



Knowsley Point, Cronton Road

Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This desk-based assessment report was commissioned by Braidwater Ltd to support the development of proposals and planning applications for the development of the Knowsley Point mixed use development.

The report was prepared by Kirsten Holland, Senior Archaeologist at WYG.

1.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.

In accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standard definition of a Desk-Based Assessment (IfA 1994 rev 2001), this report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional and national context as appropriate.

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to enable the archaeological resource to be assessed within its context and allow the formulation of one or more of the following:

- Formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
- Formulation of a strategy for further investigation to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised, where existing evidence is insufficient;
- Formulation of proposals for further archaeological work within a framework of research.

This desk-based assessment considers the archaeological potential within the site itself and the surrounding area. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely significance of the development proposals on those remains.



2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (PPG16, Annex 3), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment. The full assessment methodology can be seen in Appendix A.

The principles of the impact assessment methodology rest upon independently evaluating the value of the cultural heritage resource and the predicted magnitude of impact (both positive and negative) upon the resource. By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the impact can be determined. The impact significance can be beneficial or adverse. The evaluation of magnitude of impact and impact significance is undertaken both before and after mitigation measures are proposed.

2.2 SOURCES CONSULTED

A study area of approximately 1km radius from the approximate centre of the proposed development site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context.

This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:

- Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER)
- National Monuments Record (NMR)
- English Heritage for designated sites
- Knowsley Metropolitan District Council for Conservation Areas
- Geological maps
- Geotechnical site investigation logs
- Historic mapping, including relevant Ordnance Survey Maps



- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals, where available.

A site walkover survey was undertaken on 8th October 2008.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed development site is located to the north-west of Junction 6 of the M62, Knowsley, Merseyside. The site is centered on SJ 460 893 (E:346000 N:389340) and is at approximately 25m AOD. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B.

The proposed development site is bounded to the south by the M62, to the east by the Knowlsey Interchange, Junction 6 of the M62, to the north by the A5080 Cronton Road and to the west by Roscoes Wood.

The site is currently in mixed usage. A highways agency depot and commercial heavy good vehicle compound are present in the east of the proposed development site. An area of open ground currently derelict is also present in the east of the site. The central area of the site is occupied by a former arable field to the south and an area of derelict ground to the north. The west of the site is occupied by Coppice Farm and an associated horse paddock. The far west of the site is occupied by a semi-derelict light industrial warehouse and offices and an operational petrol station.

It is understood that the proposed development is to be a mixed use development including offices; residential and retail/local amenity uses.

4.0 GEOLOGY

Information on the geology of the site was obtained from the British Geological Survey mapping (Sheet 97, 1977) and a preliminary trial pit investigation undertaken by WYG (WYG, 2008). The underlying geology of the site is of weathered mudstone. This was encountered at the relatively shallow depths of 2.2m to 2.8m below ground level in the southern half of the proposed development site and was not encountered in the north of the site (test pits were excavated to between 2.75 and 4m below ground level). The mudstones are overlain by Glacial Till (boulder clay). This was encountered at depths of between 0.4 and 0.9m below ground level and extended up to a depth of 4m below ground level in the east of the site.

5.0 LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

5.1 ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first



obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

5.2 PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

5.3 PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 16: PLANNING AND ARCHAEOLOGY - 1990

PPG16 sets out the government's policy with respect to archaeology and planning. If development is likely to impact upon archaeological remains the guidance stresses the need for early consultation between developers and planning authorities plus the need for an archaeological assessment to be carried out early on in the process. Where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their setting are adversely affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation. Where important archaeological remains may exist, field evaluation can help to define the character and extent of the remains and so assist in identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. In cases involving archaeological remains of lesser importance the planning authority will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development. Where it is not feasible to preserve remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange prior excavation and recording of archaeological remains and the publication of the results by means of granting planning permission subject to a negative condition.

5.4 PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 15: PLANNING AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT - 1994

PPG15 emphasises the importance that the Government gives to preserving and enhancing Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and their settings and other aspects of the historic environment including Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites and the wider historic landscape.

5.5 REGIONAL POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West of England contains one policy relevant to heritage. Policy EM1 (C) states a commitment to protecting, conserving and enhancing heritage and supporting heritage led regeneration. The full text of the policy can be seen in Appendix C.

5.6 LOCAL POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted July 2006) contains several policies relating to heritage. The full text of these policies can be seen in Appendix C and they include:

- DQ5 Development in Conservation Areas
- DQ6 Demolition of Buildings and Structures in Conservation Areas
- DQ7 Listed Buildings



- DQ8 Historic Parks and Gardens
- DQ9 Sites and Areas of Archaeological Importance

6.0 CONSULTATION

Consultation was undertaken with the Merseyside Historic Environment Record and English Heritage for the provision of data for this report. Further consultation was undertaken with Merseyside Archaeology Service (Sarah-Jane Farr, 08/10/08) regarding the proposed development, its potential impact upon cultural heritage and mitigation strategies in their role as Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority. The results of these consultations are integrated into the report as appropriate.

7.0 BASELINE DATA

7.1 DESIGNATED SITES

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Registered Common Land, Conservation Areas or ancient woodland within the study area.

There are four Listed Buildings within the 1km radius study area. The buildings include a church, two residential houses and agricultural buildings and are all designated as Grade II Listed. Details of these buildings can be seen in Appendix E and are shown on Figure 01.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The National Monuments Record and Merseyside Historic Environment Record hold details for 56 sites within the study area. Further details of these sites can be seen in Appendix E and on Figure 01.

7.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

There is no evidence for Palaeolithic activity within the study area or the immediate region. It is probable that the retreat of the ice sheets at the end of the last glaciation 10,000 to 11,000BC meant that only at this time did the environment become hospitable enough to allow hunter-gatherers to move north to hunt herds of animals such as woolly rhinoceros, mammoth and reindeer.

Evidence of archaeological occupation in the Mesolithic period has been found to the south of the proposed development site during excavations in advance of road construction associated with changes to the Knowsley Interchange (Site 3). The excavations recorded Mesolithic flints and burnt hazelnut shells which have been dated to 4,500BC (Cowell, 2006). Further excavations have since been undertaken at the site, however the report for these excavations was not available at the time of writing this report. It is understood that the excavations found further evidence for Mesolithic activity including *in situ* flint knapping around a silted up stream (National Museum, Liverpool, 2008).



Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters (Sites 54 and 55) have been found in the vicinity of these excavations during fieldwalking exercises. The quantity of flint recovered is not known. A limited number of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were also recovered from the excavations of the possible Roman tileworks near Ochre Brook (Site 53). These flints were not associated with any features or deposits (Philpott, 2000). The findspot of a Neolithic axehead (Site 31) is also recorded to the north-east of the proposed development site. It is considered likely that this may have been disturbed from its original context during the construction of the industrial estate.

Early prehistoric evidence from the Merseyside area appears to be concentrated around rivers and streams (Cowell, 2000) which is borne out by the recorded sites in the study area which are all near Ochre Brook. The relatively low number of sites and lack of features however mean that the sites can not be clearly assigned to a pattern of seasonality or management of the environment (Cowell, 2000).

There is no recorded evidence for Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement within the study area. The pattern of recorded sites across the lowlands of north-west England indicates that there was a retention of mobility through the Bronze Age. There is very little evidence for settlement with the archaeological record dominated by single findspots of metalwork. There is increased environmental evidence from the Iron Age to indicate that there was increased clearance of woodland. There is evidence of Iron Age settlement at Brook Farm approximately 4.5km to the south of the proposed development area, however the evidence for settlement across the region remains limited.

7.2.2 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)

Recent excavations undertaken for highways development associated with the M62 motorway have uncovered evidence of Roman occupation of the study area. Excavations to the south of the motorway identified the remains of a Romano-British enclosure (Site 5). The enclosure contained the remains of a rectilinear post-built building which may have been internally sub-divided. Whilst the form of the enclosure and building would normally be considered typical of a rural agricultural settlement, large quantities of tile and pottery were found on the site. The majority of the tile and pottery was unused and much of it displayed characteristics of under firing whilst some of it has been attributed to a kiln structure. A number of the fragments had rare Roman consular stamps on them which are associated with the twentieth legion based at the Roman fortress at Deva (Chester).

The evidence suggests that the site at Tarbock may have been a short-lived tile manufactory to supply the twentieth legion at Deva in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. There is no evidence of military occupation at the site and the site appears to have been systematically cleared at the end of production indicating therefore it may have been a privately let commercial contract to supply the army. There have also been no finds of Tarbock manufactured tiles at rural locations in the region indicating that the tiler was not manufacturing for the general populace (Swan and Philpott, 2000). With the exception of the findspot of a coin hoard at Sprink (possibly Spring) Farm, Tarbock in 1838 there are no further recorded sites of Roman date in the vicinity.



A growth in archaeological monitoring of development between Tarbock and Halewood has increased the number of Romano-British sites from this region. Similar patterns of increased density may begin to emerge elsewhere as more systematic archaeological assessment is undertaken for development in the region, although it is anticipated that many Roman sites have been removed through urbanisation (Philpott, 2000). There is little evidence of further Roman occupation in the immediate area however this may be due to a lack of archaeological assessment or a lower density of archaeological sites.

7.2.3 The Early Medieval Period (c.450AD to 1066AD)

There are no specifically early medieval sites identified within the study area, however this does not indicate a total absence of activity within the area in this period. Pollen evidence from across the region indicates that there was inconsistent withdrawal of the population after the end of the Roman period across Merseyside and that some of the land was still farmed. There is also evidence of plague in the 6th century which may have hindered population growth (Cowell, 2002).

Huyton and Tarbock Green are both recorded in the Domesday Book (Hitune and Torboc respectively) and therefore are likely to have become established through the early medieval period. This is supported by their names which are derived from Old English. Huyton is derived from hyth and tun meaning 'estate with a landing place' and Tarbock from thorn and broc meaning 'thorn-tree brook' (Mills, 2003). Tarbock is also recorded as having belonged to the Saxon thane Dot (<http://history.knowsley.gov.uk/>).

7.2.4 Medieval Period (1066 AD to c.1540AD)

The townships of Huyton and Tarbock date to the medieval land organisation in the area. Whilst the majority of the area was based around nucleated settlement and an open field system, there is evidence that Tarbock was based around dispersed settlement with localised enclosure, demesne land (worked for the manor under the feudal system) and woodland (Cowell, 2002). The proposed development site lies on the edge between these two areas and therefore may have been either enclosed or open fields.

There is the potential that some of the enclosure was the result of assarting (enclosure taken from woodland) and was on a small scale associated with cottages along lanes and at road junctions (Cowell, 2002). It is possible that the enclosure within the development site in the area of Bottom Row (Site 44) may have been a result of assarting.

Tarbock started to hold a fair and market in the 13th century, however it failed due to competition from other areas. The fair may have been a catalyst for settlement in the area of Tarbock Green leading to the establishment of the village in this location (Cowell, 2002). Tarbock Hall just to the south of the study area is a moated medieval site. There were parks and woodland surrounding it to the south, but it never attained the status of a country residence (Cowell, 2002).

Huyton became well established in the medieval period and was focussed around St Michael's Church which retains Norman elements. The landownership of Huyton and the surrounding area can be traced through documentary sources and passed through the de Lathom, Stanley and Harrington families



before passing to the Molyneux family who produced estate maps of the area in the late 18th century (<http://history.knowsley.gov.uk/>).

A potential medieval moated site has been identified in the north of the study area on the basis of the field name Peel Hey (Site 26). The name peel is often associated with moated sites. This site has now been built over and therefore the existence of a moated site can not be confirmed. The earthworks of a medieval moated site at Mossborough Hall (Site 4) have also been recorded, however they were described as marginal in 1982 and may not currently be visible.

A potential medieval leper hospital has also been identified through documentary references. The sources refer to a leper hospital established in the late 12th century at Ridgate or Tarbock. The leper hospital was granted to Burscough Priory and had moved there by 1311. The hospital may have been associated with a chapel. Documentary references to a chapel in Ridgate (Site 47) have been placed to the north-east of the proposed development site on the basis of the field name 'Chapel Croftes'. A building survey report has noted that recent excavations on the M62 slip roads have identified sandstone foundations and a large quantity of medieval pottery that may be associated with the leper hospital (National Museum of Liverpool, 2008). However, this has not been confirmed as the M62 junction archaeological report is not yet available.

7.2.5 Post Medieval (c.1540AD to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present)

The archaeological record for the study area is dominated by remains from the post-medieval period. This is partly due to the comprehensive survey of documentary and mapping sources undertaken for the HER in the 1980s and 1990s. The majority of the recorded sites relate to buildings identified from estate, tithe and early Ordnance Survey which have since been demolished. The buildings recorded were used for several functions including residential and farmhouses (Sites 1, 2, 8, 11-13, 17-23, 25, 28, 33, 40-46, 48-9) inns (Sites 6, 16, and 52) and commercial premises such as blacksmiths (Sites 9, 10 and 15) and wheelwrights (Site 14).

There are also several records of quarries, coal mines and extraction pits in the study area which reflect both small scale and large scale extraction of raw materials (Sites 5, 27, 30, 32 and 56-58). A tileworks (Site 24) was built to the west of the proposed development site by 1818 but was disused by 1849. The tileworks had been built upon an earlier coal working site with associated cart way.

Halsnead Park to the east of the study area is first recorded in the early post-medieval period, however it is possible its origins are medieval. The park was in the possession of the Willis family in 1684 and a Halsnead Hall recorded in 1585 may have been on the site of the 1680 Old Halsead (Oxford Archaeology, 2003). Several features such as boundaries remain (Sites 38 and 50) although substantial parts of the park were disturbed by later colliery activity (Site 58).



The landscape of the area in the modern period has been heavily influenced by the introduction of the motorway road network into the study area and the subsequent modern infilling of industrial and residential development to take advantage of the transport links.

8.0 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

A site walkover survey was undertaken on 8th October 2008 by Kirsten Holland. The weather was clear and sunny. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B. No features of archaeological or historic interest were noted during the site visit. Coppice Farm is composed of a modern house and outbuildings and is not of historic interest. The two fields adjacent to Coppice Farm were under grass and partially waterlogged at the time of the site visit.

The land to the north of the proposed development site is currently semi-derelict open space with surface waste and spoil heaps. There is evidence of machinery having tracked across the area. The far east of the site (formerly a nursery) could not be accessed but was viewed from the adjacent ground. This area was partially covered by made ground and surface debris was visible at the time of the survey.

9.0 HISTORIC MAPPING SURVEY

Extracts of selected historic maps can be seen in Appendix E with the location of each of the proposed development sites indicated. Some Ordnance Survey maps show few changes to historical land use and have therefore not been reproduced in this report.

The earliest map examined in Saxton's map of Lancashire, dated 1577. This does not show the precise location of the site, but the surrounding settlements of Huyton, Roby, Ranehill, Ditton and Tarbock are marked on the map.

The Molyneux Estate map of 1769 examined at the HER has been annotated by Archaeology Service staff with field numbers and names. It is not clear where the field names were obtained, but many of the names are the same as indicated in the tithe award (although the field numbers are different). The field name Old Dam indicates that this may actually be a pond as shown on later maps of the area. Many of the other field names indicate possible former land uses in the vicinity of the fields such as coal pit hey, milking hey and alehouse hey.

The alignment of fields within the proposed development site had altered little by the time of the tithe mapping in 1849. The most noticeable change was the sub-division of land around the road junction where Bottom Row (Site 44) was later built. To the west of the proposed development site Tarbock brick and tileworks were established. The first edition Ordnance survey map for the area is dated 1849-1850 and is very similar to the tithe map of 1849. The small group of buildings on the eastern boundary (Sites 43 and 44) were named as Bottom Row. Within the wider study area the importance of coal mining is apparent with a number of collieries and mineral railways depicted.



The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map depicts further changes in the vicinity of the site. Most notably the site of the brick works has been turned over to woodland (named Roscoes Wood). The settlement at Whitefield Lane End has expanded and a smithy is labelled on the map (Site 15). The small group of buildings at Bottom Row appears to have reduced in number and density. Several field boundaries with the proposed development site boundary have disappeared suggesting amalgamation of the fields. The pond to the south of the site has also been filled in.

There are relatively few alterations depicted on the 1908 and the 1955-1956 OS maps. By the time of the 1965-1967 OS map the building at Roscoes Wood is identified as Rose Cottage and a portion of the wood appears to have been cleared and a number of small buildings erected. A new field plot has been created within the site boundary that includes a track around its outer edge and some small buildings which may since have been incorporated into Coppice Farm. The 1960s also witnessed greater changes to the wider study area with the increasing residential and industrial development of Huyton encroaching into the study area.

The 1974- 1978 OS map depicts major changes in the vicinity of the site. The construction of the M62 to the south of the site, the M57 running north-south to connect with the M62 and the A5060 altered the layout of the site and the surrounding road network. These alterations to the road network have given the site its existing form. Concurrent with the changes to the road network there was also development within the proposed development site boundary including two new depots and nursery. The remaining buildings of Bottom Row (Site 44) has also been demolished by this date. Within the wider area the industrial expansion of Huyton and Halsnead continued to move towards the proposed development site.

The remaining Ordnance Survey plans demonstrate few changes have occurred in the area with the exception of the construction of the M57 to the south of the M62 and continued infilling of the study area with residential and industrial development.

10.0 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

A selection of aerial photographs, held by the National Monuments Record, covering the proposed development site were examined. A list of the photographs can be seen in the Bibliography.

A number of features can be identified from the 1955 photograph. Prior to the construction of the M62 the south-east of the site was part of a larger field which contained a number of linear cropmarks. This field is the location of the Roman tile manufacturing site (Site 53). The linear cropmarks may be associated with this site or former field boundaries. These cropmarks are partially visible, but less distinct on the 1967 photograph. Only the very top corner of this field falls within the boundary of the proposed development site and is now occupied by the truck depot. It is therefore anticipated that any archaeological remains in this area will have been removed by the construction of the M62 and truck depot.

A further linear feature has been identified on the 1955 photograph in a field which has since been subdivided to form the Highways Agency depot and the area which is currently open ground. The features is not visible on any of the other aerial photographs. This linear would appear to be a former field boundary and is considered likely to be of low cultural heritage value.

The other features visible on the aerial photographs are a cottage in the centre of the site (Site 12) which was still extant in the 1960s and two short rows of cottages known at Bottom Row (Site 44) in the east of the site near the existing entrance to the Highways Agency depot. One of the rows of cottages had been demolished by the 1960s and the cottages and enclosed land to their rear later became a plant nursery.

11.0 GEOENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Geoenvironmental site investigations were undertaken by WYG in August 2008 (WYG, 2008) and the results are summarised in Table 1. A copy of the site investigation location plan can be seen in Appendix F. The investigations were not archaeologically monitored and although no archaeological features or artefacts were recorded they were not specifically under consideration.

Across the proposed development site the results generally indicate the presence of topsoil from depths below ground level of 0.4m to 0.9m. Made ground was recorded in the far west of the site in the vicinity of the former offices.

The topsoil is underlain by glacial till and sand of varying depth depending upon the underlying depth of natural geology. The underlying solid geology of the site is mudstones.

Table 1: Site Investigation Results

Trial pit	Depth of topsoil (mbgl)	Depth of glacial till (mbgl)	Depth of sand (mbgl)	Depth of mudstone (mbgl)
1	0.6	0.6 – 3.5	Not encountered	Not encountered
2	0.4	0.4 – 2.2	Not encountered	2.2
3	0.5	0.5 – 2.6	Not encountered	2.6
4	0.5	0.5 – 2.8	Not encountered	2.8
5	1.7 (made ground)	1.7 – 2.75	Not encountered	Not encountered
6	0.9	0.9 – 2.1	2.1 – 3.0	Not encountered
7	0.5	0.5 – 2.1	2.1 – 2.7	2.7

12.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The only recorded sites within the proposed development are two cottages and gardens recorded on the tithe mapping (Sites 12 and 43) and a group of cottages known as Bottom Row (Site 44) also identified on the tithe mapping. The houses are likely to have been typical dwellings of the period. These sites are considered highly likely to have been substantially removed or truncated by the later development of the depots on the site and it is anticipated that only limited remains may be present. The three sites have therefore been assessed as having a very low cultural heritage value. These sites would be almost entirely removed by the construction phase of the proposed development and would therefore be subject to a substantial negative impact.

Further buildings of a public house (Site 52) and cottages (Site 41) are identified on the edge of the proposed development area, however remains of these sites are likely to have been removed by the construction of the A5080 and will therefore not be impacted. The remaining recorded cultural heritage sites are sufficiently distant from the proposed development that they will not be impacted.

There is a potential to discover previously unrecorded archaeological sites within the proposed development during construction. The area with the greatest potential for archaeological remains to be discovered are within the two fields in the south of site, however the potential for archaeological remains in this area is considered relatively low as previous development to the west of the development site has not yielded archaeological evidence. Archaeological remains identified during development of the M62 have been focused to the south of the motorway. The other areas of the proposed development site are likely to have been highly disturbed by the construction of the nursery and the two depots. Any impact upon previously unrecorded archaeological remains is likely to be substantial negative.

There is a potential that Mesolithic artefact scatters may be recovered from the site based on the discovery of other sites in the surrounding area. The potential for Mesolithic sites is however considered to be relatively low as the site is away from the streams where evidence of other sites of the period have been found to date. The value of these remains if found would be medium to high. There is also a low potential that archaeological remains from the Roman period may be recorded, as there may have been other sites associated with the tileworks to the south of the site. The value of these remains if found would probably be of low to medium value. There is a slight possibility that remains of the leper hospital may be found, however the reliability of the documentary evidence is poor and therefore it is considered unlikely.

The most likely form of previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be recorded on the site are medieval or post-medieval remains associated with agriculture and domestic settlement. The value of these remains should they be found are likely to be low.

13.0 EVALUATION AND MITIGATION

A programme of archaeological evaluation for the proposed development site is not recommended due to the relatively low potential to recorded previously unrecorded archaeological remains and the limited effectiveness of potential evaluation techniques.

Fieldwalking which may have been the most appropriate evaluation method to detect Mesolithic artefacts, is not suitable on the site as the majority of the site is either under hardstanding or under pasture. Geophysical survey would be most appropriate to detect structural remains of Roman and later date, however due to the presence of hardstanding, surface debris and waterlogging over the fields it is considered the results would be ambiguous and therefore not an effective evaluation method.

Evaluation excavation may identify archaeological remains on the site, however it is considered that evaluation trenches which are not targeted at anomalies, or suspected archaeological features, may be as likely to miss features as be located over them. The results of the evaluation excavations may not therefore advance our understanding of the site.

It is therefore recommended that an archaeological watching brief is implemented during the initial construction phase. The watching brief should be undertaken during the initial topsoil stripping and construction until archaeologically sterile sub-soils have been confirmed on the site. The watching brief should include a contingency arrangement which will allow for the excavation and recording of archaeological remains if they are found during the watching brief. Sufficient time should be allowed within the construction timetable to allow the watching brief and any contingency arrangements to be implemented. This is considered to be the most effective and appropriate mitigation strategy for the site given the potential for remains and type of development.

Informal consultation was undertaken with Sarah-Jane Farr, Archaeological Officer for Merseyside Archaeology Service during this assessment. Discussions indicated a broad agreement with the approach outlined above. Any archaeological works on the site should be agreed in advance with the Merseyside Archaeology Service and be governed by a Written Scheme of Investigation.

14.0 RESIDUAL IMPACTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The residual impacts of the development upon key aspects of cultural heritage once the above mitigation strategy is implemented are summarised in Table 2 below.



Table 2: Assessment Summary and Residual Environmental Effects

Potential Impact and Receptor	Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude Prior to Mitigation	Nature and Duration of the Impact Magnitude	Significance of Effect	Additional Mitigation	Residual Impact Magnitude	Residual Significance of Effects	Confidence Level
Removal of remains associated with post-medieval cottages (Sites 12, 43 and 44)	Very Low	Substantial negative	Construction, permanent, long-term, direct, irreversible	Minor adverse	Implementation of watching brief during construction with contingency arrangement should significant remains be recovered.	Slight negative	Neutral	High
Removal of previously unrecorded archaeological remains	Unknown but probably Low.	Unknown but probably substantial negative	Construction, permanent, long-term, direct, irreversible	Intermediate – Minor adverse	Implementation of watching brief during construction with contingency arrangement should significant remains be recovered.	Slight negative	Minor adverse – Neutral	Low



15.0 REFERENCES

DoE (1990) Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 Archaeology and Planning.

DoE (1994) Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 Planning and the Historic Environment.

HMSO (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.

HMSO (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act.

Mills, A.D. (2003) Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (www.magic.gov.uk). Accessed September 2007.

White Young Green (2008) Cronton Road, Huyton Trial Pit Investigation. Unpublished Letter Report.

Historic Mapping

Saxton's Map of Lancashire, 1577

Molyneux Estate Map, 1769 (Ref: DDM14153)

Tarbock Tithe Map, 1849 (Ref: DRL 1/78)

Ordnance Survey Mapping 25" to 1 mile/1:2500 1892, 1907, 1927, 1937, 1957, 1979, 1982, 1993

Ordnance Survey Mapping 6" to 1 mile/1:10,560 1849, 1894, 1908, 1928, 1955, 1965, 1974, 1982, 1999, 2006

Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frame	Date
RAF/106G/UK/626	3263	10 August 1945
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/81	5103	26 March 1946
RAF/58/1811	158	11 July 1955
RAF/82/770	146	23 April 1953
OS/67281	131	22 July 1967
MAL/75055	232	21 September 1975
OS/87088	297	04 July 1987



Appendix A – Assessment Methodology

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (PPG16, Annex 3), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.

Value	Examples
Low	<p>Undesignated assets of local importance</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association</p> <p>Historic landscapes and townscape with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Very Low	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest.</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note.</p> <p>Landscape and townscape that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.</p>

Magnitude

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	<p>Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative)</p> <p>The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive)</p>
Moderate	<p>Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or</p>



Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
	<p>setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative)</p> <p>Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive)</p>
Slight	<p>Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative)</p> <p>Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive)</p>
Negligible	<p>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative).</p> <p>Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).</p>

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

During the assessment any embedded mitigation has been considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described herein will be stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into consideration.

Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.

- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

Significance

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following the table below. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Significance of Effects	Magnitude of Impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
Very High	Major	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Neutral
High	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Neutral
Medium	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Neutral
Low	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral
Very Low	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The significance of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.

Level of Confidence

Given that predictions can only be as accurate as the data they are based on it is important to attribute a level of confidence to which the significance of cultural heritage effects has been assessed. The table below defines the confidence levels referred to in this report.

Confidence Level	Description
High	The significance of the cultural heritage effect is an informed estimate likely to be based on reliable data or subjective judgement with reference to similar schemes. Further information would not result in any change to assessment of significance.
Low	The significance of the cultural heritage effect is a best estimate likely to be based on subjective judgement without reference to similar schemes. Further information would be needed to confirm assessment of significance.



Appendix B – Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Looking towards Coppice Farm across pasture field



Photograph 2: Looking east across former arable field to truck depot



Photograph 3: Looking east across former nursery site



Photograph 4: Looking east across open ground towards Highways Agency depot



Appendix C – Planning Policies



North West of England Plan. Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021

Policy EM1 (C): Historic Environment

Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment supporting conservation-led regeneration in areas rich in historic interest, and in particular exploiting the regeneration potential of:

- the maritime heritage of the North West coast including docks and waterspaces, and coastal resorts and piers;
- the Pennine textile mill-town heritage that exists in East Lancashire and Greater Manchester; and the textile mill-town heritage of East Cheshire;
- Victorian and Edwardian commercial developments in Liverpool and Manchester city centres;
- the traditional architecture of rural villages and market towns of Cumbria, Cheshire and Lancashire;
- the historic Cities of Carlisle, Chester and Lancaster; and
- the Lake District Cultural Landscape.

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan – 2006

Policy DQ5 Development Within Conservation Areas

1. New development within or close to a Conservation Area must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Area, having regard to the following:
 - a) The scale, form, massing, height, materials and architectural detail of existing buildings in the Conservation Area;
 - b) Existing plot layouts and the street scene;
 - c) Important views into, within and out of the Conservation Area;
 - d) The need to preserve existing open spaces, structures and landscape features (such as trees and hedges, walls, and traditional paving);
 - e) Likely levels of noise, pollution, traffic, parking or disturbance that may be caused by the development; and
 - f) The visual impact of any vehicular access, parking or servicing/delivery areas that are needed to serve the development.
2. Conditions may be imposed restricting Permitted Development rights where this is necessary to prevent future minor alterations to a development which could adversely affect the character or appearance of the Area.
3. The Council will prepare Conservation Area Appraisals for each Conservation Area which shall be treated as material considerations in determining planning applications for development which may affect these Areas.

Policy DQ6: Demolition of Buildings and Structures in Conservation Areas

1. Proposals involving the demolition of an unlisted building or structure in a Conservation Area will be permitted where the building or structure makes no existing or potential future positive contribution to the character or appearance of the Conservation Area.



2. Proposals for the demolition of buildings which make a positive contribution to the character of the area will be judged against the same criteria as proposals for the demolition of a Listed Building.
3. In some instances demolition of a historically important building may be permitted because a proposal for the subsequent re-development of the site has been submitted which is of exceptional quality. In such cases a condition will be imposed to ensure that a contract for the redevelopment works is let, before the existing building or structure is demolished.

Policy DQ7: Listed Buildings

1. Listed Building Consent for the total or substantial demolition of a Listed Building will not be granted unless the Council is satisfied that every possible effort has been made to repair and secure the future of the building and to continue the present use or find a suitable alternative use.
2. The Council will not grant consent for extensions, external or internal alterations, or the change of use of, or any other works to a Listed Building that would adversely affect its architectural or historic character.
3. Development affecting the setting of a Listed Building will only be permitted if the proposal would preserve the setting and important views of the building.
4. Proposals affecting buildings and structures within the curtilage of any Listed Building will be subject to the same considerations as those affecting the principal building.
5. The Council will take positive action to secure the retention, repair, maintenance and continued use of Listed Buildings and will use all necessary available powers to secure their adequate maintenance and repair.

Policy DQ8: Historic Parks and Gardens

The character and setting of Historic Parks and Gardens in Knowsley will be protected and enhanced by:

- a) Resisting the unnecessary removal of features such as walls and planting which are an integral part of their character and setting; and
- b) Ensuring that new development proposals would not adversely affect their character and setting.

Policy DQ9: Sites and Areas of Archaeological Importance

Nationally important sites and their settings

1. Development will not be permitted if it would destroy or harm a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other nationally important archaeological remains or their setting.

Sites and areas of district and local importance

2. Development must not cause damage to sites and areas that are known, or thought to contain, remains of archaeological importance.

Procedures

3. Where it appears that a development would affect a site of archaeological interest:
 - a) Sufficient information should accompany the application to assess the character, condition and extent of the archaeological resource; and
 - b) Where the preservation of archaeological features in situ is not justified, provisions through planning conditions will require archaeological investigations to be completed before



development begins and also ensure the excavation, recording, analysis and reporting of the archaeological resource is undertaken.



Appendix D— Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites



Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites (English Heritage, NMR and HER)

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1	LB436417; 4689-002	SJ 46440 89801	Post-Medieval	Carr House Farmhouse, Windy Arbour Road. A 17th century red sandstone building with a stone roof. The front has two sections. The left portion is earlier with stone mullioned windows. The larger portion at the right has a blocked doorway dated 1660 and a blocked oval stone and six light window above. Modern brick addition at rear. Listed Building Grade II.
2	LB436692; 4689-013; 4689-018	SJ 46462 89814	Post-Medieval	Outbuildings 10m to north east of Carr Farmhouse, Windy Arbour Road. A barn, byre and single storey room all dated 1819 by date stone but incorporating 16th and 17th century work. Finely coursed rubble with sandstone dressings. Listed Building Grade II.
3	LB436418	SJ 46718 90312	Post-Medieval	Church of St Nicholas, Windy Arbour Road. Built 1868 of stone in a Perpendicular style. High steep roofs with internal walls of grey stone and pink ashlar circular columns and pointed arches. Tower/porch is almost freestanding. Listed Building Grade II.
4	UID891146	SJ 465 895	Medieval	Earthworks of moat at 'Mossborough Hall'.
5	4489-008	SJ 4495 8952	Unknown	Sand pit identified from first edition OS mapping.
6	4588-003; 4588-021	SJ 4529 8869	Post-Medieval	Black Horse Inn or Devil-ith-Tree Inn. It was also the site of the Oddfellows Lodge and Orphan's Protection Lodge. Also a well.
7	4588-004	SJ 4545 8872	Post-Medieval	Barkers Pit, a quarry identified from OS mapping.
8	4588-006	SJ 4530 8895	Post-Medieval	Cottage identified from 1769 estate map.
9	4588-010	SJ 4529 8869	Post-Medieval	Blacksmiths workshop identified from 1769 estate map.
10	4588-013	SJ 4531 8871	Post-Medieval	Cottage, smithy and garden identified next to the Black Horse Inn from the estate map.
11	4588-022	SJ 4531 8871	Post-Medieval	Two cottages on the west of Whitefield Lane which had been partially modernised by the 1980s.



Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
12	4589-001	SJ 4594 8936	Post-Medieval	Cottage and garden noted from tithe mapping but which have since be demolished.
13	4589-002	SJ 4573 8939	Post-Medieval	A cottage, croft, outhouse and garden noted from the tithe mapping but which have since been demolished.
14	4589-003	SJ 4556 8936	Post-Medieval	A wheelwrights workshop identified from the tithe map. The building was extant in 1981.
15	4589-004; 4589-016	SJ 4555 8936	Post-Medieval	A house, smithy, garden and yard identified from tithe mapping but partially demolished by the 1980s.
16	4589-005	SJ 4549 8944	Post-Medieval	The Hare and Hounds Inn/Colliery House Inn recorded on the estate map of 1769 and tithe mapping. The pub has either been rebuilt or is contained within the 20th century structure.
17	4589-006	SJ 4562 8941	Post-Medieval	Cottage recorded on tithe mapping which has since been demolished.
18	4589-007	SJ 4552 8939	Post-Medieval	A house and meadow croft recorded from the 1769 estate map. Still extant.
19	4589-008	SJ 4535 8905	Post-Medieval	Cottage identified from tithe mapping which has since been demolished.
20	4589-009	SJ 4564 8941	Post-Medieval	Cottage identified from tithe mapping which has since been demolished.
21	4589-010	SJ 4558 8942	Post-Medieval	A farm identified from tithe mapping which has since been demolished.
22	4589-011	SJ 4559 8942	Post-Medieval	A stable, cart shed and pig cotes identified from tithe mapping which since been demolished.
23	4589-012	SJ 4552 8938	Post-Medieval	A row of cottages identified tithe mapping. Still extant in the 1980s.
24	4589-013; 4589-017	SJ 4567 8930	Post-Medieval	Former coal working site and cartway. The site was later covered by a tileworks which were in use in 1816 but disused by 1849. Earthworks were visible in the 1980s.
25	4589-014	SJ 4532 8950	Post-Medieval	A house, outbuildings, garden and orchard identified from estate and tithe mapping. Still extant in the 1980s.
26	4589-015; 4589-018	SJ 4571 8971	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Peel Hay field name may indicate a former moated manor house.



Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
27	4589-019	SJ 4536 8918	Post-Medieval	Whitefield sandpit identified from the tithe mapping and first edition OS mapping.
28	4589-020	SJ 4580 8994	Post-Medieval	Logwood Farm identified from tithe mapping and the first edition OS mapping.
29	4589-021	SJ 4582 8995	Post-Medieval	Logwood Mill / Heyton Hay Mill. Watermill noted on the tithe and first edition OS mapping and referred to in earlier documentary sources.
30	4590-010	SJ 4544 9009	Post-Medieval	Coal pits recorded on the first edition OS mapping.
31	4590-013	SJ 4565 9002	Neolithic	The findspot of a Neolithic stone axe which may have been disturbed from its original position by development.
32	4688-005	SJ 4647 8885	Post-Medieval	Bank Hey Delf quarry identified from tithe mapping.
33	4688-007	SJ 4681 8893	Post-Medieval	Cottage and garden identified from tithe and estate mapping which has since been demolished.
34	4688-009	SJ 4684 8896	Post-Medieval	Tarbock Lodge. A lodge to the Halsnead estate recorded on tithe and estate mapping. Still extant.
35	4688-014	SJ 4630 8840	Modern	A modern bridge over Ochre Brook.
36	4688-019	SJ 4630 8876	Post-Medieval	Findspots of post-medieval pottery and pipe stems identified through fieldwalking.
37	4688-020	SJ 4608 8845	Medieval	Findspots of medieval pottery and artefacts identified through fieldwalking.
38	4688-026	SJ 4676 8898	Post-Medieval	Boundary wall to Halsnead park.
39	4689-001	SJ 4640 8910	Post-Medieval	Daggers Bridge Farm or Dacre Bridge Farm. Farmhouse and brick barn of 18th century date. Built on the site of an earlier house recorded in documentary sources in 1610. Association of field names in the area may indicate the site of a leper hospital recorded in documentary sources.
40	4689-002	SJ 4644 8980	Post-Medieval	Carr Farmhouse. 17th century red sandstone farmhouse with stone roof. The house includes a priest hole.
41	4689-003	SJ 4612 8948	Post-Medieval	Two cottages and a beer shop identified from tithe mapping. The site was destroyed by the M62 link road.
42	4689-004	SJ 4627 8922	Post-Medieval	Top Row. Houses recorded on the tithe and OS mapping.

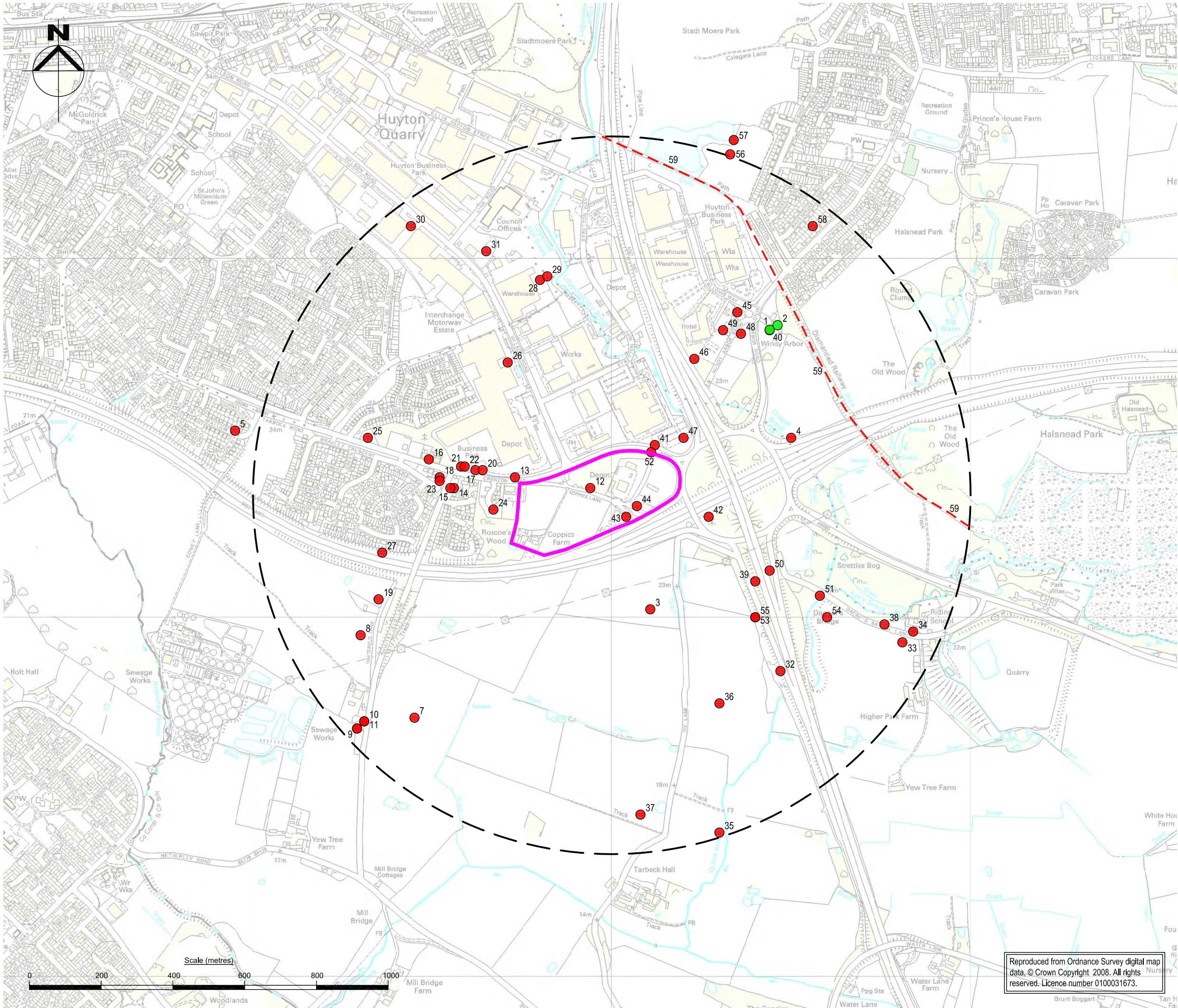


Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
43	4689-005	SJ 4604 8928	Post-Medieval	Farm identified from tithe mapping and the first edition OS mapping.
44	4689-006	SJ 4607 8931	Post-Medieval	Bottom Row. Cottages identified from the tithe and OS first edition mapping. The houses have since been demolished.
45	4689-007	SJ 4635 8985	Post-Medieval	Hollands House. Farmhouse noted from the first edition OS mapping and demolished since then.
46	4689-008	SJ 4623 8972	Post-Medieval	Farm near Windy Arbour identified from tithe and estate mapping.
47	4689-009	SJ 4620 8950	Medieval	A possible medieval chapel of Ridgate mentioned in documentary sources in 1364. the site is based upon the field name 'Chapel Crofts'.
48	4689-010	SJ 4636 8979	Post-Medieval	A farm at Windy Arbour brow identified from the tithe award and first edition OS mapping.
49	4689-011	SJ 4631 8980	Post-Medieval	Cottage at Windy Arbour identified on tithe mapping and extant in 1981.
50	4689-012	SJ 4644 8913	Post-Medieval	A boundary bank to Halsnead Park which is earlier than the wall to the east.
51	4689-014	SJ 4658 8906	Post-Medieval	Daggers Bridge or Dacres Bridge recorded on the tithe, estate and first edition OS mapping.
52	4689-015	SJ 4611 8946	Post-Medieval	Hen and Chickens public house identified from tithe and first edition OS mapping which has since been demolished.
53	4689-016; UID1153860; UID957463	SJ 464 890	Romano-British	Excavations in 1993 in advance of motorway construction uncovered the site of a Romano-British enclosure; it contained one rectilinear post-built building with possible interior sub-divisions. The site appears to have been occupied in the 2nd-early 3rd century. There were six legionary stamped tiles, four of which had rare consular stamps of AD167. There were many wasters in rubbish pits indicating that there may have been a tile manufacturing site in the vicinity.
54	4689-017	SJ 466 890	Mesolithic/Neolithic	A Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatter identified from fieldwalking.
55	4689-019	SJ 464 890	Mesolithic/Neolithic	A Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatter identified from fieldwalking.
56	4690-007	SJ 4633 9029	Post-Medieval	Coal workings at Houghton Heys Colliery identified from the tithe and first edition OS mapping.



Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
57	4690-008	SJ 4634 9033	Post-Medieval	A coal pit identified from first edition OS mapping.
58	4690-014	SJ 4656 9009	Post-Medieval	Halsnead Colliery which operated through the post-medieval and modern periods.
59	4690-020	SJ 4623 9022	Post-Medieval	A branch line from the Liverpool and Manchester branch line to Halsnead Colliery built in 1833. It was extended to Cronton Colliery in 1918.

FILENAME : \\LEEDS\\ENV\\DATA\\PROJECTS\\A048494\\ACAD\\DWGS\\A048494-1104-597-01 (RECORDED CULTURAL HERITAGE).DWG | PLOTTED BY : PAUL CHARLIN | PLOTTED DATE : 21 January 2009 16:25:21



DO NOT SCALE: CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND REPORT ANY OMISSIONS OR ERRORS

KEY

- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
- 1km SEARCH RADIUS
- LISTED BUILDING
- CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE
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Client:
BRAIDWATER LTD

ARNDAL COURT
HEADINGLEY
LEEDS
LS6 2UJ

TEL: +44 (0)113 278 7111
FAX: +44 (0)113 275 0623
e-mail: enviro@wyg.com

Project: A048494

KNOWSLEY POINT
CRONTON ROAD
KNOWSLEY

Drawing Title:
RECORDED CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

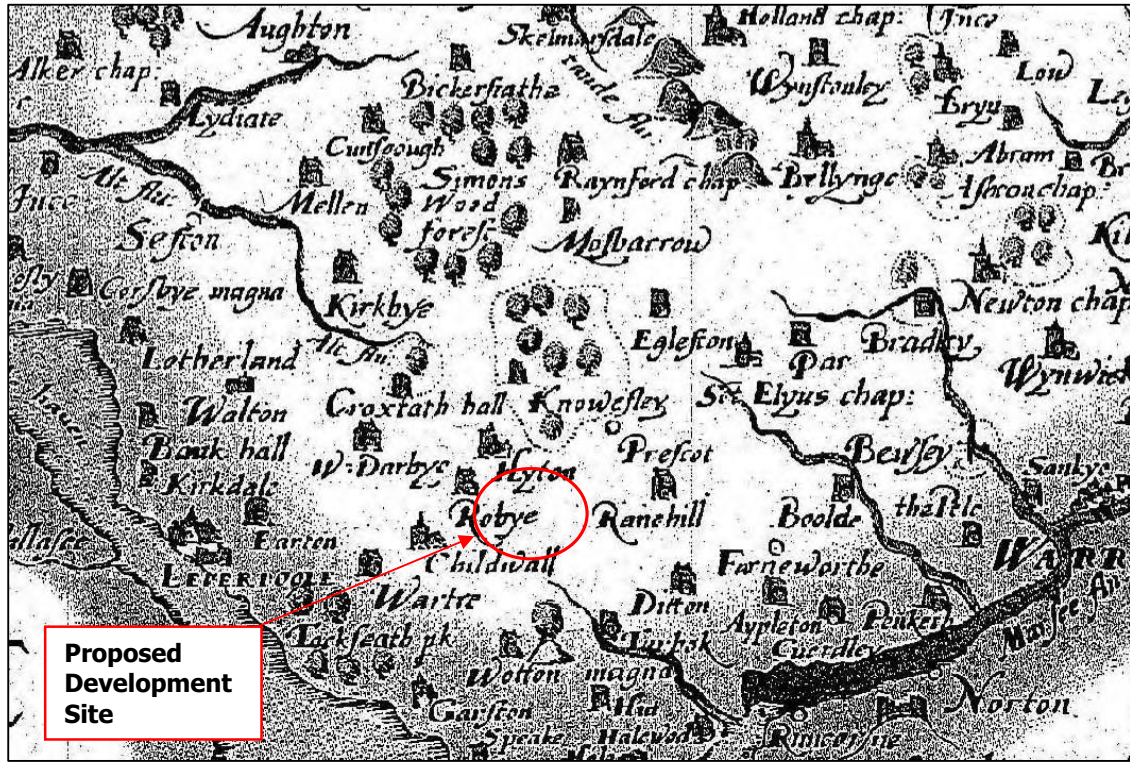
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Project No. A048494	Office 4104	Type 597	Drawing No. 01	Revision		



Appendix E – Historic Mapping

1577-1974

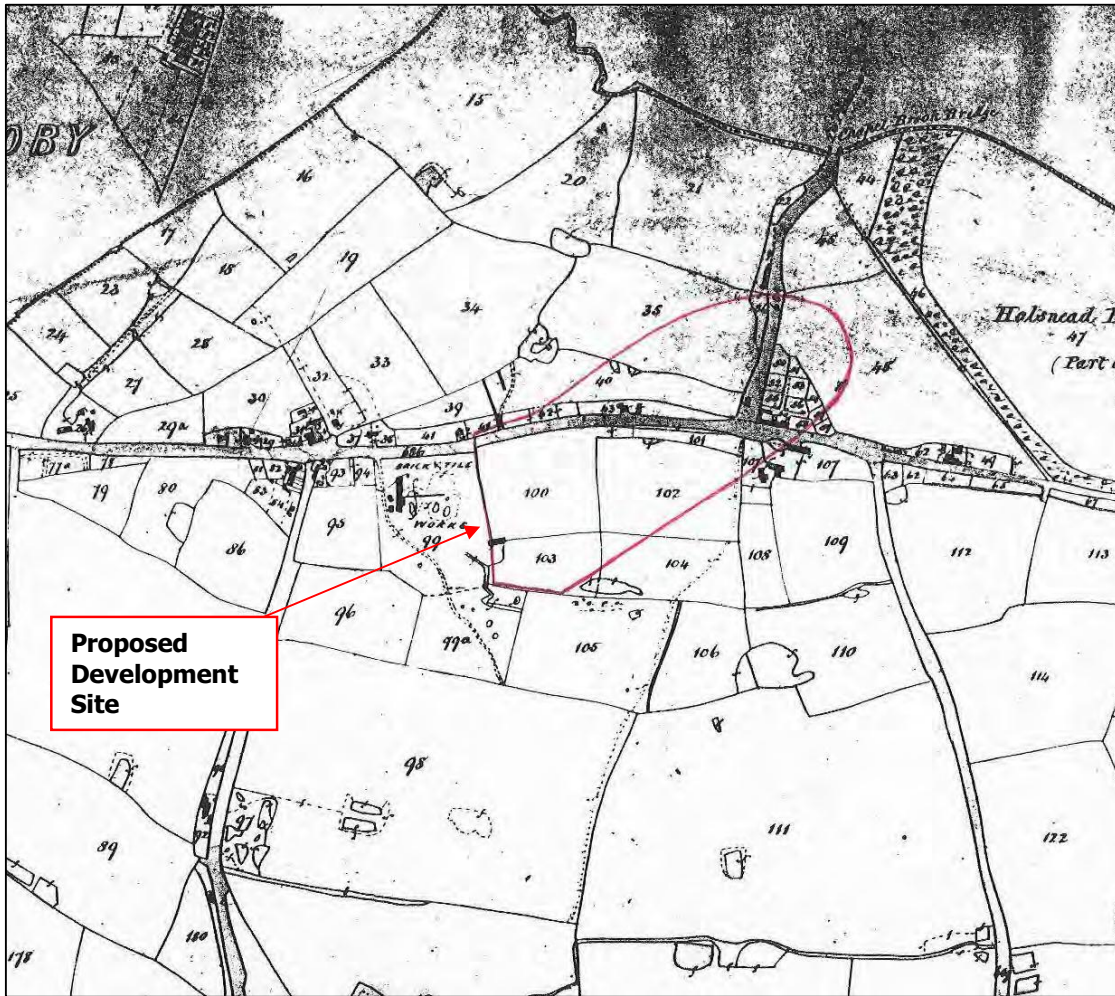
All Mapping Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the Permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Office,
© Crown Copyright WYG License No AL100017603



Saxton's Map, 1577



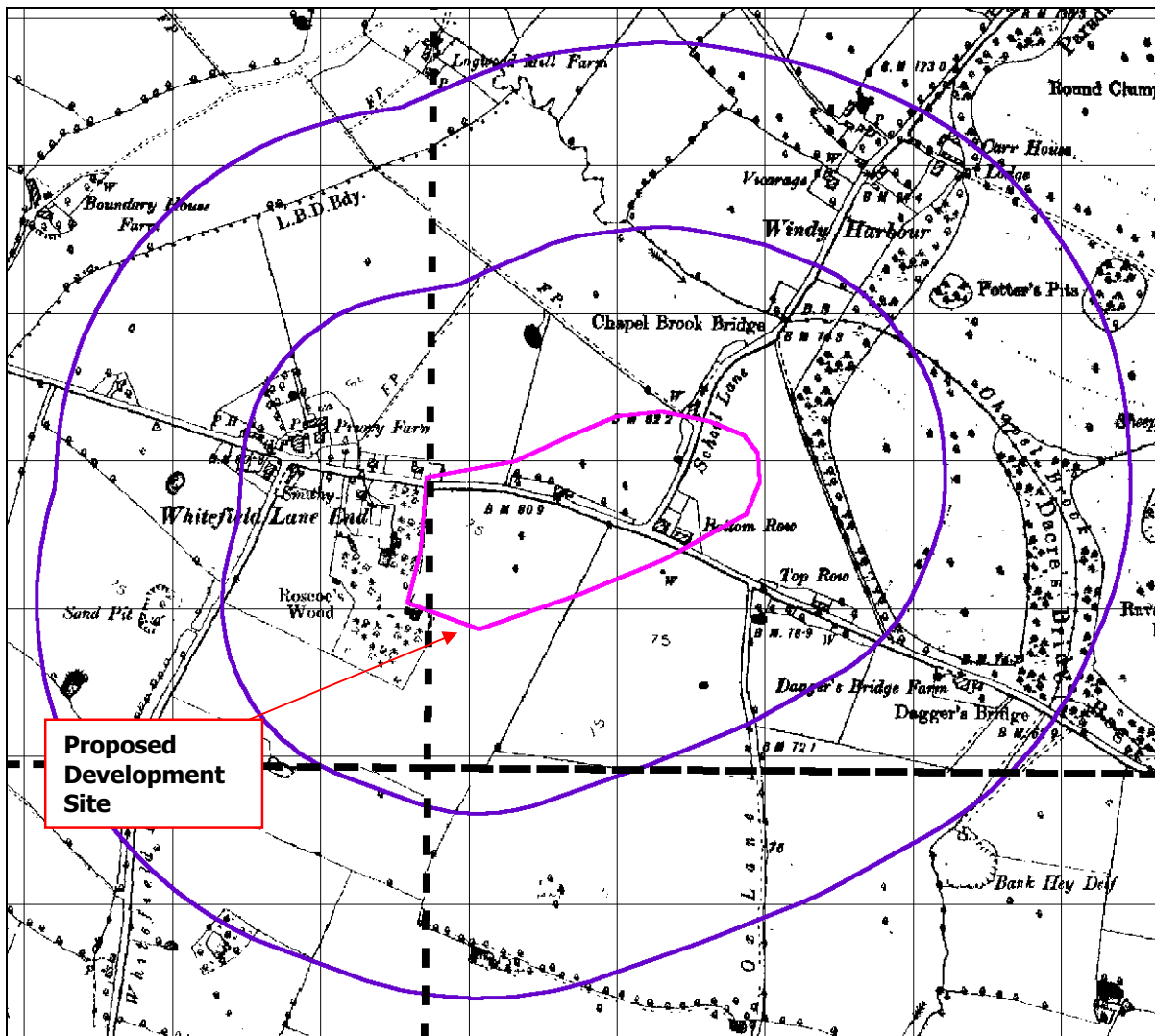
Molyneaux Estate Map, 1769



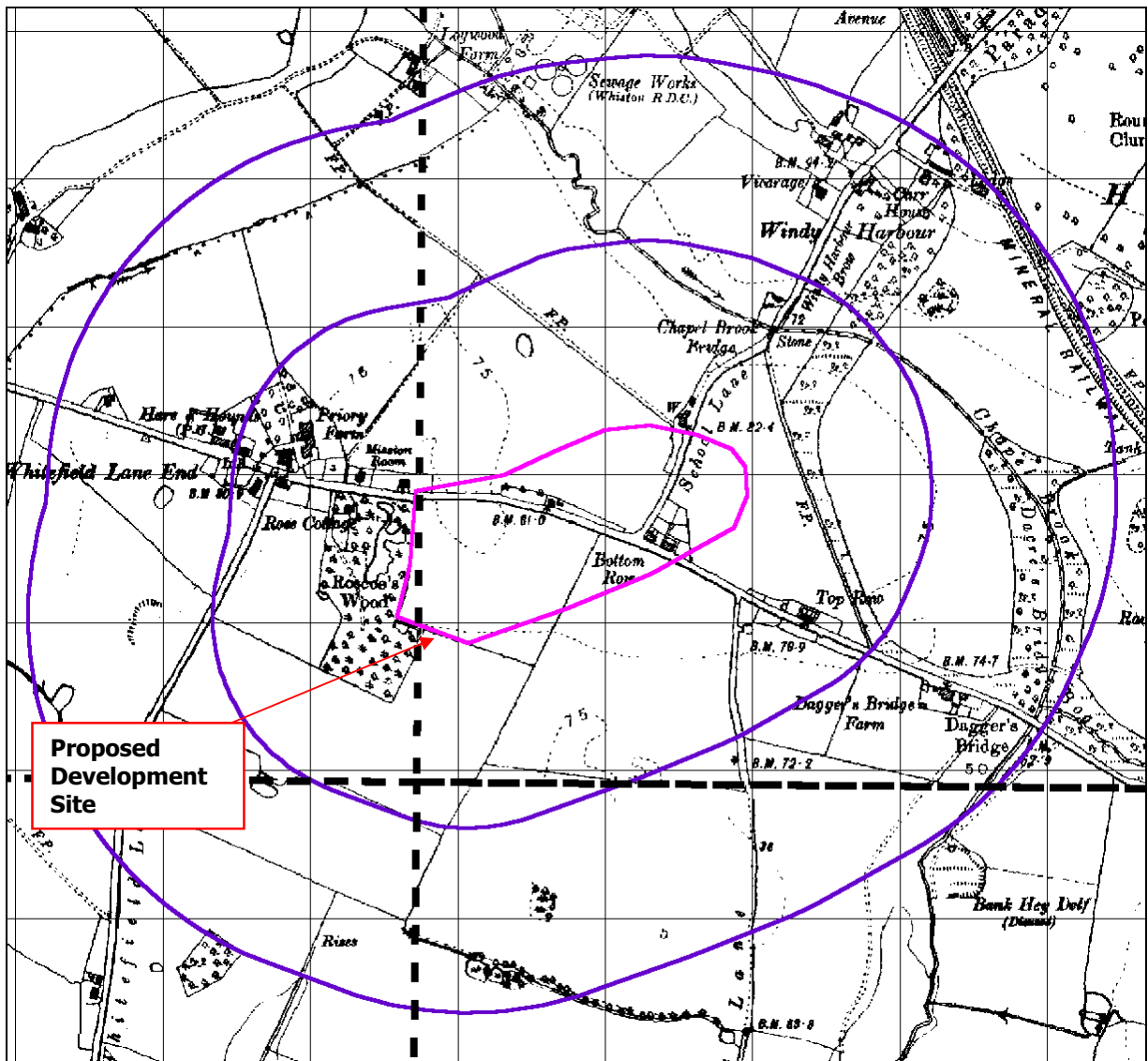
Tarbock Tithe Map, 1849



WYG Environment part of the **WYG** Group



Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1894

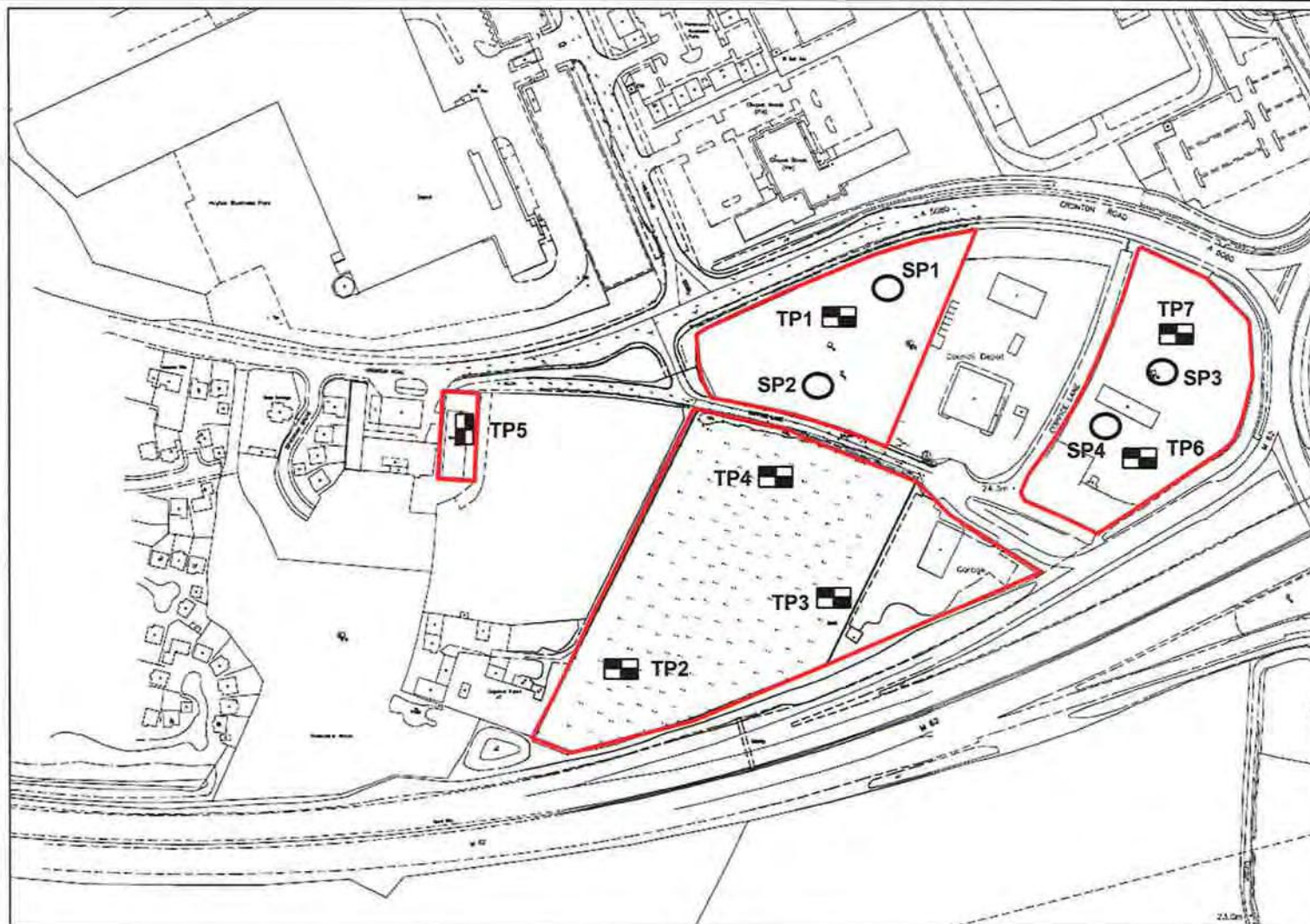


Ordnance Survey Mapping 1928





Appendix F – Site Investigation Trial Pit Location



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Trial Pit
- Stock Pile

NB: Drawing not to scale

Regatta House
 Clippers Quay
 Salford Quays
 Manchester M50 3XP
 Tel: 0161 872 3223
 Fax: 0161 872 3192
 E-mail enviro.manchester@wyg.com
 Environmental Consultancy
 Ground Technologies & Investigation

**White
 Young
 Green**

Project : Cronton Road, Huyton

Client: Braidwater

Drawing Title: Exploratory Hole Location Plan

Figure No.: 01

Project No.: A048494

Date: September 2008



Appendix G – Report Conditions



Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, Knowsley Point, Cronton Road (Environmental Assessment)

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