

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Environmental Statement

Volume 4, Annex 8.2: Cultural heritage assessment

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Image of an offshore wind farm

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

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RPS

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Cultural Significance	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.
Designated historic asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield, Registered Historic Landscape or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Historic asset	An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, a historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Morgan Array Area	The area within which the wind turbines, foundations, inter-array cables, interconnector cables, scour protection, cable protection and offshore substation platforms (OSPs) forming part of the Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets will be located.
Setting of a historic asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
aMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
MDS	Maximum Design Scenario
MNH	Manx National Heritage
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OSPs	Offshore Substation Platforms
SLVIA	Seascape Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
TSS	Twin Screw Steamship
WHS	World Heritage Site
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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Units

Unit	Description
km	Kilometres
m	Metres
nm	Nautical miles
cd	Candelas
%	Percentage

1 Cultural heritage technical report

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This document presents the results of the assessment of potential impacts and effects arising from changes within the settings of terrestrial historic assets as a result of the construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning of the offshore elements of the Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets (hereafter referred to as the Morgan Generation Assets). For clarification, the elements with the potential to cause such impacts comprise the maximum design scenario for wind turbines and Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs) (see section 1.4), thus the assessment is restricted to these elements because they are the only visible elements of the scheme with the potential to impact on distant heritage assets on land.

1.2 Settings assessment study area

1.2.1.1 The study area for this assessment (hereafter referred to as the settings study area) comprises a 50 km buffer around the Morgan Array Area and is presented in Figure 1.1. It is based on the study area and Maximum Design Scenario (MDS) (see Table 1.6) developed for the Seascape Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) undertaken for the Morgan Generation Assets, as set out in sections 10.4 and 10.6 of Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement, which was defined through consideration of the turbine blade tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). This is a 'bare ground' area defined by a computer-generated tool to identify the likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development.

1.2.1.2 Whilst the wind turbines and OSPs within the Morgan Array Area may be visible at distances in excess of 50 km, historic assets beyond 50km have been scoped out of assessment because:

- At distances over 50 km, the apparent height of the wind turbines and OSPs would appear very small and this along with the limitations of the human eye in distinguishing shapes at such distances will result in the structures being experienced as recessive, barely noticeable elements in the setting of historic assets outside the settings study area
- The influence of earth curvature begins to limit the apparent height and visual influence of the wind turbines and OSPs visible at long distances (such as over 50 km), as the lower parts of the wind turbines and all of the OSPs would be partially hidden behind the apparent horizon, leaving only the upper parts visible above the skyline
- The variation of weather conditions influencing visibility off the coast has also informed the SLVIA and hence this settings study area. Meteorological Office visibility data gathered over a 9-year period (2012 to 2021) indicate that visibility beyond 50 km is likely to occur infrequently. The data is presented in full in Volume 4, Annex 10.4: Seascape, landscape and visual resources impact assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement.

1.2.1.3 Given the above, there is negligible potential for the wind turbines and OSPs to affect the setting of historic assets that are more than 50 km from the Morgan Array Area in such a way that their heritage significance might be adversely affected. This assessment therefore only considers heritage assets within 50 km of the Morgan Array

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Area. A methodology for the assessment, including the identification of the settings study area, was submitted to stakeholders (Historic England and Manx National Heritage) for information purposes on February 29th, 2024. Comments were received from Historic England on March 22nd 2024 – see Table 1.1).

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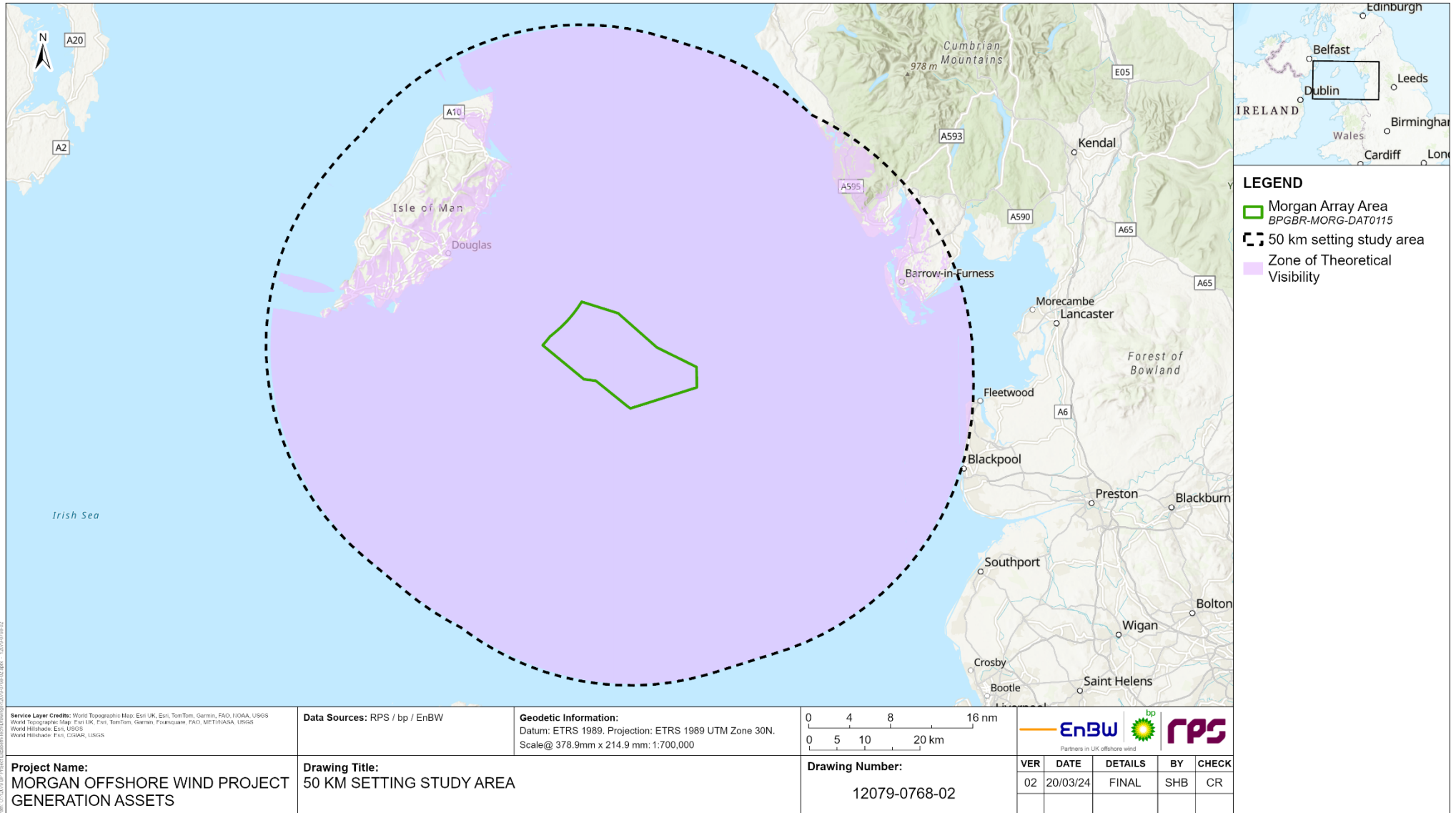


Figure 1.1: Settings study area including the ZTV.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Introduction

1.3.1.1 A methodology for the assessment, including the identification of the settings study area, was submitted to stakeholders comprising Historic England and Manx National Heritage on February 29th, 2024, for information purposes (see consultation section of this report). Comments were received from Historic England (comments from Peter Owen, email 22/03/23) and incorporated the methodology. The methodology submitted is included as Appendix A and is summarised here. It was prepared with reference to appropriate guidance including the following documents:

- Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments within a World Heritage context (Unesco *et al* 2023)
- The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (2nd Edition) (Historic England, 2017)
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, 2021)
- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment in the UK (Landscape Institute, 2013)
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020).

1.3.1.2 Due to the location of the Morgan Array Area, the terrestrial historic assets which have been assessed are located on the Isle of Man and in England (see Table 1.2). Although the methodology utilised in this assessment allowed for the inclusion and assessment of undesignated assets considered to be of equal significance to designated assets, the initial screening exercise failed to identify any undesignated monuments which met this criterion and which had a meaningful visual or historic relationship with the seascape which contributes substantively to their heritage significance. Accordingly, the only assets taken forward to assessment were terrestrial designated assets.

1.3.1.3 In the absence of a formal definition of the setting of a historic asset on the Isle of Man, the definition used for this assessment is the one defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’. (NPPF, Annex 2 Glossary)

1.3.1.4 In the absence of specific guidance regarding the setting of historic assets or an adopted definition of setting on the Isle of Man, the definition of setting in the NPPF above has been adopted for the assessment regarding historic assets located in both England and the Isle of Man. This approach has previously been used with the approval of MNH on other projects on the Isle of Man.

1.3.1.5 Whilst development in general may affect the setting of heritage assets in a range of ways, including factors such as noise and odour, this assessment considers impacts resulting from visual change only. At its closest points, the Morgan Array Area is located approximately 22.2 km from the Isle of Man and 37.13 km from the nearest point on the English coast. Consequently, there is no potential for the wind turbines and OSPs within the Morgan Array Area to affect the setting of onshore historic assets other than visually.

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1.3.1.6 The settings assessment has considered only terrestrial designated historic assets. This reflects the importance attached to their settings by statute and policy, and hence the greater likelihood of significant effects as a result of change within their settings. Designated historic assets types considered within the assessment comprise:

- World Heritage Sites (England)
- Registered Parks and Gardens (England)
- Scheduled Monuments (England)
- Ancient Monuments (Isle of Man)
- Listed Buildings (England)
- Registered Buildings (Isle of Man)
- Conservation Areas (Isle of Man and England)
- Registered Battlefields (England).

1.3.1.7 The settings assessment has examined data from a number of sources, principally the Historic England and Manx National Heritage datasets which cover England and the Isle of Man (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> and <https://isleofmanher.im>). The locations of designated historic assets within the settings study area and within the ZTV were identified, listed in a gazetteer (Appendix B) and plotted (Figure 1.2 to Figure 1.7).

1.3.2 Consultation

1.3.2.1 A summary of the key matters raised during consultation activities undertaken to date specific to offshore settings is presented in Table 1.1 below, together with how these comments have been considered in the production of this chapter.

Table 1.1: Summary of key consultation comments raised during consultation activities undertaken for the Morgan Generation Assets relevant to offshore settings.

Date	Consultee and type of response	Comment raised	Response to comment
01 June 2023	Manx National Heritage (MNH) response to Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	MNH would expect that the forthcoming Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would consider the following issues: Visual impact of proposals on the setting of protected monuments on the east side of the watershed of the Island, given the proximity of the western edge of the study area, this could involve approximately 25 monuments. The impact could be considered limited, but there are some flagship sites such as Castle Rushen and Laxey Wheel which are major tourist assets of national and economic significance to the Island where the impact should be considered more holistically.	Offshore settings are considered within this document and summarised within Volume 2, Chapter 8: Marine archaeology of the Environmental Statement.

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Date	Consultee and type of response	Comment raised	Response to comment
March 22 2024	Historic England response to Assessment Methodology (Appendix A)	Are there any nationally significant non-designated assets within the study area?	Undesignated assets were considered in the screening for this assessment. No undesignated assets considered to be of national significance were identified which have a meaningful visual or historic relationship with the seascape that contributes substantially to its heritage significance.
March 22 2024	Historic England response to Assessment Methodology (Appendix A)	<p>Any assessment of impact to WHSs needs to be undertaken with reference to the document <i>Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessment in a World Heritage context</i></p> <p>Impacts to a WHS must be articulated in terms of impact to the WHS's OUV, citing the relevant attributes/themes affected.</p> <p>This is as per the last sentence of NPPF paragraph 2: <i>Planning policies and decisions must also reflect relevant international obligations and statutory requirements.</i></p>	<p>The methodology document (Appendix A) has been modified to include the guidance on impact assessment within a World Heritage Site context.</p> <p>Initial scoping of the two World Heritage Sites potentially affected identified that one (the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) World Heritage Site) had no meaningful relationship with the seascape, and therefore views in the direction of the Morgan Array did not contribute to the Outstanding Universal Values of the World Heritage Site. it was therefore not taken forward for further assessment.</p> <p>Initial screening identified that whilst there was a potential that long views from the English Lake District would encompass the turbines of the Morgan Array Area, they were unlikely to contribute to its Outstanding Universal Values. Site visits were undertaken to consider these views further, and it was concluded that they did not contribute to the Outstanding Universal Values of the Lake District, and therefore it was not taken forward for further assessment.</p>

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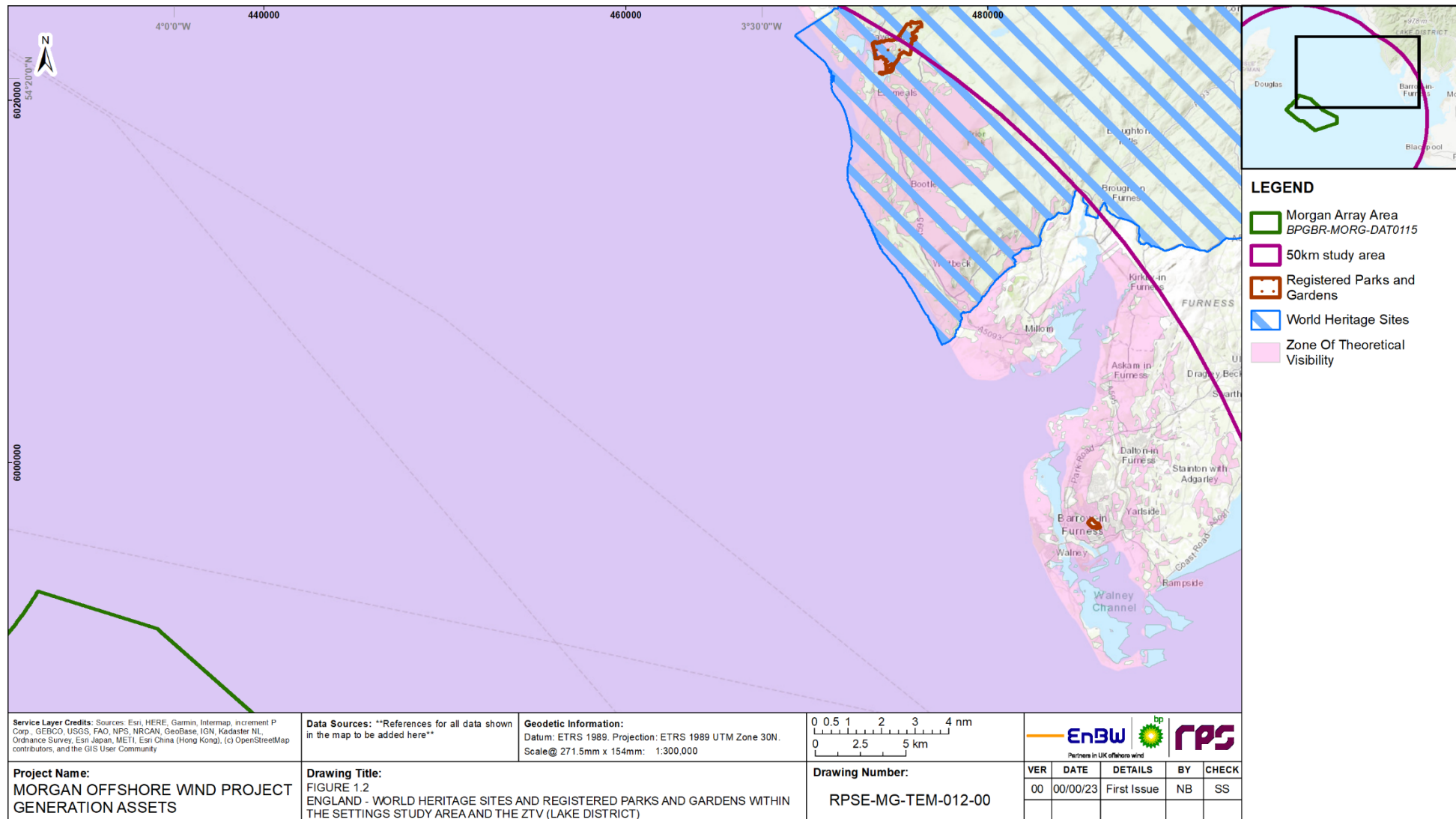


Figure 1.2: England - World Heritage sites and Registered Parks and Gardens within the settings study area and the ZTV.

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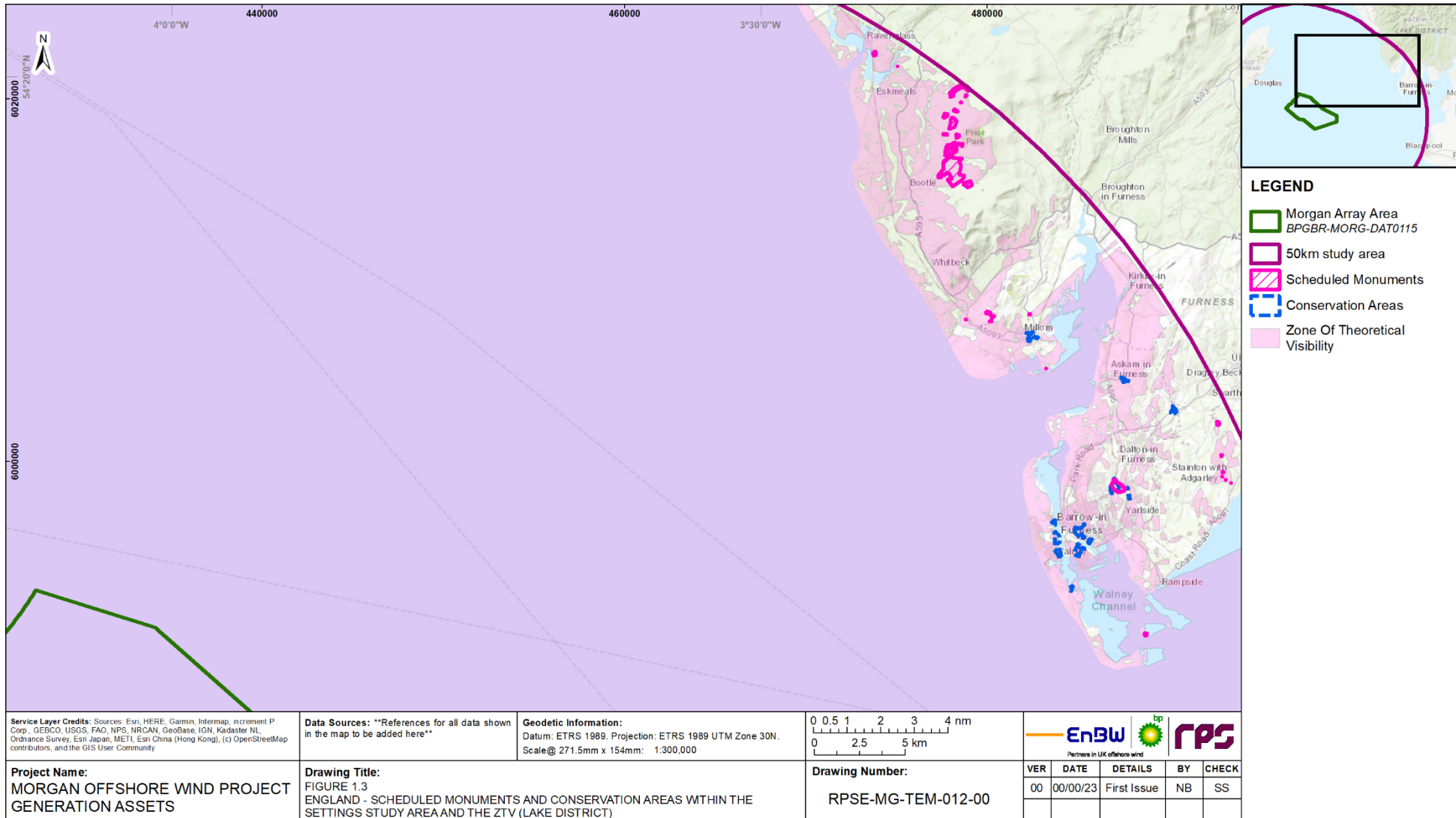


Figure 1.3: England - Scheduled monuments and Conservation areas within the settings study area and the ZTV.

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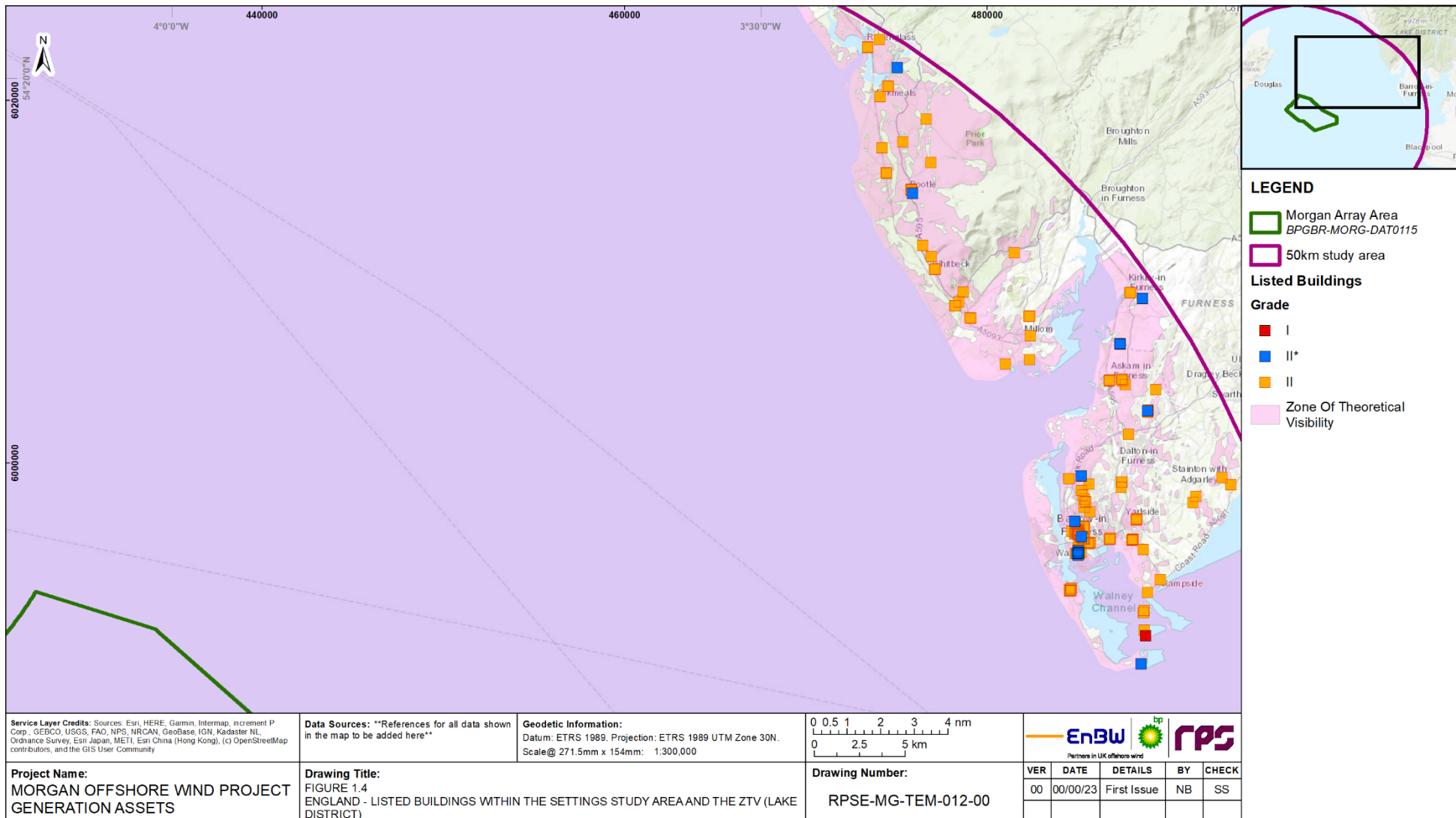


Figure 1.4: England - Listed buildings within the settings study area and the ZTV.

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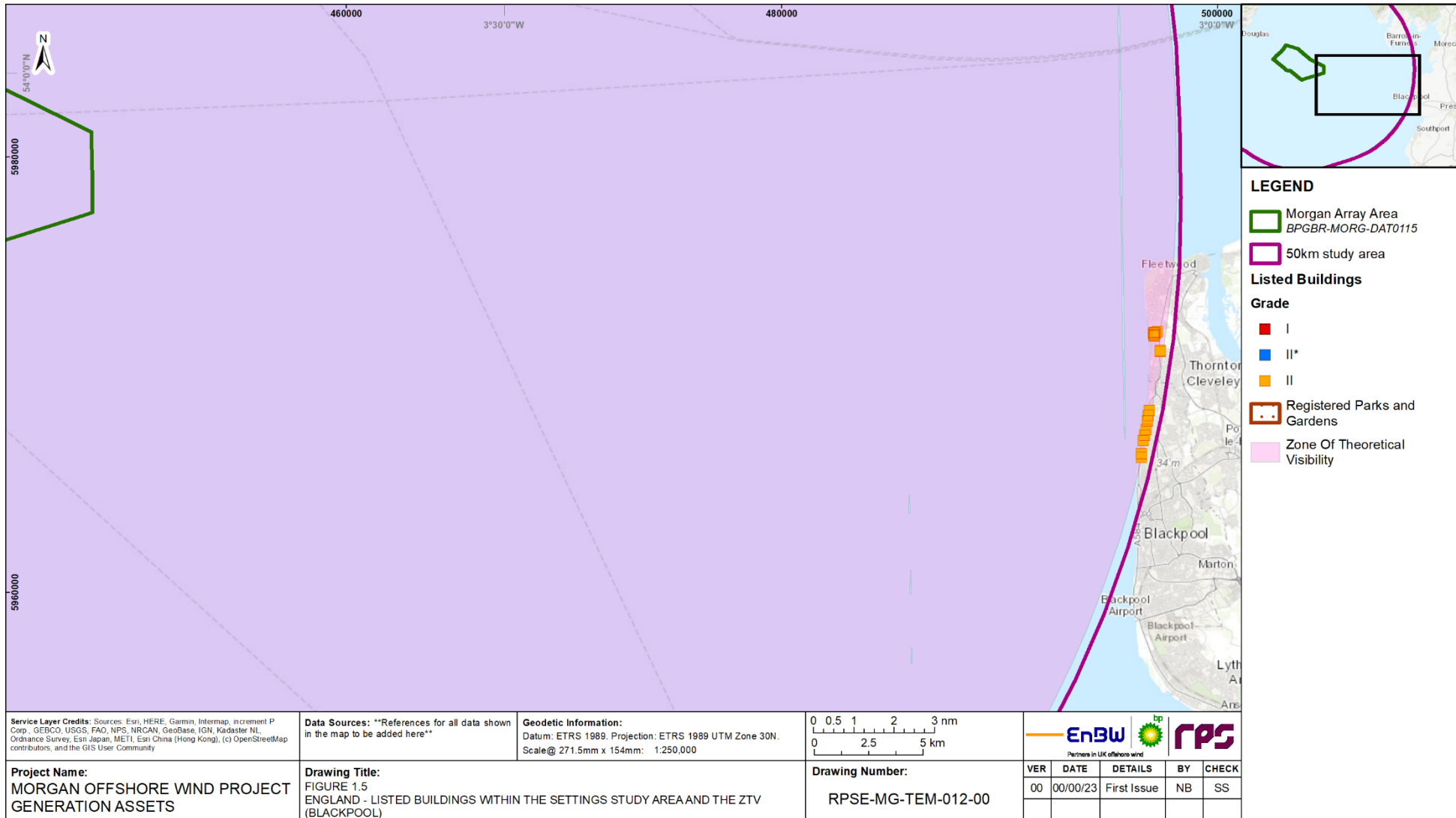


Figure 1.5: England - Listed buildings within the settings study area and the ZTV (Blackpool).

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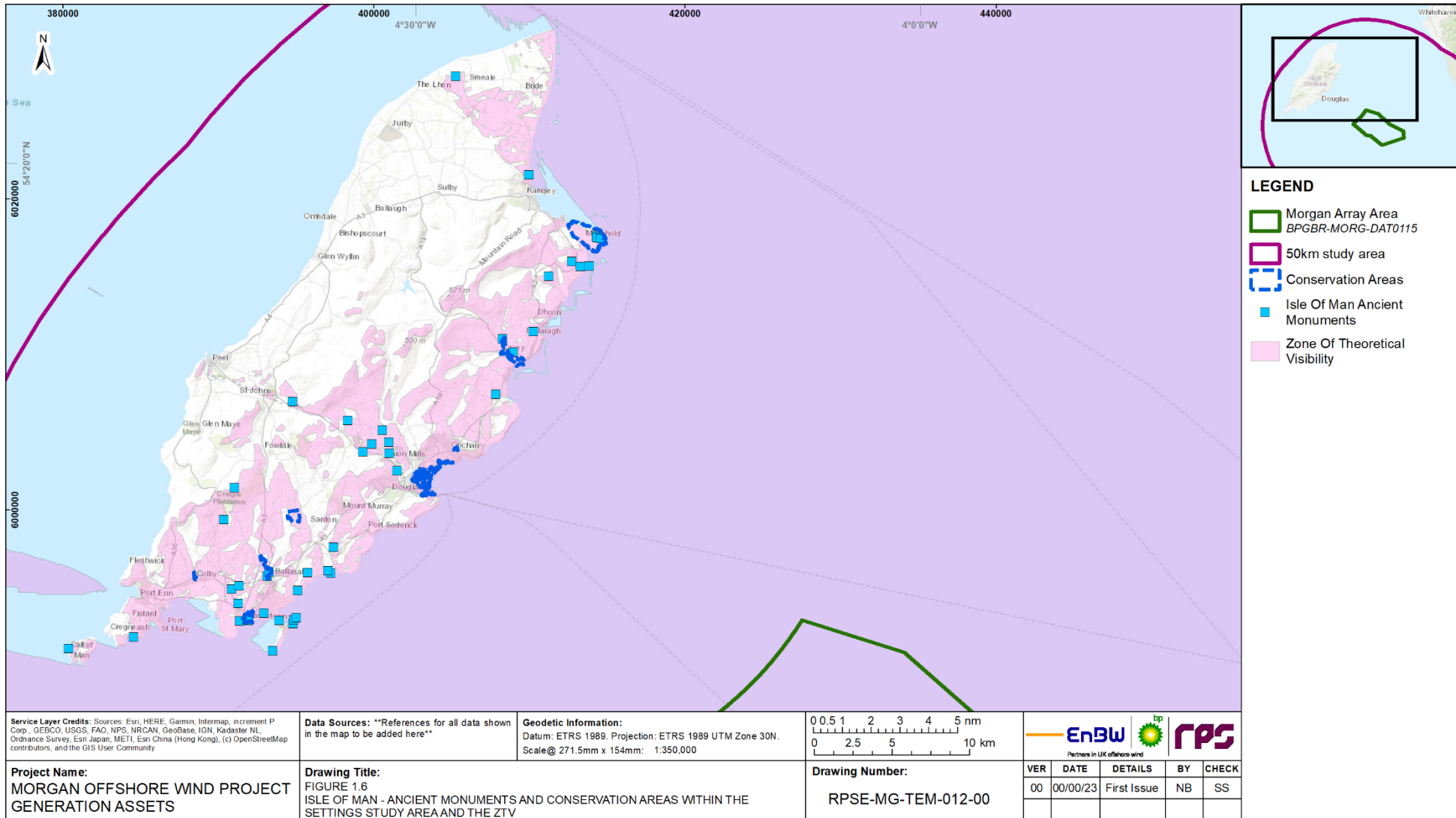


Figure 1.6: Isle of Man - Ancient monuments and Conservation areas within the settings study area and the ZTV.

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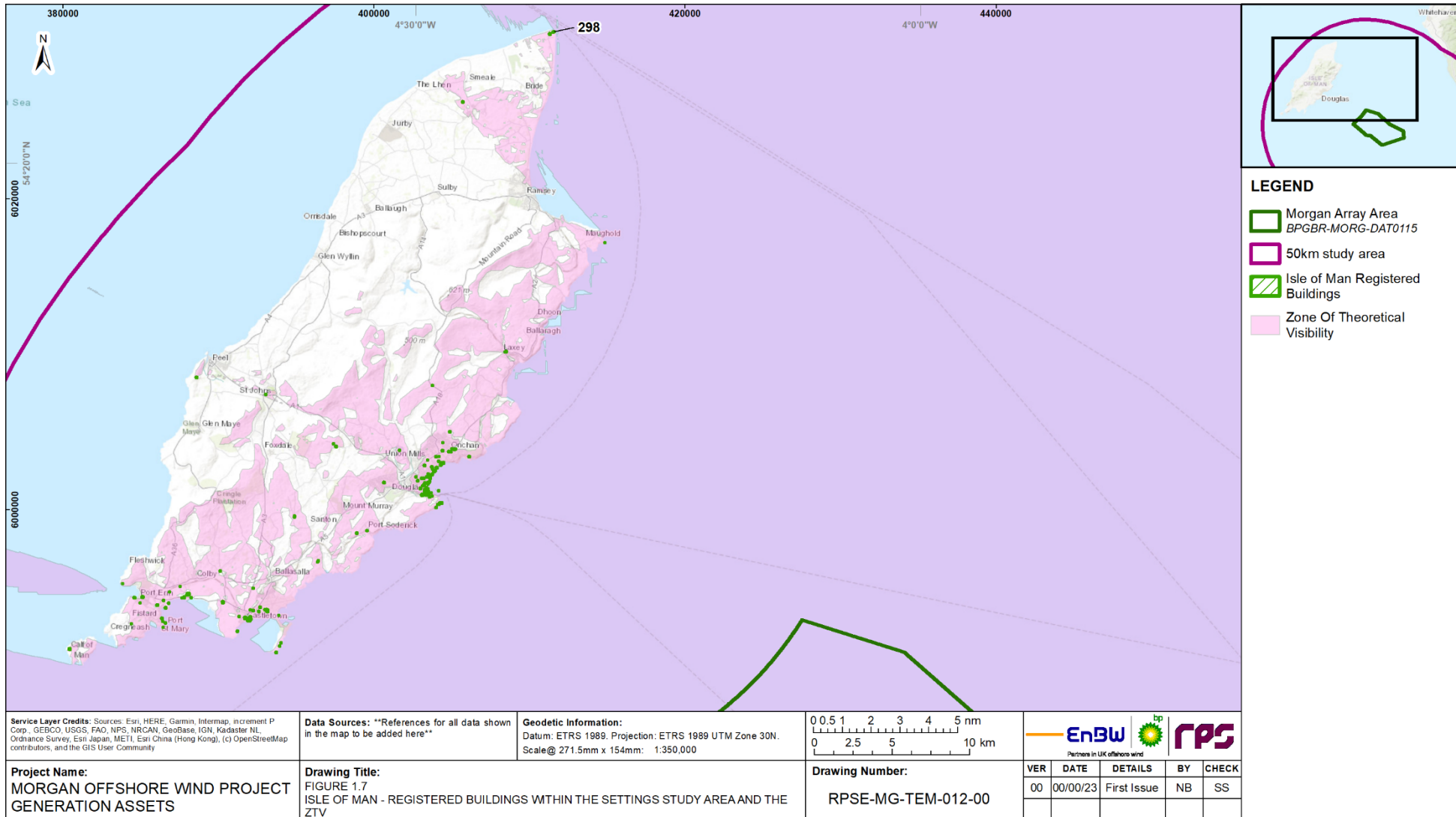


Figure 1.7: Isle of Man - Registered buildings within the settings study area and the ZTV.

1.3.3 Screening

- 1.3.3.1 The overarching methodology for the assessment of impacts and effects on historic assets is set out in Volume 1, Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement. The settings assessment specific methodology is presented in Appendix A of this document. A matrix based approach is used, in which the magnitude of impact on a heritage asset is considered alongside the sensitivity or value of the asset in order to determine the significance of effect.
- 1.3.3.2 Given that impact is determined with reference to heritage significance, simple intervisibility and visual change in a historic asset's setting cannot be equated directly with an adverse impact; in many instances where the structures within the Morgan Array Area will be visible from historic assets or otherwise appear in their setting, this will represent a neutral change as the historic asset's heritage significance does not draw upon a visual or historic relationship with the seascape.
- 1.3.3.3 A screening exercise was therefore undertaken to identify which of the historic assets within the settings study area and within the ZTV were likely to have a meaningful visual or clear historic relationship with the seascape that contributes substantively to their heritage significance potential. Such relationships are most frequently related to:
- The historic function of the asset; examples include prehistoric promontory forts, coastal gun batteries and observation posts, mariners' landmarks/beacons, and lighthouses
 - Deliberate aesthetic relationships where the asset has been designed with reference to views out to sea; examples include promenade hotels, and parks and gardens with seaward vistas
 - Locations where the sea forms an important backdrop; examples include war memorials in seafront locations or ruins on coastal cliffs.
- 1.3.3.4 Historic assets within the categories identified above were screened into the assessment. This screening identified no undesignated assets of equivalent significance to designated assets which met the criteria set out above, and therefore only designated assets were taken forward to assessment. A precautionary approach was used, i.e. assets were screened into the assessment if there was any level of uncertainty. Site visits were undertaken in February 2024 to confirm visibility towards the Morgan Array Area and gain a fuller understanding of the current settings of these assets and the contribution of the setting to their heritage significance. Where site visits were not possible due to location (such as assets on small islands with no regular access) the understanding of the current settings of these assets and the contribution of the setting to their heritage significance was based on review of available information.
- 1.3.3.5 Table 1.2 shows the number of designated historic assets within the settings study area and within the ZTV. The locations of these designated historic assets are indicated in Figure 1.2 to Figure 1.7: below, with a full list of designated historic assets within the settings study area and within the ZTV presented in a gazetteer (Appendix B).

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Table 1.2: Designated historic assets within the settings study area and within the ZTV.

Designation	Number
World Heritage Sites	England: 2
Registered Parks and Gardens	England 2
Scheduled Monuments	England: 30
Ancient Monuments	Isle of Man: 44
Listed Buildings	England: 183 (1 Grade I; 14 Grade II*: 168 Grade II)
Registered Buildings	Isle of Man: 195
Conservation Areas	England: 11, Isle of Man: 18

1.3.3.6 The locations of historic assets screened into the assessment are presented in Figure 1.8 and Figure 1.9.

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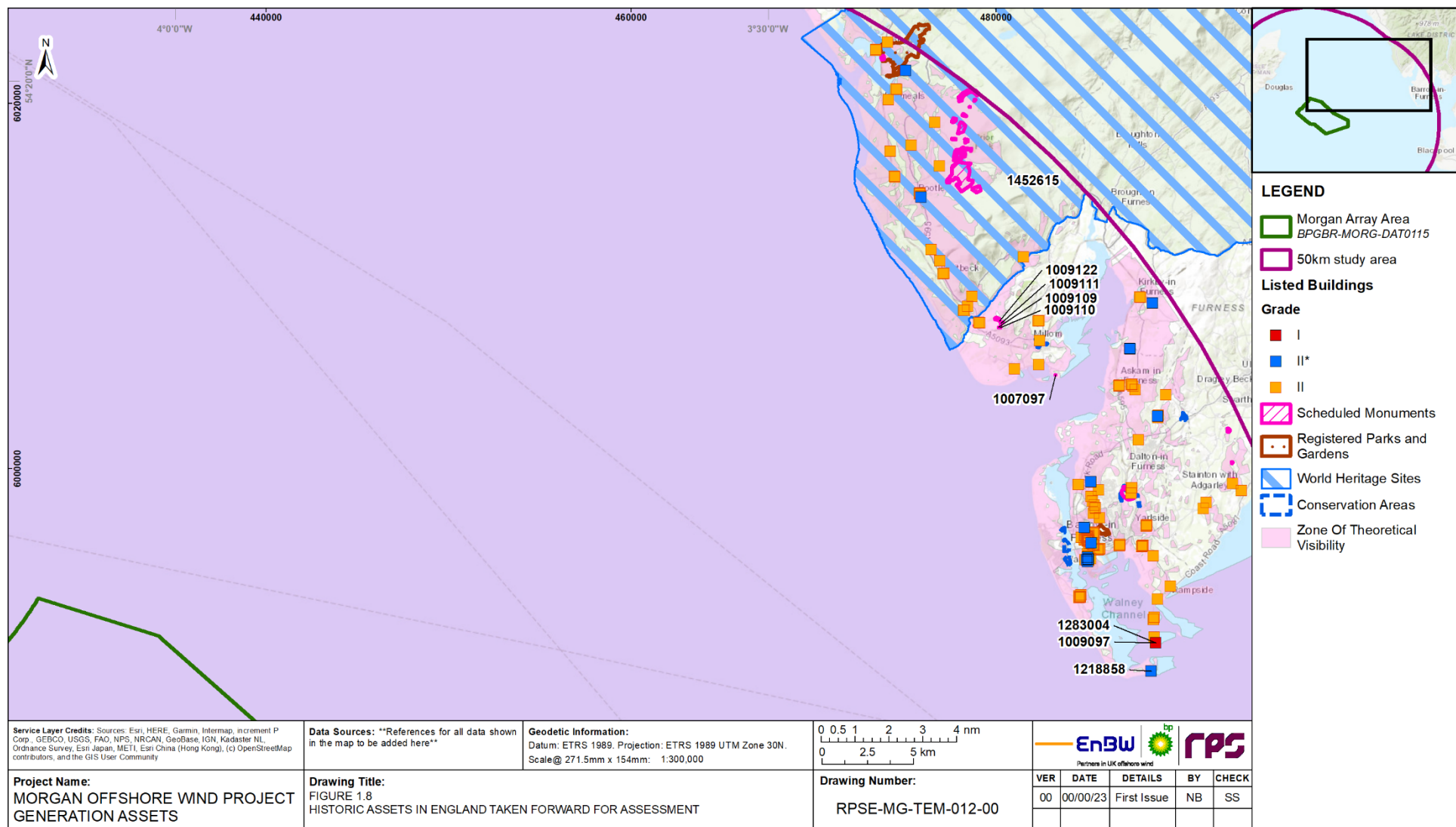


Figure 1.8: Historic assets in England taken forward for assessment.

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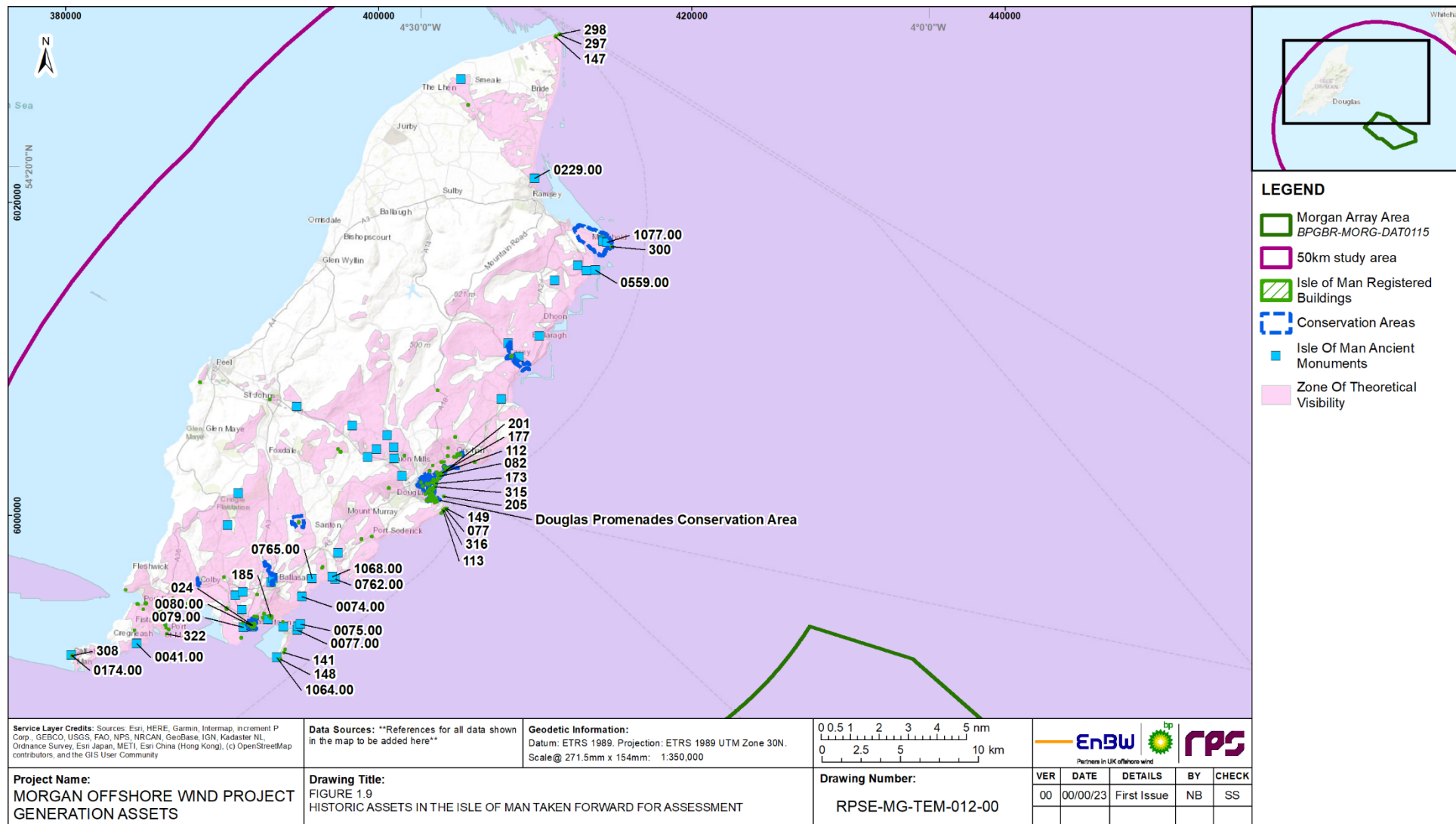


Figure 1.9: Historic assets in the Isle of Man taken forward for assessment.

1.3.4 Visibility

1.3.4.1 The predicated appearance of the wind turbines and OSPs within the Morgan Array Area in views from and across the designated heritage assets screened into the assessment was based on the visualisations presented in Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement. For some of the designated heritage assets screened into the assessment, the Viewpoint used for the visualisation coincides with the location of the heritage asset. For others, the nearest Viewpoint for a visualisation has been examined and the information used within the assessment of impact magnitude.

1.3.4.2 Visibility data compiled by the Meteorological Office gathered over a 9-year period (2012-2021) have been examined as part of the assessment. These data come from two Meteorological Office weather stations:

- Ronaldsway, Isle of Man (grid reference: 54.08507, -4.6307)
- Walney Island (grid reference: 54.124387, -3.2577383).

1.3.4.3 The data are presented in full in Appendix B of Volume 4, Annex 10.4: Seascape, landscape and visual resources impact assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement, along with an explanation of how they have been compiled and presented.

1.3.5 Methodology for assessment of impacts and effects

1.3.5.1 This impact assessment methodology follows the methodology set out in the Marine Archaeology assessment (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Marine archaeology and cultural heritage of the Environmental Statement) and in Volume 1, Chapter 5: EIA methodology of the Environmental Statement.

1.3.5.2 The criteria for determining the significance of effects (which can be adverse or beneficial) is a two stage process that involves defining the magnitude of the impacts and the sensitivity and value of the receptors. The terms used to define magnitude and sensitivity are based on those which are described in further detail in Volume 1, Chapter 5: EIA methodology of the Environmental Statement.

Impact assessment criteria

1.3.5.3 The criteria for defining magnitude in this assessment are outlined in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Definition of terms relating to the magnitude of an impact.

Magnitude of impact	Definition
High	Change to most or all key elements of the historic asset, or changes within the setting of the asset, such that the significance of the asset is lost or substantially harmed (Adverse).
	Change to most or all key elements of the historic asset, or changes within the setting of the asset, such that the significance of the asset is substantially enhanced (Beneficial).
Medium	Change to elements of the historic asset, or changes within the setting of the asset, such that the significance of the asset is clearly harmed (Adverse).
	Change to elements of the historic asset, or changes within the setting of the asset, such that the significance of the asset is clearly enhanced (Beneficial).
Low	Change to elements of the historic asset, or changes within the setting of the asset, such that the significance of the asset is slightly harmed (Adverse).

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Magnitude of impact	Definition
	Change to elements of the historic asset, or changes within the setting of the asset, such that the significance of the asset is slightly enhanced (Beneficial).
Negligible	Change to elements of the historic asset, or changes within the setting of the asset, such that the significance of the asset is barely affected (Adverse).
	Change to elements of the historic asset, or changes within the setting of the asset, such that the significance of the asset is barely affected (Beneficial).

1.3.5.4 The criteria for defining sensitivity in this assessment are outlined in Table 1.4 below. All designated historic assets are of medium sensitivity/value or greater, therefore the definitions relating to assets of low or negligible sensitivity/value are not provided.

Table 1.4: Definition of terms relating to the sensitivity of the receptor.

Sensitivity/value	Definition
Very High	<p>Historic assets of international importance.</p> <p>World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value.</p> <p>Areas associated with intangible heritage and areas with associations with particular innovations, scientific developments, movements or individuals of global importance.</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</p>
High	<p>Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grade I, II*), Registered Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II*), Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Battlefields.</p> <p>Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in the listing grade.</p> <p>Unscheduled sites and monuments of schedulable quality and/or importance including those discovered through the course of evaluation or mitigation.</p> <p>Undesignated structures of clear national importance.</p>
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.

1.3.5.5 The significance of the likely effect upon any historic asset is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the receptor. The particular method employed for this assessment is presented in Table 1.5. Where a range of significance of likely effect is presented in Table 1.5, the final assessment for each likely effect is based upon expert judgement.

1.3.5.6 For the purposes of this assessment, any likely effects with a significance level of minor or less have been concluded to be not significant in terms of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

Table 1.5: Matrix used for the assessment of the significance of the effect.

Sensitivity/value of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact			
	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible or Minor	Negligible or Minor	Minor
Low	Negligible or Minor	Negligible or Minor	Minor	Minor or Moderate
Medium	Negligible or Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate or Major
High	Minor	Minor or Moderate	Moderate or Major	Major
Very High	Minor	Moderate or Major	Major	Major

1.4 Maximum design scenario

- 1.4.1.1 The maximum design scenarios identified in Table 1.6 have been selected as those having the potential to result in the greatest effect on an identified receptor or receptor group. These scenarios have been selected from the Project Design Envelope provided in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project description of the Environmental Statement. Effects of greater adverse significance are not predicted to arise should any other development scenario, based on details within the Project Design Envelope (e.g. different infrastructure layout), to that assessed here be taken forward in the final design scheme.
- 1.4.1.2 The assessment of potential impacts on cultural heritage is based on the Maximum Design Scenario (MDS) as identified from a design envelope and is specific to the potential impacts identified in this Annex. The Morgan Array Area will consist of 68 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height (above LAT) of 364m, a maximum rotor diameter of 320m and a maximum hub height (above LAT) of 204m. This MDS represents the scenario with the turbines being visible from greatest distances.
- 1.4.1.3 Table 1.6 provides the MDS for impacts to cultural heritage.

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Table 1.6: Maximum design scenario considered for the assessment of potential impacts on designated historic assets.

^a C=construction, O=operations and maintenance, D=decommissioning

Potential impact	Phase			Maximum Design Scenario	Justification
	C	O	D		
The assessment considers the likely impacts of the structures within the Morgan Array Area on designated historic assets within the settings study area resulting from construction, operations and maintenance and decommissioning. Impacts would arise from the visual change within the setting of an asset.	✓	✓	✓	<p>Morgan Generation Assets</p> <p>Morgan Offshore Wind Project comprises the Morgan Generation Assets as set out in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project description of the Environmental Statement. The offshore and onshore transmission elements of Morgan Offshore Wind Project are being considered as part of a separate conjoined application with Morecambe Offshore Windfarm for a single (coordinated) grid connection location at Penwortham in Lancashire. The construction, operations and maintenance and decommissioning phases of Morgan Generation Assets are summarised below.</p> <p>Construction phase</p> <p>The offshore components and activities relating to construction of Morgan Generation Assets considered in the SLVIA are described below.</p> <p><u>Construction works/activities</u></p> <p>Generally, wind turbines are installed using the following process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind turbine components (blades, nacelles, towers, foundation and transition pieces) are transported to Morgan Array Area by dedicated vessels for 68 wind turbines (dimensions below) • Wind turbine components will be assembled on site and erected on to foundations by an installation vessel (e.g. Jack-Up Vessel (JUV), Dynamic Positioning Vessel (DPV) or heavy lift vessel). The process is assisted by smaller support vessels (e.g. tugs, guard vessels and anchor handling vessels), which tend to shadow the installation vessels. The maximum number of wind turbine installation and support vessels on site at any one time during construction of the array area is 69 vessels and 7 helicopters. The number of return trips to the Morgan Array Area from port required throughout installation is up to 1,929 installation vessel movements (return trips) during construction (521 main installation/support vessels, 74 tug/anchor handlers, 56 cable lay installation and support vessels, 50 guard vessels, 31 survey vessels, 19 seabed preparation vessels, 1,135 crew transfer vessels (CTVs), 41 scour protection installation vessels and two cable protection installation vessels and 1095 helicopter movements). <p><u>Construction programme/duration(s)</u></p>	Of the possible design scenarios the one with the maximum turbine rotor diameter and maximum tip height has been identified as resulting in the Maximum Design Scenario (MDS) for this assessment, as the tallest turbines would be seen from greater distances.

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Potential impact	Phase	C	O	D	Maximum Design Scenario	Justification
					<p>The total duration for wind turbine installation is expected to be a maximum of 18 months.</p> <p>Operations and maintenance phase</p> <p>The Maximum Design Scenario for this assessment during the operations and maintenance phase, comprising the following key project components and equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68 wind turbines (dimensions below) • Up to four OSPs • Service vessels/helicopters. <p>The above components are also a consideration during the construction and decommissioning phases.</p> <p>The wind turbines and offshore substation platforms will be attached to the seabed by gravity based and/or jacket foundation structures (the type to be deployed is subject to further investigations). The wind turbine towers may be connected to the foundation via a transition piece which is visible above sea level.</p> <p><u>Wind turbines</u></p> <p>The wind turbines will be the standard horizontal axis design with three blades connected to the nacelle housing the turbine. An illustration of this design can be seen in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project description of the Environmental Statement.</p> <p>The maximum wind turbine dimensions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum blade tip height (above Lowest Astronomical Tide) – 364 m • Maximum rotor diameter – 320 m • Maximum hub height (above Lowest Astronomical Tide) – 204 m. <p><u>Aids to navigation, colour, marking and lighting</u></p> <p>Appropriate marking, lighting and aids to navigation will be employed during the operations and maintenance phase (also during construction and decommissioning phases) of the Morgan Generation Assets.</p> <p>The nacelles, blades and towers will be painted light grey (colour code RAL 7035) and the foundation structures will be painted yellow (colour code RAL 1023).</p>	

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Potential impact	Phase			Justification
	C	O	D	
			<p>Appropriate lighting at night-time will ensure the offshore structures are visible for search and rescue and emergency response procedures. In addition, lighting will conform to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red, medium intensity aviation warning lights (of variable brightness between 200 to 2000 candelas (cd)) will be located on either side of the nacelle of significant peripheral wind turbines. These lights will flash simultaneously with a Morse W flash pattern (and will also include an infra-red component) • All aviation warning lights will flash synchronously throughout the Morgan Array Area • Aviation warning lights will allow for reduction in lighting intensity at and below the horizon when visibility from every wind turbine is more than 5 km (to a minimum of 10% of the maximum (i.e. 200 cd) • Search and rescue lighting of each of the non-periphery turbines will be combi infra-red (IR)/200 cd steady red aviation hazard lights • All wind turbines will be fitted with a low intensity light for the purpose of helicopter winching (green hoist lamp). All wind turbines will also be fitted with suitable illumination (minimum one 5 cd light) for ID signs. <p>Marine navigational lights will be fitted at the platform level on significant peripheral structures (SPS). These lights will be synchronized to display simultaneously an IALA 'special mark' characteristic, flashing yellow, with a range of not less than 5 nm.</p> <p>Decommissioning phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of up to 68 wind turbines with a minimum spacing of 1,400 m and up to four OSPs. <p>The decommissioning sequence will generally be the reverse of the construction sequence and involve similar types and numbers of vessels and equipment.</p> <p>The duration for infrastructure removal is expected to be a maximum of 24 months.</p>	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

1.5 Measures adopted as part of the Morgan Generation Assets

1.5.1.1 As part of the project design process several measures adopted as part of the Morgan Generation Assets have been proposed to reduce the potential for impacts on historic assets as a result of change within their settings (see Table 1.7). As there is a commitment to implementing these measures, they are considered inherently part of the design of the Morgan Generation Assets and have therefore been considered in the assessment presented in section 1.6 below (i.e. the determination of magnitude and therefore significance assumes implementation of these measures). These measures are considered standard industry practice for this type of development.

Table 1.7: Measures adopted as part of the Morgan Generation Assets.

Measures adopted as part of the Morgan Offshore Wind Project	Justification	How the measure is secured
The nacelles, blades and towers will be painted light grey.	Light grey is considered the optimum colour for offshore wind turbines to minimise adverse effects on seascape, landscape, and visual resources.	Paint colour is secured as a condition of the deemed marine licence(s) (dML) within the Draft DCO (Document Reference C1).
The lights will be operated at the lowest permissible intensity level. The aviation lighting will be kept to 200 candelas in good visibility conditions. However, in poor visibility (e.g. foggy conditions, the lighting levels may rise to 2,000 candelas).	To keep night time visual impacts to a minimum.	Lighting levels are secured as a Requirement of the Draft DCO (Document Reference C1).

1.6 Assessment

1.6.1.1 Table 1.8 presents the results of the assessment. The same effects are predicted during construction, and decommissioning of the structures within the Morgan Array Area.

1.6.1.2 The asset numbers assigned to designated historic assets in Table 1.8 are those assigned by the Manx National Heritage and English Heritage respectively, and utilised in their datasets.

1.6.1.3 The visibility data is taken from the information provided by the nearest Meteorological Office weather recording station. It represents the percentage of time at which the structures within the Morgan Array Area are likely to be visible from the designated historic asset - the data include combined daytime and night time observations.

1.6.1.4 The Figure numbers identified within the table refer to the visualisations presented in Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement.

1.6.1.5 Registered Buildings in Isle of Man have no grading and therefore a precautionary approach has been taken and all registered buildings are assessed to have High value/sensitivity. This is different to England where there are three grades, and the lowest grade can be considered as Medium.

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Table 1.8: Assessment of potential effects arising from changes within the settings of terrestrial designated historic assets during the construction, operation and maintenance of the wind turbines and OSPs within the Morgan Array Area.

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
ENGLAND						
Scheduled Monuments						
Piel Castle 1009097 (also a Grade I Listed Building (1283004))	39.4	24 to 31	<p>A 14th century medieval castle built on the south end of Piel Island in Piel Harbour built initially on behalf of Furness Abbey. The abbey did much trade through the harbour and used the castle to store goods, including contraband. The castle was also the site chosen by the royal pretender Lambert Simnel to land his army in his bid to dethrone Henry VII. It was recorded as ruinous by 1530. Its heritage significance is derived principally from its evidential and historical values, in its fabric, associated buried remains and historical association with Lambert Simnel.</p> <p>Its setting, comprising the surrounding Piel Harbour contributes positively to its significance, allowing an understanding of its origins, function and importance. However, seascape views are limited by Walney Island which shelters the bay from the Irish Sea, and any views of the Morgan Area Array are likely to be glimpsed views across this island. Views in this direction already contain a number of distant turbines of the Walney Array. The recorded visibility data also suggests that any such views are likely to be occasional only.</p> <p>Viewpoint 14 (Figure 1.2 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement) from nearby Walney Island, demonstrates how limited views of the turbines will be from that location, and they will be even more restricted from Piel castle. Because views in the direction of the Morgan Array Area are limited, already incorporate views of offshore turbines, and do not contribute positively to the significance of the</p>	High	None	Not applicable

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			Castle, the presence of the offshore structures will not impact the heritage significance of the castle.			
Stone circle and funerary cairn 440m south west of Great Knott, Lacra (1009109)	38.8	17 to 24	A partially complete stone circle and central funerary cairn on a hillside plateau overlooking the coastal plain of west Cumbria and the estuary of the River Duddon. Six stones remain, enclosing an area of approximately 14.7 m in diameter. Archaeological excavation in 1947 identified a stone socket hole and suggested the original circle consisted of eleven stones, with a central funerary cairn of earth and stones c.9.7 m in diameter. An area of burning was recorded, along with the remains of a primary burial. The stone circle's heritage significance is primarily evidential, derived from the stones themselves and it also has some limited aesthetic and communal value as a result of its location on a prominent hill with extensive views, including views across the sea towards the Morgan Array Area. It forms part of a group of similar stone monuments on the same hillside. The setting therefore includes the hillside itself and far reaching views to the south and southwest. These views include land based turbines on the coastal plain to the southwest and the offshore turbines of the Walney Array. Viewpoint 59 (Figure 21.2 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement) shows the elevated view from Black Combe to the north, and demonstrates that the turbines of the Morgan Array Area will be largely screened by the nearer turbines of the Walney Array. In general, this setting contributes positively to the heritage significance of the monument, but the far sea views make only a minor positive contribution as a result of the presence of modern turbines. The construction of additional turbines in these distant views will further reduce the contribution of these views. This will lead to a low adverse magnitude of impact and a minor adverse significance of effect.	High	Low adverse	Minor adverse due to low % of recorded visibility and presence of existing turbines in distant views.

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
Stone circle 410m SSW of Great Knott, Lacra (1009110)	38.4	17 to 24	<p>This comprises a partial stone circle on a gently sloping natural terrace on a hillside overlooking the coastal plain of west Cumbria and the estuary of the River Duddon. Four stones survive in situ, describing a circle some 21 to 24 m in diameter. An excavation in 1947 revealed that two of the stones originally stood in shallow stone packed sockets but had since fallen outward. The stone circle's heritage significance is primarily evidential, derived from the stones themselves and it also has some limited aesthetic and communal value as a result of its location on a prominent hill with extensive views, including views across the sea towards the Morgan Array Area. It forms part of a group of similar stone monuments on the same hillside.</p> <p>The setting therefore includes the hillside itself and far reaching views to the south and southwest. These views include land based turbines on the coastal plain to the southwest and the offshore turbines of the Walney Array. In general, this setting contributes positively to the heritage significance of the monument, but the far sea views make only a minor positive contribution as a result of the presence of modern turbines.</p> <p>The construction of additional turbines in these distant views will further reduce the contribution of these views to the heritage significance of the stone circle. This will lead to a low adverse magnitude of impact and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>	High	Low adverse	Minor adverse due to low % of recorded visibility and presence of existing turbines in distant views.
Two stone circles, a stone avenue and a stone alignment at Great Knott, Lacra (1009111)	38.7	17 to 24	<p>The comprises the remains of two stone circles – one a partial concentric stone circle up to 28 m in diameter placed around a flat stone, thought to be the capstone of a cist or burial chamber, and a smaller stone circle 5m in diameter – as well as the remains of a stone alignment and a stone avenue extending for some 80m to the southwest. Partial excavation of the site in 1947 of the concentric circle recovered a cremation burial within an inverted collared urn. The topography of the site undulates, but</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>long views are possible to the southwest in the direction of the Morgan Array Area. The heritage significance of the monument is primarily evidential, derived from the stones themselves and associated archaeological remains, but it also has some limited aesthetic and communal value as a result of its location on a prominent hill with extensive views. It forms part of a group of similar stone monuments on the same hillside.</p> <p>The setting therefore includes the hillside itself and far reaching views to the south and southwest. These views include the offshore turbines of the Walney Array. In general, this setting contributes positively to the heritage significance of the monument, but the far sea views make only a minor positive contribution as a result of the presence of modern turbines. The construction of additional turbines in these distant views will further reduce the contribution of these views. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
Stone circle west of Great Knott, Lacra (1009122)	38.7	17 to 24	<p>This is a small stone circle at Lacra, located on a hillside plateau above the coastal plain of west Cumbria and the estuary of the River Duddon. It comprises a circle of eight granite boulders, some standing and some fallen, enclosing an area of approximately 15.7 m in diameter. There were originally more stones, but some are missing from the southwest and north sectors. It forms part of a group of similar stone monuments on the same hillside. The topography of the site undulates, with a raised brow limiting long views to the west and southwest in the direction of the Morgan Array Area, but long views are possible to the south and south west.</p> <p>The heritage significance of the monument is primarily evidential, derived from the stones themselves and associated archaeological remains, but it also has some limited aesthetic and communal value as a result of its location on a prominent hill with</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>distant views. The setting therefore includes the hillside itself and far reaching views to the south. These views do not include the seascape in the direction of the Morgan Array Area, but the proposed turbines may be visible in views of the monument from higher ground to the east.</p> <p>In general, this setting contributes positively to the heritage significance of the monument, but the far sea views make no significant only a minor positive contribution. There will be no direct view of the Morgan turbines from the site, but they in may be visible in views of the site in the distance in views of the stone circle from elevated land to the east. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the stone circle and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
Listed Buildings – Grade II*						
Walney Lighthouse with two attached cottages and outbuildings (1218858)	39	24 to 31	<p>A late Lighthouse with attached pair of cottages and storeroom. Built in 1790 for the Lancaster Quay Commissioners (Barnes) using stone from Overton near Lancaster at a cost of £1,100. The historic significance of the buildings is derived from its historical, architectural and aesthetic values. The lighthouse, in particular enjoys distant seawards views, including views of the Morgan Array Area. The immediate setting of the lighthouse incorporates the associated cottages and outbuildings, and the headland upon which they stand. The wider setting of the lighthouse incorporates distant views in all directions, and contribute in a minor positive fashion to the historic significance of the Listed Building. The wind turbines of the Walney Array are already visible in these wider views. Viewpoint 14 (Figure 1.2 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement), taken from slightly further north on Walney Island shows the extent of likely visibility of the turbines from the lighthouse/turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible intermittently in distant views</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse due to low % of recorded visibility and presence of existing turbines in long views to the west.

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Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			to the west, largely obscured by the turbines of the nearer Walney Array. As a result, their impact will be lessened. They may also appear in views of the lighthouse from the sea. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the lighthouse and a minor adverse significance of effect.			

Isle of Man

Ancient Monuments

Cronk Carran, The Chasms Hut Circle (0041.00)	36.7	26 to 45	<p>A small stone circular building some 6 m in diameter on a narrow plateau adjacent to the sea cliffs and overlooking the sea. Probably Bronze Age or Iron Age in date. Views of the sea are limited from the hut circle itself, which is sheltered from the sea by a raised crest, but key views of the site from raised ground to the north include long views of the sea. The setting of the monument comprises its immediate surrounds, the plateau on which it sits, the nearby cliffs and views of the sea to the west. This immediate setting makes a minor positive contribution to the heritage significance of the hut circle. Longer sea views, including views in the direction of the Morgan Array Area, provide a scenic backdrop to this setting, but do not contribute significantly to the heritage significance of the hut circle. This heritage significance is predominantly derived from evidential values – the physical remains of the hut circle and any associated buried features and deposits – whilst its striking location does afford it some aesthetic value.</p> <p>Viewpoint 50 (Figure 17.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement) shows the view from the nearby coastal path. It is clear that the turbines of the Morgan Array Area will periodically be visible from the site in an area of seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures, and that there are longer views of</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse
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MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			the existing turbines of the Walney Array. However, because of the limited contribution made by long views in this direction to the heritage significance of the monument, the impact of the proposed turbines is limited. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the building and a minor adverse significance of effect.			
Cashal Rhunt, Cass ny Hawin (0074.00)	31.8	45 to 68	<p>Iron Age defended promontory fort and Medieval watch station. The fort is protected on the north and east sides by steep cliffs descending to the sea. Its heritage significance is largely derived from evidential values, although its striking location also affords some aesthetic value.</p> <p>Its setting comprises the promontory on which it sits, the agricultural land immediately to the west and the seascape to the east. As the site of a former watch station, sea views, including those towards the Morgan Array Area, make a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the monument.</p> <p>The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible within a distant area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and will therefore impact negatively upon an appreciation of these seaward views. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fort and watch station, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>	High	Low adverse	Minor adverse
Derby Fort, St Michael's Isle, Malew (0075.00)	33	45 to 68	This circular fort was built for Henry VIII in the 1540s to protect Derbyhaven Bay against enemy shipping. It was later used as a lighthouse although the short lighthouse tower was removed at the end of the 19th century. Its heritage significance largely derives from evidential value—the remains of the fort itself and any associated archaeological features and deposits – but also some aesthetic value, given its striking form and location. Its	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>setting comprises the north end of St Michael's Isle on which its site and the surrounding seascape it was built to command.</p> <p>This setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the heritage significance of the fort. Viewpoint 18 (Figure 5.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from slightly further south on the Langness Peninsula. The structures would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures. Although distant, and likely only to be intermittently visible, the turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be a modern intrusion within the setting of the fort. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fort, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
Hango Broogh, Langness (0077.00)	30	45 to 68	<p>This comprises a defended promontory with earthwork remains, located on the south side of the narrow channel between Langness and St Michael's Isle. Its heritage significance principally derives from its evidential values – in the earthwork remains of the fort and in any associated archaeological features and deposits – with some slight aesthetic value derived from its rocky coastal location.</p> <p>The setting of the monument is confined to the earthworks themselves and to the surrounding seascape, and includes long views to the northeast, east and southeast, including towards the Morgan Array Area. It also includes views of a nearby hotel complex and golf course, the former in a parlous state. It makes a minor positive contribution to the heritage significance of the monument.</p> <p>Viewpoint 18 (Figure 5.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from slightly further south on the Langness Peninsula. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures. Although distant, and likely only to be intermittently visible, the turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be a modern intrusion within the setting of the promontory fort. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fort, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
<p>Castle Rushen 0080.00, also a Registered Building (24)</p>	<p>29.6</p>	<p>45 to 68</p>	<p>A stone built castle with its origins in the later 12th century. It was first built by Reginald (1187 to 1226), one of the Norse kings, and added to and expanded over subsequent centuries. It was captured by Robert Bruce during a Scottish raid in 1313, and strengthened shortly afterwards, and in the 15th century it housed both a Tynwald assembly (1417) and in 1422 housed an assembly held before Sir John Stanley, the new English overlord. By the 16th century further modifications were added to improve its defences against cannon fire. It was refortified in the mid 17th century by James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby, who held the Island against Parliamentary forces, but fell to a rebellion by the Manx against the Stanley family in 1651. Latterly the castle served as the governor's residence and as a prison.</p> <p>The heritage significance of the castle is derived from a mixture of evidential, aesthetic, historical and (to a lesser degree) communal values. The setting of the castle is fairly limited in its extent and confined to its immediate environs – the historic core of town of Castleton, the riverside quays and the bridges over the river. This setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the heritage significance of the castle.</p> <p>Although there are some long views towards the sea from the higher towers of the castle, including views in the direction of the Morgan Array Area, these do not meaningfully contribute to its</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			heritage significance. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area may be intermittently visible from the upper parts of the castle. However, because these long views do not contribute to the significance of the castle, the presence of the offshore structures will not impact the heritage significance of the castle.			
Upper Lighthouse, Calf of Man 0174.00, also a Registered Building (308)	40.7	26 to 45	<p>A lighthouse and keepers house, built in 1818 for the Northern Lighthouse Board to the designs of Robert Stevenson, one of the Board's most famous engineers. A second lighthouse was built nearby, the two lights operating in tandem to warn passing ships of the dangers of colliding with Chicken Rock nearly 2 km to the south. A lighthouse was subsequently built on the Chicken Rock itself in 1875, after several difficult years of construction.</p> <p>The setting of the lighthouse comprises the western end of the Calf of Man, including the twin lighthouse to the south, along with extensive sea views, and contributes in a moderate positive fashion to the significance of the monument.</p> <p>These views include very distant views of the Morgan Array Area. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures. Although distant, and likely only to be intermittently visible, the turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be a modern intrusion within the setting of the lighthouse. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the lighthouse, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor Adverse
Vowlan; Hangman's Hill; Danes' Fort (0229.00)	32.9	45 to 68	A defended promontory overlooking the seafront to the north of Ramsey. The defences comprise large ditches to the north and south (the south less prominent). Much of the interior has now been lost to quarrying. Excavations in 1946 revealed a series of post built rectilinear buildings with rounded corners and internal	High	Negligible adverse	Minor Adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>cooking pits. Little dating material was recovered, but they have been interpreted as Viking.</p> <p>The post-medieval Castle Rushen Papers refer in 1627 to 'Hangmans Hill' as the site of the night watch-station for the parish of Lezayre, and to the 'Danes fort' in 1719. It is likely that this promontory fort, along with a number elsewhere on the island, had a secondary life as a night watch-station.</p> <p>The site derives its heritage significance primarily from evidential and historical values – in the surviving elements of the earthworks and any associated archaeological features and deposits, and in the associated references in post medieval documents. The site's setting, which comprises the earthworks of the fort and its surrounds is limited and makes a negligible positive contribution to its significance. There are long views across the sea to the east, including in the direction of the Morgan Array Area, but these already contain many modern elements, including modern buildings and coastal land reclamation and development that impact one's ability to appreciate the original choice of the site for a fort. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area will be visible intermittently in long views from the fort.. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fort and watch station, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
Gob ny Garvain Promontory Fort (0559.00)	25.9	45 to 68	A defended promontory fort on a lozenge-shaped headland jutting southeast into the sea. The defences afforded by the steep cliffs are enhanced by a double bank and ditch some 20m long cutting off the landward causeway. The site has not been subject to excavation, and no traces of internal structures have been identified. It is likely to be of Iron Age date but may have been re-used during the medieval period.	High	Negligible adverse	Minor Adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>The setting of the monument is confined to the earthworks themselves and to the surrounding seascape, and includes long views to the northeast, east and south east, including towards the Morgan Array Area. It makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the monument, allowing an appreciation of its promontory location and its relationship with the sea.</p> <p>Viewpoint 42 (Figure 11.2 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6 Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows the view from Maughold Head, a short distance to the north. Existing views to the east incorporate distant views of the Walney Array. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be closer than the Walney Array and visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures, and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fort, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
Port Grenaugh, Purt ny Ceagagh Promontory Fort (0762.00)	29.8	45 to 68	<p>Iron Age defended promontory fort on the east side of the bay at Port Grenaugh. The fort is protected on the west, south and east sides by steep cliffs descending to the sea, with the causeway to the north cut off by a substantial bank and ditch. Its heritage significance is predominantly derived from its evidential values, with some limited aesthetic value afforded by its striking position overlooking the sea.</p> <p>The setting of the monument is confined to the earthworks themselves, to the immediate land to the north, and to the surrounding seascape, and includes long views to the south, southeast and east, including towards the Morgan Array Area. It makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the monument, allowing an appreciation of its promontory location and its relationship with the sea.</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures. Although distant, and likely only to be intermittently visible, they would introduce a modern intrusion within the setting of the promontory fort. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fort, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
Arragon Mooar, Clough Vane (0765.00)	27.1	45 to 68	<p>This Bronze Age burial mound sits atop a prominent ridge slightly inland with far reaching views to the south, southeast and east. Views to the north and west are more restricted by topography. It comprises a burial mound some 14 m in diameter and over a metre high topped with a ring of large quartz boulders some 6 m in diameter.</p> <p>The heritage significance of the monument is derived from evidential values, particularly the physical remains of the mound any associated archaeological features and deposits which survive. Its setting comprises the mound and the immediate landscape in which it sits, along with the wider landscape to the south and east, where long views are afforded. Its location atop a prominent ridge suggests that it was designed to be a visible monument in the surrounding landscape, and also that views to (and possibly from) the monument were important, although it is unlikely that distant sea views were ever important to the construction and use of the monument. The setting of the burial mound makes a minor positive contribution to its heritage significance. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible in views to the east, within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures. Although distant, and likely only to be intermittently visible, they would introduce a modern intrusion within the setting of the burial mound. This will lead to a negligible adverse</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
Langness Point Promontory Fort (1064.00)	27.9	45 to 68	<p>magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the barrow, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p> <p>Iron Age defended promontory fort covering much of the south tip of the Langness Peninsula. A bank and ditch running east to west across the south end of the peninsula enclose a substantial area of land, whilst further earthworks on the southwestern tip of Langness further enclose a long promontory of land and islets. The Promontory fort likely dates to the Iron Age but has not been subject to any archaeological investigation. Its heritage significance principally derives from its evidential values – in the earthwork remains of the defences and in any associated archaeological features and deposits – with some slight aesthetic value derived from its coastal location.</p> <p>The setting of the monument is confined to the earthworks themselves and to the surrounding seascape, and includes long views to the northeast, east, south east, south, south west and west including towards the Morgan Array Area. It makes a moderate positive contribution to the heritage significance of the monument. Viewpoint 18 (Figure 5.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from within the Langness promontory fort.</p> <p>The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures. Although distant, and likely only to be intermittently visible, the turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be a modern intrusion within the setting of the promontory fort. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fort, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
Cronk ny Merriu Promontory Fort (1068.00)	26	45 to 68	<p>An Iron Age defended promontory fort on the east side of the bay at Port Grenaugh, with the interior occupied by a later longhouse. Excavation in 1950 to 1951 found that the promontory had first been protected by a timber stockade, which was later replaced by a timber-reinforced earthen rampart. A ditch had also been excavated in front of the bank, to a depth of about 1m below modern ground-level; the ditch was spanned by a causeway at the west end to allow access to the headland. The rampart was further augmented by a timber platform or raised walkway. The original fort is thought to be Iron Age in date, and some residual Iron Age material was found.</p> <p>The longhouse, which measures 13.5 m by 7.5 m is likely to be Viking in date, although may have continued in use into the medieval period.</p> <p>The fort is protected on the west, south and east sides by steep cliffs descending to the sea, and to the north by a bank and ditch, across which a causeway accesses the site. Its heritage significance is predominantly derived from its evidential values, with some limited aesthetic value afforded by its striking position overlooking the sea.</p> <p>The setting of the monument is confined to the earthworks themselves, to the immediate land to the north, to Port Grenaugh bay and to the surrounding seascape, and includes views over Port Grenaugh bay and long views to the south, southeast and east, including towards the Morgan Array Area. It makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the monument, allowing an appreciation of its promontory location and its relationship with the sea and the bay. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures. Although distant, and likely only to be intermittently visible, they would introduce a modern intrusion</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			within the setting of the promontory fort. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fort, and a minor adverse significance of effect.			
Maughold Head Fort, Maughold (1077.00)	25.9	45 to 68	<p>This defended hilltop has steep natural defences on the northeast and southeast, and an artificial bank to the north and west, with a possible entrance to the west. There is a large cairn atop the hill, which may be funerary, or a marker.</p> <p>The Castle Rushen Papers contain a document dated 1627 which records that Maughold Head was used to maintain a day watch as part of a watch system around the coastline of the Island from Medieval times:</p> <p>The heritage significance of the fort is largely derived from evidential values, with some aesthetic and historical values derived from its prominent location and its mention in the Castle Rushen papers. Sited on a very prominent hill, the fort has a wide setting, comprising the fort itself, the hill upon which it sits and extensive views in all directions. These views clearly played a part in its choice for use as a watch point, and this setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the heritage significance of the fort.</p> <p>The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures. Although distant, and likely only to be intermittently visible, they would introduce a modern intrusion within the setting of the fort. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fort, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse
Registered Buildings						
Camera Obscura, Douglas Head (77)	22.4	68 to 77	The Grand Union Camera Obscura was built on Douglas Head during the 1890s. It provides a unified panoramic view of the	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>surrounding area using several lenses and mirrors, which is then projected onto large white screens within the building. It is unusual amongst camera obscuras in using a number of different lenses (11) to create the image.</p> <p>Its heritage significance principally derives from its evidential values, as a rare surviving example of a Victorian camera obscura, and the aesthetic values it derives from its form, architecture and striking location. Clearly views from the camera obscura are important to its purpose, and its elevated location provides extensive views towards Douglas and out over the sea. Its immediate setting comprises the building and its location on Douglas Head overlooking the port, whilst the wider setting comprises the long views from the camera obscura in all directions. The setting contributes in a moderate positive fashion to the significance of the camera obscura.</p> <p>The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures. Although distant, and likely only to be intermittently visible, they would introduce a modern intrusion within the setting of the camera obscura. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the camera obscura, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
Castlemona Hotel, Douglas (82)	25.4	68 to 77	<p>The Castlemona Hotel was built in 1803 to 1804 as a private residence for the 4th Duke of Atholl during his term as the Isle of Man's Governor General. It was converted into a hotel in 1838, and a parade of shops added in front of it in 1898.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values – the form and fabric of the original building and of the later historic additions – the aesthetic values derived from its appearance and location and the historical values derived through its connection</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>to the architect George Steuart who also designed the Red Pier and Ramsey Courthouse on the island.</p> <p>Its setting comprises the promenade it overlooks, Douglas Bay, which it overlooks. It was designed to take advantage of seawards views to the east, and these are an important component of the setting. The setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the building.</p> <p>Viewpoint 49 (Figure 16.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from Douglas Promenade. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the hotel, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
Falcon Cliff Hotel, Palace Road, Douglas (112)	24	68 to 77	<p>The former Falcon Cliff Hotel was built as a private house in 1836 and was designed in the Gothic style by the architect John Robinson. It was in use as a hotel by 1877 and has now been converted to offices. Its elevated situation affords it extensive views, predominantly to the southeast, but also to the east and south.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is largely derived from evidential values – the form, fabric and location of the building – with some aesthetic value derived from its appearance and prominent location, and some historical value derived from its association with the Architect John Robinson. Its setting comprises the building, its immediate grounds, and the extensive views afforded from the main south easterly facing façade of the property. These include views in the direction of the Morgan Array Area. The</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>seaward views are an important component of the setting, which makes a minor positive contribution to the significance of the building.</p> <p>Viewpoint 49 (Figure 16.1 of Volume 10 Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from Douglas Promenade. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the hotel, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>			
Douglas Head Apartments, 1-22 Douglas Head (113)	22.5	68 to 77	<p>The Douglas Head Hotel was built in around 1869 and incorporated a mariner's beacon that had been constructed on this headland in 1811. The hotel was converted into apartments in 1992 with the beacon retained. Built on such a prominent location, with its main façade facing to the southeast, it enjoys extensive seawards views.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential value – as a well preserved purpose built hotel building in a prominent location within Douglas – and the aesthetic values derived from its design, scale and prominent setting. The setting is important as the elevated location provides extensive views out over the sea. These include views in the direction of the Morgan Array Area. The seaward views are an important component of the setting, Which makes a minor positive contribution to the significance of the building.</p> <p>Viewpoint 19 (Figure 6.2 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>from the nearby Marine Drive Arch. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the hotel, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>			
<p>Herring Tower, Langness Road, Castletown (141)</p>	<p>27.4</p>	<p>45 to 67</p>	<p>The Herring Tower was built as a mariner's beacon in 1823. A similar tower at Douglas, later incorporated into the Douglas Head Hotel, was built by the same architect, Thomas Brine. It sits on a prominent location on Langness, with extensive views out to sea.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values – the form, fabric and location of the tower, and in the historical associations with both a known architect, with the appearance of the tower apparently being modelled on a tower at Peel Castle. Its setting comprises its immediate environs on Langness and its extensive seaward views and make a minor positive contribution to its significance.</p> <p>Viewpoint 18 (Figure 5.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from the Herring Tower. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the tower, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Negligible adverse</p>	<p>Minor adverse</p>

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
Lighthouse, Cranstal Bride, Ramsey (147)	40	26 to 45	<p>The Point of Ayre Lighthouse is located on the Point of Ayre at the northeast end of the Isle of Man. It was designed and built by the engineer Robert Stevenson and was first lit in 1818. The lighthouse sits amid a complex of buildings including a keeper's cottage and storehouses.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values – as an extant and working lighthouse complex of the early 19th century, and the aesthetic value it derives from its architecture, form and location. It has limited historical value through its association with Stevenson, and no appreciable communal value.</p> <p>Its setting comprises its surrounds on the point of Ayre, including a secondary lighthouse known as Winkie, and an associated fog horn, both also registered buildings, and also incorporates the long views afforded in most directions, including towards the Morgan Array Area. The presence of Winkie and the Foghorn nearby adds group value and enhances the significance of the setting. This setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the lighthouse, and the seawards views make a strong positive contribution to the setting, as do views towards the lighthouse from the sea. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the lighthouse, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse
Langness Lighthouse, Langness Road, Castletown (148)	27.5	45 to 68	<p>Langness Lighthouse was established on Dreswick Point on Langness in 1880 to guide boats into Castletown, taking over the role previously played by the nearby Herring Tower. The lighthouse was the first one to use a new system of reflecting mirrors invented by Charles Stenson. The lighthouse sits amid a</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>complex of buildings including a keeper's cottage and storehouses.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values – as an extant lighthouse complex of the early 19th century, and the aesthetic value it derives from its architecture, form and striking location.</p> <p>Its setting comprises its surrounds on Dreswick Point, including an associated fog horn, and incorporates the long views afforded in most directions, including towards the Morgan Array Area. This setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the lighthouse.</p> <p>Viewpoint 18 (Figure 5.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from the nearby Herring Tower. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the lighthouse, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>			
Former principal keeper's house, Douglas Head (149)	25	68 to 77	<p>The lighthouse and keeper's cottage at Douglas Head were built in around 1857 by David and Thomas Stevenson, to some extent replacing the mariner's beacon of 1811 which had been incorporated into the Douglas Head Hotel. It sits in a prominent location at the base of Douglas Head, guiding ships into the harbour.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values – as an extant lighthouse complex of the early 19th century, from the aesthetic value it derives from its architecture, form and striking</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>location, and the historic values it derives from its association with known architects.</p> <p>Its setting comprises its surrounds on Douglas Head, the harbour and Douglas Bay. And incorporates the long views afforded in most directions, including towards the Morgan Array Area. This setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the lighthouse.</p> <p>Viewpoint 19 (Figure 6.2 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from the nearby Marine Drive Arch. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the lighthouse and cottage, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>			
Central Hotel, Broadway, Douglas (173)	26	68 to 77	<p>The central hotel comprises a seafront hotel built around 1889 to a design by Oswald Pennington, recently converted to apartments. It occupies a central place in the Douglas Promenade, and is an imposing building in red brick'</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values – as a fine example of a Victorian seafront hotel in a prime location – aesthetic values embedded in its form, design and prominent location, and its historical value through its association with a prominent architect.</p> <p>Its setting comprises the promenade it overlooks, and Douglas Bay. It was designed to take advantage of seawards views to the east, and these are an important component of the setting. The setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the building.</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>Viewpoint 49 (Figure 16.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from Douglas Promenade. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the hotel, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>			
Erin Brae, Queens Promenade, Douglas (177)	25.7	68 to 77	<p>Erin Brea is a seafront villa built around 1822, at which time it came into the ownership of the Duke of Athol. It was later used as a hotel and then guest house. As such, it is one of the earliest surviving buildings on the promenade.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values, as a relatively well preserved Georgian villa, for its aesthetic values and for its historical associations with the Duke of Athol. All of these are mentioned in the Register description for the building.</p> <p>Its setting comprises the promenade it overlooks, and Douglas Bay. It was designed to take advantage of seawards views to the east, and these are an important component of the setting. The setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the building.</p> <p>Viewpoint 49 (Figure 16.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from Douglas Promenade. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
King William's College, Castletown (185)	28.7	45 to 68	<p>heritage significance of the building, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p> <p>King William's College is a purpose-built school built around 1833 in a coastal location, its construction being funded by the Bishop Barrow Trust, a charity established in 1668 to help provide education on the Isle of Man.</p> <p>The building, which stands at the head of Castletown Bay, is of mixed early English and Elizabethan character, and comprises a series of buildings including a prominent tower and chapel arranged around two quadrangles. The original design, furnished by Messrs. Hansom and Welsh, included an octagonal turret on the summit of the Tower intended as an observatory, but the idea was abandoned during construction.</p> <p>A fire badly damaged the college in 1844, necessitating a major rebuild following a money raising appeal.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values – as a fine example of a purpose built Victorian public school – from the aesthetic values inherent in its design, fabric and location – and from its historical association with a prominent local firm of architects. The setting comprises the college building and its grounds and make a minor positive contribution to its significance. The seaward views form part of the setting, however the principal views are to the southeast across Castletown Bay. Views towards the Morgan Array Area are restricted by topography and by the promontory of Langness, which lies to the east across Derbyhaven Bay.</p> <p>The turbines of the Morgan Array Area may be intermittently visible beyond Langness to the east, but not in the principal views from the college, which faces to the southeast, and negligible change is anticipated to the significance of the school. The</p>	High	None	Not applicable

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			presence of the offshore structures will not impact the heritage significance of the school.			
Queens Hotel, Douglas Promenade (201)	25.7	68 to 77	<p>The Queen's Hotel is a small seafront hotel of likely pre-1826 date, possibly built as cottages and stabling for the Castlemona in around 1803 to 1804. It was subsequently known as the Crescent Hotel and then by 1854 as the Queen's Hotel; its style and size contrast with the later tall terraced hotels and guest houses.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values, as a relatively well preserved early building on the promenade, for its aesthetic values and for its historical associations with Castlemona.</p> <p>Its setting comprises the promenade it overlooks, and Douglas Bay. It was designed to take advantage of seawards views to the east, and these are an important component of the setting. the setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the building.</p> <p>Viewpoint 49 (Figure 16.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from Douglas Promenade. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the tower, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse
Tower of Refuge, St Marys Rock (205)	25.4	68 to 77	<p>The Tower of Refuge is a stone-built castellated structure on St Mary's Isle in Douglas Bay, constructed around 1832 in a 13th century style to a design by John Welch, who also designed King Williams College and the Smelt Monument. The purpose of the tower was to provide refuge to persons wrecked upon the Isle.</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>The tower originally housed a bell for the summoning of help and in addition the tower was stocked with provisions such as bread and fresh water for any shipwrecked persons.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values, as a well preserved stone tower of the Victorian period, for its aesthetic values - its form, architectural qualities and striking location atop a rock within the bay and for its historical associations with a prominent local architect.</p> <p>The tower's setting comprises the Douglas Bay and its surrounds. Its location within the bay itself atop a prominent rock means that it has fine seaward views, including views towards the Morgan Array Area. Its setting comprises makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the building.</p> <p>Viewpoint 49 (Figure 16.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from Douglas Promenade. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the tower, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>			
Fog Horn, Point Of Ayre Cranstal Bride (297)	40	26 to 45	<p>The Point of Ayre Fog Horn is located on the edge of the beach at the Point of Ayre at the northeast end of the Isle of Man and lies a short distance to the east of the Point of Ayre lighthouse.</p> <p>The foghorn building dates from 1899, but its superstructure has seen subsequent alteration. It has been in its current form since the 1940s. it was decommissioned in 2005. It comprises a pair of fog horn signal amplifiers, painted red, mounted atop a raised platform mounted on a wide hexagonal column</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>Its heritage significance lies in its evidential values, as a fine surviving example of late 19th century industrial maritime technology, made necessary by the growth in the island's development during the 19th century, and the aesthetic value it derives from its architecture, form and location. It has no significant historical or communal values.</p> <p>Its setting comprises its surrounds on the point of Ayre, including both the Point of Ayre light house and a secondary lighthouse known as Winkie, both also registered buildings, and also incorporates the long views afforded in most directions, including towards the Morgan Array Area. This setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the fog horn, and long views to and from the surrounding sea make a strong positive contribution to this setting. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the fog horn, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>			
Lighthouse (Winkie) Point Of Ayre Beach, Cranstal Bride (298)	40	26 to 45	<p>The small lighthouse known as Winkie is located on the beach at the Point of Ayre at the northeast end of the Isle of Man. Built in the 1889, the lighthouse was constructed to the seaward side of the larger lighthouse as a further maritime warning measure because of the additional accumulation of shingle and gravel since the construction of the main lighthouse in 1818. The lighthouse was moved in 1950 to bring it closer to the sea.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values – as a rare surviving example of a late 19th century cast iron lighthouse extant and working lighthouse, and the aesthetic value</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>it derives from its architecture, form and location. It has no appreciable historical or communal values.</p> <p>Its setting comprises its surrounds on the point of Ayre, including the main lighthouse, and an associated fog horn, both also registered buildings, and also incorporates the long views afforded in most directions, including towards the Morgan Array Area. This setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the lighthouse, and long views across the sea to the east and from the sea make a strong positive contribution to the setting. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the lighthouse, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>			
Maughold Lighthouse Tower, Maughold (300)	26.5	45 to 68	<p>The Maughold Lighthouse Tower lies on the east extent point of the Isle of Man. Designed by Charles and David Stevenson, the lighthouse became operational on 15 April 1914, and lies in a complex of buildings along with a fog signal, keeper's cottages and stores buildings-</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential values – as a surviving example of an early 20th century lighthouse – the aesthetic values it derives from its architecture, form and location, and from its association with the Stevenson brothers.</p> <p>Its setting comprises its immediate surrounds, the craggy rocks upon which it sits and the long views out to the sea to the northeast and south east, including towards the Morgan Array Area. This setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the lighthouse, with the seaward views to the</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

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Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>north, east and south all making a strong positive contribution too its setting. .</p> <p>Viewpoint 42 (Figure 11.2 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows the view from Maughold Head, just above the lighthouse. Existing views to the east incorporate distant views of the Walney Array. The turbines of the Morgan Array Area would be closer than the Walney Array and visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the lighthouse, and a minor adverse significance of effect.</p>			
Douglas Borough War Memorial, Harris Promenade, Douglas (315)	24.9	68 to 77	<p>The Douglas Borough War Memorial is dedicated to those who died during the First and Second World Wars. Erected on Harris Promenade in 1924 and designed by Ewart Crellin, it is around 15 m high and is surmounted by a stone figure of a soldier.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential and aesthetic values, as a fine surviving example of a war memorial located in a prominent position on the town promenade and in its communal value as a war memorial.</p> <p>The war memorial's setting comprises the promenade it sits upon, Douglas Bay and its surrounds. Seawards views both of and from the monument are important and include views towards the Morgan Array Area. Its setting comprises makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the war memorial.</p> <p>Viewpoint 49 (Figure 16.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from Douglas Promenade. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

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Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the war memorial, and a minor adverse significance of effect			
Goldie-Taubman Memorial, Douglas Head (316)	22.5	68 to 77	<p>The Goldie Taubman War memorial on Douglas Head is a large sandstone cross located within an enclosure of iron railings. It was unveiled in 1922 and was a gift from John Leigh Goldie-Taubman of the Nunnery, Douglas, in commemoration of Manxmen who died during World War 1. Douglas Head was chosen as a location for the memorial, because it was the last point of their native land seen by Manxmen departing for the war.</p> <p>Its heritage significance is derived from its evidential and aesthetic values, as a fine surviving example of a war memorial located in a prominent position on Douglas Head, and in its communal value as a war memorial.</p> <p>The war memorial's setting comprises its immediate surrounds on Douglas Head. It is sited, however, to take advantage of the striking views, including views towards the Morgan Array Area. Its setting comprises makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the war memorial.</p> <p>Viewpoint 19 (Figure 6.2 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from the nearby Marine Drive Arch. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the tower, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

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Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
Mona's Queen (Dunkirk) Memorial Clifton Road Port St. Mary Isle Of Man (322)	25	27 to 45	<p>The Mona's Queen Memorial, on Kallow Point in St Mary's, commemorates a number of Manx sailors who lost their lives when the Twin Screw Steamship (TSS) Mona's Queen was lost, alongside the ships together with King Orry and Fenella, were lost during the evacuation of Dunkirk in May 1940.</p> <p>The memorial was designed by the local War Memorial Committee with final design by Patrick Collett and was built by R.G.W. Builders of Lezayre, Isle of Man. At the centre of the memorial lies the anchor from TSS Mona's Queen recovered from the seabed off Dunkirk.</p> <p>The heritage significance of the monument lies in its evidential values, in the aesthetic values derived from its form and location, in its historical values as a memorial to the dead of Dunkirk, and in the communal values it embodies.</p> <p>The war memorial's setting comprises the promenade it sits upon, and its surrounds. Seawards views both of and from the monument are important and include distant views towards the Morgan Array Area. Its setting comprises makes a moderate positive contribution to the significance of the war memorial.</p> <p>Viewpoint 46 (Figure 15.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from the memorial. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the war memorial, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

Conservation Areas

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/ Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
Douglas Promenades Conservation Area	24.9	68 to 77	<p>The Douglas Conservation Area takes in the majority of the promenade fronting on to Douglas Bay. A Conservation Area Appraisal has been undertaken on behalf of the Isle of Man government and sets out the key attributes of the conservation area. It dwells in some detail on the development of the promenades and the architectural qualities of key buildings within it, but little consideration is given to the setting of the promenade, and no key views were identified. Views mentioned in text all relate to views of elements of the promenade, including views from the sea, but no external views are specifically discussed.</p> <p>It is clear, however that seawards views from the promenade are an integral part of its setting. From the first purchase of land and construction of seaside villas by the Duke of Atholl to the final widening of Loch promenade to form Marine Gardens in the 1930s, the entire development of the promenades has focussed upon constructing buildings overlooking a seaside promenade for pedestrians, with both buildings and the promenade enjoying far reaching views out to sea.</p> <p>The heritage significance of the conservation area is largely derived from evidential and aesthetic values, predominantly comprising the buildings, both listed and unlisted, which contribute to our understanding of the development of the promenades and the town itself as a tourist destination, and into the undoubted architectural and aesthetic qualities of the buildings fronting onto the promenades, with some historical values derived from its association with prominent figures in the island's history. Because many of these buildings were specifically designed to maximise their seascape views, these clearly make a contribution to this heritage significance.</p> <p>The setting of the Conservation Area comprises the entirety of the Conservation Area as defined, some elements of the town behind – mainly the buildings constructed on the higher slopes above the</p>	High	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse

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Asset Name/Number	Approx. Distance from Morgan Array Area (km)	Visibility %	Asset description and change within setting	Value/Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			<p>promenade – Douglas Bay, and long views towards Douglas Head and out to sea. These views include views towards the Morgan Array Area. This setting makes a minor positive contribution to the significance of the conservation area.</p> <p>Viewpoint 49 (Figure 16.1 of Volume 4, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement) shows how the structures within the Morgan Array Area would appear in the view from Douglas Promenade. The turbines would be visible within an area of the seascape which does not currently contain any wind farms or other fixed structures and would therefore have a negative impact as new modern structures built within the setting. This will lead to a negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the heritage significance of the conservation area, and a minor adverse significance of effect</p>			

1.7 Cumulative effects assessment

1.7.1 Cumulative effects assessment methodology

1.7.1.1 The Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) takes into account the impact associated with the Morgan Generation Assets together with the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms Transmission Assets, the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Generation Assets, and other projects and plans. The cumulative assessment considers three scenarios:

- Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets plus Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets
- Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets plus Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets
- Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets plus Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets alongside all other projects, plans and activities. This assessment has been allocated into ‘tiers’ reflecting the current stage of the other projects, plans and activities within the planning and development process. This tiered approach is adopted to provide a clear assessment of the Morgan Generation Assets and the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets alongside other projects, plans and activities:
 - Tier 1: includes projects, plans and activities at the following stages:
 - Under construction
 - Permitted application
 - Submitted application
 - Those currently operational that were not operational when baseline data were collected, and/or those that are operational but have an ongoing impact.
 - Tier 2: includes projects, plans and activities at the following stages:
 - Scoping report has been submitted and is in the public domain.
 - Tier 3: includes projects, plans and activities at the following stages:
 - Scoping report has not been submitted and is not in the public domain
 - Identified in a relevant Development Plan
 - Identified in other plans and programmes.

1.7.1.2 The assessment of potential cumulative effects arising from changes within the settings of terrestrial historic assets is presented in two stages in line with guidance including The Planning Inspectorate’s Advice Note Seventeen (Planning Inspectorate, 2019), as follows:

- Effects arising from the Morgan Generation Assets in conjunction with Tier 1 projects. In this regard, ZTVs have been generated using the available data for the existing offshore wind farms, which have been grouped into three offshore clusters, namely: Northwest England (consisting of Barrow, Ormonde, Walney (and extensions) and West of Duddon Sands), North Wales (consisting of Burbo Bank (and extension), Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Rhyl Flats) and Robin Rigg

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(consisting of Robin Rigg). A ZTV has also been generated for the permitted Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm and the proposed Mona Offshore Wind Farm.

- Effects arising from the Morgan Generation Assets in conjunction with Tier 2 projects. In this regard, ZTVs have been generated using the available data for the proposed, Moir Vannin Offshore Wind Farm and Morecambe Offshore Windfarm.

1.7.1.3 Information regarding the identification of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects described above is presented within section 10.9 of Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement, with a list of the projects considered to be Tier 1 and Tier 2 presented in Table 10.20 of that chapter.

1.7.1.4 There are no Tier 3 projects of relevance to Morgan Generation Assets.

1.7.2 Cumulative maximum design scenario

1.7.2.1 The MDS Identified in Table 1.9 has been selected as the one having the potential to result in the greatest effect on designated historic assets as a result of change within their setting. The scenarios presented and assessed in this section have been selected from the Project Design Envelope provided in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project description of the Environmental Statement, as well as the information available on other projects and plans, in order to inform an MDS. Effects of greater adverse significance are not predicted to arise should any other development scenario, based on details within the Project Design (e.g. different wind turbine layout) to that assessed here, be taken forward in the final design scheme.

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Table 1.9: Cumulative maximum design scenario considered for the assessment of potential cumulative effects on terrestrial designated historic assets as a result of the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the wind turbines and OSPs within the Morgan Array Area.

^a C=construction, O=operations and maintenance, D=decommissioning

Potential cumulative effect	Phase			Maximum Design Scenario	Justification
	C	O	D		
<p>The assessment considers the likely impacts of the structures within the Morgan Array Area on designated historic assets within the offshore settings 50 km study area resulting from construction, operations and maintenance and decommissioning. Impacts would arise from the visual change within the setting of an asset.</p>	✓	✓	✓	<p>Scenarios 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Maximum design scenario as described for the Morgan Generation Assets (Table 10.17 of Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement) assessed cumulatively with the following other projects/plans:</p> <p>Tier 1 Existing offshore wind farms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North West England cluster • North Wales cluster • Robin Rigg. <p>Tier 1 Offshore wind farms under construction, permitted and submitted for planning approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm • Mona Offshore Wind Farm project <p>Tier 2 – proposed offshore wind farms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morecambe Offshore Wind Farm Generation Assets • Mooir Vannin Offshore Wind Farm • Morgan and Morecambe offshore wind farm transmission assets 	<p>Outcome of the CEA will be greatest when the greatest number of other schemes are considered.</p>

1.7.3 Cumulative effects assessment

1.7.3.1 A description of the significance of cumulative effects upon heritage assets arising from each identified impact is given below. The cumulative assessment is presented in Table 1.9 below and considers the following three scenarios.

- Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets together with the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets
- Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets together with the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets
- Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets together with the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets and other relevant Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects and plans.

1.7.3.2 The assessment set out below is also informed by the cumulative wireline visualisations presented in Volume 4: Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement. Visualisation numbers referred to in this assessment refer to the figures in that Annex.

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Table 1.10: Assessment of cumulative effects upon heritage assets.

Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
<p>Construction</p> <p>Isle of Man</p>	<p>The cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 1 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the Isle of Man during the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets. <p>Although the construction of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets are currently programmed to be built at the same time as with the construction of the Morgan Generation Assets, there will be no additional visible impacts given the distances involved between the assets and the construction sites. There will therefore be no cumulative impacts on designated historic assets during the construction phase. There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above</p>	<p>The cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 2 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the Isle of Man during the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure, the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Generation Asses. <p>Although the construction of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets will be contemporaneous with the construction of the Morgan Generation Assets, there will be no additional visible impacts, given the distances involved between the assets and the construction sites.</p> <p>The Morecambe Offshore Wind Farm: Generation Assets will also be contemporaneous with their construction. However, the Morecambe Array is significantly further away from the Isle of Man than the Morgan Generation Assets. Furthermore, in most views from designated heritage</p>	<p>Tier 1</p> <p>The Tier 1 cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 3 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the Isle of Man during the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets, in relation to the existing wind turbines of the Northwest England Cluster, the North Wales Cluster, the Robin Rigg Wind Farm, the proposed Mona Offshore Wind Farm, and the consented Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm. <p>All bar two of the Tier 1 sites have already been constructed. The construction phase of both the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm and the Mona Offshore Wind Farm will overlap with the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets. Because of the distance between the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm and the designated</p>

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Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
		<p>assets on the Isle of Man, the turbines of the Morgan Array Area will be visible directly in front of the Morecambe Array. As a result, it is concluded that this contemporaneous construction will have no cumulative impacts on designated assets during the construction phase. There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above</p>	<p>heritage assets on the Isle of Man assessed here, no additional impacts are likely. However, the Mona Offshore Wind Farm would add an additional construction impact in a different area of the seascape – to the south east of the island, as opposed to the Morgan Array Area to the east. Because of the distance between the Isle of Man and the Mona Array Area, negative impacts would be minimal. Therefore, the cumulative effects at construction would be negligible adverse only.</p> <p>Tier 2</p> <p>The Tier 2 cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 3 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the Isle of Man during the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets, in relation to the proposed Moir Vannin Offshore Wind Farm. <p>There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above.</p>
England (Lake District)	The cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 1 considers the following:	The cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 2 considers the following:	Tier 1

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Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the designated heritage assets in the Lake District during the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets. <p>Although the construction of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets will be contemporaneous with the construction of the Morgan Generation Assets, visible impacts will be limited to vessel movements. There will therefore be no cumulative impacts on designated historic assets during the construction phase. There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the Lake District during the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure, the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms Transmission Assets and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Generation Asses. <p>Although the construction of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets will be contemporaneous with the construction of the Morgan Generation Assets, visible impacts will be limited to vessel movements.</p> <p>The Morecambe Offshore Wind Farm: Generation Assets are also contemporaneous with their construction. Both the Morecambe Array and the Morgan Generation Assets lie a long distance from the Lake District sites. Furthermore, construction activity at both will also be predominantly screened by the turbines of the existing Walney Array, which will minimise the negative impact at construction. Consequently, negligible adverse additional, cumulative effects are likely to arise.</p>	<p>The Tier 1 cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 3 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets in the Lake District during the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets, in relation to the existing wind turbines of the North West England Cluster, the North Wales Cluster, the Robin Rigg Wind Farm, the proposed Mona Offshore Wind Farm, and the consented Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm. <p>All bar two of the Tier 1 sites have already been constructed. The construction phase of both the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm and the Mona Offshore Wind Farm is currently programmed to overlap with the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets. Because of the distance between the Lake District and both the Awel y Môr and Mona Offshore Wind Farms, no additional impacts are likely. Therefore there will be no cumulative impacts on designated historic assets during the construction</p>

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Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
			<p>phase. There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above .</p> <p>Tier 2</p> <p>The Tier 2 cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 3 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on upon the setting of designated heritage assets in the Lake District during the construction phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets, in relation to the proposed Moor Vannin Offshore Wind Farm. <p>Although a detailed work programme is not available , it is understood that the Moor Vannin project is planned to commence construction in 2030, after the completion of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure construction programme. No cumulative impacts are therefore anticipated with regards to the Moor Vannin project. There will therefore be no cumulative impacts on designated historic assets during the construction phase. There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above</p>

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
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Operations and maintenance

<p>Isle of Man</p>	<p>The cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 1 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the Isle of Man during the operations and maintenance phase phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets. <p>Following construction, the majority of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets will be sub-surface, and will have no visual impact. There will therefore be no cumulative impacts on designated historic assets during the operations and maintenance phase. This will represent no change.</p>	<p>The cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 2 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the Isle of Man during the operations and maintenance phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure, organ and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms Transmission Assets and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Generation Asses. <p>Following construction ,the majority of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets will be sub-surface and will have no visual impact. The turbines of the Morecambe array will lie more than 50 km away from the nearest point on the Isle of Man coast, and as a result no visual impacts are expected (see section 1.3 above). As a result, it is concluded that the turbines of the Morecambe Array will have no cumulative impacts on designated assets during the operations and maintenance phase. This will represent no change.</p>	<p>Tier 1</p> <p>The Tier 1 cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 3 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the Isle of Man during the operations and maintenance phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets, in relation to the existing wind turbines of the North West England Cluster, the North Wales Cluster, the Robin Rigg Wind Farm, the proposed Mona Offshore Wind Farm, and the consented Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm. <p>Following construction ,the majority of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets will be sub-surface and will have no visual impact. All bar two of the Tier 1 sites have already been constructed, and therefore where they appear in views from the assets, form part of the existing baseline. The Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm lies close to the north Wales coast, well over 50km from the Isle of Man coast. As a result, it will create no additional impacts (see section 1.3 above). However, the</p>
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MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
			<p>proposed Mona Offshore Wind would introduce new turbines in areas of the seascape to the south east of the Isle of Man currently containing no turbines, albeit at some distance. Consequently, negligible adverse additional, cumulative effects are likely to arise.</p> <p>Tier 2</p> <p>The Tier 2 cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 3 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets on the Isle of Man during the operations and maintenance phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets, in relation to the Moir Vannin Offshore Wind Farm. <p>Construction of the Moir Vannin Offshore Wind Farm would introduce new turbines in areas of the seascape currently containing no turbines. The turbines of the Moir Vannin Wind Farm will be closer than those of the Morgan Array Area and would be visible from most of the derignated assets considered here,in particular they would give rise to increased impacts on the assets toward the north end of the Isle of Man. Based upon the maximum scenario contained in the Moir Vannin Scoping Report, of up</p>

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
			<p>to 100 turbines up to 389m tall, the operations and maintenance phases of the Mooir Vannin Winf Farm will have minor adverse cumulative effects for the majority of the historic assets assessed. . However, there are a small number of designated assets where the cumulative effects of the Mooir Vannin turbines are likley to be moderate adverse. These comprise the Point of Ayre lighthouse (147), along with the Point of Ayre fog horn (297), the small lighthouse on the Point of Ayre Beach known as Winkie (298) and the Maughold lighthouse (300). All four of these assets have strong functional connnections to the sea, and the seascape forms an important part of their setting and contributes to their significance. The proximity of the Mooir Vannin array will ensure that its turbines are more prominent visible features in the seascape than is the case with the Morgan Array Area, whilst also being visible a higher percentage of the time. Furthermore, its location to the north west of the Morgan Array Area means that views of turbines will fill a greater proportion of the seascape horizon than would be the case were only the Morgan Array Area developed. As a result, the cumulative effects are greater for these assets.</p>

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Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
			<p>In general, the cumulative effects at the operations and maintenance stage would be minor adverse, which is not significant in EIA terms. However four assets (the Point of Ayre lighthouse (147), along with the Point of Ayre fog horn (297), the small lighthouse on the Point of Ayre Beach known as Winkie (298) and the Maughold lighthouse (300)) have been identified where the cumulative effects are considered moderate adverse, which is significant in EIA terms.</p>
England (Lake District)	<p>The cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 1 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets in the Lake District during the operations and maintenance phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets. <p>Following construction, the majority of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets will be sub-surface, and will have no visual impact. There will therefore be no cumulative impacts on designated historic assets during the operations and maintenance phase. This will represent no change.</p>	<p>The cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 2 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets in the Lake District during the operations and maintenance phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure, the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets, and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Generation Assets <p>Following construction, the majority of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets will be sub-surface and will have no visual impact. The turbines of the Morecambe</p>	<p>Tier 1</p> <p>The Tier 1 cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 3 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets in the Lake District during the operations and maintenance phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets, in relation to the existing wind turbines of the North West England Cluster, the North Wales Cluster, the Robin Rigg Wind Farm, the proposed Mona Wind Farm and the consented Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm.

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Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
		<p>array will, however be visible intermittently at distance.</p> <p>In views from designated heritage assets in the Lake District, the turbines of the Morecambe Array will be largely obscured by the closer turbines of the Walney Array, limiting the cumulative impact. They will, however have a negative impact. Consequently, negligible adverse additional, cumulative effects are likely to arise.</p>	<p>Following construction ,the majority of the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets will be sub-surface and will have no visual impact. All bar two of the Tier 1 sites have already been constructed, and therefore where they appear in views from the assets, form part of the existing baseline. The two exceptions – the proposed Mona Offshore Wind Farm and the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm lie more than 50km from the Lake District assets assessed here. Because of the distance between the Mona and Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farms and the designated heritage assets in the Lake District assessed here, no additional impacts are likely. Therefore, there will be no cumulative impacts on designated historic assets during the operations and maintenance phase. There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above</p> <p>Tier 2</p> <p>The Tier 2 cumulative effects assessment for Scenario 3 considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets in the Lake District during the operations and maintenance phase of the Morgan Generation Asset infrastructure and the Morgan and

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Receptor location	Scenario 1: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	Scenario 2: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Morecambe Offshore Windfarm: Generation Assets	Scenario 3: Morgan Generation Assets + Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets + Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 projects
			<p>Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets, in relation to the proposed Moir Vannin Offshore Wind Farm.</p> <p>Construction of the Moir Vannin Offshore Wind Farm would introduce new turbines in areas of the seascape currently containing no turbines, albeit at distance. The operations and maintenance phases of these wind farms will have minor adverse cumulative effects, which is not significant in EIA terms.</p>

Decommissioning

Isle of Man	The cumulative effects of decommissioning activities are expected to be the same or similar to the effects from construction. There will therefore be no cumulative effect. There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above	The cumulative effects of decommissioning activities are expected to be the same or similar to the effects from construction. There will therefore be no cumulative effect. There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above	The cumulative effects of decommissioning activities are expected to be the same or similar to the effects from construction. The effect will, therefore, be of negligible adverse significance, which is not significant in EIA terms.
England (Lake District)	The cumulative effects of decommissioning activities are expected to be the same or similar to the effects from construction. There will therefore be no cumulative effect. There will therefore be no cumulative effects beyond those assessed above	The cumulative effects of decommissioning activities are expected to be the same or similar to the effects from construction. The effect will, therefore, be of negligible adverse significance, which is not significant in EIA terms.	The cumulative effects of decommissioning activities are expected to be the same or similar to the effects from construction. The effect will, therefore, be of negligible adverse significance, which is not significant in EIA terms.

1.8 Summary of effects

- 1.8.1.1 An assessment of potential impacts and effects arising from changes within the settings of designated historic assets as a result of the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the wind turbines and OSPs of the Morgan Generation Assets has been undertaken and presented within this document.
- 1.8.1.2 Overall, it is concluded that there would be no significant direct effects arising from the Morgan Generation Assets during the construction, operation/ maintenance or decommissioning phases.
- 1.8.1.3 An assessment has also been undertaken of the potential for cumulative effects to occur in respect of other operational, consented and proposed offshore wind farms. This has found that there is the potential for effects of **moderate adverse** significance to occur in respect of a small number of designated historic assets on the Isle of Man:
- Point of Ayre lighthouse (147)
 - Point of Ayre fog horn (297)
 - The small lighthouse on the Point of Ayre Beach known as Winkie (298)
 - The Maughold lighthouse (300).
- 1.8.1.4 These significant cumulative effects arise principally from predicted impacts arising from the construction of the planned Moir Vannin Offshore Wind Farm, which would introduce turbines much closer to the coast of the Isle of Man. In making this assessment, the maximum parameters indicated in the Moir Vannin (100 turbines with a tip height of 389m and associated infrastructure) have been utilised. A reduction in these parameters as the Moir Vannin project design process continues could reduce this significance of effect.
- 1.8.1.5 All effects should be regarded as time-limited and fully reversible following the decommissioning of the Morgan Generation Assets.

1.9 References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, October 2020.

Historic England (2017) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2nd edition, December 2017.

IEMA (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK, Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, June 2021.

Landscape Institute (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment in the UK, Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 3rd edition.

Planning Inspectorate (2019) Advice Note Seventeen Cumulative effects assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects, Version 2, August 2019.

Unesco/UCN/ICOMOS/ICCROM, (2022) Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context

Appendix A. Assessment methodology

A.1. Terrestrial Heritage Impact Assessment

A.1.1 Introduction

A.1.1.1.1 This document presents the methodology used to undertake the assessment of effects upon nationally important terrestrial designated heritage assets as a result of the construction, operation/maintenance, and decommissioning of the Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets (hereafter referred to as the Morgan Generation Assets), which will be located within the Morgan Array Area.

A.1.2 Scope

A.1.2.1.1 The settings assessment considers the potential impact of the Morgan Generation Assets on terrestrial (onshore) designated heritage assets as a result of change in their settings. This reflects the importance attached to their settings by statute and policy, and hence the greater likelihood of significant effects as a result of change within their settings. On the Isle of Man designated heritage assets comprise Ancient Monuments, Registered Buildings and Conservation Areas. In England, as defined by the NPPF, designated heritage asset means '*A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.*' Protected Wreck Sites

A.1.2.1.2 Due to the location of the Morgan Array Area, approximately 22 km from the Isle of Man and 38 km from the Cumbrian coast the onshore designated heritage assets to be subject to assessment are located in England and the Isle of Man. No guidance relating to heritage impact assessment or definitions of terms is available for the Isle of Man. Consequently, the definition of setting (of a heritage asset) to be used for the assessment is the one provided in the NPPF:

A.1.2.1.3 'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.

(DLUHC, 2023).

A.1.2.1.4 Whilst development in general may affect setting in a range of ways, including factors such as noise and odour, the current assessment considers impacts resulting from visual change only. At its closest points, the Morgan Array Area is located 22.22 km (12 nm) from the Isle of Man coastline, 37.13 km (20.1 nm) from the northwest coast of England and 58.5 km (31.6 nm) from the Welsh coastline (Anglesey) (when measured from Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)). Consequently, there is no potential for the Morgan Generation Assets to affect the setting of onshore cultural heritage assets other than visually.

A.1.3 Study area

A.1.3.1.1 The study area for this assessment is illustrated in Figure A.1 and is based on that developed for the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources Impact Assessment (SLVIA). It extends 50 km from the Morgan Array Area and has been defined through consideration of the blade tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). The designated heritage assets to be considered in the detailed assessment have been selected from

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those within the study area. The approach to selection is explained in Section A.1.4.3 below.

A.1.3.1.2 Whilst the wind turbines and offshore substation platforms within the Morgan Array Area may be visible at distances in excess of 50 km, eventuality is scoped out of assessment because:

- At distances over 50 km, the apparent height of the wind turbines would appear very small and this along with the limitations of the human eye in distinguishing shapes at such distances will result in the Morgan Generation Assets being experienced as recessive, barely noticeable elements in the setting of heritage assets outside the defined study area.
- The influence of earth curvature begins to limit the apparent height and visual influence of the wind turbines visible at long distances (such as over 50 km), as the lower parts of the wind turbines would be partially hidden behind the apparent horizon, leaving only the upper parts visible above the skyline.
- The variation of weather conditions influencing visibility off the coast has also informed the SLVIA and hence this defined study area. Met Office visibility data gathered over a 10-year period indicate that visibility beyond 50 km is likely to occur infrequently. The data is presented in full in Volume 4, Annex 10.4: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources Impact Assessment Methodology.

A.1.3.1.3 Given the above, it is evident that there is negligible potential for the Morgan Generation Assets to affect the setting of heritage assets that are more than 50 km from the Morgan Array Area in such a way that their cultural significance might be adversely affected. As such, there is negligible potential for significant effects to occur outside the defined study area. As the purpose of the EIA process is to identify significant effects, 50 km represents an appropriate outer limit to the defined study area.

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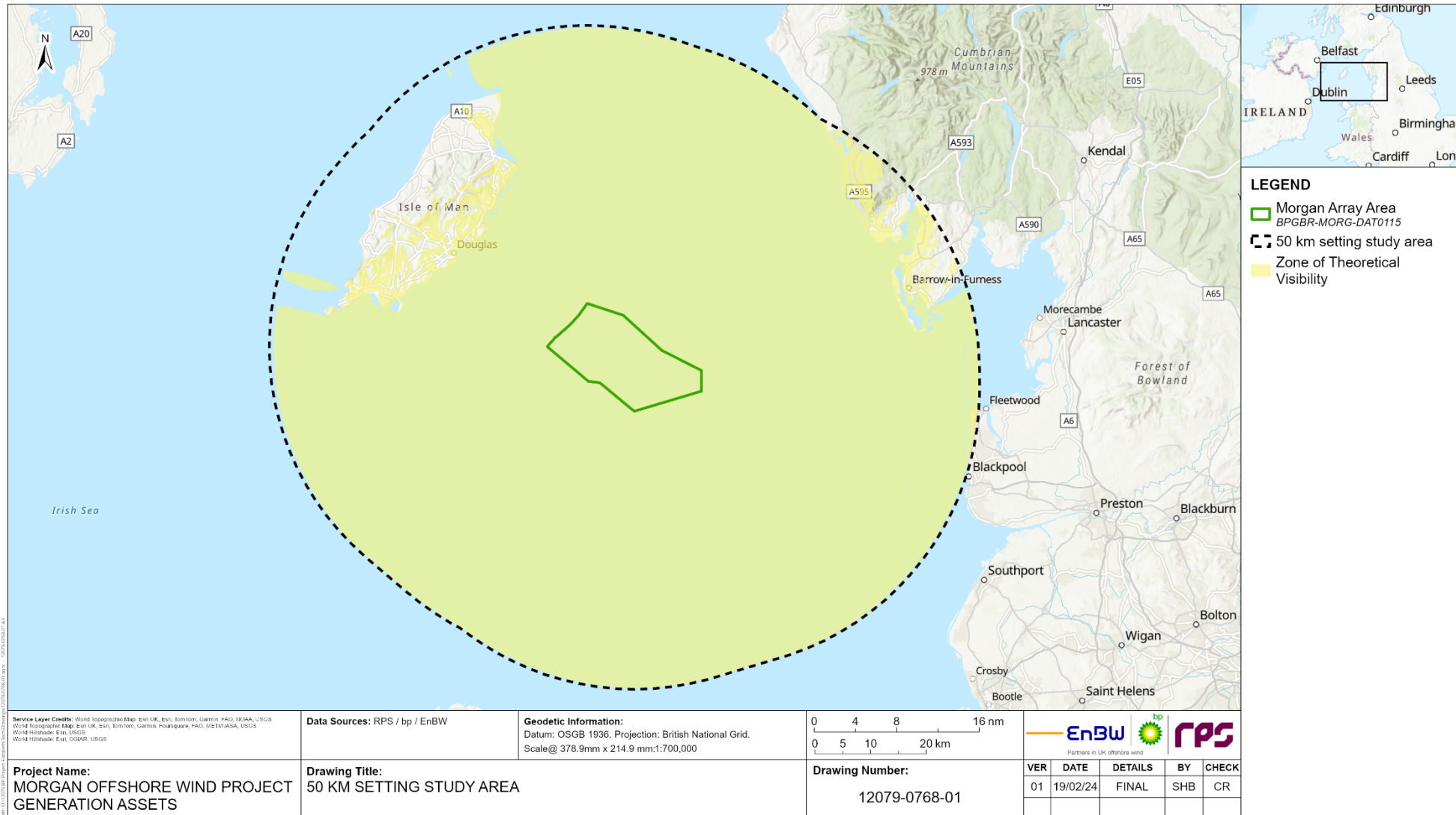


Figure A.1: 50 km setting study area.

A.1.4 Methodology

A.1.4.1 Introduction

- A.1.4.1.1 This settings assessment has been prepared with reference to appropriate guidance and ‘good practice’ advice including that presented in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2020).
- A.1.4.1.2 Planning policy and guidance appropriate to the historic environment are set out in Volume 4, Annex 8.2: Terrestrial heritage impact assessment of the Environmental Statement. For immediate reference, the key guidance relevant to undertaking settings assessments in the current context is provided in Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (GPA3): *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England, 2017). This guidance document focuses on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets. It explains what setting is, how it contributes to the significance of a heritage asset and sets out an approach to the assessment of setting impacts. There is no comparable Isle of Man guidance.
- A.1.4.1.3 As noted above, setting is defined in the glossary of the NPPF as:
‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’.
- A.1.4.1.4 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF requires that in determining planning applications, planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including the contribution made by setting. The level of detail required should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact. GPA3 expands upon this and provides a five-step approach to ‘proportionate decision-taking’ in respect of proposals resulting in change in the setting of heritage assets:
Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.
Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it.
Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.
Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- A.1.4.1.5 It is important to note that change in the setting of a heritage asset may occur even where there is no direct intervisibility between the asset and the proposed development. For example, a development may affect the setting of a Listed Building by appearing in designed views of the building, even where it is not visible from the building itself.
- A.1.4.1.6 In addition to the above general guidance, guidance specific to impact assessment in the context of World Heritage Sites is provided in *Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context* (Unesco et al. 2022). This provides principles that should “*underpin impact assessments of proposed actions that could affect World Heritage properties and their Outstanding Universal Value.*” NPPF Paragraph 2 requires that “*Planning policies and decisions must also reflect relevant*

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international obligations and statutory requirements". The Unesco guidance is therefore relevant where the Morgan Generation Assets could affect a World Heritage Site's Outstanding Universal Value.

A.1.4.2 Data Gathering

A.1.4.2.1 The defined study area (see section A.1.3) was used for the purposes of data collection. The following resources were used in the first instance to gather data regarding designated heritage assets:

- Historic England's Open Data Hub; and
- Isle of Man Historic Environment Record.

A.1.4.2.2 The desk-based research has been augmented by site visits in February 2024 to confirm visibility and gain a fuller understanding of the relevant assets' settings and cultural significance.

A.1.4.3 Identification of Receptors

A.1.4.3.1 As detailed in Table A.1, there is a very large number of designated cultural heritage assets in the defined study area and the Morgan Generation Assets may affect the setting of a correspondingly large number of assets.

Table A.1: Designated Heritage Assets in the Cultural Heritage Study Area.

Designation	Number – Isle of Man	Number – England
World Heritage Sites	0	2
Scheduled Monuments	N/A	52
Ancient Monuments	562	N/A
Listed Buildings	N/A	401 (Grade I: 14; Grade II*: 21 Grade II: 366)
Registered Buildings	322	N/A
Registered Parks and Gardens	N/A	1 (Grade II*)
Registered Battlefields	N/A	0
Conservation Areas	20	3

A.1.4.3.2 Given that impact is determined with reference to cultural significance, simple intervisibility and visual change in a heritage asset's setting cannot be equated directly with an adverse impact; in many instances where the Morgan Generation Assets will be visible from heritage assets or otherwise appear in their setting this will represent a neutral change, as the heritage asset's significance does not draw upon a visual or historic relationship with the seascape.

A.1.4.3.3 Therefore, a staged approach has been used to identify cultural heritage receptors, where there is potential for significant effects to occur, rather than neutral change. The following approach has been adopted to identify receptors to be taken through to assessment.

- Designated heritage assets within the defined study area that may be subjected to change in setting were identified using the ZTV. Non-designated heritage

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assets were reviewed to identify any that may be of national importance. None were identified; hence none have been taken through to assessment.

- Those assets that have a meaningful visual or clear historic relationship with the sea that contributes substantively to their cultural significance were identified. Such relationships are most frequently related to the historic function of the asset, such as: lighthouses and observation posts; designed aesthetic relationships, where the asset has been designed with reference to views out to sea, for example promenade hotels and designed landscapes with seaward vistas; and assets where the sea forms an important backdrop to the asset, for example war memorials in seafront locations or ruins on coastal cliffs. Assets where no such relationships have been identified have been scoped out of the assessment.
- Site visits were undertaken to confirm potential intervisibility and gather baseline setting data.

A.1.4.3.4 This staged approach broadly equates to Steps 1 and 2 of the five-step process espoused in Historic England guidance (see paragraph A.1.4.1.4 above), though the Step 2 element is only undertaken at a high level at this point in the process; more detailed discussion of setting and contribution to cultural significance is presented where assets have been taken through to assessment.

A.1.4.3.5 Assets taken through to assessment are identified in Table A.2 and Table A.3.

Table A.2: Designated Heritage Assets taken through to assessment (Isle of Man).

Designation	Isle of Man	
	Reference	Name
Ancient Monuments	31	Hango Hill, Malew (0031.00)
	41	Cronk Carran, The Chasms Hut Circle (0041.00)
	74	Cashal Rhunt, Cass ny Hawin (0074.00)
	75	Derby Fort, St Michael's Isle, Malew (0075.00)
	77	Hango Broogh, Langness, Promontory Fort (0077.00)
	79	Knock Rushen Burial Mound (0079.00)
	80	Castle Rushen (0080.00)
	132	St Michael's Chapel, St Michael's Isle, Malew (0132.00)
	174	Upper Lighthouse, Calf of Man (0174.00)
	229	Vowlan; Hangman's Hill; Danes' Fort (0229.00)
	557	Cashtal Yn Ard (0557.00)
	558	Keeill Chiggyrt, Keeill Casherick (0558.00)
	559	Gob ny Garvain Promontory Fort (0559.00)
	560	Rullic Keeill Vael, The Barony (0560.00)
	580	Eastern Keeill, Maughold (0580.00)
	582	Middle Keeill, Maughold (0582.00)
583	North Keeill, Maughold (0583.00)	
762	Port Grenaugh, Purt ny Ceabagh Promontory Fort (0762.00)	

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Designation	Isle of Man	
	765	Arragon Mooar, Clough Vane (0765.00)
	1064	Langness Point Promontory Fort (1064.00)
Registered Buildings	24	Castle Rushen Castletown IM9 1LD
	26	Former Customs Office The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD
	41	Ellan Vannin The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD
	42	Solomons Corner The Quay Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LD
	43	1 Quay Lane Castletown IM9 1LE
	44	2 Quay Lane Castletown IM9 1LE
	47	Harbour House 7 The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD
	48	The Granary The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD
	49	Powrie Cottage 5 The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD
	50	4 The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD
	51	3 The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD
	57	4 Quay Lane Castletown IM9 1LE
	60	The Lifeboat House The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD
	77	Camera Obscura Douglas Head Douglas IM1 5BW
	82	Castlemona Hotel Castle Drive Douglas IM2 4LY
	112	Falcon Cliff Hotel, Palace Road Douglas
	113	Douglas Head Apartments 1 - 22 Douglas Head Douglas
	141	Herring Tower Langness Road Castletown Isle Of Man
	142	The Powder House Langness Road Castletown Isle Of Man
	147	Lighthouse Cranstal Bride Ramsey IM7 4BS
	148	Langness Lighthouse Langness Road Castletown IM9 1UB
	149	Former Principal Keepers House Douglas Head Douglas IM1 5BP
	173	Central Hotel Broadway Douglas IM2 4EL
	177	Erin Brae Queens Promenade Douglas IM2 4NL
	183	Bayqueen Hotel The Promenade Port St. Mary IM9 5DG
	185	King Williams College King Williams College Grounds Castletown IM9 1TP
	201	Queens Hotel Queens Promenade Douglas IM2 4NL
	203	The Old Sail Loft Shore Road Underway Port St. Mary Isle Of Man IM9 5DX
	205	Tower Of Refuge St Marys Rock Link To Tower Of Refuge Douglas Isle Of Man
	297	Fog Horn Point Of Ayre Cranstal Bride Isle Of Man IM7 4BS
	298	Lighthouse (Winkie) Point Of Ayre Beach Cranstal Bride Isle Of Man

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Designation	Isle of Man	
	299	Nautical Museum Bridge Street Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1AX
	300	Maughold Lighthouse Tower Maughold Isle Of Man IM7 1AS
	304	Lifeboat House The Quay Port St. Mary Isle Of Man IM9 5EF
	308	Upper Lighthouse Calf Of Man Isle Of Man
	315	Douglas Borough War Memorial Harris Promenade Douglas
	316	Goldie-Taubman Memorial Douglas Head Douglas
	322	Mona's Queen (Dunkirk) Memorial Clifton Road Port St. Mary I
Conservation Areas	1	Douglas (North Quay) Conservation Area
	8	Douglas Promenades Conservation Area
	11	Castletown Conservation Area
	12	Laxey Conservation Area
	14	Maughold Conservation Area

Table A.3: Designated Heritage Assets taken through to assessment (England).

Designation	England		
	List No.	Name	Grade
Scheduled Monuments	1007097	Hodbarrow Beacon	N/A
	1009097	Piel Castle	N/A
	1009109	Stone circle and funerary cairn 440m south west of Great Knott, Lacra	N/A
	1009110	Stone circle 410m SSW of Great Knott, Lacra	N/A
	1009111	Two stone circles, a stone avenue and a stone alignment at Great Knott, Lacra	N/A
	1009122	Stone circle west of Great Knott, Lacra	N/A
	1009486	Giant's Grave standing stones, Kirksanton	N/A
Listed Buildings	1201092	Tower House	II
	1218858	Walney Lighthouse with two attached cottages and outbuildings	II*
	1218986	Watch Tower	II
	1283004	Piel Castle	I
	1283005	Roa Island Hotel	II
	1336065	Church of St Mary	II

A.1.5 Impact assessment methodology

A.1.5.1 Overview

A.1.5.1.1 The historic environment impact assessment has followed the methodology set out in Volume 1, Chapter 5: EIA methodology of the Environmental Statement. Specific to the historic environment impact assessment, the following guidance documents have also been considered:

- Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)
- The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2017).

A.1.5.2 Impact assessment criteria

A.1.5.2.1 The criteria for determining the significance of effects (which can be adverse or beneficial) is a two-stage process that involves defining the sensitivity the receptors and the magnitude of the impacts. This section describes the guideline criteria applied in this chapter to define the sensitivity of the receptors and assess the magnitude of potential impacts . The terms used to define magnitude and sensitivity are based on those which are described in further detail in Volume 1, Chapter 5: EIA methodology of the Environmental Statement.

A.1.5.2.2 The criteria for defining sensitivity in this chapter are outlined in Table A.4 below. Sensitivity has been defined on the relative value of the receptor as indicated by the level of designation.

Table A.4: Guideline definitions of terms relating to the sensitivity of the receptor.

Sensitivity/value	Guideline Definition
Very High	World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value.
High	Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grade I & II*), Registered Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II*), Registered Buildings, Registered Battlefields and non-designated assets considered of equal significance.
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Parks.
Low	Not applicable in the current context.

A.1.5.2.3 The criteria for defining magnitude in this chapter are outlined in Table A.5 below. Magnitude has primarily been defined with reference to the change in the cultural significance of the receptor as a result of the appearance of the Morgan Generation Assets in its setting. However, given that the degree of change in the receptor's setting will be determined by visibility, this will vary substantially depending on atmospheric conditions, such as haze, with the Morgan Generation Assets only being visible from land in periods of very good and excellent visibility as defined by the Met Office. Therefore, frequency of visibility has been factored into the assessment of magnitude, drawing upon Met Office visibility data gathered over a 10-year period at Walney Island (Cumbria) and Ronaldsway (Isle of Man) weather stations. The data is presented in full in Volume 4, Annex 10.4: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources Impact Methodology. It should be noted that this visibility data includes night time observations.

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Table A.5: Definition of terms relating to the magnitude of an impact.

Magnitude of impact	Definition
High	Change within the setting of the asset such that the cultural significance of the asset is lost or substantially harmed (Adverse).
	Change within the setting of the asset such that the cultural significance of the asset is substantially enhanced (Beneficial).
Medium	Change within the setting of the asset such that the cultural significance of the asset is clearly harmed (Adverse).
	Change within the setting of the asset such that the cultural significance of the asset is clearly enhanced (Beneficial).
Low	Change within the setting of the asset such that the cultural significance of the asset is slightly harmed (Adverse).
	Change within the setting of the asset such that the cultural significance of the asset is slightly enhanced (Beneficial).
Negligible	Change within the setting of the asset such that the cultural significance of the asset is barely affected (Adverse).
	Change within the setting of the asset such that the cultural significance of the asset is barely affected (Beneficial).

A.1.5.2.4 The significance of the likely effect upon any heritage asset is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the receptor. The particular method employed for this assessment is presented in Table A.6. Where a range of significance of likely effect is presented in Table A.6, the final assessment for each likely effect is based upon expert judgement.

A.1.5.2.5 For the purposes of this assessment, any effects with a significance level of minor or less have been concluded to be not significant in terms of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

Table A.6: Matrix used for the assessment of the significance of the effect.

Sensitivity/value of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact			
	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Medium	Negligible or Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate or Major
High	Minor	Minor or Moderate	Moderate or Major	Major
Very High	Minor	Moderate or Major	Major	Major

A.1.5.3 Cumulative cultural heritage effects

Introduction

A.1.5.3.1 This section should be read in association with section 5.4 of Volume 1, Chapter 5: Environmental impact assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement. The CEA is concerned with the potential cumulative effects that may result from

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incremental changes caused by other reasonably foreseeable proposed projects, plans and activities, that were not present at the time of data collection or survey, considered alongside the project in question. It also considers the ‘in combination’ and ‘sequential’ effects of adding the same type of development to the existing situation (e.g. would adding a wind farm to the setting of a heritage asset that already contains wind farms, change aspects of that setting that contribute positively to the asset’s cultural significance).

A.1.5.3.2 Given that the impacts considered here derive from visual change in the setting of heritage assets, only those projects, plans and activities that will result in such change during their operation/maintenance phase have been considered. Transmission assets have been scoped out.

A.1.5.4 Tiered approach to the CEA

A.1.5.4.1 As stated in paragraph 5.4.3.13 of Volume 1, Chapter 5: Environmental impact assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement, a tiered approach to the CEA has been adopted by identifying a set of appropriate ‘cumulative development scenarios’. This approach takes into account the different stages that other planned projects are at in the planning/consenting process and the varying potential of each for proceeding to an operational stage, and hence their differing potential to ultimately contribute to a cumulative impact in conjunction with the Morgan Generation Assets.

A.1.5.4.2 The cumulative assessment has been undertaken as follows:

- Morgan Generation Assets plus Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms Transmission Assets
- Morgan Generation Assets plus Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms Transmission Assets and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Generation Assets
- Morgan Generation Assets plus Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms Transmission Assets and Tier 1 projects, plans and activities which are:
 - Under construction
 - Permitted application
 - Submitted application
 - Those currently operational that were not operational when baseline data were collected, and/or those that are operational but have an ongoing impact
- Morgan Generation Assets plus Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms Transmission Assets, Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects, plans and activities in which a:
 - Scoping report has been submitted and is in the public domain.
- Morgan Generation Assets plus Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms Transmission Assets, Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects, plans and activities which are:
 - Scoping report has not been submitted and is not in the public domain
 - Identified in the relevant Development Plan
 - Identified in other plans and programmes.

A.1.5.4.3 The specific projects, plans and activities scoped into the CEA, are outlined in Table 1.8.

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- A.1.5.4.4 Advice Note 17 adds a note to the Tier 1 'under construction' category – 'Where other projects are expected to be completed before construction of the proposed NSIP [Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project] and the effects of those projects are fully determined, effects arising from them should be considered as part of the baseline and may be considered as part of both the construction and operational assessment' (page 6).
- A.1.5.4.5 The development projects selected as relevant to the CEA and included in the SLVIA are based upon the results of a screening exercise and informed by consultations with the relevant authorities (see Volume 3, Annex 5.1: Cumulative effects screening matrix of the Environmental Statement).

A.1.5.5 Assessing cumulative cultural heritage effects

- A.1.5.5.1 The same conclusions as to the assessment of sensitivity of the various cultural heritage receptors are carried forward from the CHIA and applied in the cumulative CHIA. The same method as in the CHIA is used to assess the magnitude and significance of cumulative effect of the Morgan Generation Assets, considered in conjunction with each of the cumulative development scenarios, using the tiered approach set out above. Information about the results of this assessment is found in Volume 4, Annex 8.2: Terrestrial heritage impact assessment of the Environmental Statement.

A.2. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), (2014 updated 2020) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment. Online, available at: CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf (archaeologists.net – accessed 26/01/23).

Historic England (2015) Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

Historic England, (2017), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition)

IEMA, (2021) *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*.

Landscape Institute, (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Unesco/IUCN/ICOMOS/ICCROM, (2022) Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context.

Appendix B. Gazetteer

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
World Heritage Sites (England)						
1000098	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)		Out	The only element of this WHS within the study area is the fort at Ravenglass. Whilst this lies close to the sea, and may have been built to defend the estuary, views of the Morgan Array Area would be very limited and distant, and do not contribute to the Outstanding Universal Values of the WHS	Out	
1452615	The English Lake District		In	Long views across seascape to West include views of the Morgan Array Area. However, the site visit has determined that views in this direction already include turbines of the Walney Array. Furthermore, these views do not contribute meaningfully to the Outstanding Universal Values of	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
				the WHS, and the WHS was therefore not taken forwards for assessment.		
Listed buildings (England)						
1063720	Postlewaithe memorial immediately to south of chancel of church of holy trinity	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1065707	Gatepiers to east of millom castle	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1068594	Bankspring former brewery	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1068721	Church of St Mary	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1068727	Stangrah farmhouse and attached barns	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1068746	Townend hall and adjoining outbuildings	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1068807	Bay horse	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1072421	The gazebo at rossall school	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1072422	Wall leading south from the gazebo at rossall school	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1072423	North range of quadrangle at rossall school	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1072424	East range of quadrangle at rossall school	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1072425	West range of quadrangle at rossall school	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1072426	Falcon house (block north of james house at rossall school)	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1073154	Greenside; the rest and ivy cottage	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1073155	Delph cottage york cottage, red cottage and mitre cottage	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1075157	Low kinmont farmhouse	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086595	Chappels farmhouse and barn	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1086596	Manor cottage manor house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086609	Captain shaw's primary school	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086618	Sundial approximately 6 metres to south of church of holy trinity	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086622	War memorial	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086627	Limekiln immediately to south west of bankspring former brewery	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086636	Muncaster War Memorial and area wall	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086643	Guidestone on corner of roads to normoss and broad oak farmhouses	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086644	Church of st john	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086645	Newbiggin house farm	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1086646	Newbiggin cottages newbiggin farmhouse	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086648	Eskmeals	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086650	Church of st michael	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086651	Shaw monument approximately 20 metres to south of st michael's church	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086652	Village cross	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086792	Church of st cuthbert	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086793	Railway footbridge at kirkby in furness station	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086836	Limekiln at sd 281 718	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1086844	Limekiln approximately 10 metres to south of gleaston castle	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1137906	Gleaston cornmill	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1137968	Limekiln to north east of scales green farm	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197844	Heavy engineering shop at vickers ship and engineering limited	II	Out	Linked to sea via ship building, but site will not form part of its setting. no direct views	Out	
1197845	Devonshire buildings	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197846	Marion hall and attached farm buildings	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197854	127, 129 and 131, duke street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197855	Burlington house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197856	Presbytery to church of st mary of furness with wall connecting to church	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197857	Hotel majestic	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1197858	Public library, museum and forecourt wall and railings facing ramsden square	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197859	Town hall	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197860	Roosecote	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197863	St mary's club	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197864	Crofters public house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197865	Former cow house and attached shelter shed immediately north of crofters public house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197866	Wall enclosing garden to front and south side of crofters public house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197868	Church of st john	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1197874	Sowerby hall farmhouse	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197875	Sowerby lodge farmhouse	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197876	Barque street tenements	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197878	Range of farm buildings attached to number 2	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197879	Rainbow cottage	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197880	19, biggar village	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197881	Church of st james	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197887	Hotel imperial	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197889	36, dalton road	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1197890	Ramsden vault immediately east of crematorium (not included) at borough cemetery	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197891	Signal box and attached walling at askam in furness railway station	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197892	63, 65 and 67, duke street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197893	Bank chambers th old bank	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197898	1-8, piel island	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197904	The peathouse at tytup hall	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197911	Central fire station	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197912	Duke of edinburgh hotel	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1197913	Oxford chambers	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1197914	Working men's club and institute	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1201077	Church of st george	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1201079	151, salthouse road	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1201080	Anvil house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1201081	Brookside	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1201084	Sloop street tenements	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1201091	Marsh grange marsh grange farmhouse	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1201092	Tower house	II	In	Former coastguard house on Roa Island	Out	No significant intervisibility
1208891	Tytup hall	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1208923	Gate piers at north entrance to gardens of tytup hall	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1208929	Retaining wall to front gardens of tytup hall	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209592	Manor farmhouse	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209598	Squire's cottage	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209612	Hill farmhouse	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209629	Barn facing south side of queen's arms hotel	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209653	Brig street tenements	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209811	Borough cemetery gate house and attached railings	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209845	Roman catholic cemetery chapel at borough cemetery	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209862	Ticket office and waiting room at askam in furness railway station	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1209874	4, duke street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209890	Barclays bank	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1209901	The lord ramsden public house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1210082	Statue of sir james ramsden	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218149	Barn immediately to south west of number 1 roosecote	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218244	3-51 keith street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218276	Kitchen garden perimeter wall at home farm	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218289	South lodge at abbotswood (not included)	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218436	Devonshire buildings island road mission the devonshire public house	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1218620	Romney cottage	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218627	1-41, parade street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218697	The concle public house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218701	Number 1 moorhead cottages and attached barn	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218773	143, salthouse road	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218775	145 and 147, salthouse road	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218777	Number 153 with adjoining farm buildings	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218812	Low brookside	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218826	Schooner street tenements	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1218858	Walney lighthouse with two attached cottages and outbuildings	II*	In	Lighthouse and associated cottages on South end	In	
1218964	Gate piers and wall enclosing forecourt at marsh grange	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1218986	Watch tower	II	In	Former customs house and watch tower on Roa island. Tower faces west	Out	No significant intervisibility
1219009	Victoria park hotel	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1251990	Range of buildings immediately north east of cross house farmhouse	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1252005	United reformed church and 2 attached houses to east	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1280483	Shelter on Queen's Promenade, Blackpool	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1282844	Victoria hall	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1282845	Number 17 and attached outbuilding	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1282846	1, st georges square	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1282847	Barn immediately to west of number 143	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1282848	St george's house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1282850	Ship street tenement	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1282852	Steamer street tenements	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283000	81-89, duke street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283001	125, duke street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283004	Piel castle	I	In	Coastal fort - doesn't point directly towards site - defends mouth of estuary	In	
1283005	Roa island hotel	II	In	contains elements of converted boathouse. May have views in direction of site	Out	No significant intervisibility

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1283008	Gate piers and attached wing walls at south entrance to gardens of tytup hall	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283009	Conservative club	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283021	Easatwood house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283022	Alfred barrow school, centre block	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283023	Church of st mary of furness	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283024	National westminster bank	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283025	Statue of henry schneider	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283026	Roosecote	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283027	2-46, keith street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1283028	Home farmhouse and attached farm buildings	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283031	Garden wall to south and west of elliscale farmhouse including farm building attached to south west	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283032	Barn immediately to rear of sowerby hall farmhouse	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283033	Barn immediately to north east of sowerby lodge farmhouse	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283035	New inn and attached buildings	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283036	General offices, technical/commercial , at vickers ship and engineering limited	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283037	North lodge	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1283038	Waiting room on east side of line at askam in furness railway station	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1291731	Harbour hotel	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1291790	Brook lea	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292080	Group of 3 former pigsties and midden wall at crofters public house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292088	Church of st peter	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292089	Roosecote	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292108	Statue of lord frederick cavendish at junction with north road	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292429	77 and 79, duke street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292434	111-119, duke street	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292445	Gateway and attached railings to borough cemetery at north lodge	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1292462	Pair of lamp standards outside entrance to hotel imperial	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292468	The albion public house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292535	Queen's arms hotel	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292568	Barn to south east of number 19	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292600	Pair of k6 telephone kiosks adjacent to public library	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292603	Ramsden hall	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292626	College of further education annexe including front railings and piers	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1292630	Cooke's buildings	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1335964	Barn opposite ship inn	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1336046	Pennington house	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1336049	The nook	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1336050	Swallowhurst and attached barns	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1336051	Sundial approximately 3 metres south of st michael's church	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1336052	House and shop opposite captain shaw's school	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1336065	Church of st mary	II	In	Church in close proximity to the sea	Out	Views of sea not important to setting. No obvious relationship to the sea
1342908	Sundial circa 8 yards south of church	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1356132	Whitbeck mill	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1357577	Former hodbarrow mine office	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1362161	Rossall school library	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1362162	Rossall school chapel	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1389529	The John Whinnerah Institute building with gate piers to front and bicycle shed in rear wall	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1412053	Bootle Signal Box	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1456926	Haverigg War Memorial	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1457054	Whicham and Silecroft War Memorial	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1475034	Shelter on Queen's Promenade, Blackpool	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1475121	Shelter on Queen's Promenade, Blackpool	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1476002	Shelter on Queen's Promenade, Blackpool	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1476003	Shelter on Queen's Promenade, Blackpool	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1476004	Shelter on Queen's Promenade, Blackpool	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1476005	Shelter on Queen's Promenade, Blackpool	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1476006	Shelter on Queen's Promenade, Blackpool	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1479257	Waiting Room, Bootle Station	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

Scheduled Monuments (England)

1007097	Hodbarrow Beacon		In	C19th lighthouse	In	
1007126	Millom Castle (ruined portions)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1009097	Piel Castle		In	Coastal fort - doesn't point directly towards site - defends mouth of estuary	In	
1009109	Stone circle and funerary cairn 440m south west of Great Knott, Lacro		In	stone circle with distant views out to sea	In	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1009110	Stone circle 410m SSW of Great Knott, Lacro		In	stone circle with distant views out to sea	In	
1009111	Two stone circles, a stone avenue and a stone alignment at Great Knott, Lacro		In	stone circle with distant views out to sea	In	
1009122	Stone circle west of Great Knott, Lacro		In	stone circle with distant views out to sea	In	
1009352	Ravenglass Roman fort bathhouse, also known as Walls Castle		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1009486	Giant's Grave standing stones, Kirksanton		In	stone circle with distant views out to sea	Out	No significant intervisibility with the site/sea
1010014	Furness Abbey Savignac and Cistercian monasteries: precinct wall, great gatehouse, 'chapel outside the gates', south west gateway and earthworks.		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1012711	High cross shaft in St John's churchyard		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1013013	Ravenglass Roman fort		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1013821	Romano-British enclosed hut circle settlement 660m south east of Holme Bank		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1013824	Romano-British farmstead and associated enclosure west of Scales Hags, 300m NNE of Scales Green Farm		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1014875	Palisaded hilltop enclosure, a slight univallate hillfort, and a dewpond at Skelmore Heads, 280m east of Woodside Farm		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1016988	Prehistoric stone circle, trackway, cairnfields, funerary cairns, hut circles, Romano-British farmstead and a medieval field system, 1.1km SE of Stainton		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1017066	Prehistoric cairnfields, funerary cairns, ring cairns, hut circles, field systems and a medieval enclosed field system on Bootle Fell		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1017175	Prehistoric cairnfields, field systems, hut circles and a farmstead on Corney Fell, 440m north west of Buckbarow Bridge		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1017176	Prehistoric cairnfield on Waberthwaite Fell, 740m south west of Rowantree Force		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1017177	Prehistoric cairnfield on Waberthwaite Fell, 840m north west of Redgill Head		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1017178	Prehistoric cairnfield and associated field system on Waberthwaite Fell, on the north bank of Charlesground Gill, 880m south east of High Corney		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1017179	Prehistoric cairnfield on Corney Fell, 680m north east of Charlesground		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1017180	Prehistoric cairnfield and associated field system on Corney Fell, 620m south east of Lambground		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1017181	Prehistoric cairnfield and two associated hut circles on Corney Fell, 860m north of Buckbarrow Bridge		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1019077	Little Grasso's prehistoric field system, two cairnfields and six funerary cairns on Bootle Fell		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1019140	Three prehistoric cairnfields and an associated field system on Corney Fell, 1.2km south east of High Corney		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1021011	Lime kiln 100m east of Scales Green Farm		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1021012	Lime kiln 320m south east of Scales Green Farm		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1021013	Lime kiln and associated lime shed 680m south east of Scales Green Farm		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1021188	Lacra Old Kirk medieval dispersed settlement and associated lynchets 800m and 830m NNE of Bankfield House		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
Registered Parks and Gardens (England)						
1000669	MUNCASTER CASTLE	II*	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1437665	Barrow Park	II	Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
Conservation Areas (England)						
	Millom		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Biggar Village		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Central Barrow-in-Furness		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
	Furness Abbey		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	North Scale		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	South Vickerstown		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	North Vickerstown		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	St George's Square		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	The Green, Lindal in Furness		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Barrow Island		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Ireleth		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
Scheduled Monument (Isle of Man)						
31	Hango Hill, Malew (0031.00)		In	Early medieval mound, execution place, banqueting hall and then gun battery. Main views to south, not towards site	Out	Sea views are not key to the significance of the monument.
41	Cronk Carran, The Chasms Hut Circle (0041.00)		In	Stone roundhouse on cliffs overlooking sea to south and east. Not directly towards site.	In	
74	Cashal Rhunt, Cass ny Hawin (0074.00)		In	Iron Age promontory fort and medieval watch station looking east towards site	In	
75	Derby Fort, St Michael's Isle, Malew (0075.00)		In	16th century coastal fort on E side of island	In	
77	Hango Broogh, Langness, Promontory Fort (0077.00)		In	Promontory fort on St Michael's Isle	In	
79	Knock Rushen Burial Mound (0079.00)		In	? Early medieval Burial mound with views of sea to south and south west	Out	No significant intervisibility with the sea

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
80	Castle Rushen (0080.00)		In	medieval castle in Castleton, overlooking river mouth and harbour to east.	In	
132	St Michael's Chapel, St Michael's Isle, Malew (0132.00)		In	St Michael's chapel, on St Michael's Isle. Clear views to sea	Out	Sea views are not intrinsic to the setting or significance of the chapel
174	Upper Lighthouse, Calf of Man (0174.00)		In	Lighthouse on W side of calf of man. May be visible, but is designed to warn shipping to west.	In	
229	Vowlan; Hangman's Hill; Danes' Fort (0229.00)		In	?early medieval Coastal promontory fort and post medieval watch point on E side of island. Views to east. Largely destroyed.	In	
557	Cashtal Yn Ard (0557.00)		In	situated on raised land giving views overlooking most of the parish of Maughold and across the sea to the Lake District	In	Sea views are not intrinsic to the setting
558	Keeill Chiggyrt, Keeill Casherick (0558.00)		In	Situated on prominent location with views out to sea.	Out	Sea views are not intrinsic to the setting

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
559	Gob ny Garvain Promontory Fort (0559.00)		In	Promontory fort on eastern coast. Extensive views to east	In	
560	Rullic Keeill Vael, The Barony (0560.00)		In	Bronze Age barrow cemetery; medieval chapel and burial ground. Approximately fifteen burial mounds have been surveyed on the Barony hilltop with extensive views to east	Out	Sea views do not contribute to the significance
580	Eastern Keeill, Maughold (0580.00)		In	Chapel in prominent spot with views to east	In	Sea views do not contribute to the significance
582	Middle Keeill, Maughold (0582.00)		In	Chapel in prominent spot with views to east	In	Sea views do not contribute to the significance
583	North Keeill, Maughold (0583.00)		In	Chapel in prominent spot with views to east	In	Sea views do not contribute to the significance
762	Port Grenaugh, Purt ny Ceabagh Promontory Fort (0762.00)		In	Iron Age promontory fort, views primarily to the south	In	
765	Arragon Mooar, Clough Vane (0765.00)		in	Burial mound on prominent location with views over sea to east and south east	In	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
1064	Langness Point Promontory Fort (1064.00)		In	Iron Age promontory fort with long views to sea to east	In	
1077	Maughold Head Fort, Maughold (1077.00)		In	Promontory fort on east coast with extensive sea views	In	
7	Ballanorris, Round Table (0007.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
8	Ballakaighen (0008.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
19	Cabbal Dreem Ruy (0019.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
32	Old Grammar School, Castletown, Malew (0032.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
116	South Barrule Hillfort (0116.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
139	The Smelt, Derbyhaven Smelthouse (0139.00)		Out	Adjacent to the sea, but no clear relationship.	Out	
146	Billown Stone Circle (0146.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
223	Laxey Wheel (0223.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
306	Keeill Pherick, St Patricks Chapel, Ballafreer (0306.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
307	Cabbal Druiaght (0307.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
343	Knock y Doonee Keeill (0343.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
344	Knock e Dooney Ship Burial (0344.00)		Out	On the wrong side of the island, faces west	Out	
594	Ruillic ny Quakeryn Burial Ground (0594.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
639	The Spiral Stone (0639.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
664	The Cashtal Promontory Fort (0664.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
682	Mount Rule Keeill and Burial Ground (0682.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
684	Camlork Keeill and Burial Ground (0684.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
734	Keeill Vreeshey, St Bridget's Chapel (0734.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
930	Liaght ny Fawyr, Giant's Grave Burial Cairn; The Kew (0930.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
938	Cronk Breck Keeill (0938.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1060	Meayll Circle, Rushen (1060.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1067	Ballakelly Burial Cairn (1067.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
1071	King Orry's Grave, Laxey, Lonan (1071.00)		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
Registered Buildings (Isle of Man)						
2	Leodest Methodist Chapel Leodest Road Andreas Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
6	Primrose Thatch Cottage St. Marys Road Port Erin IM9 6JJ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
7	Cott-Ny-Greiney Beach Road Port St. Mary IM9 5NF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
14	St Runius Church Garth Road Crosby Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
15	Santon Parish Church, Church Road Santon IM4 1EZ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
16	Bridge House Bridge Street Castletown IM9 1AX		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
17	Manannan House Market Square Castletown IM9 1RB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
18	20 Church Street Douglas IM1 2AB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
19	22 Church Street Douglas IM1 2AB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
20	24 Church Street Douglas IM1 2AB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
21	Scotts Bistro 7 John Street Douglas IM1 2AD		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
24	Castle Rushen Castletown IM9 1LD		In	Medieval castle in Castleton, overlooking river mouth and harbour to east.	In	
25	Castle Arms Hotel The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD		In	medieval inn in Castleton, overlooking river mouth and harbour to east.	In	
26	Former Customs Office The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD		In	Customs house on Quay in Castleton	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
27	Police Station The Quay Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LD		In	Building on the quay	In	Sea views do not contribute to significance
28	Derby House Parliament Square Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
29	Former House Of Keys Building Parliament Square Castletown IM9 1LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
30	Barclays Bank Market Square Castletown IM9 1LQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
31	Offices 1 Malew Street Castletown IM9 1AB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
32	The Manx Co-op 8 The Parade Castletown IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
33	The Smelt Memorial The Parade Castletown Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
34	5 The Parade Castletown IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
35	Balcony House The Parade Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
36	6A The Parade Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
37	7 The Parade Castletown IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
38	The George Hotel The Parade Castletown IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
39	Isle Of Man Bank Market Square Castletown		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
40	TSB Bank Market Square Castletown IM9 1LQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
41	Ellan Vannin The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD		In	Quayside building, formerly a public house	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
42	Solomons Corner The Quay Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LD		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
43	1 Quay Lane Castletown IM9 1LE		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
44	2 Quay Lane Castletown IM9 1LE		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
45	Garage Parliament Square Castletown IM9 1LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
46	Castle View 1 Parliament Square Castletown IM9 1LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
47	Harbour House 7 The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
48	The Granary The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
49	Powrie Cottage 5 The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
50	4 The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
51	3 The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
53	The Old Inn Parliament Lane Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
54	3 Parliament Lane Castletown IM9 1LB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
55	1 Parliament Lane Castletown IM9 1LB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
56	The Rocket House Parliament Lane Castletown IM9 1LB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
57	4 Quay Lane Castletown IM9 1LE		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
58	2 Parliament Square Castletown IM9 1LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
59	3 The Parade Castletown IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
60	The Lifeboat House The Quay Castletown IM9 1LD		In	Building on the quay	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
61	Highbury House 3 Parliament Square Castletown IM9 1LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
62	4 Parliament Square Castletown IM9 1LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
63	Westminster House 7 Parliament Square Castletown IM9 1LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
64	5 Parliament Square Castletown IM9 1LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
65	Compton House 9 Castle Street Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
66	Stanley House Castle Street Castletown		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
67	The Garrison 5 Castle Street Castletown IM9 1LF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
68	3 Castle Street Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
69	1 Castle Street Castletown IM9 1LF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
70	1 The Parade Castletown IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
71	Tulloch House 2 The Parade Castletown IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
72	St Marys The Parade Castletown IM9 1LG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
73	The School House Quay Lane Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LE		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
74	Douglas Railway Station Bank Hill Douglas		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
76	The Witches Mill And Attached Buildings Arbory Road Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1HA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
77	Camera Obscura Douglas Head Douglas IM1 5BW		In	extensive views out to sea	In	
81	Crogga Mill Old Castletown Road Crogga Santon Isle Of Man IM4 1EA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
82	Castlemona Hotel Castle Drive Douglas IM2 4LY		In	Promenade hotel, with views to sea	In	
85	Christ Church Church Hill Laxey Isle Of Man IM4 7AX		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
86	St Andrew's Spire, Finch Road Douglas		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
93	4 Finch Road Douglas IM1 2PT		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
94	6 Finch Road Douglas IM1 2PT		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
95	8 Finch Road Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 2PT		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
96	12 Finch Road Douglas IM1 2PT		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
97	14 Finch Road Douglas IM1 2PT		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
98	16 Finch Road Douglas IM1 2PT		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
99	18 Finch Road Douglas IM1 2PT		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
100	20 Finch Road Douglas IM1 2PS		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
101	22 Finch Road Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 2PS		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
102	Offices 24 Finch Road Douglas IM1 2PS		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
106	St Matthews Church Hall North Quay Douglas IM1 4LB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
107	Rechabite Hall Allan Street Douglas IM1 3DW		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
110	Ellerslie Manor House Ellerslie Crosby Marown IM4 2AU		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
112	Falcon Cliff Hotel, Palace Road Douglas		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
113	Douglas Head Apartments 1 - 22 Douglas Head Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 5BY		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
114	Salisbury House Victoria Street Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 2LW		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
115	Douglas Swing Bridge South Quay Douglas Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
117	Kate's Cottage Mountain Road Creag Ny Baa Onchan Douglas IM4 5BP		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
118	Onchan Parish Hall 136 Royal Avenue Onchan IM3 1LJ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
120	New Market Hall Market Hill Douglas IM1 2BQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
121	St Catherines Avondale Road Onchan IM3 1AE		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
122	Welch House Church Road Onchan IM3 1BF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
123	Braeside 58 King Edward Road Onchan IM3 2AT		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
124	Leafield 60 King Edward Road Onchan IM3 2AT		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
125	19 Governors Road Onchan IM3 1AY		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
126	21 Governors Road Onchan IM3 1AY		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
127	23 Governors Road Onchan IM3 1AY		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
128	25 Governors Road Onchan IM3 1AY		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
129	27 Governors Road Onchan IM3 1AY		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
132	Watch House Switch Room Red Pier Douglas Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
133	Woodland Towers Ashley Road Onchan IM4 5BB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
134	Old Coach House Selborne Drive Douglas Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
141	Herring Tower Langness Road Castletown Isle Of Man		In	Daymark for sailors	In	
142	The Powder House Langness Road Castletown Isle Of Man		In	Associated with coastal gun batteries	In	
145	Old Brewery Wine Trading Co Glen Falcon Road Douglas IM2 3EY		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
147	Lighthouse Cranstal Bride Ramsey IM7 4BS		In	Lighthouse complex	In	
148	Langness Lighthouse Langness Road Castletown IM9 1UB		In	Lighthouse complex	In	
149	Former Principal Keepers House Douglas Head Douglas IM1 5BP		In	Lighthouse complex	In	
150	Balladoole Farm Balladoole Castletown IM9 4PQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
156	Site Formerly Known As The Strand Cinema Strand Street Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 2EF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
159	Ivydene Little Switzerland Douglas IM2 6AG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
160	Red House Victoria Road Douglas Isle Of Man IM2 6AQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
161	Oakleigh Glencrutchery Road Douglas IM2 6AN		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
162	Myrtle Bank Little Switzerland Douglas IM2 6AG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
163	Holly Bank Little Switzerland Douglas IM2 6AG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
164	Ivy Bank, The Bannee, Inglenook, Thorn Bank Falcon Cliff Terrace Douglas IM2 4AY		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
165	Former Doctor's House Hospital Strang Douglas IM4 4RF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
167	Former Douglas Court House And 13 Athol Street Douglas IM1 1QJ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
169	Douglas Town Hall Ridgeway Street Douglas IM1 1EP		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
173	Central Hotel Broadway Douglas IM2 4EL		In	Promenade hotel, with views to sea	In	
174	1 Albert Terrace Douglas IM1 3LQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
177	Erin Brae Queens Promenade Douglas IM2 4NL		In	Promenade hotel, with views to sea	In	
178	St Thomas Church Church Road Douglas IM1 2HQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
180	Port Soderick Railway Station Port Soderick Glen Port Soderick Braddan IM4 1BF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
181	Old School House St. Marks Ballasalla IM9 3AH		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
182	St Marks Church St. Marks Ballasalla IM9 3AH		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
183	Bayqueen Hotel The Promenade Port St. Mary IM9 5DG		In	Hotel with long sea views	Out	Demolished recently
184	Church Cottage St. Marks Ballasalla IM9 3AH		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
185	King Williams College King Williams College Grounds Castletown IM9 1TP		In	Views of the sea	In	
186	Douglas Hotel 48 North Quay Douglas IM1 4LA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
187	1-12 Victoria Terrace Douglas IM2 4EU		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
188	All Saints Church Alexander Drive Douglas IM2 3QH		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
192	The Venue Crescent Leisure Centre Central Promenade Douglas Isle Of Man IM2 4LL		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
193	Castle Hill House Castle Hill Douglas Isle Of Man IM2 4AD		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
195	National Westminster Bank 1 Prospect Hill Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 1ES		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
196	Jubilee Clock Victoria Street Douglas Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
197	St Marys Church Bucks Road Douglas Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
198	9 Athol Street Douglas IM1 1LD		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
199	31 Athol Street Douglas IM1 1LB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
200	Gaiety Theatre Harris Promenade Douglas IM1 2HH		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
201	Queens Hotel Queens Promenade Douglas IM2 4NL		In	Promenade hotel, with views to sea	In	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
203	The Old Sail Loft Shore Road Underway Port St. Mary Isle Of Man IM9 5DX		In	former sail loft	In	Sea views do not contribute to significance
205	Tower Of Refuge St Marys Rock Link To Tower Of Refuge Douglas Isle Of Man		In	coastal refuge tower	In	
208	Old Mill Golden Meadow Mill Road Castletown IM9 1TF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
210	4 - 11 Harris Terrace Douglas IM1 3LZ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
223	20 Victoria Street Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 2LE		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
225	26 Victoria Street Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 2LE		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
226	Ridgeway House Ridgeway Street Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 1EL		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
227	Laxey Workingmens Institute 17 New Road Laxey Isle Of Man IM4 7BD		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
228	St. Ninians Church Ballaquayle Road Douglas		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
230	Buck House 7 Merton Bank Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 3DG		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
233	The Ornamental Gateway Marine Drive Port Soderick Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
234	Farm Hill Manor Farmhill Lane Douglas Isle Of Man IM2 2EF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
235	Parville Ballagawne Road Ballabeg Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 4LF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
244	Former Methodist Church Aka Red Cross House Derby Road Douglas IM2 3EN		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
254	Government House Onchan Isle Of Man IM3 1RR		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
256	Malew Church Great Meadow Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 4EB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
257	Railway Station Victoria Road Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1EE		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
259	Elderbank The Crofts Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LW		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
260	Westwood The Crofts Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LW		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
261	Crofton The Crofts Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LW		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
264	Legion Hall Bromet Road Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1BX		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
267	Scarlett House Scarlett Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1TB		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
269	Lorne House Douglas Street Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1AZ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
275	Kentraugh House And Estate Kentraugh Shore Road Port St Mary Rushen Isle Of Man IM9 5NA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
279	Colby Level Gate Hut Colby Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
280	Ballagawne Gate House Mount Gawne Road Colby Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
281	Port St Mary Railway Station And Associated Goods Shed, Railway Station Station Road Port St. Mary IM9 5LF		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
282	Port Erin Railway Station And Associated Locomotive And Goods Shed, Station Road Port Erin IM9 6AD		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
283	Gatekeepers Hut Castletown Road Port St. Mary Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
289	Former Newson's Trading Building, 27-28 North Quay Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 4LE		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

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List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
290	Isle Of Man Bank Building, 2 Athol Street Douglas Isle Of Man IM1 1JA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
291	Douglas Bay Horse Tram Stables And 1 - 3 Tramway Terrace, Queens Promenade Douglas Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
292	Masonic Lodge Hilary Park Douglas Isle Of Man IM2 3EE		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
297	Fog Horn Point Of Ayre Cranstal Bride Isle Of Man IM7 4BS		In	coastal foghorn	In	
298	Lighthouse (Winkie) Point Of Ayre Beach Cranstal Bride Isle Of Man		In	Lighthouse complex	In	
299	Nautical Museum Bridge Street Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1AX		In	boathouse and museum	In	Sea views do not contribute to significance
300	Maughold Lighthouse Tower Maughold Isle Of Man IM7 1AS		In	Lighthouse complex	In	
301	Corrins Tower Corrins Hill Patrick Isle Of Man IM5 3AQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
303	Milners Tower Bradda Head Tower Road Spaldrick Port Erin Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
304	Lifeboat House The Quay Port St. Mary Isle Of Man IM9 5EF		In	lifeboat house	Out	Sea views do not contribute to significance
307	Harbourmaster's Office And Coal Shed Breakwater Road Port Erin Isle Of Man IM9 6JA		Out	On western side of island - not linked to East	Out	
308	Upper Lighthouse Calf Of Man Isle Of Man		In	Lighthouse complex	In	
313	Castletown War Memorial Market Square Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1LQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
314	King Williams College War Memorial King Williams College Grounds Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1TP		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
315	Douglas Borough War Memorial Harris Promenade Douglas Isle Of Man		In	sea forms a backdrop to the primary view of the monument	In	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
316	Goldie-Taubman Memorial Douglas Head Douglas Isle Of Man		In	prominent location on Douglas head looking out to sea	In	
317	Douglas Cemetery War Memorial Glencrutchery Road Douglas Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
318	National War Memorial Main Road St Johns Isle Of Man IM4 3NA		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
320	Onchan Parish War Memorial Main Road Onchan Isle Of Man IM3 1AH		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
322	Mona's Queen (Dunkirk) Memorial Clifton Road Port St. Mary Isle Of Man		In	War memorial on headland looking out to sea	In	
323	Santon Parish War Memorial Church Road Santon Isle Of Man IM4 1EZ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
324	K8 Telephone Kiosk Summerhill Road Onchan Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
325	K8 Telephone Kiosk Hillberry Road Onchan Isle Of Man IM3 3BQ		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
327	Pair Of K6 Telephone Kiosks Drumgold Street Douglas Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
330	K6 Telephone Kiosk Queens Road Port St. Mary Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
333	K6 Telephone Kiosk Derbyhaven Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
334	K6 Telephone Kiosk Cregneash Isle Of Man		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
Conservation Areas (Isle of Man)						
	Douglas (North Quay) Conservation Area		In	Quayside	Out	Sea views do not contribute to its significance
	Douglas (Little Switzerland) Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Douglas (Ballaquayle Road) Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Douglas (Selborne Drive) Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Douglas (Windsor Road) Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
	Douglas (Olympia) Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Douglas (Woodbourne Road) Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Douglas Promenades Conservation Area		In	Sea views important	In	
	Douglas (Athol Street/Victoria Street/Duke Street) Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Silverdale Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Castletown Conservation Area		In	Includes port, and coastal views	Out	Sea views do not contribute to its significance
	Laxey Conservation Area		In	Includes port, and coastal views	Out	Sea views do not contribute to its significance
	Onchan Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Maughold Conservation Area		In	coastal, extensive views to east	Out	Sea views do not contribute to its significance
	St Marks Village Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

List Entry	Name	Grade	Scoped for site visit	Notes	Scoped for assessment	Comments
	Glen Wyllin Conservation Area		Out	on the wrong side of the island	Out	
	Kirk Michael Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Ramsey Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	
	Colby Conservation Area		Out	No obvious relationship with the sea	Out	