

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

RING O' BELLS

WEST KIRBY

For Stang & Co. Pub Group

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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

RING O' BELLS, WEST KIRBY, WIRRAL

Client: Strange & Co. Pub Group.

Local Authority: Wirral Council

NGR: SJ 22037, 86396

Planning App: Pre planning

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Abstract

This report has been produced to assess land at The Ring O' Bells public house, on Village Road in West Kirby, and contains the results of cartographic, archaeological and documentary research into the site, undertaken by Dan Garner and Rachael Matthews of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Stange & Co. Pub Group.

The site lies within the West Kirby Conservation Area, within the historic core of the village and is considered a critical building to the character of the Conservation Area. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed buildings within the site.

Research shows there is no known Prehistoric, Roman or Medieval activity on the site. A building has been on the site since the early 1800's, built by the original pub owner John Rowlands. Over its 200 year history it has changed hands multiple times and undergone several modifications and extensions during the later 19th and 20th century.

The northern part of the site was not taken out of agriculture until the late 19th century with the formal bowling green being created between c.1896 and 1897. The terracing operation associated with the construction of the bowling green is likely to have truncated or entirely removed archaeological remains in this area.

During the 19th century a number of outbuildings (including a possible pavilion) were constructed in the area between the Ring O' Bells and the bowling green. Buried remains of these structures may survive in the vicinity of the proposed new extension.

1. Introduction

1.1. This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) considers land at the Ring O' Bells public house, Village Road, Grange, West Kirby, CH48 3JW. It supports a pre-planning application for the construction for the extension of the Pub building as well as the conversion of part of the outside area into an additional car parking area. This document has been researched and prepared by Dan Garner and Rachael Matthews of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Stange & Co. Pub Group.

1.2. The site is an irregular polygon covering approximately 4357m² of land, which currently holds a public house and associated beer garden. The site is centred on (NGR) SJ 22037, 86396

1.3. The local authority is Wirral Council.

1.4. The following terms are used in this report:

- ◆ “the study area” - a 500m radius from the centre point of the site (FIGURE 1).
- ◆ “the site” - The area defined by the perimeter of the site itself (FIGURE 2).

1.5. The assessment seeks to address the following issues:

- ◆ To assess the potential for archaeology.
- ◆ To assess the significance of potential archaeology.
- ◆ To assess the condition of potential archaeology.
- ◆ To assess the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeology.

1.6. The assessment is based on the results of documentary and cartographic research as well as published and unpublished literature.

2. Planning Background

2.1. In February 2019 the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (HCLG) issued the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (HCLG 2019). Chapter 16 of this document sets out policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

2.2. The NPPF indicates planning decisions should be made based on the significance of Heritage Assets. These are defined as buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

2.3. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, Wirral Council (WC) is bound by policies within the Unitary Development Plan, specially section 11. Heritage and Conservation (2000). As well as the West Kirby Conservation Area appraisal and Management Plan (2009).

2.4. Wirral Council take impartial archaeological advice from Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS).

2.5. STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

2.5.1. The site lies within the West Kirby Conservation Area (DME3538). There are no Scheduled monuments, listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens within the site.

2.5.2. Within a 500m search radius is one Scheduled monument, three Listed buildings, with 55 monuments in the search area

2.5.3. In accordance with government guidelines and best practice, this report has been completed at the early stages of the pre-planning process to accompany a future planning application and to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns affecting the development site.

3. Methodology

3.1. This report has been researched and written to conform to L – P : Archaeology's Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessment. In accordance with the guidance set out below, the report analyses the sources listed below to create a model of the archaeological and heritage significance of the study site.

3.2. GUIDANCE

3.2.1. The following guidance was consulted:

- ◆ Standards and guidance for historic environment desk based assessments (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2017).
- ◆ Historic Environment Good Practice advice in Planning Note 1 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015A).
- ◆ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015B).
- ◆ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015C).
- ◆ Conservation Principles: Policy and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2008).
- ◆ Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2009).

3.3. SOURCES

3.3.1. The heritage assets were identified from the following sources:

- ◆ A search of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER) based on a 500m radius around the centre point of the site (FIGURE 3), enquiry number CME1598.
- ◆ Data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (BRITISH MUSEUM 2018).
- ◆ Examination of historic maps.
- ◆ Examination of aerial photographs.

- ◆ Examination of the available 1m DTM LiDAR data (ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 2019)
- ◆ Data on scheduled monuments and listed buildings held by Historic England (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2017).

3.3.2. It was not possible to undertake an archive visit at this time, due to the Covid-19 out break within the country. The Services of Wirral Archives were engaged and research conducted on behalf of L – P: Archaeology by Archives and record officers: Martin Cleaver and Julie Holmes.

3.3.3. A site visit was undertaken by Dan Garner on the 1st April 2020.

3.4.SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

3.4.1. A heritage asset is defined in the NPPF (HCLG 2019)as:

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

3.4.2. The significance of the heritage assets is determined using the following criteria:

Value	Description
Very High	World Heritage Sites; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of international importance
High	Scheduled monuments; Grade I and II* Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing very important monuments or buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of national importance
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing monuments or buildings that contribute to their historic character; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of regional importance
Low	Locally Listed monuments and buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of local importance
Negligible	Sites, buildings or landscapes with little or no significant historical interest
Unknown	Archaeological sites where the importance has not yet been ascertained; buildings with hidden potential for historic significance

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

3.5.LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

3.5.1. The assessment relies on the accuracy of the data provided by the sources described above. There is always some degree of uncertainty in relation to these sources which include:

- ◆ The data from the MHER can be limited because it is not based on a systematic search of the county but rather, the records are reliant upon chance finds, opportunities for research and public contribution.
- ◆ Documentary sources may be biased, inaccurate or difficult to interpret.
- ◆ The presence of buried archaeology is not always obvious during walk over surveys.
- ◆ Grid coordinates for heritage assets may be rounded to such an extent that the actual location of the asset can be difficult to locate.
- ◆ The radial boundaries used in this report have been established in order to maintain the focus and manageability of the data but still be large enough to rigorously consider context and character. It is important to note that any set boundaries on the report should be considered as permeable. Areas do not develop in isolation, and thought must always be given to significant relationships with places and events outside the area selected or defined.

4. Aims of the Assessment

4.1. It is not the aim of this assessment to present a complete history of the area, nor is it the intention of this report to examine every artefact found in the local area. Rather, the aim of this assessment is to review the available data and use it to construct a model of the potential archaeology within the study site.

4.2. The assessment seeks to address the following issues:

- ◆ To assess the potential for archaeology.
- ◆ To assess the significance of potential archaeology.
- ◆ To assess the condition of potential archaeology.
- ◆ To assess the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeology.

5. Site Background

5.1. GEOLOGY

- 5.1.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2017) shows the site to be located on a bed rock of Wilmslow Sandstone Formation; no superficial deposits are recorded.
- 5.1.2. This data is at relatively low resolution and offers only a rough indication of the site geology.
- 5.1.3. There are no boreholes within the site but less than 1km to the east, borehole data (BGS ID: 152017, BGS Reference: SJ28NW103) shows the upper deposits of 1.8m of sandy topsoil, overlaying clays and gravels.

5.2. LANDSCAPE AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.2.1. The site lies within the historic core of West Kirby, on the northwest corner of the Wirral peninsular. It is located on the junction of Village Road and Rectory Road.
- 5.2.2. The site is an extant derelict 19th century public house, with associated parking to the east and beer garden to the north. It is accessed directly from Village Road.
- 5.2.3. The site is an irregular polygon 4357m² in size, it lies on a hill, with the site itself on a plateau. The land slopes downwards slope to the north and west and rises to the east. It is an average of 25m OD.

5.3. PREVIOUS WORKS

- 5.3.1. There is no known previous archaeological work on the site.

5.4. SITE CONDITIONS

- 5.4.1. A site visit was undertaken by Dan Garner on the 1st April 2020. Conditions were dull and overcast with intermittent light rain. The site has previously been developed



Plate 1 - View of the eastern elevation of the Ring O' Bells looking northwest.

- 5.4.2. The site presently consists of three main components: the Ring O' Bells public house and associated extensions; the beer garden; and the tarmacadam car parking area.
- 5.4.3. The Ring O' Bells public house is a complexed building which can be seen to have developed over time. The eastern gable end which faces on to the car parking area (PLATE 1) consists of a full two-storey, twin-gabled, sandstone structure with mock Tudor timber framing at first floor level. A review of the historic OS mapping and documentary evidence suggests that this element of the building was added between c.1871 and 1882. The porched entranceway off the car park area has the appearance of a later 20th century addition and the porch is not present on a picture postcard of the building dated c.1904 (PLATE 15).
- 5.4.4. The north facing part of this element of the building consists of a blank two-storey gabled elevation in sandstone with a blocked-up doorway at ground level, which now houses a modern air vent (PLATE 2). The area immediately to the north of this comprises an exterior access passage leading between the pub and the beer garden and a poorly maintained garden area which is down to grass (PLATE 3).



Plate 2 - View of the northern elevation of the Ring O' Bells looking southwest from the end of the access passage.

- 5.4.5. Attached to the northern side of the 19th century building is a modern brick extension built c.1974, which when viewed from the east in the car park area appears to be single storey in height (PLATE 3). However, when viewed from Rectory Road it can be seen to be a two-storey structure with the upper level supported on a series of brick columns at ground level (PLATE 4).
- 5.4.6. The southern elevation of the Ring O' Bells mainly consists of a one and a half storey sandstone structure with the later addition of mock Tudor timber framing at first floor level (PLATE 5). There are a series of irregular sized windows at both ground floor and first floor level and a narrow door at ground floor to provide access off Village Road. To the right of the door at head height is a stone date plaque marked 'JR M Ale 1810' (PLATE 6); it is therefore likely that the one and a half storey element of the building is the original public house built c.1810 (see PLATE 10). At the eastern end of this elevation is a full two-storey gable which forms part of the extension added c.1871 to 1882.
- 5.4.7. The western elevation of the Ring O' Bells mainly consists of a one and a half storey sandstone structure with mock Tudor timber framing at first floor level (PLATE 5). There are a two well appointed windows at ground floor level and a narrow entrance porch on the northwest corner at ground floor to provide

access off Rectory Road. This elevation is unchanged from a picture postcard dating to the early 20th century (PLATE 14).



Plate 3 - View of the modern brick extension (built c.1974) on the northern elevation of the Ring O' Bells looking southwest from the end of the garden.



Plate 4 - View of the modern brick extension on the northern elevation of the Ring O' Bells (built c.1974). Looking southeast from Rectory Road.



Plate 5 - View of the southern and western one and a half storey elevations of the Ring O' Bells looking northeast from Village Road.



Plate 6 - View of the dated stone plaque on the southern elevation of the Ring O' Bells looking north from Village Road.

5.4.1. The beer garden essentially occupies the area of the former bowling green as seen on the historic mapping. The beer garden is a flat square grassed area (PLATE 7) which appears to have been terraced in to the slope of the hill as the car parking areas to the south and east are at a higher level and follow the natural contour of the landscape. Spaced around the beer garden are areas of concrete paving on which are set wooden picnic tables. The northwest, northeast and southeast sides of the beer garden are delimited by a modern wooden fence beyond which is a zone of mixed deciduous woodland. The southwest side of the beer garden is separated from the car park area by a low brick pebble-dashed wall surmounted by a wooden fence supported by brick columns (PLATE 8).

5.4.2. The car parking areas to the south and east comprise a modern tarmacadam surface with car parking spaces marked out in white paint.



Plate 7 - View of the beer garden looking northeast from the car park off Village Road.



Plate 8 - View of the boundary wall between the car park off Village Road and the beer garden area looking northeast.

6. Archaeological and Historical Background

TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	1901 AD
MODERN	1901	PRESENT

Table 2- Timescales used in this report

6.1. Information from the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER) is referenced with the Monument ID in brackets e.g. (HER12345), (EGM12345) and shown in FIGURE 3. Taken from a 500m radius search of the MHER centred on the site (FIGURE 3) and additional research.

6.2. The site lies with the West Kirby Conservation Area (DME3538), but there are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings

6.3. PREHISTORIC

6.3.1. No early Prehistoric activity has been recorded on the site, however, within the wider area, Early Mesolithic activity has been recorded at Irby (c.3.5km southeast of site) and Greasby Copse (c.3.5km east of site), in the form of lithic material - with an expected approximate date for the latter of c.8000 BC or earlier. The total flint assemblage from the Greasby site consists of c.13,000 pieces including a wide range of tools and large amounts of waste debris associated with pits, a hearth and a pebbled surface. The form of the microliths

found at Irby, along with a greater use of flint as a raw material, suggests a later Mesolithic date (COWELL 2010B).

- 6.3.2. No later Prehistoric activity is recorded within the site, however, the HER records two prehistoric sites, to the northeast a possible cist burial at Beacon Hill (MME194) and further to the southeast a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (MME197) thought to be Bronze Age in date.
- 6.3.3. In 1840, at West Kirby, in the garden of Mr John Robins, Grove Hill, near the Dock Board Mark, and close to the surface, several [cordoned] urns were discovered. They were turned downwards and filled with cremated bone. One at least contained edged flint tools (SHONE W 1911). The urns were of Early Bronze Age date and apparently formed part of a flat cemetery (LONGLEY 1987).
- 6.3.4. Another inverted damaged Early Bronze Age urn in a pit was exposed by sea erosion in 1965 but this contained no trace of a cremation (LONGLEY 1987).
- 6.3.5. At Irby evidence of a Middle Bronze Age settlement (c. 1500-1100 BC) has been identified through excavation of structural remains of a possible round house, with associated pottery, oven fragments, bronze working, weaving and the farming of cereals (COWELL 2010A)
- 6.3.6. The Iron Age is again represented at Irby, seen as a settlement/farmstead at Mill Hill Road, which has been scientifically dated to c. 410-200 cal BC. The site included evidence for two possible round house buildings, associated with Cheshire Stony VCP salt containers, a steatite decorated spindle whorl dating to the 3rd century BC and a La Tene II/III brooch. Palaeoenvironmental work identified cereals indicating arable cultivation and domestic consumption (PHILPOTT 2010B).
- 6.3.7. There is also the long established port site at Meols on the north Wirral coast (c.4 km north-east of the site) which has origins in the mid-late Iron Age (IBID).
- 6.3.8. The potential for Prehistoric activity within the site is low, any found would be of regional medium significance

6.4.ROMAN

- 6.4.1. There is no Roman activity recorded within the site. The MHER records that 150m to the northwest of the site, a single Roman coin of Constantius II (MME88), is recorded in the HER.
- 6.4.2. At the time of the Roman invasion of AD 43, Wirral is thought to have formed the northern extent of a territory belonging to the late Iron Age tribe of the Cornovii. In AD 60 the Roman army, under Suetonius Paullinus, moved against Anglesey probably from a pre-fortress military base at Chester but perhaps also using the harbour at Meols (PHILPOTT 2010C),186-7).
- 6.4.3. The permanent Roman legionary fortress at Chester (*Deva*) was established by c.AD 74. A Roman road (MARGARY 1973) running north from Chester can be traced up the centre of Wirral as far as Willaston/Raby, although the port at Meols was probably its true destination. The port at Meols appears to have stayed in use throughout the Roman period probably acting as a trans-shipment port for Chester and as a local market for the rural settlements of northern Wirral (PHILPOTT 2010C).
- 6.4.4. The location of a probable Romano-British rural settlement/farmstead has been excavated at Mill Hill Road in Irby. It consisted of a palisaded enclosure with two phases, subsequently replaced by a ditched enclosure which was then enlarged; however, the full extent of the settlement was not fully established in any direction. Roman occupation was demonstrated by the presence of pottery and coins from the late 1st/early 2nd century until at least the mid 4th century. Structural evidence included circular buildings, and a sub-rectangular building. Activities included evidence for metalworking (bronze and iron), textile production (spindle whorls) and arable cultivation of cereals (PHILPOTT 2010C).
- 6.4.5. The site has low potential for Roman archaeology but if any were exposed it would be of a medium regional significance.

6.5.EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 6.5.1. There is no Early Medieval activity recorded within the site.

- 6.5.2. Wirral and the lower Dee were linked with the kingdom of Powys by the 7th century. The Britons of Powys were defeated by the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria at the Battle of Chester in AD 616, but Northumbrian domination of Wirral was brief, as they were ousted by Penda of Mercia in AD 633 (PHILPOTT 2010A).
- 6.5.3. Place-names evidence suggests that during this period Wirral retained a Christian British population, with nearby Landican originally being the ecclesiastical centre for an area which later became the extensive parish of Woodchurch (PHILPOTT 2010A). Its name derives from Old Welsh 'lann' meaning enclosure or churchyard and 'Tegan', a church was recorded in Landican in 1086 (B E HARRIS & THACKER AT 1987)).
- 6.5.4. The period is dominated in artefactual terms by the site at Meols on the north Wirral coast where a pilgrim flask from the shrine at St Menas in Egypt has been recovered, along with early sceattas, penannular brooches and buckle plates dating to the 7th century; there are also two Byzantine coins from Leasowe also on the north coast (PHILPOTT 2010A).
- 6.5.5. The first recorded Viking involvement in Cheshire occurred in AD 893 when a Danish army overwintered in Chester before returning south-east. Wirral was part of an important strategic route linking the Viking kingdoms of Dublin and York. In AD 902 Vikings under the leadership of a Hiberno-Norse man 'Hingamund', who had been thrown out of Dublin by the Irish, were granted land to settle by Aethelflaed Lady of the Mercians. Place-name evidence on Wirral suggests this settlement was on the northern part of Wirral. The place-name Thingwall (ON pingvollr) meaning 'meeting place of the assembly' indicated a measure of self-government for the Norse community. Hiberno-Norse settlement near the site is indicated by the place-name (West) Kirby (PHILPOTT 2010A).
- 6.5.6. Structural evidence from Irby has been interpreted as representing 3 bow-sided structures of post-Roman date, possibly dating to the Anglo-Scandinavian period - no later than the 10th century. Artefacts were limited to a ceramic spike

lamp of 10th to 12th century date and a fragment of amber bead (PHILPOTT 2010A).

- 6.5.7. Roughly 90m to the southwest of the site lies the centre of the historic settlement of West Kirby (MME18194), it is considered to be of Norse origin. West Kirby, formerly Kirkby in Wirral from Old Norse 'kirkju byr' meaning 'Village with a church' first recorded as 'Cherchebia' in 1081 (MCN.DODGSON 1972). The settlement likely formed after c.902 AD.
- 6.5.8. To the northwest of the site two fragments of hogback stones (MME100, 10754), the former dating to the 10th or 11th century and the later to the early 10th century, have been recovered within the vicinity of St Bridget's Church. Part of a 10th to 11th century Early Medieval crosses (MME10753) were uncovered in the same location and are thought to have been associated with the hogback, together signifying a high status grave monument.
- 6.5.9. The potential for Early Medieval archaeology within the site boundary is low and would likely be agricultural in nature, should any be identified it would be of low significance.

6.6.MEDIEVAL

- 6.6.1. During the Medieval period the Wirral peninsular was one of four large forests within Cheshire, in 1066 the area is described as containing little woodland but with a high population (GREEN, J, A 1979)). It was created as a forest around 1129 during the reign of Earl Ranulph I, the earliest reference to the forest is a Charter dated between 1194-1208, and is believed to have covered the whole of the Wirral Peninsular; disafforestation occurred in 1376 by a Charter of Edward III (GREEN, J, A 1979).
- 6.6.2. Robert de Rodelent granted the church in West Kirby to the abbey of Utica in Normandy and this gift was confirmed by king William in 1081. Subsequently, the abbot of St Evroul gave all right and claim to the monks of St Werburgh in Chester for an annual rent. The church was conferred on the abbey of Basingwerk during the reign of king Stephen but this was subsequently the subject of litigation between Basingwerk abbey and St Werburgh's (ORMEROD 1882).

- 6.6.3. The Manor was anciently held under the abbey of Basingwerk by a family who bore the name 'Kyrkeby' until the dissolution (ORMEROD 1882).
- 6.6.4. 180m to the west of the site is the Grade II listed Church of St Bridget (DME2762, MNME86), an earlier 12th century building is thought to predate the 14th century structure, which was heavily restored during the 19th century.
- 6.6.5. Assets connected to the church include stonework (MME15062) from structures including window jambs, pillars, possible lancet lights, a plague stone, sharpening stone and upper part of a quern; these vary from Medieval to 18th century in date and were all located within a rock cut burial which did not contain any human remains.
- 6.6.6. The potential for Medieval archaeology within the site boundary is low and would likely be agricultural in nature, should any be identified it would be of low significance.

6.7. POST MEDIEVAL

- 6.7.1. During the 16th century West Kirby served as an out port for Chester from which vessels sailed to Bristol and Ireland. For example, In 1572 licences were issued from Chester to 12 sailing vessels hailing from West Kirby and Hilbre and in 1588 the 'Daie Star' of Hilbre was stopped by the Queen's orders, and though only a tiny vessel of 20 tons was obliged to carry 80 soldiers with baggage to Ireland (FERGUSON IRVINE, W 1895).
- 6.7.2. As a result of this there was often a large floating population of travellers awaiting a favourable wind for embarking on their voyage to Ireland. Sir Henry Bunbury writing at this time regarding the abnormal number of alehouses present in the township stated that:

"the district is practically an island, and being on the sea coast, men of all ranks, nobles and others, flock thither, whom it is impossible to restrain from their pleasures, and passengers for Ireland sometimes wait a quarter of a year together for a wind, so that if the alehouses were twice as numerous as they are they would not be too many sometimes for passengers are occasionally obliged to go to the country houses or the neighbouring gentry for lodging." (FERGUSON IRVINE, W 1895).

6.7.3. About this time the Manor was granted from the Crown to the Gleggs of Gayton. William Glegg became resident in the Manor in 1585 and married Alice Radcliffe the daughter of a local leading yeoman family. In 1592 William Glegg was charged with neglecting to come regularly to church and in defence urged that he did not approve of the character of the curate-in-charge – a person whom the churchwardens described as being in the habit of becoming “beastly drunk” (FERGUSON IRVINE, W 1895).

6.7.4. In 1595 the Rev. Nicholas Setchell became curate and lived at the rectory in the absence of the rector. He was unmarried and his pay was small so he augmented his income by turning the rectory into an inn. In 1598 the churchwardens presented him to the bishop because “he is somewhat addicted to the alehouse, and is insufficient”. Mr Setchell did not mend his ways and was ordered to do penance for brawling in the church. His confession included the statement that:

“he had kept an alehouse in the parsonage-house and sold ale therein, and that he had divers times been overtaken with the vile sin of drunkenness, and had thereby become a scandal and a reproach to the whole congregation”. (FERGUSON IRVINE, W 1895).

6.7.5. In 1636 a school was founded in Grange by William Glegg of Grange Esq. By 1668 the Manor of West Kirby was the property of the Earl of Bridgewater, but was afterwards sold in parcels to various freeholders (ORMEROD 1882).

6.7.6. Transport networks through West Kirby expanded from the early 19th century, with a turnpike road extending from Mersey ferries at Birkenhead across northern Wirral to Hoylake and West Kirby. By 1866 a commuter line, the Hoylake Railway began to slowly spread across Wirral, this was however short lived going bankrupt in 1870. In 1883 the Wirral Railway Co. was formed connected the north coast from West Kirby to Birkenhead Park. The opening of the Mersey Tunnel in 1886 further increased the suburbanisation of north Wirral. In 1935 these lines became electrified, joining the line to central Liverpool and resulting in an increased population and phase of construction across the previous open countryside (CROSBY 1996).

- 6.7.7. A single Scheduled Monument lies to the northeast of the site, Grange Beacon at Hoylake (DME3063, MME209), recorded as a sandstone Doric column, 50 feet in height and dating to 1841, it was constructed to aid navigation of the Dee and Mersey Channels.
- 6.7.8. To the east is the site of The Mount or Grange Park (MME11337) is a 19th century park, previously agricultural lands belonging to the Glegge and Leigh estates. Within the park is the site of a former walled garden (MME11338) associated with the estates, but since removed. To the northwest of the site is Ashton Park (MME106) created in 1896.
- 6.7.9. There are two Post Medieval Grade II listed buildings within the HER one lies to the immediate south of the site noted as Nook Cottage, The Nook (DME2557, MME195) and consists of two late 17th century houses with thatched roofs. The other lies to the west and is the West Kirby War Memorial (DME3323) built in 1923.
- 6.7.10. Further Post Medieval assets associated with St Bridget's Church include an 18th century sundial (MME10751), a single silver half penny of Henry V (1413-1540) (MME99) recoded from the grounds; with an associated rectory (MME93) built in the mid 17th century and partially rebuilt in the late 18th. Originally the lands also contained a cowhouse, stable and barns. St Bridget's centre (MME105) was built in 1825, a former school and now West Kirby Museum. In 2001 a small resistivity survey (EME2610) was undertaken on land between St Bridget's and the rectory.
- 6.7.11. Multiple structures are recorded along Village road including: the 17th century Manor Farm (MME10736); no.3 (MME10735); two 19th century coach houses (MME10744, 10743) and 18th and 19th century dwellings (MME96, 10733, 10741, 202, 210, 10734, 10742, 97, 104).
- 6.7.12. In the 500m search area are multiple historic assets these include domestic buildings: site of former Grange Park (MME11339) and outbuildings (MME11336) and 19th dwellings (MME102, 10750, 15258, 15259, 10740, 208, 201, 16462) and a former barn conversion (MME15585).

6.7.13. And former industrial premises: the former site of Grange Mill (MME216) a 16th century windmill, 19th century farm buildings (MME98, 10737, 10738), a field named tithe barn croft (MME103) thought to be suggestive of the location of a former tithe barn, Grange waterworks (MME18928), 19th century wells (MME203, 94), former 19th century pinfold (MME95), milestone (MME16189, 18218), the route of Hooton and West Kirby Railway line (MME18219) built in 1886 to the southwest of the site.

6.7.14. There is high potential for archaeological features attesting to the Post Medieval period within the site. Any archaeological features exposed would be expected to relate to the construction or history of the pub on the site. This would be of low national significance, but of medium local significance.

6.8. MODERN

6.8.1. Historic assets from the 20th century include a fingerpost (MME16251) and George VI pillar box (MME16920).

6.8.2. There is high potential for surviving modern archaeological features, relating to the extant building of the Ring O' Bells pub; archaeological features exposed would be of low national significance, but potentially of medium local significance.

6.9. THE RING O' BELLS PUBLIC HOUSE

6.9.1. The main building on the site itself is a public house known as The Ring O' Bells (MME212), built of sandstone with a slate roof, mock timber and whitewash upper floors. A passageway cuts through the building leading to the rear yard. The date stone for this building is to 'JR M Ale 1810' and the initials relate to a Joseph and Mary Rowland. By 1822 the name Ring of Bells are noted in the Alehouse records of Cheshire Quarter Sessions.

6.9.2. The cellars below the building are cut into the natural sandstone and extending below Village Road, to the south. The rock has been cut to allow for the shape of the ale barrels, with drainage channels below.

6.9.3. The surviving title deeds of the Ring O' Bells (ZWQ/9/6), contradict the popular assumption that the extant building replaced an earlier structure. The

deeds suggest the public house was built by a Mr John Rowlands/Rowland, who enclosed a small roadside parcel of land in the early 1800s (the extant date stone suggests 1810 as a possible date). It was 23 perches in size taken from the Commons or Waste Lands in West Kirby. The land is described as bounded on the north by old enclosed lands of the Rector of West Kirby, a public road on the south leading from West Kirby Village to Grange and on the west by a public road leading to West Kirby Church.

- 6.9.4. A marriage licence from April 1805 notes John Rowlands as a tailor and his wife as Mary Corf. The earliest written evidence for the pub dates to November 1822, where an advertisement in the Chester Courant for an auction held 'at the house of John Rowlands, West Kirby'. Further evidence is seen 2 years later in Ian Boumphrey's book *'Pubs of Wirral, Part 3: Pubs of North Wirral'* which references a beer selling licence to John Rowlands of the *Ring of Bells* for the *Golden Lion* in Neston (10 September 1824); the accuracy of this is unconfirmed however.
- 6.9.5. The 1827/8 Enclosure Act stipulated that all enclosures or encroachments taken from the Commons or Waste Lands within twenty years previous to the passing of the Act should be deemed part and parcel of the Commons for the purposes of the Act, to be divided, allotted and enclosed, and that any encroachment with a cottages or building already on it should be allotted to the person(s) in possession of the property at the time of the Act at an appropriate valuation. A Lease & Release dated 13th and 14th February 1829, conveyed the encroachment, dwelling and associated buildings to John Rowlands, victualler, at a valuation of £15.
- 6.9.6. Rowlands mortgaged the property in 1836 to brewer William Coward, who simultaneously took out a seven year lease on the pub, while his nephew William Danson became inn keeper. John Rowland died in August 1840, during the process of selling the premises to a farmer Thomas Smith of Prenton for £860, his Executors and wife Mary completed the transaction posthumously.

- 6.9.7. The Lease & Release for the sale, dated 17th and 18th February 1841, record the property as “A Dwelling/house (then used as a Public House), Cottage and other buildings.” By the 23rd of February Thomas Smith, mortgaged the property to a Liverpool Brewer Emanuel Ellis and shortly afterwards John and Sarah Jackson, became the licensee of the *Ring of Bells*. The Jacksons stayed at the pub till December 1864, when John died at the age of 69.
- 6.9.8. In 1847 the mortgage was transferred into the name of Robert Woodward, a Liverpool corn merchant. In December 1848 an advertisement (7th December 1848, Liverpool Mercury) for the sale of the property describes the site as a ‘dwelling-house occupied by a tavern’, the tavern occupied by John Jackson and the cottage was leased to George Allcock (PLATE 9). This suggests internally the building was sub-divided, thought to date around 1830s with the ownership of William Dawson.

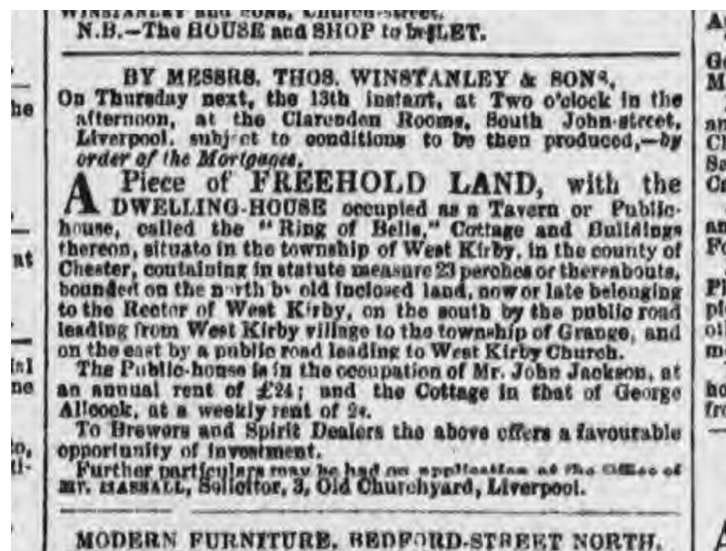


Plate 9- Liverpool Mercury 7th December 1848

- 6.9.1. In 1849 Woodward offered the *Ring of Bells* for sale by Public Auction, however, the property did not sell. Woodward later (1851) sold the premises to Charles & Nathaniel Cook, the proprietors of the Argyle Brewery in Birkenhead, for £510.

6.9.2. In 1865 the Argyle Brewery and Henry K Aspinall's Anchor Brewery joined to form the *Birkenhead Amalgamated Brewery Co Ltd*. In 1866 the Cook Brothers sold the *Ring of Bells* to the new company's pub estate for £550.



Plate 10- Ring O Bells c.1870 prior to modification (Wirral RO).



Plate 11- Part of an 1882 painting by Stanley Herdman (Wirral RO).

6.9.3. From the 1870s onwards the structure underwent several extensions and modifications (PLATE 10). The Brewery Minutes book notes money for alterations dating to 1878 and again in 1882, the latter thought to relate to half timbering seen on the building (PLATE 12, PLATE 13). Herdman's painting of the pub dating to 1882 shows these modifications had already taken place (PLATE 11).



Plate 12- Mid 1890s, with 'iron urinal' to the right (Wirral RO).



Plate 13- Date is unknown, but thought to post date 1897 (Wirral RO).

- 6.9.1. In February 1892 the brewery leased a plot of glebe land to the northeast of the inn from a Rev Blencoe; in 1896 consent was given to sublet the land to Thomas Lowe, the tenant. Lowe built a bowling green in the same year and added a small corrugated building in 1899 to act as the pavilion.
- 6.9.2. In the 1901 Porter's Directory the Ring O' Bells Hotel is described as "situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of West Kirby", a full sized bowling green with pavilion was within the grounds.
- 6.9.3. A number of picture postcards have been published covering the village of West Kirby and amongst these are two useful views of the Ring O' Bells public house (BOUMPHREY I & M 2002). The first is a view looking up Village Road showing the western gable end of the original building built c.1810; the picture is not dated but is probably early 20th century (PLATE 14). The second view is looking down Village Road with the thatched building known as 'The Nook' on the left; this picture is dated c.1904 (PLATE 15). The second view of the Ring o' Bells shows the twin-gabled eastern elevation which represents a late 19th century extension to the original building.



Plate 14-View looking up Village Road showing the western gable end of the original Ring O' Bells building built c.1810.

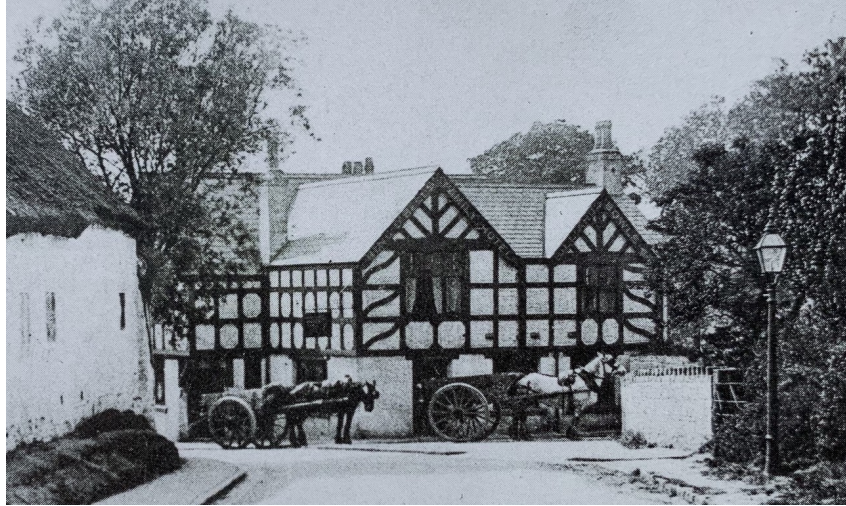


Plate 15 - View looking down Village Road with the thatched building known as 'The Nook' on the left; this picture is dated c.1904. Showing the twin-gabled eastern elevation of the Ring O' Bells building built c.1871-1897.

- 6.9.1. In the Wirral Record Office (RO) there is reference to building plans for alterations and additions to the pub dating to 1915 and 1918; however, their whereabouts are currently unknown and no evidence of the works are recorded in the company minutes. A lease dating to September 1917 notes a new tenant called George Herbert Palfreyman, the latter plans may refer to internal modifications under the new tenant. As well as, a new motor house, coal shed and tennis court and alterations to the stables.
- 6.9.2. Two later plans for the Ring O Bells were available, the first dates to 1937 and depicts the layout of the ground floor, with lounge, parlour, smoke room etc. and the addition of two new porches (PLATE 16, PLATE 17).

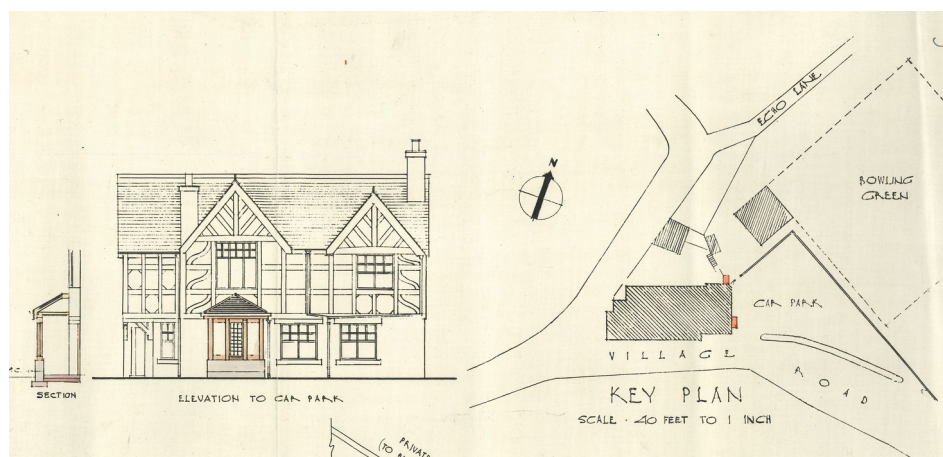


Plate 16- 1937 Plans (Wirral RO)

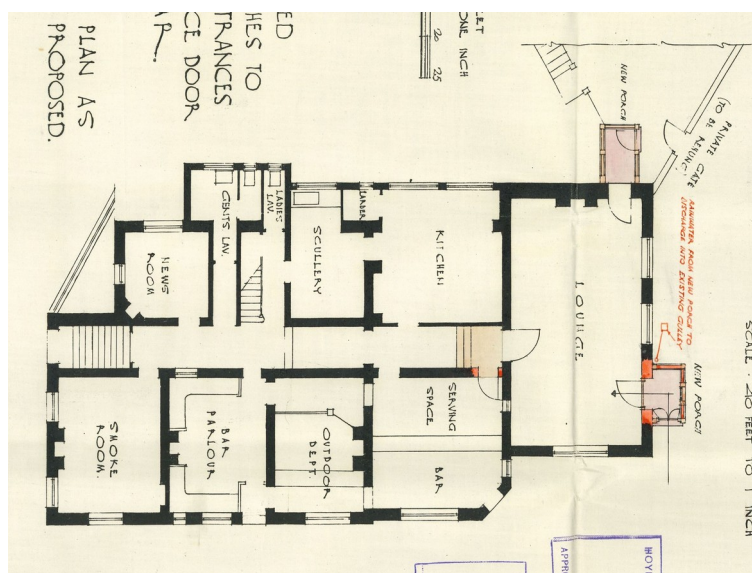


Plate 17- 1937 Interior ground plan (Wirral RO).

- 6.9.1. The 1948 ground plan (PLATE 18) shows a new indoor toilet and changes in the bar, lounge area.
- 6.9.2. By the 1950s the popularity of the pub resulted in the need for a larger car park, part of the bowling green was designated to become parking. However, it was discovered that the lease from the Rector of West Kirby had expired in 1926. After negotiations the brewery purchased all previously leased land and in 1953 a new car park was built.

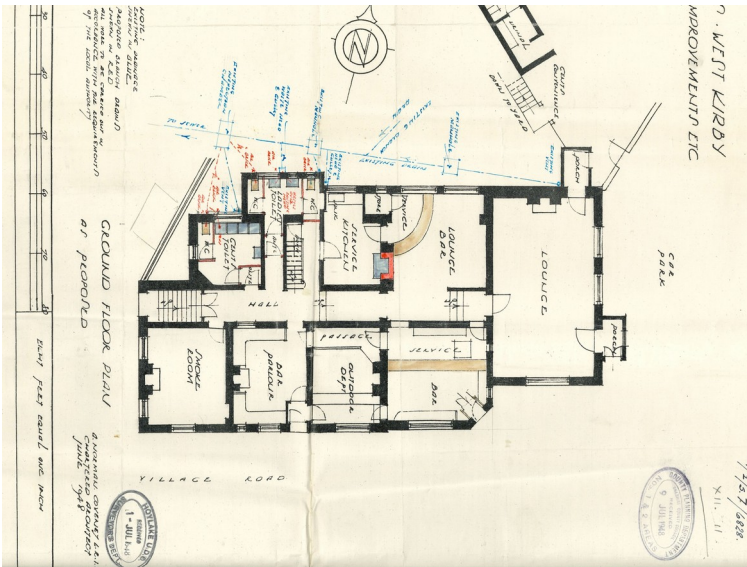


Plate 18- 1948 interior ground plan (Wirral RO).



Plate 19- Photo of the Ring O Bells mid 1970s (Wirral RO).

6.9.3. In 1974 a single storey extension was built at the rear of the pub, to provide further kitchen accommodation (PLATE 19).

6.10.MAP REGRESSION

- 6.10.1.The township of 'Westkirkbye' is shown on the 1577 Saxton Map and it is annotated as 'W.Kirkby' on the 1610 Speed Map of the area. No detail is shown on either map.
- 6.10.2.The 1777 Burdett Map depicts the village of West Kirby centred around the road junction between Sandy Lane, Caldby Road and Village Road. Individual buildings are shown as small square blocks which are more likely to be representative rather than an accurate depiction. The church of St Bridget's is shown to the northwest of the village centre as an open square with a dot in the centre. It is not possible to identify the site on this map.
- 6.10.3.The 1819 Greenwood map illustrates slightly less detail: West Kirby is marked, with St Bridget's church shown as a cross within a cluster of buildings. The site of 'Grove Hall' (possibly a mis-spelling of Grove Hill) is marked to the north. It is not possible to identify the site on this map.
- 6.10.4.The 1831 Byrant Map (FIGURE 4) depicts the village of West Kirby centred around the road junction between Sandy Lane, Caldby Road and Village Road. In addition the line of Echo Lane is shown on this map and a single building (likely to be the Ring O Bells) is shown at the junction between Echo Lane and Village Road. St Bridget's church is shown as a cross and the site of 'Grove Hill' is marked to the north.
- 6.10.5.The 1844 Tithe map (FIGURE 5) shows considerably more detail than the earlier maps. The site is shown at the corner of Rectory Road and Village Road. The Ring O' Bells is shown as a 'T' shaped building within a small triangular plot of land marked as Plot 154. The present site extends northeast of this plot in to a much larger piece of land marked as Plot 129. The accompanying tithe apportionment lists Plot 154 as 'Public House and Gardens' owned by Thomas Smith and occupied by Thomas Jones. Plot 129 is listed as 'Brow Fields' which are glebe land owned by the Rev. James Slade and occupied by Thomas Hindley; the land is described as down to arable cultivation.

6.10.6. The 1881 Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inch map (FIGURE 6) shows the site is little changed from the 1844 tithe map except that the large Plot 129 has been subdivided into three smaller fields.

6.10.7. The 1899 Ordnance Survey (OS) 25 inch map (FIGURE 7) shows the shape of the Ring O Bells building (marked as P.H.) to have changed to a more rectangular form; appearing to have been extended both north and east of the earlier map depictions. A small row of outbuildings are shown to the north of the public house which may represent toilets, a wash-house or pig sty. The most dramatic change is noted to the northeast where a large square plot of land has been formerly demarcated within a plot numbered as 601.

6.10.8. The 1911 Ordnance Survey (OS) 25 inch map (FIGURE 8) shows the shape of the Ring O Bells building (marked as P.H.) to be unchanged from 1899. The small row of outbuildings to the north of the public house are shown to have been expanded. The formerly demarcated area to the northeast of the public house within a plot numbered as 601 is now marked as 'Bowling Green' and a square building on the southwest corner is likely to represent a pavilion/club house.

6.10.9. The 1926 Ordnance Survey (OS) 25 inch map (FIGURE 9) shows no change from 1911. Whilst the 1936 Ordnance Survey (OS) 25 inch map (FIGURE 10) shows a small extension has been added to the northwestern corner of the public house finally establishing the current buildings footprint.

6.11. AERIAL DATA

6.11.1. 1m DSM LiDAR Data was examined (ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 2017), the LiDAR Data, although being of low resolution it highlights the extant structures of the modern Ring O' Bells public house and beer garden. No earlier features were discernible from the data.

6.11.2. A search of aerial photographs, as available from Merseyside BioBank, GoogleEarth and BritainFromAbove (1925-present) show no signs of features of archaeological potential within the site.

6.11.3. Aerial photography from 2000 shows the site as it appears today, no further development has taken place and the buildings remain unchanged.

7. Proposed Development

7.1. PREVIOUS IMPACTS

7.1.1. Prior to the construction of the pub building in the early 1800s, the site is believed to have been common and waste lands. The building has undergone several phases of modification and extension during the later 19th and 20th century.

7.1.2. The area of the beer garden occupies a former bowling green which was constructed within an artificial terrace in the early 20th century.

7.2. PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT

7.2.1. In accordance with government guidelines and best practice, this report has been completed at the early stages of the process as supporting documentation to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns affecting the site.

7.2.2. The proposed development consists of several elements including: relocation of the porched entrance from the southeast corner to the centre of the eastern elevation; a single storey extension on the northeastern corner of the existing building; internal alteration through to the new extension to create a larger bar; new patio seating area in the present car park adjacent to the new extension; and additional car parking in the eastern half of the present beer garden (APPENDIX 2).

7.3. CONSERVATION AREA

7.3.1. The Ring O' Bells is not a Listed Building, however it lies within a Conservation Area and is considered as critical to the character of the Conservation Area. It also lies within a 500m radius of three Listed Buildings. As such not only the significance of the building should be addressed, but also the potential impact on these designated Heritage Assets and Areas.

7.3.2. The site is located within the West Kirby Conservation Area. A Conservation Area is "an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance" (TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990: S.69). All development on the site will be

subject to the Local Plan policies, above. The area was designated in 1973 and is defined as having three zones of differing character. The site falls within both Zones 'A' and 'C' as defined in the Conservation Area Appraisal (DONALD INSALL ASSOCIATES LTD 2007).

- 7.3.3. The appraisal describes the character of the area listing defining views within the Conservation Area which include 'north up Village Road to the Ring o' Bells at the corner with Rectory Road'. This view will not be affected by the proposed development.
- 7.3.4. The appraisal describes the principle buildings noting that the Ring o' Bells and the Nook, and Nook Cottage form the 'gateway' to the village from the east. As the proposals include the erection of a new single storey extension to the northeastern corner of the Ring O' Bells, there will be some potential impact to the Conservation Area.
- 7.3.5. Policy CH16: West Kirby Old Village Conservation Area states that a principle planning objective will be to retain the scale and massing of buildings at the Village core, between 14-32, Village Road, and the open setting of The Ring O' Bells, The Rectory and St. Bridget's Church.

8. Conclusions

8.1. The owner of the Ring O' Bells public house in West Kirby, is submitting a planning application for an extension of the existing pub building and the conversion of part of the outside area into additional car parking. This document has been researched and prepared by Dan Garner and Rachael Matthews of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Stange & Co. Pub Group.

8.2. POTENTIALLY IMPACTED ASSETS.

8.2.1. The potential for significant Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval and Medieval archaeological remains to be found within the site boundary is low.

8.2.2. The site formed part of common and waste lands of West Kirby township and was glebe land allocated to the local rector. It was probably leased to local farmers for agricultural purposes until the beginning of the 19th century. The present building was probably built as an inn around 1810 and has always been known as the Ring O' Bells.

8.2.3. The Ring O' Bells building has been subject to a number of extensions and alterations most significant of which is the large two-storey extension at the eastern end of the building. This can be traced in the historic mapping and documentary evidence to a suggested construction date between c.1871 and 1882. It is this element of the existing building which will be effected by the proposed development. This will primarily impact the north eastern elevation, which is a blank wall with no architectural detail of note (PLATE 2).

8.2.4. The single storey extension will be of similar height to the existing modern brick extension (PLATE 3) on the northern side of the building and as such will not significantly impact the setting of the adjacent Grade II listed building known as 'The Nook'.

8.2.5. To abide by the Conservation Area Appraisal (DONALD INSALL ASSOCIATES LTD 2007) any development should preserve or enhance the area. In this case, any development would have to be in keeping with the character of the standing building. This may be done via design. As the building has no statutory

protection, it may be the case that any additional structure on the site is designed in such a way as to enhance the area and reflect the existing designs.

- 8.2.6. Demolition of the existing 20th century porch and construction of a new porch in the centre of the eastern elevation is a like-for-like modification and will have little or no impact to the setting of the adjacent Grade II listed building known as The Nook.
- 8.2.7. The northern part of the site was not taken out of agriculture until the late 19th century with the formal bowling green being created between c.1896 and 1899. The terracing operation associated with the construction of the bowling green is likely to have truncated or entirely removed archaeological remains in this area. The conversion of part of the beer garden in to additional car parking is therefore likely to have a low impact on any buried archaeology.
- 8.2.8. The low lying nature of the beer garden helps to screen the proposed change of use and as a result there will be little or no impact to the setting of the adjacent Grade II listed building known as 'The Nook'.
- 8.2.9. During the 19th century a number of outbuildings (including a possible pavilion) were constructed in the area between the Ring O' Bells and the bowling green. Buried remains of these structures may survive in the vicinity of the proposed new extension.
- 8.2.10. Any ground disturbance within this area would impact any surviving archaeological remains associated with these buildings as well as any earlier buried deposits relating to a pre-19th century phase of the site.
- 8.2.11. Should permission be granted for the proposed development then an archaeological watching brief on ground works associated with the construction of the proposed new extension may be required in order to record any remains which may be disturbed.

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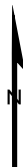
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FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location - General



0 500 m



PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP3502C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



0 50 m



PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

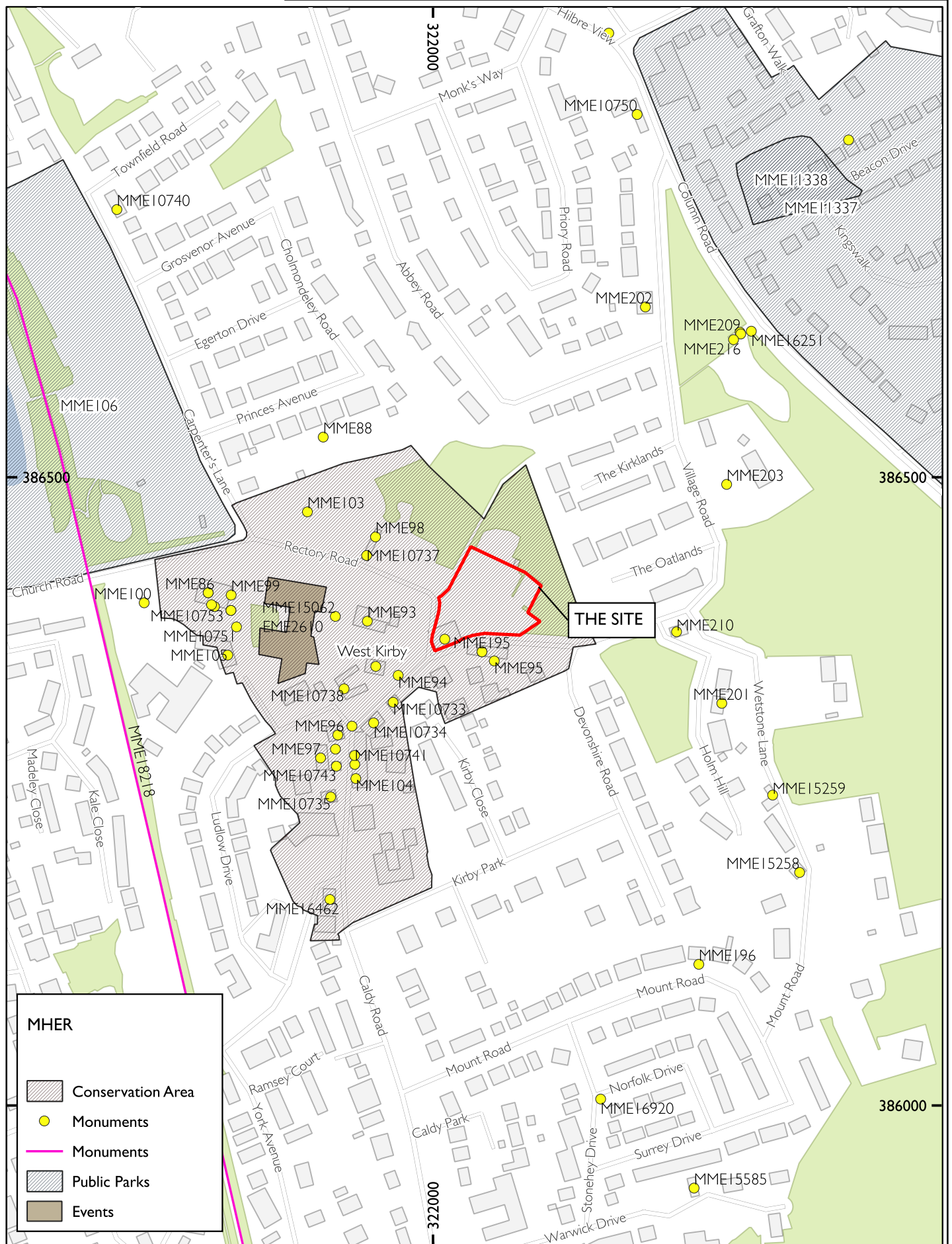
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP3502C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // HER Data



PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

DESCRIPTION // HER Data

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DOC REF: LP3502C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // Bryant's Map of Cheshire 1831



PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

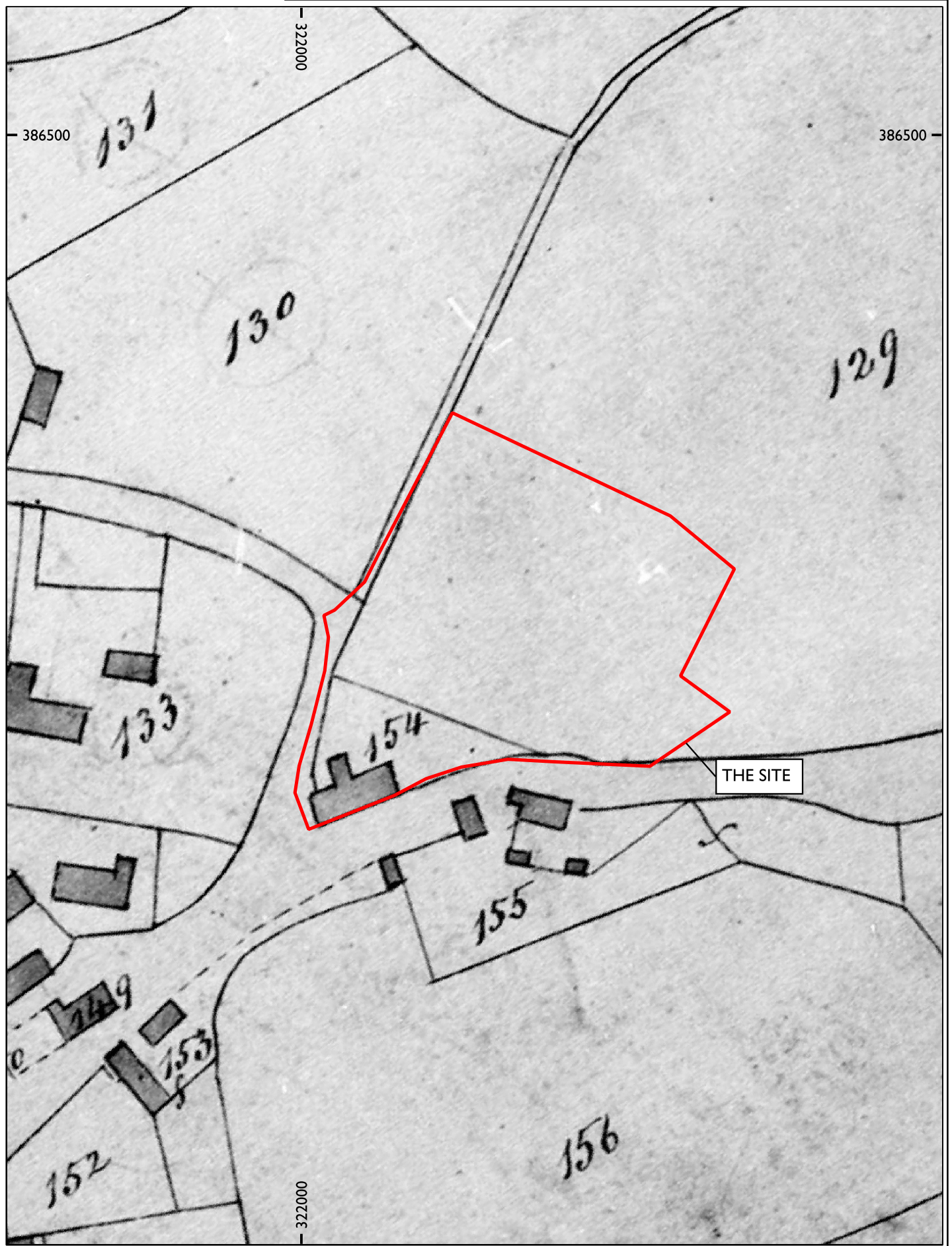
DESCRIPTION // Bryant's Map of Cheshire 1831

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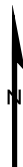
DOC REF: LP3502C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // Tithe Map of West Kirby c.1844



0 50 m



PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

DESCRIPTION // Tithe Map of West Kirby c.1844 (EDT 419/2)

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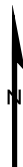
DOC REF: LP3502C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // 1st Edition OS Map 6 Inch 1881



0 50 m



PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

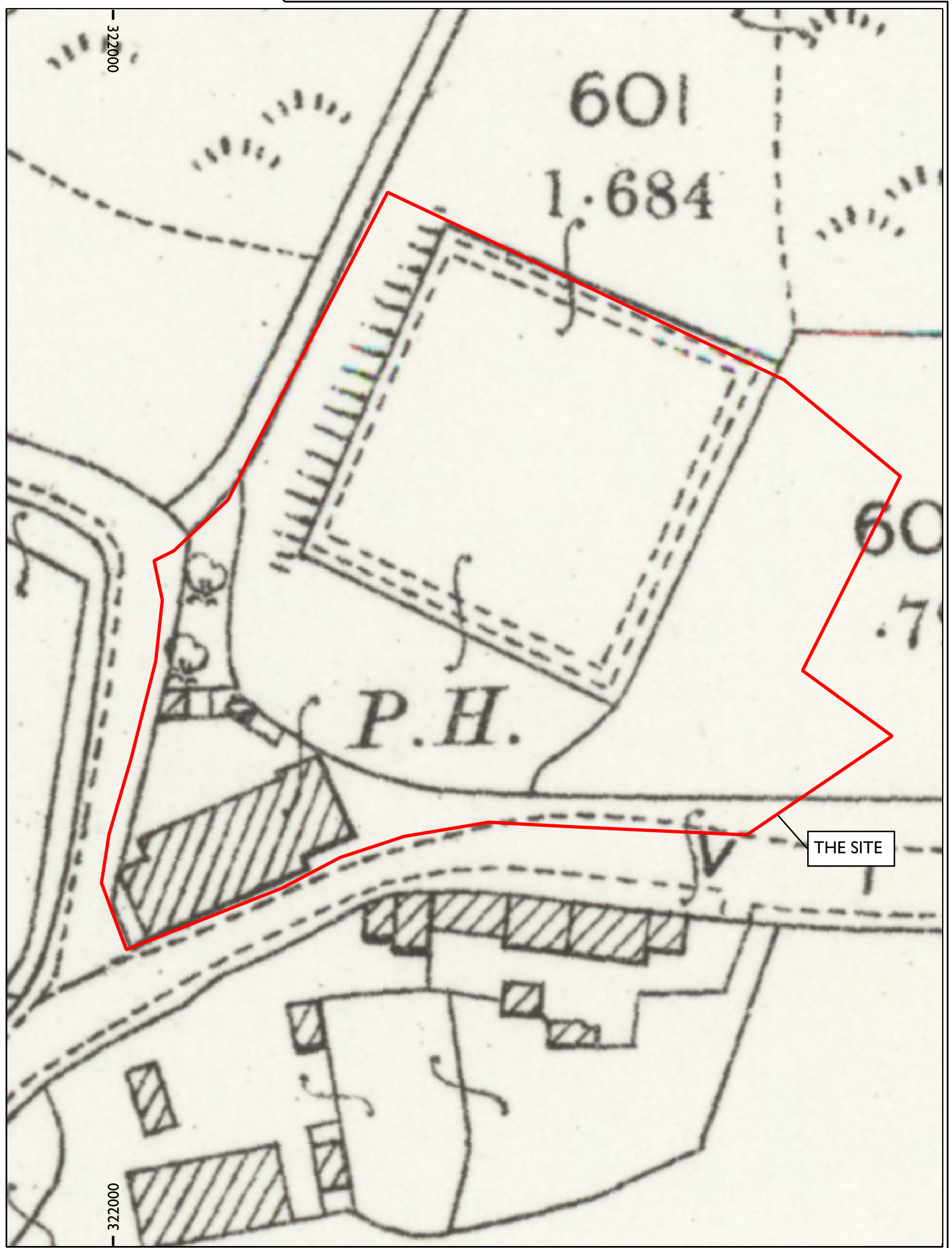
DESCRIPTION // 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 6 Inch 1881

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FIGURE 7 // 2nd Edition OS Map 25 Inch 1899



PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

DESCRIPTION // 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25 Inch 1899

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FIGURE 8 // 3rd Edition OS Map 25 Inch 1911



0 10 m



PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

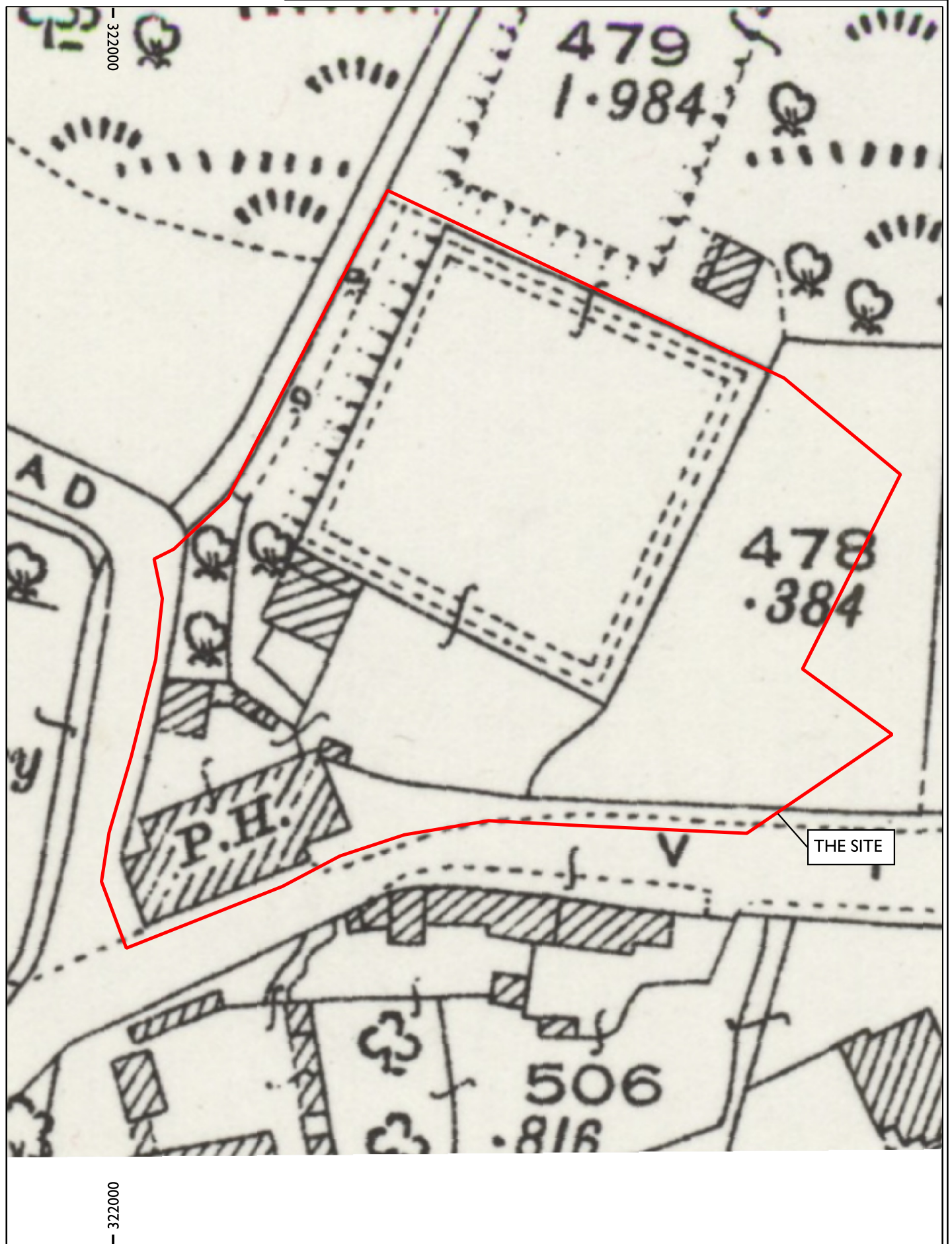
DESCRIPTION // 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25 Inch 1911

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L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // Revised Ed. OS Map 25 Inch 1926



THE SITE

0 10 m



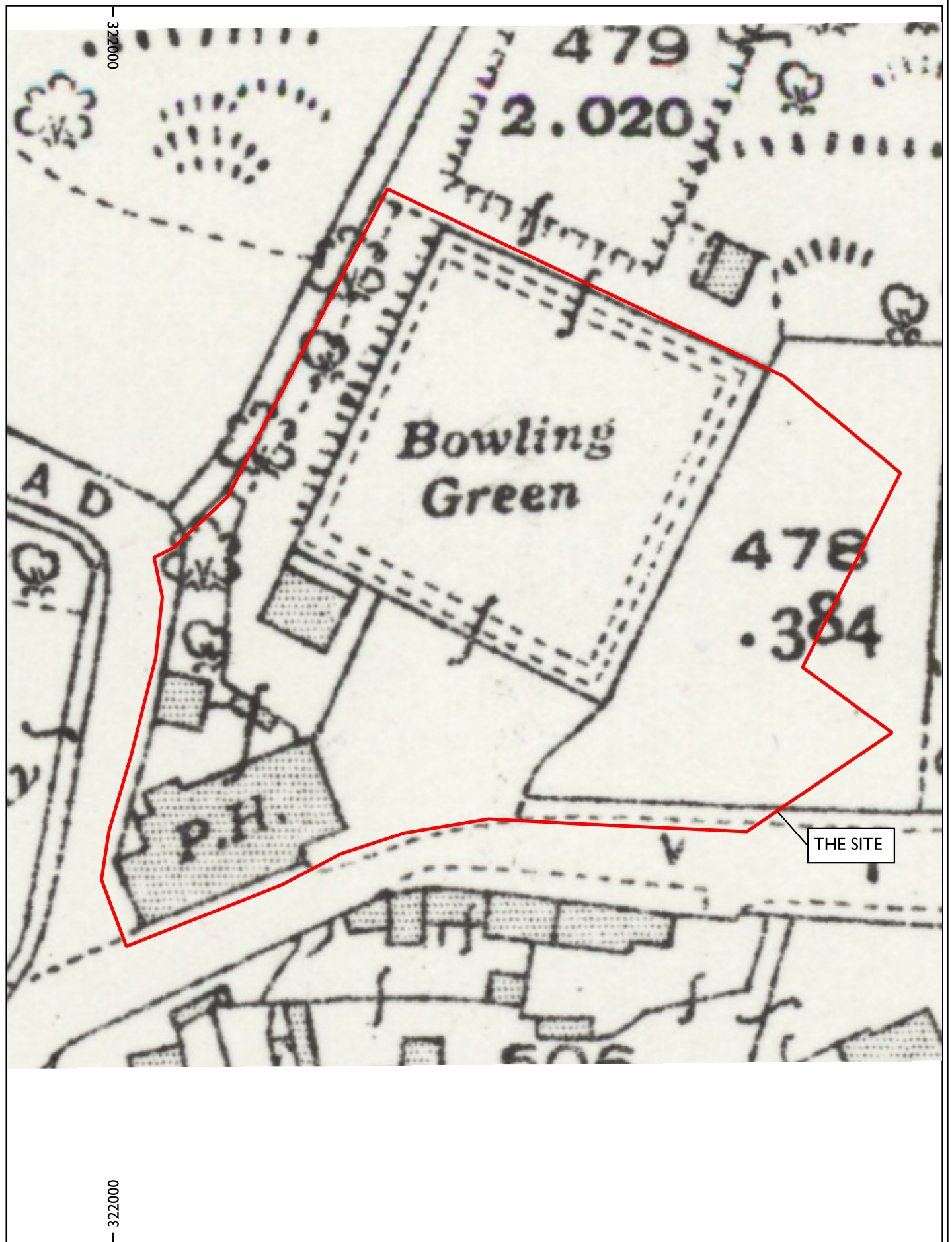
PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

DESCRIPTION // Revised Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25 Inch 1926

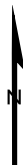
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0 10 m



PROJECT // 3502C - Ring O Bells, West Kirby, Wirral

DESCRIPTION // Revised Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25 Inch 1936

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HER GAZETTEER

APPENDIX I

Ring O Bells MHER Data

Monument No.	Name	Type	Period
MME197	Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, Liberty Park, West Kirby	Findspot	Bronze Age
MME201	Wetstone House, West Side of Wetstone Lane, West Kirby	House	Victorian To Late 20th Century
MME100	Fragment of a 10th or 11th century recumbent slab or hogback, West Kirby	Hogback stone	Early Medieval
MME103	Tithe Barn Croft, Rectory Road, West Kirby	Field	Unknown
MME104	Nos. 14 and 16 Village Road (East Side), West Kirby	House	Victorian To 21st Century
MME105	St Bridget's Centre, St Bridget's Lane, West Kirby	School; hearse house; classroom; canteen; church hall; museum	Victorian To 21st Century
MME10733	No. 32 Village Road, West Kirby	House	Georgian To 21st Century
MME10734	Nos. 26-30 Village Road, West Kirby	House	Victorian To 21st Century
MME10735	No. 3 Village Road, West Kirby	House; date stone	Stuart To 21st Century
MME10736	Manor Farm, No. 11 Village Road, West Kirby	House; date stone?	Stuart To 21st Century
MME10737	Barn, Rectory Road, West Kirby	Barn	Georgian To 21st Century
MME10738	Sator, Village Road, West Kirby	Farm building; house	Hanoverian To 21st Century
MME10740	No. 1 Carpenter's Lane, West Kirby	House	Victorian To 21st Century
MME10741	No. 18 Village Road (East Side), West Kirby	House	Georgian To 21st Century
MME10742	No. 20 Village Road (East Side), West Kirby	House; date stone	Victorian To 21st Century
MME10743	Coach house, Medhurst, Village Road, West Kirby	Coach house	Georgian To 21st Century
MME10744	Coach house or stable, Medhurst, Village Road, West Kirby	Coach house	Georgian To 21st Century
MME10751	Sundial, St Bridget's Churchyard, St Bridget's Lane, West Kirby	Sundial	Stuart To 21st Century
MME10753	Pre-Conquest crosses, West Kirby	Cross	Early Medieval
MME10754	Hogback, St Bridget's Church, West Kirby	Hogback stone	Early Medieval
MME11339	Site of an outbuilding in the former Grange Park, or The Mount, Grange Medieval and post medieval stonework and a rock cut grave, West Kirby	Outbuilding	Georgian To Early 20th Century
MME15062	Rectory, Rectory Road, West Kirby	Findspot; rock cut grave	Medieval To Georgian
MME15146	West Kirby War Memorial, St Bridget's churchyard, Church Walk, West Kirby	War memorial	Early 20th Century To 21st Century
MME15258	Thorshill Cottage, Wetstone Lane, West Kirby	House	Georgian To 21st Century
MME15259	The Cottage, Wetstone Lane, West Kirby	House	Georgian To 21st Century
MME16189	Milepost, Column Road, West Kirby	Milepost	Victorian To 21st Century
MME16251	Finger post, Column Road, West Kirby	Finger post	Mid 20th Century To 21st Century
MME16462	No. 72 Sandy Lane, West Kirby	Shop	Victorian To 21st Century
MME18194	West Kirby	Settlement	Early Medieval To Medieval

Ring O Bells MHER Data

MME18928	Grange Water Works, Column Road, Grange	Waterworks	Victorian To 21st Century
MME194	Possible prehistoric cist burial, Beacon Hill, West Kirby	Cist?; Inhumation?	Later Prehistoric
MME195	Nook Cottage and The Nook, Nos. 34 and 36 Village Road, West Kirby	House	Stuart To 21st Century
MME196	Roman Coin at No. 36 Mount Road, West Kirby	Findspot	Roman
MME202	Mill Cottage, Village Road, West Kirby	House	Victorian To 21st Century
MME203	19th Century Well, East of Village Road, West Kirby	Well	Victorian To Edwardian
MME209	Grange Beacon, Column Road, West Kirby	Landmark tower	Victorian To 21st Century
MME210	The Lodge, Village Road, West Kirby	Gate lodge; house	Victorian To 21st Century
MME212	The Ring O'Bells Hotel Public House, Village Road, West Kirby	Public house; date stone	Georgian To 21st Century
MME216	Site of Grange Mill, Beacon Hill, West Kirby	Windmill	Tudor To Victorian
MME86	Church of St Bridget, Church Road, West Kirby	Church; grave slab; churchyard; masons mark	Early Medieval To 21st Century
MME88	Roman coin, No. 12 Princes Avenue, West Kirby	Findspot	Roman
MME93	The Rectory, Rectory Road, West Kirby	Vicarage; house	Stuart To 21st Century
MME94	Site of a well, Village Road, West Kirby	Well	Victorian
MME95	Site of West Kirby pinfold, Village Road, West Kirby	Pound	Victorian
MME96	No. 5 Village Road, West Kirby	House; date stone	Georgian To 21st Century
MME97	Medhurst, Village Road, West Kirby	House	Victorian To 21st Century
MME98	Farm building, Rectory Road, West Kirby	Outbuilding	Hanoverian To 21st Century
MME99	Silver penny of Henry V, St Bridget's Church, West Kirby	Findspot	Medieval To Tudor
MME102	Abbey Manor, Abbey Lodge and Abbey Mews, Grange Road, West Kirby	House	Georgian To 21st Century
MME10750	St Michaels, Column Road, West Kirby	Stable; house	Georgian To 21st Century
MME11336	Site of an outbuilding associated with the New Hall of Grange, Grange	Barn; stable	Georgian To Mid 20th Century
MME15585	No. 2 Kirby Mount, West Kirby	Barn; house	Victorian To 21st Century
MME16920	George VI Pillar Box, Stonehey Drive, West Kirby	Pillar box	Mid 20th Century To 21st Century
MME18219	Site of Kirby Park Railway Station, Sandy Lane, West Kirby	Railway station	Victorian To Mid 20th Century
MME208	Site of 19th Century Lodge, Abbey Manor, West Kirby	Lodge	Victorian To Early 20th Century
MME18218	Route of Hooton and West Kirby Railway Line	Railway	Victorian To Mid 20th Century
MME11337	Site of The Mount, or Grange Park, Grange	Park	
MME11338	Site of a walled garden, Grange Hall, Grange	Walled garden	
MME106	Ashton Park, West Kirby	Public park	

Ring O Bells MHER Data

Designation

DME2762	Church of St. Bridget	Grade II listed building
DME2775	Nook Cottage, The Nook	Grade II listed building
DME3323	West Kirby War Memorial	Grade II listed building
DME3063	Grange Beacon, Column Road, Hoylake	Scheduled Monument
DME3538	West Kirby	Conservation Area

Event

EME2610	Resistivity survey of land between St Bridget's Church and the Rectory, Rectory Road, West Kirby - 2001
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Figure List:

FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION GENERAL

FIGURE 2 - SITE LOCATION DETAIL

FIGURE 3 - HER DATA

FIGURE 4 - BRYANT'S MAP OF CHESHIRE 1831

FIGURE 5 - TITHE MAP OF WEST KIRBY TOWNSHIP C.1844 (EDT 419/2)

FIGURE 6 - 1ST EDITION ORDINANCE SURVEY MAP 6 INCH 1881 (CHESHIRE SHEET XII)

FIGURE 7 - 2ND EDITION ORDINANCE SURVEY MAP 25 INCH 1899 (CHESHIRE SHEET XII.11)

FIGURE 8 - 3RD EDITION ORDINANCE SURVEY MAP 25 INCH 1911 (CHESHIRE SHEET XII.11)

FIGURE 9 - REVISED EDITION ORDINANCE SURVEY MAP 25 INCH 1926 (CHESHIRE SHEET XII.11)

FIGURE 10 - REVISED EDITION ORDINANCE SURVEY MAP 25 INCH 1936 (CHESHIRE SHEET XII.11)

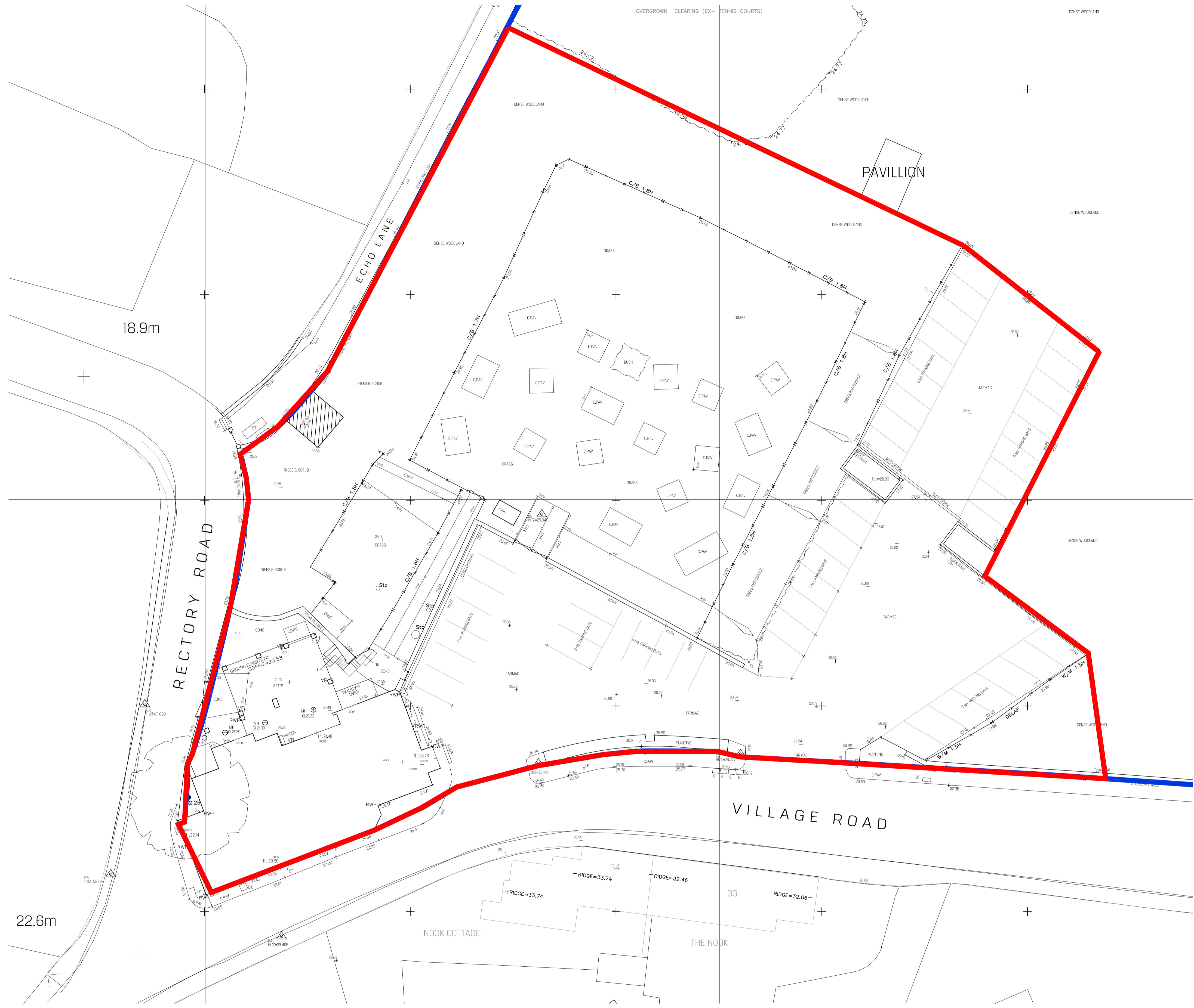
Appendix List:

APPENDIX 1 - HER GAZETTEER

APPENDIX 2 - SITE PROPOSALS

SITE PROPOSALS

APPENDIX II



EXISTING SITE PLAN | SCALE 1:200



EXISTING SITE LOCATION PLAN | SCALE 1:1250

PRELIMINARY

REVISION	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE

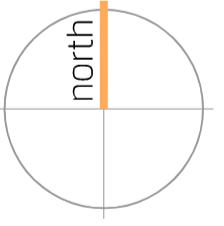
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Client STANGE & CO
 Project THE RING O'BELLS, WEST KIRBY
 Title EXISTING SITE PLAN

Scale VARIES@A1 Project No. 422 Dwg. No. A100 Rev -





PROPOSED SITE PLAN | SCALE 1:200

PRELIMINARY

REVISION	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE

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 Scale VARIES@A1 Project No. 422 Dwg. No. A101 Rev -