

Heritage Technical Baseline.

Land east of Knowsley Lane, Knowsley.

On behalf of Hallam Land Management.

Date: August 2025 | Pegasus Ref: P21-3399

Author: J Empsall BA (Hons) MA MRes



Document Management.

Version	Date	Author	Checked / Approved by:	Reason for revision
1	August 2025	Joseph Empsall Senior Heritage Consultant	Laura Garcia Senior Director (Heritage)	-

Contents.

1. Introduction.....	8
2. Methodology.....	9
3. Policy Framework	11
4. Site Description and Planning History.....	12
5. The Historic Environment.....	17
6. Setting Assessment.....	33
7. Conclusions	110

Appendices contents.

Appendix 1: Gazetteer.....	112
Appendix 3: Figures.....	127
Appendix 4: Assessment Methodology	128
Appendix 5: Legislative Framework.....	135
Appendix 6: National Policy Guidance.....	137
Appendix 7: Relevant Development Plan Policies.....	144

Plates:

Plate 1: Site Location Plan.....	8
Plate 2: View south within the north-eastern extent of the Site.....	12
Plate 3: View south-west across the Site.....	13
Plate 4: View north-east across the Site.....	13
Plate 5: The woodland plantations within the Site.....	13
Plate 6: The track within the Site's north-eastern extent.....	13

Plate 7: View showing the extent of modern (yellow) and historic (green) parkland wall.	14
Plate 8: The parkland boundary wall of historic stone.	15
Plate 9: The boundary wall at Home Farm.....	15
Plate 10: The parkland boundary wall of concrete blocks.	15
Plate 11: The entrance along the eastern boundary.	15
Plate 12: Yates' 1786 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, showing approximate Site location (NLSM).	23
Plate 13: Greenwood's 1818 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, with approximate Site location (red), and the location of buildings adjacent to the Site to the west (blue) (NLSM).	23
Plate 14: Hennet's 1828 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, showing the approximate Site location (NLSM).	24
Plate 15: The 1847 Tithe Plan of the Township of Knowsley (The Genealogist).	25
Plate 16: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map (NLSM).....	28
Plate 17: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map.	29
Plate 18: The 1908 Ordnance Survey Map (NLSM).....	29
Plate 19: The 1956 Ordnance Survey Map (NLSM).....	30
Plate 20: Aerial imagery from 1979.	30
Plate 21: Satellite imagery from 2025 (Google Earth).	31
Plate 22: Map of heritage assets identified as sensitive to the development proposals, as well as those scoped out of assessment.....	35
Plate 23: The Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.....	36
Plate 24: Yates' 1786 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, showing Knowsley Hall (NLSM).	37
Plate 25: Greenwood's 1818 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, showing Knowsley Hall (NLSM).	38
Plate 26: The 1847 Tithe Plan of the Township of Knowsley, showing Knowsley Hall (The Genealogist).	39
Plate 27: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Knowsley Hall (NLSM).	39
Plate 28: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Knowsley Hall (NLSM).	40
Plate 29: The 1946 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Knowsley Hall (NLSM).	40
Plate 30: The Huyton Lodge entrance for the Hall.	41

Plate 31: The Ormskirk Lodge entrance for the Hall.....	41
Plate 32: The Croxteth Lodge entrance for the Hall.....	42
Plate 33: The Home Farm Lodge service entrance.....	42
Plate 34: View towards the Site at Ormskirk Lodge.....	43
Plate 35: View towards Site on Ormskirk Lodge approach.....	44
Plate 36: View towards the Site at Croxteth Lodge.....	44
Plate 37: View along the Croxteth Lodge approach drive, showing limited visibility across Site along boundary.	44
Plate 38: The Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden boundary, with the Site highlighted (red).....	46
Plate 39: Phased plan of Knowsley Park. Key: 1650–1700 and earlier (Orange), 1700–1770 (Green), 1770–1830 (blue), 1830–1900 (Light Green), 1900–1985 (Yellow). Parkland boundary: 17 th century (–•–), 19 th century (—), 20 th century (---) (Scholl 1985).....	48
Plate 40: Croxteth Lodge entrance to Knowsley Park.....	50
Plate 41: Home Farm Lodge entrance to Knowsley Park.....	50
Plate 42: The track within the Ash Plantation.....	51
Plate 43: Ash Plantation from the Ormskirk Road drive.....	51
Plate 44: Aerial view showing the location of the entrance drive (green) of Knowsley Park (blue), within the vicinity of the Site (red).....	51
Plate 45: View along the Croxteth Lodge entrance drive.....	52
Plate 46: View along the Ormskirk Road drive.....	52
Plate 47: View from the top of Stand Hill within Knowsley Park.....	53
Plate 48: View of the parkland boundary wall and tree belt along Knowsley Lane.....	54
Plate 49: View of the courtyard at Home Farm, to the west of Knowsley Park.....	55
Plate 50: View towards the Home Farm complex from Knowsley Park to the south-east.....	55
Plate 51: Home Farm Lodge and the associated entrance drive at Home Farm, outside the Knowsley Park designation boundary.....	56
Plate 52: The former part of Home Farm Road within the north-eastern extent of the Site.....	57
Plate 53: View of the materials of the parkland wall.....	58
Plate 54: The park wall c.20m from the Site boundary.....	58

Plate 55: The Park wall c.45m from the Site boundary.	58
Plate 56: The park wall c.70m from the Site boundary.	58
Plate 57: The open section on southern Site boundary.	59
Plate 58: View towards the Site from the Ormskirk Road drive within Knowsley Park.	59
Plate 59: View towards the Site from the Croxteth Lodge drive within Knowsley Park.	60
Plate 60: View towards the Site from the track within the Ash Plantation of Knowsley Park.	60
Plate 61: View showing limited co-view of the Site and Knowsley Park along Knowsley Lane.	61
Plate 62: View showing limited co-view of the Site and Knowsley Park along Knowsley Lane.	61
Plate 63: Ormskirk Lodge, identified as curtilage Listed to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.	64
Plate 64: Hennet's 1828 Map, showing the approximate location of Ormskirk Lodge (NLSM).	65
Plate 65: The 1847 Tithe Map, showing Ormskirk Lodge (The Genealogist).	65
Plate 66: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Ormskirk Lodge (NLSM).	66
Plate 67: The 1946 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Ormskirk Lodge (NLSM).	66
Plate 68: Aerial imagery from 2000, showing Ormskirk Lodge (Google Earth).	67
Plate 69: Aerial imagery from 2005, showing Ormskirk Lodge (Google Earth).	67
Plate 70: Present day aerial imagery, showing Ormskirk Lodge (Google Earth).	68
Plate 71: The entrance gates at Ormskirk Lodge.	69
Plate 72: View towards the Lodge on Ormskirk Road.	69
Plate 73: The later road to Home Farm on Ormskirk Road.	69
Plate 74: View towards the Site on Ormskirk Road, showing lack of visibility.	70
Plate 75: View showing distanced views across the Site when trees aren't in leaf (Google Street View).	70
Plate 76: Croxteth Lodge, identified as curtilage listed to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.	72
Plate 77: The 1847 Tithe Map, showing Croxteth Lodge (The Genealogist).	72
Plate 78: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Croxteth Lodge (NLSM).	73
Plate 79: Aerial imagery from 2000, showing Croxteth Lodge (Google Earth).	73

Plate 80: View of Croxteth Lodge and its garden plot.....	74
Plate 81: View of Croxteth Lodge on Knowsley Lane.	74
Plate 82: View of Croxteth Lodge along the entrance drive.....	75
Plate 83: View towards the Site from Croxteth Lodge.....	75
Plate 84: View showing lack of co-view between the Site and Croxteth lodge on Knowsley Lane.....	76
Plate 85: Home Farm Lodge, identified as likely curtilage listed to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.....	77
Plate 86: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map, showing the location of Home Farm Lodge, prior construction (NLSM).....	78
Plate 87: The 1908 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Home Farm Lodge (NLSM).....	79
Plate 88: Aerial imagery from 2000, showing Croxteth Lodge (Google Earth).....	80
Plate 89: View of the Lodge from the road to the south.....	81
Plate 90: View towards Home Farm Lodge from the east.	81
Plate 91: View towards Home Farm Lodge from the former section of Home Farm Road.	81
Plate 92: View showing lack of visibility of Home Farm Lodge from further west on the track.	82
Plate 93: View towards Home Farm Lodge from the north-eastern Site field.....	83
Plate 94: The limited co-view of the Site and Home Farm Lodge from the road to its south.....	83
Plate 95: Home Farm, located to the north-east of the Site.....	85
Plate 96: The 1847 Tithe Map showing Home Farm (The Genealogist).....	86
Plate 97: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Home Farm (NLSM).....	87
Plate 98: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Home Farm (NLSM).....	88
Plate 99: The 1908 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Home Farm (NLSM).....	88
Plate 100: Satellite imagery from 2012, showing Home Farm (Google Earth).....	89
Plate 101: The model farm buildings at Home Farm.	90
Plate 102: The industrial buildings at Home Farm.	90
Plate 103: The building with date stone at Home Farm.	90
Plate 104: View of Home Farm from Ormskirk Road.....	91

Plate 105: The principal access to Home Farm.....	92
Plate 106: The parkland boundary wall at Home Farm.....	92
Plate 107: View westwards from Home Farm – note the modern built form visible in this view.....	92
Plate 108: The road along the southern side of Home Farm, linking with Home Farm Lodge.....	93
Plate 109: The entrance at Home Farm within the Site.....	94
Plate 110: View towards Home Farm within the Site.....	94
Plate 111: Short range view towards Home Farm from the north-eastern Site field.....	95
Plate 112: View towards the Site from the western side of Home Farm.....	95
Plate 113: The Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden boundary (Historic England).....	98
Plate 114: Little Wood Lodge within the Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden.....	98
Plate 115: Hennet’s 1828 Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, showing Croxteth Park (NLSM).....	99
Plate 116: The 1847 Tithe Map of Knowsley, showing the eastern extent of Croxteth Park (NLSM).....	100
Plate 117: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Croxteth Park and Little Wood Lodge (NLSM).....	100
Plate 118: Satellite imagery from 2000, showing Croxteth Hall Park (Google Earth).....	101
Plate 119: View towards Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge on Knowsley Lane.....	102
Plate 120: View towards the Park and Lodge from the Site.....	102
Plate 121: View towards the Site from the Lodge.....	103
Plate 122: View towards Site and Croxteth Hall Park along Knowsley Lane.....	103
Plate 123: The Knowsley Village Conservation Area boundary.....	105
Plate 124: View along Knowsley Lane within the southern extent of the CA.....	106
Plate 125: View along Knowsley Lane within the Conservation Area.....	106
Plate 127: View towards Conservation Area within the Site.....	107
Plate 128: View towards Site from the Conservation Area.....	108
Plate 129: Co-view of the Site and Conservation Area.....	108

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Pegasus Group have been commissioned by Hallam Land Management to prepare a Heritage Technical Baseline to support an ES Chapter for a proposed development on Land east of Knowsley Lane, Knowsley, as shown on the Site Location Plan provided at Plate 1.



Plate 1: Site Location Plan.

- 1.2. The Site contains no designated heritage assets and is not located within a Conservation Area. Within a 1km study area of the Site, there are two Grade II* Listed Building, three Grade II Listed Buildings, two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, and a single Conservation Area.
- 1.3. This Assessment provides information with regards to the significance of the historic environment to fulfil the requirement given in paragraph 207 of the Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (the *NPPF*) which requires:
- "...an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting".¹***
- 1.4. In order to inform an assessment of the acceptability of the scheme in relation to impacts on the historic environment following paragraphs 212 to 215 of the *NPPF*, any harm to the historic environment resulting from the proposed development is also described, including impacts on significance through changes to setting.
- 1.5. As required by paragraph 207 of the *NPPF*, the detail and assessment in this Report is considered to be ***"proportionate to the assets' importance".²***

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (London, December 2024), para. 207.

² MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 207.

2. Methodology

- 2.1. The aims of this Report are to assess the significance of the heritage resource within the Site/study area, to assess any contribution that the Site makes to the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets, and to identify any harm or benefit to them which may result from the implementation of the development proposals, along with the level of any harm caused, if relevant.

- 2.2. This assessment considers archaeology and built heritage.

Sources

- 2.3. The following key sources have been consulted as part of this assessment:

- The Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on the recorded heritage resource in the vicinity of the Site;
- The National Heritage List for England for information on designated heritage assets;
- Historic maps available online;
- Aerial photographs available online via Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer and Britain from Above;
- Archival documents from Knowsley Archives and Lancashire Archives;

- Old photographs accessible via the Historic England Architectural Red Box Collection; and
- Google Earth satellite imagery.

Site Visit

- 2.4. A Site visit was undertaken by a Heritage Consultant from Pegasus Group on 15th April and 11th June 2025, during which the Site and its surrounds were assessed.

Photographs

- 2.5. Photographs included in the body text of this Report are for illustrative purposes only to assist in the discussions of heritage assets, their settings, and views, where relevant. Unless explicitly stated, they are not accurate visual representations of the site or development proposals, nor do they conform to any standard or guidance i.e., the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19. However, the photographs included are intended to be an honest representation and are taken without the use of a zoom lens or edited, unless stated in the description or caption.

Assessment Methodology

- 2.6. Full details of the assessment methodology used in the preparation of this Report are provided within **Appendix 4**. However, for clarity, this methodology has been informed by the following:

- ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*;³
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (hereafter GPA:2);⁴
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) – The Setting of Heritage Assets*, the key guidance of assessing setting (hereafter GPA:3);⁵
- *Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (hereafter HEAN:12);⁶ and
- *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*.⁷

Consideration of Harm

- 2.7. It is important to consider whether the proposals cause harm. If they do, then one must consider whether the harm represents "substantial harm" or "less than

substantial harm" to the identified designated heritage assets, in the context of paragraphs 214 and 215 of the NPPF.⁸ With regard to non-designated heritage assets, potential harm should be considered within the context of paragraph 216 of the NPPF.⁹

- 2.8. The PPG clarifies that within each category of harm ("less than substantial" or "substantial"), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.¹⁰
- 2.9. The guidance set out within the PPG also clarifies that "substantial harm" is a high test, and that it may not arise in many cases. It makes it clear that it is the degree of harm to the significance of the asset, rather than the scale of development which is to be assessed.¹¹ In addition, it has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013 that substantial harm would be harm that would:

"...have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced."¹²

³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (revised edition, October 2020).

⁴ Historic England, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA:2) (2nd edition, Swindon, July 2015).

⁵ Historic England, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA:3) (2nd edition, Swindon, December 2017).

⁶ Historic England, *Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (HEAN:12) (Swindon, October 2019).

⁷ English Heritage, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (London, April 2008).

⁸ MHCLG, NPPF, paras. 214 and 215.

⁹ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 216.

¹⁰ MHCLG, *Planning Practice Guidance* (PPG), Paragraph: 018 (ID: 18a-018-20190723 Revision date: 23.07.2019).

¹¹ MHCLG, PPG, Paragraph: 018 (ID: 18a-018-20190723 Revision date: 23.07.2019).

¹² EWHC 2847, R DCLG and Nuon UK Ltd v. Bedford Borough Council.

3. Policy Framework

Legislation

- 3.1. Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and their settings and Conservation Areas.¹³
- 3.2. In addition to the statutory obligations set out within the aforementioned Act, Section 38(6) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* requires that all planning applications are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.¹⁴
- 3.3. Full details of the relevant legislation are provided in **Appendix 5**.

National Planning Policy Guidance

- 3.4. National Planning Policy guidance relating to the historic environment is provided within Section 16 of the Government's *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, an updated version of which was published in December 2024. The *NPPF* is also supplemented by the national *Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)* which comprises a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance

documents to be read alongside the *NPPF* and which contains a section related to the Historic Environment.¹⁵ The *PPG* also contains the *National Design Guide*.¹⁶

- 3.5. Full details of the relevant national policy guidance is provided within **Appendix 6**.

The Development Plan

- 3.6. Applications for Planning Permission are currently considered against the policy and guidance set out within Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy (adopted January 2016).
- 3.7. The Conservation Area also has a Conservation Area Appraisal and Conservation Area Management Plan, both adopted in May 2012.
- 3.8. Details of the policy specific relevant to the application proposals are provided within **Appendix 7**.

¹³ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

¹⁴ UK Public General Acts, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 38(6).

¹⁵ Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), *Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (PPG)* (revised edition, 23rd July 2019), <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.

¹⁶ Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), *National Design Guide* (London, January 2021).

4. Site Description and Planning History

Site Description

- 4.1. The Site comprises land at the southern edge of the village of Knowsley, within the Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley in Merseyside. It represents an area of land totalling c.33.4ha, with the topography of the Site gradually rising from west to east.
- 4.2. The Site includes six parcels of land, with five sets of agricultural fields, and two parcels of woodland, which feature a series of ponds and pits (Plate 2, Plate 3, & Plate 4). The central woodland plantation was historically known as Knowles's Pits, with the south-eastern woodland known as Howard's Pits (Plate 5). The agricultural fields retain some evidence of hedgerows lined with trees along their boundaries, within the central-northern and eastern extents of the Site. Within the north-eastern extent of the Site, there is a track lined with trees running west to east, which had previously formed part of Home Farm Road, still in-use further to the west (Plate 6).



Plate 2: View south within the north-eastern extent of the Site.



Plate 3: View south-west across the Site.



Plate 5: The woodland plantations within the Site.



Plate 4: View north-east across the Site.



Plate 6: The track within the Site's north-eastern extent.

- 4.3. The southern and eastern sides of the Site are bounded by the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden. These boundaries within the Site are formed of the parkland wall associated with Knowsley Park, built in the 1830s and 1840s. The majority of the wall comprises part of Knowsley Park's designation boundary, with tall and dense tree belts positioned directly behind the walling, limiting visibility into the park. The north-eastern extents of the wall falls outside of the designation boundary. The entire parkland wall along the Site boundary has been identified as likely curtilage Listed to the Grade II* Knowsley Hall.
- 4.4. The parkland wall has seen extensive changes, resulting in the loss of the historic sandstone across large sections of the wall (Plate 7). There are only two sections of the boundary wall within the Site that retain the historic stone, comprising a section of c.330m along the southern boundary (Plate 8), and a section of c.80m along the northern extent of the eastern boundary at Home Farm (Plate 9). The remaining area of wall is predominantly built from concrete blocks, with some areas retaining historic stone to the lower courses of wall (Plate 10).
- 4.5. The eastern boundary of the Site has an access point to Knowsley Park, which is not included within the Registered Park and Garden boundary, but is located directly adjacent to it. The entrance has tall ashlar stone gate piers with stone coping, with later replacement metal fencing. Adjacent to the entrance is a later 19th-century gatehouse lodge, known as Home Farm Lodge, which has been identified as likely curtilage Listed to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall (Plate 11).

- 4.6. The outer boundaries of the northern and western sides of the Site are formed of hedgerows, with a section of tall trees present along the eastern extent of the northern boundary. The Site is bounded by the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden to the south and east, and with Home Farm to the north-east. To the north, the Site is bounded by Home Farm Road and modern residential dwellings, which form the southern periphery of the settlement of Knowsley. The western side of the Site is bounded by Knowsley Lane, with plantations of woodland further westwards.



Plate 7: View showing the extent of modern (yellow) and historic (green) parkland wall.



Plate 8: The parkland boundary wall of historic stone.



Plate 10: The parkland boundary wall of concrete blocks.



Plate 9: The boundary wall at Home Farm.



Plate 11: The entrance along the eastern boundary.

Planning History

- 4.7. A review of the planning register held by Knowsley Council has identified a single relevant application for the Site, associated with the EIA Scoping Opinion for the forthcoming application (Application Ref. No. 25/00233/SO).
- 4.8. An EIA Scoping Chapter was provided by Pegasus Group as part of this application, which identified which heritage assets would be assessed as part of the Technical Baseline and ES Cultural Heritage Chapter. The scope of these works was agreed with by Growth Lancashire, the LPA's heritage advisor, as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion request (Ref. No. 25/00233/SO).

5. The Historic Environment

- 5.1. This Section provides a review of the recorded heritage resource within the Site and its vicinity in order to identify any extant heritage assets within the Site and to assess the potential for below-ground archaeological remains.
- 5.2. Designated heritage assets are referenced using their seven-digit NHLE number, HER 'event' numbers have the prefix 'HER E' and HER 'monument' numbers have the prefix 'HER H'.
- 5.3. A gazetteer of relevant heritage data is included as **Appendix 1**. Designated heritage assets, HER records, and LiDAR data are illustrated on Figures 1-4 in **Appendix 3**.

Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.4. A single previous archaeological event is recorded within the Site, which comprises a Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by Pegasus Group in 2022 (EM3482). On the archaeological potential of the Site, the assessment concluded:
- "There is limited evidence to suggest that there are any extant archaeological remains within the proposed development site. It is therefore not anticipated that archaeological remains would form any constraint to the proposed development of the site."***

- 5.5. Within the wider study area, a series of fieldwalking surveys were undertaken by Liverpool Museum in 1982. These were undertaken across fields within the north-eastern extent of the study area, between c.250-760m distance from the Site. A Heritage Statement was also undertaken by Hinchcliffe Heritage in 2024, concerning Knowsley Village Hall within the northern extent of the study area (EME3505).
- 5.6. The results of these archaeological works will be discussed below where relevant to the potential archaeological resource of the Site.

Topography and Geology

- 5.7. The topography of the Site gradually rises from its western end at Knowsley Lane, up to the eastern boundary, with some areas with slight undulations.
- 5.8. The geology of the Site has been mapped with the British Geology Survey (BGS).¹⁷ The underlying geology of the Site is formed of Chester Formation, comprising sandstone, representing sedimentary bedrock formed during the Triassic period. The superficial deposits are recorded as Devensian Till, comprising sandy, gravelly and cobbly clay, formed during the Quaternary period.
- 5.9. The soils are recorded under Soilscape 18 as 'Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils'¹⁸

¹⁷ British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>.

¹⁸ Cranfield University, *Soilscales*, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>.

Archaeological Baseline

Prehistoric (pre-43 AD) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

5.10. There is no prehistoric archaeological activity recorded within the Site. There is a limited degree of prehistoric activity recorded within the wider study area, comprising several isolated findspots, located at a distance from the Site. Possible Mesolithic flints were found during fieldwalking at Croxteth Park (MME5388 & EME1932), c.940m to the west of the Site. A later prehistoric flint transverse arrowhead was also found during fieldwalking (MME5901 & EME1361), c.690m to the north-east of the Site.

5.11. Romano-British archaeological activity is also limited for the wider study area. A single Roman coin was found in a garden at Alder Lane (MME5606), c.200m to the north-west of the Site. No other activity is recorded within the study area for the Romano-British period.

Early medieval (410 AD – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)

5.12. There is no identified medieval activity recorded within the Site, though extensive medieval activity is recorded within the study area.

5.13. Knowsley was likely established as a settlement in the early medieval period (MME18241), with its historic core located at some distance from the Site, c.910m to the north. Knowsley was recorded as a settlement in the Domesday survey of 1086, noted as land owned by Roger of Poitou.

5.14. Several medieval parks are also recorded within the wider study area. The Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000997 & MME5874) bounds the southern and eastern sides of the Site, and has medieval origins. The earliest documented reference to a park at Knowsley is in 1292, when the estate was owned by Robert de Lathom. It then passed to the Stanley family by marriage in 1385. Sir Thomas Stanley was created Earl of Derby in 1485 by Henry VII, rewarding him for his support in the battle of Bosworth. The estate has remained in the hands of the Stanley family and the Earl of Derby since this period. Whilst the Site bounds the western side of Knowsley Park, the medieval park did not extend up to the Site boundary, with the park extended westwards in the later 18th century.

5.15. The location of the original Knowsley Hall is recorded c.990m to the south-east of the Site within the parkland (MME20776). This is documented from the 14th century, though may be of 12th-century origins, with the establishment of the park. This was replaced by a 15th-century hunting lodge, built in the location of the eastern wing of the extant Georgian Knowsley Hall, c.870m to the south-east of the Site (MME5861).

5.16. The site a possible medieval water mill of 12th-century date is also recorded within Knowsley Park, c.840m to the north-east of the Site (MME20790).

5.17. The site of Croxteth Park is also recorded c.850m to the west of the Site (MME12327). This represented part of the royal forest in the 12th century, and later represented a deer park for the Earls of Sefton. The park is thought to have been disparked in the 17th century.

- 5.18. A range of medieval findspots are also recorded within the study area, with these predominantly recorded at some distance from the Site. The closest findspot relates to the base of a medieval vessel found in the garden of No. 1 Alder Lane, c.180m to the north-west of the Site (MME12548).
- 5.19. The other findspots comprises large quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, found during fieldwalking activities. The closest collection comprised 31 medieval sherds and 28 post-medieval sherds, c.250m to the east of the Site (MME 5905). The remaining findspots were located beyond c.350 from the Site (MME5898, MME5900, MME5902, & MME5904).

Post-medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 5.20. The wider study area had seen a substantial degree of post-medieval activity. This activity predominantly related to the expansion of Knowsley Park and Croxteth Hall Park, and the growth of the settlement at Knowsley. There is post-medieval activity recorded within proximity to the Site; however, the majority of activity is recorded at some distance from the Site.
- 5.21. Activity within the early post-medieval period is somewhat limited for the study area, with activity mainly dating from the 18th century onwards. Several early post-medieval buildings are recorded within the study area. These comprise the sites of 17th century houses at Old Mill Lane, c.790m–880m to the north of the Site (MME15303 & MME15305). A single early post medieval findspot is also recorded within the study area, comprising a probable 17th century base of a pottery vessel, c.665m to the south of the Site.

- 5.22. Knowsley Park had seen extensive change from the late 17th to late 18th centuries. The Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall dates from the late 17th and 18th centuries (NHLE 1253241), built broadly on the site of the earlier hunting lodge, c.880m to the south-east. In the later 18th century Lancelot 'Capability' Brown was commissioned to undertake proposed plans for alterations to the grounds. No plans of Brown's work can be traced between 1775–6, though these works likely saw the replacement of the formality of the grounds around the Hall, with a more natural style landscape. The works likely saw the expansion of the parkland to the west, up to the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site. This coincided with the stopping of the road from Huyton to Ormskirk, which ran north to south to the west of the Hall.
- 5.23. A range of buildings, structures, and landscape features are recorded within Knowsley Park from the 18th century. Within close proximity to the Grade II* Listed Hall. This includes two 18th century sundials (MME5867) & MME5868), an 18th century structure (MME20789), and a later 18th century walled garden (MME20838). These are located beyond c.785m to the south-east of the Site.
- 5.24. The site of several 18th-century houses are recorded at Jack's Brow within Knowsley Park, between c.350–500m to the east of the Site, which are no longer extant (MME15310, MME15312, & MME15313).
- 5.25. The site of several industrial structures are recorded within Knowsley Park. This includes the location of a 17th-century windmill, c.780m to the south-east of the Site, and the site of an 18th-century windmill, c.900m to the north of the Site.

- 5.26. Home Farm was also established at Knowsley Park in the later 18th century, originally forming an 'L' plan house and outbuilding occupied by John Rawthorne (MME5876 & MME20800). The farmstead was located c.105m to the east of the Site, and comprised one of a number of farms within the boundaries of the park.
- 5.27. Notable landscape gardener William Gilpin had advised the thirteenth Earl of Derby on changes to Knowsley Park during the 1830s. During the Victorian period, there were various changes to the park, including continued planting, addition of landscape and architectural features, and some expansion to the park.
- 5.28. A parkland wall was constructed around the perimeter of Knowsley Park in the 1830s and 1840s (MME12648). This wall bounds the southern and eastern sides of the Site, comprising the part of the parkland extended in the later 18th century. The wall was modified in the mid-late 19th century, as well as in the 1970s. The Site walkover also indicated that the majority of the wall bounding the Site has been rebuilt with modern concrete blocks.
- 5.29. Several gatehouse lodges are recorded within the study area along the parkland perimeter wall. Three of these are located within close proximity to the Site. Croxteth Lodge is located c.100m to the south of the Site, and dates to the mid-19th century (MME5600). This provided controlled access to an entrance drive to the park off Knowsley Lane, with the drive located to the south of the Site, running west to east. Ormskirk Lodge, c.150m to the north-east of the Site, was built in the mid-19th century, providing access to the Ormskirk Road approach drive. Home Farm Lodge was also built at Home Farm in the late 19th century, located adjacent to the Site to the east

(MME12570). The site of Dumbreeze Lodge is also located c.910m to the north of the Site (MME12543).

- 5.30. The HER records a range of structures and features of 19th-century date within the wider parkland at Knowsley Park. These are all off to the north-east, east, and south-east of the Site, beyond c.540m from the Site. This includes a range of buildings of 19th-century date including a boat house and lodge at a lake known as White Man's Dam (MME5877 & MME5883), four distinct aviaries (MME5880, MME5881, MME5884, & MME12170), an ice house (MME12682), Hermitage (MME12712), and buildings/lodges (MME5896 & MME5897),
- 5.31. In the mid-19th century Home Farm, located adjacent to the Site to the east, had been redeveloped as a model farm within Knowsley Park. This saw the addition of dovecote court (MME12713), which included a dovecote (MME12715) and a clock tower building range (MME20820). A sawmill had also been established at Home Farm around the mid-19th century (MME5888), with a weighing machine recorded (MME5887), with the complex also functioning as a gasworks by the late 19th century (MME19646).
- 5.32. Other agricultural buildings within Knowsley Park that originated during this period included the high-status mid-19th-century stable building at Knowsley Hall, c.665m to the south-east of the Site (MME12711), and a mid-19th century kennels, c.310m to the east of the Site (MME5895).
- 5.33. Several 19th-century cottages are also recorded within Knowsley Park. This includes the site of Aviary Cottages (MME5879), Orchard Lodge (MME5878), and Nos. 1 and 2

Lake House Cottages (MME5885). These are located beyond 500m east and south-east of the Site.

- 5.34. The Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden had also been established in the 18th century (NHLE 1001304 & MME5192). The park originally represented a small set of gardens at the Grade II* Listed Croxteth Hall (NHLE 1280299), c.2.5km to the west of the Site. These were expanded upon in the early 19th century, to incorporate former parts of the Croxteth Park medieval deer park. The eastern boundary of Croxteth Hall Park is located c.130m to the south-west of the Site.
- 5.35. Whilst Croxteth Hall Park is predominantly located beyond the wider study area, several elements of the park are recorded by the HER. The closest of these comprises the Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge, comprising a later 19th-century entrance lodge off Knowsley Lane, c.130m to the south-west of the Site (NHLE 1253469 & MME10887). The other records include the site of an 18th-century lodge c.630m to the west of the Site (MME5385), as well as a mid-19th century forest well, c.870m to the west of the Site (MME5387).
- 5.36. The other post-medieval activity within the study area primarily relates to the expansion of the settlement at Knowsley, which are primarily located within the Knowsley Conservation Area. A range of 18th and 19th century buildings are recorded across the historic street pattern of the agricultural settlement. The records are predominantly concentrated along Knowsley Lane, Sugar Lane, Pinfold Lane, Tithe Barn Road, School Lane, Alder Lane, and Old Mill Road. These primarily relate to the sites of houses, cottages, farmhouses, and barns. The post-medieval activity within these areas is summarised below,

with particular attention to records located within close proximity to the Site.

- Knowsley Lane. The Lane runs broadly north to south within the study area, and bounds the Site to the west. There are 14 records of 18th-century buildings on Knowsley Lane (MME5592, MME5601, MME5602, MME5603, MME5605, MME5615, MME5618, MME10201, MME12590, MME12611, MME15299, MME20416, MME12578, MME20821), and 4 records of 19th-century buildings (MME5599, MME5613, MME12579, MME20840). These are primarily concentrated within the northern extent of the study area. Within close proximity to the Site, the 18th-century White Stone Farm is located c.25m to the north (MME5602), and the 18th-century Knowsley Cottage is located c.40m to the west (MME10201).
- Sugar Lane. The Lane runs broadly west to east to the north of the Site. There are 6 records of 18th-century buildings (MME5611, MME5621, MME5629, MME5630, MME12571, MME20825) and a single record of a 19th-century building (MME20798). Several of these are recorded within proximity to the Site, this includes the site of two 18th-century cottages c.30m to the north (MME5611), and the site of the 18th-century Scotch Row, c.20m to the north (MME5630).
- Pinfold Lane. There are 8 records of 18th-century buildings (MME5390, MME5610, MME5619, MME10202, MME12795, MME15286, MME15292, MME20792), and 2 records of 19th-century buildings (MME12575 & MME12796). These are located over c.315m to the north-west of the Site and beyond.

- Tithe Barn Road. There are 10 records of 18th century buildings (MME10203, MME12573, MME12574, MME15283, MME15298, MME20811, MME20817, MME20822, MME20823, MME5608), and 5 records of 19th-century buildings (MME12572, MME12587, MME20824, MME20841, MME20842). These are primarily concentrated off to the north-east, beyond c.500m. Closer to the Site, the site of an 18th-century house is recorded c.85m to the north (MME10203), as well as the site of a 19th-century cottage, c.130m to the north (MME20824).
 - School Lane. There are 2 records of 18th-century buildings (MME5612, MME20797), and 3 records of 19th-century buildings (MME5617, MME5620, MME18414). These are all located between c.890m-1km to the north-west of the Site.
 - Alder Lane. There are 3 records of 18th-century buildings (MME5393, MME12576, MME20793) and a single record of a 19th-century building (MME20839). The 18th-century Nos. 1-3 Alder Lane is located c.190m to the north-west of the Site (MME12576), with the other buildings recorded at some distance from the Site.
 - Old Mill Road. There are 2 records of 18th-century buildings (MME12693 & MME20819) and 2 records of 19th-century buildings (MME5907 & MME12686). These are all located at some distance from the Site.
- 5.37. There are a range of other 18th and 19th-century houses and farms recorded within the study area, but are in more isolated locations away from main thoroughfares. This includes several farmsteads and barns (MME5381, MME5383, MME5384, MME5633), houses and cottages

(MME20274, NNE12523, MME5616, MME15306), and buildings (MME12584 & MME23798).

- 5.38. Several ecclesiastical buildings were constructed in the 19th century at Knowsley. These are concentrated to the core of Knowsley village, over c.790m to the north of the Site. The Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary was built in 1844, and was designed by E. Sharpe (NHLE 1253329 & MME5609). The building was extended several times in the later 19th-century. The study area also includes a former parsonage, built in c.1844 (MME5614), and the Grade II Listed Old Vicarage, built in c.1885 (NHLE 1261765 & MME10888).
- 5.39. There was also some limited industrial activity within the wider study area during the post-medieval period. The closest of these to the Site comprised a brickfield c.270m to the north-west (MME5626), as well as a brick kiln on Ormskirk Road, c.475m to the north-east of the Site (MME5903). Other activity included several 18th century kilns (MME20850 & MME20852).

Modern (1901 – Present)

- 5.40. There is no identified modern activity recorded within the Site. Some limited modern activity is recorded within the study area, though these are all at some distance from the Site. At Knowsley Park, this included the construction of a sundial (MME12624), as well as the New House (MME18558). Knowsley village had also seen the construction of the Grade II Listed War Memorial (NHLE 1463967), and a Roman Catholic Church (MME18362).
- 5.41. Into the later 20th century, there had been extensive changes to the study area, with the expansion eastwards and southwards of Knowsley village. This included

modern housing development directly adjacent to the Site to the north, which has changed the character of the immediate surrounding area

Site Development / Map Regression

- 5.42. The first available cartographic source to show the land of the Site is Yates' 1786 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire (Plate 12). The Site appears to form part of open land on the eastern side of Knowsley Lane, and to the west of Knowsley Park. The mapping shows Knowsley Hall as a 'T' plan building, at this time located within the south-western corner of the parkland, which extended off to the north, north-east and east. At this time, the parkland did not extend up to the boundaries of the Site.



Plate 12: Yates' 1786 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, showing approximate Site location (NLSM).

- 5.43. Greenwood's 1818 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire continues to show the Site as open land, with no details of the Site shown (Plate 13). which are located close to parallel with the southern Site boundary. Knowsley Park had seen extensive changes by the time this mapping was drawn. It had been extended to the west of Knowsley Hall, as well as off to the east. Several buildings are shown on the western side of Knowsley Lane, which correspond with extant buildings recorded on the Merseyside HER, located close to parallel with the southern Site boundary (MME5599 & MME10201). These evidence that Knowsley Park did not extend up to the boundaries of the Site at this time, with the shaded extent of Knowsley Park located further to the south. Several clumps of trees within the vicinity of the Site, which may have extended within the Site boundary.



Plate 13: Greenwood's 1818 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, with approximate Site location (red), and the location of buildings adjacent to the Site to the west (blue) (NLSM).

- 5.44. Little changes to the Site and its immediate surrounds are shown on Hennet's 1828 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire (Plate 14). The boundary of Knowsley Park to the south of the Site appears to have been straightened, with no other notable changes identified.



Plate 14: Hennet's 1828 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, showing the approximate Site location (NLSM).

- 5.45. The 1847 Tithe Map of the Township of Knowsley is the first cartographic source to provide a clear depiction of the Site (Plate 15). This is also the first mapping to show Knowsley Park as extending up to the boundaries of the Site, indicating this had taken place between 1828 and 1847. The Site is shown as formed of 21no. distinct parcels of land, with the associated apportionment evidencing that the land was owned by the Earl of Derby. Three plantations of woodland are depicted which were not noted with an owner and occupier, though were likely also owned by the Earl of Derby.
- 5.46. The Site was comprised of six arable fields, one pasture field, ten meadows, and three parcels of woodland, and appears to partly fall within the plot of a homestead and garden to the north off Sugar Lane (Plot 388). Edward Knowles is recorded as occupying ten plots within the Site, who also occupied a house to the north-west of the Site (Plot 205). Thomas Howard occupied five plots within the Site, and lived at the homestead located partly within the Site (Plot 388). Richard Gore occupied two plots within the Site, and lived at a homestead to the north of the Site off Sugar Lane (Plot 385).

- 5.47. The mapping showed two woodland plantations which correspond with those extant today, within the central and south-eastern extents of the Site. A small rectangular woodland parcel was also shown within the south-western extent of the Site, with several small ponds depicted within the north-western extent of the Site. A watercourse appears to be shown as running through the northern extent of the Site, connecting with a road within the north-eastern extent of the Site, that linked with a homestead off Sugar Lane. The southern and eastern sides of the Site are shown as bounding Knowsley Park. Home Farm is depicted to the north-east, with two buildings noted under 'The Farm.' The full details of the parkland are not provided on the mapping. The Site is otherwise shown as bounded by Knowsley Lane to the west, and with agricultural fields to the north, with Sugar Lane beyond.



Plate 15: The 1847 Tithe Plan of the Township of Knowsley (The Genealogist).

Table 1: The 1847 Tithe Apportionment of the Site (*The Genealogist*).

Owner:	Occupier:	Plot No:	Description:	State of Cultivation
The Earl of Derby	Richard Gore	386	Little Hey	Arable
The Earl of Derby	Thomas Howard	387	Big Meadow	Arable
The Earl of Derby	Thomas Howard	388	Homestead & Garden	–
The Earl of Derby	Thomas Howard	388A	Little Meadow	Meadow
The Earl of Derby	Thomas Howard	390	Turfs Slack Meadow	Meadow
The Earl of Derby	Thomas Howard	391	Philips Meadow	Meadow
The Earl of Derby	Richard Gore	392	Ingrave	Meadow
The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	393	Corn Yard	Meadow
The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	394	Further Yard	Meadow
The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	395	Nearer Yard	Meadow
The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	396	Middle Yard	Meadow
The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	397	Old Meadow	Arable
The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	398	Round Acre	Arable

The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	399	Bottom Corn Yard	Arable
The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	400	Round Acre	Meadow
The Earl of Derby	Thomas Howard	401	Big Leonard Slough	Pasture
-	-	402	Woodland plantation	-
The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	403	Sandy Butts	Meadow
-	-	404	Woodland plantation	-
The Earl of Derby	Edward Knowles	405	Blakedow	Arable
-	-	406	Woodland plantation	-

- 5.48. The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map continues to show the Site as forming agricultural fields (Plate 16). The two larger woodland plantations are noted as 'Knowles's Pits' and 'Howard's Pits' respectively, associated with Edward Knowles and Thomas Howard, who occupied various plots within the Site. The mapping depicts a range of trees within the Site, several of which appear to delineate previous field boundaries. There are several avenues of trees within the eastern end of the Site, which radiate from a road within Knowsley Park to the east. This suggests that at this time, there was visibility across the Site fields from this road. Within the north-eastern extent of the Site, a tree-lined watercourse is depicted, which extends from a settlement to the west, and connects with Home Farm adjacent to the Site.
- 5.49. Beyond the Site boundary, the extent of Knowsley Park is shown as shaded, with no parts of the Site located within the park boundaries. The mapping shows that a belt of trees known as 'Ash Plantation' were present along the southern boundary of the Site within the parkland. This mapping shows a track extended through the tree belt, running alongside the park boundary. Home Farm had been developed as a model farm by this date, with the mapping depicting a regular courtyard formation, with multiple yards.



Plate 16: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map (NLSM).

- 5.50. By the time the 1894 Ordnance Survey Map was drawn, the various lines of trees previously noted within the Site were no longer shown. There had been minor changes to the Site, with some reconfiguration of the internal field boundaries, and the previously watercourse was no longer present. Beyond the Site boundary, the Ash Plantation of trees had been extended northwards, and was shown as continuing along the eastern side of the Site, up to the northern side of Home Farm. Home Farm has also seen further expansion, with new buildings depicted.



Plate 17: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map.

- 5.51. The 1908 Ordnance Survey Map is the first to show Home Farm Road as extending through the north-eastern extent of the Site (Plate 18). The road extended from Knowsley Lane to the west, along the northern boundary of the Site, and connected with Knowsley Park along the eastern boundary of the Site. At the entrance to the park, a gatehouse lodge is depicted, shown as a small rectangular structure. Several ponds previously noted within the Site are no longer depicted at this time.



Plate 18: The 1908 Ordnance Survey Map (NLSM).

- 5.52. There were no notable changes to the Site or its immediate surrounds up to the mid-20th century, as noted on the 1956 Ordnance Survey Map (Plate 19).
- 5.53. Aerial imagery from 1979 shows the Site within its current field layout, with extensive changes having taken place to the immediate surrounds of the Site (Plate 20). Knowsley village had seen extensive residential expansion southwards, with new dwellings shown along the northern side of Home Farm Road, adjacent to the Site. New dwellings are also shown as bounding the north-eastern side of the Site. The section of Home Farm Road within the Site likely saw continued use as a farm track, but did not represent a formal approach to the park from Knowsley Lane to the west from this period onwards. The aerial imagery also shows that the tree belt along the western boundary at Home Farm had been removed by this time, though the Ash Plantation along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Site remained extant.



Plate 19: The 1956 Ordnance Survey Map (NLSM).



Plate 20: Aerial imagery from 1979.

- 5.54. No other notable changes are identified for the Site up to present day (Plate 21). Home Farm to the north-east had seen redevelopment as a business park, with buildings converted for office use, and a range of buildings demolished. The land of the complex immediately adjacent to the Site now forms a car park for the business park complex. Whilst there are legible remnants of historic features, such as the woodland clumps, the majority of the field boundaries and internal trees within the Site have been removed. The surrounds of the Site have also seen significant change up to present day, with a residential character to the north.



Plate 21: Satellite imagery from 2025 (Google Earth).

Archaeological Potential

- 5.55. There is no prehistoric or Romano-British activity recorded within the Site, with a limited degree of activity recorded within the wider study area. For the prehistoric period, this activity comprises several isolated findspots, which are located at some distance from the Site. A single Roman coin was also found within a garden c.200m to the west of the Site, with no other activity from this period recorded.
- 5.56. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a **low potential** for archaeological remains from these periods.
- 5.57. There is no medieval activity recorded within the Site, though there is activity recorded within the wider study area. Knowsley was established as a settlement in the early medieval period, with its historic core located within the northern extent of the study area. Knowsley Park and Croxteth Hall Park also have origins in the medieval period as deer parks. However, cartographic sources show that these were located at some distance from the Site, and were only extended closer to the boundaries of the Site in the later post medieval period. A range of medieval findspots were also recorded within the study area, though these were again located at some distance from the Site.
- 5.58. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a **low potential** for significant archaeological remains from the medieval period.
- 5.59. There is no post-medieval activity recorded within the Site, with historic cartographic sources evidencing that the Site formed agricultural land, as well as several parcels of post-medieval woodland, from this period

onwards. The Site formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland owned by the Earl of Derby of Knowsley Hall. The parkland of the Hall was extended up to the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site in the early-mid 19th century, though the Site had never formed part of the parkland.

- 5.60. A range of buildings and structures associated with Knowsley Park bound the Site. The parkland perimeter wall and historic belts of trees bound the southern and eastern sides of the Site; the mid-19th century model farm known as Home Farm is located to the east of the Site; and a former entrance lodge to the park known as Home Farm Lodge bounds the eastern side of the Site. A former section of Home Farm Road also extends through the north-eastern extent of the Site up to this entrance lodge. However, this is no longer in use within the Site, and forms part of a modern residential street further westward outside the Site boundary.
- 5.61. The rural settlement of Knowsley had also seen extensive expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries, with the construction of a range of houses, farmhouses, and barns. Several of these are located within proximity to the Site off Knowsley Lane and Sugar Lane; however, the majority are concentrated to the settlement of Knowsley, further to the north-west and north of the Site.
- 5.62. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a **low potential** for significant archaeological remains from the post-medieval and modern periods.

6. Setting Assessment

- 6.1. The following Section provides an assessment of elements of the historic environment that have the potential to be impacted upon by the proposed development.
- 6.2. As set out in **Section 1**, The Site does not contain any Listed Buildings and is not located within a Conservation Area. Within a 1km study area of the Site, there is two Grade II* Listed Building, three Grade II Listed Buildings, two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, and a single Conservation Area.
- 6.3. With regards to other heritage assets within the surrounds of the Site, Step 1 of the methodology recommended by *GPA3* (see methodology), is to identify which heritage assets might be affected by a proposed development.¹⁹
- 6.4. Development proposals may adversely impact heritage assets where they remove a feature which contributes to the significance of a heritage asset, or where they interfere with an element of a heritage asset's setting which contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view.
- 6.5. Significance can be derived from many elements, including the historic fabric of a building or elements of its surrounds.
- 6.6. The assets assessed as part of this Technical Baseline were identified as part of the EIA Scoping, which was agreed upon with Growth Lancashire, the LPA's Conservation Advisor.
- 6.7. Consideration, based upon professional judgement and on-Site analysis, was therefore made as to whether any of the heritage assets identified as part of the EIA scoping may include the Site as part of their setting, whether the Site contributes to their overall heritage significance, and whether the assets may potentially be affected by the proposed scheme as a result.
- 6.8. The following heritage assets have been assessed as part of this Technical Baseline:
- Knowsley Hall – Grade II* Listed Building
 - Knowsley Park (including curtilage Listed Parkland Wall) – Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden
 - Ormskirk Lodge – curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall
 - Croxteth Lodge – curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall

¹⁹ Historic England, *GPA3*, p. 4.

- Home Farm Lodge – curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall
- Home Farm – curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall
- Croxteth Hall Park & Little Wood Lodge – Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden, and Listed Building
- Knowsley Village Conservation Area

6.9. With regard to the other heritage assets of the study area, the assessment has concluded that the Site does not form any part of setting that positively contributes to overall heritage significance due to the nature of the assets and a lack of visual connections, spatial relationships or historic connections. Accordingly, the proposed development is not anticipated to result in a change that would impact upon the overall heritage significance of these assets. Therefore, no other heritage assets have been taken forward for further assessment.

6.10. The following heritage assets have therefore been scoped out of the assessment.

White Stone Farmhouse

6.11. This building is not Listed, though is recorded on the Merseyside HER (MME5602). The building dates to the 18th-century, though has seen extensive modern extensions. The building is located c.25m to the north of the Site on Home Farm Road. Whilst there is intervisibility between the Site fields and the farmhouse, the building is located within an urbanised setting, surrounded by modern residential dwellings following the southern expansion of Knowsley village in the later 20th century.

Therefore, it is concluded that any further change to the setting of the building would have no impact upon its significance.

Knowsley Cottage and Northcot.

6.12. These buildings are not Listed, though they are recorded on the Merseyside HER, and date from the 18th century. The buildings are located c.60m to the west of the Site.

6.13. There is no known historic association between the Site and these buildings. The 1847 Tithe Map shows that the buildings were set back from Knowsley Lane, and were surrounded by a dense woodland plantation on their northern and eastern sides. This indicates that the buildings were not designed to take advantage of views across the Site. This woodland remains extant, which screens visibility between the Site and these buildings.

The Kennels, Knowsley Park

6.14. The kennels are not Listed, but are located within the boundaries of the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden. These are located c.305m to the east of the Site. Whilst the Site formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland of Knowsley Park beyond the boundaries of the parkland, there is no direct historic association between the Site and Kennels. There is also no intervisibility or co-visibility between the Site and kennels, due to intervening built form and vegetation.



Plate 22: Map of heritage assets identified as sensitive to the development proposals, as well as those scoped out of assessment.

Knowsley Hall

- 6.15. Knowsley Hall was added to the National List at Grade II* on 9th June 1952 (NHLE 1253241) (Plate 23). The Site is located c.830m to the north-west of the Hall.



Plate 23: The Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.

- 6.16. The List Entry describes the building as follows:

“Large and irregular mansion of various dates. Probably incorporates parts of C15 house, but externally now mainly Georgian. Red sandstone wing running East–West is probably late C17, with C18 sash windows and two round turrets. The main block of the house runs at right angles to this, is built of red brick, of C18 dates, mainly 2 storeys and basement, 6, 7, 6 sashes, with the centre raised in 1912. The South end of

the East wing has a 2-storeyed collonade (Doric and Ionic) added in 1732, with balustraded parapet on top, with Derby arms.”

- 6.17. Knowsley Hall comprises a large, multi-phased mansion house, which predominantly dates to the Georgian period, though retains a late 17th-century wing, and likely incorporates elements of an earlier 15th-century house. The Hall is broadly ‘T’ shaped, with a north-to-south eastern principal wing, built from red brick in a neo-Classical Georgian style., and a west-to-east western wing, built from red sandstone, with sash windows and two distinctive round turrets.
- 6.18. There is purported to have been a building at Knowsley from the later 14th century; however, a park was first referenced at Knowsley in 1292, when the estate was owned by Robert de Lathom, and there may have been an earlier house built with the establishment of the park. The estate passed to the Stanley family by marriage in 1385. Sir Thomas Stanley was created Earl of Derby in 1485 by Henry VII, rewarding him for his support in the battle of Bosworth. The earlier hall, which is thought to be located on the site of the present eastern wing, was replaced by a hunting lodge in the 15th-century. The present building primarily dates from the Georgian period, following a major phase of rebuilding between 1717 and 1727 for the 10th Earl of Derby.

- 6.19. Yates's 1786 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire depicts Knowsley Hall as a 'T' plan building, located within the south-western extent of Knowsley Park (Plate 24). The extent of the parkland is shaded within the mapping, which broadly extends off to the north, north-east and east of the Hall. Within the immediate vicinity of the Hall, several ponds are shown, known as Home Pond and Octagon Pond. Tree plantations are also depicted, as well as access to the park from the immediate west of the Hall, and to the south-east. The mapping also shows the lake known as White Man's Dam to the north-east of the Hall, with a windmill shown within the north-western corner of the park.



Plate 24: Yates' 1786 Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, showing Knowsley Hall (NLSM).

- 6.22. Notable landscape gardener William Gilpin had advised the thirteenth Earl of Derby on changes to the park during the 1830s. These changes are noted in the 1847 Tithe Plan of the Township of Knowsley, as well as the 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, the latter of which provides a clearer depiction of the landscape arrangement (Plate 26 & Plate 27). The works included expansion of the parkland on its western sides, which saw the park extended up to the Site boundary.
- 6.23. Within the immediate vicinity of the Hall, there are various tree plantations with footpaths and access tracks. To the north of the Hall, there is a large complex of buildings within a broadly oval shaped plot, lined with a tree plantation, which includes a walled kitchen garden within its northern extent. Several large ponds are shown to the south and south-east of the Hall, as well as the large White Man's Dam to the north-east. There are various landscape features and structures within the more immediate vicinity of the Hall, including aviaries, sun dials, and lodges. The wider surrounds of the Hall are formed of the parkland, with open parkland with various tree clumps extending from the western side of the Hall. Entrance drives to the Hall are broadly accessed from its western side. This includes long and linear entrance drives, several of which avenues of trees. These all have entrance lodges at the boundaries of the park, which provide controlled access to the estate. By this date, the boundary of the park had also formed a tall perimeter stone wall, constructed in the 1830s and 1840s.



Plate 26: The 1847 Tithe Plan of the Township of Knowsley, showing Knowsley Hall (The Genealogist).



Plate 27: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Knowsley Hall (NLSM).

- 6.24. There were limited changes to the Hall and its immediate surrounds up to the late 19th century, as shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey Map (Plate 28). A courtyard range of buildings is shown to the north of the Hall, with increased tree plantations to the north-east. At this time, the principal approach drive to the Hall appears to have been from the south-west, along a tree-lined drive from Liverpool Lodge.

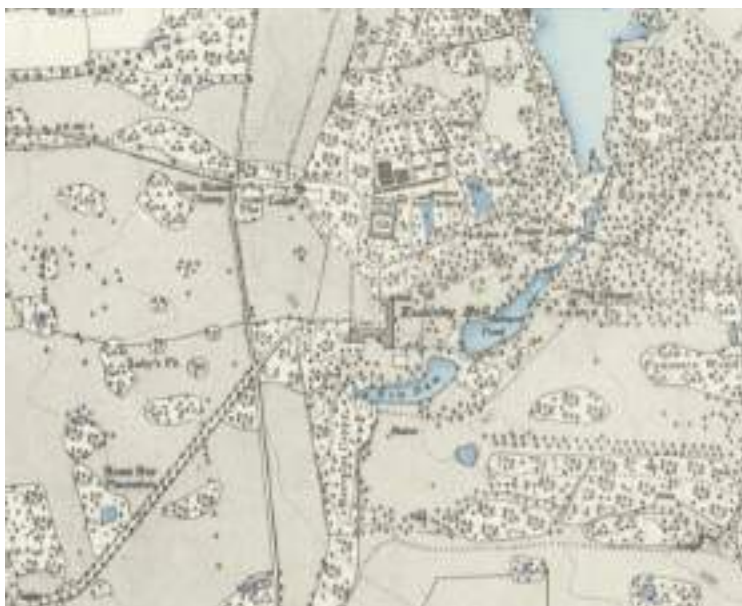


Plate 28: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Knowsley Hall (NLSM).

- 6.25. There had been various changes to the surrounds of Knowsley Hall throughout the 20th century. As shown on the 1946 Ordnance Survey Map, a linear access drive radiated from the western side of the Hall, which linked with the Ormskirk Road and Huyton Lodge approach drives, as well as a tree-lined avenue to the west (Plate 29). This mapping also shows ornamental gardens to the immediate east of the Hall, with various other minor landscape changes.

- 6.26. In the later 20th century, the south-eastern extent of the parkland was turned into a safari park, which opened in 1971. The southern boundary of the parkland wall was also rebuilt and altered around this time, following the addition of the M57 motorway to the south of the park.



Plate 29: The 1946 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Knowsley Hall (NLSM).

Setting and Surrounds

- 6.27. Knowsley Hall is situated within the south-western extent of Knowsley Park. The park has seen extensive changes, having been successively enlarged from the 17th to mid-19th centuries. The more immediate surrounds of the Hall are formed of its designed courtyards, gardens, ponds and lakes, landscape features and structures, and tree plantations and clumps.
- 6.28. The wider surrounds within the park are broadly formed of agricultural land to the north, the safari park to the east, and open parkland elsewhere. The parkland is primarily contained to the west of the Hall, and comprises a vast open landscape, with designed clusters of trees and tree belts. There are several historic approaches to the Hall within this open parkland, with access controlled by gatehouse lodges.
- 6.29. The principal access points to the parkland are now gained from George Hale Avenue at the Huyton Lodge entrance, c.750m to the south of the Hall, and from Ormskirk Road at the Ormskirk Lodge entrance, c.1.3km to the north of the Hall (Plate 30 & Plate 31). Within the vicinity of the Site, access can also be gained from the Croxteth Lodge entrance c.1.25km to the north-west of the Hall, with a former service access at Home Farm Lodge, c.1.15km to the north-west of the Hall (Plate 32 & Plate 33). These access points connect with long and linear roads, where the open parkland and its designed tree belts and clusters are experienced in the approaches to the Hall. These drives all connect with a road c.280m to the west of the Hall, where the Hall becomes visible in the approach. Longer distanced visibility of the Hall along the approach drives is screened by the intervening trees.



Plate 30: The Huyton Lodge entrance for the Hall.



Plate 31: The Ormskirk Lodge entrance for the Hall.



Plate 32: The Croxteth Lodge entrance for the Hall.



Plate 33: The Home Farm Lodge service entrance.

Association with the Site, including Intervisibility and Co-visibility

- 6.30. The Site is located c.830m to the north-west of the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall. The assessment has identified some historic associated between the Site and the Hall. Historic cartographic sources evidence that the Site did not form part of Knowsley Park; however, it was owned by the Earl of Derby, who has owned the estate from the 15th century onwards. The 1847 Tithe Map and apportionment evidence that the Site was farmed by tenant farmers who lived beyond the boundaries of the park. The Site had therefore formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland owned by the Earl of Derby, beyond the boundaries of Knowsley Park.
- 6.31. The northern extent of the Site also includes a former part of Home Farm Road, which survives as a gravel track. This road was added in the late 19th century, which connected Knowsley Road to the west, with a new service entrance to the parkland for the Hall to the east. This entrance is located along the eastern boundary of the Site, and features tall sandstone gate piers with replacement metal gates, and includes Home Farm Lodge on its eastern side. The entrance along the eastern side of the Site comprises a later addition to the controlled access to Knowsley Hall's park, and did not represent one of the primary access points, comprising a service access. The Site fields are experienced in combination with the approach to the Home Farm Lodge entrance; however, this track is no longer used. Further west outside the Site boundary, Home Farm Road forms a residential street, with modern dwellings present on its northern side.

- 6.32. There is no intervisibility or co-visibility between the Site and Knowsley Hall, due to the distance between them, and the intervening vegetation.
- 6.33. The Site is located within the vicinity of several historic entrances to Knowsley Hall's parkland, which connect with long and linear approach drives to the Hall. Overall, the Site does not form a key part of any historic approach to the Hall, and is primarily screened from view by the tall tree plantations along the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site.
- 6.34. The Ormskirk Lodge entrance drive runs north to south, c.150–250m to the east of the Site. This drive includes the Ormskirk Lodge entrance gatehouse at its northern end, which now forms one of the principal access points to the parkland. On the approach to the entrance lodge, views are dynamic and primarily contained southwards, with visibility of the Site screened by a historic tree plantation on the western side of the road (Plate 34). Positioned close to the Lodge, there are more open views westwards, though the Site fields are not visible, which are blocked from view by intervening built form at Home Farm, as well as vegetation.
- 6.35. From within the park along the Ormskirk Road approach drive, there are peripheral views of the parkland. Views beyond the park, which include the Site, are entirely screened by the plantation of tall trees bounding the eastern side of the Site, within the park (Plate 35).
- 6.36. From the Croxteth Lodge entrance drive, which runs west to east, c.100–250m south of the Site, views towards the Site are primarily screened by the trees; however, there is some limited visibility beyond the parkland along this road for the section of Site boundary, which has seen the

removal of trees (Plate 37). Views along this road are linear and dynamic, with peripheral views of the open parkland. The open section of the boundary can be seen as part of the peripheral view across open fields, with the woodland known as Howard's pits visible, and with the Site fields blocked from view by the parkland wall.

- 6.37. The Site cannot be seen along or in combination with the majority of the historic entrances and approaches to the Hall, including from Huyton Lodge on George Hale Avenue, forming the principal entrance.



Plate 34: View towards the Site at Ormskirk Lodge.



Plate 35: View towards Site on Ormskirk Lodge approach.



Plate 36: View towards the Site at Croxteth Lodge.



Plate 37: View along the Croxteth Lodge approach drive, showing limited visibility across Site along boundary.

Statement of Significance

- 6.38. The Grade II* Listing of the Listed Building highlights it is a heritage asset of the highest significance, as defined by the NPPF.
- 6.39. The heritage significance of Knowsley Hall is principally embodied in its **historic, architectural and artistic interests**, which are demonstrated through its physical fabric. The Hall comprises a large, multi-phased mansion house, which predominantly dates to the Georgian period, though retains a 17th-century wing, and likely incorporates elements of an earlier 15th-century hunting lodge. It has been under ownership by the Stanley family since the 14th-century, who were created the Earls of Derby by Henry VII in 1485. Knowsley Hall comprises the central component of the Knowsley estate, and is located

within the heart of Knowsley Park. The estate land economically supported the Hall, and in turn provided employment for the local communities.

- 6.40. The setting of the asset contributes to its significance, but this contribution is far less than that made by the physical fabric. The principal elements of Knowsley Hall's setting that contribute to its significance include:
- Its immediate setting, comprising ancillary service buildings, gardens, and parkland. These elements can be seen with and from the Hall, and supported its function, whilst the parkland was designed to be aesthetically pleasing and enjoyed by its residents and visitors. The parkland adopts various elements of the landscape movement with its expanses of lawns, tree belts, avenues of trees, and dispersed trees. The park is associated with various notable architects, including Lancelot 'Capability' Brown and William Sawrey Gilpin.
 - Elements of its extended surroundings that were historically connected to the Hall through ownership and economically supported it, where not totally remote from it.

The Contribution of the Site through Setting

- 6.41. The Site is located c.830m to the north-west of the Hall. There is some historic associated between the Site and the Hall, with the Site comprising part of the wider agricultural hinterland associated with the Knowsley estate, beyond the parkland, which was owned by the Earl of Derby. The Site does not form the final surviving agricultural land associated with the estate, which

survives to a fa greater degree to the north and east of the parkland.

- 6.42. The eastern boundary of the Site also includes a former service access to the parkland associated with the Hall at Home Farm Lodge. The road within the Site is no longer in use as an approach to Knowsley Park. It survives as a gravel track, and beyond the Site to the west, it is now of a modern residential character. This did not represent a formal and principal access point for the Hall, and is likely to have formed service access only.
- 6.43. The assessment has determined that there is no intervisibility or co-visibility between the Site and Knowsley Hall. There is some limited visibility of the Site from the Croxteth Lodge approach to Knowsley Hall, to the south of the Site. However, the Site is primarily screened from view by the Ash Plantation, and there is only a single open section along the boundary where visibility is greater.
- 6.44. Overall, any contribution that the Site makes to the heritage significance of the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall is limited to its historic ownership and economic connection. There is no intervisibility or co-visibility with the Hall itself, and as such the Site is deemed to make at most a **minor contribution** to the significance of the Knowsley Hall through setting.

Knowsley Park (including Parkland Wall)

- 6.45. Knowsley Park was added to the National List at Grade II as a Registered Park and Garden on 1st February 1986 (NHLE 1000997) (Plate 38). The Site directly bounds a very small extent of the western boundary of Knowsley Park, with the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site formed of the parkland wall, identified as likely curtilage Listed to the Grade II* Knowsley Hall. The List Entry summarised the historic interest of Knowsley Park as follows:

“A park which originated in the C13 and was landscaped during the late C18 incorporating elements of a late C17 and early C18 landscape. Lancelot Brown drew up proposals for the park and kitchen garden in 1775 and 1776 and it is possible that parts of the park were altered to his designs. During the 1830s William Sawrey Gilpin advised the thirteenth Earl of Derby on various matters relating to the park.”



Plate 38: The Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden boundary, with the Site highlighted (red).

- 6.46. The earliest documented reference to a park at Knowsley is in 1292, when the estate was owned by Robert de Lathom. It then passed to the Stanley family by marriage in 1385. Sir Thomas Stanley was created Earl of Derby in 1485 by Henry VII, rewarding him for his support in the battle of Bosworth. The estate has remained in the hands of the Stanley family and the Earl of Derby since this period.
- 6.47. There is purported to have been a building at Knowsley from the later 14th century; however, the earliest fabric of the Hall is thought to date from the 15th century. The earlier hall is thought to be located on the site of the present east wing. The extant building primarily dates from the Georgian period.
- 6.48. The parkland has seen extensive changes and modifications up to present day, as demonstrated by the Phased Plan of Knowsley Park (Plate 39). During the medieval period and up to the end of the 17th century, the parkland had extended off to the north north-east and east of the Hall, with the Hall located within the south-western corner of the parkland. During this period, the park was purported to cover an area of 785ha. In the early 18th century, the acreage of the park remained largely unchanged, with some extensions to the estate to the south.
- 6.49. In the later 18th century, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown was commissioned to undertake proposed plans for

alterations to the grounds. No plans of Brown's work can be traced between 1775–6, though these works likely saw the replacement of the formality of the grounds around the Hall, with a more natural style landscape. The works likely saw the expansion of the parkland to the west, up to the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site. This coincided with the stopping of the road from Huyton to Ormskirk, which ran north to south to the west of the Hall. It has also been suggested that Brown proposed the formation of the lake known as White Man's Damn, as well as the planting of the extant tree belts and clumps in the park. The later 18th century also saw the establishment of Home Farm, which bounds the Site to the north-east, but is not included with the boundaries of the Registered Park and Garden. Lancelot Brown (1716–1783) was commissioned to carry out work at Knowsley in 1775.

- 6.50. Notable landscape gardener William Gilpin had advised the thirteenth Earl of Derby on changes to the park during the 1830s. During the Victorian period, there were various changes to the park, including continued planting, addition of landscape and architectural features, and some expansion to the park. Additional tree plantations were added in the 20th century, as well as landscape features. In the later 20th century, the south-eastern extent of the parkland was turned into a safari park, which opened in 1971. The southern boundary of the parkland wall was also rebuilt and altered around this time, following the addition of the M57 motorway to the south of the park.



Plate 39: Phased plan of Knowsley Park. Key: 1650–1700 and earlier (Orange), 1700–1770 (Green), 1770–1830 (blue), 1830–1900 (Light Green), 1900–1985 (Yellow). Parkland boundary: 17th century (---), 19th century (—), 20th century (---) (Scholl 1985).

6.51. Knowsley Park comprises an area of c.950ha, located to the south and east of the village of Knowsley. The Registered Park and Garden is formed of gardens, pleasure grounds, parkland, and agricultural land, with the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall located within the heart of the estate grounds, within its south-western extent. The gardens and pleasure grounds of the parkland are primarily localised to the historic core close to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall. The notable landscape features include the following:

- A later 18th-century brick wall kitchen garden to the north of the Hall.
- Terraced lawns overlooking the early 18th-century Home Pond to the south of the Hall.
- A late 19th to early 20th century terraced garden with walled upper garden with lawns, which overlook Octagon Pond, to the east of the Hall.
- A woodland to the north of Octagon Pond, leading to a mid-20th-century sunken garden. Between the garden and Pond there is a castellated building known as Bridge lodge, designed by William Burn in c.1840.
- An enclosed American Garden to the north of the Hall, which retains 19th century features such as a stone aviary.
- White Man's Dam comprises a large lake to the north-east of the Hall. The banks of this lake feature several buildings, including a castellated boathouse built in 1837 and designed by William Burn.

6.52. The Registered Park and Garden has a perimeter boundary wall, which was built in the 1830s and 1840s by the thirteenth Earl of Derby. The boundary wall is predominantly screened by belts of trees within the parkland. The wall is primarily built from stone; however, long sections of the wall directly bounding the Site to the west and south are built with modern concrete blocks. Furthermore, not all parts of the parkland wall are included within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. This includes the parkland wall directly bounding the north-eastern extent of the Site, which forms the western boundary wall of Home Farm.

6.53. A total of thirteen formal entrances to the parkland with lodges were present by the early 20th century. Croxteth Lodge and its associated entrance is located c.100 to the south of the Site off Knowsley Lane (Plate 40). This comprises a red sandstone building of mid-19th-century date, purported to have been designed by William Burn. Ormskirk Lodge is located to the north-east of the Site and is located within the boundary of the park, off Ormskirk Road. This entrance now forms one of the principal entrances at the southern end of Ormskirk Road. Within closer vicinity to the Site, there is an entrance directly bounding the eastern side of the Site, which contains an entrance lodge known as Home Farm Lodge (Plate 41). The entrance and lodge are not included within the boundaries of the Registered Park and Garden, but are located directly adjacent to it. The entrance was originally accessed from Home Farm Road, which previously ran through the Site.



Plate 40: Croxteth Lodge entrance to Knowsley Park.



Plate 41: Home Farm Lodge entrance to Knowsley Park.

6.54. The parkland of Knowsley Park is broadly located to the west of the Hall, and was created after 1777. Historic cartographic sources show that the Site had never formed part of the historic parkland, and the park had been extended up to the boundaries of the Site in the early-mid 19th century. The park consists of open land with scattered tree plantations and clumps of trees, with long and linear access drives. Within close proximity to the Site, the trees includes the Ash Plantation that directly bounds the southern and eastern sides of the Site. The tree plantation along the southern boundary was added in the later 18th to early 19th century, first clearly shown on 1850 Ordnance Survey Map. A track is shown as extending through the woodland, which remains extant (Plate 42). The Ash Plantation was extended northwards by the time the 1894 Ordnance Survey Map was drawn, along the eastern side of the Site (Plate 43).

6.55. The parkland includes several linear entrance drives (Plate 44), including within the vicinity of the Site. The drive from Croxteth Lodge runs broadly west to east from the western boundary, and is lined with clumps of trees (Plate 45). The drive branches at a point c.400m to the north-west of the Hall, where it connects with the Hall to the south, stables to the east, and connects with a drive known as Ormskirk Road to the north. Ormskirk Road is orientated north to south, and connects with the Ormskirk Lodge entrance to the north. Views along both of these entrance drives are linear and direct, with peripheral views towards the wider parkland, with its open land with scattered clumps of trees (Plate 46). Views beyond the boundary of the parkland are primarily screened by the tall and dense tree belts along the park boundary wall.



Plate 42: The track within the Ash Plantation.



Plate 43: Ash Plantation from the Ormskirk Road drive.



Plate 44: Aerial view showing the location of the entrance drive (green) of Knowsley Park (blue), within the vicinity of the Site (red).



Plate 45: View along the Croxteth Lodge entrance drive.



Plate 46: View along the Ormskirk Road drive.

- 6.56. Stand Hill comprises the highest point within the parkland, which rises to the east of White Man's Dam, and includes an early 19th-century square tower, known as The Stand. The List Entry notes that from the Hill 'views are obtained in every direction over the lake and park and to the countryside beyond'. However, from the summit of Stand Hill, longer distance views of the parkland are primarily screened by clumps of trees surrounding the hillside, with longer views only possible off to the north-east (Plate 47). It is anticipated that there would have been longer ranged views from the top of the tower known as The Stand; however, access to The Stand is no longer possible, with the ground floor door blocked over. Therefore, these longer ranged views are no longer possible, with the structure forming a landscape feature only. Riding Hill is also located within the parkland, c.900m to the south of Stand Hall. This hillside is covered in dense trees, with no longer distanced views possible from its summit.
- 6.57. The south-eastern extent of the parkland was turned into a safari park, which opened in 1971. The northern half of the park is mainly comprised of farmland and plantations, which broadly conform with that is shown in 18th-century estate maps. The north-western corner of the parkland is used for grazing and arable farming.



Plate 47: View from the top of Stand Hill within Knowsley Park.

Setting and Surrounds

- 6.58. As stated within the List Entry for the Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden, ***“The setting is urban and suburban on the south and west sides and agricultural elsewhere”***. The Site is located on the western side of the Park. The western surrounds of Knowsley Park have seen extensive changes in the 20th century, resulting in the increased urban and suburban character. Knowsley village is located to the west of the parkland, and is situated directly adjacent to the park at its northern end. Knowsley saw extensive residential expansion to its south and north-east from the mid-20th century onwards, with a modern industrial estate built to the north of the village in, which is located c.270m to the north-west of Knowsley Park. The M57 motorway runs close to the western

boundary of the park at its southern end, c.100m–250m to the west. This motorway directly bounds the southern side of Knowsley Park, and resulted in alterations and rebuilding of the parkland wall when it was constructed.

- 6.59. Whilst the agricultural surrounds of Knowsley Park are primarily concentrated to the north and east, there are a number of agricultural fields located adjacent to the western boundary, including the Site fields. However, this area has a more obvious urban and suburban context, comparatively with the northern and eastern surrounds of the park. The 1847 Tithe Map and associated apportionment evidence that the fields to the west of Knowsley Park, including those not within the Site boundary, as would be expected, were owned by the Earl of Derby, though cartographic sources indicate that they never formed part of the parkland. It is likely that the Earl of Derby owned the vast majority of land in this area. Views outwards from Knowsley Park towards the wider agricultural landscape are primarily screened from view by the tall and dense tree belts along the outer boundaries.
- 6.60. Visibility into the parkland from publicly accessible areas is highly limited, due to the tall parkland boundary wall and tree belts, which screen views beyond. This is a deliberate design intent to ensure privacy within the parkland from the public. Within the vicinity of the Site along the western boundary of Knowsley Park, the historic edge of the parkland wall is best experienced from Knowsley Lane (Plate 48). This Lane broadly runs north to south along the southern extent of Knowsley Park’s western boundary. From this publicly accessible road, the sandstone boundary wall and tree belts can be experienced in dynamic views along the Lane. These provide a sense of the historic edge of the parkland, with

the tall wall and trees screening any visibility into the park. The Croxteth Lodge entrance is also accessed from Knowsley Lane, which provides a formal and controlled entrance to the private parkland.



Plate 48: View of the parkland boundary wall and tree belt along Knowsley Lane.

- 6.61. Home Farm, now known as Stanley Grange, is located directly adjacent to the Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden to the west (Plate 49 & Plate 50). It is located within the boundaries of the parkland wall, which form its western and northern perimeter boundary wall, but is not located within the designation boundary. Home Farm was established by the later 18th century, originally forming an 'L' plan house and outbuildings occupied by John Rawthorne. It was developed as a model farm around the mid-19th century, with a large farm complex noted on the 1850 Ordnance Survey Map. The farm had seen use as a sawmill in the later 19th century, as well as a gasworks in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Home Farm saw continued industrial use into the late 20th century, with the complex redeveloped in the 2000s and the buildings converted for office use (Application Ref. No. 05/00987/COU).
- 6.62. The complex retains a range of historic buildings, with a courtyard range of buildings associated with the mid-19th century model farm of an agricultural and vernacular character, and with a long range of buildings of an industrial character along the outer periphery of the complex.



Plate 49: View of the courtyard at Home Farm, to the west of Knowsley Park.



Plate 50: View towards the Home Farm complex from Knowsley Park to the south-east.

- 6.63. There is an entrance drive for Knowsley Park to the south of Home Farm, which was established in the late 19th century, first appearing on the 1908 Ordnance Survey Map. The entrance includes Home Farm Lodge, a late 19th century single-storey brick built gatehouse lodge (Plate 51). The drive connects with Ormskirk Road to the east, within the Registered Park and Garden. The entrance at Home Farm Lodge was originally accessed by Home Farm Road, which connected from Knowsley Lane to the west. The eastern end of Home Farm Road is no longer in use, forming part of the Site fields, with modern dwellings added to the northern side of Home Farm Road in the mid-late 20th century, associated with the southern expansion of Knowsley Village.



Plate 51: Home Farm Lodge and the associated entrance drive at Home Farm, outside the Knowsley Park designation boundary.

Association with the Site, including Intervisibility and Co-visibility

- 6.64. The Site is located directly adjacent to the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden. The southern and eastern sides of the Site form part of the western side of the designation boundary, comprising the parkland wall and tree belts.
- 6.65. The assessment has identified some historic association between the Site and Knowsley Park. Historic cartographic sources evidence that the Site did not form part of Knowsley Park; however, it was owned by the Earl of Derby and formed part of the wider holdings of the estate of Knowsley Hall. The 1847 Tithe Map and apportionment evidence that the Site was farmed by tenant farmers who lived beyond the boundaries of the park, primarily adjacent to the Site to the north.
- 6.66. The northern extent of the Site includes a former part of Home Farm Road (Plate 52). This road was added in the late 19th century, which connected Knowsley Road to the west, with a new entrance to the south of Home Farm. This entrance is located along the eastern boundary of the Site, and features tall sandstone gate piers with replacement metal gates, and includes Home Farm Lodge on its eastern side. The entrance along the eastern side of the Site comprises a later addition to the park, and did not represent one of the primary access points. The Site fields are experienced in combination with the approach to the Home Farm Lodge entrance; however, this track is no longer used. Further west outside the Site boundary, Home Farm Road forms a residential street, with modern dwellings present on its northern side. The entrance, Home Farm Lodge, and drive were also excluded from the designation boundary of Knowsley Park.



Plate 52: The former part of Home Farm Road within the north-eastern extent of the Site.

- 6.67. The southern and eastern boundaries of the Site are also formed of the parkland wall associated with Knowsley Park, built in the 1830s and 1840s. The parkland wall has seen extensive changes, resulting in the loss of the historic sandstone across large sections of the wall (Plate 53). The south-western extent of the Site boundary contains the only area formed of the historic coursed stone wall, covering a section of c.330m of wall. The remaining area of wall is predominantly built from concrete blocks, with some areas retaining historic stone to the lower courses of wall. The Ash Plantation of trees is also located along the southern and eastern sides of the parkland boundary wall. The trees to the south were added in the late 18th to early 19th century, and were extended northwards along the eastern boundary by the time the 1894 Ordnance Survey Map was drawn.

- 6.68. Visibility into Knowsley Park from the Site is primarily screened from view by the tall boundary wall and the Ash Plantation along its southern and eastern sides. The wall and tree belts evidence the historic edge of the parkland, and were implemented to act as a visual buffer, to limit any visibility into Knowsley Park. From within the Site, the tall tree belts are visible across most of the Site, with the parkland wall the most visible within close proximity to the boundary. Moving away from the wall, at c.20m distance the wall is clearly visible with the detail of the stonework legible (Plate 54); at c.45m the wall remains partially visible beneath the trees, with the detail of the fabric less discernible (Plate 55); and at c.70m and beyond, the wall is primarily lost from view beneath the canopy of the trees (Plate 56).

- 6.69. There is a single section along the southern boundary of the Site which has seen the removal of several trees within the Ash Plantation of Knowsley Park (Plate 57). This comprises a section of c.50m in length, along an area of parkland wall built from concrete blocks, with the lower five courses of historic stone. Views southwards towards Knowsley Park along this section of the boundary allow for visibility further into the parkland. The open grounds are not visible due to the wall, though the clump of trees along the Croxteth Lodge are visible.

- 6.70. Whilst there is visibility of the boundary of Knowsley Park within the Site, the Site fields comprise private land, with no formalised public footpaths present. Therefore, these do not represent publicly accessible views of the wall, which is better experienced and appreciated from along Knowsley Lane to the south-west of the Site.



Plate 53: View of the materials of the parkland wall.



Plate 55: The Park wall c.45m from the Site boundary.



Plate 54: The park wall c.20m from the Site boundary.



Plate 56: The park wall c.70m from the Site boundary.



Plate 57: The open section on southern Site boundary.

- 6.71. From within Knowsley Park, views of the Site are primarily screened by the Ash Plantation of trees. From the Ormskirk Road entrance drive, located c.230m to the east of the Site, views towards the Site are entirely blocked by the tree belt along the eastern boundary of the Site (Plate 58). From the Croxteth Lodge entrance drive, which is located c.100m to the south of the Site at its closest point, views towards the Site are primarily screened by the trees; however, there is some limited visibility beyond the parkland along this road for the section of boundary which has seen the removal of trees (Plate 59). Views along this road and linear and dynamic, with peripheral views of the open parkland. The open section of the boundary can be seen as part of the peripheral view across open fields, with the woodland known as Howard's pits visible, and with the Site fields blocked from view by the parkland wall.

- 6.72. There are tracks within the Ash Plantation of trees to the south of the Site, which were noted on historic cartographic sources. From within the woodland along the track, views towards the Site are primarily screened from view by the trees and parkland wall, with some filtered visibility of the two parcels of woodland within the Site through the trees (Plate 60).
- 6.73. There are no other parts of Knowsley Park with visibility of the Site, including from Stand Hill. The List Entry detailed that the summit of the hillside provides views across the entire park, with ground truthing evidencing that views towards the Site from Stand Hill are blocked by intervening trees.



Plate 58: View towards the Site from the Ormskirk Road drive within Knowsley Park.



Plate 59: View towards the Site from the Croxteth Lodge drive within Knowsley Park.



Plate 60: View towards the Site from the track within the Ash Plantation of Knowsley Park.

- 6.74. Co-visibility between the Site and Knowsley Park is limited. For views along Knowsley Lane to the south-west of the Site, which include Croxteth Lodge and the parkland wall, the Site is primarily blocked from view by the tall trees of the Ash Plantation, as well as the hedgerows along the western boundary of the Site (Plate 61). From adjacent to the Site along Knowsley Lane, the Site fields are again screened by the intervening hedgerows, with the Ash Plantation visible (Plate 62). The parkland wall forming the southern boundary of the Site is not visible in these views, with the wall present along Knowsley Lane partly visible beneath the tree canopy. There are no other publicly accessible areas where co-views between the Site and Knowsley Park are possible.



Plate 61: View showing limited co-view of the Site and Knowsley Park along Knowsley Lane.



Plate 62: View showing limited co-view of the Site and Knowsley Park along Knowsley Lane.

Statement of Significance

- 6.75. The Grade II Listing of the Registered Park and Garden highlights it is a heritage asset of less than the highest significance, as defined by the NPPF.
- 6.76. The heritage significance of Knowsley Park is principally embodied in its **historic, architectural and artistic interests**, which are demonstrated through the physical fabric of its buildings, surviving layout, and landscape features. Knowsley Park originated in the 13th century, and there is purported to have been a building at Knowsley from the later 14th century. The Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall, located within the historic core of the park, primarily dates from the Georgian period, though may retain 15th-century fabric. The parkland was landscaped in the late 18th century, which incorporated elements of an earlier

landscape from the late 17th and early 18th centuries. There are several notable individuals historically associated with the park, including landscape architect Lancelot 'Capability' Brown' who was likely responsible for the westward expansion of the park, and landscape designer William Sawrey Gilpin, who advised the thirteenth Earl of Derby on matters relating to the park.

6.77. The architectural and artistic interests of Knowsley Park derive from its surviving buildings, layout, and landscape features. This includes the Grade II* Listed Hall and its associated buildings, its various landscaped and terraced gardens, its open parkland with tree plantations and tree clumps, its linear entrance drives and tree avenues, and its agricultural land. Knowsley Park also retains a boundary wall along its perimeter, which was built in the 1830s and 1840s, and is primarily lined with tree belts. This wall has seen the loss of its architectural interest in a number of areas, with sections of the wall rebuilt with modern concrete blocks.

6.78. When considering the test of curtilage²⁰ for the parkland wall, whilst it has seen extensive modifications and is located at some distance from the Grade II* Knowsley Hall, it has remained under continuous ownership with the Hall since it was first built. The layout of the wall within the vicinity of the Site has also seen no change, with the land between the park wall and Knowsley Hall still representing open parkland. The ancillary nature of the park wall in relation to the Hall is more difficult to define. The Hall can function without the park wall, though the wall forms part of the historic perimeter to limit access to

the parkland, in combination with the gatehouse entrance lodges, which controlled access.

6.79. Therefore, it is considered that the parkland wall **might be considered curtilage Listed** to the Grade II* Knowsley Hall, as per section 1(5) of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, this legal classification does not result in parkland wall being statutorily Listed in its own right, nor of being of equal significance to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.

6.80. The setting of the asset contributes to its significance, but this contribution is far less than that made by the physical fabric, layout, and landscape features. The principal elements of Knowsley Park and the parkland wall's setting that contribute to their significance include:

- Home Farm. The farm was historically associated with Knowsley Park, and was developed as a model farm for the estate around the mid-19th century. It is located within the boundaries of the parkland wall, which extend along its western and northern sides, but was excluded from Knowsley Park's designation boundary.
- Home Farm Lodge and entrance. The Lodge and entrance were built along the western boundary of the parkland in the late 19th century. This appears to have comprised a service entrance, and did not represent a primary or grand access point. The entrance appears to be out of use.

²⁰ Historic England, 2025. *Listed Buildings and Curtilage*. Historic England Advice Note 10. Historic England, Swindon.

- Knowsley Lane. This Lane provides access to the Croxteth Lodge entrance to Knowsley Park. The parkland wall and tree belts are experienced in dynamic views along Knowsley Lane, which provide historic illustrative value, demonstrating the historic extent of the park.
- Agricultural land associated with the estate. This land illustrates the wider agricultural hinterland associated with the estate and Earl of Derby, and is primarily concentrated to the north and east of Knowsley Park.

6.81. Other elements of its setting that contribute, but to a far lesser degree, include:

- Home Farm Road. This road was established in the late 19th century to serve the Home Farm Lodge entrance. From the mid-20th century onwards, residential dwellings were added to the northern side of the road, with the eastern extent of the road up to the entrance falling out of use.

The Contribution of the Site through Setting

6.82. The Site is located directly adjacent to the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden. The southern and eastern sides of the Site form part of the western boundary side of the designation boundary, which comprises the curtilage Listed parkland wall.

6.83. The assessment has identified some historic association between the Site and Knowsley Park. Whilst the Site was historically owned by the Earl of Derby, it had never comprised part of the parkland. The Site represents part of the wider agricultural hinterland of the estate, beyond the parkland boundary. The western surrounds of the park, including the Site, have already seen extensive changes, and are largely suburban and urban in their character. The Site does not represent the final surviving land of agricultural character within the setting of Knowsley Park, which survives to a far greater degree to the north and east.

6.84. The Site includes a former part of Home Farm Road, added in the late 19th century, with an entrance to the park along its eastern boundary. This entrance includes a single-storey gatehouse lodge, known as Home Farm Lodge, located outside the Site boundary. The road within the Site is no longer in use as an approach to Knowsley Park. It survives as a gravel track, and beyond the Site to the west, it is now of a modern residential character.

6.85. The southern and eastern boundaries of the Site are also formed of the Knowsley Park perimeter boundary wall, built in the 1830s and 1840s, which is lined with tree belts known as the Ash Plantation. The wall has seen a substantial loss of its architectural interest in most areas, being built from modern concrete blocks. Whilst there is

a strong degree of visibility of the parkland wall and tree belts within the Site, there is predominantly no visibility beyond the trees. Furthermore, views of the park wall and Ash Plantation within the Site are from the Site fields, and are not from publicly accessible locations. There is also a highly limited degree of visibility of the Site from within the parkland. The tall and dense belts of trees, along with the tall parkland wall, were a design intent to limit any visibility into and out from the parkland, to maintain privacy from the public for its occupants.

- 6.86. Overall, the Site is deemed to make a **minor contribution** to the significance of the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden, as well as to the curtilage Listed parkland wall, through setting.

Ormskirk Lodge

- 6.87. Ormskirk Lodge comprises a gatehouse lodge, located c.1.3km to the north of the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall, within the Grade II Listed Knowsley park Registered Park and Garden (Plate 63). It is not a Listed Building in its own right, but is likely to be considered as curtilage Listed to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall. The Lodge is located c.150m to the east of the Site.



Plate 63: Ormskirk Lodge, identified as curtilage Listed to the Grade II Listed Knowsley Hall.*

- 6.88. Ormskirk Lodge comprises a mid-19th-century two-storey gatehouse lodge, which was designed by notable Scottish architect William Burn. It is constructed from ashlar red sandstone, with moulded stone dressings, and has a pitched slate gabled roof. This roof has decorative timber bargeboards, as well as three stone chimneystacks. The building has a canted bay window on its eastern side, and a flat roofed porch structure to the north.
- 6.89. The Lodge was not present by the time Hennet's 1828 Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster was drawn, with the parkland not extended up to this area by this time (Plate 64).



Plate 64: Hennet's 1828 Map, showing the approximate location of Ormskirk Lodge (NLSM).

- 6.90. The building was constructed by the 1847 Tithe Plan of the Township of Knowsley, with a broadly rectangular building noted as 'Ormskirk Lodge' (Plate 65). The building is shown as located along the western boundary of Knowsley Park, which had been extended further westwards by this date. The Lodge is positioned adjacent to the parkland boundary wall, built in the 1830s and 1840s, with Ormskirk Road to the north. This was the road that the Lodge was built to provide controlled access to, and is shown with a large woodland plantation on its western side. Home Farm is also depicted to the south-west of the Lodge, at this time shown as two buildings noted as 'The Farm'.



Plate 65: The 1847 Tithe Map, showing Ormskirk Lodge (The Genealogist).

- 6.91. The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map provides a clearer depiction of the Lodge and its immediate surrounds (Plate 66). The building is shown as located with the north-eastern corner of a broadly rectangular plot. A plantation of trees is shown within the southern extent of the plot, with ornamental gardens present to the west. Several small square structures are also shown immediately adjacent to the Lodge to the north. Ormskirk Road is shown to the north, with the Ormskirk Lodge entrance drive present to the east of the building, which comprises a linear drive extending southwards towards the Hall. Home Farm to the south-west had also been redeveloped as a model farm by this date.



Plate 66: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Ormskirk Lodge (NLSM).

- 6.92. There was no major changes to the immediate setting of Ormskirk Lodge up to the mid-20th century, with some reconfiguration of its plot, as shown on the 1946 Ordnance Survey Map (Plate 67). This period had also seen expansion of the Home Farm complex to the south-west, with cottages also built to the west of Ormskirk Lodge.



Plate 67: The 1946 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Ormskirk Lodge (NLSM).

- 6.93. By aerial imagery from 2000, Ormskirk Lodge is shown within the north-eastern corner of a large rectangular grassed plot, which extends to the west (Plate 68). By this date, there had been substantial expansion southwards for Knowsley village, with modern houses of Sugar Lane to the west of the Lodge.



Plate 68: Aerial imagery from 2000, showing Ormskirk Lodge (Google Earth).

- 6.94. Satellite imagery from 2005 shows that there had been development at Home Farm, with its buildings converted for office use (Plate 69). These works included the construction of a road to the north of Ormskirk Lodge, which connected Ormskirk Road with the northern side of Home Farm. This extended through a tree plantation, noted on historic cartographic sources, connecting with a car park. Up to present day, a drive had been added to the southern side of the Lodge, off the Ormskirk Road approach drive, which links with a small parking area (Plate 70). No other notable changes are identified for the Lodge or its immediate surrounds.



Plate 69: Aerial imagery from 2005, showing Ormskirk Lodge (Google Earth).



Plate 70: Present day aerial imagery, showing Ormskirk Lodge (Google Earth).

Setting and Surrounds

- 6.95. Ormskirk Lodge is situated within the north-eastern corner of a broadly rectangular plot, located on the western side of Ormskirk Road. Within this plot, there is a parking area to the west of the Lodge, with access drive off Ormskirk Road to the south. Further west and south, there is open grassed land. The northern side of the plot is formed of the parkland perimeter boundary wall. In front of the Lodge, this forms a low sandstone wall with modern metal fencing above. Further west, the boundary comprises a tall sandstone wall with stone coping.

- 6.96. Ormskirk Road bounds the Lodge to the east, with the Lodge providing controlled access to an entrance drive to Knowsley Park. The List Entry for the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden notes that, ***“Ormskirk Lodge is now one of the principal entrances and it is situated at the end of Ormskirk Road.”*** The entrance has two ashlar sandstone gate piers, with modern metal fencing, and with an octagonal sandstone structure adjacent to the east (Plate 71).

- 6.97. The Lodge is visible in dynamic and linear views on the approach to the entrance from Ormskirk Road to the north (Plate 72). These views include the woodland plantation to the west of the road, which screens visibility of the land further westwards. A road had been cut into this woodland in the 2000s, to provide access to Home Farm (Plate 73). The view along Ormskirk Road also includes open agricultural land to the east, partly screened by trees lining the roadside. Views beyond Ormskirk Lodge further southwards into the park are formed of various tree clumps, with longer distanced views into the park not possible. Home Farm is also visible closer to the Lodge.



Plate 71: The entrance gates at Ormskirk Lodge.



Plate 73: The later road to Home Farm on Ormskirk Road.



Plate 72: View towards the Lodge on Ormskirk Road.

Association with the Site, including Intervisibility and Co-visibility

- 6.98. The Site is located c.150m to the west of Ormskirk Lodge. Both the Site and Ormskirk Lodge were historically owned by the Earl of Derby; however, Ormskirk Lodge formed part of the parkland, whilst the Site formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland owned by the Earl beyond the boundaries of the park. There is no direct historic association between the Site and the Lodge.
- 6.99. There is no intervisibility between the Site and Ormskirk Lodge. The substantial complex at Home Farm stands between the Site and the Lodge, which blocks any intervening visibility between them.

- 6.100. From Ormskirk Road on the approach to the Lodge, the Site is screened from view by the woodland plantation, as well as from the intervening buildings at Home Farm.
- 6.101. When positioned closer to the Lodge and facing to the south-west, there is an open section which includes the modern access road to Home Farm. In this view, the Site is screened from view by the parkland wall as well as trees at Home Farm (Plate 74). When the trees are not in leaf, as demonstrated on Google Street View, there would be visibility across the Site in this location (Plate 75). These views do not include the Site fields, though the modern buildings at the southern end of Knowsley village are visible beyond the Site. It should be noted that these are not historic views across the Site on the approach to Ormskirk Lodge, with the woodland in this area cleared in the 2000s for the construction of the open section, to allow for the access road to Home Farm.



Plate 74: View towards the Site on Ormskirk Road, showing lack of visibility.



Plate 75: View showing distanced views across the Site when trees aren't in leaf (Google Street View).

Statement of Significance

- 6.102. The heritage significance of Ormskirk Lodge is principally embodied in its **historic** and **architectural interests**. The building comprises a mid-19th-century entrance lodge, historically associated with the Grade II* Knowsley Hall. It is located along the western boundary of the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden, and provides controlled access to the estate. The lodge comprises a two-storey structure built from ashlar sandstone.
- 6.103. When considering the test of curtilage²¹ for Ormskirk Lodge, whilst the building is located at some distance from Knowsley Hall, it has been within a continuous ownership with the Hall since it was constructed. The building continues to form an ancillary use in association with the Hall, providing a controlled access to park and an entrance drive to the Hall, and this relationship with the principal Listed Building is clearly understood. The landscape between the Hall and Croxteth Lodge has also seen little change, and continues to form open parkland.
- 6.104. Therefore, the historic ancillary function of the Lodge, and the historic and current ownership with the Hall, would likely place the Lodge as a **curtilage Listed Building**, as per section 1(5) of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, this legal classification does not result in Ormskirk Lodge being statutorily Listed in its own right, nor of being of equal significance to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.

- 6.105. The principal elements of Ormskirk Lodge's setting that contribute to its significance include:

- Ormskirk Road and the approach drive. The Lodge has an historic functional association with this road, providing controlled access to it, which connected with the wider parkland and Hall. The drive has an entrance with gate piers and octagonal structure.
- Knowsley Hall. Croxteth Lodge is historically associated with the Hall, through ownership and use.

The Contribution of the Site through Setting

- 6.106. The Site is located c.150m to the west of Ormskirk Lodge, and whilst they were both owned by the Earl of Derby, there is no direct historic association between them.
- 6.107. There is also no intervisibility between the Site and Lodge. Whilst there is some visibility across the Site on the approach to the Lodge on Ormskirk Road, these views are only possible when the trees are not in leaf, and they are incidental, with the woodland plantation on the western side of the road historically screening views of the landscape beyond on the approach. The views also include longer distanced visibility of modern built form beyond the Site.
- 6.108. Overall, the Site is considered to make **no contribution** to the significance of Ormskirk Lodge through setting.

²¹ Historic England, 2025. *Listed Buildings and Curtilage*. Historic England Advice Note 10. Historic England, Swindon.

Croxteth Lodge

- 6.109. Croxteth Lodge comprises a gatehouse lodge, located c.1.25km to the north-west of the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall, within the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden (Plate 63). It is not a Listed Building in its own right, but is likely to be considered as curtilage listed to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall. The Lodge is located c.100m to the south of the Site.



Plate 76: Croxteth Lodge, identified as curtilage listed to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.

- 6.110. Croxteth Lodge comprises a mid-19th century single-storey gatehouse lodge, which is thought to have been designed by notable Scottish architect William Burn. It is constructed from red sandstone, with moulded stone dressings, and has a stone slate roof with Dutch gables, with tall decorative chimneystacks. The building has a

bay window on its southern side, with a modern lean-to extension on its eastern side.

- 6.111. The first cartographic source to depict Croxteth Lodge is the 1847 Tithe Plan of the Township of Knowsley (Plate 77). The building is shown as located at an entrance to Knowsley Park on the eastern side of Knowsley Lane. The park boundary wall is shown to the west and north of the Lodge, which was built in the 1830s and 1840s. Croxteth Hall Park is shown to the west of the Lodge, which is where the building's name derives from.



Plate 77: The 1847 Tithe Map, showing Croxteth Lodge (The Genealogist).

- 6.112. The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map provides a clearer view of the layout of the park, with an entrance drive lined with trees shown as extending eastwards from Croxteth Lodge (Plate 78). The Lodge is shown within the southern extent of a rectangular plot. To the north and south of the Lodge are tree plantations, which extend along the park boundary wall. A track is shown as running past the Lodge to its east within this woodland.



Plate 78: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Croxteth Lodge (NLSM).

- 6.113. There were minimal changes to building and its immediate surrounds up to the mid-20th century. Aerial imagery from 2000 shows that the wider land plot of the Lodge had been reduced in size by this time, with the Lodge shown as bounded by woodland on its immediate northern and eastern sides (Plate 79). No other notable changes are identified for Croxteth Lodge up to present day.



Plate 79: Aerial imagery from 2000, showing Croxteth Lodge (Google Earth).

Setting and Surrounds

- 6.114. Croxteth Lodge is situated within a square plot, located on the eastern side of Knowsley Lane, and the northern side of an entrance drive to Knowsley Park (Plate 80). The plot has modern timber fencing to its boundary, and forms a grassed garden to the Lodge. This plot had originally extended further northwards, and was reduced in size in the later 20th century. The northern and eastern side of the plot are directly bounded by a large and dense plantation of tall trees, known as the Ash Plantation.
- 6.115. There is an entrance to Knowsley Park associated with the gatehouse lodge off Knowsley Lane, with the lodge providing controlled access to the parkland (Plate 81). The entrance has ashlar stone gate piers with modern metal gates, and connects with a low sandstone wall with stone coping, with modern metal railings. This low wall connects with the tall parkland boundary wall to the north and south. Croxteth Lodge is viewed in the approach to the entrance off Knowsley Lane, and is visible in dynamic views moving north to south along Knowsley Lane. Within these views, Croxteth Lodge is viewed against the backdrop of the tree plantation to its north and east, with these noted on historic cartographic sources. Directly opposite Croxteth Lodge on Knowsley Lane there is an entrance to the Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden, and the Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge, comprising an entrance gatehouse to the park.



Plate 80: View of Croxteth Lodge and its garden plot.



Plate 81: View of Croxteth Lodge on Knowsley Lane.



Plate 82: View of Croxteth Lodge along the entrance drive.

Association with the Site, including Intervisibility and Co-visibility

- 6.116. The Site is located c.100m to the north of Croxteth Lodge. Both the Site and Croxteth Lodge were historically owned by the Earl of Derby; however, Croxteth Lodge formed part of the parkland, whilst the Site formed part of the wider agricultural land owned by the Earl beyond the boundaries of the park. There is no direct historic association between the Site and Lodge.
- 6.117. There is no intervisibility between the Site and Croxteth Lodge, due to the dense tree plantation between them (Plate 83). When viewed from the Lodge, the Site is entirely blocked from view by the trees to its north.

- 6.118. There is also no clear co-visibility between the Lodge and the Site. From Knowsley Lane in views of Croxteth Lodge, the Site is screened from view by the trees to the north of the Lodge (Plate 84). The western end of the Site is also not visible due to the hedgerows along the Site's western boundary, though buildings to the north of the Site on Home Farm Road can be glimpsed. There are also no co-views along the approach drive to the south of Croxteth Lodge, with visibility of the Site screened by the trees to the north.



Plate 83: View towards the Site from Croxteth Lodge.



Plate 84: View showing lack of co-view between the Site and Croxteth lodge on Knowsley Lane.

Statement of Significance

- 6.119. The heritage significance of Croxteth Lodge is principally embodied in its **historic** and **architectural interests** which are demonstrated through the physical fabric of the building. The building comprises a mid-19th-century entrance lodge, historically associated with the Grade II* Knowsley Hall. It is located along the western boundary of the Grade II Listed Knowsley Park Registered Park and Garden, and would have historically provided controlled access to the estate. The lodge is built from ashlar

sandstone, and has a distinctive Dutch gable roof of stone slate, with tall and decorative stone chimneystacks.

- 6.120. When considering the test of curtilage²² for Croxteth Lodge, whilst the building is located at some distance from Knowsley Hall, it has been within a continuous ownership with the Hall since it was constructed. The building continues to form an ancillary use in association with the Hall, providing a controlled access to park and an entrance drive to the Hall, and this relationship with the principal Listed Building is clearly understood. The landscape between the Hall and Croxteth Lodge has also seen little change, and continues to form open parkland.
- 6.121. Therefore, the historic ancillary function of the Lodge, and the historic and current ownership with the Hall, would likely place the Lodge as a **curtilage Listed Building**, as per section 1(5) of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, this legal classification does not result in Croxteth Lodge being statutorily Listed in its own right, nor of being of equal significance to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.
- 6.122. The setting of the asset contributes to its significance, but this contribution is far less than that made by the physical fabric. The principal elements of Croxteth Lodge's setting that contribute to its significance include:
- Croxteth Lodge approach drive. The Lodge has an historic functional association with this drive, providing controlled access to it, which connected

²² Historic England, 2025. *Listed Buildings and Curtilage*. Historic England Advice Note 10. Historic England, Swindon.

with the wider parkland and Hall. The drive has an entrance at its western end, with tall stone gate piers.

- Knowsley Lane. The Lodge controlled access to the estate off Knowsley Lane. There are dynamic views of the Croxteth Lodge along this road, in combination with the entrance and tree plantation.
- Knowsley Hall. Croxteth Lodge is historically associated with the Hall, through ownership and use.

The Contribution of the Site through Setting

- 6.123. The Site is located c.100m to the north of Croxteth Lodge, and whilst they were both owned by the Earl of Derby, there is no direct historic association between them. There is also no intervisibility between the Site and Lodge, with no clear co-visibility between them on Knowsley Lane, or from the Croxteth Lodge approach drive.
- 6.124. Overall, the Site is considered to make **no contribution** to the significance of Croxteth Lodge through setting.

Home Farm Lodge

- 6.125. Home Farm Lodge comprises a gatehouse lodge, located c.1.15km to the north of the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall (Plate 85). It is not a Listed Building in its own right, but is likely to be considered as curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall. The Lodge is located directly adjacent to the Site on its eastern side.



Plate 85: Home Farm Lodge, identified as likely curtilage listed to the Grade II Listed Knowsley Hall.*

- 6.126. Home Farm Lodge comprises a late 19th century single-storey gatehouse lodge, historically associated with Knowsley Park and Knowsley Hall. The Lodge is constructed from red brick with brick dressings, and is simplistic in its architectural detailing. The building has a shallow hipped slate roof with short brick chimneystacks, and has a pitched porch structure on its southern side. It is located to the south-west of Home Farm, which comprises a farmstead associated with Knowsley Hall with origins in the later 18th century. The farm was redeveloped as a model farm in the mid-19th century, and saw use as a sawmill and gasworks.
- 6.127. The building was not present on the 1894 Ordnance Survey Map, with the land of the Lodge shown as part of belt of trees to the south-west of Home Farm, which along with the park boundary wall, formed part of the western perimeter of Knowsley Park (Plate 86). It had been constructed by the time the 1908 Ordnance Survey Map was drawn, shown to the south-west of the Home Farm complex (). The mapping depicts the Lodge as a rectangular building with a porch projecting from its southern side. The Lodge is shown as located within the southern extent of a rectangular plot, with a small rectangular structure within its north-western corner. This mapping is the first to show Home Farm Road to the south of the Lodge, which it was historically built to provide controlled access to the estate from. The road extends across agricultural fields to the west, and runs past the Lodge along the southern side of Home Farm, before connecting with Ormskirk Road to the east.



Plate 86: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map, showing the location of Home Farm Lodge, prior construction (NLSM).



Plate 87: The 1908 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Home Farm Lodge (NLSM).

- 6.128. There were no notable changes to the Lodge and its immediate surrounds up to the mid-20th century, though Home Farm had seen expansion of its building complex during this period. By the time the 1965 National Grid Map was drawn, the tree belt along the perimeter wall to the north of Home Farm Lodge was removed, with the plot of the Lodge divided into two areas by a boundary wall. From the later 20th century onwards, Home Farm Road was no longer used as an approach to Knowsley Park off Knowsley Lane. By aerial imagery from 2000, Home Farm Road to the west had seen extensive development, with modern houses built along its northern side (Plate 88). The section of Home Farm Road immediately adjacent to the Lodge to the west was used as a farm track from this period. This satellite view also shows that the previously noted subdivision of the Lodge's plot was merged again by this time. The later 2000s had seen further change to Home Farm, with its redevelopment as a business park, though no notable changes are identified for the Lodge.



Plate 88: Aerial imagery from 2000, showing Croxteth Lodge (Google Earth).

Setting and Surrounds

- 6.129. Home Farm Lodge is located within a rectangular plot, to the immediate south-west of Home Farm. The western boundary of this plot is formed of the perimeter boundary wall of Knowsley Park, originally built in the 1830s and 1840s; however, this section of wall is built from modern concrete blocks covered with extensive vegetation. The rectangular plot of the Lodge is otherwise bounded by a low stone perimeter wall with stone coping, with an entrance to the Lodge from the south through ashlar stone gate piers.
- 6.130. The southern side of Home Farm Lodge is bounded by an access road, which runs along the southern edge of Home Farm, and connects with the Ormskirk Road entrance

drive to the east (Plate 89). There is no visibility of the Lodge from further east on this road, due to intervening built form at Home Farm, with no visibility of the building from Ormskirk Road (Plate 90).

- 6.131. Adjacent to the Lodge at the western end of the access road, there is an entrance with tall ashlar stone gate piers, with replacement metal gates (Plate 91). The Lodge originally provided controlled access to the park from this entrance, which was historically accessed from Home Farm Road. The road is no longer in use within the vicinity of the Lodge, and no longer comprises an approach to the parkland. Home Farm Road remains in use c.155m to the west, with its northern side lined with modern residential dwellings. There is no visibility of the Lodge from the in-use section Home Farm Road, due to tall hedgerows at the eastern end of the road. From the former section of Home Farm Road adjacent to the Lodge, the shallow hipped roof structure of the building is visible above the park boundary wall, in combination with the entrance, as well as the upper portions of other buildings at Home Farm. From further west along this section of former road, visibility of the Lodge is screened by trees (Plate 92). The western side of the Lodge and the park wall is otherwise formed of agricultural fields, which the former section of Home Farm Road extends through.



Plate 89: View of the Lodge from the road to the south.



Plate 91: View towards Home Farm Lodge from the former section of Home Farm Road.



Plate 90: View towards Home Farm Lodge from the east.



Plate 92: View showing lack of visibility of Home Farm Lodge from further west on the track.

Association with the Site, including Intervisibility and Co-visibility

- 6.132. The Site is located directly to the west of Home Farm Lodge. Both the Site and Home Farm Lodge were historically owned by the Earl of Derby; however, Home Farm Lodge formed part of the parkland, whilst the Site formed part of the wider agricultural land owned by the Earl beyond the boundaries of the Site.
- 6.133. The north-eastern extent of the Site has a historic functional association with Home Farm Lodge. This area includes a former part of Home Farm Road, which survives as a gravel track. This road was added to Knowsley Park in the late 19th century, which connected Knowsley Lane to the west, with Home Farm Lodge and its entrance to the park. This entrance is located along the eastern boundary of the Site. The former road within the Site is no longer used as an approach to Knowsley Park from Knowsley Lane. On the approach to Home Farm Lodge within the former track of the Site, visibility of the Lodge is predominantly screened by the trees along the track. At the eastern end of the track, the north-eastern Site fields are visible in combination with the upper roof structure of Home Farm Lodge, as well as with the tall ashlar stone gate piers of the entrance.
- 6.134. The upper roof structure of Home Farm Lodge is also visible from other parts of the Site's north-eastern field, in combination with buildings at Home Farm (Plate 93). These areas are not publicly accessible, and do not represent key views of the building. The Lodge is not visible from any other part of the Site, due to intervening vegetation and the short height of the building. Visibility of the Site from Home Farm Lodge is blocked by the tall parkland boundary wall to the west of the Lodge. The

Lodge also comprises a small structure of a single-storey, and was not designed to take advantage of views of the Site fields.

- 6.135. There are some limited co-views of the north-eastern extent of the Site and Home Farm Lodge. From the road to the south of the Lodge, the building can be seen in combination with a narrow section of the Site, which is otherwise screened by the tall parkland boundary wall (Plate 94). This comprises a former exit approach from the park, which is no longer in use. There are no other identified co-views between the Site and Home Farm Lodge.



Plate 93: View towards Home Farm Lodge from the north-eastern Site field.



Plate 94: The limited co-view of the Site and Home Farm Lodge from the road to its south.

Statement of Significance

- 6.136. The heritage significance of Home Farm Lodge is principally embodied in its **historic** and **architectural interests**, which are demonstrated through the physical fabric of the building. The building comprises a late 19th-century entrance lodge, historically associated with the Grade II* Knowsley Hall. It is located along the western boundary of the parkland, and represents a late addition to the historic access of the estate. Home Farm Lodge is built from brick and is simplistic in its design, comparative with other gatehouse lodges associated with Knowsley Hall, such as Croxteth Lodge. Its location at Home Farm, and that the building and its associated entrance are of a more simplistic style, suggest that Home Farm Lodge provided controlled access to a

service entrance to the park, rather than representing a principal and formal entrance.

6.137. When considering the test of curtilage²³ for Home Farm Lodge, whilst the building is located at some distance from Knowsley Hall, it has been within a continuous ownership with the Hall since it was constructed. The building no longer provides controlled access to the park, with Home Farm Road no longer extending up to the entrance; however, its ancillary use in association with the Hall is clearly understood within its immediate setting. The landscape between the Hall and Home Farm Lodge has also seen little change, and continues to form open parkland.

6.138. Therefore, the historic ancillary function of Lodge, and its historic and current ownership with the Hall, would likely place the Lodge as a **curtilage Listed Building**, as per section 1(5) of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, this legal classification does not result in Home Farm Lodge being statutorily Listed in its own right, nor of being of equal significance to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.

6.139. The setting of the asset contributes to its significance, but this contribution is far less than that made by the physical fabric. The principal elements of Home Farm Lodge's setting that contribute to its significance include:

- The entrance and road to the south. The Lodge has an historic functional association with this road,

providing controlled access to it. This likely formed a service access point.

- Home Farm. The farmstead is located directly adjacent to the Lodge to the north-east, and historically provided access to the southern side of the farm.
- Knowsley Hall. Croxteth Lodge is historically associated with the Hall, through ownership and use.

6.140. Other elements of its setting that make a lesser contribution include:

- The park boundary wall. This tall wall comprises the western boundary of the Lodge, defining that the Lodge is located within the historic park. However, this section of wall is built from modern concrete blocks, and is of no architectural interest.
- Home Farm Road. This road has a historic functional association with Home Farm Lodge, which connected with the controlled entrance to the park. However, the road is no longer in use as an approach to Knowsley Park, reducing its contribution to significance through setting. Further west, the road is in use, but is lined with modern residential dwellings, and is no longer understood within its historic context of associated with the entrance lodge.

²³ Historic England, 2025. *Listed Buildings and Curtilage*. Historic England Advice Note 10. Historic England, Swindon.

The Contribution of the Site through Setting

- 6.141. The Site is located directly adjacent to Home Farm Lodge to the west. There is a historic functional association between Home Farm Lodge and the north-eastern Site field, which includes a track previously associated with Home Farm Road. However, this track is no longer in use as an approach to Knowsley Park. Further west beyond the Site where it remains a functioning road, its northern side is lined with modern residential dwellings. This has obscured the historic connection between the Site and Lodge.
- 6.142. There is some visibility of the Lodge from within the Site; however, this is concentrated to the north-eastern Site field. The Lodge is most visible from the former track and approach to the park, which likely represented a controlled service access point, no longer in use. The low height of the Lodge also indicates that it was not meant to be viewed in long distances from Home Farm Road.
- 6.143. Co-views between the Site and Home Farm Lodge are also limited. There is some minor co-visibility of the Lodge and north-eastern Site fields from the road to the south of the Lodge. However, views of the Site are primarily screened by the tall parkland wall.
- 6.144. Overall, due to the previous historic association between the north-eastern Site field and Lodge, the Site is considered to make a **minor contribution** to the significance of Home Farm Lodge through setting.

Home Farm

- 6.145. Home Farm, now known as Stanley Grange, is located c.1.25km to the north of the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall (Plate 95). The buildings at Home Farm are not Listed in their own right, but are likely to be considered as curtilage Listed to Knowsley Hall. Home Farm is located directly adjacent to the Site on its north-eastern side.



Plate 95: Home Farm, located to the north-east of the Site.

6.146. Home Farm was established by the later 18th century, originally forming an 'L' plan house and outbuildings occupied by John Rawthorne. The 1847 Tithe Map of Knowsley shows the farmstead with a rectangular building and 'T' plan building noted under 'The Farm' (Plate 96). This mapping shows Home Farm as within Knowsley Park, with the parkland boundary wall, built in the 1830s and 1840s, shown to the west and north of the farm. The Ormskirk Lodge entrance is also shown to the north-east, connecting from Ormskirk Road to the north.



Plate 96: The 1847 Tithe Map showing Home Farm (The Genealogist).

6.147. The farmstead was developed as a model farm around the mid-19th century, with a large complex of farm buildings noted on the 1850 Ordnance Survey Map (Plate 97). The mapping shows Home Farm within a large-scale regular courtyard plan formation, with multiple yards, and with long and connected ranges of buildings. The farmhouse is located at the north-eastern corner of the northern courtyard, with an ornamental garden shown to its north. Within the northern yard, a pigeon house is noted, with a saw mill and cistern noted for the southern yard. A weighing machine is also noted along the eastern boundary of the complex. A woodland plantation is shown as bounding the southern and eastern sides of the farm. A road also extended southwards from the farm, and connected with an early iteration of Ormskirk Road.

6.148. The western side of Home Farm formed part of the wider parkland up to the perimeter wall, with an 'L' plan structure and pond noted adjacent to the farm. The mapping shows that the farm was originally set c.125m back from the parkland perimeter boundary wall to the west. A water course lined with trees also extends up to Home Farm from the west, running through fields to the west and the perimeter wall.



Plate 97: The 1850 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Home Farm (NLSM).

- 6.149. By the time the 1894 Ordnance Survey Map was drawn, there had been further expansion at Home Farm (Plate 98). A gasworks was established within the south-western extent of the complex, with several circular gasometers depicted, as well as several rectangular structures. A large rectangular building had also been constructed to the west of the farm, with additional structures shown within the northern and southern courtyards.
- 6.150. The wider surrounds of the farm had also seen changes in the later 19th century. A tree plantation was added to the west of the farm along the perimeter wall, which extended up from an Ash Plantation of trees to the south within the parkland. These would have been added to further limit views into and out from the park, in combination with the parkland wall. The watercourse previously noted as extending up to the farm from the west was removed by this time, with the road previously noted as extending southwards from Home Farm also removed, with a line of trees on the mapping showing its earlier course.



Plate 98: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Home Farm (NLSM).

- 6.151. The 1908 Ordnance Survey Map shows that a new entrance to Knowsley Park had been established at Home Farm in the late 19th to early 20th centuries (Plate 99). The entrance is shown to the south-west of the farm along the perimeter wall, with a new road established known as Home Farm Road to the west. This connected from Knowsley Lane to the west, and across fields up to the parkland boundary. The new entrance also included an entrance lodge known as Home Farm Lodge, and shown as a small rectangular building on the mapping. The 1908 Map also shows a range of buildings had been added to the Home Farm, which at this time comprised a substantial complex of buildings, with five distinct yards, and with long and connected ranges of buildings.



Plate 99: The 1908 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Home Farm (NLSM).

- 6.152. Home Farm had seen some continued expansion with buildings constructed along its outer periphery in the early to later 20th century. Cartographic sources also show that the trees along the western parkland boundary at Home Farm were removed in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The complex had seen a continued industrial use into the late 20th century, and was redeveloped in the 2000s, with the buildings converted for office use (Application Ref. No. 05/00987/COU). These works saw a range of buildings within the complex removed, with the western and northern sides of the farm cleared, with car parks installed. These works appear to have been completed by 2012, as shown on aerial imagery (Plate 100).



Plate 100: Satellite imagery from 2012, showing Home Farm (Google Earth).

- 6.153. Home Farm comprises a regular courtyard plan complex, with multiple yards, and retains a range of 19th and 20th century buildings, associated with its former use as a model farm, saw mill, and gasworks. The buildings at Home Farm have primarily been converted for office use, which has resulted in the loss of some early features, and instatement of modern elements in some areas. The complex is now used as a business park.
- 6.154. The model farm buildings are primarily concentrated to the north-eastern courtyard of the complex, which comprises long and connected ranges of buildings, along all four sides of the courtyard (Plate 101). These buildings are predominantly over two-storeys, with the northern range of three storeys. They are constructed with red brick with ashlar sandstone and red brick dressings, and with slate roofing. Key buildings of the model farm include an octagonal dovecote (MME12715), and the Clock Tower Court, which features a range of segmental archways with keystones, and a timber clock tower to the roof. The courtyard also has stone cobbles with drainage, with low brick walls surrounding the central dovecote.
- 6.155. The industrial elements of Home Farm are primarily localised to the south-eastern and south-western extents of the complex (Plate 102). These mainly comprise two-storey buildings of red brick, with gabled slate roofing. Within the southern extent of the Site, there is a building with a tall square industrial chimney. These areas include a building with a tall square brick chimney, as well as a rectangular brick building retaining an ornate carved date stone, which reads 'D 1901' (Plate 103).



Plate 101: The model farm buildings at Home Farm.



Plate 103: The building with date stone at Home Farm.



Plate 102: The industrial buildings at Home Farm.

Setting and Surrounds

- 6.156. Home Farm is located within the western extent of Knowsley Park, close to the western boundary perimeter wall. However, the Home Farm complex was excluded from the designation boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. The parkland extends off to the north-east, east, south-east, and south from Home Farm. The western surrounds of Home Farm are formed of agricultural fields, with the north-western surrounds comprised of the southern extent of Knowsley village.
- 6.157. The entrance to the parkland at Ormskirk Lodge is located to the north-east of Home Farm, with visibility of part of the complex along the approach to the entrance on Ormskirk Road (Plate 104). This entrance drive runs north to south c.60m to the east of the complex, and is

separated from Home Farm by a tree plantation, noted on early cartographic sources. The principal access to Home Farm is gained from a road to the north, linking from Ormskirk Road to the east, which was installed in the later 20th century (Plate 105). This included an insertion into the historic boundary wall, with modern gates installed, which leads to a large and open concrete parking area, along the northern side of the complex.

6.158. The western and northern perimeter boundary walls of Home Farm comprise part of the historic parkland wall. The wall to the north is built from the original stone, whilst the western wall is built from concrete blocks (Plate 106). Historic cartographic sources show that a tree belt had extended along the western edge of the complex, which was first installed in the mid-late 19th century, and was removed around the mid-20th century. Along with the tall wall, this would have been installed to screen visibility into and out from the parkland along this boundary, which included visibility of Home Farm.

6.159. The western side of the Home Farm complex up to the parkland wall is now formed of an open gravel car park, with this area previously featuring a range of modern buildings, prior to their removal in the 2000s. Views westwards from the car park are partly screened by the parkland wall and several low trees and shrubs along the boundary (Plate 107). There is no clear visibility of the agricultural fields to the west, with some visibility of modern dwellings at Knowsley village.

6.160. The southern side of the Home Farm complex includes a road associated with the late 19th century entrance to the park at Home Farm Lodge, which connects with Ormskirk Road to the east (Plate 108). The entrance to the park along the western boundary wall previously connected

with Home Farm Road, which linked the park from Knowsley Lane to the west.



Plate 104: View of Home Farm from Ormskirk Road.



Plate 105: The principal access to Home Farm.



Plate 107: View westwards from Home Farm – note the modern built form visible in this view.



Plate 106: The parkland boundary wall at Home Farm.



Plate 108: The road along the southern side of Home Farm, linking with Home Farm Lodge.

Association with the Site, including Intervisibility and Co-visibility

- 6.161. The Site is located adjacent to Home Farm to the west, with the north-eastern boundary of the Site forming the perimeter boundary wall of Home Farm. Both the Site and Home Farm were owned by the Earl of Derby, with Home Farm comprising a model farm located within the historic boundaries of Knowsley Park, and the Site comprised part of the wider agricultural hinterland of the estate, beyond the boundaries of the park.
- 6.162. The northern extent of the Site includes a former part of Home Farm Road, which survives as a gravel track (Plate 109). This road was added in the late 19th century, which connected Knowsley Lane to the west, with a new

entrance to Knowsley Park to the south of Home Farm. The entrance along the eastern side of the Site comprises a later addition to Home Farm and the park. It does not appear to represent a principal and formal access point, and may have formed a controlled service entrance, utilised by the occupiers of Home Farm. Historically, Home Farm would not have comprised a component of the approach to Knowsley Park along Home Farm Road, due to the belt of trees along its western boundary noted on cartographic sources, which are no longer extant. Home Farm Road is no longer used as an approach to Knowsley Park at the farmstead, following the construction of modern dwellings on its northern side further to the west, which severed the eastern end of the road closer to Home Farm.

- 6.163. There is visibility of Home Farm from within the north-eastern Site field. In longer ranged views, the roofscape of the Home Farm complex is visible above the tall parkland wall, viewed across the Site field (Plate 110). Elements of this roofscape include the timber clock tower, as well as the tall square industrial chimney, which are set against the backdrop of the woodland plantation directly eastwards of the farm. These views also include modern residential dwellings, located to the north-west of Home Farm. In shorter ranged views, visibility of the buildings at Home Farm are predominantly blocked by the tall parkland boundary wall, with some limited glimpsed of the upper parts of roof structures (Plate 111). Historic cartographic sources show that the farmstead had previously featured tree belts along its western boundary, which were removed around the mid-20th century. In combination with the tall parkland wall, these trees would have prevented any visibility into and out from Home Farm, providing a privacy from public views. Therefore, it

should be noted that views of Home Farm within the Site are not key or historic designed views, and do not represent publicly accessible views.

- 6.164. There is also limited visibility of the Site from Home Farm. From the western side of the complex, visibility of the Site fields are screened by the tall perimeter wall, as well as from several trees (Plate 112). These views also include modern residential dwellings at the southern end of Knowsley village. As noted, there was previously a belt of trees along the western boundary of Home Farm. In combination with the tall parkland wall, these trees would have prevented any visibility into and out from Home Farm, providing a privacy from public views. This design intent can be seen across the entire western boundary of the park, which includes dense plantations of tall trees, which completely screen visibility of the park.
- 6.165. There is some visibility of the north-eastern Site fields from the road to the south of the complex, associated with the former road to Knowsley Park at Home Farm Lodge, which is no longer used as an approach to the parkland. This comprises a narrow view of the Site through the entrance, with views of the fields otherwise blocked by the parkland wall.
- 6.166. There are also no areas where co-visibility between the Site and Home Farm are identified. Home Farm is not visible from the in-use part of Home Farm Road to the west of the Site, being blocked by tall hedgerows at the eastern end of the road. The Site is also not discernible from Ormskirk Road to the north-east, due to the distance and intervening vegetation.



Plate 109: The entrance at Home Farm within the Site.



Plate 110: View towards Home Farm within the Site.



Plate 11: Short range view towards Home Farm from the north-eastern Site field.



Plate 112: View towards the Site from the western side of Home Farm.

Statement of Significance

- 6.167. The heritage significance of Home Farm is principally embodied in its **historic** and **architectural interests**. Home Farm was established by the later 18th century, originally forming an 'L' plan house and outbuildings occupied by John Rawthorne. The farm was historically associated with Knowsley Hall and its park, located within its western extent, close to the boundary perimeter wall. The farmstead was developed as a model farm around the mid-19th century, comprising a large-scale regular courtyard plan farm, with multiple yards. The complex was also used as a sawmill from the mid-19th century, and a gasworks from the late 19th century.
- 6.168. The architectural interest of Home Farm derives from the vernacular style of its buildings, with the model farm buildings of an agricultural character. Of particular note are the distinctive dovecote tower, and the clocktower courtyard range. The outer periphery of the complex is formed of buildings of an industrial style, associated with the previous saw mill and gasworks functions, including a tall square brick chimney. The architectural interest of Home Farm has been reduced, following the redevelopment of the complex as a business park, and the conversion of the buildings for office use.
- 6.169. When considering the test of curtilage²⁴ for Home Farm, the complex is located within the historic boundaries of Knowsley Park, with a historic functional association with the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall. The farm is located at some distance from Knowsley Hall, c.1.15km to its north-

west. Home Farm remains under the same continuous ownership with the Hall as when it was first built, with the landscape to the between the Hall and the farm seeing little change, and remaining open parkland. However, whilst the farm was historically associated with the Hall, as a farmstead with its own farmhouse and farm buildings it could function independently in its own right, and was not ancillary in its function to the principal Listed Building.

- 6.170. Furthermore, the Council taken previously taken the approach that Listed Building Consent was required for works at Home Farm (Application Ref. Nos 01/00166/LBC, 02/00362/LBC, 03/00602/LBC, 03/00160/LBC, 05/00988/LBC).
- 6.171. Therefore, Home Farm would likely be it is considered as **curtilage Listed** to the Hall, as per section 1(5) of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, this legal classification does not result in Home Farm being statutorily Listed in its own right, nor of being of equal significance to the Grade II* Listed Knowsley Hall.
- 6.172. The setting of the asset contributes to its significance, but this contribution is far less than that made by the physical fabric. The principal elements of Home Farm's setting that contribute to its significance include:
- Its courtyards. These have a historic functional association with the farmstead, and are where its

²⁴ Historic England, 2025. *Listed Buildings and Curtilage*. Historic England Advice Note 10. Historic England, Swindon.

buildings are best experienced from, and where their architectural style can be appreciated.

- Knowsley Hall and its parkland. Home Farm has a historic functional association with Knowsley Hall, and along with other large farms, is located within the boundary of Knowsley Park. The western and northern boundary wall of Home Farm is formed of the perimeter boundary of the parkland. This has been rebuilt in modern concrete blocks along the western boundary, but still illustrates the historic edge of the park.
- Ormskirk Lodge entrance and Ormskirk Road. The northern extent of the farmstead is visible as part of the approach to Knowsley Park on Ormskirk Road, in combination with Ormskirk Lodge. These views illustrate the historic association of the model farm with the park.

6.173. Other elements of its setting that make a lesser contribution include:

- Home Farm Road. This road was installed in the late 19th century, providing access to Knowsley Park to the immediate south of Home Farm. It may have represented a service entrance historically used by the occupiers of Home Farm; however, this approach is no longer in use, and has seen extensive changes, with the addition of modern residential dwellings along its northern side.

The Contribution of the Site through Setting

6.174. The Site comprises agricultural land adjacent to Home Farm to the west, forming part of its wider rural surrounds. Both the Site and Home Farm were owned by the Earl of Derby, with Home Farm comprising a model farm located within the historic boundaries of Knowsley Park, and the Site comprised part of the wider agricultural hinterland of the estate, beyond the boundaries of the park. There is some limited historic association between the Site and Home Farm, with the north-eastern extent of the Site including a former approach road to Knowsley Park, with the entrance at Home Farm. This road has seen extensive changes and is no longer in use.

6.175. Visibility of Home Farm from within the Site is contained to its north-eastern extent. These include longer ranged views of the complex's roofscape, and do not represent key or historic designed views, nor are they publicly accessible views. Visibility of the Site from Home Farm is also primarily contained to the western extent of the complex, with the Site fields screened from view by the tall parkland boundary wall. It should be noted that historic cartographic sources show that the farmstead had previously featured tree belts along its western boundary, which were removed around the mid-20th century. In combination with the tall parkland wall, these trees would have prevented any visibility into and out from Home Farm, providing a privacy from public views.

6.176. Overall, the Site is considered to make a **minor contribution** to the significance of Home Farm through setting.

Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge

- 6.177. Croxteth Hall Park was added to the National List at Grade II as a Registered Park and Garden on 7th February 1995 (NHLE 1001304) (Plate 113), with the associated Little Wood Lodge added to the National List at Grade II on 19th January 1988 (NHLE 1253469) (Plate 114). The Site is located c.185m to the north-east of the Registered Park and Garden and the Listed Building.



Plate 113: The Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden boundary (Historic England).



Plate 114: Little Wood Lodge within the Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden.

- 6.178. The List Entry for Little Wood Lodge describes the building as follows:
- “Lodge Cottage. c1880s. Red sandstone with bonded plain and fishscale red clay tile roof. Single storey. Irregular plan, basically cross sloped with octagonal room added in the lower lefthand angle.”***
- 6.179. A full copy of the List Entry is included at **Appendix 7**.
- 6.180. Croxteth Hall Park comprises a pleasure grounds and park developed from the early to mid-19th century, which incorporated a medieval deer park, with origins in the 12th century.

- 6.181. Croxteth comprised a pre-Norman conquest thegmland, which was afforested and put into the royal forest of Toxteth by the early 13th century. The park was granted to Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton and his son Richard in the mid-15th century, which was then granted to William Molyneux and his heirs by the Duke of Gloucester. At this time, the park was ruinous, and Molyneux was required to ditch the park, set wood, and save sufficient pasturage for the King's deer.
- 6.182. Croxteth became the main residence for William Molyneux of Sefton in 1507, and the property remained within the Molyneux family, later known as the Earls of Sefton, until the 20th century.
- 6.183. The Registered Park and Garden covers an area of c.230 hectares, concentrated around the Grade II* Listed Croxteth Hall, (NHLE 1280299) located c.185m to the south-west of the Site. The southern end of the Hall's east range dates from c.1575, with the south range dating from the early 18th century, and other elements dating from the later 19th century.
- 6.184. The main area of the Registered Park and Garden, which includes its buildings, pleasure grounds, parkland, and landscape features, is located some distance from the Site, between c.1.2km and 3.8km to the west. A small section of Croxteth Park known as Little Wood extends up to Knowsley Lane within closer proximity to the Site, which historically provided access to the parkland, and includes the Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge.
- 6.185. The Lodge dates to c.1880, comprising a small, single-storey entrance lodge, of irregular plan form, with an octangular room added to its northern side. The building is constructed from red sandstone, with sandstone

dressings, and has a hipped roof of red clay tiles. There are no surviving historic gates or piers at the entrance to the Lodge at Croxteth Park, with a tall modern timber gate present.

- 6.186. Hennet's 1828 Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster shows that the parkland did not extend up to Knowsley Lane by the time this map was drawn (Plate 115). The early 19th century parkland is shown to the west, with Croxteth Hall noted. The wider land associated with the medieval deer park, noted as '*Croxteth Park Extra Parochial*', is also shown off to the west of Knowsley.



Plate 115: Hennet's 1828 Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, showing Croxteth Park (NLSM).

- 6.187. The first available sources to depict this part of the Registered Park and Garden is the 1847 Tithe Map of the Township of Knowsley (Plate 116). The mapping shows an access road within a woodland plantation off the western side of Knowsley Lane. This extended westward connecting with the wider parkland. The woodland is recorded under Plot 433a, and included several ponds, and a small rectangular building within its central extent. At this time, this part of the Registered Park and Garden is surrounded by agricultural fields to the north and south, with Knowsley Park present to the east.



Plate 116: The 1847 Tithe Map of Knowsley, showing the eastern extent of Croxteth Park (NLSM).

- 6.188. The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map is the first source to depict the Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge, which was constructed in c.1880 (Plate 117). The building is shown as a small rectangular structure on the western side of Knowsley Lane. This would have provided controlled access to the woodland road, connecting with the parkland further to the west.



Plate 117: The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Croxteth Park and Little Wood Lodge (NLSM).

6.189. There were minimal changes to this part of Croxteth Park and its immediate surrounds in the early to mid-20th century. For the remainder of the parkland, there had been residential expansion up to the park's boundaries at West Derby during this period.

6.190. The later 20th century had seen changes to Little Wood and its immediate surrounds. Satellite imagery from 2000 shows that the M57 motorway had been built extending through the eastern extent of the woodland (Plate 118). A modern housing estate had also been constructed directly to the south of the Little Wood plantation. Further residential expansion had also taken place for the remainder of the Registered Park and Garden's surrounds, including to its north, west, and south.



Plate 118: Satellite imagery from 2000, showing Croxteth Hall Park (Google Earth).

Setting and Surrounds

6.191. The setting and surrounds of Croxteth Hall Park had seen extensive changes in the 20th century, and is surrounded by modern residential housing estates in a number of areas.

6.192. For Little Wood and its Lodge within the vicinity of the Site, the northern surrounds retain an agricultural setting, which demonstrating the historic rural character of the wider landscape for the parkland. The southern side of the woodland is bounded by a modern housing estate, built in the later 20th century. These sides of the woodland also include the M57 motorway, which extends through the Registered Park and Garden.

6.193. Knowsley Lane runs north to south along the eastern side of Little Wood and its entrance lodge. The Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge had historically provided controlled access to the park from Knowsley Lane, connecting with the woodland access drive (Plate 119). The access to the parkland is now formed of a tall modern timber gate. Visibility into the parkland from Knowsley Lane is limited to its eastern end, with views further west screened by the intervening woodland. The upper portion of the lodge is visible along the Lane, though is partially screened from view by a modern metal perimeter boundary fence.



Plate 119: View towards Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge on Knowsley Lane.

Association with the Site, including Intervisibility and Co-visibility

- 6.194. The Site is located c.185m to the south of the Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park Registered Park and Garden, as well as the Grade II Listed Little Wood Lodge. There is no known historic functional association between the Site and these designated heritage assets. The Site had historically been owned by the Earl of Derby, and formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland beyond the boundaries of Knowsley Park.
- 6.195. There is no clear intervisibility between the Site and these designated heritage assets (Plate 120 & Plate 121). From the western end of the Site, the Lodge and Registered Park and Garden are screened from view by the tall

hedgerows along the Site's western boundary, as well as by the plantation of trees to the north of Little Wood.

- 6.196. From the Lodge on Knowsley Lane, there is some limited visibility across the western end of the Site, though the fields are not visible due to the hedgerows and trees (Plate 122). Within these views, modern built form at the southern end of Knowsley village can be glimpsed beyond the Site. Further southwards on the approach to the parkland's entrance, visibility across the western end of the Site is more limited due to the increased distance. There are also no co-views between the Site and Croxteth Park from further northwards along Knowsley Lane. Within these views, the Site is not visible due to the tall hedgerows along its western side, with the parkland and its Lodge screened by the woodland plantation on its northern side.



Plate 120: View towards the Park and Lodge from the Site.



Plate 121: View towards the Site from the Lodge.



Plate 122: View towards Site and Croxteth Hall Park along Knowsley Lane.

Statement of Significance

- 6.197. The Grade II Listing of the Registered Park and Garden and Listed Building highlights them as heritage assets of less than the highest significance, as defined by the NPPF.
- 6.198. The heritage significance of Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge is principally embodied in their **historic, architectural and artistic interests**, which are demonstrated through the physical fabric of the buildings, surviving layout, and landscape features. Croxteth Hall Park was developed as a pleasure grounds and parkland from the early to mid-19th century, which incorporated a medieval deer park, with origins in the 12th century. The Grade II* Listed Croxteth Hall is located within the heart of the parkland, and comprises a multi-

phase building, originally built in c.1575. The Registered Park and Garden includes a range of buildings, landscape features, open parkland, tree clumps, and woodland plantations.

- 6.199. Little Wood Lodge was built in c.1880, comprising a small, single-storey entrance lodge to the park. It is built from red sandstone, with sandstone dressings, and has a hipped roof of red clay tiles.
- 6.200. The setting of Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge also contributes to the significance of the assets, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from their historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the assets (its "setting") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance are summarised below:
- Wider agricultural land. The surviving wider agricultural hinterland of the parkland, which was historically owned by the Earls of Sefton, and which economically supported the estate. This land demonstrates the wider agrarian character of the landscape.
 - The principal access roads to the parkland. This includes Knowsley Lane within closer proximity to the Site, from which controlled access to the park from Little Wood Lodge is gained.

The Contribution of the Site through Setting

- 6.201. The Site is located c.100m to the north of the Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge. There is no known historic association between the Site and designated heritage assets.

- 6.202. There is no clear intervisibility or co-visibility between the Site and these assets. The Site fields are not clearly visible on the approach to the parkland and Lodge in any views, due to the intervening vegetation. Whilst there is some visibility across the western side of the Site, these comprise limited and longer distanced views, which include modern built form at the southern end of Knowsley village.

- 6.203. Overall, the Site is deemed to make **no contribution** to the significance of the Grade II Listed Croxteth Hall Park and Little Wood Lodge, through setting.

Knowsley Village Conservation Area

- 6.204. The Knowsley Village Conservation Area was first designated in the 1970s (no specific date was identified from online resources) (Plate 123). A Conservation Area Appraisal was produced for Knowsley Village by Knowsley Council in 2005. The Site is located c.110m to the north-west of the Conservation Area.



Plate 123: The Knowsley Village Conservation Area boundary.

- 6.205. The Knowsley Village Conservation Area encompasses the historic settlement of Knowsley. The settlement is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, previously known as '*Chenuveslei*'. The Lathom family are recorded as owning the land at Knowsley in the earlier medieval period, before it passed to the Stanley family by marriage in 1385. Sir Thomas Stanley was created Earl of Derby in 1485 by Henry VII, rewarding him for this support in the battle of Bosworth. The village of Knowsley was developed by the Earls of Derby in association with their estate at Knowsley Hall.
- 6.206. Knowsley is characterised as a historic rural village, with Knowsley Lane comprising the main thoroughfare through the settlement, running north to south with buildings flanking each side of the road (Plate 124& Plate 125). The Conservation Area includes a range of open spaces, including a village green at the northern end of the settlement, known as Maypole Green, which forms the historic core of Knowsley village. There is extensive vegetation along Knowsley Lane, which includes tall hedgerows and trees. These contribute to the rural character of the settlement, and also screen visibility across the Conservation Area, as well as out from it.
- 6.207. The buildings within the Knowsley Village Conservation Area predominantly date from the Georgian and Victorian periods, and are of a vernacular character. They are primarily constructed from red brick, though there are examples built with sandstone, and several with faux timber framing to their upper gables. The buildings feature a variety of brick, sandstone, and terracotta dressings. The roof structures of the Conservation Area's buildings are primarily gabled with slate, with some examples including timber bargeboards, as well as tall and distinctive sandstone chimneystacks.

- 6.208. The village retains a range of buildings associated with the Earls of Derby, which demonstrate their influence on the village. These are primarily localised to the northern extent of the village, with the most distinctive of these comprising the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary (NHLE 1253329). The Church was built in 1844 and designed by E. Sharpe, and has seen various extensions, including in 1860 by Paley, 1871 by Paley and Auston, and 1892–93 by Paley, Austin and Paley. The Church has a tall spire, though this is only visible within closer proximity to the Church within the Conservation Area, due to tall trees screening visibility across the village.
- 6.209. Other buildings associated with the Earls of Derby within Knowsley Village include the Derby Arms, the Village Hall, the school, and estate workers' housing.



Plate 124: View along Knowsley Lane within the southern extent of the CA.



Plate 125: View along Knowsley Lane within the Conservation Area.

Setting and Surrounds

- 6.210. The immediate surrounds of the Knowsley Village Conservation Area had seen substantial changes from the mid-20th century onwards. It had historically formed a rural setting, surrounded by agricultural fields, evidencing its agrarian economy. This rural setting survives to the west, with the Conservation Area bounded by agricultural land.
- 6.211. The eastern side of the Conservation Area is now of a modern suburban setting, following the eastern expansion of the settlement in the later 20th century. These houses are predominantly of red/orange brick, with gabled concrete tiled roofing. The eastern setting contributes a modern residential character to the Conservation Area.

The extensive vegetation within the Conservation Area screens longer distanced visibility of the modern dwellings from along Knowsley Lane. However, there is some visibility of the newer houses.

- 6.212. To the north of the Conservation Area, there is a substantial modern industrial estate, which was developed from the later 20th century. There is no visibility of this estate from the northern end of the Conservation Area, due to a dense tree plantation on its northern side.

Association with the Site, including Intervisibility and Co-visibility

- 6.213. The Site is located c.110m to the north-west of the Conservation Area. There is no direct historic association between the Site and Knowsley Village; however, the Site forms part of the wider agricultural landscape of the settlement.
- 6.214. There is no clear intervisibility between the Site and Conservation Area (Plate 126 & Plate 127). From the north-western extent of the Site, visibility of the southern end of the Conservation Area is screened by the hedgerows along the Site boundaries. There is a longer distance glimpse of the upper roof structure of Pear Tree Cottage from the Site, which comprises the southernmost building of the Conservation Area. This view also includes the modern built form along Home Farm Road.
- 6.215. From the southern end of the Conservation Area, there is no visibility of the Site, which is blocked by the modern built form at the southern end of Knowsley, as well as from intervening vegetation. Whilst the fields within the western end of the Site are not visible, there is a partial

glimpse between trees across the Site, with visibility of the Ash Plantation along the southern boundary of the Site.

- 6.216. There is no clear co-visibility between the Site and Conservation Area (Plate 128). On the approach to Knowsley Village from Knowsley Lane to the south, the Site cannot be clearly seen due to the tall hedgerows along its western boundary, though it is appreciable as part of open landscape. Along this approach, the Conservation Area is not clearly visible until further north, closer to the southern boundary. Adjacent to the Site, only the upper roof structure of Pear Tree Cottage is discernible, with no other parts of the Conservation Area visible. These views also include the modern dwellings to the north of the Site.



Plate 126: View towards Conservation Area within the Site.



Plate 127: View towards Site from the Conservation Area.



Plate 128: Co-view of the Site and Conservation Area.

Statement of Significance

- 6.217. The significance of the Knowsley Village Conservation Area is principally embodied in elements of its intrinsic character and appearance (described above). These elements include the historic built form contained within its boundaries, the relationship between the buildings, and elements of the settlement layout, which together illustrate the development of the Area.
- 6.218. The most important elements of character and appearance for the Conservation Area can be summarised as follows:
- Its historic built form, which predominantly dates from the Georgian and Victorian periods. The most distinctive building comprises the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary, which includes a tall spire. Other prominent buildings include those associated with the Earls of Derby, evidencing their influence on the development of the settlement.
 - The primary materials and detailing seen throughout, including brick, sandstone, and slate.
 - Its layout, including Knowsley Lane, which represents the principal thoroughfare of the settlement.
 - Its various open spaces, including the May Pole Green, forming the historic core of the settlement.
- 6.219. The setting of the Knowsley Village Conservation Area also contributes to the significance of the asset, although

the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "*setting*") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance are summarised below:

- The agricultural land within the immediate vicinity. This land contributes a rural character for the village, and demonstrates its historic agrarian economy.

The Contribution of the Site through Setting

- 6.220. The Site is located c.110m to the north-west of the Conservation Area. There is no direct historic functional association between the Site and Knowsley Village. The Site forms part of the wider agricultural land within the surrounds of the Conservation Area. However, the Site does not directly bound the Conservation Area and is located to its south-east. This side of Knowsley Lane has seen modern residential expansion in the later 20th century, with the wider agricultural landscape surviving to a far greater degree to the west of the Conservation Area.
- 6.221. The assessment has identified no clear intervisibility and co-visibility between the Site and the Conservation Area.
- 6.222. Overall, the Site is deemed to make at most a **minor contribution** to the significance of the Knowsley Village Conservation Area through setting. This derives from the Site forming part of its wider agricultural setting, which contributes some understanding of its historic agrarian economy.

7. Conclusions

Archaeology

- 7.1. There is no prehistoric or Romano-British activity recorded within the Site, with a limited degree of activity recorded within the wider study area. For the prehistoric period, this activity comprises several isolated findspots, which are located at some distance from the Site. A single Roman coin was also found within a garden c.200m to the west of the Site, with no other activity from this period recorded. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a **low potential** for archaeological remains from these periods.
- 7.2. There is no medieval activity recorded within the Site, though there is activity recorded within the wider study area. Knowsley was established as a settlement in the early medieval period, with its historic core located within the northern extent of the study area. Knowsley Park and Croxteth Hall Park also have origins in the medieval period as deer parks. However, cartographic sources show that these were located at some distance from the Site, and were only extended closer to the boundaries of the Site in the later post medieval period. A range of medieval findspots were also recorded within the study area, though these were again located at some distance from the Site.
- 7.3. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a **low potential** for significant archaeological remains from the medieval period.
- 7.4. There is no post-medieval activity recorded within the Site, with historic cartographic sources evidencing that the Site formed agricultural land, as well as several parcels of post-medieval woodland, from this period onwards. The Site formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland owned by the Earl of Derby of Knowsley Hall. The parkland of the Hall was extended up to the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site in the early-mid 19th century, though the Site had never formed part of the parkland.
- 7.5. A range of buildings and structures associated with Knowsley Park bound the Site. The parkland perimeter wall and historic belts of trees bound the southern and eastern sides of the Site; the mid-19th century model farm known as Home Farm is located to the east of the Site; and a former entrance lodge to the park known as Home Farm Lodge bounds the eastern side of the Site. A former section of Home Farm Road also extends through the north-eastern extent of the Site up to this entrance lodge. However, this is no longer in use within the Site, and forms part of a modern residential street further westward outside the Site boundary.
- 7.6. The rural settlement of Knowsley had also seen extensive expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries, with the construction of a range of houses, farmhouses, and barns. Several of these are located within proximity to the Site off Knowsley Lane and Sugar Lane; however, the majority are concentrated to the settlement of Knowsley, further to the north-west and north of the Site.
- 7.7. Overall, the Site is deemed to have a **low potential** for significant archaeological remains from the post-medieval and modern periods.

Built Heritage

- 7.8. The Site contains no designated heritage assets and is not located within a Conservation Area. Within a 1km study area of the Site, there are two Grade II* Listed Building, three Grade II Listed Buildings, two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, and a single Conservation Area.
- 7.9. This Report has been produced to provide a baseline assessment for heritage assets identified as having the potential to be sensitive to the development proposals. These assets were identified within the EIA Scoping report.
- 7.10. The following heritage assets were assessed as part of this Heritage Technical Baseline:
- Knowsley Hall – Grade II* Listed Building
 - Knowsley Park – Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden (including Parkland Wall – curtilage to Knowsley Hall)
 - Ormskirk Lodge – curtilage to Knowsley Hall
 - Croxteth Lodge – curtilage to Knowsley Hall
 - Home Farm Lodge – curtilage to Knowsley Hall
 - Home Farm – curtilage to Knowsley Hall
 - Croxteth Hall Park & Little Wood Lodge – Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden, and Listed Building

- Knowsley Village Conservation Area

- 7.11. The assessment has determined that the Site makes a **minor contribution** to the significance of Knowsley Hall, Knowsley Park, Home Farm Lodge, Home Farm, and the Knowsley Village Conservation Area, through their setting.
- 7.12. The Site is deemed to make **no contribution** to the significance of Ormskirk Lodge, Croxteth Lodge, and Croxteth Hall Park & Little Wood Lodge, through setting.

Appendix 1: Gazetteer

Heritage Data

HER Event Data

Ev UID	Name	Event Type
EME1360	Fieldwalking to Southeast of Brickfield Cottages, Field KN1, Knowsley, 1982 – Liverpool Museum	Fieldwalking Survey
EME1361	Fieldwalking to Southeast of Old Mill Lane, Field KN3, Knowsley – 1982 – Liverpool Museum	Fieldwalking Survey
EME1362	Fieldwalking to East of Ormskirk Road, Field KN7, Knowsley – 1982	Fieldwalking Survey
EME1363	Fieldwalking to East of Ormskirk Road, Field KN8, Knowsley, February 1982 – Liverpool Museum	Fieldwalking Survey
EME1364	Fieldwalking to Southwest of Brickfield Cottages, Field KN9, Knowsley, 1982 – Liverpool Museum	Fieldwalking Survey
EME1366	Fieldwalking to Northeast of Ormskirk Lodge, Field K10, Knowsley, 1982 – Liverpool Museum	Fieldwalking Survey
EME1932	Fieldwalking west of Croxteth Brook, Croxteth Park – Liverpool Museum	Fieldwalking Survey
EME3482	Desk-based assessment of land south of Home Farm Road, Knowsley – 2022 – Pegasus Group	Desk-Based Assessment

EME3505	Assessment of Knowsley Village Hall, School Lane, Knowsley – 2024 – Hinchcliffe Heritage	Heritage Statement
---------	--	--------------------

HER Monument Data

Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Period
MME5388	Possibly Mesolithic flints, Croxteth Park	Findspot	Prehistoric (Mesolithic)
MME5901	Flint transverse arrowhead, southeast of Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Findspot	Prehistoric
MME5606	Roman Coin, No. 1 Alder Lane, Knowsley	Findspot	Romano-British
MME18241	Knowsley	Place	Medieval
MME5874	Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Landscape	Medieval
MME20776	Location of the medieval Knowsley Hall, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Medieval
MME5861	Knowsley Hall, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Listed Building	Medieval
MME20790	Possible location of a medieval watermill, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Medieval
MME12327	Site of Croxteth Park, Croxteth Park	Landscape	Medieval

MME5898	Medieval and post medieval pottery, east of Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Findspot	Medieval
MME5900	Medieval and post medieval pottery, southeast of Brickfield Cottages, Knowsley	Findspot	Medieval
MME5902	Medieval and post medieval pottery, near Ormskirk Road and Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Findspot	Medieval
MME5904	Medieval and post medieval pottery, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Findspot	Medieval
MME5905	Medieval and post medieval pottery, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Findspot	Medieval
MME12548	Medieval Pottery, No. 1 Alder Lane, Knowsley	Findspot	Medieval
MME5596	Probable 17th century pottery, Knowsley Road Farm, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Findspot	Post-Medieval (17 th century)
MME12716	Location of a windmill, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (17 th century)
MME15303	Site of a house, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (17 th century)
MME15305	Site of a house, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (17 th century)
MME5867	Sundial in the garden of Knowsley Hall, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5868	Sundial in the garden of Knowsley Hall, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5876	Home Farm, Home Farm Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)

MME15310	Site of a house, Jack's Brow, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME15312	Site of a house, Jack's Brow, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME15313	Site of a house, Jack's Brow, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20779	Site of a gate lodge, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20789	Location of a building, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20838	Walled garden, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5915	Site of Knowsley Windmill, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5192	Croxteth Hall Park, West Derby and Croxteth Park	Landscape	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5385	Site of a lodge, Croxteth Hall Park, Little Wood, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5381	Fluker's Brook Farm, Fluker's Brook Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5382	Site of a house, Fluker's Brook Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12515	Barn at Fluker's Brook Farm, Fluker's Brook Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12516	Outbuilding at Fluker's Brook Farm, Fluker's Brook Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5383	Site of Nine Tree Farm, Croxteth Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)

MME5384	Site of Little Wood Farm, Boode Croft, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5390	Shepherds Cottage and Carters Cottage, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5393	Nos. 1 and 2 Thunderbolt Cottages, Alder Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5592	Knowsley Road Farm, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5599	Northcot, Shannons Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5601	The Nine Elms, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5602	White Stone Farm, Whitestone Close, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5603	Site of White Stone Cottages, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5605	The Elm Cottage, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5608	No. 69 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5610	Maiden's Bower Farm, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5611	Site of two cottages, Sugar Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5612	Church Farm, School Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5615	Site of Pinfold Farm, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)

MME5618	Site of a barn at Pinfold Farm, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5619	Site of a pinfold, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5621	Site of Ivy Cottage, Sugar Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5629	Site of a building, Sugar Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5630	Site of Scotch Row, Sugar Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5633	Site of a tithe barn, Corncroft Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME10201	Knowsley Cottage, Shannons Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME10202	Wind Cottage, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME10203	Site of a house, Tithe Barn Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12571	Site of a house, Sugar Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12573	Nos. 8 and 9 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12574	No. 10 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12576	Nos. 1-3 Alder Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12578	Nos. 1 and 2 Maypole Farm Court, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)

MME12590	Nos. 489 and 491 Knowsley Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12611	Site of a house, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12691	Nos. 3 and 4 Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12693	Nos. 5 and 6 Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME12795	The Stables, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME15283	Site of a house, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME15286	Site of a house, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME15292	Site of a house, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME15298	Site of a house, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME15299	Site of a barn, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME15308	Site of a house, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME15309	Site of a house, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20274	Site of Brookside Cottage, Little Moss Hey, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20416	Site of a building, Knowsley Road Farm, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)

MME20792	Site of a barn and outbuildings at Carter's House, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20793	Site of a barn, Alder Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20797	Site of an outbuilding at Church Farm, School Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20811	The Cottage, No. 7 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20817	Site of an outbuilding, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20819	Site of a house and outbuildings, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20821	Site of a house, May Pole Green, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20822	Site of a house, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20823	Site of a house, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20825	Site of a house, Sugar Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME23798	Site of a building, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20850	Location of a brick kiln, Hollow Croft, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME20852	Location of a kiln, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (18 th century)
MME5387	Forest Well, Croxteth Park	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)

MME5600	Croxteth Lodge, Knowsley Park, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME10887	Little Wood Lodge, Croxteth Hall Park, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Listed Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12523	Little Wood Cottages, Nos. 1-3 Croxteth Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12543	Site of Dumbrees Lodge, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5877	Boat House, White Man's Dam, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5883	Boat House Lodge, White Man's Dam, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5878	Orchard Lodge, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5879	Site of Aviary Cottages, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5880	Nos. 1 and 2 Aviary Cottages, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5881	Aviary, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5884	Lake House, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5885	Nos. 1 and 2 Lake House Cottages, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5886	A well, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5891	Ormskirk Lodge, Knowsley Park, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)

MME5895	The Kennels, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5896	Site of a building, Berry Hill Strip, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5897	Site of Berry Hill Lodge, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12648	Wall of Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12682	Site of a possible icehouse, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12710	Site of Old Aviary, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12711	Garage House, The Stable Yard House and Chestnut House, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12712	The Hermitage, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12697	Boundary Bank, West of Berry Hill, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (unknown)
MME5887	Site of a weighing machine, Home Farm, Home Farm Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5888	Site of a sawmill, Home Farm, Home Farm Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12570	Home Farm Lodge, Home Farm Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12713	Dovecote Court, Stanley Grange, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)

MME12714	Stanley Grange, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley Park, Knowsley.	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12715	Dovecote, Home Farm, Home Farm Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME19646	Site of Knowsley Hall gas works, Home Farm, Home Farm Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME20800	Site of a house and outbuilding, Home Farm, Home Farm Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME20820	Clock Tower Court, Stanley Grange, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley Park, Knowsley.	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5609	Church of St Mary, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Listed Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME20796	Walls, lych gate, gateways and shed, St Mary's churchyard, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley.	Listed Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME16208	Supposed cross base, St Mary's churchyard, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5614	No. 10 Dumbreeze Grove, Knowsley (Parsonage)	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME10888	The Old Vicarage, Tithe Barn Road, Knowsley	Listed Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5613	Millbrook Manor and The Knowsley Arms, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5616	Nos. 1 and 2 Scorefield Cottages, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)

MME5617	Bickerstaff Barn, School Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5620	Devonshire Barn, School Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5907	Mill Cottages, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12572	School House, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12575	Pinfold Cottage, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12579	Nos. 6-8 Maypole Farm Court, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12584	Site of a building, Dumbreeze Grove, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12587	Limetree Lodge, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12686	Nos. 1 and 2 Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12796	Maiden's Bower Barn, Pinfold Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME18414	Village Hall, School Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME20798	Site of a building, Sugar Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME20824	Site of a cottage, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME20839	Site of a house, Alder Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)

MME20840	The Oaks, Church Lane, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME20841	Nos. 1 and 2 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME20842	Nos. 3 and 4 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Building	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5626	Site of a brickfield, Sugar Lane, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME5903	Site of Brick Kilns, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Site	Post-Medieval (19 th century)
MME12624	Site of a sundial in the garden of Knowsley Hall, Knowsley	Site	Modern
MME18362	Roman Catholic church of St John Fisher, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Building	Modern
MME18558	New House, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Building	Modern
MME18559	War Memorial, May Pole Green, Knowsley	Listed Building	Modern
MME5597	A raised area of ground, Knowsley Road Farm, Knowsley Road, Knowsley	Site	Unknown
MME5631	Flints, east of Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Findspot	Unknown

Conservation Areas

Name	National Grid Reference
------	-------------------------



Knowsley Village Conservation Area	Centered SJ 43492 95515 (846m by 1119m)
------------------------------------	---

Listed Buildings

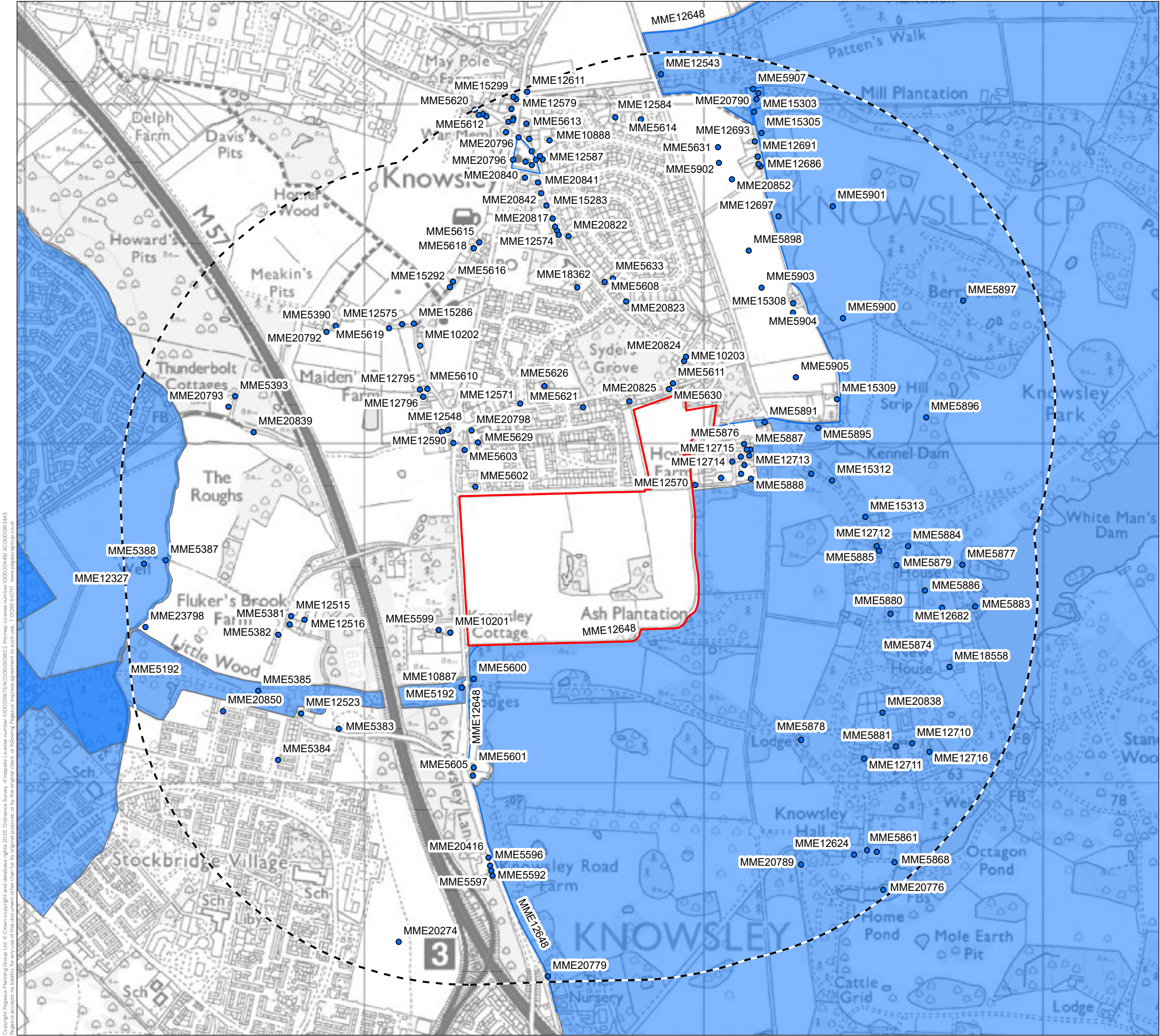
List Entry	Name	Grade	National Grid Reference
1253329	Church of St Mary	II*	SJ 43473 95831
1253241	Knowsley Hall	II*	SJ 44480 93802
1253469	Little Wood Lodge	II	SJ 43286 94280
1261765	Knowsley Old Vicarage	II	SJ 43545 95893
1463967	Knowsley War Memorial	II	SJ 43437 95952

Registered Parks and Gardens

List Entry	Name	Grade	National Grid Reference
1001304	CROXTETH HALL PARK	II	Centered SJ 41487 94507 (3616m by 2888m)
1000997	KNOWSLEY PARK	II	Centered SJ 45296 94998 (3979m by 4019m)



Appendix 3: Figures



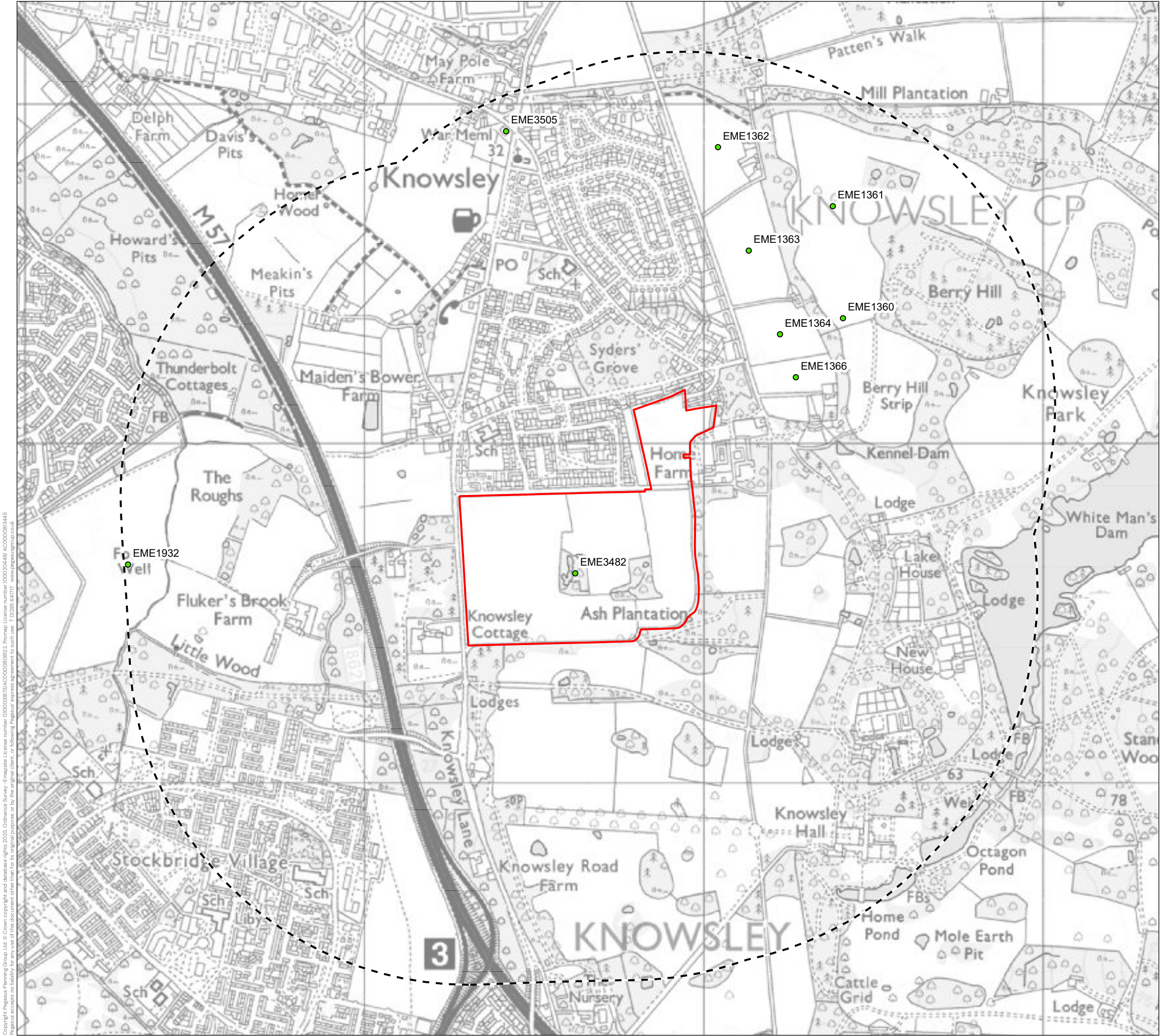
Key

- Site
- Buffer
- MHER monuments point
- MHER monuments line
- MHER monuments poly

2	05/08/25	HER
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 1 – HER MONUMENT DATA

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
05/08/2025	1:11,000@A3	HB	JE
SHEET	REV	N	0
-	A	▲	0.2KM



Key

Site

Buffer

MHER events point

● MHER events point

2	05/08/25	HER
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

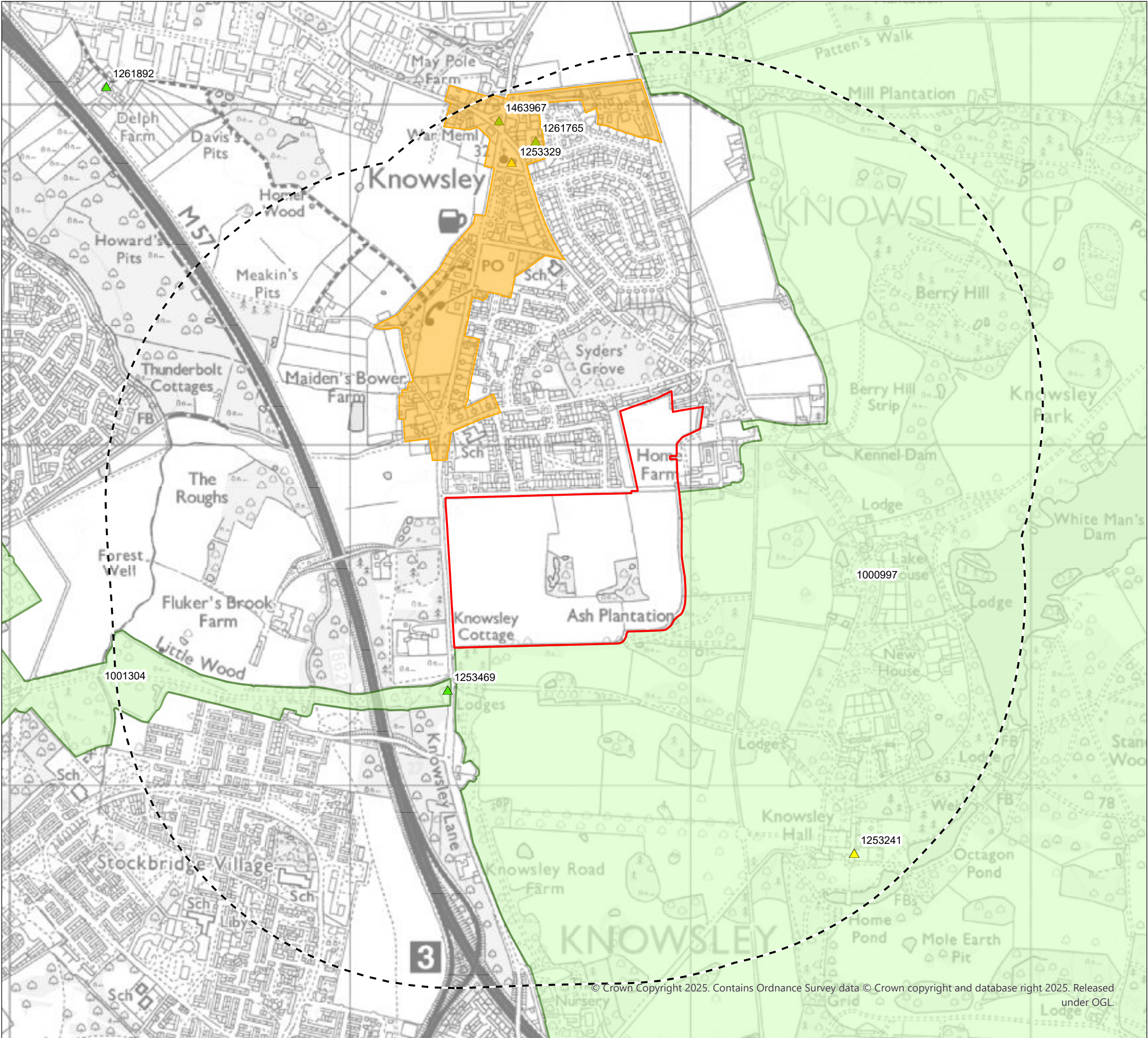
FIGURE 2 - HER EVENT DATA

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
05/08/2025	1:11,000@A3	HB	JE
SHEET	REV	N	0
-	A	▲	0.2KM

DRAWING NUMBER
P21-3399_HT_02

PEGASUS GROUP

Copyright Pegasus Planning Group Ltd. © Crown copyright and database right 2025. Ordnance Survey. - Emaprise License number 0100039673/AC0000080822. Pomap License number 100020449/ AC0000813445. Pegasus accepts no liability for any use of this document other than for its original purpose, or by the original client, or following Pegasus' express agreement to such use. T 01285 647177 www.pegasusgroup.co.uk



Key

Site

Buffer

Knowsley Conservation Area

CA

Listed Building points

I

II

II*

Registered Parks and Gardens

Registered Parks and Gardens

2	05/08/25	DHAS
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 3 – DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
05/08/2025	1:11,000@A3	HB	JE
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.2KM
DRAWING NUMBER	PEGASUS GROUP		
P21-3399_HT_03			

Appendix 4: Assessment Methodology

Assessment of significance

In the *NPPF*, heritage significance is defined as:

“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That 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.”²⁵

Historic England's *GPA:2* gives advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. It advises understanding the nature, extent, and level of significance of a heritage asset.²⁶

In order to do this, *GPA 2* also advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in English Heritage's *Conservation Principles*.²⁷ These essentially cover the heritage ‘interests’ given in the glossaries of the *NPPF* and the *PPG* which are archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.²⁸

The *PPG* provides further information on the interests it identifies:

- **Archaeological interest:** As defined in the Glossary to the *National Planning Policy Framework*, 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.²⁹

²⁵ MHCLG, *NPPF*, Annex 2.

²⁶ Historic England, *GPA:2*.

²⁷ Historic England, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (London, April 2008). These heritage values

are identified as being ‘aesthetic’, ‘communal’, ‘historical’ and ‘evidential’, see *idem* pp. 28–32.

²⁸ MHCLG, *NPPF*, Annex 2; MHCLG, *PPG*, paragraph 006, reference ID: 18a-006-20190723.

²⁹ MHCLG, *PPG*, paragraph 006, reference ID: 18a-006-20190723.

Significance results from a combination of any, some, or all of the interests described above.

Historic England guidance on assessing heritage significance, *HEAN:12*, advises using the terminology of the *NPPF* and *PPG*, and thus it is that terminology which is used in this Report.³⁰

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are generally designated for their special architectural and historic interest. Scheduling is predominantly, although not exclusively, associated with archaeological interest.

Setting and significance

As defined in the *NPPF*:

“Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”³¹

Setting is defined as:

“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. 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.”³²

Therefore, setting can contribute to, affect an appreciation of significance, or be neutral with regards to heritage values.

Assessing change through alteration to setting

How setting might contribute to these values has been assessed within this Report with reference to *GPA:3*, particularly the checklist given on page 11. This advocates the clear articulation of “*what matters and why*”.³³

In *GPA:3*, a stepped approach is recommended, of which Step 1 is to identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected. Step 2 is to assess whether, how and to what degree settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated. The guidance includes a (non-exhaustive) checklist of elements of the physical surroundings of an asset that might be considered when undertaking the assessment including, among other things: topography, other heritage assets, green space, functional relationships and degree of change over time. It also lists aspects associated with the experience of the asset which might be considered, including: views, intentional intervisibility, tranquillity, sense of enclosure, accessibility, rarity and land use.

Step 3 is to assess the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s). Step 4 is to explore ways to maximise enhancement and minimise harm. Step 5 is to make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

A Court of Appeal judgement has confirmed that whilst issues of visibility are important when assessing setting, visibility does not necessarily confer a contribution to significance and factors other than visibility should also be considered, with Lindblom LJ stating at

³⁰ Historic England, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*, Historic England Advice Note 12 (Swindon, October 2019).

³¹ MHCLG, *NPPF*, Annex 2.

³² MHCLG, *NPPF*, Annex 2.

³³ Historic England, *GPA:3*, pp. 8, 11.

paragraphs 25 and 26 of the judgement (referring to an earlier Court of Appeal judgement):

Paragraph 25 – “But – again in the particular context of visual effects – I said that if “a proposed development is to affect the setting of a listed building there must be a distinct visual relationship of some kind between the two – a visual relationship which is more than remote or ephemeral, and which in some way bears on one’s experience of the listed building in its surrounding landscape or townscape” (paragraph 56)”.

Paragraph 26 – “This does not mean, however, that factors other than the visual and physical must be ignored when a decision-maker is considering the extent of a listed building’s setting. Generally, of course, the decision-maker will be concentrating on visual and physical considerations, as in Williams (see also, for example, the first instance judgment in R. (on the application of Miller) v North Yorkshire County Council [2009] EWHC 2172 (Admin), at paragraph 89). But it is clear from the relevant national policy and guidance to which I have referred, in particular the guidance in paragraph 18a–013–20140306 of the PPG, that the Government recognizes the potential relevance of other considerations – economic, social and historical. These other considerations may include, for example, “the historic relationship between places”. Historic England’s advice in GPA3 was broadly to the same effect.”³⁴

Levels of significance

Descriptions of significance will naturally anticipate the ways in which impacts will be considered. Hence descriptions of the significance of Conservation Areas will make reference to their special interest and character and appearance, and the significance of Listed Buildings will be discussed with reference to the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

In accordance with the levels of significance articulated in the *NPPF* and the *PPG*, three levels of significance are identified:

- **Designated heritage assets of the highest significance**, as identified in paragraph 213 of the *NPPF*, comprising Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites and Registered Battlefields (and also including some Conservation Areas) and non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, as identified in footnote 75 of the *NPPF*;³⁵
- **Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance**, as identified in paragraph 213 of the *NPPF*, comprising Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens (and also some Conservation Areas);³⁶ and

³⁴ *Catesby Estates Ltd. v. Steer* [2018] EWCA Civ 1697, paras. 25 and 26.

³⁵ MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 213 and fn. 75.

³⁶ MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 213.

- **Non-designated heritage assets.** Non-designated heritage assets are defined within the PPG as *“buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets”*.³⁷

Additionally, it is of course possible that sites, buildings or areas have no heritage significance.

Grading significance

There is no definitive grading system for assessing or categorising significance outside of the categories of Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, specifically with regards to the relative significance of different parts of an asset.

ICOMOS guidance recognises that a degree of professional judgement is required when defining significance:

“...the value of heritage attributes is assessed in relation to statutory designations, international or national, and priorities or recommendations set out in national research agendas, and ascribed values. Professional judgement is then used to determine the importance of the resource. Whilst this method should be used as objectively as possible, qualitative

*assessment using professional judgement is inevitably involved.”*³⁸

This assessment of significance adopts the following grading system:

- **Highest significance:** Parts or elements of a heritage asset, or its setting, that are of particular interest and are fundamental components of its archaeological, architectural, aesthetic or historic interest, and form a significant part of the reason for designation or its identification as a heritage asset. These are the areas or elements of the asset that are most likely to warrant retention, preservation or restoration.
- **Moderate significance:** Parts or elements of the heritage asset, or its setting, that are of some interest but make only a modest contribution to the archaeological, architectural, aesthetic or historic interest of the heritage asset. These are likely to be areas or elements of the asset that might warrant retention but are capable of greater adaption and alteration due to their lesser relative significance.
- **Low or no significance:** Parts or elements of the heritage asset, or its setting, that make an insignificant, or relatively insignificant contribution to the archaeological, architectural, aesthetic or historic interest of the heritage asset. These are likely to be areas or elements of the asset that can be removed, replaced or altered due to their minimal or lack of

³⁷ MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 039, reference ID: 18a-039-20190723.

³⁸ International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties* (Paris, January 2011), paras. 4-10.

significance and are areas and elements that have potential for restoration or enhancement through new work.

Assessment of harm

Assessment of any harm will be articulated in terms of the policy and law that the proposed development will be assessed against, such as whether a proposed development preserves or enhances the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, and articulating the scale of any harm in order to inform a balanced judgement/weighting exercise as required by the NPPF.

In accordance with key policy, the following levels of harm may potentially be identified for designated heritage assets:

- **Substantial harm or total loss.** It has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013 that this would be harm that would *"have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced"*,³⁹ and
- **Less than substantial harm.** Harm of a lesser level than that defined above.

With regards to these two categories, the PPG states:

"Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of

the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated."⁴⁰

Hence, for example, harm that is less than substantial would be further described with reference to where it lies on that spectrum or scale of harm, for example low end, middle, and upper end of the less than substantial harm spectrum/scale.

With regards to non-designated heritage assets, there is no basis in policy for describing harm to them as substantial or less than substantial, rather the NPPF requires that the scale of any harm or loss is articulated whilst having regard to the significance of the asset. Harm to such assets is therefore articulated as a level of harm to their overall significance, using descriptors such as minor, moderate and major harm.

It is also possible that development proposals will cause no harm or preserve the significance of heritage assets. Here, a High Court Judgement of 2014 is relevant. This concluded that with regard to preserving the setting of a Listed building or preserving the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, *"preserving"* means doing *"no harm"*.⁴¹

Preservation does not mean no change, it specifically means no harm. GPA:2 states that *"Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged"*.⁴² Thus, change is accepted in Historic England's guidance as part of the evolution of the landscape and environment. It is whether such change is neutral, harmful or beneficial to the significance of an asset that matters.

³⁹ Bedford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin), para. 25.

⁴⁰ MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.

⁴¹ R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).

⁴² Historic England, GPA:2, p. 9.

As part of this, setting may be a key consideration. When evaluating any harm to significance through changes to setting, this Report follows the methodology given in *GPA:3*, described above. Fundamental to this methodology is a consideration of “*what matters and why*”.⁴³ Of particular relevance is the checklist given on page 13 of *GPA:3*.⁴⁴

It should be noted that this key document also states:

“Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation...”⁴⁵

Hence any impacts are described in terms of how they affect the significance of a heritage asset, and heritage interests that contribute to this significance, through changes to setting.

With regards to changes in setting, *GPA:3* states that:

“Conserving or enhancing heritage assets by taking their settings into account need not prevent change”.⁴⁶

Additionally, whilst the statutory duty requires that special regard should be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a Listed Building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require Planning Permission to be refused. This point has been clarified in the Court of Appeal.⁴⁷

Benefits

Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of how they enhance the heritage interests, and hence the significance, of the assets concerned.

The *NPPF* (at Paragraphs 214 and 215) requires harm to a designated heritage asset to be weighed against the public benefits of the development proposals.⁴⁸

Recent High Court Decisions have confirmed that enhancement to the historic environment should be considered as a public benefit under the provisions of Paragraphs 214 to 216.⁴⁹

The *PPG* provides further clarity on what is meant by the term ‘public benefit’, including how these may be derived from enhancement to the historic environment (‘heritage benefits’), as follows:

“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed

⁴³ Historic England, *GPA:3*, p. 8.

⁴⁴ Historic England, *GPA:3*, p. 13.

⁴⁵ Historic England, *GPA:3*, p. 4.

⁴⁶ Historic England, *GPA 3*, p. 8.

⁴⁷ *Palmer v Herefordshire Council & Anor* [2016] EWCA Civ 1061.

⁴⁸ MHCLG, *NPPF*, paras. 214 and 215.

⁴⁹ Including – *Kay, R (on the application of) v Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government & Anor* [2020] EWHC 2292 (Admin); MHCLG, *NPPF*, paras. 214 and 216.

private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit.

Examples of heritage benefits may include:

- ***sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting***
- ***reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset***
- ***securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long term conservation.***⁵⁰

Any "heritage benefits" arising from the proposed development, in line with the narrative above, will be clearly articulated in order for them to be taken into account by the decision maker.

⁵⁰ MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 020, reference ID: 18a-020-20190723.

Appendix 5: Legislative Framework

Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, which provides statutory protection for Conservation Areas and the setting of Listed Buildings.⁵¹ It does not provide statutory protection for non-designated or Locally Listed heritage assets.

Section 66(1) of the Act states that:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”⁵²

In the 2014 Court of Appeal judgement in relation to the Barnwell Manor case, Sullivan LJ held that:

“Parliament in enacting section 66(1) did intend that the desirability of preserving the settings of listed buildings should not simply be given careful consideration by the decision-maker for the purpose of deciding whether there would be some harm, but should be given “considerable importance and weight”

when the decision-maker carries out the balancing exercise.”⁵³

A judgement in the Court of Appeal (‘Mordue’) has clarified that, with regards to the setting of Listed Buildings, where the principles of the NPPF are applied (in particular paragraph 134 of the 2012 version of the NPPF, the requirements of which are now given in paragraph 215 of the current, revised NPPF, see **Appendix 5**), this is in keeping with the requirements of the 1990 Act.⁵⁴

With regards to development within Conservation Areas, Section 72(1) of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* states:

“In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.”⁵⁵

Unlike Section 66(1), Section 72(1) of the Act does not make reference to the setting of a Conservation Area. This makes it plain that it is the character and appearance of the designated Conservation Area that is the focus of special attention.

⁵¹ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

⁵² UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Section 66(1).

⁵³ Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v (1) East Northamptonshire DC & Others [2014] EWCA Civ 137. para. 24.

⁵⁴ Jones v Mordue [2015] EWCA Civ 1243.

⁵⁵ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 72(1).

In addition to the statutory obligations set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservations Area) Act 1990*, Section 38(6) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* requires that all planning applications, including those for Listed Building Consent, are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ UK Public General Acts, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 38(6).

Appendix 6: National Policy Guidance

The National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024)

National policy and guidance is set out in the Government's *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* published in December 2024. This replaced and updated the previous *NPPF* (December 2023). The *NPPF* needs to be read as a whole and is intended to promote the concept of delivering sustainable development.

The *NPPF* sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations. The *NPPF* continues to recognise that the planning system is plan-led and that therefore Local Plans, incorporating Neighbourhood Plans, where relevant, are the starting point for the determination of any planning application, including those which relate to the historic environment.

The overarching policy change applicable to the proposed development is the presumption in favour of sustainable development. This presumption in favour of sustainable development (the 'presumption') sets out the tone of the Government's overall stance and operates with and through the other policies of the *NPPF*. Its purpose is to send a strong signal to all those involved in the planning process about the need to plan positively for appropriate new development; so that both plan-making and development management are proactive and driven by a search for opportunities to deliver sustainable development, rather than barriers. Conserving historic assets in a manner appropriate to their significance forms part of this drive towards sustainable development.

The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and the *NPPF* sets out three 'objectives' to facilitate sustainable development: an economic objective, a social objective, and an environmental objective. The presumption is key to delivering these objectives, by creating a positive pro-development framework which is underpinned by the wider economic, environmental and social provisions of the *NPPF*. The presumption is set out in full at paragraph 11 of the *NPPF* and reads as follows:

"Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

For plan-making this means that:

- a. all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to: meet the development needs of their area; align growth and infrastructure; improve the environment; mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects;***
- b. strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas, unless:***
 - i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for restricting***

the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area; or

- ii. *any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.*

For decision-taking this means:

- a. *approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or*
- b. *where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:*
 - i. *the application policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for refusing the development proposed; or*
 - ii. *any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole, having particular regard to key policies for directing development to sustainable locations,*

making effective use of land, securing well-designed places and providing affordable homes, individually or in combination.”⁵⁷

However, it is important to note that footnote 7 of the NPPF applies in relation to the final bullet of paragraph 11. This provides a context for paragraph 11 and reads as follows:

“The policies referred to are those in this Framework (rather than those in development plans) relating to: habitats sites (and those sites listed in paragraph 189) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, a National Landscape, a National Park (or within the Broads Authority) or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats; designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest referred to in footnote 75); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.”⁵⁸ (our emphasis)

The NPPF continues to recognise that the planning system is plan-led and that therefore, Local Plans, incorporating Neighbourhood Plans, where relevant, are the starting point for the determination of any planning application.

Heritage Assets are defined in the NPPF as:

“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage

⁵⁷ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 11.

⁵⁸ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 11, fn. 7.

assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)."⁵⁹

The NPPF goes on to define a Designated Heritage Asset as a:

"World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under relevant legislation."⁶⁰

As set out above, significance is also defined 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."⁶¹

Section 16 of the NPPF relates to 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and states at paragraph 208 that:

"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."⁶²

Paragraph 210 goes on to state that:

"In determining planning 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."***⁶³

With regard to the impact of proposals on the significance of a heritage asset, paragraphs 212 and 213 are relevant and read as follows:

"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

⁵⁹ MHCLG, NPPF, Annex 2.

⁶⁰ MHCLG, NPPF, Annex 2.

⁶¹ MHCLG, NPPF, Annex 2.

⁶² MHCLG, NPPF, para. 208.

⁶³ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 210.

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.”⁶⁴

“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.”⁶⁵**

Section b) of paragraph 213, which describes assets of the highest significance, also includes footnote 75 of the NPPF, which states that 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.

In the context of the above, it should be noted that paragraph 214 reads as follows:

“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.”⁶⁶**

Paragraph 215 goes on to state:

“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.”⁶⁷

⁶⁴ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 212.

⁶⁵ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 213.

⁶⁶ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 214.

⁶⁷ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 215.

The NPPF also provides specific guidance in relation to development within Conservation Areas, stating at paragraph 219 that:

“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.”⁶⁸

Paragraph 220 goes on to recognise that “not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance” and with regard to the potential harm from a proposed development states:

“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 214 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 215, 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.”⁶⁹ (our emphasis)

With regards to non-designated heritage assets, paragraph 216 of NPPF states that:

“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.”⁷⁰

Overall, the NPPF confirms that the primary objective of development management is to foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to hinder or prevent it. Local Planning Authorities should approach development management decisions positively, looking for solutions rather than problems so that applications can be approved wherever it is practical to do so. Additionally, securing the optimum viable use of sites and achieving public benefits are also key material considerations for application proposals.

National Planning Practice Guidance

The then Department for Communities and Local Government (now the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)) launched the planning practice guidance web-based resource in March 2014, accompanied by a ministerial statement which confirmed that a number of previous planning practice guidance documents were cancelled.

⁶⁸ MHCLG, NPPF, para 219.

⁶⁹ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 220.

⁷⁰ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 216.

This also introduced the national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which comprised a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance documents to be read alongside the NPPF.

The PPG has a discrete section on the subject of the Historic Environment, which confirms 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.”⁷¹

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 the policy set out within the NPPF. 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.

While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later inappropriate additions to historic buildings which harm their significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm.”⁷² (our emphasis)

National Design Guide:

Section C2 relates to valuing heritage, local history and culture and states:

“When determining how a site may be developed, it is important to understand the history of how the place has evolved. The local sense of place and identity are shaped by local history, culture and heritage, and how these have influenced the built environment and wider landscape.”⁷³

“Sensitive re-use or adaptation adds to the richness and variety of a scheme and to its diversity of activities and users. It helps to integrate heritage into proposals in an environmentally sustainable way.”⁷⁴

⁷¹ MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 007, reference ID: 18a-007-20190723.

⁷² MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.

⁷³ MHCLG, NDG, para. 46.

⁷⁴ MHCLG, NDG, para. 47.

It goes on to state that:

"Well-designed places and buildings are influenced positively by:

- ***the history and heritage of the site, its surroundings and the wider area, including cultural influences;***
- ***the significance and setting of heritage assets and any other specific features that merit conserving and enhancing;***
- ***the local vernacular, including historical building typologies such as the terrace, town house, mews, villa or mansion block, the treatment of façades, characteristic materials and details – see Identity.***

Today's new developments extend the history of the context. The best of them will become valued as

tomorrow's heritage, representing the architecture and placemaking of the early 21st century."⁷⁵

⁷⁵ MHCLG, NDG, paras. 48–49.

Appendix 7: Relevant Development Plan Policies

Applications for Planning Permission within the Knowsley Borough Council area are currently considered against the policy and guidance set out within the Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy, which was adopted in January 2016.

The policies relevant to consideration of the historic environment comprise the following:

Policy CS20 – Managing the Borough’s Historic Environment

1. **“Development 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.”

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Manchester

Queens House, Queen St, Manchester, M2 5HT
T 01161 393 3399
Manchester@pegasusgroup.co.uk
Offices throughout the UK.

Expertly Done.

DESIGN | ECONOMICS | ENVIRONMENT | HERITAGE | LAND & PROPERTY | PLANNING | TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE



All paper sources from sustainably managed forests

Pegasus Group is a trading name of Pegasus Planning Group Limited (07277000) registered in England and Wales.

Registered office: 33 Sheep Street, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RQ

We are ISO certified 9001, 14001, 45001



Pegasus_Group



pegasusgroup



Pegasus_Group

PEGASUSGROUP.CO.UK