

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

**WADDICAR LANE,
MELLING, SEFTON,
MERSEYSIDE**

For Bellway Homes Limited

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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

WADDICAR LANE, MELLING, SEFTON, MERSEYSIDE

Client: Bellway Homes Ltd

Local Authority: Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council

NGR: 339815, 399869

Planning App ref: Pre-Planning

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Abstract

A site located to the west of Waddicar Lane, Melling, Sefton, Merseyside is proposed for redevelopment. This report contains results of cartographic, archaeological, and documentary research into the site undertaken by L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd.

The client is considering purchasing a parcel of land for the proposed development of 149 domestic dwellings with associated amenities.

The site lies outside of the historic 6th century core of Melling, there are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the site area. The site lies to the northwest of the Kirkby North Park Road and South Park Road Conservation Areas.

There is one non-designated heritage assets within and overlying the site boundary, the former site of Bentemple Farm (MME14177). The wider study area shows evidence of multiple Listed Buildings, with two Scheduled Monuments located near the Chapel of St. Thomas. A Mesolithic flint, as well as Medieval and Post Medieval ceramics, have been identified through field walking in the north and southeast of the study area. The site has undergone very little in terms of visible changes through the historic mapping; with adjustments to field boundaries and the disappearance of a small structure in the southwest corner, associated with the farm.

Development within the site would impact any below ground remains associated with Bentemple Farm, as well as, any potential Medieval or earlier buried archaeological deposits. As such a program of archaeological work is recommended, in the area of proposed plots 159 & 160 as shown on the (March 2017) draft sketch layout of the site. This work could be carried out as a condition attached to planning permission.

1. Introduction

1.1. This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) considers land off Waddicar Lane, Melling, Sefton, Merseyside. It has been researched and prepared by Rachael Matthews of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd.

1.2. The site is an irregular oblong plot and covers an area of approximately 4.2ha over undeveloped land. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 339815, 399869.

1.3. The local planning authority is Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC).

1.4. The following terms are used in this report:

- ◆ “the study area” - a 1km 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 March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). Section 12 of the NPPF document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.

2.2. In addition, the following legislation is considered by this assessment:

- ◆ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- ◆ Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.3. When considering planning applications SMBC is also bound by policies within Sefton Local Plan (adopted April 2017) the relevant policy regarding the historic environment is in chapter 11 (SEFTON COUNCIL 2017):

NATURAL AND HERITAGE ASSETS

NH9 HERITAGE ASSETS

1. Sefton's heritage assets together with its historic landscape character should continue to contribute to the Borough's sense of place, local distinctiveness and quality of life. Development proposals and other initiatives should contribute positively towards achieving this.

2. The Council will seek to protect the significance of Sefton's heritage assets and their settings. Opportunities will be pursued to enhance heritage to reinforce the identity of the distinctive towns, villages and rural landscapes within Sefton.

3. Key elements which contribute to the distinctive identity of Sefton, and which will therefore be a strategic priority for safeguarding and enhancing into the future, include;

- a. The verandahs throughout Southport, particularly in Lord Street, which add considerably to its local distinctiveness.
- b. The historic centre, resort and traditional seafront of Southport including the conservation areas of Lord Street and Promenade, and their settings.
- c. The spacious planned character of Victorian and Edwardian suburban conservation areas such as those in Birksdale, Blundellsands, Christ Church, Moor Park and Waterloo Park.
- d. Country estates, their countryside settings and associated villages including Ince Blundell

Hall, Crosby Hall and North Meols Hall.

e. The dispersed layout and simple rural character of village conservation areas such as Lunt, Homer Green and Sefton village.

f. The open and flat ditched former wetland landscapes.

g. The broad sands, dune system, pinewoods and habitats that characterise parts of the Sefton coast, and the ancient and modern historic features within them such as the prehistoric footprints and wartime remnants.

h. The 18th century Leeds and Liverpool Canal, associated historic features and its setting.

i. Valued historic green spaces and their key features, particularly registered Historic parks and gardens, but also undesignated parkland and cemeteries such as Crosby Hall and Duke Street Cemetery.

j. Important archaeological sites such as village and wayside crosses, moated sites, Lunt Meadows and St Catherine's Chapel.

4. Designated heritage which is 'at risk' will be a priority for action. Opportunities to secure enhancements to safeguard and sustain these assets will be expected to be taken.

5. Proposals affecting Sefton's heritage assets and their settings should ensure that features which contribute to their significance are protected from losses and harmful changes. Development should therefore:

a. Secure the long-term future of the heritage asset

b. Be designed to avoid harm

c. Be of a high quality design which is sympathetic to the historic context of the heritage assets affected

d. Incorporate proposals for proper repair and re-instatement of historic features and/or involve work which better reveals the significance of Sefton's heritage assets and their settings

e. Where losses are unavoidable, a thorough analysis and recording of the asset should be undertaken.

- 2.4. On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment SMBC take impartial advice from the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS).
- 2.5. The site does not fall within any Areas of Archaeological Importance, Conservation Areas, there are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Historic Parks and Gardens or World Heritage Sites within the site (FIGURE 3).
- 2.6. No previous archaeological works have been undertaken on the site.
- 2.7. Within a 1km radius of the site, to the southeast, there are two Conservations Areas, North Park Road (DME3430) and South Park Road (DME3431) in Kirkby.
- 2.8. Although there are no Scheduled Monuments on the site, there are two identified within the 1km study area, a Medieval standing cross (DME23) and Medieval cross base (DME24) both associated with St. Thomas' Church in the old churchyard.
- 2.9. There are 17 Listed Buildings (including three de-listed) and a further 23 buildings listed as monuments; these date from the Medieval to Post Medieval Period. In the southwest corner of the site is a non-designated heritage asset, Bentemple Farm (MME14177) as seen on the historic mapping and may survive as below ground remains.
- 2.10. There are 15 findspots recorded within the search area: a single Mesolithic flint and 14 findspots identified through fieldwalking dating to the Medieval and Post Medieval Periods.
- 2.11. In the wider study area, non-intrusive archaeological investigation in the form of fieldwalking has occurred to the northeast of the site, either side of Prescott Road (EME 1964-1970) which recovered Medieval and Post-Medieval ceramics. Fieldwalking was also undertaken in an area to the north of New House Farm (EME1956-1959), to the west of the site which uncovered Medieval and Post Medieval Ceramics. A Desk Based Assessment was undertaken on land at Mill Lane (EME2550) in 2016.
- 2.12. In accordance with government guidelines and best practice, this report has been completed at the early stages of the planning process to accompany a 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 according to L - P : Archaeology's in house standards for Desk Based Assessments. 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 2014).
- ◆ 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).
- ◆ Data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (BRITISH MUSEUM 2017).
- ◆ Examination of historic maps.
- ◆ Examination of aerial photographs.
- ◆ Examination of the available 1m DSM LiDAR data (ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

2015).

- ◆ Data on scheduled monuments and listed buildings held by Historic England (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2017).

3.3.2. A site visit was carried out on the 31st of August 2017 by Rachael Matthews.

3.4.SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

3.4.1. A heritage asset is defined in the NPPF 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. Site Background

4.1. GEOLOGY

- 4.1.1. The British Geological Survey (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2017) shows the site to be located on a bedrock of Sherwood Sandstone Group overlain by superficial Devensian till deposits.
- 4.1.2. The data provided by GeoIndex is low resolution data and should only be considered as a rough guide to the geology of the site.

4.2. LANDSCAPE AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1. The site lies 0.8km southeast of the historic core of Melling. The site lies to the east of Waddicar Lane, bounded by a residential area to the west, south and east, with agricultural fields to the north of the site. Waddicar lane is aligned southwest to northeast, a small part of the site is bounded by this road.
- 4.2.2. The site consists of one open field and is sub-oblong in shape. The site boundaries consist of established hedges and trees around three sides, and an open field to the north which was originally the northern half of the same field.
- 4.2.3. The Merseyside Historic Landscape Characterisation Project lists the site as *Field System Broad Type* (MHER).
- 4.2.4. The topography of the area is gently undulating; the average elevation is approximately 26m OD.

4.3. SITE CONDITIONS

- 4.3.1. A site visit was undertaken by Rachael Matthews on the 31st of August 2017. The conditions were overcast with light showers; the ground was dry underfoot. The site was part of a larger field and access was gained from a gated entrance to the west of the site on Waddicar Lane.
- 4.3.2. There were no extant buildings on site.
- 4.3.3. The landscape of the site was fairly flat with slight undulations. A linear depression was visible running northeast to southwest across the site. There

was evidence of agricultural use, with knee-high crop stalks remaining in the field. Ground surface visibility was high at 90%.

4.3.4. There was no physical boundary to approximately 60% of the northern part of this site, which remained open as part of the current larger field (PLATE 1). The other 40% was made up of established trees and shrubs, with a small gully - identified as a drain on the 1974-78 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map- which delimited the entire north-eastern corner of the field (PLATE 2). Agricultural fields were seen to the north beyond the boundary.



Plate 1 - View towards the northwest showing part of the northern boundary and northern half of the field, outside of the site boundary.



Plate 2 - The view west from the north-eastern corner of the site; showing the surviving section of the northern boundary

4.3.5. The western boundary was delineated in part by Waddicar Lane and by two domestic properties which sat on the boundary. These were constructed of wooden fences with areas of overgrown shrubberies (PLATE 3).



Plate 3 - Looking towards the south-east from Waddicar Lane.

4.3.6. A public footpath followed the southern boundary of the site (PLATE 4), first marked on the 1850 OS map, with well established hedgerows and a small brook running parallel to the south (PLATE 5). A local park and domestic housing lay beyond this boundary.



Plate 4 - The public footpath along the southern boundary, facing towards the east.



Plate 5 - The brook marking the southern boundary of the site.

4.3.1. The eastern limit was made up of modern wooden and concrete panel fencing, which separated the field and domestic gardens beyond (PLATE 6).



Plate 6 - Looking towards the northeast along the eastern site boundary.

4.3.2. There was no evidence in the southwest corner of the structure identified on the 1839 Tithe Map and 1850s Ordnance Survey Map (PLATE 7), which was associated with the house and gardens owned by Lord Skelmersdale and occupied by Margaret Hill.



Plate 7 - Looking north towards plot 188 on the Tithe Map, where a structure was situated in the southwest corner.

4.3.3. A small linear depression ran northeast to southwest across the western end of the site (PLATE 8). It was deeper in the northeast part of the field, almost levelling out in the southwest. This feature does not correspond with any of the known field boundaries on the historic mapping.



Plate 8 - Looking towards the southwest, at the faint linear depression.

4.3.4. No other features of archaeological potential were identified in this area during the site walkover.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1. Archaeological and built heritage assets described in the following sections are referenced in brackets using the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER) number.

5.2. The site does not fall within an Area of Archaeological Importance, a Conservation Area, or any Historic Parks or Gardens. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings on the site.

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	2,400 BC
BRONZE AGE	2,400	800 BC
IRON AGE	800	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

5.3. Information from the MHER is referenced with the Monument ID in brackets e.g. (MME 15940). The following analysis is from a 1km diameter search of the MHER around the study site (FIGURE 3).

5.4. Between 2003 and 2011 the MHER conducted the Merseyside Historic Landscape Characterisation as part of the Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project, to identify the significance of the archaeological resource and highlight priority zones for future archaeological work. The development does not lie near any Area of Archaeological Potential.

5.5. PREHISTORIC

5.5.1. No Prehistoric sites have been recorded in the MHER, however, a Mesolithic

flint blade with associated flint blade (MME 4703) was discovered near Prescott Road to the northeast of the site.

5.5.2. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records a single Neolithic sub-oval flint scrapper and Bronze Age Palstave axehead in the Melling region. Further finds include a Neolithic or Bronze Age stuck flint, two pieces of pebble flint and an unusual red sandstone axe found to the northwest and north east of Melling (MERSEYSIDE HISTORIC CHARACTERISATION PROJECT 2011).

5.5.3. The potential for Prehistoric archaeological remains is low within the site boundary and should any be identified it would be of a low/medium regional significance dependent on its nature and extent.

5.6.ROMAN

5.6.1. No Roman find spots or sites have been recorded in the MHER or with the PAS within the study area.

5.6.2. Southwest Lancashire it thought to have had no major urban or military sites, with Romano British emphasis placed on smaller farmsteads with rural populations (CROSBY 1998).

5.6.3. Within the larger landscape of Melling Roman material has been identified from field walking, in the vicinity of Melling Mount. A Roman coin and moulded oil-lamp have also been found through metal detecting. These finds are suggested as evidence for probable early occupation of the village (LEWIS 2002), however no settlement has yet been located (MERSEYSIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY SERVICE 2011).

5.6.4. The site has low potential for Roman archaeology and if any were exposed it would be of a low/medium regional significance dependent on its nature and extent.

5.7.EARLY MEDIEVAL & MEDIEVAL

5.7.1. The MHER records numerous Medieval heritage assets within the search area, none of which lie within the proposed site boundary.

5.7.2. The settlements origins began in the 6th to 7th century (MERSEYSIDE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY SERVICE 2011), when the Angles migrated from Yorkshire and Northumberland into Lancashire. Some arrived in small family groups and others as part of King Ethelfrith's army, after the Battle of Chester (c.614-16) (BAGLEY 1976). By AD923 a predominantly Mercian population was established (LEWIS 2002). Erkwel and Mills propose the origins of the name Melling to be derived from this time, meaning 'the settlement of Mealla' or 'Mealla's Place'.

- 5.7.3. The first documentary reference to Melling was in the Domesday Survey of 1086. It lists Melling or *Melinge* as part of the Wapentake of West Derby, one of six *Inter Ripam et Mersham*, granted to Roger of Poitou by the conqueror. Part of a large royal estate surviving into the post-Norman period (LEWIS 2002): "Godiva held it. 2 carucates of land. Woodland 1 league long and ½ league wide. The value was 10s." (MORRIS 1978)
- 5.7.4. During the 11th to 14th centuries the historic core of Melling is recorded as dispersed farmstead settlement centred around the local chapel and burial grounds, with large areas of woodland and arable fields (MERSEYSIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY SERVICE 2011) (LEWIS 2002). Minor expansion is evident to the north of the centre towards Tithebarn Lane, however the village has remained rural in character into the present.
- 5.7.5. Between the 12th to 14th centuries the lands off Melling were in joint ownership of the families Melling, Molyneux and Bootles; with several grants in ownership to Cockersand Abbey c.1190 AD, who drained the surrounding mossland for cultivation. After this time, parts of the land were held by Birkenhead Priory until the dissolution when Robert Bolton purchased the estate. In 1567 it was passed back to the Molyneux's, whom held it until the late 18th century when it was sold to John Foster (MERSEYSIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY SERVICE 2011).
- 5.7.6. The 14th century saw the woodlands around Melling begin to be cleared and land enclosed through piecemeal enclosure. Settled farmsteads of irregular and semi-irregular field systems suggest a movement towards a more agricultural use, which continued through the 18th to 20th centuries where large areas of

reorganisation to regular enclosures took place. This is reflected in some of the surrounding field names such as 'town meadow' (MERSEYSIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY SERVICE 2011).

- 5.7.7. In the Medieval period the township was within the parish of Halsall, this spanned a vast area and as such Melling had its own chapel situated 780m northwest of the site. In the 12th century it was dedicated to the Holy Rood (MME 4225), with a later 14th century cemetery added. In 1834 it was rebuilt to the south of the earlier chapel site and rededicated to St. Thomas and the Holy Rood (LEWIS 2002). Two Scheduled Monuments lie within the grounds, an early 14th century cross base (MME 4255), located within the churchyard and a later 18th century pillar with inserted sun dial (MME4252).
- 5.7.8. Within Melling is the lost Medieval hamlet of Thorp (MME 4701). This is thought to lie to the northeast of the township, north of the site. The hamlet dates to the 12th century, however, by the 18th and 19th centuries it was only traceable through field names, which included thorp and anger, as well as Anger Lane (LEWIS 2002).
- 5.7.9. Melling House (DME 1676) (MME 4413), is a Grade II listed stone farmhouse on Prescott Road, believed to date to the 16th century with 20th century modifications. A date stone of 1654 (MME 4691) is located within the structure (MHER). It has been suggested as a moated site (MME 4704) seen through earthworks to the south of the house (LEWIS 2002). Several other monuments are associated with the area including outbuildings and pigsties (DME 1752, MME 14122, 14121, 14123, 14271, 3222, 13337) and a barn with a date stone of 'TB/1660' (DME 1920); with multiple sherds of Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, identified through field walking.
- 5.7.10. The MHER records Medieval find spots within the study area, these include pottery sherds found in connection to investigations at Melling House to the northeast (MME 4705, 4709, 4711, 14261, 14262) and around New house Farm to the west of the study area (MME 4228, 4710, 14124, 14125, 14131).
- 5.7.11. Two Medieval coins of Edward I and a lead gaming piece or weight have been recorded by PAS within Melling. (BRITISH MUSEUM 2017).

5.7.12. There is low/medium potential for archaeological features attesting to the Medieval period within the site. Should any archaeological features be exposed they would be of low local significance.

5.8. POST MEDIEVAL & MODERN

5.8.1. The MHER records multiple Post Medieval heritage assets within the search area, none of which lie within the proposed site boundary. Several findspots are also recorded of Post Medieval ceramics and clay tobacco pipe associated with investigations at Melling House (MME 4705, 4707, 4708, 4711, 14261, 14263, 14264) and New House Farm (MME 14124).

5.8.2. Six metal items are recorded on PAS dating to the Post Medieval period from the Melling area, these include coins, buckle and belt attachments, a ring and a small figurine. (BRITISH MUSEUM 2017).

5.8.3. In the 16th century several boundaries dividing Melling from its neighbours Maghull and Cuncough were established. The former as a straight division across the moss and the latter settled by arbitration in 1579 with six mere stones set up. By the 17th century a drainage programme was instigated to create areas of occupation and agriculture within the local area (LEWIS 2002).

5.8.4. To the west of the site is the Leeds to Liverpool Canal (MME 9762), work began in 1770 in Halsall. The canal provided transport of materials for the Midland Pottery, situated within Melling. The Potteries were active from 1877 to 1928 when they were destroyed by fire (MERSEYSIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY SERVICE 2011). During the 18th century the canals were also used to transport agricultural and domestic debris from Liverpool, it was brought to Melling and Lydiate and spread onto the surrounding fields. A result of this was a wide spread of ceramics, glass etc, within the local area (LEWIS 2002).

5.8.5. Evidence of manufacture is identified with an 18th century smithy (MME 14138) located on Rock Lane, a brick Kiln (MME 4435) in a field north of Tithebarn Lane and a further kiln (MME 4694) located to the west of Brick Lane. To the southwest of the study area is the aforementioned Midlands Pottery Works (MME 14274) open between 1877 and 1928.

- 5.8.6. To the northwest of the site in the historic core of Melling, are several heritage assets: the 18th century Tithebarn (MME4436), the Vicarage (MME 4425), six listed houses (MME 4423, 4424, 4426, 14205, 4429 and 4437), a mid to late 18th century pound (MME 4427) and school with associated buildings (MME 4422 and 4428).
- 5.8.7. To the north of the study area there are multiple Listed buildings (MME 4431, 4434, 4421, 4433, 4695, 14270) and farmhouses (MME 14185; 4419, 14196; 14197, 142169), with a manor house on Giddygate Lane (MME 4420, 14189), the site of a tenement (MME 4430) and a 16th to 18th century Windmill (MME 4700).
- 5.8.8. To the east of the study area in Kirkby are several Listed buildings, predominantly private residence (MME 4990, 4991, 4997, 4998, 5003, 5005, 5007, 5009, 10861, 10880, 10905 and 12060), with two public houses (MME 10860 and 4992), a smiths workshop (MME 10904), a workhouse (MME 5010) and a conservative club (MME 10868).
- 5.8.9. To the immediate southwest of the site are several listed domestic buildings (MME 4679, 4680, 4682, 4683, 4684, 4685, 4686, 4687, 14163, 14164, 14173, 14176 and 14178) and a public house (MME 14179); the Waddicar Stone Cross (MME 4678) lies 100m to the southwest.
- 5.8.10. Bordering the site to the west is the 18th century Bentemple Farm (MME14177) and out building (MME 4689). Further west are three cottages (MME 4432, 4688 and 14249) and five listed building associated with 18th century Rock House (MME 4222, 4244, 4245, 4231 and 4243).
- 5.8.11. In 1974 Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council was created, taking its name from the important land owners, the Molyneux family, the Earls of Sefton. This borough was to include the ancient townships of Lydiate, Melling and Aintree (LEWIS 2002), moving from the county of South Lancashire to Merseyside.
- 5.8.12. The 1577 Saxton Map (FIGURE 5) shows Melling between Kirkby and Cuncough, close to Simons Wood Forest. The 1611 Speed Map (FIGURE 6) identifies Melling in its current location in the county of West Derby. The 1695 Morden Map (FIGURE 7) has the spelling of Melling rather than *Mellen*,

for the first time, no maps give great detail on the village or the site, until the 1839 Tithe map.

5.8.13. The 1839 Tithe map for the township of Melling Cum Cunsough (FIGURE 8), depicts the site over nine individual plots. All are owned by Lord Skelmersdale, with all occupied by Margaret Hill. Plot 188 is part of a larger *House and gardens* seen in the southwest corner of the site. The corner of a structure associated with this plot lies over the western boundary protruding into the field, however, no evidence for this was seen in the walkover survey or on the LiDAR data. Plot 189 listed as *croft* encompasses part of the house and gardens. Plots 190 and 191 *pad croft* and *long croft*. Plot 192 *old rushy pasture*, 193 *slack meadows*, 195 *far old pasture*, 196 *near old pasture*, 198 *lower bell croft*, are predominantly arable with some used as pasture and meadows. The eastern limit of the site forms part of the parish boundary; Plot 192, against this boundary shows a small sub circular feature, identified as a pond or something similar.

5.8.14. The first Ordnance Survey (OS) map for the area 1850 (FIGURE 9), shows little deviation from the earlier Tithe, however, the house later referred to as *Winstanley's Farm*, later *Bentemple Farm*, shows a movement in its eastern boundary, coming in line with the current boundary of the site. Along the southern site boundary is marked a public footpath, which remains in use to the present day.

5.8.15. The 1893 OS map (FIGURE 10) shows the site as part of one large open field, with one small plot separated off in the southwest corner, this is presumably associated with the adjoining house and gardens.

5.8.16. The 1908 OS map (FIGURE 11) shows this same area as an orchard and open to the rest of the field, this is gone by the 1927 OS and the house is still listed as *Winstanley's Farm*.

5.8.17. The 1939 OS (FIGURE 12) shows no change to the site, the farm has been renamed *Bentemple Farm* and further north on the west side is a new structure labelled *Presbytery*.

5.8.18. No change to the site occurs between 1962-1975 (FIGURE 13) and the 1986-

1990 OS map (FIGURE 14), the surrounding area becomes more populated with domestic dwellings and a park constructed to the south, southwest and southeast.

5.8.19. The potential for Post Medieval buried archaeological remains in the form of structures associated with Bentemple Farm to the southwest of the site, and of agricultural features such as pits and field boundaries is high, but any remains would be of low significance.

5.9. AERIAL DATA

5.9.1. 1m DSM LiDAR Data was examined (ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 2015), the LiDAR Data (FIGURE 4), although being of low resolution highlights a north to south linear at the west of the site, this does not correspond to any field boundaries seen from the 1850 to present day OS maps, this could represent an older boundary or perhaps a modern service pipe connecting the two houses outside the western area of the site. The linear depression is faintly visible running across the site and is parallel to Waddicar Lane, this could be an older field boundary (pre-1839).

5.9.2. A search of aerial photographs, as available from Merseyside BioBank, GoogleEarth and BritainFromAbove (1947-present) show no signs of features of archaeological potential within the site.

6. Proposed Development

6.1. PREVIOUS IMPACTS

- 6.1.1. The site has remained undeveloped until the present day.
- 6.1.2. In the southwest corner of the site, a small structure seen on the 1839 Tithe Map (FIGURE 8) overlies the western boundary. This area undergoes several changes until the 1927 OS when the area becomes part of the current field. No evidence of the structure or boundary change was visible during the site visit or on the LiDAR data.
- 6.1.3. A pond at the eastern boundary was identified on the Tithe and early OS mapping, however no evidence for this was noted during the site visit or on the LiDAR data.
- 6.1.4. The movement of field boundaries can be seen through the historic mapping between the 1839 Tithe map and 1908 OS (FIGURE 11), no further changes have been identified up to the present day.

6.2. PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT

- 6.2.1. The site is currently in the early stages of pre-planning development by Bellway Homes Ltd, for the construction of 149 domestic dwellings and associated amenities.

7. Conclusions

7.1.A site off Waddicar Lane, Melling, is in the pre-planning stages proposed for development into 149 domestic dwellings, with associated gardens and amenities. The site currently comprises, of a large open arable field surrounded by hedgerows, with a public footpath and adjacent brook/drain along the southern boarder.

7.2. POTENTIALLY IMPACTED ASSETS.

7.2.1. The potential for significant Prehistoric remains to be found within the site boundary is low.

7.2.2. Roman activity in the wider area is limited to several findspots within Melling. The potential for Roman archaeological remains to be found within the site boundary is low.

7.2.3. The surrounding area was occupied from the Early Medieval period to present day, there has been very little change, with minor industrial activity in the 18th and 19th century occurring within the wider area. The potential for Medieval archaeology is low/medium and the likely significance of anything found would be low.

7.2.4. There is agricultural activity on the site during the Post Medieval period, in the form of features such as ponds and field boundaries. The potential for any archaeology associated with this phase is high, whilst the significance is low.

7.2.5. In the southwest corner of the site is the former site of Bentemple Farm (MME 14177), a site dating to the early 18th century. Development within this area, predominantly plots 159 and 160 of the proposed development may encounter below ground remains, as well as, associated domestic features.

7.3.SUGGESTED MITIGATION

7.3.1. Development within the site would impact any below ground remains associated with Bentemple Farm, as well as, any potential Medieval or earlier buried archaeological deposits. As such a program of archaeological work is recommended, in the area of proposed plots 159 & 160 as shown on the (March 2017) draft sketch layout of the site.

7.3.2. The significance of potential buried remains is considered medium. All further archaeological mitigation work could be carried out as a condition following a detailed planning application.

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<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/gpa3.pdf/>.

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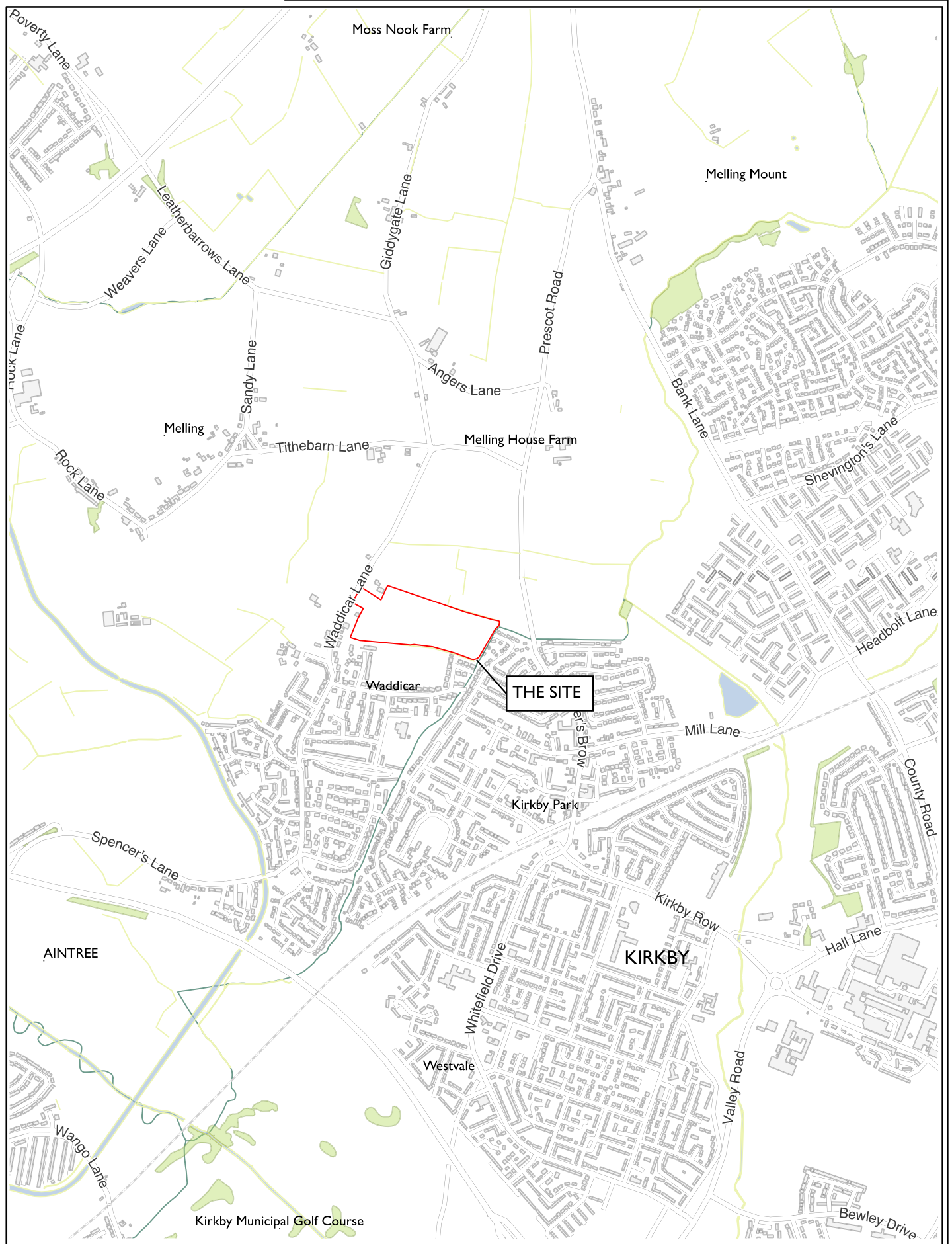
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FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



0 500 m



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

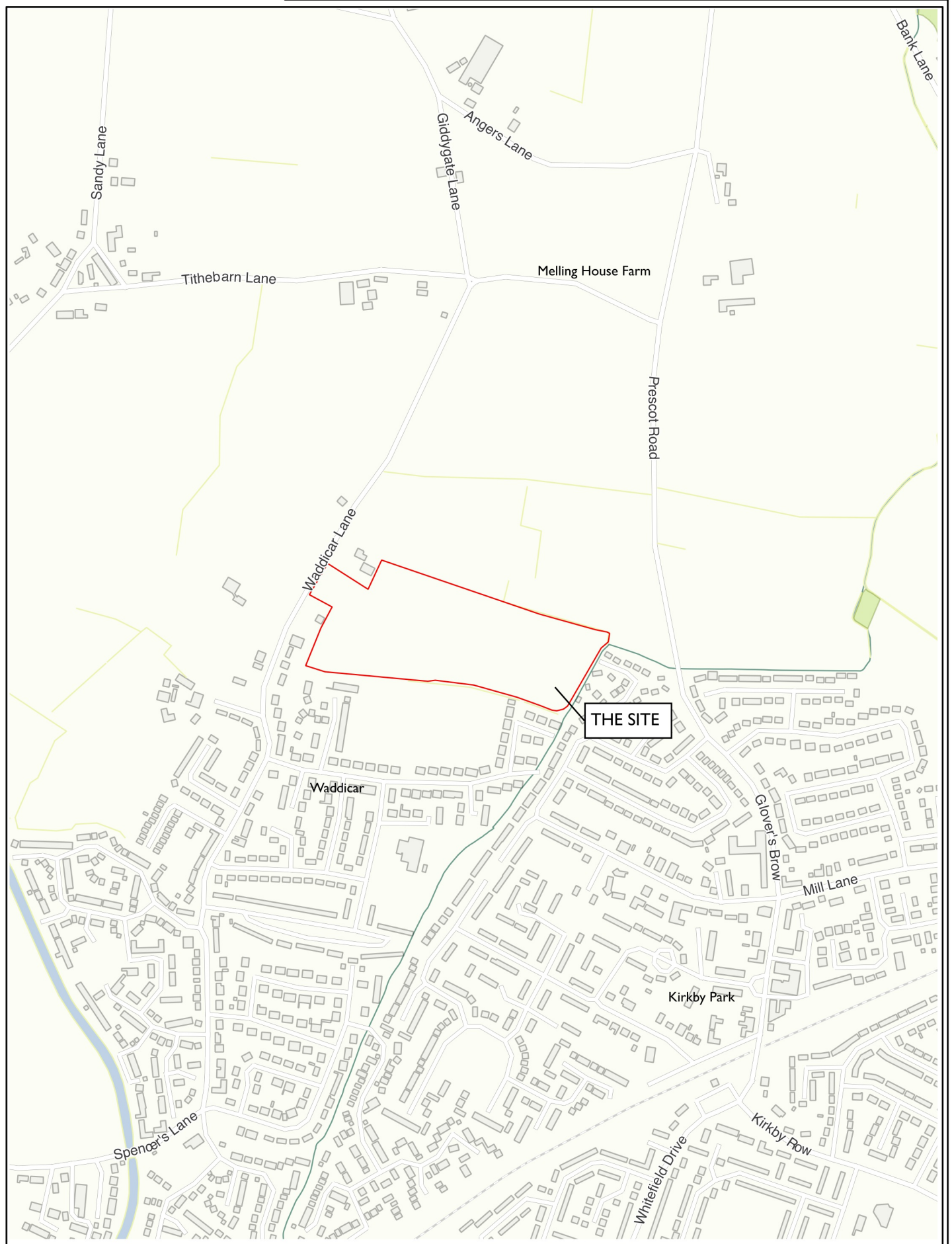
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP2615C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



THE SITE

0 500 m



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

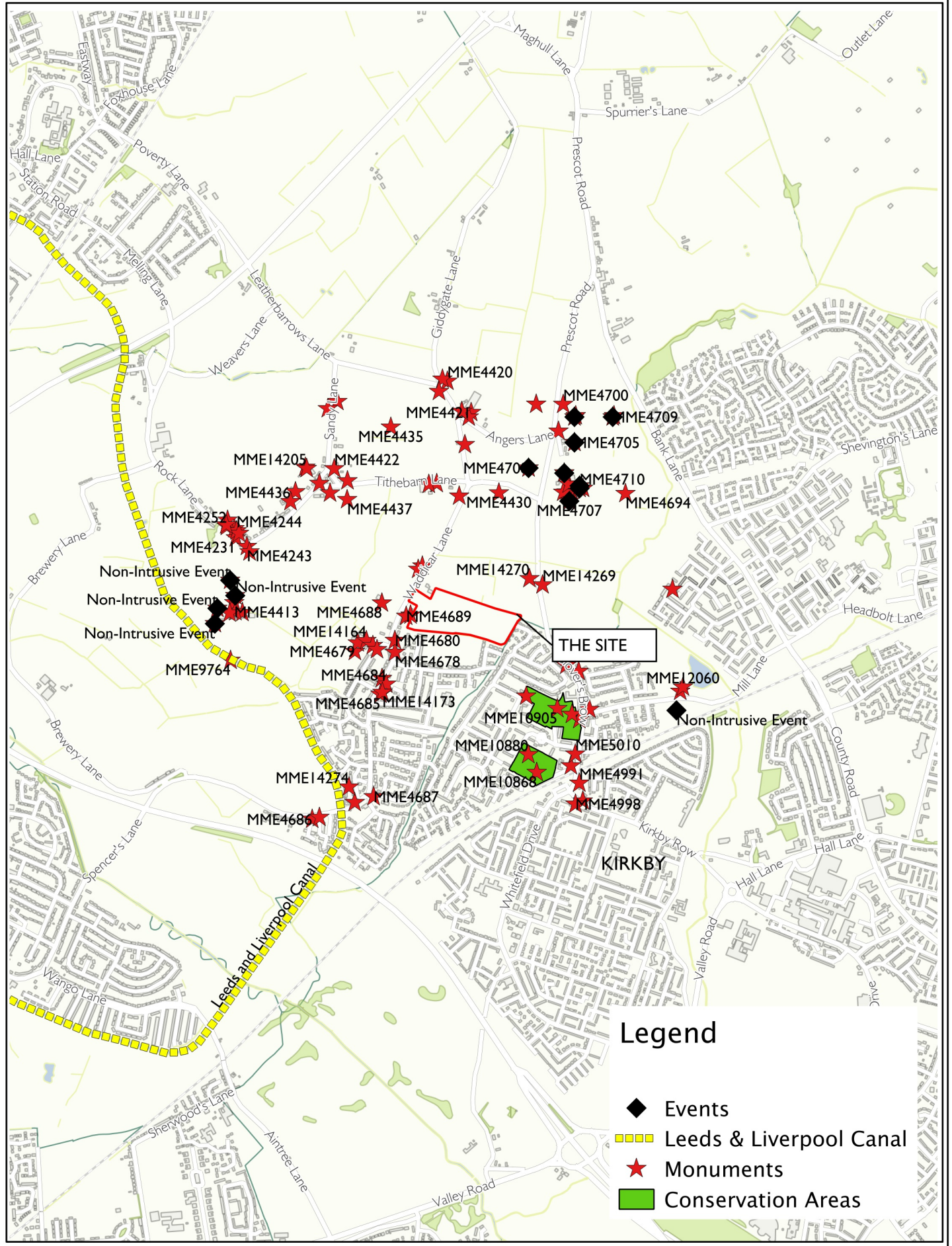
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // HER Data



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // HER Data

DOC REF: LP2615C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // LiDAR



THE SITE

0 100 m



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // 1m DSM LiDAR Data

DOC REF: LP2615C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // 1577 Saxton Map



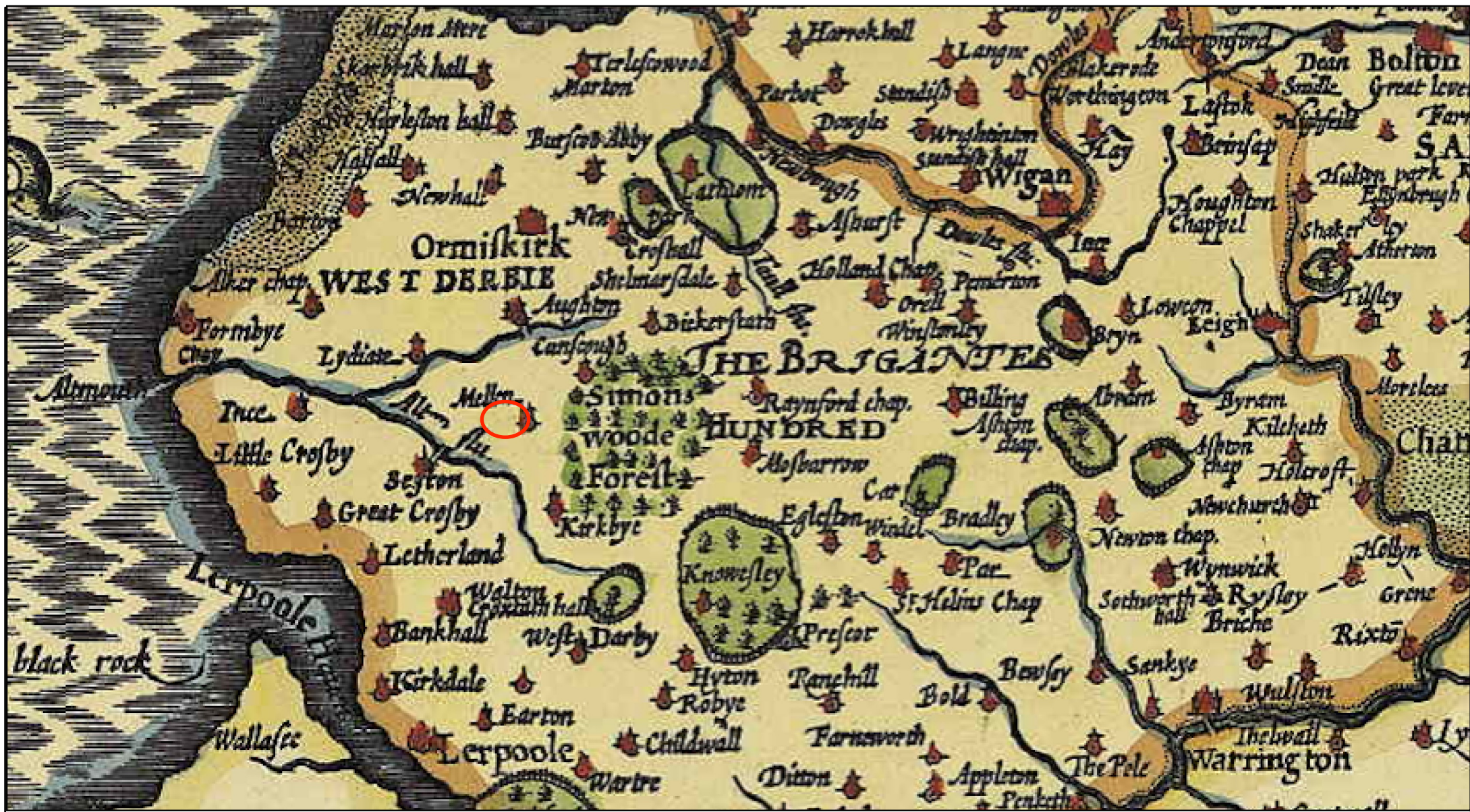
PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // 1577 Saxton Map of Lancashire

DOC REF: LP2615C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // 1611 Speed Map



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // 1611 Speed Map of Lancashire

DOC REF: LP2615C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // 1695 Morden Map



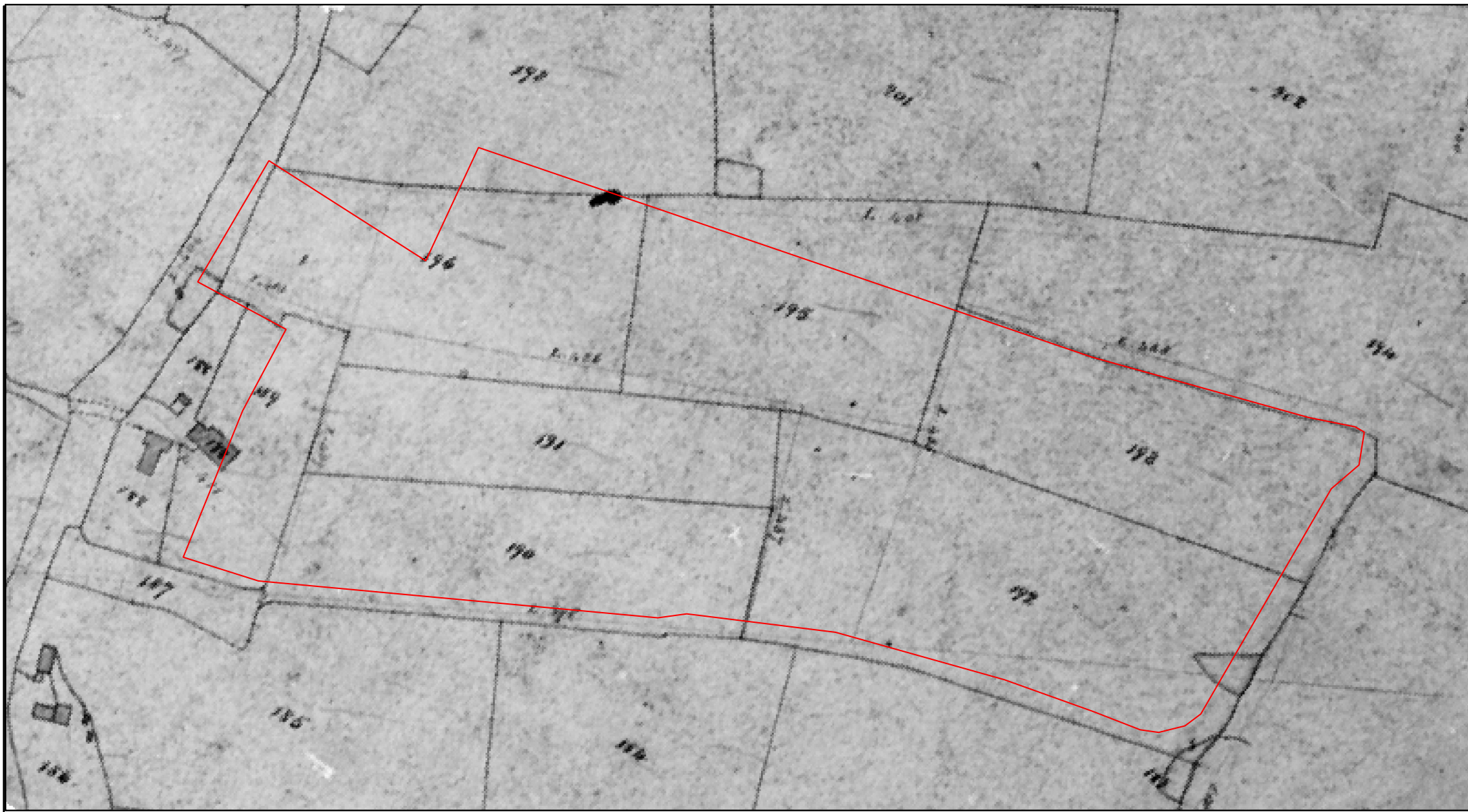
PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // 1695 Morden Map of Lancashire

DOC REF: LP2615C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 8 // 1839 Tith Map



0 100 m



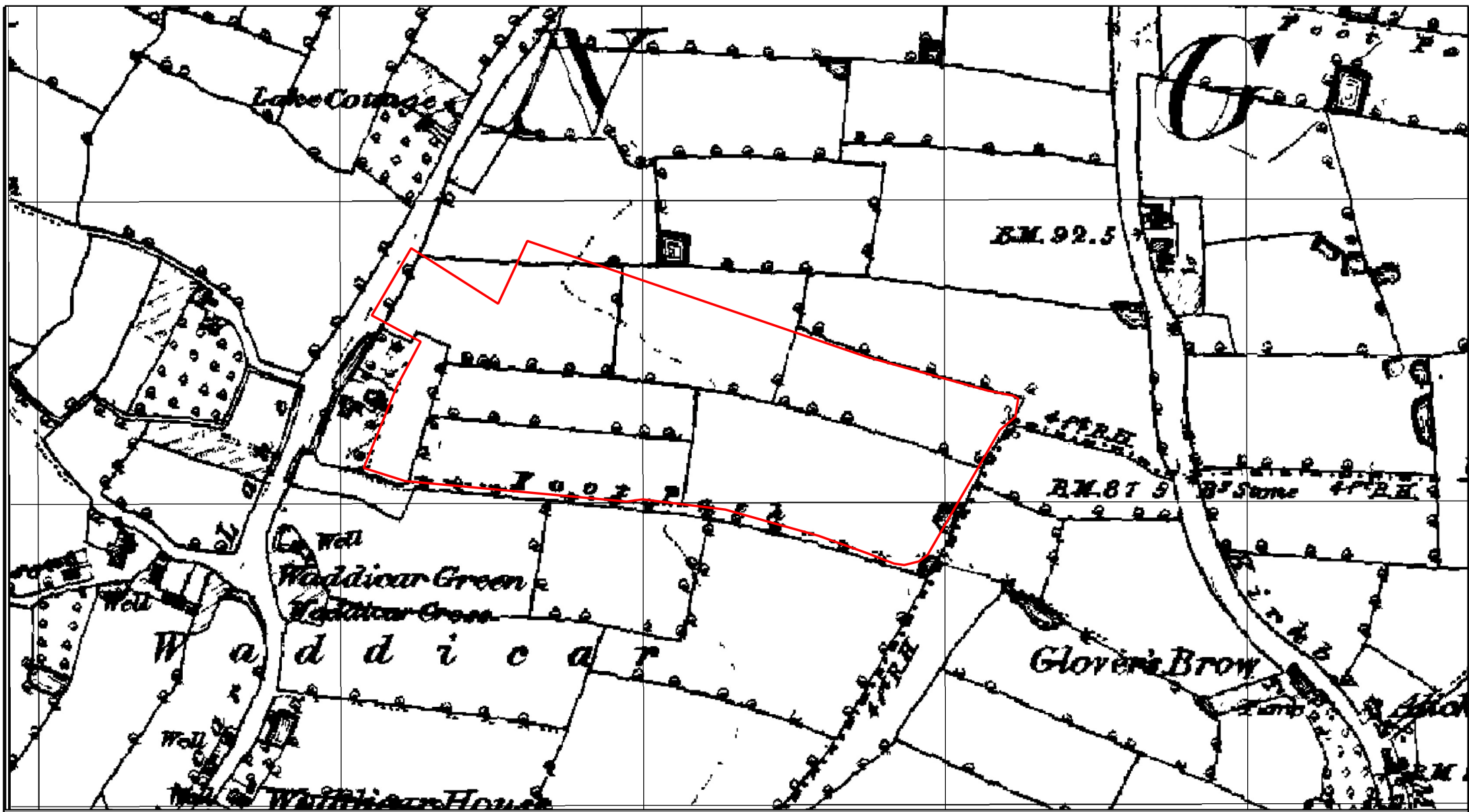
PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // 1839 Tith Map of Melling Cum Cuncough

DOC REF: LP2615C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // 1850 OS Map



0 100 m



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

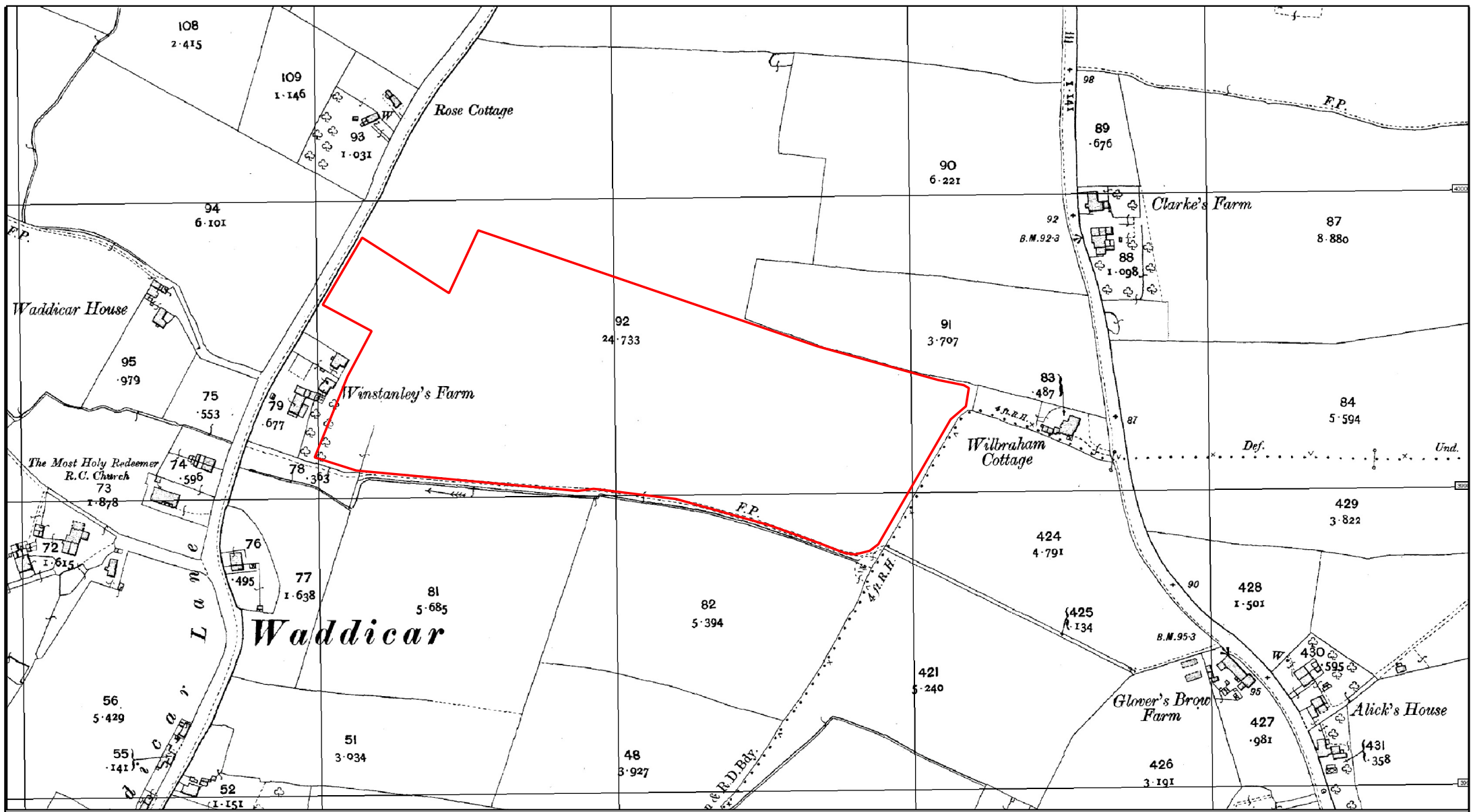
DESCRIPTION // 1850 Ordnance Survey Map

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FIGURE 11 // 1908 OS Map



0 100 m



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

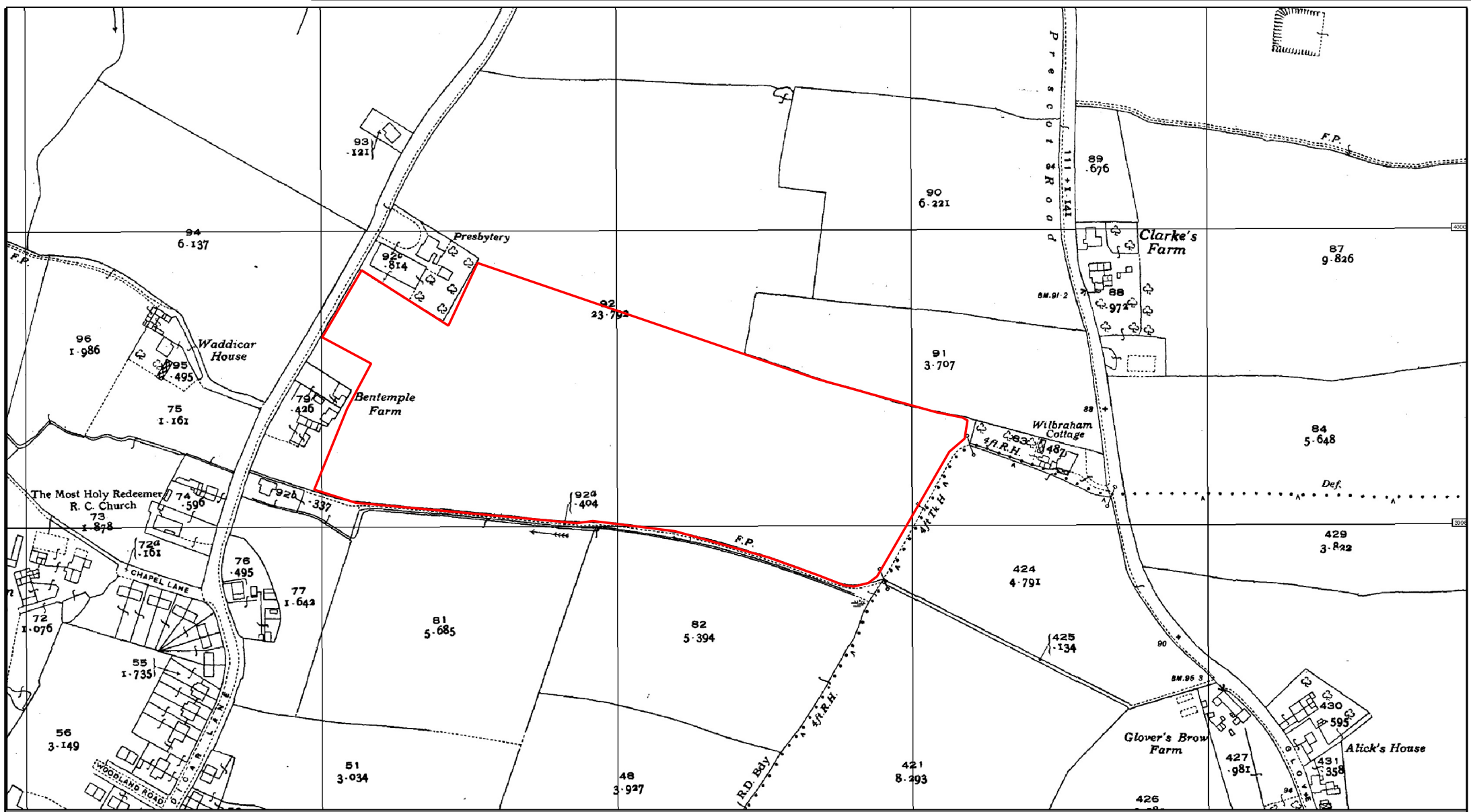
DESCRIPTION // 1908 Ordnance Survey Map

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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 12 // 1939 OS Map



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

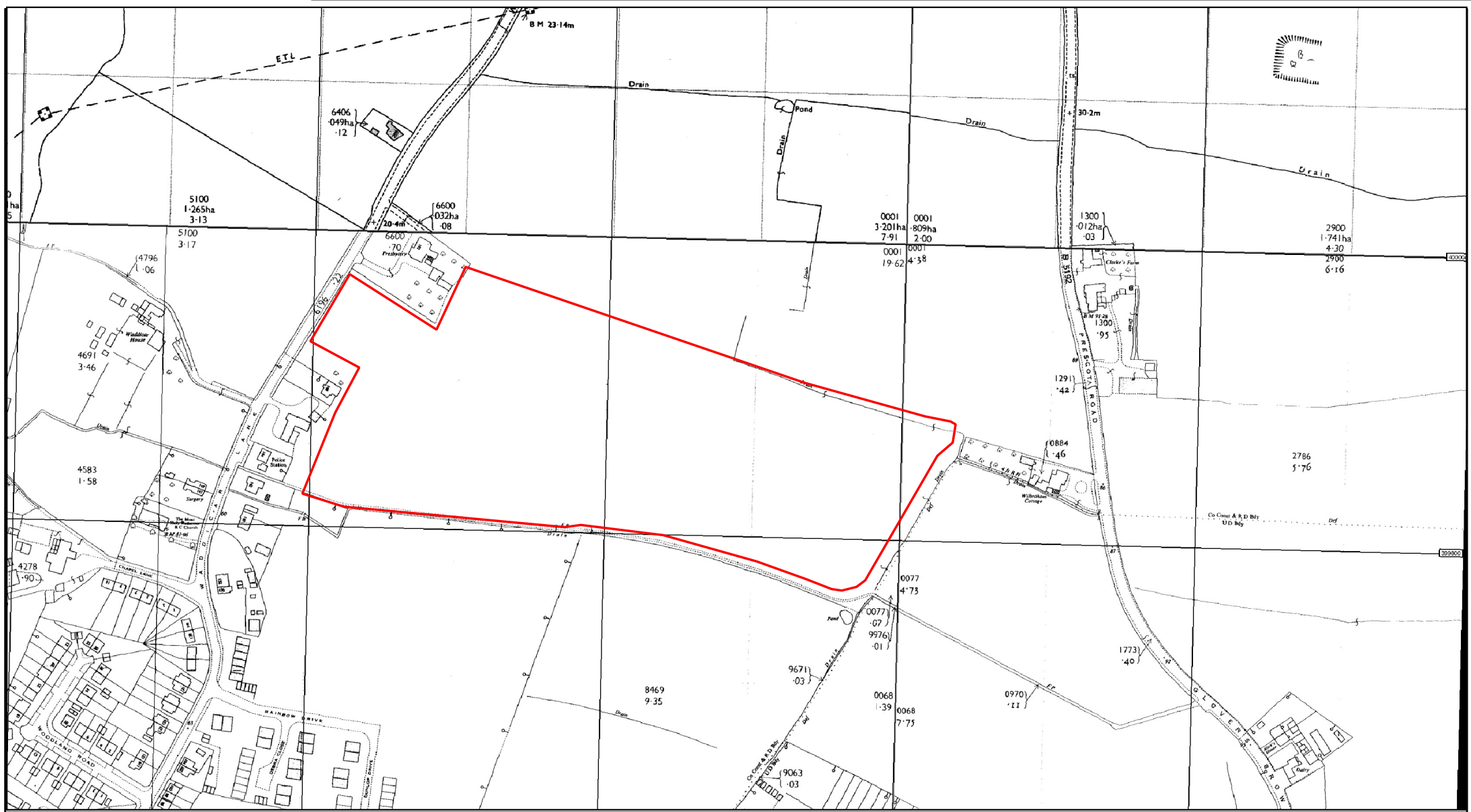
DESCRIPTION // 1939 Ordnance Survey Map

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FIGURE 13 // 1962-1975 OS Map



0 100 m



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

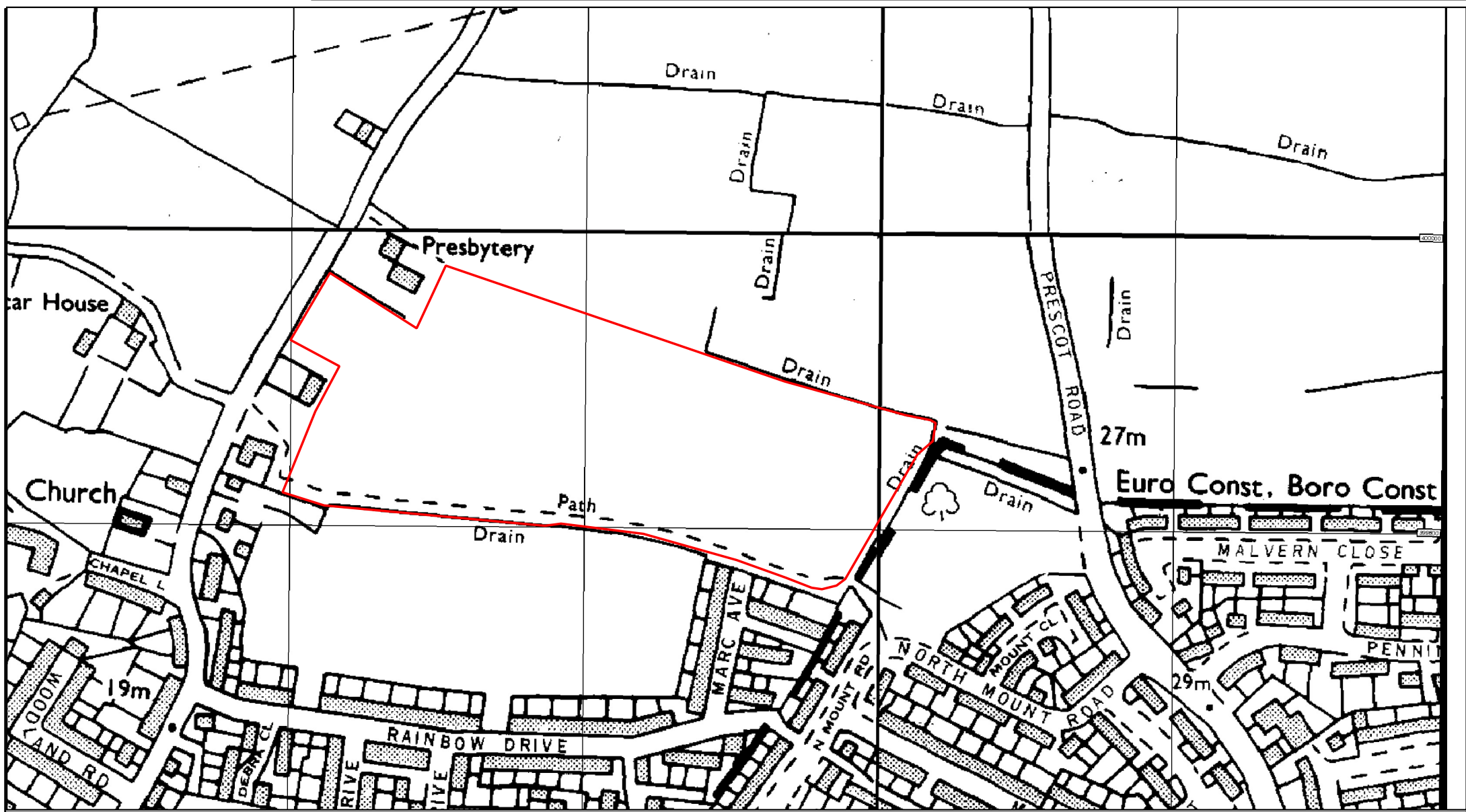
DESCRIPTION // 1962-1975 Ordnance Survey Map

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FIGURE 14 // 1986-1990 OS Map



0 100 m



PROJECT // 2615C - Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // 1986-1990 Ordnance Survey Map

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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

APPENDIX I



Indicative Street Scene



Indicative Street Scene



HER RECORDS

APPENDIX II

MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	MinDate	MaxDate	Period
MME4428	BLD	MME4428	Nos. 29 and 31 Tithebarn Lane, Melling	SCHOOL, HOUSE,TEACHERS HOUSE	1709	2050	STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME4435	SIT	MME4435	Location of a brick kiln, Melling	BRICK KILN	1700	1769	STUART to GEORGIAN
MME4694	SIT	MME4694	Location of a kiln, Melling	KILN	1800	1840	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME4992	LB	MME4992	Langtree Cottage and The Railway Public House, Glovers Brow, Kirkby	HOUSE, PUBLIC HOUSE	1860	2050	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4991	LB	MME4991	The Cottage, Glovers Brow, Kirkby	HOUSE	1818	2050	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME10860	LB	MME10860	Carters Arms Public House, Glovers Brow, Kirkby	PUBLIC HOUSE	1800	2050	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME10861	LB	MME10861	Nos. 38 and 40 North Park Road, Kirkby	HOUSE	1891	2050	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4997	SIT	MME4997	Site of Mill Farm Farmhouse, Mill Lane, Kirkby	FARMHOUSE	1769	1990	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME10868	LB	MME10868	Waverly House (Kirkby Conservative Club), South Park Road, Kirkby	HOUSE	1837	2050	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME10880	LB	MME10880	Nos. 14 and 16 South Park Road, Kirkby	HOUSE	1837	2050	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME10904	LB	MME10904	Nos. 1 and 3 Mill Lane, Kirkby	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP,GARAGE, HOUSE	1885	2050	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME10905	LB	MME10905	Lytham House, No. 16 North Park Road, Kirkby	HOUSE	1837	2050	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4990	SIT	MME4990	Site of Kirkby Row Houses, Kirkby Row, Kirkby	HOUSE, BARN	1769	1962	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
MME5003	SIT	MME5003	Site of Dam House, Southwest of Bank Lane, Kirkby	HOUSE	1769	1908	GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
MME5005	SIT	MME5005	Site of Tatlock's House, Glover's Brow, Kirkby	HOUSE	1769	1908	GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
MME4998	SIT	MME4998	Site of Row Farm, Kirkby Row, Kirkby	FARMHOUSE	1769	1966	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
MME5007	SIT	MME5007	Site of Glover's Brow, Glover's Brow, Kirkby	HOUSE	1769	1966	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
MME5009	SIT	MME5009	Site of Alick's House, Glover's Brow, Kirkby	HOUSE, OUTBUILDING	1769	2005	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME5010	SIT	MME5010	Site of a Poorhouse, Glover's Brow, Kirkby	HOUSE,WORKHOUSE, BUILDING?	1839	1927	VICTORIAN to EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MME12060	BLD	MME12060	Mill Farm, Former Barn of Mill House, Mill Lane, Kirkby	BARN, CHILDRENS PLAYHOUSE	1769	2050	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4691	LB	MME4691	Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	HOUSE, DATE STONE?, OUTBUILDING	1654	2050	STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME13222	LB	MME13222	Outbuildings and Pigstyes to West of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	OUTBUILDING, DATE STONE	1652	2050	STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME4425	LB	MME4425	No. 23 Tithebarn Lane, Melling	VICARAGE, HOUSE	1831	2050	HANOVERIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME13337	LB	MME13337	Barn to West of Melling House, Pescot Road, Melling	BARN, DATE STONE	1660	2050	STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME4252	LB	MME4252	Cross Base and Sundial, St.Thomas's Churchyard, Rock Lane, Melling	SUNDIAL, CROSS	1400	2050	MEDIEVAL to 21ST CENTURY
MME4413	BLD	MME4413	New House Farm, Melling	FARMHOUSE	1769	2050	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME14121	BLD	MME14121	Barn at New House Farm, Melling	BARN	1769	2050	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME14122	BLD	MME14122	Barn at New House Farm, Melling	BARN	1769	2050	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME14123	BLD	MME14123	Cart shed at New House Farm, Melling	CART SHED	1840	2050	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME14124	FS	MME14124	Medieval and post medieval pottery, south west of New House Farm, Melling	FINDSPOT	1066	1600	MEDIEVAL to ELIZABETHAN
MME14125	FS	MME14125	Medieval pottery, west of New House Farm, Melling	FINDSPOT	1066	1540	MEDIEVAL
MME14131	FS	MME14131	Medieval pottery, New House Farm, Melling	FINDSPOT	1066	1540	MEDIEVAL
MME9764	BLD	MME9764	Holmes Bridge, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Melling	DRAWBRIDGE, SWING BRIDGE	1772	2050	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4222	SIT	MME4222	Site of Rock House, Rock Lane, Melling	HOUSE, PUBLIC HOUSE?	1744	1972	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME4228	FS	MME4228	Medieval pottery, north of New House Farm, Melling	FINDSPOT	1066	1540	MEDIEVAL
MME4225	SIT	MME4225	Site of Melling chapel, Rock Lane, Melling	CHAPEL OF EASE	1190	1834	MEDIEVAL to HANOVERIAN

MME4231	BLD	MME4231	Bootle Arms public House, Rock Lane, Melling	HOUSE, PUBLIC HOUSE	1700	2050 STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME4243	SIT	MME4243	Site of a house, Rock Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	1939 GEORGIAN to SECOND WORLD WAR
MME14138	SIT	MME14138	Site of a smithy, Rock Lane, Melling	OUTBUILDING?, BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP, OUTBUILDING?	1769	1972 GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME4244	SIT	MME4244	Site of a house, Rock Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	1972 GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME4245	SIT	MME4245	Site of a house, Rock Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	1972 GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME4678	SIT	MME4678	Site of Waddicar Cross, Waddicar Lane, Melling	CROSS	1066	1540 MEDIEVAL
MME4679	SIT	MME4679	Site of a house, Wadacre Farm, Chapel Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	1840 GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME14163	SIT	MME14163	Site of a house, Wadacre Farm, Chapel Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1840	1974 VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME14164	BLD	MME14164	Wadacre Farm Day Nursery, Chapel Lane, Melling	BARN, STABLE, COW HOUSE, NURSERY	1840	2050 VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4680	SIT	MME4680	Site of a house, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	1893 GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME4682	SIT	MME4682	Site of a house, Chapel Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1786	1927 GEORGIAN to EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MME4683	SIT	MME4683	Site of a house, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1840	1939 VICTORIAN to SECOND WORLD WAR
MME4684	SIT	MME4684	Site of Waddicar House, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	1939 GEORGIAN to SECOND WORLD WAR
MME4685	BLD	MME4685	No. 80 Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1818	2050 GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME14173	SIT	MME14173	Site of a barn, Waddicar Lane, Melling	OUTBUILDING	1769	2000 GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME4686	SIT	MME4686	Site of Spencer's Farm, Spencer's Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	2000 GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME14176	SIT	MME14176	Site of outbuildings at Spencer's Farm, Spencer's Lane, Melling	OUTBUILDING	1769	1939 GEORGIAN to SECOND WORLD WAR
MME4687	SIT	MME4687	Site of Betty's House, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1840	1927 VICTORIAN to EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MME4688	BLD	MME4688	Waddicar House, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1600	2050 ELIZABETHAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME14177	SIT	MME14177	Site of Bentemple Farm, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1768	1965 GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
MME4689	SIT	MME4689	Site of an outbuilding at Bentemple Farm, Waddicar Lane, Melling	OUTBUILDING, DATE STONE	1768	1965 GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
MME14178	SIT	MME14178	Site of two houses, Chapel Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1786	1908 GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
MME14179	SIT	MME14179	Site of the Horse & Jockey beer house, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE, BEER HOUSE	1840	1967 VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME4419	LB	MME4419	Barnes' Farmhouse, No. 166 Tithe Barn Lane, Melling	HOUSE, DATE STONE	1654	2050 STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME14185	BLD	MME14185	Barn at Barnes' Farm, Tithebarn Lane, Melling	BARN, OFFICE, HOUSE	1800	2050 GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4420	BLD	MME4420	Manor House, Giddygate Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	2050 GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME14189	BLD	MME14189	Barn at Manor House, Giddygate Lane, Melling	BARN	1893	2050 VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4421	SIT	MME4421	Site of Taylor's Cottages, Angers Lane, Melling	HOUSE, COW HOUSE, DATE STONE	1740	1967 GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME14196	BLD	MME14196	Glovers Farm, Angers Lane, Melling	OUTBUILDING?, HOUSE	1769	2050 GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME14197	SIT	MME14197	Site of a barn, Glovers Farm, Angers Lane, Melling	BARN	1769	1840 GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME4422	BLD	MME4422	Old School, School Lane, Melling	SCHOOL, HOUSE, DATE STONE?	1844	2050 VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4423	SIT	MME4423	Site of a house, Sandy Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	1972 GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME4424	SIT	MME4424	Site of Sandy Lane House, Sandy Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1818	1893 GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME4426	BLD	MME4426	No. 19 Sandy Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	2050 GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME14205	SIT	MME14205	Site of a house, Sandy Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1769	1972 GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME4427	SIT	MME4427	Site of Melling pound, Tithebarn Lane, Melling	POUND	1850	1893 VICTORIAN
MME4429	BLD	MME4429	No. 84 Tithebarn Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1786	2050 GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY

MME4430	SIT	MME4430	Site of Hill's Tenement, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1829	1893 GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME4431	BLD	MME4431	No. 285 Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1818	2050 GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4432	SIT	MME4432	Site of Rose Cottage, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1786	1939 GEORGIAN to SECOND WORLD WAR
MMEI4249	SIT	MMEI4249	Site of Lake Cottage, Waddicar Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1786	1939 GEORGIAN to SECOND WORLD WAR
MME4433	SIT	MME4433	Site of a house, Giddygate Lane, Melling	HOUSE, OUTBUILDING	1769	1893 GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME4434	BLD	MME4434	Dingle Cottage, Giddygate Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1829	2050 GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4436	BLD	MME4436	Melling Tithe Barn, Tithebarn Lane, Melling	TITHE BARN, OUTBUILDING, PARISH HALL, DATE STONE	1769	2050 GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4437	SIT	MME4437	Site of a house, Tithebarn Lane, Melling	HOUSE	1818	1893 GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME4695	SIT	MME4695	Site of Holmes House, Prescott Road, Melling	HOUSE	1612	1939 JACOBEAN to SECOND WORLD WAR
MME4700	SIT	MME4700	Location of Melling windmill, Prescott Road, Melling	WINDMILL	1524	1769 TUDOR to GEORGIAN
MME4703	FS	MME4703	Mesolithic flint blade, north of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	-10000	-4000 MESOLITHIC
MME4705	FS	MME4705	Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery, East of Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1066	1901 MEDIEVAL to VICTORIAN
MME4707	FS	MME4707	Post medieval pottery, south of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1540	1901 POST MEDIEVAL
MME4708	FS	MME4708	Post medieval pottery, west of Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1540	1901 POST MEDIEVAL
MME4709	FS	MME4709	Medieval pottery, east of Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1066	1540 MEDIEVAL
MMEI4262	FS	MMEI4262	Medieval pottery, east of Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1066	1540 MEDIEVAL
MMEI4263	FS	MMEI4263	Post medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments, east of Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1540	1901 POST MEDIEVAL
MMEI4264	FS	MMEI4264	Post medieval pottery, east of Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1540	1901 POST MEDIEVAL
MME4710	FS	MME4710	Post medieval pottery south east of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1540	1901 POST MEDIEVAL
MME4711	FS	MME4711	Medieval and post medieval pottery, east of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1066	1901 MEDIEVAL to VICTORIAN
MMEI4269	SIT	MMEI4269	Site of Clarke's Farm, Prescott Road, Melling	HOUSE	1786	1975 GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MMEI4270	SIT	MMEI4270	Site of a building, Prescott Road, Melling	BUILDING	1786	1840 GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MMEI4271	BLD	MMEI4271	Outbuilding at Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	OUTBUILDING	1840	2050 VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MMEI4274	SIT	MMEI4274	Site of Midland Pottery Works, Waddicar Lane, Melling	POTTERY WORKS	1877	1928 VICTORIAN to EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MMEI4261	FS	MMEI4261	Medieval and post medieval pottery, north of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	FINDSPOT	1066	1901 MEDIEVAL to VICTORIAN
MME4255	BLD	MME4255	Cross Base, St Thomas's Church Churchyard, Rock Lane, Melling	CROSS	1066	2050 MEDIEVAL to 21ST CENTURY
MME4701	PLA	MME4701	Location of Thorpe, Prescott Road, Melling	VILLAGE?	1100	1540 MEDIEVAL to TUDOR
MME4704	SIT	MME4704	Possible moated site, Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	MOAT?	1066	1539 MEDIEVAL to TUDOR

OASIS FORM

APPENDIX III

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: Iparchae1-295224

Project details

Project name	Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool.
Short description of the project	A site located to the west of Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool is proposed for redevelopment. This report contains results of cartographic, archaeological, and documentary research into the site undertaken by L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd. The client is considering purchasing a parcel of land for the proposed development of 149 domestic dwellings with associated amenities. The site lies outside of the historic sixth century core of Melling, there are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the site. The site lies to the northwest of the Kirkby North Park Road and South Park Road Conservation Areas. The wider study area shows evidence of multiple Listed buildings, with two scheduled monuments located near the Chapel of St. Thomas. A Mesolithic flint, Medieval and Post Medieval ceramics have been identified through field walking in the north and southeast of the study area. The site has undergone very little change understood through the historic mapping; with adjustments to field boundaries and the disappearance of a small structure in the southwest corner, associated with a farmhouse to the west of the site.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2017 End: 31-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2615C - Sitecode
Type of project	Desk based assessment
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None

Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Aerial Photography - interpretation","Aerial Photography - new","Documentary Search","Visual Inspection"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Research

Project location

Country	England
Site location	MERSEYSIDE SEFTON MELLING Land off Waddicar Lane, Melling
Postcode	L31 1DY
Study area	4.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	SJ 339815 399869 52.952877702721 -2.982768560202 52 57 10 N 002 58 57 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 26.27m Max: 26.27m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Bellway Homes Ltd
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Blair Poole
Project supervisor	Rachael Matthews
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bellways Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	National Museums and Galleries Merseyside
Digital Archive ID	2615C
Digital Contents	"none"

Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	National Museums and Galleries Merseyside
Paper Archive ID	2615C
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Matthews, R.
Other bibliographic details	LP2615C-DBA-v1.2
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Heritage LLP
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Digital and ring bound report.
Entered by	R.Matthews (chester@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	11 September 2017

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