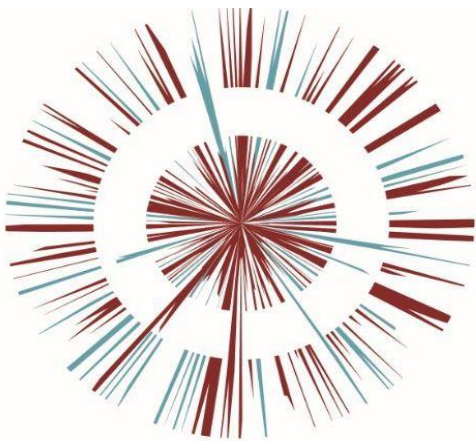




OMEGA ZONE 8, ST HELENS

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WSP

8 First Street

Manchester

M15 4RP

Phone: +44 161 200 5000

WSP.com

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8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1. This chapter reports the outcome of the assessment of likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development upon cultural heritage assets.
- 8.1.2. The assessment of cultural heritage has established that the following additional mitigation measures are required:
- Temporary screening and a traffic management plan to mitigate the effects of the construction related activities on the setting of three designated assets;
 - Further investigation in the form of an historic environment landscape survey of the Proposed Development would be undertaken which would record the character and location of above ground archaeological features associated with two non-designated assets;
 - An archaeological watching brief on the site of one non-designated asset, and;
 - Additional mitigation could be provided by screening in the form of planting, particularly along the western and northern boundary of the application site.
- 8.1.3. The following residual effects have been identified:
- There is likely to be an indirect, temporary, **moderate adverse** residual effect (**significant**) on Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM1010703), Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889) during the construction phase;
 - There is likely to be a direct, long-term temporary **moderate adverse** residual effect (**significant**) on Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654), Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001) and Site of "Big Dam" (WSP002) during construction.
 - There is likely to be an indirect, long-term, **moderate adverse** residual effect (**significant**) on Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM1010703) during the operational phase;
 - There is likely to be an indirect, long-term, **minor adverse** residual effect (**not significant**) Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889) during the operational phase;
- 8.1.4. The following monitoring requirements have been identified:
- Temporary screening and a traffic management plan would be implemented via a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and it would be the responsibility of the contractor to mitigate the setting of three designated assets.
 - Further investigation in the form of an historic environment field survey of the Proposed Development would be undertaken which would record the character and location of above ground archaeological features associated with two non-designated assets (Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654) and Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001)). A method statement would be prepared and agreed with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service and the survey carried out by WSP.
 - An archaeological watching brief should be carried out should earth moving or planting take place in the location of one non-designated asset the Site of Big "Big Dam" (WSP002). In order to carry out the proposed mitigation, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the scope of work

would be prepared and agreed with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. This would be the responsibility of the archaeological contractor and would take place prior to the commencement of construction.

8.1.5. The remainder of this chapter describes the assessment methodology and the baseline conditions relevant to the assessment, which have been used to reach these conclusions. It also provides a summary of the likely significant effects leading to the additional mitigation measures which would be required to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any likely significant adverse effects, and the likely residual effects. It also outlines any required monitoring after these measures have been employed. Opportunities for enhancement, where such opportunities exist, are also discussed.

8.1.6. This chapter (and its associated figures and appendices) is intended to be read as part of the wider ES, with particular reference to **Chapter 10: Landscape** and Visual and **Chapter 11: Water**.

8.2 CONSULTATION, SCOPE, METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN TO DATE

8.2.1. **Table 8-1** provides a summary of the consultation activities undertaken in support of the preparation of this assessment.

Table 8-1 - Summary of consultation undertaken

Body / organisation	Individual / stat body / organisation	Meeting dates and other forms of consultation	Summary of outcome of discussions
Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service.	Dr Ben Croxford Historic Environment Record Officer	8 October 2019 telephone and email / conversation, pre-application proposed archaeological investigation.	Potential impacts on a number of below and above ground heritage assets that lie within the Proposed Development, comprising elements of the former Medieval and Post-Medieval Park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654), and Booth's Wood (WSP001), identified archaeologically ancient woodland. It is recommended that further investigation in the form of an enhanced walk-over survey specifically targeting boundary features takes place.

SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

8.2.2. The scope of this assessment has been established through an ongoing scoping process. Further information can be found in **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA** and Omega Zone 8: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA: **Appendix 8.1**).

8.2.3. This section provides an update to the scope of the assessment, whilst the Omega Zone 8 HEDBA updates the evidence base for scoping out elements following further iterative assessment.

- 8.2.4. At the scoping stage, two study areas were applied. An inner study area of a 200m buffer was used to identify non-designated heritage assets, however this was subsequently extended to 1km. A second 2km buffer study area was used to identify designated heritage assets at risk of impact from a change in setting.
- 8.2.5. At the scoping stage, within the outer 2km study area, there was the potential for significant effects on the settings of the following designated assets:
- Site of Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun, South Lane Farm (SM1019531).
 - Old Moat House Medieval moat, Bold (SM1017582).
 - Barrow Old Hall moated site, Great Sankey (SM1013363).
 - Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM1010703).
 - Walled garden adjoining site of former Bold Hall (LB1391236).
 - Gate piers at Bold Old Hall (LB253233).
 - Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890).
 - Bridge at Bold Old Hall (LB1253234).
 - Farm outbuilding, formerly stables, at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).
- 8.2.6. During the preparation of the HEDBA additional non-designated assets were scoped-in to the assessment.
- 8.2.7. Following the setting assessment undertaken as part of the HEDBA (see **Appendix 8.1**), further designated assets were also scoped out, these are listed below in **Table 8-2**, along with the justification for doing so.

ELEMENTS SCOPED OUT OF THE ASSESSMENT

- 8.2.8. The elements shown in **Table 8-2** are not considered to give rise to likely significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development and have therefore not been considered within this assessment.

Table 8-2 - Elements scoped out of the assessment

Element scoped out	Justification
Scheduled Monument, Pickett-Hamilton fort, south-east of Limekiln Farm (SM1020869)	It is considered that there will be no impact upon setting of the asset since its setting has already undergone substantial harm. The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is effectively lost or substantially reduced as a result of previous development. The relationship between the asset and its setting is no longer readily appreciable.
Scheduled Monument, Barrow Old Hall moated site, Great Sankey (SM1013363)	The asset lies on the north-western edge of Great Sanky, some 0.7km south-east of the application site. It is enclosed on all sides by modern development, and as such the Proposed Development neither affects the contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset, nor the extent to which its significance can be experienced.
Scheduled Monument, Site of Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun, South Lane Farm (SM1019531)	The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance would be slightly degraded as a result of the Proposed Development. but without adversely affecting the interpretability of the asset and its setting. Characteristics of historic value can still be appreciated, the changes do not strongly conflict with the character of the asset, and could be easily reversed to approximate the pre-

Element scoped out	Justification
	development conditions. Therefore, there will be less than substantial harm (minor) to the asset.
Grade II listed building, Walled Garden adjoining site of former Bold Hall (LB1391236)	The walled enclosure is of special interest as the principal component of an extensive, little altered and well-documented walled garden of 1844 and part of the ongoing development of the estate developed by John Bold. Given that the any intended views of the asset were internal in that they were concerned with the appreciation of the garden, the level of harm will be negligible.
Grade II listed building, Church of St Mary, Great Sankey (LB1230723)	The church was originally situated within the dispersed settlement of Great Sankey which, over the last 150 years, has been encroached upon by urban development, which now completely surrounds the building. Much of this suburban infill has taken place since the Second World War. Its present situation suggests that there will be less than substantial harm (minor) to the asset from the Proposed Development in both construction and operation phases. The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is slightly degraded as a result of the Proposed Development, but without adversely affecting the interpretability of the asset and its setting. Characteristics of historic value can still be appreciated; the changes do not strongly conflict with the character of the site.
Grade II listed building, Gate piers at Bold Old Hall (LB1253233)	The location and setting of the Gate Piers at Bold Old Hall (LB1253233) are unlikely to be adversely affected as they are screened by the tree coverage which exists over much of the moated site.
Grade II listed building, Sundial at St Mary's Churchyard (LB1230624)	The sundial is located on the south east of porch of the church. The church was originally situated within the dispersed settlement of Great Sankey which over the last 150 years has been encroached upon by urban development, which now completely surrounds the building. Much of this suburban infill has taken place since the Second World War. Its present situation suggests that there will be Less than substantial harm (Minor) to the assets from the Proposed Development in both construction and operation phase. The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is slightly degraded as a result of the Proposed Development, but without adversely affecting the interpretability of the asset and its setting; characteristics of historic value can still be appreciated, the changes do not strongly conflict with the character of the site.
Grade II listed building, Mounting Block (LB393568)	The Grade II listed structure is located in Great Sankey on Liverpool Road. In this instance, it is suggested that changes that may occur to the settings of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development neither affect the contribution of setting to the significance of the asset, nor the extent to which its significance can be experienced. Therefore, it is considered that there is no impact upon setting.
Grade II listed building, Sankey Railway Station (LB1230788)	Sankey Railway Station (LB1230788) is located in Great Sankey. In this instance it is suggested that changes that may occur to the setting of this asset as a result of the Proposed Development neither affect the contribution of setting the significance of the asset, nor the extent to which its significance can be experienced. Therefore, it is considered that there is no impact upon setting.

Element scoped out	Justification
Grade II listed Milestone, Great Sankey (LB1230786)	The Grade II listed Milestone (LB1230786), is located on Liverpool Road on the western periphery of Great Sankey. In this instance, it is suggested that changes that may occur to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development neither affect the contribution of setting to the significance of the asset, nor the extent to which its significance can be experienced. Therefore, it is considered that there is no impact upon setting.
Grade II listed Bridge at Bold Old Hall (LB1253234)	The location and setting of the Bridge at Bold Old Hall (LB1253234) is unlikely to be adversely affected as they are screened by the tree coverage which exist over much of the moated site.
Non-designated RAF Burtonwood and USAAF Station 590 (MCH9847/HER4054)	The site was scoped into the assessment during the preparation of the HEDBA. It has been subject to substantial redevelopment since the RAF site closed and it is considered that it has already undergone substantial harm, in that the contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is effectively lost or substantially reduced as a result of development. It is considered that the introduction of the Proposed Development will have a no further impact on the setting of the asset, since the relationship between the asset and its setting is no longer readily appreciable.
Former ridge and furrow earthworks (NHL1605040)	The site was scoped into the assessment and an area of former ridge and furrow identified from the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks have been ploughed out and are no longer extant.

ELEMENTS SCOPED INTO THE ASSESSMENT

Construction Phase

8.2.9. The following elements are considered to have the potential to give rise to likely significant effects during construction of the Proposed Development and have therefore been considered within this assessment:

Designated Assets

- Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM1010703).
- Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890).
- Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).

Non-designated Assets

- Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654).
- Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001).
- Site of "Big Dam" (WSP002).

Operation Phase

8.2.10. The following elements are considered to have the potential to give rise to likely significant effects during operation of the Proposed Development and have therefore been considered within this assessment:

Designated Assets

- Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703).

- Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890).
- Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).

8.2.11. Following the receipt of the Scoping Opinion from Historic England, the assessment also considers the likelihood of alterations to drainage patterns that might lead to *in situ* decomposition or destruction of below ground archaeological remains and deposits outside of the Proposed Development.

EXTENT OF THE STUDY AREA

8.2.12. For the purposes of the assessment, two study areas have been used. Following the response to the EIA Scoping report from the St. Helens Council and Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, an inner study area of 1km from the edge of the Proposed Development was applied for non-designated heritage asset (increased from 200m). The study area was applied for the identification of all types of heritage assets to establish the archaeological context and potential of the Proposed Development and adheres to best practice as outlined in Design Manual for Roads and Bridges¹ (DMRB) guidance and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) best practice.²

8.2.13. A second, wider study area, has been applied for the setting assessment of designated assets, and this extends up to 2km.

METHOD OF BASELINE DATA COLLATION

DESK STUDY

8.2.14. A total of 57 heritage assets are present within the inner and wider study areas. Of these, 15 are statutory designated. These include five Scheduled Monuments and 10 Grade II Listed buildings and structures, all located outside of the application site. The nearest designated asset to the application site is the site of Old Bold Hall moated site (Scheduled Monument 1010703), located c.300m to the west.

8.2.15. Of the 42 non-designated heritage assets identified, three are located within the application site and comprise the site of the Medieval and Post-Medieval park at Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall (MME8654), Booth's Wood (possible ancient woodland; WSP001) and the site of "Big Dam" (WSP002), shown on the 1850 and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps (WSP002)³. The assets date from the Medieval to Post-Medieval periods and comprise above and below-ground archaeological remains.

8.2.16. The following sources were consulted during the data-gathering process:

- Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER).
- Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

¹ The Highways Agency, 2007 Cultural Heritage, Design Manual for Roads and Bridges HA208/07, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2

²The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014 Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment

³ See for instance: Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile map, Lancashire sheet CVII, surveyed 1836-1847, published 1849 and Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile map, Lancashire Sheet CVIII.SW surveyed 1891, published 1893

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) as maintained by Historic England.
- Historic maps including Ordnance Survey (OS).
- Online sources such as the North West Regional Research Framework, historic landscape character and archive data on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website.

SITE VISIT, WALKOVER SURVEY AND SETTING ASSESSMENT

8.2.17. An assessment of the importance of the settings to the significance of the heritage assets was undertaken for designated heritage assets within the 2km wider study area, and for those assets located just on the periphery of it. A walkover survey of the Proposed Development was undertaken on 16 September 2019 and was therefore largely indicative of the best-case scenario, where there was near maximum screening provided by existing vegetation. The walkover survey comprised a visual inspection of the fields within the application site was also undertaken at the same time.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

8.2.18. Determining the sensitivity of receptors is based upon DMRB HA208/07 Annexes 5, 6 and 7. guidance.⁴ The criteria for sensitivity of receptors is outlined in **Table 8-3** below.

Table 8-3 - Criteria for Establishing Sensitivity of Receptors

Sensitivity	Example
Very High	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <p>World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites)</p> <p>Assets of acknowledged international importance</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives</p> <p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites</p> <p>Other buildings of recognised international importance</p> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <p>World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities</p> <p>Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not</p> <p>Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)</p>
High	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites)</p> <p>Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance</p>

⁴ The Highways Agency, 2007 Cultural Heritage, Design Manual for Roads and Bridges HA208/07, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2

Sensitivity	Example
	<p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives</p> <p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments with standing remains</p> <p>Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing very important buildings</p> <p>Undesignated structures of clear national importance</p> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <p>Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value</p> <p>Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Scheduled Monuments with standing remains</p>
Medium	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <p>Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</p> <p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Grade II Listed Buildings</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)</p> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <p>Designated special historic landscapes</p> <p>Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value</p> <p>Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)</p>
Low	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <p>Designated and undesignated assets of local importance</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations</p> <p>Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives</p> <p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Locally Listed buildings</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association</p>

Sensitivity	Example
	<p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)</p> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <p>Robust undesignated historic landscapes</p> <p>Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups</p> <p>Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations</p>
Negligible	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <p>Assets with very little or no surviving heritage interest</p> <p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character</p> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <p>Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest</p>
Unknown	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <p>The importance of the resource has not been ascertained</p> <p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance</p> <p>Historic Landscape</p> <p>N/A</p>

8.2.19. Determining the magnitude of change relates to whether the Proposed Development will result in changes to the receptor and the scale of these effects. Determination of the magnitude of change has been informed by reference to DMRB HA208/07 Annexes 5, 6 and 7.⁵ The annexes recommend the adoption of five ratings for magnitude of impact in relation to archaeological and built heritage assets and suggest criteria to help determine which of the ratings should apply. The criteria for magnitude of change are outlined in **Table 8-4** below.

Table 8-4 - Criteria for Magnitude of Change

Magnitude of change	Criteria
Large Adverse	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <p>Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered</p>

⁵ The Highways Agency, 2007 Cultural Heritage, Design Manual for Roads and Bridges HA208/07, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2

Magnitude of change	Criteria
	<p>Comprehensive changes to setting</p> <p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered</p> <p>The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its importance is effectively lost or substantially reduced as a result of the development, the relationship between the asset and its setting is no longer readily appreciable</p> <p>Historic Landscape</p> <p>Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit</p>
Medium Adverse	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <p>Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset</p> <p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified</p> <p>The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its importance is reduced appreciably as a result of the development. Relevant setting characteristics can still be appreciated but less readily</p> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <p>Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character</p>
Small Adverse	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <p>Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered</p> <p>Slight change to setting</p> <p>Historic Buildings</p> <p>Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different</p> <p>The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its importance is slightly degraded as a result of the development, but without adversely affecting the interpretability of the asset and its setting; characteristics of historic value can still be appreciated, the changes do not strongly conflict with the character of the site and could be easily reversed to approximate the pre-development conditions</p> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <p>Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character</p>

Magnitude of change	Criteria
Negligible	<p>Archaeological Remains Very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting</p> <p>Historic Buildings Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it The setting of the cultural heritage asset is changed by the development in ways that do not alter the contribution of setting to the asset's importance</p> <p>Historic Landscapes Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character</p>
No Change	<p>Archaeological Remains No change</p> <p>Historic Buildings No change to fabric or setting</p> <p>Historic Landscapes No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors</p>

Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

- 8.2.20. The assessment within the ES chapter will be informed by the information gathered and presented within an Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (HEDBA; **Appendix 8.1**). The HEDBA will detail the baseline environment within the study area, identify the resulting impact of the Proposed Development and propose suitable mitigation measures where it is necessary to do so. The Cultural Heritage chapter within the ES will summarise the assessment and findings within the HEDBA and identify whether there are any residual significant effects.
- 8.2.21. The HEDBA will be compiled in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁶ and guidance from Historic England.⁷ The assessment will comprise an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information needed to identify heritage assets and their significance. To do this, the character of the study areas, including a consideration of the settings of designated heritage assets, and the known or potential archaeological resource will be considered. The assessment will conclude with a consideration of the potential impact to the significance of the

⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019)

⁷ Historic England, 2017 The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3

identified heritage assets and their settings as appropriate. An investigation / mitigation strategy will be presented as necessary (based on design data available to date).

- 8.2.22. To comply with NPPF the HEDBA will, in addition, be compiled in accordance with professional standards and guidance. The standards and guidance which relate to this assessment are:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a, Code of Conduct.
 - CIfA, 2014b, Standards and Guidance for commissioning work or providing Consultancy Advice on archaeology and the historic environment.
 - CIfA, 2014c, Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.
 - Professional judgement will be applied throughout.
- 8.2.23. The NPPF states that sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as 'heritage assets'. It goes on to state that "heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource" the conservation of which can bring "wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits". It also states that the "significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting... should be understood in order to assess the potential impact". In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site with potential below-ground archaeological deposits.
- The HEDBA will gain an understanding of the cultural heritage resource to achieve, where appropriate, the objectives stated below:
 - Assess the potential for heritage assets to survive within the Proposed Development.
 - Assess the sensitivity / value and cultural heritage significance of the known or potential heritage assets.
 - Identify the potential impact to the significance of the assets and their settings as a predicted impact of the Proposed Development, and similarly for positive effects.
 - Provide strategies for further investigation where the nature, extent or significance of the cultural heritage resource is not sufficiently well defined.
 - Review the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites of interest identified during the desk-based assessment.
 - Outline proposals for archaeological investigation and / or suitable mitigation measures where appropriate, and where possible, to avoid, reduce, or remedy adverse impacts.
 - Suggest strategies to conserve the cultural heritage significance of the designated assets and their settings.
- 8.2.24. The relevant policy requirements influence the methodology in the following way. The level of harm to significance is often difficult to define, however substantial harm is taken to be 'total loss of significance of a heritage asset' which implies loss of the asset, loss of its heritage values and / or setting. NPPF Planning Policy Guidance⁸ states that "even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm" and "it is the degree of harm to the assets' significance that is to be assessed

⁸ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019)

rather than the scale of the development”. Consequently, this provides a baseline for varying levels of harm with less than substantial harm being harm, slight harm, or negligible.

Table 8-5 - Nature of potential impacts

Heritage Asset	Phase	Justification / Likely significant effect
Scheduled Monuments and Grade II Listed Buildings and their settings	Construction and Operation	Due to the form and scale of the Proposed Development, the setting of heritage assets may be significantly affected.
Known and unknown non-designated heritage assets comprising earthwork and buried archaeological remains within the Proposed Development	Construction	Ground disturbance work associated with construction has the potential to directly impact on earthworks and buried archaeological remains resulting in their total or partial loss.
Known and unknown non-designated heritage assets comprising earthwork and buried archaeological remains within the Proposed Development	Operation	Alterations to drainage patterns that might lead to <i>in situ</i> decomposition or destruction of below ground archaeological remains and deposits outside of the Proposed Development.

8.2.25. The proposed level and scope of the assessment provides a detailed assessment of the historic environment and considers impacts from both construction and operation. The nature of potential impacts is described in **Table 8-3**. In addition, Merseyside Environment Advisory Service were consulted with as to the effect on the settings of Grade II listed buildings.⁹

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

8.2.26. The significance level attributed to each effect has been assessed based on the sensitivity/value of the affected receptor(s) and the magnitude of change arising from the Proposed Development, as well as a number of other factors that are outlined in more detail in **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA**. The sensitivity of the affected receptor is assessed on a scale of high, medium, low and negligible, and the magnitude of change is assessed on a scale of large, medium, small, negligible and no change, as set out in **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA**.

⁹ Dr Ben Croxford Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service Historic Environment Record Officer, pers comm, 22 October 2019

EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE

8.2.27. The following terms have been used to define the significance of the effects identified and apply to both beneficial and adverse effects:

- **Major effect:** where the Proposed Development could be expected to have a substantial improvement or deterioration on receptors;
- **Moderate effect:** where the Proposed Development could be expected to have a noticeable improvement or deterioration on receptors;
- **Minor effect:** where the Proposed Development could be expected to result in a perceptible improvement or deterioration on receptors; and
- **Negligible:** where no discernible improvement or deterioration is expected as a result of the Proposed Development on receptors, including instances where no change is confirmed.

8.2.28. As set out in **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA**, effects that are classified as **moderate or above** are considered to be **significant**. Effects classified as below **moderate** are considered to be **not significant**.

8.3 BASELINE CONDITIONS

8.3.1. Full baseline conditions outlining the archaeological and historical background of the general area can be found in **Appendix 8.1**. In summary, there is no evidence of Prehistoric, Romano-British, nor Early Medieval activity within the application site or within the inner and wider study areas. Late Medieval assets within The Proposed Development and study areas comprise Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703) and the non-designated assets comprise the site of the possible location of a watermill, north-east of Old Bold Hall, Bold (MME8648), site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654) and Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001). Post-Medieval assets also include the Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654), whilst the site of "Big Dam" (WSP002) has been dated by cartographic evidence to the Industrial period, but may date to an earlier period. There are no modern assets with the study areas or the Proposed Development.

8.3.2. There is also a potential that below ground heritage assets located in the wider landscape, outside of the Proposed Development, could be affected by due to a change in drainage patterns. Given the wide scale of this potential impact, it is not possible to identify specific assets which could be impacted, however they could range in importance from negligible to high.

FUTURE BASELINE

8.3.3. The assessment has not identified any committed developments which would impact on the historic environment and alter the baseline prior to the construction period.

8.4 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

8.4.1. The following sensitive receptors have been assessed:

Designated Assets

- Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM1010703).
- Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890).
- Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).

Non-designated Assets

- Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654).
- Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001).
- Site of "Big Dam" (WSP002).

8.4.2. All key sensitive receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.1 and 8.2: Key Sensitive Receptors**.

8.4.3. There is also a potential for sensitive receptors in the form of below ground heritage assets in the wider landscape from a change in hydrology.

8.5 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

8.5.1. The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows. Full details in **Appendix 8.1**:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Ref. 8.13).
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref. 8.14).
- Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Ref. 8.14).

POLICY

8.5.2. The relevant policy document is listed below. Detail of actual policies and clauses can be found in the Planning Statement:

- St. Helens Borough Local Plan 2020-2035, Submission Draft (2019)

8.5.3. In addition, this chapter has been prepared in accordance with the Government's National Planning Practice Guidance (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019).

GUIDANCE

8.5.4. The following guidance documents have been used during the preparation of this chapter:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2017, Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.
- CIfA, 2014a, Code of Conduct (Revised 2019).
- CIfA, 2014b, Standards and Guidance for commissioning work or providing Consultancy Advice on archaeology and the historic environment.
- Historic England, 2017, The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning: 3.
- Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2.

8.6 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS, MITIGATION AND RESIDUAL EFFECTS

8.6.1. The assessment of potential effects, additional mitigation, residual effects and monitoring during construction and operation are outlined in **Tables 8-6 and 8-7**.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Table 8-6 – Assessment of potential effects, additional mitigation, residual effects and monitoring during construction

Sensitive receptor	Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703)
Potential effects	Old Bold Hall moated site (SM1010703) is associated with and has group value in terms of setting, with the site of the Medieval and Post-Medieval Park (MME8654), within which lies Booth's Wood (WSP001), both of which are both non-designated assets (See Figures 8.1 and 8.2). Although the present setting is degraded being encroached upon by the construction of the M62 to the north, the Mersey Valley Golf and Country Club to the south and the Omega development from the east, the construction of the Proposed Development may cause temporary effects to the setting of the asset by construction related activities, such as an increase in light, noise dust, pollution and vibration and movement from traffic.
Additional mitigation	Temporary screening and a Traffic Management Plan would mitigate the effects of the construction related activities. This would be implemented via a Construction Environmental Management Plan which would be the responsibility of the Principal Contractor.
Residual effects and monitoring	The sensitivity of Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703) is high, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, would be small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, moderate adverse residual effect on Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703) (significant) following the implementation of mitigation measures.

Sensitive receptor	Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).
Potential effects	The construction of the Proposed Development may cause temporary effects to the setting of the asset from by construction related activities, such as an increase in light.
Additional mitigation	Temporary screening and a Traffic Management Plan would mitigate the effects of the construction related activities.
Residual effects and monitoring	The sensitivity of Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889) is medium, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, moderate adverse residual effect on insert receptor (significant) following the implementation of mitigation measures. The mitigation would be implemented via a Construction Environmental Management Plan which would be the responsibility of the contractor.

Sensitive receptor	Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654)
Potential effects	Part of the site of the Medieval and Post-Medieval park, the extent of which is recorded on the First Edition OS map (1849) lies within the application site ¹⁰ . Former elements of the park may survive as earthworks. These may take the form of boundary features, such as a park pale, with a bank and a ditch. Therefore potentially, such features may be impacted on by the Proposed Development during the construction phase.
Additional mitigation	It is proposed that a further investigation in the form of an historic environment field survey of the Proposed Development would be undertaken which would record the character and location of such features, should they survive.
Residual effects and monitoring	The sensitivity of the Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654) is medium and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct long term moderate adverse residual effect on Site of Medieval and Post-medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654) (significant) following the implementation of mitigation measures. In order to carry out the mitigation a method statement would be prepared and agreed with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service and the survey carried out by WSP.

Sensitive receptor	Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001)
Potential effects	Part of Booth's Wood lies within the application site. Booth's Wood can be considered as ancient woodland from an archaeological perspective and as such may contain distinct boundary features such as a wood bank as well as containing evidence of woodland industries. The Proposed Development has the potential to impact on such features.
Additional mitigation	It is proposed that an investigation in the form of an historic environment field survey within the application site would be undertaken which would record the character and location of such features, should they survive.
Residual effects and monitoring	The sensitivity of Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001) medium , and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small . Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, long term moderate adverse residual effect on Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001) (significant) following the implementation of mitigation measures. In order to carry out the mitigation a method statement would be prepared and agreed with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service and the survey carried out by WSP.

¹⁰ Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile map, Lancashire sheet CVII, surveyed 1836-1847, published 1849

Sensitive receptor	Site of “Big Dam” (WSP002)
Potential effects	The below ground remains of the site of the former dam marked on the First Edition OS map (1849), potentially survive within the extreme eastern tip of the application site. As such, they maybe impacted upon by any earth moving operations and planting.
Additional mitigation	In order to mitigate against any such operations, it is proposed that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out should earth moving or planting take place in this location.
Residual effects and monitoring	<p>The sensitivity of Site of “Big Dam” (WSP002) is medium, the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, long-term moderate adverse residual effect on Site of Big “Big Dam” (WSP002) (significant) following the implementation of mitigation measures.</p> <p>In order to carry out the proposed mitigation a Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the scope of work would be prepared and agreed with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. This would be the responsibility of the contractor and would take place prior to the commencement of construction.</p>

OPERATIONAL PHASE

Table 8-7 – Assessment of potential effects, additional mitigation, residual effects and monitoring during operation

Sensitive receptor	Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703)
Potential effects	Old Bold Hall moated site (SM1010703) is associated with and has group value, in terms of setting, with the site of the Medieval and Post-Medieval Park (MME8654), within which lies Booth’s Wood (WSP001), both of which are both non-designated assets (See Figures 8.1 and 8.2). Although the present setting is degraded being encroached upon by the construction of the M62 to the north, the Mersey Valley Golf and Country Club to the south and the Omega development from the east, the Proposed Development would potentially further affect the setting. This due to its height and proximity of the Proposed Development and the removal landscape features that formed part of the Medieval and Post-Medieval Park.
Additional mitigation	Additional mitigation could be provided by screening in the form of planting, particularly along the western boundary of the application site.
Residual effects and monitoring	The sensitivity of Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703) is high and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, long-term moderate adverse residual effect on Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (significant) following the implementation of mitigation measures.

	In has been recommended by John Micklethwaite-Howe (Barton Howe Associates) that any such mitigation measures, for instance the western boundary to the application site is provided with screening, should be part of the primary mitigation. ¹¹
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Sensitive receptor	Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).
Potential effects	<p>These receptors formerly stood within the Old Bold Hall Medieval and Post-Medieval park (MME8654). Although the original landscape has mostly been lost through amalgamation of fields and loss of woodland, as well as the construction of the M62 motorway.</p> <p>The present proposed development will cause further adverse harm to the setting, as not only is the existing Omega distribution centre visible, but the Proposed Development would potentially dominate the view from the receptors. This is particularly important as the receptors preserve the intended southerly view from the former Bold Hall.</p>
Additional mitigation	Additional mitigation could be provided by screening in the form of planting, particularly along the northern boundary of the application site.
Residual effects and monitoring	<p>The sensitivity of Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889) is medium, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, long-term minor adverse residual effect on Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889) (not significant) following the implementation of mitigation measures.</p> <p>In has been recommended by John Micklethwaite-Howe (Barton Howe Associates) that any such mitigation measures, for instance the western boundary to the application site would be provided with planted screening, should be part of the primary mitigation.¹²</p>

¹¹ John Micklethwaite-Howe (pers comm, 29/10/2019)

¹² ibid

Sensitive receptor	Below Ground Archaeological Assets in the wider landscape
Potential effects	<p>There is a potential for adverse impacts on below ground heritage assets located outside of the Proposed Development that could arise from a change in hydrology and sub-surface water levels in and around the Proposed Development, resulting in a loss of below ground assets outside of the application site from compaction, desiccation or waterlogging of below ground remains.</p> <p>Any potential impacts on below ground remains in the wider landscape resulting from a change in hydrology would be mitigated by a robust water drainage system which forms part of the scheme design as set out in Chapter 11: Water of this ES. This would remove any potential impacts.</p>
Additional mitigation	None required.
Residual effects and monitoring	<p>The sensitivity of below ground archaeological remains outside of the Proposed Development is unknown but considered to be range from negligible to high, and the magnitude of change prior to additional mitigation, is considered to be negligible. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term negligible adverse effect on below ground archaeological remains outside of the Proposed Development (not significant) following the implementation of mitigation measures.</p>

ASSESSMENT AGAINST FUTURE BASELINE

- 8.6.2. No changes to the future baseline are anticipated if the Proposed Development should not proceed.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

- 8.6.3. No cumulative effects are envisaged.

8.7 OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCEMENT

- 8.7.1. No opportunities for enhancement have been identified.

8.8 LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- 8.8.1. The information presented in this chapter has been drawn from data obtained from a variety of sources, and includes secondary information. It is assumed that this information is accurate.
- 8.8.2. The data provided by Historic Environment Records is not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. There is a potential for the presence of further, unrecorded, heritage assets and components of the historic environment.
- 8.8.3. During the course of the of the setting assessment (see paragraph 8.2.18) it was not possible access the Site of the Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun, South Lane Farm (SM1019531) due to its location on private property. However, given its situation on the southern periphery of the wider study area and the intervening A57 road, which is bounded by high hedges and trees it is not considered that there would be no effect on the setting of this receptor.

8.9 SUMMARY

- 8.9.1. **Table 8-8** provides a summary of the findings of the assessment.



Table 8-8 - Summary of Cultural heritage effects

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
Construction Phase				
Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703)	Although the present setting is degraded being encroached upon by the construction of the M62 to the north, the Mersey Valley Golf and Country Club to the south and the Omega development from the east, the construction of the Proposed Development may cause temporary effects to the setting of the asset from by construction related activities, such as an increase in light, noise and movement from traffic.	Temporary screening and a traffic Management plan would mitigate the effects of the construction related activities.	Moderate adverse (not significant) T / I / ST	Temporary screening and a traffic management plan would be implemented via a Construction Environmental Management Plan which would be the responsibility of the Principal Contractor.
Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).	the construction of the Proposed Development may cause temporary effects to the setting of the asset from by construction related activities, such as an increase in light.	Temporary screening and a traffic Management plan would mitigate the effects of the construction related activities.	Moderate adverse (significant) T / I / ST	Temporary screening and a traffic management plan would be implemented via a Construction Environmental Management Plan which would be the responsibility of the contractor.
Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold	Part of the site of the Medieval and Post-Medieval park, the extent	It is proposed that a further investigation in the form of an historic environment	Moderate adverse (significant)	In order to carry out the mitigation a method statement would be

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654)	of which is recorded on the First Edition OS map (1849) lies within the application site. Former Elements of the park may survive as earthworks. These may take the form of boundary features, such as a park pale, with a bank and a ditch. Therefore potentially, such features may be impacted on by the Proposed Development during the construction phase.	field survey of the Proposed Development would be undertaken which would record the character and location of such features, should they survive. This type of survey could be implemented with the agreement of the client and undertaken by WSP.	P / D / LT	prepared and agreed with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service and the survey carried out by WSP.
Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001)	Part of Booth's Wood lies within the application site. Booth's Wood can be considered as ancient woodland from an archaeological perspective and as such may contain distinct boundary features such as a wood bank as well as containing evidence of woodland industries. The Proposed Development has the potential to impact on such features.	It is proposed that a further investigation in the form of an historic environment field survey of the Proposed Development would be undertaken which would record the character and location of such features, should they survive. This type of survey could be implemented with the agreement of the client and undertaken by WSP.	Moderate adverse (significant) P / D / LT	In order to carry out the mitigation a method statement would be prepared and agreed with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service and the survey carried out by WSP.
Site of Big "Big Dam" (WSP002)	The below ground remains of the site of the former dam marked on the First Edition OS map (1849),	In order to mitigate against any such operations, it is proposed that an archaeological watching	Minor adverse (significant) P / D / LT	In order to carry out the proposed mitigation a Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
	potentially survive within the extreme eastern tip of the application site. As such they may maybe impacted upon by any earth moving operations and planting.	brief should be carried out should earth moving or planting take place in this location. This would be in agreement with the local planning authority and would be undertaken by a third party.		scope of work would be prepared and agreed with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. This would be the responsibility of the contractor and would take place prior to the commencement of construction.
Operational Phase				
Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703)	Old Bold Hall moated site (SM1010703) is associated with and has group value, in terms of setting, with the site of the Medieval and Post-Medieval Park (MME8654), within which lies Booth's Wood (WSP001), both of which are both non-designated assets (See Figure 8.1 and 8.2). Although the present setting is degraded being encroached upon by the construction of the M62 to the north, the Mersey Valley Golf and Country Club to the south and the Omega development from the east, the Proposed Development would	Additional mitigation could be provided by screening in the form of planting, particularly along the western boundary of the application site.	Moderate adverse (significant) P / I / LT	It has been recommended (see Table 8-5) that any such mitigation measures, for instance a western boundary to the application site that provides screening, should be part of the primary mitigation.



Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
	potentially further affect the setting. This due to its height and proximity of the Proposed Development and the removal landscape features that formed part of the Medieval and Post-Medieval Park.]			
Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).	The present Proposed Development will cause further adverse harm to the setting, as not only is the existing Omega distribution centre is visible, but the Proposed Development would potentially dominate the view from the receptors. This is particularly important as the receptors preserve the intended southerly view from the former Bold Hall.	Additional mitigation could be provided by screening in the form of planting, particularly along the northern boundary of the application site.	Minor adverse (not significant) P / I / LT	In line with the recommendations above (See Table 8-5) that screening should be part of the primary mitigation.
Below ground heritage assets located in the wider landscape	There is a potential for adverse impacts on below ground heritage assets located outside of the Proposed Development that could arise from a change in hydrology and sub-surface water levels in and around the Proposed	None Required	N/A	N/A



Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
	<p>Development, resulting in a loss of below ground assets outside of the application site boundary from compaction, desiccation or waterlogging of below ground remains.</p> <p>Any potential impacts on below ground remains in the wider landscape resulting from a change in hydrology would be mitigated by a robust water drainage system which forms part of the scheme design as set out in Chapter 11: Water of this ES.</p>			

Key to table:

P / T = Permanent or Temporary, D / I = Direct or Indirect, ST / MT / LT = Short Term, Medium Term or Long Term, N/A = Not Applicable

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8 First Street
Manchester
M15 4RP

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