Intermodal Logistics Park North Ltd

INTERMODAL LOGISTICS PARK NORTH (ILPN)

Intermodal Logistics Park North (ILPN) Strategic Rail Freight Interchange (SRFI)

Project reference TR510001

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

Chapter 12: Cultural heritage

October 2025

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

This document forms a part of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the Intermodal Logistics Park North (ILPN) project.

A PEIR presents environmental information to assist consultees to form an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed development and provide feedback.

This PEIR has been prepared by the project promoter, Intermodal Logistics Park North Ltd. The Proposed Development is described in Chapter 3 of the PEIR and is the subject of a public consultation.

Details of how to respond to the public consultation are provided at the end of Chapter 1 of the PEIR and on the project website:

https://www.tritaxbigbox.co.uk/our-spaces/intermodal-logistics-park-north/

This feedback will be taken into account by Intermodal Logistics Park North Ltd in the preparation of its application for a Development Consent Order for the project.

Chapter 12 ◆ Cultural heritage

INTRODUCTION

12.1 This chapter provides an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development upon Cultural Heritage. The Proposed Development is presented in Chapter 3: Project Description.

12.2 The approach to the assessment of Cultural Heritage considers the potential for likely significant environmental effects on above ground heritage assets. This includes consideration of designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets ('NDHA') but excludes consideration of below ground heritage assets / archaeological effects, which are dealt with in Chapter 13: Archaeology. Consideration for the potential visual impact of the Proposed Development is given with respect to an assessment of Cultural Heritage, however a detailed assessment of landscape and visual effects is presented in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Effects.

12.3 In line with the EIA Regulations 2017, this chapter has been compiled by appropriately qualified, experienced, and competent experts. It has been prepared by Iceni Projects and is authored by Georgina Mark BA (Hons) MSt (Cantab), Senior Heritage Consultant, Georgia Foy MA MAUD IHBC, Associate-Director – Built Heritage & Townscape with guidance and review by Laurie Handcock MA (Cantab) MSc IHBC, Director – Built Heritage & Townscape.

RELEVANT LAW, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

12.4 The methodology for the assessment of Cultural Heritage takes into account the following legislation, policy and guidance. The Proposed Development is assessed against the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 and National Policy Statement for National Networks ('NPSNN', adopted 2024). The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024, as amended February 2025) and relevant local planning policy are material considerations.

Legislation

- Planning Act 2008 ('the 2008 Act') - Section 104, which imposes a statutory duty on the Secretary of State to determine applications for development consent in accordance with that section where a National Policy Statement has effect.
- Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 – specific reference to Regulation 3.
- Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (excluding normal planning

procedures, which are disapplied by the DCO, which if granted, would encompass all of the normal consents).

12.5 This legislation requires the decision maker to have special regard to the desirability of:

- Preserving listed buildings or their settings or any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess;
- Preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of conservation areas; and
- Preserving scheduled monuments and their settings. The latter provision to consider the setting of scheduled monuments relates to the 2010 Act only as there no equivalent provision in the 1990 Act or the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (refer to the Archaeology PEIR Chapter (13) for more detail on this Act).

National Planning Policy

- National Policy Statement for National Networks ('NPSNN', adopted 2024) – specific reference to paragraphs 5.205-5.226 which relate to the historic environment. The policy sets out the requirements to, and framework for, considering the potential effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets, including where harmful effects may arise.
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024, as amended February 2025) – specific reference to Section 16: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, paragraphs 202-221. The emphasis of this policy reflects the NPSNN above.

Local Planning Policy

St Helens

- St Helens Borough Council Local Plan Up to 2037 (adopted 2022) – specifically:
- Policy LPC11 Historic Environment which requires the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, and assessment of impact on the significance of heritage assets, in line with case law, legislation and the NPPF. The desire to recognise and value the historic environment is also reflected in Policy LPA01 Spatial Strategy; and
- Policies LPA09 Parkside East which allocates the Main Site and part of the Western Rail Chord for a Strategic Rail Freight Interchange, and LPA10 Parkside West which allocates this area (including a small part of the Western Rail Chord) for industrial, storage and distribution. Related to heritage, both of these policies require compliance with LPC11 on protection of designated heritage assets, including the Registered Battlefield of Winwick.
- St Helens is part of the Liverpool City Region and are in the process of developing a Spatial Development Strategy. The draft Spatial Development Strategy (November 2023) includes draft Policy LCR DP14 – This document is at an early stage and no

material weight can be placed on it.

Wigan

- Wigan Statutory Development Plan comprising: Core Strategy DPD Remaining Policies (March 2024) – specific reference to Policy CP11: Historic Environment; and Greater Manchester Combined Authority's Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan Document for Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan 2022 to 2039 (adopted 2024) – specifically Policy JP-P2: Heritage. Both of these policies require the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, and assessment of impact on the significance of heritage assets, in line with national planning policy.

- The Initial Draft Wigan Local Plan (April 2025) has recently finished Regulation 18 Consultation. Draft Policy PL2 would be relevant to heritage assessment; this follows existing policy and requires the preservation and enhancement of heritage assets, in line with national planning policy. Draft Policy J6: Land west of Winwick Lane, Lowton allocates part of the Main DCO Site for employment use linked to the cross-boundary Parkside East Strategic Rail Freight Interchange. This draft policy notes that development should take appropriate account of the impact upon the heritage significance of Kenyon Hall on Winwick Lane, including its setting, in accordance with Places for Everyone Policy JP-P2.

- The Greater Manchester Strategy (2025 – 2035) has been reviewed and there are no strategic priorities that are directly relevant to heritage impact assessment.

Warrington

- Warrington Borough Council Local Plan 2021/22 - 2038/39 (2023) – specifically Objective W5 Warrington's Historic Environment, and Policy DC2 Historic Environment. This policy requires the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, including particular consideration to be given to the Registered Battlefield of Winwick (among others), and assessment of impact on the significance of heritage assets in line with statutory considerations and national planning policy. Appendix 5 is also relevant as it features Warrington's local list of non-designated heritage assets.

Other Relevant Guidance

- Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (2019)

- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, IHBC, CiFA, 2021) ('CHIA')

- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England, 2008)

- St Helens Borough Council 'List of Locally Important Buildings SPD' (2011)

- Wigan Council 'Historic Environment Strategy SPD' (2021)

- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets

CONSULTATION TO DATE

12.6 This assessment has been informed by a period of Informal Consultation held between the Applicant and relevant stakeholders and local authorities during consultations held between June 2024 and June 2025. Furthermore, a process of EIA Scoping has involved consultation with the Planning Inspectorate, who issued an EIA Scoping Opinion to the Applicant in December 2024. This Scoping Opinion, alongside other consultation feedback from Historic England, St Helens Borough Council, Warrington Borough Council and Wigan Council (including Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service / Growth Lancashire, as appropriate), has informed this assessment. A breakdown of consultation feedback, and the Applicant's response, is provided in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Scoping and informal consultation summary

Consultee	Consultee comment	Response
EIA Scoping Consultation		
Planning Inspectorate 14.12.24	'The Inspectorate notes that Bowl Barrow West of Highfield Lane is identified within an area of potential visibility in Scoping Report Figure 9.2. The lack of visibility to this asset should therefore be confirmed in the ES. Castlehill Motte and Bailey and Bowl Barrow [Scheduled Monuments] would appear not to be within an area of visibility. The Inspectorate considers that provided the reasons for lack of visibility between these assets and the Proposed Development are set out in the ES, that these assets can be scoped out of further assessment.'	The Bowl Barrow West of Highfield Lane and Castle Hill Motte and Bailey and Bowl Barrow Scheduled Monuments have been reviewed, discussed with relevant consultees and have subsequently been scoped out of this assessment. An analysis of the lack of visibility between the assets and the Proposed Development is set out in this Chapter, specifically within Appendix 12.1. St Helens Council (Growth Lancashire) confirmed their agreement in a meeting on 30th April 2025 and by email on 1st May 2025.
	Non-Designated Heritage Assets (listed below): 'The Scoping Report seeks to scope out effects on these as low value locally important heritage assets and due to limited intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The Inspectorate agrees that on this basis, these assets can be scoped out of further consideration.' • No. 149 Mill Lane • The Millstone Public House	This Chapter omits these heritage assets from the scope of assessment.

Consultee	Consultee comment	Response
	• Nos. 45-51 Golborne Dale Road • No. 6 Bull Houses • Nos. 18-14 Bull Houses • Highfield Kenyon Lane (Local Listed Building)	
	'The Scoping Report seeks to scope out assessment of heritage assets within a wider 3km study area on the basis that through the use of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility, it is considered unlikely that the Proposed Development would be substantially visible at this distance. The ES should present the findings of this assessment to confirm whether there are any likely significant effects on setting of heritage assets within the wider 3km study area from the Proposed Development. Subject to confirmation in the ES, demonstrating that significant effects are unlikely, the Inspectorate agrees to scope this matter out.'	Heritage assets within a wider 3km study area are scoped out of this assessment. An analysis demonstrating that significant effects are unlikely to result from the Proposed Development is set out in this Chapter, specifically within Appendix 12.1. This has been shared with all relevant consultees, and St Helens and Wigan have confirmed by email their agreement with the information provided (1st May 2025 and 17th June 2025, respectively). Historic England raised no concerns during a meeting on 21st June 2025. Warrington have subsequently responded (13th August 2025) and have confirmed the relevant heritage assets within their boundary; all of these are included within the existing scope of assessment.
	'Table 11.1 should identify non-statutory designated sites such as Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields (the site of the Historic Battlefield of Winwick is identified within the Proposed Development). The ES should also	This Chapter identifies Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields within Table 13.3. It also clarifies that non-designated heritage assets that are not in a poor state of preservation are valued at 'very low', and maintains the value of

Consultee	Consultee comment	Response
	clarify how non-designated heritage assets that are not in a poor state of preservation would be valued. The Inspectorate notes that while Table 11.1 values Grade 1 Listed Buildings as 'high' sensitivity, Scoping Report Table 12.1 considers them in the 'very high' category.'	Grade I listed buildings at 'high'. This is now aligned with Chapter 13 of the PEIR.
	'The Inspectorate considers that Grade II Listed Buildings should be afforded the same value (high) as other nationally designated sites in the methodology.'	This Chapter retains the valuation of Grade II listed buildings as 'medium'. Table 12.3, below, differentiates the relative sensitivity of assets in ES terms only and does not challenge the nationally designated status of Grade II listed buildings in legislative and policy terms. This methodology has been accepted on other NSIPs assessments. It will not conflict with the consideration of Grade II listed buildings as nationally designated heritage assets in line with relevant legislation and policy. Policy tests remain relevant to an assessment of the Proposed Development. Notably, NPPF Paragraphs 212 - 215 remain relevant, and great weight will continue to be applied to the statutory duty where it arises, and any harm to significance will continue to require a clear and convincing justification. A more detailed rationale behind the valuation of Grade II listed buildings is set out in Appendix 12.1. This was shared with all relevant consultees. St

Consultee	Consultee comment	Response
		Helens confirmed agreement with this approach (email, 1st May 2025). Wigan have agreed that an assessment of medium can be reached but each asset must be considered on its own merits (17th June 2025). This has been done at Appendix 12.2. Warrington have responded (13th August 2025) and raised no concerns with the methodology as proposed.
	'The ES should also consider how all phases of the Proposed Development could affect the perception and understanding of heritage assets, where significant effects are likely to occur.'	This Chapter considers how all phases of the Proposed Development could affect the perception and understanding of heritage assets, where significant effects are likely to occur.
	'The heritage assessment should cross refer to the landscape and visual impact assessment in the use and selection of viewpoints.'	This Chapter cross references the PEIR Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Effects in the use and selection of viewpoints. The relevant views which relate to heritage assets and will be cross-referenced in this assessment are at Appendix 12.2 (Figure 1.4) and have been presented to Historic England and St Helens thus far with no comments received to date.
Informal Consultation		
Historic England	'Historic England considers that the Topic Paper has correctly identified the legislation, policies and guidance documents that are relevant to the	The legislation, policies and guidance documents identified within the Topic Paper are likewise used

Consultee	Consultee comment	Response
13.03.25	assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Development on these elements of the historic environment. We also consider that the Topic Paper has correctly identified key elements of the baseline information relevant to the application, as well as those elements which (with the agreement of the Planning Inspectorate, as set out in Table 1) are to be scoped out of the assessment.'	to inform the preparation of this Chapter. Furthermore, the scope of assessment has been informed by baseline information presented in the Topic Paper, as well as feedback presented by the Planning Inspectorate in their Scoping Opinion.
	'We consider that the scope of work is appropriate, and that the employment of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility ('ZTV') as used for the Landscape and Visual Assessment should allow impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets to be fully appreciated. '	A ZTV of the Proposed Buildings has been prepared for the Proposed Development (see Chapter 10 of the PEIR and Figures 10.4: ZTV of the Proposed Buildings) and is used to inform an assessment of the potential visual effects of the Proposed Development upon Cultural Heritage (see Figures 12.3: Heritage Asset Mapping with ZTV (1km) and 12.4 Heritage Asset Mapping with ZTV (3km)).
	'Historic England considers that the Archaeology and Heritage Topic Papers set out a reasonable framework for completion of the assessment of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development upon the historic environment, and for the development of appropriate measures to mitigate any impacts identified.'	Noted

Consultee	Consultee comment	Response
St Helens 11.03.25	'The Conservation has reviewed the Heritage Topic Paper and finds the content to be acceptable. The only comment relates to the need to agree on the detailed methodology for assessment. This requirement was identified by the Planning Inspectorate in October 2024, as noted in the Topic Paper. The Topic Paper does not fully address this matter (which is not unexpected), and further work will be required to agree on the methodology.'	This Chapter adopts an assessment methodology which has been informed by feedback provided by the Planning Inspectorate in their Scoping Opinion. The methodology was discussed with St Helens in a meeting on 30th April 2025 and agreement with outstanding methodology matters was agreed by email on 1st May 2025.
Warrington Borough Council 25.04.25	'Based on the information currently available, the key heritage asset in Warrington which would be affected by the proposal is the Registered Battlefield Site of the Battle of Winwick/Red Bank. […] Although the proposed development lies outside the designated Battlefield site, it directly abuts the area and could impact on the contextual setting of the battlefield. There are other designated and non-designated heritage assets which may be affected by the proposal […] The potential impact on these will be dependent on the positioning of large-scale structures particularly on the southeast boundary of the site where it lies east of the M6. The form of development around the northern extremity of the Battlefield site appears to be mostly access roads which are unlikely to impact on the setting of the registered site; however a clear definition of the scope of works will be necessary as incidental features such	This Chapter assesses the potential effects of the Proposed Development upon the significance of the Registered Battlefield of Winwick. Furthermore, a clear definition of the scope of works proposed around the northern extremity of the Battlefield site is provided within the Proposed Development, and assessed, as necessary, within this Chapter.

Consultee	Consultee comment	Response
	as hedgerows and ditches can be important as they formed part of the battlefield landscape.	
Wigan Council	'Based on the information available at the present time, the key heritage asset within WMBC is Holly House which is a Grade II Listed building. There is also a nearby non-designated asset at Sandfield Hall. The Heritage topic paper does not refer to either of these. Going forward if the developer concludes that there is no impact upon the setting of either, this should be demonstrated'.	This Chapter assesses the potential effects of the Proposed Development upon the significance of Holly House (Grade II) which was included in the EIA Scoping Report. The Applicant can confirm that Sandfield Hall (NDHA) has now been included in the scope of assessment.

12.7 Following the EIA Scoping Consultation and Informal Consultation stages, further consultation was held between the Applicant and relevant stakeholders and local authorities via online meetings and email correspondence. This consultation is set out in Table 12.2.

Table 12.2 Other consultation

Consultee	Date	Consultee comment	Response
St Helens Borough Council	30.04.25	In a meeting between St Helens Borough Council and the Applicant Team, the Council confirmed that a study area of 1km, and omission of assets within 3km from the assessment scope (in line with ZTV analysis) is appropriate.	This Chapter adopts the scope of assessment which was reviewed by the Planning Inspectorate in the EIA Scoping Opinion and agreed by St Helens Borough Council.
		The Council suggested that retaining the Huskisson Memorial marking the place, as existing, whilst providing a level of public interpretation, is preferable. The Council suggested that views of the asset from a panel within the proposed new footbridge could be explored by the Proposed Development.	The Proposed Development has been informed by this consultation feedback. It promotes the retention of the Huskisson Memorial in-situ, and the provision of an increased provision of public interpretation relating to the asset.
Warrington Borough Council	11.06.25 – 13.08.25	In written comments received from the Conservation Officer on 13th August (dated 30th July), it is confirmed that there is the potential for very minor impact to the Gates at Kenyon Hall (Grade II), Over Back Farm (NDHA), Woodhead Farmhouse and Barn (both Grade II) and St Oswald's Well (Grade II): "*It is considered that the scheme will have at the very most only a minor impact on a limited number of*	The Applicant engaged with Warrington Borough Council to seek further comment regarding the Response to the EIA Scoping Opinion and the final proposed scope of assessment, adopted by this Chapter. Warrington's response regarding impact have been noted by the Applicant.

Consultee	Date	Consultee comment	Response
		heritage assets, in most cases mitigated by or diminished by the impact of existing infrastructure such as the M6 or other significant and major roads. The regional and national benefits of the scheme are such that these will significantly outweigh the minor impact on the heritage assets and the landscaping of the scheme will offer sufficient mitigation to address any arising issues. It is considered that the impact on heritage issues is negligible and there is no objection to the scheme as currently proposed."	
Historic England	21.05.25	In a meeting between Historic England and the Applicant Team, Historic England encouraged the retention of the Huskisson Memorial in-situ, and recognised the potential for improved visibility and better interpretation of the Memorial to be a heritage benefit of the Proposed Development.	The design of the Proposed Development has been informed by feedback provided by Historic England with regards to the retention and enhanced interpretation of the Huskisson Memorial. This proposal is assessed within this Chapter.
	10.06.25	No comment.	The Applicant engaged with Historic England to seek further comment regarding the Response to EIA Scoping Opinion and the final

Consultee	Date	Consultee comment	Response
			proposed scope of assessment, adopted by this Chapter. No further comment was received by Historic England.

Historic England	21.05.25	In a meeting between Historic England and the Applicant Team, Historic England encouraged the retention of the Huskisson Memorial in-situ, and recognised the potential for improved visibility and better interpretation of the Memorial to be a heritage benefit of the Proposed Development.	The design of the Proposed Development has been informed by feedback provided by Historic England with regards to the retention and enhanced interpretation of the Huskisson Memorial. This proposal is assessed within this Chapter.
	10.06.25	No comment.	The Applicant engaged with Historic England to seek further comment regarding the Response to EIA Scoping Opinion and the final proposed scope of assessment, adopted by this Chapter. No further comment was received by Historic England.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

12.8 Under the requirements of NPSNN (2024), the NPPF (December 2024, as amended February 2025), and of other guidance mentioned above, such as IEMA's Principles for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Historic England's Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes (GPAs), the process of heritage impact assessments can be summarised as involving three parts:

- understanding the heritage significance of identified designated and non-designated heritage assets, including the contribution made by their settings;
- understanding the nature and extent of potential effects to heritage significance of identified heritage assets; and
- making a judgement on the impact that the proposals may have on heritage significance.

Value

12.9 NPSNN defines a heritage asset as *'buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'* (para. 5.206). They are, *'elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest'* (ibid). Heritage assets can be designated or non-designated.

12.10 For the purposes of this assessment and to avoid conflict with the EIA use of the term 'significance', the heritage significance will be referred to as 'value'.

12.11 NPSNN requires the value of any heritage asset that may be affected by a project to be described in a proportionate manner to understand the potential for significant impacts on heritage assets (paras. 5.210). This is narrative exercise and the methodology used here for understanding value draws from the approach set out in Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' and NPPF Annex 2 by identifying and describing the components which contribute to the heritage interests. In line with the principles outlined in IEMA's CHIA, the final part of understanding the value of a heritage asset is identifying its importance which is an informed professional judgement that can be scaled (as per Table 12.3). This scale is informed by the designation of an asset and informs the sensitivity classification for heritage assets.

Table 12.3 Sensitivity Classification

Heritage Sensitivity	Designation of Receptor
Very High (i.e. International)	Site acknowledged of international importance / World Heritage Site

Heritage Sensitivity	Designation of Receptor
High (i.e. National)	Grade I or Grade II* Listed Asset (including Listed Building and Registered Park & Garden) / Scheduled Monument / Registered Historic Battlefield
Medium (i.e. National)	Grade II Listed Asset (including Listed Building and Registered Park & Garden) / Conservation Area
Low (i.e. Local)	Non-Designated Heritage Assets of higher local importance (including local listing)
Very Low (i.e. Local)	Non-Designated Heritage Assets of lower local importance or compromised by poor preservation

12.12 As identified in NPSNN paragraphs 5.212 – 5.215, value can also derive from its setting. As such, in line with Historic England's guidance on setting in their Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3 (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, and the requirements of paragraph 5.9.10, the contribution of setting to value of identified heritage assets will be described in a proportionate manner.

Assessing Effects

12.13 Legislative and policy requirements for the assessment of effects on heritage assets require the assessor to establish whether the value is preserved, better revealed/enhanced or harmed as a result of the ILPN SRFI.

12.14 There are two ways in which the ILPN SRFI can affect heritage assets:

- by physical changes to the fabric, use and visual appearance of designated or non-designated heritage assets (known as direct effects); and
- by changes to the setting of designated or non-designated heritage assets in the vicinity (known as indirect effects). The approach to assessing setting follows the five-step approach set out in Historic England's GPA3.

12.15 The magnitude of change is a combination of (i) the size and scale of the potential change; and (ii) the duration of the change and its reversibility i.e. effects during the construction phase are likely to be short to medium term effects, whereas effects during operation would span for the duration of the ILPN SRFI. The magnitude of change can be high, medium, low or negligible. The consideration of magnitude of change takes into account environmental measures embedded in the Proposed Development.

12.16 The significance of the effects on heritage assets is established by combining judgements about the sensitivity of the receptors affected with the magnitude of the change, in order to

identify the potential effect. For the purposes of EIA, major and moderate effects are considered to be significant effects. Where an effect is considered to be significant, this would be confirmed in the assessment text.

12.17 Once the significance of the potential effect has been classified, consideration is given to whether the qualitative nature of the resultant effect is, therefore, 'beneficial', 'adverse' or 'neutral'.

12.18 Beneficial effects occur when development would enhance the value and contribution of the setting to value of heritage assets. In line with NPSNN paragraphs 5.221, 5.222 and 5.223, this can include taking opportunities, where possible, for proposals to make a positive contribution, for example by enhancing value or setting through sensitive design or enhancing access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme.

12.19 Adverse effects occur when development would harm the value and contribution of the setting to value of heritage assets. Within NPSNN paragraphs 5.219 – 5.223 and the 2023 and NPPF (paras. 212-215), impacts affecting the value of heritage assets are considered in terms of harm, and there is a requirement to determine whether the level of harm to designated heritage assets amounts to 'substantial harm' or 'less than substantial harm'. There is no direct correlation between the significance of effect and levels of harm, however in general terms, major adverse may equate to substantial harm and moderate or minor adverse may equate to different levels on the spectrum of less-than-substantial harm. As substantial harm is a 'high test' that 'may not arise in many cases' (PPG para.018), the significance matrix and use of 'major' at Table 12.5 has been updated to reflect this policy position. For any harm to non-designated heritage assets, NPPF para.216 requires balanced judgement regarding scale of harm or loss and value (there is no equivalent provision in NPSNN).

12.20 Neutral effects occur where there is considered to be an equal balance between beneficial and adverse heritage effects. The approach to balancing heritage harms and heritage benefits to reach a 'net' position is established in recent case law.1

12.21 When considering any likely significant effects, it should be described how any likely significant negative effects would be avoided, reduced, mitigated or compensated for, as per the mitigation hierarchy (NPSNN paragraphs 5.212 – 5.215).

12.22 Pursuant to NPSNN paragraphs 5.216 – 5.226 and NPPF paras 212-215, any harmful impact to the value and contribution of setting to value of a designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification and be weighed against the public benefits of the ILPN SRFI. The greater the negative impact to value, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.

Magnitude of Change

12.23 This stage comprises a factual description of the level of change occurring to heritage assets.

[1] City & Country Bramshill Ltd v Secretary of State for Housing, Communities And Local Government & Ors [2021] EWCA Civ 320

There are two ways in which new development can affect the value of heritage assets:

- by physical changes to the fabric, use and visual appearance of heritage assets (known as direct effects) i.e., if the ILPN SRFI includes the demolition or alteration to listed or locally listed buildings, or within conservation areas or registered parks and gardens; and

- by changes to the setting of designated or non-designated heritage assets in the vicinity (known as indirect effects).

12.24 The magnitude of change for heritage assessments is considered to be a combination of (i) the size and scale of the potential change; (ii) the duration of the change; and its reversibility. Magnitude of change will be described in line with Table 12.4 below.

Table 12.4 Magnitude of Change Classification

Magnitude of Change	Typical Criteria
High	Total loss, major alteration or fundamental change to key characteristics or features of the baseline.
Medium	Partial loss, material alteration or visible but contextual change to key characteristics or features of the baseline.
Low	Minor loss, alteration or discernible but non-material change to key characteristics or features of the baseline.
Negligible	Barely distinguishable or very limited change from baseline conditions.
No Change	No change from baseline conditions

12.25 Establishing the overall effect combines judgements about sensitivity and magnitude of change. This will first be undertaken as a qualitative assessment describing the anticipated effects using professional judgement on whether the Proposed Development would enhance or harm the key features of special interest which contribute to the value of an asset. This will then be summarised in a technical assessment. Judgements about sensitivity and magnitude of change will be graded as major, moderate, minor, negligible or none, according to the approach set out in Table 12.5 below (for the purposes of the table, significant effects in EIA terms are identified in bold text). Effects will then be classified as either beneficial, adverse or neutral, again using professional judgement. Where a fine balance occurs between both beneficial and adverse effects arising from the ILPN SRFI, or where effects would preserve the special interest of the asset, it may result in a 'neutral' effect.

Table 12.5 Overall Effect

	Magnitude of Change				
Sensitivity	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**	**No Change**
High	**Major**	**Moderate**	**Moderate** or Minor	Minor	Nil
Medium	**Moderate**	**Moderate**	Minor	Minor or Negligible	Nil
Low	**Moderate** or Minor	Minor	Minor or Negligible	Negligible	Nil
Negligible	Minor	Minor or Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Nil

The Study Area and Scope of Assessment

12.26 A study area of 1km radius from the draft Main Order Limits has been used to identify designated and non-designated heritage assets which may be affected by the Proposed Development (Figure 12.1). This study area is based on professional judgement, taking into account the location and nature of heritage assets, the ZTV, the nature of the Proposed Development and initial judgements on the likelihood for significant effects to the value of heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. The study area has been scoped from the draft Main Order Limits, rather than the draft Order Limits, as the elements of the Proposed Development which fall outside of the Main Site and Western Rail Chord of the DCO Site would be minor, ground level works only which are unlikely to affect the visibility of the Proposed Development beyond the existing 1km radius.

12.27 The study area forms the basis for a more detailed scoping exercise which has been undertaken to identify the heritage receptors within this radius whose value (including any contribution made by their setting) may be significantly affected by Proposed Development. The scoping exercise was guided by initial analysis of heritage assets within the study area (and beyond, where considered appropriate), including consideration of the functional, experiential and visual relationships between heritage assets and the Main Site.

12.28 The radius of the study area and the detailed scope of assessment within the study area has been presented to and unanimously agreed by all key heritage stakeholders during Non-Statutory Consultation. The scope of assessment has further been informed by EIA Scoping Consultation, specifically by the Scoping Opinion provided by the Planning Inspectorate. Comments issued by the Planning Inspectorate relating to the proposed study area are addressed in Table 12.1. Where the Planning Inspectorate requested that additional

reasoning for the omission of certain heritage receptors from the scope of assessment be set out within this chapter, a detailed response is provided in Appendix 12.1. To support this approach, assets within 3km are shown at Figure 12.2.

Resources and Data Collection

12.29 The following sources have been utilised to define the baseline of the cultural heritage assessment:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE, Historic England) for data on nationally designated heritage assets.
- LPA local lists (St Helens, Warrington) have been referenced to support the identification of non-designated heritage assets, as required under paragraph 5.208 of NPSNN. Wigan does not have a local list and has confirmed that NDHAs will be identified during the application process. The local lists for St Helens and Warrington are: St Helens unadopted and unpublished local list of buildings (2012), obtained from St Helens Borough Council; and Appendix 5 of Warrington Borough Council's Local Plan 2022/23 to 2038/39 (2023) which presents a local list of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the LPA.
- Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) for data on designated and non-designated heritage assets within Wigan.
- Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER) for data on designated and non-designated heritage assets within St Helens.
- Cheshire HER (CHER) for data on designated and non-designated heritage assets within Warrington.
- Historic cartography, including national Ordnance Survey maps and local 19th century Tithe Maps. These sources inform the baseline understanding on the historic representation of the current landscape and its uses.
- Network Rail, Structures Detailed Examination Report: Huskisson Memorial (2020).
- Institution of Civil Engineers, Technical Report Route – The Application; Appendix 4 Appendix 4: Case Study 4 – The Huskisson Memorial, by Mark Wheel.

12.30 This research was supplemented by fieldwork undertaken in June and September 2024, including a site walkthrough, railside access to the Huskisson Memorial and photographic recording. A number of heritage receptors were not accessible during the fieldwork study, by virtue of being private dwellings. In such circumstances, desk-based analysis using satellite imagery, map regression and online research was used to supplement an understanding of the receptor's value and sensitivity to change; access was not considered to be necessary (or proportionate) to be able to assess the value or impact on these heritage assets.

12.31 A ZTV' of the Proposed Buildings has been prepared to understand the potential visibility of the Proposed Development. This ZTV is presented in detail in Chapter 10: Landscape and

Visual Effects and at Figure 10.4.1: ZTV of Proposed Buildings and is referenced throughout this Chapter. This has been overlaid with heritage assets within 1km (Figure 12.3: Heritage Asset Mapping with ZTV (1km radius)) and within 3km (Figure 12.4: Heritage Asset Mapping with ZTV (1km radius)).

BASELINE CONDITIONS

Baseline environment

12.32 To establish the existing baseline the following steps were undertaken:

- Extensive fieldwork undertaken in June and September 2024 (both summer and winter conditions), included site walkthroughs and photographic recording.
- Historic cartography, including national Ordnance Survey maps and local 19th century Tithe Mapping. These sources inform the baseline understanding on the historic representation of the current landscape and its uses.
- Geographical Information System (GIS) software has been used to collate and interrogate digital data. This has included mapping both designated and non-designated heritage assets within identified study area and overlaying with ZTV data.
- A selection of photomontages has been prepared as part of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Effects (Figures 10.6.1 – 10.6.26: Viewpoints 1 - 26). Photomontages which are representative of views relevant to heritage assets included within the scope of assessment have been selected to support the assessment of heritage impact (Appendix 12.2: Built Heritage Statement at Figure 1.4).
- A full desk-based assessment has been undertaken on the historical development of the DCO Site and surrounding area, and the value and sensitivity of heritage receptors included within the scope of assessment (Appendix 12.2: Built Heritage Statement).

Identification of Heritage Receptors

12.33 Within this study area, there are 17 designated heritage assets and 24 NDHAs. There are 13 designated heritage assets and 11 NDHAs which have been scoped into the assessment (see Figure 12.1). Five of these assets are within (or partially within) the draft Main Order Limits, as follows:

- Huskisson Memorial on South Side of Railway, 60 Metres From Road (Grade II);
- Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (Registered Historic Battlefield) [partially within the DCO Site];
- Highfield Farm Barn (NDHA); and
- Parkside Road Bridge (NDHA).

12.34 High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area falls partially within the wider draft Order Limits as there are potential highways mitigation and active travel works which are within the Conservation Area boundary. The active travel works are assessed separately within this chapter and the potential highways mitigation works are assessed separately in the Highways Mitigation Options Report (Appendix 7.1).

12.35 The remaining heritage assets included within the scope of assessment which are outside of the draft Main Order Limits are summarised below.

St Helens Borough Council

- With the exception of the small part which falls within the draft Order Limits, most of the High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area is located within 500m of the draft Main Order Limits. It includes four listed buildings: Entrance Archway to Cancello (Grade II*) and Church of St Peter (Grade II); Parish Stocks (Grade II) and No. 158 and 160 High Street (Grade II), as well as seven locally listed buildings which are not included individually in the scope of assessment.

- Seven Grade II listed buildings located within the scope of assessment pertaining to this LPA include: Newton-le-Willows Station; Newton Viaduct to West of Station; Newton Park Farmhouse; Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse; Fairbrothers Farmhouse; Traveller's Rest Stone at Red Bank; United Reformed Chapel; and Memorial to North West of Burial Ground of United Reformed Chapel.

- The Railway Connecting Manchester-Liverpool Line with the Warrington-Preston Line is a non-designated heritage asset, located within 500m of the draft Main Order Limits, within the scope of assessment pertaining to this LPA.

Warrington Borough Council

- Five Grade II listed buildings located within the scope of assessment pertaining to this LPA include: Woodhead Farmhouse; the Barn to North of Woodhead Farmhouse; Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall; Barrow Farmhouse; and St Oswald's Well, 150m south of Woodhead. The latter receptor is also designated as a Scheduled Monument.

- Seven locally listed buildings located within approximately 500m of the draft Main Order Limits, within the scope of assessment pertaining to this LPA. These are: Monk House; The Cottage; Pipers Hole Cottage; No.5 Gerosa Avenue; Rosemount Terrace; Oven Back Farm and Kenylo Bridge.

Wigan Council

- Holly House (Grade II) and Sandfield Hall (NDHA) are located within 500m of the draft Main Order Limits, within the scope of assessment pertaining to this LPA.

12.36 The heritage receptors which are scoped into the assessment are set out at Tables 12.5, 12.6 and 12.7.

12.37 To understand the potential visibility of the Proposed Development in the context of identified heritage receptors, ZTV data prepared for the Proposed Development is overlaid on heritage asset mapping (Figure 12.3 and Figure 12.4). The ZTV is modelled based on a height of 30m from the finished floor levels (FFLs) to reflect the maximum height above ground of new built form proposed within the Main Site of the DCO Site. A 'worst-case' scenario has been modelled, assuming that buildings of up-to 30m above FFLs will exist throughout the whole DCO Site. Existing vegetation and built development are considered by the ZTV (see Chapter 10: LVIA, Appendix 10.2: ZTV and Visualisation Methodology for more information).

Sensitivity of Heritage Receptors

12.38 A baseline assessment of the value and contribution of setting to value of heritage receptors can be found at Appendix 12.2. This baseline assessment is a descriptive one which considers the heritage interests which contribute to value, including the contribution of setting and the role of the DCO Site within this. The findings of this assessment are not repeated within this chapter for brevity but have informed the assessment of impact in the next section.

12.39 In line with IEMA guidance, once the value is described, it is possible to identify the sensitivity of heritage assets. This is an informed professional judgement which can be scaled based on the designation of assets (see Table 12.3). It is applied to receptors in Tables 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8.

Table 12.6 Sensitivity of Receptors within St Helens Borough Council

	Sensitivity of Receptors within St Helens Borough Council		
List Entry ID.	**Name**	**Designation**	**Sensitivity**
1075900	Huskisson Memorial on South Side of Railway, 60 Metres From Road	Grade II	Medium
1412878	Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 **It is noted that the Battlefield sits across both St Helens and Warrington Borough*.	Registered Historic Battlefield	High
1343248	Newton-le-Willows Station	Grade II	Medium
1283575	Newton Viaduct to West of Station	Grade II	Medium
1198973	Newton Park Farmhouse	Grade II	Medium

	Sensitivity of Receptors within St Helens Borough Council		
List Entry ID.	Name	Designation	Sensitivity
1075931	Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse	Grade II	Medium
1075929	Fairbrothers Farmhouse	Grade II	Medium
1075928	United Reformed Chapel	Grade II	Medium
1198937	Memorial to North West of Burial Ground of United Reformed Chapel	Grade II	Medium
	High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area (and associated heritage assets)	Conservation Area	Medium-High
	Railway Connecting Manchester-Liverpool Line with the Warrington-Preston Line	NDHA	Very Low
	Highfield Farm Barn	NDHA	Very Low
	Parkside Road Bridge	NDHA	Very Low

Table 12.7 Sensitivity of Receptors within Warrington Borough Council

	Sensitivity of Receptors within Warrington Borough Council		
List Entry ID.	Name	Designation	Sensitivity
1075898	Woodhead Farmhouse	Grade II	Medium
1075899	Barn to North of Woodhead Farmhouse	Grade II	Medium

	Sensitivity of Receptors within Warrington Borough Council		
List Entry ID.	Name	Designation	Sensitivity
1356218	Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall	Grade II	Medium
1343263 and 1018082	St Oswald's Well, 150m south of Woodhead	Grade II and Scheduled Monument	High
1068477	Barrow Farmhouse	Grade II	Medium
1483247	Traveller's Rest Stone at Red Bank	Grade II	Medium
	Monk House, Parkside Road	Locally Listed Building	Low
	The Cottage, Parkside Road	Locally Listed Building	Low
	Pipers Hole Cottage, Parkside Road	Locally Listed Building	Low
	No.5 Gerosa Avenue	Locally Listed Building	Low
	Rosemount Terrace	Locally Listed Building	Low
	Oven Back Farm	Locally Listed Building	Low
	Kenylo Bridge	Locally Listed Building	Low

Table 12.8 Sensitivity of Receptors within Wigan Council

	Sensitivity of Receptors within Wigan Council		
List Entry ID.	Name	Designation	Sensitivity
1253103	Holly House	Grade II	Medium
	Sandfield Hall	NDHA	Very Low

EMBEDDED MITIGATION MEASURES

12.40 The Proposed Development takes care to embed mitigations to manage potential heritage effects. Embedded mitigations pertain to the considered design of the Proposed Development, as well as the compliance with best practice measures and industry standards during construction. These are detailed below:

- The Parameter Plans (Figure 3.1) offsets the Proposed Development from heritage assets on Winwick Lane, to the north of the Main Site and from the Battle of Winwick (Registered Battlefield) and assets at Newton Park Farm. These offsets provide appropriate allowances of land to provide for environmental mitigation (set out in the Landscape Masterplan, Figure 3.4). This includes the incorporation of earth bunds in key locations, such as on the eastern boundary of the Main Site, beside Winwick Lane, where bunds will be created that are up to 3m above proposed ground levels, and a maximum of 6m above existing ground levels, within the Main Site. This would also include the provision of woodland belts on the western and eastern boundaries of the Main Site, including the creation of a 'green corridor' on the eastern boundary of the Main Site where footpaths would be up to 50m in width and bounded by hedgerows and woodland blocks. The bunds and woodland belts will provide localised screening of lower level activity, such as truck movements on internal roads and would therefore reduce the presence of the Proposed Development in the setting of surrounding heritage assets.

- Proposed railway access where potential effects arising from noise, vibrations and general railway activity are already characteristic of the context and, where extending into the Main Site, may be mitigated by the surrounding proposed rail connected warehousing. Other new railway infrastructure (the Western Rail Chord) is proposed to the west of the Main Site, this will be located adjacent to the existing railway line, thereby maintaining and reinforcing the established character of this area.

- The Huskisson Memorial (Grade II) will be retained in-situ with no direct effects proposed and a new public amenity space proposed to the north of the asset.

- The Parkside Road Bridge (NDHA) will be retained in situ.

- Where heritage assets within the DCO Site will be retained as part of Proposed Development, provision for protection (through the use of hoardings and protective coverings) and monitoring of these assets (through the use of periodical visual and photographic appraisals of the asset as part of the environmental monitoring programme) is set out in the outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP).

- The design process has also embedded improvements in the scale, position and appearance of the built form within the Main Site, such as: reduction in the height of buildings from 35m at Scoping stage, to a maximum of 30m in this PEIR; adjustments to the layout of buildings on the western boundary of the Main Site, beside the M6, to enclose truck movements within the Main Site; and adjustment in the layout of buildings, roads and parking on the eastern boundary of the Main Site, to ensure that a minimum of 50m is achieved in the 'green corridor' beside Winwick Lane.

- An oCEMP and an outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP) will be prepared to mitigate the potential adverse effects during the Construction Phase of the Proposed Development. This will involve the following: maintaining a clean and tidy DCO Site; managing existing vegetation and the use of appropriate hoarding to manage visual presence of construction activity; restricting noise levels to construction hours only; lighting to be at minimum luminosity necessary, activated by motion sensors to prevent unnecessary usage and directed away from residential properties where reasonably practicable; protection and monitoring of the structural integrity of the Huskisson Memorial (Grade II) during construction activity; and it is anticipated that the use of a phased approach to the construction activity would have the incidental effect of reducing the intensity of the construction effects across the DCO Site as a whole and minimising the length of time that certain heritage assets may be affected.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS PRIOR TO ADDITIONAL MITIGATION

12.41 For the purposes of this preliminary assessment, the effects to heritage assets are considered in broad terms in line with the preliminary environmental information available at this stage of the Proposed Development. As such, where agreed as part of the scoping exercise, heritage assets have been considered in groups based on their associated value and likelihood to experience shared effects. For clarity, heritage receptors will be assessed in detail and individually (or in agreed groupings) in the future ES. The preliminary assessment is based on the 'worst case scenario', meaning assessing the 'maximum' potential effects on heritage assets possible.

Construction Phase

12.42 There is the potential for effects to heritage receptors arising from the following:

- Visual effects to setting of heritage assets from construction activity, including visible plant machinery and infrastructure (i.e. machinery);

- Increase of noise, dust and traffic movement associated with construction works which may be relevant where it affects the tranquillity or character of the setting of a heritage asset (in cases where this characteristic contributes to the value of the asset). This includes on-site construction activity and the delivery of infrastructure;

- Effects to historic landscape character where it contributes to the setting and value of heritage assets. This includes the potential encroachment of historic farmland ownership and 'industrialisation' of rural settings where it contributes to the value of certain assets (albeit noting that the landscape already hosts significant railway infrastructure in places);

- Demolition of Highfield Farm Barn which is a non-designated heritage asset; and

- Minor direct effects as a result of proposed Active Travel Upgrades within the High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area (reviewed separately at the end of the assessment) and the addition of landscaping to the north of Parkside Link Road, a very small part of which would fall within the Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (Registered Historic Battlefield). The latter works were also included within the Parkside West scheme (former Parkside Colliery, Figure 20.1: CEA Long List of Cumulative Sites, CS1, CS2) and Parkside Link Road is now largely built out (Figure 20.1: CS3 – considered to be part of the baseline).

Main Site and Western Rail Chord

St Helens Borough Council

12.43 No direct effects are anticipated to the Huskisson Memorial (Grade II) and the Proposed Development embeds measures to mitigate the potential for unintended direct effects that construction activity may have on the Huskisson Memorial. Specifically, care is taken to minimise interference with the asset's structural integrity. The oCEMP and oCTMP will incorporate measures to protect and monitor the asset during construction activity to minimise the risk of structural instability resulting from such activity. Further mitigation to manage noise and light emissions would help mitigate the visual and physical presence of construction activity within the setting of the asset. Given that there is limited opportunity for the public to appreciate or engage with the asset currently due to its railside location, the appreciation is unlikely to be materially affected by construction activity. It is anticipated that the construction activity would be phased which would minimise the length of time that construction activity would be undertaken close to the Memorial; anticipated to be Phases 1 – 3, years 1 - 7. There is, however, likely to be prolonged visible construction activity (i.e. machinery) and an increase in noise and traffic movement within the wider surroundings of this asset. As a result, this asset of medium sensitivity will likely experience a medium magnitude of change, resulting in a moderate adverse effect which is significant, this will be short to medium term effect and reversible.

12.44 It is proposed to demolish Highfield Farm Barn (NDHA) during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Given its location within the DCO Site, it is not possible to retain the asset and deliver the Proposed Development. This asset is of very low sensitivity, as set out in Appendix 12.2. Its total loss would involve a high magnitude of change, which would result in

a minor adverse effect. This effect is not significant, and the total loss of the asset needs to be considered in context of notable public benefits of the Proposed Development.

12.45 The Parkside Road Bridge (NDHA) would be retained in situ as part of the Proposed Development with a new footbridge to be constructed to the east of the existing bridge. The Proposed Development embeds measures to mitigate the potential effect that construction activity may have on the Parkside Road Bridge. Care is to be taken to minimise interference with the asset's structural integrity as there are no changes proposed directly to the bridge during construction; the interface of the wing wall of the proposed footbridge with the existing bridge is to be confirmed through further design development (plan reference: ILPN-BWB-SBR-ZZ-DR-CB-0032-S2-P01). There is likely to be prolonged visible construction activity (i.e. machinery) and an increase in noise and traffic movement within the setting of the asset, however given the asset is functional infrastructure and this informs its value, the understanding of its value is unlikely to be affected by construction works in its setting. As a result, this asset of very low sensitivity will likely experience a low magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible adverse effect which is not significant and will be short term and reversible.

12.46 The Battlefield of Winwick (Registered Historic Battlefield) will potentially experience direct effects during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Specifically, the construction of the access route to Newton Park Farm will occur within the designation area of the asset. However, this would affect a very small part of the overall designation (which is already characterised by road infrastructure). Care has been taken to mitigate the potential effect of this construction activity through the preparation of an oCEMP and oCTMP. This will involve managing noise levels and lighting levels, as appropriate, managing existing vegetation, and maintaining a clean and tidy development site. This mitigation measure is considered to reduce the potential direct effects of construction activity on the asset. It will also mitigate potential indirect effects to the setting of the asset which may occur through noise, increased traffic movement, dust and visibility of construction activity in the distance (from the northern edge and in views across the Battlefield and wider landscape from the southern fields of the Battlefield). As a result, this asset of high sensitivity will likely experience a low magnitude of change, resulting in a minor adverse effect which is not significant and will be short to medium term and reversible.

12.47 The group of assets including and located within the High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area will potentially experience change resulting from the construction phase of the Proposed Development. This change will occur as a result of visible construction activity (i.e. machinery) and an increase in noise and traffic movements within the setting of the assets. The oCTMP proposes construction traffic routes which have been designed to minimise the amount of construction traffic traversing through more sensitive areas; this would include the setting of the Conservation Area as there are no proposed routes through or in close proximity to the Conservation Area. These routes will be adopted by all suppliers and monitored continuously to mitigate the effect of increased noise and traffic movements. Mitigation also involves management of noise and lighting levels, as appropriate, to reduce the physical presence of construction activity within the setting of the asset. The distance between this group of assets and the DCO Site will further mitigate the potential visual effects of construction activity within the DCO Site boundary. As a result, this asset of medium-high sensitivity will likely experience a negligible magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible adverse effect which is

not significant and will be short term and reversible.

12.48 Similarly, the United Reformed Chapel (Grade II), Memorial to North West of Burial Ground of United Reformed Chapel (Grade II) and Fairbrother's Farmhouse (Grade II) are unlikely to experience change during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. This is due to the lack of likely visible construction activity (i.e. machinery) and/or noise and traffic movements within the setting of the assets due to the distance away from the Proposed Development and the intervening screening by buildings, trees and foliage. As a result, the assets of medium sensitivity will likely experience a no magnitude of change, resulting in a nil effect.

12.49 The Proposed Development embeds measures to mitigate the potential effect that construction activity may have on the Newton-le-Willows Station (Grade II) and Newton Viaduct to West of Station (Grade II). This is predominantly achieved through the adoption of an oCEMP and oCTMP. There is, however, likely to be prolonged visible construction activity (i.e. machinery) and an increase in noise and traffic movement within the setting of the assets. The magnitude of change to the setting of the Viaduct will be negligible owing to the limited amount of construction activity to be carried out close to the asset; minor rail and signalling works (minor track realignment, alteration to signals and alteration to cables at the side of the tracks). Whilst the works would be in closer proximity to the station, they would similarly be negligible due to their minor nature (which would not interact with the station buildings or be uncharacteristic of the setting). As a result, these assets of medium sensitivity will likely experience negligible adverse effects, which are not significant and will be short term and reversible.

12.50 The Railway Connecting Manchester-Liverpool Line with the Warrington-Preston Line (NDHA) will potentially experience change resulting from the construction phase of the Proposed Development due to the construction of the Western Rail Chord adjacent to this stretch of railway line. This will potentially result from visible construction activity (i.e. machinery) and an increase in noise and traffic movements within the setting of the asset. The adoption of an oCEMP and oCTMP will mitigate the potential effect of this change, such that it will be a low magnitude. As a result, this asset, of very low sensitivity, will likely experience a negligible adverse effect which is not significant and will be short term and reversible.

12.51 The Proposed Development embeds measures to mitigate the potential effects that construction activity may have on Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II) and Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II). Such change is anticipated to result from the potential for construction activity to be visible from within the setting of the assets, and changes associated with the driveway access to the assets from Parkside Link Road West. The oCEMP and oCTMP incorporate measures to manage the physical presence of construction activity within the setting of the assets, including managing noise, lighting levels and construction traffic routing. It will, however, be phased which may reduce prolonged visible construction activity (i.e. machinery) and an increase in noise and traffic movement within the setting of the assets. The new access road and Western Rail Chord are anticipated to be in Phase 1, years 1 – 2, and the part of the Main Site closest to this asset (Zone F) would be Phase 2, year 3; the proximity and magnitude of construction effects are likely to diminish after Phase 3. As a result, these assets of medium sensitivity will likely experience a medium magnitude of change, resulting in a moderate adverse effect which is significant and will be short term and reversible.

Warrington Borough Council

12.52 The group of assets comprising Monk House, The Cottage, Pipers Hole Cottage, No.5 Gerosa Avenue, Rosemount Terrace (all Locally Listed) would not experience material change to the appreciation of their value during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, due to the distance between the assets and the DCO Site, as well as the presence of intervening buildings, trees and roadways, which will mitigate effects resulting from this change. Further embedded mitigation measures will be supplied by the adopted oCEMP and oCTMP. As a result, these assets of low sensitivity will likely experience a no magnitude of change, resulting in a nil effect.

12.53 St Oswald's Well, 150m south of Woodhead (Grade II and Scheduled Monument) would not experience change to the appreciation of its value resulting from the visibility of construction activity and/or an increase in noise and traffic movement within its wider surroundings. This is due to distance between the assets and the DCO Site (in particular as much of the construction activity would occur beyond the M6), the presence of intervening buildings, substantial trees and hedgerows along both sides of Golborne Road and roadways including the M6, and the adoption of an oCEMP and oCTMP. As a result, this asset of high sensitivity will likely experience a negligible magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible adverse effect which is not significant and will be short to medium term and reversible.

12.54 Similarly, the Woodhead Farmhouse (Grade II) and the Barn to North of Woodhead Farmhouse (Grade II) are likely to experience limited change resulting from the visibility of construction activity and an increase in noise and traffic movement within their wider surroundings. Effects arising from this change will be mitigated by the distance between the assets and the DCO Site, the presence of intervening buildings, a dense boundary of hedgerows and trees on Golborne Road and roadways, and the adoption of an oCEMP and oCTMP. Even where development may be visible, this would not be on land historically associated to the farmhouse. As a result, these assets of medium sensitivity will likely experience a low magnitude of change, resulting in a minor adverse effect which is not significant and will be short to medium term and reversible.

12.55 The Traveller's Rest Stone at Red Bank (Grade II) will likely experience no change resulting from the construction phase of the Proposed Development, due to the distance between the asset and the DCO Site, and the presence of intervening trees, buildings and roadways, making it unlikely that construction activity (i.e. machinery) will be visible from within the setting of the asset. As a result, this asset of very low sensitivity will likely experience no change and therefore nil effect.

12.56 The Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall (Grade II) is located directly adjacent to the DCO Site and is likely to experience prolonged change to its setting during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Specifically, change is likely to result from the proposed visibility of construction activity and an increase in noise and traffic movement within the setting of the asset. Care has been taken to mitigate the potential effect of these changes through the preparation of an oCEMP and oCTMP. This will involve management of noise levels and lighting, managing existing vegetation, and maintaining a clean and tidy DCO Site. As shown in Appendix 7.4: HGV Routing Strategy and detailed in Chapter 3 of the PEIR, Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) related to the Intermodal Logistics Park will be prohibited from

utilising Winwick Lane, thereby mitigating the effects of increased traffic within the setting of the asset. A phased approach to the construction of the Proposed Development is also taken to mitigate the exposure of the asset to construction activity; works most likely to affect the setting of this asset would be undertaken in Phase 2 (year 3) and Phase 4 (year 8) and it is anticipated that construction effects would reduce in proximity and magnitude during the other phases. However, owing to the proximity of the asset (of medium sensitivity) to the DCO Site, it is likely to experience a medium magnitude of change, resulting in a moderate adverse effect which is significant and will be short to medium term and reversible.

12.57 Barrow Farmhouse (Grade II) will potentially experience change resulting from the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Such change will be limited to a minor increase in noise and traffic movement within the asset's setting. Due to the distance between the asset and the DCO Site, and the presence of intervening trees, buildings and roadways, visibility of construction activity (i.e. machinery) from within the setting of the asset is likely to be limited. Measures to mitigate the potential effect of change associated with an increase in noise and traffic movement, and the potential visibility of construction activity are set out within the oCEMP and oCTMP. As a result, this asset of medium sensitivity will likely experience a low magnitude of change, resulting in minor adverse effect which is not significant and will be short term and reversible.

12.58 Oven Back Farm (Locally Listed) is likewise located directly adjacent to the DCO Site and is likely to experience prolonged change to its setting during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Change resulting from construction activity will be mitigated through measures adopted by the oCEMP and oCTMP, however the asset is likely to experience a medium magnitude of change overall. As a result, the construction phase of the Proposed Development is likely to have a minor adverse effect on this asset of low sensitivity. This effect is not significant and will be short to medium term and reversible.

12.59 The Proposed Development embeds measures to mitigate the potential effects that construction activity may have on Kenylo Bridge (Locally Listed). The asset will potentially experience change resulting from construction activity within its setting, both relating to activities within the Main Site and the construction of the associated drainage connection along Sandy Brow Lane. Further mitigation involves managing the physical presence of construction activity within the setting of the asset through managing noise and lighting, where possible.

12.60 Likewise, the distance between Kenylo Bridge and the Main Site, as well as the presence of intervening trees, roadways and buildings, will mitigate effects of such activity within the Main Site. There is, however, likely to be prolonged visible construction activity (i.e. machinery within the Main Site) and an increase in noise and traffic movement within the setting of the asset. As a result, this asset of low sensitivity will likely experience a low magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible adverse effect which will be short term and reversible.

Wigan Council

12.61 Holly House (Grade II) may experience change to its setting during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Change may result from an increase in noise and traffic

movement within the asset's setting, as well the visibility of construction activity (i.e. machinery) which may affect the tranquil character of the asset's setting, which makes some contribution to its value. Measures to mitigate the potential effects of such change are embedded within the oCEMP and oCTMP, to be adopted by the Proposed Development. Likewise, existing intervening vegetation located between the asset and the DCO Site will serve to limit the visibility of construction activity. As such, this asset of medium sensitivity will likely experience a low magnitude of change, resulting in a minor adverse effect which is not significant and will be short to medium term and reversible.

12.62 Similarly, Sandfield Hall (NDHA) will experience change to its setting during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, resulting from an increase in noise and traffic movement within the asset's setting, and visibility of construction activity (i.e. machinery). Measures embedded within the oCEMP and oCTMP, adopted by the Proposed Development, will mitigate effects of the change. As such, this asset of very low sensitivity will likely experience a low magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible adverse effect which is not significant and will be short to medium term and reversible.

Summary

12.63 Construction activities as identified above are likely to cause significant adverse effects to the settings of the following heritage assets:

- Huskisson Memorial (Grade II);
- Battlefield of Winwick (Registered Historic Battlefield);
- Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II) and Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II); and,
- Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall (Grade II).

12.64 These effects remain once embedded mitigation is taken into account due to the fact that there is likely to be visible construction activity (i.e. machinery) and an increase in noise and traffic movements which may affect the contribution that setting makes to value of the assets. However, these effects would be short to medium term and reversible and therefore will not result in long term effects to the value of these assets.

12.65 No further significant adverse effects are considered to arise during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

Active Travel Upgrades

St Helens Borough Council

12.66 It is proposed to carry out active travel upgrades to Southward Road, located within the High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area. Upgrades will involve the construction of a 3m wide shared footway/cycleway along the road which ties into provision on Parkside Road. This shared footway/cycleway will become a 1.5m on-road cycle route on the approach to Newton-le-Willows. In summary, the Conservation Area will experience minor, targeted

effects resulting from changes resulting from the construction phase of this work. Measures to mitigate the effects of such changes are embedded into the oCEMP and oCTMP, to be adopted by the Proposed Development. They are considered to appropriately mitigate effects such that the assets of medium-high sensitivity, will likely experience a negligible magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible adverse effect which is not significant and will be short term and reversible.

Warrington Borough Council

12.67 There are no heritage effects likely to result from proposed active travel upgrades located within this LPA boundary.

Wigan Borough Council

12.68 There are no heritage effects likely to result from proposed active travel upgrades located within this LPA boundary.

Operational Phase

12.69 There is the potential for limited direct effects to the Battle of Winwick (Registered Historic Battlefield) arising during the operational lifespan of the Proposed Development from the following:

- Effects from proposed landscaping works at the western end of the DCO Site, which will incorporate a small portion of the designated battlefield area. Landscaping works in this very small area (north of Parkside Link Road) would be consistent with the consented scheme at Parkside West (former Parkside Colliery, Appendix 20.1: Long List of Cumulative Schemes, CS2).

12.70 There is potential for indirect effects to the identified heritage assets arising during the operational lifespan of the Proposed Development from the following:

- Effects to historic landscape character where it contributes to the setting of heritage assets. This includes the potential encroachment of historic farmland ownership or functional association and 'industrialisation' of rural settings (albeit noting that the landscape is already characterised by established railway infrastructure).

- Visual effects to setting of heritage assets from the introduction and intensification of existing railway, roads, bridges and associated buildings, including associated boundary fencing, signage and CCTV cameras.

- Effects arising from the lighting, noise and traffic movement associated with the Strategic Rail Freight Interchange.

- Effects to the understanding of the Huskisson Memorial (Grade II) associated with the improved accessibility of the asset, including the creation of a public amenity space to the north of the asset and the installation of interpretation boards to facilitate a better understanding of the asset.

- Effects from the proposed creation of an access route leading to Newton Park Farm. This new access route would be largely consistent with the consented scheme at Parkside West (former Parkside Colliery, Appendix 20.1: Long List of Cumulative Schemes, CS2).

- Effects arising from proposed Active Travel Upgrades to Southward Road, located within the High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area (considered separately at the end of the assessment section).

St Helens Borough Council

12.71 There will be no direct effects to the Huskisson Memorial (Grade II) resulting from the Proposed Development. The asset will be retained in-situ and there will be no change made to its physical fabric. As such, the asset's setting, characterised by its demarcation of the location where William Huskisson died, will be unaltered. This element of the asset's setting will therefore continue to contribute greatly to its value.

12.72 The proposed creation of a public amenity space to the north of the asset may allow for the potential for further opportunities to better appreciate the Memorial...

12.73 The asset will experience further indirect effects resulting from the intensification of existing railway and road infrastructure within setting associated with the operation of the Proposed Development. This change is in keeping with the established railway character of the asset's setting, which is defined by the asset's situation adjacent to the railway line, its function as a railway memorial and historic association with the expansion and decommission of the former Parkside Station. The proposed intensification of railway activity and infrastructure within the setting of the asset is an appropriate change and will maintain the contribution of the asset's setting to its value as a railway memorial.

12.74 New buildings and railway infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development will be situated away from the asset, set beyond a small buffer which involves the maintained bank of vegetation and the well-used path which sits to the south of the asset, which would be formalised as a footpath and cycle link to Highfield Moss (as shown on Figure 3.4: Landscape Masterplan). Whilst proposed new buildings and the new Rail Terminal may be present in the background of views of the asset, experienced from the railway line, the building typology and industrial appearance of the infrastructure will likely reinforce the railway character of the asset's setting. Furthermore, the set-back nature of the proposed rail-connected warehouse buildings , facilitated both by the small buffer provided and the low-lying nature of the new Rail Terminal proposed to the south of the asset (as shown on the Figure 3.1: Parameters Plan), will maintain legibility of the asset's relationship to the historic railway line and facilitate a continued appreciation for its value as a railway memorial.

12.75 Whilst there is potential for the Huskisson Memorial to experience some impacts resulting from the presence of additional massing and built infrastructure (including noise and lighting associated with the operation of the Intermodal Terminal) within its setting, the nature of the asset as a railway memorial means that its value as a railway-related heritage asset is unlikely to be adversely affected by the introduction of further intensification of railway infrastructure in the vicinity. Such changes are anticipated to have a neutral effect and maintain a legible

expression of the asset's value as a railway memorial. Overall, the Huskisson Memorial, an asset of medium sensitivity, is likely to experience a low magnitude of change resulting from the Proposed Development, which is likely to have a minor effect which not significant and is neutral in nature, overall.

12.76 A very limited part of the Registered Historic Battlefield of Winwick interacts with the DCO Site. This part is characterised by road and railway infrastructure, and infrastructure associated with the former Parkside Colliery. It is proposed to carry out landscaping works to a very small part of the designated battlefield which sits adjacent to the Parkside Link Road and proposed access to Newton Park Farm within this part of the designated battlefield. This change will involve very limited direct effects to a very small portion of the designated battlefield, which are barely distinguishable. This change would be consistent with the consented scheme at Parkside West (former Parkside Colliery, Appendix 20.1: Long List of Cumulative Schemes, CS2).

12.77 Effects to the Registered Historic Battlefield of Winwick arising from the Proposed Development will primarily be indirect, associated with the intensification of existing and emerging road, railway and industrial infrastructure within the setting of the asset. The ZTV (Figure 12.3) identifies potential visibility of the Proposed Development within the Registered Battlefield. This may have an urbanising presence, however this would be at a distance and would be experienced in the context of existing and emerging modern infrastructure. It would not affect an ability to interpret the battle's progression through the landscape, as defined within the expansive and expressive designation area, nor will it limit an appreciation for the tactical aims of combatants, as made legible through the area's topography and woodland. Furthermore, as set out in Appendix 12.2: Built Heritage Statement, the setting of this asset has experienced considerable change since the battle itself, and interest is derived from the ability to demarcate landscape elements associated with the battle which are integrated amongst the area's layered history.

12.78 Whilst elements of the Proposed Development such as the new rail connected and rail served warehousing may be glimpsed from within the wider surrounds of the asset, beyond the M6, this will not change the composition of the battlefield area itself (especially key features such as topography and woodland), nor reduce an ability to appreciate its value. As such, the asset of high sensitivity is likely to experience a low magnitude of change resulting from the Proposed Development, which is likely to have a minor effect which is not significant and is neutral in nature, overall.

12.79 The Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II) and Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II) will experience indirect effects associated with the intensification of existing and emerging road, railway and industrial infrastructure within their setting. It is proposed to construct a new access route to the assets from Parkside Link Road; This new access route would be consistent with the consented scheme at Parkside West (former Parkside Colliery, Appendix 20.1: Long List of Cumulative Schemes, CS2). This new route will improve the accessibility of the assets, albeit would change the alignment of the access route to these assets which has historically been from the west. Whilst the direction of the access would change, the current access road has been subject to minor changes since the mid-19th century in response to changes in the surroundings (i.e. the introduction of the railway to the west, see historic mapping within Appendix 12.2: Built Heritage Statement). As such, there would be a change

to the approach which may have an adverse effect through changing the appreciation of these assets, this would have a minimal effect on the contribution of setting to value as a whole. The beginning of this access route is already in place, as constructed as part of the Parkside West scheme..

12.80 The Western Rail Chord is proposed to be constructed parallel to the existing railway line running west of the assets. This change will intensify the existing transport infrastructure, noise and movement present within this part of the asset's setting and be consistent with its established railway character. Nevertheless, care is to be taken to minimise the potential effects of this change through the setting back of the change from the assets (Figure 3.1: Parameter Plans). Proposed landscaping in the form of new shrub and tree planting around the Western Rail Chord, as set out in Figure 3.4: Landscape Masterplan will reinforce existing tree and vegetation screening of the railway from the assets' immediate surroundings.

12.81 A ZTV (Figure 12.3) of the Proposed Development identifies potential visibility of development within the Main Site from within the assets' setting. The distance between such development and the assets, as well as existing intervening roadways, trees and buildings, will mitigate the effects of this change. Development within the Main Site will not materially change an experience of the assets' setting, nor alter its contribution to their value. As such, the assets of medium sensitivity are likely to experience a low magnitude of change resulting from the Proposed Development, which is likely to have a minor effect which is not significant and neutral - adverse in nature, overall. The adverse effects may arise from the amendments to the historic access only, however these may not lead to an overall adverse effect in the balance. This would be assessed at the Application stage, once the design detail has been further progressed.

12.82 The Parkside Road Bridge (NDHA) will potentially experience indirect effects resulting from impacts associated with the intensification of existing road and railway infrastructure within the asset's setting. The Proposed Development will be visible from within the setting of the asset and whilst this may be a change to the character of the wider setting, it would not affect the functional role of the bridge in connecting across the historic railway line and therefore is unlikely to materially affect significance. Nevertheless, the mitigation embedded into the design of the Proposed Development takes the opportunity to manage potential effects where possible. A buffer would be located between the Proposed Development and the asset and new buildings are proposed to be set away from the asset (see Figure 3.1: Parameter Plans). Existing vegetation would be retained, where possible (see Figure 3.4: Landscape Masterplan). The new pedestrian bridge, proposed to be located adjacent to the asset, is anticipated to avoid unnecessary interference with historic fabric. It will maintain legibility of the asset's value as an historic railway bridge by integrating it into the function of the Proposed Development and maintaining its historic role as part of the evolved railway infrastructure in this location. Overall, this asset of very low sensitivity will likely experience a low magnitude of change resulting in a negligible neutral effect, which is not significant..

12.83 No direct effects are likely to be experienced by the High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area, nor assets located within the area, resulting from Proposed Development within the Main Site. The potential direct effects arising from highway works will be considered in a later section. ZTV analysis (Figure 12.3) suggests there will be extremely limited visibility of the Proposed Development from within the Conservation Area, and this is not considered to

affect an appreciation for the value of the asset, as understood and set out in Appendix 1 2.2. Limited change to the setting of the Conservation Area is likely to result from the intensification of the existing transport infrastructure, noise and movement present within the wider surroundings of the asset. However, such change will be mitigated by the distance between the asset and the Main Site, as well as the presence of intervening trees, buildings and roadways. Where proposed rail freight infrastructure is located closest to the asset, at the Western Rail Chord, running parallel to the existing railway line, this change will be in keeping with the railway character of this part of the asset's wider surroundings. Overall, this asset of medium-high sensitivity will likely experience a negligible magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible neutral effect which is not significant.

12.84 The United Reformed Chapel (Grade II), the Memorial to North West of Burial Ground of United Reformed Chapel (Grade II) and Fairbrother's Farmhouse (Grade II) are likely to experience no change as a result of the Proposed Development once operational. ZTV analysis (Figure 12.3) suggests that the Proposed Development will not be visible from within the setting of these assets. Likewise, the distance between the DCO Site, as well as intervening trees, buildings and roadways and railway infrastructure, will provide a significant buffer between the assets and the Proposed Development, such that the current contribution of their setting to the assets' value as understood and set out in Appendix 12.2 will be maintained.

12.85 The Railway Connecting Manchester-Liverpool Line with the Warrington-Preston Line (NDHA) will potentially experience some change resulting from the proposed construction of rail freight infrastructure running parallel to the asset. This change will involve an intensification of the existing railway character of the asset's setting and will thereby continue to support the contribution of this setting to the asset's value as an historic railway line. Furthermore, a 5m offset for shrub and tree planting would be incorporated between new rail freight infrastructure and the asset will maintain definition for the historic arrangement and extent of the asset's railway, ensuring that this feature remains a key source of architectural and historic interest for the asset (see Figure 3.4: Landscape Masterplan). ZTV analysis (Figure 12.3) suggests that the asset may experience very limited visibility of development located within the Main Site, owing to the presence of intervening landscaping and the M6. This change will maintain an appreciation for the asset's value as an historic railway line. Overall, the asset of very low sensitivity will experience a low magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible neutral effect which is not significant.

12.86 The Newton-le-Willows Station (Grade II) and the Newton Viaduct to West of Station (Grade II) will potentially experience indirect effects resulting from development within the Main Site. Specifically, potential effects are associated with the potential visibility of the Proposed Development from within the setting of the assets, as suggested by ZTV analysis. Where visibility of proposed railway infrastructure may be experienced, it will reinforce the railway character of the assets' setting and its overall purpose. The potential for effects would be limited by the distance between the assets and the Main Site (featuring new built development), as per Figure 3.1: Parameter Plans. Overall, these assets of medium sensitivity will experience a negligible magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible neutral effect which is not significant.

Warrington Borough Council

12.87 The Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall (Grade II) and Oven Back Farm (Locally Listed) will experience change resulting from the Proposed Development, owing to it altering the wider agricultural setting of these assets, which is unlikely to be fully mitigated by existing, intervening roads, buildings and vegetation. However, the agricultural land within the DCO Site itself makes a low contribution to the significance of these assets; whilst there may be some historic connection between the ownership of Kenyon Hall and the land within the DCO Site, this land did not fall within the immediate grounds of the Hall to which this asset formed the western boundary and there is a substantial modern road between the asset and the Main Site. There is also no known connection between the historic agricultural landholding of Oven Back Farm and the DCO Site itself. The mitigation embedded into the design of the Proposed Development takes the opportunity to manage potential effects where possible. The Proposed Development includes a 'green corridor' of 50m in width at the eastern boundary of the Main Site (with Winwick Lane) which would include bunds of up-to 3m above the proposed ground level, footpaths and hedgerow and woodland planting. This would be located between the Proposed Development and the assets which would reduce the visual and aural presence of the Proposed Development in the settings of these assets (see Figure 3.1: Parameter Plans and Figure 3.4: Landscape Masterplan). Furthermore, new buildings are proposed to be set back from the DCO Site boundary, and new railway infrastructure will be located centrally within the DCO Site, away from the assets. The use of directional lighting would help manage light spill during operation.

12.88 Overall, the Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall, an asset of medium sensitivity, will experience a negligible magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible adverse effect (not significant). Oven Back Farm, an asset of low sensitivity, will experience a negligible magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible adverse effect (not significant).

12.89 The following assets are likely to experience a negligible magnitude of change resulting from the Proposed Development:

- Woodhead Farmhouse (Grade II) and Barn to North of Woodhead Farmhouse (Grade II);
- Barrow Farmhouse (Grade II); and
- Kenylo Bridge (Locally Listed).

12.90 ZTV analysis (Figure 12.3) suggests that visibility of the Proposed Development may be experienced from within the setting of the assets which may affect the understanding of their arable character, albeit unlikely to affect land historically associated with the farming operations of Woodhead Farmhouse or Barrow Farmhouse. Associated effects will be mitigated by the distance between the assets and the Main Site, as well as the presence of intervening roadways, field systems, buildings and existing vegetation. Further mitigation would be provided in the form of shrub and tree planting in the 50m 'green corridor' at the eastern edge of the Main Site which would enhance visual screening. The Proposed Development is likely to be read as a distant feature within the wider surrounds of the assets, set back from their immediate rural or semi-rural setting. The Proposed Development would

not materially affect the appreciation of the setting and its contribution to the value of the assets. The nature of any effects is anticipated to be negligible neutral (not significant).

12.91 The following assets are likely to experience no change resulting from the Proposed Development:

- St Oswald's Well, 150m south of Woodhead (Grade II and Scheduled Ancient Monument);
- Traveller's Rest Stone at Red Bank (Grade II); and
- Monk House; The Cottage; Pipers Hole Cottage; No.5 Gerosa Avenue; Rosemount Terrace (all Locally Listed).

12.92 The assessment of no change to these assets is due to their distance from the Main Site (separated by the M6), their location in a dip in the topography and the extensive screening by trees and hedges on Golborne Road and between these assets and the Western Rail Chord. It is unlikely that the appreciation or understanding of their value would change as a result of the Proposed Development and thus there would be nil effect.

Wigan Council

12.93 Holly House (Grade II) and Sandfield Hall (NDHA) will potentially experience indirect effects resulting from development within the Main Site. Specifically, potential effects are associated with the potential visibility of the Proposed Development from within the setting of the assets, as suggested by ZTV analysis (Figure 12.3). However, this visibility appears to be very limited; there is a small area of woodland to the south of Sandfield Hall and surrounding Holly House, there is an extensive and mature tree buffer which limits visibility from within the ground (as per the ZTV analysis). Where glimpsed visibility of proposed railway infrastructure may be experienced, if any, it will reinforce the wider railway character of the assets' setting. And any potential visibility of the proposed Intermodal Terminal would be at a distance of over 500m and would not materially affect the experience and appreciation of these assets within their settings. The proposed woodland planting to the south of these assets is anticipated to screen the Proposed Development and would enhance the character of the settings of these assets when it reaches maturity (see Figure 3.4: Landscape Masterplan). .

12.94 Overall, Holly House, an asset of medium sensitivity, will experience a negligible magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible neutral effect in the short term and nil effect in the long term. Sandfield Hall, an asset of very low sensitivity, will experience a negligible magnitude of change, resulting in a negligible neutral effect in the short term and nil effect in the long term. Overall, these are not significant effects.

Summary

12.95 No significant adverse effects are considered to arise as a result of the Proposed Development, once operational.

Active Travel Upgrades

St Helens Borough Council

12.96 It is proposed to carry out active travel upgrades to Southward Road, located within the High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area. Upgrades will involve the construction of a 3m wide shared footway/cycleway along the road which ties into provision on Parkside Road. This shared footway/cycleway will become a 1.5m on-road cycle route on the approach to Newton-le-Willows. This change is likely to maintain the character of this part of the asset's setting, which is defined by existing road infrastructure and traffic noise and movement. Overall, the assets of **medium-high sensitivity** will experience a **negligible magnitude of change**, when considered in the context of the whole, resulting in a **negligible neutral effect** which is not significant.

Warrington Borough Council

12.97 There are no heritage effects likely to result from proposed Active Travel Upgrades located within this LPA boundary.

Warrington Borough Council

12.98 There are no heritage effects likely to result from proposed Active Travel Upgrades located within this LPA boundary.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Main Site and Western Rail Chord

12.99 The Proposed Development adopts an inherent focus on delivering the highest quality design, which is informed by an understanding of the DCO Site's heritage context, in line with local and national policy and guidance. This will be detailed within a Design Vision and Principles Document, to be submitted as part of the DCO Application and drafts of which are included within the Statutory Consultation submission. This document will detail additional mitigation measures which will be adopted by Proposed Development to ensure that it will be experienced as a high-quality feature within the area, including the provision of a Design Code for the DCO Application.

12.100 A scheme of heritage interpretation will accompany the Proposed Development. It is intended to facilitate an enhanced appreciation of the setting and value of the Huskisson Memorial (Grade II) through improvements to the accessibility and legibility of the asset. The interpretation is proposed to be located in the public amenity space to the north of the asset, and would be designed to better reveal its value. The proposed heritage interpretation would also include interpretation related to the Battle of Winwick Registered Battlefield which consultation with the Battle of Winwick Society have noted is currently limited in relation to the Battlefield itself. As such, there may be the added benefit of interpretation nearby encouraging visitors from elsewhere to visit the Battlefield.

12.101 Once completed, the DCO Site will be managed by a management company. This organisation will be responsible for ensuring the planned and ongoing management and maintenance of the DCO Site, including shared areas of public realm and unadopted areas, located within the

setting of nearby heritage assets, to ensure a high-quality environment is maintained.

RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Main Site and Western Rail Chord

12.102 To mitigate effects of the Proposed Development upon the Huskisson Memorial (Grade II), a scheme of heritage interpretation will accompany the Proposed Development, involving the enhanced facilitation of an awareness and understanding of the asset's significance. This interpretation would supplement the positive impacts associated with the creation of a public amenity space located close to the asset, which is intended to improve public accessibility to and appreciation of the asset's setting and its contribution to value. In doing so, this proposed additional mitigation may result in an overall minor beneficial effect or may remain as minor neutral, subject to further design detail and assessment work at the Application stage.

12.103 The proposed heritage interpretation to be prepared as additional mitigation will incorporate the Battle of Winwick Registered Battlefield. This interpretation, yet to be designed, will support an enhanced understanding of the Battlefield and its relationship with the wider historic development of the area. The heritage interpretation strategy will thereby facilitate a greater appreciation of the value of this asset and therefore would have a beneficial effect, although this may be slight only and may not materially change the overall assessment of impact, subject to further detail.

12.104 As set out earlier in this chapter, the Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall (Grade II) and Oven Back Farm (Locally Listed) will experience change resulting from the Proposed Development, albeit at a negligible scale as it would be somewhat mitigated by existing intervening roads, buildings and vegetation, as well as embedded mitigation measures in the Figure 3.4: Landscape Masterplan. The Design Vision and Principles Document seeks to further mitigate this effect, specifically by promoting a high-quality design and guiding the layout, form and appearance of rail connected and rail served buildings. However, given that the effects are of a negligible scale only, this is unlikely to materially change the level of effects. Overall, the Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall, an asset of medium sensitivity, and Oven Back Farm, an asset of low sensitivity, would continue to experience a negligible magnitude of change. Subject to the Design Code that will be provided for the Application, the effect could range between negligible adverse - neutral effect which is not significant.

12.105 For all other assets, there may be mitigation associated with the Design Code, as is mentioned within Chapter 3: Project Description and the Design Vision and Principles Document. This has the potential to reduce the magnitude of impact for assets closer to the DCO Site, however this would be reviewed subject to the detail at the DCO Application stage. Otherwise, the effects assessed prior to additional mitigation would remain.

CUMULATIVE AND IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS

12.106 The Zone of Influence (ZOI) for cultural heritage is identified at 1km to align with the scope of

assessment. Following an initial Stage 1 and Stage 2 review, it is considered that beyond a 1km radius, it is unlikely that any cumulative schemes would affect the value (and contribution of setting to value) of any identified heritage assets.

12.107 As such, the following developments would be assessed within the cumulative assessment for cultural heritage assets, as shown in Figure 20.4:

- Planning application ref. P/2023/0341/RES – CS1
- Planning application ref. P/2024/0419/HYEIA – CS2

12.108 Planning application refs. P/2024/0419/HYEIA and P/2023/0341/RES relate to an emerging development at the former Parkside Colliery, located south of the DCO Site. Planning application ref. P/2024/0419/HYEIA pertains to a hybrid application for Phase 2 of a redevelopment scheme at this Parkside Colliery site and is a live application, submitted following the grant of permission for Phase 1 of the scheme in 2021 (ref. P/2018/0048/OUP). Planning application ref. P/2018/0249/FUL (CS3) has already been largely built out and thus has been considered as part of the baseline assessment.

12.109 The redevelopment of the former Parkside Colliery will involve the redevelopment of a large area located immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the DCO Site. Development will involve the construction of 92,900m^2 of employment floorspace with associated servicing and infrastructure including car parking, extensive roadworks, earthworks and landscaping, and substations. Emerging development at the former Parkside Colliery site has the potential to affect the Registered Historic Battlefield of Winwick, Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II), Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II) and St Oswald's Well (Grade II and Scheduled Ancient Monument), as well as other designated heritage assets located within the wider surroundings.

12.110 In their determination of planning application ref. P/2018/0048/OUP, the Inspector and Secretary of State cited some inevitable harm to the Registered Historic Battlefield resulting from the former Parkside Colliery redevelopment. However, in the context of the very significant amount of change that has occurred over the last century, alongside the proposed mitigation, the harm was judged to be limited and outweighed by the public benefits of the scheme. By comparison, the Proposed Development would be a very minor additional change in this context that would affect an area already consented for redevelopment. Given that no harm was found to result from the Proposed Development, it is unlikely that there would be any significant additional or synergistic cumulative effects resulting from the Proposed Development.

12.111 In their determination of planning application ref. P/2018/0048/OUP, the Inspector and Secretary of State cited a limited level, or low level, of less than substantial harm to the Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II), Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II). They noted that the proposed public benefits of the scheme would outweigh this harm. As the Proposed Development is not considered likely to cause adverse effects, there is unlikely to be cumulative harm resulting from the Proposed Development, particularly given that much of the Proposed Development would be situated beyond this cumulative scheme.

12.112 In their determination of planning application ref. P/2018/0048/OUP, the Inspector and Secretary of State cited no harm to St Oswald's Well (Grade II and Scheduled Ancient Monument). As the Proposed Development is considered likely to cause no harm to this asset and the Proposed Development is at a greater distance from this asset than this cumulative scheme, this asset is therefore considered unlikely to experience significant cumulative effects resulting from the Proposed Development.

IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

12.113 There are judged to be no implications of climate change on the findings of this assessment with regards to potential heritage effects arising as a resulting of the Proposed Development.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

12.114 This chapter has assessed the likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development upon Cultural Heritage. It has considered designated heritage assets and NDHAs within a 3km radius of the DCO Site, and, as agreed with relevant stakeholders, local authorities and the Planning Inspectorate during a process of EIA Scoping, has scoped in the assessment of assets within a 1km radius of the DCO Site. This assessment has been informed by desk-based research including review of relevant Historic Environment Records, local list descriptions, archival resources and the National Heritage List for England, on-Site fieldwork (June and September 2024) and ZTV data analysis. It has considered legislation, policy and guidance, and has assessed the Proposed Development is assessed against the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010, the NPSNN (2024), the NPPF (2025) and relevant local planning policy.

12.115 During the construction phase of the Proposed Development, significant adverse effects are considered likely to be experienced by the Huskisson Memorial (Grade II), Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II),the Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II) and Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall (Grade II). These effects are likely to result from change to the setting of the assets and they will be indirect. Whilst significant, these effects would be indirect, short to medium term and reversible.

12.116 Highfield Farm Barn (NDHA) will experience total loss during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, owing to its proposed demolition. A balanced judgement is required having regard for the level of significance (very low) and the scale of harm (total loss), as per NPPF paragraph 216 (there is no equivalent provision in NPSNN). This should also be considered in context of notable public benefits of the Proposed Development, and thereby weighed against such benefits.

12.117 No significant effects are considered likely to be experienced by other identified heritage assets during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

12.118 There is the potential for some beneficial effects to arise to the Huskisson Memorial (Grade II) and the Battle of Winwick (Registered Historic Battlefield) as a result of heritage interpretation and, for the former, an enhancement to the ability for public appreciation. The

weighting of this in the balance with other effects to setting would be determined at Application stage.

12.119 Once the Proposed Development is operational, no heritage assets within the identified assessment scope are judged likely to experience significant effects and measures are embedded into the proposal to mitigate potential effects to the value of the identified heritage assets. Nevertheless, long term adverse effects which are not significant may arise to some assets which would equate to less than substantial harm, likely on the lower end of the spectrum. This harm would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the Project, as per NPSNN paragraphs 5.219 – 5.222 and NPPF paragraphs 212-215.

Table 12.9 Summary of effects

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
Main Site and Western Rail Chord						
Construction Phase						
Huskisson Memorial on South Side of Railway, 60 Metres From Road (Grade II) Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II) Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II) Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall	Medium	Medium	Effects to contribution of setting to value through construction activity.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Moderate/Adverse	Significant but short to medium term and reversible.

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
(Grade II)						
Parkside Road Bridge (NDHA) Railway Connecting Manchester-Liverpool Line and Warrington-Preston Line (NDHA)	Very Low	Low	Effects to contribution of setting to value through construction activity.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Negligible/Adverse	Not significant.
Highfield Farm Barn (NDHA)	Very Low	High	Total loss of this heritage asset of very low value.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Minor/Adverse	Not significant.
Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (Registered Historic Battlefield)	High	Low	Direct effects to very small area at northern boundary. Effects to contribution of setting to value through construction activity.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Minor/Adverse	Significant but short to medium term and reversible.

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area	Medium-High	Negligible	Effects to contribution of setting to value through construction activity.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Negligible/Adverse	Not significant.
Fairbrother's Farmhouse (Grade II) Traveller's Rest (Grade II) United Reformed Chapel (Grade II) Memorial to North West of Burial Ground of United Reformed Chapel (Grade II)	Medium	No Change	No Change.	N/A	Nil Effect	Not significant.
Newton-le-Willows Station	Medium	Negligible	Effects to contribution of setting to value through	Adherence to the	Negligible/Adverse	Not

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
(Grade II) Newton Viaduct to West of Station (Grade II)			construction activity.	oCEMP and oCTMP		significant.
Woodhead Farmhouse (Grade II) Barn to North of Woodhead Farmhouse (Grade II) Barrow Farmhouse (Grade II) Holly House (Grade II)	Medium	Low	Effects to contribution of setting to value through construction activity.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Minor/Adverse	Not significant.
St Oswald's Well, 150m south of Woodhead	High	Negligible	The magnitude of change will be low and adverse in nature.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Negligible/Adverse	Not significant.

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
(Grade II and Scheduled Monument)						
Monk House (Locally Listed Building) The Cottage (Locally Listed Building) Pipers Hole Cottage (Locally Listed Building) No.5 Gerosa Avenue (Locally Listed Building) Rosemount Terrace (Locally Listed Building)	Low	No Change	No Change.	N/A	Nil Effect	Not significant.
Oven Back Farm (Locally Listed Building)	Low	Medium	Effects to contribution of setting to value through construction activity.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Minor/Adverse	Not significant.

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
Kenylo Bridge (Locally Listed Building)	Low	Low	Effects to contribution of setting to value through construction activity and drainage connection.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Negligible/Adverse	Not significant.
Sandfield Hall (NDHA)	Very Low	Low	Effects to contribution of setting to value through construction activity.	Adherence to the oCEMP and oCTMP	Negligible/Adverse	Not significant.
Operation Phase						
Huskisson Memorial on South Side of Railway, 60 Metres From Road (Grade II)	Medium	Low	Change in setting that would not materially affect the contribution of setting to significance.	Asset to be retained in situ. Landscaping improvements include heritage interpretation.	Minor/Neutral - Beneficial	Not significant.
Parkside Road Bridge (NDHA)	Very Low	Low	Characteristic change to setting. No direct effects to fabric anticipated.	Adherence to the Design Code, Landscape Masterplan, Fig.3.4 and HGV Routing Strategy	Negligible/Neutral	Not significant.

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (Registered Historic Battlefield)	High	Low	Slight direct effect (landscaping within the boundary). Limited, characteristic change to setting.	Offsets and landscaping (Landscape Masterplan, Fig.3.4)	Minor/Neutral	Not significant.
High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area	Medium-High	Negligible	Slight direct effect (highway works). Limited, characteristic change to setting.	None relevant	Negligible /Neutral	Not significant.
Fairbrother's Farmhouse (Grade II) Traveller's Rest (Grade II) United Reformed Chapel (Grade	Medium	No Change	No Change	None relevant	Nil Effect	Not significant

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
II) Memorial to North West of Burial Ground of United Reformed Chapel (Grade II)						
Newton-le-Willows Station (Grade II) Newton Viaduct to West of Station (Grade II) Woodhead Farmhouse (Grade II) Barn to North of Woodhead Farmhouse (Grade II)	Medium	Negligible	Limited, characteristic change to setting that would not materially affect the contribution of setting to significance.	None relevant	Negligible/Neutral	Not significant.

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
Barrow Farmhouse (Grade II)						
Railway Connecting Manchester-Liverpool Line and Warrington-Preston Line (NDHA)	Very Low	Low	Minor change in setting that would not materially affect the contribution of setting to significance.	Offsets and landscaping (Landscape Masterplan, Fig.3.4)	Negligible/Neutral	Not significant.
Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II) Barn to East of Newton Park Farmhouse (Grade II)	Medium	Low	Change in setting that would not materially affect the contribution of setting to significance.	Offsets and landscaping (Landscape Masterplan, Fig.3.4)	Minor/Neutral	Not significant.
Wall, Gates and Gate Piers to Front of Kenyon Hall	Medium	Negligible	Minor effect to contribution of setting to value.	Offsets and landscaping (Landscape Masterplan, Fig.3.4)	Negligible /Adverse	Not significant.

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
(Grade II)						
St Oswald's Well, 150m south of Woodhead (Grade II and Scheduled Monument)	High	No Change	No Change	None relevant	Nil Effect	Not significant
Monk House (Locally Listed Building) The Cottage (Locally Listed Building) Pipers Hole Cottage (Locally Listed Building) No.5 Gerosa Avenue (Locally Listed Building) Rosemount	Low	No Change	No Change	None relevaant	Nil Effect	Not significant

Receptor	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual effect	Significant / not significant
Terrace (Locally Listed Building)						
Oven Back Farm (Locally Listed Building)	Low	Negligible	Minor effect to contribution of setting to value .	Offsets and landscaping (Landscape Masterplan, Fig.3.4)	Negligible/Adverse	Not significant.
Kenylo Bridge (Locally Listed Building)	Low	Negligible	Limited, characteristic change to setting.	None relevant	Negligible/Neutral	Not significant.
Holly House (Grade II)	Medium	Negligible (short term) Nil (long term)	Limited, characteristic change to setting which would be entirely screened once planting matures.	Offsets and landscaping (Landscape Masterplan, Fig.3.4)	Negligible/Neutral (short term) Nil (long term)	Not significant.
Sandfield Hall (NDHA)	Very Low	Negligible (short term) Nil (long term)	Limited, characteristic change to setting which would be entirely screened once planting matures.	Offsets and landscaping (Landscape Masterplan, Fig.3.4)	Negligible/Neutral (short term) Nil (long term)	Not significant.