

M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange

TR010064

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDICES

APPENDIX 6.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

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

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

**M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange
Development Consent Order 202[]**

**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDICES
APPENDIX 6.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Regulation Reference	Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010064
Application Document Reference	TR010064/APP/6.3
Author	M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange Costain Jacobs Partnership Project Team & National Highways

Version	Date	Status of Version
P01	April 2024	FOR DCO APPLICATION

CONTENTS

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage desk-based assessment	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Baseline	15
1.3 Impact assessment	36
1.4 Conclusion	41
Acronyms and initialisms	44
References	45
Annex A Gazetteer of cultural heritage assets	47
Annex B Figures	74

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Guidance for assessment of value of heritage assets.....	10
Table 1.2 Impact assessment (construction)	39
Table 1.3 Impact assessment (operation).....	40

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage desk-based assessment

1.1 Introduction

General

- 1.1.1 This cultural heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) informs Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1).
- 1.1.2 The report reproduces the known cultural heritage baseline in terms of heritage assets and identifies the likely impacts of the Scheme on this resource. The assessment identifies the level of risk posed to archaeology, built heritage (historic buildings and structures) and historic landscapes from the Scheme.
- 1.1.3 The cultural heritage baseline and impact assessments are discussed by three sub-topics: archaeological remains, built heritage and historic landscapes.

Legislation and policy

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 1.1.4 The Town and Country Planning Act (1971) as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 details the statutory protection afforded to Listed Buildings. The relevant legislation in this case extends from Section 66 (1) of the 1990 Act, which states that in considering planning applications the Local Planning Authority (LPA) shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the Listed Building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses.
- 1.1.5 In addition, Section 72 of the 1990 Act states that in exercising all planning functions, LPAs must have special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing Conservation Areas.

Environment Act 1995 (Hedgerow Regulations 1997)

- 1.1.6 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (as amended in 2002) were introduced under Section 97 of the 1995 Environment Act. A hedgerow is important if it has existed for 30 years or more; and satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1 of the 1997 Regulations:

‘Archaeology and history

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.*
2. *The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is—*
 - (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(35); or*
 - (b) *recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.*
3. *The hedgerow—*

- (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—*
 - (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—*
 - (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 (36); or*
 - (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system—*
 - (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 (37), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.'*

National Policy Statement for National Networks

- 1.1.7 The National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) sets out the Government's policies relating to development of NSIPs on the national road and rail networks in England (Department for Transport (DfT), 2014).
- 1.1.8 Amongst the provisions made for the treatment of environmental and social matters within NPS NN is consideration for the historic environment.
- 1.1.9 The NPS NN presents an indicative guide to the valuation of heritage assets, and this has been developed within Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 106 Cultural heritage (Highways England, 2020a). The asset value is weighted against the magnitude of impact, with any harmful impact weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification that would be needed for any loss (NPS NN, para. 5.132).
- 1.1.10 In terms of designated assets, the NPS NN quantifies the development in terms of whether it would lead to substantial harm, or less than substantial harm. The first might be arrived at with total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, unless the loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm, or if other factors apply. Where the development would 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 securing its optimum viable use.

- 1.1.11 Key policy from the NPS NN relevant to this aspect is set out below (see also the NPS NN Accordance Tables (TR010064/APP/7.2) for an assessment of the Scheme's compliance with the NPS NN):
- Paragraph 5.120 of the NPS NN states that the construction and operation of national networks infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment.
 - Paragraph 5.122 defines heritage assets as those elements of the historic environment that hold value to current and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance (heritage value). Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
 - Paragraph 5.124 requires that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
 - Paragraph 5.127 states that 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 Record 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, a field evaluation.
 - Paragraph 5.129 requires that in considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage asset, the Secretary of State (SoS) should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset.
 - Paragraph 5.130 states that the SoS should take into account the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to sustainable communities, including their economic vitality.
 - Paragraph 5.131 states that substantial harm to or loss of grade II listed buildings and grade II Registered Parks and Gardens should be exceptional and that substantial harm to, or loss of, scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional.

- Paragraph 5.132 states that any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification that would be needed for any loss.

1.1.12 The Government has published a draft of the NPS NN in March 2023 (DfT, 2023). The consultation closed in June 2023 and the draft NPS NN has not yet been designated. However, it is potentially capable of being an important and relevant consideration in the decision-making process. The Environmental Statement continues to reference the 2014 NPS NN though, as it remains the relevant Government policy. Notwithstanding that position, the key policy requirements from the draft NPS NN relevant to the historic environment are bulleted below (see also the Draft NPS NN Accordance Tables (TR010064/APP/7.3) for an assessment of the Scheme's compliance with the draft NPS NN):

- Paragraph 5.196 states that the construction and operation of national networks infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment.
- Paragraph 5.197 states that those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- Paragraph 5.199 states that some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are: World Heritage Sites (natural and cultural); Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Protected Wreck Sites; Protected Military Remains; Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields; and Conservation Areas.
- Paragraph 5.200 states that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance.
- Paragraph 5.201 states that the Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan process by local authorities, including 'local listing', or through the nationally significant infrastructure project examination and decision-making process), on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a significance that merit consideration in that process.

- Paragraph 5.202 states that the applicant should undertake an assessment of any significant heritage impacts of the proposed project and 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 Record 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, a field evaluation.
- Paragraph 5.203 states that the discovery of heritage assets has potential to have a significant delay on scheme development, and applicants should ensure that protection of the historic environment is considered early in the development process.
- Paragraph 5.205 states that where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the Secretary of State should require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the importance and the impact. Applicants should be required to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environment Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it.
- Paragraph 5.206 states that the Secretary of State may add requirements to the Development Consent Order to ensure that this is undertaken in a timely manner in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that meets the requirements of this section, and has been agreed in writing with the relevant Local Authority (or, where the development is in English waters, with the Marine Management Organisation, English Heritage and/or Historic England) and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.
- Paragraph 5.207 states that there is a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.

Places For Everyone – Greater Manchester Combined Authority

- 1.1.13 Places for Everyone is a long-term plan of nine Greater Manchester districts (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan) for jobs, new homes, and sustainable growth. It has been published by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) on behalf of the nine districts and sets out the approach the local authorities should take in formulating Local Plan policy to protect and enhance the historic environment.

- 1.1.14 Policy JP-P 2 (Heritage) includes the provision for development proposals to identify assets of archaeological interest and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. The policy states that where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.

Bury Unitary Development Plan (Adopted 1997)

- 1.1.15 The relevant aspects of the Bury Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (1997) are reproduced below.

1.1.16 Policy EN2 – Conservation and listed buildings

The Council would seek to preserve the Borough's built heritage through the control of development, especially that affecting Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and areas of local historical importance.

1.1.17 Policy EN3 – Archaeology

The Council recognises the importance of archaeological remains as part of the Borough's heritage and would seek the protection of sites of archaeological importance as and where they are found.

EN3/2 - Development Affecting Archaeological Sites On sites where development is considered to be acceptable in principle, consent would only be granted if...

- *development is programmed so that such sites and remains can be investigated in accordance with a previously agreed scheme of excavation and evaluation;*
- *where damage or disturbance is unavoidable, arrangements are made for the archaeological recording of the site prior to and during development*

Bury Local Plan

- 1.1.18 The Bury Local Plan (2018) is replacing the UDP for the Borough which was adopted in 1997. The Local Plan would form part of the Borough's overall development plan alongside other strategic Greater Manchester plans.
- 1.1.19 Heritage assets, including archaeology, are dealt with in Bury Local Plan Policy Directions, Chapter 13 and reproduced below. Whilst not adopted policies, these would form the basis of the eventual adopted plan.
- 1.1.20 The focus of the Built Heritage Chapter is on the identification of key issues connected to heritage, urban design and sustainable design and construction.
- 1.1.21 Policy Direction BH1 - Conservation Areas
- 'It is proposed that the Local Plan should include a policy highlighting a variety of actions that the Council could take in seeking to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Borough's Conservation Areas.*

It is considered that the policy should also set out criteria that the Council would have regard to when considering proposals for development in Conservation Areas.'

1.1.22 Policy Direction BH2 – Listed Buildings

'It is proposed that the Local Plan should include a policy that seeks to ensure that the character and setting of Listed Buildings would be safeguarded by not permitting works, alterations or changes of use which would have a detrimental effect on their historical or architectural character and features...'

1.1.23 Policy Direction BH3 – Scheduled Monuments

'It is proposed that the Local Plan should include a policy that seeks to ensure that development proposals would not be permitted where they would adversely affect current and future scheduled monuments and their settings.'

1.1.24 Policy Direction BH4 – Historic Parks

'It is proposed that the Local Plan should include a policy that seeks to ensure that Philips Park, together with any other parks and gardens which may be identified in the future as being of special historic interest, would be protected as a Registered Historic Park of Special Historic Interest.

It is considered that the policy should also set out the factors that would be taken into account in dealing with proposals for development that may affect the site or setting of an Historic Park.'

1.1.25 Policy Direction BH5 – Archaeological Features

'It is proposed that the Local Plan should include a policy that recognises the importance of archaeological remains as part of the Borough's heritage and which seeks the protection of sites of archaeological importance as and where they are found.

It is considered that the policy should also specify that, where a development proposal is submitted which would affect an archaeological site, the developer should submit sufficient information on the potential impact of the development to allow the Council to make a full and proper investigation into its archaeological consequences as well as setting out the criteria that the Council would consider in dealing with such proposals.'

1.1.26 Policy Direction BH6 – Local Non-Designated Heritage Assets

'It is proposed that the Local Plan should include a policy that seeks to ensure that, in considering proposals that have the potential to affect non-designated heritage assets contained on the 'Local List', the Council should make a balanced judgment taking account of the potential harm and benefits arising from the proposal.'

Methodology

Data sources

- 1.1.27 The data used to determine the baseline conditions for this appraisal were accessed from the following sources:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE), accessed January 2023 for the latest datasets for designated heritage assets
- The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on non-designated cultural heritage assets, previous archaeological interventions and Historic Landscape Character (HLC)
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS). Unpublished archaeological reports (ADS Library, accessed June 2021 and June 2022)
- British History Online (2021). The parish of Prestwich with Oldham: Prestwich.
- Bury Metropolitan Borough Council website (2021). Bury – A brief history.
- Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project for information on HLC
- Historic England Archive (HEA). Unpublished archaeological reports (HEA, accessed June 2021 and June 2022)
- Historic mapping (Ordnance Survey (OS) and non-OS) and aerial imagery available online and from purchased datasets
- Ground Investigation Report (GIR) (Appendix 9.3 of the Environmental Statement Appendices (TR010064/APP/6.3))
- Prestwich Heritage Society website. A Short History of Prestwich.

1.1.28 Assets are referred to in the sections below by their unique NHLE and HER numbers.

Assessment methodology

1.1.29 The DMRB standards form the parameters of this study and are summarised below.

1.1.30 The DMRB sets out a methodology for assessing value of heritage assets and the significance of effects of a development. This methodology was developed with Historic England and has been successfully used on linear projects of this nature to assess value of heritage assets and the significance of effect. The DMRB standards utilised for this assessment are:

- DMRB LA 106 Cultural heritage (Highways England, 2020a)
- DMRB LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring (Highways England, 2020b)

1.1.31 Historic England, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and the Government have produced guidance documents for assessment and decision taking in the historic environment. The guidance documents relevant to this assessment are:

- The NPS NN (DfT, 2014)

- Draft NPS NN (DfT, 2023)
- Conservation principles, policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (Historic England, 2008)
- The setting of heritage assets: historic environment good practice advice (GPA) in planning note 3 (second edition) (Historic England, 2017)
- Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12 (Historic England, 2019)
- Principles of cultural heritage impact assessment in the UK (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), 2021)
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA, 2020)

Study areas

- 1.1.32 Two study areas have been adopted for this assessment. The primary study area comprises the area within the Order Limits and a 500m buffer area extending outwards from it. This study area was used primarily to assess the likely physical impacts of the Scheme on archaeological remains and non-designated built heritage (as present on the HER), together with changes to the setting of the latter.
- 1.1.33 The secondary study area of 1km from the edges of the Order Limits has been used solely for the assessment of changes to setting of designated assets such as listed buildings, Conservation Areas, scheduled monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. The landscape and visual assessment and ZTVs (see Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) for further details) were used to identify any further listed buildings outside the 1km study area that might have a visual relationship (inter-visibility) with the Scheme.
- 1.1.34 The 500m and 1km study areas have been chosen in line with the professional guidance within DMRB LA 106.

Determining value

- 1.1.35 Value (sensitivity) has been assigned to receptors according to the criteria outlined in Table 1.1 (adapted from DMRB LA 104, Table 3.2N) and application of professional judgement.
- 1.1.36 Table 1.1 and the relevant scores attributed to each level of sensitivity can also be regarded as the importance of the asset, in terms of the principles of cultural heritage assessment (IEMA, 2021). The importance of the asset is a measure by which its cultural significance (see paragraph 1.1.37) is sought to be protected. This might be through legislation or planning policy. Where an asset is not protected by statute, its level of importance can be calculated using professional judgement from a range of different factors including historic association, architectural merit, setting and rarity.

- 1.1.37 The cultural significance of an asset is not defined by any designation status or planning policy, rather a broad concept encompassing many different potential values. These might include aesthetic, social, scientific or religious considerations. They might also take into account its current status, associations, meanings, local character, setting etc. In this assessment, those assets set within the Order Limits and potentially physically affected have undergone value determination based on cultural significance. Paragraph 5.122 of the NPS NN (DfT, 2014) also gives a definition of cultural significance along these lines.
- 1.1.38 Value of the known assets was estimated based on DMRB requirements and advice, Historic England’s guidance as well as the IEMA guidance for ascribing cultural significance (IEMA, 2021).

Table 1.1 Guidance for assessment of value of heritage assets

Value	Criteria
Very High	<i>Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution</i>
	<p>Archaeological remains: World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</p> <p>Historic buildings: Structures recognised as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.</p> <p>Historic landscapes: World Heritage Sites recognised for their historic landscape qualities. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</p>
High	<i>High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution</i>
	<p>Archaeological remains: Scheduled monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</p> <p>Historic buildings: Scheduled monuments with standing remains. Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.</p> <p>Historic landscapes: Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p>
Medium	<i>Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution</i>
	<p>Archaeological remains: Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.</p>

Value	Criteria
	<p>Historic buildings: Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to their historic character. 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: Designated special historic landscapes. Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p>
Low	<p><i>Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale</i></p> <p>Archaeological remains: Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Historic buildings: ‘Locally listed’ buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).</p> <p>Historic landscapes: Robust undesignated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p>
Negligible	<p><i>Very low importance and rarity, local scale</i></p> <p>Archaeological remains: Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological importance.</p> <p>Historic buildings: Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.</p> <p>Historic landscapes: Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.</p>

Determining magnitude of impact (change)

1.1.39 Magnitude of impact (change) on receptors has been assessed according to the magnitude of impact criteria from DMRB LA 104 (replicated in Table 4.6 of Chapter 4: Environmental Assessment Methodology of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1)).

Significance of effect

1.1.40 Significance of effect has been derived using the significance matrix from DMRB LA 104 (replicated in Table 4.7 of Chapter 4: Environmental Assessment Methodology of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1)). Significance of effect is derived by combining the value (sensitivity) of a receptor and the magnitude of impact (change) on the receptor.

- 1.1.41 To provide clarity where there are two significance categories within the assessment matrix, evidence for the chosen score has been presented where appropriate. Any adverse effect of moderate or above been considered a significant effect for the purposes of this assessment.
- Assessment of setting**
- 1.1.42 The contribution of the setting to the value of heritage assets was also initially assessed in accordance with the guidance provided in GPA3 (Historic England, 2017) which states:
- 'Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to, the heritage asset's surroundings'* (Historic England, 2017, p.4).
- 1.1.43 The following assessment of value includes the contribution made by setting in Historic England's guidance, and comprises:
- The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets
 - The way the asset is appreciated
 - The asset's associations and patterns of use
- 1.1.44 In assessing the setting of each relevant historic asset and potential changes to it from the Scheme, the five-step approach recommended by Historic England in their guidance (Historic England, 2017) has been followed. This approach comprises:
- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected
 - Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated
 - Step 3: Assess the effects of the development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it
 - Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
 - Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes
- 1.1.45 To inform the process listed above, the landscape and visual assessment (Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1)) was utilised, along with the ZTV (Figure 7.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility with Screening Features of the Environmental Statement Figures (TR010064/APP/6.2)), which incorporates the presence of existing vegetation.

Site survey

- 1.1.46 A site walkover survey was carried out on 7th October 2021. This aimed to achieve the following:
- Locate the known archaeological assets to visualise their relationship with enabling works and construction
 - Identify any archaeological remains from above-ground remains
 - Locate the known built heritage assets and understand their setting, including their inter-visibility with the Scheme
 - Understand the relationship of Heaton Park Registered Park and Garden to the Scheme
 - Understand access to the location of the archaeological assets with a view to archaeological trial trenching

Limitations

- 1.1.47 This study represents a specific stage environmental assessment process. No archaeological investigation has been implemented to ground truth the archaeological records used in this report, though this is planned for the post-submission period. This commitment (CH2) has been made in the Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC), contained within the First Iteration Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (TR010064/APP/6.5). The results of geotechnical ground investigation have been utilised as indicators of ground conditions.

Consultation

- 1.1.48 Consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) is outlined in this section.
- 1.1.49 The GMAAS archaeological advisor (hereafter ‘the Archaeological Advisor’) responded to an initial consultation email on 22 September 2021 regarding the scope of detailed assessment, stating:

‘In general the scope of detailed assessment would be determined by the results of the cultural heritage desk-based assessment, which should assess the likely impacts of the development on the historic environment (inclusive of built heritage and below-ground known or suspected archaeological potential), making use of HER data, documentary, cartographic and index resources where appropriate.

If the DBA finds that areas of known sensitivity or potential would be affected by the development then appropriate evaluation or mitigating works would be required. If there is time between finalisation of the DBA and the production of the EIA then it may be possible for some archaeological works to take place and for the results to inform the EIA.

In general, it could be anticipated that the areas designated for attenuation ponds would potentially provide areas where trial trenching could be used if the DBA identifies any archaeological potential, whilst areas designated for storage, compounds or haul roads might benefit from rapid strip-map and recording or watching-brief exercises to cover large areas that might only be affected to shallow depths.'

- 1.1.50 The GMAAS advice was consistent with the guidance for assessment within the NPS NN. Between this desk-based assessment and Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) the desired scope was accounted for.
- 1.1.51 A design update was issued to the Archaeological Advisor in March 2023, which included the revised Order Limits, construction access and land use proposals. The Archaeological Advisor acknowledged the Scheme update, and advised that a fresh HER dataset was not required for the assessment supporting the DCO application. This was because there had been no updates to the HER since the dataset was first acquired for the Scheme in 2021.
- 1.1.52 Submission of a draft version of this document and the desk-based assessment (Appendix 6.1: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of the Environmental Statement Appendices (TR010064/APP/6.3)) to GMAAS in August 2023 generated feedback regarding a development of the approach to investigation. Areas with the potential to contain archaeological remains and affected by the Scheme regarding land-take and working areas should be subject to trial trenching. In the case of Unsworth Moss, GMAAS suggested hand-auguring could be used to establish the presence and profile of peat deposits, though known ground conditions in this location suggest no peat presence (see Chapter 9: Geology and Soils of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) for further details). This desk-based assessment and Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) were both updated to bring more detail regarding the ground conditions within the Order Limits arising from the interpretation of geotechnical ground investigation data.

1.2 Baseline

- 1.2.1 This section outlines the geology, soils and topography context and cultural heritage baseline. The cultural heritage assets are also reproduced in a gazetteer (Annex A) at the end of this report.
- 1.2.2 Further information regarding the geology and soils baseline can be found in Chapter 9: Geology and Soils of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) and the GIR (Appendix 9.3 of the Environmental Statement Appendices (TR010064/APP/6.3) for further details).

Geology, soils and topography

Geology

- 1.2.3 The bedrock underlying the superficial deposits comprises the Lower Triassic Chester Formation, Upper Manchester Marl Formation and the Upper Carboniferous Pennine Middle Coal Measures (PMCM). The British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping indicates the Chester Formation is underlain by the Manchester Marls, which in turn are underlain by bedrock of the Lower Permian. These strata overlie the PMCM.
- 1.2.4 The BGS mapping shows the Scheme area to be underlain predominantly by several types of glacial deposits, with two notable areas of peat; one underlying the M60 between J17 and J18, and a second large area of peat to the North and north-east of M60 J18. This latter location is described as Unsworth Moss on the HER. The peat is described as “brushwood’ (freshwater) and ‘phragmites (brackish) peat; may be organic rich clay”.
- 1.2.5 The deposits of glacial origin identified within the study area include:
- Glaciofluvial Deposits – undifferentiated “sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or organic material”
 - Glaciolacustrine – anticipated to be silt and clay, potentially laminated and interbedded with organic rich or peaty material.
 - Glacial Ice Contact Deposits – “sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay and organic material... laid down on, under, or against a glacier or ice-sheet”
 - Hummocky Glacial Deposits – undifferentiated sand and gravel
 - Glacial Till – anticipated to be firm to stiff clay with varying proportions of granular material.

Geotechnical ground investigation

- 1.2.6 The carriageways within the Scheme have been investigated previously for other Schemes following the original construction of the M62, M60 and M66. The investigations were obtained from the National Highways Geotechnical Data Management System.

- 1.2.7 Three phases of geotechnical ground investigation have been undertaken for the Scheme (see the GIR (Appendix 9.3 of the Environmental Statement Appendices (TR010064/APP/6.3) for further details)).
- 1.2.8 In the areas of temporary and permanent land-take around M60 J18 the ground investigation indicated that the creation of the existing road network has caused considerable disturbance of the original land surfaces immediately adjacent to the National Highways estate boundary. Immediately to the west of M60 J18, the ground adjacent to the motorway generally showed various levels of made ground. This is over 5m deep in some places, but in this location the road lies on a low embankment. The exploratory borehole results a little further afield, for instance between 50m-100m north-west of M60 J18 indicate no redeposited materials (made ground) and the available borehole data indicates possible retention of the historic soil horizons.
- 1.2.9 The area to the north-east of M60 J18 off Egypt Lane similarly shows depths of made ground in excess of 8m below ground level (bgl), in some places. This area shows a large, mounded earthwork which is likely to be the spare soil left over from the creation of the motorway network in the 1970s. North of M60 J18 the M66 lies in a cutting, which is possibly where the soil originated from.
- 1.2.10 In the GIR (Appendix 9.3 of the Environmental Statement Appendices (TR010064/APP/6.3)) exploratory borehole investigation identified peaty deposits north-east of M60 J18 and north of Pike Fold Golf Club. At the locations of ponds 1 and 2, topsoil with thicknesses between 0.25 to 0.40m bgl was identified. The larger thicknesses were typically identified boreholes overlying Alluvial Peat. Glacial deposits within the Scheme include slit and clay interbedded with organic rich or peaty material.
- 1.2.11 Soil survey results have been reviewed to identify the Scheme's potential for peatland restoration as part of the approach to mitigation. The GIR (Appendix 9.3 of the Environmental Statement Appendices (TR010064/APP/6.3)) identified real peat in only three out of 195 investigation locations, with peaty soil textures identified in one or more soil horizons/layers at 19 locations. These are areas which may once have had contiguous areas of peat soils, but due to extensive development and peat humification, most of these soils are heavily degraded to the point that they are no longer classified as peat. It is apparent that at most locations, only limited and isolated buried peat has been identified. The peaty soils/horizons encountered cluster in the north-west of the Scheme. Table 9.6 of Chapter 9: Geology and Soils of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) states that consultation with Natural England has been undertaken, where *'further information was presented based on GI and soil survey data, and Natural England agreed that this demonstrates that the peat is not continuous and that impacts would be localised'*.
- 1.2.12 South-west of M60 J18 the area immediately adjacent to the motorway shows over 3m worth of made ground in the area of the road embankment. Elsewhere within the Order Limits south-west of M60 J18 north of Simister Lane there is no made ground in evidence. South of Simister Lane and in the field adjacent to the Heaton Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000854) the exploratory boreholes reveal up to 1.7m – 2.8m of made ground below ground surface. This was in an area of ground outside of the M60 embankment.

- 1.2.13 At the western end of the Scheme, the exploratory borehole data produced evidence of between 0.75m to 7.3m of made ground below ground level on the south-east fringes of Whitefield Golf Club. This part of the Scheme is adjacent to a section of the M60 which runs through a cutting. The depth of made ground might derive from the arisings taken from this area in the 1970s during motorway construction. It might also be due to the groundworks associated with golf course to the north-east of the Order Limits in this location.

Topography

- 1.2.14 The topography of the Scheme is dominated by the existing road design, which is characterised by an extensive system of artificial earthworks comprising embankments, cuttings and at grade levels.
- 1.2.15 Much of the study area to the east of the M66 was formerly part of Unsworth Moss which is low-lying and undulates gently. The former moss is flanked by low hills to the north and west. From the axis of the M60 and M66, the landscape gently rises towards Besses o'th' Barn to the north of M60 J18. Two shallow valleys converge at Whitegate Golf Course and go on to form the steep-sided Bradley Brook valley to the south of the M60. Generally to the south of the M60 the topography is much more undulating, as demonstrated by the area within and around Heaton Park. Consequently areas within the northern portion of Heaton Park have clear views to the north. Land slopes from Philips Park Road Lodge to Molyneux Fold, which overlooks the wide Irwell valley to the west. A steep sided clough is crossed by Philips Park Road between these two points (Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU), 1993).

Archaeological remains

- 1.2.16 The archaeological remains associated with the Scheme are reproduced on Figure 6.1: Archaeological Assets of the Environmental Statement Figures (TR010064/APP/6.2).
- 1.2.17 Not all assets described in this section have been presented in Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1), which has focused on those assets directly affected.

Designated assets

- 1.2.18 There are no designated archaeological assets (scheduled monuments) within the Order Limits, or in the study areas.

Non-designated assets

- 1.2.19 This section includes the breakdown, by period, of non-designated archaeological assets within the Order Limits and the 500m study area. HER data was acquired in 2021 for a wider 1km area and the assets which lie further afield, i.e. in between the edges of the 500m study area outwards to the limits of the 1km study area, have been included in the gazetteer (Annex A) only, and not in this section. Consultation with GMAAS established that the HER dataset did not need to be updated for this report given the lack of changes to the 2021 dataset.

Prehistoric periods (c.750,000 BP – AD 43)

- 1.2.20 There are no known non-designated assets from these periods which lie within the Order Limits.
- 1.2.21 One asset from these periods lies outside of the Order Limits within the 500m study area: a possible Bronze Age settlement at Castle Brook Farm (HER 2894.2.0) 300m north-east of the Order Limits. Assuming this has surviving buried remains associated with it, it might warrant a **medium** asset value, given its relative regional rarity.

Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 1.2.22 The projected alignment of the Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester (HER 14.1.1) is the only known asset from this period which is within the Order Limits. There are no surviving above-ground remains of this asset which crosses the western limit of the Order Limits on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment. Given the extent of work necessary to construct the M60 motorway any below-ground remains associated with this projected alignment would most likely have been erased. This asset has therefore been assigned a **negligible** asset value.
- 1.2.23 The site of a Roman bow brooch (HER 17742.1.0) lay approximately 150m to the south of the Order Limits, immediately south of the M60 J18. This has **negligible** asset value as it is not an *in situ* asset and has been removed from its original context.

Early medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 1.2.24 There are no known non-designated assets from this period within the Order Limits or in the 500m study area.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD c.1540)

- 1.2.25 A field system at Heywood Farm (HER 3517.2.0) remains on the archaeological record within the Order Limits as the possible remains of early strip field. This has an irregular width caused by "reversed S" pattern resulting from medieval ploughing. The western end has been destroyed by the M60 motorway and it is uncertain if any physical remains exist. To the east only a very small part of the asset is within the Order Limits. This small area is very likely to have been heavily damaged as it was probably within the M60 construction zone. This has a **negligible** asset value as it has been truncated and otherwise damaged and as an asset is likely not rare on a regional scale.
- 1.2.26 The medieval hollow way of Griffie Lane (HER 2939.1.0) lies towards the northern end of the Scheme and its western extent is within the Order Limits. The lane still retains its sunken form along the stretch present on the HER (see Figure 6.1: Archaeological Assets of the Environmental Statement Figures (TR010064/APP/6.2)). This has a **low** heritage asset value.
- 1.2.27 There are no known archaeological remains from this period within the 500m study area, though the presence of a medieval dagger (17745.1.0) east of Simister was recorded in the Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS). The artefact was a metal-detector find and has been removed from its original location. This has no value as an asset in the study area due to its removal.

Post-medieval (AD c.1540 – AD 1900) and modern (AD 1900 – present)

- 1.2.28 The following five assets from this period are within the Order Limits and are included in Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1):
- The site of a possible oven (HER 3921.1.0) identified from a historic field name 'Owen Hill'. A watching brief conducted within Pike Fold Golf Club to the east of the Order Limits did not identify any evidence of this asset. Some charcoal was found in the topsoil at its supposed location. Since then the area has been planted on, with trees screening the golf course from the M66. It is likely that any surviving remains would have likely been adversely affected by root action from this landscaping mitigation. Given this fact, it has been assigned a **negligible** asset value.
 - The site of structures south of Mode Hill Lane (HER 3919.1.0) identified from 19th century historic mapping. Two structures are shown on the historic mapping to the north-west of M60 J18. No trace of the buildings was identified during archaeological assessments undertaken in 1993. These have been assigned a **low** asset value.
 - The site of structures off Corday Lane (HER 3915.1.0) identified from 19th century historic mapping to the north-west of M60 J18. These have been assigned a **low** asset value.
 - The site of Gravel Hill House (HER 3914.1.0) identified from 19th century historic mapping. An irregularly shaped building is shown on the historic mapping to the north-west of M60 J18. No trace of the building was identified during archaeological assessments undertaken in 1993. This has been assigned a **low** asset value.
 - A field system at Heywood Farm (HER 3517.2.0) remains on the archaeological record as the possible remains of early strip field, with irregular width caused by "reversed S" pattern resulting from medieval ploughing but like much medieval ridge and furrow saw continuity of use into the post-medieval period. The western end has been destroyed by the M60 motorway and it is uncertain if any remains exist within the Order Limits. For this reason the asset has been assigned a **negligible** asset value.
- 1.2.29 Four of the post-medieval and modern assets bulleted above are the former locations of buildings located from pre-Ordnance Survey (OS) and early OS maps.
- 1.2.30 Within the 500m study area, a further 78 non-designated archaeological assets are recorded. Most of these assets comprise former properties or places identified from 19th century historic mapping. These are reproduced in Annex A.

Summary of historic archaeological activity

- 1.2.31 There is one archaeological activity recorded within the Order Limits: a watching brief on the creation (relocation) of Pike Fold Golf Course in 1996 and 1997 (Events of Greater Manchester (EGM) 1414). This recorded the upstanding 18th century structures of Back o'th' Moss Farm (HER 3925.1.0) which covers the area now occupied by the golf course. Aside from the historic buildings of the farmhouse and yard no significant extant or buried archaeology was recorded.
- 1.2.32 There are five further archaeological activities recorded within the 500m study area:
- A geophysical survey (EGM 3716) of part of the Pike Fold Golf Course relocation project: this was a magnetometer survey of two areas measuring 50m x 50m, undertaken to investigate areas of archaeological potential as part of a wider-ranging archaeological investigation. The southern site was chosen for study because of its proximity to moss land and its topographical situation, whilst the northern area was surveyed because of its proximity to farm buildings at Moss Side and the area's potential for evidence of iron smelting. Whilst some magnetic anomalies were observed, the results of the survey were inconclusive.
 - A further watching brief on Pike Fold Golf Course (EGM 3688) did not locate any significant archaeological features.
 - Desk-based assessment of Longfield shopping centre (EGM 3859), which was for demolition and redevelopment. The site was identified as likely to have lain within agricultural land associated with the nearby medieval settlement of Prestwich. Terraced housing was built within the study area in the 19th century, but the area may have contained handloom weavers' cottages prior to that event.
 - Desk-based assessment of Heaton Park (EGM 3906) was carried out by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMA) as a preliminary stage towards a possible programme of fieldwork involving the local community.
 - A desk-based assessment of Mid Wood, Philips Park, Bury (EGM 4230) was undertaken in an area of woodland within the easternmost part of the park to inform a number of landscaping s within the wood. These included resurfacing of the existing pathway and a new mountain bike trail. The area under study overlaps with the very western end of the Order Limits

Historic map regression

- 1.2.33 The map regression exercise has been undertaken using the OS six-inch (6") county series sheets which were acquired as a dataset from Groundsure in 2020 and pre-Ordnance Survey historic maps available online, free of copyright. These are produced in Annex B.

1786 The County Palatine of Lancaster, Wouldiam Yates

- 1.2.34 Reproduced on Figure 6.1.1 (Annex B).

1.2.35 This map locates the Scheme within a rural landscape characterised with fold settlements and villages, joined by small country road networks. Whitefield, Prestwich and Great Heaton are shown as distinctive ribbon settlements along the more major roads. Whilst the map does not contain field patterns, streams, brooks and mosses are denoted.

1.2.36 Heaton Park is present, having come into existence in the previous decade. Other than that, the footprint of what would become the 21st century motorway network is devoid of any significant landscape features.

1818 Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster from an actual survey made in the year 1818, Christopher Greenwood, R. Creighton and W. Fowler

1.2.37 Reproduced on Figure 6.1.2 (Annex B).

1.2.38 The 1818 map is very similar to the Yates map, except for the appearance of Egypt Lane for the first time, which did not feature on the Yates map. Aside from that, the map includes slightly more detail than the 1786 version. For instance, the administrative boundaries are included as well as more detail in terms of landscape, with slightly more topographic and landscape detail. The most striking change to the previous map is the growth of Heaton Park, which has been subject to an episode of major expansion. There has been no notable change in the road pattern, but there are noticeably more properties bounding the roads.

1848-51 Ordnance Survey Sheets

1.2.39 Reproduced on Figure 6.1.3 (Annex B).

1.2.40 The map from this epoch denotes the parish name of Prestwich cum Oldham.

1.2.41 In the Egypt Lane and Unsworth areas of the Scheme, the motorway is obviously not present, but the route upon which the M62 was ultimately placed is apparent as a largely continuous field boundary line through the landscape at this location. It is denoted with a parliamentary and county boundary convention. Egypt Lane is distinctive as a curved lane, which it has remained through to the present day. Two farm buildings are shown; Higher Egypt and Lower Egypt. Cold Gate Farm is marked on the OS map and lies at the junction of Egypt Lane and Pole Lane. The junction has since been erased by the M66, as has a small Methodist chapel that is shown to lie just to the south of the farm buildings. A well is marked on the location of M60 J18. The land within the Order Limits and nearby also shows many quarry pits. These are occasionally marked on as sand pits. Hills Lane in Unsworth is shown in its original form, with the farmhouse 'Back o'th'moss' marked on where the Pike Fold Golf Club buildings were later located. The lane seems to have lost most of its eastern extents after the creation of the M66 and the re-siting of the golf course.

- 1.2.42 The area of land that became M60 J18 is shown occupied by buildings named Gravel Hill and Giles Field. A spring is recorded just to the south of the well noted above. Droughts Farm is also shown as 'Droughts'. The settlement of Simister is shown as a sparse ribbon development along Simister Lane within an arable landscape of varying field patterns. Droughts Lane is marked as an administrative boundary and it the course of this historic boundary that was utilised as the route of the M60 immediately south of M60 J18. Heaton Park appears in its original form. The northern boundary of the park has remained the same (Bridle Road) and the area of what is now Heaton Park Golf Course is depicted as a deer park. The fishpond to the west of the golf course is described as 'New Pond' and therefore presumably a relatively new landscape feature. The extent to which Heaton Park Reservoir changed the local historic landscape is clear when viewing the area currently within its footprint on the historic map. The reservoir erased a section of Bridle Lane and a junction of small country lanes with it around the property of North Lodge, which falls quite centrally into what is now the reservoir. Roughly half the reservoir occupies what was Heaton Park with the other half the fields in Parrenthorn, or what was then called Patten Thorn.
- 1.2.43 At the western end of the Order Limits, the route of the future M62 cuts through open fields, field boundaries, Bury Old Road and Bury New Road (labelled 'Manchester Road'). The former route of the Roman Road is marked on the map and joins the Manchester Road at the village of Prestwich, which is shown as a village set within a rural area. West of the Manchester Road the later route of the M62 follows the Meer Clough, which appears to be a brook.
- 1891 Ordnance Survey Sheets**
- 1.2.44 Reproduced on Figure 6.1.4 (Annex B).
- 1.2.45 At the eastern end of the Order Limits, a few minor changes have occurred since the mid-19th century OS sheets (above). The boundary upon which the M62 was later routed is marked on as the Parliamentary and county boundary. Higher Egypt Farm is marked on as just 'Egypt Farm' and Lower Egypt Farm no longer exists. There has been some minor field boundary loss in between Egypt Lane and the administrative boundary, including the lane to the former Lower Egypt Farm. At the edges of the Order Limits Cold Gate Farm is still present but is described as 'Cowl Gate' instead. North of Egypt Lane there has been some significant enlargement of the fields through the removal of field boundaries. There are more buildings at Back o'th'Moss Farm. There are some differences to the properties within the footprint of the later M60 J18 with former properties such as Gravel Hill and Giles Field now no longer present.
- 1.2.46 South of Simister Lane there has been some field boundary loss, reflecting the same activity to the north. There are a few small changes to features within Heaton Park. Dog Kennel Cottages and the kennels are marked on whilst in the previous epoch 'Keeper's House' had been the sole description. 'Parrenthorn' now makes its first appearance since the first epoch, and the previously small field pattern in between Bridle Lane and the county boundary have been changed to larger fields. The area of former Deer Park is now labelled as Oak Croft Hill.

1.2.47 This epoch shows some field boundary loss over the earlier map within what would become the M62. The major significant addition is the route of the railway line running roughly north to south and intersecting with Bury Old Road. To the east of the Railway line, and within the Order Limits footprint, is the remains of an old brick works. There has been some ribbon development along Poppythorn Lane to the south of the Order Limits. Whilst the Roman Road is no longer marked on, there have been some large residences come into existence to the North of Philips Park Road.

1927 – 33 Ordnance Survey Sheets

1.2.48 Reproduced on Figure 6.1.5 (Annex B).

1.2.49 At the Egypt Lane area of the Scheme there are few differences from the 1891 map, other than some more field boundary removal.

1.2.50 South of the county boundary (future M62 route) the village of Simister displays a much greater degree of development. North of the junction of Simister and Drouths Lanes, the plot has been developed, infilling the land south of Drouths Farm. South of the future location of M60 J18 is Parrenthorn Farm, which has appeared on the west side of Cordage Lane. The most significant event since the previous map studied has been the creation of Heaton Park Reservoir. On the location of the island itself, the site of the former chapel now features Leaches Farm, which comprises a handful of different buildings.

1.2.51 At the western end of the Order Limits, the future route of the M62 is largely still rural east of Bury Old Road. West of the same road there has been an abundance of residential and commercial development, as there has to the north and south of the route, with Whitefield having become urbanised.

1965 – 68 Ordnance Survey Sheets

1.2.52 Reproduced on Figure 6.1.6 (Annex B).

1.2.53 In the Egypt Lane and Unsworth area of the Order Limits there is little difference from the late 1920's and early 1930s OS map sheets, indicating a continuity of arable or pastoral usage well into the post-WWII period.

1.2.54 Within the Order Limits south of the location of M60 J18, there is little difference from the pre-WWII map other than some ribbon development along Simister Lane within what is now the M66 corridor. Heaton Park Reservoir is shown in more detail and appears to have been enhanced in its structure from the pre-war map. Changes are apparent on Heaton Park also, with Oak Croft Hill (former deer park) now a golf course.

1.2.55 The western end of the Order Limits has become heavily urbanised in the post-WWII period, particularly east of the railway line at Prestwich. The undeveloped land visible in this area before the war has been completely infilled. The area around Whitefield has become more urbanised also.

1.2.56 The M62, M60 and M66 have not yet come into existence.

Archaeological assessment and interventions

- 1.2.57 The GMAAS were commissioned to carry out assessment of the archaeological implications of the Greater Manchester Western and Northern Relief Road (M62 – M66 Section). Two assessments were produced (GMAU, 1990 and 1993) which summarised the archaeological and historic background of the Scheme Order Limits through documentary research, aerial photographic analysis and archaeological fieldwalking. The studies compiled a gazetteer of relevant assets to the Scheme.
- 1.2.58 An archaeological DBA of Heaton Park was carried out by UMAU (2008). The assessment charts the development of the park, and a summary is given in the historic landscapes section below. However, in archaeological terms the assessment identified an uncertain assumption about the degree to which below-ground archaeological remains survive, given the degree of destruction and damage caused by successive phases of landscaping and other works. The assessment identified the potential for archaeological remains both from the development of the Heaton Hall demesne and the pre-19th century landscape of farms and cottages, as potentially of regional significance.
- 1.2.59 There is an iron smelting site dating to the medieval period (HER 5773.1.0) at Meadow Croft Fold in Pilsworth. The archaeological activity here was a field walking exercise carried out in 1997 by Bury Archaeological Group. A spread of medieval pottery, tap slag, burnt clay and charcoal suggested the presence of a settlement with a predominantly industrial function, but also agricultural and domestic activity (GMAU, 1998).

Local historical summary

- 1.2.60 This section presents a summary of the North Manchester and Bury area based on local historic information presented via internet resources, which include sources such as:
- British History Online (digital reproduction of 1911 publication) Prestwich. Accessed June 2021 and June 2022.
 - Prestwich & Whitefield Heritage Society website (2012) Prestwich, Lancashire. Accessed June 2021.
 - Bury Metropolitan Borough Council website (2021) Bury – A Brief History.
 - Prestwich Parish Council website (2023). A Short History of Prestwich.
- 1.2.61 The Bury Metropolitan Borough Council website summarises Bury as being an area of forest, marshland and moorland inhabited by nomadic tribesmen for most of the prehistoric period. A Bronze Age barrow was located at Whitelow Hill, Ramsbottom, indicating that settled communities existed in that era.

- 1.2.62 *'In the historic period, the Romans established a fortification at a strategic location in 79 AD under Gnaeus Julius Agricola, Governor of Britain from AD78 to AD87, overlooking the banks of the rivers Irwell and Medlock. The hill that they built upon resembled a breast and the fort was called Mamucium, which evolved into Manchester from the Roman word for fort: 'caester', or chester, and the Celtic word for mother/breast: 'mamma'). Roads were built out from the encampment, one of which (Watling Street) crossed through the Borough in a straight line through Prestwich, fording the Irwell at Radcliffe. It continued through Starling and Affetside towards the Roman town of Ribchester (originally Bremetenacum). The Romans abandoned Mamucium around 411 A.D. but left traces behind them, east of which was a stash of coins discovered where the Roman road runs alongside the A56 in Sedgley Park, and some pottery found at Rainsough. It is possible that a Roman fort or encampment was built at "Castle Hill", near the local authority boundary with Salford, mirroring an encampment on Rainsough Hill equidistant from the Roman road. Nineteenth century author John Booker considered these were agrarian camps built to protect cattle kept in the woods of Broughton and Kersal. The camp was 'just to the right of the old road to Bury, immediately beyond Singleton Brook, on the first field in the Parish of Prestwich, which was formerly known as Lowcaster' (Booker, 1852).*
- 1.2.63 In the post-Roman era, the township of Prestwich (meaning 'Priest's Village, Retreat or Farm', derived from the Anglo-Saxon *preost* and *wic*) is believed to have come into existence. The Domesday book notes the presence of the settlement. *Wic* was a place-name element derived from the Latin *vicus* or 'place', though its most common meaning is 'dairy farm'. The only mention of Prestwich in the Domesday book of 1080-1086 was for a Robert de Prestwich, who was fined 4 marks for supporting a rebellion against Richard I (The Lionheart).
- 1.2.64 From its inception, the ancient parish was 'Prestwich-cum-Oldham'. The township was variously recorded as Prestwich in 1194, Prestwic in 1202 and Prestewic in 1203. From the survey of 1212 it appears that Prestwich was held of the king in thegnage and was assessed as four oxgangs of land. The earliest ecclesiastical reference to Prestwich was in 1288, when Pope Nicholas IV levied a subsidy upon the people of England to cover the cost of an expedition to the Holy Land by King Edward I (a.k.a. Longshanks). The Parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham was one of the largest parishes in England. From the reign of Edward I up until the middle of the 19th century, it included many of the surrounding areas such as Oldham, Whitefield Moor, Royton, Crompton, Middleton and Chadderton. The size was reflected in the high quality of the Church of St. Mary and its large graveyard, built on high ground overlooking the valley of the River Irwell. In medieval times the most important local families were the Prestwiches and the Pilkingtons, and in early Tudor times the Stanleys, earls of Derby, acquired property in the locality.

- 1.2.65 The area around Prestwich was principally open country until well into the 19th century. The Industrial Revolution made Prestwich into the home of the rich and powerful. Up until the rapid urbanisation brought about by the local economy, the area contained small settlements, of which Poppythorn Fold was one. A fold was a characteristic pre-urban settlement pattern in this part of historic Lancashire; typically a small grouping of cottages and agricultural buildings, linked to its neighbours by a network of lanes and paths. Being small and numerous, folds were without church, manor house or mill, which are the typical characteristics of an English Village. The Prestwich area also contained small country estates with substantial villas built by wealthy Manchester merchants and industrialists anxious to escape the dirt and discomfort of the city. With the coming of the railway in 1879, these early residents were joined by middle class families who appreciated the rural suburbia which was being created around areas like Poppythorn Lane and were able to afford more luxurious property. Some industrialists sought residence close to their businesses.
- 1.2.66 The historic settlement of Whitefield was once within Lancashire, and it lies on the projected path of the aforementioned Roman road. Throughout the Middle Ages, Whitefield was a division of the township of Pilkington, itself a part of the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham and the Anglo-Saxon Hundred of Salford. Pilkington and Whitefield have historic associations with the Earls of Derby. Farming was the main industry of this rural area, with locals supplementing their incomes by hand-loom woollen weaving. Whitefield was predominantly a moorland area until the Industrial Revolution, which saw rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. The industrial-related growth in Whitefield and Prestwich was reflected more widely across Bury and Manchester. John Kay's famous introduction of the 'Picking Peg' in 1733 made the shuttle in his hand loom move more quickly. It became known as the 'Flying Shuttle' and revolutionised cotton weaving. This proved a catalyst for a massive growth in mills during the 18th and 19th centuries, which was enabled and sustained by the area's abundant soft water and the plentiful supplies of American cotton imported via Liverpool. The 1796 Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal brought coal to Bury town by barge, which further fed the area's industrial urbanisation. The canal still exists in a reduced form.
- 1.2.67 The name Whitefield is thought to derive from the medieval bleachfields used by Flemish settlers to whiten their woven fabrics, or else from the wheat crop once cultivated in the district. The construction of a major roads routed through the village facilitated Whitefield's expansion into a mill town during the mid-19th century. Whitefield was created a local government district in 1866 and was governed by a local board of health until 1894, when the area of the local board became an urban district.
- 1.2.68 Simister village sat within what was an area divided in to two manors: Great Heaton (later also known as Heaton Reddish, 866 acres, including Lands End belonged to the Langleys, and passed to the Reddishes, the Cokes, and the Drinkwaters) and Little Heaton (also once known as Heaton Fallowfield, and 531 acres) - belonged to the Hollands, and later passed to the Egertons. James Simister lived where the township of Simister is now. He bought a farm at Little Heaton and later bought three more farms there.

Built heritage

- 1.2.69 The built heritage has been reproduced on Figure 6.2: Built Heritage Assets of the Environmental Statement Figures (TR010064/APP/6.2).

Designated built heritage

Historic buildings

- 1.2.70 There are no designated historic buildings within the Order Limits. There are a total of 13 in the 1km study area.
- 1.2.71 The designated built heritage closest to the Order Limits is the Grade II listed Unsworth War Memorial (NHLE 1440257) at the northern end of the Scheme, 300m west of the Order Limits. The Unsworth War Memorial (NHLE 1440257) has a visual envelope set by the modern development around the junction of Parr Lane and Pole Lane, the vast majority of which post-dates the memorial itself. The setting makes a minimal contribution to the asset's value, and the Historic England listing description emphasise the designation is based on its historic and architectural interest. 2023 is the centenary of the monument's erection.
- 1.2.72 The Grade II listed Brick Farmhouse (NHLE 1067266) is the only listed building with a visual relationship (inter-visibility) with the Scheme, with the permanent land occupied by the Scheme being 230m to the west of the property at the site of Pond 2. M60 J18 lies 1.5km to the south of the property and the property has no intervisibility with that portion of the Scheme. Modern development lies in between the listed house and the junction, blocking views to and from. The location of the house is within an open landscape, comprising pastoral land with fewer tree belts. While there are open views within these areas towards the motorway network, intervening hedgerows, tree belts and woodlands limit the view across to the motorways west and south of the property. In historical terms, the property sits within a predominantly rural landscape which has been subject to some modification but on the whole its setting has not been as radically altered as those properties enveloped by 19th and 20th century urbanisation west of the M66, whilst the area to the east within which Brick Farm lies has retained much of its rural character and open views. The surrounding countryside makes a contribution to the significance of the asset in visual and historic terms.
- 1.2.73 There are a further 11 listed buildings in the 1km study area, comprising:
- A Grade I listed building (Heaton Hall - NHLE 1200809) approximately 850m to the south of the Order Limits
 - Two Grade II* listed buildings set within Heaton Park (Temple – NHLE 1200813 and the Smithy Lodge – NHLE 1282994)
 - Eight Grade II designations, including Church of St Margaret Holy Rood, St Margarets Road (NHLE 1350343), and an assortment of structures within Heaton Park (Former Stables – NHLE 1282993, Sundial – NHLE 1282995, Dower House Cottage – NHLE 1200810), and Heaton Park Reservoir Pumping Station (NHLE 1376745) to the west of the park

1.2.74 In terms of setting no listed buildings in the study area other than Brick Farmhouse has any visual relationship with the Scheme. Their visual setting is defined by their immediate surroundings, being within the now densely developed urban environments which have no view of the motorway. The latter's presence since the 1970s changed the historic setting of the listed structures but probably less so than the effects of dense urbanisation around them. In historic terms, the buildings have been located within an evolving landscape which has become more developed with both residential and commercial infill and the creation of the motorway network in the early 1970's. The Scheme could be put in the same context as these historic events.

1.2.75 All listed buildings have a **high** asset value, as they are nationally important.

Conservation Areas

1.2.76 There are no Conservation Areas within the Order Limits. There are three in the 1km study area, comprising:

- Poppythorn – located approximately 350m to the south of the Order Limits. The asset encompasses a fine and well-preserved example of mainly residential development in the south of the borough (Bury), which grew after the construction of the new turnpike roads and the coming of the railway during the 19th century.
- All Saints, Whitefield – located approximately 760m to the north of the Order Limits at its nearest point. The asset encompasses a fine and well-preserved example of mainly residential development in the south of the borough (Bury) which, like the Poppythorn Conservation Area above, grew after the construction of the new turnpike roads and the coming of the railway during the 19th century. The area is notable for its open space, featuring All Saints churchyard, Hamilton Road Park, Stand Cricket Ground, tennis courts, and the grounds around Whitefield House. The 19th and 20th centuries are together the key period of the development which characterises the Conservation Area.
- St Mary's, Prestwich – located approximately 850m to the south of the Order Limits. The asset encompasses part of a pleasant, wooded landscape. The area is dominated by St Mary's Church which dates to the 15th century, and the mature treescape within Prestwich Clough. The residential parts of the Conservation Area are typified by tree-lined streets with substantial properties in large grounds mostly dating from the mid-19th century. The combination of large private grounds and public open spaces results in a lush and heavily tree-lined appearance.

1.2.77 In terms of setting, the Conservation Areas have no visual relationship with the Scheme from ground level i.e. inter-visibility between these assets and the Scheme, or with each other. Each of them have various key views within, in to and out from the designation, but none which include the Scheme.

- 1.2.78 In historic terms, the Conservation Areas of Whitefield and Prestwich represent specific periods of urban growth in Bury located within an evolving, progressively urbanised landscape where different episodes of residential and commercial infill have enclosed, or mostly enclosed, the designated areas. The creation of the motorway network has also caused a high degree of severance within the localised landscape, which has changed the historic setting of these settlements. The M60 is the only one of the three motorways relevant to the Conservation Areas, being the closest to all three. It runs in cutting at its nearest point to the designations and otherwise features highways fencing and linear mature tree belts. Together, these remove visibility of the road from points adjacent to it.
- 1.2.79 The Conservation Areas have been given a **medium** asset value, given that they represent historic settlements whose setting has undergone a great degree of change.

Non-designated built heritage

- 1.2.80 There are no non-designated historic buildings recorded within the Order Limits.
- 1.2.81 Within the 500m study area, there are 35 non-designated historic buildings recorded as being present. There are 13 in close proximity to the Order Limits and some have a visual relationship with the Scheme. The non-designated historic buildings in close proximity to the Order Limits comprise:
- Cold Gate Farm (HER 3918.1.0), also referred to as Cowl Gate Farm, is a 19th century two-storey house, with slate roof, ridge stack and rendered exterior located adjacent to the Order Limits 180m north west of M60 J18. The asset is shown on historic mapping dating from the early 19th century and is recorded as a homestead. There is a modern extension on the West side of the asset. The asset is bounded to the north, south and west by undulating pasture fields and to the east by the M66 motorway from which it is screened by a bank of mature trees and vegetation. It has an open aspect with the field to the south of it and therefore the temporary working area within the Order Limits.
 - Droughts Farm (HER 3934.1.0) is a 19th century farm complex located to the immediate south-east of M60 J18, with the property perimeter abutting the Order Limits. The farmhouse is built of brick in the English garden wall bond. The threshing barn is also made of brick. This asset is shown on the historic mapping dating from the mid-19th century and is recorded as 'site of buildings and fold'. The asset is bounded to the north and west by M60 J18, to the east by an area of undeveloped land, and to the south by residential dwellings. This has an immediate visual relationship with the Scheme.

- Egypt Farm (formerly Higher Egypt) (HER 3931.1.0) is a 19th century farmstead located to north-east of M60 J18 at the eastern limits of the Order Limits. At its nearest point to the Order Limits (Egypt Lane) the farmhouse lies 100m south-west from these, given the lane is a temporary access route. In terms of the areas of new infrastructure at M60 J18 the property is 300m east of these Order Limits. It has since been extensively re-built from its original state. It is surrounded by nature vegetation and there is unlikely to be any Scheme inter-visibility.
- Hills Nook (HER 10101.1.0) comprises two 18th or 19th century buildings located on Pole Lane approximately 70m to the west of the Order Limits. The asset is a two-storey, rectangular plan building, with a slate roof. The asset is surrounded by undulating pasture fields. The M66 motorway is located within a cut to the east of the asset and is not visible.
- Coach and Horses Public House (HER 9961.1.0) is a 19th century inn located on Bury Old Road approximately 70m to the south of the Order Limits. The asset comprises three-storey brick-built rectangular plan building with a blue slate roof. The asset is bounded by residential and commercial properties. The M60 motorway is located within a cut to the north of this asset.
- The Hills (HER 3926.1.0) is an 18th century farmstead located approximately 120m to the east of the Order Limits off Hills Lane. The asset is surrounded by the Pike Fold Golf Club. The M66 motorway is located within a cut to the west of the asset and is not visible. The M62 to the south might be visible but is some way distant.
- St George's Church (HER 2931.1.0) is an 18th century church located approximately 130m to the west of the Order Limits. The church comprises a rectangular brick-built building with stone-capped buttresses to the northern and southern elevations. The fenestration is placed centrally between the buttresses. The windows are brick-built lancets with keystones to the lancet window heads. The western gable has a five-sided porch which is brick built with stone upper band and a stone parapet. The entranceway has a brick moulded doorway surround. The churchyard is fringed with mature vegetation and its position in relation to the Order Limits means there is no visual relationship with the Scheme.
- 122 Hollins Lane (HER 2927.1.0) is a two-storey 19th century townhouse located approximately 220m to the west of the Order Limits, with no visual relationship with the Scheme.
- Pike Fold Golf Club (HER 3925.1.0), previously known as Back o'th'Moss Farm, is an 18th century farm complex located 260m to the east of the Order Limits. The asset has been subject to extensive redevelopment and is currently the club house of the Pike Fold Golf Club. The asset is surrounded by the landscaped golf course. The M66 motorway is located within a cut to the west of the asset and is not visible.

- Former General Store at Hollins Lane (HER 2926.1.0) is a possibly early 18th century shop building located approximately 260m to the west of the Order Limits, and with no visual relationship with the Scheme.
- Beehive Dyeworks (HER 3889.1.0) is a former 19th century cotton mill located approximately 300m to the west of the Order Limits, and which does not have any visual relationship with the Scheme.
- Pumping Station (HER 11008.1.0) is a two-storey mid-20th century building located on the north bank of the Hollins Brook approximately 300m to the north-east of the Order Limits. The building is now used to house a generator.
- Cuckoo Nest (HER 9963.1.0) is a modern building on the site of former buildings recorded to be named as Cuckoo's Nest. It is clear from the HER that the original 19th century building has been replaced. This asset is located approximately 250m to the south of the Order Limits.

1.2.82 All these properties have a **low** historic environment asset value, given that they lack the architectural and/ or historic qualities that would merit a higher value.

Historic landscapes

1.2.83 Historic landscapes are shown on Figure 6.3: Historic Landscapes of the Environmental Statement Figures (TR010064/APP/6.2).

Designated landscapes

1.2.84 There are no designated landscapes within the Order Limits.

1.2.85 There is one designated historic landscape asset recorded within the 1km study area; the Grade II Heaton Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000854). The asset has been attributed a **medium** value. This asset forms the park and pleasure gardens of the Heaton Estate and was probably designed by Wouldiam Emes and John Webb in 1770-72. It was an area designed within the Heaton estate which had been consolidated by the early 17th century. The site was acquired by the Manchester Corporation in 1902 and subsequently used as a public park. The park covers an area of approximately 240ha and is situated on land which rises from the south and west, and there is a valley running through the northern and north-eastern part of the site, which lie closest to the Order Limits (at Bridle Lane). The setting is urban in character but there are views over partially open country to the east and south-east and to the Pennines to the north and north-west.

1.2.86 A combination of topography, geology and a ready supply of water makes the Park a highly favourable location for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and other activity, although to date the only firm evidence for such activity has been provided by chance finds. Anglo-Saxon settlement within the general area of the Park is suggested by place-name evidence, such as the origins of Prestwich. Documentary evidence suggests that there may have been a medieval hall in the area in the 13th century, when the de Heatons were probably resident in the Great Heaton township.

- 1.2.87 A hall is known to have been built by Richard Holland on the site of the present house in the early 17th century and is said to have replaced an earlier farm here. This hall was expanded in the early to mid-18th century with the addition of a Georgian wing. The present house was built in the late 18th century for Sir Thomas Egerton by the architect James Wyatt and uses that earlier wing within its central core. Associated with the early hall were a number of ancillary buildings which were demolished when the new hall was built and replaced by the present stables and coach block and the home farm. Also associated with the early hall was a deer park. This was evidently enlarged during landscaping in the mid-18th century which also saw the building of a summer house on the high ground later occupied by the Temple and at some previous date used for a windmill. More extensive landscaping was carried out in the 1770s by the landscape architect Wouldiam Eames and included the creation of the Eastern Pleasure Ground. At that same period the wider setting of the hall was changed by creating a parkland which extended to new boundaries, created by the diversion in 1777 of old public routeways.
- 1.2.88 In the early 19th century there was a further expansion of the park which brought it to the present boundaries. This involved the diversion of the old road between Manchester and Rochdale, which ran through the area of the present park and which had been turnpiked in 1754, to the present course of Middleton Road. At the same time the old Sheepfoot Lane was diverted to its present course. The two new roads became the park's boundaries on the east and south, on the west the park was expanded to Bury Old Road, while on the North a new boundary was set at the existing Old Hall Lane and a newly diverted bridle road. This new boundary was surrounded by a brick wall, around 6km in length, with access into the estate controlled by a series of gates and lodges.
- 1.2.89 Unlike the expansion of the 1770s which had occurred within the demesne, this new phase incorporated a number of other tenements containing farms and cottages. This was principally found along Bury Old Road and the old Manchester to Rochdale Road but also included buildings on the old Sheepfoot Lane and in the north of the present park. Some of these sites may date back to the medieval period although at present the documentary evidence mostly begins in the early to mid-18th century. The settlement at Heaton Gate, however, is documented in 1520 and by the early 18th century comprised a group of three farmsteads to which was added an alehouse in 1727.
- 1.2.90 Under the expansion of the park in the early 19th century most of these earlier settlements were demolished. Some sites were retained where they could be used in the day-to-day running of the estate, such as Dog Kennel Cottages, Rose Cottage (the head gardener's house) and a farmstead at Heaton Gate, later documented as a timber yard.

- 1.2.91 After the early 19th century expansion, the next major phases of development within the park occurred in the 20th century. The first of these, between the 1900s and 1930s, followed the acquisition of the park by Manchester Corporation in 1901 and saw the creation of new public amenities and the construction of the Heaton Park Reservoir. Heaton Park Golf Club was developed in the north-eastern portion of the park and opened in 1911. The extents of the golf course have changed since its original iteration, which had the first hole outside Heaton Hall. The layout was changed in 1935 and post-World War Two (WWII) layout changes have also taken place. Aside from the golf course, the park saw use as a First World War (WWI) camp. A second phase of military usage occurred in 1941-1945 when the Park was used as an RAF station; housing and processing aircrew who were to be sent on for training.
- 1.2.92 The northern portion of the park has some inter-visibility with M60 J18 given the topography in this location and the fact that the junction is the most visually prominent part of the Scheme.

Non-designated designed landscapes

- 1.2.93 There are no non-designated designed landscapes within the Order Limits.

Historic Landscape Character

- 1.2.94 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) units are reproduced in Figure 6.3: Historic landscapes of the Environmental Statement Figures (TR010064/APP/6.2).
- 1.2.95 There are 26 HLC units within and just overlapping into the Order Limits:
- The existing M60 and M62 Junction 18 (Junction with M66) at Whitefield (HGM9115): later 20th century motorway junction, which was formerly an area of fields, the character area includes the former sites of two farms, Giles Field (later Corday Lane Farm) & Leaches, shown on mapping from the 1890s onwards.
 - The M66 Unsworth Moss (HGM7710), section of motorway dating from 1973 – 1978.
 - At the northern end of the Scheme is the M66 at Unsworth (HGM7658) which was built between 1973 and 1978.
 - Playing Fields off Griffe Lane (HGM7701), Unsworth, dating from 1959.
 - Pike Fold Golf Club (HGM7700), Unsworth, dating from 1956: clubhouse, which was formerly a farm visible on historic OS maps.
 - Unsworth Moss (HGM7712). Former mossland probably enclosed in the late medieval or post-medieval period.
 - Fields Around Sandfield Farm and Lower Droughts Farm, Simister (HGM9804) largely retain the pattern shown on 1890s mapping. Almost half of the field boundaries in this area were lost between the mid-19th century and the 1890s.

- Area North of Nos. 91-139 (odd) Simister Lane, Simister (HGM9813) represents an area of very small enclosures, subdivided from small fields in the second half of the 20th century.
- Nos. 73-99 (odd) Simister Lane, Simister (HGM8557) comprises detached houses set in fairly large gardens, built after the 1950s. The area includes a pair of earlier houses shown with current footprint on 1920s mapping and previously as a possibly different building. Mid-19th century mapping unclear at this point.
- Nos. 70-88 (even) Simister Lane and 2 & 4 Nutt Lane, Simister (HGM9764) is a small area of semi-detached housing with one row of four, built in the mid-20th century as ribbon development at the edge of the historic settlement of Simister.
- Nutt Farm and Wild Goose Farm, Nutt Lane, Simister (HGM9778) covers two farms shown on mapping from at least the mid-19th century onwards, with extant buildings from that era.
- Fields to East and West of Nutt Lane, Simister (HGM8593) with some field boundaries have been lost and others added since the mid-19th century, but the general pattern in this area is still of small irregular fields.
- M60 Between Junctions 18 and 19, North of Heaton Park (HGM8605), dating from 1980 – 1989: short stretch of motorway forming part of Manchester's outer ring road. Probably 1990s - the stretch beyond Junction 19 to the East can be seen under construction on a 1990s aerial photo. Includes former site of Heaton Old Hall.
- Fields off Heywood Road and Corday Lane, West of Simister (HGM8108). These fields West of Simister were agglomerated from 1848 to 1950. These were an area of medium-sized fields with straight boundaries, which have been added, removed and changed during the 19th and 20th centuries. Corday Farm, formerly Parrenthorn Farm, originated in the early 20th century.
- Parrenthorn High School on Heywood Road in Prestwich (HGM8100) is a later 20th century high school with playing field and tennis courts.
- Playing Fields, Sandgate Road, Prestwich (HGM8075), dating to 1959: playing fields created in the later 20th century. This recreational area includes a football pitch and tennis courts.
- M60 Between Junctions 17 and 18 (HGM9116), Prestwich dating from 1959 - section of motorway built in the second half of the 20th century on former fields.
- Conisborough Place and Glendevon Place, off Thatch Leach Lane, Whitefield (HGM9101) are two later 20th century culs-de-sacs, or short rows and semi-detached houses. In the early 20th century part of the site was used for extraction relating to an adjacent brickworks.

- Streets Between Sandgate Road, Warwick Avenue and Cuckoo Lane, Kirkhams, Prestwich (HGM8062). Housing estate dating to the second half of the 20th century, mainly comprising semi-detached houses but with some areas of detached dwellings. Extraction relating to nearby brickworks occurred in the north part of the area in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- M60 Junction 17 (HGM9496), with the motorway junction being built in the later 20th century and cutting through a small historic settlement named Hardman's Green, which was present at this location by the mid-19th century at a crossroads.
- Lower Droughts Farm, off Simister Lane, Simister (HGM9758) is first shown on early 20th century mapping and includes some post-1950's buildings.
- Streets Around Thatch Leach Lane and Stanley Road, Whitefield (HGM9100) are mid-20th century semi-detached housing, probably private rather than social. Most houses were built by the end of the 1950s, with some slightly later. The development includes former site of brickworks and The Frigate public house.
- Derwent Avenue, Oak Lane and Hindburn Close, Whitefield (HGM9097) is a later 20th century estate comprising short rows, groups of low rise flats and a small number of semi-detached houses. It includes the former site of a settlement along Hillock Lane shown on mid-19th century to 1950s mapping, and the former site of Oak Lane Farm.
- Nos. 62-92 (even) Bury Old Road, Kirkhams (HGM10010) comprises two terraces of shops, including a post office. The terraces are shown on maps dating from the early 20th century onwards, but originally had small front gardens and were probably in residential use. Most of the gardens had been lost by the 1950s.
- Streets Between Beeston Grove, Ludlow Avenue and Kenilworth (HGM8055) comprises an estate of almost all semi-detached houses built in the mid-20th century on former agricultural land.
- Fields to East and West of Pole Lane, Unsworth (HGM9174) are an agglomeration of earlier piecemeal enclosures which took place in this area in the second half of the 19th century. Some further changes were made in the 20th century. This area includes Hills Nook cottages and the former sites of Limbrick and Limbrick Farm.

1.2.96 These have been attributed a **low** asset value, except for the stretches of motorway (HGM7710, HGM8605, HGM9116, HGM9115 and HGM9496) which have been assigned a **negligible** value. The non-motorway areas of characterisation have greater 'time-depth' profiles and therefore greater historical associations than the 1970's motorways.

Important historic hedgerows

- 1.2.97 After a review of historic maps (Figures 6.1.1 to 6.1.6 in Annex B) against the current landscape as depicted on 21st century mapping and satellite images online (Google Earth) five hedgerows (hedgerow identification references HG_21, HG_22, HG_23, HG_39 and HG_80 (see Table 3.7 of Appendix 8.1: UK Habitat Classification Report of the Environmental Statement Appendices (TR010064/APP/6.3) for further details regarding the hedgerow baseline) within the Order Limits were identified as having been in existence since the first epoch Ordnance Survey map, which was published in 1848. These have been assigned a **low** value.
- 1.2.98 No others were identified as having been historic boundaries of any type, nor were featured as distinct assets on the HER. Where field boundaries were present on the 1848 OS map, consultation of available images and the site walkover survey proved that the original hedgerows had been replaced by modern fences.

1.3 Impact assessment

Online and offline works

- 1.3.1 The Scheme is described in detail in the Chapter 2: The Scheme of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1). This impact assessment should be read alongside Chapter 2: The Scheme of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1).

Nature of impacts identified

- 1.3.2 The historic environment can be affected by construction-related activity. Impacts from construction can be defined as those that occur between the start of enabling works and the end of the Scheme construction period. Although temporary, construction-related impacts may nevertheless require mitigation. These sources of impact include:
- Removal of soils to create Scheme earthworks e.g. ponds, cuttings, embankments, bunds, temporary services, overburden stripping etc
 - Compression of soils related to plant activity within the working area
 - Change of hydrological regime (de-watering) of buried soils
 - Changes to setting of built heritage assets in visual terms
 - Changes to designed historic landscape in visual terms
 - Localised increases in noise and vibration

Potential construction impacts and mitigation

- 1.3.3 The creation of temporary compounds and laydown areas, and excavation associated with pond creation and all other temporary earthworks associated with the construction of the Scheme have the potential to remove or damage archaeological remains. The known archaeological remains within the Order Limits (those present in the post-medieval and modern section of the baseline) have been identified as being sensitive to the potential impacts listed above. These have been itemised below.
- 1.3.4 These assets and associated recommendations for investigation and mitigation have been made in consultation with GMAAS and are discussed from east to west below. The magnitude of effects and significance of effect per asset are summarised in the table at the end of this sub-section. This excludes archaeological remains identified as having been erased.
- 1.3.5 The site of a possible oven (HER 3921.1.0) was subject to the watching brief during groundworks in 2000 which did not find any archaeological remains. Despite this, the Scheme groundworks at this location still warrant an archaeological watching brief by way of mitigation (commitment CH2 in the REAC, contained within the First Iteration EMP (TR010064/APP/6.5)), given that the removal of soil horizons would potentially remove any buried remains. This is a precautionary measure in case remains of the oven/kiln or associated metalworking can be identified. Watching brief gives an appreciation of a wider area than an archaeological trial trench and under these circumstances is the best method of understanding the presence and extent of buried remains. Previous disturbance would have precluded the usefulness of a geophysical or metal-detector survey.
- 1.3.6 The western end of the field system at Heywood Farm (HER 3517.2.0) has already been destroyed by the M60, whilst further to the east only a very small part of the field is within the Order Limits. It is likely that construction of the M60 had a working area beyond the modern National Highways estate boundary within which the small portion of the field system lies, and as such would likely have been damaged. No investigation or mitigation is recommended in this area, given that the removal of soil horizons during construction would not remove buried archaeology.
- 1.3.7 The site of structures south of Mode Hill Lane (HER 3919.1.0) require archaeological evaluation across the footprint of the buildings as depicted on historic maps, to determine presence/absence, extent and state of preservation of any remains. This is justified from the removal of soil horizons during construction at the location of the remains, leading to removal or some degree of damage. Trial trenching has been included in commitment CH2 in the REAC, contained within the First Iteration EMP (TR010064/APP/6.5).

- 1.3.8 The site of structures off Corday Lane (HER 3915.1.0) should be archaeologically trial trenched across the footprint of the buildings as depicted on historic maps, to determine presence/absence, extent and state of preservation of any buried remains. This is justified from the removal of soil horizons during construction at the location of the remains, leading to removal or some degree of damage. Trial trenching has been included in commitment CH2 in the REAC, contained within the First Iteration EMP (TR010064/APP/6.5).
- 1.3.9 The site of Gravel Hill House (HER 3914.1.0) would not benefit from archaeological trial trenching given the asset's erasure as a result of the construction of J18 and borne out by the ground investigation results, which demonstrated a complete removal of historic soil horizons at this location.
- 1.3.10 The site of Grundy Fold (HER 10097.1.0) was erased by the construction of the M66, and no investigation or mitigation is required, given that soil horizon removal would not affect buried archaeology.
- 1.3.11 No further areas within the Order Limits have been identified as having a high archaeological potential worthy of investigation.
- 1.3.12 Unsworth Moss (HER 3878.1.0) has limited potential for high vale organic remains, given the very low likelihood of surviving buried peat deposits.
- 1.3.13 The use of Best Practicable Means (BPM) during construction in accordance with British Standards for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites (see Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) for further details) would embed mitigation measures by design to limit such impacts during construction. In addition, the implementation of best practice measures would reduce impacts of construction dust (see Chapter 5: Air Quality of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) for further details).
- 1.3.14 With the above measures accounted for, the non-designated historic building of Cold Gate Farm (HER 3918.1.0) would experience temporary adverse changes in setting based on the adjacent area of construction activity within the Order Limits abutting the property perimeter. These would likely be in visual terms from the construction-related activity but also additional noise and dust.
- 1.3.15 The listed Brick Farmhouse (NHLE 1067266) would undergo temporary setting changes from the construction of Pond 2 immediately to the west of the property. However, these would be a minimal level of visual, noise, dust and vibration impacts.
- 1.3.16 Heaton Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000854) has some inter-visibility with the Scheme, particularly those parts of the park immediately to the east of Heaton Park Reservoir. The construction impacts would temporarily change the visual and historic setting of the northern part of the park, with the addition of visually intrusive working areas from construction compounds, laydown and working areas.

- 1.3.17 Four of the historically important hedgerows (HG_22, HG_23, HG_39 and HG_80) would not be removed or otherwise altered by construction work. There would therefore be no change to them. Hedgerow HG_21 on the southern side of Griffie Lane would require very limited trimming at the eastern side of the existing gated access. This is where the temporary haul road would run south from Griffie Lane. This would enable use of the temporary haul road to the eastern side of the playing fields.
- 1.3.18 Hedgerows HG_22, HG_23, HG_39 and HG_80 will therefore experience no change from construction. Hedgerow HG_21 would experience a minor adverse impact and a slight adverse effect, which is not significant.
- 1.3.19 Table 1.2 outlines the value, magnitude of impact and significance of effect on historic environment assets during construction. The significance of effect includes the application of archaeological mitigation.

Table 1.2 Impact assessment (construction)

Asset name and HER reference number	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
Unsworth War Memorial (NHLE 1440257)	High	No change	Neutral
The site of a possible oven (HER 3921.1.0)	Negligible	Major adverse	Slight adverse
The site of structures south of Mode Hill Lane (HER 3919.1.0)	Low	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse
The site of structures off Corday Lane (HER 3915.1.0)	Low	Major adverse	Slight adverse
The site of Gravel Hill House (HER 3914.1.0)	Low	No change	Neutral
Cold Gate Farm (HER 3918.1.0)	Low	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse
Droughts Farm (HER 3934.1.0)	Low	Minor adverse	Slight adverse
Brick Farmhouse (NHLE 1067266)	High	Minor adverse	Slight adverse
Heaton Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000854)	Medium	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse
Historic hedgerow HG_21	Low	Minor adverse	Slight adverse
Historic hedgerow HG_22	Low	No change	Neutral
Historic hedgerow HG_23	Low	No change	Neutral
Historic hedgerow HG_39	Low	No change	Neutral
Historic hedgerow HG_80	Low	No change	Neutral

Potential operational impacts and mitigation

- 1.3.20 Operation can affect the setting of historic environment assets, and these can be summarised as changes to the setting of built heritage and designed historic landscape assets in visual and historic terms, and from changes brought about by increases in noise and dust. Whilst visual changes can be brought about by the visual intrusions occurring from new, higher gantries along the motorway corridor, and from new sections of road being brought closer to sensitive assets, changes in traffic flow, composition or speed can result in road traffic noise changes which can adversely affect the setting of built heritage and historic landscape assets.
- 1.3.21 In terms of additional noise intrusion, mitigation measures such as resurfacing with noise suppression materials would be implemented to prevent or even reduce operational noise intrusion relative to the existing noise and vibration baseline (see Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) for further details).
- 1.3.22 The operation of the Scheme would include the additional road infrastructure and the presence of new gantries, along with the potential to change the visual setting of those assets with inter-visibility. The magnitude of impact and significance of effect per asset are summarised in Table 1.3 at the end of this section. This excludes archaeological remains identified as having been erased.
- 1.3.23 Cold Gate Farm (HER 3918.1.0) would experience additional encroachment upon it from additional road infrastructure. This would change the visual setting of the property, as well as being an additional change to the house's historic setting, though this would be marginal. These setting changes would amount to adverse impacts to the house.
- 1.3.24 Heaton Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000854) would also experience visual and historic changes to setting, though as with Cold Gate Farm above the visual changes arising from the operational scheme would be more extensive than the historic ones. Only the northern portion of the existing park would experience change in visual terms as that is the only area within the designation that has any inter-visibility with the Scheme. The additional infrastructure would create additional visual intrusion but this would be minimal over and above the existing status.
- 1.3.25 The five historically important hedgerows (HG_21, HG_22, HG_23, HG_39 and HG_80) would be retained and would feature as historic landscape elements within a partly reconfigured landscape within the Order Limits.
- 1.3.26 Table 1.3 outlines the value, magnitude of impact and significance of effect on historic environment assets during operation.

Table 1.3 Impact assessment (operation)

Asset name and HER reference number	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Unsworth War Memorial (NHLE 1440257)	High	No change	Neutral

Asset name and HER reference number	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
A field system at Heywood Farm (HER 3517.2.0)	Negligible	No change	Neutral
The site of a possible oven (HER 3921.1.0)	Negligible	No change	Neutral
The site of structures south of Mode Hill Lane (HER 3919.1.0)	Low	No change	Neutral
The site of structures off Corday Lane (HER 3915.1.0)	Low	No change	Neutral
The site of Gravel Hill House (HER 3914.1.0)	Low	No change	Neutral
Cold Gate Farm (HER 3918.1.0)	Low	Minor adverse	Slight adverse
Droughts Farm (HER 3934.1.0)	Low	Minor adverse	Neutral
Brick Farmhouse (NHLE 1067266)	High	No change	Neutral
Heaton Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000854)	Medium	Minor adverse	Slight adverse
Historic hedgerow HG_21	Low	No change	Neutral
Historic hedgerow HG_22	Low	No change	Neutral
Historic hedgerow HG_23	Low	No change	Neutral
Historic hedgerow HG_39	Low	No change	Neutral
Historic hedgerow HG_80	Low	No change	Neutral

1.4 Conclusion

Archaeology

Construction

- 1.4.1 There are seven known archaeological sites which have been identified as being potentially affected by construction. Ground truthing the archaeological remains would establish the presence, extents and significance of the buried resource and thereby establish the need for, and scope of, an approach to mitigation.
- 1.4.2 The archaeological trial trench investigation (measure CH1 in the REAC) on two historic settlements (HER 3919.1.0 and HER 3915.1.0) would take place prior to construction and would be monitored by an agent to be appointed by National Highways.
- 1.4.3 The archaeological watching brief (measure CH2 in the REAC) on the possible remains of an oven (HER 3921.1.0) would be carried out by archaeological contractors on behalf of the Principal Contractor during early-stage construction.

- 1.4.4 Requirement 9 of the draft DCO (TR010064/APP/3.1) states no part of the authorised development is to commence until for that part of the authorised development a written scheme for the investigation of areas of archaeological interest, reflecting the mitigation measures included in the REAC (contained within the First Iteration EMP (TR010064/APP/6.5)), has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Secretary of State following consultation with the relevant planning authority. The written scheme of investigation would stipulate the accession of the Scheme reports to the public domain as well as the archiving arrangements.

Operation

- 1.4.5 The impacts to archaeological remains have been identified as occurring during the construction phase, therefore **no significant effects** on archaeological remains have been identified during operation.

Built heritage

Construction

- 1.4.6 Temporary slight adverse effects have been identified on Brick Farmhouse (NHLE 1067266) during construction because of the additional visual intrusion brought about by construction activity within view (to the west) of the property in the area of pond creation. This effect would be **not significant**.
- 1.4.1 Cold Gate Farm (HER 3918.1.0) and Drouchts Farm (HER 3934.1.0) have been identified as historic properties which would undergo change from the Scheme brought about by temporary, construction-related work. Construction noise levels would adversely affect the setting of the house during some of the construction phase, amounting to slight adverse effects. (see Chapter 11: Noise and vibration of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) for further details). These effects would be **not significant**.

Operation

- 1.4.2 Brick Farmhouse (NHLE 1067266) would not experience any adverse impacts during operation given the design resulting in too marginal a change to the property's historic setting, warranting a neutral effect. This effect would be **not significant**.
- 1.4.3 Permanent land take arising from the Scheme would affect the setting of Cold Gate Farm more than Drouchts Farm, given the extent to which the highways estate would be brought closer to the former than the latter. Cold Gate Farm would experience a slight adverse effect whilst the effect on Drouchts Farm would be neutral. These levels of effect would be **not significant**.
- 1.4.4 Landscaping mitigation would play a part in reducing the visual effects of the Scheme. Whilst the visual setting change during operation would affect the properties adversely, the Scheme has to be seen in the context of the great extents to which their setting has already been changed by the existing motorway infrastructure.

Historic landscapes

Construction

- 1.4.5 The potential impacts to the Heaton Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000854) from the construction phase relate to temporary changes of visual setting from the construction activity to the south-west of M60 J18. The effect of the construction works would effectively be one of temporary visual intrusion which would affect views out of the northern portion of the designated park.
- 1.4.6 Of the five historically important hedgerows, only one (HG_21) will experience an adverse impact with the loss of a very small percentage of its overall length, where there would be a temporary haul road access off Griffe Lane. There would be a slight adverse effect on HG_21, which is **not significant**.

Operation

- 1.4.7 The additional road infrastructure associated with the operation of the Scheme would result in small adverse changes to the setting of Heaton Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000854) in historical and visual setting terms, resulting in a slight adverse effect. This effect would be **not significant**.
- 1.4.8 The HLC units are broad areas of characterisation, and those units within the Order Limits would undergo varying degrees of change from the permanent infrastructure of the operation of the Scheme. The HLC units representing the existing motorway (HGM7710, HGM9115, HGM8605, HGM9116 and HGM9496) and of the immediately adjacent land affected by engineering solutions, earthworks and landscaping design (HGM7701, HGM7712, HGM9174, HGM8108 and HGM8075) which would undergo the greatest degree of change.
- 1.4.9 Unsworth Moss (HGM7712) would undergo the greatest degree of change owing to the loop north-east of M60 J18. The magnitude of impact would be a minor adverse one resulting in a slight adverse effect. The other parcels of land adjacent to the motorway (HGM7701, HGM9174, HGM8108 and HGM8075) would experience small scale impacts amounting to negligible adverse, resulting in a neutral effect. The motorways have a negligible value and the minor adverse impacts would result in a neutral effect. All the adverse effects would be **not significant**.

Acronyms and initialisms

Acronym or initialism	Term
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
bgl	Below ground level (metres)
BGS	British Geological Survey
BPM	Best Practicable Means
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-Based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DfT	Department for Transport
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EGM	Events of Greater Manchester
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GIR	Ground Investigation Report
GMAAS	Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Unit
GMCA	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
GMSF	Greater Manchester Spatial Framework
HEA	Historic England Archive
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
LVIA	Landscape and Visual preliminary impact assessment
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPS NN	National Policy Statement for National Networks
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAS	Portable Antiquity Scheme
PMCM	Pennine Middle Coal Measures
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments

Acronym or initialism	Term
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UMAU	University of Manchester Archaeological Unit
WWI	First World War
WWII	Second World War
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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Annex A Gazetteer of cultural heritage assets

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
Listed buildings				
HER 2940.1.0 NHLE 1067266	Building	Brick Farmhouse	<p>Formerly listed as Brick House Farmhouse.</p> <p>Dated on tablet: "Adam/Gafkell/Octob 21/1681" and thought to be the oldest brick-built farmhouse in the area, featuring front rendering. The building is of two storeys and features three brick-mullioned windows, some filled in, with others altered to casements. Attic retains original blocked stone mullioned windows and roof trusses.</p> <p>Grade II listed building with limited Scheme inter-visibility to the west of the property. There is no inter-visibility with M60 J18.</p>	High
HER 9520.1.0 NHLE 1309378	Building	Besses o' th' Barn United Reformed Church & Associated Buildings	<p>A building in the 19th century Gothic Revival style. The church is a low, spreading complex, conspicuously sited at fork between Old and New Bury Roads. Constructed of red brick with bands, window heads, tympana etc in other colours. The building features steep slate roofs.</p> <p>Dated 1865 in head of gable front.</p> <p>Grade II listed building with no Scheme inter-visibility.</p>	High
HER 15533.1.0 NHLE 1350346	Building	Church of St George	<p>Church dating to 1914-15 and built of random rubblestone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs, with stone-coped gables with finials. A combination of Romanesque and vernacular revival. Described by Historic England as a small but fine quality church in an unusual, austere, but very successful combination of Romanesque and vernacular styles. Its austerity perhaps reflects its build and completion during the 1st World War.</p>	High

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
			Grade II listed building, and set within the village of Simister on the South side of Simister Lane. No inter-visibility with the Scheme.	
HER 15557.1.0 NHLE 1376745	Building	Heaton Park Reservoir Pumping Station	<p>A modern pumping station dating to 1954-5 by the Manchester City Architect's Department, Chief Architect Leonard C Howitt, for the Manchester Corporation Waterworks. The structure incorporates a large relief by Mitzi Cunliffe, signed and dated 1955. Composed of Yorkshire sandstone, with Westmorland greenstone from Broughton Moor used as relief. The sectional relief plan and the mural were conceived as part of the original brief to give a 'monumental' character to the city's reservoir. It was included as a remarkable synthesis of architectural design and fine sculpture, with the dominance of the latter in this tiny building. The building materials and the reliefs are all symbolic of the achievement in bringing of water from the Lake District to Manchester.</p> <p>Grade II listed building with no scheme inter-visibility.</p>	High
HER 17092.1.0 NHLE 1440257	Building	Unsworth War Memorial	<p>War Memorial of 1923 with additional names of the Second World War, comprising an octagonal cross with wreath and sword, on a stepped base with inscriptions, executed in pale cream stone.</p> <p>Listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: Historic interest - as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the 20th century; Architectural interest: an elegantly-proportioned variation on the Cross of Sacrifice, displaying good detailing and craftsmanship in the overall design and the original lettering.</p> <p>Grade II listed and lies just under 300m west of the Order Limits, with no Scheme inter-visibility.</p>	High

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
NHLE 1163381	Building	Broxups, 71 Higher Lane, Whitefield	A 17 th century residence with a symmetrical front of the later 18 th century only. The house has later additions and alterations. It is built from brown brick and has two storeys. Grade II listed building with no Scheme inter-visibility.	High
NHLE 1200809	Building	Heaton Hall	Country house, now a museum and art gallery (etc). Mid 18 th century in date, and remodelled 1772-89 by James Wyatt for Sir Thomas Egerton, enlarged and orangery added c.1823 by Lewis Wyatt. Building is composed of sandstone ashlar with dressings of Coade stone, and with hipped slate roofs. Grade I listed building with no inter-visibility with the Scheme.	High
NHLE 1200810	Building	Dower House Cottage to North of Heaton Hall, Heaton Park	Garden landscape building and probably dating to the early 19 th century and has been altered and reduced. The building is composed of sandstone ashlar and stucco, with a 20 th century pantiled roof. Rectangular in plan, the building has a classical style, in the form of a pedimented temple front. The interior has been altered since its original construction. Grade II listed building on the North side of Heaton Park with no Scheme inter-visibility.	High
NHLE 1200813	Building	Temple to the North East of Heaton Hall	An ornamental temple probably dating to the late 18 th century, and designed by James Wyatt. This is a sandstone ashlar stone structure painted white, with copper-cladding to roof. The temple includes a small rotunda of Tuscan columns with dentilled cornice and a domed roof. Grade II* listed building with no inter-visibility with the Scheme.	High

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
NHLE 1282993	Building	Former stables to the North-West of Heaton Hall	Stable block designed by Samuel Wyatt built in 1777. The building is composed of red brick in Flemish bond with sandstone dressings and hipped slate roofs. There is an extended U-shaped plan formed by long main range with receding wings. Grade II listed building with no inter-visibility with the Scheme.	High
NHLE 1282994	Building	Smithy Lodge to East of Heaton Hall	A sandstone and stucco lodge house dating to 1806 designed by architect Lewis Wyatt. The lodge is a classical styled octagon structure comprising one storey. A Grade II* listed structure 930m south east of the Scheme and no inter-visibility with it.	High
NHLE 1282995	Building	Sundial in front of orangery of Heaton Hall	A sandstone sundial dating to 1756, by Daniel Clegg Joiner of Manchester. The sundial takes the form of a vase pedestal carved with leaves at the base and neck, with drapery round the body. It features a copper plate with inscription including signature and date 1756, gnomon damaged. Only surviving relic of the mid-18 th century park before its remodelling in the later 18 th century. Grade II listed structure with no inter-visibility with the Scheme.	High
NHLE 1350343	Building	Church of St Margaret Holy Rood, St Margarets Road	A church dating to 1851-3; extended several times from 1863-1899 and restored 1985-6 after a fire. Built of rock-faced snecked stone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs with stone coped gables. The church has a decorated style with buttresses and angle buttresses with set-offs. Grade II listed structure with no inter-visibility with the Scheme	High

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
Conservation Areas				
n/a	Conservation Area	Poppythorn	<p>Poppythorn Conservation Area is located to the north-west of Prestwich, an historic village which grew up around the medieval church of St. Mary. The topography of the Conservation Area is generally flat, sloping gently up towards the north and east.</p> <p>The Conservation Area is compact, comprising Poppythorn Lane, Guest Road, Langley Road, and part of Nursery Road and Glebelands Road. Bury Old Road lies to the north, and the Metrolink line runs close to the southern boundary.</p> <p>The area around Prestwich was principally open country until well into the 19th century. The area contained small settlements, of which Poppythorn Fold was one, as well as a number of small country estates with substantial villas built by wealthy Manchester merchants and industrialists anxious to escape the dirt and discomfort of the city. With the coming of the railway in 1879, these early residents were joined by better-off middle class families who appreciated the rural suburbia which was being created around Poppythorn Lane and were able to afford the grander houses being built.</p> <p>Poppythorn Conservation Area is now completely surrounded by housing, ranging from the inter-war developments along Nursery Road and the Langley Hall estate to a limited number of modern low-rise apartment blocks. Despite this, the roads forming the Conservation Area have retained a distinctive character reflecting the completeness of the original layout and the generally unchanged form and appearance of the individual houses, built as they were over a relatively short period from approximately 1870 to the beginning of the First World War.</p>	Medium

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
			<p>Much of the Poppythorn development was undertaken by a handful of builders who chose to live in one of their houses on the estate, renting out further properties. They thus had a personal interest in the form and appearance of the roads and houses.</p> <p>Nothing remains of the original small community of Poppythorn Fold except Poppythorn Cottage, and this has been altered so that in appearance it blends with its late 19th century neighbours.</p>	
n/a	Conservation Area	All Saints, Whitefield	<p>The All Saints Conservation Area lies close by the district centre of Whitefield, which is located approximately 3km south of Bury Town Centre. Situated on the A56 (Bury New Road), Whitefield is ideally placed for commuting into Bury town centre and Manchester city centre. The Metro-link station is within the conservation area boundary.</p> <p>Whitefield falls within the Borough's Pilkington Park Ward and in 2001 the population was 10,004. Within the All Saints Conservation Area the population is estimated to be between 300 - 500 people.</p> <p>The majority of the Conservation Area is situated to the west of Bury New Road. The leafy residential suburb of Stand surrounds the area to the north, west and south, and there are commercial and industrial areas to the east. The main streets within the conservation area are Bury New Road, Hamilton Road, Church Lane, Higher Lane, Pinfold Lane and Knowsley Road. The area's origins are as open farming land, being part of the Pilkington estate. It was the building of All Saints Church in 1822 and the coming of the railway in 1879 that had the greatest influence on the area's growth into an elegant 19th and early 20th century residential suburb.</p>	Medium

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
			<p>All Saints is a mixed but primarily residential area with All Saints Church as its centre piece. It contains Regency, Victorian and Edwardian brick villas that span the period from the beginning of the 19th to the early 20th century. Church Lane, Hamilton Road and Pinfold Lane contain many fine two and three storey detached, semi detached and terraced properties which have a host of impressive and well preserved traditional elements and details, together with their original boundary walls, gateposts and mature gardens. The buildings sit around an open setting due to the wide streets, spacious gardens and the substantial areas of large grounds, large stands of trees, public gardens and All Saints churchyard, all at the area's core.</p> <p>The character of the area is in a number of linked parts. One such area is dominated by the grade I listed All Saints Church, the listed war memorial and its churchyard. This includes the substantial and well preserved houses on Church Lane and the later and more modest early 20th century properties set at a lower level along Hamilton Road. Further to the south is the more altered area around Pinfold Lane. Parts of this area are more densely developed and contain fine late 19th century buildings. Two large former houses, Underlay and Uplands, stand in their original grounds, with the former, although empty and boarded-up, retaining much of its 1805 and 1857 construction and character. These two areas are linked by the cricket ground, tennis courts and park which contribute to the green and village feel to parts of the area. The final area is the A56, Bury New Road. In the vicinity of the Metro Station there are the ornate 19th century Barclays Bank and residential and commercial late Georgian (facing the end of Hamilton Road), Victorian and Edwardian properties, some elevated above road level. Further south there is the dominant former Masons Arms (now Slattery's chocolate emporium) and close by on the road frontage, mid 19th century brick buildings, originally houses, and early Victorian villas on Knowsley Road.</p>	

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
n/a	Conservation Area	St Mary's, Prestwich	<p>The conservation area contains a number of areas of distinct architectural form united by St Mary's Park, incorporating Church Lane in the north and extending to the edge of Butterstile Lane. The whole area forms part of a pleasant wooded landscape. The area is dominated by St Mary's Church which dates back to the 15th century, and the mature treescape within Prestwich Clough.</p> <p>The residential parts of the conservation area are typified by tree lined streets with substantial properties in large grounds mostly dating from the mid-19th century. The combination of large private grounds and public open spaces results in a lush and heavily tree-lined appearance of the conservation area.</p>	Medium
Non-designated buildings and structures				
2926.1.0	Building	Former General Store at Hollins Lane	Shop building, still in use. The building is a low, two-storey building at a right angle to the modern street. There is a pitched roof with stone tiles, small casement windows and rendered walls. Possibly dates to early 18 th century.	Low
2927.1.0	Building	122 Hollins Lane (House)	<p>This is a two-storey Georgian townhouse. A fine, possibly original, door to the Southern end of the front elevation with fanlight over the door and columns framing it. Rendered finish.</p> <p>The townhouse located approximately 220m to the west of the Scheme and with no visual relationship with it.</p>	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
2931.1.0	Building	St George's Church	An 18th century church located approximately 130m to the West of the Scheme. The church comprises a rectangular brick-built building with stone-capped buttresses to the Northern and Southern elevations. The fenestration is placed centrally between the buttresses. The windows are brick-built lancets with keystones to the lancet window heads. The church is still in use and is an austere, brick-built structure with a modern flat-roof extension. There are plain Gothic windows and detailing. The church is shown on a 1848 map. A Unitarian Chapel is shown on Yates's map of 1786.	Low
2933.1.0	Building	Pilsworth Cottages, Castle Road	The cottages are shown on a 1848 map as Morris's Mill (Fustian), and is unlabelled on the later 1896 map. By 1931 it was part of Pilsworth Bleach Works, which lay to its South. The earlier buildings appear to have been part of Pilsworth Bleach Works by the 1890s. The standing buildings at the site (Pilsworth Cottages) are perhaps associated with the fustian mill or the later bleach works.	Low
2941.1.0	Building	Farm Complex at Thurston Fold	This is a farmstead, which is still in use. The complex includes a large barn constructed of hand-made brick with a hay loft and a pitching hole. The farmhouse has a low-pitched roof and is a two-storey cottage. The building is likely to be brick built but has been rendered.	Low
3889.1.0	Building	Beehive Dyeworks (formerly Kilncroft Cotton Mill; Kilnercroft Finishing Works; Beehive Spindle Works)	A former cotton mill - originally an early to mid-19 th century spinning mill. The main original spinning mill building still survives intact. Brick built, of two storeys and two main phases. The historic maps show two reservoirs.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
3891.1.0	Building	Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (Bridge) – Radcliffe to Manchester Branch	The bridge over Thatch Leach Lane is a single span of stone and brick. The line was opened in 1879 so the bridge would date to that time.	Low
3918.1.0	Building	Cold Gate Farm	<p>Adjacent to the Scheme.</p> <p>An irregularly shaped structure is shown on the N side of the lane on 1830 and 1842 maps. The 1842 apportionment describes the property as "Homestead" owned by Thomas Walker on leasehold under the Earl of Derby and occupied by John Peers. The building is now called Cowl Gate House.</p> <p>The asset is shown on historic mapping dating from the early 19th century and is recorded as a homestead. There is a modern extension on the West side of the asset. The asset is bounded to the North, South and West by undulating pasture fields and to the East by the M66 motorway from which it is screened by a bank of mature trees and vegetation.</p>	Low
3925.1.0	Building	Pike Fold Golf Club (formerly Back o'th'Moss Farm)	<p>Still in use as a golf club house.</p> <p>Three structures are shown on this site on the 1830 and 1842 maps: Two 'L'-shaped structures and an irregularly shaped building. The 1842 apportionment describes the property as "Homestead" owned and occupied by Thomas Smethurst on leasehold under the Earl of Derby. The farm comprises a range of outbuildings and a farmhouse. The overall plan of the farm complex is that of a double courtyard arrangement, which usually represents a late 19th century development.</p>	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
3926.1.0	Building	The Hills	An 18th century farmstead located approximately 120m to the east of the Scheme off Hills Lane. The asset is surrounded by the Pike Fold Golf Club. The M66 motorway is located within a cut to the West of the asset and is not visible. Shown on 1830s and 1842 maps, including two large irregularly-shaped buildings and two small structures; one square and one L-shaped.	Low
3931.1.0	Building	Egypt Farm (formerly Higher Egypt)	A historic farmstead which is still in use. The farm is composed of two structures, one an L-shaped building, one irregularly shaped, which are shown on the 1830 and 1842 maps. A site walkover survey in 2020 established that the farm buildings have been largely rebuilt with the historic materials being utilised in the re-construction.	Low
3934.1.0	Building	Droughts Farm	A 19th century farm complex located to the immediate South-East of M60 J18. An elongated irregularly shaped structure is shown on this site on the 1846 map. The 1846 apportionment describes the property as "Site of buildings and fold" owned by Richard Meadowcroft Fletcher and occupied by Soloman Hall. The present building consists of an elongated range comprising a barn and house. Barn of brick (mainly machine-made) with stone slate roof.	Low
9946.1.0	Building	Melodieu's (now Mellowdew Farm)	The site of a historic farm complex, with evidence from 19 th century OS maps of two rectangular buildings arranged around three ponds. This is still named Mellowdew Farm, but a late 1990s aerial photo suggest that the historic farm buildings were replaced entirely in the second half of the 20 th century.	Low
9947.1.0	Building	Mount Pleasant Farm	A 19th century farm building which is visible as a complex on 19th century historic maps. This lies within the study area 265m to the south of the Order Limits and east of Nutt Lane.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
9961.1.0	Building	Coach and Horses Public House	A 19th century inn located on Bury Old Road approximately 70m to the South of the Scheme and is still in use. It is marked on 1850, 1894 and 1910 map but is indistinguishable on later maps. The first recorded licensee was dated to 1830. A site visit in 2008 recorded it as a brick-built three-storey rectangular building with a gable roof clad in blue slate.	Low
9963.1.0	Building	Cuckoo Nest	This is shown on the 1850 map as two buildings at the junction of Cuckoo Lane and Hodge Lane. It is named as Cuckoo Nest on the 1894 map and subsequently shown as a group of four buildings around the road junction on the 1910 map. Later maps show the site as built over.	Low
10101.1.0	Building	Hills Nook	Residence which is still in use. This was identified as two buildings on a 1850 historic map. The building is of slightly different periods as indicated by the differing roof heights. Comprises two 18th or 19th century buildings located on Pole Lane approximately 70m to the West of the Scheme. The asset is a two-storey, rectangular plan building, with a slate roof. The asset is surrounded by undulating pasture fields. The M66 motorway is located within a cut to the East of the asset and is not visible.	Low
11008.1.0	Building	Pumping Station	Pumping station shown on OS map of 1931 for the first time. Two-storey building on North bank of Hollins Brook, no windows but a large door in the East end.	Low
11095.1.0	Building	A bridge at Castle Road	Brick, cast-iron and concrete bridge of single-arch span, c.3m wide. The bridge has been so substantially repaired with concrete lining and brick patching that little of the 19th-century brickwork is visible and that very decayed and friable.	Low
11099.1.0	Building	A bridge at Hollins Brook	Brick arched bridge of c.3m span with concrete coping on parapet wall at West side (no parapet wall at East side). *Possibly associated with Pilsworth Bleach Works.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
15583.1.0	Building	Hospital Cottages (formerly Asylum Cottages)	Cottages associated with former Prestwich Mental Hospital. 'Asylum Cottages', two rows of five houses with two short rows of outbuildings to the rear	Low
15589.1.0	Structure	Victorian Post Box, Poppythorn Lane	Still in use. A structure has been on location on the OS 1st edition 1844 map marked as 'L.B.' at the fork of a road on the OS 25" 1891 and 1932 maps. This type of post box dates from around 1880 onwards so later OS representations were of this box.	Low
15590.1.0	Building	Summer Villa Cottage	Detached house, still in use - building probably listed in Barrett's directory as residence of 'Hilton Samuel Esq' in 1883. Brick built with red Flemish bond and decorative alternations with Staffordshire brick.	Low
15591.1.0	Building	Lagos House	Villa, still in use. First shown as an irregular-shaped building on the OS 25-inch 1891 map. Recorded in 2008 that the brick-built Victorian villa is a 2½-storey detached villa with a gabled thin slate roof with gable chimneys. Features stone coursing.	Low
15592.1.0	Building	13 Guest Road	Semi-detached house, still in use. First depicted on the 1932 OS 25-inch map	Low
15597.1.0	Building	36 & 38 Guest Road	Villa, still in use. Pair of semi-detached buildings on location with an outbuilding to the rear depicted on the OS 25-inch 1891 and 1932 maps.	Low
15608.1.0	Building	19th Century Gatehouse, Clifton Road	This is a former gatehouse/lodge, now in use as a dwelling. A 'Lodge' was noted on the OS 1st edition 1844 map with two buildings to the North of the road, one 'L'-shaped and the other rectangular on the OS 25-inch 1891 and 1932 maps.	Low
15630.1.0	Building	Lady Wilton School (now Lady Wilton Hall)	This building is a former school, now used for a variety of community uses. Built by the Egertons of Heaton Park in 1850.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
15632.1.0	Building	Our Lady of Grace Church, Church/School & Presbytery, Fairfax Road	Built in 1894, the church was built in Gothic-style in Portland stone and red brick. Shown first and annotated as 'R.C. Church' to North of road with a smaller building to the West and a 'School' to the East depicted on the OS 25-inch 1932 map.	Low
15975.1.0	Building	Park Boundary Wall, Heaton Park	This historic boundary wall abuts the Order Limits on Bridle Lane. Brick-built boundary wall constructed c.1807–11 following extension of the park. Originally c.6km long, but now partly demolished and replaced with modern walling or railings. The longest surviving part lies on the Northern boundary, running from the reservoir on the West to Middleton Road on the East, between the [former] Three Arrows public house and Smithy Lodge gates, although this includes some sections of modern rebuild.	Low
Non-designated archaeological remains				
17744.1.0	Findspot	Medieval spindle whorl	Found by metal detector just under 500m from Egypt Lane in 1999. Has been removed from its original context.	No value
17745.1.0	Findspot	Dagger pommel	Findspot of a possible medieval dagger pommel, reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). Possible pommel from a medieval quillon dagger. Oval in section, round in plan with square hole in base (10mm x 10mm) and sub-circular hole in top (8mm). Hollow cast. Has been removed from its original context.	No value
14.1.1	Monument	Manchester to Ribchester Roman Road	Part of Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester, appearing to follow line of the modern Bury New Road. It is shown on 1848 map. The area is now built over.	Negligible

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
90.1.0	Monument	The site of Heaton Old Hall	The original house of the Heaton family who were present in the area from the 13 th century. The house was known as the Old Hall and was in Little Heaton. Around 1750 the present Heaton Hall (HER 62.1.0) was built in Great Heaton. The site of Old Hall is now covered by the M66 (now M60) motorway.	Negligible
1365.1.0	Monument	The site of Medieval Park Pale, Philips Park	The physical remains of a deer park pale, consisting of a substantial bank and uphill ditch visible intermittently over around 1.2km to the North of and parallel with Bradley Brook. Of evident antiquity, the earthwork is eroded in places and has been disused for a long period.	Low
2892.1.0	Monument	Linear Crop Mark, Pilsworth	Linear cropmark which might represent the back wall of Morris's Mill, shown on the 1848 map.	Low
2893.1.0	Monument	The former site of Castle House Barn	A barn present on mid-19 th century historic mapping has been cleared and the site re-developed.	Low
2893.2.0	Monument	Castle House (site of "castle")	A late Victorian/early Edwardian two-storey brick villa stands on an eminence above Castle Brook. The house occupies the site of "castle" marked on Yates's map of 1786. There are no obvious remains of a castle.	Low
2894.3.0	Monument	Cropmark at Castle Brook Farm	A potential historic boundary ditch recorded from aerial images and reproduced in a 1990 desk study for the Greater Manchester Western and Northern Relief Road (GMAU 1990). The former ditch is described as being curvilinear in character	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
2894.2.0	Monument	Earthworks at Castle Brook Farm	The Greater Manchester Western and Northern Relief Road (GMAU 1990) reproduced details of a series of earthworks of indeterminate appearance. These comprised a vaguely oval cropmark with turns defined by differential growth appears surrounding other earthworks. The feature is situated on a well-drained spur above Castle Brook and was interpreted as a possible prehistoric camp. A sub-circular feature defined by a dark cropmark (possibly a backfilled pond) may relate to these earthworks	Medium
2894.1.0	Monument	The former site of Roe Fold (Castle Brook Farm)	Historic complex of farm buildings demolished in 1998.	Low
2895.1.0	Monument	Former Brick Pits near Brick House	The pits are deep, square ponds with revetted sides. They are reportedly 'fine example of brick pits'. Shown on 1848 map.	Low
2928.1.0	Monument	Old Graveyard at Hollins Lane	This is an old graveyard associated with a modern Methodist chapel. The Chapel of Ease shown on Yates's map of 1786 refers to St George's Church of England Church South of this site.	Low
2929.1.0	Monument	The site of Unsworth Conservative Club	This is first shown on 1848 OS map and demolished at some time after 1960.	Low
2930.1.0	Monument	The former site of a cottage at Hollins Lane (Hollins Mount Farm)	Probable early 19 th century cottage which has been present on 1950 OS mapping but has likely been demolished following redevelopment.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
2935.1.0	Monument	Sub-Rectangular Ditch Feature at Castle Road	A feature identified at Castle Road during an assessment, possibly a sub-rectangular ditch structure.	Low
2936.1.0	Monument	Ridge and Furrow at Castle Road	Relict field system.	Low
2938.1.0	Monument	Disused Quarry at White Gate	A small quarry.	Low
2939.1.0	Monument	Griffe Lane – Hollow Way	A deep hollow way for much of its length (Griffe Lane).	Low
2941.2.0	Monument	Old Field Boundary at Thurston Fold	An old field boundary showing as a causeway in the field.	Low
2942.1.0	Monument	Disused Quarry North of Thurston Fold	Disused quarry North of Thurston Fold.	Low
2943.1.0	Monument	Disused Quarry East of Castle Brook (Whittle Brook?)	A disused quarry is in a field East of Castle Brook. Pond/pits are shown on the 1838 tithe map.	Low
3517.1.0	Monument	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow 1.8 metres wide oriented North-South.	Low
3517.2.0	Monument	Field System at Heywood Farm	The possible remains of early strip field, with irregular width caused by "reversed S" pattern resulting from medieval ploughing. Western end now destroyed by M60 motorway.	Negligible

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
3570.1.0	Monument	Unsworth Settlement	Yates names the settlement on his map of the 1770's. This shows a chapel and growth East and West of Parr Lane and West of Castle Road. The area possibly has archaeological potential; the castle site to the North-East and several farms probably influenced the development of this small settlement.	Low
3572.1.0	Monument	The site of Besses o'th' Barn historic settlement	The site of a settlement shown on Yates' map from the 1770's. The buildings are both East and West of the present Higher Lane from Stand. The site may represent an early settlement location influenced by the Roman road, whose likely course is immediately to the West. The OS map of 1848 shows further development along Bury New Road. All the historic buildings are gone, with the site now occupied by 20 th century buildings.	Low
3682.1.0	Monument	The possible Romano-British settlement of Rhodes Green cropmark site	A possible Romano-British settlement, with a number of enclosures, roundhouses, associated field systems and trackways detected from cropmarks in the summer of 1989.	Low
3878.1.0	Natural feature	Unsworth Moss	Also known as Back o' th' Moss, located at the junctions of the M62 & M66. Approximately 100m OD, overlying glacial morainic drift of boulder clay, with sands and gravels on the Middle Coal Measures, shales and mudstones. All the area is now pasture with sandy soil and a prominent hill at Back o'the Moss Farm. A low basin lies to the East, which is possibly the centre of the moss which spread up to higher ground. The review of the GIR (Appendix 9.3 of the Environmental Statement Appendices (TR010064/APP/6.3)) has concluded that the Moss at this location only has a low potential of the presence of buried peat.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
3886.1.0	Monument	The former site of a Smithy	An L-shaped structure is shown on the West side of Bury Old Road on the 1848 map. There are two small square-shaped structures shown to the rear. This structure would now appear to have been demolished and the site built upon.	Low
3887.1.0	Monument	Thatch Leach	A group of four structures are shown close to the junction of Bury Old Road and Hardman's Road on a 1842 map of the hamlet.	Low
3892.1.0	Monument	The former site of structures off Albert Road	Two structures are shown on a 1786 map, with a single L-shaped structure in 1848. This site is vacant by the 1895 map and is now a landscaped area in front of a modern school.	Low
3897.1.0	Monument	The former site Wolstenholme Fold	Two irregular-shaped structures are shown on this site on the 1848 map. This site is vacant on the 1895 map and would appear to have been largely built over by modern housing.	Negligible
3908.1.0	Monument	Thatch Leach Lane	This routeway is first shown on the 1786 map and is now a modern tarmacked road, running from Oak Lane to Bury Old Road.	Low
3914.1.0	Monument	The former site of Gravel Hill House	An irregularly shaped building is shown on maps dated to 1830 and 1842. These are located on the East side of Corday Lane.	Low
3915.1.0	Monument	The site of structures off Corday Lane	An irregularly-shaped structure is shown on the 1830 and 1842 maps on the South side of the lane. There is no visible evidence remaining.	Low
3919.1.0	Monument	Site of structures South of Mode Hill Lane	Two structures noted from historic maps; one L-shaped, the other irregularly shaped, are shown on the South side of Mode Hill Lane on 1830 and 1842 maps. There are no visible remains of any structures on the site by the 1909 OS sheet.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
3919.1.1	Monument	The site of Den House	This property appears on a historic map from 1786 and has been cleared by the time of the 1895 OS sheet.	Low
3920.1.0	Monument	The former site of Limbrick House	Three structures are shown on this site on the 1786, 1830 and 1842 maps.	Low
3921.1.0	Monument	The former site of Owen Hill (Oven Hill)	This field-name appears on the 1842 Tithe Award. 'Owen Hill' is probably a corrupted form of the name "oven hill" which appears in a 1790 survey. The "oven" element suggests land on which a furnace was sited. The location of the field is on a prominent hill overlooking Unsworth Moss. There are no visible remains of any furnaces, kilns or smelting sites. The location was possibly a pottery or a brick-making site. A watching brief was during the construction of a new green by the Pike Fold Golf Club, on the South side of the hill. Groundworks did not reveal any archaeological features. The presence of charcoal in the topsoil may indicate areas of burning in the vicinity, possibly on the top of the hill, but no other evidence was visible in the area investigated.	Negligible
3922.1.0	Monument	A square cropmark	A square-shaped cropmark appears on the 1989 and 1990 aerial photographs to the NorthEast of Back o'th' Moss.	Low
3925.1.1	Monument	Back o'th' Moss Farm – Watching Brief	Adverse results from an archaeological watching brief commissioned for the Pike Fold Golf Club relocation Scheme in 1997.	Negligible
3926.2.0	Monument	The line of a Hollow Way from 'The Hills' towards Unsworth Moss	The line of a historic hollow way running South East from 'The Hills' towards Unsworth Moss. This passed through an area being converted to golf course. This feature is described in a 1790 survey as 'road to Farther Coal Moss'.	Negligible

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
3928.1.0	Monument	The site of Lower Egypt	An L-shaped building noted from 1832 and 1840. The site is vacant on the 1895 map and there are no visible remains of the site.	Low
3935.1.0	Monument	Bury Old Road	This routeway is shown on the 1786 map as a turnpike road. On the 1848 map it was administered by the Bury and Prestwich Trust. This is now a modern tarmacked road.	Low
3945.1.0	Monument	The former site of Hardman's Fields and Park House	The site of a house and settlement are shown on this site on the 1842 map and comprise h-shaped, L-shaped, and small square buildings. On the 1895 map the site is named 'Park House'. Now all buildings demolished and site redeveloped.	Negligible
3946.1.0	Monument	The former site of Hardman's Green	A collection of four structures on a historic map of 1842, remnants of which still exist.	Low
3956.1.0	Monument	The site of structures at Thatch Leach Lane	Shown on the 1786 map. An irregularly shaped structure is shown on the 1842 map on the North side of Thatch Leach Lane.	Low
5773.1.0	Monument	Whittle Brook Iron Smelting Site	In response to a pipeline construction in 1984, Whittle Brook was investigated as part of a wider survey of Pilsworth township and Meadow Croft Fold. No archaeological features came to light but from the topsoil and ploughsoil came metal waste associated with medieval pottery sherds. The finds at Whittle Brook, which is some 800m to the West of the iron smelting site at Meadow Croft Fold, were not conclusive in proving that a bloomery existed here but do suggest good potential for such a site.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
9237.1.0	Monument	The site of Polefield Hall and grounds	This was a large house with grounds and park bounded by Bury Old Road to the South, Cuckoo Lane to the West and North, and Hedge Lane to the East. It was an irregular site; roughly triangular with house in the central section. The house's lodge and drive lead from Bury Old Road entrance through wooded area with two ponds. A productive garden was on the Western side of the house. Known as Polefield Hall by 1894 it has now been cleared and the property built over.	Low
9946.1.0	Monument	The former site of Melodieu's (now Mellowdew Farm)	Historic farm complex present on 19 th century maps believed to have been replaced by new builds in the late 20 th century.	Low
9948.1.0	Monument	The former site of Hazel Hillock/ Hill	The site is still named as Hazel Hill on 1920s OS mapping, but the site had been cleared of buildings by the 1950s.	Low
9958.1.0	Monument	The former site of Prestwich Wood	Shown on 1850 map as three buildings to the South of Clifton Road. This has increase to four buildings by 1910. Later maps show the site to have been partly occupied by the hospital farm.	Low
9959.1.0	Monument	Kirkham/ Kirkhams settlement	Shown on 1850 map as a row of terraced houses on Bury Old Road, later marked as 'Kirkhams'.	Low
9960.1.0	Monument	The site of Kirkham/ Kirkham's House	Shown on 1850 map as two irregular-shaped buildings on Bury Old Road. The building is still present on 1920s mapping, although unnamed. It is shown as being built over by the 1950s.	Low
9962.1.0	Monument	The site of former buildings on Pole Field	Pole Field is first labelled on a map of 1894. Two large buildings and an outbuilding in its own grounds feature on the 1852 and 1910 maps, but not shown thereafter.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
9964.1.0	Monument	The site of Poppy Thorn	A cluster of buildings on 18 th and 19 th century maps later cleared for a housing development.	Low
10096.1.0	Monument	The former site of Five Houses	The site is shown as a large complex of buildings from the late 18 th century maps. These comprise at least four tenement rows, three other buildings and some garden space.	Low
10097.1.0	Monument	The site of Grundy Fold	A cluster of buildings on historic maps which was presumably erased by the construction of the M66.	Low
10100.1.0	Monument	The site of Roe Barn	The site of a barn and farmstead. This is shown and named as one rectangular building with a well and a pond. The original buildings have been demolished and replaced by large shed for coaches.	Low
10102.1.0	Monument	The site of a chapel and graveyard	A Wesleyan chapel and graveyard are shown on Hillock Lane on the 1850 OS map.	Low
10383.1.0	Monument	The site of a Wesleyan Chapel on Hollins Lane	The chapel was built in 1846 and was demolished in 1971.	Low
11010.1.0	Monument	Weir and Sluice	This is a stone/concrete weir and sluice associated with reservoir (HER 11009.1.0) and Pilsworth Bleachworks (HER 11013.1.0), both existing in the late 19 th /early 20 th century. The sluice retains grooves for the sluice gate, which is no longer present. The weir is about 2.5m wide and has a drop of less than 1.5m.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
11011.1.0	Monument	The former site of Morris's Fustian Mill	The mill buildings are shown in 1848 as Morris's Mill (Fustian), and unlabelled on a 1896 map. By 1931 it was part of Pilsworth Bleach Works, to its South. No remains were identified, and it is thought that 20 th century developments on the site include its demolition. The standing buildings at the site (Pilsworth Cottages) are perhaps associated with the fustian mill or the later bleach works.	Low
11013.1.0	Monument	The former site of Pilsworth Bleachworks	Pilsworth Bleachworks was first shown on the 1896 OS map and the plant was expanded before 1931. The site has been redeveloped.	Low
11094.1.0	Monument	The site of a reservoir or pond	Small marshy depression with some stone lining visible at its South-East end and about 4m x 8m. It is on the North bank of Castle Brook (Whittle Brook) and interpreted as a former reservoir or pond.	Negligible
11095.1.0	Monument	A bridge at Castle Road	This was a brick, cast-iron and concrete bridge of a single-arch span, around 3m wide. The bridge has been so substantially repaired with concrete lining and brick patching that little of the 19 th century brickwork is visible and that is very decayed and friable.	Low
11096.1.0	Monument	A former tramway and associated features	These are a collection of features in woodland North of bridge (HER 11095.1.0), including evidence of at least one collapsed brick building. There are possibly a loading area associated with former mills to the North-West (not numbered) which were a 20 th century expansion of Pilsworth Bleach Mill (HER 11013.1.0).	Low
11097.1.0	Monument	A roadway paved with setts (Castle Road)	This is the record for a long section (c.750m) of cobbled trackway on an approach to former works near the Pilsworth Bleachworks (HER 11013.1.0) and Fustian Mill (11011.1.0). This runs over the former Castle Road bridge (HER 11095.1.0), East of which are visible remnants of stone kerbs and paving on each side. The trackway is in good repair and is still in use as a private road.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
11098.1.0	Monument	A former Mill Race	Stone and concrete-lined mill race serving the former mills HER 11013.1.0 and/or HER 11011.1.0, carrying the Hollins Brook in a curve South of the mill remains.	Low
11099.1.0	Monument	The former site of a bridge at Hollins Brook	Brick arched bridge of around 3m span with concrete coping on parapet wall at its West side.	Low
11105.1.0	Monument	This is a modern culvert carrying Hollins Brook under M66 Motorway	This is a modern concrete culvert. There are twin concrete pipes carrying the Hollins Brook under the M66 motorway.	Low
15964.1.0	Monument	The site of North Lodge at Heaton Park	Shown on the 1839 tithe map of Great Heaton and later mapping until 1907. A photograph of 1902 shows it as a small single-storey square brick-built building with a hipped roof facing East to the park gates. The site now lies beneath Heaton Park reservoir.	Negligible
15965.1.0	Monument	The former site of Dog Kennel Cottages at Heaton Park	Denoted as a house named Dog Kennel on a document of 1713. Shown on a plan of around 1750 as a rectangular range, aligned roughly East–West and fronted by a garden. It is also indicated as a rectangular range on plans of 1777 and 1803. The buildings are still shown on mapping of 1932 but had been demolished by 1971.	Low
15966.1.0	Monument	The site of a former building at Heaton Park	A building to the East of Dog Kennel Cottages (HER 15965.1.0 – see below) shown on plans of c.1750 and 1777. This building is also shown on a plan of 1803 but not on the 1839 Great Heaton tithe map and subsequent mapping. It was possibly demolished as part of the early-19 th century expansion of the park. The site is now grassed over with nothing visible on the ground.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
17742.1.0	Findspot	The site of a Roman bow brooch	Findspot of a Roman brooch reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). Removed from its context and therefore not an asset with a physical presence near the Order Limits.	Negligible
15967.1.0	Monument	The site of former buildings at Heaton Park	A plan of 1803 shows two buildings here but these do not appear on the 1839 Great Heaton tithe map and subsequent mapping. These were possibly demolished as part of the early-19 th century expansion of the park. From the map evidence, the site seems to have lain on a small spur of land, shown as woodland on the 1839 tithe map and still wooded.	Low
15968.1.0	Monument	The former site of buildings at Heaton Park	Two buildings are shown on plans of around 1750 and 1777. These are not shown on a plan of 1803 or later mapping. The asset site is now occupied by an embankment of Heaton Park Reservoir.	Negligible
15969.1.0	Monument	The site of a former buildings at Heaton Park	Buildings shown on plans of around 1750 and 1777. They are still shown on a plan of 1803 but not on the 1839 Great Heaton tithe map and later mapping. Possibly demolished as part of the early-19 th century expansion of the park. The site now occupied by Heaton Park Reservoir.	Low
16974.1.0	Monument	The site of Ox Gap Lodge	Ox Gap was one of four lodges roughly situated on the cardinal points of the Park estate. All four buildings presumably belonged to the gentrification of the estate under the ownership of Robert Philips. This building was shown on the undated 'Plan of the Hamlet of Outwood' and the OS 1844–45 plan, but was not shown on the 1891 OS plan.	Low
16975.1.0	Monument	Low Earthwork	Plane Tree Field (East) is subdivided by a low North–South earthwork, which is only indicated as a boundary on the 1952 OS plan. This comprises a gentle bank, and the ground to the West of the feature is about 0.75m higher than that to the East. It may have developed as a positive lynchet from historic ploughing.	Low

HER / Historic England identifier	Record type	Name	Description	Estimated value
17121.1.0	Monument	Rectilinear magnetic anomaly	Anomalies detected during geophysical survey of golf club extension.	Low
17121.2.0	Monument	Magnetic anomalies (non-archaeological)	As above.	Low

Annex B Figures

Figure 6.1.1: 1786 The County Palatinate of Lancaster, by Woudiam Yates

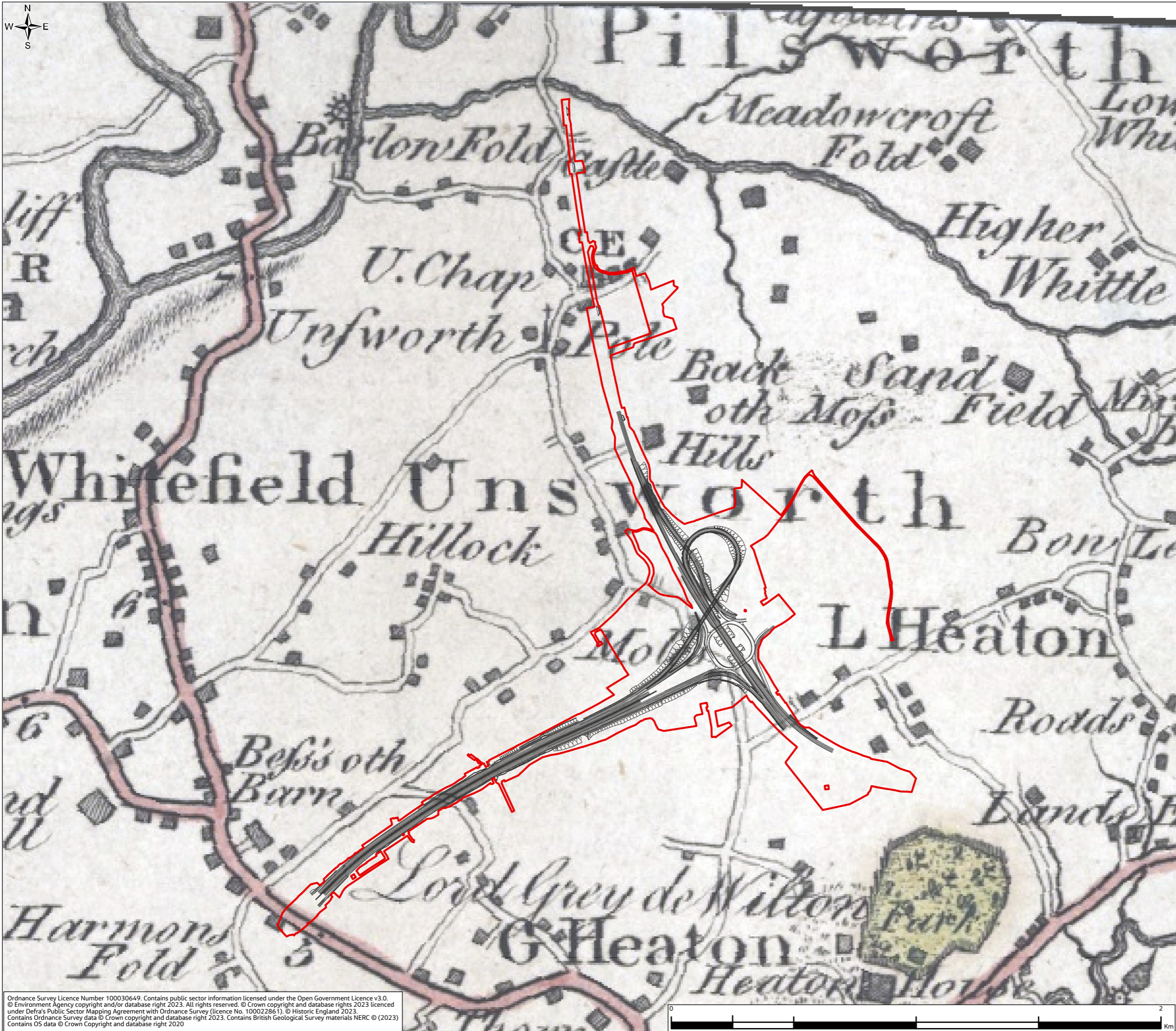
Figure 6.1.2: 1818 Map of the County Palatinate of Lancaster from an actual survey made in the year 1818, Christopher Greenwood, R. Creighton and W. Fowler

Figure 6.1.3: 1848-50 OS Map County Series

Figure 6.1.4: 1891 OS Map County Series

Figure 6.1.5: 1927-32 OS Map County Series

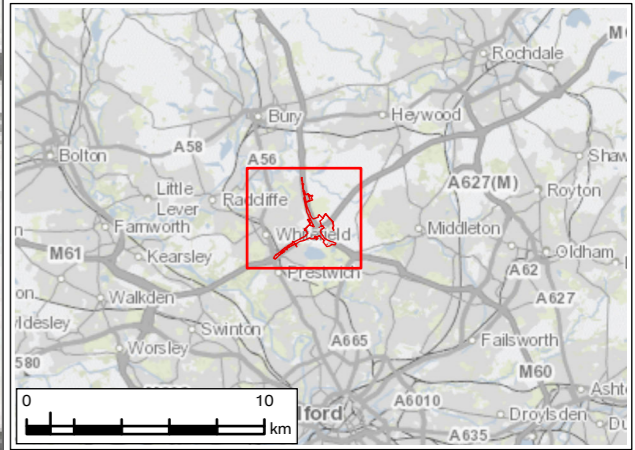
Figure 6.1.6: 1965-68 OS Map Series



ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 6.1 FIGURE 6.1.1

Legend

- Order Limits
- Scheme highway design



P01	JAN 24	For DCO application	LT	MS	JR	BB
Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
Development Consent Order Number: TR010064			Development Consent Order Drawing Number: 6.3			



Project
**REGIONAL DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP
M60/M62/M66 SIMISTER ISLAND INTERCHANGE**

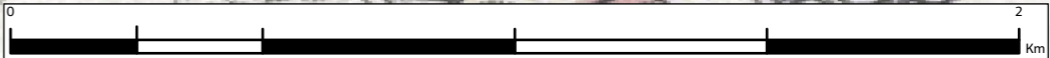
Drawing Title
1786 COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER

Drawing Status
S4 – SUITABLE FOR STAGED APPROVAL

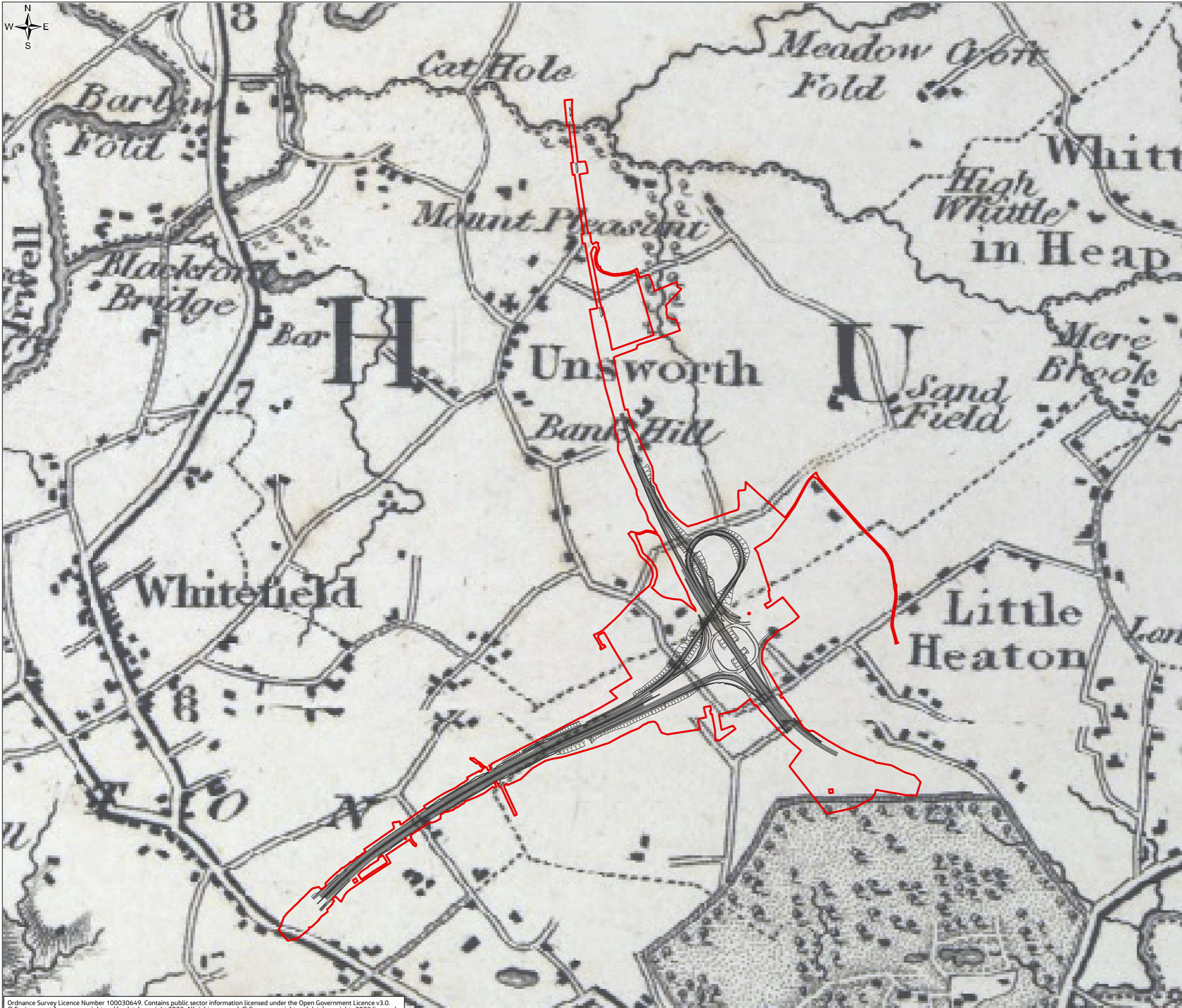
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Jacobs No.	B36601F0	Rev P01
Client No.	HE548642	

Drawing Number
HE548642-JAC-LDC-SII_MLT-SK-LH-0004

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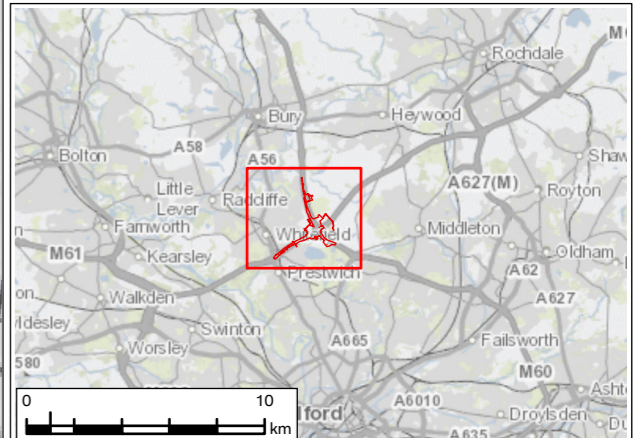


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**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
APPENDIX 6.1 FIGURE 6.1.2**

- Legend**
- Order Limits
 - Scheme highway design



P01	JAN 24	For DCO application	LT	MS	JR	BB
Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
Development Consent Order Number: TR010064			Development Consent Order Drawing Number: 6.3			



Project
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M60/M62/M66 SIMISTER ISLAND INTERCHANGE

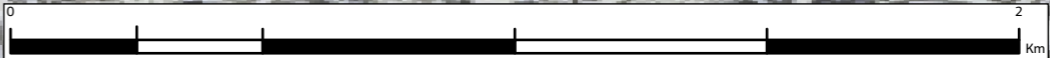
Drawing Title
1818 COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER

Drawing Status
S4 – SUITABLE FOR STAGED APPROVAL

Scale @ A3	1:15,000	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B36601F0	
Client No.	HE548642	Rev P01

Drawing Number
HE548642-JAC-LDC-SII_MLT-SK-LH-0005

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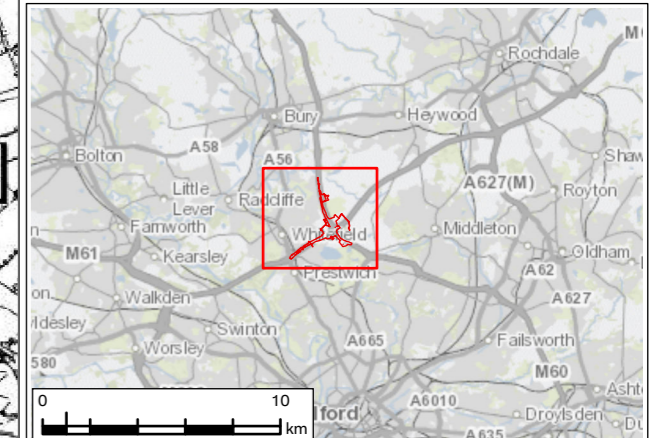
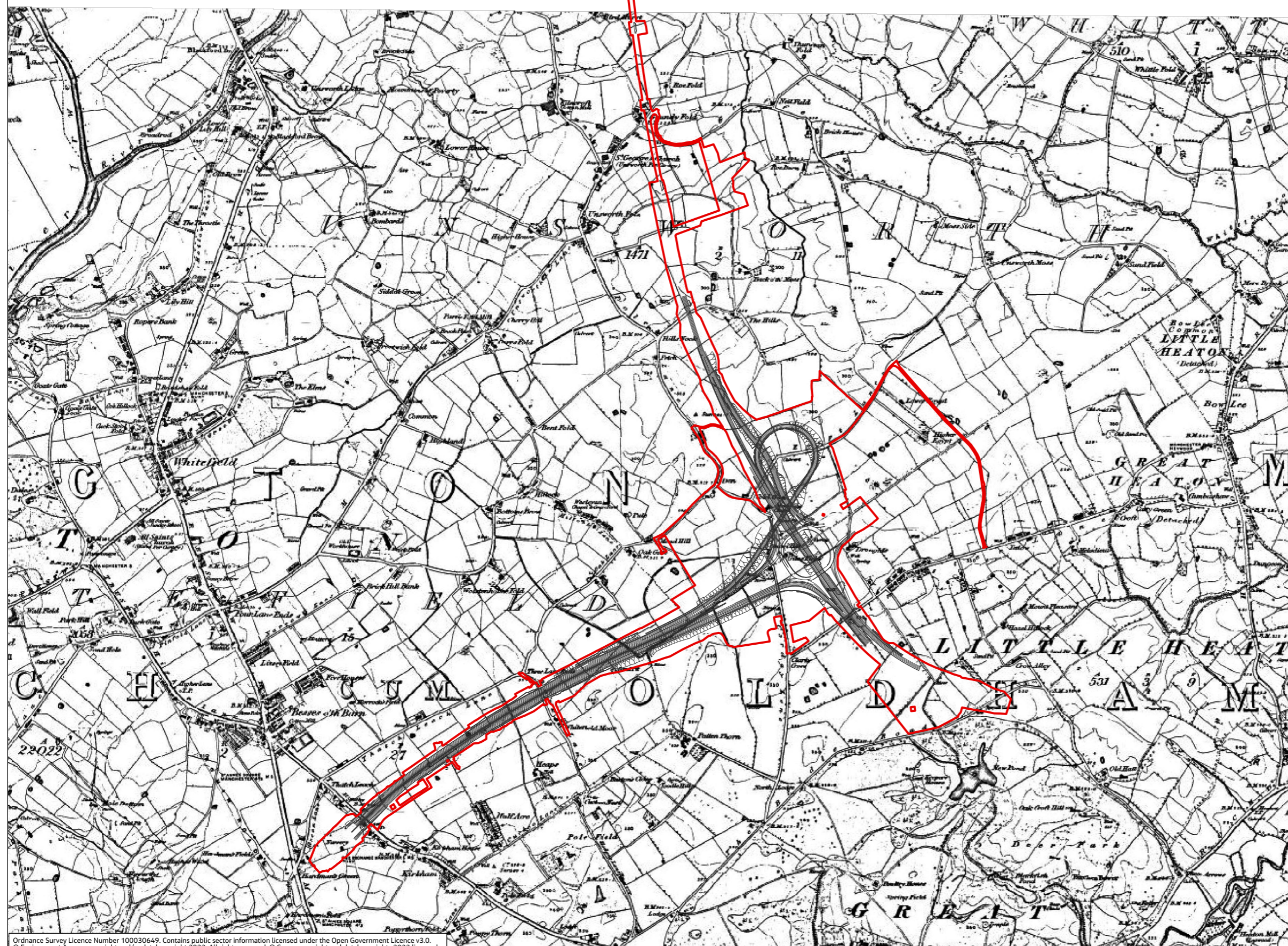
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 6.1 FIGURE 6.1.3

Legend

- Order Limits
- Scheme highway design



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Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Draw	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
Development Consent Order Number: TR010064			Development Consent Order Drawing Number: 6.3			
Client:						
Project: REGIONAL DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP M60/M62/M66 SIMISTER ISLAND INTERCHANGE						
Drawing Title: 1848-73 OS MAP SERIES						
Drawing Status: S4 – SUITABLE FOR STAGED APPROVAL						
Scale @ A3	1:15,000		DO NOT SCALE			
Jacobs No.	B36601F0		Rev P01			
Client No.	HE548642					
Drawing Number: HE548642-JAC-LDC-SII_MLT-SK-LH-0006						

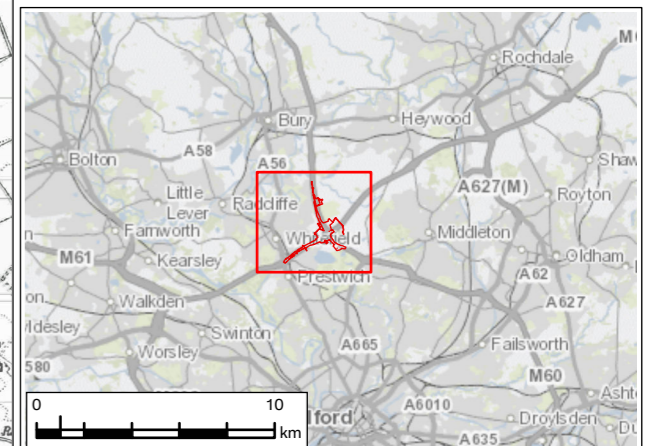
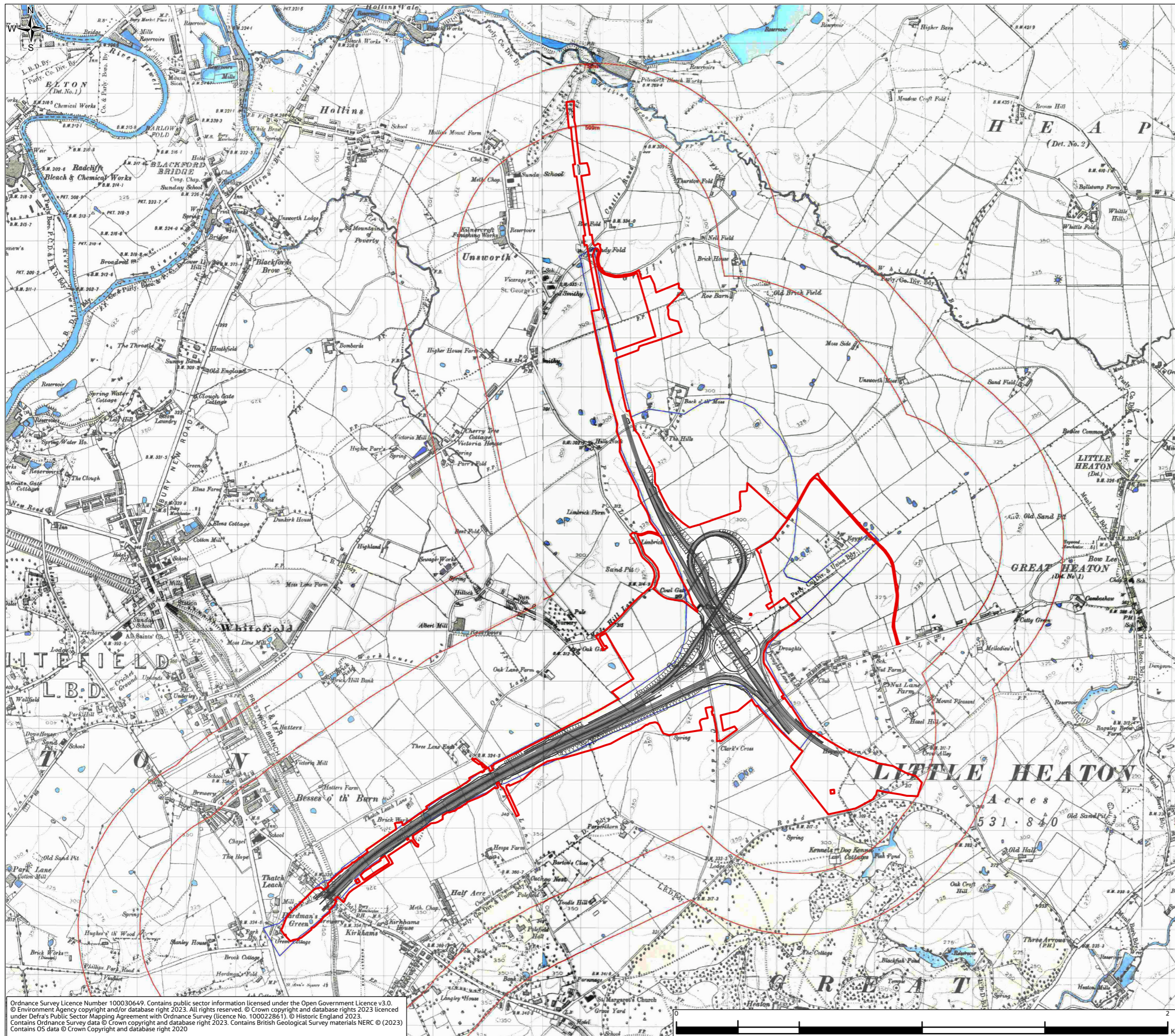
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 6.1 FIGURE 6.1.4

Legend

- Order Limits
- Scheme highway design



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Development Consent Order Number: TR010064			Development Consent Order Drawing Number: 6.3			

Client



Project
REGIONAL DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP
M60/M62/M66 SIMISTER ISLAND INTERCHANGE

Drawing Title
1891 OS MAP SERIES

Drawing Status
S4 – SUITABLE FOR STAGED APPROVAL

Scale @ A3	1:15,000	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B36601F0	Rev P01
Client No.	HE548642	

Drawing Number
HE548642-JAC-LDC-SII_MLT-SK-LH-0007

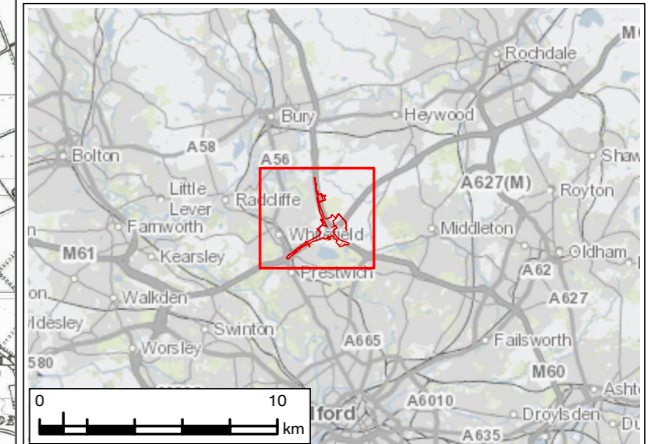
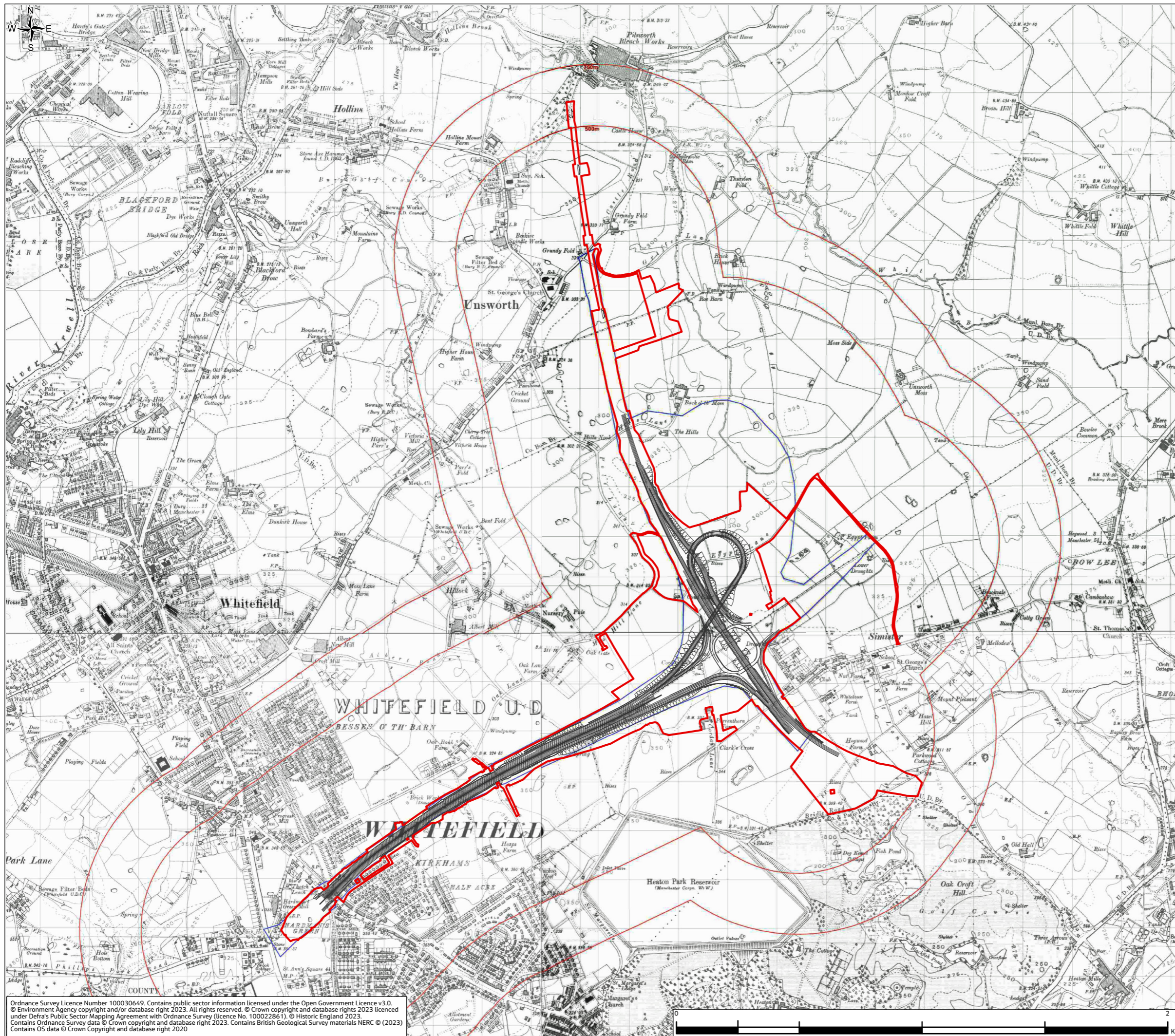
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 6.1 FIGURE 6.1.5

Legend

- Order Limits
- Scheme highway design



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Development Consent Order Number: TR010064			Development Consent Order Drawing Number: 6.3			

Client



Project
**REGIONAL DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP
M60/M62/M66 SIMISTER ISLAND INTERCHANGE**

Drawing Title
1927-32 OS MAP SERIES

Drawing Status
S4 – SUITABLE FOR STAGED APPROVAL

Scale @ A3	1:15,000	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B36601F0	
Client No.	HE548642	Rev P01

Drawing Number
HE548642-JAC-LDC-SII_MLT-SK-LH-0008

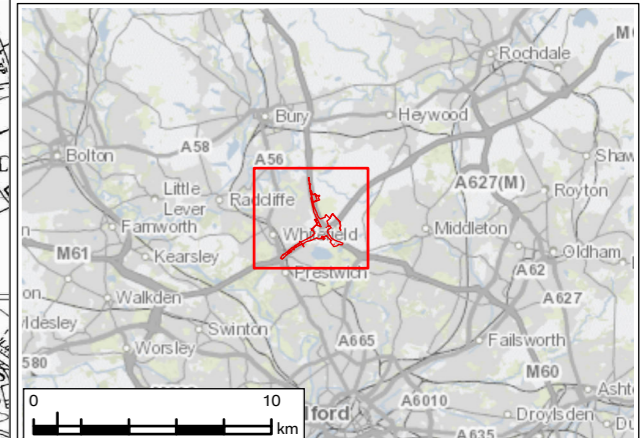
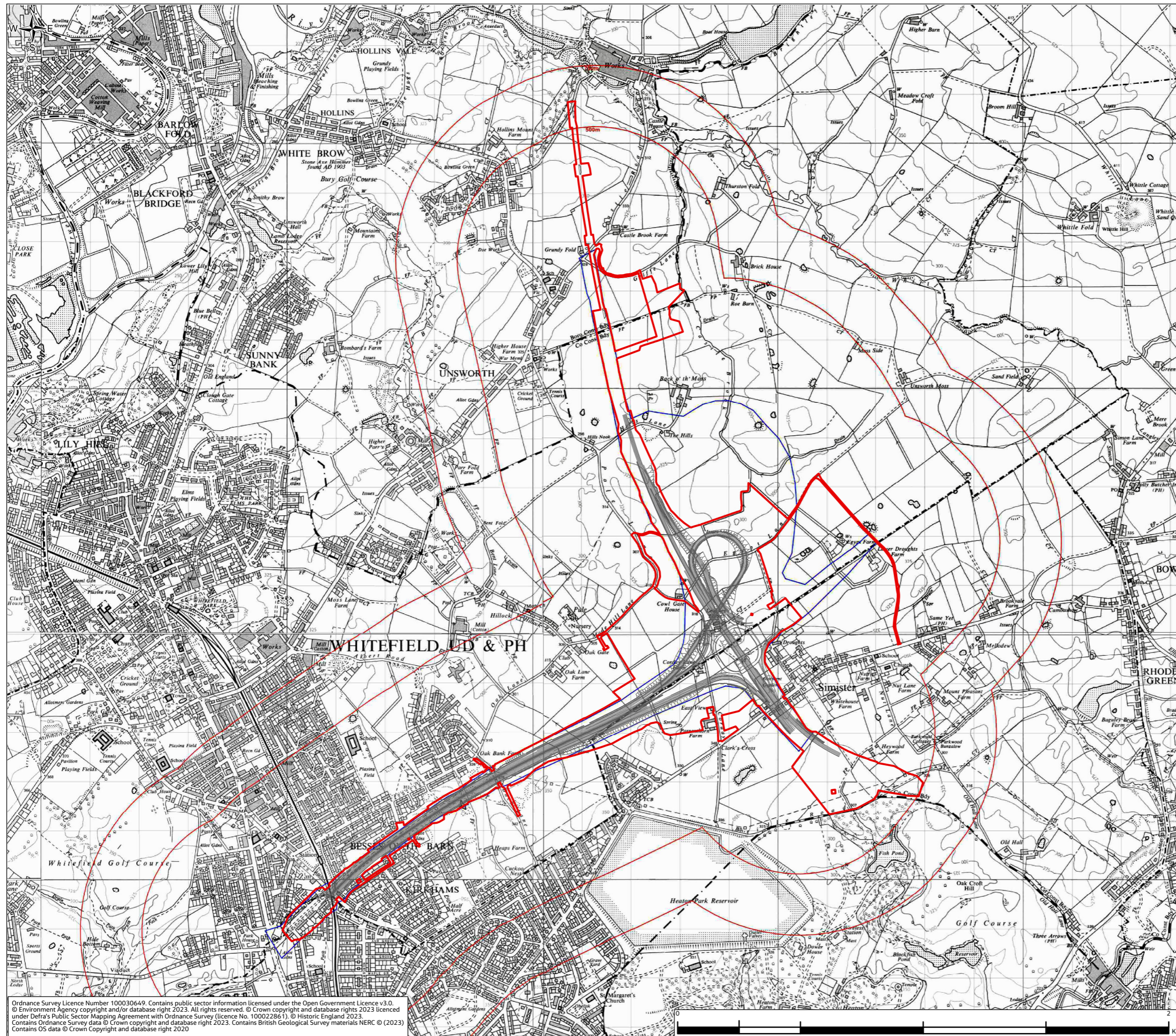
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 6.1 FIGURE 6.1.6

Legend

- Order Limits
- Scheme highway design



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Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Draw	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
Development Consent Order Number: TR010064			Development Consent Order Drawing Number: 6.3			



Project
**REGIONAL DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP
M60/M62/M66 SIMISTER ISLAND INTERCHANGE**

Drawing Title
1965-68 OS MAP SERIES

Drawing Status	S4 – SUITABLE FOR STAGED APPROVAL		
Scale @ A3	1:15,000	DO NOT SCALE	
Jacobs No.	B36601F0	Rev	P01
Client No.	HE548642		
Drawing Number	HE548642-JAC-LDC-SII_MLT-SK-LH-0009		

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