

9. Heritage

Introduction

- 9.1 This chapter assesses the likely significant effects of the proposed development on the historic environment. In particular, it considers the potential effects on the existing built heritage in the wider area.
- 9.2 It describes the methods used to assess the likely significant effects, the baseline conditions currently existing at the Site and in its surroundings, the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Development arising from the construction and the operational phase, the mitigation measures required to prevent, reduce, or offset the identified significant effects and the residual effects. It has been written by Turley Heritage.
- 9.3 This Chapter is supported by the following figures and appendices:
- Appendix 9.1: Heritage Assessment
 - Appendix 9.2: Heritage Asset Plan

Planning Policy Context

- 9.4 The Heritage Assessment has been undertaken within the context of relevant planning policies, guidance documents and legislative instruments. These are summarised below.

Legislation

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 9.5 Under s66(1) of The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Knowsley Council, in determining the submitted full planning application has a statutory duty to pay special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings, their setting or any features of special interest they may possess. The concept of 'preserve' has been interpreted through case law to mean 'to cause no harm'.

- 9.6 The setting of conservation areas is not expressly protected by primary legislation. However, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the setting of a designated heritage asset (including conservation areas) can contribute to its significance.

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

- 9.7 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF outlines the information required to support planning applications affecting heritage assets, stating that applicants should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.
- 9.8 Paragraph 203 of the NPPF states that planning authorities should take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
- 9.9 Paragraph 205 requires, *"when considering the impact of development on the significance of a designated heritage asset that great weight should be given to the asset's conservation"*. 'Conservation' is defined by the NPPF as *"the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance."*
- 9.10 Paragraphs 207 and 208 differentiate between 'substantial' and 'less than substantial harm' and provide a framework for the consideration of harm to the significance of designated heritage assets where it arises, bearing in mind the considerable importance and weight that must be given to the statutory duties of the 1990 Act.
- 9.11 Paragraph 212 requires that *"Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably."*

Local Planning Policy

Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy

- 9.12 Policy CS19 of the Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy (2016) relates to design quality and accessibility in new development. It states:

"To enhance local distinctiveness, identity and the accessibility of places, new development within Knowsley will be expected to... respond to and integrate positive characteristics of immediate surroundings, including local materials, scale, mass, form, layout, alignment and density of the existing built environment... [and] complement and enhance (where possible), existing landscape, topography, Green Infrastructure; and features of local importance and historic interest."

- 9.13 Policy CS20 of the Core Strategy sets out the local planning policy in relation to built heritage within Knowsley. It states:

"Development proposals in Knowsley should preserve or enhance the Borough's historic and architectural assets, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and archaeological remains, together with other local areas, buildings and structures of historic importance. The Council will:

- Require preservation of the local distinctiveness and character of historic assets through sensitive design of new development, including appropriate integration with their setting and immediate landscape;*
- Prevent demolition and/or development which would result in substantial harm or the loss of designated historic assets unless the proposal would result in substantial public benefits which clearly outweigh the harm or loss;*
- Where a development proposal will result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, assess such harm against the benefits of the proposal;*
- Facilitate long term conservation and enhancement of local assets and areas of historic importance, including through the preparation of Conservation Area Management Plans".*

Other Relevant Policy, Standards and Guidance

- 9.14 The assessment will be undertaken in line with best practice guidance documents to inform the approach and impact assessment. These documents which will be used to inform the assessment are listed below:

- Historic England (2015) Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment
- Historic England (2017) Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets

- Highways England (2020) The 'Design Manual for Roads and Bridges' ((LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring) and (LA 106 Cultural Heritage Assessment)) ('DMRB')
- IHBC, ClfA & IEMA (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment 2021

Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

Study Area

- 9.15 A Study Area of 1km from the Site boundary has been set as a basis for the consideration of potential effects of the Proposed Development on built heritage assets. The Site, Study Area and all heritage assets within it are identified on a **Heritage Asset Plan** at **Appendix 9.2**.
- 9.16 In defining an appropriate Study Area, best practice guidance, professional judgement, and a review of the potential effects of the Proposed Development on built heritage has been applied. The following factors have been taken into consideration:
- The nature and extent of the Proposed Development;
 - The proximity of heritage assets to the Proposed Development;
 - The degree of inter-visibility between heritage assets and the Site taking into consideration, for instance, changes in topography as well as interposing townscape and landscape features and informed by a site visit; and
 - The significance of heritage assets and the contribution made by their setting, including any known historic or functional relationships.

- 9.17 The Proposed Development, due to its height, scale and mass, is unlikely to be visible beyond the Study Area. However, in accordance with the NPPF and Historic England guidance the professional judgements made in this Assessment are based on the effect of the Proposed Development on the significance of heritage assets, rather than whether the development will be visible from them, although this is also a consideration.

Survey and Data Sources

- 9.18 The following background studies have informed this Chapter:
- **Heritage Assessment:** A detailed Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 9.1**) has been prepared. This assessment has been carried out to address the statutory duty of the

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and in accordance with planning policy (including the requirement of NPPF Paragraph 200) and best practice guidance. The Heritage Assessment identifies the heritage significance and setting of all assets within the Study Area and assesses the impact of the Proposed Development upon that significance.

Assessment Process

- 9.19 In the absence of specific prescribed criteria for the assessment of impacts on built heritage, the methodology for establishing the relative value or importance of heritage assets; the magnitude of change; and the significance of effect will be taken from Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (Volume 11, Section 2, Part 4, 2019)¹ and informed by Historic England guidance.
- 9.20 Analysis has also been informed by a site visit undertaken in August 2022. The site visit sought to gauge potential effects of the Proposed Development on the heritage assets, inform judgements on their relative heritage significance and importance within any grouping, and also how sensitive they would be to change within their setting.

Reporting of the Environmental Effect and Significance Criteria

- 9.21 The assessment of likely significant environmental effects as a result of the Proposed Development has been taken into account for the construction and operational phases.

Determining Sensitivity of Receptor

- 9.22 The heritage significance (value or importance) of the heritage assets (receptors) is defined on the basis of **Table 9.1** which has been informed by the DMRB and a clear understanding and appreciation of the heritage significance of each asset and the contribution of setting to their heritage significance. This has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidance and informed by a site visit, research and professional opinion. The Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 9.1**) establishes the heritage baseline and heritage significance of the heritage assets and this has informed the sensitivity of the receptor.

¹ Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (Volume 11, Section 2, Part 4) (2019).

Table 9.1: Criteria for Determining the Sensitivity of the Receptor

Sensitivity	Asset Type
High	Scheduled monuments with standing remains Registered Battlefields Grade I and II* listed buildings Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in the listing grade Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens Conservation areas containing very important buildings
Medium	Grade II listed buildings Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association Grade II registered parks and gardens Conservation areas containing important buildings Historic townscape or built-up areas with historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)
Low	'Locally listed' buildings and landscapes Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association Historic townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)
Negligible	Assets of no architectural or historic note; buildings of an intrusive character

Determining the Magnitude of Change

- 9.23 The magnitude of change (or impact) to heritage assets is assessed using the criteria outlined in **Table 9.2**. The terminology used in **Table 9.2** (Major, Moderate, Minor, negligible, No Change) differs to the DMRB (major/ large, moderate/medium, minor/ small), however it has been adopted to ensure consistency across the ES.

Table 9.2: Criteria for Determining the Magnitude of Change/Impact to Heritage Assets

Magnitude of Change (Impact)		Definition
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No Change	Adverse	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

Determining the Level of Effect

- 9.24 The level of effect attributed has been assessed based on the sensitivity of the affected receptor and the magnitude of change due to the Proposed Development, as set out in Table 9.3 below, also informed by the 'Design Manual for Roads and Bridges' (LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring) and (LA 106 Cultural Heritage Assessment).

Table 9.3: Criteria for Determining the Significance of Effect on Heritage Asset Receptors

Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Effect				
	No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight

- 9.25 The level of effect is confirmed as a single level and not a range, informed by professional judgement. For each effect, it has been concluded whether the effect is '*beneficial*' or '*adverse*'. A statement is also made as to whether the level of effect is '**Significant**' or '**Not Significant**', again based on professional judgement.
- 9.26 The following terms have been used to define the significance of the effects identified and these can be 'beneficial' or 'adverse':
- **Very large effect:** where the Proposed Development is likely to cause a considerable change from the baseline conditions and the receptor has limited adaptability, tolerance or recoverability or is of the highest sensitivity. This effect is considered to be 'Significant.'
 - **Large effect:** where the Proposed Development is likely to cause either a considerable change from the baseline conditions at a receptor which has a degree of adaptability,

tolerance or recoverability or a less than considerable change at a receptor that has limited adaptability, tolerance or recoverability. This effect is considered more likely to be 'Significant' but will be subject to professional judgement.

- **Moderate effect:** where the Proposed Development is likely to cause a small, but noticeable change from the baseline conditions on a receptor which has limited adaptability, tolerance or recoverability or is of the highest sensitivity; or where the Proposed Development is likely to cause a considerable change from the baseline conditions at a receptor which can adapt, is tolerant of the change or/and can recover from the change. This effect is considered less likely to be 'Significant' but will be subject to professional judgement.
- **Slight:** where the Proposed Development is unlikely to cause a noticeable change at a receptor, despite its level of sensitivity or there is a considerable change at a receptor which is not considered sensitive to a change. This effect is 'Not Significant'.
- **Neutral:** Where the Proposed Development will cause no change to the receptor. This effect is 'Not Significant.'

9.27 The level of effect to heritage assets is quantified based upon the particular heritage significance and setting of the asset and the nature of the effect on that significance. A detailed discussion is set out within the accompanying Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 9.1**). The assessor has therefore exercised professional and reasoned judgment in determining which of the levels of effect is more appropriate and this Chapter should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Heritage Assessment

Assumptions/Limitations

9.28 To ensure transparency within the EIA process, the following limitations and assumptions have been identified:

- The list of heritage and non-heritage asset assets within the Study Area has been compiled from information provided by the Merseyside Historic Environment Record, Knowsley Council and the National Heritage List for England.
- This Chapter is focussed on built heritage only. An archaeological desk-based assessment has been produced as a standalone document and will be submitted as part of the Application which assesses the potential impacts on buried archaeological remains.

Consultation

Table 9.4: Consultation

Consultee	Date and Time	Comments	Actions
Knowsley Council Principal Conservation and Design Officer, Dorothy Bradwell	Scoping Opinion 20 October 2022	It is agreed that Heritage should be included with the ES. There are no additional built heritage assets that need be taken into consideration. The baseline information does not include identification of buried sites/consideration of archaeological potential, this should not be excluded. It was advised that the DMRB LA 104 and LA 106 is not particularly of relevance. It was recommended that “The Setting of Heritage Assets” is of greater relevance, and advised that the methodology for	As noted above, a standalone archaeological desk-based assessment will be submitted. The assessments of significance and setting and the impact assessments in the Heritage Assessment (Appendix 9.1) are aligned with Historic England’s guidance (GPA3) ‘The Setting of Heritage Assets.’ GPA3 does not provide a methodology for EIA but is a key element of the assessment methodology that underpins the conclusions and professional judgements within the Built Heritage ES Chapter.

Consultee	Date and Time	Comments	Actions
		assessing the effects on heritage assets of be updated accordingly. The Scoping Report (paragraph 6.31) states that a Heritage Assessment will be appended to the ES, which is to be guided by the relevant Historic England Guidance, and this is welcomed.	
Knowsley Council Group Manager Majors and Planning Policy, Kevin Foster	Email correspondence, 11 November 2022	Confirmation that methodology is acceptable and request that all Historic England good practice is followed	The agreed methodology has been applied to the ES Chapter and Heritage Assessment (Appendix 9.1)
Knowsley Council Principal Conservation and Design Officer, Dorothy Bradwell	Consultation Response to application ref. 24/00068/FUL, August 2024	Agreement that the heritage impacts relate mainly to the effect on the settings of listed buildings (primarily Church of St Chad and Kirkby Hall Lodge) and the Old Hall Lane Conservation Area.	The Heritage Assessment (Appendix 9.1) has been updated to reflect the latest revised proposals and in light of the comments received by Officers.

Consultee	Date and Time	Comments	Actions
		It has been advised that the development on the corner of Cherryfield Drive/Valley Road will have a negative effect on the setting of the designated heritage assets. There is also concern in regard to the tree works on this corner and their potential effect on then extent of heritage and design impacts. The Heritage Assessment should be updated to take account of the latest revised proposals.	

Baseline Conditions

- 9.29 The baseline conditions have been established through an initial desktop survey to identify the relevant heritage assets within the Study Area, supported by a site visit. Desktop analysis was confirmed through a review of Historic England's National Heritage List for England, Merseyside Historic Environment Record (provided by Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) on 17 August 2022) and other local resources. Desktop and archival research have contributed to an understanding of the historic development of the Site, heritage assets and surrounding area.

9.30 The historical development of the site is discussed in detail within the accompanying Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 9.1**), however a summary of the historic development is set out below:

- The settlement of Kirkby was founded in the early medieval period, although the town remained largely farmland until the 20th century.
- By the time of the first edition OS map (1850), the settlement was shown to be low density and surrounded by agricultural land.
- Kirkby and the Site remained largely agricultural land through the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century.
- Following the extensive bomb damage in Liverpool during the Second World War and a programme of slum clearances within the City, Kirkby began to be developed as an overspill estate in the 1950s.
- The development Site itself was not developed and remained largely open space through the 20th century, aside from the construction of a college to the north west of the Site, and school complex to the east.
- The school buildings were demolished in the 21st century and replaced by a leisure centre.

Designated Heritage Assets

9.31 Through the full analysis of all designated heritage assets within the study area, as set out within the Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 9.1**), the designated heritage assets that have been identified and considered within the Chapter are set out in **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.5 Sensitive Heritage Assets

Asset Type	Name	Grade	Sensitivity
Listed Building	Church of St Chad	II*	High
Listed Building	Kirkby Hall Lodge	II	Medium
Listed Building	Vicarage	II	Medium
Listed Building	Stables to the North of the Vicarage	II	Medium

Asset Type	Name	Grade	Sensitivity
Listed Building	Gate Piers to South of Vicarage	II	Medium
Listed Building	Kirkby War Memorial	II	Medium
Conservation Area	Old Hall Lane, Kirkby Conservation Area	N/A	Medium

- 9.32 The above designated heritage assets identified at **Table 9.4** are defined on a Heritage Asset Plan with other assets within the Study Area (**Appendix 9.2**).

Embedded Mitigation

Construction

- 9.33 The following embedded mitigation which has been evaluated as part of the construction phase assessment is outlined below.
- The Site will be secured using hoardings/fencing; and
 - Construction noise will be managed and reduced as far as possible.

The Completed and Operational Development

- 9.34 The following embedded mitigation which has been evaluated as part of the operational phase assessment is outlined below.
- The existing belt of trees along the north western boundary of the Site will be retained to function as a visual buffer to the Proposed Development in views from the conservation area and listed buildings to the north west.

Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Construction

Change in the Setting of Heritage Assets

- 9.35 There are temporary effects that may affect the setting and significance of heritage assets during the construction phase. This includes temporary diminution in the quality of the setting of heritage assets from the presence of machinery and construction traffic movements resulting in increased visual intrusion and noise. Such effects will be limited due to the intervening distance, development and vegetation between the Site and the heritage assets. The risk of such effects will be partially mitigated by embedded mitigation.
- 9.36 The southern boundary of the **Old Hall Lane Conservation Area** is situated to the north of the A506 roundabout and associated road network. The sensitivity of the asset is medium and the magnitude of change to the asset is considered to be negligible. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, adverse, effect which is considered to be **slight and not significant**.
- 9.37 The **Church of St Chad** (grade II* listed) is situated approximately 225m to the north west of the Site with intervening trees planting, development and the A506 roundabout. The sensitivity of the Church of St Chad is high and the magnitude of change to the asset is considered to be negligible. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, adverse, effect which is considered to be **slight and not significant**.
- 9.38 The remaining listed buildings (**Kirkby Hall Lodge, Vicarage, Stables to the North of the Vicarage, Gate Piers to South of Vicarage and Kirkby War Memorial**) are all grade II listed. They are at varying distances from the Site and principally experienced from within the conservation area itself. There is little intervisibility between the Vicarage, Stables to the North of the Vicarage, Gate Piers, Kirkby War Memorial, Sefton Cottage and the Site due to the intervening distance and enclosed nature of the Old Hall Lane Conservation Area. The sensitivity of the assets are medium and the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. Therefore in relation to these assets, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, adverse, effect which is considered to be **slight and not significant**.

The Completed and Operational Development

Change in the Setting of Heritage Assets

- 9.39 Effects associated with the operation of the Proposed Development which could affect the setting and therefore significance of heritage assets include, but are not limited to, visual changes associated with the Proposed Development (as discussed below).
- 9.40 The identified heritage assets (**Table 9.4**) are all located to the north of the Site and comprise a grouping of grade II listed buildings centred on a grade II* church, all within the Old Hall Conservation Area. The Site, as an undeveloped parcel of land, provides a sense of the area's previously rural character but given the very limited extent to which it is experienced alongside the assets and the surrounding developed area, it does not make a meaningful contribution to an understanding of the historic context of the conservation area or the listed buildings.
- 9.41 There will be limited intervisibility between the assets and the Proposed Development, due to the filtering effect of the existing and established trees and vegetation throughout the conservation area and the nature of the Site's topography. Part of the Proposed Development may be visible in filtered views from the conservation area. However, the existing character to the south and east of the conservation area is defined by two and three storey buildings such as Kirkby College and the Kirkby Gallery. The proposed three storey apartment building and one and two storey dwellings in the north west corner of the Site would be of a scale commensurate with the existing buildings in this location and will therefore maintain the character of the conservation area's setting to the south and west.
- 9.42 Visibility of the church tower from within the Site will be reduced by the Proposed Development. However, views of the upper stages of the tower from within the Site are not designed views or from land with any known associative or historic relationship with the asset. On balance, it is concluded that although there will be change within the setting of the church, its significance will be sustained by the Proposed Development.
- 9.43 The sensitivity of **Old Hall Lane Conservation Area** is medium and it is considered there will be no change to the asset's significance. Therefore, there will be an indirect, permanent effect that is considered to be **neutral and not significant**.

- 9.44 The sensitivity of the **Church of St Chad** (grade II* listed) is high and it is considered there will be no change to the asset's significance. Therefore, there will be an indirect, permanent effect that is considered to be **neutral and not significant**.
- 9.45 The sensitivity of the remaining listed buildings (**Kirkby Hall Lodge, Vicarage, Stables to the North of the Vicarage, Gate Piers to South of Vicarage and Kirkby War Memorial**) is medium and it is considered there will be no change to the asset's significance. Therefore in relation to these assets, there is likely to be an indirect, permanent effect which is considered to be **neutral and not significant**.

Additional Mitigation / Enhancement Measures

- 9.46 A CEMP will be provided as further mitigation in relation to the construction phase. No additional mitigation or enhancement over and above that which has been evaluated as part of the Proposed Development is required in connection with the operational phase of development.

Residual Effects

- 9.47 Following the effective implementation of the embedded and additional mitigation measures proposed above, there are no significant residual effects arising from the Proposed Development during construction or operational phases.

Table 9.6: Residual Effects Summary

Description of Effect	Embedded Mitigation	Potential Effect (inc. Significance)	Further Mitigation	Residual Effect (inc. Significance)
Construction				
Change in the setting of heritage assets	The Site will be secured using hoardings/fencing; and Construction noise will be managed and reduced as far as possible.	Slight adverse (not significant)	Provision of a CEMP.	Slight adverse (not significant)
Operation				
Change in the setting of heritage assets	The existing tree belt along the north western boundary of the Site will be retained to function as a visual buffer to the proposed dwellings in views out from within the conservation area and the listed buildings to the north and west.	Neutral (not significant)	No additional mitigation or enhancement proposed.	Neutral (not significant)

- 9.48 There are no significant residual effects identified.

Conclusions

- 9.49 This chapter assesses the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment. It considers the potential effects on existing built heritage in the wider area.
- 9.50 The chapter describes the methods used to assess the likely significant effects, the baseline conditions currently existing at the Site and in its surroundings, the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Development arising from the construction and the operational phase, the mitigation measures required to prevent, reduce, or offset the identified significant effects and the residual effects. It has been written by Turley Heritage together with a Heritage Assessment included at **Appendix 9.1**.
- 9.51 Baseline information has been obtained for the Site and surrounding area within a 1km radius (the 'Study Area'). In order to define the Study Area, a number of different factors have been taken into consideration. These include:
- The nature and extent of the Proposed Development;
 - The proximity of heritage assets to the Proposed Development;
 - The degree of inter-visibility between heritage assets and the Site taking into consideration, for instance, changes in topography as well as interposing townscape and landscape features and informed by a site visit; and
 - The significance of heritage assets and the contribution made by their setting, including any known historic or functional relationships.
- 9.52 There are no designated or non-designated built heritage assets within the Site; however, there are assets within the wider area. Of the heritage assets identified within the Study Area, potential for significant environmental effects was identified in relation to the following assets and these were included for assessment in the ES Chapter:
- Old Hall Conservation Area
 - Church of St Chad (grade II listed building)
 - Kirkby Hall Lodge (grade II listed building)
 - Vicarage (grade II listed building)

- Stables to the North of the Vicarage (grade II listed building)
- Gate Piers to South of Vicarage (grade II listed building)
- Kirkby War Memorial (grade II listed building)

9.53 It is concluded that during the construction phase there would be an indirect, temporary, adverse effect on the heritage assets identified above which is considered to be **slight and not significant**.

9.54 It is concluded that when completed, the Proposed Development would have an indirect and permanent effect on the above assets which is considered to be **neutral and not significant**.

Assessment of Cumulative Effects

9.55 Cumulative effects are the combined effects of several committed/consented schemes (in conjunction with the Proposed Development) which may, on an individual basis be insignificant but, cumulatively, have a significant effect.

Approach

9.56 The ES has given consideration to 'Cumulative 'Effects' for schemes located within a 2km radius from the boundary of the Site, as listed in **Chapter 2: Approach**. This search area is considered to be robust given the nature of the Application and the location of the Site. The Cumulative Scheme proposed to be considered as part of the cumulative effects assessment is outlined in **Table 9.6**.

Table 9.7: Cumulative Sites

Site Ref.	Application No.	Distance and Direction	Proposal	Scoped-in / Scoped-out	Justification
1.	20/00193/FUL	500m southwest	266no. Residential dwellings	Scoped out	With respect to the construction and operational phases, technical documentation submitted in support of this scheme did not identify effects on heritage assets. As such, there is no common receptor between the Proposed Development and the committed/consented scheme and there will be no cumulative effect on the heritage assets identified in this report.
2.	20/00124/FUL	2km northeast	Erection of B8 Warehouse and distribution centre	Scoped Out	
3.	19/00337/OUT	1.5km northeast	Industrial led mixed use development	Scoped Out	