

A57 Link Roads

TR010034

6.3 Environmental Statement
Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)
Regulations 2009

November 2021

Infrastructure Planning Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

A57 Link Roads Scheme

Development Consent Order 202[x]

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

CHAPTER 6 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Regulation Number	Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010034
Application Document Reference	TR010034/APP/6.3
Author	A57 Link Roads Scheme Project Team, National Highways

Version	Date	Status of Version
<u>Rev 2.0</u>	<u>November 2021</u>	<u>Section 51 Advice</u>
Rev 1.0	June 2021	DCO Application

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6. Cultural heritage

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This chapter presents the cultural heritage assessment for the Scheme and has been prepared in accordance with the guidance provided in DMRB LA104 Environmental assessment and monitoring, and DMRB LA106 Cultural heritage assessment.
- 6.1.2 This assessment presents the known cultural heritage resource of the study areas, identifies potential impacts on cultural heritage assets¹ (designated² and non-designated) associated with the Scheme during construction and operation, and discusses mitigation measures that could be applied to mitigate, and compensate for, any potentially significant adverse effects. An assessment of environmental effects, including residual effects, is presented in this chapter.
- 6.1.3 Additional information to support this assessment is provided in the following appendices (TR010034/APP/6.5):
- Appendix 6-1 Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment
 - Appendix 6-2 Archaeology Scope of Works and Written Scheme of Investigation³
 - Appendix 6-3 Geophysical Survey Written Scheme of Investigation – supplementary survey
 - Appendix 6-4 Geophysical survey report November 2020
 - Appendix 6-5 Geophysical survey report February 2021
 - Appendix 6-6 Geoarchaeological Assessment and Deposit Model Report
- 6.1.4 Figures 6-3 to 6-9 (APP-083 to APP-089) have been provided to support the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 6-1).

6.2 Legislative and policy framework

- 6.2.1 The legislative and policy framework for this assessment had been outlined in Table 6-1.

¹ Heritage assets are defined in the NPPF as 'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

² The NPPF defines designated heritage assets to comprise world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields or conservation areas designated under the relevant legislation.

³ The Scope for Works and Written Scheme of Investigation was agreed in consultation with stakeholders prior to survey works commencing in February 2021. Following a meeting on site with GMAAS in March 2021, minor revisions to the Scope of Works and Written Scheme of Investigation were undertaken in April 2021 to accurately reflect the staged delivery of evaluation fieldwork results in relation to the DCO submission.

Table 6-1: Legislation, regulatory and policy framework

Legislation / regulation	Summary of requirements
National	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) ⁴	<p>The Act provides protection to scheduled monuments or ancient monuments which can comprise ‘any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it’. Monuments are defined in Section 61 as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation; b. any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation; and c. any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other movable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument within paragraph (a) above; d. and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled.’ <p>The Act requires any works within a scheduled monument to receive Scheduled Monument Consent. The Act also gives powers to the Secretary of State to designate ‘Areas of Archaeological Importance’.</p>
National Heritage Act (1983) ⁵	<p>Legislation on the preservation of archaeological and historic sites in Britain that established a Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.</p> <p>The Commission’s general functions.</p> <p>(1) It shall be the duty of the Commission (so far as practicable)—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. to secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England, b. to promote the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas situated in England, and c. to promote the public’s enjoyment of, and advance their knowledge of, ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England and their preservation. <p>The act classifies key terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “ancient monument” means any structure, work, site (including any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other movable structure or part thereof)] garden or area which in the Commission’s opinion is of historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest; • “conservation area” means an area designated as a conservation area under [section 67 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990]; • “historic building” means any building which in the Commission’s opinion is of historic or architectural interest.

⁴ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf

⁵ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47/contents>

Legislation / regulation	Summary of requirements
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) ⁶	<p>Provides protection to listed buildings and conservation areas of 'special architectural or historic interest'. Section 66 of the Act states that 'In considering whether to grant permission or permission in principle for development which affects a listed building or its setting, [decision makers] shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.</p> <p>Section 72 of the Act also addresses conservation areas, which decision makers must pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the[ir] character or appearance.</p>
National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) ⁷	<p>Under the 2008 Planning Act, covering Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, policy with regard to assessment of the historic environment effects of nationally significant transport infrastructure is laid out in the NPS NN. As an NSIP, the NPS NN is the primary national planning policy relevant to consideration of this Scheme.</p> <p>Historic Environment Policy is laid out in paragraphs 5.120 to 5.142 of the NPS NN. The key aspects which should be addressed are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the significance, setting and viability of the heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development should be considered. • when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. • harm or loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification - substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building or grade II registered park or garden should be exceptional; substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional. • Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The loss of a building (or other element) that makes a positive contribution to the asset's significance either as substantial harm or less than substantial harm should take into account the relative significance of the elements affected and their contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole. • Opportunities for new development to enhance or better reveal their significance of Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets should be explored. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of an asset should be treated favourably. <p>NPS NN embodies an underlying principle of balancing harm and benefit which places greater weight on the conservation of more important assets. Where less than substantial harm would occur, there is a need to ensure that harm is justified and minimised and that the wider public benefits of the proposals are appropriately articulated. The stronger the harm, the greater the justification must be in terms of public benefits.</p>

⁶ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-national-networks>

Legislation / regulation	Summary of requirements
	<p>When identifying whether harm has previously affected the significance of a heritage asset, so that its significance is changed prior to assessment, deliberate harm should be disregarded during the decision-making process. Both paragraph 5.138 of the NPS NN, as well as paragraph 014 (Reference ID: 18a-014-20140306) of the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), note that evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset which has been done to try to make permission easier to gain, cannot be used to justify further substantial harm caused by the Scheme.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁸</p>	<p>The NPPF (20192021) specifies that heritage assets 'should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations' (Paragraph 184).</p> <p>The following paragraphs are of particular relevance to this chapter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 189194: Applicants for planning permission should 'describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including and contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.' • Paragraph 192197: 'In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation b. The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality, and c. The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.' • Paragraph 1939: 'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance' • Paragraph 194200: Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) Substantial harm to or loss of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. grade II listed buildings or grade II registered park or garden should be exceptional

⁸https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

Legislation / regulation	Summary of requirements
	<p>b. assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.’</p> <p>Footnote 63: ‘non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 495201: ‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.’ • Paragraph 496202: ‘Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.’ • Paragraph 497203: ‘The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that effect directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.’ • Paragraph 498204: ‘Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.’ • Paragraph 499205: ‘Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritages to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.’
Hedgerow Regulations (1997, amended 2002) ⁹	<p>Provides guidance covering the procedures for hedgerow retention and the removal of hedgerows. Provides classification of ‘important hedgerows’ and criteria for hedgerows of historic or archaeological importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1850.

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hedgerows-retention-and-replacement-notices-the-appeal-procedures>

Legislation / regulation	Summary of requirements
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or b. recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record. 3. The hedgerow— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and b. is associated with any monument or feature on that site. 4. The hedgerow— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or b. is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor. 5. The hedgerow— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or b. is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is substantially complete; or (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority’s area, as a key landscape characteristic.
Local	
<p>High Peak Local Plan (adopted 2016)¹⁰</p>	<p>Council guidance and strategy for the borough. Includes policies regarding landscape character (EQ 2), focusing on enhancing and restoring ‘its benefit to the economic, environmental and social well-being’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requiring that development has particular regard to maintaining the aesthetic and biodiversity qualities of natural and man-made features within the landscape, such as trees and woodlands, hedgerows, walls, streams, ponds, rivers, ecological networks or other topographical features • Requiring that development proposals are informed by, and are sympathetic to the distinctive landscape character areas as identified in the Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Document and also take into account other evidence of historic landscape characterisation, landscape sensitivity, landscape impact and the setting of the Peak District National Park and where appropriate incorporate landscape mitigation measures. • Requiring that development proposals protect and/or enhance the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape and landscape setting of the Peak District National Park

¹⁰https://www.highpeak.gov.uk/media/160/The-High-Peak-Local-Plan-Adopted-April-2016/pdf/The_High_Peak_Local_Plan_Adopted_April_2016.pdf

Legislation / regulation	Summary of requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resisting development which would harm or be detrimental to the character of the local and wider landscape or the setting of a settlement as identified in the Landscape Impact Assessment. <p>Guidance also covers the Built and Historic Environment (EQ 7), with particular protection given to designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings.</p> <p>This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requiring all works that could impact on a heritage asset or its setting or sites with the potential to include assets, to be informed by a level of historical, architectural and archaeological evidence proportionate to their significance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of a proposal. Where appropriate, the Council may also require historical research and archaeological recording to be undertaken before works to a heritage asset commence • Preventing the loss of buildings and features which make a positive contribution to the character or heritage of an area through preservation or appropriate reuse and sensitive development, including enabling development, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss or other relevant provisions of the NPPF apply. • Ensuring that development within the Area of Archaeological Interest as identified on the Policies Map does not have a significant adverse impact on any known or yet to be discovered heritage assets. Planning conditions and/or obligations will be agreed to ensure that archaeological or heritage features and recorded and retained intact in situ. Where this is impractical, such features will be appropriately excavated and recorded prior to destruction. Within the Buxton Area of Archaeological Interest development proposals should be informed by desk-based assessment / field evaluation as appropriate to assess the potential for impacts on Roman archaeology. Where proposals are likely to affect other known important sites, sites of significant archaeological potential, or those that become known through the development process, an archaeological evaluation will be required prior to their determination • Requiring proposed developments that affect a heritage asset and / or its setting, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings, to demonstrate how the proposal has taken account of design, form, scale, mass, use of traditional materials and detailing, siting and views away from and towards the heritage asset in order to ensure that the design is sympathetic and minimises harm to the asset. • Requiring proposals for the change of use of heritage assets, including listed buildings and buildings in conservation areas to demonstrate that the proposal is considered to be the optimum sustainable and viable use that involves the least change to the fabric, interior and setting of the building • Requiring development proposals in conservation areas to demonstrate how the proposal has taken account of the distinctive character and setting of individual conservation areas including open spaces and natural features and how this has been reflected in the layout, design, form, scale, mass, use of traditional materials and detailing, in accordance with Character Appraisals where available

Legislation / regulation	Summary of requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requiring the retention of shop-fronts of high architectural or historical value wherever possible. Proposals for replacement shop-fronts and signage, or alterations to shop-fronts affecting heritage assets should respect the character, scale, proportion and special interest of the host building and its setting • Continuing the programme of conservation area character appraisals • Ensuring that appropriate heritage assets are added to the local list of buildings of architectural or historic interest • Using Article 4 Directions to control permitted development in the Central, College, Hardwick, and Buxton Park Conservation Areas in Buxton and the Old Glossop, Higher Chisworth and New Mills Conservation Areas • Providing occasional grant funding as resources permit to allow owners or occupiers of historic commercial buildings to improve and enhance their shop-fronts, windows, doors and signage in a traditional and sympathetic manner
<p>Tameside Unitary Development Plan (adopted 2004)¹¹</p>	<p>Contains the Council's land use planning policies and is used to determine planning applications for development in the borough. Policies include the conservation and enhancement of the built environment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1.11 - Conserving Built Heritage and Retaining Local Identity: The cultural heritage, historic character, distinctiveness and local identity of buildings and areas within the Borough will be conserved. Extension, conversion, refurbishment and, where necessary, redevelopment schemes involving historic buildings and areas must be sensitive to and where appropriate enhance the character of their surroundings. • Policy C1 - Townscape and Urban Form: In considering proposals for built development, the Council will expect the distinct settlement pattern, open space features, topography, townscape and landscape character of specific areas of the Borough to be understood, and the nature of the surrounding fabric to be respected. The relationship between buildings and their setting should be given particular attention in the design of any proposal for development. <p>Urban design frameworks will be produced for particular areas and corridors in the Borough, as supplementary planning guidance, setting out fundamental principles which should be followed and from which detailed design may be interpreted.</p> <p>The Council will establish a strategy to secure the retention and enhancement of landmark buildings which form a distinctive element of the local skyline or townscape, and which represent a unique part of the heritage of the area. Re-use and conversion of such buildings which become redundant will be permitted, subject to other relevant policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy C2 - Conservation Areas: The character and appearance of the Borough's conservation areas, including any further changes to areas which may be declared during the life of the plan, will be preserved or enhanced through the control of development, the promotion of improvement measures, or both. • Policy C3 - Demolition of Unlisted Buildings in Conservation Areas: Demolition of unlisted buildings within conservation areas which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the

¹¹ <https://www.tameside.gov.uk/udp/writtenstatement.pdf>

Legislation / regulation	Summary of requirements
	<p>area will not be permitted: Exceptions will only be made to this policy on assessment of each of the criteria listed in policy C8 for the control of demolition of listed buildings.</p> <p>Where unlisted buildings within conservation areas make no positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area, demolition will only be permitted if this would be followed, as soon as practical, by a development scheme which would make a greater contribution to the character or appearance of the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy C4 - Control of Development in or adjoining Conservation Areas: When considering proposals for development in or adjoining conservation areas, including advertisements and the alteration, extension or conversion of existing buildings within conservation areas, the Council will have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the area, and to the need to ensure that the proposals make a positive contribution to the context in which they are set. • Policy C6 - Setting of Listed Buildings: New development, including any proposed as a result of a new use for a listed building, which fails to preserve, or detracts from, the setting of a listed building or structure will not be permitted. • Policy C10 - Development Affecting Archaeological Sites: Where development is proposed which could have an adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other nationally important remains, there will be a presumption in favour of physical preservation in situ. Development will not be permitted if it would cause material damage to the existing remains, nor detract from the aesthetic, historical or educational value of the site and its setting. <p>Where development is proposed in other areas of known or suspected archaeological importance, the Council will ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. provision is made for the prior investigation and evaluation of the site, and b. facilities are made available for suitable inspection during site preparation, and c. sites and monuments are not needlessly damaged or destroyed, and unavoidable damage is mitigated, and d. preservation of the archaeological evidence in situ is the preferred solution, or if this is not justified, adequate provision is made for excavation and recording before and during development. <p>Wherever practical, measures should be taken to facilitate the conservation, accessibility and interpretation of archaeological remains, in the light of the educational, recreational and tourism potential which they may have.</p>

6.3 Assessment methodology

Consultation and scoping responses

- 6.3.1 Details of consultation undertaken to inform the Cultural heritage assessment are presented in the Consultation Report (application document APP-026). Table 1-4 in the Introduction chapter (Chapter 1) summarises key consultations with Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) and the County Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council to agree the scope and approach to a series of archaeological investigations.
- 6.3.2 In addition, technical leads for the cultural heritage assessment also undertook formal consultation to agree the assessment of indirect effects in the Peak District National Park (PDNP) with the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA). For more details see Table 7-3 in section 7.3 of the Landscape and Visual Effects chapter (Chapter 7).
- 6.3.3 Consultation with Historic England was undertaken in April 2021 to discuss the potential impacts of the Scheme and mitigation/screening proposals, with regard to designated assets, the potential for unknown archaeological remains within the DCO boundary and the programme for archaeological fieldwork.
- 6.3.4 An overview of the Planning Inspectorate's Scoping Opinion on the proposed scope of the Cultural Heritage assessment is provided in Appendix 4.1 (APP-152). Any additional consultation responses or changes to assessment methodology due to the latest DMRB standards or design changes are also detailed in Appendix 4.3 (APP-154). It should be noted that since scoping, DMRB LA 106 has been published and this further outlines the methodology specific to cultural heritage assessment. In contrast to the previous DMRB Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 HA208/07 (2007), DMRB LA 106 no longer separates the cultural heritage resource into archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape, nor does it provide any prescriptive determination of value. The applicability of the guidance provided in HA208/07 has long made it a standard for assessing value and significance in the historic environment, including outside the realm of highways schemes. As such, some of the detail of the methodologies in HA208/07 has been used to provide examples to assist in the understanding of how the DMRB LA 104 guidance has been applied to the assessment of cultural heritage.

Baseline data gathering

- 6.3.5 The assessment included a comprehensive desk-based review of data from the following sources, full references and information for which can be identified in Appendix 6.1 - Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment:
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE), maintained by Historic England, for information on scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and registered historic battlefields
 - Local authority Historic Environment Records (HER) and other third-party data sets for non-designated heritage assets:
 - Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) HER

- Derbyshire County Council (DCC) HER
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for heritage data including grey literature reports, archaeological journals, and the Excavation Index for England
- Historic England Research Records, accessed through Heritage Gateway
- Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals
- Tintwistle Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- A walkover survey was undertaken between 5th and 6th October 2020.

6.3.6 Readily available secondary sources were also consulted, and are referenced within the baseline, including:

- Regional and national research framework assessments and strategies
- Published and grey literature archaeological journals and monographs for relevant previous archaeological investigations, including those assessments previously undertaken for earlier iterations of the scheme
- Ordnance Survey and historic maps of Tameside and Derbyshire

The historic landscape was characterised and used to inform archaeological potential and setting assessments. This characterisation was undertaken using aerial photography and LiDAR assessments undertaken by Arcadis in 2018, as well as a review of historic cartographic sources and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data provided by the HERs. HLC is a tool to provide a description of the current landscape whilst making reference to its past usage. HLC allows the description and assessment of the role that landscape plays within the historic environment but is not a heritage asset itself.

Assessment Criteria

- 6.3.7 Annex 2 of the NPPF defines cultural heritage significance as 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'. The NPPF identifies that 'heritage interest' may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. The NPPF also identifies that heritage significance can be derived from the asset itself, and that setting can contribute to an asset's heritage significance.
- 6.3.8 Throughout this assessment, the term 'value' has been used in place of 'significance' when describing a heritage asset. This is intended to avoid potential confusion with the terminology used for impact assessment where 'significance of effect' is commonly used in EIAs.
- 6.3.9 By understanding the value of a heritage asset and which features, fabric, setting or intangible characteristics contribute to or detract from its value, one can identify whether a specific change to the asset or its environment will alter the asset's value.

Assessment methodology

- 6.3.10 The first step in environmental assessment is in understanding the value of environmental receptors. For cultural heritage, the receptors are defined as heritage assets. DMRB LA 104 provides guidance on the assessment of the value of receptors, as well as the assessment of the magnitude of impact and the determination of significance of effect. DMRB LA 106 further outlines the methodology specific to cultural heritage assessment.
- 6.3.11 The value of a heritage asset is defined by its heritage interest and also its ability to contribute to local, regional, national and/or international research agendas and frameworks. The guidance provided by DMRB LA 104 lays out the requirements for assessment, as noted in the descriptions of values as shown in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Factors in the determination of value of heritage assets

Value (sensitivity)	Description (DMRB LA 104)	Example
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.	Internationally significant heritage assets such as World Heritage Sites, or buildings recognised as being of international importance.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.	Nationally important heritage assets generally recognised through designation as being of exceptional interest and value. Grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered historic battlefields, conservation areas with notable concentrations of heritage assets and non-designated assets of national or international importance.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.	Regionally important heritage assets recognised as being of special interest, generally designated. Grade II listed buildings, grade II registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and non-designated assets of regional or national importance, including archaeological remains, which relate to regional research objectives or can provide important information relating to particular historic events or trends that are of importance to the region.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.	Assets that are of interest at a local level primarily for the contribution to the local historic environment. Non-designated heritage assets such as locally listed buildings, non-designated archaeological sites, non-designated historic parks and gardens etc. Can also include degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.

Value (sensitivity)	Description (DMRB LA 104)	Example
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.	Non-designated features with very limited or no historic interest. Can also include highly degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Unknown		The importance of an asset has not been ascertained.

Table source: Adapted from DMRB, LA 104

6.3.12 The likely impact of the Scheme on individual heritage assets has been assessed based on consideration of the value of the heritage asset and the scale of impact that the proposed development would have on this. This is in line with the method reflected in the DMRB LA 104. This assessment has been undertaken using professional judgement informed, where appropriate, through liaison and consultation with the wider assessment team, with particular reference to traffic modelling, and the landscape and visual, noise and air quality assessments.

6.3.13 Table 6.3 identifies the criteria for establishing the magnitude of impacts on heritage assets. These criteria are informed by the guidance provided in DMRB LA 104.

Table 6-3 Factors in assessing the magnitude of impact

Magnitude of impact	Description of nature of change
Major adverse	Substantial harm to, or loss of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this would include demolition, removal of physical attributes critical to an asset, loss of all archaeological interest or the transformation of an asset's setting, including noise spatial and visual changes, in a way that fundamentally compromises its ability to be understood or appreciated. The scale of change would be such that it could result in a designated asset being undesignated or having its level of designation lowered.
Moderate adverse	Less than substantial harm to an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: physical alterations that remove or alter some elements of significance, but do not substantially alter the overall significance of the asset; notable noise, spatial or visual alterations to the setting of an asset that affect our appreciation of it and its significance; or the unrecorded loss of archaeological interest.
Minor adverse	Limited harm to an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: physical changes that alter some elements of significance but do not alter the overall significance of the asset; and small-scale noise, spatial or visual alterations to the setting of an asset that hardly affect its significance.
Negligible	Very minor changes to setting or form of the asset.
No change/neutral	No appreciable change to an asset's significance.

Magnitude of impact	Description of nature of change
Minor beneficial	Limited improvement of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: physical changes that reveal or conserve some elements of significance but do not noticeably alter the overall significance of the asset; or small-scale alterations to the setting of an asset that improve our ability to appreciate it.
Moderate beneficial	Notable enhancement of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: physical alterations that conserve or restore elements of significance; notable alterations to the setting of an asset that improve our appreciation of it and its significance; or changes in use that help safeguard an asset.
Major beneficial	Substantial enhancement of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: major changes that conserve or restore elements of high significance; alterations to the setting of an asset that very substantially improve our appreciation of it and its significance; or changes in use that safeguard an asset, e.g. by taking it off the At Risk Register.

Table source: Adapted from DMRB, LA 104

- 6.3.14 This methodology aligns with paragraph [193-199](#) of the NPPF which states: “When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be”. This also aligns with paragraphs 5.129 – 5.133 of the NPS NN.
- 6.3.15 Significance of effect is determined as the combination of the value of the historic asset and magnitude of impact (change). This is assessed using professional judgement, informed by the matrix provided in Table 6.4. Five levels of significance of effect are defined which apply equally to adverse and beneficial effects. In accordance with the guidance provided in LA 104, significant effects are typically considered to comprise residual effects of moderate, large or very large significance.
- 6.3.16 Where two potential values of significance of effect are identified (as shown in Table 6-4), professional judgement has been used to assign the assessment of effect. This is based on consideration of how the Scheme would affect the value of the asset, including consideration of factors such as the value of physically affected fabric / remains and how the Scheme would affect the contribution of setting to value.

Table 6-4 Determination of the significance of effect

Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No change
Very high	Very large	Large or very large	Moderate or large	Slight	Neutral
High	Large or very large	Moderate or large	Slight or moderate	Slight	Neutral
Medium	Moderate or large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral
Low	Slight or moderate	Slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral	Neutral

Table Source: DMRB LA 104

Assessment of setting

6.3.17 The contribution of the setting to the value of heritage assets has been assessed in accordance with Historic England’s ‘The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3’ (2nd, edition 2017), following the staged approach set out below:

- Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected
- 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
- Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it
- Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

6.3.18 Opportunities to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm have been explored during the development of the Scheme design and landscape mitigation proposals. These are considered as an integral part of the impact assessment presented below.

6.4 Assumptions and limitations

6.4.1 This section identifies the assumptions made in and limitations to the assessment of the impacts to cultural heritage.

6.4.2 Information has been taken from the NHLE, data from the HERs of Greater Manchester and Derbyshire, as well as a variety of secondary sources. Whilst this information is assumed to be accurate, it is not a complete record of the historic environment and does not preclude the potential for previously unidentified archaeological remains or deposits to be encountered. The value of any such assets cannot be determined at this time.

6.4.3 The assessment of the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and conservation areas identified within the Scheme and study areas, is based on

the walkover survey's inspection of these assets from publicly accessible areas only, with no access to the private curtilage or interior of any buildings granted.

- 6.4.4 At the time of this report's preparation, archaeological evaluation works for the Scheme were not complete due to land access restrictions and avoidance of disruption to agricultural regimes within the DCO boundary. The archaeological potential of the Scheme cannot be fully understood without intrusive field evaluation works. The assessment of impact on archaeological remains has therefore been prepared using professional judgement, informed by information from desk-based sources, the results of archaeological fieldwork undertaken for previous phases of the Scheme, the results of the Targeted Electromagnetic (EM) Geophysical survey undertaken in November 2020, the results of the fluxgate gradiometer survey undertaken in February 2021 and the walkover survey.
- 6.4.5 A consultation response received from the Milestone Society identified the potential presence of a milestone at SJ99902 95845 on the south side of the A57 Mottram Moor, however inspection of the hedgerow did not identify any evidence for a milestone at this location and it has therefore not been included in the baseline for the Scheme.
- 6.4.6 Due to the closure of archives during the Covid-19 pandemic, access to archival sources was limited. Preparation of this chapter was informed by information gathered for previous phases of the Scheme, remote consultation of relevant sources held by Tameside Archives, accessible published and digital sources. A full list of these is provided in Appendix 6.1.
- 6.4.7 These limitations are not considered to be significantly detrimental to the assessment of effects for the historic environment.

6.5 Study area

- 6.5.1 Two study areas have been applied for the purpose of this Scheme as follows:
- A 1 km study area for designated heritage assets, shown on Figure 6.1 (APP-081)
 - A 500 m study area for non-designated heritage assets, shown on Figure 6.2 (APP-082)
- 6.5.2 The extent of the study areas was established by professional judgement and relevant guidance (DMRB LA 106). The use of a 1km study area for designated heritage assets was due to the greater heritage value, and thus the greater potential sensitivity of these assets to changes in their setting.
- 6.5.3 The potential for impacts on designated heritage assets beyond the 1km study area was assessed using the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the Scheme. Desk-top sources including streetside photography, aerial photography and the National Heritage List for England were reviewed for designated assets located within 2km of the Scheme and within the ZTV to assess the potential for impacts on the value of these assets. It is considered that beyond the 2 km study area the Scheme would not be readily perceptible. No potential for impact on additional designated heritage assets was identified as a result of this review,

and no further assessment was undertaken for assets beyond the 1km study area.

- 6.5.4 One additional designated heritage asset located outside the 1km study area has been included in the baseline as a result of stakeholder consultation. Tintwistle Conservation Area (HA155) is located c.1.6km from the Scheme. The requirement for assessment of potential impacts on Tintwistle Conservation Area from increases in traffic was identified in the Scoping response provided by Planning Inspectorate. Potential for impacts on Tintwistle Conservation Area was also identified in the scoping response from the Peak District National Park and during further consultation undertaken in December 2020. This asset has therefore been included as part of the Cultural Heritage baseline, and the potential for impacts upon its significance as a result of construction and operation of the Scheme assessed.

6.6 Baseline conditions

- 6.6.1 A review of the historic and archaeological background of the study area is provided below, with reference to known heritage assets. A detailed discussion of the heritage baseline including assessment of the value of heritage assets is provided in the Desk-Based Assessment presented in Appendix 6.1.
- 6.6.2 For the purpose of this assessment, the Safety and Technology improvements have been considered as an integral part of baseline conditions. Further information about the Safety and Technology improvements is provided in Chapter 2, The Scheme (APP-060).

Designated heritage assets

- 6.6.3 Figure 6.1 (please refer to the Environmental Statement (APP-081) shows the locations of designated heritage assets located within the study area.
- 6.6.4 The 1km study area contains 50 designated heritage assets. These comprise:
- One scheduled monument: Melandra Castle Roman fort (HA1)
 - Two grade II* listed buildings: the Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4) and adjacent Cross (HA5)
 - 45 grade II listed buildings (HA6-HA50)
 - Two conservation areas (HA2 and HA3)
- 6.6.5 Of these designated assets, Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area (HA2) includes part of the existing A57 route which would be de-trunked as part of the Scheme. This land forms part of the DCO boundary.
- 6.6.6 As described at 6.5.3 above, Tintwistle Conservation Area, located 1.6km from the Scheme has been included in the baseline as a result of stakeholder consultation.
- 6.6.7 There are no World Heritage Sites, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within the site or study areas.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 6.6.8 Figure 6.2 (please refer to the Environmental Statement (APP-082) shows the locations of non-designated heritage assets comprising buildings and structures of historic interest (not-listed) and known archaeological assets and areas of archaeological potential located within the 500 m study area.
- 6.6.9 In addition to the designated heritage assets identified, the Greater Manchester and Derbyshire HERs list 104 non-designated heritage assets (HA51- HA154) and a total of seventeen find spots (FS1-FS17) within the 500 m study area.
- 6.6.10 Of these non-designated heritage assets, seven are located within the DCO boundary. These comprise:
- HA54 Pottery and Hearths
 - HA78 Cottages on North Side of Old Hall Lane
 - HA100 Steel (site of)
 - HA111 Mottram Old Mill (site of)
 - HA112 Ridge and Furrow, Mottram
 - HA139 Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway, Dinting
 - HA143 Structure, Mottram (site of)
- 6.6.11 A full gazetteer of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area is provided in Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

Historical and archaeological background

- 6.6.12 The following background summarises the Historical and Archaeological Background provided in Appendix 6.1 - Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment.

Early Prehistoric (14,000 BC – 1200 BC)

- 6.6.13 No Palaeolithic heritage assets or findspots have been identified within the DCO boundary or study areas. This is representative of a wider paucity of Palaeolithic evidence within the North-West of England.
- 6.6.14 Based on known evidence within the 500 m study area, there is a high potential for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity on the Scheme. Two Mesolithic sites are located at the eastern and western extents of the 500 m study area respectively. A Mesolithic flint and chert microlithic scatter (HA51) was identified on an elevated plateau above the River Etherow, c. 480 m south of the Scheme. A wide spread of top and subsoil lithics, ranging from a late Mesolithic microlith to a Neolithic arrowhead were recovered, as well as a series of intercutting features radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic period.
- 6.6.15 Based on the evidence within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is overall a moderate potential for early prehistoric activity within the Scheme, with higher potential at the western extent of the Scheme adjacent to the upland landscape of Harrop Edge along the Hurstclough Brook, and at the eastern extent, on land associated with the River Etherow.

Later Prehistoric 1200 BC – 43 AD

- 6.6.16 By the later prehistoric period there was an intensification in agricultural activity within the valleys of the South Pennines and Pennine fringe. This is evidenced within the study area by a Bronze Age field system (HA52), situated c. 416 m to the north-west of the Scheme at Harrop Edge. Beyond the study area, Bronze Age activity within the landscape appears to have an observable bias towards upland contexts, with the presence of multiple burial cairns and a cup and ring marked rock within the High Peak to the south of the Scheme, and Hollingworth Hall Moor to the north-east.
- 6.6.17 Iron Age activity is represented within the study area only by isolated carved stone heads recovered from the town of Mottram, between Back Lane, Broadbottom Road and Ashworth Lane (FS1-FS4). The closest of these carvings was recovered c. 155 m south of the Scheme (FS4). There is no other evidence
- 6.6.18 Based on the evidence within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is overall a low to moderate potential for later prehistoric activity pertaining to the Bronze Age and an unknown potential for Iron Age activity within the Scheme.

Roman evidence (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 6.6.19 Roman activity has been identified within the study area, comprising a total of seven assets (HA1, HA53-57 and HA155) and seven finds spots (FS5-FS11). The most significant of these assets is a scheduled monument dating to c. AD 75, Melandra Castle Roman fort (HA1), which is situated approximately 188m south of the Scheme on a promontory overlooking the River Etherow. Outside the fortifications but within the scheduled monument boundary, excavations have identified an associated *vicus* (settlement), as well as a large rectangular structure interpreted as a *mansio* (accommodation for travellers) or bath house. To the immediate south of the 500 m study area, evidence for a cremation cemetery has also been identified.
- 6.6.20 Situated at the eastern extent of the Scheme, a collection of hearths and coarse ware pottery finds were identified adjacent to the western bank of the River Etherow near Woolley. These have later been interpreted as a possible roadside settlement (HA54). Two additional possible settlements have been identified c. 50 m north of the Scheme with the cropmark of a square ditched enclosure (HA55), and the earthworks of a rectilinear enclosure (HA53).
- 6.6.21 An extensive road network has been identified within the study area (HA56, HA57 and HA153). Approximately 30 m south of the Scheme two parallel linear ditches that traverse south-east to north-west from Brookfield towards Hollingworth are thought to represent elements of a routeway. Additional roads are situated to the immediate south of Melandra (HA1), extending southwards towards High Peak.
- 6.6.22 Based on the evidence within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is an overall moderate potential for Romano-British activity within the Scheme. However, this potential appears limited to the east of Mottram, with the highest potential being adjacent to the River Etherow.

Early medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 6.6.23 Archaeological evidence from the early medieval period (AD 410 – 1066) is poorly represented within the study area. A single findspot, comprising a Saxon Rotary Quern Stone (FS12) recovered c. 455 m south of the Scheme, is the only example dating from the early medieval period to have been found within the study area, with no other physical finds or archaeological evidence identified to date. The presence of a quern stone within the study area could suggest a degree of arable activity, with quern stones typically used to process cereals.
- 6.6.24 Place names of early medieval origin can be identified within the study area e.g. Hattersley, Woolley, and Matley. Mottram, situated within the centre of the study area, is Old English for 'At the meeting tree' or 'at the speaker's place', and Wedneshough Green, at the eastern extent of the study area, means 'weedy' or 'willow place'. Hollingworth derives from *holegn word*, or Holly-tree enclosure .
- 6.6.25 Based on the evidence within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is overall a low potential for early medieval archaeological remains within the Scheme.

Medieval evidence (AD 1066 - AD 1500)

- 6.6.26 Evidence for medieval occupation within the study area primarily derives from documentary sources, including the Domesday book, the legal and administrative records of Chester (with the study area predominately located within the earldom and later county palatine of Cheshire), as well as the 1360 Longendale survey.
- 6.6.27 By the 13th century various charters detail extensive woodland clearance and agrarian expansion. The Longdendale Survey demonstrates the extent of medieval occupation and expansion, detailing the following established settlements within the study area: Matley, Great and Little Hollingworth, Hattersley, Mottram, and Woolley.
- 6.6.28 Despite the extensive written record, evidence of later medieval occupation within the study area is represented by just four heritage assets (HA4, HA5, HA58 and HA59), with no known find spots from the period recorded.
- 6.6.29 Evidence for medieval agrarian practices can be seen to the south-west of Mottram with a series of possible strip lynchets (HA58) identified c. 455 m south of the Scheme, and adjacent to the probable medieval core of Mottram, where one or more possible medieval house platforms (HA59) are present. The construction of The Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4) in the 15th century indicates the presence of a substantial and well-established population at this time. This is further supported by the presence of Mottram and Hollingworth on Christopher Saxton's 1577 Plan of Cheshire which indicates that by the late medieval period, the study area contained, and was adjacent to, at least two sizable nucleated settlements.
- 6.6.30 A medieval stone cross is also present within the centre of Mottram (HA5), though this asset was much altered during the post-medieval period.
- 6.6.31 Based on the evidence within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is overall a low potential for medieval archaeological remains.

Post-medieval evidence (AD 1500 – AD 1900)

- 6.6.32 The study area contains a large number of both designated and non-designated assets dating to the post-medieval period, associated with a range of agricultural and industrial activities as well as rapid settlement growth.
- 6.6.33 The post-medieval period saw the population of settlements within the Scheme and study areas grow exponentially. Mottram saw some of the earliest phases of expansion. Now designated as a conservation area (HA2), the historic core of Mottram includes the parish Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4), as well as a number of non-ecclesiastical listed buildings from the early post-medieval period, the earliest of which is the Old Post Office Farm (HA47), with a datestone detailing 'NWM 1694'. The settlement expanded beyond the Market Street northwards towards Mottram Moor Road in the 18th and 19th centuries and merged with the settlement of Lanes End towards the end of the 18th century, as seen on Burdett's 1777 Map of Cheshire.
- 6.6.34 Farmhouses of post-medieval date form a distinguishing feature of the surrounding landscape, predominately dating to the 18th century, though these expanded into multi-structure farm complexes during later periods examples of which can be seen in the landscape surrounding the Scheme.
- 6.6.35 Industrialisation led to construction of a number of high-status residences within the 1 km study area. Higher Matley Hall (HA20), a 17th century stone structure enclosing an earlier timber-framed building, is located on high ground to the west of the 1km study area. Other halls include Mottram Old Hall (HA19) and Thorncliffe Hall (HA39). Located c.190m to the north-east of Thorncliffe Hall is Thorncliffe Barn (HA25), a tithe barn of 17th or early 18th century date. Situated c. 860m north-east of the Scheme, Millbrook House (HA34) was constructed in several phases between the late 18th and early 20th centuries.
- 6.6.36 Expansion of the local textile industry occurred during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with a total of ten mills known to have existed within the study area (HA 89, HA111, HA116, HA121, HA122, HA125, HA126, HA138, HA140, HA141). Predominately water powered, the mills situated within the study area are primarily located adjacent to the River Etherow and its associated tributaries at Hadfield and Hollingworth, although the water powered Mottram Old Mill (HA111) and several 'dry' mills (those powered by hand or horse) were situated within the centre of the study area. The construction of the mills and their need for workers, resulted in population and settlement growth, with expansion along the Market Streets of both Mottram and of Hollingworth, as well as Woolley Bridge. The prosperity of the mills was short-lived, with those in Mottram unprofitable by early 19th century, and those elsewhere within the study area affected during the Cotton Famine of 1861–65.
- 6.6.37 Based on documentary evidence and survey results from within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is overall a high potential for post-medieval archaeological remains.

Modern evidence (post-1900)

- 6.6.38 The decline of the textile industry continued into the 20th century and between 1910-1930 the mills were gradually closed or repurposed, cut off from their traditional markets due to the outbreak of World War One and associated economic depressions.

- 6.6.39 As a result of this decline the study area largely reverted to its previously rural character, with 20th century development primarily focused towards the west of the study area at Hattersley and its associated transportation links of the M67 and the Manchester to Glossop Rail Line (c.1.2 km south of the Scheme), as well as to the east of the study area at Brookfield and Hollingworth. Developments within these areas were primarily residential or small scale industrial in character.
- 6.6.40 Based on the evidence within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is overall a high potential for modern archaeological remains and may represent the remains of agrarian or 20th century industrial activity.

Historic landscape

- 6.6.41 The contemporary and historic landscape comprises a mixture of undulating pastoral landscape, interspersed by post-medieval settlement and development predominately of 19th century date, and is heavily defined by the route of the A57 and the River Etherow.

Geoarchaeological assessment and deposit model

- 6.6.42 A geoarchaeological assessment and deposit model were prepared in 2018 as part of a previous phase of work for the Scheme (presented at Appendix 6.6). The results of this assessment were:
- The assessment identified a basal sequence of mudstone/sandstone bedrock of Carboniferous age overlain by Glacial Till deposits which probably date to the Devensian, the last Glacial episode in the Pleistocene.
 - No Holocene sediments were found over large areas of the Scheme
 - Areas of probable peat and alluvial sediments were recorded at the western and eastern end of the Scheme, coinciding with the floodplains of the Hurstclough Brook and the River Etherow. Peat deposits have high potential for radiocarbon dating and palaeoenvironmental analysis.
 - Deposits of made ground and / or topsoil overlie the natural sequences.

Evaluation results

- 6.6.43 A series of archaeological investigations were proposed and agreed with the GMAAS and Derbyshire County Council (as per WSI¹² in Appendix 6.2), these comprised:
- Targeted Electromagnetic (EM) Geophysical survey using CMD Explorer to identify areas of alluvium to the east and west of the Scheme and characterise the subsurface geology in areas of alluvium
 - Targeted shovel pit surveys to assess the potential and extent of early prehistoric lithic scatters in areas of pasture at the east and western ends of the Scheme
 - Targeted and non-targeted trenching to sample archaeological features identified during previous phases of work associated with the Scheme, as well as the areas of test pitting proposed above.

¹² The WSI was originally approved by GMAAS and Derbyshire County Council in February 2021. The WSI was subject to minor updates in April 2021 following a site meeting with GMAAS.

- 6.6.44 The aim of these works would be to provide evidence for, and indicate the possible extent of, any hitherto unidentified archaeological remains within those areas that have been subject to no, or limited prior investigation. This would in turn clarify the archaeological potential as highlighted within the DBA, and target any mitigation.
- 6.6.45 At the time this assessment was being prepared, of the archaeological works proposed in the PEIR only the targeted EM geophysical survey had been undertaken. This was due to land access restrictions and the disruption of intrusive works to the agricultural regimes of the proposed survey areas. As a result, an additional non-intrusive survey, comprising a fluxgate gradiometer survey, was proposed (in agreement with GMAAS, and as outlined in the WSI (Appendix 6.3)) and undertaken to supplement the existing baseline in those areas between the proposed Carrhouse Lane underpass and the River Etherow Bridge, which have not been subject to any previous archaeological investigation.
- 6.6.46 The results of these non-intrusive surveys were as follows:
- Targeted EM Geophysical (undertaken by Magnitude Surveys November 2020 - full report in Appendix 6.4) - The survey was effective in detecting variations in conductivity and magnetic susceptibility across those areas targeted. These have been interpreted as relating to variations in superficial deposits and possible palaeo-landscape features. Other responses were identified that possibly relate to Mottram Old Mil (HA111), historic and modern footpaths, and a modern service situated along the route of the Mottram tunnel. No evidence for Roman activity related to the River Etherow and Melandra Roman fort (HA1) could be identified within the survey area, however, this absence cannot be fully established until tested through intrusive archaeological trenching.
 - Targeted fluxgate gradiometer survey (undertaken by Magnitude Surveys March 2021 - full report in Appendix 6.5) – The survey identified anomalies suggestive of historical and modern agricultural origin including former mapped and unmapped field boundaries, as well as ridge and furrow cultivation, drains and agricultural trends likely relating to modern ploughing trends and tractor tracks. No anomalies suggestive of significant archaeological remains have been identified; however, anomalies indicative of agricultural activity may be archaeological in origin and would therefore be tested through intrusive archaeological trenching. No evidence for the hearths (HA54) uncovered in antiquity adjacent to the River Etherow, could be located within the survey area, however continuation of these features away from the river could be represented by an area of possible burning identified by geophysical survey. Whilst most likely to be of modern origin, it is possible that this anomaly evidences a collapsed or ploughed out kiln or similar structure. An area within the DCO boundary, approximately 75 m south-west of Tara Brook Farm (HA36) could not be surveyed due to the presence of agricultural waste and spoil.
- 6.6.47 The results of these surveys have been used in informing the agreed test pitting and trial trenching programme and locations, as shown in Appendix 6.2. These results have also been used to refine the assessment of potential for archaeological remains to be present within the DCO boundary, from that identified within the DBA. The results of this revision are presented in Table 6.5.

The absence of archaeological remains identified in the geophysical surveys has allowed for the review of those periods previously assessed as unknown potential to low.

6.6.48 The results of these surveys have also allowed for a reassessment of the Romano-British potential from medium to low, with the survey results indicating an absence of wider occupation within the valley floor below Melandra Roman Fort (HA1) as examined and postulated within the DBA.

Table 6-5: Summary of archaeological potential and potential value as identified in the DBA, and revised potential and value following review of the programme of geophysical surveys

Period	Archaeological potential as identified in the DBA	Potential Value as identified in the DBA	Revised archaeological potential following geophysical surveys	Revised Potential Value
Palaeolithic	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Mesolithic	High	Low - Medium	High	Low - Medium
Neolithic	High	Low - Medium	High	Low - Medium
Bronze Age	Low - Medium	Low - Medium	Low	Low
Iron Age	Unknown	Unknown	Low	Low
Romano-British	Medium	Low – High	Low	Low
Early-Medieval	Low	Low	Low	Low
Medieval	Low - Medium	Low	Low	Low
Post Medieval	High	Low	High	Negligible - Low

6.7 Potential impacts

6.7.1 In accordance with DMRB LA 106, impacts on the cultural heritage resource are defined as changes to the resource caused by the Scheme. The type of impacts that can occur include:

- Direct physical impacts, such as truncation or removal of a heritage asset
- Impacts on cultural heritage as reported in this ES are defined as the degree of change that would be experienced by the asset and its setting if the Scheme were to be completed as compared with a ‘do nothing’ situation.

6.7.2 This section provides an assessment of the potential impacts on heritage assets resulting from the construction and operational phases. Measures to avoid, minimise, mitigate and off-set these impacts are discussed in Section 6.12, and the significant and residual effects are outlined in Section 6.13.

Construction

- 6.7.3 During construction, direct physical impacts could occur as a result of earthmoving operations, creation of site compounds, road formation/ construction and construction of proposed overbridges and other structures. Setting impacts may occur due to of the introduction of construction machinery, compounds and vegetation removal with the potential to disrupt the prominence and influence of built heritage within the landscape.
- 6.7.4 The direct physical impacts would be permanent. Impacts to setting during construction would generally be temporary, short-term and reversible, with the exception of clearance of vegetation, which would be a medium-term impact due to time required for reinstatement planting to mature.

Designated Assets

- 6.7.5 Impacts on the setting of Dial House and Dial Cottage (HA6 and HA28), assets of medium value, would result from construction works including site clearance, demolition of residential properties along Old Hall Lane, excavation of Mottram Underpass, and lighting of the construction works. These works would be visible from the principal elevation of the listed buildings, with the top of the cutting located c.55m to their south-east, resulting in noise and visual intrusion on their settings. Access to the buildings along the historic route of Old Hall Lane would be temporarily interrupted by construction of the Mottram Underpass. The value of these assets deriving from the architectural and historic interest of their design and fabric, and the continued legibility of their relationship with Mottram Old Hall (HA19) would, however, continue to be understood.
- 6.7.6 Temporary noise and visual intrusion from construction works will impact upon the setting of Mottram Old Hall (HA19), an asset of medium value. Land take from the outer park associated with Mottram Old Hall will be required for construction of the cutting to the east of the Mottram underpass; however, the gardens around the house would not be impacted. Construction works including site clearance, excavation of the cutting for Mottram Underpass, and lighting of the construction works would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the listed building, and would intrude upon views from Old Hall towards Mottram and the tower of the parish church. The asset's value deriving from its historic and architectural interest would continue to be understood.
- 6.7.7 Construction of the Scheme will result in temporary noise and visual impacts on the setting of Tara Brook Farm (HA36), an asset of medium value. The presence and proximity of construction works including the movement of plant, piling activities, earthworks construction, and lighting of the construction site would result in noise and visual intrusion on the asset's setting. The historic and architectural interest of this asset as a post-medieval vernacular farmstead would, however, be maintained.

- 6.7.8 Temporary impacts on Melandra Castle Roman fort (HA1), an asset of high value, would result from construction of the scheme. Construction of the new offline bypass connecting the A57(T) Mottram Moor to the A57 Woolley Bridge would be visible within views north and north-east from the monument's western and northern embankments. Construction works, including movement of plant, piling activities, earthworks construction, and lighting during construction, would form an intrusive element within the mid ground views of the undulating pastoral landscape within the River Etherow valley. Construction works would also be partially visible within the rising topography between Mottram Moor Junction and the Mottram underpass, although intervening vegetation and development would provide partial screening. However, these views are not a key aspect of the asset's setting and make limited contribution to its significance. Construction activities would not impact the fort's historic strategic military views across the Longdendale Valley to the east or south-east towards the Peak District National Parks rising moorland slopes and would not affect understanding or appreciation of the asset's defensive function.
- 6.7.9 Temporary impacts on Mottram in Longdendale Conservation Area (HA2), an asset of medium value, would result from construction works for the scheme. Construction of the A57 Link Road link would be visible from the extension of the graveyard to the Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4) and open land to the north of this. Construction works would form an intrusive element within the rural setting of the conservation area, resulting in intrusion on views towards the church tower from the east and north-east, and views out from the churchyard extension across the Longdendale Valley. Construction works to the west of Roe Cross Road would also intrude on views towards the conservation area and the landmark structure of the church tower. No substantial change to traffic levels within the conservation area is predicted to result from construction activities. Traffic management measures set out in the Traffic Management Plan for the Scheme (APP-186) aim not to cause vehicle delays or queues on the A57 beyond those currently experienced. General construction deliveries traffic will be routed through the conservation area, at its peak amounting to c.10 vehicles per hour; however earthworks material will be routed along the Scheme to avoid the conservation area. Considered in the context of existing traffic levels on the A57 this would not result in a noticeable change to the character or appearance of the conservation area. ~~and construction traffic will be routed along the Scheme, avoiding the conservation area.~~ The setting of the conservation area contributes strongly to its significance, with views to the surrounding Pennine Hills possible from points throughout the conservation area, and particularly from Warhill to the north, south and east, and north along Stalybridge Road.
- 6.7.10 During construction of the Scheme, temporary impacts would occur on the setting of the Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4), which has been assessed to be of high value. Construction works, such as the presence of the construction site and compound, movement of construction plant, earthworks and installation of structures would form intrusive elements in long views towards the church tower from the north, north-west and north-east, diminishing the landmark role of the church tower in these views. Views from the church and the historic churchyard would be largely screened by surrounding vegetation, with occasional glimpsed views in breaks in the foliage.
- 6.7.11 Temporary impacts on the setting of Lower Roe Cross Farmhouse (HA24) and Edge Lane House (HA38), assets of medium value, would result from the

construction of Mottram Moor Link Road. The assets are respectively located c.335 m and c.195 m from the Scheme. The construction site, construction activities, compound and soil storage areas would result in visual intrusion on the setting of these assets, altering its open, pastoral character.

6.7.12 No impacts are predicted on the remaining designated heritage assets.

Non-Designated Assets

6.7.13 Noise and visual intrusion on the setting of Grange Farm (HA68), an asset of low value would result from construction works. Existing vegetation and fencing screening the M67 Junction 4 would be removed, with views of construction activities and the compound dominating the asset's setting. This impact would be reversible.

6.7.14 The Cottages on the north side of Old Hall Lane (HA78) comprise estate cottages constructed for Mottram Old Hall and designed in a modest gothic style. Cartographic evidence suggests that the cottages were replaced in the late 19th century, with either the complete demolition of the earlier buildings or their substantial demolition, with vestiges of the earlier structure incorporated into the southern part of the building. The building has been subject to further alteration with the modern addition of an extra bay to the north of the building, designed in a sympathetic style, and extension to the rear. Available cartographic and structural evidence suggests that the current building results from rebuilding in the 1890s. If any evidence for an earlier structure survives within the current building, any such evidence is likely to have been radically altered. This asset has been assessed to be of low value due to its limited historic and architectural interest as a pair of late 19th century estate cottages. Construction of the Mottram Underpass would remove the Cottages on the north side of Old Hall Lane (HA78). Temporary impacts on the setting of a further seven non-designated heritage assets would result from construction works for the Scheme. These assets comprise:

- Paddock Farm (HA66), low value
- Mainsgrass Farm (HA67), negligible value
- Old Mill Farm (HA76), low value
- Middle O'Th'Hill (HA80), low value
- Nettle Hall (HA81), low value
- Carr House (HA87), medium value
- Dry Mill (HA90), low value

6.7.15 These impacts would result from intrusion on setting due to noise and visual intrusion from construction activities such as site clearance, the presence of the construction compound, temporary lighting, earthworks establishment and movement of construction plant.

6.7.16 Construction of the Scheme would result in a permanent physical impact on the Roman hearths and associated pottery (HA54) south of Woolley, an asset of low value. As these assets were identified during antiquity, their extent and survival is unknown, with the Geophysical Survey (appendix 6.4) undertaken at their location not identifying their presence. Hearths of Roman date are a commonly encountered archaeological feature and of limited interest in themselves. Should

they survive, construction activities would result in the removal of this asset.

- 6.7.17 Construction of the Scheme would substantially remove any surviving structural subsurface remains associated with the site of the Isolation Hospital at Carrhouse Lane (HA93), an asset of low value. No above-ground remains of this asset survive, and any below-ground archaeological remains are likely to have been truncated by ploughing for tree planting across the site in the mid-2000s.
- 6.7.18 Site clearance works and construction of the northern embankment associated with the Mottram Underpass would result in the loss of the ridge and furrow (HA112) adjacent to Hurstclough Brook which has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 6.7.19 Clearance works, excavation of the road in cutting, and southern embankment for Mottram Underpass would result in the total loss of the site of Mottram Old Mill (HA111), an asset of low value. Whilst a possible medieval date of establishment has been suggested for this mill based on documentary evidence, archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken in 2001 identified evidence of post medieval activity only. In consideration of the value of the site as a small-scale post-medieval mill that partially survives above ground, construction of the Scheme has been assessed to result in a permanent major adverse impact. The construction works would also result in the loss of a structure (HA143) to the immediate south-west of Mottram Old Mill (HA111).
- 6.7.20 The excavation of the Mottram Underpass cutting would result in the partial truncation of the former grounds of Mottram Old Hall (HA129), an asset of low value. The grounds formerly encompassed pleasure grounds and associated parkland. The pleasure grounds survive as gardens within the curtilage of the hall. Scheme construction would result in the truncation of the parkland elements, detaching the southern edge of the former parkland from the core around the hall. Limited evidence for formal landscape design has been identified within the former parkland, and this area is now held in separate ownership from the Hall.
- 6.7.21 Situated at the eastern extent of the Scheme, the Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway (HA139) crosses the DCO boundary at Brookfield. However, as the low value asset is no longer extant, works to the existing highway for construction of scheme would not result in loss of legibility or historic interest.
- 6.7.22 The core of former Woolley settlement (HA145), associated with Tara Brook Farm (HA36), is situated 38 m north of the Scheme, and has been assessed to be of low value. Early Ordnance Survey plans show a limited extent of settlement development. Construction of the access track to the southeast of Tara Brook Farm would permanently remove or truncate any associated archaeological remains of the settlement within the DCO boundary in this area.
- 6.7.23 Rectilinear cropmarks interpreted (HA146 & HA147; low value) as building foundations potentially associated with Woolley settlement (HA145) are situated within the DCO boundary and would be permanently removed or truncated by construction activities.

6.7.24 The following assets have been identified to be situated within the DCO boundary. Construction works would result in their permanent loss or truncation. However, as these assets have been identified through geophysical survey and aerial photographic analysis, and have not been subject to intrusive archaeological investigation, their value cannot currently be established. As a result, these assets have been ascribed an unknown value:

- HA148: Cropmark (structural)
- HA149: Cropmark (trackway)
- HA150: Cropmark (linear)
- HA151: Cropmark (linear)
- HA152: Possible extractive activity

Operation

Designated Assets

6.7.25 The presence of the Scheme would introduce a notable element of highways infrastructure into the setting of Tara Brook Farm (HA36), an asset of medium value. The presence of the A57 Link Road and noise barriers along the top of the embankment c.90m from the asset's principal elevation would form a prominent new element within its setting, altering the character of its setting and shortening views to the south from the building's principal elevation, both of which make some limited contribution to the asset's value. Woodland edge planting on the embankments would, over time, screen views of the Scheme from Tara Brook Farm, reducing visual intrusion on the asset's setting from the presence of the road as far as possible. Lighting of the Scheme would also introduce additional visual intrusion into its setting. The value of this asset deriving from its historic fabric and its interest as a post-medieval vernacular farmhouse, would be unaffected.

6.7.26 Permanent impacts on Melandra Castle Roman fort (HA1), an asset of high value, would result from the operation of the scheme. The new offline bypass connecting the A57(T) Mottram Moor to the A57 Woolley Bridge would be visible within views north and north-east from the monument's western and northern embankments. The introduction of the new carriageway within the River Etherow valley would form an intrusive element within the fort's northern mid-ground views. Lighting along the Scheme would be visible from the fort, however, its intrusiveness within the asset's setting would be minimised through design, in order to minimise light spill and sky glow. The proposed false cutting earthworks adjacent to the westbound carriageway in addition to hedgerow and woodland planting would partially screen the new road and aid its integration within the wider landscape. As such, the operation of the Scheme would not impact upon an understanding of the asset's relationship with the surrounding landscape but would introduce additional modern elements within views north and north-east from the monument. Operation of the Scheme would also result in a short-term increase in noise at the scheduled monument; however, the existing noise environment, which includes the sound of the road, does not contribute to the value of this asset.

- 6.7.27 Mottram-in-Longendale Conservation Area (medium value) covers the historic core of the settlement, evidencing its development from the medieval period to the current day. This is reflected in the organic morphology and varied collection of historic buildings predominantly dating from the 17th to 19th centuries and focussed around the medieval Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4) and Church Brow. This pattern contrasts with the planned, linear character of Market Street and Mottram Moor (the existing A57), which are defined by 19th century terraced houses, and the piecemeal development of Stalybridge Road from the 18th century. Views from Mottram to the surrounding Pennine hills form an important aspect of the conservation area's character and the hills thus contribute to its setting. Currently, high traffic levels on the A57 and queuing traffic on the north-south route of Market Place and Stalybridge Road detract from the character and appearance of the designated area, and particularly the settings of historic buildings along the existing A57. Operation of the Scheme would substantially reduce traffic levels, including HGVs, on the existing A57 within the conservation area (refer to Appendix 2.1: Traffic data (APP-151)). This would substantially reduce noise and visual intrusion from queuing traffic and improve the settings of historic buildings along the on Mottram Moor and Hyde Road and the character and appearance of the conservation area. The historic buildings affected principally comprise non-designated 19th century terraced housing and a villa set back from the road. The key view west along Hyde Road identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal (Tameside Borough Council 2013, 15) would also be enhanced by the reduction in traffic, enabling the linear character of this former turnpike road to be better appreciated.
- 6.7.28 Traffic levels along the north-south routes of Market Street are predicted to increase as a result of the Scheme's operation (refer to Appendix 2.1: Traffic data (APP-151)), however queuing times at the junction with the A57 are predicted to reduce as a result of greater junction capacity resulting from decreased traffic on the A57. Increased traffic on Market Street would adversely affect the character and appearance of the conservation area along this route, reinforcing existing noise and visual intrusion resulting from the movement of traffic on these streetscapes (refer to the Noise and vibration chapter (Chapter 11)). Increased traffic levels would also impact Market Place. Market Place has historically formed a focal point for the village (Tameside Metropolitan Borough, 2013, 16), and includes several notable listed buildings which contribute to the character of the conservation area, including the Manor House (HA14), Mottram Court House (HA32), the Village Stocks (HA12) and the Crown Pole (HA48). Increased traffic levels would further diminish the village green character of Market Place, and detract from appreciation of the surrounding historic buildings (see also 6.7.38).
- 6.7.29 The setting of Mottram-in-Longendale Conservation Area (HA2) and its relationship to the surrounding landscape at the edge of the Pennines would be permanently altered by the presence and operation of the Scheme. The A57 Link Road and Mottram Back Moor Junction would form a new feature within the setting of the conservation area to the north-east which, together with the lighting of the Link Road, would diminish the open, agricultural character of the conservation area's setting in this area.

- 6.7.30 The Scheme would form a noticeable feature in mid-range views from open land to the east of the conservation area, however its visual impact would be reduced by the presence of a false cutting on its south side and woodland planting on its slopes which would increasingly screen views of the road as it matures. The cutting for the Mottram Moor Link Road would also form a noticeable element in views north from this area, its prominence within these views reducing over time as planting matures. The dominant feature in these views would, however, remain the Pennine Hills, which form a key aspect of the conservation area's setting and contribute to its value. Views from Mottram Moor to the tower of St Michael and All Angel's Church (HA4), identified as a key view in the Mottram-In-Longendale Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (Tameside Metropolitan Borough, 2013), would be interrupted by the Scheme. This view was observed to be heavily filtered by roadside vegetation during the site inspection in October 2020. To the north-west of the conservation area, the presence of the Mottram Moor Link Road would intrude on long views from the area of Edge Lane towards the church tower, diminishing its landmark role in these views. Long views towards the church tower from Roe Cross Road would, however, be maintained.
- 6.7.31 The visual impact of the Scheme on the setting of, and views to and from the conservation area would reduce over time by the maturation of landscape planting along its length, aiding its integration into the surrounding landscape. Key views from Market Street towards the Pennine hills to the north and west along Hyde Road would be maintained.
- 6.7.32 The value of the conservation area derives from its architectural and historic interest as a settlement preserving evidence of development from the medieval period to the post-medieval period. Reduction of traffic would remove a substantial source of blight from the conservation area, enhancing its character and appearance along the A57 and enabling appreciation of the historic streetscape of Mottram Moor. This would take place in tandem with adverse impacts on the setting of the conservation area, and increased traffic on Market Street and Market Place.
- 6.7.33 The Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4), an asset of high value, derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as a medieval parish church which shaped the history and development of Mottram from the medieval period onwards, and from its landmark role across the surrounding countryside. The landmark quality of the church tower would be diminished in views from Mottram Moor and the Edge Lane area due to the presence of the Scheme. Outside these limited areas, the landmark role of the church would continue to be understood and to contribute to its value. Views of the Scheme from the church would be largely filtered by mature vegetation surrounding the churchyard. Occasional glimpsed views of the Scheme may be possible however, with the maturation of landscape planting along the route these views will be screened.

- 6.7.34 Impacts on the setting of Dial House (HA6) and Dial Cottage (HA28), assets of medium value, would result from the operation of the Scheme. The value of these assets derives principally from their historic and architectural interest as polite buildings of mid-18th century date and is enhanced by their relationship with Mottram Old Hall and setting on Old Hall Lane. This setting on Old Hall Lane would continue to be understood, with the sunken, discrete character of the lane adjacent to the assets being retained due to its topography and mature planting along its eastern edge. The cutting for Mottram Underpass would be located c. 50m to the south-east of the buildings. Views towards the Scheme would be limited from ground level due to the topography of Old Hall Lane, as well as existing mature trees and landscape planting within the DCO boundary. There would be greater visibility of the Scheme from the first floor of the assets with filtered views of the noise barrier around the underpass portal and the bat structure within the tree belt to the west of Old Hall Lane being possible. Views towards Dial House from Old Hall Lane which contribute to the asset's value would be maintained. Short-term increases in noise resulting from operation of the Scheme would be noticeable within the assets' settings (refer to the Noise and vibration chapter (Chapter 11). Mitigation of this impact as far as possible has been incorporated into the design of the Scheme through the inclusion of a noise barrier around the underpass portal. The historic association of the assets with Mottram Old Hall would continue to be understood.
- 6.7.35 Operation of the Scheme would impact Mottram Old Hall (HA19), an asset of medium value, due to the introduction of new highways infrastructure into its setting, with the presence of the road in a deep cutting, a noise barrier located c.170m to the south of the asset's principal elevation and presence of the bat structure within the tree belt to the west of Old Hall Lane-. The cutting would remove part of the outer park associated with the Old Hall, including a copse of trees which is shown on the 1882 6" Ordnance Survey map; the gardens around the Hall would not be impacted.
- 6.7.36 Views from the Old Hall to the south would be impacted, with the presence of the Scheme visible in mid-range views as a linear belt of planting. When mature this planting would screen views of the 2 m high noise barrier around the underpass portal. Views of the tower of the Church of St Michael (HA4) to the south would be maintained above the planting and continue to contribute to the value of the asset. The Scheme would remove the Cottages on North Side of Old Hall Lane (HA78) and alter the historic estate road of Old Hall Lane due to the construction of Mottram Underpass, further reducing the legibility of the degraded estate landscape. The value that Old Hall derives from its historic and architectural interest would be unaffected. Key aspects of the Old Hall's setting which contribute to its value, such as the surrounding gardens and long views towards Mottram would also be maintained.
- 6.7.37 The Scheme would have a limited impact on Lower Roe Cross Farm (HA24) and Edge Lane House (HA38), assets of medium value. Although forming a major new element within the agricultural landscape to the south of these assets, views make limited contribution to their value, and would be screened by woodland edge planting along the Scheme when mature. Understanding of the historic relationship between these buildings and the surrounding agricultural landscape and other buildings along Edge Lane would be maintained.

- 6.7.38 Impacts on the settings of seven listed buildings within Mottram are predicted to result from operation of the Scheme. These assets are a mixture of building types which evidence the history and development of Mottram in the post medieval period. These comprise residential buildings: Manor House (HA14) Crown Pole House (HA12), Old Post Office Farm (HA47), and Number 4 Back Lane (HA48); as well as Mottram Court House, the Village Stocks and Crown Pole which are located in the Market Place. All seven buildings have been assessed to be of medium value. The setting of these assets within the historic village of Mottram, and particularly their position fronting on to the streetscapes of Market Square, and Back Lane contributes to their value. Traffic on these roads, and the resulting associated noise and visual intrusion also forms a detracting part of their existing setting. At opening year, operation of the scheme would result in increases in traffic on Market Street, in tandem with reduced queuing times resulting from greater capacity at the junction with the A57. This would reinforce existing noise and visual intrusion within the setting of these assets, and has been assessed to result in a permanent minor adverse impact on these assets of medium value. Tintwistle Conservation Area (HA155, medium value) is a linear settlement aligned to the natural landform and focused around a 20th century village green. The buildings of the conservation area reflect its gradual development from a rural to more urban settlement throughout the 19th century, and are characterised principally by the presence of long, consistent millstone grit faced terraces of 19th century date. Traffic on the A628 currently serves to divorce the north and south part of the conservation area along the line of the road and forces car parking on to back streets (High Peak Borough Council 2015, 22) introducing clutter elsewhere. Operation of the Scheme is predicted to result in a very slightly increase in traffic on the A628 in the opening year (refer to Appendix 2.1: Traffic data (APP-151)). No change would result within the conservation area to the north and south of the A628, with the characteristic millstone grit terraces and long views to the surrounding landscape maintained in their current condition. The predicted very slight increase in traffic along the A628 would not result in any perceptible change to the character, appearance or noise environment of the conservation area along this route (refer to the Noise and Vibration chapter (Chapter 11).
- 6.7.39 Operation of the Scheme would result in a substantial reduction of traffic along the existing A57 and using Gun Inn Junction. This would reduce noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the Gun Inn (HA17), an asset of medium value, and improve the amenity of building.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 6.7.40 The presence and operation of the Mottram Moor Link Road would result in increased intrusion on the setting of Grange Farm (HA68), an asset of low value. The value of this asset derives principally from its historic fabric as evidence of rural settlement and the development of the agrarian landscape. The presence of the Scheme, extending eastwards from the existing M57 junction, would increase noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the asset, compounding existing intrusion from the presence of the M57 and associated junction. The visual impact of the Scheme would be reduced by landscape planting, screening views from the farm towards the new road.

- 6.7.41 The value of Dry Mill (HA90; low value), a small late 18th century textile factory later converted to housing, is enhanced by its setting within Mottram and on the streetscape of Market Street. Operation of the Scheme is predicted to increase traffic along this road, offset to some extent by reduced queuing times as a result of greater capacity at the junction with the A57. This would reinforce existing noise and visual intrusion within the setting of the asset, although the predicted reduction in queuing traffic would open up more clear views of the building.
- 6.7.42 The Scheme would form a noticeable but distant feature within the setting of Paddock Farm (HA66), an asset of low value, due to its elevated position on Harrop Edge and its distance c.500 m from the Scheme.
- 6.7.43 Mainsgrass Farm (HA67), an asset of negligible value, would experience greater visual intrusion due to its location c.180 m from the Mottram Moor Link Road. Setting, however makes limited contribution to the value of this asset.
- 6.7.44 The Scheme would form a large-scale new element within the rural landscape surrounding Old Mill Farm (HA76), Nettle Hall (HA81) and Carr House (HA87). When mature, views to and from the Scheme would be screened by woodland edge planting, aiding the integration of the road into the surrounding landscape and reducing its visual impact within the setting of these assets. The value of these assets derives principally from their historic and architectural interest as historic post-medieval farm buildings and would be unaffected by the Scheme.
- 6.7.45 A slight increase traffic levels would also impact the Former Congregational Chapel (HA135) and Former School (HA136), assets of low value, on Brookfield to the east of the Scheme. The value of these assets derives principally from their historic and architectural interest as non-conformist gothic revival structures, and high traffic levels form a dominant aspect of these assets' current roadside settings. Increased traffic levels on Brookfield would result in very minor changes to the settings of these assets and would not detract from appreciation of their historic and architectural interest.
- 6.7.46 There would be a substantial reduction in traffic levels on the existing A57 in front of Middle O' Th' Hill (HA80), an asset of low value, and Mottram Unitarian Church (HA60), an asset of negligible value. The decrease in noise and visual intrusion from traffic on the setting of these assets would result in minor beneficial impacts. There would also be a slight reduction in traffic on Ashworth Lane adjacent to the Pack Horse Inn (HA74), an asset of low value.
- 6.7.47 The introduction of the cutting would sever the former Mottram Old Hall grounds (HA129) into two parts, and introduce noise intrusion from movement of vehicles along the Scheme.
- 6.7.48 Construction of the Scheme is considered to result in the removal of all subsurface archaeological remains, removing the potential for operational impacts.

6.8 Design, mitigation and enhancement measures

Embedded mitigation

6.8.1 Measures to avoid or prevent impacts on historic assets have been incorporated into the design of the Scheme and assessed as an integral part of the proposals above. This embedded mitigation is detailed in Table 2.5 in the Scheme chapter (Chapter 2) of this ES. Measures of particular relevance to the Cultural Heritage assessment include the following:

- Restraining the design to reduce land take for the DCO boundary as far as possible. This would reduce the potential for the removal of archaeological remains due to the physical impact of construction
- The provision of screening during construction to reduce potential for impacts to the setting of designated heritage assets
- Retention and protection of planting within the DCO boundary which is not proposed for removal for construction
- Design of landscape proposals to integrate the Scheme into the surrounding landscape, and reduce visual impacts through screening views of the Scheme
- Detailed design of landscape planting to the south of Mottram Old Hall (HA19) to maintain long views from the principal elevation of the listed building towards Mottram
- Refinement of the siting and design of noise barriers to reduce visual impacts on surrounding heritage assets, in line with good design principles
- Landscape planting around Mottram Back Moor Junction to reduce the prominence of the junction in views north and north-east from Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area (HA2)
- Landscape planting to the south of Tara Brook Farm (HA36) to screen the Scheme in views from the listed building and aid its integration into the surrounding landscape
- Lighting for the Scheme is proposed to be restricted to areas where the carriageway needs to be lit for health and safety reasons. The proposed lighting would be designed to minimise sky glow, reduce spillage and minimise effects on the surrounding landscape

Essential mitigation

6.8.2 A staged programme of archaeological mitigation would be undertaken. Archaeological evaluation works would be undertaken prior to construction, comprising geophysical survey, archaeological trial trenching and geotechnical monitoring. As discussed in section 6.7, two programmes of geophysical survey have already been undertaken, the results of which have been informed the design of a test pitting programme and locations as seen in Appendix 6.2. The results of these investigations would be used to determine the location and extent of any required archaeological remediation works either prior to, or during construction which will be presented in a proposed Archaeological Fieldwork Strategy.

- 6.8.3 The Archaeological Fieldwork Strategy would provide a review of the evaluation results, characterising the value of those assets identified during intrusive archaeological evaluation, and would further clarify the impact of the Scheme on the non-designated and currently unknown heritage resource. The results of this assessment would be disseminated to and reviewed by relevant stakeholders. Following this assessment, the Strategy would go on to detail the location and extent of any required mitigation measures to be undertaken prior to, or during, the commencement of construction activities, for example strip map and sample or watching brief. This approach would be achieved through consultation with Historic England, GMAAS and Derbyshire County Council and the Strategy would culminate in a Written Scheme of Investigation that would provide the detailed methodological approach for the discharge of the requirements of the DCO (secured under Requirement 4 of the Draft Development Consent Order (APP-020)). This Written Scheme of investigation would also include contingency for hitherto unidentified archaeological remains.
- 6.8.4 The proposed Archaeological Fieldwork Strategy would be issued alongside an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC), and would set out the planned archaeological fieldwork, taking into consideration the need to characterise the type, significance and extent of possible remains. This would be prepared in consultation with statutory consultees and agreed prior to the commencement of the construction phase. The First iteration EMP (APP-183) and REAC (APP-184) has been submitted as a separate document as part of this application.
- 6.8.5 Historic building recording of the Cottages on the north side of Old Hall Lane (HA78) would be undertaken to provide a detailed record of this asset prior to its removal for construction of the Scheme. Historic building recording would be undertaken to Level 3 standards as defined in the Historic England guidance Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2017).
- 6.8.6 Further detail on relevant landscaping proposals that have been incorporated as essential mitigation is provided in the Landscape and Visual Effects chapter (Chapter 7).

6.9 Assessment of likely significant effects

- 6.9.1 Table 6-5 Predicted significance of effects on designated heritage assets below provides an assessment of the construction and operational impacts and resulting effects (both adverse and beneficial) of the Scheme on the heritage assets. The assessment takes account of both embedded and essential mitigation; therefore, these are residual effects.
- 6.9.2 It has not been possible assign a significance of effect for five non-designated heritage assets:
- HA148: Cropmark (structural)
 - HA149: Cropmark (trackway)
 - HA150: Cropmark (linear)
 - HA151: Cropmark (linear)
 - HA152: Possible extractive activity

- 6.9.3 These assets have been identified from analysis of aerial photographs. Their form does not align with any features depicted on historic mapping but could be related to later medieval or later agricultural or extractive industry activity and would likely be of low value. In the absence of evidence from intrusive archaeological investigation, it is not possible to confirm this at this stage of assessment. These assets would therefore be subject to archaeological trial trenching as outlined in the WSI in Appendix 6.2, the results of which would inform the identification of appropriate mitigation measures.
- 6.9.4 Embedded mitigation measures, such as planting and noise barriers, have been considered as an integral part of the design of the Scheme, and assessed as part of the Scheme at Section 6.7 above.
- 6.9.5 The additional compensation measures outlined in Section 6.8 are not considered to reduce the effects on the affected assets; these measures acknowledge change or loss and evidence this through mechanisms such as building recording and recording evidence of archaeology.
- 6.9.6 Tables 6-6 and 6-7 presents the summary of the effects during construction and operation.

Table 6-5 Predicted significance of effects on designated heritage assets

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of Impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA1	Melandra Castle Roman Fort	High	Temporary impacts on setting from construction of the Scheme, resulting in intrusion on views north and north-east from the asset.	Construction: Temporary reversible minor adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect.
			Permanent impact on setting due to visibility of the Scheme, including lighting. Mitigation of visual impacts as far as possible through landscape design.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Landscape planting along Mottram Moor Link Road to reduce visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape. Lighting design to minimise sky glow, reduce spillage and minimise effects on the surrounding landscape	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect.
HA2	Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area	Medium	Temporary impacts on setting and views from north towards the church tower due to construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible minor adverse	Construction: Embedded mitigation: Traffic management measures set out in the Traffic Management Plan for the Scheme (APP-186) aim not to cause vehicle delays or queues on the A57 beyond those currently experienced. Construction traffic will be routed along the Scheme, avoiding the conservation area	Construction: Temporary reversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect.

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of Impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
			Beneficial impact from substantial reduction in traffic on the existing A57 and associated improvement in amenity, condition and setting of conservation area along this route. Adverse impacts due to increase in traffic north-south through the conservation area past central open space of Market Place. Impact on setting from presence of Scheme mitigated as far as possible through landscape design.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Landscape planting along the Mottram Moor Junction and Mottram Moor Link Road to reduce the visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape. Lighting design to minimise sky glow, reduce spillage and minimise effects on the surrounding landscape	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect.
HA4	Church of St Michael and All Angels	High	Intrusion from construction works in long views towards the church tower.	Construction: Temporary reversible minor adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect.
			Permanent impact on views towards church tower from limited areas of Mottram Moor and Edge Lane.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect.
HA6	Dial House	Medium	Temporary setting impacts due to construction of underpass and cutting.	Construction: Temporary reversible major adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible moderate adverse effect, resulting in a significant effect.

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of Impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
			Permanent noise and visual impact on setting mitigated through landscape design and noise mitigation.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Retention of existing planting with DCO boundary where possible and design of landscape planting around underpass to reduce the visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape. Noise barriers to reduce noise impacts from operation of the Scheme	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect.
HA12	Crown Pole House Crowning Glory Hairdressers	Medium	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect.
			Impacts on setting resulting from increase in traffic.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect.
HA14	Manor House	Medium	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impacts on setting resulting from increase in traffic.	Operation:	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of Impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
				Permanent irreversible minor adverse		adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA15	Village Stocks	Medium	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant classification
			Impacts on setting resulting from increase in traffic.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA17	Gun Inn	Medium	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Reduction of noise and visual intrusion on setting due to a substantial reduction in traffic on the existing A57.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor beneficial	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight beneficial effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA19	Ivydene, Mottram Old Hall	Medium	Temporary setting impacts due to noise and visual intrusion from construction.	Construction: Temporary reversible major adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible moderate adverse effect, resulting in a significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of Impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
			Impact on setting from presence of cutting. Noise and visual impacts mitigated through landscape design and noise mitigation measures.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: Retention of existing planting with DCO boundary where possible and design of landscape planting around underpass to reduce the visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape. Design of landscape planting to preserve views from principal elevation towards Mottram-in-Longendale and the tower of the Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4) Noise barriers to reduce noise impacts from operation of the Scheme	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA23	4, Back Lane	Medium	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impacts on setting resulting from increase in traffic.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of Impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA24	Lower Roe Cross Farmhouse	Medium	Temporary impacts on setting due to visual intrusion from construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible minor adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Permanent impact on setting from presence of Scheme, mitigated through landscape design.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Landscape planting along the A57 Link Road to reduce visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape.	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA28	Dial Cottage	Medium	Temporary setting impacts due to noise and visual intrusion from construction.	Construction: Temporary reversible major adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible moderate adverse effect, resulting in a significant effect
			Permanent noise and visual impact on setting mitigated through landscape design and noise mitigation.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Retention of existing planting with DCO boundary where possible and design of landscape planting around underpass to reduce the visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape. Noise barriers to reduce noise impacts from operation of the Scheme	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of Impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA32	Mottram Court House	Medium	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impacts on setting resulting from increase in traffic.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA36	Tara Brook Farm	Medium	Temporary setting impacts due to noise and visual intrusion from construction.	Construction: Temporary reversible major adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible moderate adverse effect, resulting in a significant effect
			Permanent impact on setting due to presence of the scheme. Mitigation of these impacts as far as possible through landscape design and noise mitigation.	Operation: Permanent irreversible moderate adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Design of landscape planting to south of the asset to screen views towards the Scheme and aid its integration into the local landscape Noise barriers to reduce noise impacts from operation of the Scheme	Operation: Permanent irreversible moderate adverse effect, resulting in a significant effect
HA38	Edge Lane House	Medium	Temporary impacts on setting due to visual intrusion from construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible minor adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible slight adverse effect,

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of Impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
						resulting in a non-significant effect
			Permanent impact on setting from presence of Scheme, mitigated through landscape design.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Landscape planting along the A57 Link Road to reduce visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape.	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA47	Old Post Office Farm	Medium	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impacts on setting resulting from increase in traffic on Market Street.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA48	Crown Pole	Medium	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impacts on setting resulting from increase in traffic.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of Impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA155	Tintwistle Conservation Area	Medium	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Very slight increase in traffic through the conservation area.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Table 6-6 Predicted significance of effects on non-designated heritage assets

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA54	Pottery and Hearths	Low	Removal of asset by construction of the Scheme.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major adverse	Construction: Essential mitigation: Trial trenching to confirm presence or loss of feature and a programme of archaeological excavation if present.	Construction: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			No change.	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA60	Mottram Unitarian Church (former)	Negligible	No change.	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Beneficial impact on setting due to reduction in traffic levels on existing A57.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible beneficial	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA66	Paddock Farm	Low	Temporary visual intrusion on setting from construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible negligible adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
			Impact on setting from Scheme, located c.500 m from asset.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA67	Mainsgrass (Mainsgras Farm)	Negligible	Temporary noise and visual intrusion on setting from construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible minor adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impact on setting from Scheme. Setting makes limited contribution to value.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA68	Jobs/ Grange Farm (structure)	Low	Temporary noise and visual intrusion on setting from construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible moderate adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect
			Noise and visual impact on setting from Scheme, mitigated through landscape design.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA74	Pack Horse Inn	Low	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Beneficial impact on setting due to reduction in traffic levels on existing A57.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible beneficial	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA76	Old Mill Farm	Low	Temporary noise and visual intrusion on setting from construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible minor adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impact on setting, mitigated through landscape design.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Landscape planting along the A57 Link Road to reduce visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape.	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA78	Cottages on North Side of Old Hall Lane	Low	Removal of asset for construction of the Scheme. Cottages comprise a much altered example of a late 19th century cottages of limited historic and architectural interest.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major adverse impact	Construction: Essential mitigation: Level 3 historic building recording	Construction: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA80	Middle O' Th' Hill, Mottram Moor	Low	Temporary noise and visual intrusion on setting from construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible minor adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Beneficial impact on setting due to reduction in traffic levels on existing A57.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible beneficial	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA81	Nettle Hall	Low	Temporary noise and visual intrusion on setting from construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible minor adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impact on setting, mitigated through landscape design.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Landscape planting along the A57 Link Road to reduce visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape.	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA87	Carr House, Mottram	Medium	Temporary impact on setting from construction works.	Construction: Temporary reversible negligible adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impact on setting, mitigated through landscape design.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Landscape planting along the A57 Link Road to reduce visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape.	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect
HA90	Dry Mill	Low	No change	Construction: Temporary reversible negligible adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary reversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Impacts on setting resulting from increase in traffic.	Operation: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA93	Isolation Hospital (site of), Carrhouse Lane	Low	Truncation / loss of archaeological remains. Tree planting on the site has reduced the potential for survival of archaeological remains.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major adverse impact	Construction: Essential mitigation: Trial trenching to confirm presence or loss of feature and a programme of archaeological excavation if present.	Construction: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA111	Mottram Old Mill (site of)	Low	Removal for construction of the Scheme.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major adverse	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA112	Ridge and Furrow, Mottram	Negligible	Removal or truncation of archaeological remains within the DCO boundary.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major adverse	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA129	Mottram Old Hall (grounds)	Low	Partial truncation due to construction of the Scheme.	Construction: Permanent irreversible moderate adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect
			Construction of Scheme through grounds, dividing the degraded asset in to two parts, and introduction of noise impacts from traffic.	Operation: Permanent irreversible moderate adverse effect	Operation: Embedded mitigation: Landscape planting along the A57 Link Road to reduce visual impact of the Scheme and integrate it into the local landscape. Noise barriers to reduce noise impacts from operation of the Scheme	Operation: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect
HA135	Former Congregational Chapel, A57, Brookfield	Low	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
			Limited impact on setting resulting from slight increase in traffic.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA136	Former school, A57, Brookfield	Low	No change	Construction: No change	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Temporary neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			Limited impact on setting resulting from slight increase in traffic.	Operation: Permanent irreversible negligible adverse	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA139	Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway, Dinting	Low	DCO boundary crosses part of this asset, however will not result in any loss of legibility or fabric.	Construction: Permanent irreversible negligible adverse	Construction: None proposed	Construction: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA143	Structure, Mottram (site of)	Negligible	Removed for construction of the Scheme.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major adverse impact	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of the archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect resulting in a non-significant effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA145	Woolley Settlement (former site of)	Low	Removal or truncation of archaeological remains within the DCO boundary.	Construction: Permanent irreversible minor adverse	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA146	Cropmark (structural)	Low	Removal or truncation of archaeological remains within the DCO boundary.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major adverse	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent irreversible neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA147	Cropmark (structural)	Low	Removal or truncation of archaeological remains within the DCO boundary.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major adverse	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible slight adverse effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA148	Cropmark (structural)	Unknown	Removal or truncation of archaeological remains within the DCO boundary.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major impact	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible effect of unknown significance
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant classification

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
HA149	Cropmark (trackway)	Unknown	Removal or truncation of archaeological remains within the DCO boundary. Evidence from surveys undertaken to date does not suggest archaeological remains of national significance to be present.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major impact	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible effect of unknown significance
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA150	Cropmark (linear)	Unknown	Removal or truncation of archaeological remains within the DCO boundary. Evidence from surveys undertaken to date does not suggest archaeological remains of national significance to be present.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major impact	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible effect of unknown significance
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA151	Cropmark (linear)	Unknown	Removal or truncation of archaeological remains within the DCO boundary. Evidence from surveys undertaken to date does not suggest archaeological remains of national significance to be present.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major impact	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible effect of unknown significance

Asset number	Asset Name	Value	Description of impact	Magnitude of impact	Summary of proposed mitigation	Residual significance of effect
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect
HA152	Possible extractive activity	Unknown	Removal or truncation of archaeological remains within the DCO boundary. Evidence from surveys undertaken to date does not suggest archaeological remains of national significance to be present.	Construction: Permanent irreversible major impact	Construction: Essential mitigation: Recorded as part of archaeological mitigation works for scheme	Construction: Permanent irreversible effect of unknown significance
			No change	Operation: No change	Operation: None proposed	Operation: Permanent neutral effect, resulting in a non-significant effect

6.10 National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) compliance

6.10.1 Paragraphs 5.126, 5.127, 5.135 and 5.137 of the NPS NN state the following:

- 5.126 'Where the development is subject to EIA the applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed project as part of the EIA and describe these in the Environmental Statement.'
- 5.127 'The applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant Historic Environment should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, field evaluation.'
- 5.135 'Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The Secretary of State should treat the loss of a building (or other element) that makes a positive contribution to the site's significance either as substantial harm or less than substantial harm, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the elements affected and their contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.'
- 5.137 'Applicants should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.'

6.10.2 The assessments outlined in this chapter and the information provided by the Archaeological DBA (Appendix 6.1) combine to provide the evidence base necessary for the decision maker to assess the impacts of the Scheme on the historic environment. These documents have addressed the significance of heritage assets potentially impacted by the Scheme, along with an assessment of likely impacts and the significance of effect for the purposes of EIA, including consideration of the significance and impacts to the settings of heritage assets. This satisfies the requirements of the NPS NN.

6.10.3 The assessment of potential impacts on Mottram In Longendale, Hadfield and Tintwistle Conservation Areas (HA2, HA3 and HA155) has considered the contribution of any affected areas to the value of the conservation area as a whole, in accordance with the requirements of the NPS NN.

6.10.4 No opportunities for enhancement of the historic environment have been identified as part of this Scheme, although the reduction of stationary traffic in some locations would better reveal the significance of various heritage assets by providing clearer views of them in their historic settings.

6.11 Monitoring

- 6.11.1 Impacts to archaeological remains are dependent on additional survey and evaluation activities. The Archaeological Fieldwork Strategy would identify and recommend where monitoring would be required.

6.12 Summary

- 6.12.1 This chapter has shown that there is potential for five significant adverse residual effects on designated heritage assets within the study areas. Of these, four would be temporary moderate adverse residual construction effects only, and apply to HA6 Dial House (HA6), Ivydene, Mottram Old Hall (HA19), Dial Cottage (HA28) and Tara Brook Farm (HA36). A permanent moderate adverse residual effect would result during operation on Tara Brook Farm (HA36) due to alteration of its setting.
- 6.12.2 Effects of unknown significance have been identified for five non-designated heritage assets which have not been subject to archaeological investigation. These assets will be subject to archaeological trial trenching, to inform assessment of value and the significance of effect.
- 6.12.3 The Archaeological Fieldwork Strategy, as well as the EMP and REAC, which would be the subject of a DCO requirement, would provide measures to address non-significant effects on cultural heritage assets.

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Registered office Bridge House, 1 Walnut Tree Close, Guildford GU1 4LZ
National Highways Limited registered in England and Wales number 09346363

