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Assessment

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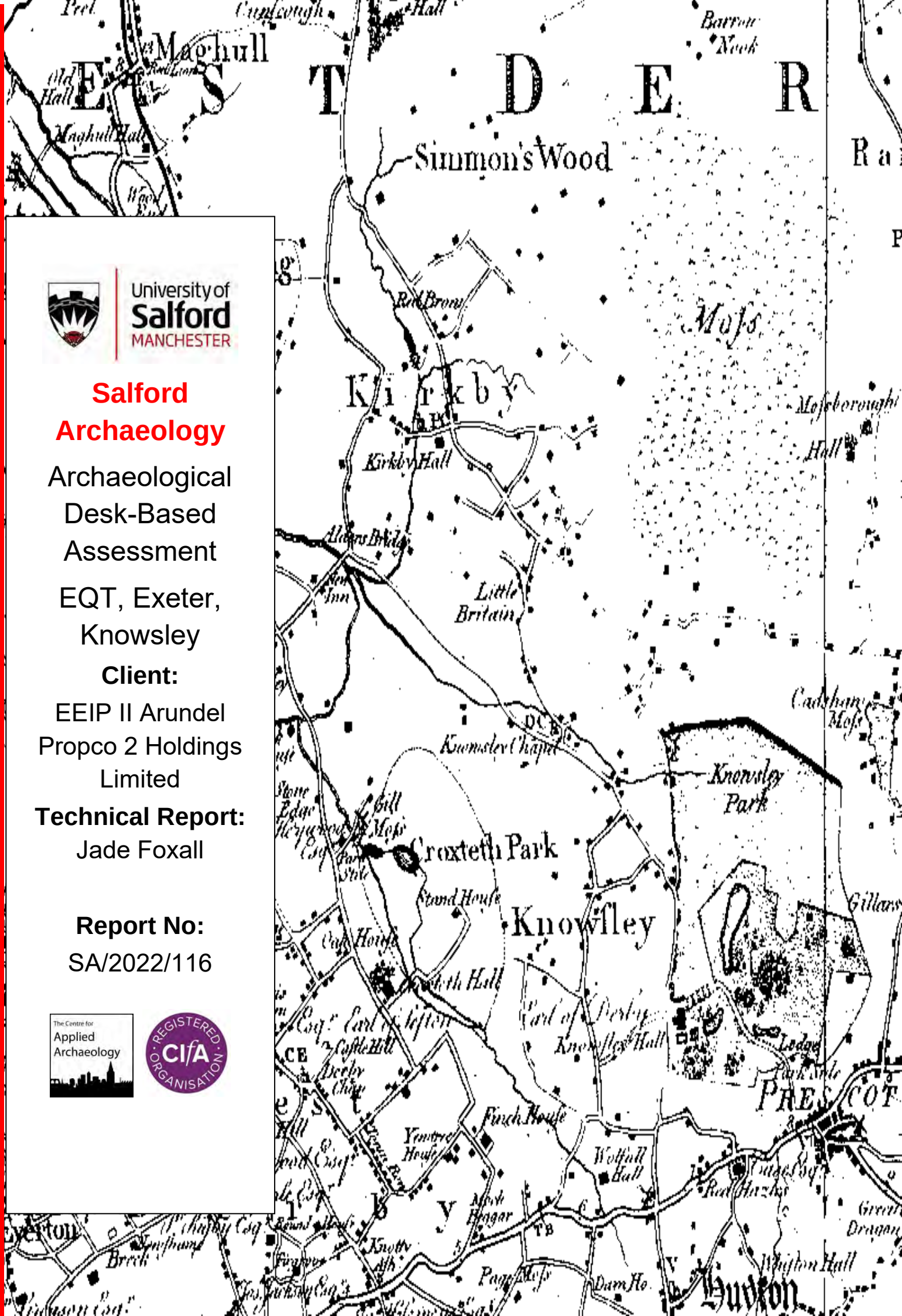
EEIP II Arundel
Propco 2 Holdings
Limited

Technical Report:

Jade Foxall

Report No:

SA/2022/116



Site Location: The development area is located in the area of Knowsley in Merseyside. It is bounded by Moorgate Road North to the East, Moorgate Point warehouse to the South, and more warehouses to the North and West.

NGR: Centred at NGR 342544, 397584

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1. Summary

EEIP II Arundel Propco 2 Holdings Limited is devising proposals for the redevelopment of land along Moorgate Road, Knowsley, Merseyside (centred on NGR 342524, 397565). The proposed development will include demolition of the existing industrial accommodation and the erection of warehouse (use Class B8) with ancillary offices (Use Class E(g)), reconfigured points of access, new security gatehouses and associated works. EEIP II Arundel Propco 2 Holdings Limited commissioned Salford Archaeology to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development site. This was intended to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains.

During the late medieval and post-medieval periods, the site was agricultural land within the township of Kirkby. The land was owned by the Molyneux family from as early as 1565 and was, later inherited to the Earls of Sefton. Kirby was primarily rural with dispersed settlement until the 20th century. This is evident through the number of farms and cottages recorded that stood in the post-medieval period. The proposed development site is first captured on late 18th century cartographic sources, which shows the site as agricultural fields.

A timber plantation known as Britain Planation lay within the north-east area of the proposed during the post-medieval and modern periods. The proposed site lies near Little Britain farm, which had associated cottages. These cottages were extended up to the south-west boundary of the proposed development area.

By 1962, a factory had been erected across much of the site and land to the west of Moorgate Road was developed into terraced housing. The proposed area is currently known as Deacon Park and is part of the Knowsley Industrial Estate, which included the Royal Ordnance Filling Factory (200m north of the proposed area). The Royal Ordnance was built to produce munitions for the Second World War.

The potential for the site to contain buried archaeological remains is considered to be very low. Due to the intense development of the proposed area in the later 20th century, it is highly unlikely that any archaeological remains will be present on site. If there are any remains, they would likely be post-medieval field boundaries (GE01) which are considered to be of negligible significance. Therefore, it may be anticipated that no further archaeological works will be required.

The scope and extent of any further investigation will be determined by the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

2. Introduction

EEIP II Arundel Propco 2 Holdings Limited is devising proposals for the redevelopment of land on Moorgate Road in the Knowsley (centred on NGR 342524, 397565). The proposals include the demolition of an existing warehouse and the erection of a new warehouse, with ancillary offices, provision of service yard and associated works. The desk-based study aimed to identify as far as possible the nature, extent, and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the site so as to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains.

2.1 Site location

The Site (centred on NGR 342524, 397565) is bounded by Moorgate Road North to the west, Moorgate Point Business Park to the south, warehouses to the north and east. The Site is currently completely developed and is occupied by Deacon Park Business Park.



Plate 1- Site Boundary superimposed onto Satellite image of the Site

2.2 Topography and geology

Topographically, the Merseyside conurbation as a region lies within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and the Irish Sea to the west. The River Mersey represents the principle watercourse in Merseyside. The Site lies at a height of 32.8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The ground level gradually rises to 34.7m (aOD) to the north.

The Site is located on a band of solid geology comprising the sandstone of the Chester Formation, the sedimentary bedrock formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic Period. The Site also lies on a superficial deposit of Shirdley Hill Sand Formation.

The sedimentary superficial deposits formed between 116 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary Period (British Geology Society, 2021).

2.3 Designations

The Site does not contain any additional heritage assets that are afforded statutory protection, such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, or any Registered Parks and Gardens.

Listed Buildings

There are no designated Listed Buildings within 200m of the Site and the proposed development will not have a physical impact on any further designated heritage assets, and so they are not considered further in this report.

3. Method statement

3.1 Introduction

The assessment considers the potential impact of the proposed development upon any buried archaeological remains within the Site and comprises a desk-based study. The production of the assessment followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard and guidance for undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments (*Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, 2017).

3.2 Research sources

The desk-based assessment made use of the following sources:

- Published and unpublished cartographic, documentary and photographic sources;
- Merseyside Historic Environment Record, maintained by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service;
- Rural Fringes and Urban Area Reports
- Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project
- The North West England Regional Research Framework;
- The National Heritage List for England;
- Salford Archaeology's extensive library of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the Site.

The aim of the research was to provide the relevant historical and archaeological background relating to the development of the Site. The available sequence of historical mapping was the principal source of information, as this provides evidence for the development of the Site since the late eighteenth century.

3.3 The document

The following presents the historical and archaeological evidence for the Site. Chapter 5 discusses the previous archaeological investigations that have taken place within the Site. A gazetteer (Chapter 6) is presented of heritage assets and sites of potential archaeological interest identified within the Site and this information, along with a map regression (Figs 3-10), is used to assess the significance of the remains (Chapter 7) and impact of the proposed development (Chapter 8). A mitigation strategy is outlined in Chapter 9, based on the assessment presented in the previous chapters.

3.4 Significance assessment methodology

An accepted methodology for assessing archaeological significance is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 1 of 'Scheduled Monuments: identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979' (DCMS, 2013). These criteria have all been utilised in this assessment and are listed below:

- Archaeological interest
- Historical interest

- Period
- Rarity
- Documentation
- Group value
- Survival/condition
- Fragility/vulnerability
- Diversity
- Potential

The significance assessment also uses the approach to assessing heritage value contained within '*Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*' issued by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in January 2011 (ICOMOS, 2011). This document states that an archaeological asset's significance can be assessed as very high, high, medium, low, negligible or unknown.

3.5 Impact assessment methodology

The impact assessment assesses the potential impact of the proposed development upon the significance of the archaeological resource within the Site. Mitigation is then recommended to reduce the level of impact on the significance of the identified assets.

4. Planning and legislative background

This assessment accords with National, Regional and Local Planning Policies which relate to the historic environment. National planning policies relevant to heritage asset management are contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021).

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The significance of the archaeological resource identified within this report has been assessed as recommended in the revised *National Planning Policy Framework* (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental. Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets 'in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' is one. Section 16 deals specifically with this historic environment (paragraphs 189-208), and states that local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 194 states that "local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. 'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation".

Paragraph 203 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 199-202) should be taken into account in determining a planning application.

Paragraph 205 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

4.2 Local Development Framework

The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council is in the process of setting out a Local Plan, which is set to be adopted in 2023 (Knowsley.gov.uk). The Core Strategy part of the Local Plan will set the strategic framework for the growth and development of Knowsley up to 2028 and beyond.

Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy was adopted in January 2016. The heritage strategy is set out in *Chapter 9: Promoting Quality of Place* which summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications which may affect the historic environment.

Policy CS20 states:

‘Managing the Borough’s Historic Environment

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

- a) Require preservation of the local distinctiveness and character of historic assets through sensitive design of new development, including appropriate integration with their setting and immediate landscape;
- b) Prevent demolition and/or development which would result in substantial harm or the loss of a designated historic asset or its setting, unless the proposal would result in substantial public benefits which clearly outweigh the harm or loss;
- c) Where a development proposal will result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset or its setting, assess such harm against the benefits of the proposal;
- d) Facilitate long term conservation and enhancement of local assets and areas of historic importance, including through the preparation of Conservation Area Management Plans.

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

- a) Enable a use for a purpose sympathetic to its conservation;
- b) Retain or introduce public access; and
- c) Enhance the importance of the asset for local tourism, leisure or the economy.

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

4) Locally important historic assets which are not subject to statutory designation will be identified in a local list and will be afforded consideration in the decision making process’ (Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough, 2016, p. 153)

Knowsley Local Plan Policies map identifies the Site as an area of ‘Sustainable Urban Extension’ (Knowsley Council 2015).

Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council is advised on archaeological matters by the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service.

5. Historical background

The following section provides a framework to the present study, working chronologically through the periods listed below.

Period		Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2200 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 BC – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval		AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval		AD 1540 – c 1750
Industrial Period		c AD1750 – 1914
Modern		Post-1914

Table 1 Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

5.1 Prehistoric period

The current understanding of prehistoric human activity in north-west England is limited. The earliest evidence of activity in Merseyside dates to the Mesolithic, at which time the area was host to groups of mobile hunter-gatherers. There is evidence to suggest that they exploited a range of resources, moving between inland and coastal environments (Cowell, 1982). At Formby, for example, Mesolithic footprints were found preserved in the soft mud of a former salt marsh.

In Knowsley, physical evidence for human activity during this period is limited to chance finds, particularly flint scatters, which do not seem to be associated with other archaeological features. Mesolithic flint artefacts have been discovered at several locations, including Ochre Brook, at Brunt Boggart Farm and Cronton (OAN, 2003).

Nearer to the Site, Mesolithic flint scatters have been identified to the north and east of Knowsley near the edge of the park and at the eastern edge of Knowsley Moss Park (Museum of Liverpool 2011, 16). Many of the flint artefacts were discovered during fieldwalking, including two flint flakes off East Lancashire Road, discovered in 1982, 560m to the south of the Site (MME16047). In addition, two flint flakes, one of which was retouched into a scraper and the other with a retouched edge, were found close together near Mill Plantation Brook, 2000m to the southeast of the Site (MME5631).

The moss land to the east of the Site has also produced flint artefacts (*ibid*). The closest of these was a burnt flint flake, discovered off Molly's Lane during field walking in 1990-2, located 1km to the east of the Site (MME16070). A flint flake was also found on the lower slopes adjacent to Knowsley Brook in a belt of Shirley Hill Sand between Kirkby Moss and Knowsley Park Moss in 1970, located 3km to the east of the Site (MME16046).

Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is slightly better represented in the Merseyside region, and includes amongst the lithic assemblages, numerous stone axes, interpreted as the beginnings of deforestation and farming. A Bronze Age perforated stone adze head was discovered in 1930 in the far southwest of the Knowsley township (MM49). In total, two findspots of Neolithic axes have been found in the neighbouring township of Huyton (Lewis & Farr, 2011). At Brunt Boggart, an archaeological investigation undertaken in 1993 revealed an isolated, curved linear feature containing three sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery. In addition, numerous Early Bronze Age burial sites and implements imply settlement of some importance on the southeast facing slopes of the Bunter Sandstone on the eastern borders of the county around Winwick (Cowell, 1982, p. 9).

At Kirkby, an archaeological excavation in 1995 at St Chad's Church revealed a Bronze Age site, which consisted of remnants of a structure, charcoal, small quantities of Bronze Age pottery, and stone tools. The site may have been associated with a bronze socketed axe found to the east, near Kirkby Row, and a bronze spearhead found in churchyard in the late 19th century (Lewis & Farr, 2011).

Substantial megaliths located in Calderstones Park, Allerton, attests to more permanent occupation during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and implies the focus of funerary activity on the high ground. Situated c 7.6 miles to the south of the study area, the upright stones mark the site of a chambered tomb. The megaliths are heavily decorated with carvings and occupy an elevated plateau (North West Regional Research Framework).

Strong evidence of late prehistoric activity has been discovered at Halewood. Excavations at Brook House Farm, before the construction of the A530, revealed occupation from the late prehistoric to the medieval period (Museum of Liverpool 2011).

Aerial photographs have identified several crop marks that could indicate prehistoric or Romano-British activity. The features have not been excavated, and their dates of origin is currently unknown. The nearest was recorded c.1.2km to the south-east of the Site (MME15666), whilst a second was located c.1.1km east of the Site (MME15665). Another group of crop marks of uncertain origin comprised a mixture of linear and circular elements, visible c.1.6km to the south-east of the Site in 2008 (MME15667). A rectilinear enclosure was also identified c.1.6km to the southeast of the Site (MME15668).

5.1.1 Archaeological potential

There is no known evidence for prehistoric activity within the Site boundary, and the potential for any such remains to survive from this period is considered to be very low.

5.2 Romano-British period

A range of documentary sources shed light on the chronology and political geography of Roman Britain, which compliments the archaeological record of the north-west. The conquest of Britain began in AD 43 in the south of England. As the Roman military pushed northwards, they encountered several groups inhabiting the Mersey valley, mentioned in Ptolemy's Geography from the 2nd century AD. To the south of the River Mersey were the Cornovii, and to the north, the Brigantes (Frere 1978, 70-2). Traditionally, it is believed that the Brigantes may have had less contact with the army but were not in isolation, as attested by residual finds.

By AD 77-79, the military consolidation of northern England was complete, achieved by a network of forts and roads. The system of Roman roads enabled fast lines of communication

and the deployment of troops. The Site lies 13 miles to the south of the Roman fort at Burscough, Ormskirk and 13 miles to the southwest of the Roman fort at Wigan (List Entry: 1470328). Both military forts have been subject to a series of archaeological excavations.

The fort at Burscough was established in the 1st century AD and was connected to the neighbouring forts of Wigan and Ribchester via a network of roads. The Roman fort survives as archaeological deposits that are visible as earthworks on a variety of aerial photographs and Lidar data ranging from 1946 to 2019.

Despite the Roman military presence in the north-west, the extent of Romanisation across the region was highly localised. At Irby, on the Wirral, the persistence of Iron Age culture alongside imported pottery implies continuity of lifestyle and some level of acculturation.

Roman settlement beyond the military forts and their associated extra-mural settlements generally consisted of dispersed farmsteads in the Merseyside region. An excavation in 1993 at Ochre Brook, Tarbock, uncovered the remains of a Romano-British enclosure and associated features. The earliest phase of occupation was associated with the construction of the rectilinear enclosure on a slight rise overlooking a stream. The date of construction was determined by the early-2nd-century pottery assemblage recovered. The most significant feature excavated was a simple post-built structure, an irregular rectangle in plan, with two probable internal sub-divisions, and was tentatively identified as a dwelling. A second, smaller structure was represented by a pair of parallel beam slots and was associated with the period after the disuse of the earlier structure (Cowell & Philpott, 2000). Pottery evidence suggested that the enclosure fell out of use shortly after the early 3rd century (*ibid*).

A second Roman farmstead was excavated at Brunt Boggart, Tarbock. The farmstead was believed to have been roughly contemporary with the settlement at Ochre Brook, though it was much smaller (OAN, 2003). Other evidence of Roman period activity includes Roman coins found in the vicinity of Finch Farm, west of Brook House Farm, Halewood, in Huyton and at Simonswood Brook (*ibid*).

5.2.1 Archaeological potential

There is no known evidence for Romano-British activity within the Site boundary, and the potential for any such remains to survive from this period is considered to be very low.

5.3 Early medieval period

There is very little archaeological evidence in the region that represents the period between the end of Roman occupation and the Norman conquest of 1066. During the early medieval period, the political landscape of Britain changed, and many kingdoms and sub-kingdoms were formed as a result of invasions from Germanic tribes, such as Angles, Saxons and Jutes. The Site is situated in Knowsley, which is historically within the West Derby Hundred, an Anglo-Saxon territorial unit, in the historic county of Lancaster (Farrer & Brownbill, 1907, pp. 151-68).

Excavations in the Knowsley borough have produced some evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity. Court Farm, in Halewood, demonstrated evidence of occupation ranging from the Romano-British to the Saxon period (Lewis & Farr, 2011), including the remains of an Anglo-Saxon settlement at the site. Similarly, sites at Brunt Boggart and Daggers Bridge Farm, in Tarbock, showed continuity of settlement from the Romano-British period to the medieval period (*ibid*).

The pre-conquest origins of the parish systems in the neighbouring towns of Prescott and Kirkby indicate that they potentially date as far back as the 6th century. A circular graveyard and a holy well at St Mary's Church are typical of a pre-conquest church (Lewis & Farr, 2011). Similarly, the Church of St Chad, in Kirkby, is also believed to have early medieval origins. The dedication to St Chad and the curvilinear churchyard is an indication of Anglo-Saxon origins. The church name suggests that it was possibly established during the 7th century when St Chad was the Bishop of Lichfield (Mercia). The church may pre-date the Norse placename for the township (*ibid*). The name Kirk-by means 'church and settlement'.

Paleo-ecological evidence in Simonswood, to the northeast of the Site, has revealed that the cultivation of crops started around 1000BP. However, throughout the medieval period, records show eras of limited or no human activity together with periods of farming (Lewis & Farr, 2011).

Place-name evidence indicates that Knowsley derives from the Old English personal name *Cenulfes* and *leah*, meaning meadow field (MME18241). The placename *Chenulueslei* first appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The Domesday Survey of 1086 also recorded that Uhtred held the manor at Knowsley in 1066, together with much of the surrounding land and manors (Farrer & Brownbill, 1907, pp. 157-68). The manors held by Uhtred in 1066 take precedence in Domesday after the royal manor of Derby, and the first of them were Roby and Knowsley. These were together rated at 1 hide, Knowsley by itself being 4 plough-lands (*ibid*).

Whilst there is archaeological and historical evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the area, there is also indications of Viking settlement activity. Several placenames in the surrounding area have Old Norse elements such as Roby, Kirkby, Thingwall and Croxteth. These were likely related to the expansion of Viking settlement in the 9th century.

5.4 Late medieval period

In the Domesday Survey of 1086, Kirkby was mentioned as 'Cherchebi', one of the six manors held by Uctred; the others being Roby, Knowsley, Crosby, Maghull and Aughton. In the 11th century, the area now known as South Lancashire was identified as the land between the Ribble and the Mersey. At the time of the Conquest, the manors in West Derby incorporated six berewicks encompassing the villages of Thingwall, Liverpool, Great Crosby, Aintree, Everton, Garston and Hale (Farrer & Brownbill, 1907, pp. 1-4). Before 1212, the whole parish of Huyton had become part of the barony of Widnes, as the Lancashire part of the Halton fee. Its four manors were considered as one, Knowsley, by the lords of Halton, indicating that Knowsley must have become the principal residence of those lords or their undertenant. Inquisitions recorded Knowsley with its members, Huyton, Roby, and Tarbock, as one knight's fee and rated at 12 plough-lands in all (Farrer & Brownbill, 1907, pp. 157-68).

The Lathom family held Knowsley by at least c 1200, though how they acquired the manor is unknown (*ibid*). An early reference to the estate recorded that a watermill had been established no later than 1190. The watermill was shown on later maps to have occupied the northwest corner of Knowsley Park (Plate 2, p17). It is believed to have been one of the mills that Robert de Lathom granted to Burscough Priory (founded 1189-96). Robert granted his mill at Lathom and "all the mills of my demesne lands, both those which may be, and those which have been made" (MME20790). Later accounts, dating to 1325, recorded a watermill, windmill, and park at the Knowsley estate.

In 1212, Henry II established Croxteth Park in the forest so that, at the inquest of 1228, it would be given back to Knowsley, however, this never occurred. Croxteth remains a royal park and extra-parochial (*ibid*).

Knowsley functioned as a hunting seat and the earliest reference to dedicated parkland is in 1292 when Robert de Lathom is recorded as having “certain wood that his father enclosed with paling” (Lewis & Farr, 2011) (DME3075). The park did not originally extend as far north as Bury Hill or as far east as the boundary with Ecclestone. By 1325, clearings had been made within the park for cattle to graze. A later reference indicates that the park was officially formed in 1337, recording a licence to empark for John Kirkby (MME5874). The park was expanded in 1359 by Thomas de Lathom, who was allowed to enclose adjacent land at Grimshurst (MME5874). The park was further expanded in the 16th century when arable land was added to the park. The medieval layout of the park has since been lost to post-medieval landscaping works.

The manor passed through marriage to the Stanleys after Isabel de Lathom married John de Stanley in c 1385 (Farrer and Brownbill 1907, 157-68). The second lord of the manor, Sir Thomas Stanley, was created the 1st Earl of Derby in 1485 by Henry VII as a reward for his support in the battle of Bosworth (DME3075). The Stanleys held the manor into the 19th century.

The chief seat of the family was the residence at Lathom Hall. However, the Stanleys built a lodging house at Knowsley in 1495 in honour of Henry VII, and by the late 16th century, Knowsley Hall had 118 servants (archives.Knowsley.gov.uk). The manor house stood within Knowsley Park, and there is a reference to a building at Knowsley from 1377-99 (DME3075). The current building dates to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, although some sections date back to c 1500.

Another family that held land in Knowsley were the Stockleys. The earliest mention of the family is in 1302, when Richard, son of Adam de Stockley bought some small action against Robert de Lathom (Farrer & Brownbill, 1907, pp. 157-68).

Little is known about settlement activity during the medieval period, though the village gradually developed as a direct result of the estate. The township was dominated by the park (*ibid*), the south end of which contained the chapel of St Leonard's that was established by at least the 12th century. The chapel no longer exists but is believed to have occupied Riding Hill. One of the earliest references to the chapel was when Thomas del Ryding was the Vicar of Huyton in 1398.

Archaeological evidence of medieval activity includes the discovery of 15 medieval and five post-medieval pottery sherds located c.2km to the southeast of the Site. The pottery sherds were discovered in a field off Old Mill Lane, on the northwest edge of Knowsley Park (MME5902). The pottery was not associated with any other archaeological evidence and was found during field walking in 1982.

5.4.1 Archaeological potential

There is no evidence to suggest significant medieval activity within the Site, though agricultural processes may have taken place and carried through to the post-medieval period and 19th century.

5.5 Post-medieval period

The ownership of land around Kirkby passed through the hands of many families throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, until the Molyneux family purchased the manor lands in their entirety in the 16th century. Like many others in the area, the Molyneux family were devoted Catholics who retained their beliefs despite the pressures of the Reformation. As a

result of taking up holy orders for the Catholic Church, their patronage of Kirkby was lost in 1747. However, by 1771 they were granted the title of Earl of Sefton and regained their lands (<http://archives.knowsley.gov.uk/kirkby/history-of-kirkby>).

More is known about the distribution of settlements and land use in Knowsley during the post-medieval period. The dispersed nature of settlement and the agricultural economy is indicated by the increasing number of post-medieval farms and cottages established across the township. The land lying outside the park had been divided into rich arable fields, which were worked by many farmers, yielding crops of potatoes, turnips, and cereals. In total, 62 farms and 46 cottages were established during the post-medieval and early industrial periods (Lewis & Farr, 2011). The earliest buildings in the vicinity of the Site were at Nos. 1 and 2 Maypole Farm Court, which have a date stone of 1727 (MME12578) and were located 600m to the southwest of the Site.

John Blaeu's Atlas Maior of 1662-5 captures important settlements and halls within the West Derby Hundred. The plan depicts the vast estate at Knowsley, which was shown as the largest within the hundred, after Lathom (Plate 2). The Site was presumably situated north of the estate, between that and 'Kirkbye'. The map provides no further detail, though after the manor at Lathom was destroyed during the Civil War, Knowsley became the principal residence of the Earls of Derby. In 1662, the house was taxed for 72 hearths (Farrer & Brownbill, 1907). 'Croxtan Hall' is also labelled west of the Site, this is the former country estate and ancestral home of the Molyneux family, the Earls of Sefton. Sir William Philip Molyneux, also known as Lord Dashalong and friend of the Prince Regent owned the land within the Site during the 19th century. The estate was inherited by his son Charles William Molyneux, who was a Whig MP for South Lancashire between 1832 and 1835.

Fieldwalking in 1990-2 yielded six pieces of early post-medieval pottery. The pottery was scattered thinly across the surface of the area walked between Knowsley Lane and Canrow Lane, located 1.6km to the southeast of the Site (MME12798).



Plate 2: John Blaeu's Atlas Maior 1662-5, Volume 5, showing the approximate Site Location

There are several buildings within proximity of the Site that are of post-medieval origin, specifically the Georgian Period (c.1769). During this time, as mentioned, the manorial lands were owned by the Molyneux family, who's heirs were also known as the Earl's of Sefton. The

earliest post-medieval site within the area is a location of a kiln on Moorgate Road (100m south; MME20715). This appears on the Molyneux Estate Plan of 1769 as a 'Kiln Croft' that was, at this time, occupied by Henry Howard. However, the kiln dates back further, to the Stuart Era (c.1700). The site of Little Britain (or Briton) farm on Moorgate Road, which lies within the Site boundary appears on the Molyneux Estate Plan of 1769, as a farm that included a messuage, outbuilding, garden and meadow. The Tithe Map of 1786 shows a house, barn, stable and garden which was occupied by William Woods, and owned by the Earl of Sefton (MME5405).

Several farms and cottages had been established in the area surrounding the Site during the 18th century. Most of these buildings were owned by the Earl of Sefton and appear on both the Molyneux Estate plan of 1769 and the Tithe map of 1839. The nearest farms and cottages to the Site include a property on Moorgate Road that consisted of a barn, garden and croft (17m west; MME20714), and Little Briton (site of), Moorgate Road (35m west; MME5407), which comprised a cottage, garden and yard occupied originally by Henry Simpkin (in 1769) and by Cropper Hanson in 1839. Another nearby building was Great Britain (or Briton) farm, Moorgate Road (70m south; MME12027) which included a house, outbuildings, a garden and stackyard that was occupied by Henry Howard, presumably the same man who occupied the kiln site. A fourth building was the site of a house and outbuilding, Britonside Avenue (95m west; MME12026), which included two buildings, a messuage, outbuildings, a garden and a croft.

Farms and cottages that lay over 100m from the Site boundary included Bullen's Farm, Britonside Avenue (190m west; MME5406), which comprised a house, outbuildings and a garden occupied by Hugh Bullen, and the site of a cottage and garden on Moorgate Road (150m south-west; MME20695), occupied by William Chisnall in 1769 and John Cropper by 1839. Additional sites established within the immediate vicinity of the Site includes a location of a smithy that was recorded on the estate plan as a 'Smithy Croft' on Britonside Avenue (100m west; MME20713) and a small area within a roadway that is labelled as an Old Quarry and owned by the Earl of Sefton (500m north; MME5415).

5.5.1 Archaeological potential

The Site lay within the vicinity of late post-medieval activity, however, the potential for buried archaeological remains is considered to be very low due to the extensive development of the Site in the later 20th century.

5.6 Industrial period

During the late post-medieval and early industrial periods, coal mining became an important economic resource throughout the county. As industrialisation gathered momentum, coal was in high demand to power steam engines that operated machinery in the many mills and factories that were being established. Coal was also required to power steam locomotives and steamships, which expanded international trade by transporting large quantities of goods manufactured in mills and factories.

Knowsley lies on the edge of the Lancashire coalfield, with coal measures lying in the western and northeast part of the township (Farrer and Brownbill 1907, 157-68; Interactive Map Viewer Coal Authority (bgs.ac.uk)). Coalpits were established throughout the township during the 19th century, including Moorcroft pit, Aker's pits, Howard's pits, Knowles's pits, Kitling Pits, Hewitt's pits and Penrhyn pits. Plantations were also common throughout the township, which included birch trees and ferns, typical of moss vegetation.

Knowsley remained rural during the 19th century, as did much of the land within the Site. The nearest main town was Prescott, located 1.7 miles to the southeast. St Helens, 5 miles to the northeast, developed as a direct result of the industrial revolution. Several buildings were erected during the 19th century in Knowsley, including St Mary's Parish Church and adjacent school (1843-5), and a vicarage (MME10888). Lord Derby also gifted six almshouses in 1883, a parish school in 1899 (MME18414) and a recreation ground. These buildings lay 650m to the southwest of the Site.

Kirkby remained largely rural until the mid-20th century. Although transport links to the region began in 1848 with the building of the Liverpool and Bury Railway. The line ran from Bury via Bolton and Kirkby to Kirkdale, where it shared lines with the Liverpool, Ormskirk and Preston Railway (www.gracesguide.co.uk/Liverpool_and_Bury_Railway).

The most notable industrial change before the mid-20th century was the establishment of the Royal Ordnance Filling Factory that lies 200m north of the Site (MME17237). This was the first group of ten new filling factories that were approved and designed in the late 1930s. The factory was approved in late 1939 but construction did not start until after the declaration of war. A railway station was built, and the local tramlines extended to the site. The other factories were built to produce a variety of munitions. The factory was sub-divided into a series of production groups. Production groups 1,2,4,6 and 8 have been identified in Kirkby. Kirkby's factories were only intended to fulfil the wartime need for munitions and as a result, production ceased at the end of the Second World War. The factory came under possession of the Liverpool Corporation and became known as the Kirkby Trading Estate. After the Second World War, many of the buildings were redeveloped or converted for new uses.

5.7 Development of the Site

The development of the Site and its environs may be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historic mapping. Yates' map of the County Palatine of Lancashire dated 1786 is the first available plan that captures land within the Site (Plate 3). The plan shows that the Site lay within undeveloped land to the east of a group of buildings annotated on the plan as Little Britain (MME5405), which potentially marked a hamlet. Yates' plan also shows that several buildings were clustered along unnamed lanes that lay to the south-east of Kirkby. The lanes had been established before the late 18th century, indicating that they may have been of some antiquity. Presumably, they connected the many halls and manor in the West Derby Hundred. Ribbon development along thoroughfares is typical of the character of settlement in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Despite the surrounding activity, the Site is shown on the plan as being undeveloped.

Buildings that were in existence by the late 18th century and potentially shown on Yates's map included Little Britain Farm (MME5405) and at least two cottages (MME5407). The land at Little Britain Farm had been recorded as an unnumbered enclosure in the Molyneux estate plan of 1769, which did not show a building in this location, however, it is likely that one existed (MME5405). In addition, at least two cottages had been erected within the settlement by 1769, occupied by Henry Simpkin (MME5407). These cottages are shown on Yates's map as occupying the land to the east of lane that headed south-east from Kirkby (immediately west of the Site).

A third building is shown on Yates's plan, along Moorgate Road c.17m south-west of the Site boundary (Plate 3). The building appears on the Molyneux Estate Plan as two buildings and

was recorded as a message, barn with a garden and croft, occupied in 1769 by Thomas Patrick (MME20714).

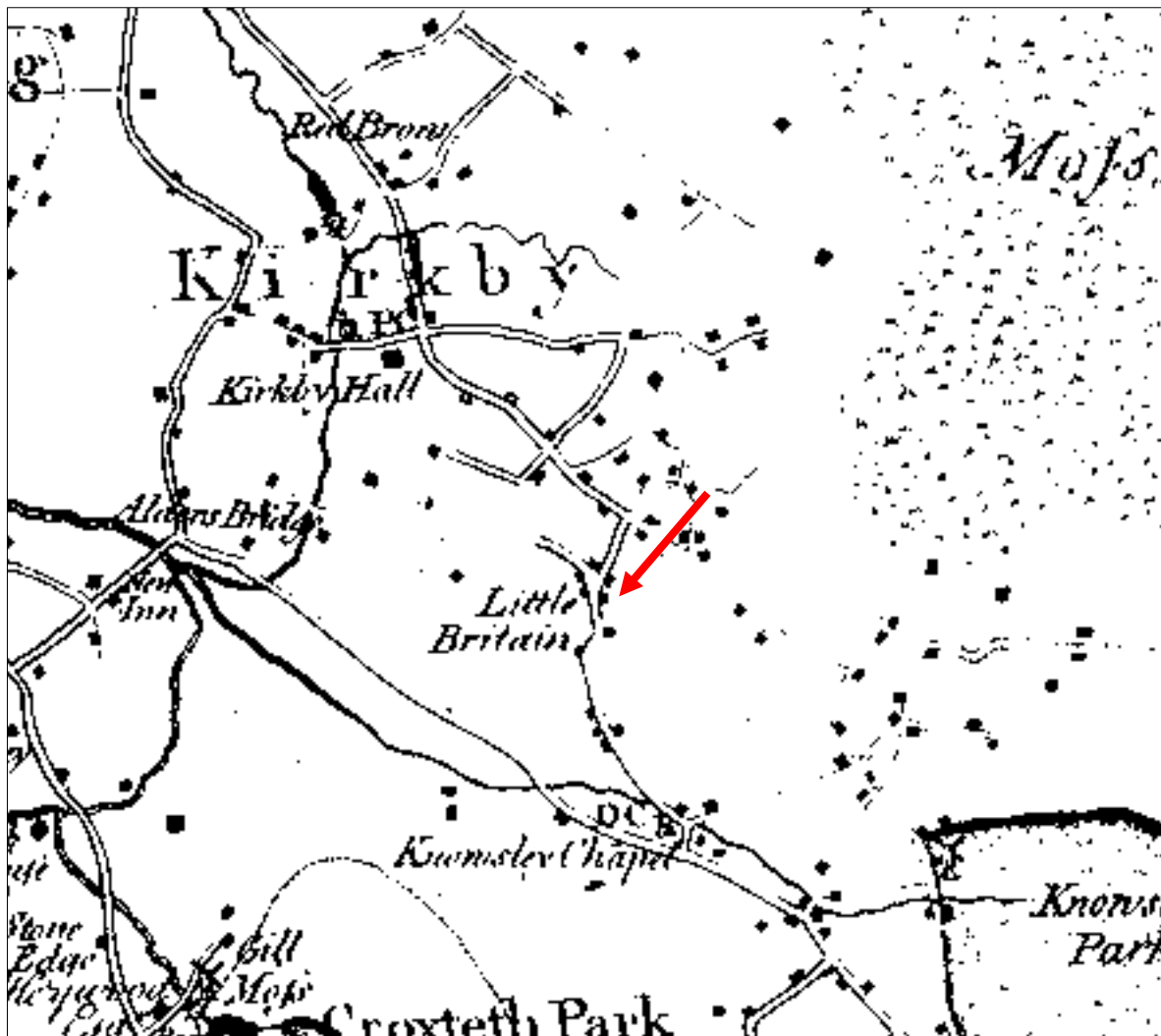


Plate 3- Yates' plan of the County Palatine of Lancashire, published in 1786, showing the approximate location of the Site.

The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map of 1893 provides one of the first accurate historic maps of the Site (Plate 4; Fig 3). The Ordnance Survey plan shows that the Site contained four fields, divided by field boundaries. The map shows that a timber plantation lay within the north-east of the Site, annotated as 'Britain Planation'. This was one of many tree plantations in Knowsley for timber production in the 19th and 20th centuries. Other examples of plantations in Knowsley include Wignall's Plantation (360m west of the Site) and Acornfield Plantation (780m north-east of the Site). A road ran east from the Manor Arms cottage on Moorgate Road along the field boundary of the field annotated 604, which then headed north-west to Little Britain Farm (MME5405) and the cottages associated with Little Britain (MME5407).

The Ordnance Survey map (Plate 4; Fig 3) also captures the individual details of the buildings surrounding the Site. The cottages (MME5407) that lay immediately to the west of the Site on Yate's' plan was annotated on the 1893 plan as 'Britain's Brow'. Kirkby Tithe Map of 1839 recorded these building as comprising four cottages and gardens which were owned by the

Earl of Sefton and occupied by Cropper Hanson. The property boundary of the cottages ran up to the west Site boundary.

The buildings that were shown on Yates's map (Plate 3) and the Molyneux Estate Plans, (MME20714), along Moorgate Road (c.17m south-west of the Site) do not appear on 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps. However, the Kirkby Tithe Map of 1839 recorded the buildings as land undivided as No. 857, Strand hey, owned by the time by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by a man called George Mawdesley. The full extent of the buildings, and whether they were within the Site boundary is unknown.

The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908 and Ordnance Survey of 1927 shows that the Site remained unchanged (Fig 4 & 5).

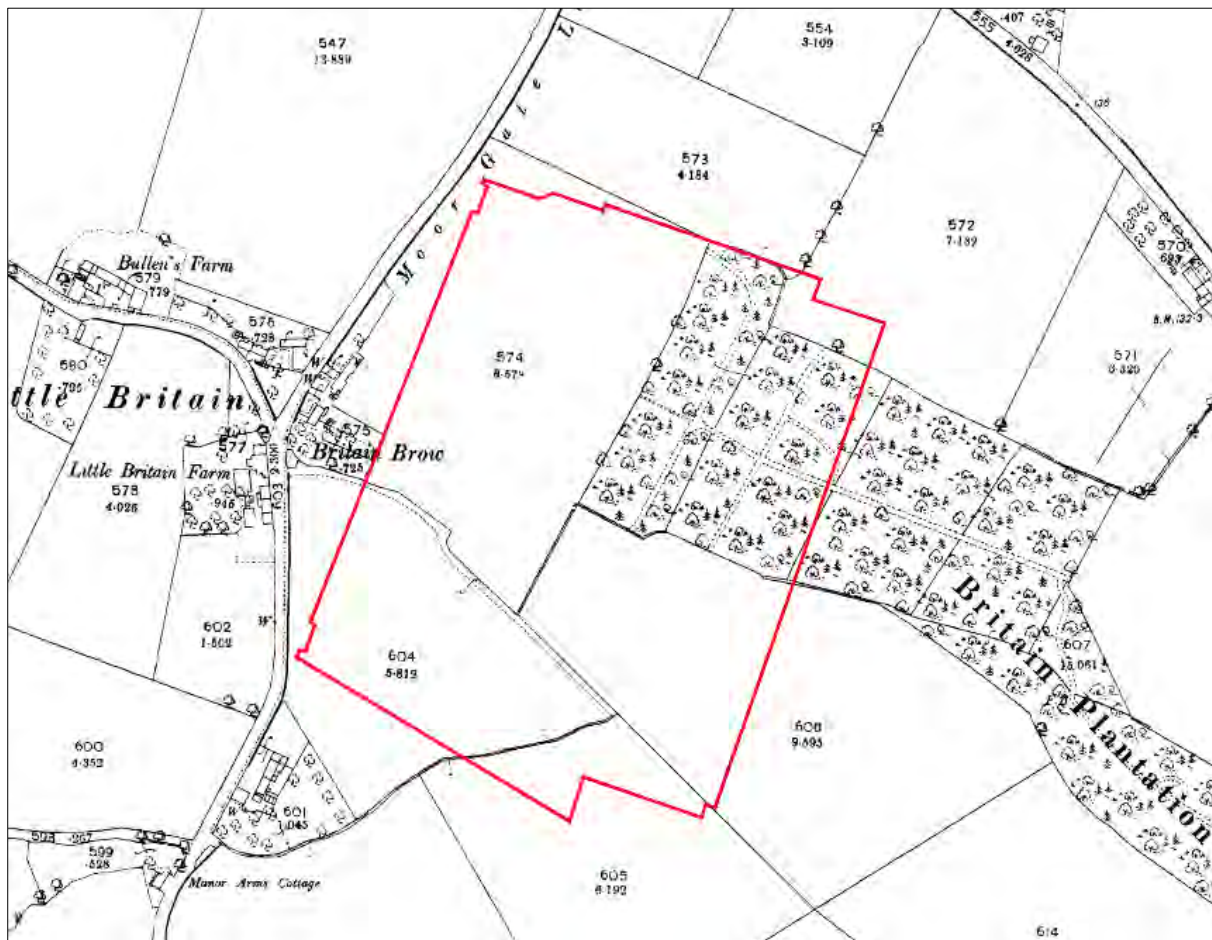


Plate 4- The Site superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1893

The Site had been developed into a factory during the mid-20th century, which is first captured on the 1:2500 National Grid Map of 1962 (Plate 5; Fig 6). The plan also shows that the local farms, such as Little Britain Farm (MME5405) and Great Britain farm (MME12027; 100 south-west) had been redeveloped into a housing estate on the opposite side of Moorgate Road (previously Moorgate Lane), west of the Site. During the late 20th or early 21st century, the factory has been expanded to cover much of the Site area (Fig. 2).

In the late 1930s, the Liverpool Corporation took tentative steps towards creating an industrial estate. By the outbreak of the Second World War, the Royal Ordnance Filling Factory had been established 200m north of the Site. In the 1940s, the Liverpool Corporation became

Kirkby Trading Estate. The area of the Royal Ordnance is currently known as Knowsley Industrial Park, which encompasses the Site.



Plate 5 - The Site Superimposed onto the 1:2500 National Grid Map of 1962

5.8 Previous archaeological works

There have been no previous archaeological works within a 200m radius of the Site.

5.9 Summary of archaeological potential

No prehistoric activity is known to have taken place within the Site. Similarly, no Roman or medieval activity is known to have taken place within the Site. The Site does contain post-medieval activity, which included field management and a plantation. The Site remained undeveloped until a factory was erected on the Site in the mid-20th century. The factory has since been expanded and currently covers the entire Site. The factory has likely impacted the survival of buried archaeological remains.

6. Gazetteer

The following gazetteer entries (GE) summarise the sites of potential archaeological interest within the Study Area and elements of the historic landscape. The identification of these heritage assets is drawn primarily from the historic map regression analysis, Historic England, and the HER data. The locations of the gazetteer entries are shown on Figures 7 and 8 within Appendix 2: Figures.

Gazetteer Entry 01

Site Name	Historic field boundaries (site of)
Designation	No designation
HER Number	-
Site Type	Field boundaries
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	342500, 397540; 342456, 397409; 342436, 397547
Source	OS Mapping; 1:2500 County Series Map of 1893, 1908 and 1927.
Description	Numerous historic field boundaries separate the land in the Site. The field boundaries are shown on the Ordnance Survey maps (Fig 3-5). One field boundary also appears to have a footpath running alongside it from the Manor Arms Cottage (MME20695), north-east into the Site and then north-west to the Little Britain farm (MME5405) and the Little Britain cottages (MME5407). By 1927 one of the field boundaries in the south-east of the Site has disappeared.
Assessment	Field boundaries may include ditches, hedges, or fences. Remains of ditches associated with field boundaries may contain evidence of the medieval and post-medieval landscape. These could survive in isolated patches but are likely to have been removed by the late 20 th century development of the Site.

Gazetteer Entry 02

Site Name	Cottages at Little Britain, Moorgate Road (site of)
Designation	No designation
HER Number	MME5407
Site Type	Cottages
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	342366, 397606
Source	HER; OS Mapping; 1:2500 County Series Map of 1893, 1908 and 1927.
Description	The former site of cottages at Little Britain. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings on the site and records them as No.120, a cottage, garden and yard occupied by Henry Simpkin. The Kirkby Tithe map of 1839 shows three buildings and records them as No. 862, four cottages and gardens owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Cropper Hanson and others. The northern building was extended, and the settlement is annotated as 'Little Britain' on the OS maps. The cottages were later labelled as 'Britain Brow' on the 1893 map. The extended northern building extends up to the western boundary of the Site.
Assessment	The cottages were situated beyond the Site boundary. Remains associated

with these buildings could be affected by the proposed development scheme but may have been damaged during the 20th century redevelopment of the Site.

Gazetteer Entry 03

Site Name	A house, Moorgate Road (site of)
Designation	No designation
HER Number	MME20714
Site Type	A house
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	342339, 397492
Source	HER
Description	The Molyneux Estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings on this site and records them as No. 124, a messuage, barn, garden and croft occupied by Thomas Patrick. The Kirkby Tithe Map of 1839 shows two buildings but records the site and the adjacent land undivided as No. 857, Strand Hey, owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by George Mawdesley. No buildings were shown on the Site by the OS map of 1893.
Assessment	The buildings were demolished by the date of the OS maps, it is uncertain how far the site extends and therefore could have extended into the Site boundary. Any remains are likely to have been destroyed or damaged by 20 th -century developments.

Gazetteer Entry 04

Site Name	Britain Plantation
Designation	No designation
HER Number	-
Site Type	Plantation
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	342590, 397625
Source	OS Mapping: 1:2500 County Series Map of 1893, 1908.
Description	Britain Plantation lay in the north-east of the Site. It was one of the many tree plantations in Knowsley for timber production in the last century. By the 1962 OS map the Britain Planation was stripped back and it no longer extended into the Site. A railway line also cut through the plantation 130m west of the Site.
Assessment	Field boundaries of the plantation may still survive in patches within the Site. However, these could have been destroyed by the later 20 th century developments.

Gazetteer Entry 05

Site Name	Factory (site of)
Designation	No designation
HER Number	-
Site Type	Factory
Period	Later 20 th century

NGR	342525, 397562
Source	OS Mapping: 1:2500 National Grid Map of 1962
Description	Sometime after 1927 the Site changed dramatically and was intensively developed. A large rectangular building labelled 'factory' was built within the Site by 1962 (Fig. 6). There are also several ancillary buildings presumably associated with the factory, along the north, north-west and south-west areas of the Site. A labelled drain runs from north to south-east. The Site is now part of the Knowsley Business Park.
Assessment	Remains of the factory may survive within the Site, even though it has been developed on in the 21 st century.

7. Significance

7.1 Policy context for heritage assets

The archaeological resource of an area can encompass a range of assets, including below-ground remains, earthworks, and standing buildings and other structures. Some of these remains may have statutory protection, such as Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings. Others do not but may nevertheless be of archaeological significance. Under both national and local planning policy, as outlined below, both statutory and non-statutory remains are to be considered within the planning process.

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policy and framework for England, and how these are expected to be implemented. The NPPF places particular emphasis on assessing the development proposals in line with an up-to-date local plan. Consequently, Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy was adopted in January 2016. The heritage strategy is set out in *Chapter 9: Promoting Quality of Place* which summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications which may affect the historic environment, with particular reference to Policy CS20. In determining applications, local planning authorities must be able to understand the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposed development in order to assess its impact. This enables the conservation of heritage assets in a manner suitable to their significance so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations, or else they can be recorded and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

7.2 Designated heritage assets

The Site does not contain any heritage assets that are afforded statutory protection, such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, or any Registered Parks and Gardens (see Section 6).

7.3 Significance of the archaeological resource

7.3.1 Historical and archaeological interest

Historical interest

The Site lay within an area of known post-medieval activity and settlement (MME20715). The land within the Site was owned by the Molyneux family, who were a prominent family within Knowsley who owned manor lands within Kirkby from as early as 1565. Notable Earls of Sefton during this period were Sir William Philip Molyneux, also known as Lord Dashalong and friend of the Prince Regent. His son Charles William Molyneux was a Whig MP for South Lancashire between 1832 and 1835 and both owned the land within the Site. Therefore, the Site contains some historic interest.

Archaeological interest

Archaeological remains in the Site relate to the post-medieval landscape and land management which remained largely rural. The Site remained undeveloped until the mid-20th century. Therefore, the Site contains archaeological interest, however the later development has most likely destroyed any evidence of value.

7.3.2 Baseline significance conditions

Period

No prehistoric, Roman, or medieval activity is known to have taken place within the Site, and the potential to find them are considered to be low. The most likely remains to be encountered within the Site would date to the post-medieval and would include field boundaries (GE01) and other land management activity. The post-medieval period is locally significant to the township of Kirkby and therefore could be considered significant due to period.

Rarity

Remains associated with post-medieval farmstead would not be considered significant due to rarity.

Documentation

The historical development of the Site can be traced reasonably well from cartographic and other primary sources. Further documentary research would undoubtedly furnish additional evidence, although this is unlikely to alter the outline and conclusions presented in this assessment.

Group value

The potential archaeological remains within the Site do not have a share group value, other than being associated with post-medieval rural activity.

Survival / condition

The survival, extent and condition of below-ground archaeological remains within the Site is presently unknown. The Site remained undeveloped until the later 20th century.

Fragility / vulnerability

Any buried archaeological remains, should they be present and survive *in situ*, are vulnerable to damage or destruction during any earth-moving works associated with the restoration scheme.

Diversity

The heritage assets within the Site are mostly associated with post-medieval agricultural activity and therefore would not be significance due to diversity.

Potential

The Site was within an area that was primarily rural with dispersed settlement until the 20th century. The importance of agriculture is evident by the number of farms and cottages. The Site primarily contained fields, the boundaries of which are shown on 19th-century mapping. It is likely that the fields were used throughout the post-medieval and industrial periods. The field systems were presumably associated with the farms and cottages that were established to the west of the Site during the post-medieval period. The survival of field boundaries has the potential to address several research aims listed in the current Archaeological Research Framework *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/industrial/#section7>; <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/sample-page/post-medieval/>):

LM12: How do we improve our knowledge of the region's various agricultural practices, plant and animal husbandry, and how did these change and develop over time?

PM14: How can we establish a typology of buildings and other structures associated with country estates?

PM15: How well recorded and understood are farming landscapes, field patterns, distributions of buildings and building types?

PM10: Where does pre18th century enclosure survive in the region?

Ind09: How does the nature of rural settlement change during this period?

Ind15: How well recorded and understood are farming landscapes and field patterns?

It is unlikely that below-ground remains pertaining to the former fields will survive within the Site due to the development that took place in the late 20th century and the later redevelopment of the Site. Although isolated patches of field boundaries cannot be ruled out entirely, the fragmentation will provide little of value. The Site has very low potential to address the research aims listed above. The archaeological potential of this site has most likely been lost.

7.4 Summary of significance

It can be concluded from the information gained from the desk-based research that the Site is has low potential to contain buried remains dating the post-medieval period but the later development of the factory in the 1960s has most likely destroyed any evidence within the site.

Using the above criteria and the ICOMOS guide for assessing value of heritage assets (the Site most likely has limited archaeological significance due to the later 20th century development (ICOMOS, 2011).

The Site has very limited potential to contain field boundaries (GE01) that is considered to be of negligible significance.

8. Impact assessment

8.1 Development Proposals

The delivery of the proposals comprises of the demolition of existing industrial accommodation and erection of warehouse (use class B8) with ancillary offices (Use Class E(g)), reconfigured points of access, new security gatehouses and associated works. The delivery of the proposals will involve ground-breaking works that have the potential to affect any surviving archaeological remains within the Site.

8.2 Impact upon archaeological resource within the Site

Delivery of the development proposals includes the demolition of existing buildings within the Site. These buildings are considered to be non-designated heritage assets of low significance.

Delivery of the development proposals will necessitate ground-breaking across the Site, with potential to impact on buried archaeological remains.

This assessment has demonstrated that the Site has the potential to retain buried remains of post-medieval fields, and post-medieval cottages. Any such remains that do exist within the Site are likely to be of local significance and, without a programme of mitigation, the scheme could damage or destroy these remains.

9. Recommendations

9.1 Heritage Assets

The NPPF makes clear that where the loss of the whole or a material part of a non-designated heritage asset's significance is justified by a development, the developer should be required to record that asset and advance understanding of its significance, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

9.2 Further Investigation

Any ground-breaking works associated with the proposal development have the potential to remove any buried archaeological remains. However, due to the intense development of the Site in the later 20th century, it is highly unlikely that any archaeological remains will be present on site and therefore it could be anticipated that no further archaeological works need to take place. The scope and extent of any further investigation will be determined by the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

Sources

Cartographic sources

John Blaeu's Atlas Major Map of 1662-5, Volume 5

Yates' map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, published in 1786

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series Map of 1893

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Date accessed: 03/11/2022

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Appendix 1: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed on modern mapping
- Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series Map of 1893.
- Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908.
- Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series Map of 1927
- Figure 6: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Map of 1962
- Figure 7: Location of Gazetteer Entries
- Figure 8: Location of Gazetteer Entries

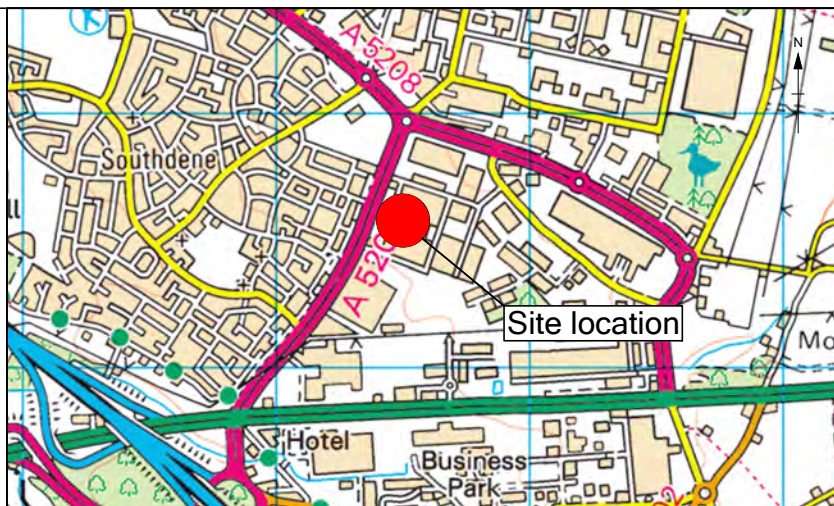


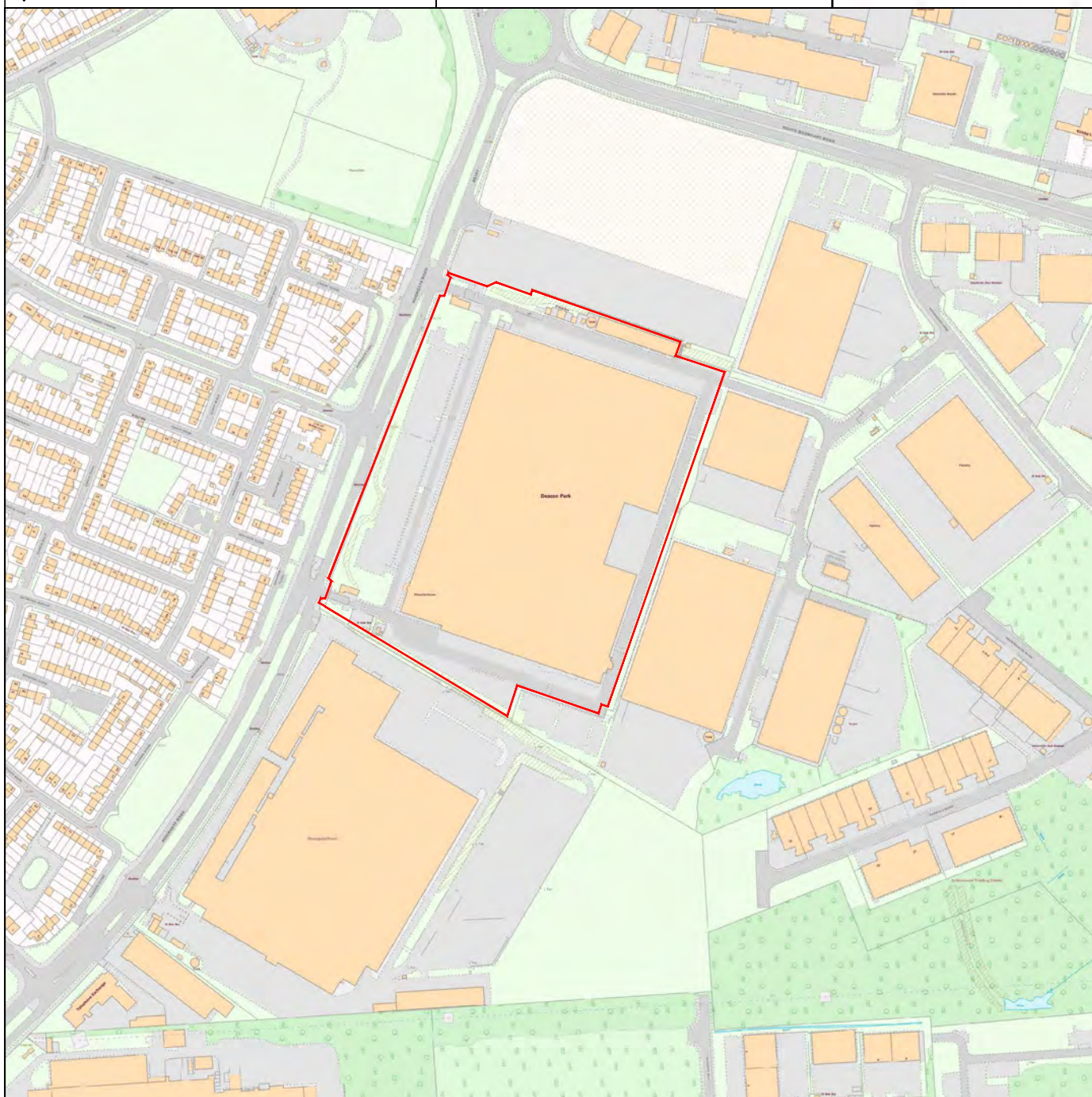
Figure 1:

Site Location

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SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY



342400

342800

398000

398000

397600

397600

397200

397200

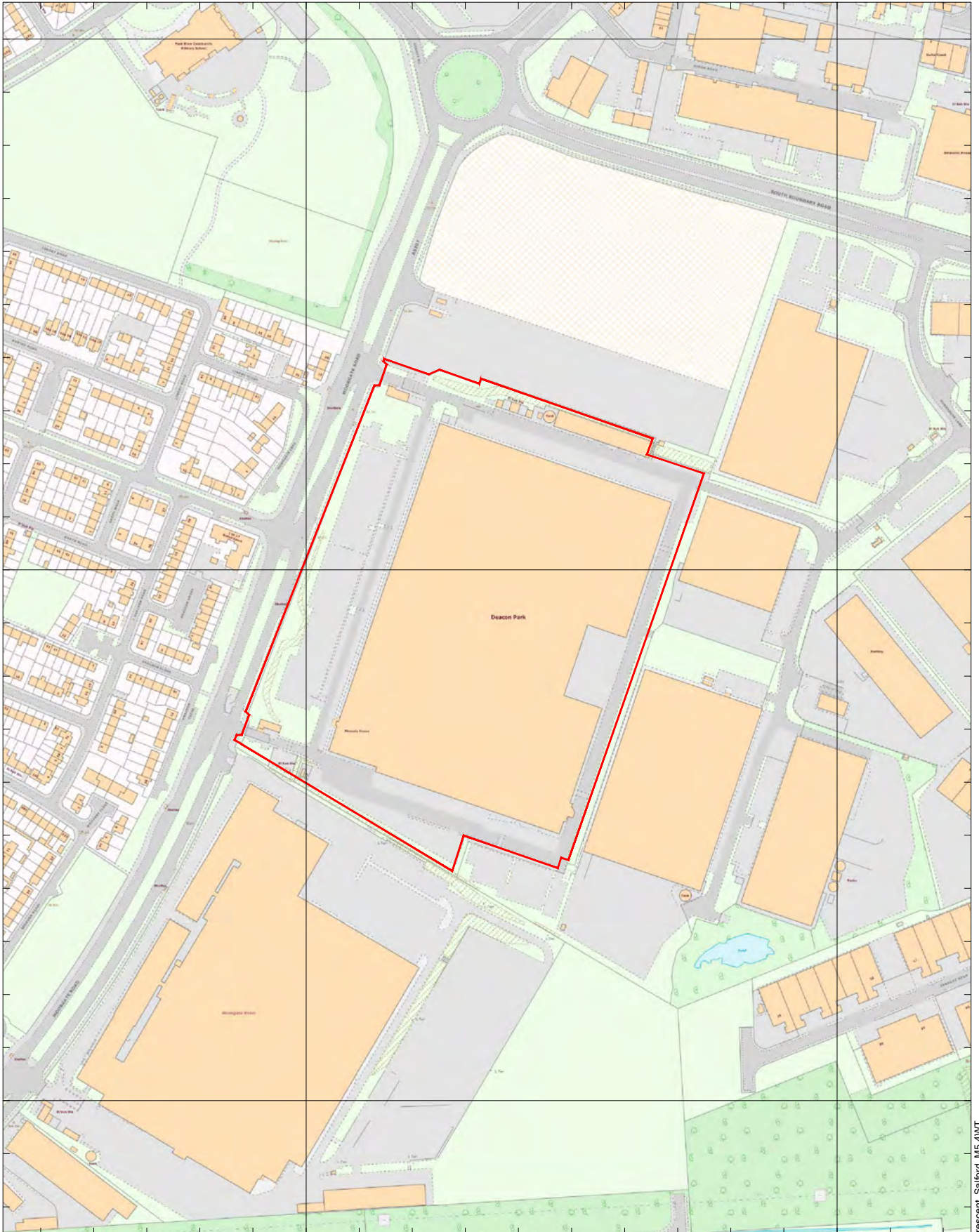


Figure 2:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto Modern Mapping

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Key:

 Site Boundary

SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

0

200 m

Scale at A4 1:4000

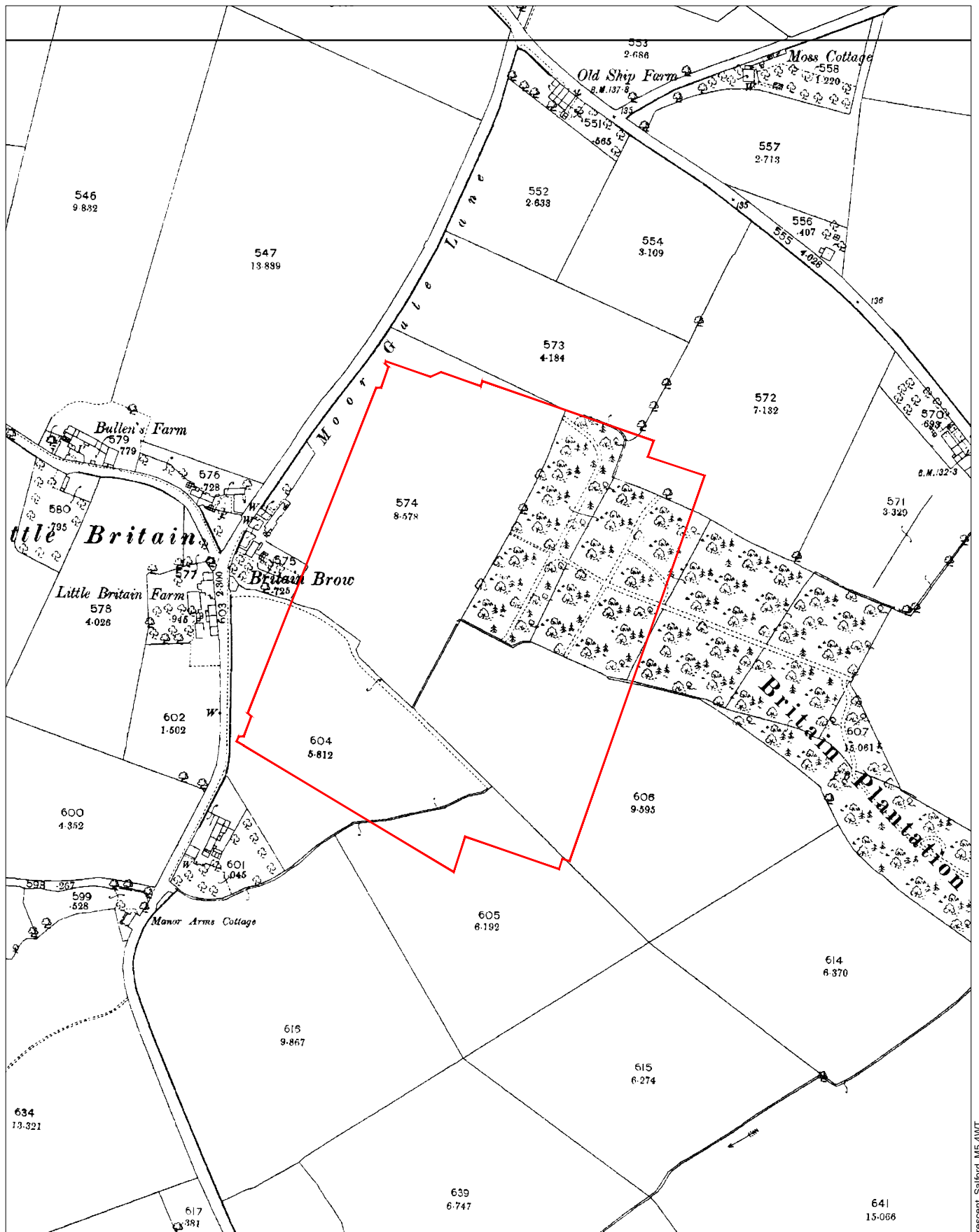


Figure 3:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1893

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 200 m
Scale at A4 1:4000

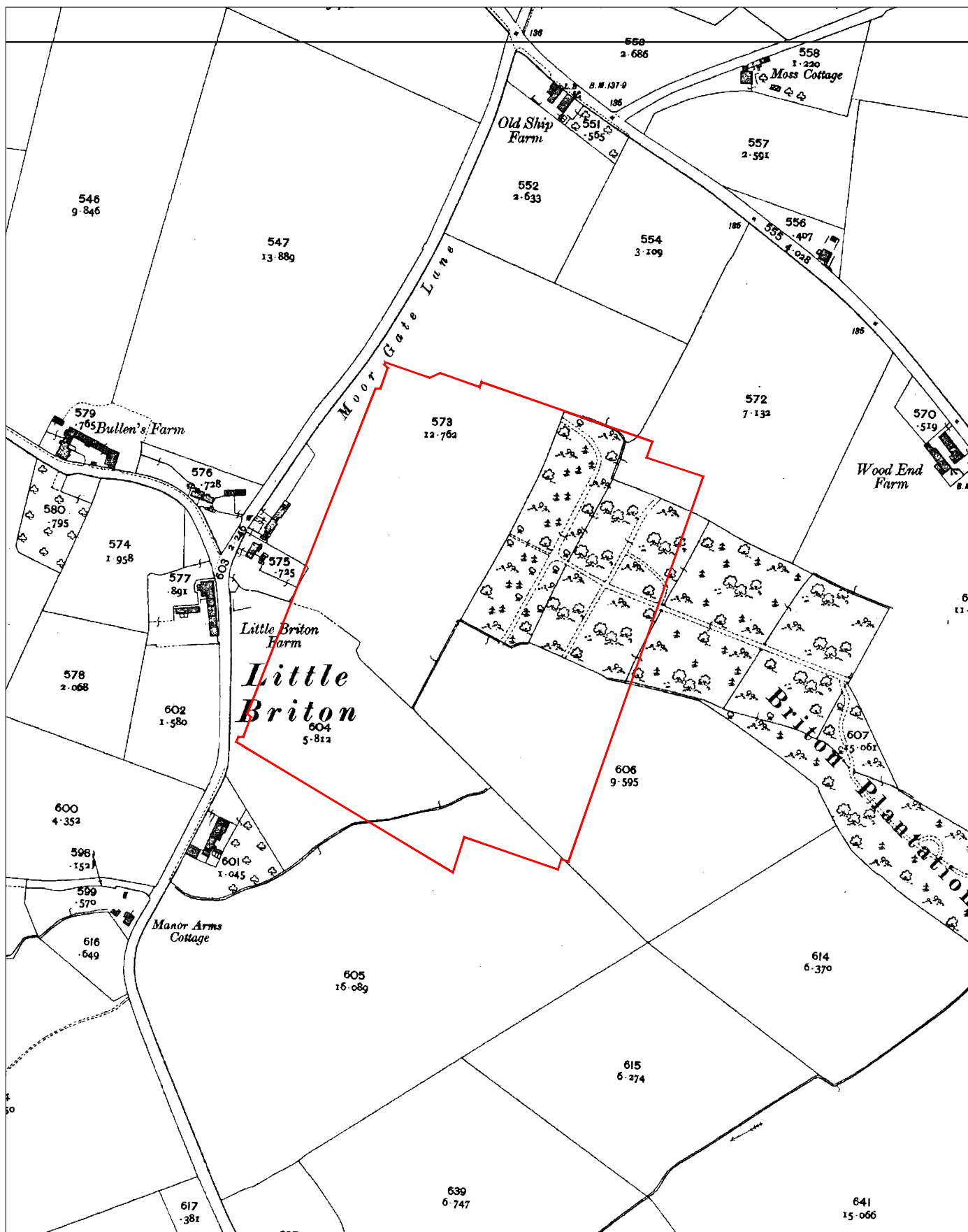


Figure 4:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 200 m

Scale at A4 1:4000

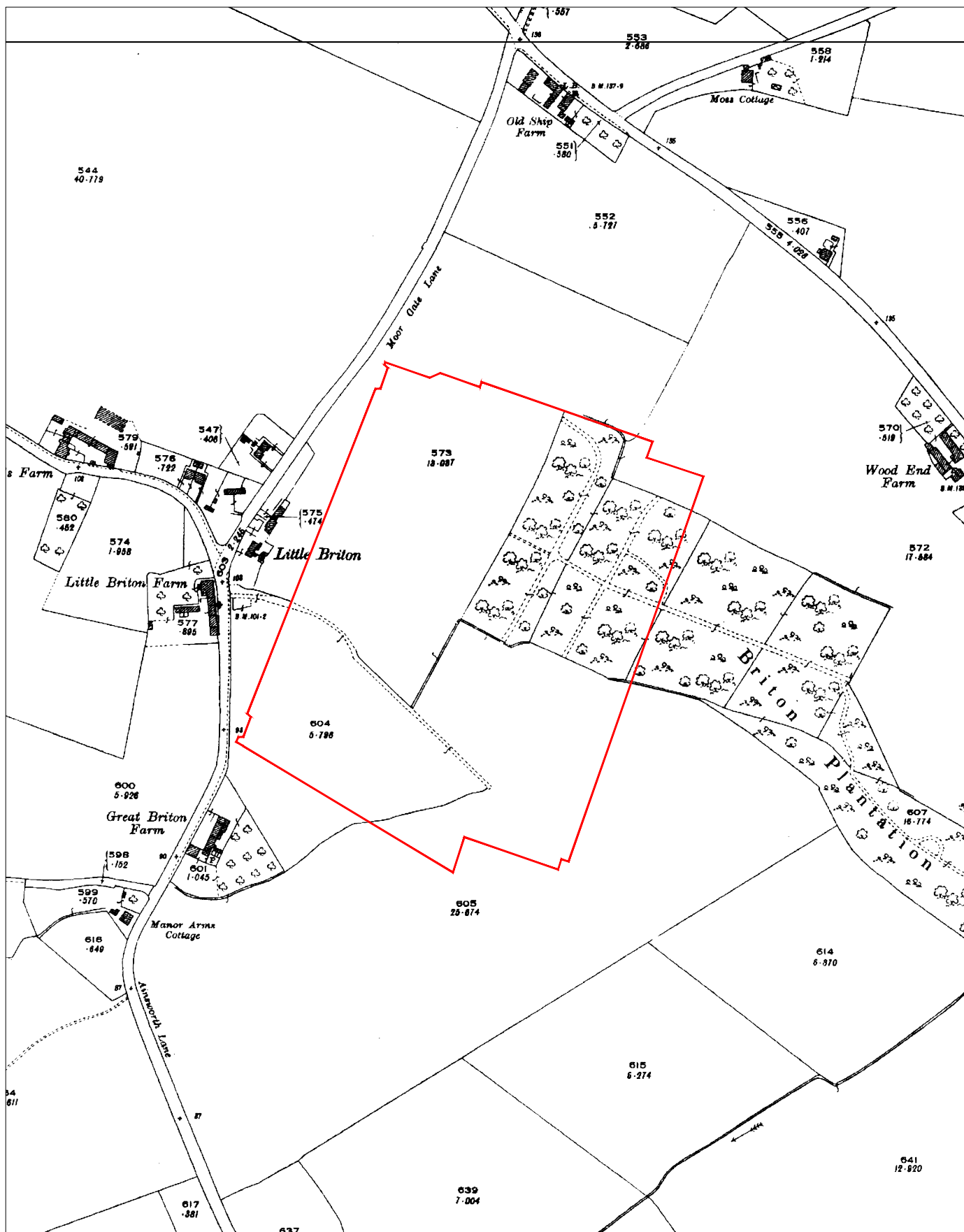


Figure 5:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1927

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 200 m



Scale at A4 1:4000

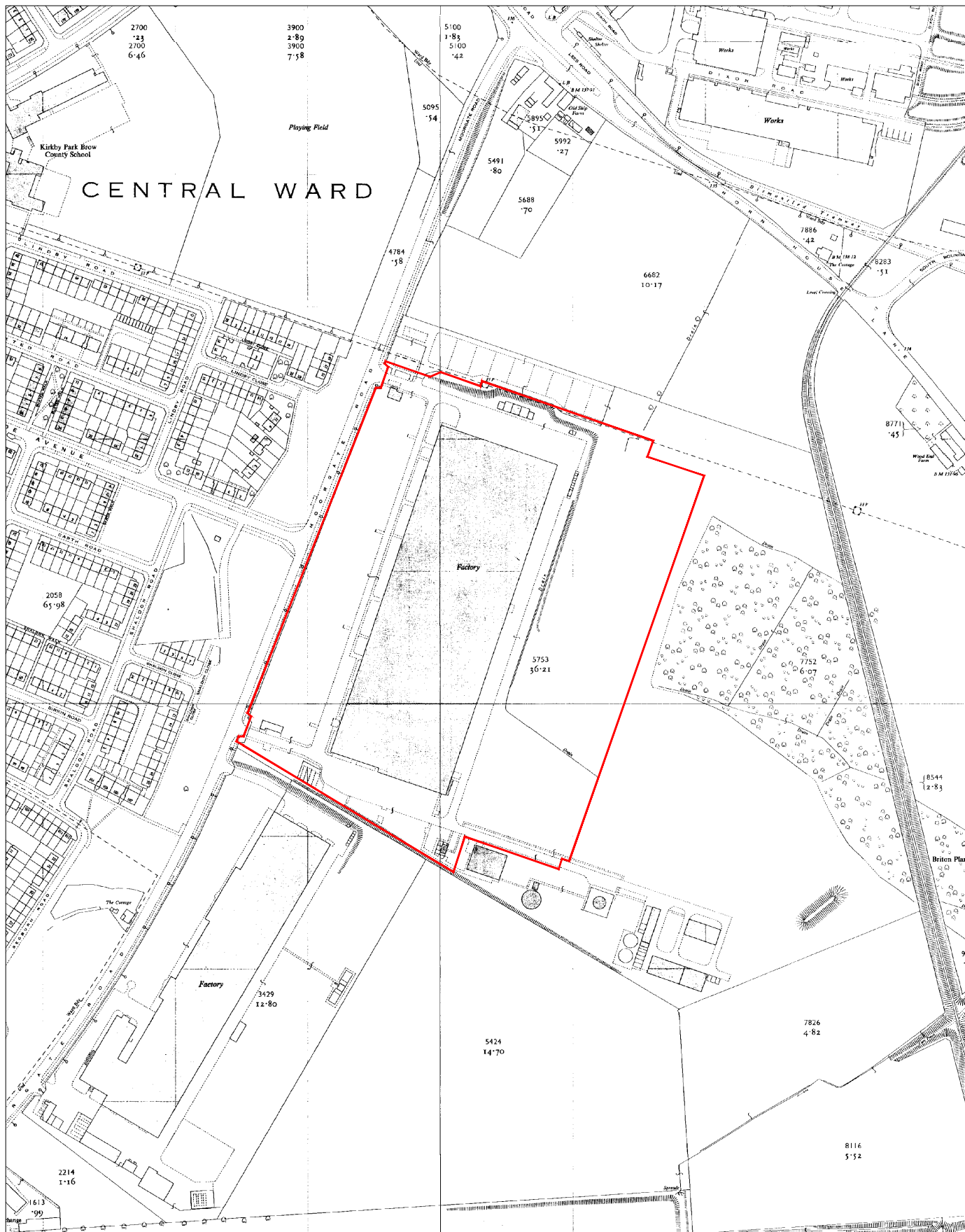


Figure 6:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:2500 National Grid Map of 1962

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 200 m
Scale at A4 1:4000

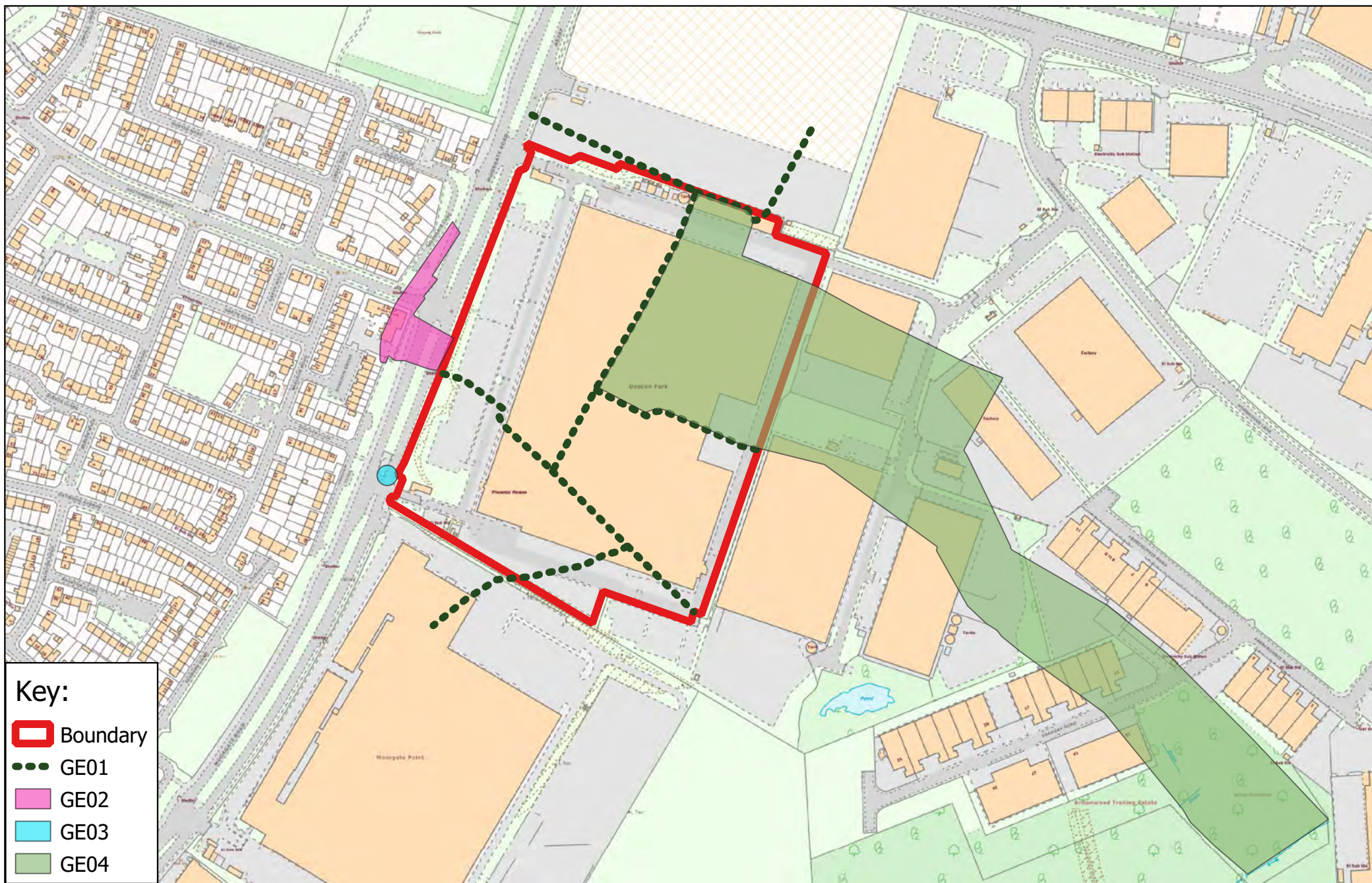


Figure 7: Locations of Gazetteer Entries

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0 100 200 m



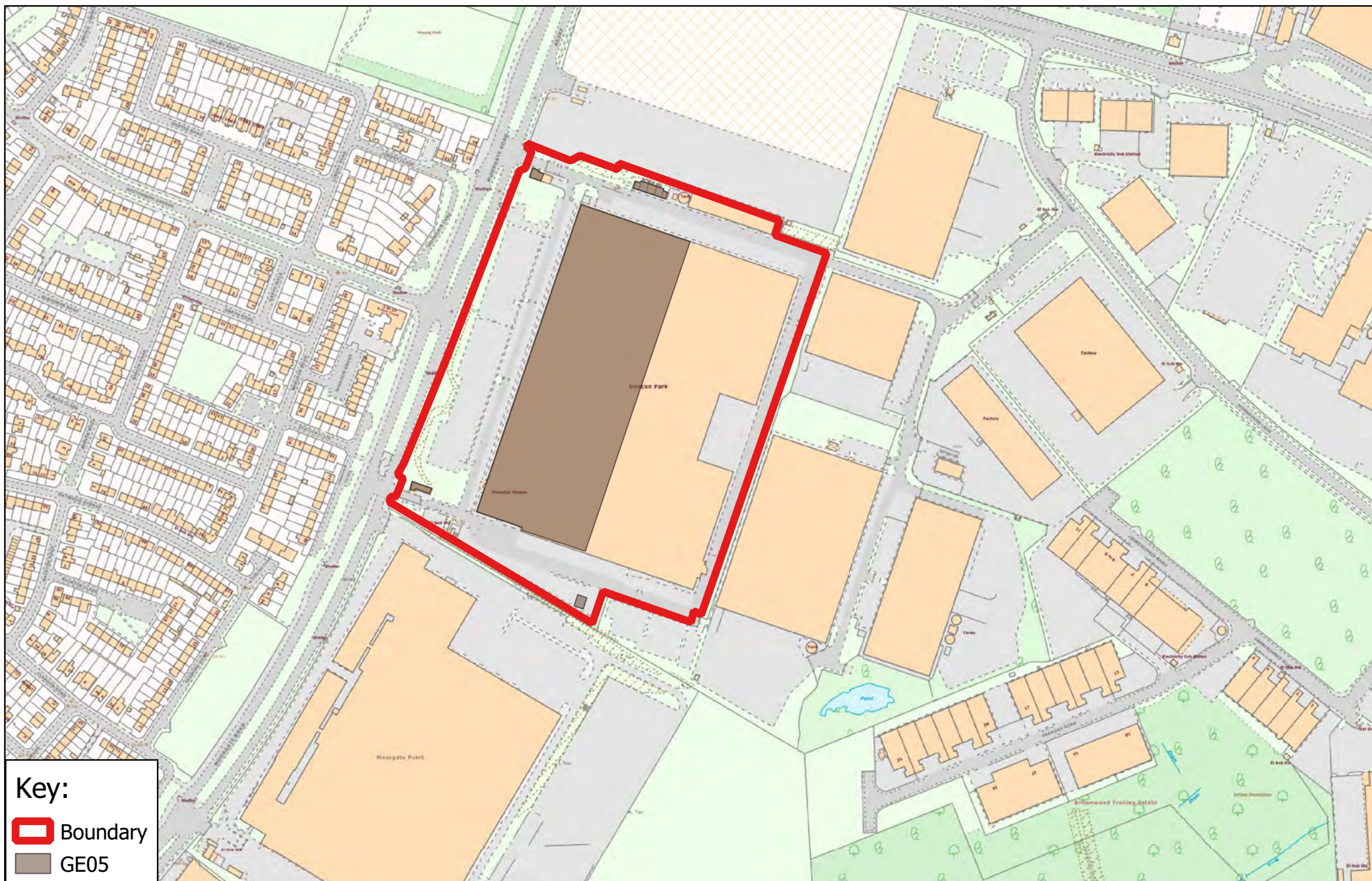
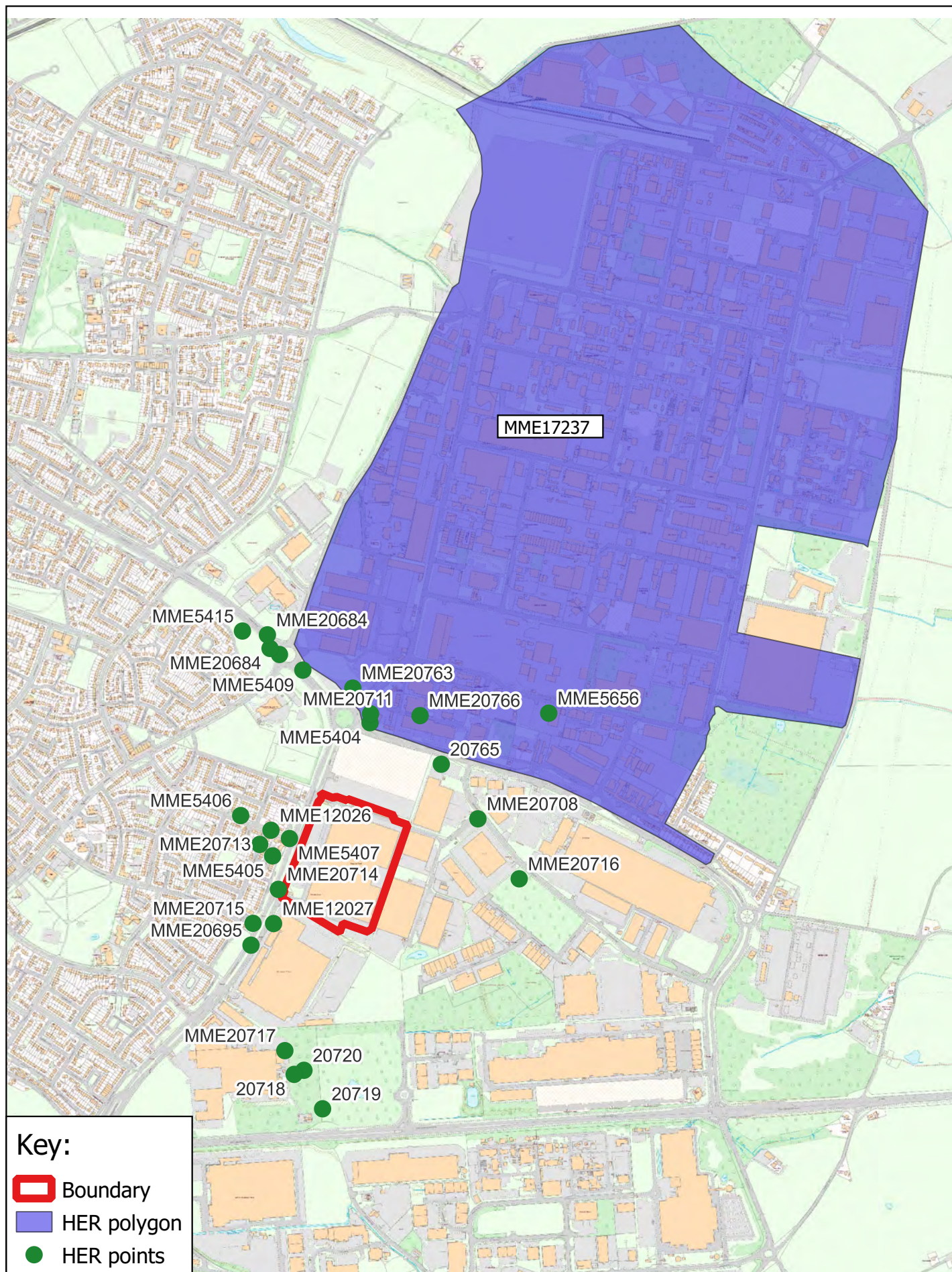


Figure 8: Locations of Gazetteer Entries

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Figure 9: Locations of Gazetteer Entries

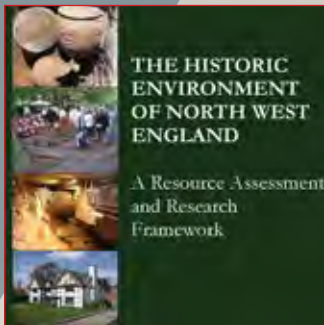
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0 250 500 m





CONSULTANCY



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



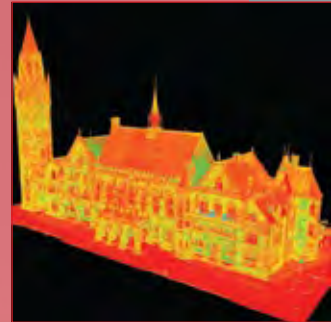
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



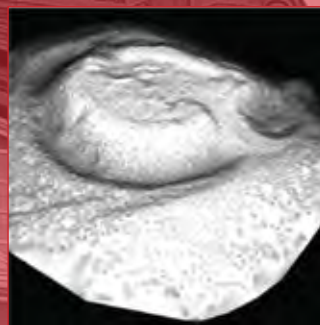
3D LASER SCANNING



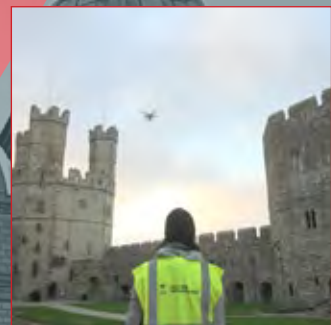
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



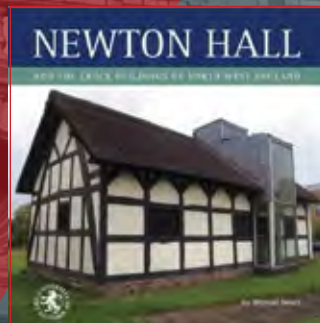
DRONE SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

