

8. Cultural Heritage

8.1. Introduction

- 8.1.1. This Chapter assesses the effect of the Proposed Development on the archaeological resource and historic built environment, and is supported by **Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline**, which should be read in conjunction with this Chapter.
- 8.1.2. This Chapter is supported by the following appendices:
- **Figure 8.1 – HER Monuments;**
 - **Figure 8.2 – HER Events;**
 - **Figure 8.3 – Designated Heritage Assets;**
- 8.1.3. This Chapter, and its associated appendices, is intended to be read as part of the wider Environmental Statement (ES) with particular reference to the introductory chapters (**Chapter 1 to Chapter 4**), as well as to **Chapter 6**, concerning landscape matters.

8.2. Assessment Approach

Methodology

- 8.2.1. The methodology utilised for this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been informed by guidance documents and professional judgement. The methodology is in accordance with that set out in the Scoping Request submitted to Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (KMBC), and agreed in KMBC's EIA Scoping Opinion (see **Appendices 2.1 and 2.2**). There is no published guidance or prescribed methodology for undertaking an assessment of the likely significant effects of a proposed development on cultural heritage.
- 8.2.2. The assessment has been informed by **Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline**, which contains the detailed heritage baseline information. The archaeological desk-based assessment and heritage setting assessments of the Heritage Technical Baseline were undertaken by Pegasus Group in accordance with all relevant heritage industry guidance and best practice, including:
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014);
 - Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' (MHCLG, updated July 2019);
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans (Historic England 2015);
 - Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019); and
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition; Historic England 2017).

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Scope of Assessment

- 8.2.3. This Chapter assesses the archaeological resource and built heritage assets located within the Site and in the surrounding area, and considers the potential impacts and residual effects upon the significance of the assets arising from the Proposed Development.
- 8.2.4. The study area utilised for this assessment is consistent with that set out within the EIA Scoping Report, dated 26th March 2025, which was submitted to KMBC (see **Appendix 2.1**).
- 8.2.5. A search area of 1km-radius measured from the Site was applied for designated heritage assets (comprising Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefields, and World Heritage Sites), as well as for searches of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record. This search area was submitted in the Scoping Report which was accepted within the Local Planning Authority's Scoping Opinion (see **Appendix 2.2**).
- 8.2.6. The following key sources have been consulted:
- The National Heritage List for England for information on designated heritage assets;
 - The Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on the recorded heritage resource in the vicinity of the Site;
 - Previously published and grey literature reports relating to archaeological investigations previously taken;
 - Historic maps available online through The Genealogist and National Library of Scotland Maps;
 - Aerial photographs available online via Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer and Britain from Above;
 - Archival documents from Knowsley Archives and Lancashire Archives; and
 - Other online resources, including geological data available from the British Geological Survey (BGS), soil data available from the Cranfield University Soilscape Viewer, and modern satellite imagery available from Google Earth.
- 8.2.7. A proportionate level of data, sufficient to inform the assessment of archaeological potential, significance, and potential impact, has been acquired from the sources listed above.
- 8.2.8. The results of a full commercial data search were received from the Merseyside HER in June 2025. All data has been reconciled and analysed in accordance with the relevant industry guidance and best practice, and is consistent with the objectives of EIA. All digital spatial data has been interrogated using industry-standard Geographical Information System ('GIS') software. The HER data returned contained numerous records of varying reliability and relevance. Only those recorded sites and events that are of relevance to the determination of potential heritage significance and impact in respect of cultural heritage are discussed further within this chapter.
- 8.2.9. In addition, walkover surveys of the Site and its surrounds were undertaken on 14th April 2025 and 11th June 2025 in order to:
- Assess the Site within its wider landscape context;

- Identify/confirm any evidence for previous disturbance within the Site; and
- Examine any known or suspected archaeological features within the Site.

8.2.10. Additionally, designated heritage assets in the surrounds of the Site identified as potentially susceptible to non-physical impacts were assessed from the Site and from publicly accessible locations.

8.2.11. The setting assessments were undertaken in accordance with the industry-standard methodology provided by Historic England in their Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (revised 2017). This guidance promotes a 'stepped' (iterative) approach, as follows:

- **Step 1:** assess which assets would be affected and identify their setting.
- **Step 2:** assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.
- **Step 3:** assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it.
- **Step 4:** explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.
- **Step 5:** monitor outcomes.

8.2.12. Within **Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline**, assets deemed potentially sensitive to the Proposed Development from the Step 1 exercise were progressed to Step 2 of Historic England's setting assessment methodology as described above, to determine their sensitivity to the Proposed Development on the Site.

8.2.13. This Chapter undertakes the elements set out at Steps 3 to 4 of Historic England's stepped approach to setting assessments. A narrative approach to assessing impact to heritage significance is used in conjunction with EIA's matrix-led approach to assist in and articulate the assessment of impacts to cultural heritage. The assessment has considered the following in respect of each identified heritage receptor (asset):

- the asset's value/ sensitivity as a receptor;
- the magnitude of impact or change to the asset, including consideration of its setting; and
- whether the value of the asset and the magnitude of impact or change would comprise a significant effect.

8.2.14. Determination of each of the above has been undertaken in accordance with a robust methodology, formulated within the context of current best practice, recent case law, the relevant statute and policy provisions, and key professional guidance.

8.2.15. The rationale for each is set out within the following three sections, alongside the relevant criteria and terminology used in their articulation.

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Value/Sensitivity

- 8.2.16. To assess the effects of the Proposed Development upon heritage assets, these have first been assigned a value. This is not merely a reflection of any designated status, but also accounts for the heritage interests of the asset. This has been expressed as the value/ sensitivity of the asset to change.
- 8.2.17. **Table 8.1** below sets out the levels of value/ sensitivity and the criteria that have been applied. In the absence of an agreed methodology for assessing effects of development on cultural heritage, this and other matrixes used in this assessment have been produced by Pegasus Group based on professional judgement and experience in undertaking EIA assessments.
- 8.2.18. When discussing heritage assets, the term 'significance' is used in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to describe the sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds also adding that significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting and that some assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation.
- 8.2.19. The term 'significance' has a specific meaning within EIA and therefore to avoid confusion, when discussing heritage significance, this will be made clear and distinct from discussion of significance in EIA terms.

Table 8.1: Criteria for establishing value/sensitivity (Pegasus Group)

Value/Sensitivity	Criteria
High	Remains of inscribed international importance, such as World Heritage Sites Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Scheduled Monuments Registered Battlefield Non-designated archaeological assets of schedulable quality Non-designated buildings, monuments, Sites or landscape that can be shown to have a particularly important quality in their fabric or historical association
Moderate	Grade II Listed Buildings Conservation Areas Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets of high archaeological resource value identified through consultation
Low	Non-designated buildings, monuments or Sites or landscapes of local importance and of modest quality Locally important historic or archaeological assets, assets with a local value for education or cultural appreciation and of medium archaeological value Locally Listed buildings identified on a local list Non-designated buildings, monuments, Sites or landscape that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association

Value/Sensitivity	Criteria
	Historic townscapes with historic integrity Parks and gardens of local interest
Not Significant	Assets identified as being of no historic, artistic, archaeological or architectural value Assets that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival to justify inclusion in a higher category

- 8.2.20. Sites, buildings, or areas that have no heritage significance would not be considered heritage assets under the provisions of the NPPF (2024), and therefore are not considered to be heritage receptors for the purposes of this chapter.

Magnitude of Impact

- 8.2.21. Potential development effects upon the significance of known and potential assets identified within the site have been determined with reference to harm and/or benefit, as defined within the NPPF (2024). The identification of harm would apply where the proposals would be anticipated to reduce an asset's heritage significance. The identification of heritage benefit would apply where the proposals would be anticipated to enhance heritage significance.
- 8.2.22. Where harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset is identified, it is discussed in narrative form in terms of it being either 'substantial' or 'less than substantial', as per the terms of the NPPF (2024). The NPPF (2024) does not apply these same harm criteria to non-designated heritage assets.
- 8.2.23. Following this, and in accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, the magnitude of impact or change resulting from the Proposed Development has also been established. Impacts have been considered in terms of being either direct, indirect, occurring during construction and operation and short-term or long-term temporary, and permanent. The assessment has included the consideration of an asset's setting in terms of its contribution to the asset's significance.
- 8.2.24. The magnitude of an impact or change has been judged using the criteria in **Table 8.2** below. The judgement of the magnitude of impact or change has been made without accounting for the value/sensitivity of the asset and the impact or change has been assessed without taking into account any additional mitigation until **Section 8.5 – Mitigation, Enhancement and Residual Effects**. It has, however, taken into account the Proposed Development's embedded mitigation.

Table 8.2: Criteria for establishing level of impact

Level of Impact	Description of Impact
High	Change such that the significance of the asset is totally altered or destroyed. Comprehensive change to setting affecting significance, resulting in substantial

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Level of Impact	Description of Impact
	changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical setting.
Medium	Change such that the significance of the asset is affected. Changes such that the setting is noticeable different, affecting significance resulting in moderate changes to significance and in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource.
Low	Change such that the significance of the asset is slightly affected. Changes to the setting that have a slight impact on significance resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource.
Minimal	Changes to the asset that hardly affect significance. Changes to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource.
No change	The development results in no change or such a negligible level of change that it does not affect the significance of the asset. Changes to the setting do not affect the significance of the asset or our appreciation of it.

Residual Effect

- 8.2.25. The assessment of effects will be undertaken in two stages. The magnitude of impact is cross-referenced with the value of the asset to categorise the effect that is likely to result from the Proposed Development prior to additional mitigation measures.
- 8.2.26. Following this stage, further consideration of additional mitigation is carried out, and the mitigation is assessed as to whether this would reduce the significance of the effect. Once additional mitigation is applied, the asset is re-assessed, allowing the residual significance of effect to be determined.
- 8.2.27. **Table 8.3** sets out the matrix which has been used to identify the significance of effect. A significant effect is considered to be 'major'. A 'moderate' effect could also be considered to be significant, however, this is subject to professional judgement. All other effects are considered to be not significant.

Table 8.3: Levels of Effect

Value/sensitivity of asset	Magnitude of Impact				
	No Change	Minimal	Low	Medium	High
High	Neutral	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major
Moderate	Neutral	Minor	Minor/Moderate*	Moderate	Major
Low	Neutral	Neutral	Minor	Minor/Moderate*	Moderate

Value/sensitivity of asset	Magnitude of Impact				
	No Change	Minimal	Low	Medium	High
Not significant	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

**Professional judgement to be applied when assigning a level*

8.2.28. In accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, this assessment has assessed the significance of effects resulting from the Proposed Development's impacts. Ultimately, a statement of whether any identified harm does or does not represent a significant effect is provided in respect of each cultural heritage receptor using the following terminology: 'Significant' or 'Not Significant'.

8.2.29. A significant effect in EIA terms is considered to be major adverse. Moderate adverse effects can be considered significant or not significant in terms of EIA. The distinction is made by applying professional judgement to the matrix-led process, allowing a true reflection of the effect to be considered, rather than a level of effect which has been artificially inflated due to the constraints of the EIA process.

Legislative and Policy Framework

8.2.30. The following text describes the key statutory, policy, and guidance provisions relevant to this assessment. Additional detail is provided within **Sections 2 & 3** of **Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline**.

Legislation

8.2.31. Relevant legislation relating to the historic environment is primarily set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

National Planning Policy Guidance

8.2.32. National Planning Policy guidance relating to the historic environment is provided within Section 16 of the Government's *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, an updated version of which was published in December 2024.

8.2.33. The *NPPF* is also supplemented by the national *Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)*, which comprises a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance documents to be read alongside the *NPPF* and which contains a section related to the Historic Environment. The *PPG* also contains the *National Design Guide*.

8.2.34. Full details of the relevant national policy guidance are provided within **Appendix 6** of **Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline**.

The Development Plan

8.2.35. Applications for Planning Permission within the Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council area are considered against the policy and guidance set out within the Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy, which was adopted in January 2016.

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- 8.2.36. The historic environment policy pertinent to a consideration of the development proposals is Policy CS20 *Managing the Borough's Historic Environment*. The full policy wording is included in **Appendix 7** of **Appendix 8.1: Heritage Technical Baseline**.
- 8.2.37. Saved Policy DQ5 of the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006) is also applicable, with the other policies concerning the historic environment deleted.

EIA Scoping Process

- 8.2.38. As discussed in Chapter 2, a request for a Scoping Opinion was submitted on behalf of the Applicant to KMBC on 26th March 2025, which set out the proposed scope of assessment for the project (see **Appendix 2.1**). KMBC issued their Scoping Opinion on 21st May 2025 and is summarised in Chapter 2 and included in full at **Appendix 2.2**.
- 8.2.39. With regards to Cultural Heritage matters, relevant responses were received from consultees including Growth Lancashire and Historic England, and comments have been addressed accordingly, as follows in **Table 8.4** below.

Table 8.4: Relevant EIA Scoping Consultation Comments

Consultee	Summary of Comment	Response or location within the ES where comments are addressed
Growth Lancashire (22 nd May 2025)	Indicates that the EIA should provide a full assessment of heritage assets	This has been undertaken as part of the ES Chapter and associated Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline
	Addresses that there are likely to be impacts to the significance of the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden	The significance of Knowsley Park and the contribution the Site makes to its significance through setting is assessed as part Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline The potential impacts to the Grade II Listed Building are covered in the ES Chapter below
	On the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park, the response notes that views from within the parkland should be considered, with particular consideration for Stand Hill	Views from within the parkland are considered as part of the assessment of Knowsley Park within Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline . This

		included consideration of views from Stand Hill
	Indicates that the Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge to the south-west of the Site has the potential for impacts	The significance of Little Wood Lodge and the contribution the Site makes to this significance through setting is assessed as part of Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline. The potential impacts to the Grade II Listed Building are covered in the ES Chapter below
Historic England (29 th April 2025)	Indicates an expectation for the EIA to consider the potential impacts upon all heritage assets likely to be affected, including designated heritage assets, and their settings, as well as non-designated heritage assets	This has been undertaken as part of the ES Chapter and associated Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline

Limitations to the Assessment

- 8.2.41. The conclusions presented within this Chapter are based upon the baseline conditions (presented below), which are derived in large part from the data held and supplied by the Merseyside HER. In establishing the baseline conditions, for the purposes of this Chapter, both the accuracy and currency of this data has necessarily been assumed.
- 8.2.42. In relation to settings assessment, the inspection of heritage assets identified as susceptible to non-physical impact was undertaken from the Site and publicly accessible locations. Access was also gained to Knowsley Park, comprising a private estate, though no other privately held land or properties were accessed.

8.3. Baseline Conditions

Site Description and Context

- 8.3.1. The Site comprises land at the southern edge of the village of Knowsley, within the Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley in Merseyside. It represents an area of land totalling c.33.6ha, with the topography of the Site gradually rising from west to east.
- 8.3.2. The Site includes seven parcels of land, with five sets of agricultural fields, and two parcels of woodland, which feature a series of ponds and pits.
- 8.3.3. The outer boundaries of the northern and western sides of the Site are formed of hedgerows, with a section of tall trees present along the eastern extent of the northern boundary. To the north, the Site is bounded by Home Farm Road and modern residential dwellings, which form the southern periphery of the settlement of Knowsley. The Site is bounded by the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park to the south and east, with the perimeter formed of a tall parkland wall and dense

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tree belts. Home Farm is located to the north-east of the Site. The western side of the Site is bounded by Knowsley Lane, with plantations of woodland further westwards.

8.3.4. The Site contains no designated heritage assets and is not located within a Conservation Area. Within a 1km study area of the Site, there are:

- 2 Grade II* Listed Buildings;
- 3 Grade II Listed Buildings;
- 2 Grade II Listed Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- 1 Conservation Area

8.3.5. The assets considered for assessment within this ES chapter comprise:

- Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **high** value
- Grade II Listed Knowsley Park & Parkland Wall, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage assets of **moderate** value
- Ormskirk Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value
- Croxteth Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value
- Home Farm Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value
- Home Farm, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value
- Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden, and Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge – designated heritage assets of **moderate** value
- Knowsley Village Conservation Area – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value

Baseline Survey Information

8.3.6. A detailed discussion of the known archaeological resource and historic development of the Site can be found within **Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline**.

8.3.7. There is no prehistoric or Romano-British activity recorded within the Site, with a limited degree of activity recorded within the wider study area. For the prehistoric period, this activity comprises several isolated findspots, which are located at some distance from the Site. A single Roman coin was also found within a garden c.200m to the west of the Site, with no other activity from this period recorded.

8.3.8. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a **low potential** for archaeological remains from these periods.

- 8.3.9. There is no medieval activity recorded within the Site, though there is activity recorded within the wider study area. Knowsley was established as a settlement in the early medieval period, with its historic core located within the northern extent of the study area. Knowsley Park and Croxteth Hall Park also have origins in the medieval period as deer parks. However, cartographic sources show that these were located at some distance from the Site, and were only extended closer to the boundaries of the Site in the later post medieval period. A range of medieval findspots were also recorded within the study area, though these were again located at some distance from the Site.
- 8.3.10. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a **low potential** for significant archaeological remains from the medieval period.
- 8.3.11. There is no post-medieval activity recorded within the Site, with historic cartographic sources evidencing that the Site formed agricultural land, as well as several parcels of post-medieval woodland, from this period onwards. The Site formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland owned by the Earl of Derby of Knowsley Hall. The parkland of the Hall was extended up to the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site in the early-mid 19th century, though it is important to note that the Site had and never has, according to the evidence examined for this assessment, formed part of the parkland.
- 8.3.12. A range of buildings and structures associated with Knowsley Park bound the Site. The parkland perimeter wall and historic belts of trees bound the southern and eastern sides of the Site; the mid-19th-century model farm known as Home Farm is located to the east of the Site; and a former entrance lodge to the park known as Home Farm Lodge bounds the eastern side of the Site. A former section of Home Farm Road also extends through the north-eastern extent of the Site up to this entrance lodge. However, this is no longer in use within the Site, and forms part of a modern residential street further westward outside the Site boundary.
- 8.3.13. The rural settlement of Knowsley had also seen extensive expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries, with the construction of a range of houses, farmhouses, and barns. Several of these are located within proximity to the Site off Knowsley Lane and Sugar Lane; however, the majority are concentrated to the settlement of Knowsley, further to the north-west and north of the Site. In the modern period, there was substantial expansion of the settlement of Knowsley on the eastern side of Knowsley Lane, which including the subsuming of the Site into a more modern suburban context.
- 8.3.14. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a **low potential** for significant archaeological remains from the post-medieval and modern periods.

8.4. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Construction

Direct Effects

- 8.4.1. The Proposed Development comprises the construction of a residential development, and includes associated landscaping and infrastructure works. The following works have the potential to result in below ground impacts:
- Ground clearance and preparation, including ground investigations;
 - Creation of temporary site compounds, materials storage areas and other temporary construction works;

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- Topsoil stripping and levelling;
- The excavation of building foundation trenches;
- Services trenches and drainage runs/swales;
- Piling; and
- Landscaping, including tree planting.

- 8.4.2. Construction activities have the potential to truncate and/or remove potential buried archaeological remains within the Site. Given their finite nature, the direct development effects upon the unknown buried archaeological resource would be direct, long-term, permanent, and adverse.
- 8.4.3. The Site does not include any archaeological assets recorded on the Merseyside HER, with no direct effects to any known archaeological assets from the construction phase.
- 8.4.4. The construction phase has the potential to result in direct effects on unknown archaeology within the Site, which would represent the removal or partial removal of unknown archaeological features. **Appendix 8.1 – Technical Heritage Baseline** identified that the Site has a low potential for significant archaeological remains from all periods. As such, during construction the Proposed Development is anticipated to have a **High Impact** on assets of **Low Value**, resulting in a permanent **Moderate Adverse Effect**.
- 8.4.5. The construction phase would not result in any direct, physical impacts to any built heritage assets.

Indirect Effects

- 8.4.6. Construction effects could arise from a short term, temporary increase in vehicle movements, construction noise, and activity. This will result in temporary change within the setting of certain designated heritage assets and have the potential to cause some level of harm to their significance by affecting the experience of the assets.

Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall

- 8.4.7. The significance of the asset is principally embodied in its physical fabric from which it derives historic, architectural, and artistic interests, as a multi-phased mansion house. The setting of the asset also contributes to its significance, but to a far lesser degree than is derived from its physical form.
- 8.4.8. Key elements of the asset's setting are its immediate surrounds, comprising ancillary buildings, gardens, and wider parkland. The Site has an historic association with the Hall, comprising part of the wider agricultural hinterland associated with the Knowsley estate, beyond the parkland. It does not represent the final surviving agricultural land associated with the estate, which survives to a far greater degree to the north and east of the park.
- 8.4.9. Knowsley Hall is located c.830m to the south-east of the Site, and there is no intervisibility or co-visibility between them. Therefore, there would be no direct visibility of the construction activity for Knowsley Hall.

- 8.4.10. The Site is visible on the approaches to and from Knowsley Hall along the Croxteth Lodge entrance drive. Along this approach, the Site is primarily screened from view by the Ash Plantation and parkland wall, which were designed as part of the parkland to limit any visibility of the wider landscape beyond the park. There is an open section of c.50m along the Site boundary, where there has been a recent felling of several trees of the Ash Plantation. It is anticipated that there would be some visibility of the construction activity within this open section; however, this would be contained to a small area, and only forms part of one approach to the Hall, with principal access drives also possible from Huyton Lodge to the south and Ormskirk Lodge to the north. In these other approaches, there would be no visibility of the construction activity.
- 8.4.11. Importantly, the ability to view the construction activity would not alter the ability to appreciate the historic approach to the Hall from the drive to the south. This drive will still be experienced within its open parkland setting, with some limited visibility of the construction activity, contained to a section of c.50m.
- 8.4.12. It is also anticipated that there would be some limited audible impact from the construction activity. This construction noise may be heard when moving along the Croxteth Lodge and Ormskirk Lodge entrance drives, to the south and east of the Site respectively, with these approaches historically experienced within a quiet, open parkland setting.
- 8.4.13. It is thus concluded that during construction the Proposed Development will have a **Minimal Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall, an asset of **High Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Minor Adverse Effect**. This effect would be temporary and for the duration of the construction period only, which is anticipated to be c. 11 years.
- Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park & Garden, and Parkland Wall, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall
- 8.4.14. The significance of these assets is principally embodied in their physical fabric from which they derive historic, archaeological, architectural, and artistic interests. Knowsley Park forms a landscaped parkland with origins from the 13th century, associated with the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall. The parkland wall was built in the 1830s and 1840s, though the majority of the wall within the Site is now built from modern concrete blocks.
- 8.4.15. The setting of the assets also contributes to their significance, but to a far lesser degree than is derived from their physical form. Key elements of their setting include buildings associated with the park but excluded from its designation boundaries, including Home Farm Lodge and Home Farm, as well as key roads built to access the park.
- 8.4.16. The wider agricultural hinterland associated with the estate beyond the boundaries of the parkland also contributes to the significance through setting. This includes the Site fields; however, this land survives to a far greater degree to the north and east of the parkland. The western side of Knowsley Park is primarily suburban and urban in character, as noted within the List Entry. The Site also includes a former section of Home Farm Road, which provided service access to Knowsley Park at Home Farm Lodge from the later 19th century.
- 8.4.17. The Grade II Listed Knowsley Park and curtilage Listed parkland wall directly bound the Site, forming its eastern and southern sides. Whilst they bound the Site, the tree belts and parkland wall along the perimeter boundary, represent a design intent to limit visibility out from the parkland. These will screen the majority of visibility of the construction activity within the Site from the parkland.

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- 8.4.18. There would be some limited visibility of the construction activity along the Croxteth Lodge entrance drive within the parkland, to the south of the Site. Along this approach, the Site is primarily screened from view by the Ash Plantation and parkland wall. It is anticipated that there would be some visibility of the construction activity within the open section along the Site boundary. However, this would be contained to a small area, and would form only one small part of the experience of moving along the Croxteth Lodge approach drive within the parkland.
- 8.4.19. Importantly, the ability to view the construction activity along the Croxteth Lodge drive within Knowsley Park would not alter the ability to appreciate movement along the historic approach drive. This drive will still be experienced within its character of secluded open parkland, with some limited visibility of the construction activity, contained to a section of c.50m.
- 8.4.20. It is anticipated that there would be some audible change from the construction activity to the experience of the parkland from the approach drives within closer proximity to the Site, including from the Ormskirk Lodge entrance drive and the Croxteth Lodge entrance drive. This audible change would only take place for a small part of Knowsley Park, which extends far off to the north, north-east and east.
- 8.4.21. There would be no direct construction activity associated with the parkland wall. Whilst there will be visibility between the wall and construction activity, the structure would continue to be understood as demonstrating the historic extent of the park, and would continue to limit visibility into the park beyond.
- 8.4.22. It is thus concluded that during construction the Proposed Development will have a **Minimal Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park and the curtilage Listed parkland wall, assets of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Minor Adverse Effect**. This effect would be temporary and for the duration of the construction period only.

Ormskirk Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

- 8.4.23. The significance of the asset is principally embodied in its physical fabric from which it derives historic and architectural interests, as a mid-19th century gatehouse lodge to Knowsley Park. The setting of the asset also contributes to its significance, but to a far lesser degree than is derived from its physical form.
- 8.4.24. Key elements of the asset's setting comprise Knowsley Hall and its parkland, as well as Ormskirk Road and the approach drive, which the Lodge historically served and provided controlled access to. The Site is deemed to make no contribution to the significance of Ormskirk Lodge through setting, with no identified direct historic association or visual connections.
- 8.4.25. It is anticipated that there would be some limited visibility of the construction activity from adjacent to the Lodge in the approach to the entrance to the parkland. This would only be when the trees are not in leaf, with visibility towards the Site screened during the summer months. These views do not contribute to the significance of Ormskirk Lodge through setting, as historically views towards the Site were screened by a woodland plantation.
- 8.4.26. There may be some limited audible impact from the construction activity within the north-eastern extent of the Site. Furthermore, the Lodge is located adjacent to the curtilage Listed Home Farm, which had historically formed a farmstead, with some industrial functions. Therefore, the approach would likely have already been experienced in combination with agricultural and industrial noise. These limited audible and visual impacts would not change the ability to

understand the significance of the curtilage Listed Building as an entrance lodge, or the ability to appreciate the approach to the Lodge on Ormskirk Road.

- 8.4.27. It is thus concluded that during the construction the Proposed Development will have **No Change** upon the overall heritage significance of the curtilage Listed Ormskirk Lodge, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Neutral Effect**.

Croxteth Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

- 8.4.28. The significance of the asset is principally embodied in its physical fabric from which it derives historic and architectural interests, as a mid-19th century gatehouse lodge to Knowsley Park. The setting of the asset also contributes to its significance, but to a far lesser degree than is derived from its physical form.
- 8.4.29. Key elements of the asset's setting comprise Knowsley Hall and its parkland, as well as Knowsley Lane and its approach drive, which the Lodge historically served and provided controlled access to. The Site is deemed to make no contribution to the significance of Croxteth Lodge through setting, with no identified direct historic association or notable visual connections.
- 8.4.30. It is anticipated that there would be some limited visibility of the construction activity in co-views with the Lodge on Knowsley Lane. The Site is primarily screened from view by the woodland plantation to the north of the Lodge, though visibility is possible across the western end of the Site along Knowsley Lane. These views do not contribute to the Lodge's significance through setting, comprising longer distanced views, where the Site fields are not visible, and which include modern built form at the southern end of Knowsley village.
- 8.4.31. Any visibility of the construction activity would be clearly viewed within the wider landscape context of the asset, and would not form any part of the immediate setting of the Lodge. The ability to view the construction and plant activity would not change the way that the Lodge is understood as a historic gatehouse lodge to Knowsley Park, nor would it change the way its immediate setting is appreciated.
- 8.4.32. Whilst the construction activity would contribute additional noise, Knowsley Lane also already comprises a busy road with existing traffic noise.
- 8.4.33. It is thus concluded that during the construction the Proposed Development will have **No Change** upon the overall heritage significance of the curtilage Listed Croxteth Lodge, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Neutral Effect**.

Home Farm Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

- 8.4.34. The significance of the asset is principally embodied in its physical fabric from which it derives historic and architectural interests, as a late-19th century gatehouse lodge to Knowsley Park.
- 8.4.35. The setting of the asset also contributes to its significance, but to a far lesser degree than is derived from its physical form. Key elements of the asset's setting are considered to comprise Knowsley Park and its entrance gate, which Home Farm Lodge was built to provide controlled access to.
- 8.4.36. Home Farm Lodge is located adjacent to the Site to the east. The Site makes a minor contribution to the significance of Home Farm Lodge through setting, derived from a former historic functional association with the north-eastern extent of the Site, with Home Farm Road previously extending through the Site to provide service access to the parkland.

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- 8.4.37. Construction plant and activity associated with the Proposed Development would take place adjacent to the Lodge within the north-eastern extent of the Site. Visibility of the construction activity would be partly screened by the parkland wall from the Lodge, with the asset comprising a small single-storey structure with a shallow roof, which was not designed to take advantage of views across the Site. There would be visibility of the construction activity in combination with the Lodge from the road to its south within the parkland, when facing westwards towards the entrance gate and the Site. However, this road is no longer in use in combination with the entrance, as a formal access point to park with the Lodge.
- 8.4.38. The activity would partly alter the legibility of the historic use of the building as an entrance Lodge, which was historically accessed from Home Farm Road across the Site's agricultural fields. However, this legibility has already been eroded following the severing of Home Farm Road within the Site. From within the parkland, Home Farm Road would continue to be understood and experienced as a gatehouse lodge.
- 8.4.39. There would also be an audible impact to the Lodge during the construction activity. However, Home Farm Lodge was historically located adjacent to a working farm, as well as a sawmill, and gasworks. Therefore, the Lodge would have historically been experienced with some level of agricultural and industrial noise on the approaches to and from the parkland at this entrance.
- 8.4.40. It is thus concluded that during the construction the Proposed Development will have a **Low Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the curtilage Listed Home Farm Lodge, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Minor Adverse Effect**. This effect would be temporary and for the duration of the construction period only.

Home Farm, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

- 8.4.41. The significance of the asset is principally embodied in its physical fabric from which it derives historic and architectural interests, as a mid-19th century model farm, which had historically included a sawmill and gasworks. The former farm is now used as a business park, with the buildings functioning with office and leisure uses.
- 8.4.42. The setting of the asset also contributes to its significance, but to a far lesser degree than is derived from its physical form. Key elements of the asset's setting are considered to comprise its former working courtyards, which have a historic functional association with the complex, as well as Knowsley Hall and its parkland, which the complex was built to serve.
- 8.4.43. The Site is located adjacent to Home Farm to the west, and whilst the Site formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland beyond the boundaries of Knowsley Park, it does not appear to have ever been farmed by the occupants of Home Farm. The Site makes a minor contribution to the significance of Home Farm through setting, derived from a former historic functional association with the north-eastern extent of the Site, with Home Farm Road previously extending through the Site to provide service access to the parkland at Home Farm. It also forms part of its wider rural setting.
- 8.4.44. Construction activity associated with the Proposed Development would take place to the west of the complex, within the north-eastern extent of the Site. There would be no visibility of the construction activity within other parts of the Site, due to the distance and intervening vegetation and built form. There would be some visibility of the construction activity facing westwards from the western extent of Home Farm. However, the construction activity would not be clearly visible from other parts of the Home Farm complex.

- 8.4.45. Visibility of the construction activity would be partly screened by vegetation along the western boundary of the complex. These views do not constitute designed views, and do not include the Site fields, with visibility only possible across the Site. Home Farm had previously featured a tree belt along its western boundary, which would have historically screened views of the landscape beyond; however, these trees were removed in the later 20th century. Whilst construction activity would be visible when facing westwards from Home Farm, this would not further change the way that Home Farm is understood and appreciated as a historic model farm located within the parkland boundary, which had also seen industrial uses. Furthermore, the immediate setting of Home Farm has already seen extensive changes, as seen with the large car parks on its western and northern sides.
- 8.4.46. It is anticipated that there would be an audible impact during the construction activity within the north-eastern extent of the Site for Home Farm. However, Home Farm was historically a working model farm, which also included a sawmill and gasworks. Therefore, the complex would have historically been experienced with some level of agricultural and industrial noise.
- 8.4.47. It is thus concluded that during the construction the Proposed Development will have a **Low Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the curtilage Listed Home Farm, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Minor Adverse Effect**. This effect would be temporary and for the duration of the construction period only.

Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden, and Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge

- 8.4.48. The significance of these assets is principally embodied in their physical fabric from which they derive historic, archaeological, architectural, and artistic interests. Croxteth Park was developed as a pleasure grounds and parkland from the early to mid-19th century, which incorporated a medieval deer park with 12th-century origins, with Little Wood Lodge comprising a later 19th-century entrance lodge associated with the parkland.
- 8.4.49. The setting of the assets also contributes to their significance, but to a far lesser degree than is derived from their physical form. Key elements of their setting include the wider agricultural hinterland associated with the parkland, which economically supported the estate, as well as the principal access roads to the park, including Knowsley Lane.
- 8.4.50. The Site is deemed to make no contribution to the significance of Ormskirk Lodge through setting, with no identified direct historic association or notable visual connections.
- 8.4.51. It is anticipated that there would be some limited visibility of the construction activity from Little Wood Lodge and the entrance to Croxteth Hall Park on Knowsley Lane. The Site is primarily screened from view by a woodland plantation, though visibility is possible across the western end of the Site along Knowsley Lane. These views do not contribute to the significance of these assets through setting, comprising longer distanced views, where the Site fields are not visible, and which include modern built form at the southern end of Knowsley village.
- 8.4.52. Any visibility of the construction activity would be clearly viewed within the wider landscape context of the assets, and would not form any part of their immediate setting. The ability to view the construction and plant activity would not change the way the entrance to the parkland at Little Wood Lodge on Knowsley Lane is understood, nor would it change the way the immediate setting is appreciated.
- 8.4.53. Whilst the construction activity would contribute additional noise, Knowsley Lane also already comprises a busy road with existing traffic noise.

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- 8.4.54. It is thus concluded that during the construction the Proposed Development will have **No Change** upon the overall heritage significance of the Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge, assets of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Neutral Effect**.

Knowsley Village Conservation Area

- 8.4.55. The significance of the asset is principally embodied in elements of its intrinsic character and appearance. These elements include the historic built form contained within its boundaries, the relationship between the buildings, and elements of the settlement layout, which together illustrate the development of the Area.
- 8.4.56. The setting of the asset also contributes to its significance, but to a far lesser degree than is derived from its physical form. Key elements of the asset's setting comprise the agricultural land within its immediate vicinity, which contributes a rural character for the village, and demonstrates its historic agrarian economy. The Site forms part of the wider agricultural landscape, that is not located immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area, though contributes some understanding of its historic agrarian settlement context.
- 8.4.57. Construction plant and activity within the western extent of the Site would be visible in the approach to the Conservation Area off Knowsley Lane. At present, there is no clear visibility of the Site along this approach, due to the tall hedgerow along the western Site boundary. The construction activity would involve the removal of three small stretches of hedgerow to provide access to the Site off Knowsley Lane. This would increase the visibility of construction activity on the approach to the Conservation Area.
- 8.4.58. Visibility of the construction activity would not change the ability to understand or appreciate the Conservation Area as a rural settlement on its approach on Knowsley Lane. The understanding of Knowsley Village as a rural settlement is best appreciated from within its boundaries, as well as when facing westwards towards the wider agricultural landscape, from within the Conservation Area. The construction activity would not affect these elements.
- 8.4.59. Whilst the construction activity would contribute additional noise, Knowsley Lane also already comprises a busy road with existing traffic noise. Construction traffic would partly pass through the Conservation Area from the A580 East Lancs Road via Knowsley Land to the north. However, there is already extant traffic along this road, and additional controlled construction traffic routing will be secured from Junction 2 of the M57 to the south of the Site.
- 8.4.60. It is thus concluded that during the construction the Proposed Development will have a **Minimal Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the Knowsley Village Conservation Area, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Minor Adverse Effect**. This effect would be temporary and for the duration of the construction period only.

Operation

- 8.4.61. The area of the Site proposed for residential units and associated infrastructure (shown on **Figure 4.1, Parameters Plan** and further illustrative detail on Figure 4.2, Illustrative Framework Plan and Figure 4.3 Illustrative Landscape Masterplan) has evolved throughout pre-application discussion and the preparation of **Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline**, to reduce potential effects upon designated heritage assets.

Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall

- 8.4.62. The Site comprises part of the wider agricultural hinterland associated with the Knowsley Hall estate, beyond the parkland, which was owned by the Earl of Derby. Following completion, the agricultural land of the Site would form a modern residential housing estate. However, the land of the Site does not represent the final surviving part of the agricultural hinterland of Knowsley Hall, which survives to a far greater degree to the north and east of the parkland.
- 8.4.63. On Day 1 of the operation, there would be no direct intervisibility or co-visibility of the Scheme from the Hall, which is located c.830m to the south-east of the Site.
- 8.4.64. The new dwellings would primarily not be clearly visible on the approaches to and from the Hall along the Ormskirk Lodge and Croxteth Lodge drives, with the tall and dense tree belts screening visibility. The embedded mitigation of the scheme includes a woodland plantation along the open section of c.50m along the southern boundary, where views are currently possible across a small portion of the Site along the Croxteth Lodge drive (see **Figure 4.1 – Parameter Plan** and illustrative detail in **Figure 4.3 – Illustrative Landscape Masterplan**). This plantation will extend further west and east beyond the open section, and is intended to screen visibility of the new dwellings on the historic approach to Knowsley Hall.
- 8.4.65. The embedded mitigation will ensure that the approach continues to be experienced within an open parkland setting, with no clear visibility of the wider landscape beyond, which was the original design intent. The woodland had historically extended along the parkland side of the boundary, and the inclusion of this visual buffer reinstates elements of the historic landscape which have been lost, albeit beyond the boundaries of the parkland. This can be seen as having a positive heritage benefit. It is anticipated that there would be some glimpsed visibility of the new dwellings, which would contribute a limited degree of modern residential character to the experience of moving along the Croxteth Lodge approach drive. However, this would be contained to a small area, and only forms part of one approach to the Hall, with principal access and approaches also possible from Huyton Lodge to the south and Ormskirk Lodge to the north. In these and other approaches, there would be no visibility of the new dwellings.
- 8.4.66. Therefore, the Scheme has the potential to impact Knowsley Hall from the change in character of the Site as agricultural hinterland associated with the Hall, which forms one small part of the wider surrounds. There is also a potential impact from the anticipated limited glimpsed visibility of the new dwellings along the Croxteth Lodge approach to the Hall, contributing some limited modern residential character to the parkland setting.
- 8.4.67. It is thus concluded that the proposals will have a **Minimal Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall, an asset of **High Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Minor Adverse Effect**.

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Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park & Garden, and Parkland Wall, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

- 8.4.68. Knowsley Park and the curtilage Listed parkland wall directly bound the Site, forming its eastern and southern sides. There is an historic association between the Site and the parkland, with the Site comprising part of the wider agricultural hinterland associated with the estate, beyond the parkland, which was owned by the Earl of Derby. Following completion, the agricultural land of the Site would form a modern residential estate. However, the land of the Site does not represent the final surviving part of the agricultural hinterland beyond the boundaries of the parkland, which survives to a far greater degree to the north and east of the parkland. The List Entry for the Registered Park and Garden also notes that the setting of the parkland is already suburban and urban on its western and southern sides.
- 8.4.69. The embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development includes a continuous landscape buffer of 20m in width, along the entire southern and eastern boundaries of the Site (see **Figure 4.1 – Parameter Plan** and illustrative detail in **Figure 4.3 – Illustrative Landscape Masterplan**). The width of this buffer has been informed by on-Site analysis, an assessment of significance of the affected heritage assets, and an assessment of the contribution the Site fields make to their significance through setting.
- 8.4.70. The landscape buffer provides a physical separation between the edge of the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park and the parkland wall, and the new dwellings. On the ground, this represents a sizeable separation, where the historic extent of the park will continue to be legible and understood, and this will ensure there is no visual coalescence with the new residential estate.
- 8.4.71. From within the Site, there is clear visibility of the parkland wall at a distance of 20m from the edge, where the detailing of the historic stonework, where extant, is clearly visible, with decreasing levels of visibility below the tree canopy beyond this point. There are no key visual or designed views of the parkland's edge within the Site. Therefore, the purpose of the 20m landscape buffer is to ensure the historic edge of the parkland wall is clearly legible within the Site, which this mitigation measure will achieve.
- 8.4.72. The parkland wall is currently experienced across open agricultural land. The construction of the Scheme will change how the wall is currently experienced. However, there are no historic or current public footpaths or roads within the Site where the wall was designed to be viewed in combination with the agricultural fields of the Site. The wall has also seen extensive modifications, and is primarily built from modern concrete blocks replacing the historic sandstone, which has significantly reduced its architectural interest.
- 8.4.73. Visibility of the new dwellings within the Site would be primarily screened from view from within Knowsley Park, by the tall parkland wall and tree belts along the southern and eastern Site boundaries. The embedded mitigation of the scheme includes a woodland plantation along the open section of c.50m along the southern boundary, where views are currently possible across a small portion of the Site along the Croxteth Lodge drive within Knowsley (see **Figure 4.1 – Parameter Plan** and illustrative detail in **Figure 4.3 – Illustrative Landscape Masterplan**). This plantation will extend further west and east beyond the open section, and is intended to screen visibility of the new dwellings along the historic approach drive. This will ensure that the approach continues to be experienced within an open parkland setting, with no clear visibility of the wider landscape beyond, which was the original design intent. The woodland had historically extended along the parkland side of the boundary, and the inclusion of this visual buffer reinstates elements of the historic landscape which have been lost, albeit beyond the boundaries of the parkland. This can be seen as having a positive heritage benefit. It is anticipated that there would be some glimpsed visibility of the new dwellings, which would

contribute a limited degree of modern residential character to the experience of moving along the Croxteth Lodge approach drive. However, this would be contained to a small area, with no other visibility of the development from within the park.

8.4.74. Therefore, the Scheme has the potential to impact Knowsley Park and the parkland wall from the change in character of the Site as agricultural hinterland associated with the parkland beyond its boundaries, which forms one small part of the wider surrounds. There is also a potential impact from the anticipated limited glimpsed visibility of the new dwellings along the Croxteth Lodge approach within the park, contributing some limited modern residential character to the experience of moving along the approach.

8.4.75. It is thus concluded that the proposals will have a **Minimal Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park and the curtilage Listed parkland wall, assets of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Moderate Adverse Effect**.

Ormskirk Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

8.4.76. Following completion, there would be no visibility of the new dwellings of the Proposed Development along the approach to Ormskirk Lodge on Ormskirk Road, which would be screened from view by the woodland to the west. When positioned closer to the Lodge, there is longer-ranged visibility facing south-westwards in the direction of the Site, with these views primarily screened by built form and vegetation at Home Farm.

8.4.77. There would be no visibility of the new dwellings in the north-eastern extent of the Site within the summer months when the trees are in leaf. There would be some limited, longer-distance glimpses of the new dwellings in the winter months. However, any visibility of the new dwellings would likely be screened by the proposed tree planting along the north-eastern boundary of the Site, implemented as part of the embedded mitigation (see **Figure 4.1 – Parameter Plan** and illustrative detail in **Figure 4.3 – Illustrative Landscape Masterplan**).

8.4.78. It should also be noted that the approach to Ormskirk Lodge on Ormskirk Road is dynamic and primarily contained southwards, with the new dwellings anticipated to be only glimpsed when facing away from the Lodge. Furthermore, the woodland on the western side of Ormskirk Road had previously extended further southwards, which would have historically screened views of the wider landscape.

8.4.79. The potential glimpsed visibility of the new dwellings in the winter months would in no way change the ability to understand the significance of the curtilage Listed Building as an entrance lodge, or the ability to appreciate the approach to the Lodge on Ormskirk Road.

8.4.80. It is thus concluded that the proposals will have **No Change** upon the overall heritage significance of the curtilage Listed Ormskirk Lodge, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Neutral Effect**.

Croxteth Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

8.4.81. Following completion, there would be no visibility of the new dwellings from Croxteth Lodge, with views northwards screened by the Ash Plantation to the north of the building.

8.4.82. It is anticipated that there would be some limited visibility of the new dwellings within the western end of the Site, in co-views with Croxteth Lodge on Knowsley Lane. Where the new dwellings would be visible, these would represent long distanced glimpses, which would in no

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way change the ability to understand the significance of the Curtilage Listed Building as an entrance Lodge, or the ability to appreciate the approach to the Lodge on Knowsley Lane.

- 8.4.83. Any visibility would be clearly viewed within the wider landscape context of the asset, and would not form any part of the immediate setting of the Lodge. These views also already include modern built form further northwards along Home Farm Road.
- 8.4.84. It is thus concluded that the proposals will have **No Change** upon the overall heritage significance of the curtilage Listed Croxteth Lodge, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Neutral Effect**.

Home Farm Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

- 8.4.85. Following completion, residential dwellings would be present within the north-eastern extent of the Site, adjacent to Home Farm Lodge. This part of the Site has a former historic functional association with the curtilage Listed Building, which previously included part of Home Farm Road. This road is no longer in use as an approach to Knowsley Park, and further west beyond the Site boundary, it remains in use with its northern side lined with modern residential dwellings.
- 8.4.86. The embedded mitigation retains the area of the former section of Home Farm Road up to the entrance at Home Farm Lodge, with no residential dwellings proposed in this location. Views along this former approach would include modern dwellings to its north and south, with some landscaping included along the track. The Lodge is only clearly visible at the eastern end of this former approach, due to the tall parkland wall and height of the structure.
- 8.4.87. Importantly, this approach is no longer in use, and whilst the new dwellings would add a residential character to the approach, this has already taken place further westwards. At the eastern end of the former road, the Lodge will continue to be understood within its historic context, as a gatehouse lodge. Furthermore, the significance derived setting has already been partly eroded following the severing of Home Farm Road within the Site.
- 8.4.88. There would be no clear visibility of the new dwellings from the Lodge, which comprises a small, single-storey structure, that was not designed to take advantage of views across the Site, beyond the parkland wall.
- 8.4.89. The new dwellings within the north-eastern extent of the Site would be partly glimpsed in combination with Home Farm Lodge from the road to its south. This would contribute a residential character to the immediate surrounds in views of Home Farm Lodge. The new dwellings would be partly screened by the tall parkland wall, and primarily contained to the area adjacent to the entrance. The embedded mitigation includes splayed lines of trees projecting from the entrance within the Site at Home Farm Lodge (see **Figure 4.3 – Illustrative Landscape Masterplan**). This will help to further contain visibility along the former track from the road to the Lodge; however, the upper parts of new dwellings within this area would still be visible above the parkland wall.
- 8.4.90. It is thus concluded that the proposals will have a **Low Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the curtilage Listed Home Farm Lodge, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Moderate Adverse Effect**.

Home Farm, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

- 8.4.91. Following completion, residential dwellings would be present within the north-eastern extent of the Site, adjacent to Home Farm. Whilst the development would see a change to the wider setting of Home Farm, bringing residential character closer to the complex, this setting has already seen significant change. Modern built form is already present to the north of the complex, as well as further west on Home Farm Road, which contribute an urban character to the wider surrounds of Home Farm.
- 8.4.92. Whilst the Site is located in proximity to Home Farm, and was also owned by the Earl of Derby, it does not appear to have ever been farmed by the occupants of Home Farm, with the Tithe Apportionment evidencing that the Site fields were farmed by individuals who lived beyond the boundaries of the parkland. The immediate setting of Home Farm within the parkland makes a much larger contribution to its significance than the Site fields, and this setting has seen substantial changes in the 2000s. It does not represent a relic of its original setting, and the complex is no longer operating as a farm. The proposals would see no further change to the immediate setting of the farmstead.
- 8.4.93. The embedded mitigation includes a landscape buffer of 20m from the edge of the parkland wall at Home Farm, to ensure that there is no visual coalescence between the complex at Home Farm and the new dwellings. It should also be noted that the complex at Home Farm is already set back from the parkland wall, with a modern car park between them.
- 8.4.94. The embedded mitigation of the Proposed Development also includes a plantation of trees along the Site boundary at Home Farm (see **Figure 4.3 – Illustrative Landscape Masterplan**). Along with the tall parkland wall, this will limit views into and out from the Home Farm complex. There had historically been a woodland Plantation along the western boundary of the Home Farm complex, which was removed in the later 20th century. This would have formed a design intent to limit visibility into and out from the complex. The inclusion of the proposed woodland plantation would see the reinstatement of a visual buffer, reminiscent of the historic woodland planting identified on historic cartographic sources at Home Farm, albeit beyond the boundaries of Home Farm. This can be seen as having a positive heritage benefit for the curtilage Listed Building.
- 8.4.95. It is anticipated that there would be some visibility of the new dwellings from Home Farm, beyond the tree plantings of the embedded mitigation. Views westwards from Home Farm do not constitute designed views, and do not currently include the Site fields, with visibility only possible across the space of the Site. These views also already include modern built form at the southern settlement edge of Knowsley. The new dwellings would only be partly visible in the areas of the complex that have seen substantial changes, including from the western and northern car parks. There would be no visibility of the new dwellings from the dovecote courtyard, comprising the main area where the significance of the model farm is understood and appreciated.
- 8.4.96. There would also be some co-visibility of the buildings within the southern extent of the complex and the new dwellings within the north-eastern extent of the Site, from the road to its south associated with Home Farm Lodge. The new dwellings would be partly screened by the tall parkland wall, and primarily contained to the area adjacent to the entrance. The embedded mitigation includes splayed lines of trees projecting from the entrance within the Site at Home Farm Lodge (see **Figure 4.3 – Illustrative Landscape Masterplan**). This will help to further contain visibility along the former track from the road in combination with the buildings at Home Farm; however, the upper parts of new dwellings within this area would still be visible above the parkland wall. Visibility of these new dwellings would contribute some limited modern residential

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character to the experience and surrounds of Home Farm; however, this will only be visible in combination with several industrial buildings within the southern extent of the complex.

- 8.4.97. It is thus concluded that the proposals will have a **Low Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the curtilage Listed Home Farm, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Moderate Adverse Effect**.

Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden, and Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge

- 8.4.98. Following completion, it is anticipated that there would be some limited visibility of the new dwellings within the western end of the Site, from the entrance to Croxteth Hall Park at Little Wood Lodge. Where new dwellings would be visible, these would represent long distanced glimpses, which would in no way change the ability to understand the significance of the Listed Building as an entrance lodge, or the ability to appreciate the approach to the park on Knowsley Lane.
- 8.4.99. Any visibility would be clearly viewed within the wider landscape context of the assets, and would not form any part of the immediate setting of Croxteth Hall Lodge and Little Wood Lodge. Furthermore, views towards the Site also already include modern built form further northwards along Home Farm Road.
- 8.4.100. It is thus concluded that the proposals will have **No Change** upon the overall heritage significance of the Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge, assets of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Neutral Effect**.

Knowsley Village Conservation Area

- 8.4.101. The Proposed Development would also see a change to the wider surrounds of the Conservation Area, with the Site fields forming a residential character. These fields do not directly bound the Conservation Area, with intervisibility and co-visibility between the Site and Area limited. The eastern side of the Conservation Area has also already seen modern residential expansion up to the boundaries of the Site, whilst the western surrounds of the Conservation Area have remained of an agricultural and rural character.
- 8.4.102. Following completion, the new residential dwellings within the western end of the Site would be partly visible on the approach to the Conservation Area off Knowsley Lane. At present, there is no clear visibility of the Site fields along this approach, due to the tall hedgerows along the western Site boundary. The Proposed Development would include the removal of three sections of hedgerow along Knowsley Lane to create three new access points of c.9.5m in length along the western boundary. These works will also see the instatement of new hedgerows adjacent to the access roads to allow for visibility splays. (see **Figure 4.1 – Parameter Plan** and illustrative detail in **Figure 4.3 – Illustrative Landscape Masterplan**). The addition of these access points would increase the degree of visibility of the new dwellings along the approach to the Conservation Area. This would contribute a residential character to parts of the approach.
- 8.4.103. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce residential dwellings to part of the approach along Knowsley Lane, this would not change the ability to understand or appreciate the Conservation Area as a partially rural settlement, which includes modern suburban elements. Modern dwellings are already present directly adjacent to the Conservation Area off Knowsley Lane and Home Farm Road, and these buildings are already viewed on the approach to the Conservation Area. The understanding of Knowsley Village as a rural settlement is best

experienced from within its boundaries, as well as when facing westwards towards the wider agricultural landscape from within the Conservation Area.

- 8.4.104. There would be no clear visibility of the new dwellings from the southern end of the Conservation Area. Views towards the south are screened by the modern built form off Knowsley Lane and Home Farm Road.
- 8.4.105. It is predicted that the Proposed Development would result in highways capacity issues at the Knowsley Lane and School Lane junction within the northern extent of the Conservation Area. This part of the Conservation Area includes the May Pole Green, which forms part of its historic layout. To address the highways capacity issues, the Proposed Development would include the part signalisation of School Lane, to assist emerging vehicles. This option was carefully chosen to limit any direction physical changes to the May Pole Green, and therefore any impacts to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The addition of signalisation would in no way change the ability to understand the historic layout of the Conservation Area.
- 8.4.106. It is thus concluded that the proposals will have a **Minimal Impact** upon the overall heritage significance of the Knowsley Village Conservation Area, an asset of **Moderate Value**, via a change in setting. This would constitute a **Minor Adverse Effect**.

Summary of Significance of Effects (Before Additional Mitigation)

- 8.4.107. Considered alongside embedded mitigation, the identified effects on the unknown potential buried archaeological resource of the Site, and on the outlying designated heritage assets, are considered to be **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

8.5. Mitigation, Enhancement and Residual Effects

Mitigation by Design

- 8.5.1. Heritage mitigation measures have been integrated into the design of the Proposed Development through an iterative design process, with potential heritage effects identified early on in the design process. This allowed heritage mitigation measures to be embedded into the overall design for the Proposed Development.
- 8.5.2. Embedded mitigation measures comprise:
- Retention of the two woodland parcels within the central extents of the Site, identified as post-medieval woodland and pits;
 - Retention of the majority of the existing post-medieval field boundary vegetation, within the Site and along the boundaries where present;
 - Instatement of a 20m landscape buffer along the entire southern and eastern boundaries of the Site, to ensure there is a physical separation between the edge of the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park and the curtilage Listed parkland wall, and the proposed new dwellings;
 - Inclusion of a public footpath along the landscape buffer, to allow the historic edge of the parkland to be appreciated;

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- Installation of a woodland plantation at the open section along the southern boundary, to screen visibility of the new dwellings along the Croxteth Lodge approach drive within Knowsley Park;
- Installation of tree plantings along the north-eastern boundary of the Site at Home Farm, to screen visibility into and out from the complex, in combination with the new dwellings;
- Retention of the former section of Home Farm Road within the north-eastern extent of the Site, to maintain the legibility of this former approach to the curtilage Listed Home Farm Lodge; and
- Installation of lines of trees splayed at the entrance to Knowsley Park at Home Farm Lodge, to limit visibility of the new dwellings from the road to the south of the Lodge, when looking westwards towards the former entrance to the parkland.

Additional Mitigation

8.5.3. Additional mitigation for potential archaeology would include a Geophysical Survey of the Site, to further understand the archaeological resource and the potential impacts from the Proposed Development.

8.5.4. From a built heritage perspective, there would be no additional mitigation measures required, which have not already been included within the design of the scheme.

Table 8.5: Mitigation

Ref	Measure to avoid, reduce or manage any adverse effects and/or to deliver beneficial effects	How measure would be secured		
		By Design	By S.106	By Condition
1	Retention of two post-medieval woodland parcels	X		
2	Retention of existing field boundaries and hedgerows	X		
3	Instatement of 20m landscape buffer along the southern and eastern boundaries	X		
4	Inclusion of a public footpath along the landscape buffer	X		
5	Installation of a woodland plantation along the southern Site boundary	X		
6	Installation of tree plantings along the north-eastern Site boundary at Home Farm	X		
7	Retention of the former section of Home Farm Road	X		
8	Installation of trees at the eastern end of the former section of Home Farm Road	X		
9	Geophysical Survey			X

Enhancements.

- 8.5.5. Enhancements to the Scheme would include interpretation boards positioned along the landscape buffer and footpath included within the embedded mitigation for the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden, and the curtilage Listed Parkland Wall, Home Farm Lodge, and Home Farm. The interpretation boards would better reveal the significance of these heritage assets, illustrating their historic functional association with Knowsley Hall and its parkland.

Residual Effects

- 8.5.6. The EIA discusses impacts and effects in EIA terms, which do not necessarily reflect or easily transfer to the consideration of harm in the context of NPPF.
- 8.5.7. When considering the assets discussed in this ES Chapter:
- A residual effect of **Moderate Adverse** has been identified in relation to the curtilage Listed Home Farm Lodge and Home Farm. This has been assessed as **not a Significant Effect** in EIA terms. In the terminology of the NPPF, it is considered that the adverse effect identified to the overall heritage significance of the assets, through change to their setting, would be **less than substantial harm**, at the **low to middle range of the scale of harm**, at most.
 - A residual effect of **Minor Adverse** has been identified in relation to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall, the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park, the curtilage Listed Parkland Wall, and the Knowsley Village Conservation Area. This has been assessed as **not a Significant Effect** in EIA terms. In the terminology of the NPPF, it is considered that the adverse effect identified to the overall heritage significance of the assets, through change to their setting, would be **less than substantial harm**, at the **low end of the scale of harm**.
 - A **Neutral Effect** is reported to the Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge, as well as to the curtilage Listed Ormskirk Lodge and Croxteth Lodge. In the terminology of the NPPF, it is considered that the effect identified to the overall heritage significance of the assets, through change to their setting, would be **no harm**.

8.6. Cumulative and In-Combination Effects

- 8.6.1. Potential cumulative cultural heritage effects are considered for the Proposed Development in conjunction with three other sites as identified in Chapter 2 of the ES, and are summarised below:
- Land bounded by East Lancashire Road, Ormskirk Road and Knowsley Lane (22/00348/FUL);
 - Mixed use development including employment, residential dwellings, landscaping and infrastructure – Land at Knowsley Lane, Huyton (18/00062/HYB); and
 - Petrol filling station and industrial units – Vacant Land at junction of Moorgate Road and M57 Slip Road and School Lane (19/00243/OUT and 21/00929/REM).
- 8.6.2. For Application Ref. No. 18/00062/HYB, the associated Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment undertaken by Wardell Armstrong in November 2017 identified

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potential effects to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall, as well as to the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park.

8.6.3. The assessment determined that the development would result in a **Neutral Effect** for the Hall, with a **Slight Adverse Effect** for Knowsley Park. The development is located c.1.6km to the south of the Site, with no visibility between them. This Chapter has identified a **Minor Adverse Effects** for the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall and Grade II Listed Knowsley Park.

8.6.4. Thus, it is not concluded there would be **No Cumulative Effects** from Application Ref. No. 18/00062/HYB, in combination with the Proposed Development.

8.6.5. The other applications have been assessed as not having the potential to result in any cumulative effects in combination with the Proposed Development. This is due to factors include the distance from the Proposed Development, and review of the heritage documentation submitted in support of the schemes.

8.7. Summary

Introduction

8.7.1. This Chapter has considered potential effects upon the heritage significance of archaeology and cultural heritage receptors. Specifically, it considers the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Development on the potential archaeological resource of the Site and relevant built heritage assets within its environments.

8.7.2. The methodology used to undertake the assessment in this Chapter is consistent with that set out within the EIA Scoping Report (see **Appendix 2.1 – EIA Scoping Report**) and the Council's EIA Scoping Opinion (see **Appendix 2.2 – EIA Scoping Opinion**). Desk-based research and data collection has been supplemented by a Site walkover to visit the identified heritage assets. To assist in the assessment of change to the setting of heritage assets, relevant guidance has been utilised.

Baseline Conditions

8.7.3. A detailed discussion of the known archaeological resource and historic development of the Site can be found within **Appendix 8.1 – Heritage Technical Baseline**. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a low potential for significant archaeological remains from all periods.

8.7.4. The Site contains no designated heritage assets and is not located within a Conservation Area. Within a 1km study area of the Site, there are:

- 2 Grade II* Listed Buildings;
- 3 Grade II Listed Buildings;
- 2 Grade II Listed Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- 1 Conservation Area

8.7.5. The assets considered for assessment within this ES chapter comprised:

- Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **high** value

- Grade II Listed Knowsley Park & Parkland Wall, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage assets of **moderate** value
- Ormskirk Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value
- Croxteth Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value
- Home Farm Lodge, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value
- Home Farm, curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value
- Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden, and Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge – designated heritage assets of **moderate** value
- Knowsley Village Conservation Area – designated heritage asset of **moderate** value

8.7.6. The Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of any other heritage assets within the 1km study area or beyond.

Likely Significant Effects

8.7.7. No significant effects upon surrounding sensitive receptors are anticipated to arise during the construction or operational phases of the Proposed Development, either in isolation or in combination with any of the identified cumulative developments. This includes direct effects as a result of truncation or destruction of unknown archaeological remains, and indirect effects as a result of changes to setting.

Mitigation and Enhancement

8.7.8. The Proposed Development includes heritage-led embedded mitigation, which was implemented within the Scheme to reduce potential effects several designated heritage assets. This includes to the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden, as well as to the curtilage Listed Parkland Wall, Home Farm Lodge, and Home Farm. The embedded mitigation includes a landscape buffer, targeted woodland and tree plantations, and retention of post-medieval woodland parcels, with these mitigation measures and others noted in **Figure 4.1 – Parameter Plan** and illustrative detail in **Figure 4.3 – Illustrative Landscape Masterplan..**

8.7.9. Enhancements to the Scheme would include interpretation boards positioned along the landscape buffer and footpath included within the embedded mitigation for the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden, and the curtilage Listed Parkland Wall, Home Farm Lodge, and Home Farm. The interpretation boards would better reveal the significance of these heritage assets, illustrating their historic functional association with Knowsley Hall and its parkland.

Conclusion

8.7.10. This Chapter has identified **No Significant Effects** in EIA terms in respect of archaeology and cultural heritage receptors (above and below ground) that would arise from the Proposed Development.

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8.7.11. **Table 8.6** provides a summary of effects, mitigation and residual effects.

Table 8.6: Summary of Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects

Receptor / Receiving Environment	Description of Effect	Nature of Effect	Sensitivity Value	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effects	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Residual Effects
Construction							
Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall	Noise and movement from construction vehicles	Temporary – Change in Setting	High	Minimal	Minor Adverse	None proposed	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)
Grade II Listed Knowsley Park & curtilage Listed Parkland Wall	Noise and movement from construction vehicles	Temporary – Change in Setting	Moderate	Minimal	Minor Adverse	None proposed	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)
Curtilage Listed Ormskirk Lodge	Noise and movement from construction vehicles	Temporary – Change in Setting	Moderate	No Change	Neutral	None proposed	Neutral (Not Significant)
Curtilage Listed Croxteth Lodge	Noise and movement from	Temporary – Change in Setting	Moderate	No Change	Neutral	None proposed	Neutral (Not Significant)

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	construction vehicles						
Curtilage Listed Home Farm Lodge		Temporary Change Setting – in	Moderate	Low	Minor Adverse	None proposed	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)
Curtilage Listed Home Farm		Temporary Change Setting – in	Moderate	Low	Minor Adverse	None proposed	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)
Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park & Little Wood Lodge		Temporary Change Setting – in	Moderate	No Change	Neutral	None proposed	Neutral (Not Significant)
Knowsley Village Conservation Area		Temporary Change Setting – in	Moderate	Minimal	Minor Adverse	None proposed	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)
Operation							
Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall		Permanent Change setting – in	High	Minimal	Minor Adverse	Tree plantation along southern Site boundary	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)

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Grade II Listed Knowsley Park & curtilage Listed Parkland Wall		Permanent Change setting	– in	Moderate	Minimal	Minor Adverse	Landscape buffer, targeted tree plantation, interpretation boards	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)
Curtilage Listed Ormskirk Lodge		Permanent Change setting	– in	Moderate	No Change	Neutral	None proposed	Neutral (Not Significant)
Curtilage Listed Croxteth Lodge		Permanent Change setting	– in	Moderate	No Change	Neutral	None proposed	Neutral (Not Significant)
Curtilage Listed Home Farm Lodge		Permanent Change setting	– in	Moderate	Low	Moderate Adverse	Landscape buffer, targeted tree plantation, interpretation boards	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)
Curtilage Listed Home Farm		Permanent Change setting	– in	Moderate	Low	Moderate Adverse	Landscape buffer, targeted tree plantation, interpretation boards	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)
Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park & Little Wood Lodge		Permanent Change setting	– in	Moderate	No Change	Neutral	None proposed	Neutral (Not Significant)

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Knowsley Village Conservation Area		Permanent Change setting	– in	Moderate	Minimal	Minor Adverse	None proposed	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)
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