stone circle is located within an arable field, within a low-lying location on the coastal plain, approximately 500 m from the sea. The Sella field complex is located to the immediate north, with the perimeter bund at a distance of approximately 200 m, over which the taller elements of the complex will be clearly visible. A golf course is located to the south and west.

Experience of the asset:

12.8.104 The monument is clearly located within a considerably altered setting, particularly as a result of the proximity of the Sellafeld complex.

Heritage significance

12.8.105 As a scheduled monument, the stone circle is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical value.

- 12.8.106 The history of this monument suggests that it may be of less evidential value than may be the case for many stone circles. The site has clearly been affected by ploughing, and the stones have been buried, excavated and restored, suggesting that the survival of any further archaeological remains may be limited and the precise arrangement of the stones may not reflect their original form.
- 12.8.107 For these reasons, the altered setting of this asset makes only a limited contribution to the significance of the asset.

Haile Church (no dedication) Grade II listed building (LB 1086614)

Asset description

- 12.8.108 This is a small rural 18th century church with earlier fragments. It is built of stone rubble with dressed stone and a slate roof. The west gable has a bellcote with 2 round-headed openings.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.109 The church is set at some distance away from Haile village, within a sheltered location within the valley of the Kirk Beck, with surrounding trees adding to the enclosure of the site. Views out from the churchyard are slightly more open along the valley, to the south-west. An active quarry is visible within the higher ground on the northern side of the valley, approximately 350 m south-west of the church.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.110 Due to its separation from the village and its sheltered valley floor location, the church has an isolated and secluded character, and this also ensures that it is not a prominent building, only revealed when entering the valley.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.111 As a Grade II listed building, the church is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and communal value.
- 12.8.112 The secluded character of its valley floor setting, rather than any outward views, contributes to this significance.

Ghyll Cottage and Gill Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1086675, 1336024)

Asset description

- 12.8.113 Gill Farmhouse is an early 19th century (1803) two storey house of rendered rubble and with a slate roof. It is joined to the adjacent cottage on its southern side and the cottage is of the same date and construction, though is smaller in scale.

- 12.8.114 There are a range of former farm buildings and other buildings set around the farmhouse, overall forming a relatively large group of buildings, and a number of these have been converted to use as holiday lets and for bed and breakfast.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.115 The farmhouse and cottage are located alongside the B5345, within the shallow valley of the Ellergill Beck at a height of approximately 60 mAOD, with land on either side rising gently to around 75 mAOD. There are some surrounding trees, particularly as the valley narrows and steepens to the south. Beyond the road, the surrounding area comprises the gently undulating coastal plain divided into a series of regular enclosed fields.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.116 The topographic situation provides a somewhat enclosed setting, particularly as the valley narrows to the south. Whilst, the origin of these buildings is as a farmhouse and cottage, their overall character now reflects use as holiday lets.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.117 As a Grade II listed building, the house and cottage are of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for their historical value.
- 12.8.118 The secluded character of its valley floor agricultural setting makes some contribution to this significance, though this is somewhat limited as a result of its use as holiday accommodation.

How Man, to south west of Howman Bridge Grade II listed building (LB 1086676)

Asset description

- 12.8.119 How Man is a farmhouse, cottage, and barn (now house) of 18th century origin. It has a date stone of 1732, though the house appears to have been remodelled in the 19th century. It is of two storeys and externally has been pebble-dashed over rubble walls and with a slate roof.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.120 It is located within the gently undulating coastal plain to the south of St Bees, adjacent to the B5345. It is within a relatively open area, though in a slight dip amongst the surrounding regular enclosed fields.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.121 The house has a somewhat open agricultural setting, and is relatively isolated, reflecting the general settlement pattern of dispersed farmhouses within this area.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.122 As a Grade II listed building, the house is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical value.
- 12.8.123 The somewhat isolated location within its agricultural setting makes some contribution to this significance, reflecting the 18th century pattern of dispersed farms.

Moorleys Farmhouse, Cottage, and Barn to north-east of How Man Grade II listed building (LB 1137285)

Asset description

- 12.8.124 Farmhouse, cottage and barn of 18th century date arranged as a single range. A date stone on a panel over the house door gives a date of 1731, though there are later additions and alterations. It is currently empty and appears derelict.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.125 The building is within the gently undulating coastal plain, in a sheltered roadside location facing a line of tree and with enclosed arable fields to the rear. It is on the north side of a minor road within the shallow valley of the Ellergill Beck and with land rising to the north and south.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.126 This is a small isolated farmhouse within a secluded location on a minor road, with local topography defining a limited setting.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.127 As a Grade II listed building, the house is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical value.
- 12.8.128 The small scale and secluded setting to the farmhouse makes some contribution to this significance, but outward views are very limited and make little contribution to the heritage significance of this

Town Bank prehistoric stone hut circle settlements, field systems, funerary cairns, ring cairn and cairnfield scheduled monument (SM 1018502)

Asset description

- 12.8.129 The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of five prehistoric stone hut circle settlements, associated field systems, funerary cairns, a ring cairn and an extensive cairnfield, all within a large area of unenclosed moorland on the southern slopes of Lank Rigg.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.130 The monument is located within the western edge of the Cumbrian uplands, on a steep, largely south facing slope between approximately 150 mAOD and 300 mAOD, rising up from the valley of Worm Gill. The hillside comprises open

moorland, though there is a block of plantation woodland to the south of Worm Gill.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.131 The monument comprises an extensive area with evidence for prehistoric settlement within a now open and isolated area of upland moorland.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.132 As a scheduled monument, this is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value.
- 12.8.133 Its setting makes a considerable contribution to this significance as the topographic location will have contributed to the choice of this area as a settlement location.

Bolt How Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1084318)

Asset description

- 12.8.134 Bolt How Farmhouse is a two storey house of late 18th century origin attached to an earlier ramp barn.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.135 It is surrounded by a series of later agricultural buildings within a slight dip in the gently undulating coastal plain. It is surrounded by a series of mostly regular enclosed agricultural fields and Halsenna Moor is located to the southwest.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.136 Bolt How Farmhouse is a relatively isolated farmhouse and the late 18th century origin of the farmhouse suggests that it is one of a larger number of farmhouses established in this area during a period of agricultural enclosure and improvement.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.137 As a Grade II listed building, the house is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical value.
- 12.8.138 As a farmhouse, its setting within an agricultural fieldscape makes some contribution to this significance but there are no specific views which appear to contribute.

Listed Buildings at Drigg; Rose Cottage and Drigg Hall Grade II listed buildings (LB 1086611, 1336072)

Asset description

- 12.8.139 Drigg Hall is a late 18th century house with later outbuildings. It has a central block with a central entrance and windows to either side, and also projecting

blocks to either side. Rose Cottage is a mid-18th century cottage of two storeys.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

12.8.140 Both buildings are located on the south side of the B3344 within Drigg, with wooded gardens to the north of Drigg Hall providing a strong sense of enclosure. Rose Cottage is within a somewhat more open setting. Both are located within a line of houses, mostly on the south side of the road, which are of a mixed date, though many being twentieth century.

Experience of the asset:

12.8.141 Drigg Hall is a relatively prominent building in a very local context, though its setting is restricted by the wooded gardens to the north. In contrast, Rose cottage is of a relatively small scale.

Heritage significance

12.8.142 As a Grade II listed building, these are of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for their historical value.

12.8.143 Their close setting makes some contribution to this significance as part of a mixed group of residential buildings within Drigg though outward views appear to make little contribution.

Lank Rigg round cairn scheduled monument (SM 1004613)

Asset description

12.8.144 Though this is scheduled as a round cairn, this has been reported to be a natural feature and not of archaeological interest.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

12.8.145 Lank Rigg is located near to the western edge of the Cumbrian uplands. The summit of Lank Rigg hill is at a height of 541 mAOD, and the site of the scheduled monument is immediately below this.

Experience of the asset:

12.8.146 This is within an isolated upland location.

Heritage significance

12.8.147 As a scheduled monument, this considered to be of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, and as a round cairn it would be of historical and evidential value. However, as a natural feature it would be of no heritage significance.

Mecklin Park cairnfield, 500 m north of Ain House scheduled monument (SM 1007238)

Asset description

- 12.8.148 The monument comprises a Bronze Age cairnfield situated on a ridge and containing at least 30 cairns measuring between 1.5 m and 5 m in diameter and standing 0.5 m to 1 m in height. It includes a number of funerary cairns, as well as agricultural clearance cairns.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.149 The monument is located at the western edge of the Cumbrian uplands, near to the origin of the River Calder.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.150 This is within an isolated upland location.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.151 As a scheduled monument, the cairnfield is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value.
- 12.8.152 Its setting makes a considerable contribution to this significance as the topographic location will have contributed to the choice of this area particularly as a location for funerary monuments.

Ravenglass Roman fort scheduled monument (SM 1013013)

Asset description

- 12.8.153 The ramparts of Ravenglass Roman fort survive to a height of approximately 1.5 m, whereas the western side has been damaged by coastal erosion and a railway line which cuts through it. The interior of the fort is retained as an open grassed area.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.154 The fort is located on the Esk estuary with woodland of Walls Plantation largely surrounding it on three sides. The estuary is located to the east, whilst the land rises gently to the east.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.155 The earthworks of the fort are not prominent and though the surrounding woodland obscures outward views, its edge helps to mark the boundary of the fort.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.156 As a scheduled monument and part of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, the fort is of international importance and is therefore of Very High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value.

- 12.8.157 Its setting makes a clear contribution to this significance, as its location will have influenced the siting of the fort, as well as its relationship to other element of the frontier defences. The woodland which partly surrounds the fort restricts outward views and so these make little contribution, other than out to the estuary.

Ravenglass Roman fort bath-house, also known as Walls Castle scheduled monument (SM 1009352)

Asset description

- 12.8.158 This includes the extant and buried remains of Ravenglass Roman fort bath-house, which is also known as Walls Castle. It is a stone-built structure surviving above ground as an irregular-shaped block up to 3.8 m high and comprising two rooms. It is located at the north-eastern corner of the fort.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.159 The remains of the bath-house are within an area of pasture and woodland, with the land rising gently to the east, and the Esk estuary to the west.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.160 The monument comprises a group of stone ruins and a series of interpretation boards assist in an understanding and appreciation of the nature of these remains and their context of the Roman frontier defences.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.161 As a scheduled monument and part of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, the bath-house is of international importance and is therefore of Very High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical and evidential value.
- 12.8.162 Its setting makes a clear contribution to this significance, and particularly its close relationship to the adjoining fort which it served. Outward views and so these make little contribution, other than out to the estuary.

Lake District World Heritage Site Nomination

- 12.8.163 The Lake District has been nominated as a cultural landscape for designation as a World Heritage Site, based on the same boundary as the existing national park. The details of this nomination are set out within a Nomination Document which provides a description of the area and a justification for its inscription. The Lake District is identified as a self-contained mountainous area with a series of narrow glaciated valleys radiating from a central massif.
- 12.8.164 These valleys exhibit a high scenic value derived from their distinctive agro-pastoral traditions based around common fell-grazing of local breeds of sheep including the Herdwick. The scenic qualities of the Lake District have attracted visitors from the 18th century onwards and this has contributed to a global development of an interest and appreciation of scenic landscapes.

- 12.8.165 The Nomination Document proposes an Outstanding Universal Value for the Lake District based on three connected themes (Reference 16: The Lake District World Heritage Project Partnership p. 469), which are:
- a landscape of exceptional beauty, shaped by persistent and distinctive agro-pastoral traditions which give it special character;
 - a landscape which has inspired artistic and literary movements and generated ideas about landscapes that have had global influence and left their physical mark; and
 - a landscape which has been the catalyst for key developments in the national and international protection of landscapes.
- 12.8.166 A decision on the nomination may be made by UNESCO in July 2017 and if accepted, as a World Heritage Site it would be considered to be of Very High Heritage Importance.
- 12.8.167 There will be no 'buffer zone' attached to a Lake District World Heritage Site, but it will nevertheless be necessary to consider its setting, as with other heritage assets and in this regard, the Lake District National Park Management Plan states at paragraph 2.3.3 that:
- "The setting is most simply described as areas of land or sea either in close proximity or immediately adjacent to the Lake District's boundary, or in any event within zones of visual influence, where inappropriate development in these locations could adversely affect the Special Qualities or Outstanding Universal Value."*

Corkickle Site

Historic Landscape

- 12.8.168 The Corkickle Site comprises land to either side of Pow Beck to the south of Whitehaven town centre. Place name evidence and historic maps suggest it was within an area of meadows, but industrial development was extending to within the site boundary by the early 19th century.

Archaeological background

- 12.8.169 There is little evidence for Medieval and earlier activity within the study area, the only feature of note being the discovery of a rough out Neolithic axe found at a brickworks approximately 75 m to the west of the site boundary in 1948 (HER 1189).

Industrial Remains

- 12.8.170 Industrial activities have taken place within the northern part of the Corkickle Site since at least the mid-19th century, with a range of industrial buildings shown on early OS mapping. As identified in the HER record, this involved a range of activities, including chemical, dye and pottery manufacturing. Many of the earlier industrial buildings appear to have been demolished or otherwise

lost and a list of recorded industrial buildings within the site boundary is included in **Table 12.6** with a comment on survival and condition.

Table 12.6 HER records relating to industrial buildings within the Corkickle Site

HER Ref	Name/Description	Location	Condition/survival
12882	Preston Street Pottery/The Glass House/Yellow Pottery	NX 97280 17550	The HER records a pottery during the middle of the 19 th century. OS maps show this site has having been re-developed toward the end of the 19 th century, though it is now vacant, with all buildings having been demolished.
40823	Old Glass House	NX 97310 17450	The HER records that this was operating in the 18 th century but appears to have been no longer present in 1830.
11969	Ginns Pottery	NX 97300 17340	The HER records the pottery operating until 1915. The site is now in use as a builder's yard and though no access has been possible to this site, a review of OS maps and an external inspection indicates that buildings present are later in date. A perimeter wall alongside Coach Road and Pottery Road may be related to the former pottery.
11970	Randleston and Forster Chemical Works	NX 97370 17330	Recorded to have been destroyed by fire in 1863. There are existing buildings on this site which are in use as a motor vehicle service centre, with a row of houses fronting onto Coach Road. No access has been possible to this site, but there is some correlation between the current building layout and OS Maps from 1866 onwards.
11971	Wilkinsons Pottery/Whitehaven Pottery	NX 97370 17290	Recorded to have been nearly destroyed by the 1863 fire and closed in 1880s. OS Maps show the site still indicated as a pottery is 1900, with buildings present, but these had been demolished by 1926. The site currently appears to be in use as a yard area with a range of apparently temporary buildings.

12.8.171 The Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway (HER 43834) opened in 1849 and is located to the immediate east of the Corkickle Site. Corkickle Station (HER 12888) was opened on 3 December 1855, before the railway was taken over by the Furness Railway in 1865, which in turn was incorporated into the London, Midland and Scottish Railway in 1923. The railway line continues to operate as the Cumbrian Coast Line and Corkickle Station is also still in use.

Designated Assets

- 12.8.172 There are no designated assets within the site boundary, though the Corkickle Site is within approximately 50-100 m of the Corkickle and Whitehaven Town Centre Conservation Areas (**Figure 12.6**) and other designated assets are located within the study area. Those which are included in the settings assessment are described below. No non-designated assets which demonstrably meet the criteria for designation have been identified.

Corkickle Railway Station (HER 12888)

Asset description

- 12.8.173 Corkickle Station was opened on 3 December 1855 by the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway and is a brick built structure of a single storey with an attic.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.174 The railway station is located within an area of mostly mid twentieth century residential development to the south of Whitehaven town centre. A short terrace of 19th century is located adjacent to the station, and these may have been built as railway worker's houses.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.175 The station remains in use as a railway station within a largely residential area.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.176 This building is not designated, and this is likely to reflect its age and nature. It is therefore considered to be of regional importance and therefore of Medium Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical value.
- 12.8.177 Its immediate setting alongside the railway and adjacent to the adjoining terrace of railway worker's housing makes some contribution to this.

Corkickle Conservation Area

Asset description

- 12.8.178 Corkickle Conservation Area is located to the southeast of Whitehaven town centre and contains 26 Grade II listed buildings within its boundary the majority of which relate to residential structures along the roads that run through the designation. These buildings are generally of late Georgian-early Victorian date often stuccoed and often displaying doric or Corinthian columns.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.179 The conservation area is on a west facing slope above Pow Beck and is largely surrounded by later, mostly twentieth century residential development.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.180 Although the topography of the area suggests that extensive views would be possible, the inclusion of planting throughout the area and stone boundary walls provides a more intimate feel from within the streetscape and concentrates the views inward with the exception of small intermittent patches of visibility to the west along Inkerman Terrace and Foxholes Road.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.181 As a conservation area, this is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for its historical value as a group of historic buildings and early suburb of Whitehaven.
- 12.8.182 Its setting makes some contribution to this, through an understanding of its location to the town centre, though surrounding twentieth century development has obscured this to some extent.

Listed buildings on Front Corkickle and 1-3 Victoria Terrace Grade II listed buildings (LB 1335959, 1086786, 1207695, 1366075, 1086787, 1335960, 1336004, 1086788, 1279618)

Asset description

- 12.8.183 Front Corkickle comprises a terrace of mostly late Georgian houses, mostly of two storeys and with round-headed doorways. They are all located within the Corkickle Conservation Area.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.184 Front Corcickle is located toward the northern edge of the conservation area, and is immediately south of Whitehaven town centre.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.185 The terrace faces downslope to the southwest and whilst the location of these buildings toward s the top of this west facing slope might suggest that they could be locally prominent, the presence of further structures and mature garden planting along the southwest side of Font Corkickle provides a more intimate setting.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.186 As a group of listed buildings, these are of national importance and are therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for their historical value as a group of historic buildings.
- 12.8.187 Their setting makes some contribution to this, through an understanding of its location to the town centre, though surrounding twentieth century development has obscured this to some extent, and outward views are restricted by surrounding development and vegetation.

Church of St Begh Grade II listed building (LB 1392021)

Asset description

- 12.8.188 St Begh is a Roman Catholic Church constructed in 1865-68 and designed by Edward Welby Pugin. It has a distinctive appearance provided by the use of grey sandstone with red sandstone dressings. The Historic England List Entry states that summarises the importance of this asset as being ‘a fine and relatively unaltered Roman Catholic church designed by the eminent architect E W Pugin, showing both typical and original features of the architect’s style’.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.189 The church is located to the south of Whitehaven town centre, with an area of twentieth century housing to the immediate south and various commercial buildings to the north.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.190 The current setting of this church is still closely linked with the surrounding community with urban residential buildings present in all directions and the St Begh’s school being located directly to the west and north of the church. Whilst the church is locally prominent, the surrounding development precludes any longer views from the asset and although the church did originally have a spire this is no longer present resulting in a lower visibility of the asset from outside the immediate area.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.191 As a Grade II listed building, the church is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical and communal value and its architectural interest.
- 12.8.192 Its immediate and close setting contributes to this as it is locally prominent, though any longer views from the asset are of much less importance.

Whitehaven Town Centre Conservation Area

Asset description

- 12.8.193 Whitehaven is one of the earliest and most complete post-medieval planned towns in England reflecting the town’s development as a port and an industrial town from the middle of the 17th century. The lack of subsequent development within the town centre ensures that it survives as an unusually well-preserved Georgian town and port. This is seen in the large number of surviving Georgian buildings arranged on a gridded street layout, the surviving harbour structures and a number of historic mining buildings. The conservation area covers the town centre and harbour, and includes three scheduled monuments and 129 listed buildings.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

12.8.194 Whitehaven town centre is set behind the harbour, which was built between lines of sea cliffs to the north and south. The town centre is then located within a low-lying level area flanked by higher ground to either side, with these slopes now developed as residential areas. The town centre is therefore topographically contained, with the gridded street layout being a distinctive characteristic of the planned Georgian town.

Experience of the asset:

12.8.195 The town's importance is primarily provided by its historical and architectural aspects predominantly relating to the town development and success as a port town in the 17th and 18th centuries. The town also possesses cultural associations with a number of famous people, including Jonathan Swift and Mildred Warner Washington, the grandmother of George Washington, who is buried at Whitehaven. This link to the first president of the United States, together with a raid carried out by John Paul Jones in 1778 on the fort here (now a scheduled monument (SM 1020460) and Grade II listed building (LB 1335968)), provides further historical and cultural interest.

Heritage significance

12.8.196 As a conservation area, and due to the presence of many listed buildings, the town centre is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical and communal value.

12.8.197 Its setting makes a clear contribution to this, particularly in the relationship between the town centre and the harbour, and its connections as a maritime port. Views on the landward side are of less importance, as the town centre is contained by topography and later development.

Wall behind West Cumberland College of Science and Technology Grade II listed building (LB 1263962)

Asset description

12.8.198 This is a section of brick wall dating to the early 18th or possibly late 17th century. It is of red brick with Flemish bond and was formerly in the garden of Whitehaven Castle.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

12.8.199 It currently serves as a boundary wall within this part of Whitehaven, with a modern superstore building to the immediate east, scrap or builders yards to the south and sports pitches to the west.

Experience of the asset:

12.8.200 The current surrounding land uses are not related to the former function of the asset as a garden wall and the surrounding built development generally results in it not being a prominent structure.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.201 As a Grade II listed building, the wall is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical value.
- 12.8.202 Its heritage significance is as an example of late 17th or early 18th century brickwork, and as a result of the surrounding land uses, its setting does not contribute notably to this.

Barracks Mill Grade II listed building (LB 1038943)*

Asset description

- 12.8.203 This was built in 1809 as a flax mill for sail cloth manufacturing and is of coursed limestone with a fire-proof construction. It is of four storeys with a slightly projecting central block which contains a central engine house. The listing description describes it as possibly the earliest mill with a central engine house, which was an innovation in mill design providing a more economical layout for driving long line shafts. It is also one of the earlier surviving fire-proof mills. There are seven window bays to either side of the central block, with each window under a segmental arch with keystones. The mill is no longer in use as an industrial use and is now divided into a series of residential apartments.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.204 The mill is on the southern edge of Whitehaven town centre, within an area which is largely characterised by twentieth century office and retail developments, with car parking, though there is also an area of 19th century terraced housing to the immediate west.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.205 As a relatively large four storey building, the mill is a locally prominent historic building within this part of the southern edge of the town centre. Whilst this area clearly saw considerable change during the twentieth century, the 19th century terraces to the immediate west survive as an element of the mill's former setting.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.206 As a Grade II* listed building, the mill is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical value, and for its architectural interest as an early surviving example of a fire-proof mill exhibiting an innovation in mill layout. As a large four storey structure it is also of historic value as a relatively prominent building in this edge of town location.
- 12.8.207 As a locally prominent historic building, its setting makes a contribution to this, particularly through the proximity of the 19th century terraces to the immediate west.

Mirehouse Site

Historic Landscape

- 12.8.208 As with Moorside, the Mirehouse Site also largely comprises enclosed agricultural land which appears to have developed from a series of forest clearances, followed by a process of enclosure and agricultural improvement. Surviving field boundaries include a number of hedge banks with banks formed from earth and rounded cobbles, with historic settlement based on dispersed farmsteads of likely 18th and 19th century origin.
- 12.8.209 The L & NW & Furness Joint Railway, Whitehaven, Cleator & Egremont Branch (HER 12215) and The Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway/Furness Railway (HER 43834) were both cut through the site in the mid-19th century.

Archaeological background

- 12.8.210 Activity prior to the post medieval period is sparsely evidenced within the study area with cropmarks providing the only suggestion of prehistoric and Romano British occupation, although these features remain untested at this time. The medieval period also has very limited evidence consisting of two bloomeries located towards the south of the study area, both recorded as the result of documentary evidence. There is also an area of ridge and furrow earthworks within the site, comprising the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing.

Industrial Remains

- 12.8.211 Within the Mirehouse Site, a previously unrecorded earthworks complex was noted during the walkover survey. This is interpreted as comprising a mineral railway and a number of possible mine entrances, spoil heaps and associated features all located within a field between the A595 and the line of the former L & NW & Furness Joint Railway to the west (HER 12215). These appear to predate 1850 as no historic mapping records of the probable mine or its remains could be located on maps. Analysis of stereo pair vertical photos suggest sub-surface building remains may be present in the southwest corner of this field. The possible mineral railway appears to have led to Scalegill pit (HER 2749) some 0.5 km to the southwest of these remains and predates the L & NW & Furness Joint Railway (HER 12215) that crosses over it.

Designated Assets

- 12.8.212 There are no designated assets within the site boundary, though a number are located within the study area and those which are included in the settings assessment are described below. No non-designated assets which demonstrably meet the criteria for designation have been identified.

The Cross Grade II listed building (LB 1086692)

Asset description

12.8.213 The Cross is an 18th century farmhouse with later alterations located c. 160 m to the south of the track that bounds the site to the north. The building consists of two storeys plus cellars and displays five bays with a splayed stone staircase leading up to central panelled door.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

12.8.214 The farmhouse is set within lawns located to the northeast and southwest with a small area of woodland to the northwest. Further associated buildings are located to the southeast. The complex as a whole is set within agricultural land that is in keeping the buildings origins and contribute to its understanding although more modern structures are visible from the asset in longer views including the West Cumberland Hospital which is located c. 190 m to the southwest and whose helipad is located within the site.

Experience of the asset:

12.8.215 The complex as a whole is set within agricultural land that is in keeping the buildings origins and contribute to its understanding although more modern structures are visible from the asset in longer views including the West Cumberland Hospital which is located c. 190 m to the southwest.

Heritage significance

12.8.216 As a Grade II listed building, The Cross is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical value and evidential value as an historic farmhouse.

12.8.217 Its setting contributes to this as it is located within a rural setting, with associated farm buildings and agricultural fields.

Chapel House Grade II listed building (LB 1086781)

Asset description

12.8.218 Chapel House is a mid-18th century two storey structure with an attached walled garden to the northwest.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

12.8.219 It is set within an urban setting with the property bounded to the southeast by Egremont Road and further residential buildings present in all directions, except with some open land to the north.

Experience of the asset:

12.8.220 The house is seen as a historic building within an area dominated by twentieth century development.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.221 As a Grade II listed building, Chapel House is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical value as an historic farmhouse.
- 12.8.222 Its setting makes little contribution, beyond its relationship to the attached walled garden.

Scalegill Hall, and Adjoining Barn, with Garden Walls Grade II listed building (LB 1086715, 1137289)

Asset description

- 12.8.223 The main house dates from the 17th century although later additions are also present including the garden walls which are probably 19th century. The outbuildings are the oldest surviving structures and are said to be dated 1615. A tall perimeter wall is located to the south of the house.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.224 Scalegill Hall and its associated structures are located on the corner of a junction between the A595 carriageway and an unnamed road leading to Moor Row. The hall is currently surrounded by agricultural land with larger agricultural buildings to the east.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.225 The hall is a relatively large farmhouse, though the perimeter wall and surrounding tree belts and hedgerows ensure that it is not prominent.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.226 As a Grade II listed building, Scalegill Hall is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical value as an historic farmhouse.
- 12.8.227 Its setting makes some contribution to this as it is located within agricultural land, though it is partly enclosed by a high wall and hedges so outward views make a only a limited contribution.

Nether End Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1137431)*

Asset description

- 12.8.228 Nether End Farmhouse is a 17th century farmhouse with later alterations. A date of 1624 is shown on a quarter shield to the door lintel although the structure also contains extensive additions, mostly of 19th century date. The original structure consists of a four bay two storey house with the later additions providing a further two bays.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.229 The building is currently set within an agricultural landscape with small lawned areas to the west and south.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.230 The farmhouse is seen as part of a group of historic farm buildings within an agricultural fieldscape.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.231 As a Grade II* listed building, Nether End Farmhouse is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical value as an historic farmhouse.
- 12.8.232 Its setting makes a clear contribution to this as it is a historic farmhouse located amongst other farm buildings within an agricultural setting.

The Distressed Sailor Grade II listed building (LB 1207481)

Asset description

- 12.8.233 The Distressed Sailor, a two storey public house located on Egremont Road which dates from the end of the 18th century.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.234 The building is located on Egremont road within a largely twentieth century residential area.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.235 This is in some way isolated as a historic building within what is now a residential area, though it is integrated into this later development and continues to be used as a public house.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.236 As a Grade II listed building, The Distressed Sailor is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical value and its communal value as a public house. The surrounding residential makes some contribution to this due to the social nature of this asset.

Egremont Site

Historic Landscape

- 12.8.237 The Egremont Site comprises land on the eastern side of the River Ehen which may comprises a late enclosure of common land as it is shown on the OS map of 1867 as large, regular fields. These appear to represent 18th or early 19th century enclosure with a number of the field boundaries having been removed by the end of the 19th century, apparently as part of the construction of

railways. Surviving field boundaries within the site are marked by a mix of hedgerows and post and wire fencing. A possible deer park of medieval date (HER 43697) is recorded to the west, though this area now comprises enclosed agricultural fields.

Archaeological background

- 12.8.238 The earliest suggestion of activity within the study area is provided by documentary evidence suggesting a stone circle (HER 1198) which was once located c. 300 m north of the site, however, the HER record entry states that '*this is probably a mislocation of the so-called Ringleen Stones*' which were located to the west of Egremont, c. 870 m to the northwest of the site before they were demolished in the 19th century.
- 12.8.239 The Romano British period is represented by two records relating to Roman roads within the site and continuing into the study area, although the first of these, the Bridge Road (HER 1255) runs in a broadly north-south direction loosely following the line of the current A595 carriageway and passes through the northern edge of the Egremont Site. The second entry for a road near St Thomas Cross (HER 1210) refers to a paved road recorded. No Roman centre is associated with Egremont so any associated remains are unlikely to consist of burials which usually occur close to settlements although some structural features together with the road itself might be present.

Industrial Remains

- 12.8.240 The line of two former railways cross the site, including the L & NW & Furness Joint Railway, Whitehaven, Cleator & Egremont Branch (HER 12215), which was built in the mid-19th century, initially to carry iron ore but also used for passenger services. The Florence Mine Mineral Railway (HER 12339) is also within the site and was built in the early 20th century to link to the former Florence Mine, to the northeast, and a railway cutting within the site formed part of this. The Florence Mine Mineral Railway does not survive intact to the immediate east of the site as a section appears to have been removed for construction of the modern A595. Egremont Mill (HER 12177) and its associated weir and leat are located to the immediate north.

Designated Assets

- 12.8.241 There are no designated assets within the site boundary, though a number are located within the study area and those which are included in the settings assessment are described below. No non-designated assets which demonstrably meet the criteria for designation have been identified.

Egremont Conservation Area

Asset description

- 12.8.242 The settlement of Egremont originated as an administrative centre for the Copeland area from the twelfth century, although there may have been a pre-existing ecclesiastical or manorial occupation. The urban form of the town then

appears to have developed along Main Street, Market Place and South Street, with burgage plots attached to the houses. This historic core of the town is now contained within the conservation area, with the castle at its southern extent.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.243 The conservation area forms the historic core of the town, and is largely surrounded by later residential development of mostly twentieth century date.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.244 The conservation retains important parts of its medieval layout, particularly in the form of its linear development along Main Street, the Market Place and the long burgage plots to the rear.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.245 As a conservation area with surviving elements of the medieval town, this is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical, evidential and communal value.
- 12.8.246 Its setting makes a contribution to this as its location alongside the River Ehen will have influenced the selection of this site for a planned town, and its layout. However, the extent of surrounding later development ensures that outward views make less contribution, though there are views between the southern edge of the conservation and land to the south.

Egremont Castle scheduled monument (SM 1020455) and Grade I Listed Building (LB 1137138)

Asset description

- 12.8.247 The scheduled area of Egremont Castle (SM 1020455) consists of the earthworks, upstanding and buried remains of Egremont Castle together with its associated castle garth which formed the outer defences of the monument. The upstanding building remains of the castle are also designated as a Grade I listed building (LB 1137138) which is described by Historic England as being of exceptional interest. A Grade II listed sundial (LB 1335999) is also located within the grounds and dated 1762 on its northern face.
- 12.8.248 The castle started as a Norman motte and bailey castle but soon developed as an enclosed castle for which the current remains are still visible. Its proximity to the Scottish border meant that it functioned as part of the English line of defence against attacking Scottish armies, particularly during the twelfth and 14th centuries when it was besieged. As such it provides an insight into the constantly changing design and defensive strategies employed in medieval castle construction. Documentary evidence suggests that the castle was in ruins by the end of the 16th century with the exception of a single chamber which was used as a courthouse up until 1786.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.249 The castle is strategically located on an elevated knoll high above a crossing point of the River Ehen, and at the southern end of Egremont town centre.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.250 The earthworks and upstanding remains of the castle are prominently located on a high point above the River Ehen and can be clearly seen in views toward the town from the south. The castle grounds are in use a public park, with a network of paths and a number of interpretation boards which promote an understanding of the historic context of the castle as a seat of power during the medieval period.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.251 As a scheduled monument and Grade I listed building, the castle is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical, evidential and communal value.
- 12.8.252 Its setting makes a considerable contribution to this as it was strategically located on a prominent point and is located at the southern end of the Egremont Conservation Area.

17, Bridge End Grade II listed building (LB 1137128)

Asset description

- 12.8.253 This is a former toll house which is now in use as a private dwelling. The building consists of a small single storey stucco building with a graduated slate roof and stone copings. The house is dated 1851 at the base of a finial and was originally built for the Whitehaven Turnpike Trust.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.254 It is located within a largely residential area, within a meander of the River Ehen, immediately south of Egremont town centre. Its front faces directly on to Bridge End, whilst the river is located to the rear.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.255 This is seen as a small structure and is smaller than the surrounding houses. Its roadside location relates to its original function as a toll house.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.256 As a Grade II listed building, former toll house is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical value. Its continuing roadside setting makes some contribution to this though longer distance views do not.

K6 Telephone Kiosk Grade II listed building (LB 1336031)

Asset description

- 12.8.257 The Type K6 telephone kiosk was designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the coronation of King George V in 1935. Some 60,000 examples were installed across Britain and over 11,000 survive within the UK.
- 12.8.258 Due to the correlation of its design to the Silver Jubilee and the iconic nature of these structures within the UK's international identity this asset has importance for both its historic and cultural value.

Setting

Physical surroundings:

- 12.8.259 The current setting of the kiosk is on a pavement leading into the Bridge End Industrial Estate which is primarily surrounded by grass verges and planting. Industrial buildings and residential structures are visible in longer views.

Experience of the asset:

- 12.8.260 The telephone box forms part of the 'street furniture' within this residential and commercial area.

Heritage significance

- 12.8.261 As a Grade II listed building, the telephone box is of national importance and is therefore of High Heritage Importance, primarily for historical value as an example of an iconic element of British 'street furniture'.
- 12.8.262 Though the connection to pedestrian movement and surrounding activity contribute to an understanding of the assets historic use, it makes only a limited contribution to its significance.

Offshore

- 12.8.263 The marine environment is underlain by Triassic deposits of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (St Bees Sandstone, Calder Sandstone and Ormskirk Sandstone Formations) which outcrops to the north and west of Sellafeld, overlain by the younger Mercia Mudstone Group to the south. However, Quaternary sediments cover these sedimentary rocks over most of the coastal plain and offshore area.
- 12.8.264 The Quaternary sequence contains a complex record of glacial and deglacial events, largely covering the past 120,000 years. Seismic investigations and boreholes (discussed in Michie et al., 2010) have revealed a layered, but overlapping and partly crosscutting, succession of seven seismically distinctive units or identifiable layers in the stratigraphic sequence, which are discussed below. The majority of these units are glacially derived and, in places, conceal deeply incised and infilled valleys, carved out by the repeated glacial-interglacial cycle during the Pleistocene.
- 12.8.265 It is likely that only two of these units will have archaeological potential. One of these (Unit 5) consists of fine silty sand and is only present beyond 7 km

from the coastline of west Cumbria. Macrofossils indicate deposition in brackish and shallow sub-tidal environments under temperate conditions in the early post glacial period. Coarser sand deposits in this area have been interpreted as an offshore sand bar, with radiocarbon-dated fossilised mollusc shells suggesting a Mesolithic date of c. 7,300 calibrated BC (cal. BC). The other (Unit 6) consists of layered silts with sand and clay, is part of the Eastern Irish Sea Mud Belt, which relates to Holocene marine transgression. The St Bees submerged forest beds (HER 4674), located approximately 8 km north-west of Sellafield and would have accumulated during still-stand episodes within the Holocene marine transgression. Palaeolithic organic-rich sediments (BNG 2962 5116), dating to the Windermere Interstadial (radiocarbon dated approximately 11,400 cal. BC), have been found on the cliff face at St Bees.

- 12.8.266 There are no recorded archaeological finds from below the Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) mark within 10 km of the Moorside Power Station indicative development area. An intertidal walkover survey has also been completed. Relatively few features were identified during the course of the survey, and those which were identified were relatively recent and of little historic environment interest. These included a number of mooring posts of timber or metal construction. A series of timber posts were identified within the intertidal area to the west of Braystones Sewage Works. This comprised parallel lines of timber posts with the lines spaced at approximately 1.5 m apart. The whole structure had a length of 45 m and ran alongside the current sewage outfall. Due to its form and location, this appears to be the remains of an earlier outfall structure.
- 12.8.267 A limited number of other fragmentary remains of concrete, timber and stone were also identified, although none of these could be identified as potential structural remains and all appeared to be of doubtful historic environment interest.
- 12.8.268 National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) maintained by Historic England records 28 shipwrecks within 10 km of the Moorside site; five of these losses are recorded close to Sellafield/Seascale which are listed below:
- English cargo vessel Lady Maxwell, lost in 1881, off Sellafield;
 - English dandy Elizabeth (1368177), lost in 1894, near Seascale;
 - English smack May Flower (1368192), lost in 1894, near Seascale;
 - English brigantine Robert Preston (1368235), lost in 1897, near Seascale; and
 - English schooner Harriet and Jane (1363958), lost in 1866, at Seascale.

Predicted residual effects and their significance

- 12.8.269 A summary of the preliminary assessment of the predicted residual effects (i.e. the effects taking into account the incorporated measures) is provided, with respect to the types of effects that might affect each of the key

receptors or receptor groups at the Moorside Site and the Accommodation Sites, in **Tables 12.7 to 12.10**. Where insufficient development, and/or baseline information, is available to undertake a prediction of the magnitude of change, and therefore draw preliminary conclusions regarding the significance of effects, the respective column has been populated by an asterisk (*) only.

- 12.8.270 The evaluation tables generally present a preliminary assessment of the potential adverse effects arising from the Moorside Project unless explicitly stated to be neutral or beneficial in the rationale.

Direct disturbance

- 12.8.271 As previously noted, archaeological evaluation is ongoing and it is expected that this will provide further evaluation which will allow the heritage significance of assets within the boundaries of the Moorside Project Sites to be fully assessed. Given the nature and scale of the proposed development, and in light of our current understanding of the baseline situation within the Indicative Development Area of the Moorside site and the Accommodation Sites it is likely that construction will involve the loss of remains of archaeological interest. Consideration will be given to the avoidance of loss of features which are identified as a result of the ongoing site investigations where possible. The location of all of the Moorside Project Sites and design has avoided disturbance to any designated assets. However, the potential for preservation in-situ of archaeological remains is likely to be constrained in many areas and where this is the case then the principal form of mitigation will be through the provision for investigation and recording, and the dissemination of the results.
- 12.8.272 The mitigation measures set out in **Table 12.2** includes provision for the recording of archaeological assets in advance of development, where their loss cannot be avoided. This will provide a positive opportunity for the recovery and dissemination of information on activity within the site, which may contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.
- 12.8.273 The overall extent of the Indicative Development Area of the Moorside site and the Accommodation Sites is known and therefore where heritage assets are present, or may be present within these areas then a Very High or High magnitude of change is assumed in **Tables 12.7 to 12.10**. However, where further assessment is needed to provide more information on the value of the assets then this column and the overall assessment of significance has not been completed.

Effects on setting

- 12.8.274 The assessment of effects on the setting of heritage assets relies on an understanding of the significance of the asset and the contribution of setting to this significance, and subsequently how this will be affected by the Moorside Project.

- 12.8.275 The overall design measures set out in **Tables 7.2 and 8.6** will help to mitigate effects on the settings of individual assets, though effects on individual assets will be determined on the basis of their specific circumstances. Any opportunities to limit effects on the settings of heritage assets will continue to be considered as the scheme design develops.
- 12.8.276 A preliminary assessment has been completed based on the available information on the indicative layouts prepared for the Moorside Site, and specifically the anticipated extents of the landscaping mounds, power blocks and the MOLF. With regard to the Accommodation Sites, preliminary assessments have been completed in light of the indicative extent of the accommodation blocks, as well as areas for access and parking. In all cases, reference has been made to the project description provided in **Chapter 2, Description of the Moorside Project**. Preliminary assessments have been completed with reference to the check-list of potential attributes set out in Step 3 of the Historic England guidance (Reference 14: Historic England). It is acknowledged that the design of the Moorside Development, including of the built elements and the landscaping mounds, is not yet sufficiently completed to allow a full consideration of all of the potentially relevant criteria (such as architectural design and lighting). The assessment is therefore preliminary at this stage and the assessed magnitude of change to the setting of a number of the assets may be amended in light of the final design.

Decommissioning

- 12.8.277 With respect to the decommissioning of the Moorside Project, potential effects associated with decommissioning are likely to be similar or less than to the effects arising from the construction phase. It is not anticipated that additional receptors would be affected beyond those identified for the construction phase assessment as this assessment has assumed a reasonable worst case. It is anticipated that the decommissioning works would be of shorter duration and would occupy more limited footprints than those currently assumed for construction of the relevant facilities. Subject to further design and delivery details, and for the purposes of this PEIR, a worst case scenario has been applied, i.e. it has been assumed that the effects would be the same (rather than less) as those identified for the construction phase. Decommissioning is therefore not considered further in the assessment tables below that address the construction and operational phases.

Table 12.7 Moorside Site: Summary of predicted residual effects

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Construction					
Archaeological assets associated with prehistoric settlement or other activity					
Loss of or disturbance to assets	Likely	*	Very High	*	Further information on the nature and sensitivity of this receptor will be available following completion of intrusive investigations (test pitting and trial trenching) to be undertaken in 2016. However, the locations of previous field walking finds shown on Figure 12.5 suggest that remains are present within the southern part of the location for the Power Blocks (i.e. the reactors for the Moorside Power Station) and support buildings, as well as within an area that is likely to be used as a laydown area and a heavy haul road. Development of these elements of the scheme will involve initial soil stripping and excavation and it is therefore assumed that all these archaeological remains will be lost as a result of development during the construction phase.
Archaeological assets associated with Roman activity					
Loss of or disturbance to assets	Likely	*	Very High	*	Further information on the nature and sensitivity of this receptor will be available following completion of intrusive investigations (test pitting and trial trenching) to be undertaken in 2016. However, within the Moorside Site, the possible Roman site at Watch Hill (shown on Figure 12.5) is within the indicative site of the southern laydown and assembly area, and southern landscaping mound. Any soil stripping required for the construction of these elements would result in the remains at Watch

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					Hill being lost as a result of the development during the construction phase.
Other archaeological assets					
Loss of or disturbance to assets	Likely	*	Very High	*	Further information on the nature and sensitivity of any other archaeological assets within the Moorside Site will be available following completion of intrusive investigations (test pitting and trial trenching) to be undertaken in 2016.
Non-listed historic buildings					
Demolition of buildings, including Mid Tarn Farm, Tarn Head Farm, Tarn Cottage and Greenmoor Side	Likely	Low-Medium	Very High	Major-Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Historic mapping shows that current buildings within these farms were present in the mid-19 th century and Mid Tarn farmhouse contains a datestone of 1708. None of these buildings are listed, though they are of some historic interest, reflecting the post-medieval agricultural use of the area. Mid Tarn farmhouse appears to be of early 18 th century date and may be broadly contemporary with the final phase of enclosure of the area. The preliminary assessment is therefore that it is of Medium Heritage Significance, with other building of Low Heritage Importance. The development will involve the demolition of these buildings.
Historic landscape features					
Loss of features, including field boundaries	Likely	Low	High	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Construction of the Moorside Site will result in some loss of historic landscape features, such as field boundaries, within the development footprint.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Offshore archaeological remains					
Loss of or disturbance to assets	Likely	*	*	*	Further information on the nature and sensitivity of this receptor will be available following completion of the ongoing assessment of the offshore archaeological deposits and particularly following an archaeological assessment of boreholes. As noted in Chapter 15, Marine and coastal physical processes , breakwaters would create a zone of calmer water in the vicinity of the MOLF and this could alter the rate and direction of sediment transport at the seabed/within the littoral zone, leading to a change in morphology and substrate over time.
St Bridget's Church Grade II* listed building (LB 1086588) and Two High Cross Shafts scheduled monument (SM 1012644)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	High	Major (Significant)	The setting of the church and cross shafts contributes to their significance though an appreciation of their historic and evidential value as a medieval church with evidence of an early ecclesiastical establishment, though the contribution of views to the west are more neutral due to the presence of the 19 th century railway to the east and Sellafield approximately 1.7 km to the southeast. Construction activities during the creation of the northern landscaping mounds will extend to within approximately 100 m of the church. This will include the establishment of a laydown and assembly area and so the current setting of the church may be affected by noise and construction movements, as well by changes in views to the east, though there is potential for the landscaping mounds and planting to limit effects during the construction period.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Braystones Tower Grade II listed building (LB 1145927)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The tower is of significance for its historic value as a local landmark and through its association with a prominent local family. Its setting makes a contribution to this as it is prominently located toward the northern end of the Ehen floodplain area. The MOLF structure at the southern end of the floodplain will be built during the initial construction phase and then present during the remainder of the construction phase and may affect the setting though change in the view from the asset, though at a distance of 1.5 km the tower will retain its local prominence.
Wodow Bank Grade II listed building (LB 1086592)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	As a result of its valley location it is located outside the ZTV. Though it is within the site boundary, works in this area would be limited to environmental measures and these would not be expected to affect its current agricultural setting.
Sella Park Grade II listed building (LB 1336060)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Sella Park is now a hotel and is identified on Figure 2.4a as being located immediately outside of the Moorside Site Boundary. However, construction activities involved in creation of the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power Station will extend to within approximately 200 m of the house, and laydown and assembly areas may extend to within approximately 300 m. The house is well screened by trees within the hotel grounds which make the principal contribution to its significance, and whilst this immediate setting will

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					not be directly altered there will be a change to the surrounds during construction of the landscaping mounds, and use of the laydown and assembly areas.
Beckermet Conservation Area, including the Church of St John the Baptist Grade II listed building (LB 1336063)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Medium	Major (Significant)	The Moorside Power Station is unlikely to be visible from within the core of the conservation area, but construction of the northern landscaping mounds will be visible from the conservation area's south-eastern edge, and construction activity will affect the historic character of this area.
Pelham House Grade II* listed building (LB 1356190); North Lodge and gate piers to Pelham House; South Lodge to Pelham House (both Grade II listed buildings)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The house is within an area identified on Figure 2.4a as being immediately outside of the Moorside Site Boundary. However, construction activities involved in the creation of the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power Station, as well as laydown and assembly areas may extend to within approximately 300 m of the house. Views in this direction will be at least partially screened by an existing tree belt, and the relationship of the house to its surrounding parkland would not be directly affected.
Caernarven Castle, Coneygarth Cop, Beckermet (HER 1249)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	Medium	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The site of the castle is outside of the Moorside Site, but will be within approximately 400 m of the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power Station. Construction of the mounds will alter views south of the castle site, but within an area already occupied by the

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					Sellafield access road. Construction of the power blocks and MOLF will also be visible at a distance of approximately 1.6 km and 3.2 km respectively. Overall, this is likely to result in some distraction as a result of change in views and of movement, but will not directly an appreciation of the castle remains in their local topographic context and so overall, the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Ponsonby Church Grade II listed building (LB 1086628)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Ponsonby Church is located 354 m from the Moorside Site Boundary and construction activities involved in creation of the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power Station will extend to within approximately 700 m of the church. Its elevated position will also result in construction of the landscaping mounds and power blocks being visible from the area west of the church. The church would continue to be seen in the context of the surrounding parkland and the principal approach to the church is from the east and this will not be affected. However, the presence of the ha-ha structure surrounding the churchyard suggests an importance in outward views and the movement and change associated with construction may result in some distraction and so the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Ponsonby deserted medieval settlement (Historic Environment Record (HER) 1294)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	Medium	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Ponsonby deserted medieval settlement is located approximately 400 m from the Moorside Site Boundary and construction activities involved in the creation of the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					Station will extend to within approximately 700 m. Construction activities will therefore be visible from the area of the settlement. This will not prevent an understanding of the settlement in its local topographic context, but the movement and change associated with construction may result in some distraction and so the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Yeorton Farmhouse; gate piers and wall to south-west of Yeorton Farm Grade II listed buildings (LB 1336062, 1086591)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Yeorton Farmhouse is located 475 m from the Moorside Site Boundary and the ZTV suggests that construction activities for elements of the power blocks, landscaping mounds and possibly part of the MOLF would be visible from the farmhouse, with a distance of approximately 900 m to the northern edge of the landscaping mound. Construction of these may be visible from the south-west facing front of the farmhouse. The former avenue has been identified as making a notable contribution to the significance of the asset, and this is aligned toward Beckermet village, with the nearest part of the landscaping mound and the power blocks located to the south of this. The westernmost edge of the landscaping mound would be in line with the avenue, but at a distance of approximately 2 km and with Beckermet village intervening. Taking account of these factors, the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Church House Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1336039)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Church House is located approximately 550 m from the Moorside Site Boundary and construction activities involved in the creation of the landscaping mounds north

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					of the Moorside Power Station will extend to within approximately 800 m. The higher ground within Ponsonby Park will partly screen views toward the Moorside Site with land to the north of Church House Farm being outside of the ZTV. This implies that construction of much of the landscaping mounds will be screened and only construction of the upper parts of the power block will be visible at a distance of approximately 2 km. Construction of part of the MOLF may also be visible at a distance of around 3.5 km. Where construction activities are visible, these would be seen in the context of the existing Sellafield complex, and would not affect the relationship between the farm and Ponsonby Church. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Calder Abbey scheduled monument (SM 1007166) including associated Grade I and II* listed buildings of gatehouse, ruins and house incorporating ruins					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Calder Abbey is contained within a wooded valley which largely defines its setting and this relationship will not be affected. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that construction only the upper parts of the power will be visible, even before consideration is taken of the screening from trees within the Calder valley. As a result of this, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Stone circle NW of Seascale How Farm scheduled monument (SM 1007159)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The monument is 1.44 km from the Moorside Site Boundary and will be approximately 2 km from the Southern laydown platform (Figure 2.4a) and 2.6 km from the power blocks.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					Analysis of the ZTV suggests that no construction associated with the landscaping mounds, power blocks of MOLF will be visible from the monument itself, though would be on the approach. Also taking account of the limited contribution of the setting to the significance of this asset, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Haile Church (no dedication) Grade II listed building (LB 1086614)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Haile Church is 1.5 km from the Moorside Site Boundary and would be approximately 2 km from the northern edge of the landscaping mounds. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that due to its sheltered valley location, visibility of construction of the Moorside Power Station may be limited to the upper parts of the power blocks only, with the possibility that there could be some visibility of this in the view along the valley of the Kirk Beck. However, this does not take account of the vegetation within the valley. This would not notably affect an appreciation of the assets within its valley floor setting and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Ghyll Cottage and Gill Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1086675, 1336024)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The cottage and farmhouse are 2.7 km from the Moorside Site Boundary but would be approximately 4.5 km from the north-western edge of the landscaping mound. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that construction associated with the Moorside Power Station will not be visible from in front of the house and cottage or on the approach along the road to the north, but there may be limited

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					visibility from the higher ground to the rear. This would not notably affect the somewhat secluded nature of the assets setting and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
How Man, to south west of Howman Bridge Grade II listed building (LB 1086676)					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	How Man is 2.7 km from the Moorside Site Boundary but would be approximately 5.2 km from the north-western edge of the landscaping mound. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that no construction activities would be visible from the house itself and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Moorleys Farmhouse, Cottage, and Barn to north-east of How Man Grade II listed building (LB 1137285)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Moorleys Farmhouse is 3.3 km from the Moorside Site Boundary and analysis of the ZTV suggests that construction of only the upper part of the power block would be visible at a distance of approximately 6 km. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Town Bank prehistoric stone hut circle settlements, field systems, funerary cairns, ring cairn and cairnfield scheduled monument (SM 1018502)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The monument is located 4.95 km from the Moorside Boundary, though it is largely outside the ZTV, due to the presence of screening by the high ground around Swainson Knott and Cold Fell. The power blocks, landscaping mounds and MOLF may all be visible from the monument, though from only a small part of the scheduled area and at a minimum distance of 6.5 km. This would be seen within a relatively narrow view of

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					the coastal plain and be seen as separate to the historic landscape context of the Cumbrian upland of which the monument forms a part. As a result of this, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Bolt How Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1084318)					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Bolt How Farmhouse is located 5.81 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that construction of no element of the Moorside Power Station will be visible from the farmhouse or from an approach to it. Therefore, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Listed Buildings at Drigg; Rose Cottage and Drigg Hall Grade II listed buildings (LB 1086611, 1336072)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Drigg Hall and Rose Cottage are located 6.33 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that construction of no element of the Moorside Power Station will be visible from either of them, or from an approach to them. Therefore, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Lank Rigg round cairn scheduled monument (SM 1004613)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Lank Rigg round cairn is located 7.01 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that construction of the power blocks, landscaping mounds and MOLF will be visible at a minimum distance of approximately 8 km. This would be seen as separate to the historic landscape context of the Cumbrian upland of which the monument forms a part. As a result

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					of this, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change. If this feature is simply a natural feature, as has been suggested, then there will be no historic environment effect.
Mecklin Park cairnfield, 500 m north of Ain House scheduled monument (SM 1007238)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Mecklin Park cairnfield is located 9.21 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that there will be minimal visibility of construction of the power blocks, landscaping mounds and MOLF. This would be seen within a relatively narrow view of the coastal plain and be seen as separate to the historic landscape context of the Cumbrian upland of which the monument forms a part. As a result of this, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Ravenglass Roman fort scheduled monument (SM 1013013)					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	Very High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Ravenglass Roman fort is located 9.75 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that construction of the upper parts of the power blocks would be visible from the fort and immediately surrounding land, before taking account of any screening vegetation. As there is a woodland belt to the immediate north of the fort it is unlikely the Moorside Power Station would be visible from the fort or the approach to it and the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Ravenglass Roman fort bath-house, also known as Walls Castle scheduled monument (SM 1009352)					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	Very High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Ravenglass Roman fort bath-house is located 9.81 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that construction of the upper parts of the power blocks would be visible from the bath-house and immediately surrounding land, before taking account of any screening vegetation. As there is a woodland belt to the immediate north of the bath-house it is unlikely the Moorside Power Station would be visible from the bath-house or the approach to it and the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Lake District Candidate World Heritage Site					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	Very High	*	*	The Lake District has been nominated as a World Heritage Site and it is possible that it will be inscribed during 2017, with the same boundary as the existing National Park designation. In the event that the Lake District is inscribed as a World Heritage Site then the ES will include an assessment of effects on its setting, with reference to its Outstanding Universal Value. Work is ongoing to understand the setting of the potential World Heritage Site in relation to the Moorside Site and its interaction with the existing national park designation.
Operation					
St Bridget's Church Grade II* listed building (LB 1086588) and Two High Cross Shafts scheduled monument (SM 1012644)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Medium-High	Major (Significant)	Development will extend to within approximately 100 m of the church, with the northern landscaping mounds located immediately beyond the line of the former

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					railway to the east, and the substation within approximately 200 m. Analysis of ZTV suggests that at least the upper part of the power blocks may be visible from within the churchyard, though the MOLF will not be. This will alter the current setting of the church, though the landscaping mounds will be located within an area which currently makes a neutral contribution to the significance of the asset. The final landform of the outer western and northern faces of the mounds will be designed with gentle slopes. However, this will also depend on the final landform required within the inner part of the mound required to accommodate the substation and so the preliminary assessment is of a Medium-High Magnitude of change.
Braystones Tower Grade II listed building (LB 1145927)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The tower is of significance for its historic value as a local landmark and through its association with a prominent local family. Its setting makes a contribution to this as it is prominently located toward the northern end of the Ehen floodplain area. It will continue as a landmark, but the presence of the bridge and MOLF structure at the southern end of the floodplain may affect the setting though changes in the view from the asset.
Wodow Bank Grade II listed building (LB 1086592)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	This is an early 19 th century house with a datestone of 1816. It is two storeys in height with stuccoed walls and a slate roof. The house is within the valley of the River Ehen, surrounded by enclosed pasture fields and a series

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					of tree belts. Land rises to the east, and this somewhat enclosed topographic location helps to define its setting. As a result of its valley location, this listed building is located outwith the ZTV. Though it is within the site boundary, works in this area would be limited to environmental measures and these would not be expected to affect its current agricultural setting during the operational period.
Sella Park Grade II listed building (LB 1336060)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Sella Park is now a hotel and is identified on Figure 2.4b as being located immediately outside of the Moorside Site Boundary. However the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power Station will extend to within approximately 200 m of the building. It is well screened by trees within the hotel grounds, which make the principal contribution to its significance. Whilst this immediate setting will not be directly altered and the final outer face of the mounds would be designed with a gentle slope, there will be a change to the surrounds as a result of the presence of the mounds, so the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Beckermet Conservation Area, including the Church of St John the Baptist Grade II listed building (LB 1336063)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Medium	Major (Significant)	The conservation area is contained within the modern settlement and does not include any surrounding agricultural land. It includes the centrally located 19 th century Church of St John the Baptist. The conservation area is of significance for its historic and aesthetic value as a rural village containing a range of historic buildings. The Moorside Power Station is unlikely to be visible from within the core of the conservation area, but the

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					northern landscaping mounds will be visible from the conservation area's south-eastern edge. The mounds have been designed to take account of the character of the conservation area, but their presence will alter the historic character of this area.
Pelham House Grade II* listed building (LB 1356190); North Lodge and gate piers to Pelham House; South Lodge to Pelham House (both Grade II listed buildings)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The house is within an area identified on Figure 2.4b as being immediately outside of the Moorside Site Boundary. However, the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power Station will extend to within approximately 300 m of the house. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that the landscaping mounds and elements of the power blocks will be visible from the north-west side of the house, though this does not take account of screening by the existing tree belt. The relationship of the house to its surrounding parkland would not be directly affected so overall, the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Caernarven Castle, Coneygarth Cop, Beckermet (HER 1249)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	Medium	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The site of the castle is outside of the Moorside Site, but will be within approximately 400 m of the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power Station. The presence of the mounds will alter views south of the castle site, but within an area already occupied by the Sellafeld access road and the outer face of the mounds will be designed with a gentle slope and will be entirely to the south of both Kirk Beck and Black Beck. Elements of the power blocks and MOLF will also be visible at a distance of approximately 1.6 km and 3.2 km

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					respectively. Overall, this is likely to result in some distraction as a result of change in views, but will not directly an appreciation of the castle remains in their local topographic context and so overall, the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Ponsonby Church Grade II listed building (LB 1086628)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Ponsonby Church is located 354 m from the Moorside Site Boundary and the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power Station will extend to within approximately 700 m of the church, with the upper parts of the landscaping mounds exhibiting the proposed mitigation strategies of the introduction of pasture, appropriate tree planting and small-scale field patterns. Its elevated position will also result in elements of the power blocks being visible from the area west of the church, with ground level operational activities screened by the slightly elevated topography. The church would continue to be seen in the context of the surrounding parkland and the principal approach to the church is from the east and this will not be affected. However, the presence of the ha-ha structure surrounding the churchyard suggests an importance in outward views and there will change arising from the presence of the power blocks and mounds so the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Beckermet Conservation Area, including the Church of St John the Baptist Grade II listed building (LB 1336063)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Medium	Major (Significant)	The conservation area is contained within the modern settlement and does not include any surrounding agricultural land. It includes the centrally located 19 th century Church of St John the Baptist. The conservation

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					area is of significance for its historic and aesthetic value as a rural village containing a range of historic buildings. The Moorside Power Station is unlikely to be visible from within the core of the conservation area, but the northern landscaping mounds will be visible from the conservation area's south-eastern edge. The mounds have been designed to take account of the character of the conservation area, but their presence will alter the historic character of this area.
Ponsonby deserted medieval settlement (HER 1294)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	Medium	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Ponsonby deserted medieval settlement is located 354 m from the Moorside Site Boundary and the landscaping mounds north of the Moorside Power Station will extend to within approximately 700 m of the church, with the upper parts of the landscaping mounds exhibiting the proposed mitigation strategies of the introduction of pasture, appropriate tree planting and small-scale field patterns. Its elevated position will also result in elements of the power blocks being visible from the area west of the church, with ground level operational activities screened by the slightly elevated topography. This will not prevent an understanding of the settlement in its local topographic context, though there will be change arising from the presence of the power blocks and mounds so the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Yeorton Farmhouse; gate piers and wall to south-west of Yeorton Farm Grade II listed buildings (LB 1336062, 1086591)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Yeorton Farmhouse is located 475 m from the Moorside Site Boundary and the ZTV suggests that elements of the power blocks, landscaping mounds and possibly part of

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
<p>the MOLF would be visible from the farmhouse, with a distance of approximately 900 m to the northern edge of the landscaping mound. These may be visible from the south-west facing front of the farmhouse, and the northern face of the mounds would be visible, with mitigation measures including the design of a gentle outer slope, as well as planting to integrate these into the landscape.</p> <p>The former avenue has been identified as making a notable contribution to the significance of the asset, and this is aligned toward Beckermet village, with the nearest part of the landscaping mound and the power blocks located to the south of this. The westernmost edge of the landscaping mound would be in line with the avenue, but at a distance of approximately 2 km and with Beckermet village intervening.</p> <p>Taking account of these factors, the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.</p>					
<p>Church House Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1336039)</p>					
<p>Change in setting during operation</p>	<p>Likely</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Very Low</p>	<p>Minor (Not Significant)</p>	<p>Church House is located approximately 550 m from the Moorside Site Boundary and the northern landscaping mounds will extend to within approximately 800 m. The higher ground within Ponsonby Park will partly screen views toward the Moorside Site with land to the north of Church House Farm being outside of the ZTV. This implies only the upper parts of the landscaping mounds and power blocks will be visible, with the latter at a distance of approximately 2 km. Part of the MOLF may also be visible at a distance of around 3.5 km. The visible elements of the power blocks may be seen in the context of the existing Sellafeld complex, and would not affect the relationship between the farm and</p>

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					Ponsonby Church. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Calder Abbey scheduled monument (SM 1007166) including associated Grade I and II* listed buildings of gatehouse, ruins and house incorporating ruins					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Calder Abbey is contained within a wooded valley which largely defines its setting and this relationship will not be affected. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that only the upper parts of the power will be visible, even before consideration is taken of the screening from trees within the Calder valley. As a result of this, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Stone circle NW of Seascale How Farm scheduled monument (SM 1007159)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The monument is 1.44 km from the Moorside Site Boundary and will be approximately 2 km from the Southern laydown platform (Figure 2.4b) and 2.6 km from the power blocks. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that neither the landscaping mounds, power blocks nor MOLF will be visible from the monument itself, though would be on the approach. Also taking account of the limited contribution of the setting to the significance of this asset, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Haile Church (no dedication) Grade II listed building (LB 1086614)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Haile Church is 1.5 km from the Moorside Site Boundary and would be approximately 2 km from the northern edge of the landscaping mounds. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that due to its sheltered valley location, visibility of the Moorside Power Station

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					may be limited to the upper parts of the power blocks only, with the possibility that there could be some visibility of this in the view along the valley of the Kirk Beck. However, this does not take account of the vegetation within the valley. This would not notably affect an appreciation of the assets within its valley floor setting and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Ghyll Cottage and Gill Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1086675, 1336024)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The cottage and farmhouse are 2.7 km from the Moorside Site Boundary but would be approximately 4.5 km from the north-western edge of the landscaping mound. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that the Moorside Power Station will not be visible from in front of the house and cottage or on the approach along the road to the north, but there may be limited visibility of the landscaping mounds and power blocks from the higher ground to the rear. This would not notably affect the somewhat secluded nature of the assets setting and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
How Man, to south west of Howman Bridge Grade II listed building (LB 1086676)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	How Man is 2.7 km from the Moorside Site Boundary but would be approximately 5.2 km from the north-western edge of the landscaping mound. Analysis of the ZTV suggests that no part of the Moorside Power Station would be visible from the house itself and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Moorleys Farmhouse, Cottage, and Barn to north-east of How Man Grade II listed building (LB 1137285)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Moorleys Farmhouse is 3.3 km from the Moorside Site Boundary and analysis of the ZTV suggests that only the upper part of the power block would be visible at a distance of approximately 6 km. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Town Bank prehistoric stone hut circle settlements, field systems, funerary cairns, ring cairn and cairnfield scheduled monument (SM 1018502)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The monument is located 4.95 km from the Moorside Boundary, though it is largely outside the ZTV, due to the presence of screening by the high ground around Swainson Knott and Cold Fell. The power blocks, landscaping mounds and MOLF may all be visible from the monument, though from only a small part of the scheduled area and at a minimum distance of 6.5 km. This would be seen within a relatively narrow view of the coastal plain and be seen as separate to the historic landscape context of the Cumbrian upland of which the monument forms a part. As a result of this, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Bolt How Farmhouse Grade II listed building (LB 1084318)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Bolt How Farmhouse is located 5.81 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that no element of the Moorside Power Station will be visible from the farmhouse or from an approach to it. Therefore, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Listed Buildings at Drigg; Rose Cottage and Drigg Hall Grade II listed buildings (LB 1086611, 1336072)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Drigg Hall and Rose Cottage are located 6.33 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that no element of the Moorside Power Station will be visible from either of them, or from an approach to them. Therefore, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Lank Rigg round cairn scheduled monument (SM 1004613)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Lank Rigg round cairn is located 7.01 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that the power blocks, landscaping mounds and MOLF will be visible at a minimum distance of approximately 8 km. This would be seen as separate to the historic landscape context of the Cumbrian upland of which the monument forms a part. As a result of this, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change. If this feature is simply a natural feature, as has been suggested, then there will be no historic environment effect.
Mecklin Park cairnfield, 500 m north of Ain House scheduled monument (SM 1007238)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Mecklin Park cairnfield is located 9.21 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that there will be minimal visibility of the power blocks, landscaping mounds and MOLF. This would be seen within a relatively narrow view of the coastal plain and be seen as separate to the historic landscape context of the Cumbrian upland of which the monument forms a

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					part. As a result of this, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Ravenglass Roman fort scheduled monument (SM 1013013)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	Very High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Ravenglass Roman fort is located 9.75 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that the upper parts of the power blocks would be visible from the fort and immediately surrounding land, before taking account of any screening vegetation. As there is a woodland belt to the immediate north of the fort it is unlikely the Moorside Power Station would be visible from the fort or the approach to it and the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Ravenglass Roman fort bath-house, also known as Walls Castle scheduled monument (SM 1009352)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	Very High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Ravenglass Roman fort bath-house is located 9.81 km from the Moorside Site Boundary, and analysis of the ZTV suggests that the upper parts of the power blocks would be visible from the bath-house and immediately surrounding land, before taking account of any screening vegetation. As there is a woodland belt to the immediate north of the bath-house it is unlikely the Moorside Power Station would be visible from the bath-house or the approach to it and the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Lake District Candidate World Heritage Site					
Change in setting during operations	Likely	Very High	*	*	The Lake District has been nominated as a World Heritage Site and it is possible that it will be inscribed

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					<p>during 2017, with the same boundary as the existing National Park designation.</p> <p>In the event that the Lake District is inscribed as a World Heritage Site then the ES will include an assessment of effects on its setting, with reference to its Outstanding Universal Value. Work is ongoing to understand the setting of the potential World Heritage Site in relation to the Moorside Site and its interaction with the existing national park designation.</p>

Note: * Denotes where the assessment is incomplete and ongoing at this time and therefore the significance of the effects cannot be accurately predicted. . Significance will be identified in the ES at DCO submission.

Table 12.8 Corkickle Site: Summary of predicted residual effects

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Construction					
Non-listed historic buildings					
Demolition of historic industrial buildings	Likely	Low	High	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	<p>A number of potteries were operating within the northern part of the site from the 18th century until the early 20th century. Whilst historic mapping indicate that none of the pottery buildings appear to survive, the site does contain a perimeter wall which appears to enclose one of the potteries and some of the current industrial buildings within the northern part of the Corkickle Site were present in the mid to late 19th century. None of these buildings are listed, and detailed buildings assessment will be required in order to confirm their age and importance.</p> <p>The development would involve the demolition of these buildings, though there may be potential to preserve element such as the perimeter wall around the former Ginns Pottery site (HER 11969).</p>
Archaeological assets associated with historic industrial activity					
Loss of or disturbance to assets	Likely	*	High	*	<p>Further information on the nature and sensitivity of this receptor will be available following completion of further assessment. However, site walkover has established that visible remains of historic mining are present within the Corkickle Site.</p> <p>The known remains are within areas identified on Figure 2.6 for accommodation and associated infrastructure. Ground disturbance likely to be required for the development of these elements can be expected to result</p>

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					in the loss of the known archaeological remains during the construction phase.
Corkickle Railway Station (HER 12888)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	Medium	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Construction activities may extend to within approximately 50 m of the station, but this would not affect the relationship of the station to the railway or the associated terraced housing adjacent to it. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Corkickle Conservation Area					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The conservation area is located to the east of the Corkickle Site, and there are glimpsed views into the site from within the conservation area, and therefore construction activities may be discernible. However, depending on the detailed design, this is not likely to alter the character of the conservation area itself or an understanding of it as an early suburb of Whitehaven. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Listed buildings on Front Corkickle and 1-3 Victoria Terrace Grade II listed buildings (LB 1335959, 1086786, 1207695, 1366075, 1086787, 1335960, 1336004, 1086788, 1279618)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The terrace faces downslope to the southwest and whilst this might suggest that they could be locally prominent, the presence of further structures and mature garden planting along the southwest side of Font Corkickle provides a more intimate setting. Therefore, whilst some construction activities may be discernible from Front

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					Corkickle, the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Church of St Begh Grade II listed building (LB 1392021)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The nearest accommodation area could be located within approximately 50 m of the church, within a currently open area to the south of Coach Road and east of a former railway line. Therefore it is likely that construction activities will be discernible from the immediate surrounds of the church. Much of this area is formerly developed land and in its current condition does not contribute positively to the setting of the church. Whilst construction activities, may result in some distraction from an appreciation of the asset, this will not undermine its local prominence. Therefore, the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Whitehaven Town Centre Conservation Area					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Low	Potentially beneficial Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Whitehaven Conservation Area is located to the north of the Corkickle Site. Existing intervening built development will mean effects on its character or setting are likely to be limited, but development of the Corkickle Site would offer an opportunity for enhancement of the southern margin of the conservation area.
Wall Behind West Cumberland College of Science and Technology Grade II listed building (LB 1263962)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Its heritage significance therefore relies on its architectural interest as an example of late 17 th or early 18 th century brickwork and as a result of the surrounding land uses, its setting does not contribute notably to this.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					The preliminary assessment is therefore of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Barracks Mill Grade II* listed building (LB 1038943)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Construction will take place within approximately 220 m of Barracks Mill, although with intervening development, construction activities are not likely to be discernible and will not erode the local prominence of Barracks Mill. This will also not affect its architectural interest and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Operation					
Corkickle Railway Station (HER 12888)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	Medium	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	The built development may extend to within approximately 50 m of the station, but this would not affect the relationship of the station to the railway or the associated terraced housing adjacent to it. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Corkickle Conservation Area					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The conservation area is located to the east of the Corkickle Site, and there are glimpsed views into the site from within the conservation area, and therefore built development within the Corkickle Site is likely to be visible from some parts of the conservation area. However, depending on the detailed design, this is not likely to alter the character of the conservation area itself or an understanding of it as an early suburb of

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					Whitehaven. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Listed buildings on Front Corkickle and 1-3 Victoria Terrace Grade II listed buildings (LB 1335959, 1086786, 1207695, 1366075, 1086787, 1335960, 1336004, 1086788, 1279618)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The terrace faces downslope to the southwest and whilst this might suggest that they could be locally prominent, the presence of further structures and mature garden planting along the southwest side of Font Corkickle provides a more intimate setting. Therefore, whilst parts of the built development within the site may be visible from Front Corkickle, the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.
Church of St Begh Grade II listed building (LB 1392021)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Low	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	The nearest accommodation area could be located within approximately 50 m of the church, within a currently open area to the south of Coach Road and east of a former railway line, and is likely to be visible from the immediate surrounds of the church. However, outward views make only a limited contribution to the significance of this asset and much of the area of proposed development is formerly developed land and in its current condition does not contribute positively to the setting of the church. The presence of the accommodation blocks will not undermine its local prominence. Therefore, the preliminary assessment is of a Low Magnitude of change.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Whitehaven Town Centre Conservation Area					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Low	Potentially beneficial Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Whitehaven Conservation Area is located to the north of the Corkickle Site. Existing intervening built development will mean effects on its character or setting are likely to be limited, but development of the Corkickle Site would offer an opportunity for enhancement of the southern margin of the conservation area.
Wall Behind West Cumberland College of Science and Technology Grade II listed building (LB 1263962)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Its heritage significance therefore relies on its architectural interest as an example of late 17 th or early 18 th century brickwork and as a result of the surrounding land uses, its setting does not contribute notably to this. Its significance will therefore be of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Barracks Mill Grade II* listed building (LB 1038943)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Built development within the Corkickle Site will take place within approximately 220 m of Barracks Mill, although with intervening development, is not likely to be discernible and will not erode the local prominence of Barracks Mill. This will also not affect its architectural interest and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.

Note: * Denotes where the assessment is incomplete and ongoing and this time time and therefore the significance of the effects cannot be accurately predicted. . Significance will be identified in the ES at DCO submission.

Table 12.9 Mirehouse Site: Summary of predicted residual effects

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Construction					
Historic landscape features					
Loss of features, including field boundaries	Likely	Low	High	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Construction within the Mirehouse Site will result in some loss of historic landscape features, such as field boundaries, within the development footprint.
Archaeological assets associated with historic industrial activity					
Loss of or disturbance to assets	Likely	*	High	*	<p>Further information on the nature and sensitivity of this receptor will be available following completion of further assessment. However, site walkover has established that visible remains of historic mining are present within the Mirehouse Site and these include shafts, spoil mounds and trackways.</p> <p>The known remains are within areas identified on Figure 2.8 for accommodation and associated infrastructure. Ground disturbance likely to be required for the development of these elements can be expected to result in the loss of the known archaeological remains during the construction phase.</p>
Previously unrecorded archaeological assets					
Loss of or disturbance to assets	Likely	*	High	*	Further information on the nature and sensitivity of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development footprint will be obtained through field surveys to be undertaken in 2016. Records of prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the vicinity of the Mirehouse Site, as well as a possible cropmark enclosure

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					within the Mirehouse Site boundary suggest that archaeological remains will be present. Ground disturbance likely to be required for the development of accommodation and associated infrastructure can be expected to result in the loss of any archaeological remains present during the construction phase.
The Cross Grade II listed building (LB 1086692)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Construction will be at a minimum distance of approximately 1 km from The Cross and subject to the detailed design, the separation distance from the Mirehouse Site suggests that this asset is unlikely to be significantly affected during construction. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Chapel House Grade II listed building (LB 1086781)					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Construction will be at a minimum distance of approximately 800 m from Chapel House, though much of this distance is across intervening residential development. The setting of this asset makes little contribution to its significance beyond the clear relationship with the attached walled garden. This will not be affected so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Scalegill Hall, and Adjoining Barn, with Garden Walls Grade II listed building (LB 1086715, 1137289)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Construction will be at a minimum distance of approximately 750 m from Scalegill Hall. The listed

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					building is on the edge of the ZTV and also considering the intervening hedgerows and trees, visibility of construction may be limited to the upper floors. This will not notably affect an appreciation of this building within its immediate agricultural setting and so overall the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Nether End Farmhouse Grade II* listed building (LB 1137431)					
Change in setting during construction	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Nether End Farmhouse will be a minimum of approximately 1.2 km from the nearest construction activities, which will be outside of its immediate agricultural setting. Subject to the detailed design, the separation distance from the Mirehouse Site suggests that this asset is unlikely to be significantly affected during construction. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
The Distressed Sailor Grade II listed building (LB 1207481)					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Construction will be at a minimum distance of approximately 1.1 km from The Distressed Sailor, though much of this distance is across intervening residential development. The setting of this asset is defined by its surrounding residential area. This will not be affected so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Operation					
The Cross Grade II listed building (LB 1086692)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The nearest built development will be at a minimum distance of approximately 1 km from The Cross and subject to the detailed design, the separation distance from the Mirehouse Site suggests that this asset is unlikely to be significantly affected during construction. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Chapel House Grade II listed building (LB 1086781)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Built development will be at a minimum distance of approximately 800 m from Chapel House, though much of this distance is across intervening residential development. The setting of this asset makes little contribution to its significance beyond the clear relationship with the attached walled garden. This will not be affected so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Scalegill Hall, and Adjoining Barn, with Garden Walls Grade II listed building (LB 1086715, 1137289)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The nearest part of the built development will be at a minimum distance of approximately 750 m from Scalegill Hall. The listed building is on the edge of the ZTV and also considering the intervening hedgerows and trees, visibility of construction may be limited to the upper floors. This will not notably affect an appreciation of this building within its immediate agricultural setting and so overall the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Nether End Farmhouse Grade II* listed building (LB 1137431)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Nether End Farmhouse will be a minimum of approximately 1.2 km from the nearest built development, which will be outside of its immediate agricultural setting. Subject to the detailed design, the separation distance from the Mirehouse Site suggests that this asset is unlikely to be significantly affected during construction. Therefore the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
The Distressed Sailor Grade II listed building (LB 1207481)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	The nearest built development will be at a minimum distance of approximately 1.1 km from The Distressed Sailor, though much of this distance is across intervening residential development. The setting of this asset is defined by its surrounding residential area. This will not be affected so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.

Note: * Denotes where the assessment is incomplete and ongoing and this time and therefore the significance of the effects cannot be accurately predicted. . Significance will be identified in the ES at DCO submission.

Table 12.10 Egremont Site: Summary of predicted residual effects

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Construction					
Historic landscape features					
Loss of features, including field boundaries	Likely	Low	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Surviving field boundaries in this area appear to represent 18 th or early 19 th century enclosure, with some boundaries lost during railway construction. Surviving boundaries are a mix of hedgerows and post and wire and are considered to be of Low Heritage Importance. Construction within the Egremont Site will result in some loss of these within the development footprint. However the relatively limited extent of development will mean that the overall magnitude of the loss of field boundaries in this area will be low.
Former mineral railway					
Loss of or disturbance to assets	Likely	Low	Medium	Minor (Not Significant)	A section of the 20 th century former mineral railway which served the Florence Mine runs through the Egremont Site and can be seen in the form of an earthwork. Given the condition and date of this feature, it is considered to be of Low Heritage Importance. This section can be expected to be lost as a result of development, but this would represent a loss of only one section of the former railway.
Previously unrecorded archaeological assets					
Loss of or disturbance to assets	Likely	*	High	*	Further information on the nature and sensitivity of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development footprint will be obtained through field surveys to be undertaken in 2016. Records of Romano-British activity within the vicinity of the Egremont Site, including the route of a road, suggest that archaeological assets will be present.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					Ground disturbance likely to be required for the development of accommodation and associated infrastructure can be expected to result in the loss of any archaeological remains present during the construction phase.
17, Bridge End Grade II listed building (LB 1137128)					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Construction activities would not be visible from this asset and its immediate roadside setting would not be affected so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
K6 Telephone Kiosk Grade II listed building (LB 1336031)					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Construction activities would not be visible from this asset and its immediate roadside setting would not be affected so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Egremont Conservation Area					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	High	Very low	Minor (Not Significant)	Egremont Conservation Area is located to the north of the Egremont Site, within the town centre, with the castle forming the southern end of the conservation area. Existing intervening built development will restrict direct views of construction activities to the upper part of the castle mound and this will have a very limited effect on an overall appreciation of the character or setting of the conservation and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
Egremont Castle scheduled monument (SM 1020455) and Grade I Listed Building (LB 1137138)					
Change in setting during construction	Unlikely	High	Very low	Minor (Not Significant)	Some construction activities are likely to be visible from the upper part of the castle mound, and this will introduce a new element into this view. However, this would be seen in the context of the existing industrial development at Bridge End, which can be seen from the castle, and subject to the construction programme, its setting is unlikely to be significantly affected as development within the Egremont Site should not affect an appreciation of the castle in the context of the town and in relation to the River Ehen. Therefore, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Operation					
17, Bridge End Grade II listed building (LB 1137128)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very low	Minor (Not Significant)	The built development would not be visible from this asset and its immediate roadside setting would not be affected so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
K6 Telephone Kiosk Grade II listed building (LB 1336031)					
Change in setting during operation	Likely	High	Very low	Minor (Not Significant)	The built development would not be visible from this asset and its immediate roadside setting would not be affected so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Egremont Conservation Area					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	High	Very low	Minor (Not Significant)	Egremont Conservation Area is located to the north of the Egremont Site, within the town centre, with the castle

Receptor and summary of predicted effects	Probability	Value of receptor	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Rationale
					forming the southern end of the conservation area. Existing intervening built development will restrict direct views of the built development to the upper part of the castle mound and this will have a very limited effect on an overall appreciation of the character or setting of the conservation and so the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.
Egremont Castle scheduled monument (SM 1020455) and Grade I Listed Building (LB 1137138)					
Change in setting during operation	Unlikely	High	Very low	Minor (Not Significant)	Some parts of the built development are likely to be visible from the upper part of the castle mound, and this will introduce a new element into this view. However, this would be seen in the context of the existing industrial development at Bridge End, which can be seen from the castle, and subject to the detailed design, its setting is unlikely to be significantly affected as development within the Egremont Site should not affect an appreciation of the castle in the context of the town and in relation to the River Ehen. Therefore, the preliminary assessment is of a Very Low Magnitude of change.

Note: * Denotes where the assessment is incomplete and ongoing and this time and therefore the significance of the effects cannot be accurately predicted. . Significance will be identified in the ES at DCO submission.

12.9 Assessment of the Moorside Project as a whole

- 12.9.1 An assessment of the Moorside Project as a whole will be included in the ES. For the purposes of this PEIR, due to the limitations set out above, the PEIR has looked at the Moorside Site and the Accommodation Sites together and whether there would be any additional, "accumulated effects" on specific environmental receptors. The ES will include the Additional Sites in this assessment once the data becomes available.
- 12.9.2 In terms of the spatial scope of the assessment of accumulated effects, the principles have been set out in **Section 3.4** and summarised in **Table 3.8**. With respect to the historic environment, the Zones of Influence (Zol) around each Moorside Project site vary (see **Figure 12.9**). A Zol of 1 km from each site has been adopted for considering effects arising from direct loss or disturbance to heritage assets. Such effects assets are anticipated to occur within the development footprint, and will therefore be contained within the Moorside Project Sites, but interactions with other sites may occur where, for example, an area or site of archaeological interest is affected by development within more than one site. A Zol of 1 km is considered sufficient to identify all such potentially significant effects. For effects on the setting of heritage assets a Zol of 10 km has been adopted for the Moorside Power Station, reflecting the scale of the development. Due to the smaller scale, and particularly the lower height of the proposed development within the Accommodation Sites, an initial study area of 2 km was adopted for these.
- 12.9.3 The following paragraphs contain a preliminary high-level accumulated effects assessment of the historic environment effects arising from the whole Moorside Project, taking into account the preliminary residual effects assessments for the individual project elements contained in **Tables 12.7 to 12.10** above. However, it should be noted that it is not possible at this stage to determine the magnitude of change and therefore the significance of whole Moorside Project historic environment effects because of the absence of the required detailed design information. Full detailed assessments will be carried out subsequently and reported in the ES that is due to be submitted in 2017.
- 12.9.4 Firstly, it is evident that there will be no whole Moorside Project effects arising from direct loss or disturbance to heritage assets as a result of construction within the Moorside Site, Egremont Site and St Bees Railway Site. This is because they are too remote from other sites for a potential for such effects to occur. The Zol for the Moorside Site and the Egremont do overlap, but this is within an area of the Moorside Site which would be used for environmental measures only and this will not result in significant disturbance.
- 12.9.5 Therefore potentially significant effects involving direct disturbance would be limited to interactions between the Corkickle Site, Mirehouse Site and the Corkickle to Mirehouse Railway Site. These are all linked by the route of Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway, which was built in the mid-19th century. Though it remains in active, there is a potential for the presence of features of historic interest which could be affected by development.

- 12.9.6 There is considerable overlap in the 2 km Zol for effects on the settings of heritage assets Corkickle Site, Mirehouse Site and the Corkickle to Mirehouse Railway Site, though many of the assets included within the settings assessment are within the overlap area are located within the residential area on the southern edge of Whitehaven. Based on the preliminary assessment of effects on setting for the Corkickle Site and Mirehouse Site, no additional whole Moorside Project effects on setting are anticipated in this area and the Corkickle to Mirehouse Railway Site is not expected to alter this.
- 12.9.7 In addition, there are no assets included within the settings assessment for the Mirehouse Site, and no designated assets at all, which are within the 2 km Zol overlap area with the St Bees Railway Site. Therefore, no whole Moorside Project effects on setting are anticipated in this area.
- 12.9.8 The 10 km Zol for the settings assessment for the Moorside Site covers all of the other Moorside Project Sites. However, many of the designated assets within the overlap areas are outside of the Moorside Site ZTV and based on the preliminary assessment only assets which are located within the 2 km Zol overlap area with the Egremont Site may be subject to whole Moorside Project effects on setting. The Egremont Site is nearer to the Moorside Site than the other Moorside Project Sites and there is therefore more potential for such effects to arise.
- 12.9.9 As mentioned above, the level of detailed design and programme information on the Moorside Project that is available at the time that the PEIR has been produced has not allowed a detailed assessment of the accumulated effects of the Moorside Project as a whole. However, it has been possible to analyse the historic environment effects predicted in relation to individual Moorside Project developments to identify which receptors may have the potential to experience whole project effects. A summary of this analysis is set out in **Table 12.11** below.

Table 12.11 Summary of predicted residual historic environment effects - whole project

Receptors	Whole Project accumulated effects/Significance of effects*						
	Moorside Site	Corkickle Site	Mirehouse Site	Egremont Site	Corkickle to Mirehouse Railway Site	St. Bees Railway Site	Whole Moorside Project
1 Archaeological remains within the Corkickle site	No effects	Potentially Significant	No effects	No effects	Potentially Significant	No effects	Potentially Significant
2 Archaeological remains within the Mirehouse site	No effects	Not Significant	Potentially Significant	Not Significant	Potentially Significant	No effects	Potentially Significant
3 Archaeological remains within the Corkickle to Mirehouse Railway site	No effects	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant	No effects	Potentially Significant	No effects	Potentially Significant
4 Settings of heritage assets within 2 km of the Egremont Site	Potentially Significant	No effects	No effects	Not Significant	No effects	No effects	Potentially Significant

* The preliminary effects summarised under each Moorside Project Site by receptor are subject to change for individual receptors and groups of receptors as more project design information becomes available and will be reported in the ES that is to be submitted in 2017.

12.10 Preliminary assessment of cumulative effects

Scope of the assessment

- 12.10.1 As outlined in **Section 3.4**, an exercise has been undertaken to determine which other (non Moorside) developments should be considered in the context of their ability to result in cumulative adverse environmental effects with the Moorside Project.
- 12.10.2 Of the other developments described in **Section 3.4**, listed in **Table 3.4** and considered in the context of **Table 3.9** in terms of historic environment effects, it is considered appropriate at this stage not to consider the following projects on the basis that they are located outwith the Zones of Influence of the Moorside Project Sites:
- 4. Low Level Waste Repository, Drigg (LLWR Ltd);
 - 5. West Cumbria Water Supply Pipeline (United Utilities);
 - 6. Walney Extension Wind Farm (Dong Energy);
 - 7. Barrow-in-Furness Site (BAE Systems);
 - 8. Ulverston Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Facility (GSK);
 - 9. Heysham New Nuclear Power Station (EDF Energy); and
 - 10. Tidal Lagoon West Cumbria (Tidal Lagoon Power).
- 12.10.3 However, it should be noted that the situation with respect to the above sites will be kept under review during the preparation of the EIA, pending the availability of information from the respective developers regarding their own air quality Zols.
- 12.10.4 Of the remaining other developments considered in **Table 3.9**, these are briefly discussed in the context of their likely interaction with respect to the historic environment in the sub-sections below.

1. Sellafield Site Decommissioning (Sellafield Ltd/Nuclear Decommissioning Authority)

- 12.10.5 The Sellafield Site Decommissioning project has the potential to interact with the Moorside Project, particularly with respect to the Moorside Site itself. This would notably occur during the construction phase of the Moorside Site, when potentially significant cumulative effects could occur on the settings of heritage assets as a result of construction and decommissioning activities.

2. North West Coast Connections (NWCC), West Cumbria (National Grid)

- 12.10.6 The North West Coast Connections Project is intimately related to the Moorside Project, since it would provide the connection to the UK national electricity grid for the power generated and therefore the local works would partially take place within the boundary of the Moorside Site.

- 12.10.7 It is therefore anticipated that there would be potentially significant cumulative historic environment effects on the settings of heritage assets located close to the Moorside Site boundary. Potentially significant effects resulting from loss of or disturbance to archaeological remains may also occur.

3. Whitehaven Coking Coal Project (West Cumbria Mining)

- 12.10.8 Further details are required, but this scheme may involve development in the site of a former drift mine which is located at the southern end of NuGen's proposed Mirehouse Accommodation Site. There may therefore be a potential for cumulative effects involving direct disturbance of archaeological remains, or on the settings of heritage assets.

12.11 Consideration of additional mitigation

- 12.11.1 The requirement for any mitigation measures in addition to those which have been incorporated into the development proposals, as outlined in **Section 12.6**, is still under consideration. It may be possible to implement further measures to reduce the effects on the setting of St Bridget's Church and the associated Cross Shafts, or to enhance or support other aspects which contribute to its significance. This will involve consideration of the setting of this asset in the further design of the landscaping mounds, including the mound profile and form, as well as an appropriate planting scheme.
- 12.11.2 Similarly, further consideration will be given to the design of the landscaping mounds in relation to other assets which are relatively close to the Indicative Development Area, including Beckermeth Conservation Area.
- 12.11.3 Also, if it emerges during the preparation of the Environmental Statement that additional, non-incorporated measures, need to be considered, the relevant details will be presented in the ES.

12.12 References

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