



Wilson Road, Huyton, Liverpool

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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Front cover The warehouse as seen from Wilson Road, showing internal office space. Western aspect of the building, taken facing north.



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Linden Hill-Capital Assets-ALX Limited to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land off Wilson Road, Huyton, Liverpool, centred on NGR 345758 389979. This study is intended to inform future proposals for the redevelopment of the Site.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential archaeological resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the archaeological resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding archaeological constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, and in particular relates to the Logwood Farm complex, which dates to at least the 18th century and was later demolished in the 1970s. This has the potential to include evidence for farm buildings, field boundaries, the original route of the Logwood Brook and a dam that was placed along the brook. There is also limited potential for Neolithic, Iron Age and Romano-British finds, given there is a known presence from these periods in the wider area.

The Historic Landscape Character of the proposed development site is of limited significance and the redevelopment of the site would not fundamentally change its character.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the planning archaeologist for Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

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This project was commissioned by Peter Brenton, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Linden Hill-Capital Assets-ALX Limited in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the Merseyside Historic Environment Records Office for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.



Wilson Road, Huyton, Liverpool

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Linden Hill-Capital Assets-ALX Limited (the client), to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Wilson Road, Huyton, Liverpool, (hereafter 'the Site', **Fig. 1**), centred on NGR 345758 389979.

1.1.2 This study is intended to inform future proposals for the redevelopment of the Site.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of 4.4 ha located at the south-eastern edge of the town of Huyton of the wider Liverpool urban area, some 10 km east of Liverpool's city centre. The Site and wider industrial estate are around 700 m to the north west of Junction 6 (Tarbock Island) of the M62.

1.2.2 The Site is currently occupied by the premises of John Masons International Movers, which comprises a gated compound in which there is a large warehouse with internal office spaces and a vehicle storage yard. There are three separate vehicle entrances on to Wilson Road, which is to the west of the Site. The Site is bounded to the east by a sharp drop into the Logwood Mill Brook, beyond which are further industrial units. To the south is the Huyton Household Waste Recycling Centre, and to the north is a bus depot and yard of a private limousine firm.

1.2.3 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of 29 – 30 m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). More widely, the land gently slopes down to the south to a local low of 16 m aOD 2 km away, at the valley bottom of the Ditton Brook. Immediately north of the northern Site boundary is the Logwood Mill Brook, which sits in a V-shaped gully approximately 5 m deep.

1.2.4 The Site lies on three different types of bedrock geologies. Around 60% of the Site is atop Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstones of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. To the east of this is the Etruria Formation, which consists of Mudstone, Sandstone and Conglomerate, and the convergence between the two geologies runs approximately north to south. To the far north is an intrusion of Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, which is comprised of Sandstone. All three types of bedrock are overlaid by superficial deposits of Devensian Till, which is glacial in origin (BGS, 2022). The soil of the area is described as loamy and clayey, and slightly acidic (LandIS, 2022).

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 Proposals at the time of writing indicated the demolition of the existing buildings within the Site and the construction of a new, large warehouse and new areas of hardstanding.

1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

1.5 Aims

1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;
- assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;
- assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets; and
- make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 A designated heritage assets is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Designation can be defined as:

'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values' (English Heritage 2008, 71).

2.2.1 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.2 The *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields).

2.2.3 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV); 'cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'. The United Kingdom is a signatory of the *UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972*. England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system.

2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* was published in July 2021 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

2.3.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.3.3 The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;

- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
 - places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and
 - requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.
- 2.3.5 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.
- 2.3.6 Further additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource¹.
- 2.4 Local planning policy and guidance**
- 2.4.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, which adopted the *Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy* in January 2016.
- 2.4.2 The Core Strategy forms the basis of the development plan for the district and sets targets for the provision of new housing and employment for a period up to 2028, as well as setting out general policies in relation to provision of facilities, transport, and protection of natural and historic features.
- 2.4.3 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2020).

3.2 Study Area

- 3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 Several publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;
- the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;
- relevant national, regional and thematic Research Frameworks (e.g. The North West England Regional Research Framework, 2020);
- national heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;
- Historic manuscripts, Ordnance Survey maps and historic satellite imagery; and
- relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Knowsley Archives and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the references section of the report.

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on 21 March 2021. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.5 Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by Historic England in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008). Within the guidance, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate differing 'values'.

3.5.3 These values are broadly analogous to the 'interests' defined by NPPF, which are used within this report, as per *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets* (Historic England 2019). These are:

- 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 skill, like sculpture; and
- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). 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.

3.5.4 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 2* (2015).

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.6.2 The records held by the MHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.7 Copyright

3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references

section of this report. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

- 4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Study Area

- 4.2.2 There are four Grade II Listed Buildings within the Study Area.
- 4.2.3 Carr House Farmhouse (**NHLE 1253441**) and The Paddocks and The Stables (**NHLE 1253505**) are located 580 m to the east of the Site. The farmhouse is 17th century and constructed of red sandstone brick, while the barn and associated farm buildings are 19th century incorporating earlier 16th and 17th century fabrics. They are built from finely coursed red sandstone rubble with sandstone dressings.
- 4.2.4 Huyton Hey is an early 18th century manor farmhouse, constructed of brick on a stone base (**NHLE 1075534**). It is currently used as a care home for the elderly, 940 m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.2.5 The Church of St Nicholas is an Anglican church, built in the 1860s in an Early English style (**NHLE 126894**). It was designed by one of the preeminent ecclesiastical architects of the period, G.E. Street, who was also a leading practitioner of the Victorian Gothic revival. It is located 900 m to the northeast of the Site.
- 4.2.6 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.
- 4.2.7 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

4.3 Previous studies

Site

- 4.3.1 No records of any previous intrusive archaeological investigations within the Site have been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

Study Area

- 4.3.2 There have been nineteen archaeological investigation that have previously been undertaken within the Study Area, nine of which were intrusive. All of the investigations took place to the southwest of the Site, mostly during the development of Junction 6 of the M62 and associated works. The road-scheme investigations uncovered some Iron Age remains, and a substantial Roman farmstead (though this is beyond the bounds of the Study Area).
- 4.3.3 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5**.
- 4.3.4 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 3**

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section summarises the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood

of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

- 4.4.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, MHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1–2**.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.4.3 The earliest archaeology within the Study Area is Neolithic and was discovered 20 m south of Site during the construction of a car park in 1988 (**MME6103**). The find was an adze axe head made from ironstone, which is available locally in boulder clay, and was 16.3 cm in length (Cowell, 1995). Based on its typology, the adze is believed to date to between 2600 – 2000 BC.

- 4.4.4 There is no evidence of activity in the succeeding periods, until the Iron Age. A series of pits were found on Ox Lane, 880 m to the southwest of the Site, the contents of two of which were successively radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age (**MME15675**). This included charcoal, burnt animal bone and charred oat and wheat, and one pit had evidence of burning in situ. The pits are unprecedented within the local area, with the report noting that only four Iron Age settlements have been found within a 40 km radius of Tarbock (Cowell, 2009).

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.4.5 The MHER has two entries pertaining to Romano-British finds recovered from Ox Lane, which are recorded at 915 m and 930 m to the southwest of the Site respectively (**MME15638**, **MME15640**). Roman tile and pottery sherds were found both times, and a fragment of an oven or kiln was also recovered during the latter.
- 4.4.6 The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain Resource maps further Romano-British activity slightly further south again, past Junction 6 of the M62 and approximately 1.2 km from the Site. The listing discusses a farmstead consisting of a rectangular ditched enclosure (which dates to the early 2nd century), with internal rectangular wooden buildings. Kiln furniture and ceramic wasters suggest that the site may have been used for tile production for the Twentieth Legion, which would explain why Roman tile was found a short distance away on Ox Lane. There appears to have been a smith stationed at the site, as hammerscale and iron slag was found around the farmstead's western periphery. Domestic waste was also recovered, including butchered animal bone and pottery sherds, and a number of 4th century coins demonstrate that the farmstead was in use over an extended period of time. The North West Regional Research Framework acknowledges the farmsteads significance and considers it a 'key site' for the region (2020).

Medieval (AD 410–1500)

- 4.4.7 Huyton's name can be traced back to Old English, and derives from 'hȳð'-'tūn', which loosely translates to a farmstead or village with a port (KEPN, 2022). It was recorded in the Domesday book of 1086 within the Hundred of West Derby and belonged to Roger Poitou. It amounted to four ploughlands and had no recorded population (OpenDomesday, 2011).
- 4.4.8 There is documentary evidence that a leper hospital was established in 1190 by Richard fits Henry of Lathom, 480 m to the southeast of the Site (**MME19541**). Leprosy was endemic in England by the 11th century, and at least 320 religious houses and hospitals were created for the care of lepers between the end of the 11th century and 1350. It was believed that those that suffered from the disease were enduring purgatory during life, and were therefore

closer to God than other people, so to care for lepers would also earn you favour with God (Historic England, no date). The hospital closed in 1311, when it moved to Burscough.

- 4.4.9 A chapel was once located 525 m to the south east of the Site, which was dated to 1364 (**MME6282**). It was no longer standing by the publication of the Molyneux Estate Survey map of 1769 but was still referenced in the field names of Chapel Croft and Priest Hey. 700 m to the east-southeast of the Site was a medieval ditch which contained a pottery sherd dating to around the 13th century (**MME20871**). 785 m to the southeast of Site, the remains of a pond was found, and environmental evidence from the bed of the pond suggests it was silting in the 14th century (**MME15674**). Ponds were an important resource during the period, as fish was a main constitute of the medieval diet. The leper hospital, chapel, ditch and pond were located closely together, and while they may not be wholly contemporary it does suggest that there was some form of settlement in the area by this time.
- 4.4.10 There was once a moated manor 825 m to the west of the Site, on present-day Hall Lane. The manor was called Huyton Hey, and first documented in 1382. The Hearth Tax of 1662 records that the property has ten hearths, which suggests that the estate was reasonably wealthy. The former building was replaced by a new manor house in the early 18th century, itself demolished by 1938 (**MME5794**).

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

- 4.4.11 Logwood Farm was first recorded on the Site in 1786, when it appears on Yate's County Palatine of Lancaster (**MME6089**). There was also a coal pit 80 m to the west of the Site (**MME11920**), which was a common feature in the Study Area (Yates describes the area more generally as 'Coal Pits'; **MME6100**, **MME11919**, **MME15270**). More extensive coal mines were established at the end of the 18th century, with two collieries 220 m to the south of the Site and 300 m to the north of the Site (**MME16114**, **MME6097**).
- 4.4.12 More generally, the Study Area appears to have undergone marked development during the post-medieval period. The MHER has recorded every site of a farm or house from the period using Yate's Map of 1786 (whether extant or not), which amounts to 24 properties. Most of these were organised around Cronton Road to the south and Windy Arbor Road to the southeast, which demonstrates the antiquity of these routes.

19th century (AD 1800–1900)

- 4.4.13 As shown in the 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, the Site was divided across five parcels, with Logwood Farm in the centre (**MME6089**). There appears to be a single rectangular building on the farm, which is presumably the farmhouse. The tithe apportionments show that the field parcels were called Foolway Hay, Buttery Croft, Logwood Millsdam and Dam Meadow, while the fifth was unnamed. Logwood Brook existed by this time, appearing to be in a more southerly position than it is today and cutting across the Site northwest to southeast. Logwood Mill, which processed corn, was built to the north of the brook, in the northeast corner of the Site (**MME6090**). Based on the fieldnames, it seems logical that the brook was dammed to support the mill, though the dam is not evident on the map. A trackway passed from the farmhouse and over the brook, and to the north into Logwood.
- 4.4.14 By 1894, Logwood Mill had fallen out of use, but had lent its name to the farmstead, which became Logwood Mill Farm. The two smallest fields within the Site, which were to the northeast of the farm, were dissolved to become one larger parcel. The main farm building gained a new northern wing, taking on an 'L' shaped plan, while a second, square building was constructed to the east. The Ordnance Survey map records that there was a water pump in the garden. A new trackway was established, which was an extension of the track

from the north, that then passed between the two farm buildings and down to the southwest. While not completely clear on the map, it appears that Logwood Brook may have been diverted following the disuse of the mill, to the position and route it follows today along the Site's northern boundary.

- 4.4.15 Most of the industry in the region expanded in from the east, while Liverpool began to encroach from the west (Historic Liverpool, 2019). Coal-mining continued to be the foremost industry within the Study Area, with seven new collieries opening within Study Area during the 19th century (**MME16871**, **MME6068**, **MME6301**, **MME6299**, **MME6306**, **MME13097**, **MME6303**). Huyton Quarry was opened 790 m to the northwest of the Site, which quarried marble, and was another major local employer (**MME6098**). A railway network was constructed to support the collieries and quarry, and to export the material. The Willis Branch was opened in 1833 and connected Halshead Colliery with the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (**MME10027**). It passed the Site 260 m to the north and was carried over the Logwood Brook by an embankment of sandstone walls and stone sleepers. The Seel Branch adjoined the Willis Branch on its northern side, 360 m from the Site, where it supplied Whiston Colliery (**MME10038**).
- 4.4.16 Other notable industries in the Study Area include the Tarbock Tile Works 500 m to the south (**MME6086**), a pottery works 580 m to the northwest (**MME20500**), Huyton Gas Works 670 m to the northwest (**MME20501**), Lime Kilns 780 m to the northwest (**MME6099**), The Paradise Sawpits 900 m to the northwest (**MME5792**, **MME5793**), and the Tushingham's Brickworks 910 m to the north east (**MME10037**). It is said that Huyton was also engaged in wire-drawing, for the watch-making industry (VCH, 1907).

Modern (AD 1900–present day)

- 4.4.17 A map regression of the Site through the 20th century demonstrates progressive urbanisation and industrialisation within the Site's vicinity. By the publication of the 1928 Ordnance Survey Map, a sewage works had been opened by Whiston Rural District Council to the immediate northeast of the Site, on the opposite side of Logwood Brook. The farm has reverted back to being called 'Logwood Farm', and the main building had undergone an alteration on its northern wing to create a separate block from it. An irregular triangular building had also appeared south of the farmhouse, though this may be due to a fault in the drawing or reproduction of the map.
- 4.4.18 By 1966, the sewerage works had been demolished, but Huyton Industrial Estate had started construction to the west. The factory buildings had been built by this time but were not yet accessed by a proper road. Logwood farm had lost most of its fields and the field boundaries were removed, presumably in preparation for development. The buildings of the farm had also undergone alteration, with the smaller building to the north demolished. Logwood Brook appears to have manipulated in some way, with a storm outfall constructed at the east of the Site, against the plot of the old sewerage works.
- 4.4.19 The 1977 Ordnance Survey Map shows that Logwood Farm was demolished in the preceding decade and replaced by a warehouse, and the Site had become fully enclosed to north, west and south by the industrial estate. The warehouse is situated against the Site's western boundary and generally square in plan, with a small extension off its northern corner. Two smaller buildings were also built to the northwest of the Site. It is not entirely clear if the Site is occupied by two separate premises, as a boundary marks the northern part of the Site as separate, though this is accessed from the land around the warehouse. The warehouse is later extended somewhat, as visible in the 1991 Ordnance Survey map, with two bays added to its southern aspect.

- 4.4.20 As a major port, Liverpool was an obvious target to the German Luftwaffe during the Second World War, and over 4000 people lost their lives in the Merseyside region (NML, 2003). The area around the Huyton Industrial Estate sustained a single known hit during the duration of the air raids, 640 m to the west of the Site on Shelley Close (Gallagher, 2016; Bombing Britain Database). It is not clear if there were any casualties or fatalities resulting from the bomb. Huyton itself played its role in the war and became the site of an internment camp that held up to 5000 German, Austrian and Italian civilians. Those interred had been residents in the UK prior to the outbreak of war, but then deemed a potential threat to national security (NML, 2003).

Undated

- 4.4.21 Several undated features have been identified within the Study Area. A possible clay floor was found 500 m to the southwest of the Site, which consisted of a rectangular spread of red clay over an area measuring 4 m x 1.6 m. This could not be confirmed as a floor however, given that no other structural elements or datable material was found (**MME15679**).
- 4.4.22 The other undated features are assumed to be associated with Halstead Park, 800 – 960 m to the southwest of the Site. This includes a 100 section of boundary bank which is thought to belong to the park (MME6285), a ditch with coal deposits within the backfill (**MME20872**), and further examples of ditches pits east of Ox Lane (**MME15673**).

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.5.1 The land of the Site has been characterised by National Museums Liverpool as the 'Industrial' Sub Type during a Historic Landscape Character survey (2012). The Industrial Sub Type represents 62% of the Industrial Broad Type within Knowsley and includes industrial estates and general industrial works.

4.6 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts

- 4.6.1 The Site has already been developed as part of an industrial estate, as it has been since the 1970s, and thus already been subjected to disturbance. The Site has standing buildings on the premises, and the installation of subsurface foundations and service trenches for these buildings will have potentially damaged or removed archaeological deposits. Areas tarmacked or gravelled for vehicle storage will have a higher potential for archaeological remains, however it is still possible for truncation to have occurred in these areas due to ground levelling. In addition to its current use as an industrial estate, the Site was historically agricultural land. If the fields were ploughed, any earlier archaeology could have become truncated, or destroyed. The construction of the now-demolished Logwood Farm buildings may have also required the excavation of foundations. These factors all have the potential for damage archaeological remains, but their presence cannot be ruled out due to the lack of intrusive investigations within the Site.

5 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation the archaeological resource.

5.2 Summary of known and potential archaeological resource

- 5.2.1 The archaeological potential of the Site is uncertain, as the closest archaeological investigation was 430 m away. Furthermore, all documented investigations have occurred in the area southwest of the Site, so the archaeological resource to the north and east are even more unclear.
- 5.2.2 However, based upon the available information, there is some limited potential for Neolithic archaeology, given that that an axe head was found just 20 m from the Site (**MME6103**), however, no other early Prehistoric assets have been identified within the Study Area.
- 5.2.3 There is also limited potential for Iron Age and Romano-British archaeology to be found within the Site. A regionally significant settlement was found around 1 km to the south west of the Site, and it is conceivable that the inhabitants of this settlement would have interacted with the land within its vicinity (**MME156**, **MME15638**, **MME15640**). The land around the Site may have appeared particularly attractive for its proximity to Logwood Brook.
- 5.2.4 There is a high potential for archaeological deposits and features dating to the post-medieval and early modern periods, and in particular relating to the Logwood Farm and Logwood Mill complex. Extinct field boundaries have the potential to still be archaeologically legible, and likewise, there may also be deposits demonstrating the 19th century route of the Logwood Brook, which ran further south than it does today. This is in addition to the remains of a dam along the brook, the precise location of which is unknown but is mentioned in documentary sources. Evidence of the farm buildings may be found in situ, however survival seems less favourable given that they were located where the warehouse is situated today, and the construction of the warehouse would likely have been destructive to archaeological deposits. The significance of any potential remains would be low.
- 5.2.5 Across the Site, there is a higher likelihood of archaeological survival where less intensive development has taken place, e.g., within the footprint of the vehicle storage area, which has only been resurfaced with concrete and gravel.

5.3 Statement of potential impact

Archaeological remains

- 5.3.1 The construction of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:
- preliminary site investigation works;
 - setting up a secure construction compound within the Site;
 - plant movement;
 - piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches;
 - installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;

- establishment of new car parking areas, and access points;
 - hard landscaping works (levelling, remodelling); and
 - soft landscaping and environmental enhancement works, including planting.
- 5.3.2 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.
- 5.3.3 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.
- 5.3.4 The most destructive elements of the development proposals in terms of below ground archaeology (should any such remains be present within the Site) would be likely to be associated with the grubbing out of old foundations and the excavation of new ones.

Historic Landscape Character

- 5.3.5 The Historic Landscape Character would not change based on current outlined proposals for the Site and would remain within the 'Industrial' Broad Type category.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential archaeological resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding archaeological constraints which are likely to prohibit development.
- 6.1.2 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, and in particular relates to the Logwood Farm complex, which dates to at least the 18th century and was later demolished in the 1970s. This has the potential to include evidence for farm buildings, field boundaries, the original route of the Logwood Brook and a dam that was placed along the brook. There is also limited potential for Neolithic, Iron Age and Romano-British finds, given there is a known presence from these periods within the Study Area. However, there has been a general lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Study Area, except for the preliminary archaeological works for Junction 6 of the M2, so the potential for any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.
- 6.1.3 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.
- 6.1.4 The presence, location and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is possible that additional investigations may be required by the planning archaeologist for Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

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<https://opendomesday.org/> – Domesday survey information

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> - information on designated assets

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk> - documentary resources



<http://www.british-history.ac.uk> - documentary resources

<http://oasis.ac.uk/england> - data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> - The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

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.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	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).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings 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.
Significance (for heritage policy)	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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000–9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Early Post-glacial	9500–8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Mesolithic	8500–4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	19th century	AD 1800–1899
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953</i> <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens.
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 194	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. 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.
Para. 195	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 197	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
Para. 199	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
Para. 200	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably 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, should be wholly exceptional ⁶⁸ . ⁶⁸ Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 201	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
Para. 202	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.



NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 203	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect 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.
Para. 205	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible⁶⁹. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. ⁶⁹Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
Para. 206	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
Para. 207	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
Para. 208	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.



Local Planning Policy

Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy (Adopted January 2016)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
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. 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.



Appendix 3: Gazetteer

Table 1 Gazetteer of designated heritage assets

NHLE Number	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
1075534	Huyton Hey (Manor Farmhouse)	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	344867	390562
1253441	Carr House Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	346440	389801
1253505	The Paddocks and The Stables	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	346462	389814
1261894	Church of St Nicholas	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century	346719	390313

Table 2 Gazetteer of non-designated heritage assets

HER Number	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MME6103	Neolithic polished stone adze, Wilson Road, Huyton	Neolithic	345643	390001
MME15675	Iron Age pits, west of Ox Lane, Tarbock	Iron Age	346070	389006
MME15640	Roman pottery and tile, east of Ox Lane, Tarbock	Roman	346335	389109
MME15638	Roman pottery, Ox Lane, Tarbock	Roman	346005	388933
MME19541	Location of a medieval leper hospital, Ridgate or Tarbock	Medieval	346229	389593
MME6282	Location of a Chapel of Ridgate, within Tarbock	Medieval	346200	389500
MME20871	Possible medieval ditch, Halsnead Park, Whiston	Medieval	346566	389796



MME15674	Medieval or post medieval Ox Lane, Tarbock	Medieval	346177	389166
MME5794	Site of Huyton Hey moated site, Hall Lane, Huyton	Medieval	345005	390552
MME15680	Late medieval pottery, Windy Arbor Brow, Whiston	Medieval	346296	389646
MME16037	Late medieval and post medieval pottery, Ox Lane, Tarbock	Medieval	346232	389171
MME15641	Late medieval pottery, east of Ox Lane, Tarbock	Medieval	346257	389147
MME15680	Late medieval pottery, Windy Arbor Brow, Whiston	Medieval	346296	389646
MME5798	Location of a medieval or early post medieval dovecote, near St John's Road and Wilson Road, Huyton	Post-medieval	344994	390378
MME6089	Site of Logwood Farm, Huyton, Knowsley	Post-medieval	345760	389958
MME11920	Site of Coal Pit (Southern), near Site of Logwood Farm, Wilson Road, Huyton	Post-medieval	345557	389959
MME6100	Site of a coal pit, Wilson Road, Huyton	Post-medieval	345474	390092
MME11919	Site of Coal Pit (Northern), near Site of Logwood Farm, Wilson Road, Huyton	Post-medieval	345459	390116
MME16114	Site of a colliery, Cronton Road, Tarbock	Post-medieval	345775	389520
MME6097	Site of Huyton Hey Colliery, Stadt Moers Park, Huyton	Post-medieval	345955	390499
MME6074	Outbuilding to East of Hare and Hounds Public House, Tarbock	Post-medieval	345498	389442
MME6281	Site of Brook House, Windy Arbor Brow, Whiston	Post-medieval	346240	389639
MME6076	Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Whitefield Lane, Tarbock	Post-medieval	345530	389389
MME6280	Site of Hollands House, Windy Arbour Brow, Whiston	Post-medieval	346348	389845



MME6284	No. 10 Windy Arbor Brow, Whiston	Post-medieval	346341	389805
MME13132	Outbuilding of Carr Cottage, Windy Arbor Brow, Whiston	Post-medieval	346352	389793
MME15678	Sandstone wall, Windy Arbor Brow, Whiston	Post-medieval	346294	389642
MME6083	Priory Farm Cottage and Natruscot, Cronton Road, Tarbock	Post-medieval	345325	389504
MME6283	Site of Carr Cottage, Windy Arbor Brow, Whiston	Post-medieval	346367	389798
MME6095	Site of Ridings Colliery, Stadt Moers Park, Whiston	Post-medieval	346010	390611
MME6275	Carr House, Windy Arbor Road, Whiston	Post-medieval	346440	389801
MME16113	Site of a colliery, Whitefield Lane, Tarbock	Post-medieval	345570	389259
MME6292	The Paddocks and The Stables, Windy Arbor Road, Whiston	Post-medieval	346462	389814
MME15269	Site of a house, Coalgate Lane, Whiston	Post-medieval	346239	390569
MME6278	Site of a Farm, near Coppice Lane, Tarbock	Post-medieval	346103	389262
MME15270	Site of coal pits, Coalgate Lane, Whiston	Post-medieval	346306	390648
MME15637	17th century pottery, Ox Lane, Tarbock	Post-medieval	346121	389193
MME12933	Site of New Pale, off Tarbock Road, Tarbock	Post-medieval	344964	389581
MME10199	Site of cottages, Wood Lane, Huyton	Post-medieval	345667	390916
MME13163	Site of Paradise Farm, Banner Hey, Whiston	Post-medieval	346562	390401
MME15271	Site of a house, Wood Lane, Whiston	Post-medieval	345842	390969
MME5776	Site of a house, off Tarbock Road, Tarbock	Post-medieval	344874	389600
MME15267	Site of a house, Coalgate Lane, Whiston	Post-medieval	346529	390601



MME5800	Site of Barn of Huyton Hey, Junction St John's Road and Wilson Road, Huyton	Post-medieval	344884	390495
MME6293	Site of Latham's Farm, Pottery Lane, Whiston	Post-medieval	346133	390979
MME5782	Huyton Hey Manor, Hall Lane, Huyton	Post-medieval	344867	390562
MME6307	Site of The Lathams, Pottery Lane, Whiston	Post-medieval	346168	391008
MME6308	Site of Cromwell Cottage, Pottery Lane, Whiston	Post-medieval	346126	391040
MME6274	Site of Dagger's Bridge Farm, Dacre's Bridge Lane, Tarbock	Post-medieval	346468	389105
MME6090	Site of Logwood Mill, Wilson Road, Huyton	19th century	345765	389970
MME10027	Route of the Willis Branch of Liverpool and Manchester Railway, to Halsnead Colliery, Whiston	19th century	345812	390413
MME16871	Site of a colliery, Whiston	19th century	346099	390227
MME10038	Route of the Seel Branch of Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Huyton	19th century	345831	390523
MME6080	Site of Priory Farm Outbuildings, off Cronton Road, Tarbock	19th century	345596	389442
MME6075	Site of a House, North Side Cronton Road, Tarbock	19th century	345632	389413
MME6079	Site of Priory Farm Farmhouse, off Cronton Road, Tarbock	19th century	345567	389425
MME6071	Site of a House, Cronton Road, Tarbock	19th century	345727	389389
MME6072	Nos. 1 and 3 Whitfield Lane, Tarbock	19th century	345563	389392
MME6085	Site of a Smithy, Whitfield Lane, Tarbock	19th century	345558	389378
MME6276	Site of a House and Hen & Chickens beer House, near Coppice Lane, Tarbock	19th century	346112	389475



MME6086	Site of Tarbock Tile Works, Cronton Road, Tarbock	19th century	345658	389327
MME6082	Site of a Colliery, off Cronton Road, Tarbock	19th century	345641	389328
MME6070	Site of a house, Coppice Lane, Tarbock	19th century	345933	389361
MME6301	Site of Whiston Colliery, Stadt Moers Park, Whiston	19th century	346194	390471
MME15681	Halsnead Park wall, Whiston	19th century	346314	389607
MME6299	Site of Halsnead Colliery, Stadt Moers Park, Whiston	19th century	346366	390293
MME20500	Site of a pottery works, Hale View Road, Huyton-with-Roby	19th century	345340	390575
MME6279	Site of Bottom Row, near Coppice Lane, Tarbock	19th century	346081	389306
MME13104	Nos. 160-164 Windy Arbour Road, Whiston	19th century	346523	390016
MME6306	Site of Halsnead Colliery, Windy Arbour Road, Whiston	19th century	346523	390086
MME20501	Site of Huyton Gas Works, Hale View Road, Huyton-with-Roby	19th century	345288	390607
MME13097	Site of the second Whiston Colliery, Stadt Moers Park, Whiston	19th century	346280	390652
MME9292	Liverpool and Manchester Railway	19th century	349251	391457
MME6303	Site of Hig Hey Colliery, Bishop Drive, Whiston	19th century	346497	390329
MME17629	Site of Huyton Quarry Railway Station, Hey Road, Huyton	19th century	345421	390785
MME6277	Site of a House, near M62 and Knowsley Expressway Junction, Tarbock	19th century	346227	389224
MME18954	Riding's Colliery Bridge, Dales Row, Whiston	19th century	345911	390890
MME16149	Church of St Gabriel, Hall Lane, Huyton	19th century	345200	390672



MME6099	Site of Huyton Hey Lime Kilns, Hale View Road, Huyton	19th century	345224	390702
MME18836	Site of Infant School and Mission Room, Hall Lane, Huyton	19th century	345134	390634
MME6098	Site of Huyton Quarry, Huyton	19th century	345350	390800
MME20520	Site of Whiston Colliery gas works, Whiston	19th century	346409	390653
MME6305	Site of a weighing machine, Banner Hey, Whiston	19th century	346576	390372
MME13073	Site of Top Row, near M62 and Knowsley Expressway Junction, Tarbock	19th century	346280	389207
MME6094	Site of Whiston Pottery, Pottery Lane, Whiston	19th century	345848	390940
MME6093	Site of Victoria Row, Dales Row, Whiston	19th century	345893	390935
MME6092	Site of Brook House, Pottery Lane, Whiston	19th century	345898	390978
MME6077	Site of a House, Whitfield Lane, Tarbock	19th century	345350	389035
MME18953	Lee's Bridge, No. 1, Pottery Lane, Whiston	19th century	346156	390930
MME5793	Site of Paradise Sawpits (Eastern pit), Sawpit Park, Hall Lane, Huyton	19th century	344957	390593
MME10891	Church of St Nicholas, Windy Arbor Road, Whiston	19th century	346719	390313
MME10037	Site of Tushingham's Brickworks, Stadt Moers Country Park, Whiston	19th century	346538	390675
MME6294	Site of Firgrove Cottage, Pottery Lane, Whiston	19th century	346151	390982
MME5792	Site of Paradise Sawpits (Western Pit), Sawpit Park, Hall Lane, Huyton	19th century	344900	390620
MME18084	Huyton to St Helens railway	19th century	348194	392917
MME16660	Seel's bridge, Sawpit Lane, Huyton	19th century	344919	390691



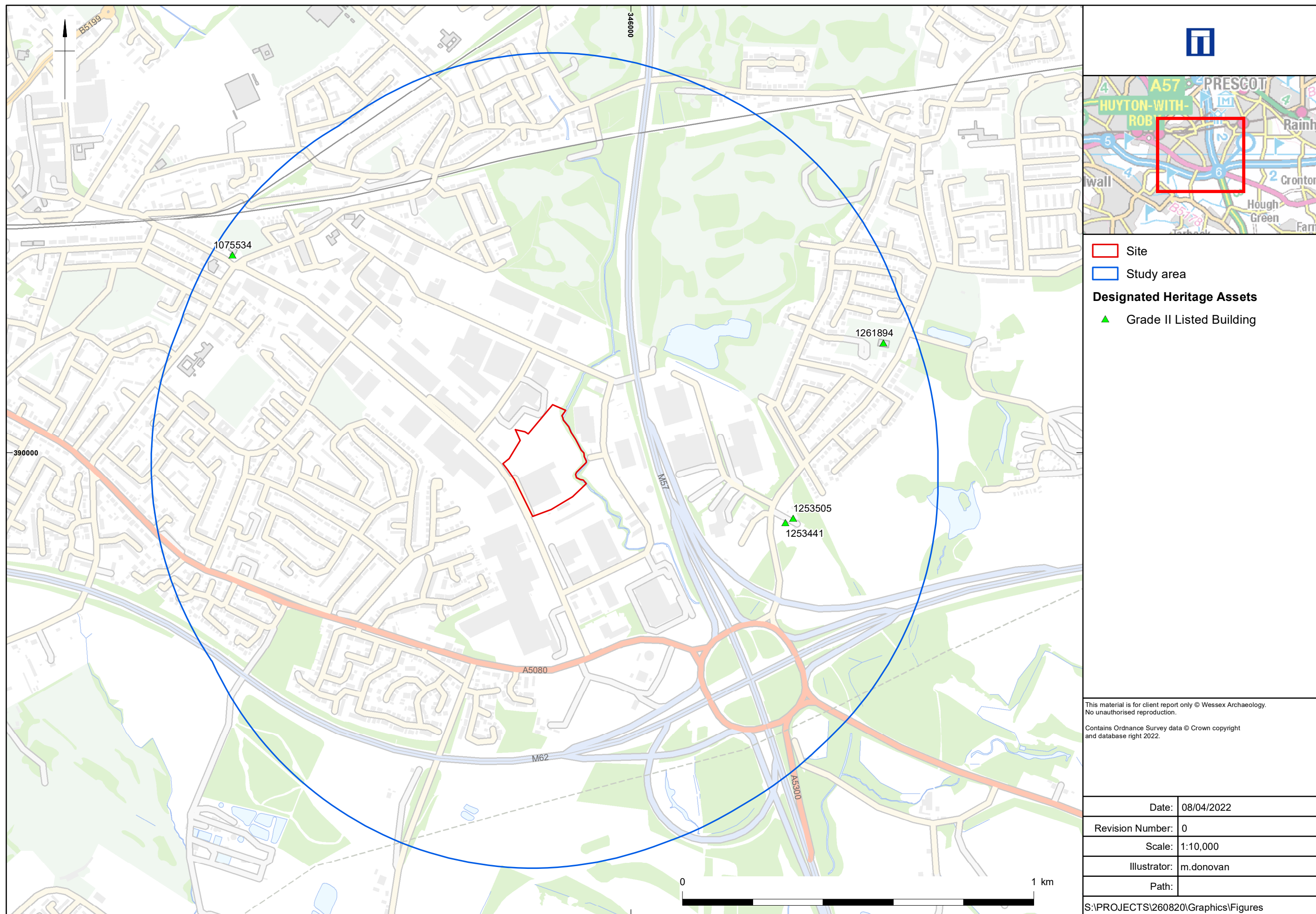
MME15147	Halsnead Park, Whiston	19th century	347177	389711
MME17970	Edward VIII Pillar Box, Windy Arbor Road, Whiston	Modern	346495	389984
MME17979	George V Pillar Box, Hall Lane, Huyton	Modern	344973	390572
MME20860	War memorial, St Nicholas' churchyard, Windy Arbor Road, Whiston	Modern	346759	390312
MME18359	Roman Catholic church of St Agnes, Huyton Hey Road, Huyton	Modern	344812	390533
MME15679	Clay floor, Windy Arbor Brow, Whiston	Undated	346298	389649
MME15673	Undated ditch and pits, east of Ox Lane, Tarbock	Undated	346248	389195
MME20872	Undated ditch, Halsnead Park, Whiston	Undated	346760	389800
MME6285	Site of Boundary Bank Section for Halstead Park, M62 and M57 Junction, Tarbock	Undated	346440	389130

Table 3 Gazetteer of previous archaeological investigations

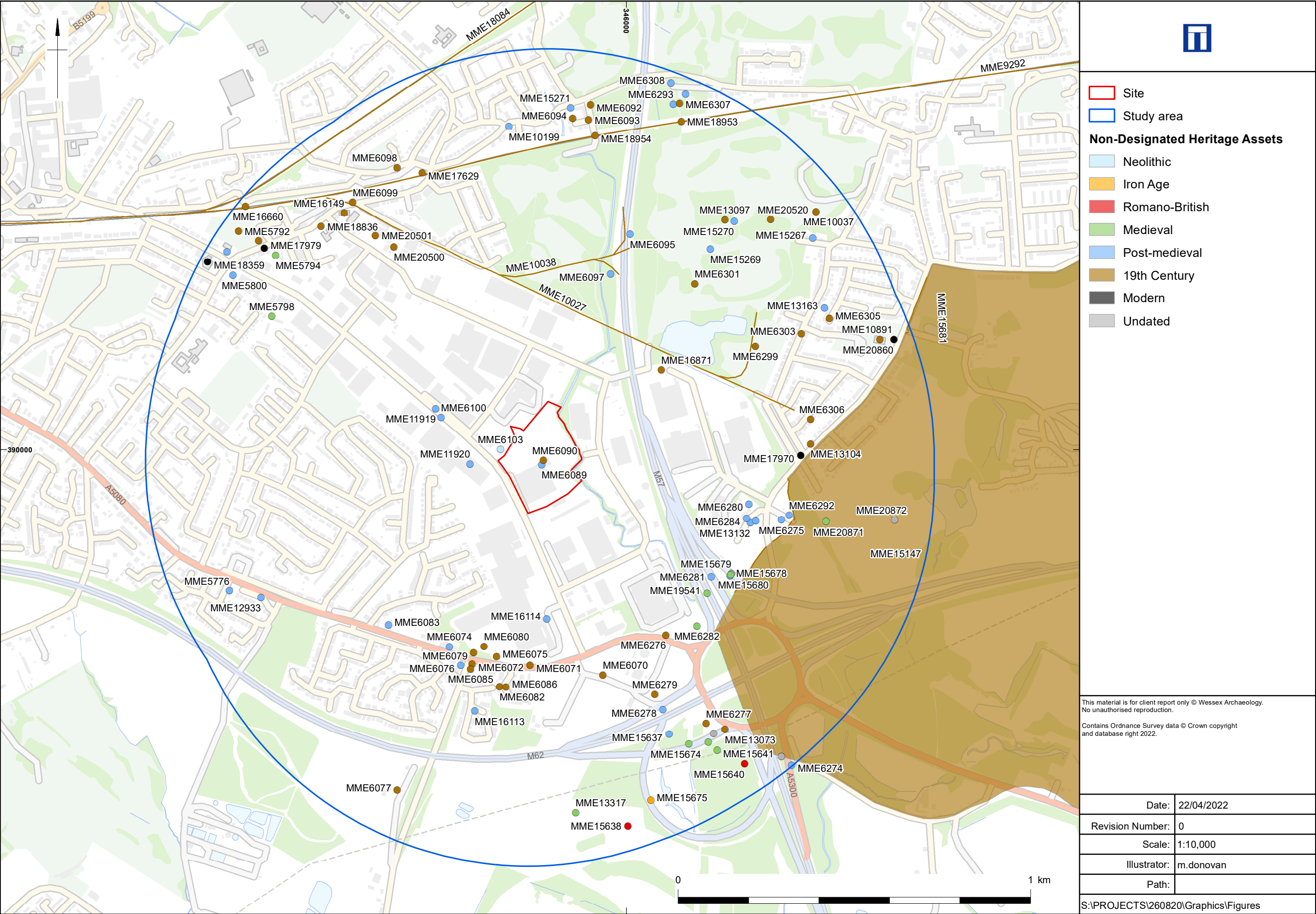
Event Number	Name	Easting	Northing
EME2384	Evaluation at Junction 6 of the M62, Whiston and Tarbock - 2005	346600	389562
EME2389	Excavation at Junction 6 on the M62, Tarbock - 2007	346169	389135
EME2390	Watching brief at Junction 6 on the M62, Tarbock - 2007	346297	389656
EME2500	Watching brief, Carr House Farm, Windy Arbor Road, Whiston - 2008	346452	389821
EME2679	Evaluation at Junction 6 of the M62, Tarbock - 2006	346141	388940
EME3063	Strip, map and sample excavation of land north of Coppice Lane, Tarbock - 2019	345943	389362



EME3064	Watching brief on land north of Coppice Lane, Tarbock - 2019	345950	389396
EME3227	Evaluation of land east of Windy Arbor Road, Halsnead Park, Whiston - 2021	346558	389853
EME521	Excavation, Dacre's Bridge Lane, Tarbock - 1993	346415	389091
EME2377	Fieldwalking of land around of Tarbock Hall, Ox Lane, Tarbock - 2000	346281	388706
EME2388	Building survey of Carr House Farm Barn, Windy Arbor Road, Whiston - 2008	346462	389810
EME2391	Photographic record of Halsnead Park wall and the Cronton colliery branch line embankment, Whiston - 2007	346658	389567
EME2422	Desk-based assessment of land south of Cronton Road, Tarbock - 2008/9	346006	389338
EME2424	Desk-based assessment of the M62 Junction 6, Tarbock - 2003	346342	389362
EME2425	Desk-based assessment of the M62 Junction 6, Tarbock - 2005	346343	389360
EME2760	Desk-based assessment of land at Coppice Lane, Tarbock - 2017	345948	389346
EME3019	Desk-based assessment of land east of Windy Arbour Road, Halsnead Park, Whiston - 2017	346707	389953
EME3020	Magnetometry survey of land east of Windy Arbour Road, Halsnead Park, Whiston - 2019	346744	389889
EME36	Desk-based assessment of the M62-A562 link road, Tarbock and Halewood - 1990-2	347214	387192

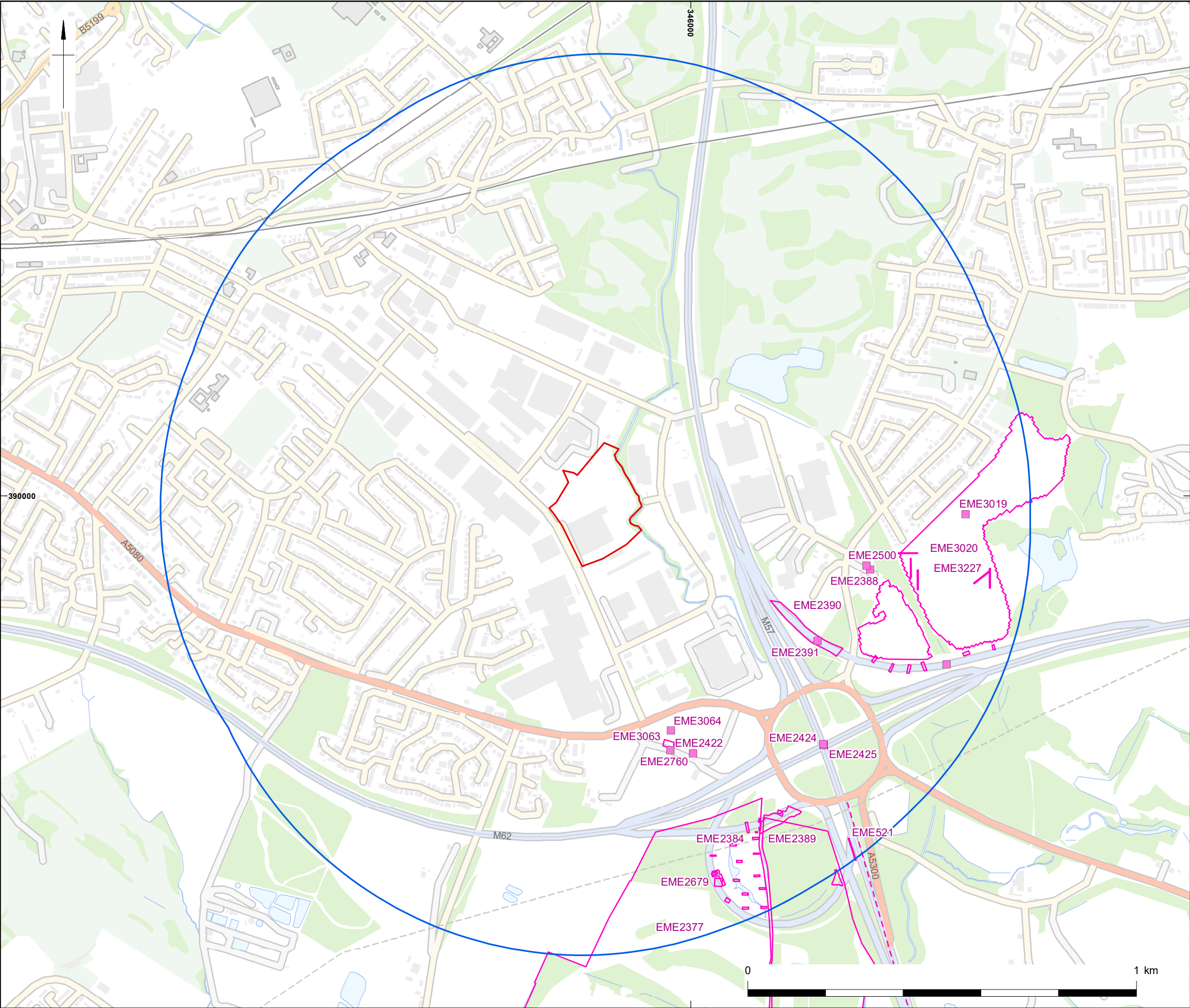


Site, Study Area, and Designated Heritage Assets



Site, Study Area, Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 2



- Site
- Study area
- Previous Archaeological Events

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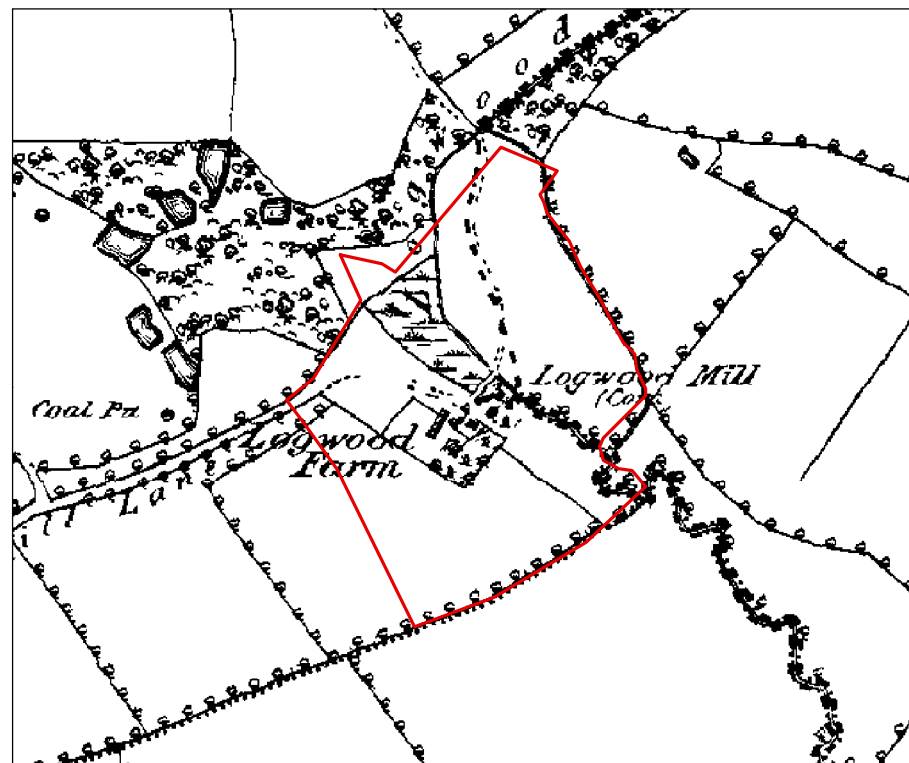
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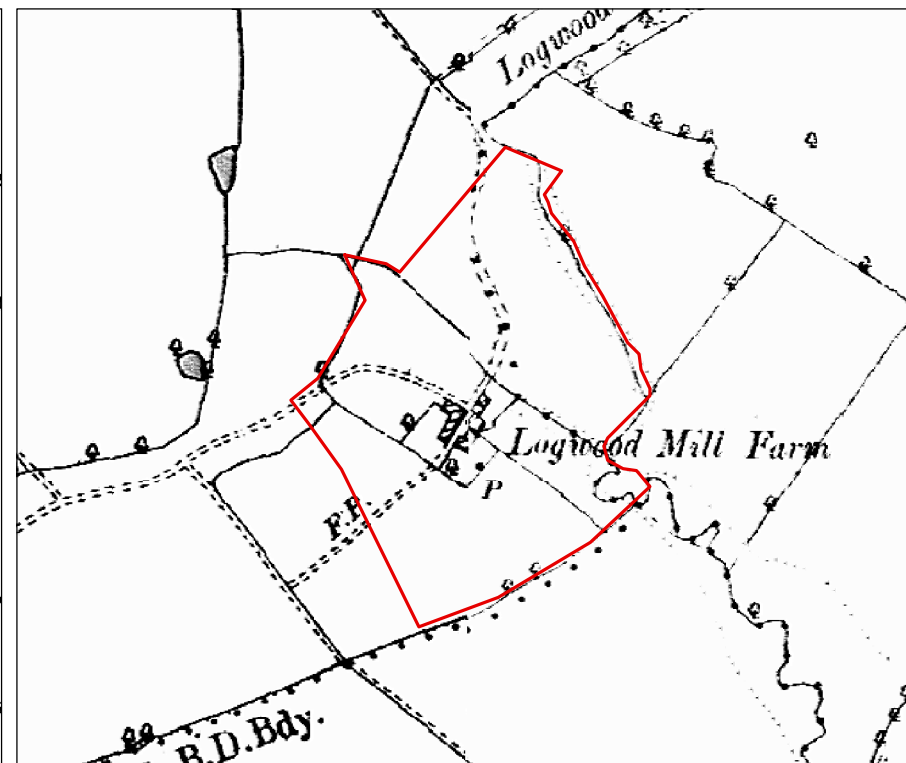
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Site, Study Area and Previous Archaeological Investigations

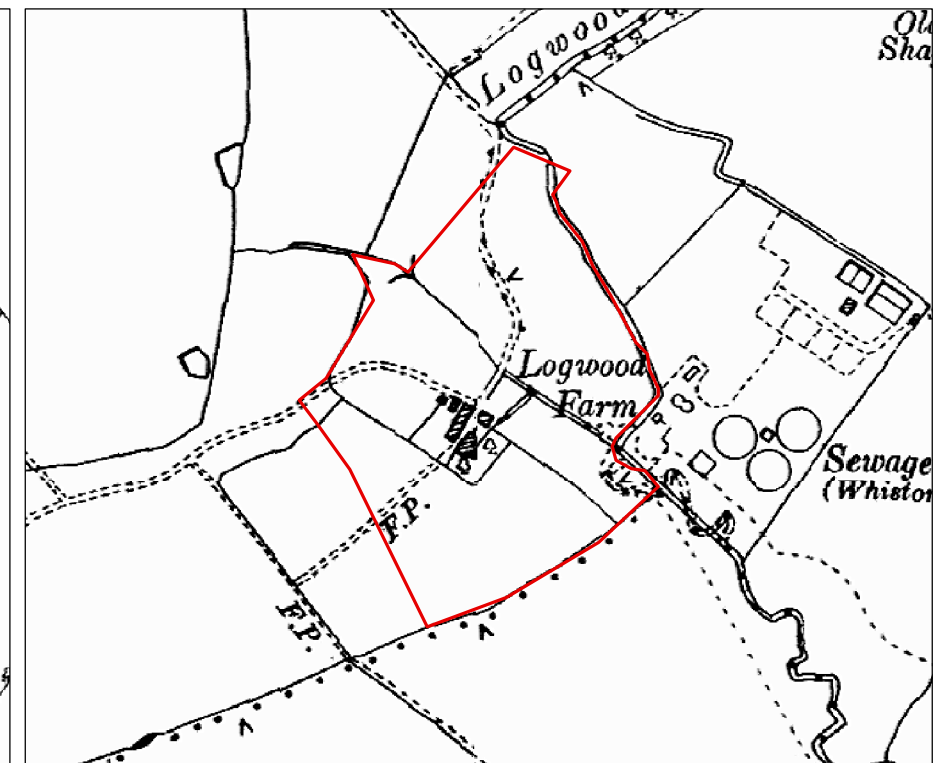
Figure 3



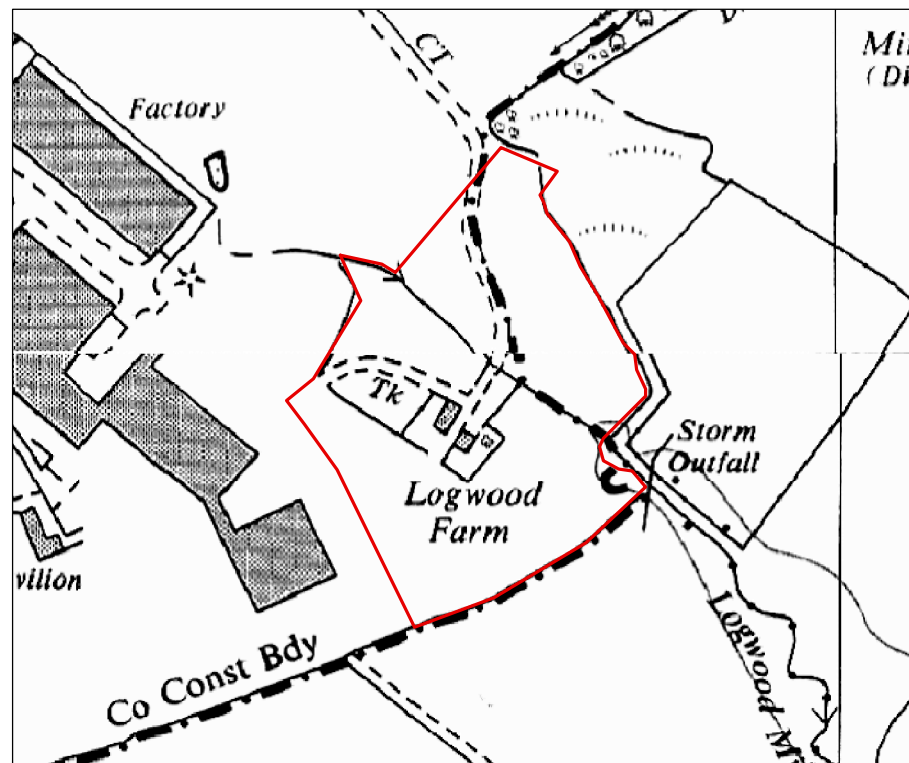
A) 1850 OS Map



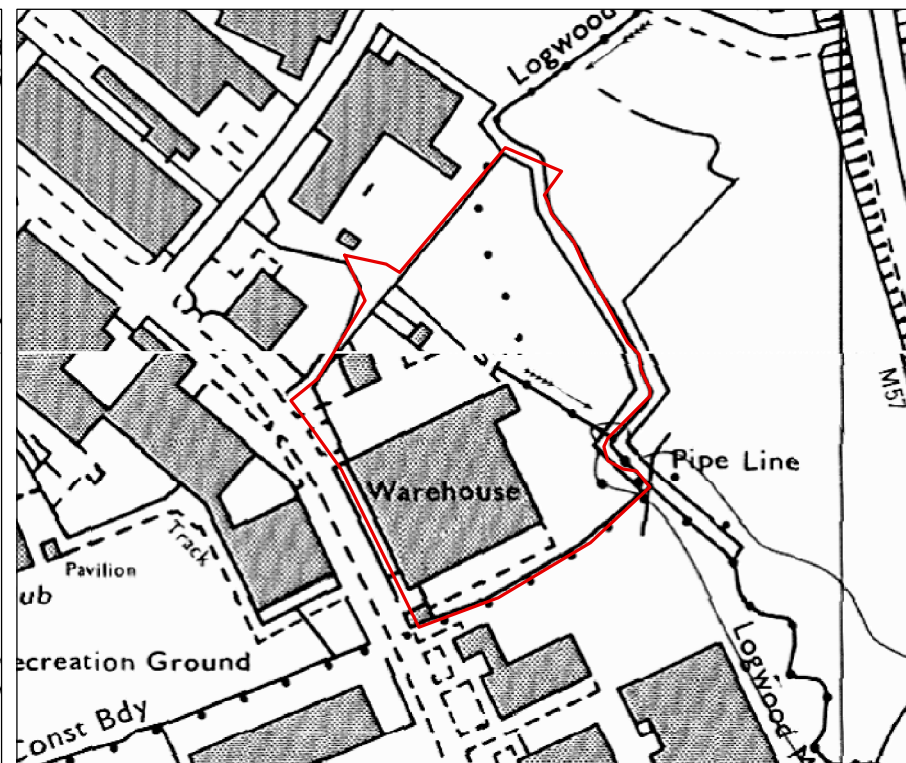
B) 1894 OS Map



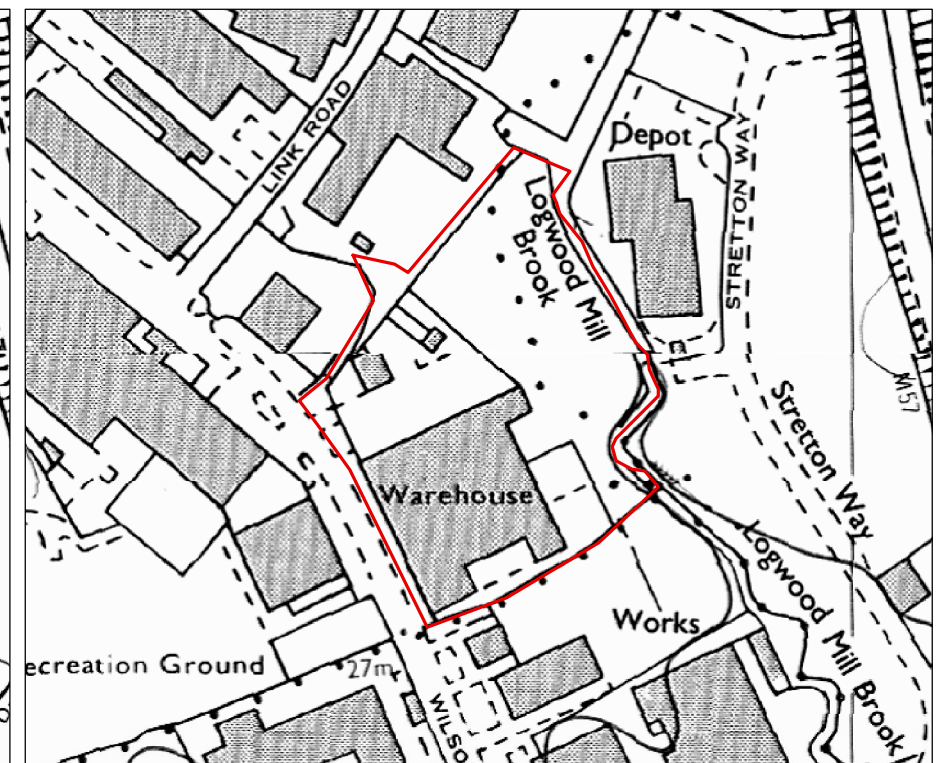
C) 1928 OS Map



D) 1966 OS Map



E) 1977 OS Map



F) 1991 OS Map



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Plate 1) Entrance into vehicle storage compound, with northern aspect of warehouse in background. Taken from Wilson Road facing east.



Plate 2) Vehicle storage yard, and northern part of Site. Route of Logwood Brook marked by tree line in the background. Facing northeast.



Plate 3) South and east aspects of the warehouse. Taken facing west.



Plate 4) Eastern part of vehicle storage compound, and eastern aspect of the warehouse. Taken from the southeast corner of the Site, facing north.



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