



KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
COUNCIL

KMBC HALEWOOD LUF PHASE 1 INVESTIGATIONS

Historic Environment Constraints and
Opportunities Report





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TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT NO. 70112144

OUR REF. NO. 70112144-HA1

DATE: AUGUST 2023



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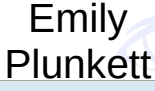
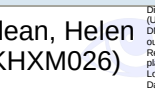
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QUALITY CONTROL

Issue/revision	First issue	Revision 1	Revision 2	Revision 3
Remarks	1 st issue			
Date	18/08/2023			
Prepared by	Phillipa Haworth			
Signature				
Checked by	Emily Plunkett			
Signature	 Digitally signed by Emily Plunkett DN: cn=Emily Plunkett, c=GB, o=MWJY (WSP), email=emily.plunkett@wsp.com Reason: I agree to the terms defined by the placement of my signature on this document Date: 2023.08.25 11:34:17 +01'00'			
Authorised by	Helen Maclean			
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Project number	70112144			
Report number	70112144-HA1			
File reference	\\uk.wspgroup.com\central data\Projects\70112xxx\70112144 - KMBC Halewood LUF Phase 1 Investigations\03 WIP\AH Archaeology and Heritage\05 Reports			

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP has been commissioned by Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (KMBC) to carry out a Heritage Opportunities and Constraints Appraisal (HOCA) in advance of proposed development at Halewood, Merseyside. The scheme comprises the proposed redevelopment of existing sports provision close to Halewood town centre. The Site comprises two locations:

- Grace Park to the west of Leather's Lane; and
- Halewood Leisure Centre including surrounding sports grounds.

KMBC is looking to improve sports provision within both areas and retail provision as an expansion to the town centre, within Grace Park.

The assessment constitutes a preliminary scoping for the client, outlining the likely constraints to future scheme options in terms of buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground assets (buildings of historic interest and their setting). Such assets, whether designated or non-designated, are afforded protection and can represent a constraint to future development. This high-level appraisal does not constitute an Archaeological or Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) that might be submitted, where required, in support of a planning application.

The key constraints identified within the sites comprise:

- Remains of a cottage off of Bailey's Lane;
- Possible archaeological remains of stables associated with Halewood House; and
- Possible remnants of 18th/19th century landscaped gardens and parkland belonging to Halewood House.

Likely requirements for planning include:

- a detailed HEDBA for the sites; and
- site walkover assessment.

The HEDBA would likely need to be supplemented by the following investigations which would inform the mitigation strategy:

- geophysical survey; and
- archaeological evaluation.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Table 0-1 - Abbreviations

Term	Definition
ADBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
GPA	Good Practice Advice
HEDBA	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
HOCA	Heritage Opportunities and Constraints Appraisal
KMBC	Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MEAS	Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1. WSP has been commissioned by Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (KMBC) to carry out a Heritage Opportunities and Constraints Appraisal (HOCA) in advance of proposed development at Halewood, Merseyside (SJ 44945 85163, **Figure C-1**). The scheme comprises the proposed redevelopment of existing sports provision close to Halewood town centre. The proposed development comprises two locations:

- Grace Park to the west of Leather's Lane; and
- Halewood Leisure Centre including surrounding sports grounds.

1.1.2. These are referred to as the Grace Park site and the Halewood Leisure Centre site (or 'the sites'). KMBC is looking to improve sports provision within both areas and retail provision as an expansion to the town centre within Grace Park.

1.2 SCOPE

- 1.2.1. Statutory provision for the safeguarding of heritage assets has been made at a national and local level (see section 2). These might comprise below and above ground archaeological remains, buildings, structures, monuments, or heritage landscapes within or immediately around the sites. Such assets are identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and include designated heritage assets, assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listed buildings), and other non-designated assets.
- 1.2.2. The presence or potential presence of heritage assets can therefore constitute a constraint and may affect the initial selection of development options on the potential development sites (hereafter referred to as 'the sites') and in the subsequent design, planning and programming. This document therefore aims to provide a high-level appraisal of the likely heritage constraints specific to the sites and identify potential issues and opportunities so that they may be anticipated and mitigated, where reasonably practicable.
- 1.2.3. This document provides a review of statutorily designated (protected) and known non-designated assets within the footprint and, in built heritage terms, in the immediate vicinity of the sites. This document also provides an initial assessment of how past land use and past ground disturbance, as suggested by historic Ordnance Survey maps, may have compromised the survival of any archaeological remains that might be present on the sites.
- 1.2.4. This report does not constitute an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) or a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA), often required by the local planning authority (LPA) to accompany a planning application. It is a preliminary identification of any predicted heritage constraints and opportunities, as a commercial appraisal for the client.
- 1.2.5. The assessment is made from selected publicly accessible desk-based sources and information. The report is not exhaustive but indicative. Information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and WSP, correct at the time of writing.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1. The aims of this document are to:

- indicate the presence of designated (i.e. protected through national or local planning policy) and known non-designated heritage assets within the sites;
- provide an indication of previous impacts which may have affected the survival of known assets and previously unrecorded assets;
- provide a broad indication of the likely constraints or opportunities to any future development on the sites; and
- outline recommended further works and likely mitigation requirements to reduce or offset any adverse effects.

2 PLANNING FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

2.1 LEGISLATION

LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

- 2.1.1. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect listed buildings and/or conservation areas (including buildings of heritage interest which lie within a conservation area). Section 66(1) states that *"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses"*. Grade I are buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest.
- 2.1.2. *Arrangements for Handling Heritage Applications: Notification to Historic England and National Amenity Societies and the Secretary of State (England) Direction 2021*, directs that in respect of applications for listed building consent, local planning authorities must consult Historic England for works: (i) in respect of any Grade I or II* listed building; and (ii) for relevant works in respect of any Grade II listed building. The National Amenity Societies must be consulted where the partial or complete demolition of a listed building is proposed.
- 2.1.3. Also protected and requiring listed building consent, even if they are not specifically referred to in a statutory listing description, are 'curtilage buildings'. These are any object or structure within the curtilage of a principal building (listed building) which, although not fixed to the principal building, forms part of the land and has done so before 1st July 1948 and which is treated as part of the principal building by virtue of section 1(5)(b) of the Act.

2.2 POLICY

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework¹ (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and provides guidance for planning authorities and developers on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. The primary objective of the NPPF is to foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to prevent it.
- 2.2.2. The historic environment is specifically dealt with in section 16 of the NPPF. The policies set out in the NPPF should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local objectives. The NPPF is designed to provide a clear framework to make sure that heritage assets are conserved or enhanced in a manner that is proportionate with their significance.

- 2.2.3. The NPPF sets out the importance of assessing the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a proposal. Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to *“describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting”*. Paragraph 194 goes on to state that *“the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance”*.
- 2.2.4. Heritage assets are defined in Annex 2 of 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).”* Annex 2 also defines significance as *“the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting”*. Setting is defined as *“the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”*.
- 2.2.5. Paragraph 197 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should consider the following when determining planning applications:
- *“the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
 - *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
 - *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness”*.
- 2.2.6. Paragraphs 199 to 203 detail the notion that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alterations, destruction, or from development within their setting. These paragraphs identify that this harm ranges from less than substantial to substantial. The emphasis should be on the conservation of designated heritage assets, regardless of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial (paragraph 199). As a rule, the more important the heritage asset is, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. Assets of the highest significance are scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites (paragraph 200).
- 2.2.7. Paragraph 201 of the NPPF goes on to state that development consent should be refused where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) to a designated heritage asset, unless the application demonstrates that the proposed development will result in substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss to the heritage asset. Where less than substantial harm is caused, this should also be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 2.2.8. With regard to applications concerning non-designated heritage assets *‘a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset’* (paragraph 203).

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 2.2.9. The Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy, January 2016 details the council's policies on how the Historic Environment is managed in Policy CS20. In summary, the council requires the protection of historic environment assets through sensitive design, retainment and reuse of historic assets and their settings, and assessing the harm done against the benefits of the proposed development. A heritage impact assessment should be undertaken where there is potential to impact known heritage assets or where there is potential for archaeological remains..

2.3 GUIDANCE

- 2.3.1. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with guidance from Historic England and the Government, and the standards and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2020).

3 METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

3.1 STUDY AREA

- 3.1.1. To determine the full historic environment potential of the sites, a 750m study area around the sites has been examined. The size of the study area is based on professional judgement and has been selected to allow an appraisal of the historic environment potential within the area.
- 3.1.2. **Figure C-2** shows the location of known designated heritage assets within the study area, as identified by desk-based research. **Figure C-3** shows the non-designated heritage assets as identified by the Historic Environment Record (HER) and historic mapping.
- 3.1.3. Assets identified by historic mapping have been assigned unique identifiers (e.g. WSP001). Assets and features identified through the HER and National Heritage List for England (NHLE) have retained their original HER or NHLE identifiers.

3.2 ASSESSING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 3.2.1. Section 4 presents an assessment of historic environment baseline and archaeological potential for each chronological period, including geology, topography, and considering past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, the site may have high potential for activity of a particular period, but with low survival.

3.3 ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.3.1. The NPPF defines significance/value as 'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be historic, archaeological, architectural, or artistic.' The determination of the significance/value is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against these values. They are also identified in Historic England Statements of Heritage Significance (2019).
- 3.3.2. Each asset is evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. In relation to heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution which the historic character and setting makes to the overall significance/value of the asset. A guide to the heritage significance/value for each type or grade of asset is set out below in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 - Significance of heritage assets

Heritage asset description	Significance/Value
World Heritage Sites	Very High
Scheduled Monuments	High
Grade I Listed Buildings	
Grade II* Listed Buildings	
Grade II Listed Buildings with exceptional qualities in fabric, historical association, and/or association/group value with heritage assets of high significance	
Protected Wrecks	
Registered Battlefield	
Conservation Areas containing very important (Grade I / II*) listed buildings	

Heritage asset description	Significance/Value
Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Protected heritage landscapes (e.g. ancient woodland or historic hedgerows, heritage Sites of Special Scientific Interest) Burial grounds Non-designated heritage assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of national importance.	
Grade II Listed Buildings which can be shown to have qualities in their fabric or historical association of regional importance only Conservation Areas containing primarily Grade II listed or Locally Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Locally Listed Buildings Non-designated heritage assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of regional importance.	Medium
Non-designated heritage assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of local importance.	Low
Item with no significant heritage value or interest	Negligible
Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined.	Uncertain

3.4 ASSESSMENT OF RISK AND OPPORTUNITIES

- 3.4.1. To inform route selection for the proposed development an assessment of anticipated heritage constraints and opportunities has been undertaken. For the purposes of this assessment risk relates to the potential for encountering known or previously unrecorded archaeological assets which may affect route selection and construction programme.
- 3.4.2. Table 5-1 (Section 5) sets out the key constraints within the site and their location where this is available. The table also sets out the potential (or likelihood) of encountering such remains within the site. Finally the table suggests likely investigation required to fully understand the risk posed by the constraints, suggested mitigation measures which would remove or reduce the risk and the expected residual risk.
- 3.4.3. The risk levels are High, Moderate, Low, or Negligible. High risk means that there are known assets which may require mitigation to allow the development to proceed, or where there is a high likelihood of encountering previously unrecorded archaeological remains of moderate or higher heritage significance/value. Moderate risk is where there is a medium likelihood of encountering previously unrecorded archaeological remains of low to moderate heritage significance/value. Low risk is where there is a likelihood of encountering previously unrecorded archaeological remains of low heritage significance/value, and Negligible is where there is a low likelihood of encountering remains of negligible to no heritage significance/value. Table 6-2 (Section 6) summarises the key areas of opportunity within the site. For the purposes of this assessment opportunities focus on areas of reduced archaeological potential due to the truncation, removal, or disturbance of archaeological remains by later construction or other activity.

3.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

3.5.1. The following limitations apply:

- This HOCA is a high-level appraisal of heritage risk and has not included a review of a full range of resources (e.g. documentary, cartographic, air photographic, and geotechnical, architectural, and engineering sources) that would normally be consulted in a ADBA or HEDBA for planning applications. For this reason, it is possible that there are assets within the sites which have not been identified by this assessment. Note that a site visit has not been carried out.
- Archaeological remains are buried and not visible. In the absence of intrusive archaeological field investigation, it is possible that there are buried assets within the sites that have not been identified by this assessment.

4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

4.1 SITE LOCATION

- 4.1.1. The sites are located in Halewood, Merseyside (NGR SJ 44944 85181, **Figure C-1**). The sites are bounded by 20th century housing estates with the exception of the easternmost site which adjoins farmland.
- 4.1.2. The sites fall within the historic parish of Childwell and lay within the county of Lancashire prior to being absorbed into the administration of KMBC.
- 4.1.3. The township of Halewood lies between the old course of Ditton Brook in the north and Rams Brook in the south.

4.2 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, AND SOILS

- 4.2.1. Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement. It can also provide an indication of the potential depth of buried heritage assets. Archaeological features (such as pits or ditches) may be within the subsoils and cut into the top of the underlying geology, or buried within or beneath deposits such as alluvium and undated made ground.
- 4.2.2. The sites' geology has been identified through the British Geological Survey (BGS accessed August 2023). The bedrock geology comprises the Etruria Formation of mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate. This sedimentary formation was formed between 319 and 308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The sandstone bedrock was quarried within the area and often was used as the building material for the traditional buildings within the vicinity of the sites.
- 4.2.3. The superficial deposits across the sites are comprised of Till, Devensian (Diamicton) which formed as a result of successive the ice age activity. The climate became warmer in the late Devensian interstadial period and the vegetation on the drier land developed into an open birch, juniper, and willow scrub with a rich herbaceous flora which was replaced by more open grassland. Till deposits have potential for early human seasonal activity as the land gradually became more suitable for seasonal human occupation and exploitation as a result of the increase in rainfall, melting of the ice caps, and growth of woodland vegetation (North West Regional Research Framework, 2023).
- 4.2.4. The topography of the Grace Park site shows a gradual rise from approximately 24m OD in the south east to approximately 29m OD in the south west (topographic-map.com, 2023). The topography of the Halewood Leisure Centre site is generally flat with slight variations between 21m OD and 23m OD in the north of the site and a slight rise from approximately 22m in the east to approximately 24m in the west across the south of the site (topographic-map.com, 2023). It is likely that the construction of the tennis courts and playing fields necessitated the levelling off of the land surrounding the leisure centre as the surrounding area does show a general rising trend from the east to west from approximately 13m OD just east of Bailey's Lane, 245m to the north east of the Halewood Leisure Centre site, to 33m OD at the junction of Higher Road and Wood Road, 320m south west of the Grace Park site.
- 4.2.5. The soil is recorded on the sites as comprised of loamy/clayey soils which are slow draining, seasonally wet, and slightly acidic (Soilscapes, 2023). This would suggest that any archaeological remains are likely to have been subject to a cyclical saturation and desiccation which may have impacted the survival of fragile organic remains.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric (800,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.3.1. The understanding of the early prehistoric human activity in north west England is limited, although archaeological remains deriving from the early prehistoric period have been discovered in Merseyside.
- 4.3.2. The earliest evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider area dates to the Mesolithic period (10,000-4000BC) when the area was host to groups of transient hunter-gatherers (Harvey, 2018). Neolithic activity is known to have been concentrated on well-drained sand and gravel sites, in proximity to watercourses and ready access to resources such as fish and fowl. The River Mersey valley was likely to be attractive for temporary settlement during the early prehistoric period due. This seasonal waterlogged environment is unlikely to have had conditions necessary for a permanent settlement.
- 4.3.3. The Neolithic (4000–2200 BC), Bronze Age (2200–800 BC) and Iron Age (800 BC–AD 43) are traditionally seen as the time of technological change, settled communities and the construction of communal monuments. Farming was established and forest cleared for cultivation. An expanding population put pressure on available resources and necessitated the utilisation of previously marginal land.

There is no direct evidence of the prehistoric period within the study area. The closest evidence of settlement is a prehistoric settlement discovered at Brook House Farm during excavations for the construction of the A5300, 1.5 km to the east of the sites. The settlement dates to the Iron Age with reoccupation in the Roman period and consisted of an enclosure surrounded by two ditches (one large and one small).

- 4.3.4. There is low potential for prehistoric remains within the sites. There is no evidence dating to the prehistoric periods within the sites or study area. However, the presence of the Iron Age settlement within the wider area suggests the potential for isolated remains relating to resource exploitation, woodland clearance, and agricultural activity. If encountered prehistoric remains of this type would be of low heritage significance as a result of their limited potential to enhance the general understanding of prehistoric activity and settlement within the area..

Roman (AD 43–410)

- 4.3.5. As the Roman military pushed northwards after the conquest of AD 43, they encountered the Cornovii and the Brigantes. The Cornovii were more receptive to Roman rule and experienced more integration into the Roman Empire including limited participation in the Roman military whereas the Brigantes, whose territory is thought to be closest to the Proposed Development, were less receptive to Roman rule and thus were portrayed as 'less sophisticated' pastoralists by the Roman writers. The Brigantes occupying the territory north of the river may have had less contact with the army but were not in isolation, as attested by residual finds (Harvey, 2018).
- 4.3.6. The nearest Roman fort is Chester, approximately 19 km to the south west of the Proposed Development. The nearest Roman road to the sites is the Wilderspool to Wigan Road (Margary 70b) whose closest point is located 16 km to the east of the sites. A Roman settlement was discovered at Court Farm approximately 800m north east of the sites. Court Farm was excavated in 1996-1997, with the earliest evidence of settlement dating from the 1st and 2nd century and evidence of further

occupation of four large elliptical buildings dating from the 3rd and 4th centuries. The only evidence from within the study area was a Roman coin find spot (**MME5732**) from Finch Farm.

- 4.3.7. There is low potential for Roman remains within the sites. There is no evidence of sustained Roman activity or occupation within the sites or the study area though the casual loss of the Roman coin found within the study area suggests irregular use or travel through the area. The presence of the Roman settlement 800m to the north east of the sites would suggest the slight potential for evidence of resource exploitation, woodland clearance and agricultural activity. If encountered Roman remains of this type would be of low heritage significance as a result of their limited potential to enhance the general understanding of Roman activity and settlement within the area.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 4.3.8. The general pattern of post-Roman settlement in this area has traditionally been predicted by place-name studies. However, this has increasingly been shown to be unreliable as an evidence source alone. Place-name evidence suggests a mixture of native British, Old English and Old Norse speakers. The name Mersey has Norse origins and translates as 'the river at the boundary' and there is a scatter of Norse place-names in the area surrounding the site, including Crosby, Formby, Kirkby, and Ormskirk. Although there is little archaeological evidence of Norse activity within the study area, the Norse place-names suggest that the area was occupied prior to the Norman Conquest (Dodgson, 1970). It is possible that these early medieval settlements were the focus of continuing activity in the later medieval and post-medieval periods and that this development and use would have concealed or destroyed earlier evidence (Vannon, 2009). There is no evidence of early medieval activity or settlement within the study area or sites and there is a scarcity of evidence relating to this period in the region. It is currently unclear if this scarcity is the result of a lack of investigation or a lack of evidence.
- 4.3.9. There is low potential for early medieval remains within the sites. Given the distance of these possible centres of early medieval settlement from the sites, it is considered unlikely that settlement remains will be encountered. If encountered remains of early medieval settlements would be of moderate heritage significance due to their potential to illustrate past human activity and provide greater understanding of early medieval activities within the area. Remains of related activity including agriculture and resource exploitation are possible within the sites and would be of low heritage significance as a result of their limited potential to enhance the general understanding of early medieval activity and settlement within the area.

Medieval (AD 1066–1540)

- 4.3.10. The distribution of moated sites and dispersed farmsteads in the area, suggests that Halewood was wooded during the medieval period. There are several references to grants of lands with rights to graze domestic stock and to clear woodland suggests that some deforestation probably started to take place in the 13th century and completed by the 14th century (Museum of Liverpool, 2011).
- 4.3.11. Within the study area, a moated site has been identified at the former Yew Tree Farm (**MME5720**) 350m for the south west of the Grace Park site, during a watching brief undertaken for the development the existing housing estate on the same site. Features of a moated site were exposed in section and recorded. There are two additional medieval moated sites outside of the study area within 4 km of the sites. The moated sites comprise the scheduled Lovel's Hall moated site and fishpond in Widnes (**NHLE 1014390**), 2.5km east of the Halewood Leisure Centre site, and the

scheduled Speke Hall moated site (**NHLE 1011887**), 3.5km south west of the sites. Most moated residential sites were constructed between 1250-1350 and are generally seen as the prestigious residences of the lords of the local manor. The moat in such circumstances marked the high status of the occupier and served to deter casual raiders and wild animals (Historic England, **NHLE 1014390**).

- 4.3.12. The township of Halewood was part of the manor of Hale until at least the 15th century and it lay between the old course of Ditton Brook in the north and Rams Brook in the south. There is no known nucleus of settlement within the township until the later post-medieval when the population within area began to expand (Knowsley Council, 2005). . It is possible that the lack of concentrated settlement within Halewood was the result of long running disputes over the manor lands between the Ireland and Holland families which began in the 13th century which made ownership of the land within the sites tenuous during this time. The land was split between the two families with the Ireland family based at the 'Hutt' within Halewood and the Hollands at a hall in Halebank (ARK, 2015).
- 4.3.13. Additional evidence of the medieval period within the study area comes from an excavation carried out at Finch Farm in 2005 (**EME2381**), 650m to the east of the Halewood Leisure Centre site, where a sherd of grey gritty 15th to 16th century pottery (**MME15661**) was found amongst probable mid to late 19th century dumped layers. It is likely that the sherd was transported there and is not indicative of medieval activity within the area.
- 4.3.14. The sites have moderate potential to contain evidence of medieval agricultural activity or pasturage. The sites are likely to be located within agricultural or pasture land on the outskirts of settlements during this period. If encountered medieval archaeological remains of this type would be of low heritage significance due to their potential to provide greater understanding of medieval activities within the area.

Post-medieval (AD 1540–1900)

- 4.3.15. The township of Halewood continued to be predominately rural with the majority of the land occupied by isolated farmsteads until the early 20th century following the introduction of the railways and industrialisation into the area in the late 19th century. The HER record shows that the majority of the historic assets within the study area, 96 out of 110 historic assets, originate during the post-medieval period and predominately comprise residential and farm buildings, as well as two noted smithies (**MME6016** and **MME21314**). Ten of these post-medieval historic assets were constructed during the late 19th century, including the cottage located on Bailey's Lane (**MME5998**) within the north east corner of the Halewood Leisure Centre site, and the nature of these assets suggest that Halewood remained relatively rural in nature through the post-medieval to the modern period. There is no evidence of industrial development within the HER records and only one building of a civic nature, the site of a workhouse on Hollie Road (**MME5722**), 500m north east of the Grace Park site and 750m north west of the Halewood Leisure Centre site, established in the early 18th century.
- 4.3.16. Halewood House (**MME5725**), located immediately north of the Grace Park site, is thought to have been constructed between 1829 and 1843. It replaced two smaller buildings that were first seen on the 1803 enclosure map. An undated estate plan records it as belonging to the Earl of Derby though the map does note that it had lately belonged to the Holland family trustees (HER record for **MME5725**).
- 4.3.17. The earliest Ordnance Survey mapping for the area is from 1849 (**Figure C-4**) which shows that the sites are predominantly dominated by agricultural land. The Grace Park site is shown as partially

covered by parkland associated with Halewood House. The lane to the north west of Halewood House at this time was called Workhouse Lane, probably referring to the workhouse site established in the early 18th century (**MME5722**). The Halewood Leisure Centre site is comprised of mostly agricultural fields; however, in the far north east corner of this site a cottage is recorded that is thought to be the cottage on Baileys Lane (**MME5998**) noted on the HER.

- 4.3.18. The 1891 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure C-5**) shows that the Cheshire Lines Railway had been constructed, cutting through the land owned by Halewood House, and diverting the line of Workhouse Lane to the south of Halewood House. Workhouse Lane had been renamed Wood Road. A range of buildings is now shown in the north west corner of the Grace Park site, which are possibly stables associated with Halewood House. The original stables to Halewood House may have been lost during the construction of the railway. The land which is now the Halewood Leisure Centre site remained generally the same with only change consisting of the removal of the cottage in the north eastern corner.
- 4.3.19. The Grace Park site has moderate potential for remains relating to the gardens and ornamental parkland (**WSP002**) and the late 19th century stables (**WSP001**) associated with the 18th century Halewood House. It is also possible that remains of agricultural activity may be present in pockets but it is considered likely that modern development within the site has removed this as it is generally shallow in nature. If present, post-medieval remains would be of low heritage significance.
- 4.3.20. The Halewood Leisure Centre site has low potential for previously unrecorded remains likely to be agricultural in nature given that pattern of rural settlement within the Halewood Leisure Centre site appears relatively stable during the post-medieval. If present, post-medieval remains would be of low heritage significance. There is moderate potential that archaeological remains of the cottage in the north east corner of the Halewood Leisure Centre site may survive. The value of these archaeological remains would be low.

Modern (1901–present)

- 4.3.21. There are very few changes within the area of the sites until the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1954–1956 (not reproduced) when housing is starting to be constructed to the south of the site along Higher Road and to the north east along Bailey's Lane to the north of Roseheath Farm.
- 4.3.22. By the 1966 – 1967 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure C-6**) the housing estate and associated infrastructure, such as schools and a police station, had encroached towards the sites from the south. The Halewood House stables (**WSP001**) were no longer extant. Halewood House is still marked to the north west of the Grace Park site but in a reduced form. The Halewood Leisure Centre site still consisted of agricultural fields associated with Roseheath Farm, although the farm no longer appears to be extant.
- 4.3.23. On the 1974–1977 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure C-7**) a school is marked within the Grace Park site on the eastern side, and the housing estate surrounds the site. Halewood House is no longer extant and had been replaced by another school and tennis courts. There was also expansion of housing estates to the north of the site.
- 4.3.24. The 1989–1991 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure C-8**) shows the sports centre in place at Halewood Leisure Centre site with housing estates to the north and south of the site, and a school building shown on the opposite side of Bailey's Road. The school within the Grace Park site is still in place on the 2010 Ordnance Survey map but has since been demolished.

- 4.3.25. The sites have high potential to contain modern remains relating to school buildings from the 1970s until the 21st century within the Grace Park site. These remains have no heritage significance.

4.4 OVERVIEW OF PAST INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.4.1. There have been no archaeological investigations within the sites. There have been a few archaeological investigations across the study area from the 1970s onwards. These comprise a mix of desk-based studies, non-intrusive investigations, and intrusive investigations. They have yielded results from periods dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval. The results of these investigations have been integrated into the above baseline overview.

4.5 DESIGNATED BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS

- 4.5.1. There are no designated built heritage assets within each of the site areas. There are two listed buildings within the 750m study area. The Grade II listed Yew Tree House (**NLHE 1253543**) is located approximately 320 metres to the south west of the westernmost Grace Park site. The heritage asset was likely built in the mid-17th century (Historic England, **NHLE 1253543** record). It is constructed in red sandstone with a slate roof. Additional wings were added to the building in circa 1780 and 1850 on the gable end and to the rear of the property. The house was originally a hunting-lodge of the Earls of Derby. Yew Tree House is a heritage asset of medium significance, which it gains from its historical and architectural value, as a surviving example of an altered 17th century hunting lodge. The house is contained within its own grounds with a wooden fence and mature planting along its boundary. The setting of the asset adds to the property's heritage significance, although it is acknowledged that intervening development between the heritage asset and the Grace Park site hinders any intervisibility.
- 4.5.2. The second listed building within the study area is the Grade II listed 'Gravestone of Blackie the War Horse' (**NHLE 1436263**). The asset is of medium significance, which it gains from its historic and architectural value. Its historical value is noted as a rare memorial commemorating an individual animal that served in, and survived, the major battles of the First World War. The architectural value comes from the design of the gravestone, which bears similarities to those in military cemeteries. The inscription on the stone mentions Blackie's name, regiment, the place and date of death, and resembles those for human soldiers. The gravestone is located in an overgrown area off Bailey's Lane and is visually recessive in this context. For this reason, the setting of the gravestone contributes little to the heritage significance of the asset. Given the nature of the heritage asset and the separation between it and the sites, there is no intervisibility between them.

5 CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

5.1 CONSTRAINTS

- 5.1.1. This section sets out the constraints and opportunities within the sites. This section also captures risk associated with the constraints and potential mitigation measures.
- 5.1.2. The constraints within the sites comprise:
- possible stables to Halewood House (**WSP001**);
 - possible remnants of 18th/19th century landscaped gardens and parkland belonging to Halewood House (**WSP002**); and
 - site of a cottage on Baileys Lane, Halewood (**MME5998**).
- 5.1.3. There is moderate potential for medieval remains with the sites. There are several moated sites dating to the medieval period surrounding Halewood, the closest one being the site of a moat at Yew Tree House, Higher Road, (**MME5720**) 350m to the south west of the site. The value of any archaeological remains relating to the medieval period would be low as their potential to enhance knowledge of the development of the area during this time and the settlement and agricultural activity within the area is limited.
- 5.1.4. Halewood House was located immediately to the north west of the site with the landscaped gardens and parkland and an associated late 19th century stable block falling within the perimeter of the Grace Park site. The Grace Park site has moderate archaeological potential with a moderate survival potential for remains or deposits relating to the stables or parkland. The value of these archaeological remains would be low.
- 5.1.5. In the far north east of the Halewood Leisure Centre site lies the site of a cottage off of Baileys Lane (**MME5998**). Much of the Halewood Leisure Centre site has been disturbed by the construction of the leisure centre, associated assets, and landscaping; however, in the corner of the site where the asset lies there seems to have been little development or landscaping. Therefore, there is moderate potential that archaeological remains of the cottage may survive. The value of these archaeological remains would be low.

Table 5-1 – Table of identified constraints

Constraint	Location	Risk	Management
Possible stables to Halewood House, as seen on historic mapping (WSP001)	SJ 44455 85292	Low	Geophysical survey possibly followed by archaeological evaluation
Possible remnants of 18th/19th century landscaped gardens or parkland belonging to Halewood House, as seen on historic mapping. (WSP002)	SJ 44553 85353	Low	Geophysical survey followed by archaeological evaluation

Constraint	Location	Risk	Management
Site of a cottage, Baileys Lane, Halewood (MME5998)	SJ 45374 85324	Low	Geophysical survey possibly followed by archaeological evaluation.

- 5.1.6. The settings of the two listed buildings identified in the wider vicinity of the sites are unlikely to be impacted by future development. The separation between the sites and the heritage assets, combined with intervening development, is such that there are no notable visual connections between them.

5.2 OPPORTUNITIES

- 5.2.1. The land in the east of Grace Park site contained now demolished school buildings and will have been disturbed during the construction and demolition of the buildings. The disturbance would have removed or heavily truncated any archaeological remains within this area.
- 5.2.2. Halewood Leisure Centre contains extant leisure centre buildings with associated carpark, tennis courts, and landscaping for various sports pitches. It is likely that disturbance from the construction of the buildings and infrastructure would have removed or heavily truncated any archaeological remains within this area.

Table 5-2 – Table of identified opportunities

Opportunity	Description	Risk	Residual archaeological potential
School	The no longer extant late 20th century school was in east of Grace Park, centred on SJ 44719 85179	It is likely that any archaeological remains will have been heavily truncated or removed during the construction and demolition of the school buildings.	Low potential for archaeological remains or artefacts from all periods.
Halewood Leisure Centre, associated assets, and landscaping.	Extant 20th century leisure centre, located in the Halewood Leisure Centre.	It is likely that any archaeological remains will have been heavily truncated or removed during the construction of the leisure centre buildings and associated landscaping.	Low potential for archaeological remains or artefacts from all periods.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1. There are no designated heritage assets within the sites.
- 6.1.2. There are three non-designated assets within the sites, a cottage off Baileys Lane (**MME5998**) which was identified through HER data, and two identified on historic mapping: stables of Halewood House (**WSP001**) and the remnants of 18th/19th century landscaped gardens or parkland belonging to Halewood House, (**WSP002**). Remains of foundations or associated buried features could survive as archaeological remains.
- 6.1.3. There is also low to moderate potential for archaeological survival within the Grace Park site due to the site conditions and the land use across the medieval to modern periods. Surviving remains may include:
 - further unknown assets relating to the post-medieval Halewood House.
 - medieval to post-medieval field systems.
- 6.1.4. There is moderate potential in the Halewood Leisure Centre site for post-medieval remains. Much of the Halewood Leisure Centre site has been disturbed by the construction of the leisure centre, associated assets and landscaping.
- 6.1.5. The proposed development therefore has potential to impact on below ground remains, of both known and previously unrecorded archaeological remains.
- 6.1.6. The settings of the two listed buildings identified in the wider vicinity of the sites are unlikely to be impacted by future development.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1. The following further works to manage risk are recommended:
 - a detailed HEDBA for the site; and
 - a site walkover assessment.
- 6.2.2. These investigations would inform further evaluation and mitigation which may include:
 - geophysical survey; and
 - archaeological evaluation.
- 6.2.3. It is recommended that advice is sought from the LPA to determine if a separate Heritage Statement is required as part of a future planning application.

Appendix A

SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY



Table A-1 - Data Sources Consulted

Source	Data	Comment
Historic England	National Heritage List for England (NHLE) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development.
Merseyside Historic Environment Record	Historic Environment Record (HER)	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources
Groundsure Information Group	Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition (1860–70s) to present day	Provides a good indication of past land use and impacts which may have compromised archaeological survival. Provides an indication of the possible date of any buildings on the site.

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Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1st edition to the present day.

Appendix B

GAZETTEER

The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the study areas. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the historic environment features maps (Figure C-2 and Figure C-3).

Table B-1 - Heritage Assets Gazetteer

MonUID/ Asset number	Name	Period	Designation
WSP001	Stables associated with the former Halewood House	Post-medieval	Non-designated
WSP002	Gardens and parkland associated with the former Halewood house	Post-medieval	Non-designated
DME3444	Halewood Village Conservation Area	Post-medieval	Conservation area
NLHE1253543	Yew Tree House	Post-medieval	Grade II
NLHE1436263	Gravestone of Blackie the war horse	Post-medieval	Grade II
MME10193	Site of cottages, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11726	Site of Holland's Cottage, Holland Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11738	Nos. 32 and 33 Broom Way, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11749	No. 3 The Almonds, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11754	Site of an outbuilding at Halewood House, Wenlock Court, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11803	Barn at Yew Tree Farm, Lower Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11804	Small outbuilding at Yew Tree Farm, Lower Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11806	Site of farm buildings at Roseheath, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11807	The Hayes Farm, Lower Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated

MME11808	Nos. 1-3 Lakeside View, Lower Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11809	Site of a shippon or outbuilding at The Hayes, Lower Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME11823	Ireland Farm, Lower Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15159	Gravestone of Blackie the war horse, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15265	Site of two cottages, Wensley Avenue, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15653	Undated ditch, Finch Lane, Halewood	Unknown	Non-designated
MME15654	Undated possible pit, Finch Lane, Halewood	Unknown	Non-designated
MME15655	Undated pit and ditch, Finch Lane, Halewood	Unknown	Non-designated
MME15656	Site of Platt's House, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15657	Site of a barn at Finch Farm, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15658	Possible post-medieval midden, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15659	Post holes, a ditch and a cow burial, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15660	Late 17th century stake holes and cobbled surface, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15661	Medieval pottery, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15662	17th or 18th century pond, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15663	17th or 18th century ditch and post built structure, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME15664	17th or 18th century pond, pits and ditches, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated

MME15951	18th century building, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME16940	Site of a pet cemetery, Higher Road, Halewood	Modern	Non-designated
MME17423	George V Pillar Box, Bailey's Lane, Halewood	Modern	Non-designated
MME17424	George VI Pillar Box, Roseheath Drive, Halewood	Modern	Non-designated
MME18164	Site of Halewood railway station, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME18356	Roman Catholic church of St Mark, Penman Crescent, Halewood	Modern	Non-designated
MME19600	Site of Boundary Farm, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME19601	Site of Boundary Cottage, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME19602	Site of No. 185 Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME19603	Site of a house and barn, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME19604	Site of a cottage, Leather's Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME19605	Site of a house, Leather's Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME19606	Site of a house and barn, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME20643	19th century ditch, Lodge Farm, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21301	Site of cottages, Hollies Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21302	Site of a house, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21303	Site of a cottage, Hollies Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21308	Site of a building, Yew Tree Farm, Lower Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated

MME21309	Site of a house, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21310	No. 75 Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21314	Site of a cottage and a smithy, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21315	Site of a cottage, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21316	Site of a cottage, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21318	Site of a cottage, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21319	Site of a cottage, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21321	Site of a house, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21325	Site of a barn, New Hutte Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21327	Possible location of a smithy, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21328	Possible location of a windmill, Hollies Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME21331	Possible location of a house, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5713	Site of New Hutt, New Hutte Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5714	Site of New Hutt Cottage, New Hutte Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5715	Site of Holland's House, Holland Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5716	Site of an outbuilding at Holland's House, Holland Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5717	Site of Tinsley's House, Leather's Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5718	Site of an outbuilding at New Hutt, New Hutte Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated

MME5719	Yew Tree House, Almond Close, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5720	Site of a moat at Yew Tree House, Higher Road, Halewood	Late medieval	Non-designated
MME5721	Site of Sutton's House, Okell Drive, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5722	Site of Old Workhouse, Hollies Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5723	Site of Morris' Farm, Quintbridge Close, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5725	Halewood House, Wenlock Court, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5727	Site of a house, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5728	Site of a house, Fernwood Drive, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5729	Site of a cottage, Hollies Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5730	Site of Wood Cottage, Hollies Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5731	Site of a house, Hollies Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5732	Roman coin, Higher Road, Halewood	Roman	Non-designated
MME5744	Site of Woodend House, Okell Drive, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5972	Site of Finch Farm, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5973	Site of a barn at Lodge Farm, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5974	Site of Finch House, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5975	Site of a barn at Finch House, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5976	Site of Lodge Farm, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated

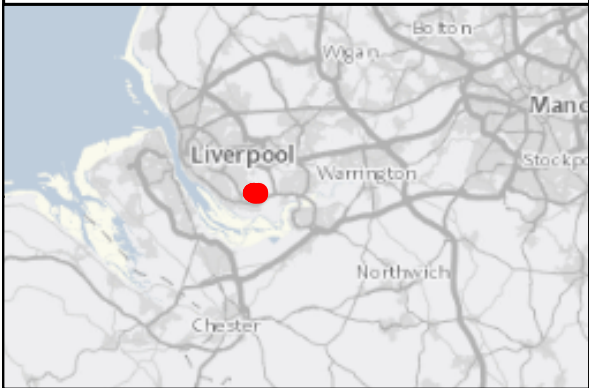
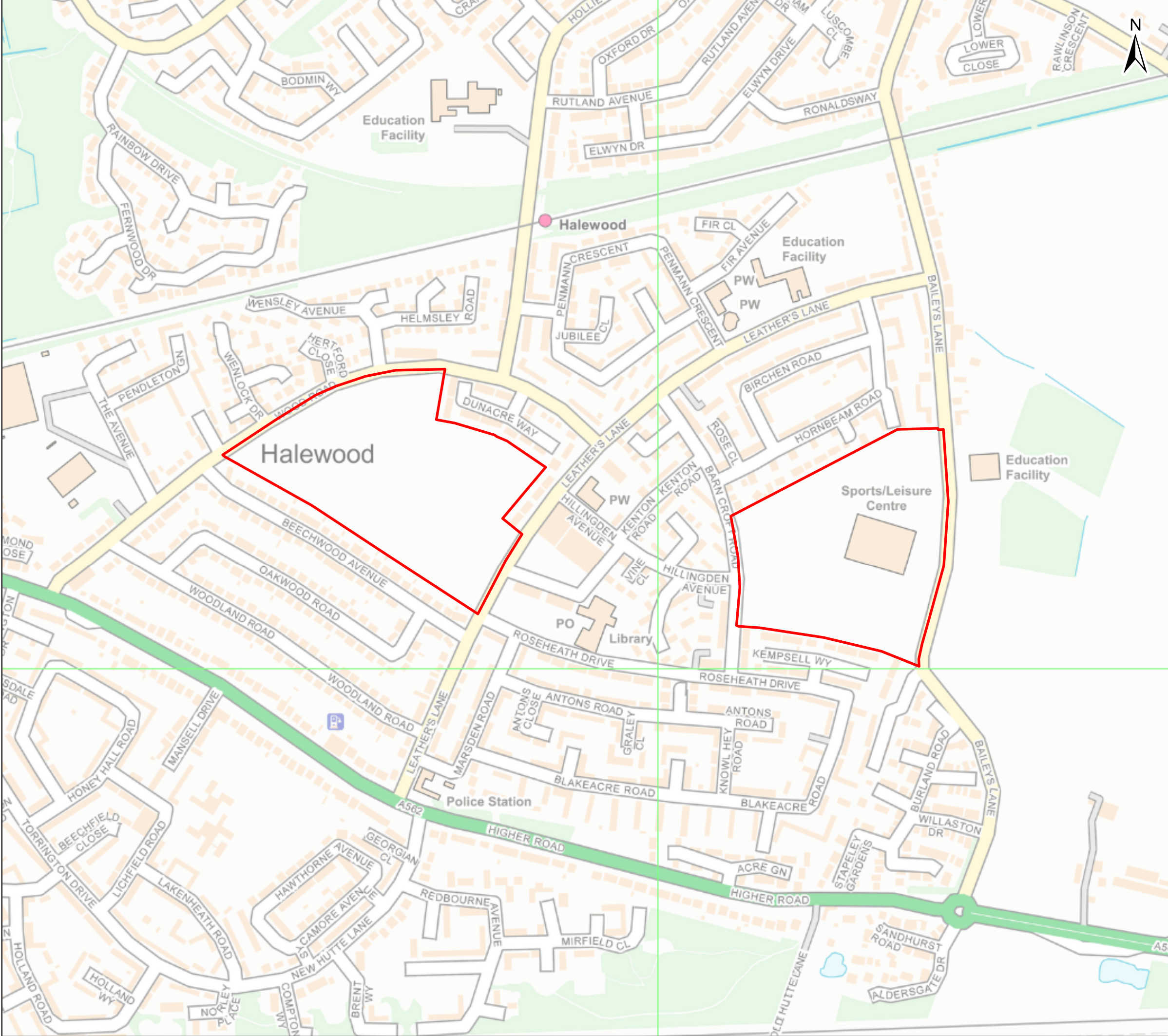
MME5977	Site of a cottage, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5978	Site of a cottage, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5979	Site of a cottage, Old Hutte Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5980	Site of a cottage, Old Hutte Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5981	Site of a tithe barn, North Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5982	Site of a house, Old Hutte Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5983	Apostle spoon fragment, Finch Lane, Halewood	Late medieval	Non-designated
MME5984	Silver penny of Edward I, Finch Farm, Halewood	Late medieval	Non-designated
MME5985	Site of Lodge Farm, Higher Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5986	Silver penny of Edward I, Finch Farm, Halewood	Late Medieval	Non-designated
MME5987	Site of a building, Finch Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5988	Yew Tree Farm, Lower Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5989	Site of Derby Arms Inn, Church Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5991	No. 87 Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5992	Barn, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5993	Nos. 1-4 Greensbridge Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5994	Site of a cottage, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5995	Site of a barn, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated

MME5996	Site of a house, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5997	Site of Roseheath, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME5998	Site of a cottage, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME6000	Site of a row of cottages, Baileys Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME6001	Site of the first farmhouse, The Hayes, Lower Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME6012	No. 2 Hollies Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME6016	Site of a smithy, Hollies Road, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME6184	Roman Coin, Finch Farm, Finch Lane, Halewood	Roman	Non-designated
MME6191	Ireland House, Lower Lane, Halewood	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME18081	Garston to Warrington railway	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME18101	Route of Hunt's Cross and Halewood to Walton-on-the-Hill and Aintree Railway	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME18101	Route of Hunt's Cross and Halewood to Walton-on-the-Hill and Aintree Railway	Post-medieval	Non-designated
MME18163	Cheshire Lines Railway	Post-medieval	Non-designated

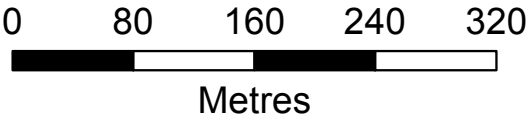
Appendix C

FIGURES

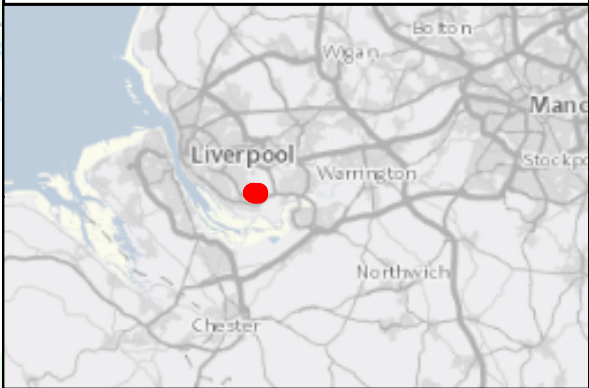
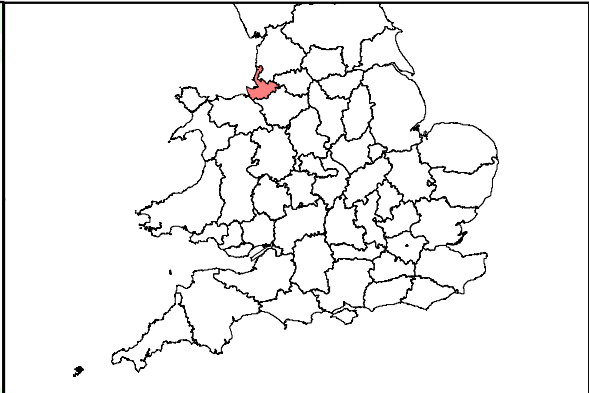
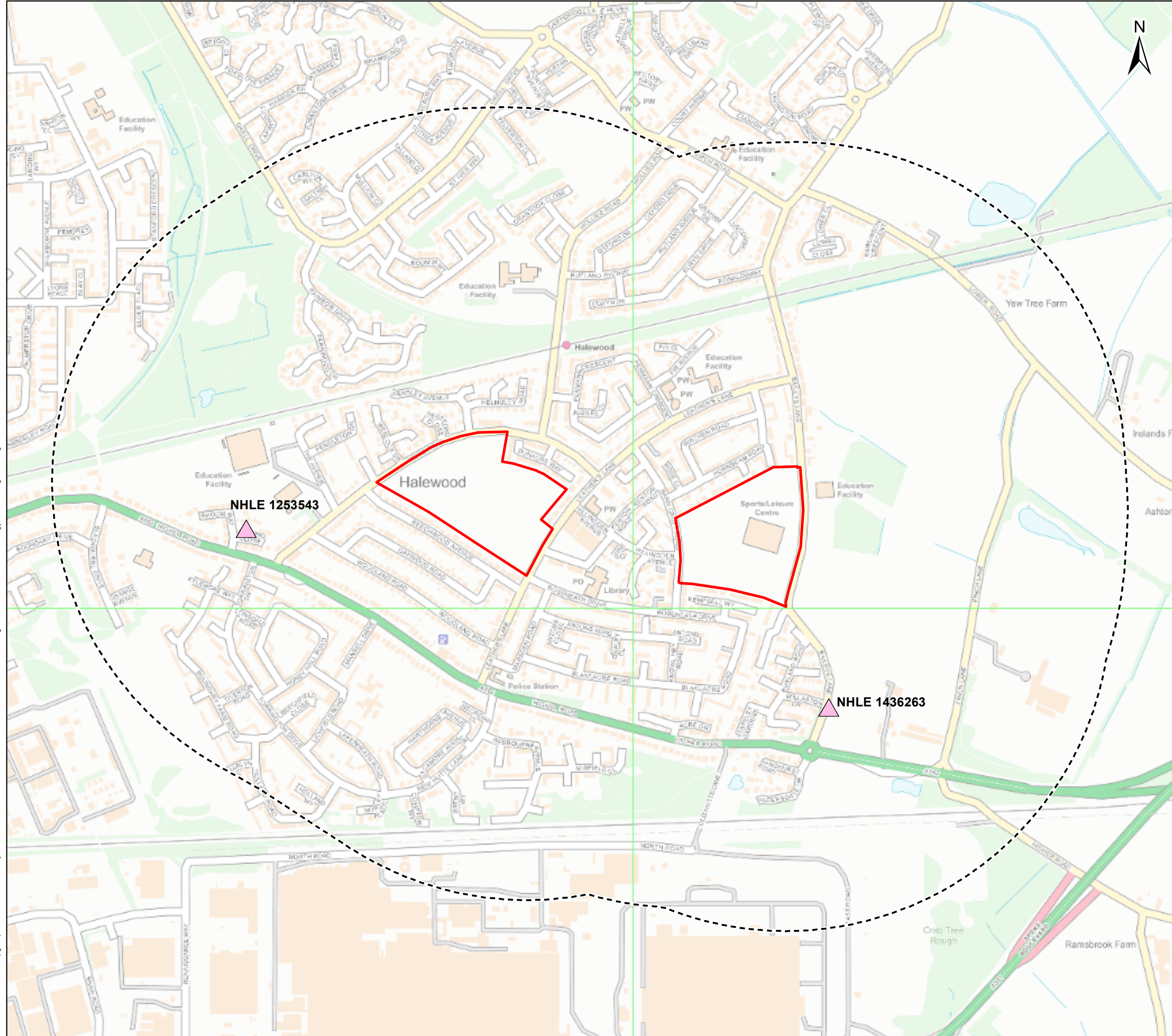




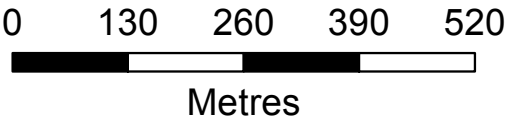
Key
Site boundary



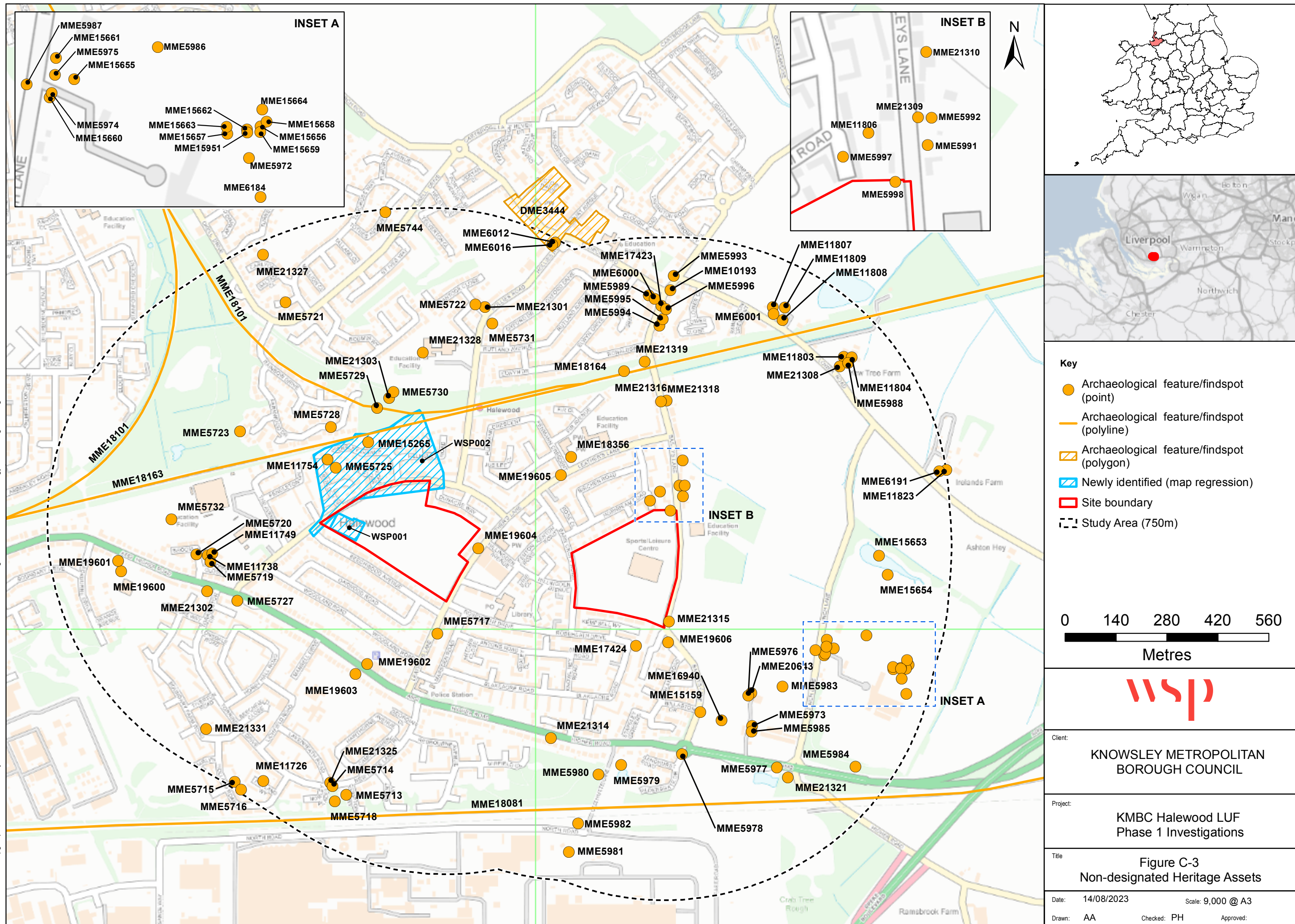
Client:	KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL		
Project:	KMBC Halewood LUF Phase 1 Investigations		
Title	Figure C-1 Site Location Plan		
Date:	14/08/2023	Scale:	5,000 @ A3
Drawn:	AA	Checked:	PH
		Approved:	

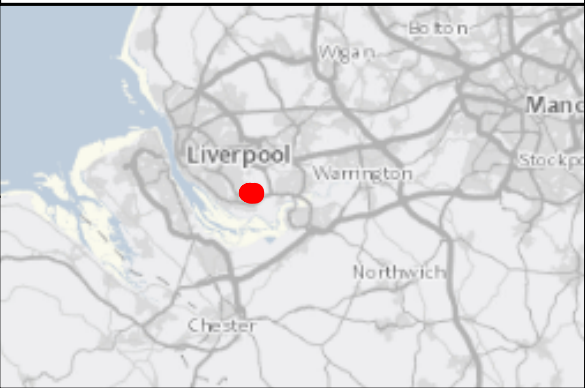
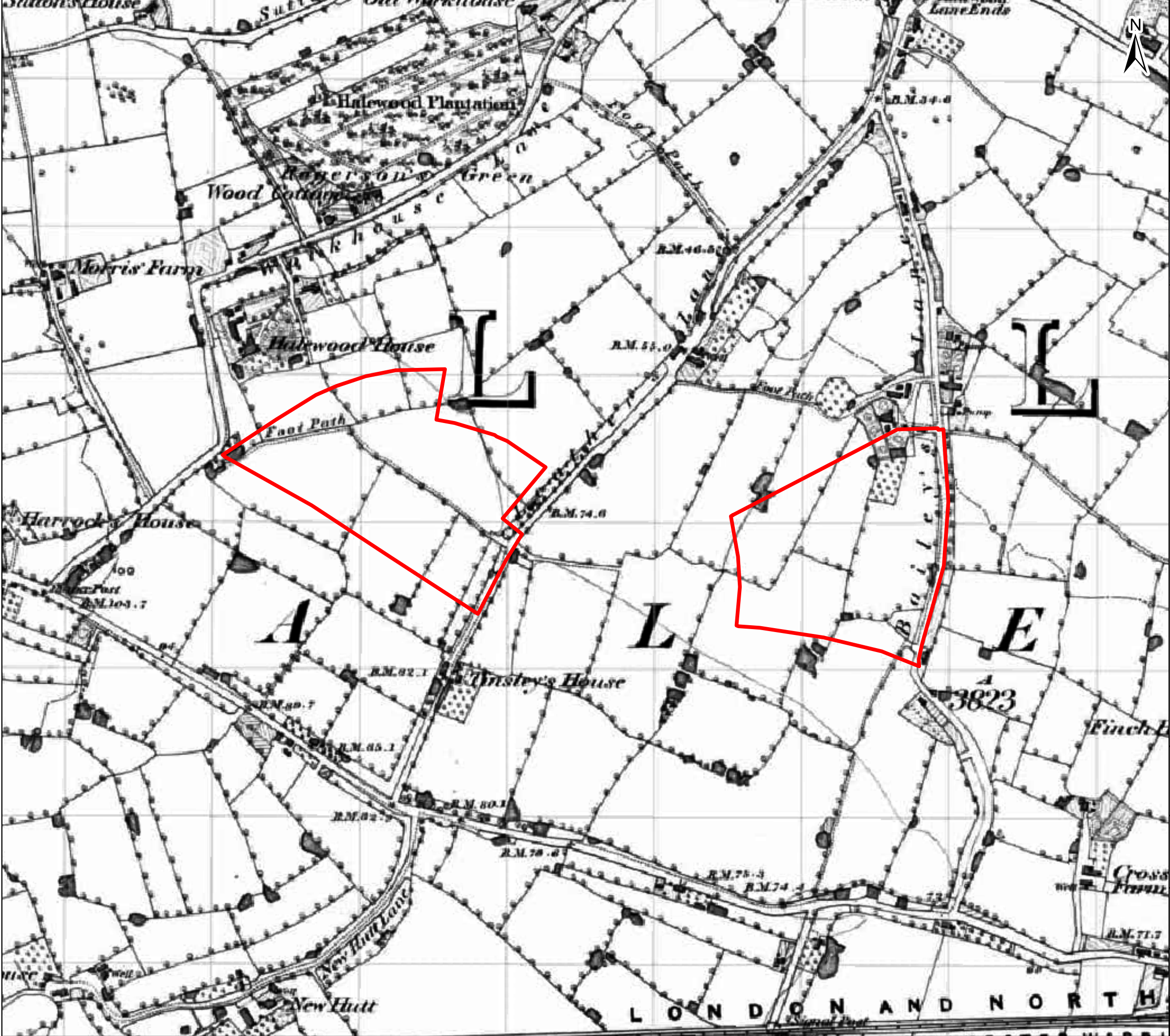


- Key**
- Listed Building (Grade II)
 - Site boundary
 - Study Area (750m)

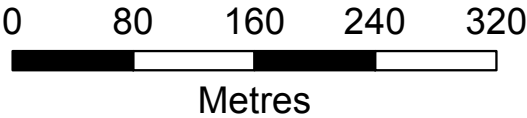


Client:	KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL		
Project:	KMBC Halewood LUF Phase 1 Investigations		
Title	Figure C-2 Designated Heritage Assets		
Date:	14/08/2023	Scale:	8,500 @ A3
Drawn:	AA	Checked:	PH
		Approved:	





Key
Site boundary

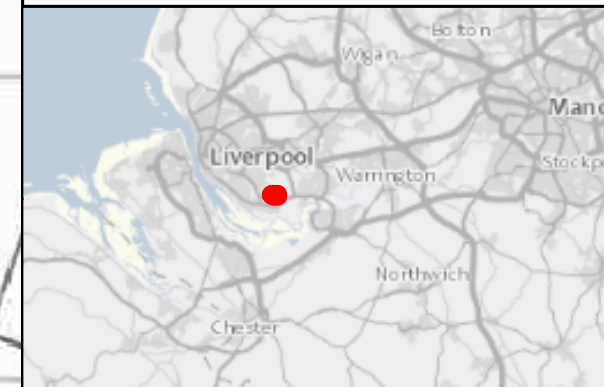
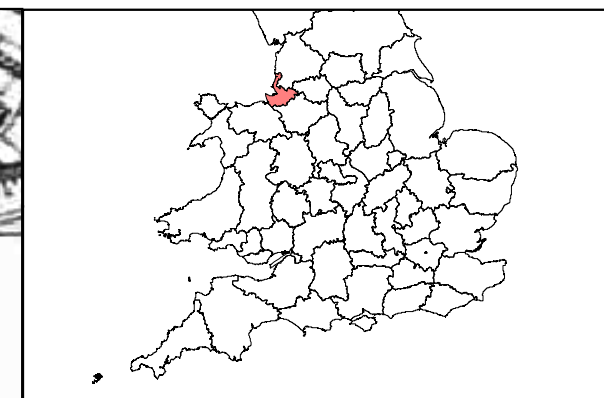
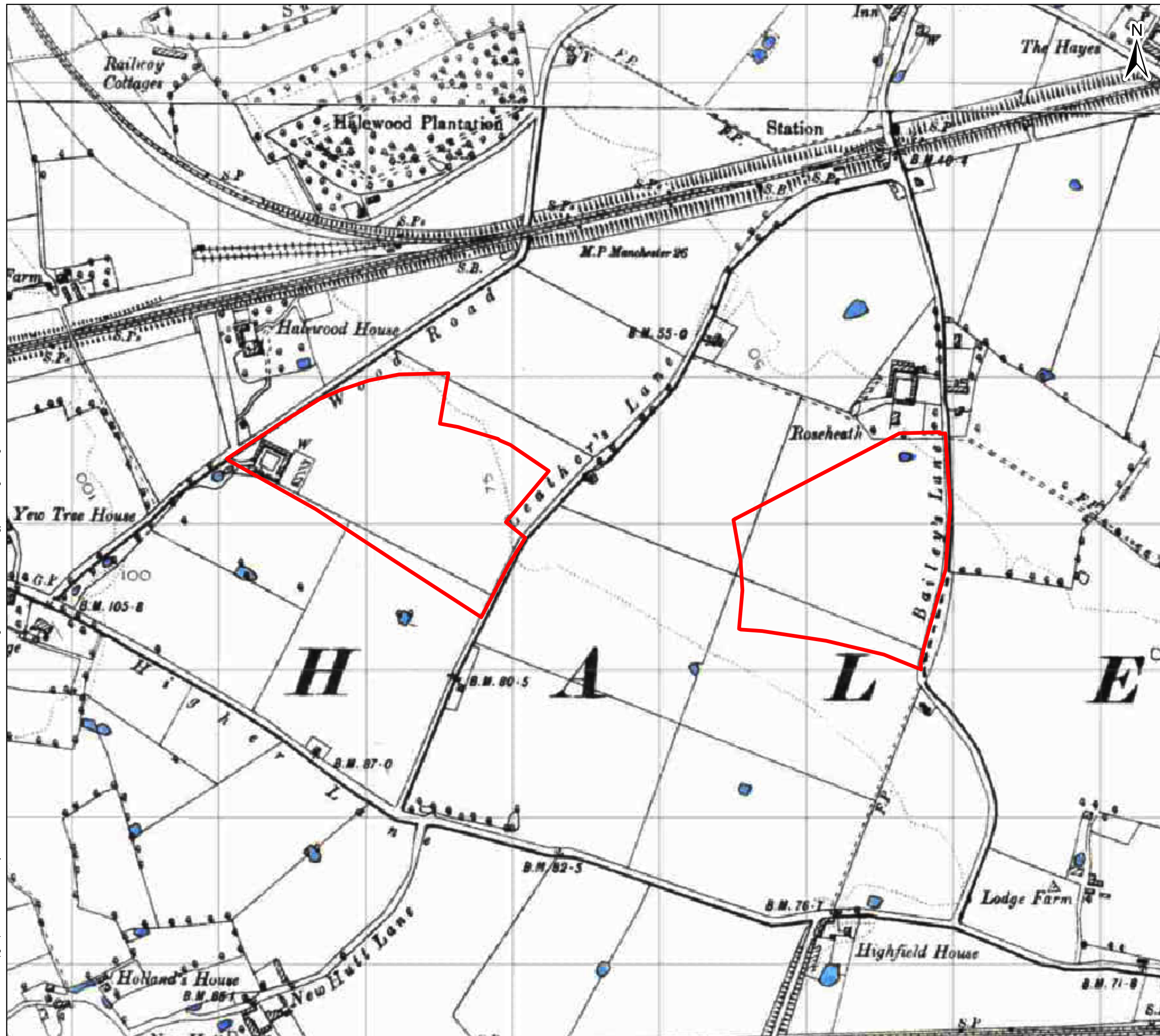


Client:
KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN
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Project:
KMBC Halewood LUF
Phase 1 Investigations

Title
Figure C-4 - Ordnance Survey 1st edi-
tion 6": mile map of 1849 (not to scale)

Date: 14/08/2023 Scale: 5,000 @ A3
Drawn: AA Checked: PH Approved:



Key

 Site boundary



Metres



Client:

KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN
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Project:

KMBC Halewood LUF
Phase 1 Investigations

Title

Figure C-5 - Ordnance Survey 2nd edition
6":mile map of 1891-1894 (not to scale)

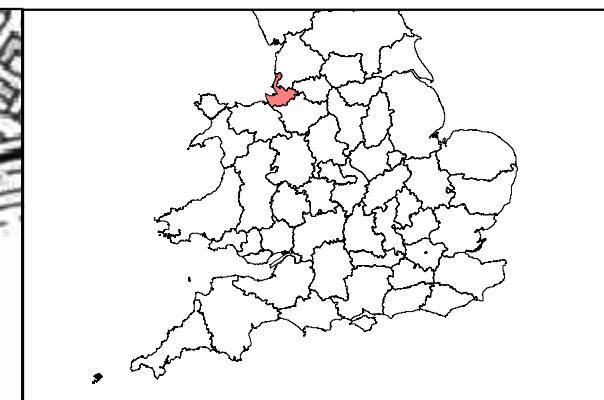
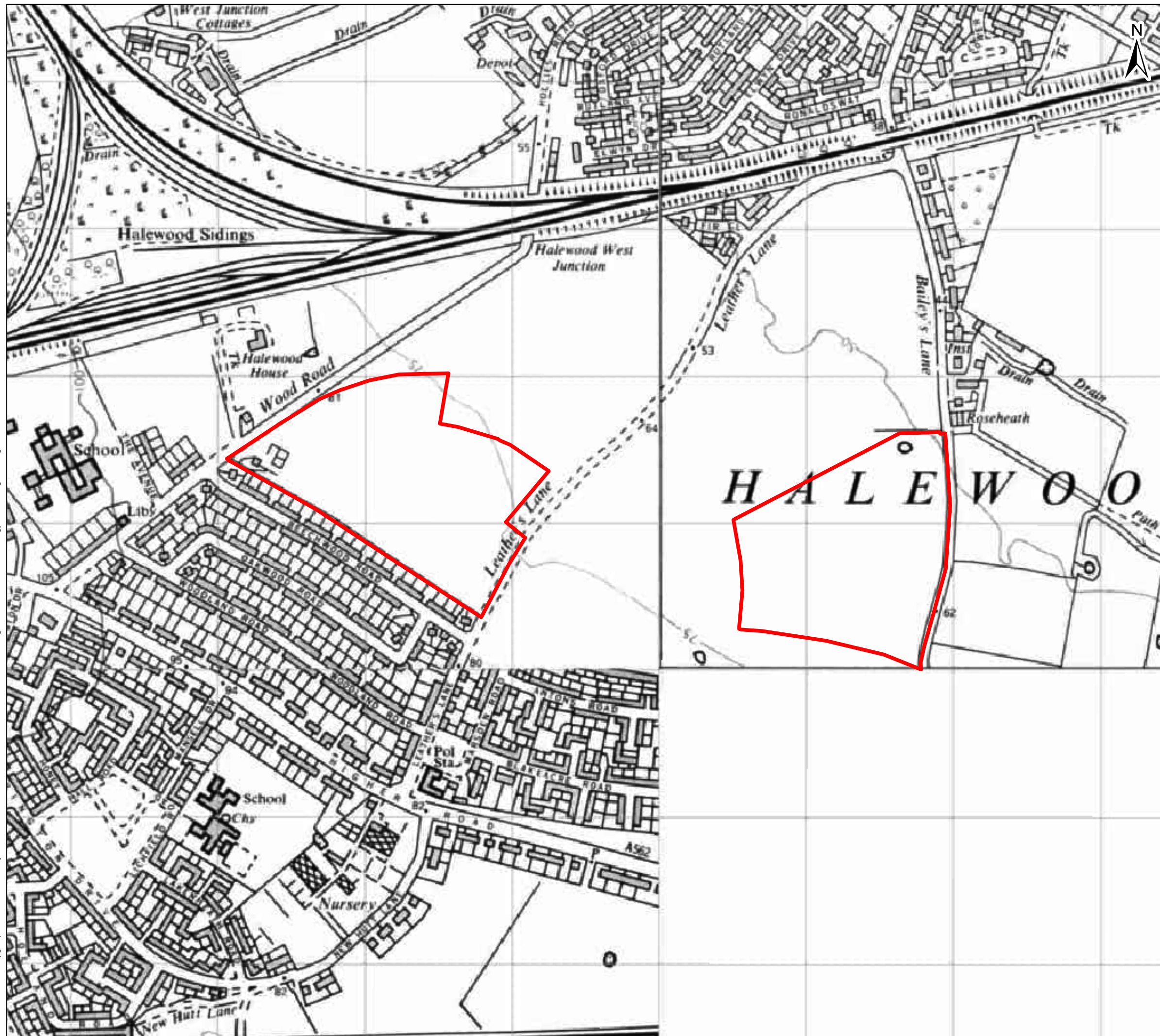
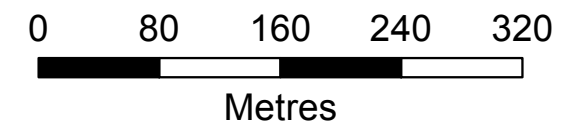
Date: 14/08/2023

Scale: 5,000 @ A3

Drawn: AA

Checked: PH

Approved:

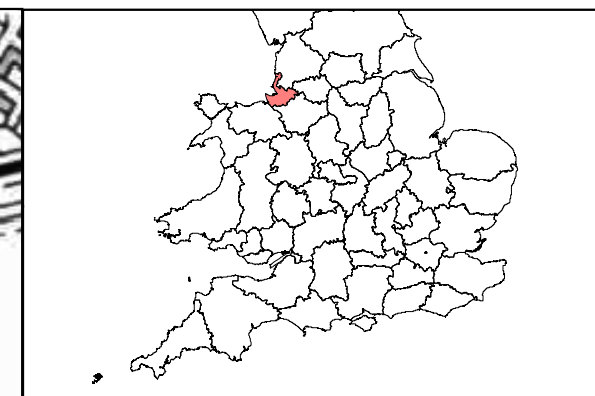
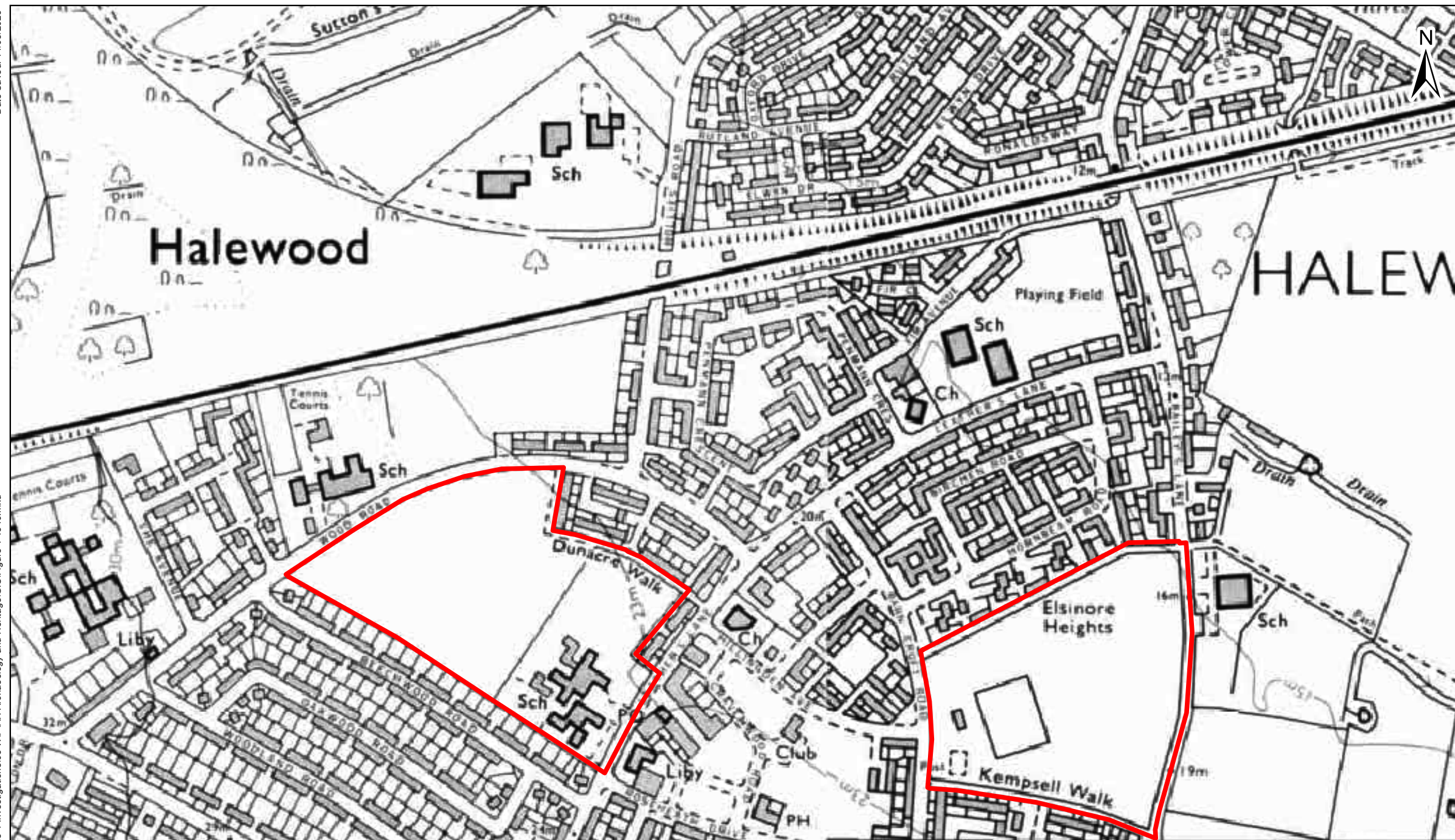
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Client: KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Project:	KMBC Halewood LUF Phase 1 Investigations
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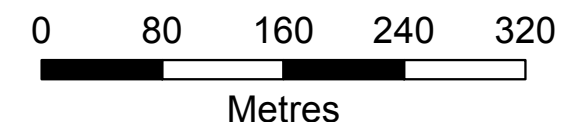
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Date: 14/08/2023 Scale: 5,000 @ A3
Drawn: AA Checked: PH Approved:



Key

 Site boundary



Client:

KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Project:

KMBC Halewood LUF
Phase 1 Investigations

Title	
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Title Figure C-7 - Ordnance Survey
1: 10000 map of 1974-1977 (not to scale)

Date: 14/08/2023

Scale: 5,000 @ A3

Drawn: AA

Checked: PH

Approved:





Key

 Site boundary

0 80 160 240 320



Metres



Client:

KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Project:

KMBC Halewood LUF
Phase 1 Investigations

Title

Figure C-8 - Ordnance Survey
1: 10000 map of 1989-91 (not to scale)

Date: 14/08/2023

Scale: 5,000 @ A3

Drawn: AA

Checked: PH

Approved:



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