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**Land off Caldway Drive, Netherley,  
Liverpool, L27 8XL.**

**August 2016**

**V 1.0**



Archaeological Assessment

Project Code: A0092.1

Report no. 0097

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# **Land off Caldway Drive, Netherley, Liverpool, L27 8XL. August 2016**

Report no. 0097 v1.0

Archaeological Assessment

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Project Code: A0092.1

Date: 19/08/2016

Client: Liverpool Golf Centre

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## 1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Liverpool Golf Centre to carry out an archaeological assessment and field visit of a proposed development of an extension to the existing golf course, located on land to the immediate northeast of Caldway Drive, Netherley, Liverpool L27 8XL.

The archaeological assessment did not identify any sites considered to be above local importance within the proposed development site or indeed within the localised landscape, although the encroachment of dense vegetation across the site meant that a detailed field walkover could not be carried out. The majority of the archaeological features recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record are agricultural features or buildings of post-medieval date.

There are no registered World Heritage Sites, Archaeological Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Listed Buildings within the site or within the localised landscape. Therefore, this assessment confirms that the Site does not contain any designated heritage assets for which there would be a presumption in favour of preservation in situ and against development. There are no known undesignated archaeological assets within the Site.

The archaeological potential for buried preserved remains of the Prehistoric, Roman, and medieval periods is considered to be unknown, although it is noted that the presence of Netherley Brook to the immediate east would be conducive to the preservation of palaeo-environmental remains and site types such as prehistoric burnt mounds. The potential for buried remains relating to the post-medieval period is considered to be high and to most likely take the form of extant historic field boundary and a trackway, as identified on the 1845 tithe map. Despite the possibility of preserved buried remains the very nature of the proposed development will mean that the majority of the site will be 'built up' via the deposition of soil, and as such any remains present are likely to be preserved in-situ.

On the basis of the evidence presented in this assessment the proposed development on the Site would not be contrary to any local or national policy.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION, AIMS AND PROJECT DESIGN

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Liverpool Golf Centre to carry out an archaeological assessment and field visit of a proposed development of an extension to the existing golf course, located on land to the immediate northeast of Caldway Drive, Netherley, Liverpool L27 8XL (figure 1 and 2).

The assessment has been carried out in advance of planning application as part of a feasibility study into the viability and potential constraints of the proposed development.

This archaeological assessment is for the proposed development area, which includes a large rectangular plot of land enclosed on three sides and fronting on to Caldway Drive. As part of the archaeological assessment a 1.0km search area centred on the proposed development site was utilised for a search of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER). This provided a background historical narrative of the area and included source material from the Merseyside Archives and Record Office, Liverpool. Information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic England.

The following report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

The archaeological assessment considered the following:

- (i) The history of the site;
- (ii) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally;
- (iii) The potential impact of the proposed development on known sites of archaeological importance including their setting.

The archaeological assessment was undertaken in four stages:

- (i) Archival research
- (ii) Field visit/site walkover of all accessible areas
- (iii) Written report
- (iv) Project archive



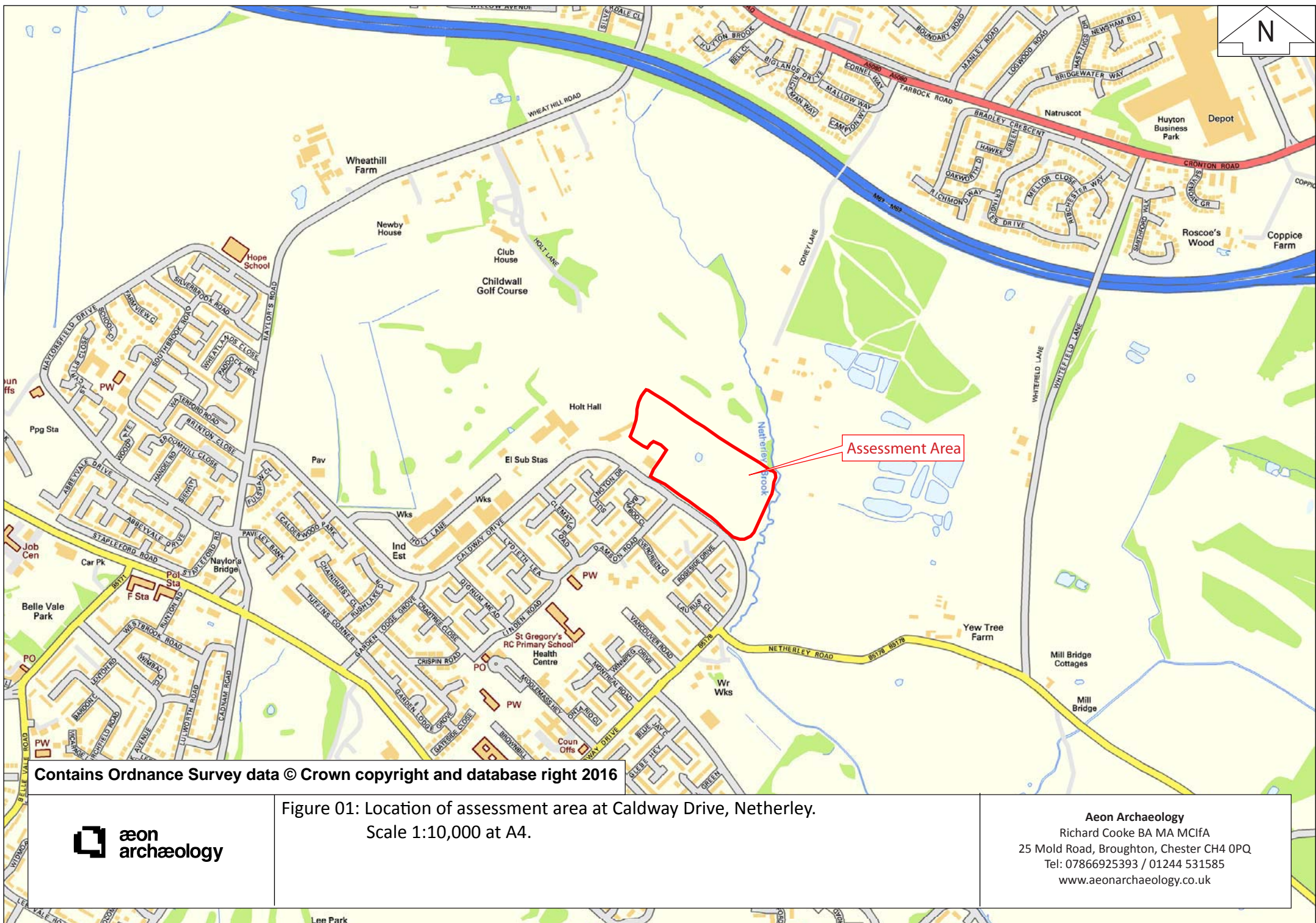
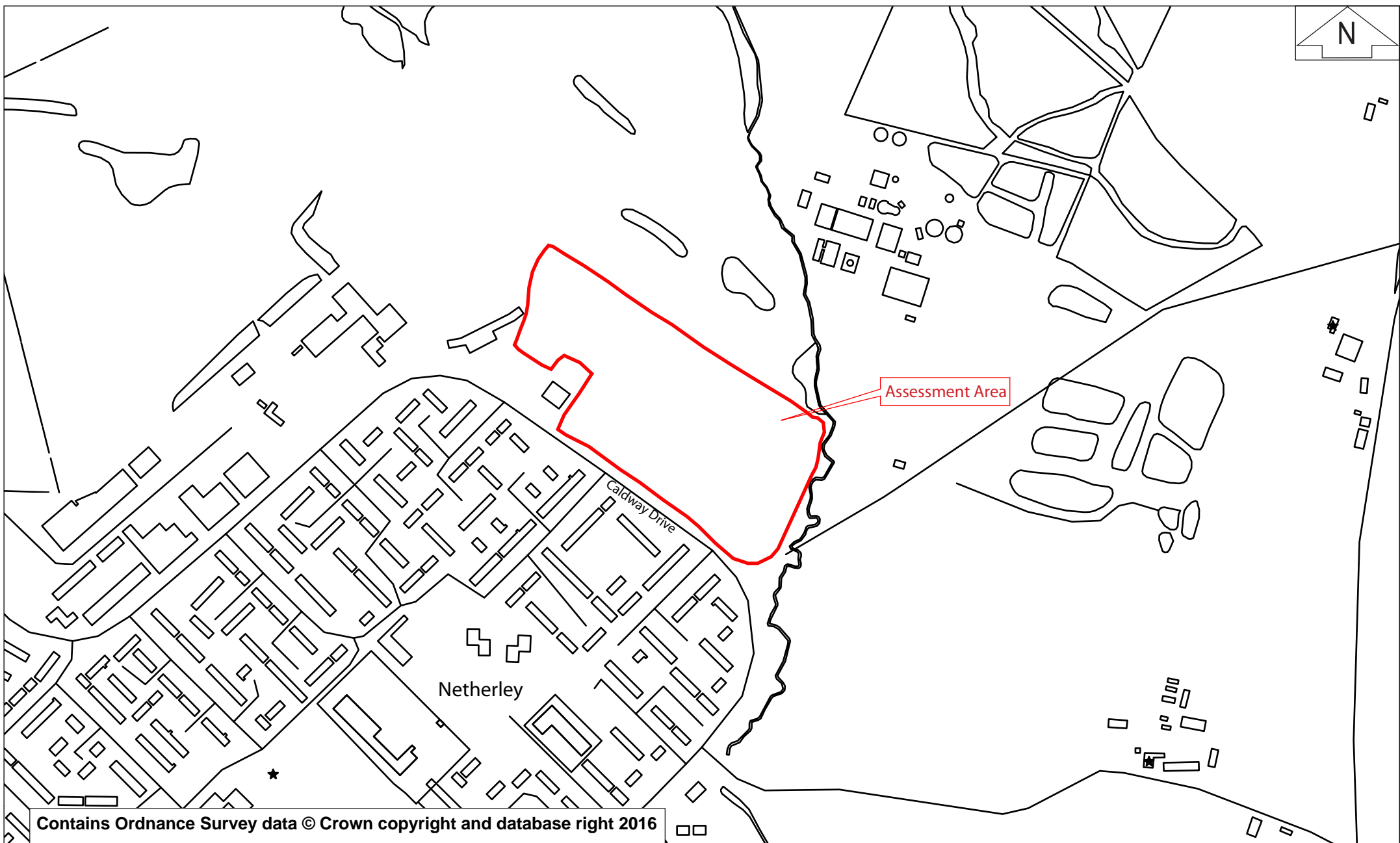


Figure 01: Location of assessment area at Caldwell Drive, Netherley.  
Scale 1:10,000 at A4.



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Figure 02: Location of assessment area at Caldway Drive, Netherley.  
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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**Plate 01:** View across the assessment area, from the west.



**Plate 02:** View across the assessment area, from the east.

## **3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

### **3.1 Archival research**

The archaeological assessment involved the study of the following records:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (Sefton Council, PO Box 21, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 3US) was examined for information concerning the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, and secondary information held within the record which included unpublished reports, the 1:2500 and 1:10,560 County Series Ordnance Survey maps, and the National Archaeological Record index cards and aerial photography.
- Information and locations of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, historic battlefields, building preservation notices, certificates of immunity, heritage at risk register, historic parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites were obtained from Historic England.
- The regional archives and record office was examined for information concerning the study area, including estate maps, tithe maps, Ordnance Survey maps, sales particulars, census records, and any background material concerning the site.
- Secondary sources were examined, including works held within the regional libraries.
- Results from previous archaeological work within the area was also reviewed.

### **3.2 Site walkover**

The site walkover was carried out on 17<sup>th</sup> August 2016 by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA, archaeological contractor and consultant at Aeon Archaeology. The weather conditions were ideal for the field search being both bright and clear, however the site itself was overgrown with dense vegetation which made parts of the site inaccessible. All archaeological sites and view points were photographed using a digital SLR (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution.

### **3.3 Assessment report**

All features identified from the archival research and site walkover were assessed and allocated to categories of international, national, regional/county, local and none/unknown importance as listed in section 6.0. These are intended to place the archaeological feature within a geographical context of importance and thus help inform the most suitable level of mitigatory response. The criteria used for allocating features to categories of importance are based on existing statutory designations and, for non-designated assets, the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments; these are set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

### **3.4 Project archive**

A full archive including plans, photographs and written material was prepared. All plans, photographs and written descriptions were labelled and cross-referenced using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas. A draft copy of the report was sent to the client and upon written approval from them paper and digital copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER (x1) (Sefton Council, PO Box 21, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 3US), and to the Merseyside Development Control Archaeologist, if planning application is made. A copy of the report

will also be lodged with the online OASIS database. Copies of all notes, plans, and photographs from the assessment are stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0092.1** with the originals being lodged in a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator.



## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Topographic Description**

The proposed development site occupies approximately 3.8 ha located over a rectangular plot of land, orientated northwest to southeast and located to the immediate northeast of Caldway Drive. The site is bounded to the northwest by the perimeter fence of the existing golf course and to the northeast by a field boundary of mature trees. The south-eastern limit of the site is demarcated by the course of Netherley Brook and the south-western limit is defined by the course of Caldway Drive itself. The site is currently unmanaged and as a result is heavily overgrown with vegetation and occasional trees. The land appears generally flat but in fact gently slopes from 17.0m OD in the northwest to 15.0m OD in the southeast.

The site lies within the parish of Childwall within the county of Merseyside, centred on NGR SJ 44600 88700. The immediate landscape is mostly given over to enclosed agricultural fields in the north and urban encroachment in the south. Development in close proximity to the site includes the Childwall golf course to the northwest and the sewage treatment plant to the northeast.

The bedrock geology is of the Wilmslow Sandstone Formation, a sandstone sedimentary bedrock that formed approximately 246 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period within an environment previously dominated by hot deserts. The superficial deposits are of the Devensian-Diamicton till, a deposit which formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period within an environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey).

### **4.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations**

#### **4.2.1 Non-designated monument points from the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (figure 3)**

The Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) maintains a register of non-designated archaeological sites represented as single point data or as polygons. These are identified through their Primary Reference Number (PRN). These include sites which are of archaeological/historical interest, artefact find spots, documentary evidence, and locations of past events such as archaeological projects.

There are 31 non-designated monuments within 1.0km of the proposed development (see appendix I) but none lie within the site boundary or within 100.0m

#### **4.2.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

Scheduled monuments are those considered to be monuments of national importance. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for any work to a designated monument. Any works within a Scheduled area will require SMC; this includes non-invasive techniques such as geophysics or field-walking.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.0km of the proposed development.



### **4.2.3 Listed Buildings**

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport holds a List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, considered to be of national importance. Compiled under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the List includes structures from boundary walls and telephone boxes to cathedrals. Listing gives statutory protection and restrictions apply. Consent may be required for works to, or that affect the setting of, a Listed Building and the LPA conservation officer should be consulted if in doubt.

There are no Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the proposed development site.

### **4.2.4 Conservation Areas**

A Conservation Area is an area considered worthy of preservation or enhancement because of its special architectural or historic interest, "the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance," as required by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Section 69 and 70). There are additional planning controls over certain works carried out within the Conservation Area. The designation does not preclude development from taking place, but does require that developments preserve or enhance the historic character of the area, for example by ensuring that newly constructed buildings are of a high quality design. Conservation Area status also removes some permitted development rights that apply in undesignated areas.

There are no conservation areas within the site boundary or within 1.0km of the proposed development area.

### **4.2.5 Historic Parks and Gardens**

Historic England holds a Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. These Registered landscapes are graded I, II\* or II, and include private gardens, public parks and other green spaces. They are valued for their design, diversity and historical importance. Inclusion on the Register brings no additional statutory controls, but there is a presumption in favour of conservation of the designated site. Local authorities are required to consult English Heritage on applications affecting sites Registered as grade I or II\* and the Garden History Society on sites of all grades.

There are no historic parks and gardens within the site boundary or within 1.0km of the proposed development area.

#### 4.2.6 Historic Landscapes (figure 4)

The Merseyside Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (HLC) aims to improve the understanding of the County's landscape, and provide a context for its archaeological sites and monuments. Historic landscape characterisation provides a framework for informed landscape management strategies, spatial planning, development control and conservation issues at a local, regional and national level. HLC underpins historic environment advice given to planners, district councils and other environment or conservation agencies, enabling future changes within the historic environment to be monitored. HLC promotes a framework, a background understanding and a better informed starting point from which to consider issues and proposals. It provides information, not judgements, and does not identify the "best" areas, rather allowing appropriate decisions to be made in the light of proposed change. HLC seeks to identify surviving time-depth - the legibility and past within the present landscape; thus, facilitating the sustainable management of the historic components and setting of the contemporary landscape.

The proposed development area lies within the following HLCs:

- (i) Partially within the *Later Twentieth Century 1946 to 2000 field system* Historic Landscape Character Area (ref. HME6695);
- (ii) Partially within the *Inter War 1918 to 1939 sports ground* Historic Landscape Character Area (ref. HME882).

#### 4.2.7 World Heritage Sites

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972. The programme catalogues, names, and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity.

National Planning Policy Framework defines a World Heritage Site as a designated heritage asset. Accordingly, great weight should be given to its conservation and substantial harm to a World Heritage Site's significance (the heritage aspects of its Outstanding Universal Value) or total loss of the site should be wholly exceptional.

There are no World Heritage Sites within the site boundary or within 1.0km of the proposed development area.

#### 4.2.8 Events

There has not been any past project work undertaken by Aeon Archaeology or any other archaeological contractor within the proposed development site. The settlement of Gateacre to the immediate southwest of Netherley was included within the Liverpool Historic Settlement Study as part of the Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project undertaken by The Museum of Liverpool in 2011. This provided a brief historical narrative of the development of the township of Gateacre but did not provide any information directly relating to the proposed development site.

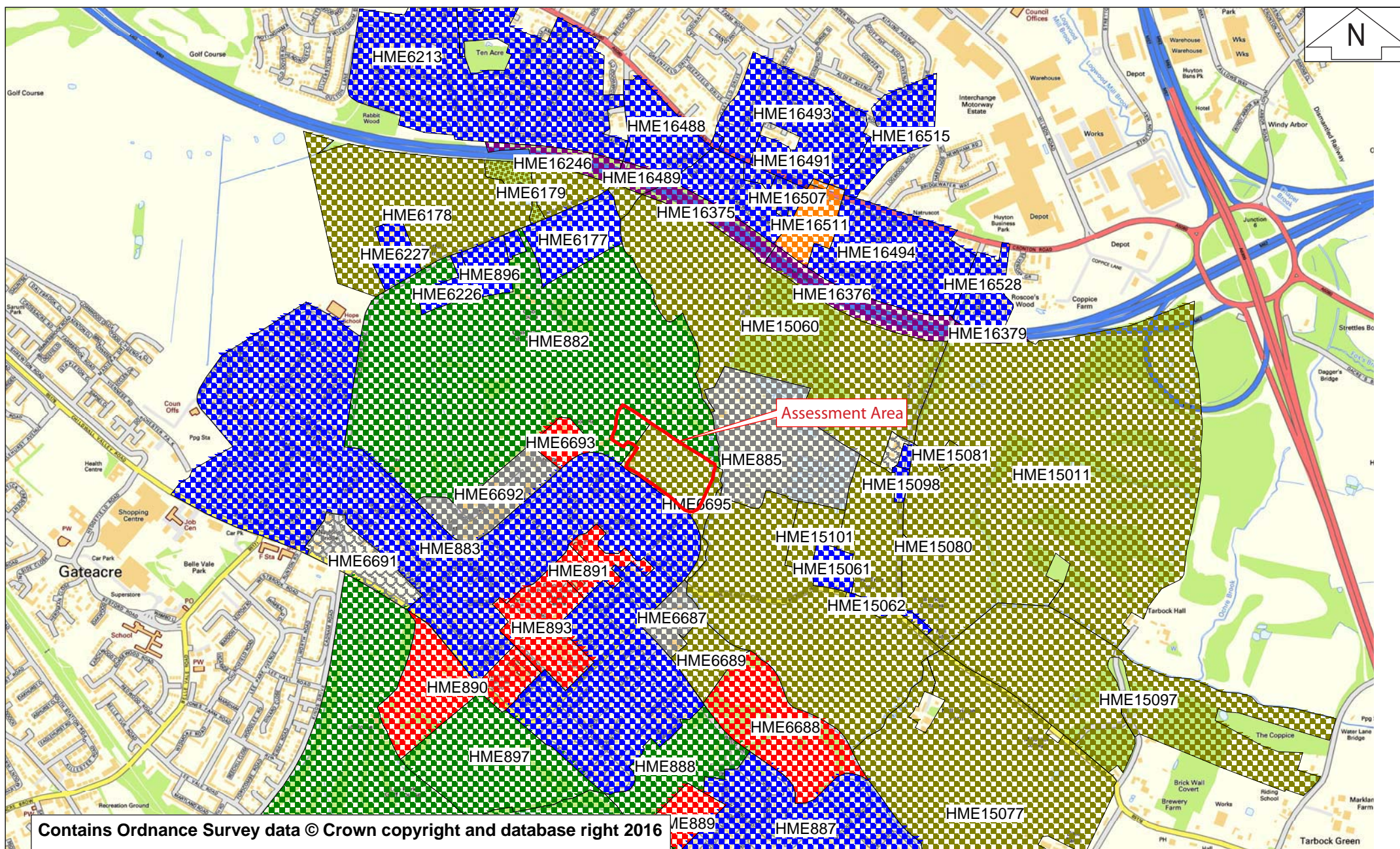
#### **4.2.9 Aerial Photographs**

A range of aerial photographs dating from 2015, 2013, 2012, 2009, 2005, 2003 and 2000 were inspected for any evidence of crop-marks or ephemeral features. No additional sites were observed but a clear transition could be seen from managed parkland in 2000 through to a heavy encroachment of vegetation across the site in 2015.











## 5.0 THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following sections describe the known archaeological record within the general area of the proposed development. Sites are identified by their Primary Reference Number (PRN) which is the number by which they are identified in the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER), or by their Scheduled Ancient Monument reference, Listed Building reference and/or their National Primary Reference Number (NPRN) if applicable. The intention of this section is to provide a historic and archaeological context to the site. This aids in establishing the relative importance of an archaeological feature within its landscape, as well as assessing the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains on the proposed development site.

The beginning and end of certain periods is a contentious issue. In the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) the following dates are used. This is a standard convention across all English HERs.

**Table 1. Historic periods**

Palaeolithic (prehistoric)	500,000 BC – 10,001 BC
Mesolithic (prehistoric)	10,000 BC – 4,001 BC
Neolithic (prehistoric)	4,000 BC – 2,351 BC
Bronze Age (prehistoric)	2,350 BC – 801 BC
Iron Age (prehistoric)	800 BC – 42 AD
Romano-British	43 AD – 409 AD
Post-Roman (Early Medieval)	410 AD – 1065 AD
Medieval	1066 AD – 1539 AD
Post-Medieval	1540 AD – 1900 AD
Modern	1901 AD – 2050 AD

### 5.1 Prehistoric and Roman Period

The prehistoric and Roman periods are poorly represented within the localised landscape and there are no known sites within 1.0km of the proposed development site.

### 5.2 Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods

The Early Medieval period is poorly represented within the localised landscape and there are no known sites within 1.0km of the proposed development site.

Netherley was constructed on farmland on the outskirts of Gateacre in 1968 for tenants moved out of unfit housing in Liverpool city centre, as such the area is not mentioned in the Domesday Book and sites predating the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century are rare. Indeed, only two medieval sites are known within 1.0km of the site boundary. The first is the *Site of The Holt, Holt Lane, Little Woolton* (PRN: MME 5769) located approximately 122.0m west of the site boundary. The second site is the *Site of a Watermill, near Mill Bridge, Tarbock* (PRN: MME 6055) located approximately 750.0m to the southeast. The only other material evidence of the medieval period within 1.0km was the discovery of a lead spindle whorl (PRN: MME 6066) at the same location.

The proposed development site is first depicted on the Childwall parish tithe map of 1845 (figure 5). The map depicts the site and surrounding landscape as being very different to how it exists today, as the area of Netherley had not been constructed by this point in time and the surrounding landscape is of enclosed rural fields. The site boundary falls across two large

enclosed field plots and the area is shown as having a trackway running across it and leading from Holt Hall Farm in the west to Netherley Brook in the east. The depiction of an enclosed area to the immediate west of the trackway may show an orchard or area of dense vegetation, however neither of these are apparent in the tithe apportionment.

**Table 2. Apportionment to the 1845 tithe map of Childwall**

Field No	Landowner	Occupier	Field Name	Use	A/R/P
7	Francis Henry Fiser?	Edward Bather	Old Meadow	Arable/pasture	10/3/4
8			Barn Hey	Pasture	25/3/37

As can be seen from the 1845 tithe apportionment, the proposed development site formed parts of two plots all within the ownership of the Francis Henry Fiser? (surname possibly incorrect from transcription) and tenanted by Edward Bather. The field plot names relate to the agricultural use of the fields.

The site is depicted in detail on the first, third and fourth edition County Series 25" Ordnance Survey maps of 1893, 1927, and 1938 respectively (figures 6, 7 and 8). All three maps show the site as straddling two large enclosed field plots as shown on the 1845 tithe map. The fourth edition map shows the construction of the sewage treatment plant to the east of Netherley Brook as well as the establishment of the northern boundary of the site limit. All three maps depict a small pond shown in the northwest half of the site but apart from that do not show any other features of note.

The site is again shown in detail on the Holt Hall Farm sales particulars map of 1951 (figure 9). The proposed development area is again shown as straddling two large field plots with a pond in the northwest half. By this point in time the Childwall Golf Club had been constructed on land to the immediate north but otherwise there are no further features of note.



Figure 05: Approximate location of the assessment area on the Childwall Parish tithe map of 1845.



Figure 06: Approximate location of the assessment area on the First Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1893.





Figure 07: Approximate location of the assessment area on the Third Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1927.



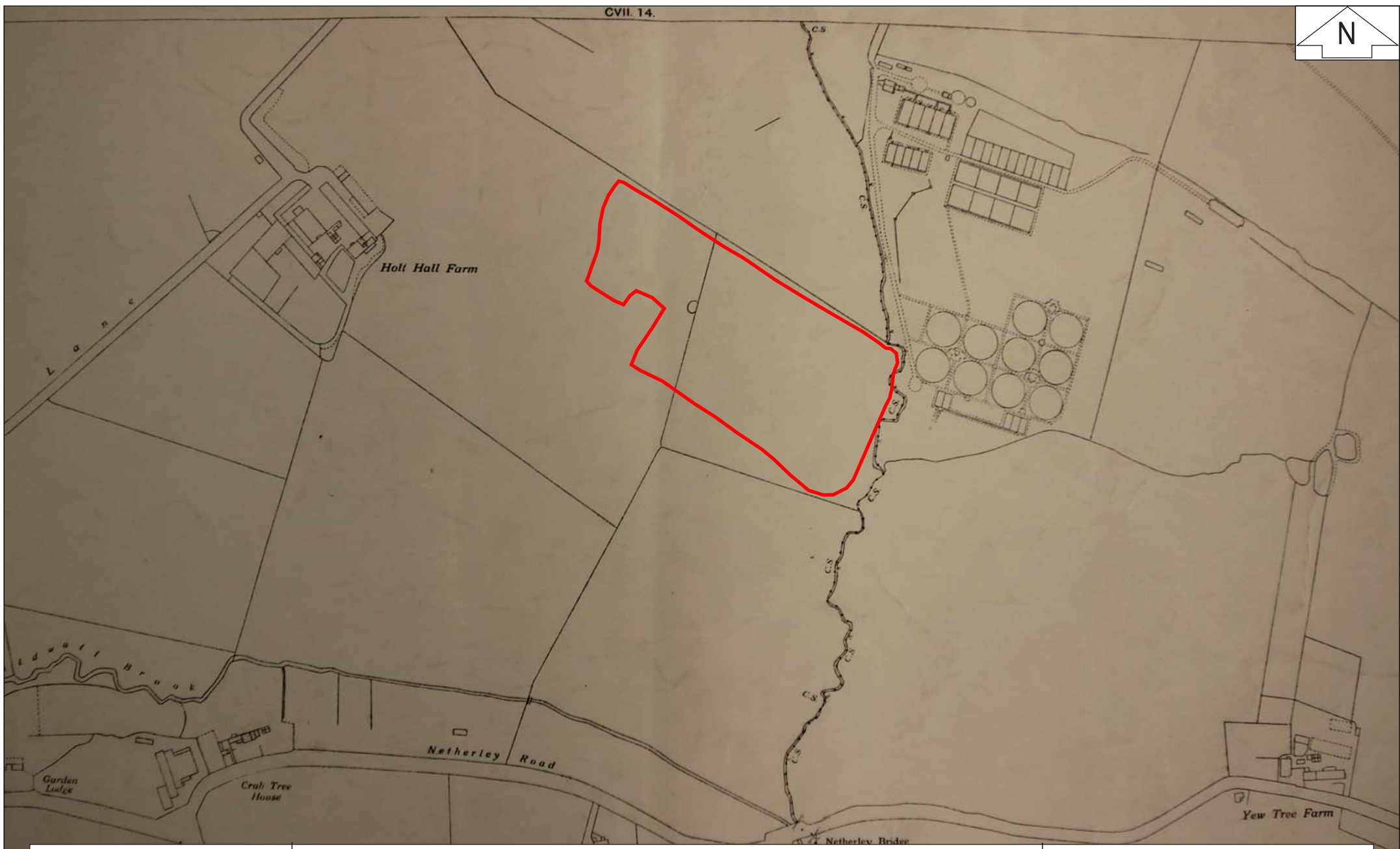
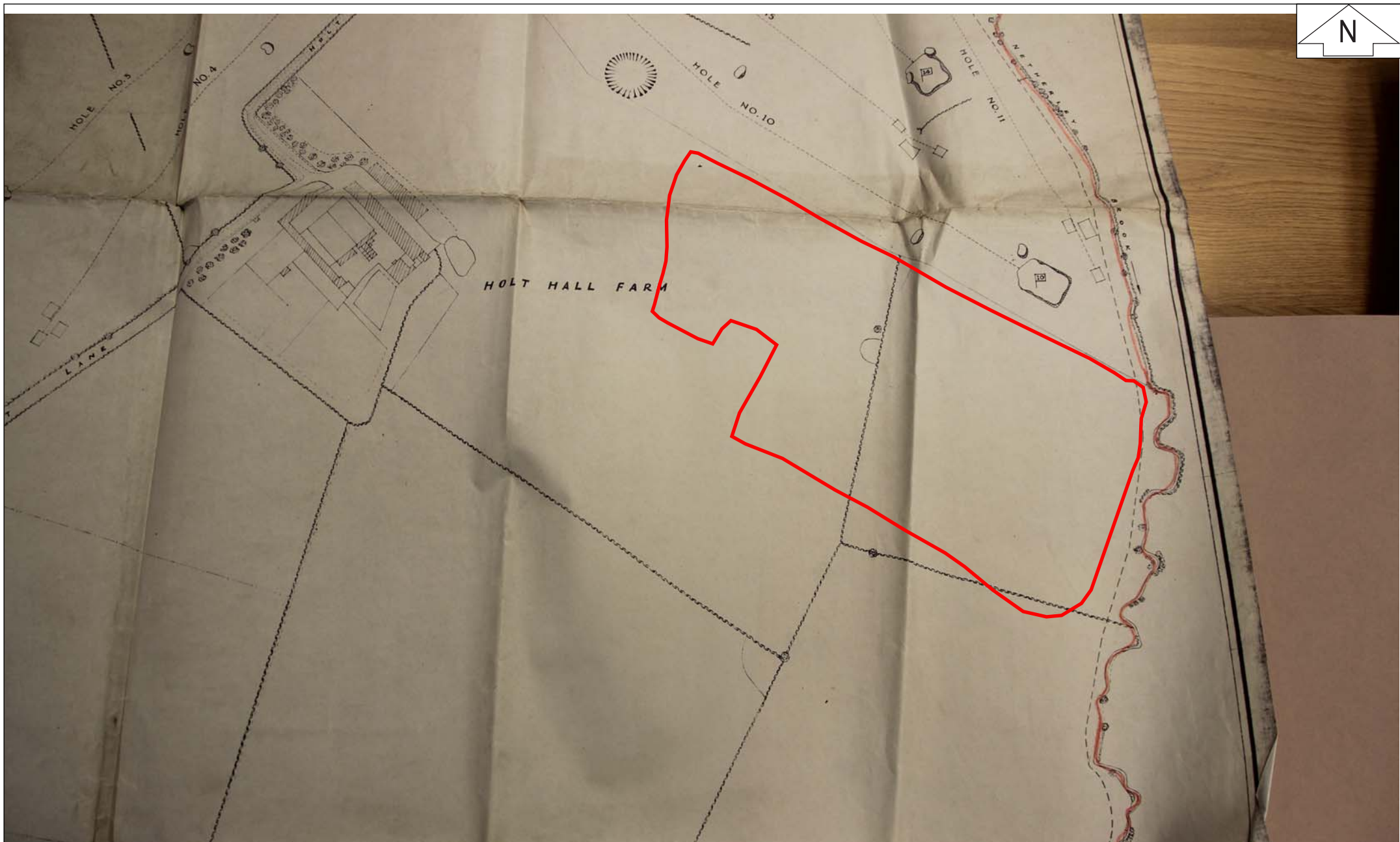


Figure 08: Approximate location of the assessment area on the Fourth Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1938.



## 6.0 ASSESSMENT OF HISTORICAL ASSETS

### 6.1 Definitions

Definitions of importance, impact, and significance of effect as used in the gazetteer (section 6.2) are listed below.

#### 1. Definition of Categories of importance

The following categories were used to define the importance of the archaeological resource.

Significance	Description
International (Very High)	Archaeological sites or monuments of international importance, including World Heritage Sites. Structures and buildings inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings or structures of recognised international importance.
National (High)	Ancient monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, or archaeological sites and remains of comparable quality, assessed with reference to the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria. Listed Buildings. Undesignated structures of national importance.
Regional/ County (Medium)	Conservation Areas Archaeological sites and remains which, while not of national importance, score well against most of the Secretary of State's criteria.
Local (Low)	Archaeological sites that score less well against the Secretary of State's criteria. Historic buildings on a 'local list'.
Negligible/None	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced no or only minimal evidence for archaeological remains, or where previous large-scale disturbance or removal of deposits can be demonstrated.
Unknown	Archaeological sites whose importance cannot be determined with the information currently at hand. This can include sites where the extent of buried remains is unknown.

## 2. Definition of Impact

The direct impact of the proposed development on each site was estimated. The impact is defined as follows:

<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Direct Impacts</b>	<b>Indirect Impacts</b>
High Adverse	Complete removal of an archaeological site. Complete destruction of a designated building or structure.	Radical transformation of the setting of an archaeological monument. A fundamental change in the setting of a building.
Medium Adverse	Removal of a major part of an archaeological site and loss of research potential.  Extensive alteration (but not demolition) of a historic building or feature, resulting in an appreciable adverse change.	Partial transformation of the setting of an archaeological site (e.g. the introduction of significant noise or vibration levels to an archaeological monument leading to changes to amenity use, accessibility or appreciation of an archaeological site). Partial adverse transformation of the setting of a designated building.
Low Adverse	Removal of an archaeological site where a minor part of its total area is removed but the site retains a significant future research potential. Change to a historic building or feature resulting in a small change in the resource and its historical context and setting.	Minor change to the setting of an archaeological monument or historic building.
Negligible/ Neutral	No impact from changes in use, amenity or access. No change in the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.	No perceptible change in the setting of a building or feature.
Low Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains or understanding/ appreciation of a historic building or place	Decrease in visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument. Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument.
Medium Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains, or understanding/ appreciation of a historic building or place, including through interpretation measures (heritage trails, etc). Removal of harmful alterations to better reveal the significance of a building or structure, with no loss of significant fabric.	Significant reduction or removal of visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument; and Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument Improvement of the cultural heritage amenity, access or use of a building, archaeological site or monument.
High Beneficial	Arrest of physical damage or decay to a building or structure;	Exceptional enhancement of a building or archaeological site, its cultural heritage amenity and access or use

### 3. The significance of effect

The significance of effect is derived from the importance of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it.

**Very large** - A serious impact on a site of international or national importance with little or no scope for mitigation. These effects represent key factors in the decision making process.

**Large** - Lesser impacts on sites of national importance and serious impacts on sites of regional importance, with some scope for mitigation. These factors should be seen as being very important considerations in the decision making process.

**Moderate** - Moderate or minor impacts on sites of regional importance and minor to major impacts on sites of local or minor importance. A range of mitigatory measures should be available.

**Slight** - Negligible impacts on sites of regional, local or minor importance and minor and moderate impacts on minor or damaged sites. A range of basic mitigatory measures should be available.

**Neutral** - No perceptible effect or change to sites of all categories.

The significance of effect will be determined using the table below, a basic matrix combining archaeological value and magnitude of impact.

**Determination of Significance of Effect**

<b>Archaeological Value</b>	<b>International</b>	Neutral	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	<b>National</b>	Neutral	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	<b>Regional</b>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	<b>Local</b>	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate or Slight
	<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight
		<b>None</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
		<b>Magnitude of impact</b>			



## **7.0 SITE GAZETTEER – PHYSICAL IMPACTS**

The field walkover discovered 2 sites of archaeological and historic interest within the proposed development site with two additional sites being identified from historic maps, as listed below.

In accordance with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework each heritage asset has been assigned a level of importance ranked from International through to National, Regional/County, Local, and None. If it is not possible to assess the importance of the site from the visible remains, then it is ranked Unknown with the suspected importance level placed in brackets if possible. Identified sites were also assigned a level of impact ranked from High through to Medium, and Low. Levels of impact can be considered as both adverse or beneficial, and can be direct (physically impacting upon a site) or indirect (indirectly physically impacting upon a site). The significance of effect is determined from the importance level of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it. Where it is expected that a site will be impacted upon by the proposed works then mitigation/assessment recommendations are provided. All archaeological/historical sites identified are depicted on figure 10 and the location and orientation of photographs are shown on figure 11.

<b>1. Field boundary</b>	
<b>Figure:</b> 8, 9, 10 and 11	<b>Plate:</b> 3
<b>NGR:</b> SJ 44579 88820	<b>Period:</b> Post-medieval
<p><b>Description</b>  A field boundary runs from southeast to northwest marking the northern limit of the proposed development site. It measures approximately 10.0m in height and is made up primarily of mature trees. The field boundary is first depicted on the fourth edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1938 (figure 08) and appears to have been constructed between 1927-1938. Under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 a hedgerow is considered "important" if it is greater than 30 years old and 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 Enclosure Acts.</p> <p>It is expected that the hedgerow will be retained as part of the development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are recommended.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	



**Plate 03:** Field boundary feature 1, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>2. Field boundary</b>	
<b>Figure:</b> 5-11	<b>Plate:</b> 4
<b>NGR:</b> SJ 44719 88617	<b>Period:</b> Post-medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A hedgerow field boundary runs from southwest to northeast marking the eastern limit of the proposed development site. It measures approximately 3.0m - 4.0m in height and is made up primarily of hawthorn trees and shrubs. The field boundary borders Netherley Brook but is not actually depicted itself on the tithe map or any of the later Ordnance Survey maps, although it is likely that it was in existence at the time. Under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 a hedgerow is considered “important” if it is greater than 30 years old and 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 Enclosure Acts.</p> <p>It is expected that the hedgerow will be retained as part of the development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are recommended.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	

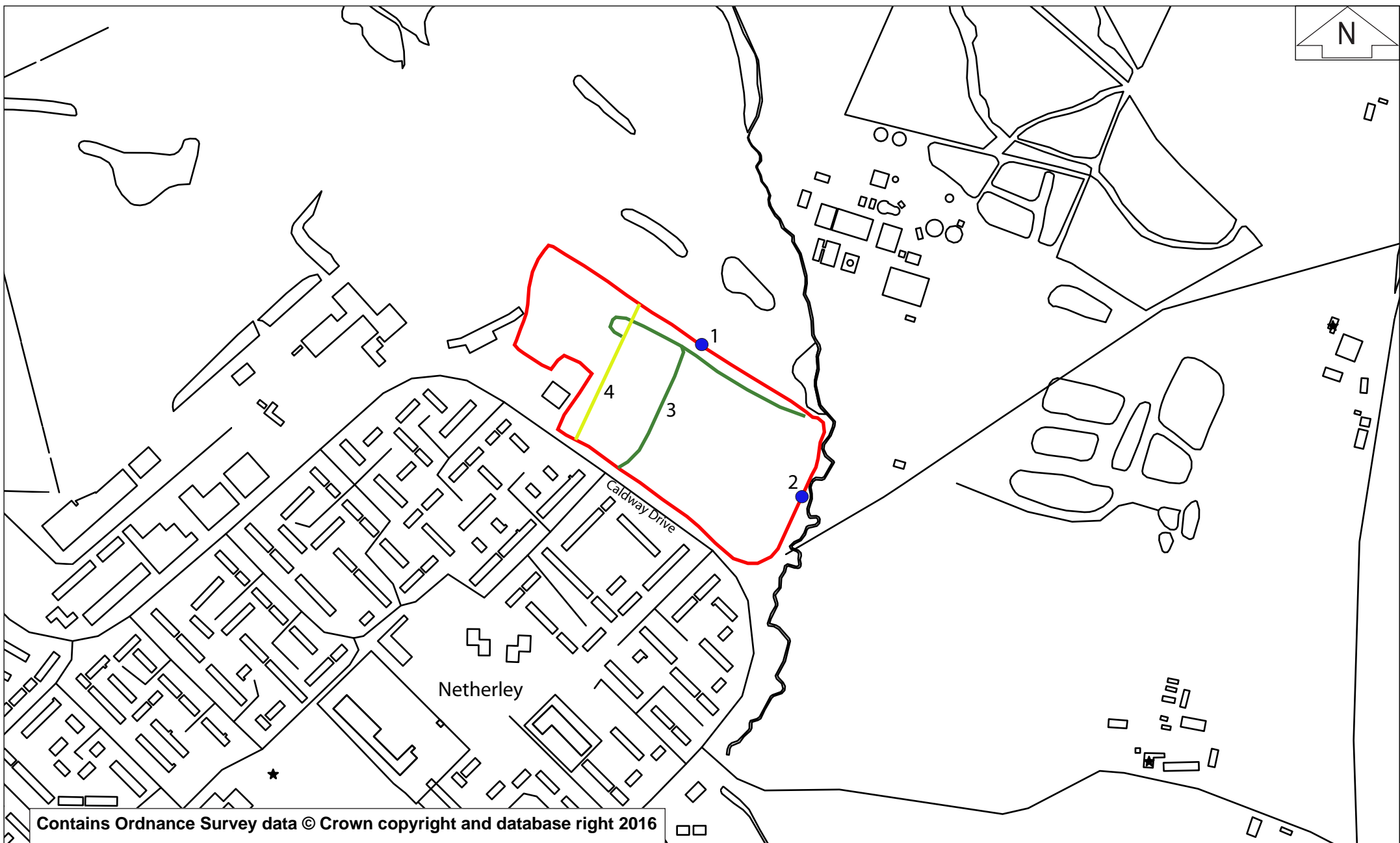




**Plate 04:** Field boundary feature 2, from the west.

3. Trackway	
<b>Figure:</b> 5	<b>Plate:</b> N.A.
<b>NGR:</b> SJ 44570 88727	<b>Period:</b> Post-medieval
<b>Description</b> A trackway is depicted on the tithe map of 1845 as running through the proposed development area at this point and linking Holt Hall Farm with the fields. The trackway is no longer visible due to the encroachment of dense vegetation but if any remains persist would be considered of negligible importance.  As part of the development the golf course will for the majority require the deposition of material across the site and as such any remains will be preserved in-situ. As such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are made.	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Negligible	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	

4. Extant field boundary	
<b>Figure:</b> 5 - 9	<b>Plate:</b> N.A.
<b>NGR:</b> SJ 44528 88755	<b>Period:</b> Post-medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A field boundary is depicted on the tithe map of 1845 until the Sales map of 1951 as running from southwest to northeast through the proposed development area at this point. This boundary was presumably removed sometime after 1951 and is not shown on the aerial photographs of 2000 onwards. No trace of the field boundary could be seen during the field walkover however the vegetation was particularly dense and any remains may well have been obscured. The boundary could also persist at buried foundation level, however it is considered to be of negligible importance. Moreover, The trackway is no longer visible due to the encroachment of dense vegetation but if any remains persist would be considered of Local importance.</p> <p>As part of the development the golf course will for the majority require the deposition of material across the site and as such any remains will be preserved in-situ. As such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are made.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	



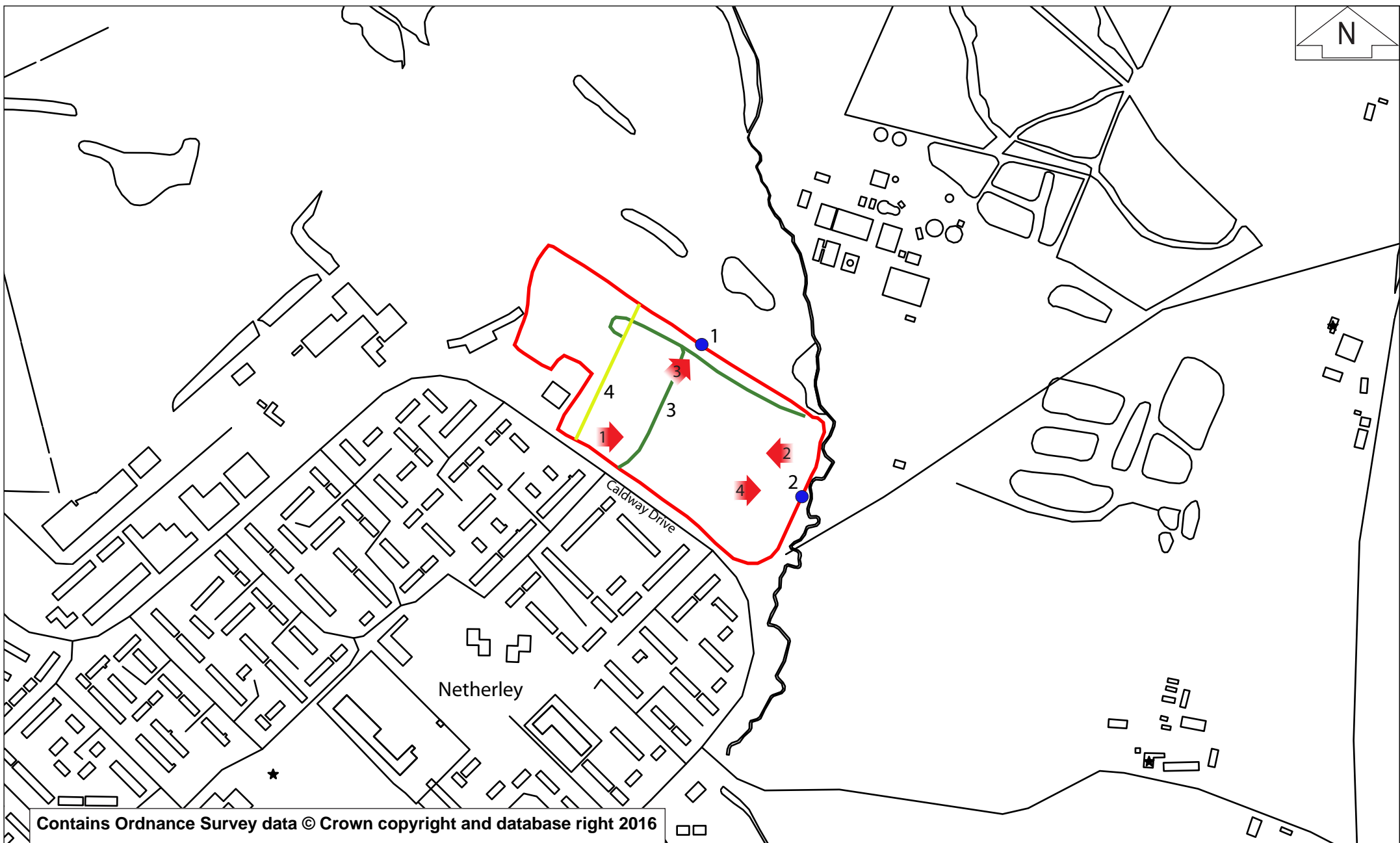
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Figure 10: Location of sites identified during the field visit (blue circles) and sites identified from 1845 tithe map (green and yellow lines) at Caldwell Drive, Netherley. Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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Figure 11: Location and orientation of photographs at Caldwell Drive, Netherley.  
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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	Table 2: Summary of archaeological features. <span>GREEN = no action required; RED= Action required</span>					
Nu mb er	Name	Importance	Impact	Significance of effect	Further Assessme nt	Mitigation Recommendations
<b>PHYSICAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS</b>						
1	Field boundary	Local	None	Neutral	None	None
2	Field boundary	Local	None	Neutral	None	None
3	Trackway	Negligible	None	Neutral	None	None
4	Extant field boundary	Local	None	Neutral	None	None

## **8.0 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **8.1 Direct physical impact**

#### *Construction phase*

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any direct physical impact upon any known or suspected sites of archaeological and historical significance during the construction phase.

#### *Completion phase*

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any direct physical impact upon any known or suspected sites of archaeological and historical significance upon completion.

### **8.2 Indirect physical and non-physical (visual) impact**

#### *Construction phase*

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any indirect physical or non-physical impact upon any known or suspected sites of archaeological and historical significance during the construction phase.

#### *Completion phase*

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any indirect physical or non-physical impact upon any known or suspected sites of archaeological and historical significance during the completion phase.

### **8.3 Site Specific Recommendations**

The proposed scheme is not expected to impact upon any known or suspected sites of archaeological or historical importance and as such no site-specific recommendations are made.

### **8.4 Historic Landscape Character Areas**

The proposed development site lies mostly within the *Later Twentieth Century 1946 to 2000 field system* Historic Landscape Character Area (ref. HME6695) and partially within the *Inter War 1918 to 1939 sports ground* Historic Landscape Character Area (ref. HME882).

Although the proposed development will result in an alteration of the historic landuse, the very nature of golf courses as green areas and the retention of the historic field boundaries would help mitigate this impact. The majority of the proposed development site will be removed from its existing HLCA of the *Later Twentieth Century 1946 to 2000 field system*.

With respect to indirect impact on the setting of the historic landscape parcels outside the site's boundaries it is noted that many heritage assets and their settings within any given landscape may be visible from a number of locations – publically accessible areas such as footpaths, streets and the open countryside and also private spaces such as dwellings and private land. The majority of sightlines from, to, into and across heritage assets are, therefore, incidental and are not intrinsically or intimately associated with the significances assigned to any given heritage asset. Taking into account these considerations the historic landscape

parcels do not require a detailed setting assessment as there is no perceptible impact on setting.

## **8.5 General recommendations**

The archaeological assessment did not identify any sites considered to be above local importance within the proposed development site or indeed within the localised landscape, although the encroachment of dense vegetation across the site meant that a detailed field walkover could not be carried out. The majority of the archaeological features recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record are agricultural features or buildings of post-medieval date.

There are no registered World Heritage Sites, Archaeological Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Listed Buildings within the site or within the localised landscape. Therefore, this assessment confirms that the Site does not contain any designated heritage assets for which there would be a presumption in favour of preservation in situ and against development. There are no known undesignated archaeological assets within the Site.

The archaeological potential for buried preserved remains of the Prehistoric, Roman, and medieval periods is considered to be unknown, although it is noted that the presence of Netherley Brook to the immediate east would be conducive to the preservation of palaeo-environmental remains and site types such as prehistoric burnt mounds. The potential for buried remains relating to the post-medieval period is considered to be high and to most likely take the form of extant historic field boundary and a trackway, as identified on the 1845 tithe map. Despite the possibility of preserved buried remains the very nature of the proposed development will mean that the majority of the site will be 'built up' via the deposition of soil, and as such any remains present are likely to be preserved in-situ.

On the basis of the evidence presented in this assessment the proposed development on the Site would not be contrary to any local or national policy.

This Assessment enables an informed, sustainable and responsible approach to the development of a new golf course at Caldwell Drive. The information provided meets the expectations of NPPF in that the applicant has described the significance of known archaeological assets that may be affected by proposed development. It is considered that the level of detail provided is proportionate to the assets' importance and provides sufficient information to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of archaeological remains. Ultimately, therefore, and without prejudice to the findings of any future archaeological, or other investigations at the Site, it is considered that the archaeological interest at the Site is unlikely to be impacted upon by the proposals and as such it is recommended that no further assessment or mitigatory measures be made conditions of the planning application.



## 9.0 SOURCES

### *Maps*

1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1893.

3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1927.

4<sup>th</sup> edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1938.

720 KIR 2458 – *Sale Particulars of Holt Hall Farm 1951*.

OS 1:10 000 Series sheet SJ 48NE, SJ 48SE, SJ 48SW, and SJ 48NW.

### *Sources*

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Chisholm, H. 1911. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*

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## APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED SITES WITHIN 1.0KM

Undesignated monuments within 1.0km of the proposed development site as listed on the Liverpool HER (figure 3)

Prn	Name	Type	Period
Mme12727	Site of a house, naylor's road, little woolton	House	Georgian to mid 20th century
Mme12728	Site of cannister cottages, paveley bank, little woolton	House	Georgian to late 20th century
Mme12731	Site of a smithy, naylor's road, little woolton	Blacksmiths workshop	Victorian
Mme12763	Site of a house, bramley close, little woolton	House	Georgian to late 20th century
Mme12765	Site of a house, naylor's road, little woolton	House	Georgian to late 20th century
Mme12767	Armos cottage, naylor's road, little woolton	House	Georgian to 21st century
Mme12776	Site of two buildings, lee park, little woolton	Building?	Georgian to victorian
Mme12777	Site of a building, lee park, little woolton	Building?	Georgian to victorian
Mme12933	Site of new pale, off tarbock road, tarbock	House	Georgian to late 20th century
Mme5545	Site of yew tree farm, naylor's road, little woolton	Farmhouse	Georgian to late 20th century
Mme5551	Ridge and furrow, lee park golf course, little woolton	Ridge and furrow	Georgian to 21st century
Mme5758	Site of peck mill house, wood lane, little woolton	House	Stuart to victorian
Mme5764	Site of netherley bridge, near netherley road, little woolton	Bridge	Victorian to late 20th century
Mme5765	Site of netherlee farm, caldway drive, little woolton	Farmhouse	Georgian to late

			20th century
Mme5766	Site of crab-tree house, linden road, little woolton	House	Georgian to late 20th century
Mme5768	Site of a house, garden lodge grove, little woolton	House	Georgian to early 20th century
Mme5769	Site of the holt, holt lane, little woolton	House, coat of arms, date stone	Medieval to late 20th century
Mme5776	Site of a house, off tarbock road, tarbock	House	Stuart to victorian
Mme6047	Nos. 1 and 2 mill bridge cottages, netherley road, tarbock	House	Victorian to 21st century
Mme6048	Yew tree farm, netherley road, tarbock	Farmhouse	Georgian to 21st century
Mme6049	No. 94 whitfield lane, tarbock	Blacksmiths workshop, public house, house	Georgian to 21st century
Mme6051	Mill bridge, off netherley road, tarbock	Bridge	Georgian to 21st century
Mme6053	Site of mill farm, off netherley road, tarbock	House	Georgian to victorian
Mme6055	Site of a watermill, near mill bridge, tarbock	Watermill	Medieval to victorian
Mme6057	Mill cottage and mill house, netherley road, tarbock	House, beer house, house	Victorian to 21st century
Mme6058	Site of a farmhouse, southwest of yew tree farm, tarbock	Farmhouse	Georgian to late 20th century
Mme6060	Site of a windmill, netherley road, tarbock	Windmill	Tudor to georgian
Mme6065	Swallow barn, netherley road, tarbock	Barn, house	Georgian to 21st century
Mme6066	Medieval lead spindle whorl, near mill bridge, netherley road, tarbock	Findspot	Medieval

Mme6068	No. 92 whitfield lane, tarbock	House	Victorian to 21st century
Mme6077	Site of a house, whitfield lane, tarbock	House	Victorian to edwardian



**Historic Landscape Character Areas within 1.0km of the proposed development site as listed on the Liverpool HER (figure 4)**

<b>Hlc uid</b>	<b>Broad period</b>	<b>Hlc type</b>	<b>Broad type</b>
Hme15011	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Regular / medium	Field system
Hme15060	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Semi regular / medium	Field system
Hme15061	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Farmhouse	Residential
Hme15062	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Detached housing	Residential
Hme15063	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Detached housing	Residential
Hme15077	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Regular / small	Field system
Hme15080	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Artificial water body	Water bodies
Hme15081	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Regular / small	Field system
Hme15097	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Regular / small	Field system
Hme15098	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Terraced	Residential
Hme15099	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Semi detached housing	Residential
Hme15100	Twenty first century 2001-2050	Offices	Commercial
Hme15101	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Regular / small	Field system
Hme15102	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Regular / small	Field system
Hme15103	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Regular / small	Field system
Hme16246	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Road	Communication
Hme16375	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Road	Communication
Hme16376	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Road	Communication
Hme16379	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Road	Communication
Hme16488	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Modern housing developmen	Residential
Hme16489	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Road	Communication
Hme16490	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Semi regular / small	Field system

Hme16491	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Semi detached housing	Residential
Hme16493	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Semi detached housing	Residential
Hme16494	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Modern housing developmen	Residential
Hme16505	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Detached housing	Residential
Hme16506	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Detached housing	Residential
Hme16507	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Detached housing	Residential
Hme16508	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Detached housing	Residential
Hme16509	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Detached housing	Residential
Hme16510	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Other land	Rough land
Hme16511	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Other land	Rough land
Hme16515	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Semi detached housing	Residential
Hme16528	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Modern housing developmen	Residential
Hme6177	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Detached housing	Residential
Hme6178	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Regular / medium	Field system
Hme6179	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Woodland	Woodland
Hme6180	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Regular / medium	Field system
Hme6213	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Semi detached housing	Residential
Hme6224	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Farmhouse	Residential
Hme6225	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Semi detached housing	Residential
Hme6226	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Detached housing	Residential
Hme6227	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Farmhouse	Residential
Hme6687	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Municipal works	Industrial
Hme6688	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Hospital	Civil
Hme6689	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Regular / medium	Field system

Hme6691	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Offices	Commercial
Hme6692	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Manufacturing industry	Industrial
Hme6693	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	College/university area	Civil
Hme6695	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Regular / medium	Field system
Hme882	Inter war 1918 to 1939	Sports ground	Recreational and ornament
Hme883	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Semi detached housing	Residential
Hme885	Inter war 1918 to 1939	Municipal works	Industrial
Hme887	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Semi detached housing	Residential
Hme888	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Public park	Recreational and ornament
Hme889	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	School	Civil
Hme890	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	School	Civil
Hme891	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	School	Civil
Hme892	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Place of worship	Civil
Hme893	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Place of worship	Civil
Hme895	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Sports ground	Recreational and ornament
Hme896	Industrial revolution 2: 1836 to 1900	Detached housing	Residential
Hme897	Later twentieth century 1946 to 2000	Sports ground	Recreational and ornament

