



Historic Environment Assessment, JT Energy Storage



JT Energy Storage Ltd (Windel Energy)

April 2025

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Summary

Heritage Archaeology Ltd has produced an Historic Environment Assessment for the proposed JT Energy Storage development on land to the east of Dalzell Street near Woodend. There are no designated heritage assets within the Site or its immediate surroundings. Eight grade II listed buildings are recorded within a 1km study area. However, the assessment has concluded that the distance of separation and lack of intervisibility is such that the Site is not within the settings of these assets.

There is one recorded non-designated heritage assets that partially overlaps with the Site boundary. This is the documented site of a non-conformist grave yard, that subsequently had the embankment for the Bigrigg Branch Railway constructed over it. The layout of the Proposed Development indicates that this asset would not be impacted.

There are a further 46 non-designated heritage assets within a 1km study area. These assets include the course of a Roman road and a large number of industrial sites, relating to the 19th century iron ore mines and works in this area. These assets also include the Bigrigg and Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Branch Railways which are now disused and lie to the immediate east and west of the Site. The historic landscape character of the Site is one of modified informal enclosure, likely dating to the late post medieval period and formed the enclosure of formerly open field systems. The track that crosses the Site corresponds to a 19th century track, and the southern site boundary is a hedge and bank that also demarks the parish boundary between Cleator Moor and Egremont. Both of these features are preserved within the layout of the Proposed Development.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1. Heritage Archaeology Ltd has been instructed by Stephenson Halliday on behalf of JT Energy Storage Ltd (Windel Energy) to produce a Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) in relation to a planning application to Cumberland Council for the construction, operation, and decommissioning of a 30MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) on land near Woodend between Bigrigg and Cleator in West Cumbria. Planning Permission is being sought for:
“the construction and installation of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure, landscaping and buried grid cable route”.
- 1.2. This HEA considers the likely effects of the Proposed Development on known and potential archaeology and built heritage (collectively known as heritage assets) and affects that could arise because of development within the settings of heritage assets.

Scheme description and site location

- 1.3. A full description of the proposal is provided in Chapter 5 of the Planning, Design and Access Statement submitted with the planning application and hereafter is referred to as the ‘Proposed Development’.
- 1.4. The site of the Proposed Development (the Site) is situated on land to the east of Dalzell Street near Woodend, between the villages of Bigrigg, Cleator and Moor Row. The site is located at National Grid Reference Easting: 300842, Northing: 513769, the closest post code is CA24 3LF.
- 1.5. The Site boundary including the underground cable route to the point of connection at Woodend substation measures 1.18ha. The proposed cable route will follow Dalzell Street southwards to the point of connection at Woodend substation. The Site comprises pasture land, which has most recently been used for the grazing of livestock. The Site is split across two fields, separated by an access track. The Site boundaries are demarcated by hedgerow and scattered trees. Access to the site is via the existing track taken from Dalzell Street.



Figure 1: Site location

Aims of the historic environment assessment

- 1.6. This assessment aims to determine, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and value of any heritage assets that could be affected by development within the Site. The assessment will also use background data to evaluate the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets to be present within the Site.
- 1.7. This report also provides an assessment of the potential impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of heritage assets within or near to the Site.

Assumptions and limitations

- 1.8. Archaeological evidence is often buried and invisible from the ground surface, it is therefore possible that the extent, character and significance of an asset could vary from that described in the consulted data sources. A reasonable worst case has been taken in the assessment that follows, and professional judgement used to determine the likely significance (or value) of heritage assets where the precise nature of the asset is not known.

Planning context

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2025

- 1.9. The National Planning Policy Framework December 2024, updated in February 2025 (NPPF), sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied. Paragraph 207 of the NPPF directs that that local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.
- 1.10. Paragraph 212 sets out that "*when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*"
- 1.11. Paragraph 213 of the NPPF sets out that "*Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.*"
- 1.12. Paragraph 215 of the NPPF states that "*Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.*"
- 1.13. Paragraph 216 relates to non-designated heritage assets, directing that "*in weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*"
- 1.14. Paragraph 218 notes that "*Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in*

a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible...".

Local Plan

- 1.15. The Copeland Local Plan 2021-2039 includes Strategic Policy BE1: Heritage Assets, which sets out that *"Heritage assets and their setting will be preserved and enhanced by: • Requiring a Heritage Impact Assessment or Heritage Statement where the proposal would affect a heritage asset.... Particular attention will be paid to the conservation and enhancement of those elements which contribute most to Copeland's distinctive character and sense of place".*
- 1.16. Policy BE3: Archaeology sets out that *"Proposals affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance (or local significance) should preserve those elements which contribute to their significance in line with the importance of the remains. Where there are potential archaeological interests on the site, a desk-based assessment must be submitted alongside the planning application and where this identifies that archaeological interests are likely, a field evaluation will be required."*
- 1.17. Policy BE4: Non-designated Heritage Assets includes that *"Development should preserve or enhance heritage assets and their setting. Proposals that better reveal the significance of heritage assets will be supported in principle."*

Best practice and guidance

- 1.18. The following guidance documents have been referenced in preparing this report.
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (GPA2), Managing significance in decision-taking in the historic environment, Historic England, 2015;
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3, 2nd Edition (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic England, 2017;
 - Conservation Principles; Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, Historic England (English Heritage) 2008;
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, CIFA, 2020; and
 - Historic England, Advice Note 12 (HEAN12) Statements of Heritage Significance; analysing significance in heritage assets, Historic England 2019.
- 1.19. Historic England, in GPA2 (pages 2-8), provides advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. The guidance notes that it is important to understand the nature, extent and level of significance of heritage assets (the heritage value) that may be affected.
- 1.20. Historic England, at paragraph 9 (page 4) of GPA3 note that *"Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation ... Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance".*
- 1.21. Conservation Principles sets out Historic England's recommended approach to making decisions about the historic environment. Also of relevance is the guidance in HEAN12 Statements of

Heritage Significance (Historic England 2019) which sets out that heritage interest comprises the following:

- Archaeological interest (evidential value): There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- Architectural and artistic interest (aesthetic value): These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
- Historic Interest (historical and communal value): An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

2 Method of assessment

Study area

- 2.1. Data on designated and non-designated heritage assets was obtained for the Site and a using a buffer of 1km. This is the area in which it is anticipated historic environment effects could occur given the scale of the Proposed Development and surrounding topography. This study area was designed to include assets adjacent to the Site but with the potential to extend into it, also to place known assets into a wider context, and to provide context when considering the archaeological potential of the Site. It also allowed consideration of effects on the settings of heritage assets.

Data sources

- 2.2. The following data sources were consulted in compiling this report:
- Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER);
 - Cumberland Council data for locally listed buildings and conservation areas;
 - National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Historic England data on designated heritage assets;
 - The National Record of the Historic Environment (also known as PastScape), maintained by Historic England and viewed via the Heritage Gateway website; and
 - Archive data and historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

Site visit

- 2.3. A site visit was undertaken to assess:
- The nature of the surroundings of heritage assets within the vicinity of the Proposed Development area, to determine the contribution made by setting to the significance of those assets (including visual and functional relationships with other heritage assets, formal design, openness, integrity and change over time); and
 - The way the assets are appreciated, experienced and understood in terms of the contribution made by setting to significance (including views, visual prominence, associated attributes, and intentional inter-visibility with other assets).
 - The extent, condition and character of known heritage assets within the Site, as far as reasonably possible;
 - The potential for the Site to include previously unrecorded heritage assets; and
 - Any health, safety or environmental considerations relevant to future field work or archaeological potential.

Determining the level of effect

- 2.4. The level of effect on a heritage asset has been determined by assessing the heritage value of the asset, then comparing that to the predicted magnitude of change (the impact).

Heritage value

- 2.5. An assessment of the heritage values of the assets within the baseline data, and the contribution made by setting to those values, has been undertaken. The value of the historic asset is described in terms of its heritage interest (archaeological, architectural, artistic, historic). For designated assets the importance will be recorded as 'high' or 'very high' as these assets meet the national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation.

Table 1: Heritage value

Heritage value	Description
Very High	Internationally important resources and designated assets of the highest significance: Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites.
High	Nationally important resources: Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields.
Moderate	Regionally important resources: Non-designated historic assets and landscape features with high or moderate evidential, historical, and/ or aesthetic values.
Low	Locally important resources: Non-designated historic assets and landscape features with low evidential, historical, and/or aesthetic values.
Negligible	Assets with very low or no evidential, historical, and/ or aesthetic values, or where remains are known to have been significantly altered or destroyed.

Magnitude of change

- 2.6. The magnitude of change relates to harm to or loss of heritage value through alteration or destruction of the asset or development within its setting. The former relates to any direct physical harm, including total or partial loss of the asset. Where the Proposed Development only affects the setting of the asset, there is no direct physical harm but loss of or change to the asset's setting can (where setting contributes to the significance of the asset) result in a reduced ability to experience and understand the asset's heritage significance.

Table 2: Magnitude of change

Magnitude	Definition
High	Total loss or substantial harm to key elements of the heritage interest of the asset or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special interest of the asset; post development character or composition or attributes of baseline will be fundamentally changed.
Moderate	Partial loss or harm to one or more important elements or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition, or attributes of baseline will be significantly changed.
Low	Minor loss. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but underlying character or composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to pre-development circumstances or patterns.
Negligible	No loss or alteration. Change not distinguishable or does not result in loss of heritage significance.

Level of effect

- 2.7. Professional judgement has been applied in determining the overall level of effect within the broad categories identified by the below matrix. The assessment takes into account the relative heritage value of the asset, the contribution made by setting to that value, and the predicted magnitude of change.

Table 3: Level of effect

Magnitude of impact	Heritage value				
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/Minor	Negligible
Moderate	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Major or Moderate	Moderate or Minor	Moderate or Minor	Minor or Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Moderate or Minor	Minor or Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

- 2.8. In policy terms (NPPF paragraph 214 and 215), harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset can be substantial or less than substantial. Planning practice guidance identifies that substantial harm is a high test. This is normally associated with total loss of a heritage asset's significance and will generally be equivalent to a major effect in the scale set out above. Less than substantial harm is a broader spectrum, with negligible effects at the lowest end of the scale and medium level effects at the higher end.

3 Historic and archaeological context

- 3.1. The Site comprises slightly undulating land, at an elevation of approximately 76m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), within the West Cumbria Coastal Plain. The geology is recorded as limestone and sandstone, overlain by till (British Geological Survey Onshore GeoIndex). The site is in agricultural use, currently as pasture.
- 3.2. There is little evidence for prehistoric activity on or near to the Site, with evidence from this period more apparent in the upland areas to the east, such as place name evidence suggested by the names 'Longbarrow Moss' and 'Finger Stone'. A Longbarrow Field is also recorded at Egremont, to the south of the Site. Prehistoric activity is also more prevalent in terms of recorded sites along the coast, for example at St Bees, where a submerged forest is located and flint implements have been found.
- 3.3. Roman occupation is well attested to in Cumbria, with a coastal defence system including forts at Maryport and Ravenglass. A system of roads connected the Roman military sites and settlements, including a road believed to run from the Roman fort and settlement at Papcastle near Cockermouth to Egremont and Ravenglass. This road is postulated to have passed through Cleator Moor and the study area (Asset A1). Samuel Lewis's¹ *Topographical Dictionary of England*, 1848 includes in the entry for Cleator that "*A Roman causeway passed through the parish, from Egremont to Papcastle, near Cockermouth; but few traces of it are apparent*".
- 3.4. The place name Cleator dates from c. 1200, and the place name elements indicate an earlier origin for the settlement here. St Bees Stone, c.2km to the south west of the Site, is the site of a hogback stone, potentially indicating the location of an early medieval grave marker. However, no sites or monuments of early medieval date are recorded in the study area. The *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland*, 1847², records that the manor of Cleator belonged to the monastery of St Bees in the 14th century, with Cleator Moor noted as good grazing land.
- 3.5. The historic settlement pattern in the study area appears to have been established during the medieval period, with the Site within an area of agricultural land within the parish of Cleator. Cleator, with its church, Moor Row, and Bigrigg are depicted on 18th century maps, which likely represent the medieval landscape.
- 3.6. Following this, the landscape and settlement pattern was altered by the increase in industrial activity in this area, including a number of iron ore mines and works. Lewis, in 1848, recorded that "*Coal, limestone, and iron-ore are wrought, and a great quantity of lime is burnt and sent to Scotland: here [Cleator] are also forges for the manufacture of spades and other edge-tools, and*

¹ 'Clearwell - Clerkenwell', in *A Topographical Dictionary of England*, ed. Samuel Lewis (London, 1848), *British History Online* <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-dict/england/pp626-632>

² <https://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4/id/78493/rec/10>. *History, Gazetteer & Directory of Cumberland*, 1847, page 319

an extensive establishment for spinning hemp and tow, making sewingthread'. In contrast, in 1828, Pigott's Directory³ records Cleator as "a retired and rather pleasant village'.

- 3.7. Cleator Moor developed in the 19th century, the Post Office Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1873⁴, sets out that "*The rapid growth of Cleator Moor in population, building and extent, from the time when it did not contain a single habitation (about 20 years ago), is exclusively owing to the valuable iron ore mines discovered and opened in its valley and which respectively bear the name of the 'Montreal' (John Stirling, esq.), the 'Crowgarth' (Lord Leconfield's), 'the Crossfield' (Hugo Munro Mackenzie esq.) and the Whitehaven Haematite Iron Company..*"
- 3.8. The Site itself appears to have been in agricultural use throughout the post medieval period, although the first edition Ordnance Survey records part of the site as including an enclosure annotated as 'Old Grave Yard (non-conformist)', and 'Sepulchre Meadow', the field name 'Sepulchre Meadow' is also recorded by the tithe apportionment for this field (Asset A47). The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Proceedings from 1923 includes 'An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Cumberland' which references a Baptist Cemetery 'Sepulchre Meadow' on the road from Gutterby to Moor Road, Cleator. Historic directories record the Roman Catholic and Methodist churches at Cleator, and a Unitarian congregation that met there, but no Baptist chapel or burial ground is referenced. The 1847 History Gazetteer and Directory records an enclosure 'said to have been a Quaker's burial ground, still called Meeting-house Croft at Crossfield', but no other non-conformist burial grounds are mentioned in the directories. The subsequent construction of a branch railway included an embankment constructed on the site of the burial ground.
- 3.9. The London and North Western Railway (LNWR) company was formed in 1846, with the main line being the route between London and Carlisle. The Furness Railway was opened in 1846, with expansions including the Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Branch (Asset A41) which opened to passengers in 1857. The Bigrigg Branch (Asset A42), present on mapping from 1898, like the Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Branch, primarily served the iron ore workings. The now disused railway lines ran to the east and west of the Site.

Historic map regression

- 3.10. The tithe map shows the site within an enclosed field system with a regular enclosure pattern. Dalzell Street is shown, and the field is called Sepulchre Meadow, although no associated buildings or enclosures were recorded. The Site is within two fields shown on the tithe map as plots 483 and 465; these are both called Sepulchre Meadow, with the land use recorded as meadow and arable. They were in different ownerships to each other at that time.

³ Pigot & Co.'s Pigot & Co.'s Directory of Cheshire, Cumbria and Northumberland, 1828-29. [Part 1: Ches - Northumb] - Page 76

⁴ <https://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4/id/80244/rec/3>, Post Office Directory of Cumberland & Westmorland, 1873, page 59



Figure 2: Hodkinson, Joseph. Donald, Thomas, To the most honourable Charles Howard, Earl of Survey ... this Map of the County of Cumberland, surveyed in 1770 & 1771 (site circled) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

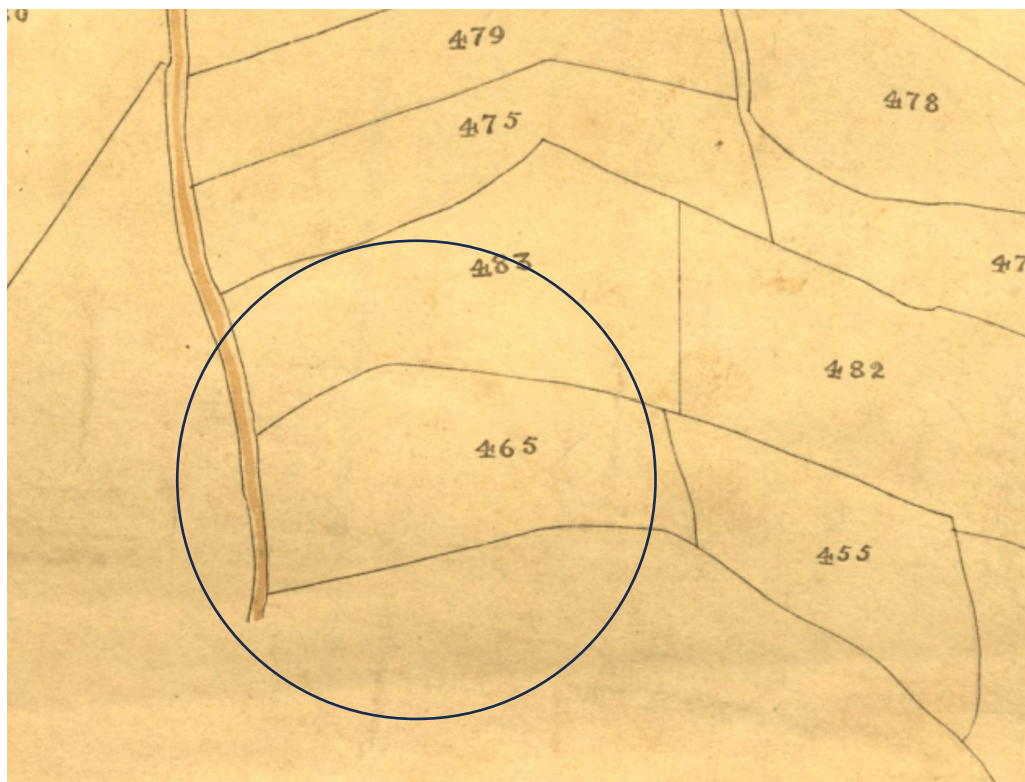


Figure 3: Tithe map for the Township of Westlinton 1839

3.11. By the Ordnance Survey map sequence the burial ground is labelled (1863-67) but it was no longer extant by 1899 following the construction of the Bigrigg Branch of the London and North Western and Furness Joint Railway.

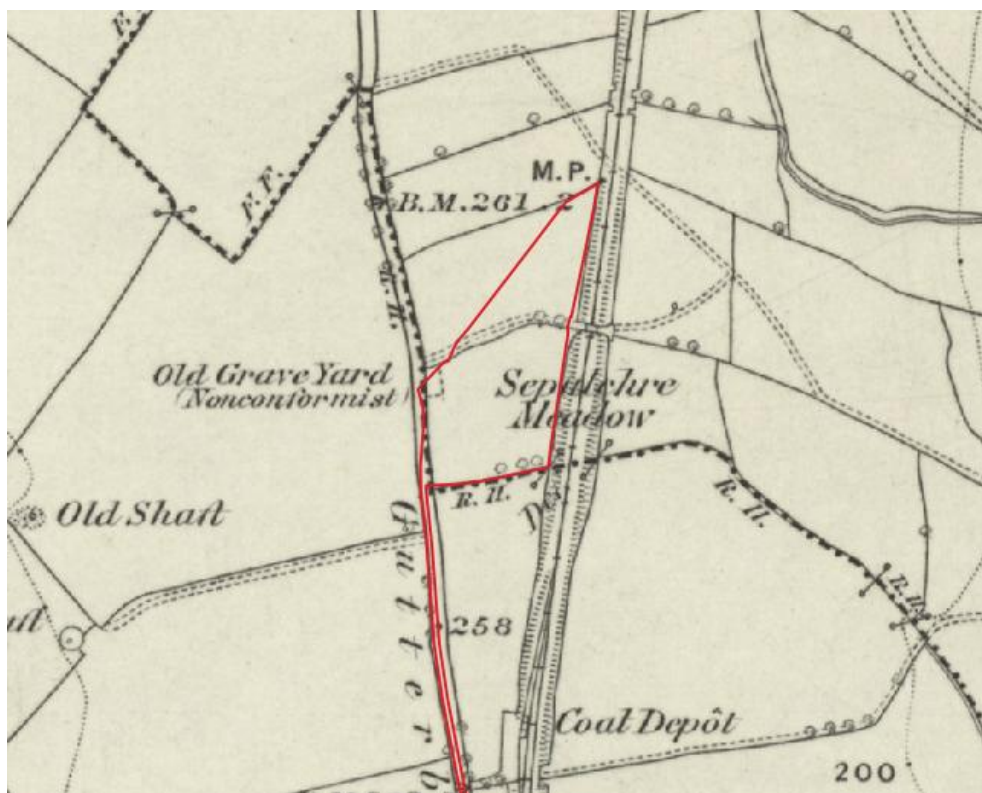


Figure 4: 1867 Ordnance Survey County Series, 1:10,560 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

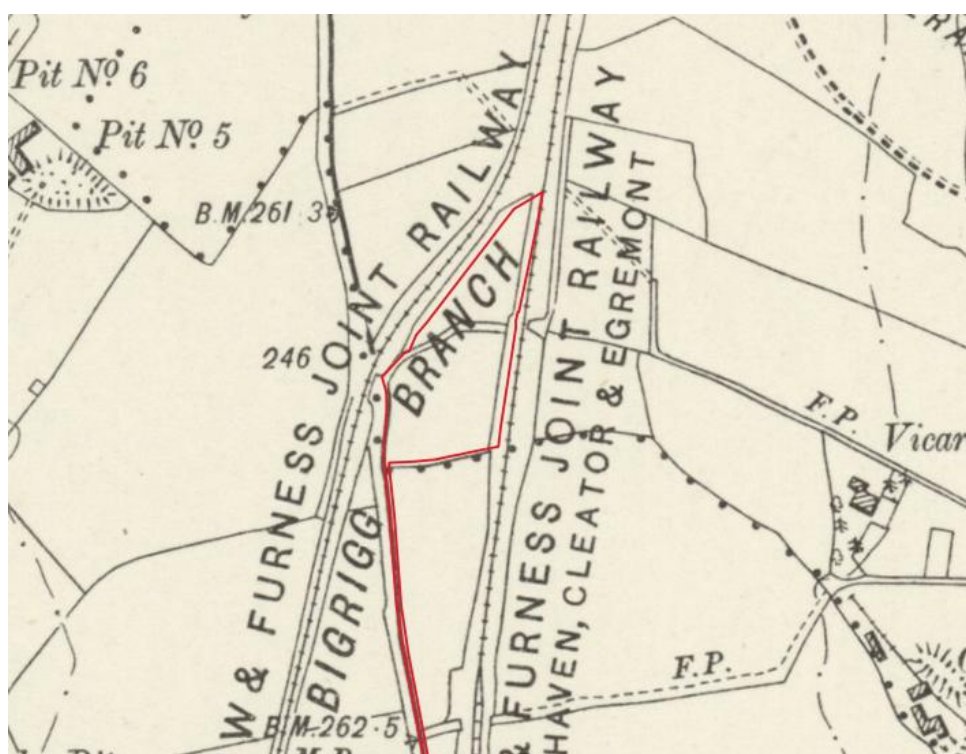


Figure 5: 1898 Ordnance Survey County Series, 1:10,560 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 6: 1956 Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,560 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Aerial photographs and Lidar

3.12. Aerial photographs show the site in agricultural use with 21st century development to the east of the railway line and to the west of Dazell Street.

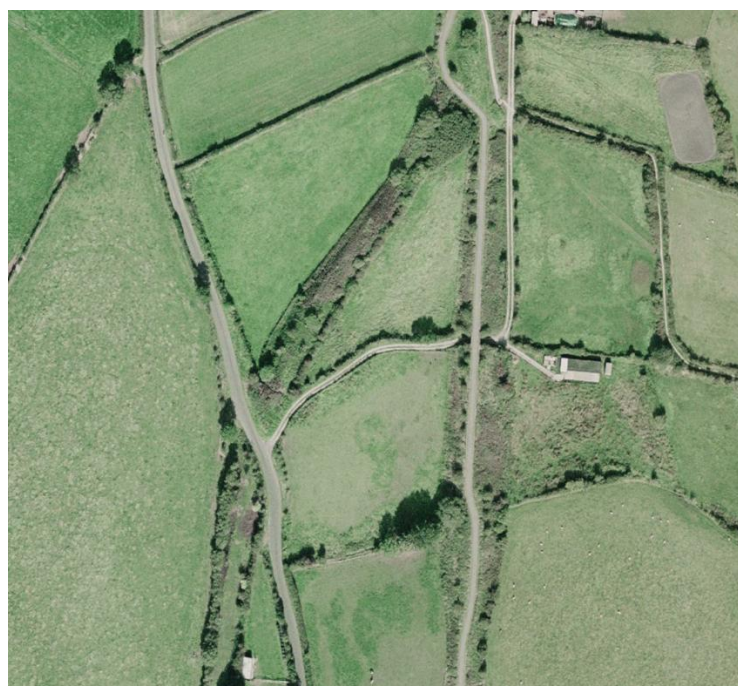


Figure 7: GoogleEarth image 2003 (Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky)



Figure 8: GoogleEarth image 2023 (Airbus)

3.13. Lidar images show the two railway lines on embankments to either side of the Site. The southern boundary to the Site is a bank, which is also the line of the parish boundary between Cleator Moor and Egremont.

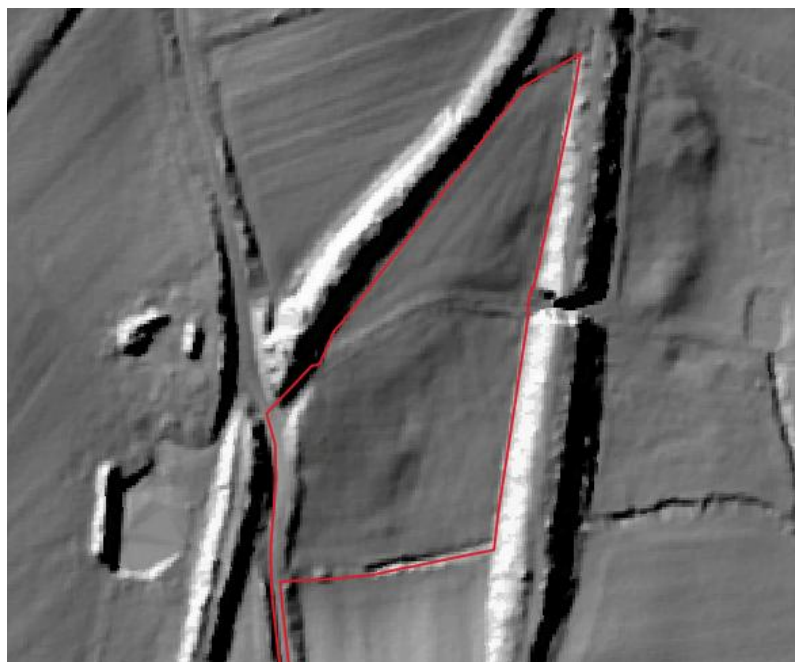


Figure 9: Lidar (EA Open data, Hillshade)

Historic landscape character

3.14. The historic landscape character of the site is within the character area recorded by the National Historic Landscape Characterisation (250m Grid) as piecemeal enclosure of open strip fields, with unplanned fields, railways and roads.

3.15. The enclosure of land at Cleator appears to have taken place in the 18th century and by 1839 the Site formed part of a series of fields with a linear form and curving boundaries, typical of land enclosed from open field systems. However the field pattern was significantly modified by the creation of the railways and associated industrial activity. The Site retains a bank and hedgerow along its southern boundary which reflects the historic field pattern and demarks the parish boundary between Cleator Moor and Egremont. The access track that crosses the Site corresponds to a field boundary shown on the tithe map but has modern post and wire fencing. An accommodation bridge carries the disused railway over this track.

Previous archaeological events

3.16. Three previous archaeological events are recorded within the 1km study area, comprising:

- Station Yard, Moor Row – archaeological desk-based assessment;
- Archaeological evaluation at Church Street, Cleator;
- South Egremont Pipeline Watching Brief (work at Church Street, Cleator Moor identified sandstone features concordant with walls shown on historic mapping).

3.17. The above are not within or adjacent to the Site and do not provide any significant additional information regarding the archaeological potential of the Site.

Site visit

3.18. The Site visit was undertaken on 28 March 2025. The conditions were clear and visibility was good, full Site access was provided. The Site comprises two fields, to the north and south of a track, both under pasture. The field boundary to the south of the Site has a bank and hedgerow and also runs to a sluice underneath the railway embankment. This is the parish boundary between Cleator Moor and Egremont. The railway bridge is present with the former railway on an embankment above. The area annotated as 'grave yard' on historic mapping is an area of scrub and former railway embankment. The earthwork of the embankment is present.

3.19. The grid connection runs through Dalzell Street, a tarmacked road, to the west of the Site. The grid connection point at the Woodend Substation is a modern electricity substation compound.



Photograph 1: the Site looking north



Photograph 2: Bigrigg Branch embankment (site of old grave yard)



Photograph 3: Northern field looking north east



Photograph 4: Southern field looking south east



Photograph 5: Track across site (looking north east from Site entrance)



Photograph 6: Southern field and railway bridge (looking north east)



Photograph 7: Southern Site boundary (parish boundary)



Photograph 8: Sluice below railway (southern Site boundary)

4 Known heritage assets

Designated heritage assets

4.1. There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. There are eight designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. These are all grade II listed buildings. The buildings comprise:

- LB1 and LB2; St Leonard's Church and Lych Gate. The church originally dates to the 12th century but was largely rebuilt in 1841 with further alterations and extensions in 1903 when the Lych Gate was also added. The church has high historic and architectural interest and group value with the Lych Gate which also has architectural interest. The setting of these assets includes the surrounding church yard and cemetery which make a positive contribution to appreciating their heritage value. The historic buildings within the village of Cleator also make a positive contribution to appreciating the church as a building that served this community. The intervening topography and mature trees and hedgerows, as well as the embankment of the former railway, prevent intervisibility between the church and the Site and the Site is not within the setting of this asset.
- LB3; Croft End House, a 19th century house at Woodend. It was 'Croft Nook, house and garden' on the tithe map. It has high architectural and historic interest. Its setting includes its garden to the south. The building is orientated with a principal elevation facing towards the River Keekle to the east. The Site, to the north of Woodend, is separated from this building by the modern Woodend Substation and other development and there is no intervisibility between the two. The BESS Compound Site is not within the setting of this asset. The grid connection is close to the asset, but includes the buried cables and no above ground infrastructure is proposed in this location.
- LB4; The Flosch, a large early 19th century house later used as Council Offices, it was described as 'Mansion and Offices' on the tithe map and owned by Thomas Ainsworth who brought it in 1837. It has high architectural and historic interest. Ainsworth owned a flax mill and iron works and was a member of the Cleator Board of Guardians among other roles. The Flosch had a number of later alterations and is now a hotel. The setting of the house is its gardens, walls and outbuildings and orientation to Main Street. The surrounding landscape makes a limited contribution to appreciating the heritage value of this asset and the distance of separation between The Flosch and the Site is such that the Site is not within the surroundings in which the asset is experienced. The Site is not within the setting of this asset.
- LB5; Milestone to the south east of Bigrigg, an asset with high historic interest. It is on the A595. The setting of this asset does not include the Site.
- LB6; Cleator Old Hall and Forecourt Wall, a 17th century hall with 19th century remodelling. The asset has high historic and architectural interest, it is now subdivided as a row of houses. The setting of the asset is its location within Cleator, gardens and streetscape. The intervening mature trees and topography prevent any intervisibility with the Site and the Site is not within the setting of this asset.

- LBs 7 and 8; The Cleator War Memorial and Moor Row and Scalegill War Memorial (respectively). These assets have high historic and architectural interest. They offer a place of commemoration to the communities in which they are located, and their streetscape location forms their settings. This does not include the Site given the distances of separation. The Site is not within the settings of these assets.

Non-designated heritage assets and archaeological potential

4.2. There are 47 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km area of search. These are included in full in the gazetteer, Appendix A and shown on Figure 10, also in Appendix A, in summary they comprise:

- Asset ID 1 relates to the Cleator Moor section of the Papcastle to Ravenglass Roman Road. Two sections of this road have been located using Lidar data, neither section is within or close to the Site;
- Asset ID 2 is an area of ridge and furrow at Moor Row, to the north west of the Site;
- Asset IDs 3 and 4 relate to 'Fawn Cross' at Cleator Moor, a medieval boundary cross, the cross was moved to St Leonard's Church. A building once stood at the original location of the cross;
- Asset ID 5 is the Cleator Spade Forge;
- Asset IDs 6 - 8 are High Mill, Woodend Mill and Low Mill, Cleator, corn mill and mill race shown on historic mapping;
- Asset ID 9 is the site of the Cleator Bloomsmithy at Cleator Moor;
- Asset ID 10 is the large area of quarries, lime kilns and mines shown on historic mapping including Clints Quarries and Steelbarrow Quarries;
- Asset IDs 11 – 38 are iron ore pits and shafts shown on historic mapping, including Parkhouse Pit, Fletcher Pit, Moss Bay Pit, Robin Benn Pit, Moor Row Pit, Crossfield Pit, Postlethwait Min, Montreal Pit, Dalzell Moor Mine, Sir John Pit, Peel Pit, Gutterby Pit, Woodend Mine and old shafts and pits at Bigrigg and Woodend. These are shown on historic mapping within the study area and none include land within or close to the Site.
- Asset IDs A39 – A42 relate to the railways developed for passengers and goods and minerals transportation. These include the Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Branch and Bigrigg Branch of the London and North Western and Furness Joint Railway (Assets A41 and A42).
- Asset IDs A43 and A44, associated with the above are a goods shed at Woodend and Moor Row Station (site of);
- Asset ID 45 is the site of a row of cottages named Gutterby Cottages on historic mapping;
- Asset ID A46 is the find of some sandstone mortar at Cleator, its date is unknown; and
- Asset ID 47 is the site of a non-conformist grave yard. The graveyard is marked on the First Edition OS 6" (1867) as 'Old Grave Yard (Nonconformist)', the location shows it as being partially within the Site. By the Second Edition the Bigrigg Branch of the L & N W & Furness Joint Railway had been built over the location of the graveyard and it was no longer annotated. The field was called 'Sepulchre Meadow' on the Tithe Map but no enclosure or

buildings are shown (and the land use is recorded as meadow), the owner was Richard Barker and occupier Anthony Iredale, indicating no link to the Baptist church at that time (1841). CWAAS Transactions Vol 23, printed 1923, page 260: 'Baptist cemetery, " Sepulchre meadow," on the road from Gutterby to Moor row (Caine, Cleator)' (An inventory of the ancient monument of Cumberland by W. G. Collingwood).

- 4.3. The above assets generally have locally significant historic and archaeological heritage interest and are of low heritage value. The site is not within the setting of these assets insofar as it makes any positive contribution to appreciating their heritage values.

Archaeological potential

- 4.4. The archaeological potential of the Site is low for the prehistoric to medieval periods, given the lack of evidence from the surrounding area. The Site was enclosed as fields during the later post medieval period; the field morphology shown on historic maps suggest that this enclosure was from open fields.
- 4.5. The area surrounding the Site was used extensively for industry during the later post medieval period, although the Site itself is documented as meadow and no historic industrial activity is documented within the Site. The location of a non-conformist graveyard is shown on historic mapping as lying partially within the Site, this appears to have been removed by the construction of the Bigrigg Branch railway in the late 19th century. It is therefore unlikely for any associated remains to be present within the Site, and the potential for post medieval archaeology to be present within the Site is therefore also considered to be low.

Statement of significance

- 4.6. There is one known heritage asset, recorded from historic mapping, partially within the Site, this is an old graveyard recorded on historic mapping although its location was subsequently developed by the Bigrigg Branch railway and it was likely to have been removed. While the potential for associated remain is therefore considered to be low, if present, any associated human remains would be of high value and protected by legislation including the Disused Burial Ground Act 1981.
- 4.7. The Site is concluded to generally have a low potential for archaeology from the prehistoric to post medieval periods. Evidence for the post medieval agricultural use of the site could be present. Any such evidence would be of local historic interest and at most have low heritage value.
- 4.8. The Site is not within the setting of any heritage assets and makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the designated assets within the study area.

5 Assessment and conclusions

Impacts assessment

- 5.1. There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the Site and the Site is not within the setting of any designated heritage asset. The buried cable route for the grid connection is close to grade II listed Croft End House but does not impact the building or its setting.
- 5.2. The historic landscape character of the Site is post medieval enclosure. The field pattern has been modified and is preserved within the layout of the Proposed Development. This includes the southern boundary formed by a hedge and bank which demarks the parish boundary between Cleator Moor and Egremont, and also the track which crosses the Site and is shown on historic mapping leading from Dalzell Street underneath the railway. Both are preserved and the level of effect is none.
- 5.3. There is one recorded non-designated heritage asset that lies partially within the Site. This is the site of a non-conformist graveyard, marked on historic mapping but subsequently removed when the embankment for the Bigrigg Branch railway line was constructed. The layout of the Proposed Development shows the earthwork bank of the railway line as preserved with a buffer including the existing access track and an area of grass between this asset and the Proposed Development which lies in the southern part of the southern field. The Proposed Development does not therefore overlap with the recorded location of the graveyard, and the level of effect is none.
- 5.4. The potential of the Site to include as yet unknown archaeology is concluded to be low.

Mitigation and consultation

- 5.5. The archaeological potential of the Site and assessed level of effect indicate that it would be proportionate that if any archaeological mitigation is required, it could be secured as a condition of consent. This is consistent with the NPPF (paragraphs 216 and 218) and with the policies of the Local Plan. If required, this would be subject to a programme of archaeological work set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and agreed with the Archaeology Officer for Cumberland Council.
- 5.6. No additional mitigation beyond that proposed by the landscape and biodiversity enhancement plan is proposed, or considered necessary, in relation to the predicted neutral effects on the settings of heritage assets.
- 5.7. The above conclusions are subject to consultation with the Archaeology Officer for Cumberland Council.

6 Summary and conclusion

- 6.1. The evidence collated for this assessment includes a range of desk-based sources and is consistent with the NPPF at paragraph 207. The Site has potential for assets with archaeological interest but given the low potential for survival of those assets and the layout of the Proposed Development, this does not preclude its development.
- 6.2. There are no designated heritage assets within the Site or its immediate surroundings. Eight grade II listed buildings are recorded within a 1km study area. However, the assessment has concluded that the distance of separation and lack of intervisibility is such that the Site is not within the settings of these assets and would not therefore be capable of affecting the contribution made by setting to the significance of these assets.
- 6.3. There is one recorded non-designated heritage assets that partially overlaps with the Site boundary. This is the documented site of a non-conformist grave yard, that subsequently had the embankment for the Bigrigg Branch Railway constructed over it. The layout of the Proposed Development indicates that the embankment is preserved, with a buffer and this asset is therefore not anticipated to be impacted by the Proposed Development.
- 6.4. There are a further 46 non-designated heritage assets within a 1km study area. These assets include the course of a Roman road and a large number of industrial sites, relating to the 19th century iron ore mines and works in this area. These assets also include the Bigrigg and Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Branch Railways which are now disused but lie to the immediate east and west of the Site. The historic landscape character of the Site is one of modified informal enclosure, likely dating to the late post medieval period and formed by enclosing formerly open field systems. The track that crosses the site corresponds to a 19th century track, and the southern site boundary is a hedge and bank that also demarks the parish boundary between Cleator Moor and Egremont. Both of these features are preserved within the layout of the Proposed Development.
- 6.5. As no designated heritage assets are affected by the Proposed Development, neither paragraph 214 (substantial harm) or 215 (less than substantial harm) of the NPPF is engaged. In relation to asset A47, a non-designated heritage assets which lies partially within the Site, in accordance with paragraph 216 of the NPPF the assessed effects should be balanced against the benefits of the Proposed Development, having regard to the scale of harm and significance of the assets. In this case no harm is anticipated give the likely condition of the asset and the layout of the Proposed Development. It would be proportionate to the archaeological potential of the site, and the level of effect, for any necessary mitigation to be secured as a condition of consent, in accordance with the NPPF at paragraph 218.

7 References, glossary and abbreviations

Time periods used are as follows:

- Prehistoric: 500,000 BC - AD 43
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
- Roman: AD 43 – 410
- Medieval: 1066 – 1540
- Post Medieval: 1540 - 1901
- Modern: 1901 - present

Abbreviations used are as follows:

- HER – Historic Environment Record
- LB – Listed Building (LBII – Grade II listed, LBII* - Grade II* listed)
- NDHA – Non-designated heritage asset
- PAS – Portable Antiquities Scheme

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Appendix A: Gazetteer of known heritage assets

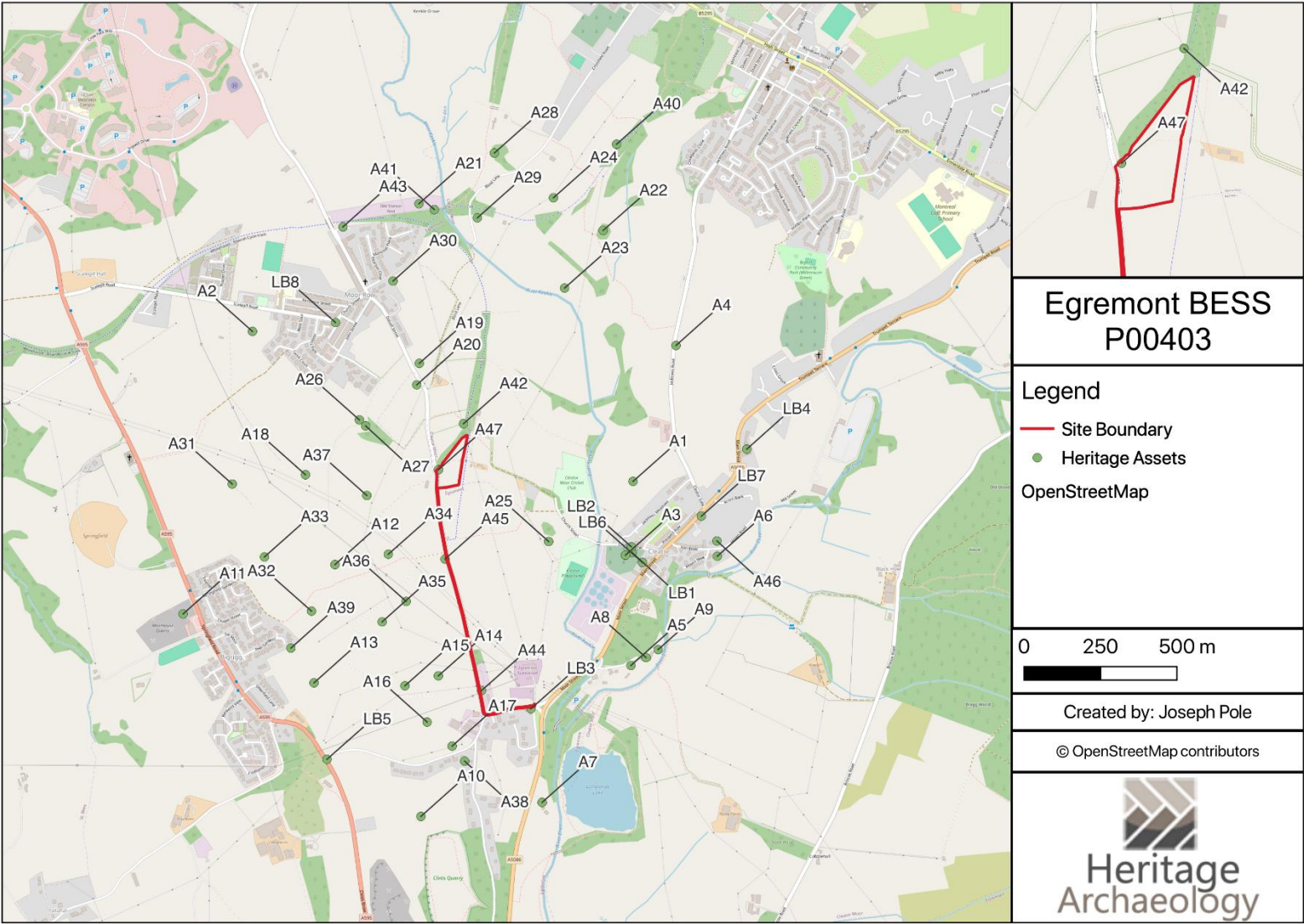


Figure 10: Locations of known heritage assets

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
LB1	1336033	LB 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).	Medieval - modern	301422	513468
LB2	1086696	LB 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).	Modern	301420	513487
LB3	1086703	LB II	Croft End House Area Walls Gate Piers And Railings	House; early/mid C19.	Post medieval	301080	512966
LB4	1086723	LB II	The Flosh	Large House, converted for use as District Council Offices; empty at time of survey (Jan. 1984), noted as hotel (Aug. 2016). 1832; south front added 1886 (date, and initials , TAM, carved on panels in gabled dormers). Later additions and alterations.	Post medieval	301804	513797
LB5	1137121	LB 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	Post medieval	300410	512816
LB6	1336009	LB 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.	Post medieval	301455	513435
LB7	1454225	LB II	Cleator War Memorial	First World War memorial, 1922, with Second World War additions.	Modern	301651	513582
LB8	1457607	LB II	Moor Row and Scalegill War Memorial	First World War memorial, 1921, with Second World War additions.	Modern	300469	514239
A1	45869	NDHA	Cleator Moor Section of Roman Road between Papcastle & Ravenglass	Two possible lengths of the Roman road that ran between Papcastle and Ravenglass, Margery 75, have been identified by using Lidar data. One section is located to the south-west of Cleator Moor between approximately NY 0134 1351 and NY 0159 1376. The other section is located to the east of Cleator Moor between approximately NY 03020 15020 and NY 02905 14890 (The Roads of Roman Britain 2023).	Roman	301430	513700
A2	17643	NDHA	Moor Row Broad Ridge and Furrow, Whitehaven	An area of broad ridge and furrow running parallel to Scalegill Road, in an east to west direction. Poor condition	Medieval	300197	514216
A3	1205	NDHA	Fawn Cross, St Leonard's Church, Cleator	The original site of this boundary cross was on Jacktrees Rd opposite the mining offices, and a little nearer Cleator Moor. Given to Cleator Parish Church in 1920 and placed in a window recess, but now on a modern pedestal in the south west corner of the nave. Called Fawn Cross it is of	Medieval	301400	513460

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				sandstone and consists of three arms. The fourth has been broken off flush with the two horizontal arms.			
A4	1209	NDHA	Fawn Cross, Cleator Moor	Farmstead, Boundary Cross, There was a farmhouse called Fawn Cross which collapsed in late C19 due to subsidence. A cross head was recovered from the site and is now at Cleator Parish Church	Medieval/ post medieval	301580	514140
A5	4168	NDHA	Cleator Spade Forge	A spade forge at Cleator consisted of two large forge houses and a furnace house. The wheel which motivated the main forge hammer received its power from a leat on the south west side of the central building. All of the machinery has since disappeared and the leat has been filled in. The buildings may still remain	Post medieval	301410	513100
A6	12323	NDHA	High Mill	High Mill corn mill was in use in the 1860s	Post medieval	301700	513450
A7	12892	NDHA	Woodend Mill, Egremont	Site of a Mill in the district of Woodend still shown on the OS Map. The Directory of 1829 lists under corn millers and flour dealers - John Birley, Woodend. The 1847 Directory, under corn millers, gives John Turner, Woodend Mill. The 1883 directory, under farmers, gives William Sherwen (and Miller), Woodend. Adverts for the sale of a Water Corn Mill at Woodend appeared in newspapers on the 6 Oct 1830 (Neg 380) and 16 Sept 1828 (Neg 289). These can be found in the Whitehaven Museum photo collection. These indicate that the mill also had two dwelling houses, both of which appear to be standing, 120 acres of arable land and three pairs of stones. They also claim that it was newly erected	Post medieval	301110	512660
A8	43259	NDHA	Low Mill, Cleator, Cleator Moor	Corn mill and mill race shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867.	Post medieval	301460	513125
A9	17731	NDHA	Cleator Bloomsmithy, Cleator Moor	Site of a Bloomsmithy dating from 1670 - 1688	Post medieval	301500	513150
A10	12324	NDHA	Clints Quarries / Steelbarrow Quarries / Clintz Limeworks, Clints, Egremont	A large triangular area (between the A5086 and A595) of Quarries, lime kilns and a mine (HER 12863). Two names Clints and Steelbarrow. Some outlines of Quarries are still marked. Clints Quarry was Limestone. Old Clintz pit (HER 12897) lies to the South and the 1972 map indicates a disused mine which may refer to that, but probably HER 12727. The area may include 'Woodend lime kilns' advertised to be let in the Whitehaven Gazette 9 Feb 1824. There are also two adverts for Woodend Lime Works, one for labour 6 Oct 1837, with another 29 Nov 1842 in the Cumberland Paquet.	Post medieval	300713	512623

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A11	11992	NDHA	Parkhouse No 2 Pit, Bigrigg, Egremont	Site of an old Mine and nearby (presumably related) earthwork features. Parkhouse No 2 Pit, owned by the Workington Iron and Steel Co Ltd and included in the Survey of Iron Ore Resources 1939 (on map). Worked between 1888 and 1928 and owned in 1899 by Chas Cammell and Co Ltd. Parkhouse No 1 Pit (HER 11993) and Parkhouse (HER 11917) were served by a branch of the Pallaflat Railway that separates from HER 11994 at NY 0000 1290.	Post medieval	299950	513300
A12	12649	NDHA	Fletcher Pit, Woodend, Egremont	Site of Fletcher Pit Iron Ore Mine. According to the 1940 survey, this was part of the Woodend group and was under lease to the Workington Iron and Steel Co Ltd and the condition was 'standing'. This was connected to the Bigrigg Branch Line (HER 12710) by a line running north to Postlethwaite (HER 12899) and Sir John (HER 12290)	Post medieval	300450	513450
A13	12650	NDHA	Mossbay Pit No 2, Woodend, Egremont	Site of Moss Bay No 2 Pit Iron Mine. According to the 1940 survey, this was part of the Woodend group and was under lease to the Workington Iron and Steel Co Ltd and the condition at that time was 'standing'. In 1899 it belonged to Moss Bay Iron and Steel. See also Moss Bay Pits, No 6 (HER 12677), No 3 (HER 12863) and No 1 (HER 12680). This was connected to Bigrigg Branch Line (HER 12710) both by the line that ran south to the Croft Pit siding, and by its own siding to the east	Post medieval	300373	513066
A14	12677	NDHA	Moss Bay No 6, Egremont	Site of Moss Bay Iron Ore Mine, No 6 Pit. According to the 1940 survey this was part of the Woodend Group and was under lease to the Workington Iron and Steel Co Ltd, and the condition at that time was 'Standing'. In 1899 it belonged to Moss Bay Iron and Steel. See also Moss Bay No 2 Pit (HER 12650), No 3 Pit (HER 12863) and No 1 Pit (HER 12680). This was connected to the Bigrigg Branch line (HER 12710). 'Old Shaft' is shown at this NGR on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867, and 'Pit No 6' is labelled on the 2nd edition map of 1900.	Post medieval	300780	513080
A15	12679	NDHA	Moss Bay Pit No 5, Woodend, Egremont	Site of an old shaft between Moss Bay No 6 (HER 12677) and No 2 (HER 12650) Pits. The site is only marked as 'earthworks' on the 1972 OS Map. The Pit is not shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867, and is labelled disused on the 2nd edition map of 1900	Post medieval	300670	513050
A16	12680	NDHA	Moss Bay Pit No 1, Woodend, Egremont	Site of Moss Bay Iron Ore Mine No 1 Pit, marked as disused in 1925. According to the survey of 1940 this was part of the Woodend Group and was under lease to the Workington Iron and Steel Co Ltd and the condition at that time was 'Standing'. In 1899 it belonged to Moss Bay Iron and Steel. See also Moss Bay No 6 (HER 12677), No 2 (HER 12650)	Post medieval	300740	512930

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				and No 3 (HER 12863). This was connected to Bigrigg Branch Line (HER 12710). The Pit is not shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867, and is marked as disused on the 2nd edition map of 1900.			
A17	12863	NDHA	Moss Bay Pit No 3, Woodend, Egremont	Moss Bay No.3 Pit. The Chimney is adjacent to the earth mound which is probably Moss Bay No.3 Pit, shown on the 1940 survey map, and was probably used for ventilation. Owned by the Workington Iron and Steel Co. According to the 1940 Survey, this was part of the Woodend Group and in 1899 it belonged to Moss Bay Iron and Steel. See also Moss Bay No.2 (HER 12650), No.6 (HER 12677) and No.1 (HER 12680)	Post medieval	300820	512850
A18	12683	NDHA	Robin Benn Pit Iron Mine, Egremont	Site of Robin Benn Pit. This Iron Ore Shaft is between Postlethwaite Pit (HER 12899) and Sir John Pit (HER 12290) and is still marked by OS. Sir John Pit is HER 16828.	Post medieval	300360	513745
A19	12743	NDHA	Moor Row No 4 Pit Iron Mine	Site of Moor Row No 4 Pit which was connected to No 2 Pit and the main Egremont railway by a railway siding which branched off the main line (HER 12215) at NY 0035 1455 and branched again at NY 0060 1435.	Post medieval	300740	514100
A20	12744	NDHA	Moor Row Old Shaft	Site of an old Shaft near Moor Row No 4 Pit (HER 12743) which is marked as an old Iron Ore Shaft on the 1925 OS Map, and no longer marked by OS.	Post medieval	300730	514030
A21	14804	NDHA	Moor Row Engine Shed, St Bees	Site of Moor Row Engine Shed. There was a large railway junction at Moor Row mainly due to many sidings used to service the Montreal Mines. This large shed probably housed railway engines used on those mines	Post medieval	300750	514620
A22	12858	NDHA	Crossfield No 4 Pit Iron Mine, Cleator Moor	Site of Crossfield No 4 Pit, Iron Mine, worked 1850-1919. It was owned by Mr James Robertson-Walker. Crossfield Mines are shown on the 1940 Survey. Many Crossfield pits, 1-14, are between Jacktrees Road and the river Keekle.	Post medieval	301350	514520
A23	12859	NDHA	Crossfield No. 9 Pit, Cleator Moor	Site of Crossfield No 9 Pit, an Iron Mine. No 14 Pit is 30 yards to the north. No 9 Pit was worked between 1850 and 1919 and was owned by James Robertson- Walker of Crossfield Mines. It was shown on the survey of 1940	Post medieval	301220	514335
A24	12861	NDHA	South Crossfield Old Iron Pit / Montreal Iron Ore Mine, Cleator Moor	Site of an Iron Pit south of Crossfield marked on the 1880 OS Map but apparently not marked on the 1940 Survey. A railway line from the main WC & E railway (HER 12214?) passed in front of the pit and the road from Crossfield crossed the main line further south than it does today. Another line also branched to the east of the road passing through what is now marked as a 'shaft' of some description at NY 0134-1453.	Post medieval	301190	514630

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A25	12865	NDHA	Glebe Chimney	Site of a Chimney, still marked by OS. It was probably from Glebe mine shown on the 1940 Survey, in 1899 this was owned by S & J Lindow	Post medieval	301150	513510
A26	12899	NDHA	Postlethwaite Mine, Pit No 6, Egremont	Site of a former iron ore mine, shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 but not on the 1st edition map of 1867. No longer marked on modern OS maps, except for the former mineral railway, which ran to the L & NW & Furness Joint Railway, Bigrigg Branch (HER 12710), which is still shown as a track.	Post medieval	300540	513920
A27	41793	NDHA	Postlethwaite Mine, Pit No 5, Egremont	Site of a former iron ore mine, shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 but not on the 1st edition map of 1867. An associated short stretch of tramway is also marked as 'Old Tramway'. No longer marked on modern OS maps.	Post medieval	300560	513900
A28	14182	NDHA	Montreal No 4 Pit, Cleator Moor	Site of Montreal No 4 Iron Ore Pit, opened by Mr John Stirling in 1862 and abandoned in 1925. This was one of 13 Pits - Nos 1-12 and a new No 1 Pit, based around a railway network from Moor Row Junction. See also Montreal No 12 Pit (HER 14798). A mineral railway linked the mine to both the Cleator and Workington Railway, Crossfield Branch (HER 12214) and the L & NW & Furness Joint Railway, Whitehaven, Cleator & Egremont Branch	Post medieval	301000	514780
A29	14798	NDHA	Montreal No 12 Pit, Cleator Moor	Site of Montreal No 12 Iron Ore Pit. According to Dodd the headgear still remained in August 1993. It was opened by Mr John Stirling in 1862 and abandoned in 1925. This was one of 13 Pits numbered 1-12 and new No 1 Pit, based around Moor Row junction which had many sidings serving the mines. See also Montreal No 4 (HER 14182). A report in the Northern Counties Gazette mentions an explosion at Moor Row Mining Co No 2 Pit on the 5th August 1878. A death at No 5 Pit was reported on the 7th December 1878. Connected with the Mine Workings is a concrete box, 'the Black Ship', which contains the river Keekle and prevents flooding of the Mine Workings below.	Post medieval	300940	514570
A30	16827	NDHA	Dalzell Moor Row Mine, Egremont	Site of a disused Mine near Low Farm, used in 1860 and still marked by OS. Iron Pits 1, 2 and 4. Dalzell's No 2 Pit was opened in 1880 and abandoned in 1925. The survey of 1940 indicates that the shafts were filled in. Shown on the Survey Map and depth indicated on the drainage diagram. Owned by TH Dalzell and exors	Post medieval	300660	514370
A31	16828	NDHA	Sir John Pit, Woodend, Egremont	Site of a former iron ore mine shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 at NY0028 1368. By 1900, as shown on the 2nd edition map,	Post medieval	300120	513720

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				the mine has been relocated to the north-west at NY0012 1372. Only the later mine is labelled on modern OS maps, as disused.			
A32	12678	NDHA	Peel Pit No 1, Woodend, Egremont	Site of Peel No 1 Pit. According to the Survey of 1940 this was part of the Woodend group and was under lease to the Workington Iron and Steel Co Ltd, and the condition at that time was 'standing'. The site is marked only as earthworks on the 1972 OS Map. 'James's Pit' is shown at this NGR on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867, and 'Peel Pit No 1 (Disused)' is labelled on the 2nd edition map of 1900	Post medieval	300370	513300
A33	41791	NDHA	Peel Pit No 2, Woodend, Egremont	Site of a former Pit, not shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and labelled as disused on the 2nd edition map of 1900	Post medieval	300220	513480
A34	41792	NDHA	Gutterby Pit, Woodend, Egremont	Site of a former iron ore mine, shown as 'Old Iron Pit' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and as 'Gutterby Pit (Disused)' on the 2nd edition map of 1900. Not marked on modern OS maps.	Post medieval	300625	513480
A35	41794	NDHA	Old Pit, Bigrigg, Egremont	Site of a former building and pit labelled 'Old Pit (Iron)' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. Not shown on later OS maps.	Post medieval	300600	513260
A36	41795	NDHA	Old Shafts, Woodend, Egremont	Three old shafts shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. Several others, such as Gutterby Pit (HER 41792), in the vicinity were reopened in the later 19th century but these three remained closed	Post medieval	300680	513325
A37	41796	NDHA	Woodend Old Shafts, Egremont	Two old shafts shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. Several others, such as Gutterby Pit (HER 41792), in the vicinity were reopened in the later 19th century but these two remained closed.	Post medieval	300559	513673
A38	41797	NDHA	Woodend Mine, Pit No 9, Egremont	Site of a former iron ore mine, shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and labelled as disused on the 2nd edition map of 1900. Possibly part of a group owned by the Workington Iron and Steel Company, such as Pit 1 (HER 12680) and Pit 3 (HER 12863) immediately to the north-west. The mine is no longer shown on modern OS maps and has been partially built over.	Post medieval	300860	512800
A39	11994	NDHA	Pallaflat Railway, Egremont	Site of an old railway serving iron mines (HERs 11995, 11996, 11993, 11561 and 11536). The railway is no longer marked by OS.	Post medieval	300300	513181
A40	12214	NDHA	Cleator and Workington Railway, Crossfield Branch	Disused railway line, branching from the L & NW & Furness Joint Railway, Whitehaven, Cleator & Egremont Branch (HER 12215) to serve several iron ore sites such as the Crossfield and Montreal mines at Cleator Moor.	Post medieval	301400	514800
A41	12215	NDHA	L & NW & Furness Joint Railway, Whitehaven, Cleator & Egremont Branch	The railway opened to passenger and goods traffic in 1857. By 1973 only a single line for goods traffic from Whitehaven to Egremont, and a branch line to Rowrah, remained in use for the local iron ore traffic. The disused	Post medieval	300800	514600

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				line at Moor Row near Cleator Moor now serves as part of the Cumbria Cycle Way			
A42	12710	NDHA	L & NW & Furness Joint Railway, Bigrigg Branch, Egremont	Site of Bigrigg Branch Railway, operated by LM & SR. This left the Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont line (HER 12215) at NY 0090 1390 and crossed under Springfield Road south of Bigrigg. It also had many branches to the Bigrigg Mines. A branch at NY 0065 1332 led to Moss Bay Pits No 6 (HER 12677), No 1 (HER 12680) and No 3 (HER12863). A branch at NY 0052 1325 served No 2 Pit (HER 12650) which also had a siding on the east side. This continued south to Croft Pit (HER 11996) and New Clints Pit (HER 12895) and a separate siding from NY 0037 1279. To the south it was known as Croft Pit Siding. Another branch at NY 0052 1327 went north past Fletcher Pit (HER 12649) and then forked at NY 0042 1360, going to both Sir John Pit (HER 12290) and Postlethwaite Pit (HER 12899)	Post medieval	300880	513900
A43	43330	NDHA	Moor Row Station, Moor Row Junction, St Bees	The passenger station at Moor Row Junction opened in July 1857 when services to Whitehaven began from Cleator and Egremont. The station was also the starting point for passenger trains over the Cleator and Workington Junction Railway line (HER 11585) to Workington Central between October 1879 and April 1931. The Ordnance Survey map of 1865 shows that the original station building had either been demolished or extended to create a much longer building. The station closed to advertised traffic on 16th June 1947 when the briefly revived Egremont workings expired. The station yard stayed open until March 1964. The station house on the southern platform was disused by at least June 1969, and was demolished before 1973. By 1973 only a single line for goods traffic from Whitehaven to Egremont and a branch line to Rowrah remained in operation	Post medieval	300500	514550
A44	44299	NDHA	Goods shed, Woodend	Goods shed for the L & NW & Furness Joint Railway, Whitehaven, Cleator & Egremont Branch, first shown on OS 1899 25 inch map.	Post medieval	300920	513029
A45	44104	NDHA	Gutterby Cottages, Woodend, Cleator, Egremont	The site of a row cottages, dating to 1690, that were demolished in the later 20th century. In all likelihood, they were in some way associated with the nearby iron ore mines, and their date is taken by the author to be an indication that mining originated in the Gutterby area prior to the earliest records of mines being established here in 1825	Post medieval	300810	513460
A46	4613	NDHA	Mortar Find, Cleator	Sandstone mortar. At Whitehaven Museum. No details.	Unknown	301700	513500

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A47	n/a	NDHA	Site of grave yard	Site of Non-conformist grave yard. The graveyard is marked on the First Edition OS 6" (1867) as 'Old Grave Yard (Nonconformist). By the Second Edition the Bigrigg Branch of the L & N W & Furness Joint Railway had been built over the location of the graveyard and it is no longer annotated. The field is called 'Sepulchre Meadow' on the Tithe Map but no enclosure or buildings are shown (and the land use is recorded as meadow), the owner was Richard Barker and occupier Anthony Iredale, indicating no link to the Baptist church at that time (1841). CWAAS Transactions Vol 23, printed 1923, page 260: 'Baptist cemetery, "Sepulchre meadow," on the road from Gutterby to Moor row (Caine, Cleator)' (An inventory of the ancient monument of Cumberland by W. G. Collingwood).	Post medieval	300795	513752

End of Report