

# **Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Impact Assessment**

Land West of The Energy Coast Business  
Park – Wind Turbine Repowering

Windlend (Cumbria) Limited



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## Summary

The Client (Windlend (Cumbria) Ltd) requested a Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Impact Statement to accompany a Planning Application for the repowering of a pre-existing turbine, on land to the Land West of The Energy Coast Business Park, Haile, Cumbria.

The Proposed Development consists of the construction of a new turbine, with a hub height of 46m and tip height of 77m (EWT DW61). There are no known non-designated or designated assets within the Proposed Development Site that could undergo a direct impact.

Due to the Proposed Development Site located within a known area of Iron Ore Extraction, there is a high potential for the recovery of assets associated with the Beckermets Iron Ore Mine and associated railway formerly bordering the Site. These have a low local and regional significance.

Based on the construction impact of the new location of the proposed turbine and an extended crane pad, an archaeological watching brief on the proposed areas of groundworks is recommended as a post-consent condition. It is recommended that any archaeological work, in accordance with the Copeland Local Plan should be undertaken at the discretion of the Local Authority Archaeology Team as a post consent condition, prior to the construction of the development.

The pre-existing turbine is a visible feature in the landscape, with the repowering likely to enhance this visibility.

The assessment concluded that the following assets have current glimpsed visibility, which can be negated as a result of the cumulative impact of pre-existing views to the industrial landscapes.

- Listed Buildings NHLE: 1086591 Grade II Gatepiers And Wall To South West Of Yeorton Farm located 520m S and NHLE: 1336062 Grade II Yeorton Farmhouse located 520m S
- Listed Building NHLE: 1086614 Grade II Haile Church (No Dedication) located 707m NE
- Beckermets Conservation Area with five Associated Listed Buildings located 1.3km S
- Listed Buildings NHLE: 1084317 Grade II\* Haile Hall and NHLE: 1086615 Grade II\* Gatehouse Range To South Of Haile Hall located 1.2km NE
- Listed Building NHLE: 1145927 Grade II Braystones Tower located 2.71km S

As such there will be no significance impact upon the outlined Cultural Heritage assets as a result of this repowering.

## 1. Site Introduction

Windlend (Cumbria) Limited ('the Client') are looking to repower a single medium-scale wind turbine located on land near Yeorton Hall Farm, Haile (Cumbria).

The aim of the development of is to maximise the generation of renewably sourced electricity from the Site through re-powering the asset at the Site by installing a larger dimensioned replacement wind turbine.

The Proposed Development Site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) NY 02329 08344 (Figure 1) with the initial expectation being that any new turbine would be located within c.20m from the existing turbine to allow for construction to take place alongside operation of the existing turbine to minimise operational downtime. It is sited within a pre-existing industrial park associated with the West Cumbria Energy Coast.

The project will comprise the re-powering of an existing 46.5m high (blade to tip) wind turbine which has been in operation since 2015. This will involve by replacing it with a taller 3 blade wind turbine measuring 77m high (blade to tip) along with associated infrastructure for a further period of 25 years.

This Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) contains 33 Plates, 13 Figures and four Appendices. The ZTVs used are the '8382-DRW-PLN-0003 Comparative ZTV' and '8382-DRW-PLN-0004 Cumulative ZTV' as part of the Planning Application.

## 2. Planning Standards

### 2.1. National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2023) paragraph 189 in Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' notes "*Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.*

The NPPF (2023) defines significance as "*Significance (for heritage policy): The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.*

### 2.2. Local Policy

The current Copeland Borough Council Local Plan 'Core Strategies and Development Management Policies DPD (2013-2028) Adopted December 2013 references the following policies in regard to Cultural Heritage:

#### **Policy ST1 – Strategic Development Principles**

*The Strategic Development Principles that inform and underpin the Borough's planning policies are:*

- *C Protect, enhance and restore the Borough's valued assets*
  - *ii) Protect and enhance the Borough's cultural and historic features and their setting*

#### **Policy ENV4 – Heritage Assets**

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

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

#### **Policy DM2 – Renewable Energy Development in the Borough**

*Proposals for renewable energy development in the Borough will be supported where they satisfy the following criteria:*

- *E The proposals would not cause an unacceptable harm to features of nature or heritage conservation importance*

#### **Policy DM27 – Built Heritage and Archaeology**

- *A) Development proposals which protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic, cultural and architectural character of the Borough's historic sites and their settings will be supported. This will be particularly relevant in the case of:*

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

## **2.3. Inclosure Acts**

There are two key legislative acts which define the use and role of the agricultural landscape, the patterns of which are visible and in-use today.

### **2.3.1. Inclosure Act 1773**

This is defined as '*An Act for the better Cultivation, Improvement, and Regulation of the Common Arable Fields, Wastes, and Commons of Pasture in this Kingdom*'.

The preamble states '*Whereas there are in several parishes and places in this kingdom several wastes and commons, and several open and common fields, which, by reason of the different interests the several land owners and occupiers, or persons having right of common, have in such wastes, commons and fields, cannot be improved, cultivated or enjoyed to such great advantage for the owners and occupiers thereof, and persons having right of common, as they might be and are capable of if an improved course of husbandry was to be pursued respecting such open and common fields in each parish respectively, and such wastes or commons of pasture were to be properly drained or otherwise amended*'.

### 2.3.2. Inclosure Act 1845

This is defined as ‘An Act to facilitate the Inclosure and Improvement of Commons and Lands held in common, the Exchange of Lands, and the Division of intermixed Lands; to provide Remedies for defective or incomplete Executions, and for the Non-execution of the Powers of general and local Inclosure Acts; and to provide for the Revival of such Powers in certain cases’.

## 2.4. Standards and Guidance

This HIA is written in line with the following Standards and Guidance:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, Updated 2020) ‘Standard and guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment’;
- Historic England (2008) ‘Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment’
- Historic England (2015a) ‘Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2;
- Historic England (2015b) ‘The Setting of Heritage Assets’ Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition);
- Historic England (2019) ‘Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets’ Historic England Advice Note 12; and
- Historic England Advice Note 15 (2021) ‘Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment’.

Historic England (2015a) advice notes the following “*the first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant, the contribution of its setting to its significance. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest*” (p1).

In line with the NPPF (2023) and the Historic England (2008, 2015a and 2019) the following criteria of weighting should be given to heritage assets (Table 1).

**Table 1. Criteria of Weighting for Heritage Assets**

Value of Significance	Assets and definition
Very High	Very high importance and rarity on both an international, national and local scale. There is limited potential for change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Sites</li> <li>• Assets of acknowledged international importance</li> <li>• Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives</li> </ul>
High	High Importance and rarity on a national and local scale with limited potential for change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Monuments (including non-designated that could be worthy of nomination)</li> <li>• Registered Parks and Gardens and Designed Landscapes</li> <li>• Registered Battlefields</li> <li>• Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings (including those proposed)</li> <li>• Grade II Listed Buildings in a group setting with a Grade I or Grade II* or with elements of rarity and importance</li> </ul>
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity on a national and local scale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Grade II Listed Buildings (including those proposed)</li> <li>• Non-designated assets that contribute significantly to regional research objectives</li> </ul>
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity on a regional or local scale:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non designated assets of local importance</li> <li>• Designated and non-designated assets comprised by poor preservation</li> <li>• Designated and non-designated assets with poor survival of contextual associations</li> <li>• Assets of limited value but with potential to contribute to local research objectives</li> </ul>
Negligible	Assets with little or no surviving heritage interest

Based on the defined weighting of significance the following table outlines the proposed magnitude of impact (change) and the significance of effect on historic assets and the historic environment (Table 2).

**Table 2. Magnitude of impact**

		Magnitude of impact (degree of change)				
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Value of Significance (Table 1)	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/ Large    Very	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight/ Moderate	Moderate/Large	Large/ Large    Very
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

## 3. Archaeological and Historic Baseline

### 3.1. Aims, Sources and Methodology

This HIA conforms to the Standards and Guidance and Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

The purpose of this heritage impact assessment and desk-based assessment is to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the application area;
- Assess the application area in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential;
- Consider the potential and predicted effects of the construction and operation of the proposed development on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guideline; and,
- Propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects

For all known sites, the characterisation process is to establish the nature, form and extent of the site incorporating an assessment of its date, integrity, level of preservation and importance.

To assess the direct impact of the Proposed Development upon the archaeological resource, a 1km Study Area surrounding the Proposed Development Site was utilised. To assess the potential for effects, both direct and indirect on the cultural heritage resource Study Areas of 5km and 10km were utilised.

The desk-based analysis incorporates the following sources:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), downloaded from Historic England June 2023;
- Cumbria Historic Environment Record, accessed 04/07/2023;
- The Historic England (2023) Archive for National Mapping Programme Data and Aerial Photography;
- The Archaeological Data Service for on-site reports and grey literature records;
- Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH 2023);
- The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP);
- Satellite Imagery from the Google Earth Viewer;
- LiDAR Data sourced from DEFRA (2023);
- The North West Regional Research Framework (NWRRF);
- British Geological Survey (BGS, accessed May 2023);
- Historic Maps sourced from the National Library of Scotland (NLS, accessed May 2023);
- The Atlas of Rural Settlement in England (GIS Shapefile), downloaded from Historic England (2023); and
- Other secondary sources as deemed appropriate.

Where further non-designated assets have been identified outwith the named sources, these have been assigned the in-text reference of 'Historic Asset' (HA) followed by a numerical identifier.

A Site Visit was undertaken on the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> July 2023. The weather was poor with decreasing visibility across the two days. It was determined at the Site Visit to not visit designated assets on the Cumbrian fells, due to poor ground underfoot, lack of mobile signal and poor weather and visibility.

A 1km Study Area has been utilised around the Application Site to assess direct impacts upon the archaeological resource. In order to assess direct and indirect effects of the Application Site on the known Cultural Heritage resource, Study Areas outwith to 15km were utilised in accordance with the accompanying LVIA ZTV.

A note on terminology used. There are several in-text references to high stone cross shafts, associated with the 8<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries. They are frequently heavily decorated and erected in a variety of locations. They are found throughout northern England with a few examples further south. The earliest high crosses were created and erected, probably under the direction of the Church, but examples were often commissioned by secular patrons and reflect the art styles and mythology of settlers. Several distinct regional groupings and types of high cross have been identified, some being the product of single schools of craftsmen. There are fewer than 50 high crosses surviving in England and this is likely to represent only a small proportion of those originally erected.

Due to the creation of the crosses by varying groups, where specific terms have been detailed in the Statutory Listing Entries (Anglo-Danish/ Anglo-Saxon/ Anglo-Scandinavian/ Anglian) these are the terms that have been used for each individual asset. Where reference to the crosses have been made generally in the text, the term 'Anglo-Scandinavian' has been used to reference the fact the crosses were designed across the Anglian and wider Scandinavian influences.

The following abbreviations have been used in text and appendices:

- CA- Conservation Area;
- CALB- Listed Building(s) within a Conservation Area;
- CASM- Scheduled Monument(s) within a Conservation Area;
- LB- Listed Building(s);
- RPG- Registered Park and Garden;
- SM- Scheduled Monument(s);
- SMLB- Listed Building same as/associated with a Scheduled Monument; and
- WHS- World Heritage Site

The compass directions have been abbreviated in text and appendices.

### **3.1.1. Historic Landscape Character**

#### **Landscape Character**

The bedrock geology within the Proposed Development is the St Bees sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 247.1 million years ago. It is overlain by Devensian Till superficial deposits (BGS 2023). The soils are described as freely draining, slightly acid and loam (CSAI 2023).

The Proposed Development is currently utilised as grassy pasture, with the pre-existing wind turbine and associated infrastructure within the west of the Proposed Development (Figure 2). The Proposed Development Site is within Historic Landscape character (HLC) Character 49 'Western Lake District Fell Edge' (Newman 2009). It is described as being comprised of '*mostly low rolling hills and is bisected by the Lake District National Park Boundary*' (Newman 2009: 109). The settlement pattern is dispersed with Haile named as a '*larger regular planned nucleation of medieval origin*' (Newman 2009: 109). The HLC (Figure 3) noted that while there are no defined characteristics for the Proposed Development Site, the adjacent environment is formed around 'Extractive' and 'Railway' categorisations. These stem from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century works at the pre-existing quarrying site, which was the former Beckermeth Iron Ore Mine and associated transportation railway. The surrounding environment is predominantly described as 'Former common arable' (Newman 2009). This HLC type is defined as being '*former cultivated common fields* which are recognised by their '*slightly curving boundaries and regular, or semi-regular shapes*' (Newman 2009: 9). They broadly date from the late medieval or post-medieval periods with the curving field boundaries formed by the pattern of ploughing for animal-drawn ploughs.

According to the Atlas of Rural Settlement in England the Proposed Development Site is within a lowland terrain zone, within the Cumbria and Solway lowlands and is located within the Cumbrian coalfield.

As such the historic landscape is predominantly agricultural, with areas of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century mineral and transportation industry. Based on the late-medieval to post-medieval dating of the 'former common arable' there is a moderate potential for the landscape, including that the area around the Proposed Development Site has been farmed since the early-medieval period and earlier.

### 3.1.2. Map Regression

The Blaeu Atlas Major 1662 (**Plate 1**, NLS 2023) notes the settlement of 'Hale' (Haile) to the south-east of 'Egremond' (Egremont) with the smaller settlement of 'Bekarmond' (Beckermet) to the west. The settlement of 'Sellofield' (Sellafield) is also depicted on this map. The landscape is depicted to be riverine with tributaries leading into the Irish Sea to the west.



**Plate 1:** Blaeu, J. (1662-1665) Blaeu Atlas Major Volume 5: Cvmbria

Christopher Greenwood's County Map of Cumberland 1821-1822 (Figure 4) depicts the Proposed Development Site as being in an area of unenclosed landscape, potentially surrounded by a farming and agricultural landscape. The settlements of Haile (not depicted on figure), Windscales (Winscales), Carleton and Wada Bank (Wodow Bank) are shown on this map.

The first edition 1867 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 5) depicts the Proposed Development Site as being agricultural land with regular field boundaries. The Proposed Development traverses four enclosed areas of agricultural land, with a footpath on a broad north-east to south-west alignment.

There is no change until the development of the Beckermet Iron Ore Mine opened in 1903. There are no OS maps between 1899 and 1926. The Beckermet Iron Ore Mine is shown on the OS 1926 Map (Figure 6). The Beckermet Iron Ore Mine, Pit Number 1 was located 110m north of the Proposed Development Site, at the current location of the Jacobs Nuclear and Sellafield Industrial Estate. The Proposed Development Site is located between the northern and southern lines of the Beckermet Mining railway. On this map the wider landscape is also shown as having concentrated areas of mining industry, and areas of settlement around the industrial zones to the south and west. The settlement at Yeorton Farm remains unchanged, while the settlement of Haile to the north-east has grown, likely as a result of the mining industry. There are no further changes noted in the OS mapping.

There are no defined historic hedgerows within the Proposed Development as named on OS mapping.

### 3.1.3. Topography Survey

A review of available LiDAR (DEFRA 2023), Satellite (Google Earth 2023), Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer (HE.A 2023) did not note any previously unrecorded archaeological features.

There are several historic photographs, identified through the Historic England Aerial Photography collections (HE.B 2023) as outlined in Table 3 below.

**Table 3. Historic England Aerial Photography**

Aerial Photo HE Reference	Flight and Date	Description	Archaeological Assets
EPW056201 and EPW056212	AFL19371206 06/12/1937	The Beckermets Iron Ore Mine and the surrounding countryside, Beckermets, from the south.	Former field boundaries
EPW056210 and EPW056211	AFL19371206 06/12/1937	The Beckermets Iron Ore Mine and surrounding countryside	Former field boundaries

The HER identified two sets of non-designated assets through Aerial Photography (AP, Table 4, Figure 7), with 'Kirk Beck Field System, Haile' (HER: **16594**, AP: **NY0208/A** and AP: **NY208/B**) located 477m east and 'Whitehow Head Cropmarks' (HER: **1256**, AP: **NY0209/A**) located 868m north.

**Table 4. HER Aerial Photography**

Aerial Photo	HER Name and Reference	Description	Flight Reference
NY0208/A NY0208/B	Kirk Beck Field System, Haile (HER: 16594)	These are traces of rectangular field boundaries and possible trackways recorded by Lancaster University	AP/CLAU: Lancaster University CL 8, 26A
NY0209/A	Whitehow Head Cropmarks (HER: 1256)	Cropmarks and circular enclosure recorded by St Joseph	STJ BFW 25

There was one HER site identified through Aerial Photography (Winscales Enclosure, St John Beckermets, HER: **3035**), however the site had been mislocated, with a note in the HER description to disregard this site.

## 3.2. Archaeological Events

There are no Archaeological Events within the Proposed Development Site. No prior archaeological works were undertaken for the pre-existing Wind Turbine.

There are three Archaeological Events within the 1km Study Area (Figure 8). These are associated with a former application in 2015 for a Solar Farm, located 231m west. The Desk Based Assessment (EV: **4/15/3134**) noted that there would be a localised impact on previously unrecorded archaeological assets, with no impact upon the setting of Designated Assets within a 2km radius from the site. A Geophysical Survey (EV: **4/15/3135**) was commissioned which noted that a potential curvilinear anomaly of possible archaeological interest was recorded within the south-west of the survey area as well as two potential ditches. The dismantled railway as recorded on OS 1926 (Figure 6) was also recorded. To assess the significance and archaeological character of these deposits a programme of limited archaeological evaluation was commissioned (EV: **4/15/3189**). Archaeological deposits were recorded in Trenches 4, 5, 14 and 15. No

datable finds were recovered however the environmental remains are suggestive of prehistoric to Roman origins.

### 3.3. Designated Assets

A search of statutorily protected heritage assets, also noted as designated assets, consisting of World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings, was undertaken outwith to 10km from the Proposed Development boundary.

- Within 1km of the Proposed Development Site there are nine Grade II Listed Buildings;
- Within 5km of the Proposed Development Site there are:
  - The western boundary of the Lake District World Heritage Site (WHS) which includes:
    - Four Scheduled Monuments and three associated Listed Buildings;
    - A further seven Listed Buildings consisting of one Grade I, one Grade II\* and five Grade II;
  - Outwith the WHS there are:
    - One Scheduled Monument;
    - Two Conservation Areas, Egremont and Beckermest with their associated Listed Buildings;

There are no Designated Assets within the Proposed Development Site.

#### 3.3.1. Setting Assessment

A full list of assets scoped out is based in Appendices B-D (Figures 9-11).

Based on the criteria set out in the Historic England guidance (2015a, 2015b and 2019), the following methodology has been undertaken to assess which assets are included in the setting assessment. A 15km Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV, accompanied) was utilised to assess which assets may undergo a change to their setting as a result of the Proposed Development Site. This was supplemented by a setting assessment site visit.

It was determined on the Site Visit that a 10km Study Area would suffice. This is due to the Proposed Development Site consisting of a pre-existing singular turbine within an industrial landscape. Other singular turbines associated with existing farmsteads and industrial zones are frequently sighted within the 10km Study Area.

The industrial landscape in this case refers to the West Cumbria Energy Coast and the large complex, towers and cranes associated with the Sellafield Nuclear Power Plant and Works ('Sellafield') which has visibility across the south-west landscape of Cumbria. There is an industrial landscape around Whitehaven and Distington, consisting of quarrying, maritime and manufacturing parks that are clearly defined. Minor industrial assets include various pre-existing wind turbines and pylons located on various farmsteads connecting the industrial and residential areas.

There were also several areas of modern activity and industrial parks surrounding urban and residential environments which also provided areas of screening. As this is a singular turbine, while there is an expansive ZTV, Designated Assets have been scoped out where they are surrounded by, or within immediate sight of a pre-existing industrial area which has a larger landscape footprint than the Proposed Development. One of the Sellafield satellite industrial parks known as the Energy Coast Business Park ('Works') is located adjacent to the north-east of the Proposed Development Site, reducing the visual impacts of the Wind Turbine within the local landscape, alongside a further three wind turbines to the north of Yeorton Hall Farm.

#### Assets within 1km

All Designated Assets within 1km of the Proposed Development Site are included in the setting assessment (Figure 12).

## Assets within 5km

The Grade II\* Haile Hall and Grade II\* Gatehouse Range to the north-east of the Proposed Development Site and NHLE 1086592 Grade II 'Wodow Bank' to the south-west as well as the Conservation Areas of Beckermet and Egremont and all Designated Assets within the Conservation Areas has been included in the Setting Assessment.

Within 5km of the Proposed Development, the Designated Assets to the north and west of Egremont were scoped out of the Setting Assessment due to being screened by the urban environment of Egremont. The Grade II Listed Buildings to the south of Egremont Conservation Area (NHLE 1137128 and 1336031, Appendix B) were scoped out of the assessment due to their location within a pre-existing 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial estate, however the Grade II Florence Iron Mining Pit Head (NHLE 1449212) was included due to its height above the surrounding vegetation.

It was determined that due to the size and height of the north-east, east and south-eastern Cumbrian fells, the Grade II Listed Buildings within 5km of the Proposed Development NHLE 1084320 and 1086694 (Appendix B) could be scoped out as a result of surrounding topography

To the south-west of the Proposed Development Site, the Grade II Braystones Tower (NHLE 1145927) has been included in the setting assessment due to its height and visible presence in the landscape, as well as the Grade II\* Church of St Bridget (NHLE 1086588) and associated Scheduled Monument 1012644 'Two High Cross Shafts...' due to significance of the Site and the potential for glimpsed visibility.

To the south-east of the Proposed Development Site, all Listed Buildings within the settlement of Calder Bridge and associated farmsteads were scoped out on the site visit, due to lack of visibility across to the Proposed Development Site as well as comparative locality to Sellafield.

The Designated Assets, including the Scheduled Monument and Listed Buildings of Calder Abbey were also scoped out on the Site Visit due to the assets being within a low-lying riverine valley surrounded by dense vegetation with no long-range views outwith the Abbey locality. The Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007115 'Infell Wood...' was scoped out for the same reason on the Site Visit.

The Grade II Listed Buildings NHLE 1086659 and 1084357 at Sally Hill (Appendix B) were also scoped out on the Site Visit. There is a singular Wind Turbine visible from their farmstead, however it is likely associated with a separate farm in between the Proposed Development Site and Calder Bridge and as such will not be affected by the Proposed Development.

## Assets within 10km

There are two Scheduled Monuments to the north. NHLE 1021106 'Barrowmouth gypsum and alabaster mine at Saltom Bay' was scoped out of the assessment due to being screened by the urban environment of Whitehaven while NHLE 1007167 Lacon Cross (also Grade II\* NHLE 1086720, Appendix C) was scoped out due to its limited setting within the garden of a private residence as well as being screened by the town of Cleator Moor.

There are seven Scheduled Monuments to the east of the Proposed Development Site located on the Cumbrian Fell uplands:

- 1004613 Lank Rigg round cairn;
- 1007228 Yokerill Hows, group of seven cairns;
- 1007236 Cairns and hut circles at the junction of River Calder and Whoap Beck;
- 1018502 Town Bank prehistoric stone hut circle settlements, field systems, funerary cairns, ring cairn and cairnfield;
- 1018503 Stockdale Moor prehistoric cairnfields, field systems, unenclosed cairn cemetery, ring cairns and funerary cairns;
- 1018504 Monks Graves prehistoric cairn cemetery, cairnfields, field system, funerary cairns and a ring cairn on Stockdale Moor; and

- 1020339 Ring cairn on Stockdale Moor 825m west of Pearson's Fold, north of Cawfell Beck

These were scoped out on the Site visit due to the undulating topography of the fells which reduced direct visibility of the Wind Turbine. From the fells, Sellafield, Whitehaven and the surrounding urban environments were all keenly observed reducing the potential impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monuments based on pre-existing landscape features and Works.

To the south, there is one Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007159 'Stone Circle..'. This was scoped out on the site visit, as it was within a security fenced area, with the views surrounding the stone circle dominated by the Sellafield complex, screening the monument from the wider landscape. To the south-east, the imposing Gosforth Cross NHLE 1012643 'High Cross in St Mary's Churchyard' with Anglo-Scandinavian and Christian mythology is a prominent monument, however it was also scoped out on the Site visit, due to having no direct visualisations across to the Proposed Development Site and being within the settled environment of Gosforth.

While there is some potential for glimpsed visibility from the Cleator Moor Conservation Area, based on the expansion of Cleator around the Conservation Area, and visibility of Sellafield to the south-west, a singular wind turbine expansion is unlikely to have any impact on the setting of the Conservation Area. During the Site Visit there was no visibility from or to the St Bees and Whitehaven Corkickle and Hensingham Conservation Areas. St Bees is located within a low valley with key views to the coastal west and as such is screened by topography, while the three Whitehaven Conservation Areas and their associated Listed Buildings have been scoped out due to the substantial industrial works surrounding the Conservation Areas to the south, as well as interjecting settlements and urban environments between the Proposed Development Site and Whitehaven. As such a singular turbine will not impact upon the Whitehaven Conservation Area Settings.

It was determined during the Site Visit to scope out all individual listed buildings to the north of the Proposed Development Site which are also north of Egremont and south of Whitehaven. This is due to topography and urban environment screening, as well as a substantial number of individual turbines and wind farms noted in this part of the landscape. To the east of the Proposed Development Site there are Listed Buildings which are screened by the fells which have been scoped out. To the south of the Proposed Development, the individual Listed Buildings including the town of Gosforth have been screened out due to distance and intervisibility in the landscape with other features, most noticeably the Sellafield landscape. As such a singular wind turbine will not further impact the settings of individual Listed Buildings outwith other designations.

### **Assets subject to the setting assessment**

As such the following Designated Assets are to be assessed within the setting assessment. The Designated Assets are discussed below in the following order:

- Significance;
- Distance; and
- NHLE List Entry

The assessment concluded that the following assets have glimpsed visibility, which can be negated as a result of the cumulative impact of pre-existing views to the industrial landscapes.

- Listed Buildings NHLE: **1086591** Grade II Gatepiers And Wall To South West Of Yeorton Farm located 520m S and NHLE: **1336062** Grade II Yeorton Farmhouse located 520m S
- Listed Building NHLE: **1086614** Grade II Haile Church (No Dedication) located 707m NE
- **Beckermert Conservation Area with five Associated Listed Buildings** located 1.3km S
- Listed Buildings NHLE: **1084317** Grade II\* Haile Hall and NHLE: **1086615** Grade II\* Gatehouse Range To South Of Haile Hall located 1.2km NE
- Listed Building NHLE: **1145927** Grade II Braystones Tower located 2.71km S



**Scheduled Monument NHLE: 1012644 'Two high cross shafts in St Bridget's churchyard' and the associated Listed Building NHLE: 1086588 Grade II\* Church of St Bridget located 2.3km S**

The setting of the Scheduled Monument and Church is the enclosed Churchyard of St Bridget.

The High Crosses are incomplete and have suffered from weathering however the surviving decoration is that of late Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian styles. The earlier cross shaft is potentially associated with the 9<sup>th</sup> century Anglian styles and is constructed of pale-yellow sandstone. The use of three encircling mouldings and collars around the shafts is the only known example in Cumbria. The later cross shaft potentially dates to the 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> century and is associated with Anglo-Scandinavian decoration and is constructed of red sandstone.

As such the significance of the Scheduled Monument is the rare examples of artistic decoration, as well as the site being of both Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian across a period of circa 200-300 years prior to the development of the Church, awarding substantial historic and archaeological potential for further works on the site.

The Grade II\* Church of St Bridget is of medieval origin with 17<sup>th</sup> century alterations. It is constructed from roughcast stone with a slate roof. Its plan is a two-bay nave and chancel, with a gabled bellcote and two bells. The Listing for St Bridget defined the cross-shafts as being Anglo-Saxon.

The significance of the Church is its siting on a potentially earlier religious site as identified through the presence of the earlier stone crosses. As such it has potential for further historical and archaeological discoveries to be made, as well as its current use as an active church and graveyard within the Beckermest landscape.

From the stone crosses and Church, a pre-existing wind turbine at Petersburgh Farm, circa 800m north-east is clearly defined, with clear views to the east and south-east of the Sellafeld works. *There is currently no visibility of the pre-existing wind turbine at the Proposed Development*, however as a result of the repowering there is some potential for glimpsed visibility. If the repowering is visible, the impact of which is negated by the wind turbine at Petersburgh Farm and Sellafeld.



**Plate 2.** NHLE 1012644 High Crosses (9<sup>th</sup> C. Anglian front, 10-11<sup>th</sup> C Anglo-Scandinavian rear) with NHLE 1086588 Church of St Bridget. Facing north-west.



**Plate 3.** View to north/ north-east from south-face of St Bridget towards Petersburgh Wind Turbine (arrow)



**Plate 4.** View east/ north-east from Anglian Cross, with Petersburgh Wind Turbine (arrow) and Sellafeld Works (arrow).

### **Beckermet Conservation Area with five Associated Listed Buildings located 1.3km S**

Beckermet is a Conservation Area within Cumberland Council and was selected as a result of its historical and architectural group values. These consist of the use of traditional building materials, including red sandstone and Lakeland slate roofs. The setting of the Conservation

Area is the village of Beckermat, covering the main central street, Morass Road and the associated central buildings. The five associated Listed Buildings consist of:

- NHLE 1086593 Grade II Font Approximately 15 Metres To North Of St John's Church, an assumed medieval font, placed in its currently location since the 1930s;
- NHLE 1336063 Grade II Church Of St John The Baptist, built in 1878-1879 and constructed from dressed stone with ashlar and slate roof. There are fragments of Anglo-Scandinavian cross fragments in the interior and re-used in the exterior;
- NHLE 1472993 Grade II Barwickstead Barn and attached ancillary buildings, which was built in 1858 and built from traditional red sandstone with a Lakeland stone slate roof;
- NHLE 1473208 Grade II Barwickstead hennery-piggery also built in 1858 and which is part of the Barwickstead Farm; and
- NHLE 1473399 Grade II Ingleberg, a two storey house built in 1900 for Thomas Robley, a 20<sup>th</sup> century person of leisure, who owned occasional shares in shipping routes in Whitehaven. The gardens for the house were designed by Elizabeth Robley who was a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society (Robley 2003).

As such the significance of Beckermat derives from its potential medieval origins, as noted by the recovery of a medieval font, as well as its historical and architectural values with the use of traditional Cumbrian building materials and it's associated with local notable individuals. The setting contributes to the significance of the Conservation Area, with Beckermat located on a key infrastructure route within south-western Cumbria, as well as seeing a period of historical growth as a result of the 19<sup>th</sup> century mining industry.

The Proposed Development is not in the setting as defined. There are currently no views to the pre-existing wind turbine and works, with a potential for glimpsed visibility as a result of the repowering scheme. However, this has been offset by the pre-existing industrial environment consisting of views to Sellafield from the south-east of Beckermat.



**Plate 5.** Location of Beckermat Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings within Beckermat village



**Plate 6.** Facing north from Beckermest towards site. Large mound (arrow) is HER: **1249** 'Site known as Caernarven Castle'.



**Plate 7.** NHLE 1472993 1858 Barn (rear) and NHLE 1473208 Henney Piggery (front) with associated House, facing south.

## **Egremont Conservation Area with one Scheduled Monument and 14 Listed Buildings located 2.4 km N.**

Egremont is a Conservation Area within Cumberland Council with a defined town centre, constructed along the linear Main Street. Egremont Castle is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1020455, Grade I NHLE 1137138) which began as a motte and bailey castle associated with the Norman settlement and which later developed into an enclosed castle. It is site on an elevated knoll above the crossing point of the River Ehen which views to the south and south-west across the Landscape.

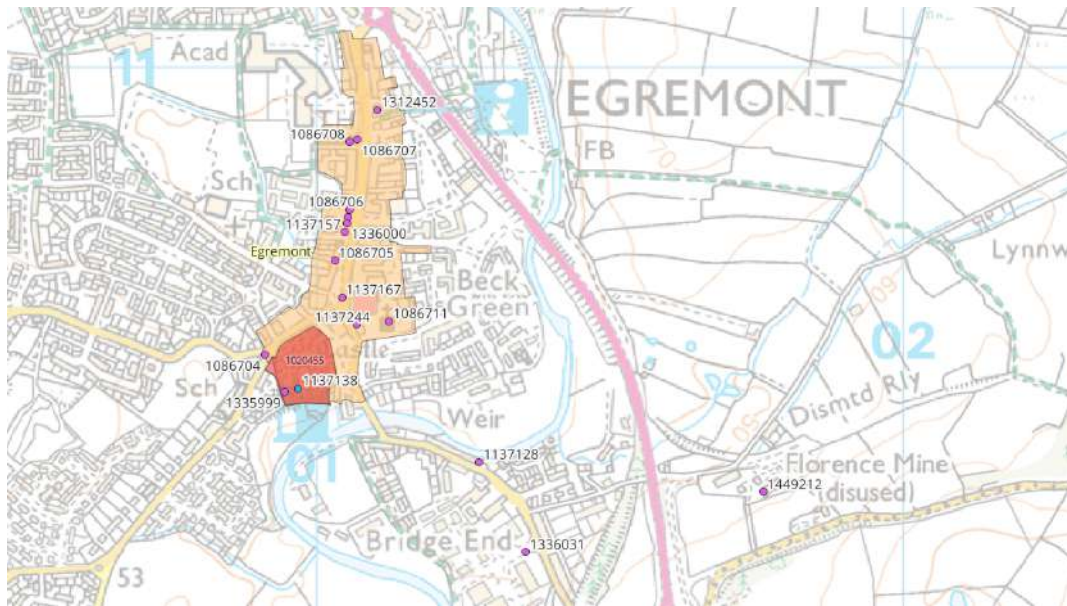
The medieval market town of Egremont is the historic capital of Copeland with a market charter dating to 1267. It has a substantial industrial heritage centred around the dyeing, weaving and iron ore mining industries, with the Grade II Florence Iron Mining Put Head still visible to the south-east of the Conservation Area. The settlement of Thornhill was constructed by Whitehaven Rural District Council and Egremont Urban District Council in the 1920s, as part of the national campaign to improve housing conditions for those returning from fighting in the First World War.

The 13 Grade II associated Listed Buildings consist of:

- NHLE 1086704 Drinking fountain and water-trough with dated sans-serif inscription on fountain: 'Presented By Alexander Cook Esq. Of Chicago To His Native Town AD 1904'.
- NHLE 1086705 45, Main Street, house, now shop. Initialled and dated on stone between 1st floor windows: IP 1662. C19 shop front;
- NHLE 1086706 Old Hall Restaurant, house and cottages, now restaurant. C18 with later additions and alterations;
- NHLE 1086707 Town Hall; 1889-90;
- NHLE 1086708 1, Market Street, property adjoining rear of Town Hall; c1889-90;
- NHLE 1086711 Church Of St Mary And St Michael Parish Church. 1881 by T. Lewis Banks (London and Whitehaven) replacing late C12 church, parts of which were incorporated. Tower raised in 1901 by Oliver & Dodgshun (Carlisle);
- NHLE 1137157 54-56, Main Street, 2 houses and cottage, now single property; mid C19 with later alterations;
- NHLE 1137162 No. 58, Main Street Bank; mid/late C19;
- NHLE 1137167 War Memorial And Railings To Enclosure, memorial to 1914-18 War;
- NHLE 1137244 Entrance Gates, Walls And Railings To Churchyard Of St Mary And St Michael, entrance gates to churchyard; late C19 by William Head Engineer Egremont (foundry mark on base plates to gate posts);
- NHLE 1312452 Lowes Court, house, now shop. Late C17/early C18; later additions and alterations.
- NHLE 1335999 Sundial To West Of Castle's Western Gatehouse, dated 1762 on north face; partly restored in C20 when it was set on present squared rubble plinth, c3 ft high. Monolithic stone drum with torus is inscribed 'Sic tranfit Gloria Mundi' on north side. Monolithic stone block above incorporates tapered octagonal finial. Each face of block measures c18 ins. across and is incised with a vertical sundial grid; letter (N, S, E, & W) to top on each face shows orientation. All gnomons missing;
- NHLE 1336000 57, Main Street, house. Late C18/early C19.

As such the significance of Egremont derives from its medieval origins, as noted by 12<sup>th</sup> Century Castle and (rebuilt) Parish Church, as well as its historical and architectural values with the use of traditional Cumbrian building materials and it's associated with local notable individuals. The setting contributes to the significance of the Conservation Area, with Egremont located on a key infrastructure route within south-western Cumbria, as well as seeing a period of historical growth as a result of the 19<sup>th</sup> century industries.

The Proposed Development is not in the setting as defined. There are currently no views to the pre-existing wind turbine and works, with a potential for glimpsed visibility as a result of the repowering scheme.



**Plate 8.** Egremont Conservation Area with associated Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monument



**Plate 9.** Views to the east from the Castle with Wind Turbine at JF Walker farmstead visible (arrow) and turbine at Low Thorny Farmstead Visible (arrow).

### Listed Building NHLE 1063738 Grade II Milestone At NY 033084 located 928m E

The setting of the Milestone is at the crossroads on the southern end of the village of Haile. It was constructed circa 19<sup>th</sup> century and is built from Ashlar. The text on the faces reads "TO/CALDER/BRIDGE/2 MILES" and "TO/BECKER/ MONT/1 1/2 MILES". As such its significance associated with the rise of the road transport network and the wider 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic and industrial growth of the landscape.

The Proposed Development is not in the setting as defined, with no visibility from the Turbine to the Milestone. Despite views to the west encompassing both the existing wind turbine and the

milestone due to the small size of the milestone and screened location, *there is no change anticipated to the setting of the Milestone* as a result of the Proposed Development.



**Plate 10.** NHLE 1063738 Milestone with existing wind turbine in background, facing south-west

**Listed Buildings NHLE 1086591 Grade II Gatepiers And Wall To South West Of Yeorton Farm located 520m S and NHLE 1336062 Grade II Yeorton Farmhouse located 520m S**

The setting of these assets is Yeorton Hall Farm. The gate piers and wall date from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and constructed from ashlar, with decorative detail, while the farmhouse is now two dwellings, and also dates from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The dwellings are built from stuccoed stone with a slate roof.

Their significance derives from the historical nature of Yeorton Hall farmstead as depicted on the first edition OS 1867 map (Figure 5). On this map the farmstead is large with assets including a weir, fishpond, enclosed pasture and a walled garden, suggesting it was a self-reliant farmstead of some status. As the Listed Buildings are private property on a working farm, the site visit photographs were taken from the access road. NHLE **1086591** was not visible on the site visit.

The wind turbine is not within the setting of the Farm. Despite its proximity to the wind turbine, *there is a potential for some glimpsed visibility*, rather than full visibility. This is due to the Listed Building being sited on the lower riverine valley, with the Kirk Beck traversing through the site. However, there are three existing Wind Turbines to the adjacent north of the Site, along with the siting of the satellite nuclear industrial park (the Energy Coast Business Park) within the immediate landscape of the farmstead. There is also visibility of Sellafield to the south. As such the pre-existing industrial environment consisting of the Works to the adjacent north of the wind turbine, further reduces the impact of the repowering of the Proposed Development.



**Plate 11.** NHLE 1336062 Grade II Yeorton Farmhouse, farmstead and associated buildings, facing east



**Plate 12.** View from the access road opposite entrance to NHLE 1336062 with views to the Works. Wind Turbine is located behind the trees, facing north.





**Plate 13.** View from the Works and Wind Turbine towards NHLE **1336062**. No visibility of Yeorton farmstead, facing south

**Listed Building NHLE 1086614 Grade II Haile Church (No Dedication) located 707m NE**

The setting of this asset is the enclosed Churchyard surrounding Haile Church. The Church dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century with earlier fragments, including an Anglo-Danish stone cross-shaft re-used as a quoin, and a headstone to the west wall dating from 1678 associated with John Ponsonby, a local landowner. The Church is stone rubble with dressed stone and roughcast with a slate roof. As such its significance derives from its association with the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century growth of Haile, as well as architectural and historical associations. There is some potential for buried archaeology at this location.

The Proposed Development is not in the setting as described, however there is visibility from the Church to the pre-existing wind turbine and associated Works. As such there will be a *slight change to its setting* as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this has been offset by the pre-existing industrial environment consisting of the Works to the adjacent north of the Proposed Development.



**Plate 14.** Southern Porch Entrance to Haile Church with wind turbine in background, facing south-west



**Plate 15.** Fragment of Anglo-Danish stone in north wall of Haile Church, with Works in background, facing south-west

**Listed Buildings NHLE 1086616 Grade II Orchard Brow located 952m E and NHLE 1359643 Grade II Barn Immediately To South Of Orchard Brow located 930m E**

The setting of these two assets is the Orchard Brow Farm on the adjacent east of the Haile main street 'Hardgates Road' which traverses the village on a north-south alignment. Orchard House dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is roughcast stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. The Barn also dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is dressed stone with slate roof. The west elevation

has 3 cow house entrances and larger elliptical-headed entrance with groups of 3 ventilation slots. There is a winnowing door above. The east elevation consists of the barn entrance.

As such the significance of these assets derives from their associated group value, as well as being built in vernacular red stone as seen across much of this area of Cumbria. Their location in the centre of Haile is suggestive of the importance of the agricultural origins of Haile as being the dominant industry.

The Proposed Development is not in their setting as defined. There are no views from or to the existing wind turbine due to their location in the centre of Haile. *As such there will be no change anticipated to the setting* of the House and Barn as a result of the Proposed Development.



**Plate 16.** NHLE 1086616 Grade II House and NHLE 1359643 Grade II Barn facing east.



**Plate 17.** View facing south-west towards existing wind turbine from NHLE 1359643 Barn

**Listed Building NHLE 1336075 Grade II Milestone At NY 033087 located 1km E**

The setting of the milestone is a crossroads in the northern part of Haile. It dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is comprised of ashlar. The inscribed text says "TO/-/BRIDGE/-"; "TO/EGREMONT/ - MILES".

As such its significance associated with the rise of the road transport network and the wider 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic and industrial growth of the landscape.

The Proposed Development is not in the setting as defined, with no visibility from the pre-existing turbine to the Milestone. Despite views to the west encompassing both the existing wind turbine and the milestone due to the small size of the milestone and screened location, there *is no change anticipated to the setting of the Milestone* as a result of the Proposed Development.



**Plate 18.** NHLE 1336075 Milestone, facing north-east.



**Plate 19.** Facing south-west towards existing turbine from NHLE 1336075 Milestone

**Listed Building NHLE 1336076 Grade II Woodlands Cottage located 827m E**

The setting is the vegetation enclosed garden and curtilage of the Cottage. It is located within the south-west of Haile. It dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is built from roughcast stone

with slate roof. As such its significance derives from being a high-quality house, built in the vernacular building style and being associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century growth of the village of Haile.

The Proposed Development is not in the setting as described. Due to being privately owned, no site visit was undertaken, however through assessment of the surrounding vegetation onsite there are no direct views to or from the Proposed Development. *As such there will be no change anticipated to the setting of the Cottage* as a result of the Proposed Development.



**Plate 20.** Location of NHLE 1336076 Grade II within Haile.

### **Listed Building NHLE 1457600 Grade II Beckermat War Memorial located 656m SW**

The setting is the Beckermat Cemetery, to the south of the A595 main road. It dates from the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and is a wheel-head cross with a polished face for inscriptions, on a rough-hewn square block. Its significance derives from being in a socially prominent location, as well as its memorial to the members of the local community who lost their lives as a result of WWI and WWII.

The Proposed Development is not in the setting as defined. There are no current views to or from the War Memorial as a result of the landscape topography. There is *no anticipated change, to the setting of the War Memorial as a result of the Proposed Development*. There are also key views from the war memorial to the Sellafeld works landscape to the south-east, which reduces the impact of the proposed repowering.



**Plate 21.** NHLE 1457600 in Beckermert Cemetery to right and views to north.

**Listed Buildings NHLE 1084317 Grade II\* Haile Hall and NHLE 1086615 Grade II\* Gatehouse Range To South Of Haile Hall located 1.2km NE**

The setting of the Listed Buildings is the vegetation enclosed Hall estate of Haile Hall, located off Bleas road to the north of Haile. Haile Hall has a dated lintel 'SP 1591 AP (Ponsonby)' with later extensions. It is built from roughcast stone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs. It has three storeys. The Gatehouse Range dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and is built from stone rubble with ashlar dressings and slate roofs in an L-plan.

Haile Hall remained in the Ponsonby Family since the 13<sup>th</sup> century (CLHF 2022), with the present building to which the listing entry describes built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. As such the significance derives from the historical estate with medieval connotations as well as the surviving historic and architectural interests. There is some potential for buried archaeology on the site associated with a potentially earlier hall, alluded to prior to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Haile Hall remains in custody of the Ponsonby family and as such retains communal values.

The Proposed Development is not in the setting as defined. While the estate and grounds could not be visited on the site visit due to being private curtilage, views from Bleas Road had clear views to the south-west of the pre-existing Wind Turbine and as such, there *is potential for glimpsed visibility to and from the House and Gatehouse of the Proposed Development*. However, this has been offset by the pre-existing industrial environment surrounding Haile, including the Works to the adjacent north of the Proposed Development. The House and Gatehouse is also surrounded by dense vegetation which provides substantial screening.

As such there will be *no change to the setting of the Listed Buildings* as a result of the Proposed Development.



**Plate 22.** Facing south towards Haile, with the track to the Listed Buildings in the foreground, and the pre-existing wind turbine in the background.



**Plate 23.** Location of Listed Buildings

**Listed Building NHLE 1086592 Grade II Wodow Bank located 1.36km W**

The setting of the Building is its own enclosed farmstead. The Farmhouse was built by Joseph and Elith Hartley in 1816 and is a stuccoed stone, two storey, 4 bay house with a hipped slate roof. As such its significance lies within its continuing use as a post-medieval farmstead within the historic Cumbrian agricultural landscape and has aesthetic and architectural values.

There is no visibility from the farmhouse to the Proposed Development Site due to intervening topography and the farmhouse is sited within a lower valley on the River Ehen. The Proposed

Development Site is not within the setting as defined and as such there will be no impact upon the setting of the Listed Farmhouse.



**Plate 24.** Location of NHLE 1086592 Grade II Wodow Bank



**Plate 25.** View to the west towards the Proposed Development Site





**Plate 26.** Facing south from B5345 'Cop Lane' at top of driveway to Listed Farmhouse

### **Listed Building NHLE 1449212 Grade II Florence Iron Mining Pit Head located 1.9km NW**

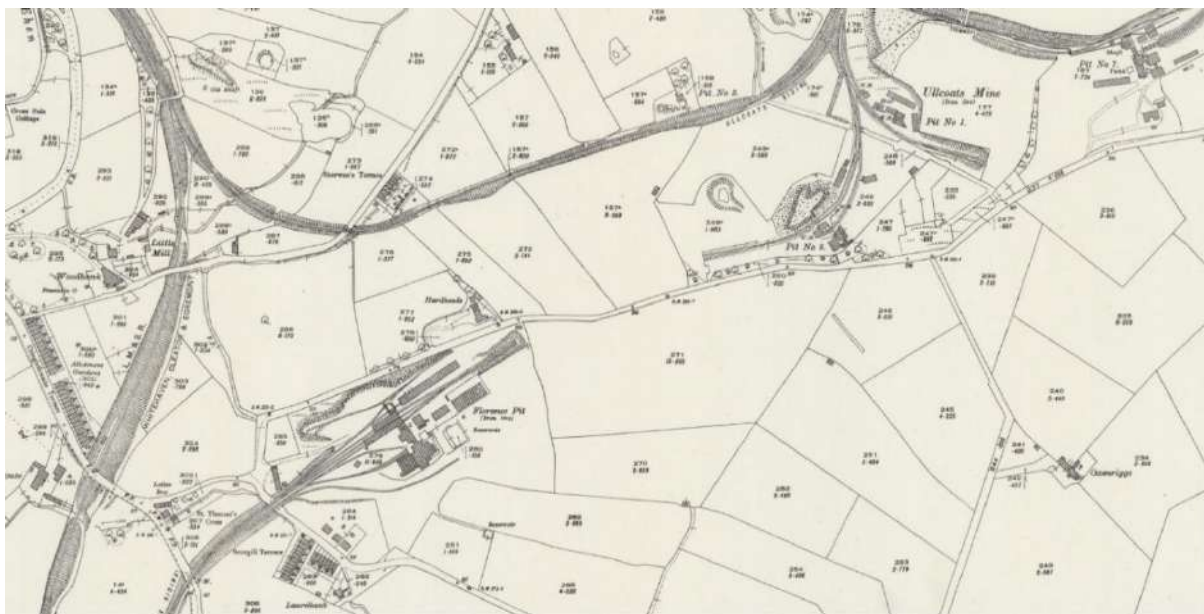
The setting of the Pit Head is currently an industrial estate and Arts Centre enclosed by vegetation. It is located among the upstanding remains of the Florence Mine. From the List Entry '*Iron mining pithead opened 1947, including headframe and heapstead, winding engine house, fan house, ore processing plant, compressor plant and workshop. All largely complete, still retaining its machinery and equipment*'.

As such its significance lies within its presence in the landscape as a surviving member of the Iron Ore Industry, of which characterised South-West Cumbria, with its upstanding remains having aesthetic, architectural and also communal values, alongside archaeological and historical values with the surviving below-ground mining works. It was connected to the Beckermest Mine through subterranean tunnels and primarily worked iron ore from hematite. There were no direct physical above-ground interactions, with the Beckermest Mines Railway connecting to Florence via the Florence Siding and the primary London Midland and Scottish Railway (LM and SR) 'Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont' branch. The Florence mine was sunk in 1914 and closed in 1968 following nationalisation.

While not visible from the Proposed Development Site, the historic physical connection between the Florence and Beckermest mining apparatus provides an expansion of the intervening landscape. However, the effect on the historic setting of the mining landscape by the Proposed Development has been broadly negated by the continuation of the industrial use of the landscape, as evidenced by the pre-existing Nuclear works at the location of the former Beckermest Mine and the broad removal of mining apparatus in the landscape. Therefore, there will be no impact upon the setting of the Florence Mining Pit Head.



**Plate 27.** Location of Grade II 1449212 Florence Mining Pit Head with current industrial estate and Egremont Bypass.



**Plate 28.** Florence Pit (L) with Ullcoats Mine (R). Ordnance Survey First Edition Cumberland Sheet LXXII.NE Revised 1923, Published 1926 6-inches



**Plate 29.** View of Florence Wheel House and Engine Shaft, facing south.

### **Listed Building NHLE 1145927 Grade II Braystones Tower located 2.71km S**

The setting of the tower is an enclosed pastoral field, on the eastern banks of the River Ehen.

The tower was erected in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee and later became a First World War memorial in 1920. It is constructed from snecked sandstone rubble with roughly dressed quoins and tooled dressings. The Tower was formerly floored and has three stages with battlemented parapets and a corner turret. It is a prominent landmark.

As such its significance lies within its communal associations with the celebrations of Queen Victoria, as well as its memorial to fallen members of the local community in the First World War. It is interesting architecturally and built in the style of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century tower houses, as identified in north and east Cumbria to protect against border raiders. While the Proposed Development is not in the setting, there is clear visibility of the tower from and to the pre-existing wind turbine at the Proposed Development Site. However, the impact of which is negated, irrespective of the repowering based on the views to the east and south-east from the Tower to the Sellafield complex, as well as visibility to other wind turbines including at Petersburg farm.



**Plate 30.** Facing north from Braystones Tower, with Yeorton Wind Turbine in background



**Plate 31.** Facing east over River Ehen to Braystones Tower with Sellafeld in background.



**Plate 32.** Facing south-west from Unnamed Road at Abbey Flatts to pre-existing Wind Turbine and Works, with Tower in background (arrow)

### 3.4. Non Designated (HER) Assets

There are no non-designated assets within the Proposed Development Site.

Within the 1km Study Area Cumbria HER returned the following assets (Figure 13, Appendix D):

- HER: 1249 Caernarven Castle, Coneygarth Cop, Beckermes (Medieval);
- HER: 1255 Thornhill-Blackbeck-Calder Bridge Road (Roman);
- HER: 1256 Whitehow Head Cropmarks, St John Beckermes (Unknown);
- HER: 1300 Haile Parish Church, Haile (Roman to 20<sup>th</sup> century);
- HER: 4758 Haile Church Cross (Medieval);
- HER: 6282 Yeorton Hall Trackway, St John Beckermes (Post Medieval);
- HER: 12163 Mill Farm Corn Mill (Post Medieval);
- HER: 12164 Beckermes Mineral Railway, St John Beckermes (20<sup>th</sup> century);
- HER: 16594 Kirk Beck Field System, Haile (Unknown);
- HER: 40268 Saddle Quern from Haile, near Egremont (Prehistoric);
- HER: 43894 Beckermes Mine, Pit No 1, St John Beckermes (20<sup>th</sup> century);
- HER: 43895 Beckermes Mine, Pit No 2, St John Beckermes (20<sup>th</sup> century); and
- HER: 44207 Yeorton Farm Enclosure (Unknown).

There is a *medium potential* for the recovery of previously unrecorded assets associated with the prehistoric and Roman periods as well as medieval to post-medieval agricultural and 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial activities.

#### 3.4.1. Prehistoric

There is one prehistoric asset within the 1km Study Area, which is a findspot of a granite Saddle Quern (HER: **40268**). It is currently located 1km east in a private residence, however it had apparently once been used as a font in Haile Parish Church. It has an associated date of Iron-Age and is suggested to have been recovered locally to Haile.

The NWRRF (2007) divides the prehistoric period into Earlier, which is associated with the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze-Age split, and Later, which is associated with the split Bronze Age and Iron-age.

The NWRRF notes a key Early Prehistoric site within the landscape vicinity of the Proposed Development; Drigg, located 12km south, which is an inter-tidal peat site, significant for surviving submerged remains of early post glacial forests as well as assets including charcoal, burnt timbers and burnt stones, suggestive of anthropogenic activity. The Neolithic stone axe

trade is evidenced throughout Cumbria and the Lake District National Park with groups of axe factories recorded on Scafell Pike and the Greater Langdale region, the axes of which have been correlated with long distance trade networks, within Cumbria and on a national scale (Myres and Stallibrass 2023).

There are several examples of findspots outwith the 1km Study Area, including mesolithic lithic implements at Sellafield (Heritage Gateway: 1217765), 2000 flints and lithic implements at Netherton, which have been broadly dated from the mesolithic to the Bronze-Age (Heritage Gateway: 8445) and mesolithic flints recovered from Coneyside Cop, circa 1.2km south of the Proposed Development Site (Heritage Gateway: 8449). There is one multi-period activity site with carbon dates from the late mesolithic to middle Bronze Age at Ehenside Tarn (Heritage Gateway: 8682), located 2.1km south-west of the Proposed Development Site.

As such the settlement and activity pattern of the Early Prehistoric is that of a coastal landscape, transformed in the Neolithic period and later to long-term settlement and agricultural sites based around the Western Fells, with separate groups, as shown by the variation in funerary monuments remaining on the coastal plain.

From the later prehistoric period, there are no key sites in the NWRRF (Nevell 2023), which is suggestive of lack of research and development, rather than no presence. This issue of site visibility continues through to the Iron Age. Iron Age sites tend to be recovered during excavations for Roman research and on known Romano-British sites (Nevell 2023). The five Scheduled Monuments listed below, circa 6km north-east of the Proposed Development are suggestive of early to later prehistoric activities, suggesting a multi-period re-use of known early-prehistoric sites as well as later Roman re-use of later-prehistoric sites:

- NHLE **1007159** Stone circle NW of Seascale How Farm;
- NHLE **1018500** Tongue How prehistoric stone hut circle settlements, field systems, funerary cairns, cemetery and cairnfield, Romano-British farmstead, shieling and lynchets;
- NHLE **1018502** Town Bank prehistoric stone hut circle settlements, field systems, funerary cairns, ring cairn and cairnfield;
- NHLE **1018503** Stockdale Moor prehistoric cairnfields, field systems, unenclosed cairn cemetery, ring cairns and funerary cairns; and
- NHLE **1018504** Monks Graves prehistoric cairn cemetery, cairnfields, field system, funerary cairns and a ring cairn on Stockdale Moor.

There is later prehistoric evidence located on the former solar farm, 231m west of the Proposed Development Site which was recorded during a geophysical survey (EV: **4/15/3135**) and the subsequent archaeological evaluation (EV: **4/15/3189**). Sampling of the environmental deposits recorded in Trench 14, associated with the curvilinear feature (HER: **44207**) and a pit, or possible posthole suggested dates of prehistoric or Roman origin. The Saddle Quern is associated with the Later Prehistoric period, and while is unstratified, with no recorded finding location, is still suggestive of an agrarian landscape, where cereals and seeds needed to be ground into foodstuffs.

Therefore, there is a **moderate potential for the survival of buried archaeology** associated with the later prehistoric to Roman periods based on the recording of environmental data, 215m west of the Proposed Development Site. Due to findspot evidence, the wider landscape surrounding the Proposed Development Site has the potential to be rich in prehistoric lithics, with potential for the recovery of previously unrecorded peat sites. The NWRRF (2007) research question is of value to this site; "*PH23: How can we identify previously unknown prehistoric sites?*".

### **3.4.2. Romano-British**

There are two potential Roman assets identified through the HER. These consist of a road, assigned to the Roman period which courses from Thornhill to Calder Bridge (HER: **1255**), located 647m west, and the Roman Altar now located in the vestry wall of Haile Church (HER: **1300**, NHLE **1086614** Grade II), located 707m east.

Roman Cumbria is well documented, with substantial Roman activity within south-west and western Cumbria, with the forts at Maryport, Papcastle and Ravenglass, and suggested settlement sites located at intervals between the forts (Philpott 2023). The Roman re-use of earlier sites is documented at other areas of Cumbria, including Ambleside, Borrowdale and north towards Hadrian's Wall, the pattern of which is suggestive of further previously unrecorded sites within the south-west within the Proposed Development Landscape. Whereas the fort at Ravenglass and associated buildings (NHLE: **1013013** and **1009352**) has been extensively researched, smaller Roman sites such as a series of Roman Kilns (NHLE: **1007176**) exist mainly as antiquarian records with limited research undertaken in recent time.

The prehistoric site at Ehenside Tarn also provided evidence for Roman material in the form of pottery sherds and a quern, while a Roman coin hoard (Heritage Gateway: 8677) was recorded at Braystones 2.6km south-west of the Proposed Development Site.

There is a suspected Roman Road (McIntyre 2012) from South Egremont to Thornhill, Blackbeck and Calder Bridge which is located within the vicinity of the A595, however no further works have been done to fully record the extent and location of this road. However, it is likely there are a series of Roads connecting Maryport in the north-west and Ravenglass in the south-east that avoid the Western Fells of the Lake District (Philpott 2023). The most definitive evidence for Roman activity around the Proposed Development site is a Roman Altar recorded within the vestry wall of Haile Church. The Altar is dedicated to the gods Hercules and Sylvanus dated circa 220 AD. Sylvanus is the Roman God of woods and uncultivated lands (Palmer 1978). The finding of Sylvanus (Silvanus) is therefore suggestive of the landscape around the Proposed Development Site being wooded and uncultivated.

The Archaeological Events as described in Section 3.3 and above in Prehistoric are suggestive of potential prehistoric to Roman activity within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Site and combined with a potential Roman religious site with the finding of an Altar, there is **moderate potential for the further recovery of previously unrecorded Romano-British archaeology**. The following research question (NWRRF 2007) is of value to this site; "*R18: What were the locations, density, chronology, economy and character of rural settlement sites and patterns?*".

### 3.4.3. Medieval

There are two medieval assets identified through the HER. These consist of the early-medieval stonework (described as 'Anglo-Danish' in the Listing Entry for Haile Church) incorporated into the south-east angle of the Nave of Haile Church (HER: **1300**), and the site of a medieval 'castle' named as Caernarven Castle (HER: **1249**), located 829m south.

The early medieval period dates from circa 410AD to 1066AD (Newman 2023). The place-name 'Haile' stems from Anglian 'Halh' which is described as 'a nook of land, dry ground or an area of land detached from an administrative unit' (UoN 2023). It is likely much of the early medieval period is obscured by later re-use from the later medieval and post medieval periods and as such many later medieval sites should be considered in an early medieval context (Newman 2023). In this case, it is likely the site of Haile Church, as previously noted in the Roman section, was likely an area pre-existing for religious activities with the finding of a Roman Altar, and also the Anglo-Danish stonework built into the Church, could suggest the site of an early medieval church or religious environment. Haile is part of the Ancient parish of Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland. The Manor of Haile was held in 1295 by Agnes and Constance, daughters of Alexander de Haile. Agnes later married William de Ponsonby, with Haile owned by the Ponsonby family by the 16<sup>th</sup> century (CCHT 2023). The Grade II\* Haile Hall (NHLE: **1084317**) was built around the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with substantial renovations undertaken to present day, and is still held by the current Ponsonby family (CLHF 2022).

Examples of built heritage consist of the transitional early to late medieval carved stone crosses and Abbeys, often located on pre-existing sites (Newman 2023). Calder Abbey, established in 1137 AD (NHLE: **1007166**) located 3.1km south-east and its associated Listed Buildings is one example, alongside two high crosses dating from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> century in the Churchyard

of St Bridget (NHLE: **1012644**). These crosses feature part of a 9<sup>th</sup> century Anglian cross shaft with a 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century Anglo-Scandinavian cross shaft. There are further High Cross shafts of Anglo-Scandinavian influence at Gosforth, located 6.8km south-east (NHLE: **1012643**) and Irton Church, located 10.7km south-east (NHLE: **1012642**).

Much of the evidence around 'Viking' Cumbria in the south-west is from pre-existing churches, such as the Grade I Church of St Mary at Gosforth (NHLE: **1063710**) located 6.8km south-east, featuring Viking 'Hogback' tombstones and a High Cross NHLE: **1012643**). Archaeological excavations in the grounds of Gosforth Hall (NHLE: **1086661** Grade II\*) in 2005 (Wooler and Noakes 2008) recorded evidence of 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century timber structures, suggesting a Viking settlement dating between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries sited at Gosforth. The village of Bigrigg has been in existence for some 1200 years. The name is derived from the Norwegian Viking for Barley Ridge and it is believed that Iron Ore was mined in the Bigrigg area as early as Roman times (Copeland Borough Council Local Plan 2013-2018)

Later medieval earthworks are also depicted in the landscape, with the example of the Scheduled Monument 'Infell Wood' (NHLE: **1007115**) located 4.1km south-east of the Proposed Development Site which is associated with medieval defensive activities for the keeping of livestock and potentially contained a pele tower. Pele Towers were constructed from the 14<sup>th</sup> century and were square or rectangular in plan and were constructed for defence against Scottish (or English) raiders. They are featured across the wider north of England, with examples across Cumberland and Westmorland (Co-Curate 2023).

Caernarven Castle is visible on LiDAR and Topographic Imagery, as a large semi-circular/oval structure, with a square building in the centre. Based on the Infell Wood earthworks, this was potentially a defended enclosure with Pele Tower, or a motte and bailey-style earthwork (Plate 33). It is not present on historic mapping, however the earthworks were clearly visible on the Site Visit (Section 3.4.1- Beckermert CA). In this instance the growing role of technology can assist in further development and research of previously unrecorded monuments (Newman, King and Neil 2023).



**Plate 33.** Caernarven Castle (HER: 1249) as depicted on 2018 Google Earth Imagery. Square internal structure and outer oval/ semi-circular structures visible.



Based on the HLC, it is likely that the Proposed Development Site was utilised as agricultural land. During the medieval period, settlement patterns appear to be nucleated around Church sites, such as Haile, Gosforth and St Bees, while the medieval town of Egremont developed around its 12<sup>th</sup> century Castle and Church.

From the later medieval period, agricultural practices became more intense, with ploughing and early inclosing of the land, which is noted in the HLC database surrounding the Proposed Development Site.

As such there is a **low to moderate potential for the further recovery of previously unrecorded medieval assets** within the Proposed Development Site. Any assets are likely to be isolated findspots and evidence of agricultural use of the landscape.

#### **3.4.4. Post Medieval and Agriculture until 1900 AD**

There are two post-medieval assets named by the HER. These consist of a trackway to Yeorton Hall Farm (HER: **6282**) located 515m south, and a disused Corn Mill (HER: **12163**) located 1km south.

The Post Medieval Period dates from 1540AD to 1750 AD (Miller 2023) and witnessed the transformation in Cumbria from rural, nucleated agricultural settlements to an industrial landscape with the development of extractive industries. There is little information on Yeorton Hall (NHLE: **1336062** Grade II), however it is named on the Donaldson's County Map of 1774 and Greenwood's County Map of 1830 (Morse 2015). The Proposed Development Site is not located on the Beckermest St John Tithe Map and can be assumed to be untithed. With the introduction of the enclosure awards from 1773, while outwith the technical remit of the post-medieval dating as outlined by Miller (2023), the inclosing of land enabled the development and growth of the agricultural economy.

Agricultural development can historically be summarised as (Lake and Edwards 2006 p6):

- Up to 1750AD: Economic growth in 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries as a result of monastic and secular estates, with decline in 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries as a result of famine, plague and warfare. Economic growth from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries as a result of market-based and specialised regional economies. From the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, it is rare for farmsteads to have more than a house and a barn.
- 1750 AD to 1880 AD: Cattle played an important role through the development of manure for fertiliser. This led to rising grain prices and an expansion of the cultivated areas (as seen through the 1773 Inclosure acts). Due to demand for produce, specialised farm buildings such as henneries, piggeries and stabling was introduced. During 1840-1870s there was a greater availability of imported artificial fertilisers, manures and feeds, with this period named as 'High Farming'.
- 1880AD to 1940 AD: Little investment made into agriculture, particularly with depression, famine and warfare.

Farming in the north-west is characterised by Cattle being the dominant agricultural output with combined barns, enabling animal stabling, cart/ waggon and storage in the lower stories and threshing floors in the upper stories. The vernacular building materials consist of slate roofing and walling, with stone coping and rubble materials, often with datestones. To counter the upland and uneven landscape, a type of Barn named as 'Bank Barn' were built along the contours.

An example of the vernacular farmstead is within the centre of Haile, with the Grade II 'Orchard Brow' farmhouse (NHLE: **1086616**) and its associated Bank Barn, which includes the following details of ventilation slots, with an upper Wincrowing Door and a Barn Entrance (Grade II NHLE: **1359643**).

The growth of agriculture also enabled greater foodstuff production, which is highlighted in the former 'Mill Farm Corn Mill', located 1km south.

As such there is a **low to moderate potential for the further recovery of previously unrecorded post-medieval assets** within the Proposed Development Site. Any assets are likely to be isolated findspots and evidence of agricultural use of the landscape.

### 3.4.5. Industrial

There are three 20<sup>th</sup> Century assets associated with the industrial development of south-western Cumbria and the western Lake District fells.

These assets consist of the mineral railway (HER: **12164**) located to the adjacent north, south and east of the Proposed Development, used to transport the minerals from the Beckermets Ore Mine, and the Beckermets Ore Mine Pit No. 1 (HER: **43894**), located to the adjacent north-east and Pit No. 2 (HER: **43895**) located 800m north of the Proposed Development Site.

The Beckermets Mine was opened in 1903 and closed in 1973. It eventually joined underground with the Florence mines to the north-west at Egremont and primarily worked iron ore from hematite. The Florence mine was sunk in 1914 and closed in 1968 following nationalisation. It was joined to the Beckermets Mine in 1969, with the Beckermets ore continuing to be used for the Workington steelworks. The Egremont mine was later opened by a team of redundant mine workers, which made Florence mine the last deep working iron ore mine in Europe. The Florence mine continued to produce ore and hematite for the annealing and cosmetic industries until its final closure in 2007 (NMRS 2023).

There is substantial documentation and scheduling on the mining and extractive industries at Whitehaven and further up the coast to Workington. The growth of the extractive industries and associated infrastructure provided a boom in house building and localised industries, leading to the expansion of towns such as Egremont, Beckermets and the village of Haile, with the majority of the houses in the Egremont and Beckermets Conservation Areas dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The coastal region also saw a tourist growth with the development of the railway systems to Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington.

The former railway associated with the mineral ore transportation to and from the Beckermets and Florence mines was identified on the geophysical survey (2015, EV: **4/15/3135**). As such there is a **moderate to high potential for further assets associated with the Beckermets Ore and railway line to be recovered** within the vicinity of the Proposed Development.

### 3.4.6. Modern to Current

There are no non-designated assets identified within the HER associated with the modern and current growth surrounding the Proposed Development. The use of the Proposed Development Site has been primarily agricultural, with the addition of the pre-existing wind turbine on the site. The former Beckermets Ore Mine has been utilised by Jacobs' UK which is a facility working with Sellafield Nuclear to use new and adapted technologies for nuclear decommissioning (Jacobs UK 2023).

The Nuclear Industry at Sellafield to the south-west of the Proposed Development Site was constructed in 1956 and houses over 200 nuclear facilities which are in the process of decommissioning. It was originally built as a Royal Ordnance Factory in 1942 and was later used to manufacture plutonium for nuclear weapons. It is currently Europe's largest nuclear power plant (Sellafield Ltd 2023).

There is a **low potential** for the further unknown recovery of archaeological and historic assets on the site associated with modern activities, due to its long-term agricultural use and the current siting of the pre-existing wind turbine.

## 4. Mitigation and Conclusions

The Proposed Development consists of the construction of a newly sited turbine, with a repowering hub height of 46m and tip height of 77m (EWT DW61) and an upgraded substation to be sited in the location of the existing substation.

There are two issues to consider for archaeology and cultural heritage:

- 1- Direct impacts upon the ground from turbine footprints and associated groundworks for cabling, access tracks and site compound; and
- 2- Visibility across the archaeological and historic landscape.

There are no known non-designated assets within the Proposed Development Site that could undergo a direct impact.

Due to the Proposed Development Site located within a known area of Iron Ore Extraction, there is a **high potential** for the recovery of assets associated with the Beckermets Iron Ore Mine and associated railway formerly bordering the Site. These have a **low local and regional significance**.

Within the wider landscape there is a **medium potential** for the recovery of prehistoric to Romano British archaeology as noted by the environmental data, discussed in Section 3.2. As Haile was a medieval village, there is also a high potential for archaeological assets associated with medieval agricultural practices. These have a **low local significance**.

While the upgraded substation, will be sited in the same location as the original, with re-use of the existing infrastructure and hardstanding, the repowered turbine will be located 24.3m south-east off-set from the pre-existing tower. A proposed crane pad extension to accommodate the repowered turbine is also proposed. As such an archaeological watching brief on the areas incorporating groundworks is recommended as a **post-consent condition**. It is recommended that any archaeological work, in accordance with the Copeland Local Plan should be undertaken at the discretion of the Local Authority Archaeology Team as a post consent condition, prior to the construction of the development.

The pre-existing turbine is a visible feature in the landscape, with the repowering likely to enhance this visibility.

The assessment concluded that the following assets have current glimpsed visibility, which can be negated as a result of the cumulative impact of pre-existing views to the industrial landscapes.

- Listed Buildings NHLE: 1086591 Grade II Gatepiers And Wall To South West Of Yeorton Farm located 520m S and NHLE: 1336062 Grade II Yeorton Farmhouse located 520m S
- Listed Building NHLE: 1086614 Grade II Haile Church (No Dedication) located 707m NE
- Beckermets Conservation Area with five Associated Listed Buildings located 1.3km S
- Listed Buildings NHLE: 1084317 Grade II\* Haile Hall and NHLE: 1086615 Grade II\* Gatehouse Range To South Of Haile Hall located 1.2km NE
- Listed Building NHLE: 1145927 Grade II Braystones Tower located 2.71km S

As such there will be no significant impact upon the outlined Cultural Heritage assets as a result of this repowering.

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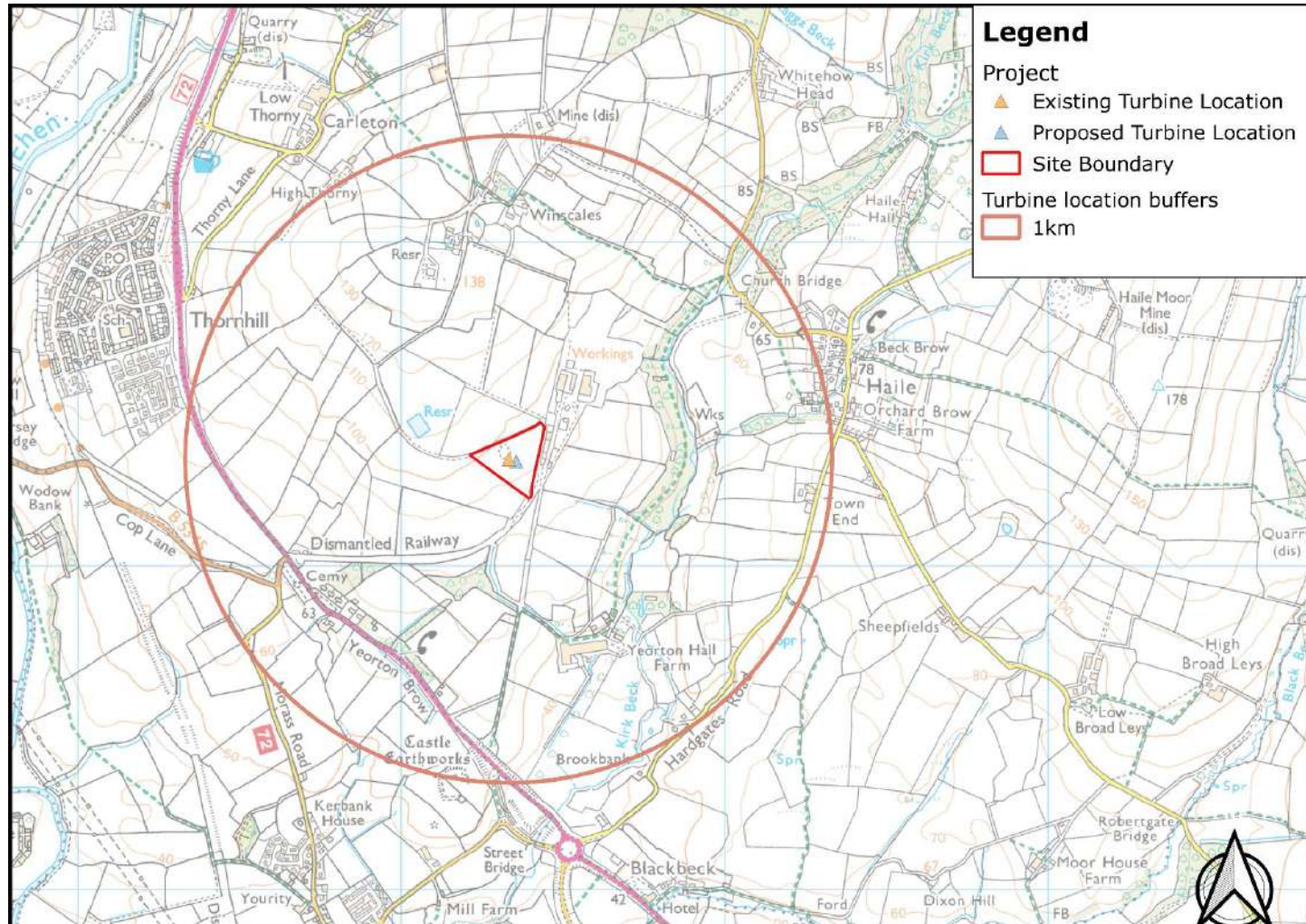
Blaeu J., (1662) 'Atlas Major 1662-1665 Volume 5 Cvmbria, vulgo Cumberland'

Greenwood C., 1821-1822 'The County of Cumberland' 1 inch to 1 mile

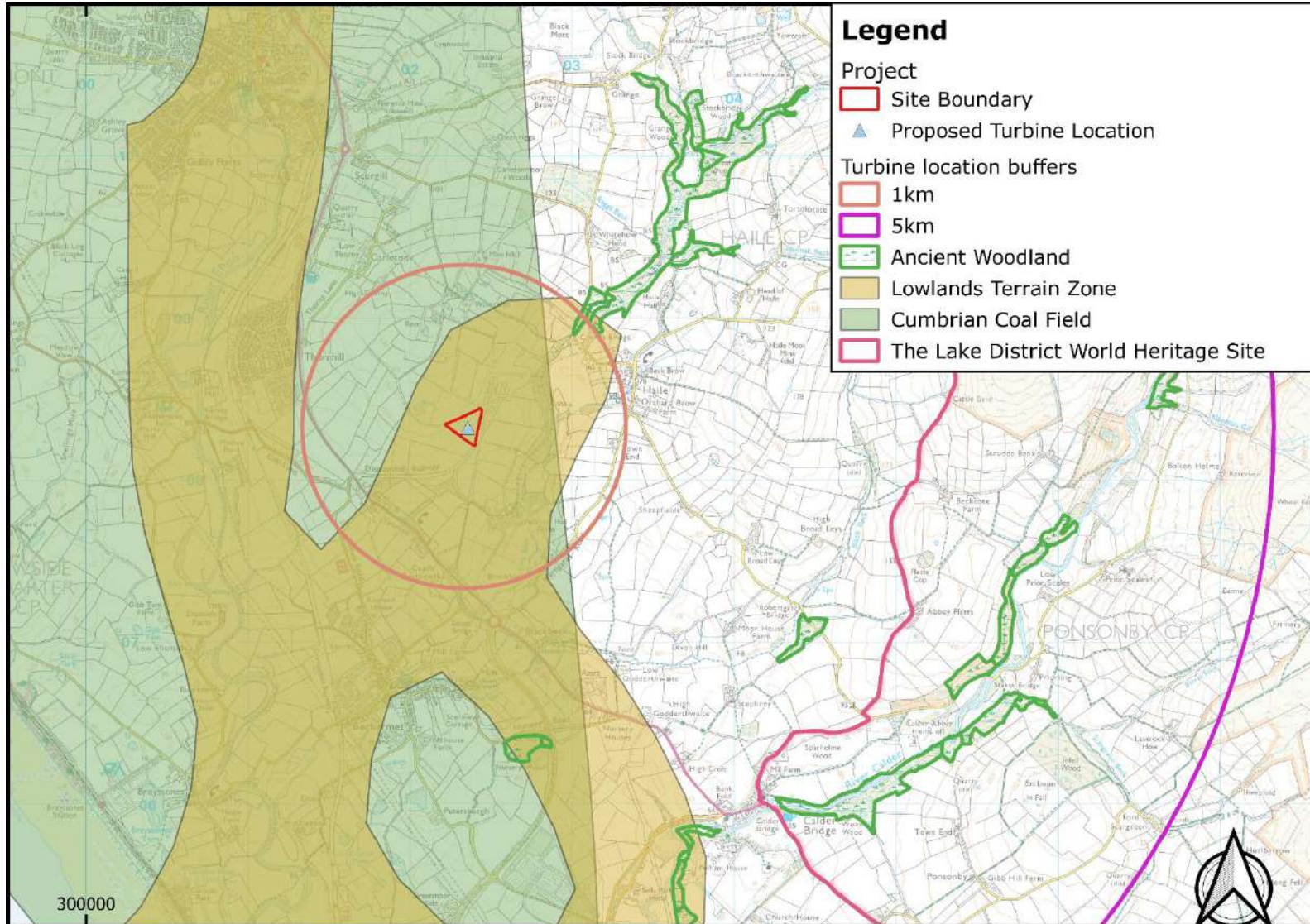
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Ordnance Survey Cumberland Sheet LXXII.SE Revised: 1923, Published: 1926, six-inches

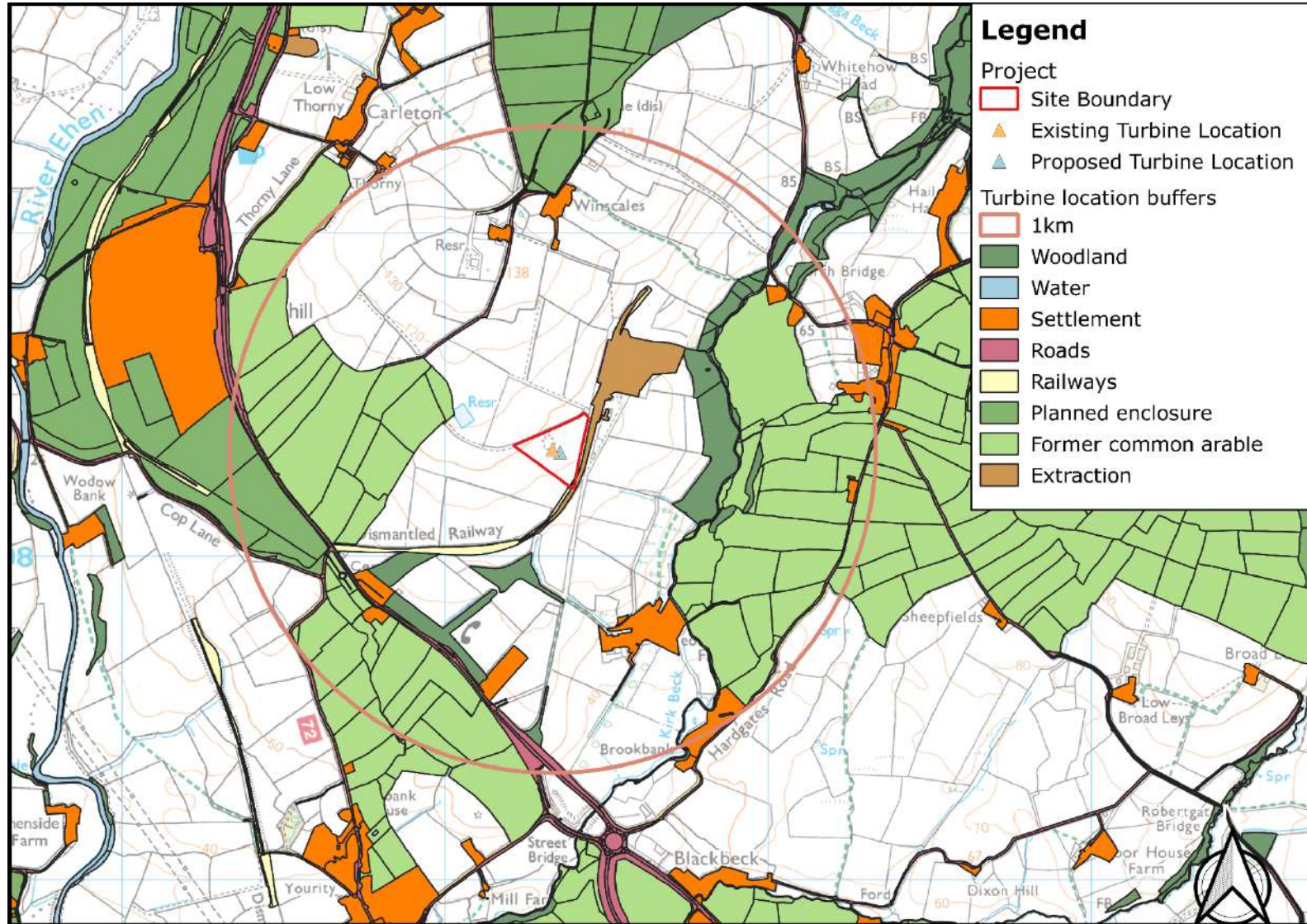
## 6. Figures



**Figure 1. Site Location**

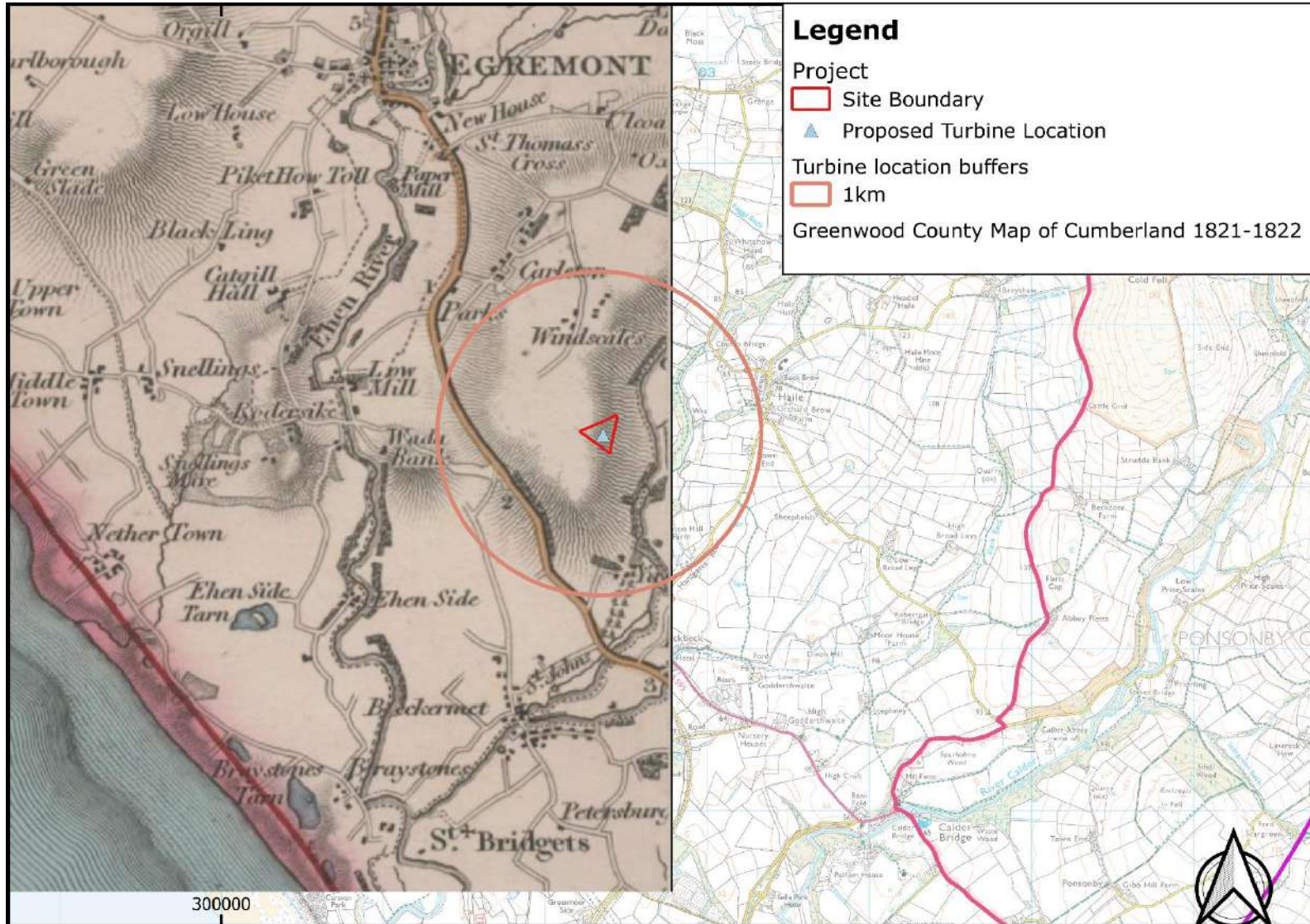


**Figure 2. Current Landscape Use**

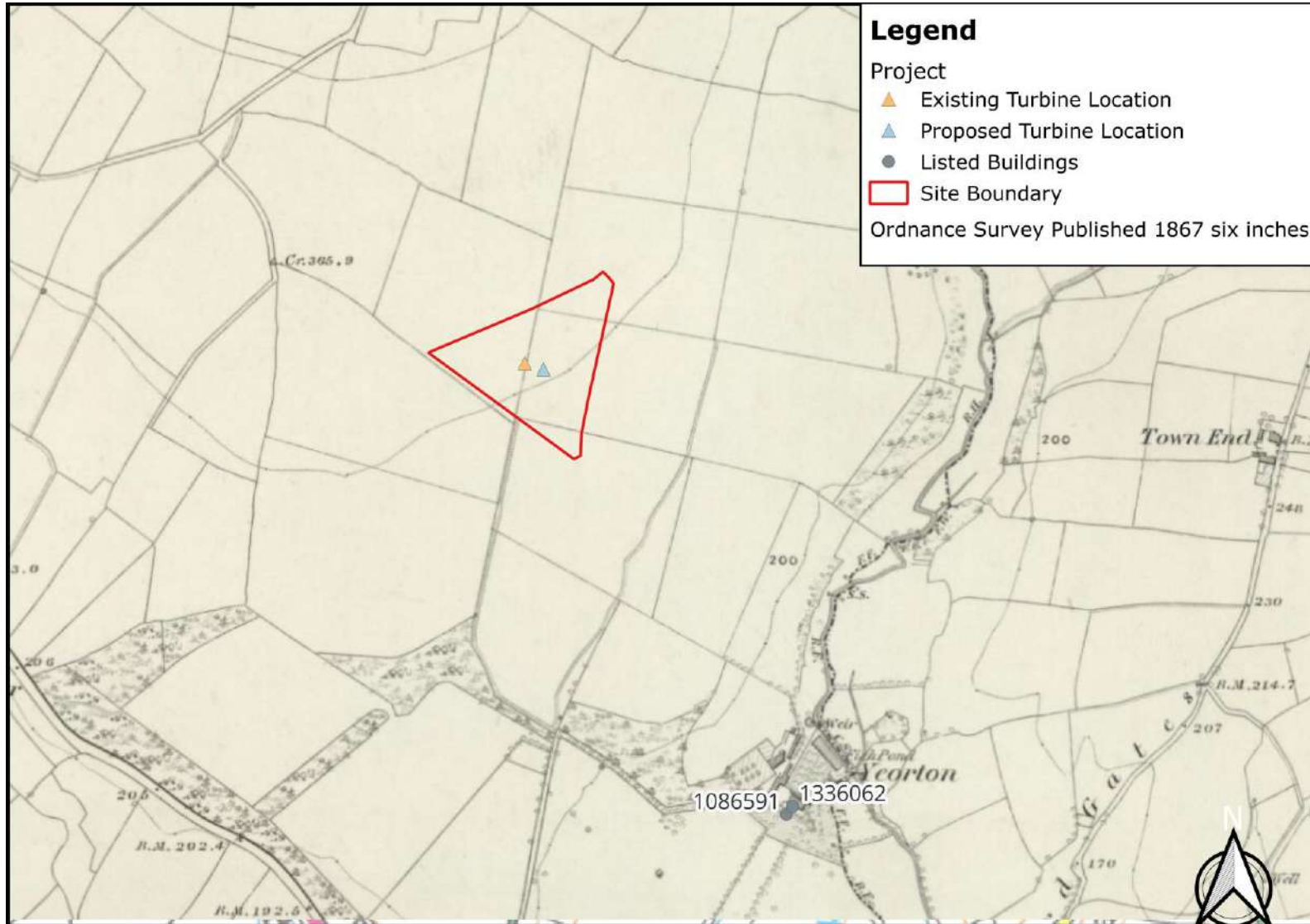


**Figure 3. Historic Landscape Characteristics**

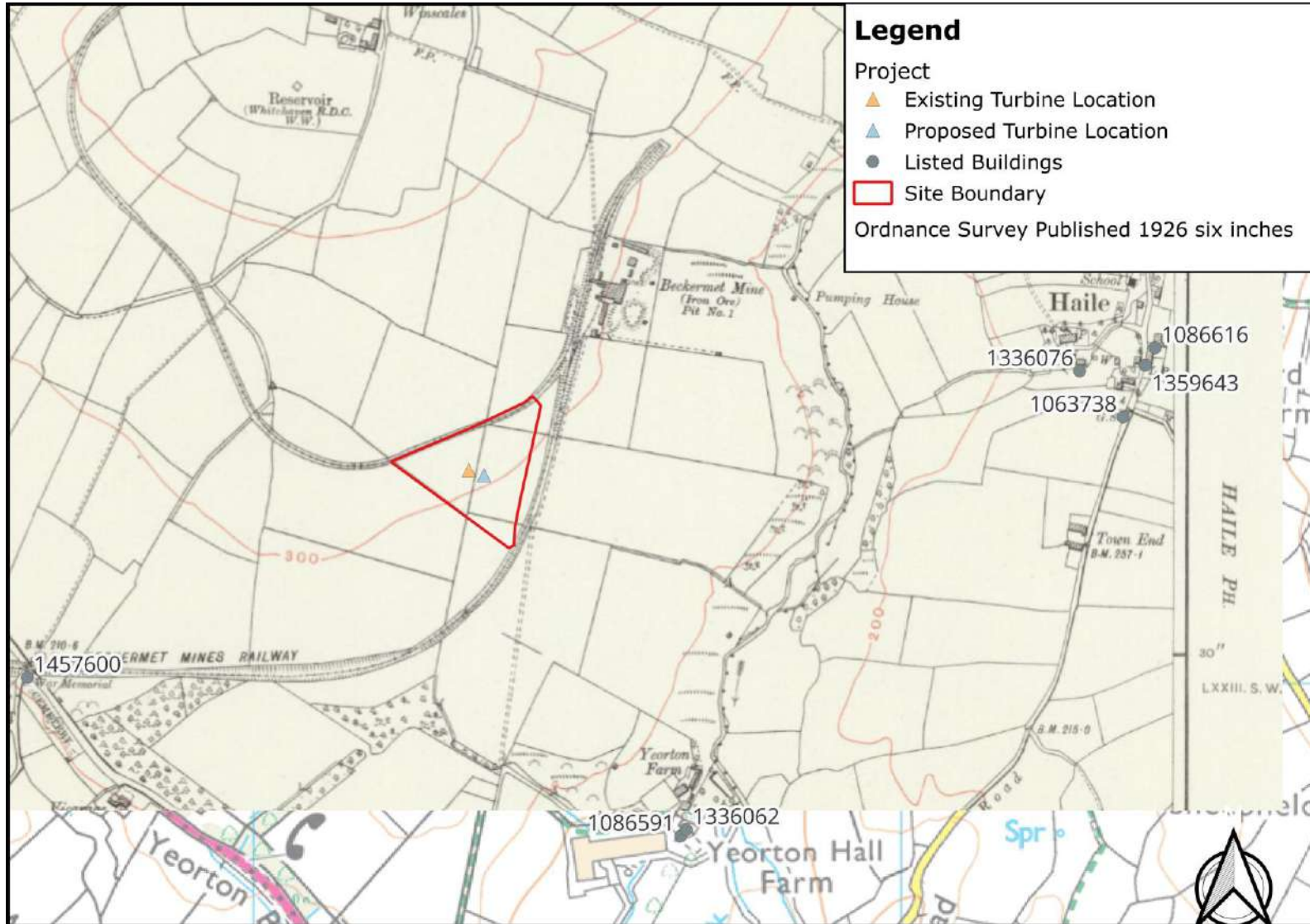




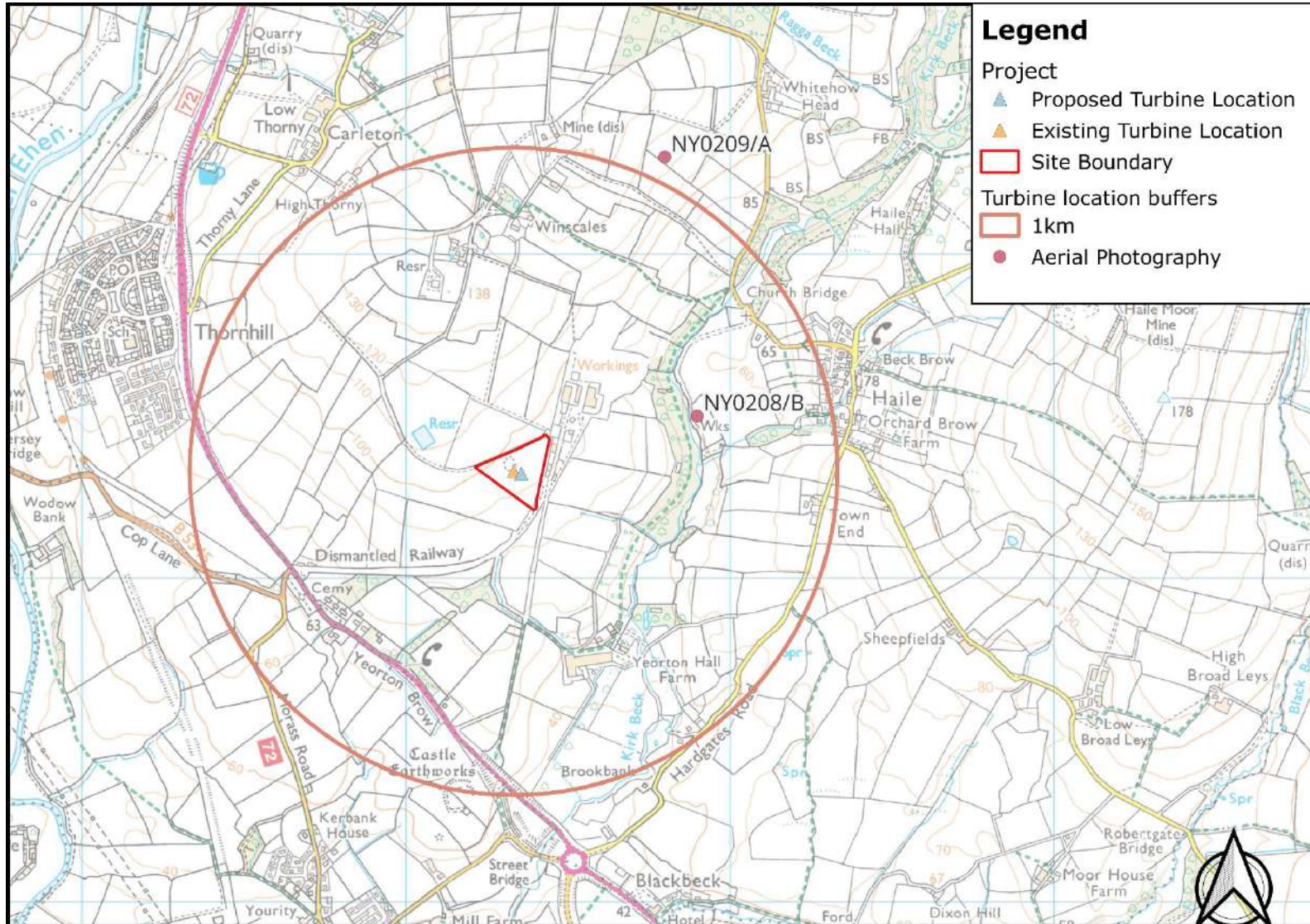
**Figure 4. Christopher Greenwood Map 1821-1822**



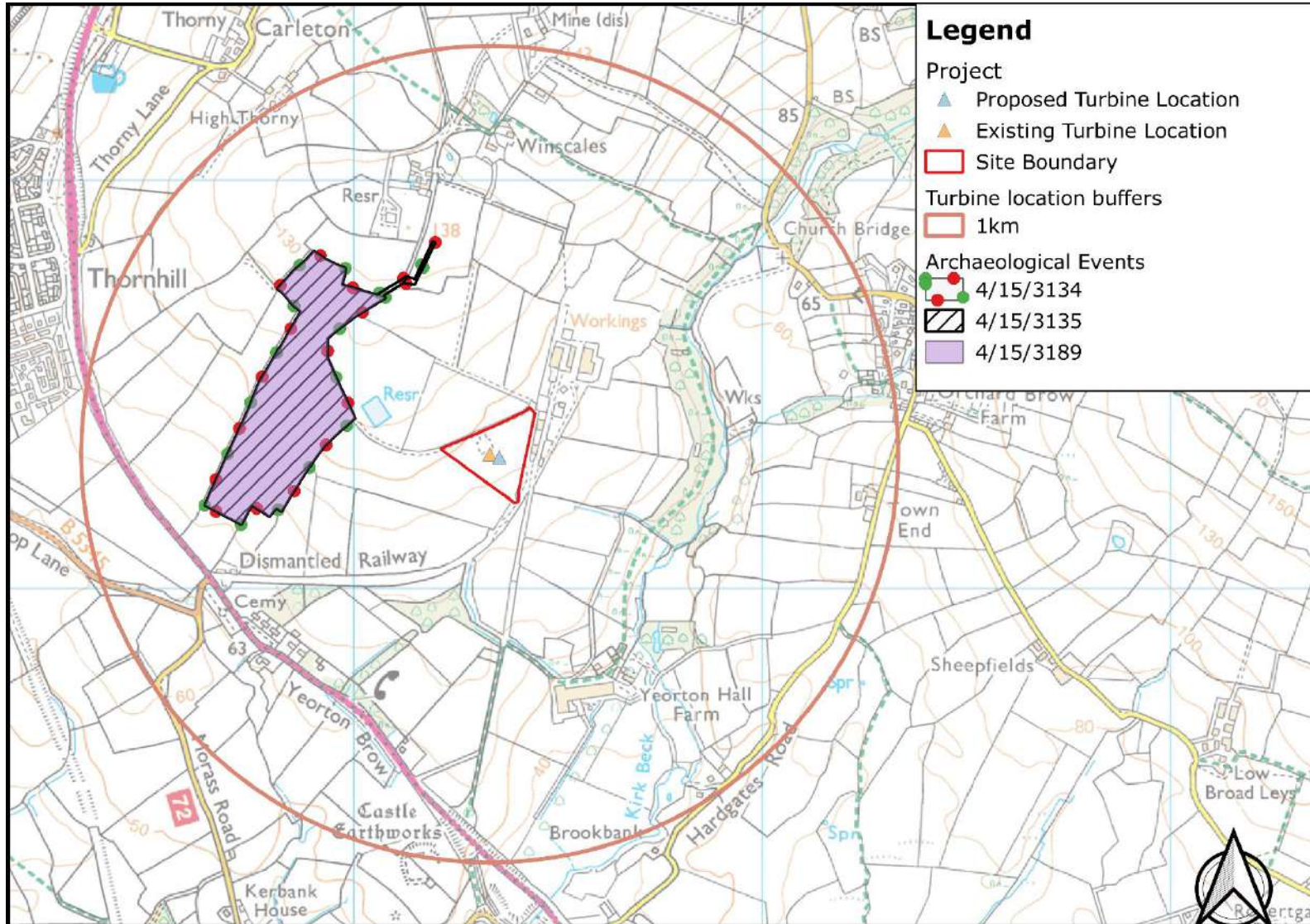
**Figure 5. Ordnance Survey Published 1867 6 inches**



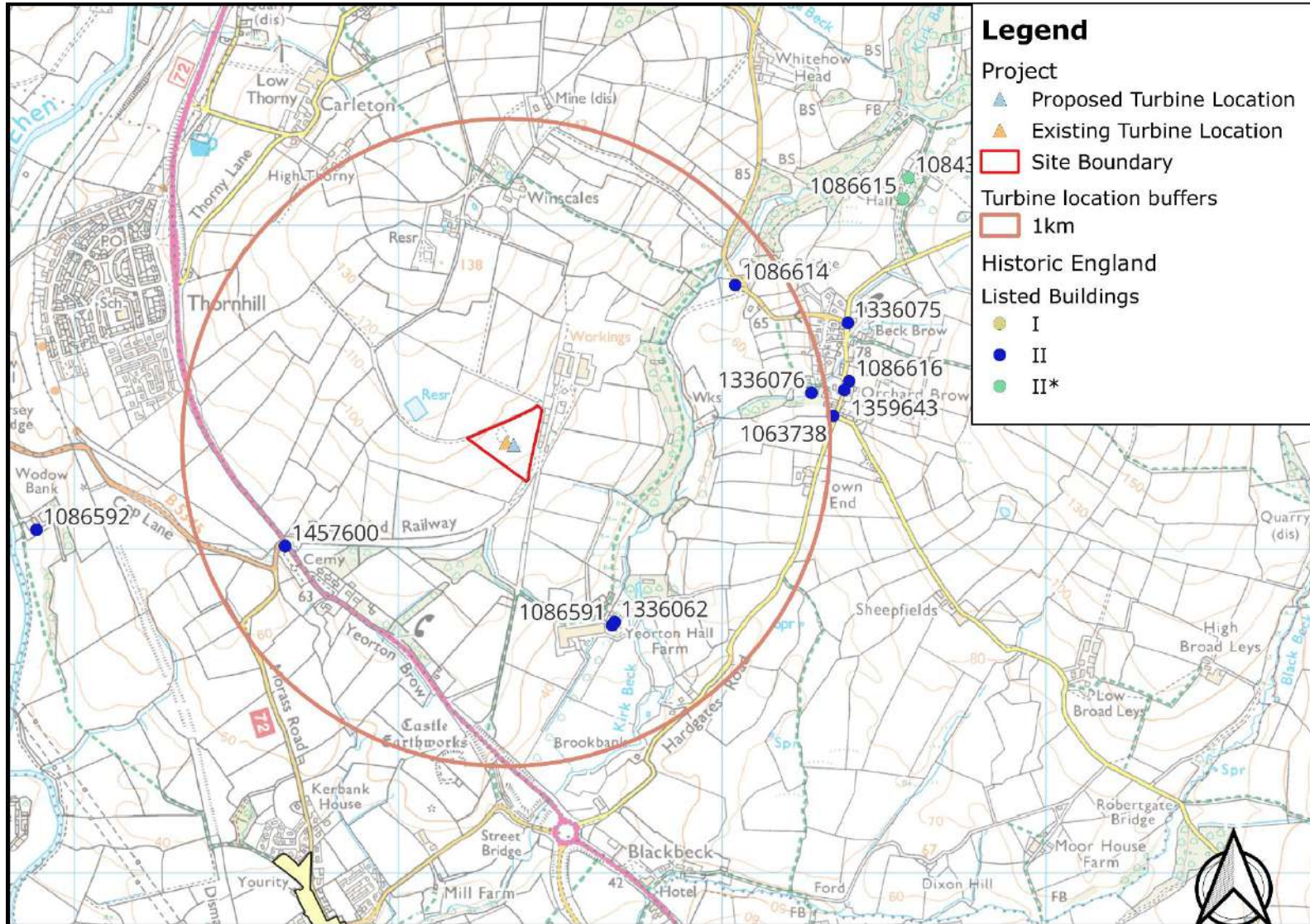
**Figure 6. Ordnance Survey Published 1926 6 inches**



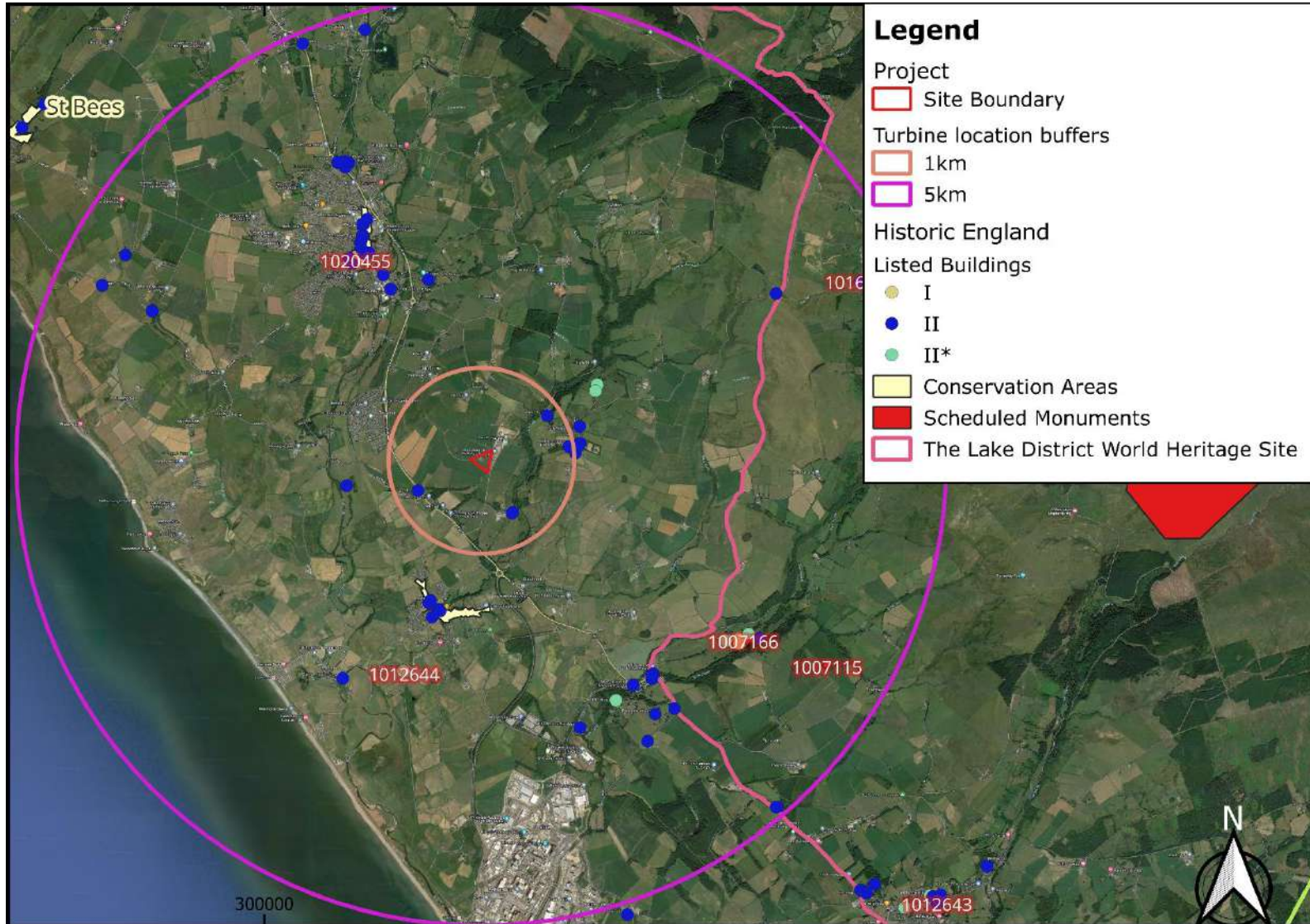
**Figure 7. Aerial Photography**



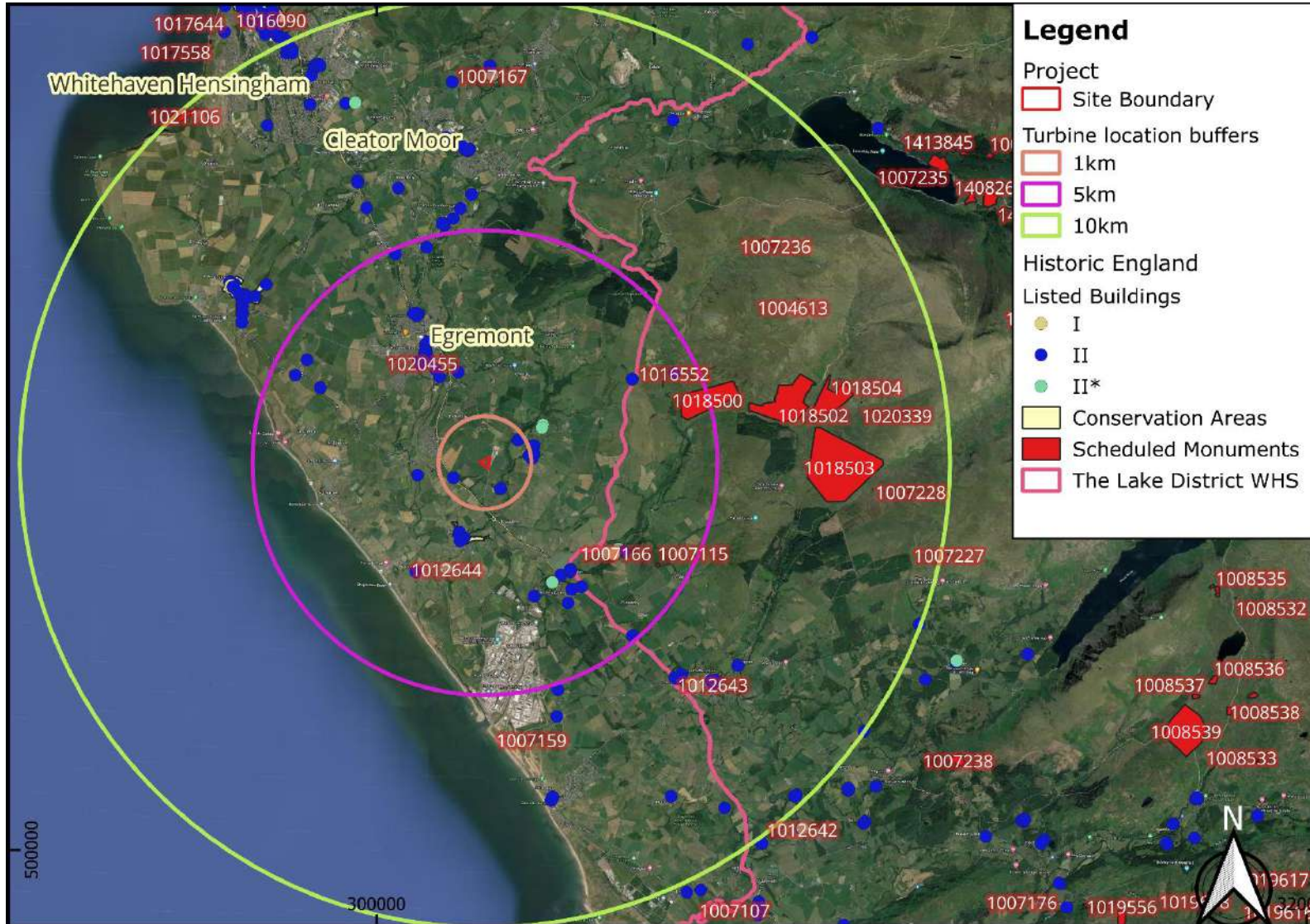
**Figure 8. Archaeological Events**



**Figure 9. Designated Assets within 1km**

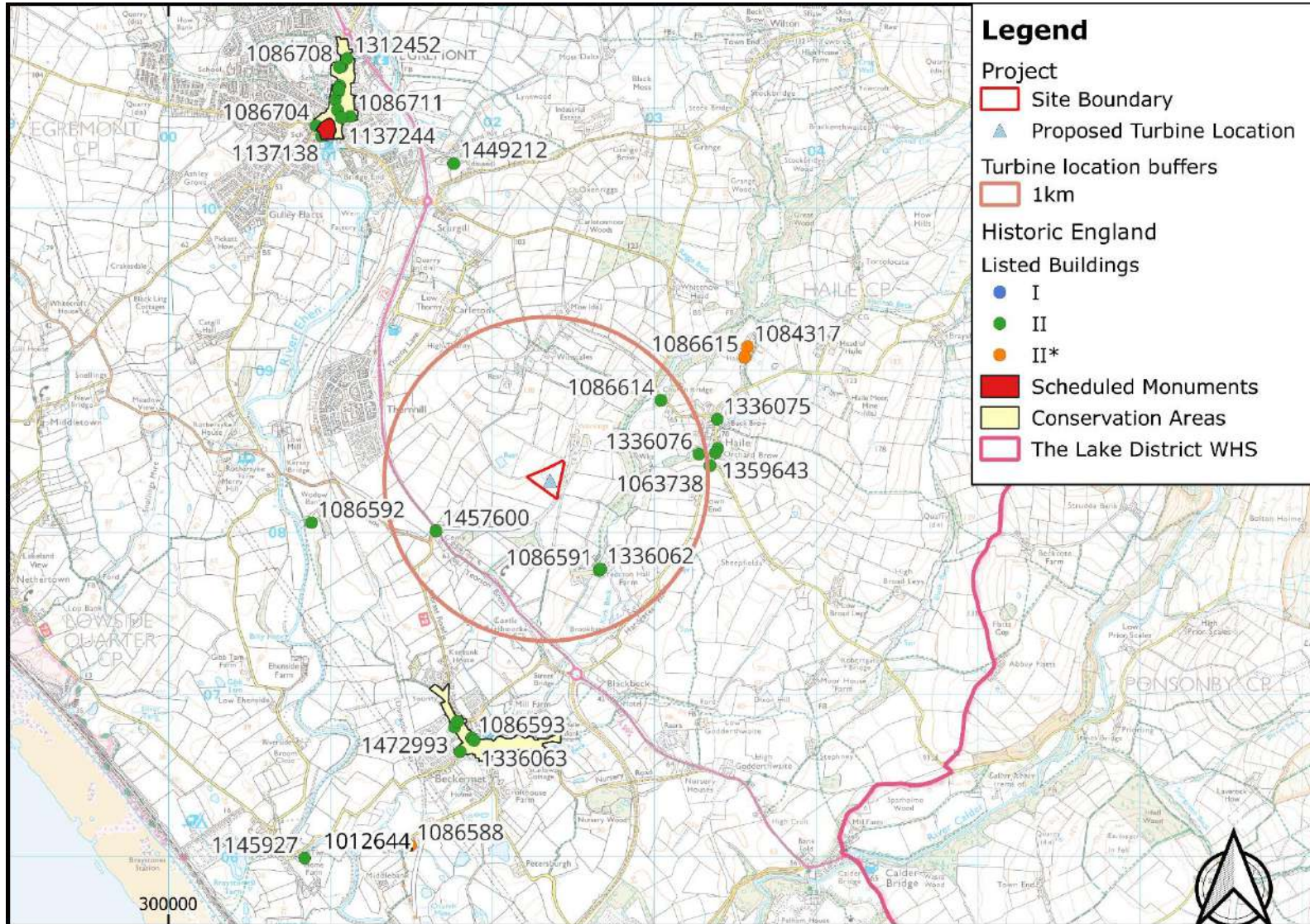


**Figure 10. Designated Assets within 5km**

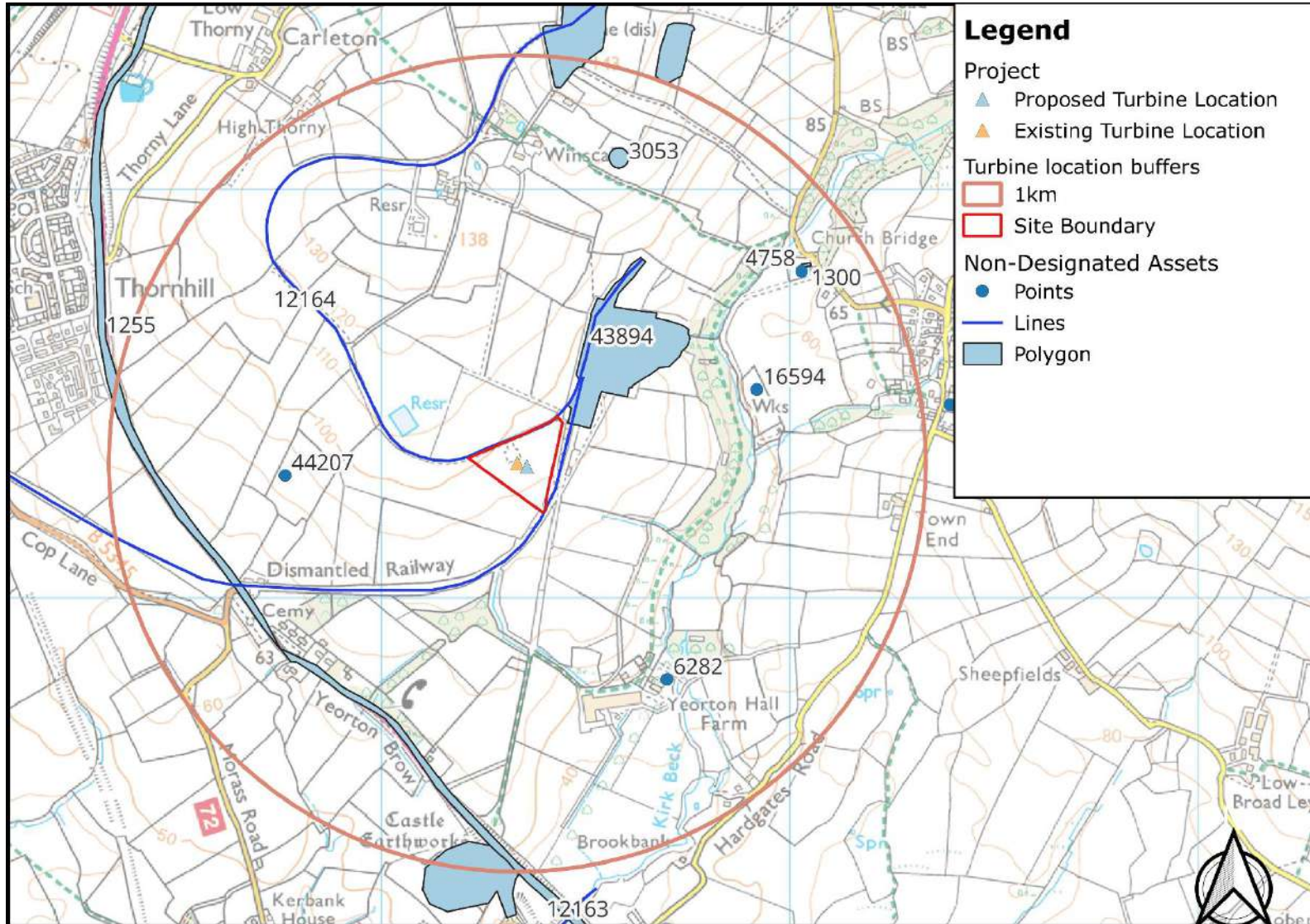


**Figure 11. Designated Assets within 10km**





**Figure 12. Assets selected for Setting Assessment**



**Figure 13. Non-Designated Assets**

## Appendix A. Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

There are nine Listed Buildings within 1km of the Proposed Development Site.

List Entry	Grade	Name and Description	X	Y	WHS	Setting
1063738	II	Milestone At Ny 033084  Probably early C19. Ashlar. Square post with pyramidal cap. 2 adjacent faces inscribed. To left: "TO/CALDER/BRIDGE/2 MILES"; TO/BECKER/ MONT/1 1/2 MILES".	303343	508411	N	Y
1086591	II	Gatepiers And Wall To South West Of Yeorton Farm  30m front garden wall and gatepiers. Mid C18. Ashlar. Low rusticated wall, and gatepiers flanking central paired gates. Piers are rusticated, with Greek key band, entablature with pulvinated frieze and dentilled cornice; ball finial.	302661	507764	N	Y
1086614	II	Haile Church (No Dedication)  C18 with earlier fragments, C19 porch. Stone rubble with dressed stone and roughcast to south and west, slate roof. Single vessel nave and chancel with lean-to west porch. Some C18 headstones to south wall, headstone to west wall, John Ponsonby (died 1678) has good nave inscription. South-east angle of nave has fragment of Anglo-Danish cross shaft as quoin.	303041	508815	N	Y
1086616	II	Orchard Brow  House. Early C19. Roughcast stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. West elevation of 2 storeys and 3 bays.	303393	508518	N	Y
1336062	II	Yeorton Farmhouse  House, now 2 houses. Mid C18. Stuccoed stone with slate roof. South-west elevation of 2 storeys and 7 bays, the end bays wider; central entrance plan.	302669	507774	N	Y
1336075	II	Milestone At Ny 033087  Probably early C19. Ashlar. Square post with pyramidal cap. 2 adjacent faces inscribed, but worn: to left: "TO/-/BRIDGE/-"; "TO/EGREMONT/ - MILES".	303389	508698	N	Y
1336076	II	Woodlands Cottage  House. Probably early C19. Roughcast stone with slate roof. North elevation of 2 storeys and 4 bays. Coped gables.	303276	508482	N	Y
1359643	II	Barn Immediately To South Of Orchard Brow  Barn immediately to south of Orchard Brow. Early C19. Dressed stone with slate roof. West elevation has 3 cow house entrances and larger elliptical-headed entrance. Groups of 3 ventilation slots. Winnowing door above. East elevation similar, with barn entrance.	303378	508491	N	Y
1457600	II	Beckermat War Memorial  Beckermat War Memorial comprises a polished wheel-head cross with splayed arms, on a tapering shaft, surmounting a rough-hewn square plinth with a polished face for inscriptions, on another rough-hewn square block below. The cross and plinth bear the inscriptions in incised and blacked lettering.	301651	508009	N	Y

## Appendix B. Designated Assets within 5km Study Area

There are a total of 64 Designated Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development Site. These are grouped by type below.

### Scheduled Monuments

There are five Scheduled Monuments with seven associated Listed Buildings.

List Entry	Grade	Name and Description	X	Y	WHS	Setting
1007115	NA	Infell Wood Medieval Enclosure, 550m North West Of Scargreen  The remains of a medieval enclosure situated on a north east facing slope just off the brow of a hill overlooking the valley of Scargreen Beck. The enclosure is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 75m by 50m. It is surrounded by a shallow ditch and a double 1.5m high bank with entrances on its east and south west sides. Within the north angle of the enclosure is an infilled circular pond with a diameter of 13.5m. The form and non-defensive location of the enclosure have been understood to indicate that it is a pele garth, or a stock enclosure containing a pele tower.	306047	506122	Y	N
1007166	NA	Calder Abbey  The upstanding remains, earthworks and buried remains of a Cistercian abbey, known as Calder Abbey. It is situated on gently sloping ground at the foot of the Calder River valley, 1km north-east of Calder Bridge	305146	506395	Y	N
1068638	I	Ruins Of The Monastic Church And East Range  Ruins of the monastic church and east range. The south range is incorporated into the adjoining house which is listed separately. In 1137 Calder was re-established by monks from Furness, becoming a Cistercian Abbey in 1147; the surviving ruins date mainly from the second foundation but incorporate later alterations. Calder was suppressed in 1536, Constructed of ashlar, the cruciform church has a 5-bay nave, crossing tower, transept, and an aisleless chancel. The intact crossing tower, with its pointed arches, is a rare Cistercian survival which provides additional information as to the construction of the nave. The early C13 north doorway survives intact in the northern arm.	305099	506410	Y	N
1068656	II*	The Monks Oven  Large detached oven of uncertain date but associated with the monastery in whose precinct it is built. Constructed of ashlar and rubble; exterior stone largely robbed out leaving earth-covered mound with single, very low, semicircular-headed doorway to centre of south-west face. The monks' oven forms part of an important group of monastic buildings and is positioned alongside a mill-leat.	305205	506468	Y	N
1086629	II*	Gatehouse To Calder Abbey  Used as a garage at time of survey (April 1984). Probably C14 with later alterations including conversion to agricultural use in C17 or C18. Stone blocks with quoins. Graduated slate roof (of reduced pitch?) renewed in 1970s. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Wide, pointed wagon arch in each gable end of 2 chamfered orders. The gatehouse forms a major part of an important group of monastic buildings.	304960	506396	Y	N
1086630	II	Fishing Box On The River Bank To The East Of The Abbey Ruins	305325	506421	Y	N

		Fishing box on the river bank to the east of the Abbey ruins GV II Stone seat of uncertain date constructed of chamfered jamb stones from the Abbey ruins and associated with the monastic settlement. The construction stands c.0.35 m high.				
1336040	I	House, Incorporating Monastic Ruins And Courtyard Buildings Adjoining To East  House, incorporating south monastic range of abbey, and adjoining courtyard buildings. Constructed of stone (stuccoed to the west elevation, ashlar and rustication to the riverside) with sill bands and eaves cornice. The hipped, graduated slate roofs have end and eaves corniced stone chimney stacks with tall, decorative pots. The symmetrical west elevation is 2 storeys with cellars and 7 bays overall. The single-storey courtyard buildings adjoining to the east are of similar construction to the main building but present a Dutch gable to the riverside elevation. This house forms a major part of an important group of monastic buildings.	305103	506360	Y	N
1016552	NA	Monk's Bridge 320m South East Of Farthwaite  The monument includes a post-medieval single span packhorse bridge over the River Calder situated above a rocky gorge 120m north of High Wath Ford. Although traditionally said to be a medieval structure associated with Calder Abbey some 4km downstream, Monk's Bridge is thought to be have been either constructed or rebuilt in the 17th or 18th centuries. It is built of roughly dressed red sandstone blocks rising to a single slightly pointed arch spanning approximately 5.5m.	306402	510261	Y	N
1086694	II	Monks Bridge Over River Calder To South East Of Farthwaite Farmhouse	306402	510261	Y	N
1018500	NA	Tongue How Prehistoric Stone Hut Circle Settlements, Field Systems, Funerary Cairns, Cemetery And Cairnfield, Romano-British Farmstead, Shieling And Lynchets  The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of four prehistoric stone hut circle settlements, associated field systems, funerary cairns, a cairn cemetery and an extensive cairnfield, a Romano-British farmstead, and a medieval shieling and associated lynchets.	307115	509692	Y	N
1012644	NA	Two High Cross Shafts In St Bridget's Churchyard  The monument includes part of a ninth century Anglian cross shaft and part of a late tenth/early eleventh century Anglo-Scandinavian cross shaft located side by side in the churchyard to the south of St Bridget's Church, Beckermet. The earlier fragment of cross shaft is constructed of pale yellow sandstone and has a cross section which is squarish with rounded angles. Five lines are marked out by incised frames and there may have been some letters in the scalloped space at the base. It reads: H[I]N[-]LE[D-E] IUDI[I-D.H] *[-N]IET *O[-..]E [.]X. The broad east face of the shaft depicts a bush scroll with berry bunches and a pair of leaves, the narrow north face shows part of a tree scroll with three or four symmetrical spirals containing berry bunches and a number of isolated berries in the scroll, and the south face depicts part of a split-stemmed plant trail carving. The cross shaft is dated to the second quarter of the ninth century. The later fragment of cross shaft is constructed of red sandstone and in cross section it has a rounded base with a rectangular upper part. It measures 1.72m high, has a maximum circumference of 1.2m, and fits into a sandstone socle or base. A triple collar carving encircles the lower part of the shaft. Below this collar the shaft is undecorated, above it is decorated on all sides with single panels bordered by roll moulding at the sides and swag moulding at the bottom. Within each of these panels vertical rows of interlace carving is depicted. The cross shaft is dated to the tenth or 11th century.	301502	506045	N	Y
1086588	II*	Church Of St Bridget  Church. Medieval with Cl7 alterations. Roughcast stone with slate roof, some ashlar dressings. 2-bay nave and chancel. Coped gables.	301494	506066	N	Y

## Conservation Areas

There are two Conservation Areas with one associated Scheduled Monuments and 19 Listed Buildings.

List Entry	Grade	Name and Description	X	Y	WHS	Setting
NA	NA	Beckermet located 1.3km South			N	Y
1086593	II	Font Approximately 15 Metres To North Of St John's Church  Font approx. 15 m to north of St John's Church (qv) GV II Font. Date uncertain, probably medieval. Ashlar. Plain octagonal font on octagonal base; shallow bowl with drain. Placed in present position in 1930s.	301873	506729	N	Y
1336063	II	Church Of St John The Baptist  Church. 1878-9. Dressed stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof with tile cresting. Nave, south-west tower, north aisle, west narthex and chancel with north vestry and south organ loft. Coped gables. 4-bay nave has 2-light windows to south elevation, octagonal tower to south-west angle has flat gabled buttresses, straight-headed louvred bell openings and pyramidal roof. Some Anglo-Danish cross fragments, etc. Victorian royal arms.	301888	506714	N	Y
1472993	II	Barwickstead barn and attached ancillary buildings  Barn 1858, extended by the addition of a west range by 1898 MATERIALS: random red sandstone with dressed red sandstone dressings and a Lakeland stone slate roof. The later extension also incorporates block work and corrugated metal.	301767	506797	N	Y
1473208	II	Barwickstead hennery-piggery  Hennery-piggery, 1858. MATERIALS: random red sandstone with dressed red sandstone dressings and a Lakeland stone slate roof.	301785	506830	N	Y
1473399	II	Ingleberg  Three-bay two-storey house with attic and partial basement, prominent ashlar quoins and moulded stone bands, beneath hipped and pitched roofs with tall end stacks and some ridge tiles with finials. House, 1900 to designs of J S Moffat of Whitehaven for Thomas Robley. Stencilled work by Richard Smith of Beckermet. MATERIALS: red sandstone, rendered, with red sandstone ashlar dressings; slate roofs.	301801	506645	N	Y
NA	NA	Egremont located 2.4km North	NA	NA	N	Y
1020455	NA	Egremont Castle  The monument includes the earthworks and the upstanding and buried remains of Egremont Castle, together with its associated castle garth which formed the outer defences of the monument. It began as a Norman motte and bailey castle but later developed into an enclosure castle. It is strategically located on an elevated knoll high above a crossing point of the River Ehen, and consists of an artificially raised earthen mound known as a motte together with an enclosed associated bailey. A broad ditch on the west side separates the motte and bailey from a lower castle garth which runs around the west, north and east sides of the motte and bailey.	300969	510453	N	Y

1137138	I	Egremont Castle  Castle. Mid C12 with later additions and alterations. 1st castle established by Walter de Meschines c1120; west wall and gatehouse earliest surviving work (mid C12). Sandstone blocks on chamfered plinth; west wall incorporates extensive sections of herringbone masonry and retains some embrasures. Keep, to north end of mound, with courtyard; all ruinous. West gateway has round-headed entrance arch; internally, a column in each corner carries remains of domical rib-vault. South wall of keep rebuilt mid C13; doorway on left retains portcullis and draw-bar slots.	300969	510453	N	Y
1086704	II	Drinking Fountain And Water Trough Opposite Entrance To Castle Grounds  Drinking fountain and water-trough with dated sans-serif inscription on fountain: PRESENTED BY ALEXANDER COOK ESQ. OF CHICAGO TO HIS NATIVE TOWN AD 1904. Polished grey and pink granite. Fountain on right has square plinth block on 3 steps. Water-trough on left.	300912	510511	N	Y
1086705	II	45, Main Street  House, now shop. Initialled and dated on stone between 1st floor windows: IP 1662. Later additions and alterations. Pebble-dashed rubble with pilaster to north end. Steeply-pitched, graduated slate roof with rendered chimney to south end.	301032	510671	N	Y
1086706	II	Old Hall Restaurant  House and cottages, now restaurant. C18 with later additions and alterations. Rendered rubble on plinth; top storey, with eaves-band, probably added. Graduated slate roofs with stone copings and kneelers.	301057	510757	N	Y
1086707	II	Town Hall  Town Hall; 1889-90 (Pevsner). Snecked rubble with quoins on chamfered plinth; string between floors. Graduated slate roofs with stone copings, kneelers, and finials to gables; corniced stone chimney to north end.	301070	510877	N	Y
1086708	II	1, Market Street  Property adjoining rear of Town Hall; c1889-90. Snecked rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 bays.	301057	510873	N	Y
1086711	II	Church Of St Mary And St Michael  Parish Church. 1881 replacing late C12 church, parts of which were incorporated. Tower raised in 1901. Hammer-dressed, snecked, sandstone blocks with quoins; moulded plinth, strings, eaves cornice, and pilaster buttresses. Graduated slate roofs with outshuts to either side of chancel; stone copings, kneelers, and apex crosses. Embattled tower to north-west corner, nave with aisles, short transept, and chancel.	301124	510568	N	Y
1137157	II	54-56, Main Street  Houses and cottage, now single property; mid C19 with later alterations. Incised stucco. No. 54 has graduated slate roof with stone end chimney; nos. 55 and 56 have C20 concrete-tiled roof with rendered mid and end chimneys. No. 54, 2 storeys, 2 bays. Nos 55 and 56, 3 storeys, 5 bays.	301049	510719	N	Y
1137162	II	No. 58, Main Street  Bank; mid/late C19. Rendered rubble with string between floors, and eaves cornice. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and kneelers; corniced stone end chimneys.	301053	510745	N	Y
1137167	II	War Memorial And Railings To Enclosure	301044	510608	N	Y

		Memorial to 1914-18 War. Polished granite plinth, c6 ft high on 2 steps; square in plan. Inscription on central section of plinth; corniced top surmounted by life-size bronze of W.W.I. infantryman leaning on rifle. Wrought-iron railings, c2 ft high with square standards, to oval enclosure; gate on north side.				
1137244	II	Entrance Gates, Walls And Railings To Churchyard Of St Mary And St Michael  Entrance gates to churchyard; late C19 by WILLIAM HEAD ENGINEER EGREMONT (foundry mark on base plates to gate posts). Cast-iron gate posts square in plan, c8 ft high, with Gothic panelling and pyramidal caps. Gates of cast and wrought iron with fleurs-de-lis decoration to ogee arcading; scrollwork. Railings to either side similar, on low coursed rubble walls with chamfered copings.	301068	510562	N	Y
1312452	II	Lowes Court  House, now shop. Late C17/early C18; later additions and alterations. Wet-dashed rubble on plinth; pilaster to north end. Welsh slate roof with rendered mid chimney; cast-iron gutter carried on brackets to either side of each window. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Panelled door in stone surround to left; large central shop window, with glazing bars in stone surround. Wagon arch to right has moulded, elliptical, head carried between columns. 3 fixed windows above, with glazing bars, in projecting stone surrounds.	301104	510927	N	Y
1335999	II	Sundial To West Of Castle's Western Gatehouse  Sundial, dated 1762 on north face; partly restored in C20. Monolithic stone drum with torus is inscribed 'Sic tranfit Gloria Mundi' on north side. Monolithic stone block above incorporates tapered octagonal finial.	300946	510448	N	Y
1336000	II	57, Main Street  House. Late C18/early C19. Pebble-dashed rubble with graduated slate roof and cast-iron guttering. 2 storeys, 4 bays.	301052	510735	N	Y

## Listed Buildings

There are 29 Listed Buildings outwith other designations.

List Entry	Grade	Name and Description	X	Y	WHS	Setting
1084317	II*	Haile Hall  Large house. North range has dated lintel: "SP 1591 AP" (Ponsonby); extended to south C17 and early C18. Roughcast stone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs. 3 storeys, south elevation of 5 bays.	303576	509146	N	Y
1086615	II*	Gatehouse Range To South Of Haile Hall  Gatehouse range to south of Haile Hall (qv) 9.3.67 GV II* Service range and cottage. C16 or C17. Stone rubble with ashlar dressings and slate roofs. L-plan. South elevation has central 2-storey bay with segmental-arched through passage.	303559	50908	N	Y
1084320	II	Milestone At Ny 055101  Milestone to north-west angle of T-junction. Probably early C19. Ashlar. Square post with pyramidal cap. 3 adjacent faces inscribed: to front: "To/HAILE/1 MILE"; to left: "TO/WILTON/ - 1/2 MILES"; to right: "TO/EGREMONT/ - MILES".	3055001	510128	N	N



1086592	II	Wodow Bank Rear has datestone: "JOSEPH &/ELITH HARTLEY/1816". Stuccoed stone with slate roof, hipped to west and south elevation of 2 storeys.	300884	508059	N	Y
1084357	II	Barn And Stable Adjoining Sally Hill Barn and stable adjoining east end of house; dated 1773 on door lintel with inscription John and Jane Bragg. Hammer-dressed blocks; snecked rubble return. Graduated slate roof; stone coping and kneelers to south end. L-shaped plan. 2 storeys; 2 bays.	305516	504606	Y	N
1086589	II	Church Of St Bridget Church. 1842. By E Sharpe. Ashlar with slate roof and tile ridge. Nave, west tower, long transepts and short chancel with lean-to north vestry and south organ loft.	304181	506037	N	N
1086590	II	North Lodge And Gate Piers To Pelham House Lodge and gatepiers. Early C19. Ashlar with hipped slate roof. Single storey, Greek cross plan.	303965	505916	N	N
1086628	II	Ponsonby Church Church. Probably medieval, with heavy restoration. 1840 and 1874. Stone rubble with ashlar dressings and slate roof. Single vessel nave and chancel west tower and north vestry. Medieval chancel arch raised 1874.	304201	505605	N	N
1086659	II	Sally Hill House. Perhaps late C17/early C18; 1783 date on sundial probably refers to remodelling (for John & Jane Bragg?). Pebble-dashed with stone details. Graduated slate roof with outshuts to rear. Symmetrical: 2 storeys, 3 bays. Heptagonal sundial, with gnomon, above door on dated panel with inscription: Aetas rapuit Diem (sic).	305502	504603	Y	N
1086675	II	Gill Farmhouse House, inscribed and dated (in mixed scripts) on panel over door: Anne Walker 1803. Rendered rubble, with rusticated quoins, on plinth. Graduated slate roof with rendered end chimneys. Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay.	298792	509945	N	N
086676	II	How Man, To South West Of Howman Bridge Farmhouse, cottage, and barn now house. Initialled and dated on stone over porch door BCA 1732 (probably re-set); remodelled C19. Pebble-dashed rubble with sill bands to each floor. Graduated slate roof with corniced stone mid and end chimneys. 2 storeys, 5 bays.	298256	510215	N	N
1086703	II	Croft End House, Area Walls, Gate Piers, And Railings House; early/mid C19. Incised stucco, over rubble with corner pilasters; eaves band. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and cast-iron gutter. Corniced stone mid and end chimneys. Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay.	301080	512966	N	N
1086709	II	Eastern Chapel In Cemetery Chapel, being renovated at time of survey (Jan. 1984); c1864. Rough-dressed coursed, squared, rubble on chamfered plinth; buttresses. Steeply-pitched graduated slate roof with gabled bellcote to south end. 3 bays.	300910	511531	N	N
1086710	II	Monument To Joseph Roberts, Between Cemetery Chapels	300888	511527	N	N

		Monument. Inscription dated 1866; erected in memory of Joseph Roberts of Egremont (died 1861), a local benefactor. Masons' signature on east side of plinth: W & J EILBECK EGREMONT. Stone. Decorated Gothic style, square in plan, c10 ft high. Moulded plinth on 2 steps.				
1137121	II	Milestone To South East Of Bigrigg.  Milestone, mid C19. Single sandstone block c2 ft high with chamfered top; square in plan, set diagonally to road. Painted white with rectangular cast-iron plate to south face; border and raised sans-serif lettering picked out in black: TO WHITEHAVEN 4 MILES. Plate missing from north face.	300410	512816	N	N
1137128	II	17, Bridge End  Toll-house, now private dwelling. Dated 1851 on base to finial; later alterations. Built for Whitehaven Turnpike Trust. Incised stucco on chamfered plinth. Graduated slate roof with stone copings, kneelers and finials to gables. Latin Cross plan. Single storey.	301278	510328	N	N
1137173	II	Lodge, Quadrant Wall, Gate Piers And Gates To Cemetery Entrance  Entrance lodge, dated 1864 over door. Rough-dressed, coursed rubble with quoins on chamfered plinth. Graduated slate roof with stone copings, kneelers, and finials to gables. 2 storeys, 3 bays.	300869	511486	N	N
1137179	II	Western Chapel In Cemetery  Chapel, used as equipment store at time of survey (Jan. 1984); c1864. Rough-dressed coursed, squared, rubble on chamfered plinth; buttresses. Steeply-pitched graduated slate roof; stone copings to gables have kneelers and apex crosses. Latin Cross plan; single tall storey, 3 bays.	300870	511550	N	N
1137285	II	Moorleys Farmhouse, Cottage, And Barn To North East Of How Man  Farmhouse, cottage, and barn; used for storage at time of survey (Jan. 1984). Initialed and dated on panel over house door DHJ 1731; later additions and alterations. Originally snecked rubble with quoins, house and cottage rendered; 2 extensions to barn on left of coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof with brick mid chimney. 2 storeys. 3-bay.	298506	510543	N	N
1145927	II	Braystones Tower  Memorial tower. Erected 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee; became a First World War memorial in addition, 1920. Snecked sandstone rubble with roughly dressed quoins and tooled dressings. Tower (now gutted) 3 stages with battlemented parapet (slightly corbelled) and corner turret. Doorway and windows under dropped labels.	300842	505988	N	Y
1312427	II	Toll Bar House  Toll-house, now private dwelling. Dated 1856 on panel above bay window; later alterations. Built for Whitehaven Turnpike Trust. Incised stucco. Graduated slate roof with stone copings, kneelers, and finials to gables; square, stone, chimneys set diagonally. Single storey.	300788	511538	N	N
1336024	II	Gill Cottage  Cottage c1803. Rendered rubble. Graduated slate roof with brick chimney to south end. Symmetrical 2-storey 3-bay. Linked to farmhouse by single-storey range adjoining north return.	298796	509936	N	N
1336031	II	K6 Telephone Kiosk	301357	510175	N	N

		Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.				
1336039	II	Church House Farmhouse  Farmhouse. Early C19. Roughcast stone with slate roof. North elevation of 2 storeys and 4 bays; 4th bay later. Windows have plain surrounds and are sashed with glazing bars. Entrance to 2nd bay has plain surround and pediment. Coped gables. Gable-end stacks and cross-axial stack. Rear has outshut under catslide roof and gabled wing.	304121	505312	N	N
1336060	II	Sella Park  House. C14 pele tower incorporated into late C17 house with C19 restorations. Roughcast stone rubble, part exposed, and ashlar dressings; slate roofs.	303393	505459	N	N
1336061	II	Cauder House  House. Datestone: "IM/1727", later alterations. Roughcast stone with slate roof, concrete tiles to rear. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Above entrance is medieval quatrefoil, probably taken from Calder Abbey (qv).	304168	505985	N	N
1356190	II*	Pelham House  Large house, currently empty (1988). c.1780 with later additions.	303781	505753	N	N
356193	II	South Lodge To Pelham House  Lodge. Early C19. Ashlar with hipped slate roof. Single storey, 3 bays. Severe details, plain cornice and blocking course.	304409	505663	N	N
1449212	II	Florence Iron Mining Pit Head  Iron mining pithead opened 1947, including headframe and heapstead, winding engine house, fan house, ore processing plant, compressor plant and workshop. All largely complete, still retaining its machinery and equipment.	301761	510278	N	Y
1457595	II	Calderbridge War Memorial  Calderbridge War Memorial is located in the churchyard of the Church of St Bridget. It comprises a red sandstone wheel-head Celtic cross with stylised relief-carved strap- and ball-work to the cross and shaft, with a dedication in relief-carved lettering to the base of the shaft front.	304171.65	506030	Y	N

## Appendix C. Designated Assets within 10km Study Area

There is a total of 136 Designated Assets within 10km of the Proposed Development Site. These are grouped by type below

### Scheduled Monuments

There are 11 Scheduled Monuments with one associated Listed Building within 10km of the Proposed Development Site.

List Entry	Grade	Name and Description	X	Y	WHS	Setting
1004613	NA	Lank Rigg round cairn  A cairn, some 11 m in diameter, with a modern marker cairn on top. The cairn has been robbed of stone possibly to build the marker cairn. Some larger stones are visible on the E which appear to form a kerb or inner circle. The site is recorded within The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record as southwest of the summit of Lank Rigg. The earlier identification of the cairn as a round cairn is confirmed, with it topping natural living rock. The cairn commands a wide view across the Calder and Calderbridge areas (Lake District HER Heritage Gateway).	308948	511683	Y	N
1007167	NA	Lacon Cross  The medieval cross 392m south west of Home Farm is well-preserved. The monument is representative of its period and provides insight into routeways and religious customs during the medieval period. The monument includes the remains of a cross of medieval date, situated on a gentle south west facing slope the edge on the edge of Rheda. The cross, known as Cross Lacon, is constructed from red sandstone and has a shaft topped by a wheel head cross. The cross has a height of 1m, the cross has a diameter of 0.5m and the shaft is 0.3m square. The shaft is set into a chamfered abacus bearing the inscription 'Cross Lacon'.	302486	516671	N	N
1086720	II*	Cross Lacon In Garden To South Of Dower House  Wheel-headed cross; medieval (C13?). Square stone plinth block has deep chamfers to all sides with dated sans serif inscription to 2 sides: on west CROSS LACON; on east REMOVED FROM ROADSIDE 1911. Monolithic tapering cross shaft, with chamfered edges, and wheel-head; c4 ft high. Upper arm missing.	302487	516670	N	N
1007228	NA	Yokerill Hows, group of seven cairns  On the fell side of Yokerill Haws near Wasdale Common is the remains of several prehistoric cairns. The remains probably represent a compact area of clearance and cultivation. The cairns consists of irregular piles of unconsolidated stone varying between 2.0 to 3.0 metres in diameter and 0.2 to 0.3 meters in height. Together with rickles of stone and collapsed walling, an 'S' shaped section of which forms the supposed enclosure, they represent a compact area of clearance and cultivation. The whole site lies on the 900 foot contour in what is now rough pasture; there is no evidence of habitation in the vicinity. The cairns are of haphazard structure and appear to be natural. The "enclosure wall" is in fact a seasonal drainage channel with waterworn boulders marking its length... (Lake District HER Heritage Gateway).	311488	507719	Y	N
1007236	NA	Cairns and hut circles at the junction of River Calder and Whoap Beck  A possible round cairn (a roughly hemispherical mound constructed primarily of stones, normally containing or covering one or more human burials. The mound may be surrounded and partly retained by a low stone kerb)	308539	513019	Y	N

		of Bronze Age date. Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 79. May have been robbed for nearby sheep field. See other related sites under same hazard number (Lake District HER Heritage Gateway).				
1018502	NA	Town Bank prehistoric stone hut circle settlements, field systems, funerary cairns, ring cairn and cairnfield  Town Bank prehistoric stone hut circles settlements, field systems, funerary cairns, ring cairn and cairnfield survive well and form part of a large area of well-preserved prehistoric settlements which extend over Town Bank and Stockdale Moor. The monument contains a complex and diverse group of prehistoric monument classes and together these represent evidence of long term management and exploitation of this area in prehistoric times. It will contribute greatly to any further study of prehistoric settlement patterns within the Lake District.	308820	509645	Y	N
1018503	NA	Stockdale Moor prehistoric cairnfields, field systems, unenclosed cairn cemetery, ring cairns and funerary cairns  Stockdale Moor prehistoric cairnfields, field systems, unenclosed cairn cemetery, ring cairns and funerary cairns survive well and form part of a large area of well-preserved prehistoric settlements, cairnfields and field systems which extend over Town Bank and Stockdale Moor. The monument contains a complex and diverse group of prehistoric monument classes and together these represent evidence of long term management and exploitation of this area in prehistoric times. The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of six prehistoric stone clearance cairnfields of various sizes, four field systems, three of which are located within separate cairnfields, a small unenclosed cairn cemetery, and numerous other funerary monuments scattered within the cairnfields, including 15 funerary cairns and eight ring cairns.	309950	508246	Y	N
1018504	NA	Monks Graves prehistoric cairn cemetery, cairnfields, field system, funerary cairns and a ring cairn on Stockdale Moor  Monks Graves prehistoric cairn cemetery, cairnfields, field system, funerary cairns and ring cairns survive well and form part of a large area of well-preserved prehistoric settlements, cairnfields and field systems which extend over Town Bank and Stockdale Moor. The monument contains a complex and diverse group of prehistoric monument classes and together these represent evidence of long term management and exploitation of this area in prehistoric times. The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of Monks Graves prehistoric cairn cemetery, a field system, four stone clearance cairnfields, and other funerary monuments scattered amongst the cairnfields, including five funerary cairns and a ring cairn.	309778	509692	Y	N
1020339	NA	Ring cairn on Stockdale Moor 825m west of Pearson's Fold, north of Cawfell Beck  The monument includes a prehistoric ring cairn located 200m north of Cawfell Beck on Stockdale Moor, an expansive area of undulating unenclosed moorland between the River Bleng and Worm Gill. It includes a sub-circular bank of predominantly turf-covered stones measuring 12.4m by 11.4m externally and up to 0.5m high which encloses a flat interior approximately 6.5m in diameter. The ring cairn is one of many prehistoric monuments on Stockdale Moor which are considered from comparisons with dated examples elsewhere to be dated approximately to the second millennium BC.	310429	509634	Y	N
1021106	NA	Barrowmouth gypsum and alabaster mine at Saltom Bay  The monument includes the remains of buildings, levels, spoil heaps, enclosures and an inclined plane which comprised the Barrowmouth gypsum and alabaster mine located on the steeply sloping coastline below cliffs overlooking Saltom Bay, Whitehaven.  The date when gypsum and alabaster mining began at Barrowmouth is unknown but the first reference to gypsum here is found in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, published in 1794. Despite being overgrown by	295875	515797	N	N

		vegetation, Barrowmouth gypsum and alabaster mine at Saltom Bay survives reasonably well. It is the only example in north west England of a late 18th/early 19th century gypsum and alabaster mine. It continued in production until the early 20th century and will retain important information relating to the technological developments in the mining and transportation of gypsum and alabaster during this period.				
1007159	NA	<p>Stone circle NW of Seascale How Farm</p> <p>The monument includes the remains of a stone circle of Bronze Age date, situated on level ground close to and overlooking the Cumbrian coast. The circle, known as Grey Croft Stone Circle, includes ten standing stones set in a circular arrangement with a diameter of approximately 27m with an additional recumbent outlying stone located 16.5m north of the north edge of the circle. The original circle of 12 standing stones was knocked down in 1820 before being re-erected in 1949. During the re-erection partial excavation of the monument revealed that the stone sockets contained their original stone packing material. A stone axe from the Langdale, flint flakes, a scraper and a jet ring were also found. Rare monument type, is reasonably well-preserved and excavation has indicated that it will contain archaeological deposits relating to its construction, use and abandonment. The monument is highly representative of its period and provides insight into cosmology and ritual practice in the Bronze Age period.</p>	303335	502378	N	N
1012643	NA	<p>High cross in St Mary's churchyard</p> <p>The monument includes an early tenth century Anglo-Scandinavian high cross located in the churchyard to the south of St Mary's Church, Gosforth. It is constructed of red sandstone with a shaft cylindrical in cross section in its lower part but changing to tapering rectangular in its upper part. The cross measures 4.42m high and is set into a three-stepped sandstone socle or base. The shaft measures 1.02m in circumference at its base and is elaborately and inventively decorated on all sides of its upper part. The west face has a single panel bordered by roll moulding within which are animal heads, and below which is a human figure holding a horizontal staff and a horn. Beneath this human figure there is a horseman shown upside down and holding a spear. At the bottom of the panel there is a human figure with arms and legs manacled. Around his neck is a cord which is knotted by a snake and above there is the kneeling figure of a woman holding out a bowl. The scene is associated with Scandinavian mythology; the human figure with staff and horn is the watchman god Heimdall with his Gjallarhorn, the bound human and adjacent woman at the foot of the panel are Loki and Sigyn, characters from medieval Scandinavian literary sources. The east face depicts beasts heads, one of which has a human figure holding a spear at its jaw. The scene below is framed by cable moulding and contains the figure of the crucified Christ. A stream of blood runs from Christ's right side and nearby is the head and shaft of a spear gripped by a human figure. Adjacent is a female figure with trailing dress and knotted pigtail carrying a horn-like object. At the base of the frame are two beasts. This depiction of the crucifixion is the only clear Christian scene on the cross. Elsewhere on the east face the scenes are associated with Scandinavian mythology; the figure at the beast's jaw is identified as Vidar avenging the death of his father, Odin. The south face has a single panel depicting interlace carving terminating in animal heads. Beneath is a horned deer and below this is a wolf or dog. Below this is a horseman grasping a spear and at the foot of the panel, beneath a strip of interlace, is an open-jawed creature. This scene also is associated with Scandinavian mythology; the horseman is Odin with Mimir below and the wolf Garm above. The north face likewise has a single panel. At its top there is a vertical rod which terminates below in a beast's head. Eight wing-like features are attached to this rod by rings. Below the beast are two horsemen each gripping a spear, one set above the other with the lower one depicted upside down. The remainder of the panel is filled with interlace carving. As with the other faces, the north face depicts a scene from Scandinavian mythology; the winged beast being interpreted as Surt. The cross head, like the shaft, is heavily decorated. The east and west faces have a central boss, interlace carving and roll moulding. The north and south faces of the cross head are identical; each with cabled border moulding on the ring of the head and a panel of interlace carving on the end</p>	307229	503570	Y	N

		of the arm. The whole patterning of the cross shows an original mind at work exploiting links and contrasts between Scandinavian mythology and Christianity, and reflects a radical theological approach which would otherwise never have been suspected in Viking-age Cumbria. Several other fragments of sculptured stone of similar date are now housed within St Mary's Church. The collection as a whole indicates that a major ecclesiastical site existed here in the tenth century.				
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## Conservation Areas

There are four Conservation Areas with 73 associated Listed Buildings.

List Entry	Grade	Name and Description	X	Y	WHS	Setting
NA	NA	St Bees located 5.85 km north-west	NA	NA	N	N
1086677	II	Grindal House  House, mid C19 with later additions and alterations. Main block incised stucco with rusticated quoins to banded ground floor. Hipped, graduated slate roofs. Symmetrical 3-storey, 3-bay main block has central panelled door in rusticated architrave with tripartite sash to either side. 2-storey 2-bay wing has tripartite sashes to ground floor. Single sashes above, one 16-pane. All windows in architraves.	297075	511970	N	N
1086678	II	St Bees School Buildings Around Quadrangle To South West  Public School, founded 1587 by Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury. Buildings form 3 sides of quadrangle. North range C16 with additions of c1820; other ranges built 1842. North range probably 1st school building, built from material salvaged from the Abbots' house. Sandstone blocks on chamfered plinth. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and kneelers; corniced stone octagonal end chimney. Originally 2 storeys; storey added when roof replaced c1820. 9 bays. Graduated slate roofs with stone copings and blocking courses; corniced stone octagonal mid and end chimneys. Symmetrical, 5 bays. Central castellated 4-stage clock tower.	296953	512172	N	N
1086679	II	Abbey Farmhouse  House. Dated 1679; later additions and alterations. Richard Caton of Lancaster was mason. Decorative, dated, door lintel on north return incorporates initials IL : B (John Lowther : Baronet - owner); RS (Richard Stainton - tenant) and TT (Thomas Tickell - estate steward). Main block, to right in farmyard elevation, incised stucco with rusticated quoins. Graduated slate roof with outshut to rear. Symmetrical; 3 storeys, 3 bays. 2-bay block adjoining south return is pebble-dashed rubble under graduated slate roof.	296860	512225	N	N
1086680	II	Barn Range Adjoining South End Of Abbey Farmhouse  Barn range (noted residential Aug. 2016), probably C18 with later additions. and alterations. Snecked rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof with 2-storey outshots to rear, facing road. Wagon entrance to centre rear between outshots which have door and window openings to each floor. Farmyard elevation has doors and windows of various dates. Included for group value.	296841	512211	N	N
1086681	I	St Bees Priory, Former Chancel To Priory Church Of St Mary And St Bega (Old College Hall)	296909	512130	N	N

		Former chancel to Priory Church. Rebuilt late C12; south aisle added late C13/early C14. Un-roofed at Dissolution; re-roofed and south arcade walled up when converted for use as lecture room in early C19. Wooden floor inserted. Sandstone blocks. Fragmentary remains of south and east walls to aisle. Internally, removal of rubbish below wooden floor in 1981 uncovered medieval flagged floor with steps up to altar platform; (C14?) effigy or woman against north wall. In music room, east wall retains ornate two-tier late C12 blind arcading between windows.				
1086682	II	War Memorial In Parish Churchyard To North Of Lych Gate  War memorial, 1914/18. Monolithic stone Celtic cross c10 ft high with interlace decoration. Names carved in low relief in sans-serif lettering.	296918	512154	N	N
1086683	II	War Memorial Adjoining South End Of West Parapet To Pow Bridge  Memorial to 1914-18 War. Stone wall c3 ft high with flat coping around rear of elliptical bay; tapered end piers have pyramidal tops with wreaths to front enclosing dates, 1914 on left pier and 1918 on right. Stone benches carried on brackets to either side of square central plinth, c6 ft high, inscribed with names of fallen; surmounted by life-size stone statue of St George standing over body of dragon.	297019	512008	N	N
1086684	II*	Manor Stead And House Adjoining To North  Hall house, now subdivided; Manor Stead was originally storied end and northern property originally open Hall. On documentary evidence, built early C16 (pre 1517) by William Grindal; subdivided and remodelled C17. Outshut added to rear of Manor Stead C19/early C20; former Hall remodelled 1983/84. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins, now pebble-dashed. 45° graduated slate roof with stone copings and ridge. Original mid-chimney rendered. C17 projecting stepped stone chimney to rear of Hall. 2 storeys; Manor Stead 3 bays. Internally, Manor Stead retains original 4 king-post roof trusses. Hall roof has 5 trusses, Queen strut and 'A' frame (with moulded brackets) alternating; 3 northern bays originally open to roof. Moulded 4-centred fireplace arch to ground floor rear wall has same mason's mark as C17 door surround. Grisaille wall painting, with heraldic frieze showing Dacre supporters, datable to 1570-83 when Anne Grindal and her husband, William Dacre, lived here; paintings of similar style and date survive in Dacre Hall and The Ashes (Castle Sowerby). Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, born here 1517 or 1519.	297143	511875	N	N
1086685	II	Mayfield And House Adjoining To East  House and cottage, C19. Incised stucco. Graduated slate roof with stone copings; rendered mid and end chimneys. 3 storeys. Mayfield, on left, 2 bays. House, symmetrical 3 bays. Central panelled door and rectangular fanlight in doorcase with bracketed cornice.	297231	511882	N	N
1086686	II	Croft House  House and cottage, now single house. C18 with later alterations. Incised stucco. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and kneelers; stone mid and end chimneys. 2 storeys, 4 bays. C20 single-storey extension adjoining.	297394	511914	N	N
1086687	II	Manor House Hotel Incorporating Numbers 10, 11 And 12  Hotel, late C18/early C19 with additions and alterations. Incised stucco. Main block set back with rusticated quoins and eaves cornice; parallel roofs with C20 concrete tiles. Wing adjoining north end has Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys. C20 extension to rear.	297131	511845	N	N
1086688	II	Forecourt Walls, Railings, And Gate Piers To Number 52 (Redbourn House)	297114	511549	N	N



		Forecourt walls contemporary with house. Snecked rubble c3-4 ft high, ramped with chamfered coping; gate piers to left are square in plan, on plinth and with gabled capitals. Decorative sections of cast-iron railings with pedimented panels separated by posts with urn finials; gate similar.				
1086689	II	82, Main Street  House, c1838 (date on No. 81, adjoining to south) with later additions and alterations. Coursed, squared rubble with rusticated quoins. C20 concrete tiled roofs; main house has stone end chimneys and C20 dormer. 2 storeys; main house symmetrical 3 bays. Included for group value.	297102	511356	N	N
1086690	II	Fairladies Farmhouse And Adjoining Barn  Cottage and house, now single dwelling, with adjoining barn; datable to late C18 by coat of arms, but may have earlier core. Later additions and alterations. Arms, carved in relief on panel in frame (over position of former door to original house), of James Spedding and wife Elizabeth Harrington (married 1779). House pebble-dashed rubble; barn coursed, squared rubble with quoins and eaves moulding. Graduated slate roofs; house has rendered mid and end chimneys, barn has stone copings and kneelers to south end. 2-storey house, 6 bays overall. Lower barn adjoining south end has added porch to wagon door; hay loft door up steps on left.	297100	511536	N	N
1086691	II	Property Adjoining South End Of Number 125  Cottage, now store. C17 with later additions and alterations. Coursed rubble, lime-washed to front. Present graduated slate roof replaced thatch. Two storeys; originally two bays, 3rd bay added in C19. Central plank door in stone surround has fixed C20 window, under original hoodmould with labels, on left. Full-height porch outshut to centre rear has single door to ground floor with steps up to two 1st-floor doors.	297105	511826	N	N
1137319	I	Wall, To West Of Priory Church Nave, Incorporating Medieval Cross And Lintel  Priory Church of St Bega. Wall; C19 incorporating medieval fragments. Snecked rubble c7 ft high; flat coping. Full-height semicircular niche to centre with monolithic stone wheel-head cross c3 ft high of (early?) medieval date, probably removed to present position from Chapel How, c1 mile to north-east of St Bees on B5345 where it served as resting (or corpse) cross. Lintel spanning niche placed there in 1868 following its discovery embedded in late C12 south aisle wall. Various sources give dates from C10 to C12; shape and decoration suggest Irish/Norse influence and possible pre-Conquest date. Single stone with triangular upper surface. Interlace and knots to either side of central scene showing wyvern (no hind legs and 2nd, smaller head to end of tail) with head turned over shoulder, confronting warrior armed with sword, shield, and conical helm; said to depict St George, or St Michael (latter proposed as it was once thought to have come from St Michael's chapel, Rottington although little is known of this site), but the scene may be from Norse mythology rather than Christian.	296856	512107	N	N
1137338	II	Lych Gate To North East Of Priory Church Chancel  Lych gate, early C20 in Gothic style. Snecked rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and kneelers; apex cross over east entrance. Single opening with continuous jamb moulding and 4-centred head to north, east, and west sides; double wooden gate in east entrance. Included for group value.	296920	512149	N	N
1137347	II*	Pow Bridge Over Pow Beck  Pow Bridge over Pow Beck G.V. II* Roadbridge, dated 1585. Built for Archbishop Grindal whose coat of arms and initials appear on dated panel set in centre of west parapet; badly weathered inscription on panel to eastern parapet. Bridge shown in Buck's 1739 engraving of Priory Church; since widened. Single elliptical arch of c12 ft span. East side is original work of coursed, squared rubble with single stone projecting to	297013	512028	N	N

		either side of radiating arch voussoirs (water-shutes from original road surface?). Original width 12 ft, now doubled (straight joint runs around soffit). Snecked rubble used on west side and for parapets, c3 ft high with flat copings rising to accommodate inscribed panels.				
1137383	II	1-11, Lonsdale Terrace  11 houses; mid C19 with later additions and alterations. Incised stucco, with rusticated quoins to north end. Graduated slate roof, hipped to north end, with rendered chimneys. 2 storeys. Nos 1-5: Each symmetrical 3 bays. Nos 6-10: Each 2 bays; door has sash to right and 2 above. No 11, symmetrical 3 bays: Central door with Tuscan portico has sash to either side and 3 above; cellar windows. Nos 1-7 have hoodmoulds with labels to windows, nos 8-11 have cornices carried on consoles. All doors panelled in architraves up steps; nos 1-3 have hoodmoulds with labels, nos 4-10 have cornices carried on consoles.	297183	511943	N	N
1137390	II	Redbourn House  House, c1870. Incised stucco with corner pilasters, rusticated to ground floor, on plinth. Welsh slate roof with stone coping and rendered chimneys. 2 storeys, 4 bays; two 1st floor bays set back on left.	297122	511539	N	N
1137416	II	Stone House  House, dated 1712; later alterations. North gable rebuilt in late C20. Steeply pitched graduated slate roof; kneelers and rendered chimney to north end. Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay, front.	297074	511914	N	N
1312314	II	1-5, Vale View  5 houses; C19 with later alterations. Incised stucco on plinth with rusticated ground floor. 1st floor sill band, string between 1st and 2nd floors, and cavetto moulding to eaves. Graduated slate roofs, hipped to nos 1 & 5 which project; stone mid and end chimneys. 3 storeys. Nos 1 & 5 identical: Symmetrical 3 bays with central door. Nos 3 & 4 mirror images: Each 2 bays with door and sashes. All doors panelled, in corniced Tuscan doorcases.	297217	511921	N	N
1312334	II	16, Finkle Street  House, inscribed and dated on panel over door N & E(?) FLEMING(?) 1818. Incised stucco with eaves band. Graduated slate roof with stone kneelers and rendered end chimneys. Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay front has panelled door in round-arched surround with projecting keystone.	297208	511884	N	N
1312335	II	Barn To North East Of High House  Bank barn inscribed and dated on panel over dove-cote William & Hannah Fox 1810; outshuts added to north side. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins; additions in snecked rubble. Graduated slate roof with stone ridge, copings, and kneelers. South (farmyard) elevation has byre door and fixed window to right; low-relief head and Greek inscription on stone set in wall over lintel. Central wagon door has elliptical head. Byre door to left; winnowing door above has dove-cote openings to left in 4 rows of 8. Ventilation slits to eaves; circular owl-hole to east return. Threshing floor wagon door under porch to centre rear; door opens off porch to either side into storage outshut, with byre door below right-hand store.	297634	512164	N	N
1312344	II	81, Main Street  House, dated 1838 for John and Jane Noble on panel over door. Snecked rubble with quoins and eaves band. C20 concrete tiles with kneelers to south end and brick chimney to north. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Panelled door and rectangular fanlight in stone surround.	297105	511349	N	N
1312348	II	Orchard House	297120	511716	N	N

		House, late C18/early C19. Pebble-dashed rubble. Parallel roofs with rendered end chimneys; graduated slate to front, Welsh slate to rear. Cast-iron moulded gutter on brackets. Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay front.				
1312351	II	Sundial In Churchyard To North East Of Priory Church Chancel  Sundial, initialled and dated I.W., I.R., W.B., 1649 on top. 3 steps of sandstone slabs support monolithic octagonal stone shaft, c4 ft high, with central banding. Square top has circular brass plate with gnomon inset (probably not contemporary).	296899	512173	N	N
1336025	II	Forecourt Wall, Gate, And End Piers To Front Of Grindal House  Forecourt wall contemporary with house; stone, c4 ft high on plinth with moulded top rail. 4 panels pierced with slits and separated by square section piers to either side of central gate; octagonal gate piers have plinth and corniced ogee top.	297066	511962	N	N
1336026	II	Railings And Gate Closing West Side Of Quadrangle At St Bees School  St Bees 8/63 Railings & gate closing west side of quadrangle at St Bees School G.V. II Low walls, c1842. Ashlar with moulded copings. Central gate piers octagonal on moulded bases; large caps have panelled sides. Wrought-iron railings have pointed standards between sections. Wrought-iron gates have pointed standards; scrollwork decoration to top and lock rails. Included for group value.	296926	512160	N	N
1336027	I	Church Of St Mary And St Bega  Benedictine Priory, now Parish Church. Present building dates from re-foundation c1120. Unroofed at Dissolution, re-roofed 1611 for use as Parish Church; further restoration 1622. Extensively remodelled and restored by Butterfield in C19: 1855, transepts re-roofed; 1858, tower repaired; 1881 aisles re-roofed. Sandstone blocks on plinth (moulded in places); buttresses added at west end. North transept arm retains parts of original arched corbel table, and string below windows. Welsh slate roofs. Nave with aisles, transept, crossing tower, and short chancel.	296882	512118	N	N
1336028	I	Cross In Churchyard To North Of Priory Church Nave  Cross, probably C10/CII. 2 steps; lower of sandstone slabs and upper a single block with stone cross-shaft c3 ft high set in rectangular socket. Shaft has interlace decoration on all 4 sides; part of lower arm to cross-head survives.	296872	512142	N	N
1336029	II	New College Hall  Library when surveyed. 1863 by Butterfield in Gothic style. Rough-dressed sandstone blocks with dressed quoins and bands on plinth; concave eaves course. Scalloped ridge to graduated slate roof; stone coping, kneelers, and apex cross to south ridge. Projecting stone chimney to centre on east side. Two storeys; single-storey bay window to north return.	296918	512113	N	N
1336030	II	Ashley House, North East Of Number 16 Finkle Street  House, C19. Rendered rubble walls on plinth with stucco corner pilasters. Slate roof with end chimneys, one stone, one rendered. Symmetrical 3-storey, 3-bay, front has central panelled door in corniced Tuscan doorcase.	297220	511896	N	N
1412068	II	St Bees Signal Box  St Bees Signal Box is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architecture: not withstanding the loss of the original glazing pattern, St Bees, with its tapering base, snecked stonework and high pitched roof is an unusually architectural signal box which is reasonably well preserved. * Representative: as one of	297028	511989	N	N

		only two surviving examples of a Furness Railway Type 3 signal box: an adventurous architectural design dating to circa 1875, possibly by the practice of Paley and Austin. * Interior: the survival of the original 1891 Railway Signalling Company lever frame adds to the special interest.				
NA	NA	Cleator Moor Located 6.57km North	NA	NA	N	N
1086697	II	13-20, High Street  Description includes No 1 Union Street. Row of shops; late C19. Later alterations. Incised stucco with cornice over shop windows and sill bands to upper floors; eaves cornice. Hipped, Welsh slate, roof with corniced brick mid and end chimneys. 3 storeys. Eight 2-bay shops separated at ground level by panelled pilasters with acanthus capitals. C20 shop fronts. 1st floor windows in stucco surrounds with pediments (alternating 2 triangular, 2 segmental) carried on corbelled half-shafts. 2nd floor windows in stucco surrounds with splayed feet. 4-bay Union Street elevation similar, but segment-headed windows and a door to ground floor. Panel between 1st and 2nd bays on 1st floor carries entwined initials: D. & A.J.S. (?). Windows variously sash and C20 casements.	302002	515073	N	N
1086698	II	Former Cooperative Supermarket, And Cast Iron Verandah  Former Co-operative Society shop. Previous list gives foundation date of 1856 and 1876 date for ironwork. Later additions and alterations. Rendered rubble. Welsh slate roof with stone coping to south end; brick mid and end chimneys. 3 storeys, 13 bays. Ground floor has C20 shop front divided by original fluted and panelled pilasters carrying cornice on which verandah rests. Sashes without glazing bars in stone surrounds to upper floors. Glazed verandah carried on 13 cast-iron fluted Gothic columns with pierced spandrels and antifixae; restored 1984.	301901	515063	N	N
1086699	II	Library  Library, 1906. Coursed, squared rubble on chamfered plinth; rough-dressed except for architraves and carved details. Sill band to windows; pilasters terminate in eaves band. Hipped, graduated slate roof with corniced stone end chimneys and moulded cast-iron gutters. Front, facing High Street, symmetrical; single tall storey, 5 bays. Doorcase has polished granite columns carrying pediment; LIBRARY carved in sans-serif on frieze. 2 tall 2-light mullioned and transomed windows in architraves to either side; panels below sills.	301977	515037	N	N
1086700	II	Local Government Offices  Local Government Offices, incorporating Public Offices/Market Hall (facing High Street) erected 1879, and Free Library (facing Jacktrees Road) established 1894. The former of coursed, squared rubble on chamfered plinth; rough-dressed except for architraves and carved details. Hipped, graduated slate roof with corniced stone chimneys and moulded cast-iron gutter. Symmetrical; single tall storey with cellars, 5 bays. Dog-leg steps up to central panelled door and semicircular fanlight in architrave with diapered soffit; cast-iron lamp bracket above. Doorcase has polished granite columns carrying pediment. 2 tall sashes in architraves to either side, with panel below sill; blocked 2-light mullioned windows to cellar. Free Library similar construction and articulation but less decorative; FREE LIBRARY carved in sans-serif on frieze.	301952	515049	N	N
1336034	II	National Westminster Bank  Bank, late C19. Snecked rubble on chamfered plinth; rough-dressed except for architraves and carved details. String and egg and dart cornice between floors (hidden by bank sign); string over 1st floor windows with eaves cornice. Graduated slate roof with moulded copings and kneelers; 2 gabled dormers with finials. Corniced stone end chimneys. 2 storeys, 5 bays. Central panelled door in architrave with serpentine head. 2	301864	515119	N	N

		windows with serpentine heads to left; 3 similar to right separated by engaged Ionic columns carrying egg and dart hoodmould. 1st floor and dormers symmetrical				
1336036	II	Memorial Fountain  Commemorative fountain, 1903. Donated by townspeople to their benefactor John Stirling on the occasion of his golden wedding. Polished grey and pink granite. 3 steps on moulded plinth; squat drum, with inscription, carried large bowl surmounted by 2nd, smaller, bowl on slender column. Pelican/heron finial mentioned in previous list no longer present at time of survey.	301961	515061	N	N
NA	NA	Whitehaven Hensingham Located 9.07km North	NA	NA	N	N
1086766	II	Coach House Adjoining No 37  Mid-C19. 2 storeys, but No 35 lower than No 37, scored stucco, old slate roof. Nos 35 and 36 have a door with fanlight, and 1 sash window on ground floor and 2 above, in plain architraves. No 37 is more imposing in proportion, with cornice and end pilaster strips, and 3 windows on upper floor. Coach-house adjoins to right, lower 2 storeys, with 4-centre arched entrance.	298651	516853	N	N
1086767	II	88, Main Street  Free-standing house among rows of terraced houses. Gable end faces street. 3 storeys. Scored stucco, 12-paned sash windows (2 on middle storey, the top 1 Tudor-arched). Tudor-arched doorway.	298688	516843	N	N
1086768	II	96-99, Main Street  Similar to Nos 89 to 94. 2 storeys, scored stucco, stone or slate roofs, sash windows, modest scale.	298656	516808	N	N
1207873	II	38-48, Main Street  Late Georgian-early Victorian terrace. Scored stucco (Nos 40 to 44 (consec) are pebbledashed). All have round-arched doorways with fanlights and mostly panelled doors. All have 1 sash window on ground floor and 2 above. Nos 38 and 44 have original 12-paned sashes, the others have glazing bars removed. Nos 44, 45, 46 and 47 have good traceried fanlights and Gothic labels. No 48 is 3 storeyed, with a 2 storeyed bay window and an added porch.	298697	516897	N	N
1279513	II	89,90,92,93,94,95, Main Street  Row of modest early C19 houses. All 2 storeys, stuccoed, with slate roofs (some stone roofs), sash windows. The group noted should be amended to read Nos 35 to 48 (consec), Nos 81 to 90 (consec) and Nos 92 to 99 (consec) together with No 4 to 8 (consec) Garden Villas form a group.	298670	516830	N	N
1335961	II	4-8, Garden Villas  Late C18 Georgian Gothic villas in a terrace. Symmetrical design. 2 storeys. Each has a pointed arched doorway and rectangular label with panelled spandrels, 1 window on ground floor and 2 above, all with labels. Nos 4 and 8 have gables to front, with fretted bargeboards and an extra window in gables.	298698	516851	N	N
1473370	II	Hensingham War Memorial  The war memorial comprises a Celtic-style wheel-head cross on a shaft with entasis. The front (east) face of the cross is decorated with carved Scandinavian knotwork interlace designs in the cross-head. The shaft is finely axed, and moulded at the edges, with a lead letter inscription at the bottom: TO THE MEN OF/HENSINGHAM PARISH/ WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES/ FOR THEIR COUNTRY/ DURING THE GREAT WAR/	298604	516662	N	N

		1914-1918. It rises from a rough-hewn tapering plinth which has a smooth recessed panel in its front (east) face which contains leaded lettering naming the 36 fallen. The plinth stands on a two-stepped canted square base, and the upper step front (east) face has a Second World War bronze cast plaque dedication with a low relief inscription: AND OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN/ THE WAR 1939-1945.				
NA	NA	Whitehaven Corkickle Located 10km North	NA	NA	N	N
1086753	II	1,2, Inkerman Terrace  Together called "The Result". Pair of mid C19 semi-detached houses, stuccoed. Canted bay windows and doorways with continuous cornice. 3 pairs of round- headed windows on upper floor.	298069	517397	N	N
1086754	II	13,14, Inkerman Terrace  Mid-C19 semi-detached pair. 2 storeys, stuccoed, with cornice. Portico with Tuscan columns, flanked by bay windows on ground floor. 3 windows above.	298149	517264	N	N
1086755	II	15,16, Inkerman Terrace  Mid-C19 pair, semi-detached. 2 storeys, stuccoed, with cornice. Porch with square piers, triple sash windows, cornices to upper windows.	298160	517246	N	N
1086756	II	17,18, Inkerman Terrace  Mid-C19 pair, semi-detached. 2 storeys, stuccoed, with cornice. Porch with square piers, triple sash windows with cornices to upper ones.	298180	517226	N	N
1086782	II	3, Foxhouses Road  Circa 1840. Large early Victorian double-fronted villa, stuccoed with rusticated quoins, 2 storeys with attic dormers. Centre round-arched doorway with Doric porch, segmental headed sash window above it with keystone and cornice. Flanking 2 storeyed bay windows (the windows segmental headed with cornices).	298038	517348	N	N
1086783	II	6,7, Foxhouses Road  Circa 1790, semi-detached villas. No 7 is pebbledashed. 2 storeys and basement. Round-arched doorways and fanlights, with broken pediments, panelled pilasters and scroll brackets. 1 sash window on ground floor and 2 above with plain architraves, to each house. Good cornice.	298044	517314	N	N
1086784	II	11-16, Foxhouses Road  Built as a single composition, in a terrace, C18, in good, dignified and generous proportions. Centre portion (Nos 13 and 14) has a pediment, and is of 4 storeys, the main rooms being on the 1st floor, with a joint porch of 3 Doric columns up a flight of double curving steps, with 2 doors at ground floor level, below main doors. The other houses are 3 storeyed, with single porches (Nos 11 and 12 have attached Composite columns, Nos 15 and 16 have clustered columns, and all have broken pediments).	298073	517226	N	N
1086785	II	22,23, Foxhouses Road  Late Georgian cottages, built as a pair. Roughcast walls and new roof. 2 storeys. Panelled door and a new boarded door. 3 12-paned sash windows on ground floor and 4 above, in plain stone frames.	298095	517159	N	N
1086786	II	5,6, Front Corkickle	297821	517584	N	N

		Identical pair of late Georgian houses in terrace. Scored stucco, 2 storeys. Broad proportions. Round-arched doorway with broken pediment. 2 sash windows on ground floor and 3 above.				
1086787	II	8, Front Corkickle  Late Georgian-early Victorian. Scored stucco. 2 storeys, and 2 gabled dormers on roof, and basement. Tuscan porch with pediment and cast iron fret infilling at sides of porch in "Chinese" pattern. 2 plain sash windows on ground floor and 3 above, with glazing bars removed.	297844	517564	N	N
1086788	II	12, Front Corkickle  Large mid C18 house, 3 storeys, part of terrace. Now pebbledashed. Centre panelled door in moulded doorcase with broken pediment on scrolled console brackets. 4 12-paned sash windows on ground floor and 5 on upper floors.	297877	517536	N	N
1207526	II	4,5, Foxhouses Road  Circa 1790, semi-detached villas. No 5 is now pebbledashed. 3 storeys and basement, with cornices between storeys. Panelled doors and traceried fanlights, with a joint portico of 3 Doric columns, with curved steps up. Windows with moulded architraves.	298039	517331	N	N
1207556	II	10, Foxhouses Road  Probably once a coach-house. Gothic style, stuccoed, with Venetian round- headcd blocked window in the pedimented upper portion over the entrance. Gothic pointed window at each side in half-gable wings.	298062	517259	N	N
1207576	II	19,20,20a, Foxhouses Road  Probably C18, altered. Low 2 storeys. Pebble-dashed. 6-panelled door in moulded stone doorcase, and 4 sash windows on each floor of different sizes. Possibly once a single house, now divided internally. No 20 is in a rear wing.	298092	517181	N	N
1207695	II	Area Railings, Wall And Railings To Front, And Small Iron Gate At No8  Late Georgian-early Victorian. Same date as house. Simple ironwork good of its kind, part of group.	297837	517559	N	N
1279618	II	15-19, Front Corkickle  1st half of C19. A terrace, but not identical houses. Nos 15 and 16 are 3 storeyed, Nos 17 to 19 are 2 storeyed but of similar height. All have enriched doorways, with cornices on carved consoles, and Nos 18 and 19 have twin pediments. Each house has 1 sash window on ground floor and 2 on each upper floor, all with moulded architraves.	297904	517511	N	N
1279650	II	Meadow House  Late C18. Stuccoed, 2 storeys. 2 gables on street facade with a sash in each gable, and a panelled door in centre with fanlight and flanking narrow lights in attached porch of 4 square Tuscan piers with cornice. Round-headed stair window on right hand return wall. Left hand return wall has 4 sashes on each floor.	298056	517142	N	N
1279704	II	1,2, Foxhouses Road  Circa 1800. Semi-detached villas, pebbledashed, new roof with attic dormers, 2 storeys. 2 doorways up steps, with traceried fanlights and Gothic porches with battlements, and an iron verandah over the whole ground floor. Each house has 2 windows on ground floor and 3 above all with 4 lights, mullions and transomes and labels.	298022	517388	N	N

1335958	II	17,18, Foxhouses Road  Pair of Victorian semi-detached villas. Stuccoed. High basement and 2 upper storeys. Double flight of steps and iron railings lead up to 2 doors in centre, under a common porch of 3 Composite columns, enriched frieze, cornice and pediment. A sash window over each doorway. Flanking 3-storeyed bay windows with panels between floors, Tuscan angles and cornice-sills. End pilasters.	298080	517204	N	N
1335959	II	1-4, Front Corkickle  Late Georgian. Nos 2 and 3 are now pebbledashed. 2 storeys, scored stucco, Nos 1 and 4 with a rusticated band of 3 courses at ground level. All have round-headed doorways, Nos 1, 2 and 3 rusticated, No 4 with traceried fanlight and broken pediment. Each has 1 sash on ground floor and 2 above. Rear elevations have long staircase windows.	297804	517597	N	N
1335960	II	9-11, Front Corkickle  Late Georgian. Scored stucco, 2 storeys. Each house has 2 windows on ground floor and 3 above. No 10 has window-blind cases to lower windows, which have glazing bars removed. No 11 has a moulded round-arched doorway, and 12-paned windows.	297862	517548	N	N
1335980	II	1-6, Hamilton Terrace  Terrace of late Georgian houses, stuccoed with rusticated ground floor, cornice, parapet, and urns on ends. 2 storeys. Each has an Ionic porch with frieze and cornice, 1 sash window on ground floor and 2 above, with glazing bars removed.	298023	517449	N	N
1335997	II	8,9, Foxhouses Road  Scored stucco, 4 storeys. 2 2-storeyed bay windows added at front. Top floor has Venetian windows with pediments rising above the eaves. Return sides have Doric entrance porches and sash windows.	298056	517286	N	N
1336004	II	1-3, Victoria Terrace  Probably circa 1830. Stuccoed terrace of 3 larger houses, 2 storeys, with dormers. Cornice, band, and double pilasters. 4 bay windows on ground floor, and 7 windows above (2 triple sashes with pediments). No 1 has Tuscan distyle portico.	297878	517502	N	N
1336014	II	1-3, Retreat  Row of 3 adjoining houses, late Georgian, 2 storeys, with cornice and parapet. No 1 has broken pediment to round-arched doorway, the others have Doric porches. No 3 is pebbledashed. 2 and 3 windows on upper floor. Square coach-house is part of No 3, with a round "eye" and a pyramid roof.	298191	517140	N	N
1366075	II	7, Front Corkickle  Dated 1874, in a terrace of earlier C19 houses. More ornate but a good example of its kind. Stucco, 3 storeys and basement. Cornice on iron brackets, and iron cresting to gables. Centre Composite doorway with 3-quarter columns up 5 steps, a depressed arched window above, and flanking 2 storeyed bay windows with arched lights. Composite colonnets and interlaced iron-work friezes. 3 sash windows on top floor.	297834	517573	N	N

## Listed Buildings

There are 46 Listed Buildings outwith other Designations.



List Entry	Grade	Name and Description	X	Y	WHS	Setting
1086692	II	The Cross  Large farmhouse, now subdivided into flats. Late C18/early C19. Painted ashlar front with 2nd floor lintel band and moulded eaves. Graduated slate roof with outshut to centre rear. Symmetrical. 2 storeys with cellars, 5 bays. Splayed stone staircase, with wrought-iron railings, up to central panelled door, with Gothic-traceried fanlight, in pedimented doorcase.	299337	516057	N	N
1086696	II	Lych Gate And Quadrant Walls To Church Of St Leonard  Lych gate and quadrant walls to churchyard entrance; c1903 by J.H. Martindale (Carlisle). Snecked rubble wall c3 ft high with chamfered coping, ramped to corners. Braced wooden superstructure to gate stands on battered stone plinths; graduated slate roof with gablets. Double wooden gate. Wall topped by 18 ins high wrought-iron railings with scrollwork decoration; corners topped by cast-iron lamp supports. Included for group value.	301420	513486	N	N
1086715	II	Scalegill Hall And Adjoining Barn  Large house. C17 (ruined outbuildings said to be dated 1615) with later additions and alterations. Rendered rubble. Graduated slate roof. Outshuts to rear. 'T' plan. 2 storeys. Barn adjoining at right angles, coursed rubble with quoins under C20 concrete-tiled roof. Central wagon door, with added cheeks, has 2 rows of vent slits to either side with C20 plank door and window on right; blocked, mullioned window to rear.	299591	514397	N	N
1086723	II	The Flosh  Large House, converted for use as District Council Offices; empty at time of survey, noted as hotel. 1832; south front added 1886 (date, and initials , TAM, carved on panels in gabled dormers). Later additions and alterations. Wetdashed rubble on chamfered plinth; string between floors on east front. Graduated slate roof. Two storeys. 7-bay south front has castellated porch, with gargoyles to corners. Carved spandrels and decorative barge boards over 1st-floor windows. C20 flat-roofed extension adjoining north side not of interest.	301804	513797	N	N
1086781	II	Chapel House  Mid-C18. Pebbledashed, with roof of new and old slates, 2 storeys. 2 3-light sash windows on upper floor, and modern glazed verandah below on front facade. Rear facing road has long round-headed stair window in middle with Gothic glazing, and 2 12-paned sash windows on each floor, the lower ones with louvred shutters. Lower wing to South has a lean-to doorway.	298573	516034	N	N
1137289	II	Garden Walls To South And West Of Scalegill Hall  Garden wall, probably C19. Snecked rubble with flat coping and corner pilasters on battered plinth; ramped to north-west and south-east corners. 8-10 ft high.	299595	514356	N	N
1137431	II*	Nether End Farmhouse  Farmhouse, initiated and dated on quartered shield to door lintel: I.S.A.S. 1624. Extensive additions and alterations, mainly C19. Rendered rubble with batter to original north return. Graduated slate roofs with outshut to rear; brick chimneys. 2 storeys. 4 bays of 1624 house extant. Byre range, adjoining at right-angles to left, replaced south end of house (foundations discovered when present floor laid). Interior : Large fireplace uncovered in ground floor south room; fire beam survives behind C20 stud wall. Large chamfered beams.	299544	516071	N	N
1137442	II	Former Stable Block To Rheda Mansion	302444	516869	N	N

		Former stable block with accommodation; it served Rheda but has itself at times been known as Rheda. Derelict at time of inspection (May 1989). 1887, built for Thomas Dixon, barrister and later (1903) High Sheriff of Cumberland. Snecked sandstone ashlar; slate gable-end roofs. Built in a Cumbrian Baronial-Revival style complete with pele tower. Courtyard plan, entrance range (with 'pele tower') to W, house and accommodation to S, stables and ancillary buildings to N, other service and storage blocks to E (partially ruinous). Entrance front: large gateway, with pedestrian gate to left, both under depressed moulded arches set into a short stretch of curtain wall between pele (to the left) and house (to right); pele stands well forward with small 2-light windows under flat arches; curved stair turret and corbelled projection at parapet level to front wall, corner turret to rear overlooking entrance, all in a convincing C16 style. 2 gable ends to house, one projecting, the other set well back, with 2 and 3-light mullioned windows under flat arches. A small single storeyed range with 3-light window under a gable, to the left of the pele, makes the return to the varied and well managed N (stable) elevation. Courtyard: similar varied treatment of elevations; stable block with central wing, much corbelling, 2 and 3-light windows with transoms; doorways with depressed late-Gothic arches with overlight; planked doors with strap hinges. Inner elevation of S range includes a polygonal wing under hipped roof with a recessed drinking fountain. Here and elsewhere are some re-used C18 datestones. Internally; the stables retain their stalls with turned balusters and ball revels, planked partitions surmounted by iron grilles with ramped rail.				
1293316	II	Greenbank Hotel  Mid-C18 and later. 2 storeys, stucco. Wide front of 5 windows. Doorway of Tuscan 3/4 columns, with entablature and pediment. Later 2 storeyed bay windows (the others are 12-paned sashes).	297652	515584	N	N
1335990	II	81-87, Main Street  Late Georgian-early Victorian terrace. Scored stucco, 2 storeys. No 81 has centre door and 2 3-light sash windows with labels on ground floor, and 4 modern windows above. Nos 82 to 85 have 2 sash windows on upper floors, No 82 has a bay window on ground floor, Nos 86 and 87 have Doric doorways up steps, panelled doors, 2 16-paned sash windows up, 1 down, and cellars.	298771	516904	N	N
1336006	II	7, West View  A "cottage orne". 2 storeys. Stone. Front has Dutch gable with obelisks, and a pointed arched light in centre at top. A deeply projecting 2 storeyed 5 sided bay window in centre (semi-oriental). 2 pointed arched and Gothic traceried windows on 1st floor, and a plain 12-paned sash window and a door on ground floor.	298792	516868	N	N
1336008	II	Troughton House  House, late C18/early C19; later additions and alterations. Incised stucco with corner pilasters on moulded plinth. Graduated slate roofs. 'L'-shaped plan. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-bay front has steps up to central panelled door with rectangular fanlight in corniced architrave.	301627	516521	N	N
1336009	II	Nos 5-13 Old Hall And Forecourt Wall  Cleator Old Hall (Nos 5-13 consec.) & forecourt wall 9/7 6.12.73 G.V. II Symmetrical group of houses; Late C17 Hall, remodelled, subdivided and extended 1845 (date, with initials TA over doors to end blocks). Later additions and alterations. Rendered rubble. Mostly graduated slate roofs but some C20 concrete tiles; C19 diagonally-set brick chimneys. Nos 5 & 6, and 12 & 13 set forward. Both 2 storeys, 3 bays; 2 doors with false 4-centred heads to centre, sash to either side and 3 above. Ground floor openings and 1st floor centre under hoodmoulds with labels. Main block to rear has 3-storey, 3-bay central section (formerly Hall) with full-height wing to centre rear. Central gabled porch has door in either side; sashes. 2-storey, 3-bay house adjoining either end has central door with bracketed cornice, and 2 windows each floor; house to left has C20 lean-to porch, and	301454	513435	N	N

		casements. All other windows sashes, all openings in stone surrounds. Interior: No. 9 has original (C17?) stop-chamfered beams. Forecourt wall alternating courses of boulders and sandstone blocks with semicircular coping, c3 ft high with monolithic gate posts. Included for group value.				
1336033	II	Church Of St Leonard  Parish Church. C12 chancel, raised in late C18; rest of church rebuilt 1841. Western baptistry, north porch, and vestry added c1903 (date in spandrels to porch door) by J.H. Martindale (Carlisle). Chancel: sandstone blocks on chamfered plinth with pilaster buttresses and blocking course; rest snecked rubble with stepped buttresses and castellated parapets. Graduated slate roofs with apex crosses to stone copings. Nave with western baptistry and north porch; lower chancel.	301422	513468	N	N
1336035	II	Church Of St John Evangelist  Parish Church. 1872 by Cory and Ferguson (Carlisle); restored 1900. Snecked sandstone blocks with quoins and buttresses; chamfered plinth to chancel. Graduated slate roofs with chapel outshut to either side of chancel; stone copings and kneelers. Romanesque style; west tower, nave with aisles, chancel. 3-stage tower has paired belfry opening.	301479	515311	N	N
1346573	II	Longmoor Head Farmhouse And Adjoining Stable  House; dated 1686, with initials J.J., on door lintel. Stable added to north end; early C19 additions to rear. Later alterations. Pebble-dashed with stone detailing. Graduated slate roofs; rendered chimneys. Early C19 rear elevation symmetrical; kneelers, corner pilasters, and band between floors. Panelled door with sash to either side on each floor. Dovecote openings at top of stair projection to left. Interior: In original house, remains of inglenook fireplace in south end with stone newel stair to left; large, stop-chamfered beam. Stable has plank door and window with plank loft-door above.	306375	515696	Y	N
1392613	II	Church Of St John  A small, yet carefully detailed and intact rural church * Designed by C.J. Ferguson, a leading local High Victorian architect who trained under Sir George Gilbert Scott * Good quality stained glass windows by Kempe * Historic interest arising from the role of the Jefferson family, who donated the land and had strong connections with Whitehaven and the transatlantic rum trade.	299786	513813	N	N
1392915	II	Church Of St Mary  Roman Catholic church, 1872. Rock-faced coursed dressed red sandstone with red sandstone ashlar dressings. Nave and chancel under single slate roof, aisles and transepts, main entrance porch at (ritual) west end. Link to priest's house beyond vestry. Actual alignment of church is south-east (nave) to north-west (chancel). Priest's house: joined to church by corridor with pitched roof, and in same materials as the church, with original windows. Interior not inspected. SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE A fine Roman Catholic church designed by the eminent architect E W Pugin, showing some good distinctive features despite superficial alterations, it merits listing.	302045	514096	N	N
1454225	II	Cleator War Memorial  Cleator War Memorial erected in 1922, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: Historic interest:* as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the C20.Architectural interest:* a good quality design in the form of a carved, draped urn in granite, surmounting a three-tier pedestal.	301650	513582	N	N
1454239	II	Cleator Moor War Memorial	301497	515331	N	N

		Cleator Moor war memorial erected in 1922, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:  Historic interest:* as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the C20.Architectural interest:* in the form of a pink granite Celtic cross on a tall, tapering plinth. Group value:* with the Grade II-listed church in whose grounds it stands.				
1457607	II	Moor Row And Scalegill War Memorial  Moor Row and Scalegill War Memorial, which is situated at the junction of Scalegill Road and Church Street, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: Historic interest: * as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on this local community, and the sacrifices it has made in the conflicts of the C20. Architectural interest: * as an elegant and well-executed granite cross with relief-carved decorative details.	300468	514238	N	N
1063710	I	Church Of St Mary  Parish Church. An important site since the C8th. Oldest parts of existing fabric are C12; extensively remodelled and extended prior to 1897 when nave was rebuilt, with north aisle and vestry added, by C.J. Ferguson. Older masonry in south nave wall is coursed blocks, later work in snecked rubble. Graduated slate roofs (chancel lower) with stone ridges, copings, and kneelers; gabled bellcote, dated 1897, corbelled out at west end. Nave with north aisle, chancel, and vestries to north. Gabled C19 porch to south door with original C12 north door surround (now blocked) reset to right. Interior: 4-bay north arcade of pointed arches carried between columns with octagonal capitals. Chancel arch springs from (reset?) C12 carved capitals. A large niche at the east end of the aisle houses 2 richly carved hogback tombstones (found in the foundations of the C12 church); other medieval fragments, including cross-heads and tomb slabs, are incorporated into the jambs of the niche, the spandrels above, and the inner walls of the porch. Small C19 octagonal font at the west end.. Graded primarily for the numerous early medieval fragments incorporated into the structure.	307222	503591	Y	N
1063743	II*	Gatepiers To South Of Gosforth Hall  2 gatepiers; c1658 (contemporary with Hall) for Robert and Isabel Copley. Sandstone, square in plan c12 ft high overall. Monolithic uprights have cavetto and roll mouldings between plinth block and frieze (with scroll decoration). Deeply moulded capital, with cable decoration, surmounted by large ball finial on ornately-moulded plinth. Capital mouldings were originally extended as coping to walls (now demolished) flanking drive.	307164	503621	Y	N
1065691	II	Ann Southwards Tombstone Circa 20 Feet To South East Of Cross In St Marys Churchyard  Tombstone; 1711. Single slab with chamfered edges and shaped top; 2 ft wide by 2½ ft high. Inscribed (in serif lettering): Ann the/ Wife of Iohn/ Southward of Bank/ House died August/ ye 12 1711 Aged 36/ Yes (sic).	307233	503567	Y	N
1065692	II	William Dixons Tombstone Circa 13 Feet To East Of Cross In St Marys Churchyard  Tombstone; 1729. Single slab with ornately shaped head; 2 ft wide ny 2½ ft high. Inscribed (in script): Nigh/ to this place lies the/ lies the body of Willia(m)/ Dixon who depart(ed)/ this life April (the ?)1729 Aged (?) (sic).	307236	503574	Y	N
1065720	II	Kennels And Stables To North East Of Barn At Greenlands  Kennels and stables, with tack room between; probably c1820, contemporary with house extension. Snecked sandstone. Graduated slate roofs with stone ridges; taller tack room roof has stone chimney to south end. Single storey; 3 kennels to left, tack room and 3 stables to right. Each kennel has plank door and 16-pane sash in stone surrounds; short dog runs enclosed by 3 ft rubble walls with segmental copings surmounted by 4 ft wrought-iron railings with wrought-iron gates. Plank door and 20-pane sash, in stone surrounds, to tack room. Each stable has plank door and sash, with glazing bars, in stone surrounds.	309032	501186	Y	N

1068621	II	Calder Farmhouse  Calder Farmhouse - II House. Dated 1829. Roughcast stone with ashlar dressings. North-east elevation of 2 storeys and 3 bays. Central entrance plan. Pilaster strips and top frieze; coped gables. Windows have stone surrounds and are sashed with glazing bars. Entrance has overlight and panelled door. Stone plaque has oval panel inscribed: "1829/PER CURWENUM/THOMAS ET CHR/ISTIANAEO CHOYCE/FILIUM DENUS/AEDificata/IWM". Gable-end stacks. South-east return has lean-to outshut. South-west elevation has sashed windows with glazing bars.	303903	503446	N	N
1084318	II	Bolt How Farmhouse  House, added to earlier ramp barn. John and Jane Jackson 1799 on oval panel, with moulded frame, over door. Incised stucco (coursed, squared rubble to rear). Graduated slate roof with stone coping and kneeler to west end; rendered end chimneys. Symmetrical: 2 storeys, 3 bays. Chamfered plinth and eaves; end pilasters and 1st floor lintel band. Central panelled door in architrave. Single sash with glazing bars to either side on each floor; trompe l'oeil window above door. Large 2-light stair window to rear. All windows in stone surrounds. Adjoining barn range not of interest.	307484	500904	N	N
1086594	II	Old Water Tower To North Of Seascale Sports Hall  3-stage water tower in former railway goods yard. Late C19. For Furness Railway Co. Rock-faced stone with ashlar bands and dressings, conical slate roof. Top is corbelled out. 2-light single-chamfered mullioned window to 1st and 3rd stages. Entrance with shouldered lintel to south. Projecting stack to north has round shaft. Conical roof has finial. A prominent landmark near the seashore.	303758	501065	N	N
1086638	II	Boundary Stone Circa 3 Feet West Of Cathow Bridge On North Side Of Road  Boundary stone; probably mid/late C19. Monolithic sandstone block c2 ft high with semicircular-head. Inscriptions in Roman lettering on both faces: East face, NETHER WASDALE; West face, GOSFORTH.	311669	504854	Y	N
1086660	II	Steelfield Hall  Large house, now Old People's Home; c1840 for Sir Humphrey Senhouse with later additions and alterations. Incised stucco. Hipped, graduated slate roof. U-shaped plan; symmetrical 2-storey, 5-bay front (1:3:1).	306561	503774	Y	N
1086661	II*	Gosforth Hall  Large house; c1658 (date, with initials R.C., on lintel re-used in barn) for Robert and Isabel Copley. Altered/extended c1673 (date over fireplace). Partly demolished with remainder remodelled at later date. Wet-dashed rubble. Graduated slate roofs with stone ridges. Originally U-shaped plan, west wing since demolished. 2 storeys with attic.	307158	503652	Y	N
1086662	II	Barn & Stables To South-East Of Gosforth Hall  Ramp barn and adjoining stables. Possibly contemporary with Hall (c1658) built for Robert and Isabel Copley but 1658 date (with initials R.C.) appears on re-used lintel over door on south elevation suggesting barn may be later (C18?). Coursed, squared rubble with quoins and chamfered eaves. Re-laid graduated slate roof to barn has stone ridge. Two storeys. South elevation: four plank doors and three windows to ground floor with central plank winnowing door and vent slits above. Wagon entrance to centre rear in gabled porch up ramp; single-storey stable block, adjoining to right, has four plank doors and some blocked openings. Chamfered surround to ground floor door at right-hand end of barn. C20 lean-to against north and east walls not of interest. Moulded copings, and ball finials to roof apex and kneelers of barn.	307187	503642	Y	N

1086663	II	Toolshed In North East Corner Of St Marys Churchyard  Toolshed; probably c1896 when church underwent major restoration. Coursed, squared rubble; roof not visible. Walls incorporate a number of medieval fragments, including 3 intact carved tomb slabs in west wall; listed primarily for these fragments.	307271	503659	Y	N
1086664	II	Thomas Dixons Tombstone Circa 3 Feet To East Of Cross In St Marys Churchyard  Tombstone; 1729. Single slab with integral moulded plinth. Inscription on fielded panel between fluted pilasters carrying segmental pediment enclosing winged head. 2¼ ft wide by 3¾ ft high. Inscribed (in script): Hear lies th/ body of Tho/mas Dixon/ Son to Tho/mas Dixon /of Windhall/ who diy M/ay 3 1729 Ag/ 17 years (sic).	307231	503572.	Y	N
1086666	II	Greenlands  Large house; C18 farmhouse extended c1820 for Thomas Brocklebank. Incised stucco with corner pilasters; cornice with blocking course. Graduated slate roofs (hipped to north end of main block with stone coping to south end); diagonally-set chimneys. 2 storeys, 5 bays (1:2:2).	308994	501152	Y	N
1086667	II	Barn To North East Of Greenlands House  Barn and byre range, dated (internally) 1772 with initials I.C.; later additions and alterations. Snecked rubble with quoins, whitewashed. Graduated slate roof with outshuts to rear; stone ridge. 2 storeys, 6 bays. Elliptical-headed wagon entrance to barn; 2 cart entrances to left with fixed window above, 3 byre doors and 4 windows to right with 2 loft doors above. All plank doors.	309020	501162	Y	N
1145929	II	Hall Croft  House. Late C18 or early C19; enlarged, altered and recently restored. Painted scored stucco on rubble, with stone dressings and Cumberland slate roof. Rectangular double-depth plan (and an added rear wing which is now a separate property). Two storeys and attic.	307769	503968	Y	N
1336018	II*	Library And That Part Of Village Hall Which Originally Constituted Denton Hill  House, now subdivided. Dated inscription in low relief on panel in frame incorporating sill to right-hand 1st floor window of main block: 1628 IOHN ET MARGRAT SHEARWEN (sic). Originally known as Gosforth Gate, the existing building may incorporate part of the house of the same name mentioned in 1598. Name changed to Denton Hill after a later owner. At the time of survey (July 1984) the ground floor east end of the building, including the rear wing, is used as a library with the west end and upper floor used as an annex to the adjoining early C20 Village Hall. Wet-dashed rubble with quoins visible. Graduated slate roofs with rendered end chimneys. All 2 storeys; main block taller, 3 bays.	306884	503523	Y	N
1336056	II	Hallsenna With Adjoining Barn, Stables And Dovecote  At time of survey (July 1984) there are 3 properties within a few hundred yards, all known as Hallsenna; this property is the northern one of the group on the east side of the track. House, bank barn, and stables. Mid C18 with later additions and alterations. Snecked rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roofs with stone ridges, copings, and kneelers; end chimneys to house. 2 storeys (house originally single-storey). Main part of house symmetrical, 3 bays: Central part-glazed door with tripartite sash to either side on each floor; lower single-bay extension, set back adjoining north end, has sash to each floor and lean-to porch. All openings have stone surrounds. Large bank barn adjoining to south; originally 3 bays, one bay added. Wagon entrance to 1st floor rear; 3 plank doors and 2 small windows to ground floor front; winnowing door and vent slits above. Steps against south return lead to rear; arch over steps links dovecote to barn. 3 plank doors with 2 small doors and brick dovecote openings above.	306336	501153	N	N

1336057	II	Milestone On Wall To North West Of High School House  Milestone; possibly c1812 when the roads were made up. Monolithic sandstone block placed on top of wall. Trapezoid in plan. c3 ft long and c1 ft 3 ins high; painted white with crude incised lettering and outline hands picked out in black. East face (with chamfered edges): TO WHITEHAVEN 11 MILES TO EGREMONT 6 (hand points to right); TO BROUGHTON 16 MILES TO KENDAL 36 (hand points to left). West face: TO WHITEHAVEN 11 MILES TO EGREMONT 6 (hand points to left); TO RAVENGLASS 5 MILES TO ULVERSTON 31 (hand points to right).	306411	503711	Y	N
1336064	II	Seascale Hall  Farmhouse. c.1710 with C19 north range. Roughcast stone with ashlar dressings, slate roof. East elevation of 2 storeys and 6 bays, the 6th bay forms gable end of C19 wing. Datestone: 1579. Gable-end stacks, one to 6th bay, and cross-axial stack. South gable end has projecting stack and lean-to porch with datestone: "1710/R & EB" on shield. Rear has outshut under catslide roof, gabled bay to north and gabled stair bay. Small datestone; Ponsonby arms: "IS/MS/1606"; stone with scrolls. Interior has stair with twisted column on vase balusters, remains of spiral stair, 1st floor room with panelling, dado and bolection-moulded panel over fireplace and architrave to doors, one imitation.	303880	502871	N	N
1346208	II	Gatepiers To Steelfield Hall, Opposite High School House  Gatepiers to Steelfield Hall; c1840 for Sir Humphrey Senhouse. 2 monolithic Greek Doric piers, originally c8 ft high, surmounted by ball finials (right-hand finial not present at time of survey in July 1983).	306472	503679	Y	N
1356150	II	Church Of St Cuthbert  1879 or 1890. By C J Ferguson. Snecked dressed stone with slate roof. Single vessel nave and chancel, south nave and organ loft, north vestry. Coped gables.	303788	501140	N	N
1357568	II	Craghouse Bridge  Roadbridge, probably C18. Slobbered, coursed rubble. Single segmental arch spans c30 ft; roadway 6½ ft wide. Parapet is 3 ft high with flat copings and splayed ends.	310482	502550	Y	N
1441482	II	Seascale War Memorial  Seascale War Memorial is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on this local community, and the sacrifice it made in the First World War; * Architectural interest: an ornate and striking memorial cross with an impressive composition of finely carved stonework Scandinavian interlace designs; * Designer: an excellent example of the work of William Gershom Collingwood informed by his scholarly and artistic expertise studying Norse and Anglican archaeology and early Northumbrian Crosses; * Group value: with the Church of St Cuthbert (Grade II).	303795	501123	N	N

## Appendix D. Non Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

There are 13 non-designated assets returned by the Cumbria Historic Environment Record which are detailed below in HER Reference order.

HER Reference	Name	Description	Type	Period	Location
1249	Caernarven Castle, Coneygarth Cop, Beckermet	A rectangular earthwork 100 x 85 yds with a ditch 12 yds wide and 4 yds deep, situated on a hill at Beckermet. East & west entrances with a round artificial mound known as Coneygarth Cop. Site known as Caernarven Castle by local tradition (CW3). According to Curwen the castle was the stronghold of the le Fleming family and the motte was abandoned in 1250. The motte is freestanding within the bailey. Sir Daniel Fleming writing in 1671 said 'the ruins of a notable fort were yet to be seen'. According to OS short trenches cut across an apparently filled-in ditch revealed evidence of some form of palisading with undressed stones 2 ft x 18 in. North of the Cop was a cobbled area at a depth of 3 ft.	Earthwork, Motte and Bailey	Medieval	829m S
1255	Thornhill-Blackbeck-Calder Bridge Road	Course of Roman road from Thornhill-Blackbeck-Calder Bridge. Goes through St John Beckermet, Haile, St Bridget Beckermet parishes.	Road	Roman	647m W
1256	Whitehow Head Cropmarks, St John Beckermet	Cropmarks and circular enclosure recorded by St Joseph. According to G Lee the photo shows a roughly curving cropmark line at the above NGR, which could well be the W side of quite a large sub-circular or oval enclosure. According to OS Index, the site has been identified on the ground by Jim Cherry.	Cropmark Enclosure, Site	Unknown	868m N
1300	Haile Parish Church, Haile	Haile Church, of Norman origin, but highly restored 1884. In the wall of the vestry is a small Roman altar found on the site. In the outer S wall of the church is an early spiral cross-shaft [SMR 4758] (OS Index). Restoration work found a number of earlier features which were added to the new church - 4 fragments of a red sandstone bowed-shape Viking grave cover or sarcophagus lid, a fragment of a Roman altar dedicated to the gods Hercules and Sylvanus dated c220 AD, and a fragment of stone window mullion possibly indicating an earlier church on the site. A sandstone tombstone to John Ponsonby, died 1670, also lies in the porch (Haile and Wilton Local Heritage Group 2004, p34-35).	Altar, Temple? Tombstone, Church	Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval, Post Medieval	695m NE
4758	Haile Church Cross	A fragment of a spiral cross-shaft is built into the outside of the SE corner of Haile Church (SMR 1300). Several other cross fragments, probably of C10/11 date, are present in the church.	Findspot Cross shaft	Early Medieval	689m NE
6282	Yeorton Hall Trackway, St John Beckermet	Yeorton Hall has a raised drive linking it to the near road.	Earthwork, Road	Post medieval	515m S
12163	Mill Farm Corn Mill	Site of a Disused Corn Mill	Mill race	Post medieval	1km South
12164	Beckermet Mineral Railway, St John Beckermet	Disused railway connecting various mines, although some of the mines are still worked today. The railway was built sometime between 1900 and 1924 for Beckermet Mines 1 and 2 [SMR 43894, 43895]. It joined the L&NW & Furness Joint Railway, Whitehaven, Cleator & Egremont Branch	Railway	20th century	Adjacent



		[SMR 12215] at approximately NY 0114 0800. Ordnance Survey maps show it was dismantled sometime between 1971 and 1982.			
16594	Kirk Beck Field System, Haile	Traces of rectangular field boundaries and possible trackways and ridge and furrow	Earthwork	Unknown	477m E
40268	Saddle Quern from Haile, near Egremont	Saddle quern made of granite. Measures 41cms long x 37cms wide x 25 cms high maximum. The hollow is 24cms at its widest x 7cms deep and falls from the rear to the front being 10cms high, the rim approximately 5cms wide. This quern is located in the garden opposite the rear door of the former farmhouse now known as 'Orchard Brow', Haile near Egremont. O/S Explorer 303. 034-084. The owner Dr Fiona Galloway says the previous owner of the house (Tom Barnes), had kept it in the attic for many years upon being told by the former owner (Tom Walker) that it had originated from the parish church in Haile (pre the 1950's), where according to Mr Walker it had been used as a font! This quern is presumably of Iron Age date or earlier, and would appear to have been well used. The interior is water stained from being used as a birdbath. The local source of granite outcrops around Eskdale, whilst many such sized rocks may be found within the glacial deposits in the area. Recorded 8th Aug. 2003.	Findspot	Iron Age	1km E
43894	Beckermet Mine, Pit No 1, St John Beckermet	Former iron ore mine, shown on Ordnance Survey maps between 1924 and 1971, with an associated mineral railway [HER 12164].	Iron mine	20th century	Adjacent NE
43895	Beckermet Mine, Pit No 2, St John Beckermet	Former iron ore mine, shown on Ordnance Survey maps between 1924 and 1971 with an associated mineral railway [SMR 12164].	Iron mine	20th century	833m N
44207	Yeorton Farm Enclosure	A possible curvilinear enclosure was detected in Area 4 of the geophysical survey carried out in August 2015 by GSB for the solar park at Yeorton Farm. A ditch and gully forming a recut curvilinear boundary were recorded in Trench 14. The feature didn't produce any datable finds. However, the suite of environmental remains recovered broadly suggests that the feature may be of prehistoric or Roman origin.	Curvilinear Enclosure	Unknown	454m W