

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:

CHERRYFIELD DRIVE, KIRKBY, MERSEYSIDE

Planning Reference: Pre-application

NGR: SJ 41025 98377

AAL Site Code: KICD 22



Report prepared for Barratt & David Wilson Homes North West

By

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Cover image: View of site, looking northwest

Executive Summary

- Barratt & David Wilson Homes North West commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment to evaluate the archaeological potential of land at Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby, Merseyside, prior to the submission of a planning application for a residential development.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources, including the Merseyside Historic Environment Record, Lancashire Archives, historic maps, online resources and a site visit.
- Prehistoric evidence is limited to a spearhead of possible Bronze Age date and a Bronze Age socketed axe. Roman activity is also limited to two findspots, there is therefore a negligible potential for activity of prehistoric or Roman date within the proposed development site.
- The place name of Kirkby has 10th century origins and translates to ‘a village with a church’, settlement within the early medieval period is therefore highly likely. The focus of this activity would have most likely been in the area around the modern church as this was the historic core of the medieval town. The proposed development site is situated south of this area and was most likely a part of a medieval park. Due to this there is a low potential for early medieval and medieval settlement and agriculture within the proposed development site. No ridge and furrow earthworks were noted during the site visit or on LiDAR images.
- Post-medieval evidence within the study area mainly consists of residential development and farm buildings identified from historical mapping. A barn was located within the site outline but has since been demolished and the area redeveloped. There is a negligible potential for archaeology of this period.
- The northern and southeastern parts of the site underwent development in recent years, and this is likely to have impacted upon the archaeological potential in these areas.
- The study area contains one Conservation Area, one Grade II* Listed building and 6 Grade II Listed buildings, all of these assets are located north of the proposed development site between 50m and 330m away. The northern boundary of site contains a hedge and a number of trees as does the area in which the assets are located. Between these is a roundabout with several trees. This foliage provides adequate screening, and as such only the tower of the Grade II* Listed Church can be seen from the proposed development site. There will therefore be no adverse effect on the setting or significance of these assets as a result of the proposed development.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Barratt & David Wilson Homes North West commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) to prepare a desk-based assessment to evaluate the archaeological potential of Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby, in advance of the submission of a planning application for residential development.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (CIfA 2020), and the Historic England documents 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning' (Historic England 2015a) and 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015b) as well as regional guidance set out in the 'Archaeological Research Framework for North West England' (Brennand 2007).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site is located in Kirkby, Merseyside, in the administrative district of Knowsley. It is situated c.9.75km southwest from the centre of Liverpool and c.10.32km west-northwest of the centre of St Helens. The site is approximately 31.65 hectares and presently is split between an open park and a fenced, concreted, overgrown area, a carpark and three buildings are also within the site. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SJ 41025 98377 and is c.17 - 28m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises sandstone in Chester Formation, with superficial deposits of glacial till across much of the site. Small outcrops of Shirdley Hill sand are also present (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform a full planning application that will be submitted in due course for 730 dwellings along with associated landscaping, infrastructure and other works. This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first published in March 2012, the most recent update was in July 2021 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021). The relevant sections of the NPPF concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets, are Paragraphs 189 – 208 which is 'Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. Paragraph 194 has special relevance concerning the responsibilities of planning applicant:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including contribution made by their setting. 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have

been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.3 The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the planning practice web-based resource (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>) in April 2014 (last updated 24rd June 2021) accompanied by a ministerial statement which confirmed that a number of previous planning practice guidance documents were cancelled. This also introduced the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which comprised a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance documents to be read alongside the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019).
- 3.4 The PPG has a discrete section on the subject of ‘Why is ‘significance’ important in decision-making?’ which states that the consideration of ‘significance’ in decision taking is important and states: *‘Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals’* (ibid, Paragraph 007).
- 3.5 In terms of assessment of substantial harm, the PPG confirms that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the individual decision taker having regard to the individual circumstances, and it goes on to state: *‘In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting’* (ibid, Paragraph 018).

The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)

- 3.6 This document sets out guidance on managing change within the setting of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It provides detailed advice intended to assist Government policy (Historic England 2017).
- 3.7 Historic England state that *‘While consideration of setting is necessarily a matter of informed judgment, the aim of the guidance is to assist effective and timely decision making by ensuring it takes place within a clear framework and is as transparent and consistent as possible.’*
- 3.8 The document defines setting as *‘The surrounding in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.’*
- 3.9 A development can potentially affect the setting of the heritage assets within its vicinity. The setting of a heritage asset is the surrounding in which it is experienced (not necessarily everything it is intervisible with). Furthermore, Historic England state that *‘development affecting the setting of a heritage asset is a direct environmental effect in terms of EIA definitions and may constitute a significant effect.’*

Local Planning Policy

- 3.10 The Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy was adopted in January 2016 (Knowsley Council, 2016) and sets out the objectives and policies for Knowsley up to the year 2028.
- 3.11 The relevant policy of the Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy (Knowsley Council, 2016) concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets is CS20:

Policy CS20: Managing the Borough's Historic Environment

1) Development proposals in Knowsley should preserve or enhance the borough's historic and architectural assets, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and archaeological remains, together with other local areas, buildings and structures of historic importance.

1) The Council will:

a) Require preservation of the local distinctiveness and character of historic assets through sensitive design of new development, including appropriate integration with their setting and immediate landscape;

b) Prevent demolition and/or development which would result in substantial harm or the loss of a designated historic asset or its setting, unless the proposal would result in substantial public benefits which clearly outweigh the harm or loss;

c) Where a development proposal will result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset or its setting, assess such harm against the benefits of the proposal;

d) Facilitate long term conservation and enhancement of local assets and areas of historic importance, including through the preparation of Conservation Area Management Plans.

2) The re-use of vacant and underused historic assets will be encouraged, with favourable consideration given, where appropriate, to proposals which will:

a) Enable a use for a purpose sympathetic to its conservation;

b) Retain or introduce public access; and

c) Enhance the importance of the asset for local tourism, leisure or the economy.

3) Development proposals on sites which include, or are considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets or comprising archaeological interest, should be accompanied by a heritage impact statement.

4) Locally important historic assets which are not subject to statutory designation will be identified in a local list and will be afforded consideration in the decision making process.

4.0 Methodology

Data Collection

- 4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER) HER details – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 1km from the centre of the site.
 - Lancashire Archives – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
 - Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
 - Environment Agency Lidar Data - Downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download website (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>)
 - A site visit was carried out on 8th September 2022 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.
- 4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit ‘Site’ number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the Historic England Periods List (Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). All measurements referred to in this section are measured from the proposed development site outline to the edge of the polygon/line in question or to the Site number if one of these is not present. Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Prehistoric MHER activity within the study area is limited to two findspots, the first is a Bronze Age socketed axe that was found c.520m west-northwest of the proposed development site in 1940, although its exact provenance is not known (Site 1). The second find was a Bronze Age spearhead located c.170m north of the proposed development site, discovered during the rearrangement of St Chads churchyard in 1869-71 (Site 2). Substantial later prehistoric activity is lacking in North Merseyside as a whole (Nevell nd), and the closest significant early prehistoric site is the Mesolithic settlement at Lunt c.7.25km west-northwest of the proposed development site (Myers and Stallibrass nd).
- 5.2 Similarly Roman MHER activity is also limited to two findspots. Both are coins with a general location of c.300m - 400m north/northwest of the proposed development site (Site 3 and 4).
- 5.3 The place name Kirkby is a Norse name interpreted as ‘a village with a church’ (<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Lancashire/Kirkby>). The village church is dedicated to St Chad, a 7th-century saint and Bishop of Lichfield, this along with the 10th century place name mentioning a church, suggests there was a settlement of early medieval date in Kirkby (Site 5).

- 5.4 Kirkby is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as belonging to Roger of Poitou, and as having no recorded population which was the case for large towns as well as abandoned settlements (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 5.5 John of Kirkby was granted permission to create a park within Kirkby manor comprising 500 acres, the location of this is not currently known, however it is suspected to be south of Kirkby Hall, which was just to the north of the site. The current theorised location therefore places the site within the western part of the park (Site 6). Kirkby Hall was first referenced within a document dating c.1275-1303 and was demolished by 1977 (Site 7).
- 5.6 A medieval wayside cross named the 'Weeping Stone' was recorded in 1881 as lying down c.490m east of the proposed development site, it was said to have been used by Roman Catholics as a place to rest the coffins of the dead on the way to burial (Site 8). The stone was placed in St Chads Park in 1961 where it still stands (Site 9).
- 5.7 A chapel at Kirkby was first recorded during the reign of Edward VI although as previously mentioned due it is likely a church or chapel existed before this date. The church was also recorded in 1650 within a survey of churches where it was named 'Kirkby Chappell' (Site 11). The churchyard was first recorded in 1686 as the 'Chapell Yard'. A graveyard survey identified that the earliest surviving headstone dated to 1698 (Site 12). The medieval chapel was replaced in 1766, and this building was demolished in 1871 (Site 13). During its removal some stones were used in a wall to the rear of the churchyard (Site 14). A cross was erected in the year it was demolished to mark where the altar stood (Site 15). The current church opened in 1871, it was built for the 4th Earl of Sefton to replace the old church (Site 16).
- 5.8 Kirkby Hall Lodge is a Grade II Listed Building constructed c.1840 c.60m south of the church (Site 17). Also in this area is the old vicarage built in 1848 (Site 18), gate piers located south of the vicarage (Site 19), a stables located to the north (Site 20), also all Grade II Listed, and a wall of the churchyard and vicarage (Site 21). A sundial was also constructed c.1812 within the churchyard (Site 22).
- 5.9 A watermill is said to have existed c.25m west of the proposed development site, the main evidence for this being that the Molyneux estate plan of 1769 records two fields in this area as Great Mill Hey and Little Mill Hey (Site 23). The plan also depicts a roughly east to west orientated stream and several ponds in this area (Figure 5).
- 5.10 The site of a house and orchard belonging to the Chapel in 1650 (Site 24) and the site of Kirkby Parsonage, a house and stable built c.1733 (Site 25) are located along Kirkby Row c.250-300m northwest of the proposed development site.
- 5.11 The majority of the MHER post-medieval entries have derived from the study of old maps, with 34 sites identified from the study of Molyneux estate plan of 1769, this includes a blacksmiths (Site 26), four kilns (Site 27 – 30), 15 farms and farm buildings (Site 31 – 45), 13 houses (Site 46 – 58) and one bridge (Site 59). A number of enclosures are depicted within the site as well as two streams, an area of woodland and a barn (Site 33). This barn is located along the eastern boundary of the site (Figure 5), and was last shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 7).
- 5.12 A tithe barn (Site 60) and seven houses (Sites 61 – 67) have been identified from Greenwood's 1818 map of Kirkby and a cottage was identified from Hennets 1829 map (Site 68). Two farm buildings (Site 69 and 70), four houses (Sites 71 – 74) and a bridge were identified from the 1839 Tithe map (Site 75). The 1839 Tithe map shows a similar layout of

enclosures, except for an area marked 'Webster's Pits' running across the centre of the site (Figure 6). A gravel pit is depicted within the site on the 1850 OS map, and Webster's Pits is shown as an area of woodland. Otherwise, the enclosures remain largely similar (Figure 7). A simplification of enclosures is shown on all subsequent maps (Figures 8 – 10), footpaths within the area Webster's Pits are shown, with a road along the northern edge.

- 5.13 As well as these a school was constructed in 1806 c.420m north-northeast of the proposed development site (Site 76). The vast majority of these buildings/structures are now no longer extant.
- 5.14 The only modern dated site within the MHER is a War Memorial, which was erected in the grounds of St Chads Church c.1920 to commemorate those who lost their lives in World War One. In 1945/46 the names of those from World War Two were added (Site 77).
- 5.15 Archaeological works were undertaken in the area immediately east of St Chads Church in 1995. Linear cut features and post holes were excavated but no datable finds were recovered from these features. Across the site no finds pre-dating the 17th century were recovered. It is suggested the features may date to a period in which artefacts were scarce such as the Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon period, but this is far from certain (National Museums Liverpool Field Archaeology Unit 1995).

6.0 Site Visit

- 6.1 The site was visited by Tobin Rayner on Thursday 8th September 2022. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are reproduced below and their locations indicated on Figure 2.
- 6.2 The site is bounded by Cherryfield Drive to the north and east (Plate 1), Bewley Drive to the south and the A506 as well as an open grass area to the west. The site outline excludes Kirkby Leisure centre to the east, a small housing estate along Whinberry Drive to the south and the buildings for Lloyds Bank and Changing Lives located along Cherryfield Drive.



Plate 1: View of fencing around the south-eastern edge of site fronting Cherryfield Drive, looking north

- 6.3 The south-eastern corner of site is overgrown and fenced off from the rest of site (Plate 2).



Plate 2: View of the south-eastern corner of the site, looking north

- 6.4 A roughly west-northwest to east-northeast aligned fence is present running through the centre of the site (Plate 3). In the northern half are the remains of an old housing estate that was demolished c.2014. The estate fronted Cherryfield Drive and contained the road Cherryfield Crescent, this redundant roadway (Plate 4) and remains of structures (Plate 5) are visible in this overgrown area.



Plate 3: View along east-northeast to west-northwest orientated fence within site, looking east-southeast



Plate 4: View of Cherryfield Crescent within former housing estate, looking southeast



Plate 5: View of demolition material associated with the old housing estate, looking southwest

- 6.5 Knowsley Community College was located in the north-western extent of the site, the majority of the campus was demolished in 2016 with just the collegiate building still remaining (Plate 6).



Plate 6: View of Knowsley Community College, looking southwest

- 6.6 Also located in the northern portion of site are further concreted overgrown areas of former buildings (Plate 7). Cherryfield car park is also present off Cherryfield Drive along with its access road, Eagles Crescent, which was previously part of the housing estate, the car park was constructed c.2020 (Plate 8).



Plate 7: View of the north-eastern section of site with the Changing Lives building shown, looking east



Plate 8: View towards Cherryfield car park and the access road Eagles Crescent, looking west

- 6.7 The southern portion of the site is a grassed area with fencing separating it from the open grassed area to the west (Plate 9)



Plate 9: View of the western boundary to site, looking north

- 6.8 There is very limited visibility north of the site towards the Listed Assets in the study area due to the hedges around the northern site boundary, and those in front of the church as well as trees located on the roundabout at the northwest corner of the site (Plate 10). The top of the tower of the church can be seen in the distance from the proposed development site (Plate 11).



Plate 10: View from just outside the site outline towards the church, looking north



Plate 11: View of the site with the tower of St Chad's church circled in red, looking north-northwest

7.0 Assessment of Significance and Impact

7.1 The assessment of significance and impacts has been undertaken in accordance with 'Conservation Principles' (Historic England 2008), the Historic England Good Practice Advice 3 'Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic England 2017) and Historic England Advice Note 12 'Statements of Heritage Significance' (Historic England 2019). The assessment methodology and criteria for understanding the significance of heritage values is described below, taken from Statements of Heritage Significance (ibid 2019):

- Archaeological interest

There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

- Architectural and artistic interest

These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.

- Historic Interest

An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

- 7.2 The NPPF para 194 states: *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.* Significance is one of the guiding principles running through the historic environment section of the NPPF. The NPPF defines significance as 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'. Such interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic' and it may derive 'not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021).

Listed Buildings

- 7.3 There are six Grade II Listed buildings within the study area and one Grade II* Listed building, all of which are located north of the proposed development site between 125m and 330m away.
- 7.4 The Church of St Chad is Grade II* Listed and was constructed between 1869 and 1871 (Site 16, Ref: 1356211). The Church forms a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge (Site 17, Ref: 1199017) and the vicarage (Site 18, Ref: 1068586) along with its stables (Site 20, Ref: 1199010) and gate piers (Site 19, Ref: 1068587), all of these were constructed in the 1840s.
- 7.5 Sefton Cottage (Site 70, Ref: 1356208) was first shown on the 1839 Tithe map, it was labelled as 'Fleetwood's Farm' on the 1850 OS map and as 'Sefton Cottage' on the 1893 OS map. The building underwent alterations and an extension in the late 20th century when it was converted into flats.
- 7.6 The only modern dated Grade II Listed Asset is a First and Second War memorial situated within the church grounds (Site 77, Ref: 1393576).
- 7.7 Between the proposed development site and these assets is a large roundabout with several trees. The northern extent of the proposed development site has a hedge, trees and a fence around it and the area in which the assets are located also has a number of trees and hedges. Therefore, there is no intervisibility between the site and any of these assets. The tower of St Chads Church can be seen remotely from the proposed development site but this is a very limited view and there is no visibility from the church at ground level

towards the site. As such the setting and significance of the church or any other assets will not be adversely affected by the proposed development.

Conservation Area

7.8 The Conservation Area (CA) of Old Hall Lane Kirkby is located c.50m north of the proposed development site at its nearest point. It encompasses all seven of the Listed Buildings located in the study area. It has been characterised as a peaceful location with St Chads Church at its centre. The proposed development site is outside of this CA, trees and other foliage also provide adequate screening from the CA to the site and vice versa, and as such there will be no adverse effect on the CA (Knowsley Council 2005).

7.9 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields areas within the study area.

7.10 There are no designated assets within the proposed development site.

Non-designated assets and Archaeology

7.11 The majority of the site falls within an area that potentially formed part of the medieval Kirkby Park (Site 6), although the exact location of this asset is not known.

7.12 The site has undergone fairly extensive recent development particularly in the northern part of the site. Google satellite imagery also shows that the south-eastern portion of the site was developed from at least 2000, and this complex of buildings was demolished in 2011. The grassed area of the site immediately west of the sports centre contained a running track/sports field from at least 2000, this was removed between 2005 and 2010. This can be faintly seen on LiDAR imagery (Figure 4).

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 Prehistoric activity within the study area is limited to two findspots, a suspected Bronze Age spearhead was discovered only 170m north of the proposed development site and a socketed axe further to the northwest. Roman activity is similarly limited to two coin finds. There is therefore a negligible archaeological potential for these periods.

8.2 The place name of Kirkby has 10th century origins and translates to 'a village with a church', suggesting the presence of a settlement in the early medieval period. This would have most likely been focused around the present day church, c.215m north of the site. The majority of the site falls within the putative location of the medieval Kirkby Park, suggesting the site was not part of the settlement, but was likely agricultural land in the early medieval period and then was maintained as woodland and pasture during the medieval period. The activity on the site in the early medieval to medieval periods is likely to have left little archaeological trace, suggesting a low archaeological potential for these periods. It is likely that recent development across the northern and south-eastern part of the site will have impacted upon the potential archaeological resource.

8.3 Post-medieval activity is represented by numerous farms and agricultural buildings, and other dwellings in the surrounding area. A barn was present in the eastern part of the site but was demolished sometime between 1850 and 1894. This area has since been developed and any evidence for this feature is unlikely to survive. Otherwise the site appears to have remained undeveloped. The potential for post-medieval activity is therefore negligible.

- 8.4 The north and south-eastern parts of the site underwent development within the modern period, and although this has mostly been demolished, evidence is visible on site, and these developments are likely to have impacted significantly upon the potential archaeological resource.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Barratt & David Wilson Homes North West for this commission.

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Appendix 1: List of MHER Entries within a 1km study area

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	MME5011		340400	399000	A Bronze Age socketed axe was found to the south of Kirkby Row in 1940. Generalised location.	Prehistoric
2	MME4984		340866	398934	Spearhead found in St Chad's Churchyard. The size indicated it was of Late Bronze Age or later date.	Prehistoric
3	MME5008		340536	399035	A Roman coin was found in 1964 in Kirkby Row. Said to be bronze and of Julius Caesar. No other information on this find is available. Generalised location.	Roman
4	MME5012		340800	399040	An Antoninianus of Valerian I (AD 253-260) was found by a metal detectorist in St Chad's churchyard in 1989. Location accurate to within 20m.	Roman
5	MME18273		340692	398952	Kirkby, an early medieval settlement. The place name has been interpreted as of Norse (10 th century) origin, village with its own church. The dedication of the chapel to St Chad, and the Norse name indicating the existence of a church, suggest the settlement was of 9 th century or earlier origin.	Early medieval
6	MME16091		341307	398393	Possible location of Kirkby Park. In 1337 John of Kirkby was granted license to impark 500 acres of land, wood and moor within the manor. The location of the park is not known but it may have been situated to the southeast of the hall. Field boundaries of the 18 th century could indicate the former extent. The park had been enclosed by the late 17 th century.	Medieval
7	MME5211		341065	398839	Site of Kirkby Hall, Hall Lane. Referenced in a document dating to c.1275-1303. Demolished by 1977.	Medieval
8	MME5216		341898	398154	Site of the Weeping Stone, a Medieval wayside cross. The cross has been recorded as Parts Brow Cross, and that it is one and a half miles south east from Kirkby at Three Lane Ends. It is recorded as being 'lying down' in 1881 by the late Lord Sefton [William Philip Molyneux, 4 th Earl] who had it replaced, 'Before this the Roman Catholics used to rest the coffins of their dead on the pedestal on the way to burial'.	Medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
9	MME20637		340845	398849	The Weeping Stone, St Chad's Gardens. A large stone shaft, now with a shaped top, standing on two square steps. The cross was originally located c.1.25km to the south east, on Park Brow Drive. It was placed in St Chad's Park in 1961 and was restored in 2007.	Medieval
10	MME20672		340865	399453	Former route of Kirkby mill tail race. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a straight boundary running from the mill building to what is now Mill Lane. The route is last shown on the 1939 OS map, when it is labelled as Mill Stream.	Medieval
11	MME4986		340871	398955	Site of the medieval chapel of St Chad. It is recorded by a 1650 survey of churches in Lancashire and named Kirkby Chappell.	Medieval
12	MME20639		340839	398978	St Chad's churchyard. The glebe terrier of 4 th July 1686 records the Chapell yard. A graveyard survey recorded all of the monuments, the earliest recorded date is 1698.	Post-medieval
13	MME4987		340868	398954	Site of the 18 th century chapel of St Chad. The medieval chapel was replaced in 1766. The chapel was enlarged in 1812. Demolished in 1871.	Post-medieval
14	MME12063		340876	398987	Rear wall of St Chad's churchyard. The chapel was built in 1766 and demolished in 1871. Some of the stones from the building were used in the wall to the rear of the church.	Post-medieval
15	MME4985		340861	398953	Cross in St Chad's Churchyard. Erected, probably constructed about 1871 when the chapel was demolished, and the present St Chad's Church opened. The cross now marks the spot of where the altar had been.	Post-medieval
16	MME4974	II*/1356211	340837	398989	Church of St Chad. 1869-71 by architects Paley & Austin of Lancaster. Built in a transitional Romanesque / Gothic style of coursed red sandstone with steep red tile roofs. By tradition there has been a church here since c.870 AD. The current church was built for the 4 th Earl of Sefton to replace a chapel of 1766.	Post-medieval
17	MME10879	II/1199017	340784	398915	Kirkby Hall Lodge. Red sandstone, probably circa 1840. The Church of St Chad, the Vicarage with its Stables and Gate piers form a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge.	Post-medieval
18	MME10862	II/1068586	340928	398942	Nos. 1-2 Austin Close. Vicarage, 1848. Red sandstone, slate roof, 2 storeys. The Church of St Chad, the Vicarage with its Stables and Gate piers form a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
19	MME10864	II/1068587	340950	398903	Gate Piers to south of the Vicarage, most likely same construction date as the vicarage, 1848. The Church of St Chad, the Vicarage with its Stables and Gate piers form a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge.	Post-medieval
20	MME10878	II/1199010	340932	398969	Stables to north of the Vicarage, same date (1848) and style. It was converted to domestic use in the late 20 th century. The Church of St Chad, the Vicarage with its Stables and Gate piers form a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge.	Post-medieval
21	MME20635		340798	398944	Wall to St Chad's churchyard and former vicarage. Presumably built when the vicarage, stables and gate piers were in 1848.	Post-medieval
22	MME20638		340857	398941	A sundial in St Chad's churchyard. A drawing of the chapel of St Chad, prior to 1812, shows a monument on the south side in the area of this site, possibly intended for this structure. The dial has been photographed as part of a graveyard survey.	Post-medieval
23	MME16090		340910	398378	Possible former location of a watermill. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 records two fields in this area as Great Mill Hey and Little Mill Hey. A stream is shown flowing from the east into a wooded area between fields.	Post-medieval
24	MME4975		340707	398954	Site of Chapel House, Kirkby Row. Site of a house and orchard that was documented as belonging to Kirkby Chapel in 1650. The 1850 OS map labels the building as Chapel House. Demolished by 1961.	Post-medieval
25	MME4977		340645	398962	Site of Kirkby Parsonage later known as Beech Villa, Kirkby Row. House and stable built c.1733 by William Mount extended by Robert Cort in 1848. Demolished in 1964.	Post-medieval
26	MME20726		340406	397862	Possible location of a smithy, Valley Road. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 records a field as Smithy Croft but there is no record of a smithy in this holding.	Post-medieval
27	MME20698		341096	398981	Location of a brick kiln. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 labels a field as Brick Kiln Croft.	Post-medieval
28	MME20699		340599	398830	Location of a brick kiln. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 labels a field as Brick Kiln Hey.	Post-medieval
29	MME20724		341482	397915	Location of a brick kiln. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 records a Brick Kiln Croft as part of holding No. 137.	Post-medieval
30	MME20735		340347	399074	Location of a kiln, Kirkby Row. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 records a field as Kiln Croft, no building is shown.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
31	MME5217		341946	398094	The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 labels Old Pinfold in this area. The field to the south is recorded as Pinfold Hey.	Post-medieval
32	MME11997		340777	397854	Site of a barn, Shakespeare Avenue. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. Demolished by 1850.	Post-medieval
33	MME20745		341408	398257	Site of a barn, Cherryfield Drive. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. The building is last shown on the 1850 OS map.	Post-medieval
34	MME11999		340729	397855	Site of a barn or outbuilding, Shakespeare Avenue. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. The 1850 OS map shows it as cruciform. Demolished by 1961.	Post-medieval
35	MME20696		340638	398988	Site of a house and barn, Kirkby Road. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. Labelled as Fleetwood's Farm on the 1850 OS map. The outbuildings do not appear on the 1893 OS map.	Post-medieval
36	MME5208		341595	397583	Site of Little Cat Tail Farm, Broad Lane. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. The 1850 OS map shows fewer buildings than the 1839 tithe map but it labels the site as Little Cat Tail Farm. Demolished by 1961.	Post-medieval
37	MME4965		340704	397877	Little Brook Cottages, Nos. 1-3 Little Brook Lane. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows an L-shaped building on this site and records it as No. 143, Little Brook, a messuage, outbuildings, fold and Old Man's Croft, occupied by Catherine Anderton. The 1850 OS map shows the L-shaped building, with a further extension, it is labelled as Little Brook Farm.	Post-medieval
38	MME5209		341394	397795	No. 143 Bewley Drive, formerly Cat Tail Farm. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site and labels it as Cat Tail. The 1850 OS map labels it as Cat Tail Farm. The 1893 OS map shows a large outbuilding to the south of the house.	Post-medieval
39	MME5210		341018	398130	Site of Pear Tree Farm, Bewley Drive. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings on this site and labels it as Pear Tree. It is last shown on the 1962 OS map.	Post-medieval
40	MME5212		341668	398754	Site of Fletcher's Farm, Westhead Avenue. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows buildings on this site. The 1850 OS map labels the site as Fletcher's House, it is labelled Fletchers farm on the 1908 OS map. Demolished by 1961.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
41	MME5215		341943	398161	Site of Park Brow Farm, Park Brow Drive. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a row of three buildings on this site. The 1850 OS map shows two buildings and labels them as Park Brown Farm. The buildings do not appear on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
42	MME5225		341335	399258	Site of Wood Farm, County Road. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows buildings on this site. The 1850 OS map labels it as Woods Farm. Demolished by 1962.	Post-medieval
43	MME11998		340758	397897	Site of an outbuilding, Shakespeare Avenue. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. Demolished by 1850.	Post-medieval
44	MME12001		340669	397866	Site of an outbuilding, Shakespeare Avenue. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building to the west of the house on this site. It does not appear on the 1850 OS map.	Post-medieval
45	MME20678		341027	398797	Site of outbuildings of Kirkby Hall, Hall Lane. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a group of buildings on this site and labels it as Hall. The buildings are last shown on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
46	MME10200		340746	397880	Site of Little Brook Cottages, Shakespeare Avenue. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows three buildings on this site. The 1891 OS map labels the site as Little Brook Cottages. Demolished by 1961.	Post-medieval
47	MME12004		340441	397891	Site of a house, Valley Road. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building to the west of the house on this site. Demolished by 1850.	Post-medieval
48	MME20679		341942	398139	Site of Park Brow Cottage, Bullens Road. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a row of three buildings on this site. They do not appear on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
49	MME20681		341422	399026	Site of a house, Old Rough Lane. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. It is numbered as No. 1 Old Rough Lane on the 1961 OS map. Demolished in the late 20th century.	Post-medieval
50	MME20697		340565	399037	Site of a house, Kirkby Row. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows three buildings on this site. The outbuildings do not appear on the 1962 OS map. The house is last shown on the 1962 OS map.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
51	MME20705		341990	398563	Site of Westhead's House, Westhead Avenue. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows three buildings on this site. The Tithe map of 1839 shows two buildings. The 1850 OS map labels it as Westhead's House. Demolished by 1961.	Post-medieval
52	MME20725		341403	398174	Site of a cottage, Cherryfield Drive. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. Demolished by 1839.	Post-medieval
53	MME20744		341410	398299	Site of Swell Lane Lodge, Cherryfield Drive. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. The building is labelled as Swell Lane Lodge on the 1927 OS map. The building is last shown on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
54	MME20746		341572	397546	Site of Johnson's, Broad Lane. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a group of buildings on this site. No buildings are shown on the southern side of the road on the 1850 OS map. It would appear that Johnson's was replaced by a new house to the north in the 19th century.	Post-medieval
55	MME4973		340504	397997	Site of Tithe Barn Farm, Valley Road. Buildings shown on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769, the 1891 OS map labels it as Tithe Barn Farm. Demolished by 1974.	Post-medieval
56	MME4981		340686	398922	Site of Wikes Place, James Holt Avenue. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows an L-shaped building on this site. Demolished by 1893.	Post-medieval
57	MME4995		340457	399057	Site of Watt's House, Kirkby Row. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site and labels it as Mr Johnson's. The 1786 and 1818 maps don't show a building in this area. The 1850 OS map shows two buildings and labels them as Watt's House. Demolished by 1962.	Post-medieval
58	MME5213		341345	398013	Site of Lee's House, Bewley Drive. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. The 1850 OS map only shows one building but with two small outriggers to the rear, the site is labelled as Lee's House. Last shown on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
59	MME4966		340725	397953	Little Brook Bridge, shown on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769, labelled on the 1850 OS map. The parapets of the bridge are of concrete but it is unclear if any of the other fabric of the bridge is of older date.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
60	MME4982		340685	398154	Site of Tithe Barn, Valley Road. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows a building in this area. The 1850 OS map labels the building as Tithe Barn. In 1854 it was noted that "there is a large Tithebarn in Kirkby, but it is no longer used for parish purposes". Demolished by 1891.	Post-medieval
61	MME20736		340456	399084	Site of two cottages, Kirkby Row. Possibly constructed c.1818 but there is difference in sizes records in 1818 and 1839 the first may relate to The Cottage, Glovers Brow. The building does not appear on the 1850 OS map.	Post-medieval
62	MME20743		341705	398212	Site of a cottage, Wellfield Avenue. Constructed around 1818. It does not appear on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
63	MME20753		341880	398636	Site of a cottage, Westhead Avenue. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows buildings in this area. It does not appear on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
64	MME20754		341857	398653	Site of a cottage, Westhead Avenue. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows buildings in this area. It does not appear on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
65	MME20755		341319	399226	Site of a cottage, County Road. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows buildings in this area. They do not appear on the 1962 OS map.	Post-medieval
66	MME20759		341588	398958	Site of Rough Delf Cottages, Old Rough Lane. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows a building in this area. The 1850 OS map labels the site as Rough Delf Cottages. The 1893 OS map does not show the building, instead showing a pair of semi-detached houses to the east.	Post-medieval
67	MME4963		340381	397796	Nos. 1 and 2 Tithe Barn Cottages, Valley Road. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows a building in this area. The 1891 OS map labels it as Tithe Barn Cottages, and shows the buildings extended to the rear.	Post-medieval
68	MME20762		341813	398178	Site of a cottage, Wellfield Avenue. Hennessey's map of 1829 shows two buildings in this area. Not shown on the OS map of 1961.	Post-medieval
69	MME20636		340672	398901	Site of a barn, James Holt Avenue. The Tithe map of 1839 shows a building on this site. Demolished by 1893.	Post-medieval
70	MME12059	II/1356208	340647	398995	Sefton Cottage. The Tithe map of 1839 shows a building on this site. It is labelled as Fleetwood's Farm on the 1850 OS map and as Sefton Cottage on the 1893 OS map. The building was extended to the north in the late 20th century and is now flats.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
71	MME20760		341571	398815	Site of a cottage, Westhead Avenue. The Tithe map of 1839 shows an L-shaped building on this site. It does not appear on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
72	MME20761		341315	398011	Site of a cottage, Bewley Drive. The Tithe map of 1839 shows two buildings on this site, the 1850 OS map only depicts one building which has been demolished by 1961.	Post-medieval
73	MME5229		341815	398983	Site of Ruffwood, Old Rough Lane. The Tithe map of 1839 does not show a building on this site but records in as a house, outbuildings, and yard. The 1850 OS map labels it as Old Rough Cottage later labelled as Ruffwood, demolished by 1973.	Post-medieval
74	MME20675		340995	398122	Site of a cottage, Bewley Drive. The Tithe map of 1839 does not show a building on this site but records it as, a cottage and garden. The buildings do not appear on the 1961 OS map.	Post-medieval
75	MME4979		340759	398940	Kirkby Bridge. The Tithe map of 1839 shows the road running across the watercourse and the bridge is labelled on the 1850 OS map. The 1893 OS map shows the current arrangement of road and bridge. It is unclear how much, if any, of the earlier fabric remains.	Post-medieval
76	MME5228		341445	398981	Site of Kirkby School, Old Rough Lane. In 1806 a school was built and endowed by Lord Sefton. The school was enlarged in 1851 when a girl's school was added. An infant school was later added. Demolished by 1977.	Post-medieval
77	MME14743	II/1393576	340801	398966	First and Second World War memorial, erected c.1920. A further inscription was added c.1945/46 to commemorate the men of the parish who lost their lives during WWII. On Halloween 1990 the war memorial suffered extensive damage following vandalism. Restored in 2006.	Modern
78	MME4989		340946	399005	Archaeological works were undertaken east of St Chads Church in 1995. Linear cut features and post holes were excavated but no datable finds were recovered from these features. Across the site no finds pre-dating the C17 were recovered. It is suggested the features may date to a period in which artefacts were scarce such as the Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon period.	Uncertain

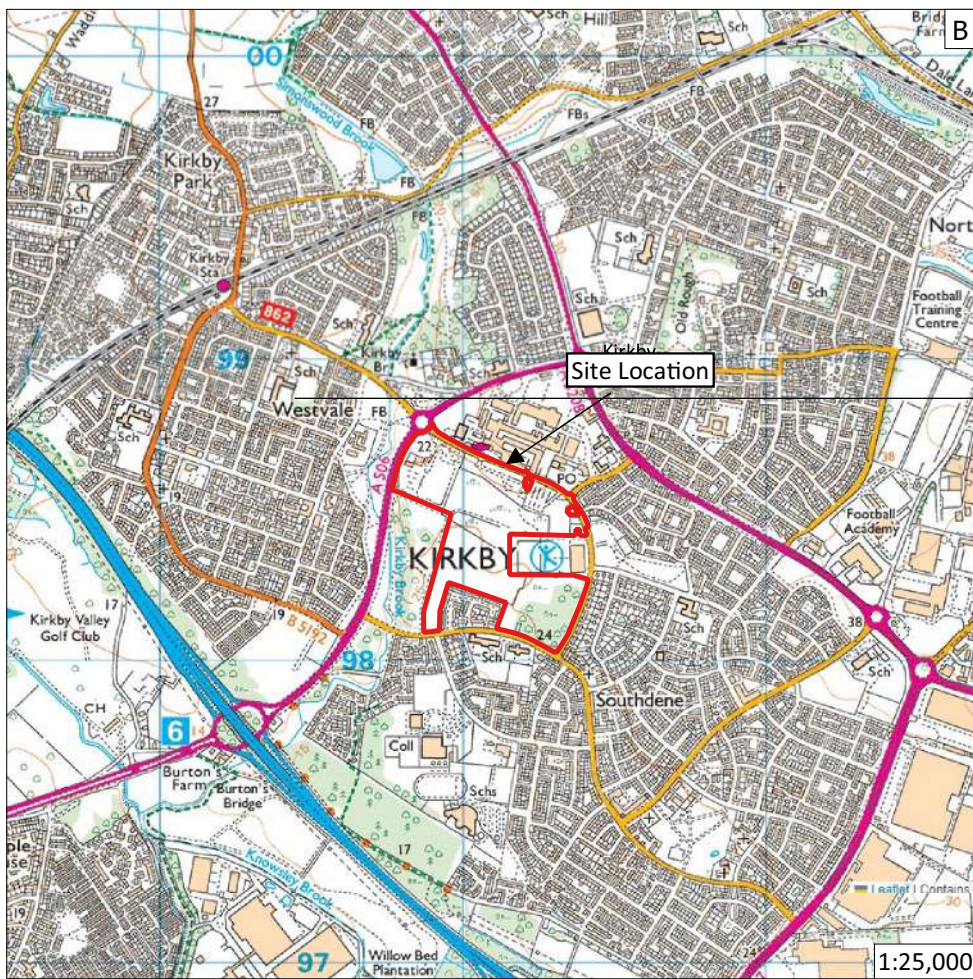
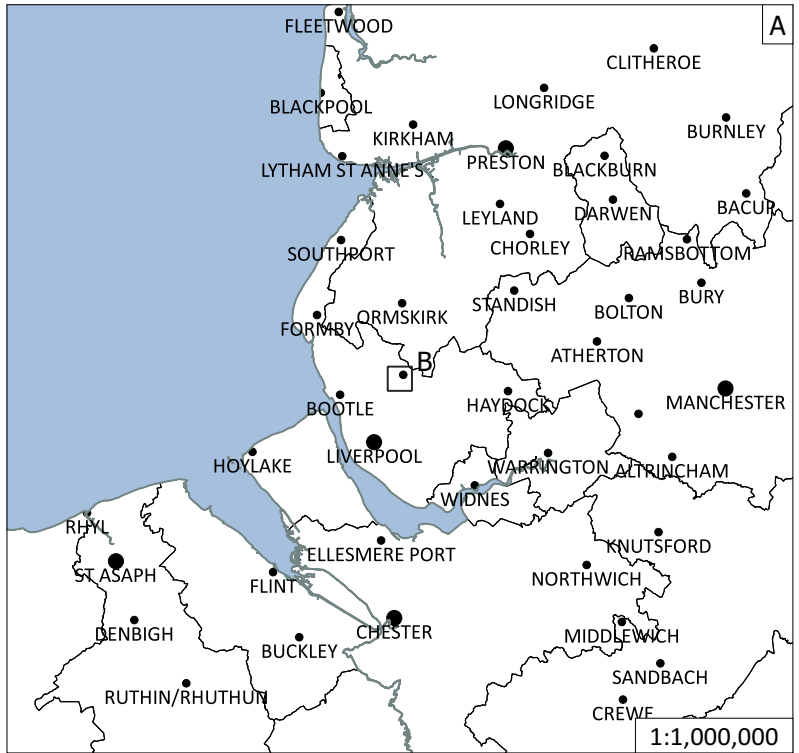
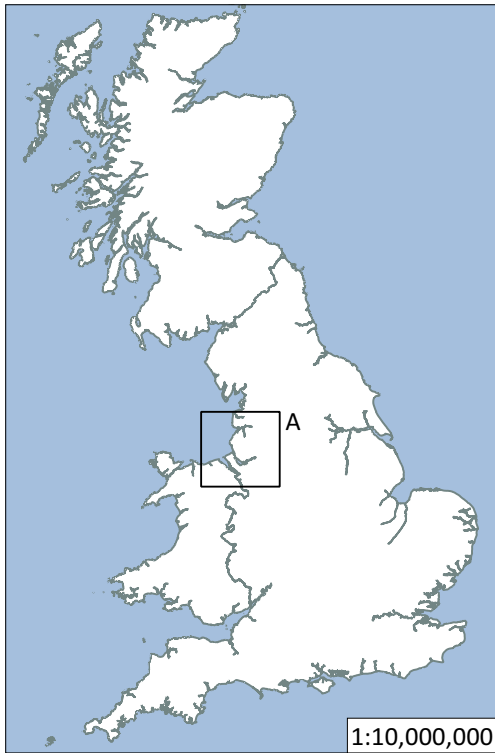
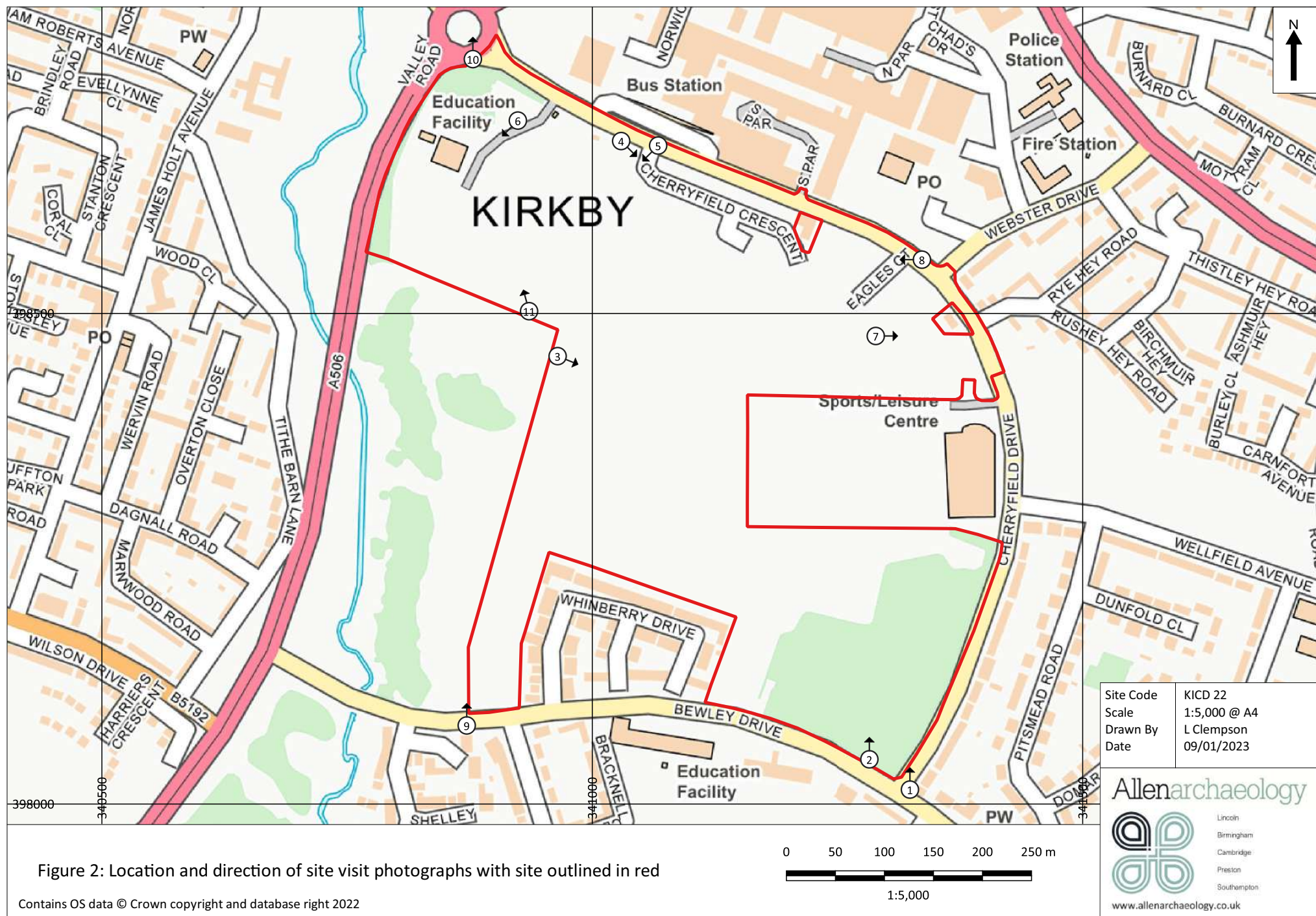


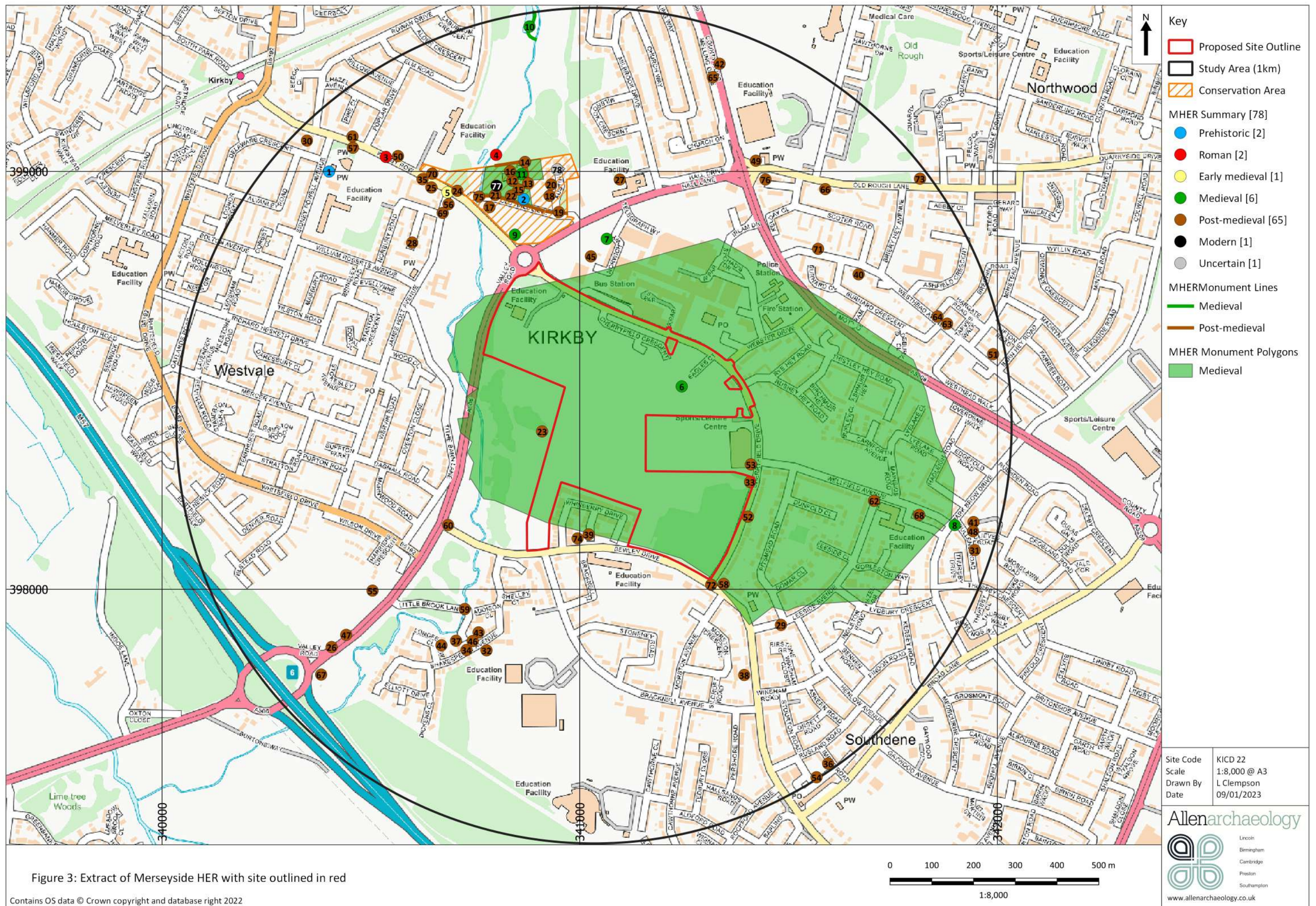
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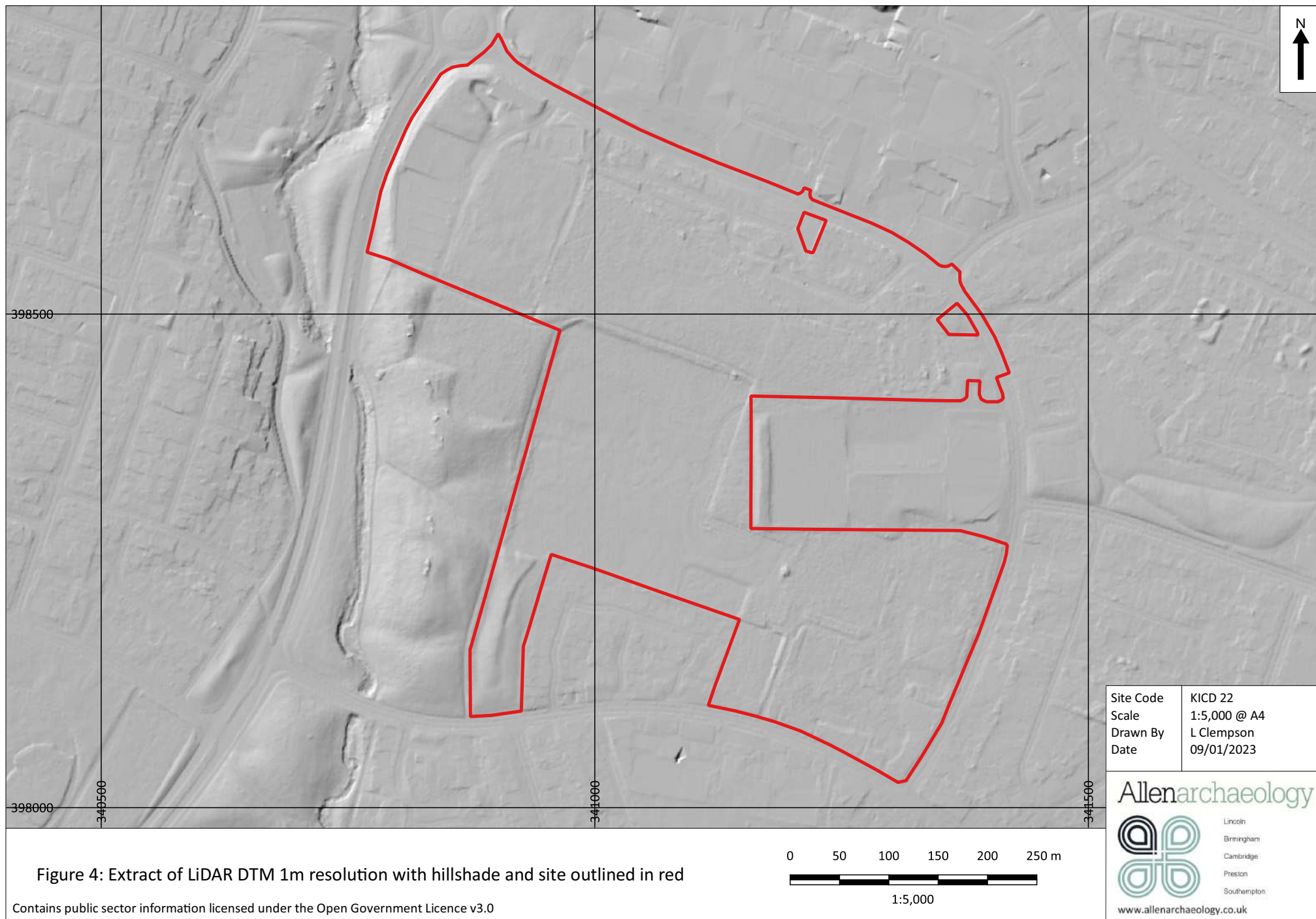
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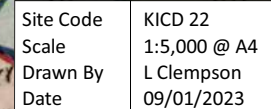
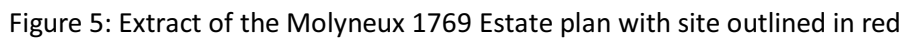
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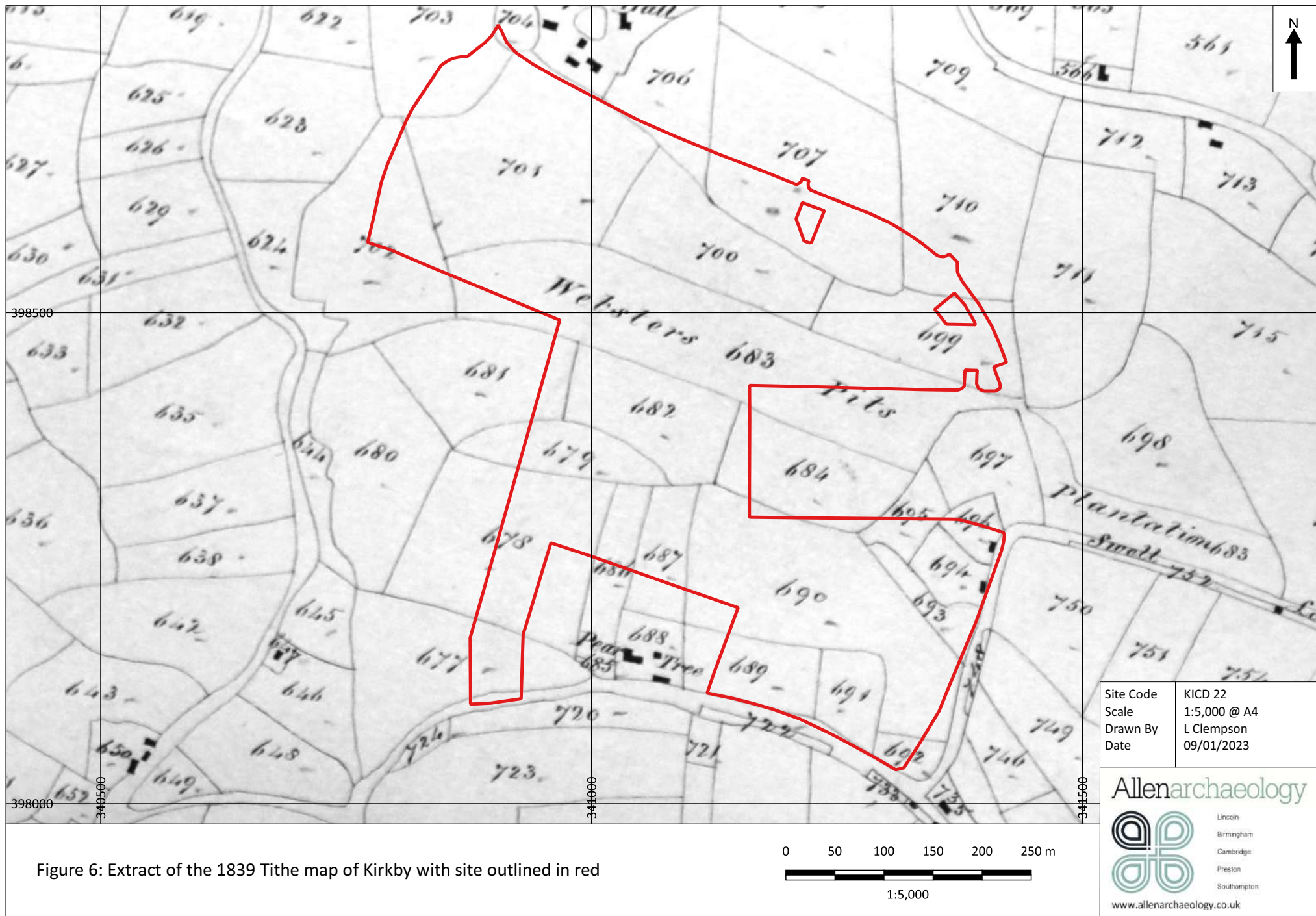


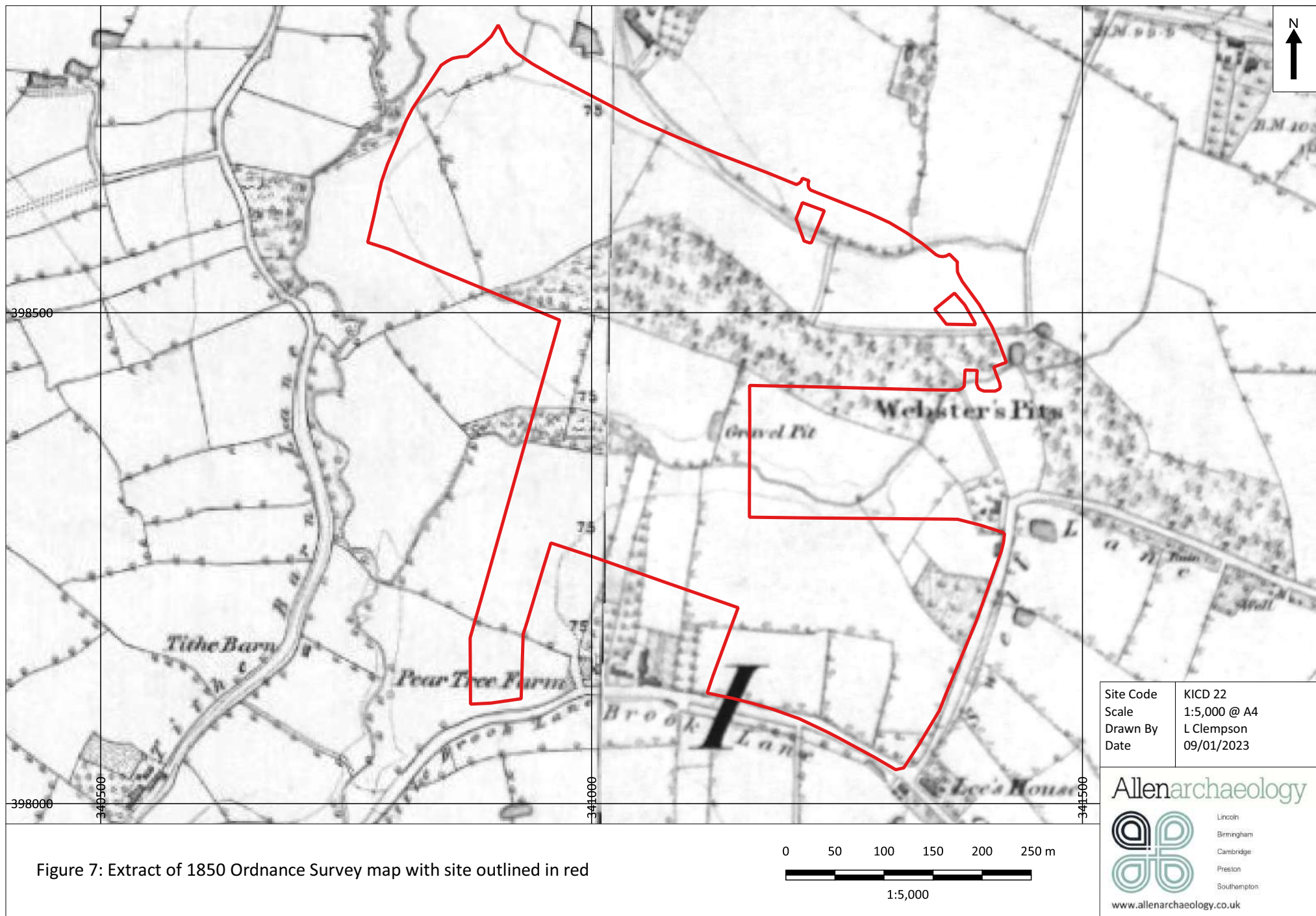


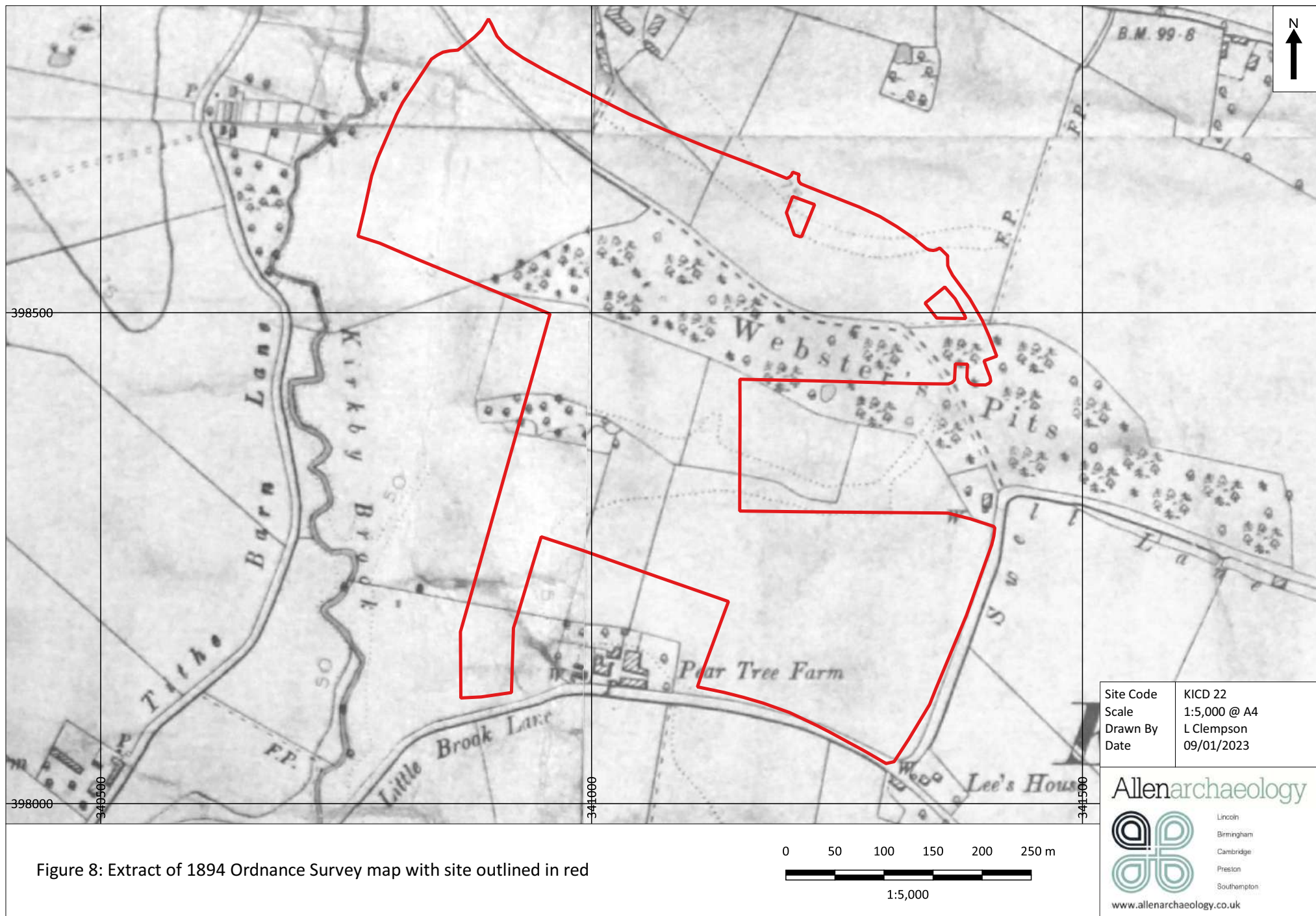


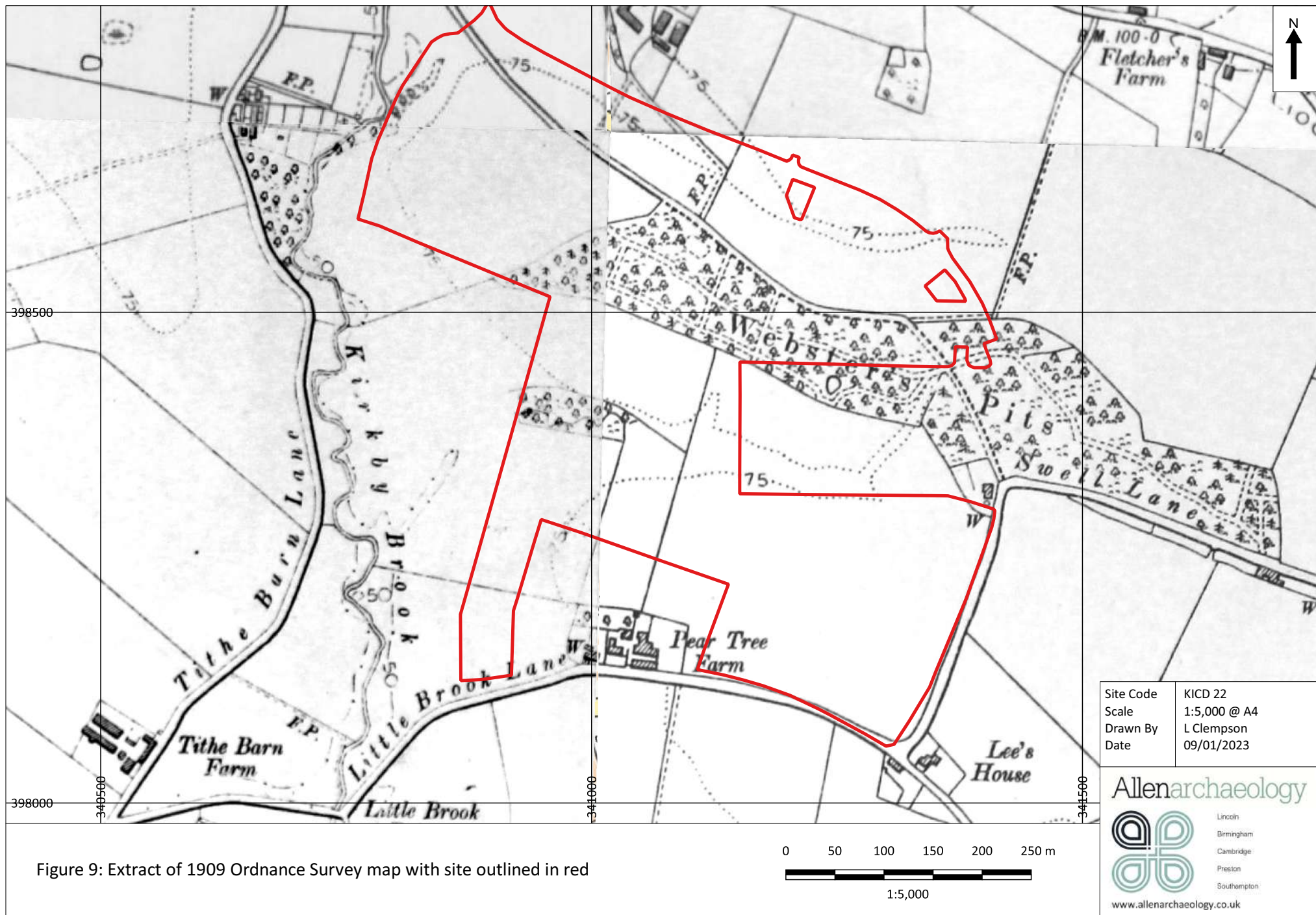
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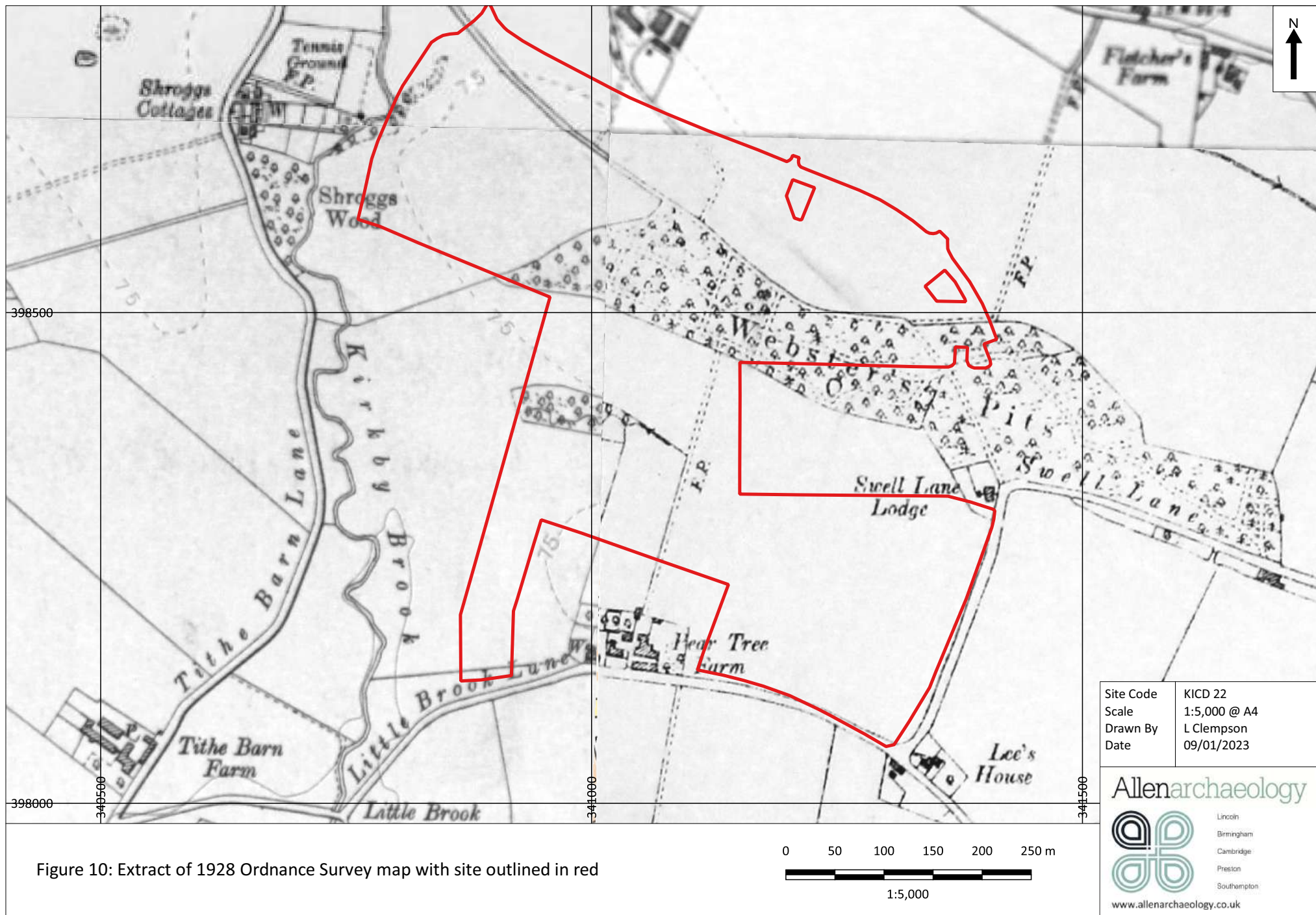
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