

An aerial photograph of an urban area, likely Huyton, showing a mix of residential and commercial buildings. A purple outline highlights a specific area in the center-left, which is the focus of the report. The text 'FENIX HERITAGE' is overlaid in the top right corner.

FENIX HERITAGE

Enabling Works

**Mixed Use Commercial District, Huyton,
Knowsley Metropolitan Borough**

**Historic Environment Baseline
prepared on behalf of Genr8 Kajima Regeneration**

**Document Ref: 1025.R0
November 2023**

Historic Environment Baseline

Enabling Works for:

Mixed Use Commercial District, (creation of a new Council HQ and civic area, a hotel and 150 homes within a new high-quality public realm)

Huyton, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough

Prepared on behalf of Genr8 Kajima Regeneration

Mixed Use Commercial District, Huyton, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough
1025.R02

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Creating an overlay of historic mapping (including 1st and 2nd edition OS Maps) and modern OS data can never be completely accurate. Creating a good approximation relies on using digital technologies to estimate and extrapolate the projection, orientation and scale of original maps by correlating known points on the modern OS grid with the historic mapping. This georeferencing 'distorts' the historic mapping to fit the modern grid using a set of known points chosen by the cartographer/illustrator.

Modern digitally produced OS mapping has a stated accuracy tolerance. The most detailed mapping at 1:1,250 (urban) will have a relative error of $\leq \pm 0.5\text{m}$ up to 60m. On the ground that equates to an error between two points which are 60m apart on the ground. 95% of the time the scaled measurement would be between 59.1m and 60.9m (paraphrased from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-registry-plans-the-basis-of-land-registryapplications/land-registry-plans-the-basis-of-land-registry-plans-practice-guide-40-supplement-1>.)

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1. PRECIS

Fenix Heritage has been commissioned by Genr8 Kajima. (hereafter the Applicant) to prepare a Historic Environment Baseline (hereafter the 'Baseline') for a seven acre site at Huyton, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough (hereafter the 'Site') to inform a planning application submitted to Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (hereafter the 'Council') for enabling works associated with the proposed development of Opportunity Sites as defined in the Council's *Huyton Village Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document 2017-2028*, specifically a Mixed Use Commercial District, (a new Council HQ and civic area, a commercial district, a hotel and new homes within new high quality public realm).

This large Site, to the south-west of the historic core of Huyton was comprehensively redeveloped in the second half of the 20th century, sweeping away all previous structures, land divisions and land-use. The Site currently serves the function of a Civic Core – containing administrative buildings for the Council, a library and expansive areas laid to hardstanding used for car parking.

There are no designated heritage assets on the Site. Although there are Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas in the vicinity of the Site. The Site forms part of the settings of these Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

The Merseyside Historic Environment Record (hereafter MHER) identifies no 'Findspots', 'Places', 'Landscapes' or 'Buildings' within the Site, but does identify five 'Sites' within the Site – all early-

Victorian dwellings and all of which were demolished by the mid-1970s. In addition the MHER records a range of historic environment features in the vicinity of the Site. Examination of historic maps during collation of the Baseline demonstrates that a number of other structures and landscape features occupied the Site during the 19th century, and some of these survived into the second half of the 20th century. These include field boundaries (presumably hedgerows which may or may not have been accompanied by a bank and ditch), further mid-Victorian dwellings along the Archway Road frontage and later structures such as a mid-20th century school. The Council may consider that certain areas of the Site upon which currently there are no buildings have the potential to contain archaeological remains of these structures and features. As the MHER notes, not every part of Merseyside has been systematically investigated in recent decades and as such have an unknown potential for archaeological preservation. An absence of MHER entries for any given area is not necessarily indicative of no archaeological potential.

There is some modest historical and architectural interest at the Site associated with the Huyton and Roby War Memorial. The Council may consider this structure to be a non-designated heritage asset, and treat it as such during the planning process.

With respect to due diligence, the Applicant has arranged for a suitable Baseline to be prepared in order to inform the enabling works and also to provide the Council with suitable data..

2. INTRODUCTION

Aim

The aim of the Baseline is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the Site and its environs.

Methods

The Baseline is founded on the provision of data from MHER within a search radius of 1,000m from the Site centre. For reporting purposes, to render the data into a proportionally useable sample, a Search Area of radius 500m from the Site centre was utilised.

The following sources of information were consulted to collate the Baseline:

- The MHER for information regarding heritage assets, details of previous fieldwork, and Historic Landscape Characterisation (hereafter HLC) mapping.
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search>)
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping derived from a Groundsure Historic Mapping Report (courtesy of Buro Happold) and the National Libraries of Scotland.
- The British Geological Survey Viewer (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>).
- Cranfield University's *Soilscapes* Viewer (<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>)
- Google Earth historical satellite imagery.

- Knowsley Archives (<https://archives.knowsley.gov.uk/>)
- Lancashire Archives (<https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/libraries-and-archives/archives-and-record-office/>)
- [Aerial Photo Explorer – Over 400,000 aerial photos in Historic England's digitised collections | Historic England](#)
- Various other relevant books, journals and publications identified during the course of the collation process.
- Data in the possession of the Applicant

3. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHIC, GEOLOGICAL AND PEDOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Location

The Site is an irregular parcel of land, extending to c. 2.83 ha located between Archway Road, Poplar Bank, Westmorland Road and Derby Road, Huyton. The Site is centred on SJ 44140 90849.

Topography

The Site is developed land forming the Civic Core and is centred on the existing eight-storey Council Municipal Building. Other elements of built form include administrative buildings devoted to Building Control and Computing set within traffic circulation routes. A significant proportion of the Site is given over to tarmacadam hardstanding areas utilised for car parking. There are some isolated areas of landscaping laid to lawn, the most expansive of which lies directly to the south-west of the Council building. The Huyton with Roby War Memorial is also present on Site.

Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology Viewer (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>) records two sedimentary bedrock formations at the Site. The northern part of the Site is characterised as Chester Formation sandstone, formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period. The bedrock of the southern part of the Site is characterised as

Wilmslow Formation sandstone, formed between 252.2 and 247.1 million years ago.

The BGS classifies the superficial deposits at the Site as Till, Devensian – Diamicton, a sedimentary deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

Pedology

The Cranfield Soil and AgriFood Institute (CSAI) Soilsclapes Viewer (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilsclapes/>) maps the soil cover at the Site as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. However, given the development history of the Site any soils at the Site may not necessarily match this classification.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following section is a summary of the heritage/archaeology evidence found within a 500m radius of the Site; this wider area is referred to as the 'Search Area'. The evidence has been compiled from the data holders and sources listed in the methods statement above and is considered to provide an indication of the character, distribution and survival of any potential heritage/archaeology assets within and in the vicinity of the Site and helps define its importance. The locations of the identified assets within the Search Area are shown in Figures 3 and 4 below and basic details for the assets are also detailed in a gazetteer (Appendix A).

The MHER records 14 designated heritage assets within the Search Area. - 11 Listed Buildings [10 Grade II Listed Building and one Grade II* Listed Building] and three Conservation Areas. None of these Buildings or Areas is wholly or partially coincident with the Site or shares an adjacency with the Site.

The MHER records 103 Findspots, Sites, Places, Landscapes and Buildings within the Search Area, five of which are within the Site (MME21183, Gaz. 56, 14-16 Westmorland Road; MME21184, Gaz. 57, 18-20 Westmorland Road; MME21185, 4 Poplar Bank, Gaz. 58; MME21186, Gaz. 59 5-6 Poplar Bank; and MME21187, Gaz. 60, 7-8 Poplar Bank)

The Site can also be correlated with one parcel of Historic Landscape Character which can be identified as commercial, recreational & ornamental and civil (cultural) landuse.

The walk-over survey and review of historic mapping suggest that the Site contains, or has the potential to contain a further six 'Sites' (locations of potential archaeological remains) associated with field boundaries which existed at the Site from at least the late 18th century (and probably much earlier); the early the Victorian villas of Grasscroft, Meadow Bank (subsequently renamed Inglehurst in the later Victorian period), Mysotis (subsequently renamed Teesdale in the later Victorian period), along the Archway Road frontage) and Oak Villa, along the Poplar Bank Frontage; and an unnamed school which appeared on the Site in the early 1950s, but had been demolished by the mid-1960s.

For the sake of baseline clarity it should be noted that there are no Scheduled Monuments wholly or partly within in the Site or in the Search Area; no World Heritage Sites, World Heritage Sites Buffer Zones or World Heritage Site Essential Settings wholly or partly within in the Site or in the Search Area; no Registered Parks/Gardens wholly or partly within in the Site or in the Search Area; and no Registered Battlefields wholly or partly within in the Site or the Search Area.

The background below includes a statement on the assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the Site. These assessments are based on information on archaeological assets in the vicinity, the characteristics of current and historic land-use, and available information on the condition and nature of sub-

surface deposits. The assessments also take into account any pre-existing disturbance to the surface and near surface deposits at the Site which are likely to have compromised the survival of archaeological remains. The potential is graded from negligible, to low, moderate and high. A negligible potential indicates that archaeological remains are very unlikely to be present; low potential reflects a depressed likelihood for the preservation of archaeological remains; moderate represents an average potential; and high would reflect a demonstrable potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

Previous Archaeological Site Investigations

No known archaeological interventions have taken place on Site but five investigations are recorded by MHER within 1km of the Site. These include two intrusive events and three non-intrusive events. The intrusive events were an archaeological excavation of geotechnical test pits at St. Michael's Church in 2014 and an archaeological investigation at Roby Road, sometime in 1990 which discovered two superimposed medieval buildings, several large middens and an assemblage of 14th-15th century pottery. The non-intrusive events were a heritage statement prepared for Park Hall (grade II Listed Building) at Huyton Hey Road in 2018, a heritage statement prepared for the former Huyton Cricket Club, Huyton Lane in 2020 and a preliminary archaeological desk-based assessment of St. Aloysius Catholic Primary School, Twig Lane in 2022 (Archaeological Research Services. 2022). A copy of the report arising from this final non-intrusive events has been kindly provided by the MHER for reference.

**Mixed Use Commercial District, Huyton, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough
1025.R02**

Prehistoric Period: Palaeolithic (500,000 - 12,000 BCE), Mesolithic (12,000 - 4,000 BCE) and Neolithic (4,000 - 1,800 BCE), Bronze Age (1,800 - 600 BCE), Iron Age (600 - 43 CE)

There are no recorded Prehistoric Period archaeological sites or finds within the Site or the Search Area. However, activity by communities in the general area during the Prehistoric period is indicated by the find of a Late Bronze Age flint arrowhead (MME5575), in the garden of 31 Roby Road, Roby in 1925. Another garden find - a stone adze, termed a 'celt' dating to the Neolithic (MME5797) was reported from 1 Oakwood Drive, Huyton.

It appears that finds of portable material appear to exclusively define the archaeological traces of Prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the Site. These artefacts have been recovered as individual chance finds and given the absence of recorded archaeological remains in the Search Area dating to the Prehistoric Period, and the degree of pre-existing disturbance to the sub-surface levels at the Site, there is a negligible/low potential for the presence of archaeological remains dating to this Period to be present on the Site.

Romano-British Period (43- 410 CE)

The Romano-British period is very well represented in the archaeological record of north-west England and many settlement, industrial and military sites, linked by a road network, have been intensively investigated.

There are, however, no records of any Romano-British Period features within the Site or the Search Area.

Given the baseline extent of recorded archaeological remains dating to the Romano-British Period and the degree of pre-existing disturbance to the sub-surface levels at the Site, the potential for archaeological remains of the Roman-British period being present on Site, is negligible/low.

Early Medieval Period (410 - 1066 CE)

There are no confirmed archaeological remains from the Saxon/early medieval period recorded in the Site or in the wider Search Area. However, on the basis of place-name evidence the village and township of Huyton would appear to have origins in the early-medieval period (MME18258, Gaz. 17). Huyton can be rendered as 'the settlement at the landing place', constructed from the Old English elements *hȳð* - a landing place on a river; an inland port and *tūn* - an enclosure; a farmstead; a village; an estate. (<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/>). A detailed history of the Manor of Huyton (Farrer and Brownbill, 1907, 168) notes that at the death of Edward the Confessor (in 1066), Huyton manor was held by Dot.

The early-medieval period can be poorly represented, especially through artefactual evidence, and the absence of any known archaeological remains for the period in the Site should not necessarily be taken as an indication of a lack of activity during this period. The place-name evidence nevertheless suggests the presence of a community or communities in the area during the period. The historic and archaeological evidence for the Search Area for this period, and the degree of pre-existing disturbance to the sub-surface

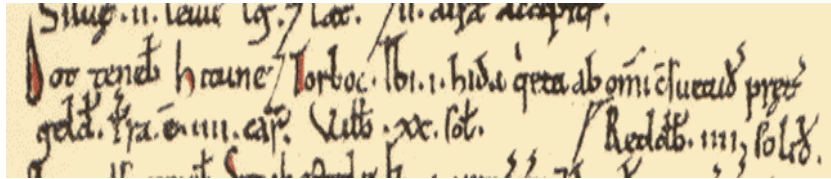
levels at the Site, however, suggest that the archaeological potential for the Site for the Saxon/Early Medieval Period is negligible/low.

Medieval Period (1066 - 1485 CE)

There are no medieval find spots or sites recorded within the Site but within the Search Area a bowl of millstone grit (MME 19558, Gaz. 18) located in St. Michael's Church churchyard is considered to possibly date to the 13th century CE and some linear earthworks at Huyton Lane, identified from aerial photographs in 1981 (MME5851, Gaz. 5) were considered to be possibly medieval in origin. However, the site has since been redeveloped and the date of these earthworks will never be known. The former site of a Vicarage at Huyton Lane (MME11903, Gaz. 10) is also of possible medieval origin. The MHER mentions a document dating to 1277 describing the ordination of a vicarage of Huyton: There is a Vicarage labelled on the Tithe map of 1850 but the building was demolished in the late 20th century. Towards the less secure realms of interpretation, two brass Nuremburg counters were found at St Michael's Church in 1873, with unintelligible inscriptions

The medieval settlement of Huyton (MME18258, Gaz. 17) is mentioned in the Domesday Book (along with Tarbock), adding weight to the notion that the village has early medieval origins.

It was part of the land of the local lord Dot, who appears to one of the rare English noblemen to continue to hold onto a manor after the Norman Conquest. Dot's holding was held from Roger of Poitou in the area between the Ribble and the Mersey known as the West Derby Hundred.



Huyton Domesday Entry (<https://opendomesday.org/place/SJ4491/huyton/>)

The entry is somewhat sparse and the land of the manor was exclusively recorded as ploughland with an annual value to lord of one pound in 1066.

The historic and archaeological evidence for the Search Area for this period and the degree of pre-existing disturbance to the sub-surface levels at the Site, suggest that the archaeological potential for the Site for the Medieval Period is negligible/low.

Post Medieval Period (1486 CE– Present)

The known historic environment assets within Search Area are overwhelmingly characterised by features of the later post-medieval period spanning the period from the Stuart era through to the 20th century (including the Industrial Period) and include the extant or now demolished dwellings, public houses, schools, a fire station, a barn, a brewery, a cross, gateways, a pillar-box, a post-box, a toll house, a workshop, sables, outbuildings, a railway, a railway station and the site of a Second World War military camp.

Huyton itself developed significantly during the post-medieval period, especially during the second half of the 19th century as the railway improved communication. The arc of development and re-development continues into the 21st century. In terms of governance

Huyton township was included in the Huyton with Roby Urban District in 1894, and this remained the administrative authority until 1974 when it became part of the new Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley. Huyton's application for borough status had failed in 1952.

The history of the Site in the post medieval period is broadly characterised by agricultural use and then gradual incursions of built form, culminating in wholesale transformation into a civic precinct for the political administration of Huyton and, latterly, Knowsley.

One of the first available cartographic sources for the area is the Earl of Derby's Estate Map, 1785 (Fig. 5). This is a copy of the original but does show the key features of St. Michaels Church and the communication route later to be named as Derby Road (both of which help to orientate the Site in the late 18th century landscape). There are no buildings on the Site, which appears to be enclosed as a number of fields some of which are named. Unfortunately the field names are, on occasion, illegible and whilst the terms 'meadow' and 'croft' can be resolved the only name readily determined is Top Croft, the names of the other meadows and crofts remain elusive. The term croft is Old English in origin and is commonly used for enclosed ground used for tillage or pasture. It is most often used to refer to small piece of arable land adjacent to a house (Field 1972, 20).

The Tithe Map of Huyton (Township), Lancashire, 1850 (Fig. 6) is a large scale map with excellent detail, accompanied by land use, ownership and occupancy details, as provided in the Tithe Apportionment. The landscape has changed considerably since the map of 1785. Archway Road and Westmorland Road have been

established. There are eight semi-detached dwellings and one detached villa along Westmorland Road and Poplar Road. The owners and occupiers of these dwellings are named in the accompanying Tithe Apportionment (for details see Fig. 6). Plot 188 is clearly four semi-detached dwellings but is identified as 'House and Garden' owned and occupied by John Peddar. These correspond to 14-16 Westmorland (MME21183, Gaz. 56) and 18-20 Westmorland Road (MME21184, Gaz. 57). Of particular note is the apparent continuation of the field name Top Croft – which now appears to represent the entirety of the land within the Site not given over to houses and gardens.

It's interesting to note that the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,560 scale mapping of 1850 (Fig 7) shows no structures within the Site and does not show Archway Road or Westmorland Road, Suggesting that these communication routes and houses were laid out and built c. 1849-50, in time to be shown on the Tithe Map, but after the survey for the OS map which took place between 1845 and 1847. Some landscape continuity is, however, evident in that the remaining field boundaries correspond to those depicted on the Derby Estate Map of 1785.

Bridging the gap between the 1859 edition of the smaller scale OS mapping and the later 19th century larger scale OS editions is William Wrennall's Plan of Huyton, 1878 (Fig. 8). Wrennall was the Engineer for the Huyton Local Board, and, presumably in response to the Public Health Act of 1875, was responsible for preparing a very large scale map of the township. The quality of the plan is astonishing and it

provides some further details on the built form on the Site. Three detached villas have been built along the frontage of Archway Road and are named – Grasscroft, Meadow Bank and the unusually named Mysotis (Mysotis is a variety of the Forget-Me-Not flower). Also named are all but two of the semi-detached dwellings along Westmorland Road - Westmorland Villas, Lindridge¹ Villa and two new dwellings built on the plot named as garden on the Tithe Map of 1850 - Victoria Villa, and Walmer Villa. Clearly the process of 'garden grabbing' is not a modern invention as it appears selling off gardens to become building plots was occurring in the late 19th century. The arc of dwellings continues to wrap around the eastern side of Poplar Bank with a further four semi-detached dwellings - unnamed - but provided with the numbers 5-6 (MME21186, Gaz. 59) and 7-8 (MME21187, Gaz. 60). To the north-west of dwellings 7-8 is a detached dwelling in generous grounds – Oak Villa. These changes to the Site, reflect the suburban expansion of Huyton to the south of the historic gathering pace.

The OS mapping of c. 1892 (Fig. 9) shows no changes to the Site, but it worth noting that the Site also partially coincides with a garden/orchard associated with Wellcroft House, which was located outside the Site's limits. The central portions of the Site, existing up to Archway Road, remain undeveloped and retain some of the field boundaries mapped earlier in the 19th century.

The OS mapping of 1907 (Fig. 10) shows few changes to the Site. A development plot and detached house has been established at the

¹ Lindridge is a village in Worcestershire.

Site's north-western tip and additional enclosures (and a glass house) have been added the open spaces at the centre of the Site.

The OS mapping of 1927 (Fig. 11) shows some small-scale changes. A further dwelling has been built on the Archway Road frontage; there have been additions and realignments to the enclosures within the undeveloped part of the Site; and the glasshouse mapped in 1907 is no longer shown. The Huyton with Roby War Memorial is shown to the east of the Site on the eastern side of Derby Road. The War memorial has been relocated twice and its current location is within the Site.

The OS mapping of 1938 (Fig. 12) shows no apparent changes to the Site.

There is no OS mapping for the Site during the period of the Second World War (1939-1945) but a bomb strike dating to this conflict is identified on or very close to the Site (<https://www.liverpoolecho.co.uk/news/liverpool-news/world-war-ii-bombs-liverpool-11041202>).

The OS mapping of 1952-1953 (Fig. 13) shows some fundamental rearrangement of and losses to the enclosing boundaries within the undeveloped part of the Site and the three dwellings along the Archway Road frontage are named - Teesdale, Ingleshurst and Grasscroft. Small land-plots have been enclosed along the Site's eastern boundary, to the west of the properties on Derby Road and a school has been built.

The OS mapping of 1959-1967 (Fig. 14) shows changes of use for Ingleshurst and Grasscroft which are now identified as Municipal offices, as is the un-named detached dwelling along Poplar Bank. At least five of the semi-detached dwellings along Westmorland Road are also labelled at Municipal Offices. The short-lived school mapped in the early 1950s has been demolished and the central parts of the Site, in the main, remain undeveloped, but have been landscaped. A long building on a south-west to north-east axis has been built and labelled as Municipal Office. The changes to the Site during the late 1960s and into the 1970s marks the Council's achievement in moulding the Site into a 'civic centre'. This term had emerged in the inter-war period for complexes which combined council offices with other public buildings – as expressed at the Site. The War Memorial has been relocated from its original location on the eastern side of Derby Road, to a position within the Site. It is clear that the Site has been taken over for civic purposes and as noted in the mid-1960s (*Prescot & Huyton Reporter*) the late 1960s marks the initiation of the local authority's purchase of much of the land within the Site and its transformation into a civic precinct. A historical curiosity remarked upon at the time, (*Prescot & Huyton Reporter*), was that the central part of the Site was customarily known as The Paddock, and "a one-time owner, Mrs. Robinson, used to let a herd of Jersey cattle graze there". The article in the *Reporter* also provides a near-contemporary photograph looking towards the Site from the tower of St. Michael's Church which shows an alternative impression of the landscape in which the Site sat in the seventh decade of the 20th century.



Photograph from the *Prescot & Huyton Reporter*, Nov. 1966, looking towards the Site from the tower of St. Michael's Church

The OS mapping of 1970 (Fig. 15) shows no changes within the Site but the mapping of 1976 (Fig 16) shows that Teesdale and Inglehurst have been demolished and a car park occupies the Archway Road frontage. The former un-named, detached dwellings along Poplar Bank, previously labelled as a Municipal Office is now identified as Council Office (Housing) and all the other dwellings/offices along Poplar Bank and Westmorland Road have been demolished. The Huyton Suite – a civic hall/entertainment venue – has been built. It

was opened by Harold Wilson (Member of Parliament for Huyton 1950-1983 and Prime Minister of the UK 1964-1970 and 1974-1976) in April 1975 and demolished in 2021.

The original long council building on the south-west to north-east axis has been joined by a further administrative building - the eight-storey block on a north-north-west – south-south-east axis. The minutes of the Huyton with Roby Urban District Council General Purposes Committee from 1965 through the late 1960s contain multiple entries related to this building – variously referred to as Council Offices Block – Phase II and Proposed Multi-Storey Office Block and Council Suite. In June 1965 the Council Architect secured a resolution approving his revised scheme for the building at an estimated cost of £365,000. The cost was to be met by a loan from central government. In September 1965 the Council received a letter from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirming approval of the project for new Council offices, in principle, on the basis of the sketch plans and the Council was invited to 'proceed forthwith to authorise preparation of working drawings'. By October 1967 the Architect had reached an 'advanced stage' in the preparation of drawings and Bills of quantities but by Jan 1968 the Ministry wrote to the Council saying that it was not able to provide a date for the 'loan sanction' (the approval of the loan, not the disbursement of funds) for the Council Offices Block due to devaluation² and that the Council should not seek tenders. Clearly this temporary set-back

² The 1967 sterling devaluation was a devaluation of UK sterling from \$2.80/£1.00 to \$2.40/£1.00 in November 1967.

for the Council was overcome as the building work eventually progressed and the new Municipal Building was opened in the 1970s.

The OS mapping from 1984-89 (Fig. 17) shows that Archway Raod had been widened and tuned into a dual carriageway (the smaller scale OS mapping of 1978 shows that this had happened between 1976 and 1978) and that Inglehurst and the Council Office (Housing) - 19th century villas - had been demolished, completing the effective removal of all traces of earlier landscape features and structures from the Site, which is now a series of car parks and late 20th century local authority office blocks.

The OS mapping of 1993 (Fig. 18) shows no changes other than the relocation (for the second time) of the War Memorial to its current location.

The OS mapping of 1995 (Fig. 19) shows that a relatively large structure has been built towards the Site's south-eastern limit. It is labelled as Municipal Offices and remains extant.

The OS mapping from 1999 (Fig. 20) shows the Huyton Library and Gallery in the south-western corner of the Site. It opened in August 1997 in Civic Way (officially opened in 1998) and remains extant.

Aerial Photographs

The Britain from Above website (<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>) and the Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer ([Aerial Photo Explorer – Over 400,000 aerial](#)

[photos in Historic England's digitised collections | Historic England](#))

were checked for historic aerial photographs of the Site. There were no such photographs on the Britain from Above website, but the Historic England library included an aerial image of Huyton from 1948, taken by the RAF (Aerial Photo - raf_cpe_uk_2471_rs_4123). This image showed only the very north-eastern extreme of the Site and shows a landscape consistent with that mapped by the OS and published in 1952-1953 (Fig. 13).

Block Plan

An appreciation of the archaeological potential of the Site for the later post-medieval period, specifically, the late 19th and 20th centuries can be garnered from overlaying built features shown on the 1892 and 1952-53 Ordnance Survey maps onto a current aerial photograph. This provides a basic a figure-ground plot (Fig. 22) highlighting the relationship of the footprints of now-demolished structures with the current disposition of built form and open areas within the Site. . This highlights that the sites of a number of now-demolished buildings correspond with open areas and that the development of the Site in the later 20th century may not have entirely foreclosed the survival of archaeological remains at the Site. These sites are the 19th century dwellings Oak Villa, 7 and 8 Poplar Bank, Walmer Villa, Victoria Villa, Westmorland Villas and Meadow Bank and the school located on the Site in the 1950s.

5. SITE CONDITIONS

A Site visit and walk-over survey of the Site's wider environs were undertaken on the 31 July 2023 in overcast weather conditions with intermittent rain showers and moderate visibility. The locations from which the photographs of the Site approaches and wider environs were taken are shown in Fig. 23 and are provided at Appendix B. The locations from which the photographs of the Site were taken are shown in Fig. 24 and are provided at Appendix C.

6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RELEVANT HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSETS

Not every heritage asset is provided with a detailed record of significance by local or national heritage agencies. In the absence of formal Statements of Significance for the assets identified on the Site an attempt will be made to estimate significance.

In order to adopt a uniform and consistent approach the Building will be treated to examination using an approach formulated on the basis that the significance of an asset is the sum of the cultural heritage value ascribed to the asset. The cultural heritage value is, in turn the sum of four component interests - evidential, historical, archaeological, aesthetic and communal (English Heritage 2008).

In the first instance it is prudent to define categories of significance, as shown in the table opposite:

The cultural heritage values of the individual assets can then be assessed and their significances tested against the significance thresholds.

Significance	Description/ Threshold
International (Very High)	Archaeological sites or monuments of international importance, including World Heritage Sites. Other buildings or structures of recognised international importance.
National (High)	Ancient monuments scheduled under the AMA Areas Act 1979, or archaeological sites and remains of comparable quality, assessed with reference to the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, undesignated structures of national importance.
Regional/County (Medium)	Conservation Areas, archaeological sites and remains which are not of national importance. Grade II Listed Buildings. Rare or remarkable historic landscape character
Local (Low)	Archaeological sites which are not of regional/county importance. Historic buildings on a 'local list', curtilage listed buildings, buildings of merit on a Conservation Area. Common or unremarkable historic landscape character.
Negligible/None	Areas in which professional judgment, historic evidence and/or investigative techniques signify or have produced no or only minimal evidence for archaeological remains, or where previous large scale disturbance or removal of structures and deposits can be demonstrated or predicted with some confidence
Unknown	Archaeological sites whose importance cannot be determined with the information currently at hand. This can include sites where the extent of buried remains is unknown.

Heritage Asset	Values and Significance
Sites of:	<u>Component Values</u>
14-16 Westmorland Road (MME21183)	<u>Evidential</u> - the evidential/research value is moderate-high and is encapsulated within the potential archaeological remains of these dwellings associated with the construction of mid-Victorian moderate to high status suburban residences.
18-20 Westmorland Road (MME21184)	<u>Historic</u> – English houses have a strong historic interest and domestic accommodation of the 19 th century built for the emerging and expanding professional and business classes illustrates a range of specific types of house (detached, semi-detached and terrace) with scope for structural design variety being much wider in the former than the latter. The detached villas of the period often departed from the symmetry and ‘correct’ Classical proportions of the Georgian and Regency county houses, embracing asymmetrical plan forms.
4 Poplar Bank aka Lindridge Villa (MME21185)	<u>Aesthetic</u> - there is unlikely to be much of an aesthetic response to any archaeological remains of the built structures of the dwellings (even if they survive). However, house layout has a certain form-function aesthetic component, especially associated with use of space and room size-relationship. It is unlikely, however, that archaeological remains of the dwellings will survive in a sufficiently coherent form to facilitate a three-dimensional rendering of how the houses once looked.
5-6 Poplar Bank (MME21186)	<u>Communal</u> – archaeological remains of houses do not have a particularly strong draw for local communities (unless there is a link to those who once lived in them). The houses themselves may not score particularly well in the collective memory and identity of the community but meaning can, nevertheless, be understood through information and interpretation. There are some broad specific information sources for the houses, but there is a vast corpus of data on the occupants of the houses from Census data, for those with the inclination to engage with it. The communal value trends towards the lower end of the spectrum as the sites of these dwellings have no domestic or civic/public use which celebrates their history. Any essential connection between the community and the history of the assets is not directly accessible. The associative value is low, as there is no obvious famous historical figure directly associable with the dwellings. Nothing especially momentous is known to have happened at the dwellings and there is little facility to intensify understanding through a link between them and any historical accounts of their use. The sites of the houses retain no semblance of their historic appearance and the structures which once occupied these locations within the Site have been demolished and there is diminished capacity for archaeological remains to act as tangible testimony to the past.
7-8 Poplar Bank (MME21187)	<u>Overall Significance</u> – the archaeological remains of these dwellings (should they exist) have interests which are of variable value. As archaeological monuments they have Local (Low) Significance.

Huyton with Roby War Memorial	<u>Component Values</u> <u>Evidential</u> – the Memorial has a high potential to yield evidence about past human activity and this evidence, in the main, resides in the fabric, function, materials, design and built form. The structure is made from sandstone and bronze. The ability to understand and interpret the evidential value is high as the identification of it as a commemorative structure is secure and it remains in use for the function for which it was originally devised and created. There are no barriers to appreciation, understanding and interpretation of the evidential value. <u>Historic</u> – the Memorial has high historic interest as it provides a local link to world conflicts. The roll call of names shows the human cost of such involvement born by the local community both in the distant past (almost now beyond living memory) and near past (very much within the living memory). The Memorial is a concrete reminder of the price paid by England in armed conflict of the 20th and 21st centuries and will resonate with Huyton's community. Broadly, the Memorial illustrates the story of past events, people and aspects of life related to the martial endeavour. The structure has a known broad construction date (1920s) and therefore a traceable historic profile the interest of which is well-represented in original fabric modified to take account of more recent military campaigns. The relationship between design and function is well-orientated and the Memorial is well-maintained. <u>Aesthetic</u> – the Memorial projects architectural and artistic interest related to design, construction proficiency, material dexterity and artistry. With respect to authenticity the Memorial is intact, and provides a clear exposition of a thoughtful, but modest way to commemorate war dead. The aesthetic value - the sensory and intellectual stimulation derived from the Memorial includes appreciation of conscious design, form, materials, proportion, massing and technical necessity. <u>Communal</u> - the community will no doubt draw part of its identity from the humanity expressed by the memorial and families will have emotional links to it as a proxy for the memory of their loved ones. . The Memorial provides substantial self-referential connection within a community as would be expected from a commemorative structure. It scores well in the collective memory and identity of Huyton. The Memorial is an easily-recognisable historic structure, and opportunities for recognition and appreciation are unlimited. The communal value is high as the essential connection between the community and the history that the Memorial represents is directly available. The associative value is high, the artist is not known but the 219 named individuals commemorated on the Memorial serve as a poignant reminder of sacrifices made. The dedication of the memorial in its current position was attended by the Wing Commander Kenneth Stoddart, Lord Lieutenant of Merseyside in November 1983. <u>Overall Significance</u> – the Memorial expresses heritage values of considerable strengths sufficiently compelling to qualify it as a historic building of Low (Local) Significance, despite its absence from the MHER. It would be within the norms of conservation practice for the Council to consider it to be a non-designated heritage asset.
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Sites of:	<u>Component Values</u>
Grasscroft	<u>Evidential</u> - the evidential/research value is moderate-high and is encapsulated within the potential archaeological remains of these dwellings associated with the construction of mid-Victorian moderate to high status suburban residences. <u>Historic</u> – English houses have a strong historic interest and domestic accommodation of the 19th century built for the emerging and expanding professional and business classes illustrates a range of specific types of house (detached, semi-detached and terrace) with scope for structural design variety being much wider in the former than the latter. The detached villas of the period often departed from the symmetry and ‘correct’ Classical proportions of the Georgian and Regency county houses, embracing asymmetrical plan forms. <u>Aesthetic</u> - there is unlikely to be much of an aesthetic response to any archaeological remains of the built structures of the dwellings (even if they survive). However, house layout has a certain form-function aesthetic component, especially associated with use of space and room size-relationship. It is unlikely, however, that archaeological remains of the dwellings will survive in a sufficiently coherent form to facilitate a three-dimensional rendering of how the houses once looked. <u>Communal</u> – archaeological remains of houses do not have a particularly strong draw for local communities (unless there is a link to those who once lived in them). The houses themselves may not score particularly well in the collective memory and identity of the community but meaning can, nevertheless, be understood through information and interpretation. There are some broad specific information sources for the sidings, but there is a vast corpus of data on the occupants of the houses from Census data, for those with the inclination to engage with it. The communal value trends towards the lower end of the spectrum as the sites of these dwellings have no domestic or civic/public use which celebrates their history. Any essential connection between the community and the history of the assets is not directly accessible. The associative value is low, as there is no obvious famous historical figure directly associable with the dwellings. Nothing especially momentous is known to have happened at the dwellings and there is little facility to intensify understanding through a link between them and any historical accounts of their use. The sites of the houses retain no semblance of their historic appearance and the structures which once occupied these locations within the Site have been demolished and there is diminished capacity for archaeological remains to act as tangible testimony to the past. <u>Overall Significance</u> – the archaeological remains of these dwellings (should they exist) have interests which are of variable value. As archaeological monuments they have Local (Low) Significance.
Meadow Bank	
(later Ingehurst)	
Mysotis	
(later Teesdale)	
Oak Villa	
Westmorland Villas	
(10-12 Westmorland Road)	
Victoria Villa	
Walmer Villa	

7. CONCLUSIONS

This document has carefully assembled historic environment baseline data to inform archaeological and heritage considerations.

The consideration has explored the evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal values of known historic environment assets.

There are no formally recorded archaeological remains on the Site but the Baseline indicates that may be archaeological remains associated with 19th and 20th structures which one occupied the Site but are no longer extant. It should be noted that it is not possible to say that Site does not contain any further archaeological remains dating or predating the 19th and 20th centuries, but professional judgment has been brought to bear in assessing the likelihood for such remains to be present.

There are no registered World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks/Gardens or Registered Battlefields wholly or partly within in the Site. Therefore, this Baseline confirms that the Site does not contain designated heritage assets for which there would be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* and against development that would threaten such preservation.

8. SOURCES

General and Web-Based

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

<https://archives.knowsley.gov.uk/huyton/history-of-huyton/>

<https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/2510>

<http://www.liverpoolmonuments.co.uk/warmemorials/huy&rob06.html>

<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>

<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/en>

<https://archivecat.lancashire.gov.uk/calmview/>

<https://local-heritage-list.org.uk/merseyside/map>

https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/merseyside_hlc_2012/downloads.cfm?site=Knowsley&CFID=4fbfc07e-fb43-4d15-96cd-b6c2187136a4&CFTOKEN=0

<https://historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/features/conservation-listing-timeline/>

Written Works

ADS (1) *Data Management and sharing Plans*
<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/DataManagementPlans>

**Mixed Use Commercial District, Huyton, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough
1025.R02**

10

ADS (2) *Guides to good practice*
<http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main>

ADS (3) *Guidelines for Depositors*
<https://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>

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The Earl of Derby's Estate Map, 1785

Greenwood's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster from an actual survey made in the year 1818

Hennet's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster ... from an accurate survey in the years 1828 and 1829.

Tithe Map of Huyton (Township), Lancashire, 1850

Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, Sheet CVII, 1:10.560 (6 inches to 1 mile), Surveyed 1845-1847, Published 1850

William Wrennall's Plan of Huyton, 1878 (Knowsley Archives ref. GB1076.ARCP)

Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, Sheet CVII.10, 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile), Surveyed c. 1891, Published c. 1892

Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, Sheet CVII.10, 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile), Surveyed 1906, Published 1907

Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, Sheet CVII.10, 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile), Surveyed 1925, Published 1927

Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet 107 SW, 1:10,560 (6 inches to 1 mile), 1938

Ordnance Survey Map, Sheets SJ4390, SJ4391, SJ4490 and SJ4491, 1:1,250, 1952-1953

Ordnance Survey Map, Sheets SJ4390, SJ4391, SJ4490 and SJ449, 1:1,250, 1959-1967

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Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet SJ4490NW, 1:1:250, 1995

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Aerial Photographs

[raf cpe uk 2471 rs 4123 - Aerial Photo | Historic England](#)

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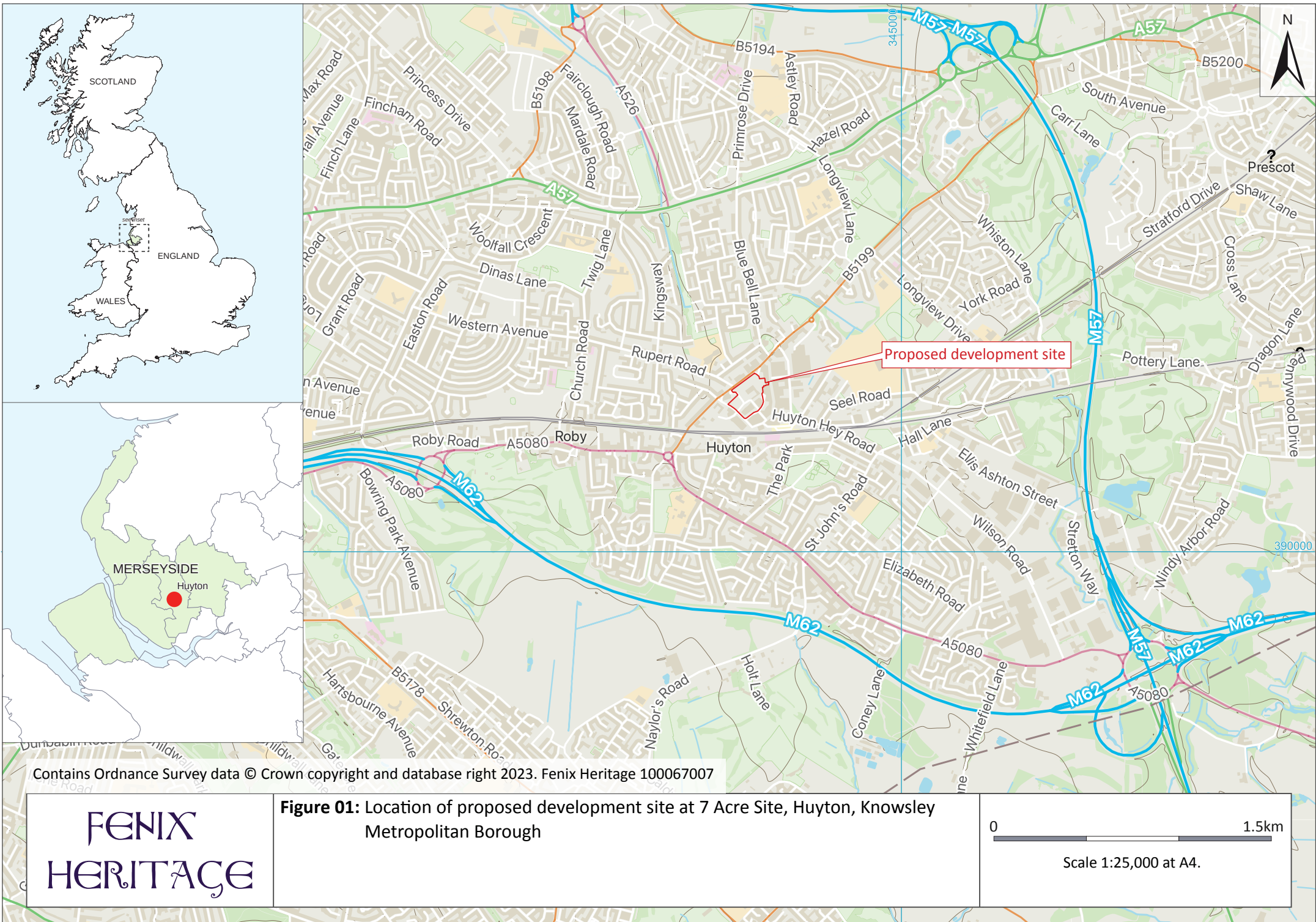
Map - Sherriff, J., 1816. A Map of the Environs of Liverpool in the Hundred of West Derby, and County of Lancaster. (Lancashire Archives ref. DP/430).

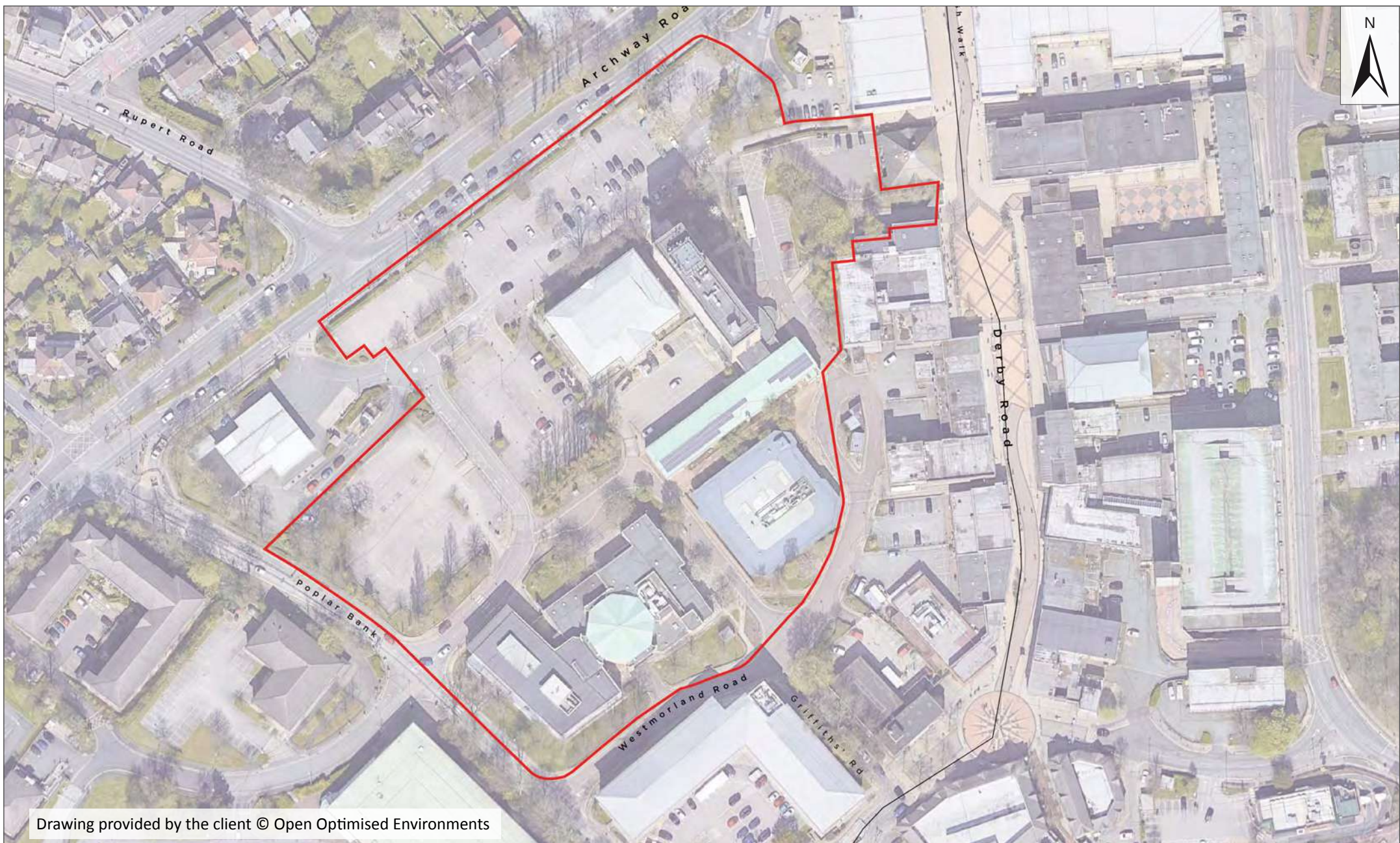
Survey of the Manors of Knowsley, Huyton, Roby, Halewood, Rainford, Bickerstaff and Liverpool, 1778. (Lancashire Archives ref. DDK/1770/16)

Survey of lands in Bickerstaffe, Ormskirk, Bootle, Liverpool, Trayles, Weeton, Burscough, Bispham, Huyton, Knowsley, Northwich, Chipping, Rainford, Macclesfield, Bury, Thornley and Pilkington, 1775 (Lancashire Archives ref. DDK/1770/14)

Survey of lands in Burscough, Ormskirk, Weeton, Trayles, Kirkdale, Knowsley, Huyton, Liverpool, Bickerstaffe, Rainford, Bury, Pilkington, Macclesfield, Halewood, Bootle and Bispham, 1774 (Lancashire Archives ref. DDK/1770/13)

Survey of lands in Knowsley, Windle, Eccleston, Whiston, Huyton, Roby, Halewood, Melling, Kirkdale and Bootle, 1783 (Lancashire Archives ref. DDK/1770/18)



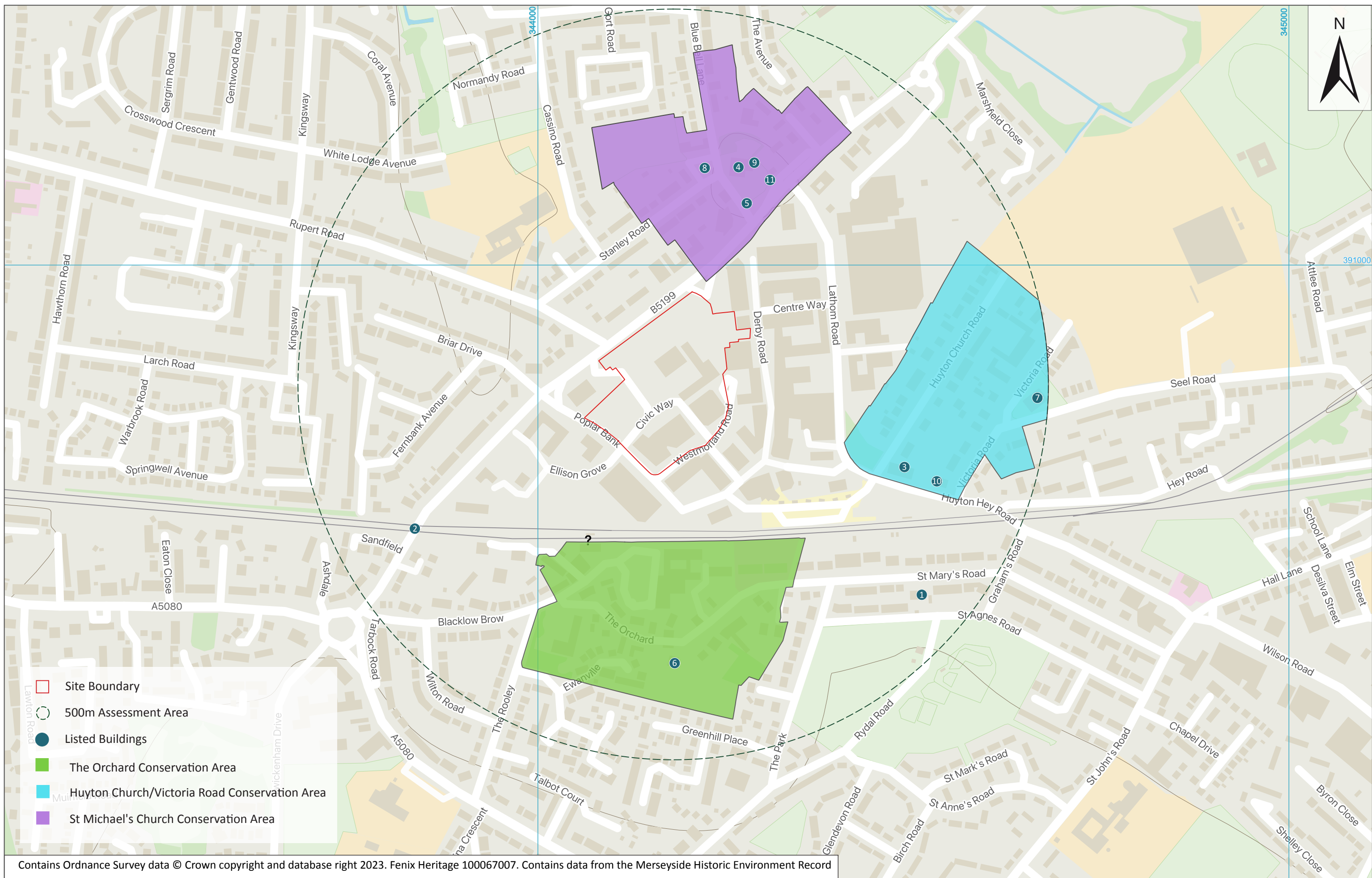


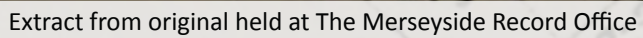
Drawing provided by the client © Open Optimised Environments

FENIX
HERITAGE

Figure 02: Site Plan

□ Site Boundary
original scale: unknown





 Approximate Site Location

Original scale: unknown



Tithe Apportionment Data

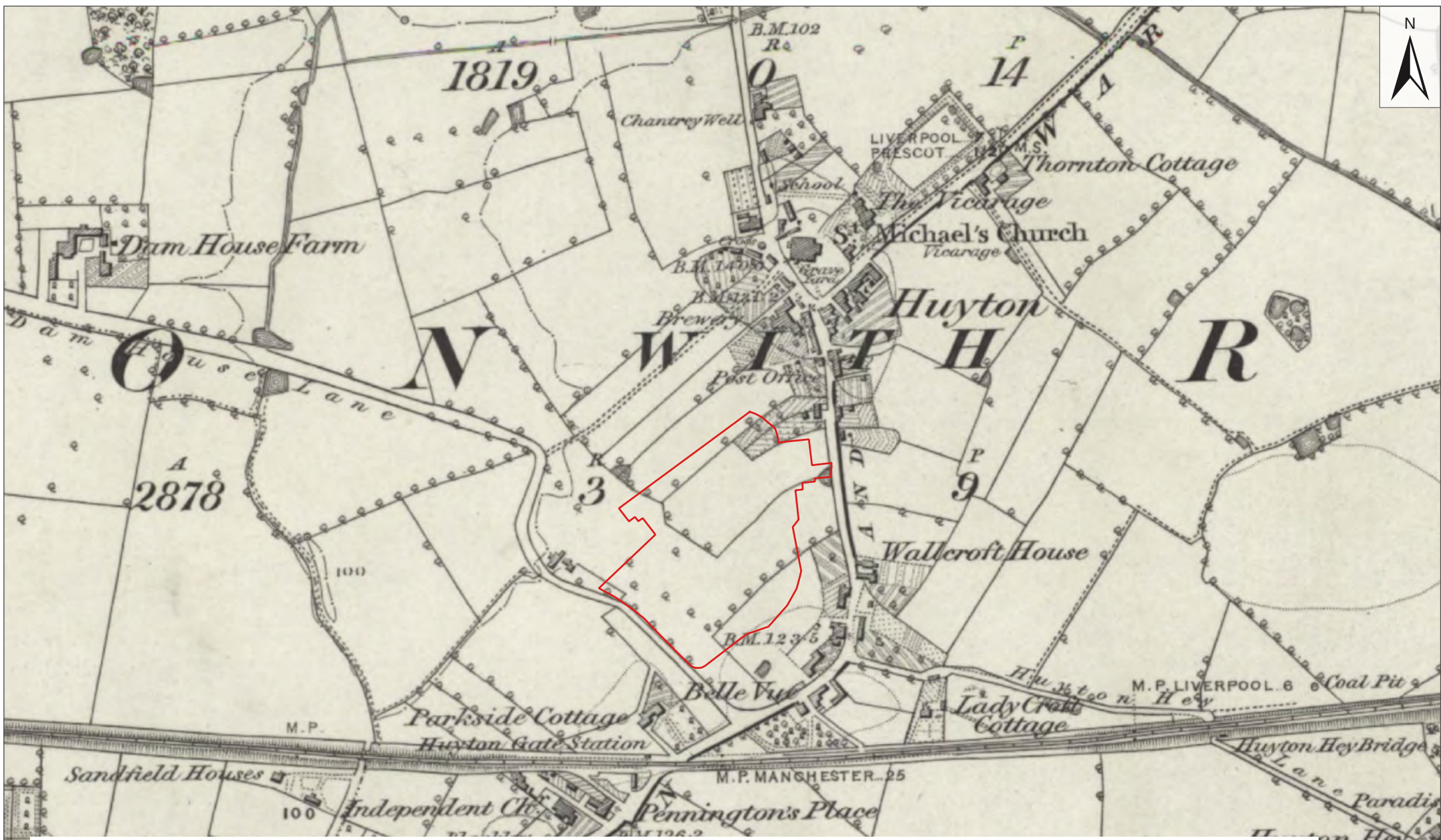
Plot No	Owner	Occupier	Name and Description	State of Cultivation
184	The Earl of Derby	Frederick Bates	House & Garden	-
185	The Earl of Derby	A. McFarlane	House & Garden	-
186	The Earl of Derby	John Watkin	House & Garden	-
187	The Earl of Derby	Thomas Hatton	Top Croft Meadow	Arable
188	John Peddar	John Peddar	House & Garden	-
190	Edward Griffith	Edward Griffith	Garden	-
191	George C. Kewley	George C. Kewley	House & Garden	-
192	Richard Brown	John Walker et al	House & Garden	-
193	The Earl of Derby	Thomas Lawson	Garden	-
194	The Earl of Derby	Paul Roby	Homestead, Garden etc.	-

Extract from original held at The Merseyside Record Office

Figure 06: Tithe Map of Huyton (Township), Lancashire, 1850

Approximate Site Location

Original scale: unknown



Extract from original held at The National Library of Scotland. Reproduced with the permission of The National Library of Scotland under Creative Commons Licence (CC-BY) 4.0

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Figure 07: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheet CVII surveyed: 1845-1847, published 1850

Approximate Site Location
Original scale: 1:10,560



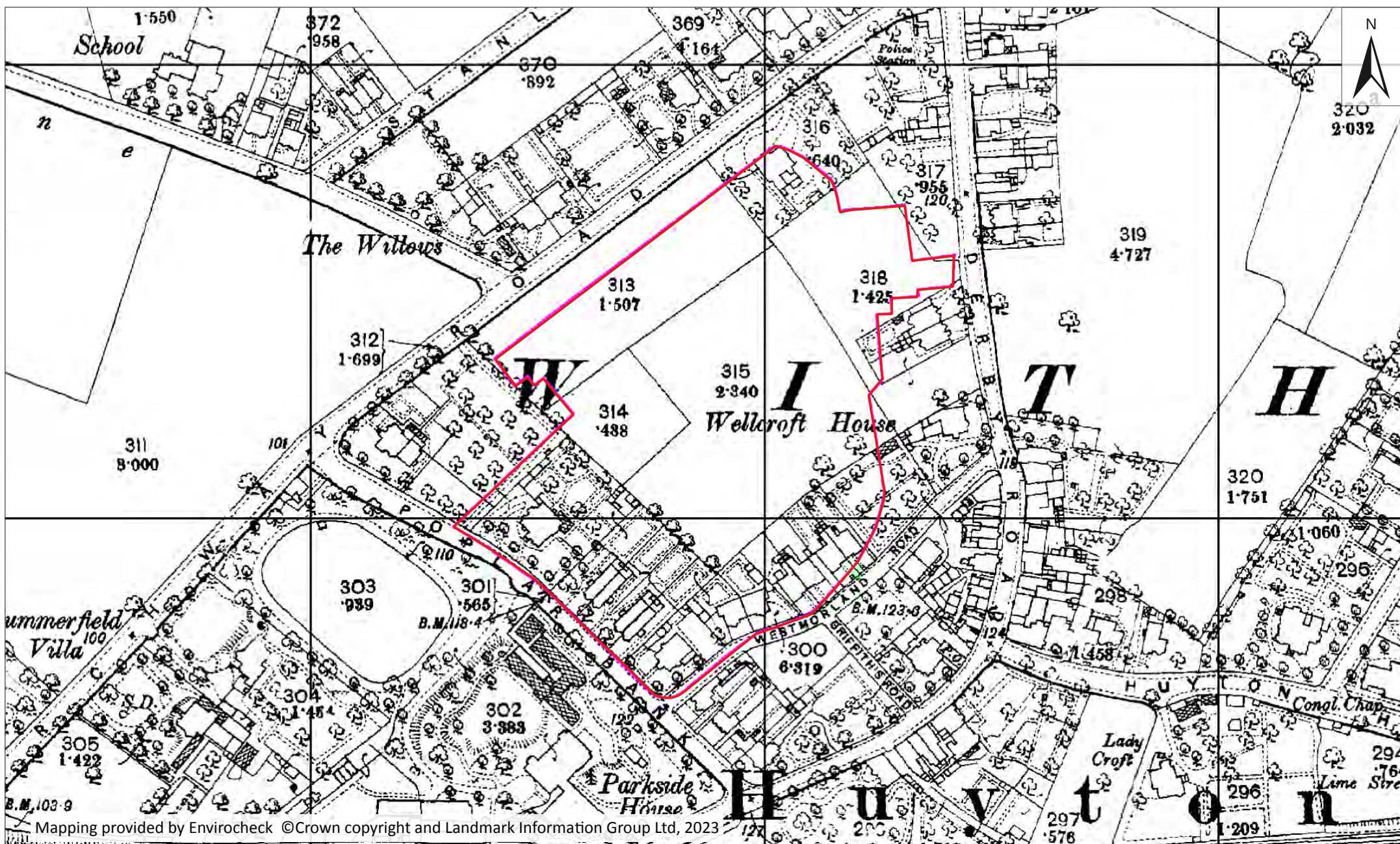
Extract from original held at The Merseyside Record Office

Figure 08: William Wrennall's Plan of Huyton, 1878

FENIX
HERITAGE

□ Approximate Site Location

Original scale: unknown

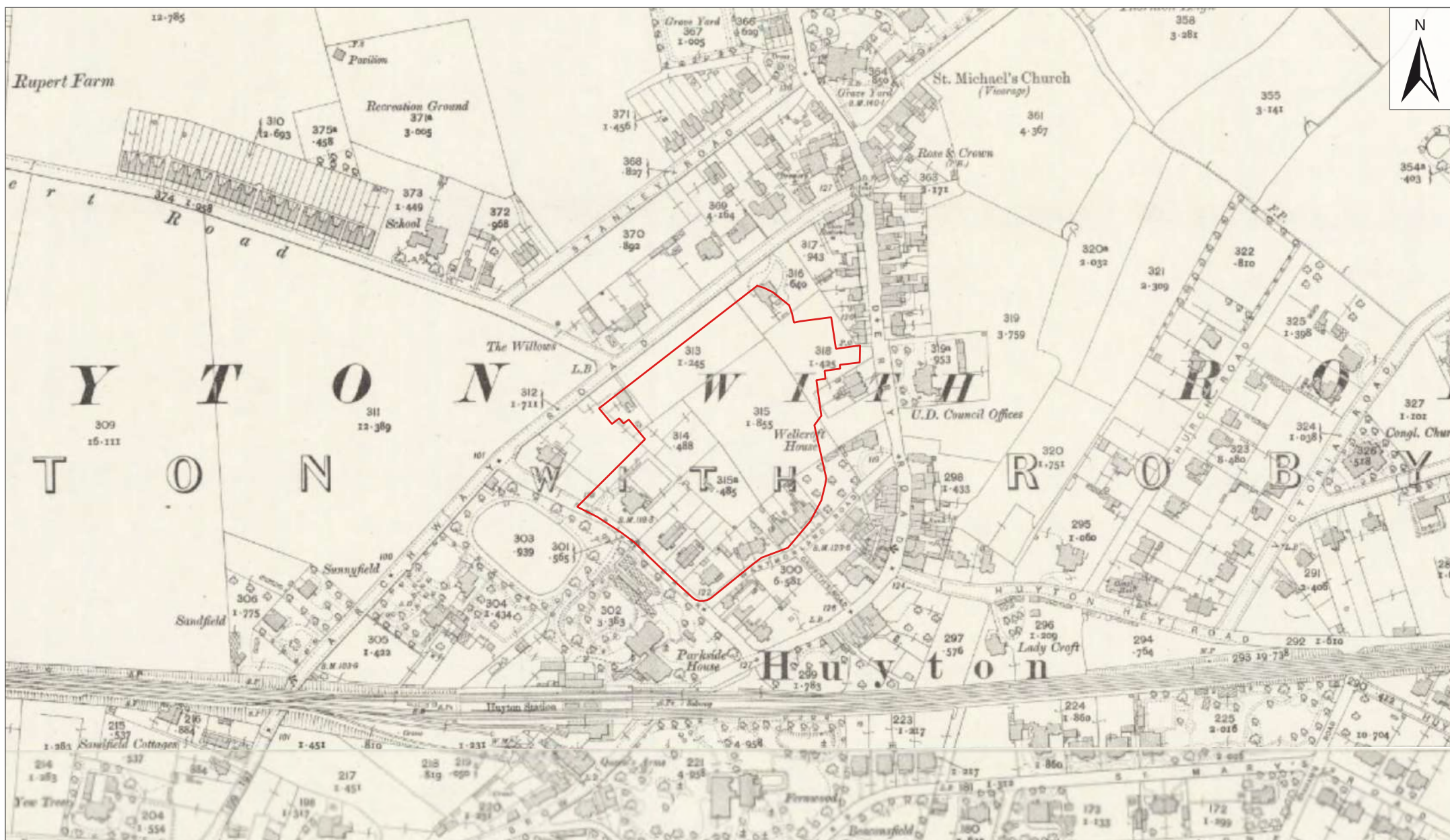


FENIX
HERITAGE

Figure 09: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, Sheet CVII.10 surveyed: c.1891, published: 1892

Approximate Site Location

Original scale: 1:2,500



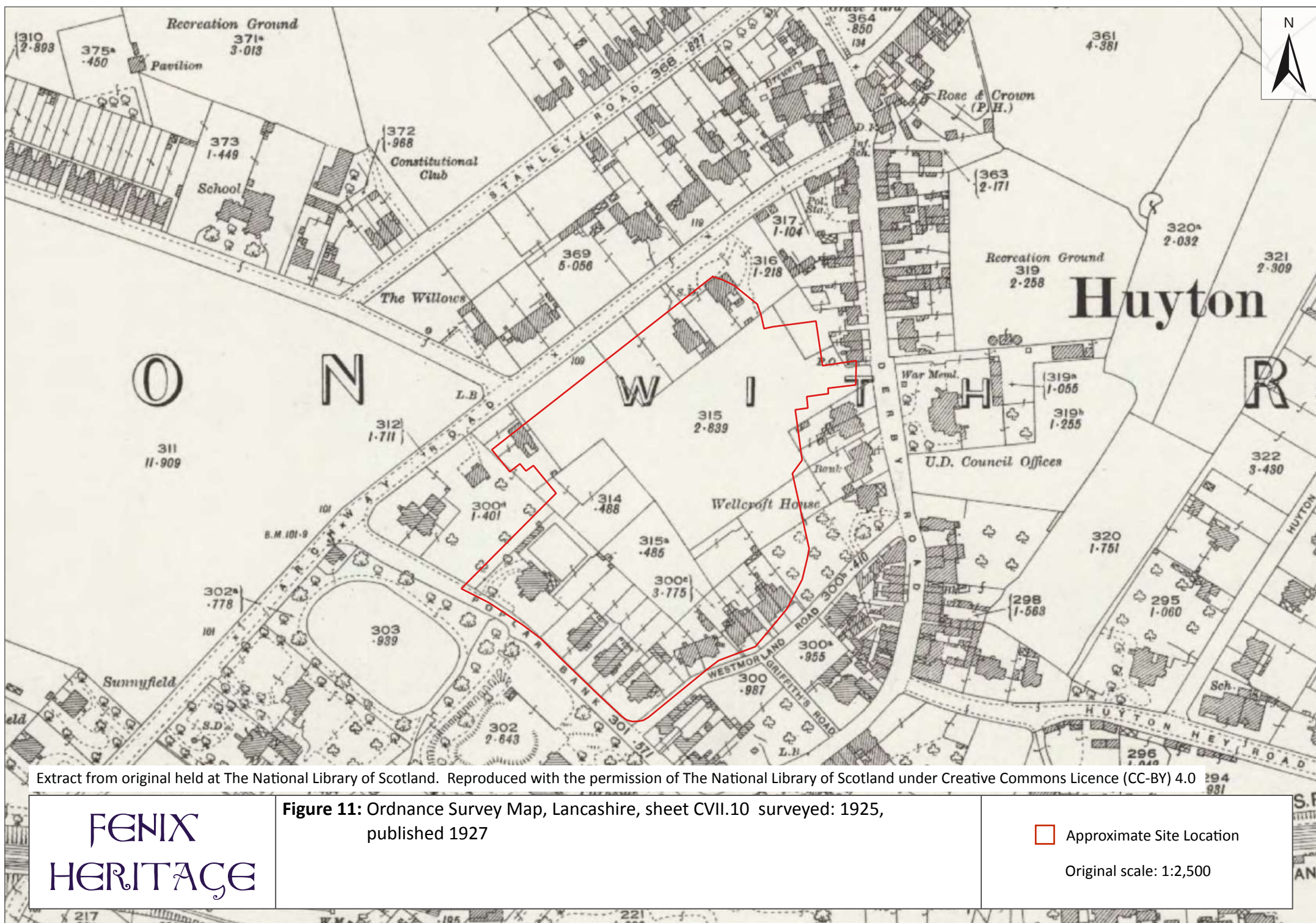
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Figure 10: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheet CVII.10 surveyed: 1906, published 1907

Approximate Site Location

Original scale: 1:2,500





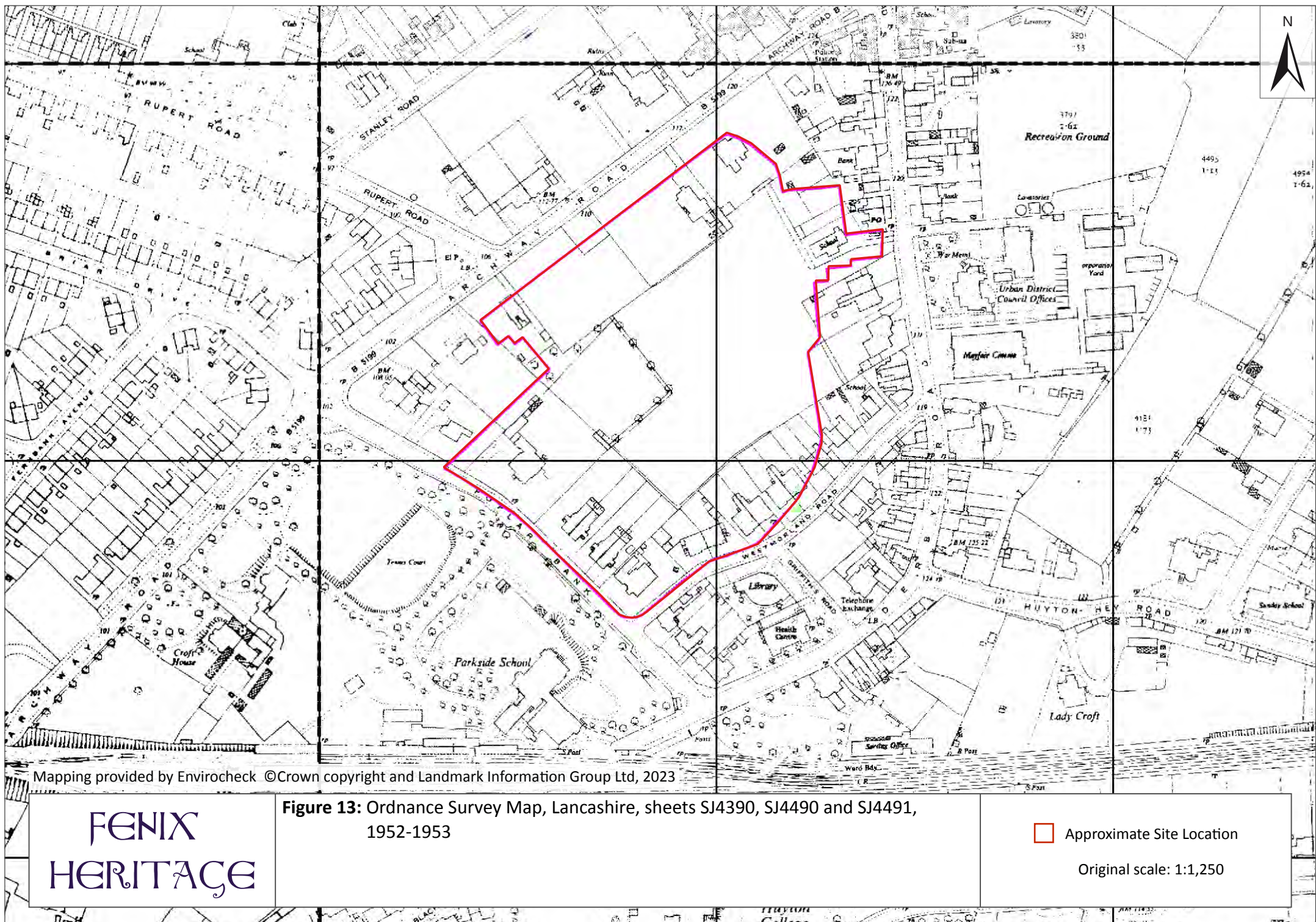
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Figure 12: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheet 107 SW, 1938

Approximate Site Location

Original scale: 1:10,560



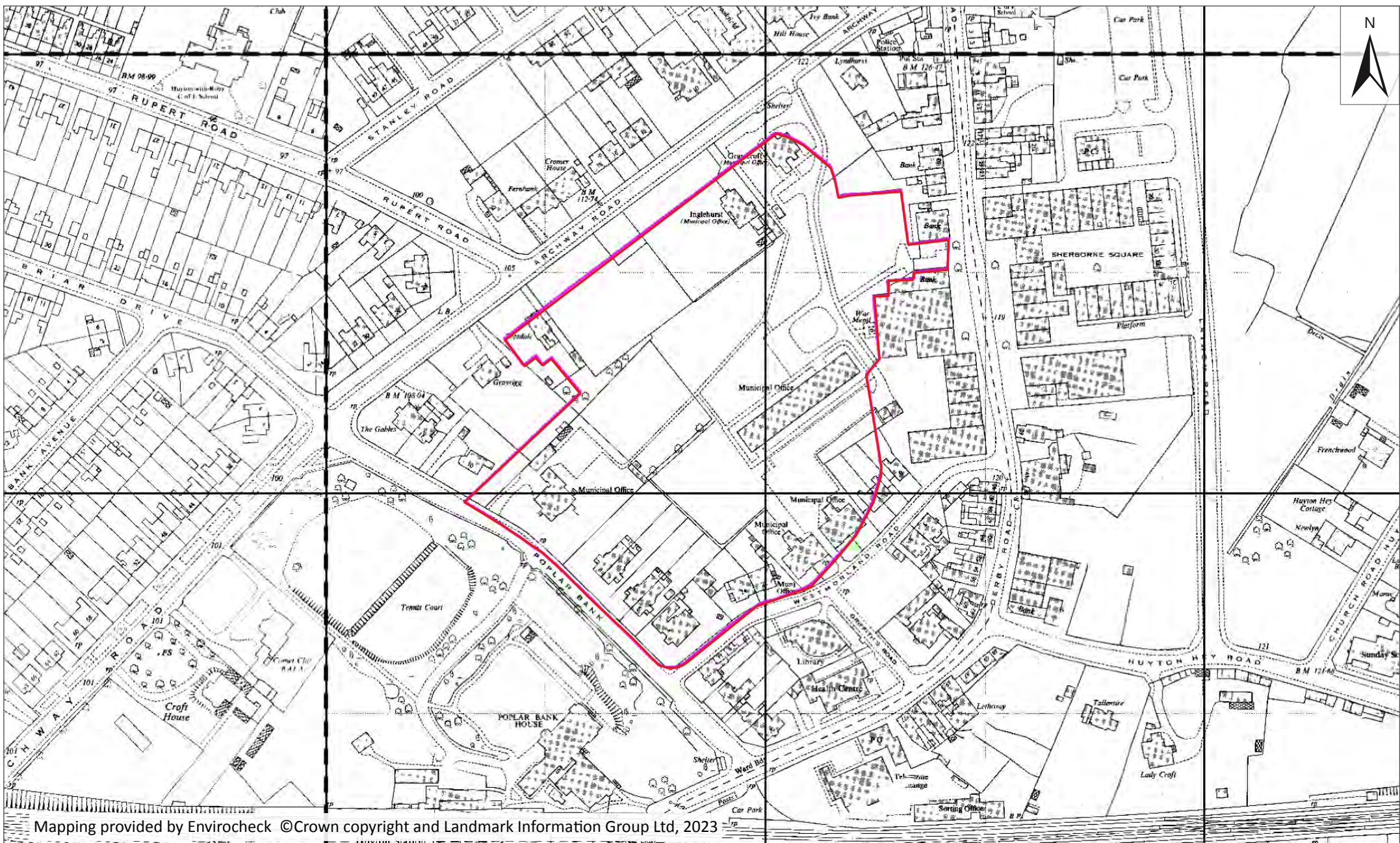
Mapping provided by Envirocheck ©Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd, 2023

Figure 13: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheets SJ4390, SJ4490 and SJ4491, 1952-1953

**FENIX
HERITAGE**

Approximate Site Location

Original scale: 1:1,250

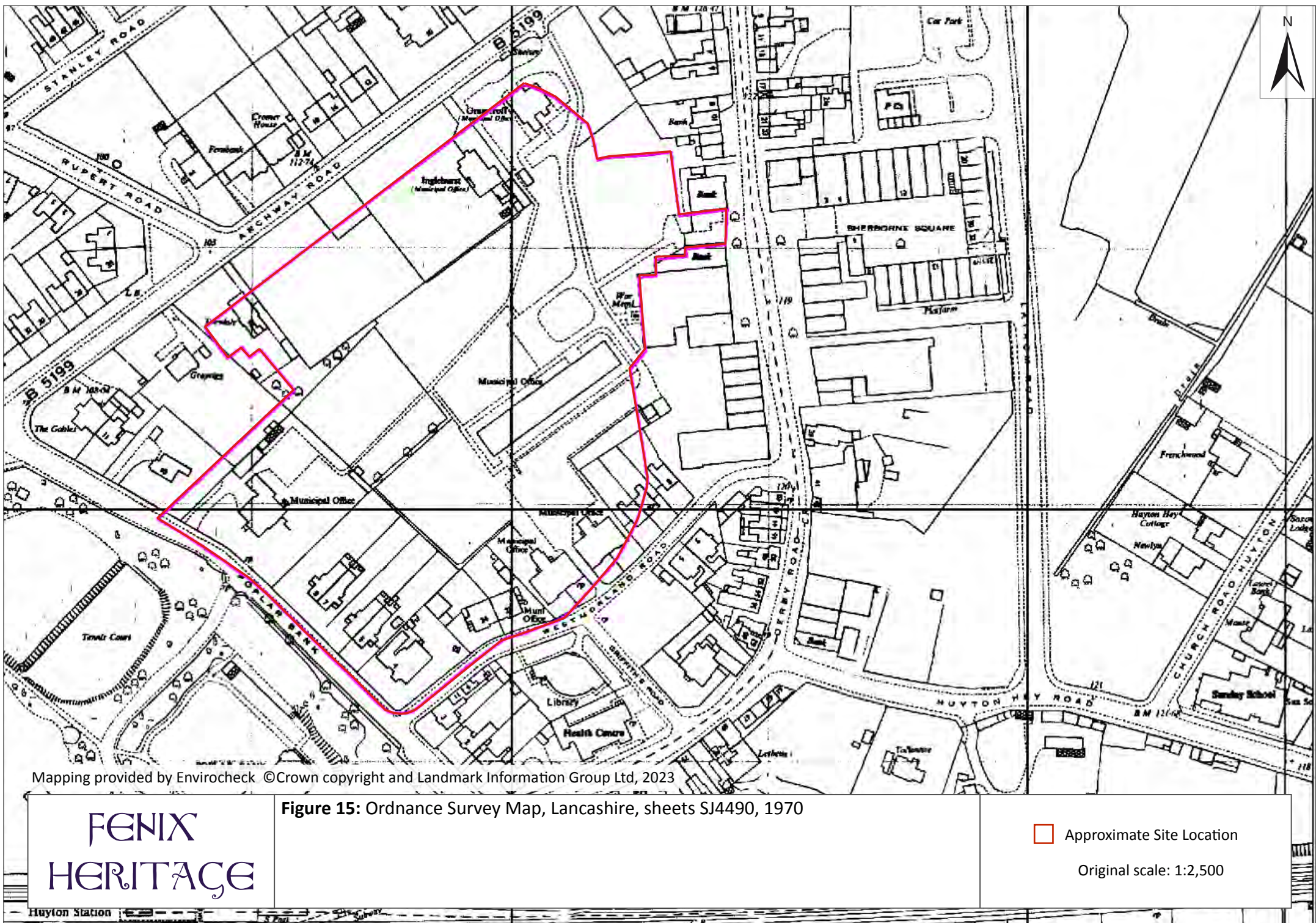


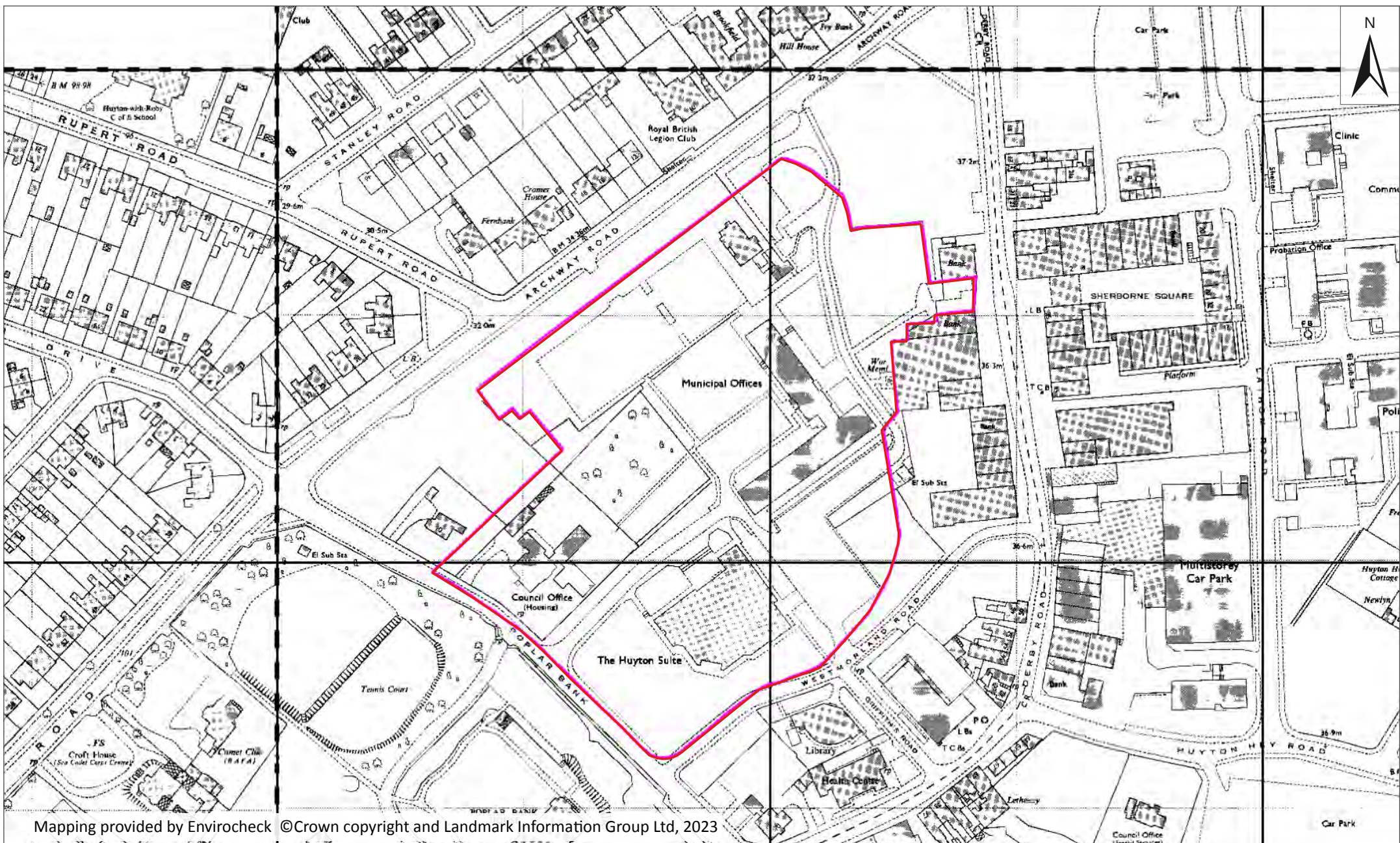
FENIX
HERITAGE

Figure 14: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheets SJ4391, SJ4490, SJ449, 1959-1967

□ Approximate Site Location

Original scale: 1:1,250





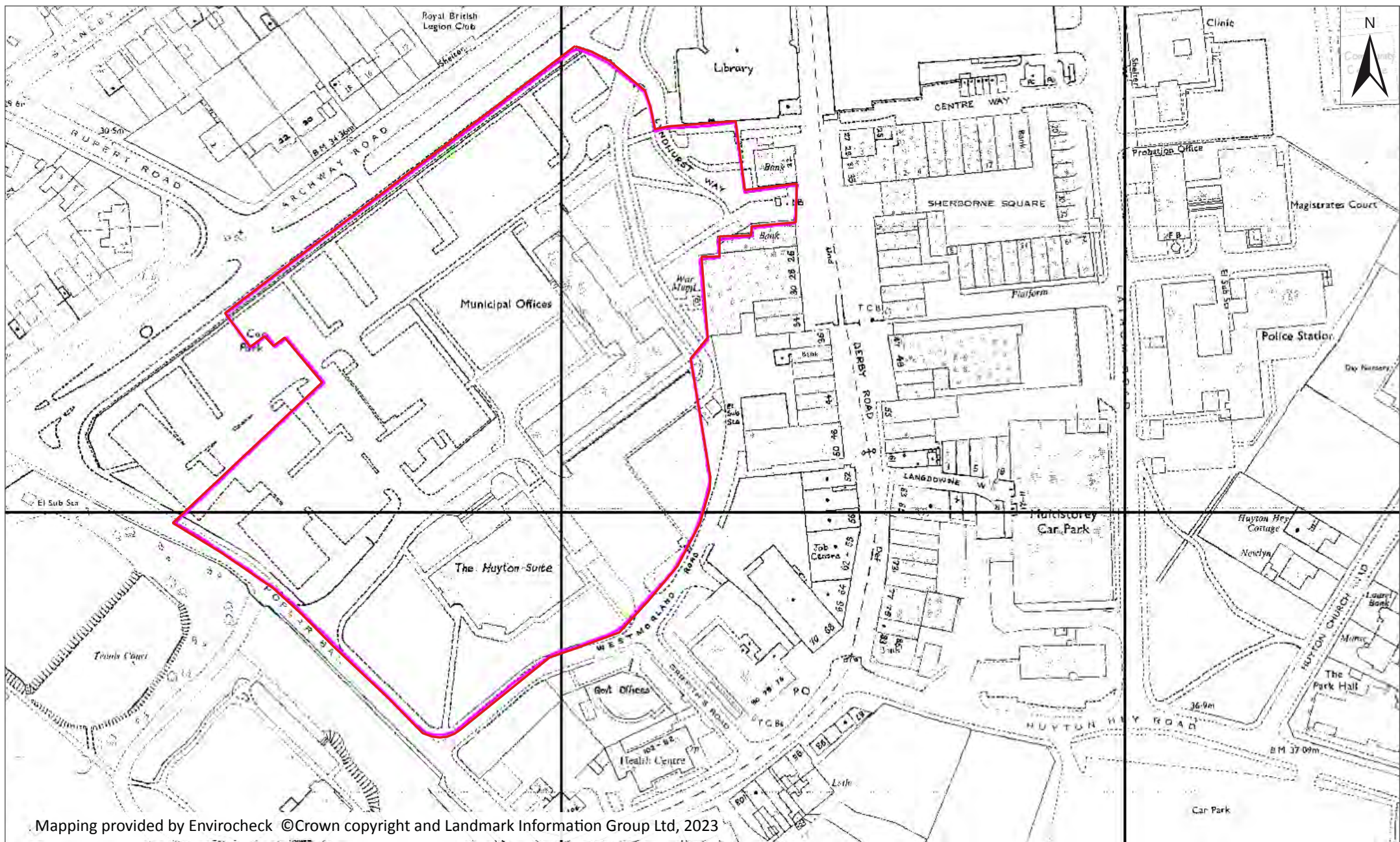
Mapping provided by Envirocheck ©Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd, 2023

Figure 16: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheets SJ4390, SJ4391, SJ4490 and SJ449, 1976

**FENIX
HERITAGE**

Approximate Site Location

Original scale: 1:1,250

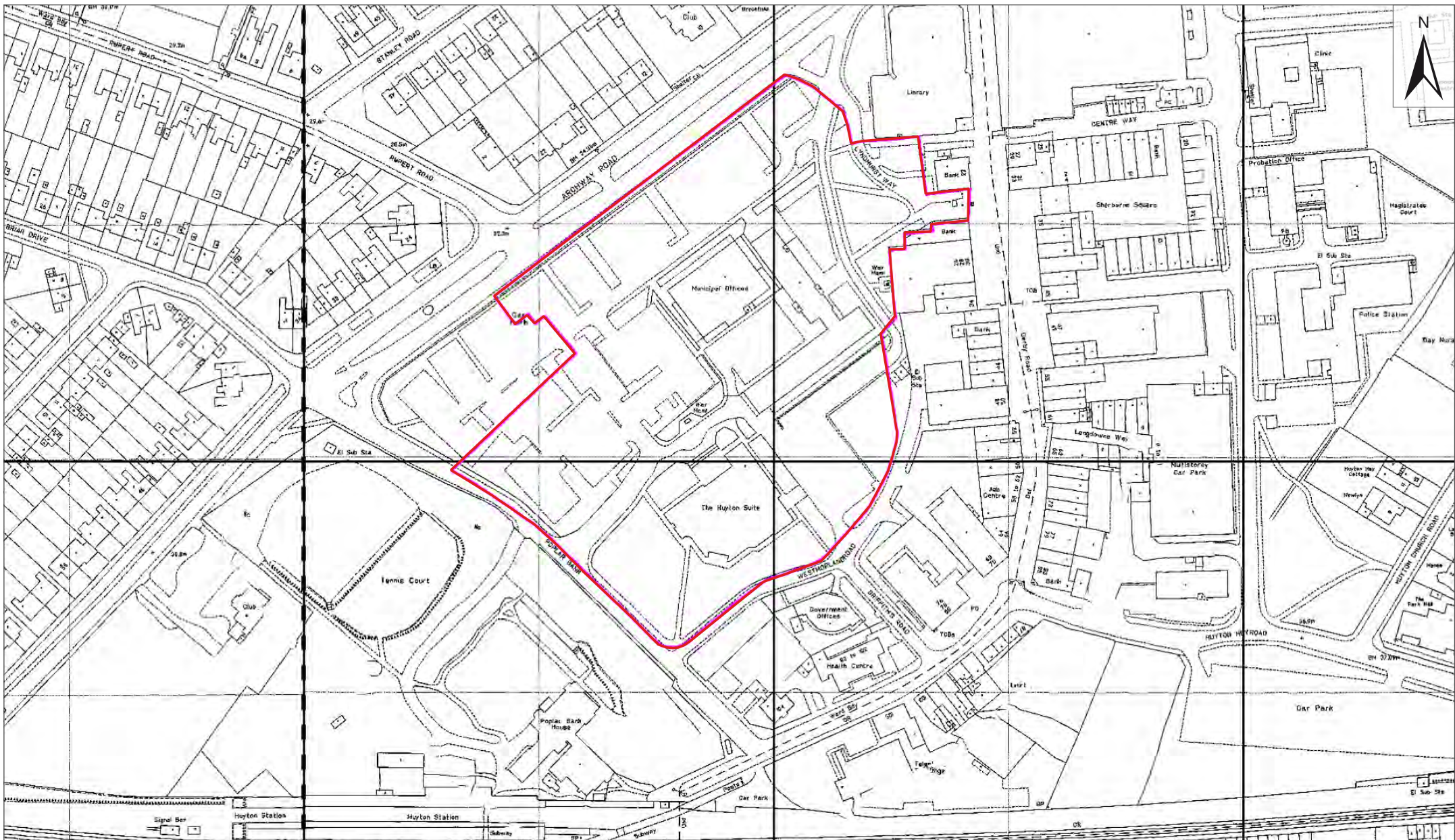


**FENIX
HERITAGE**

Figure 17: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheets SJ4391SE, SJ4490NW and SJ4491SW, 1984-1989

Approximate Site Location

Original scale: 1:1,250



Mapping provided by Envirocheck ©Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd, 2023

Figure 18: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheets SJ4390NE, SJ4390NW and SJ4391SE, 1993

**FENIX
HERITAGE**

Approximate Site Location

Original scale: 1:1,250

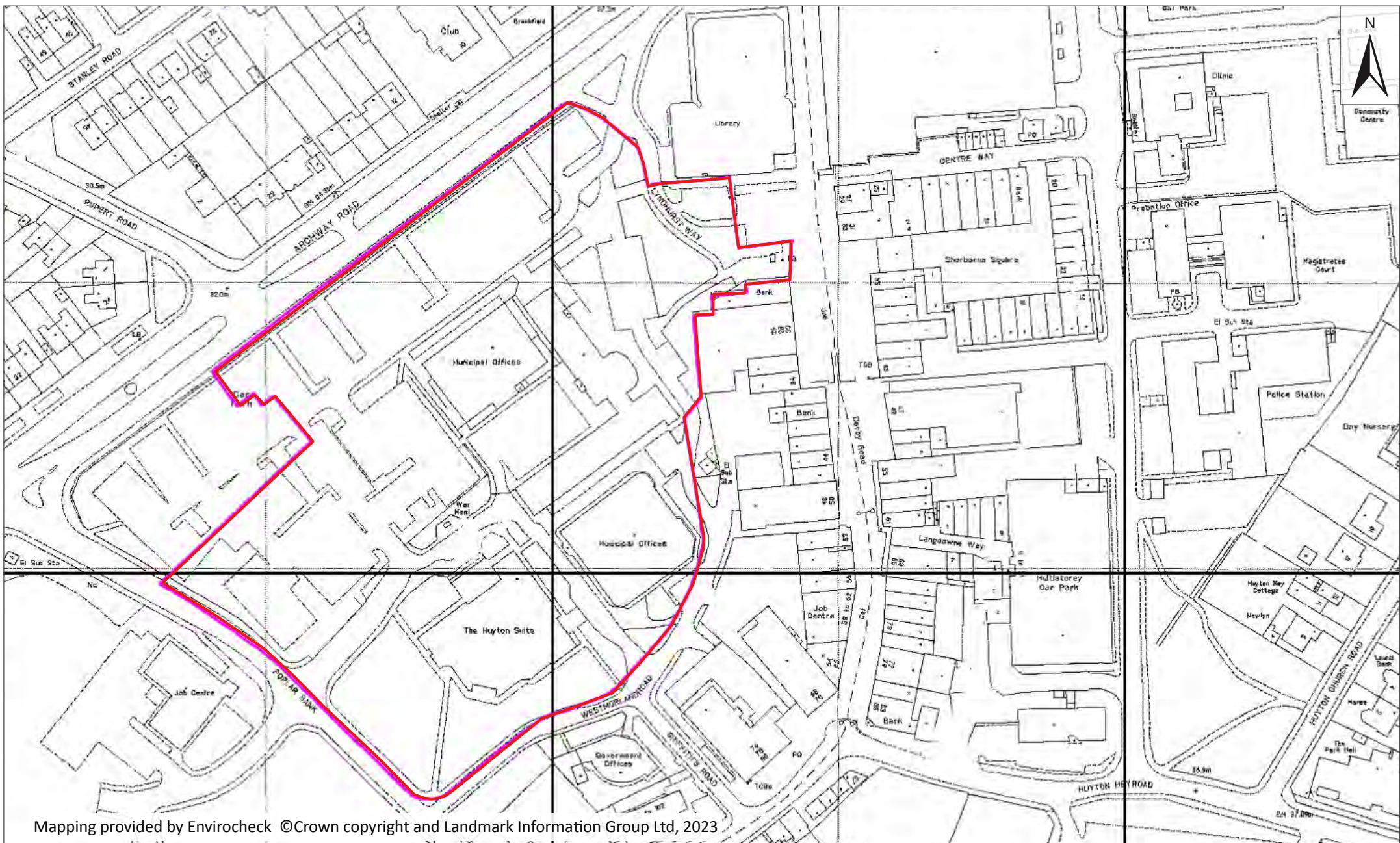
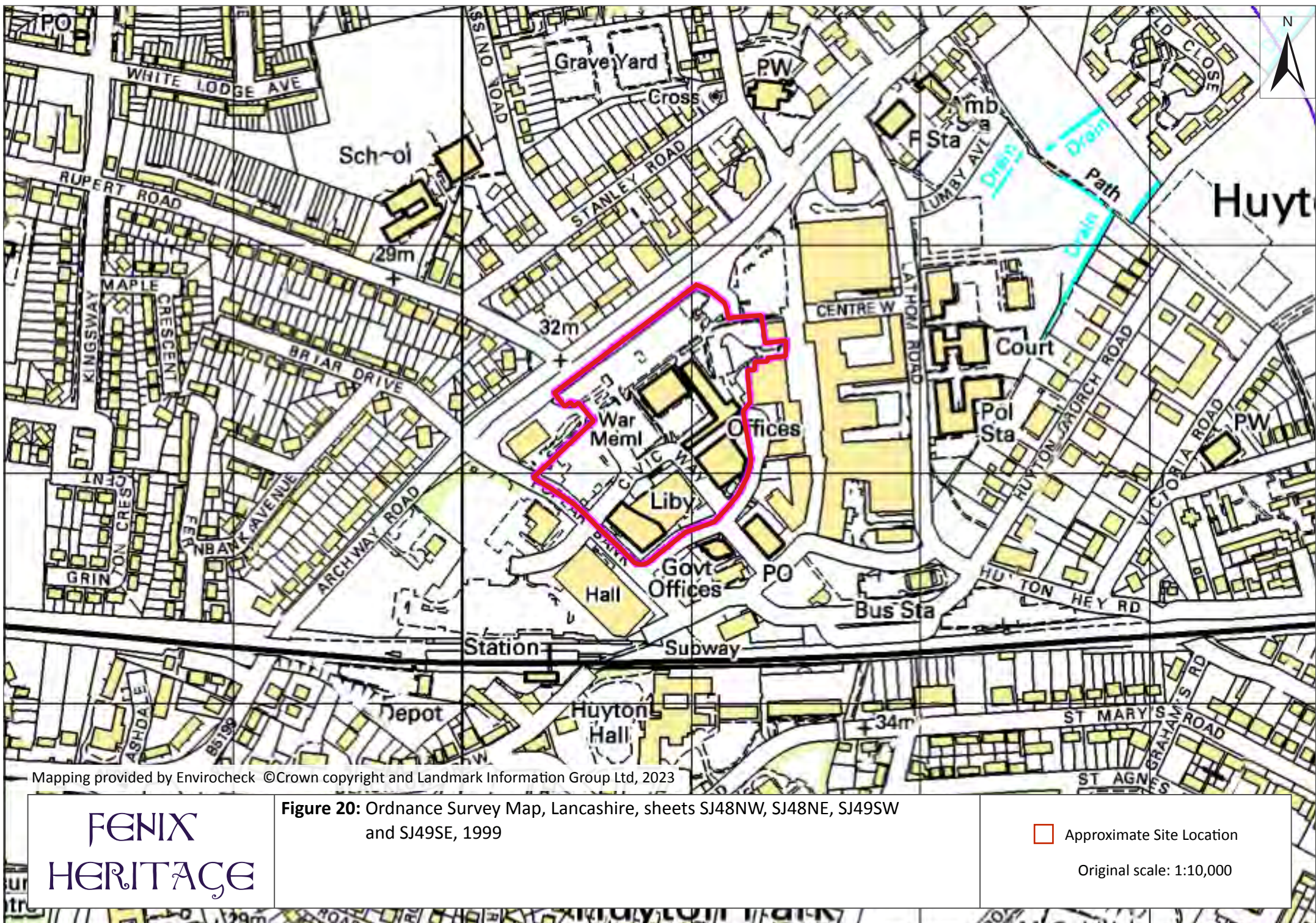


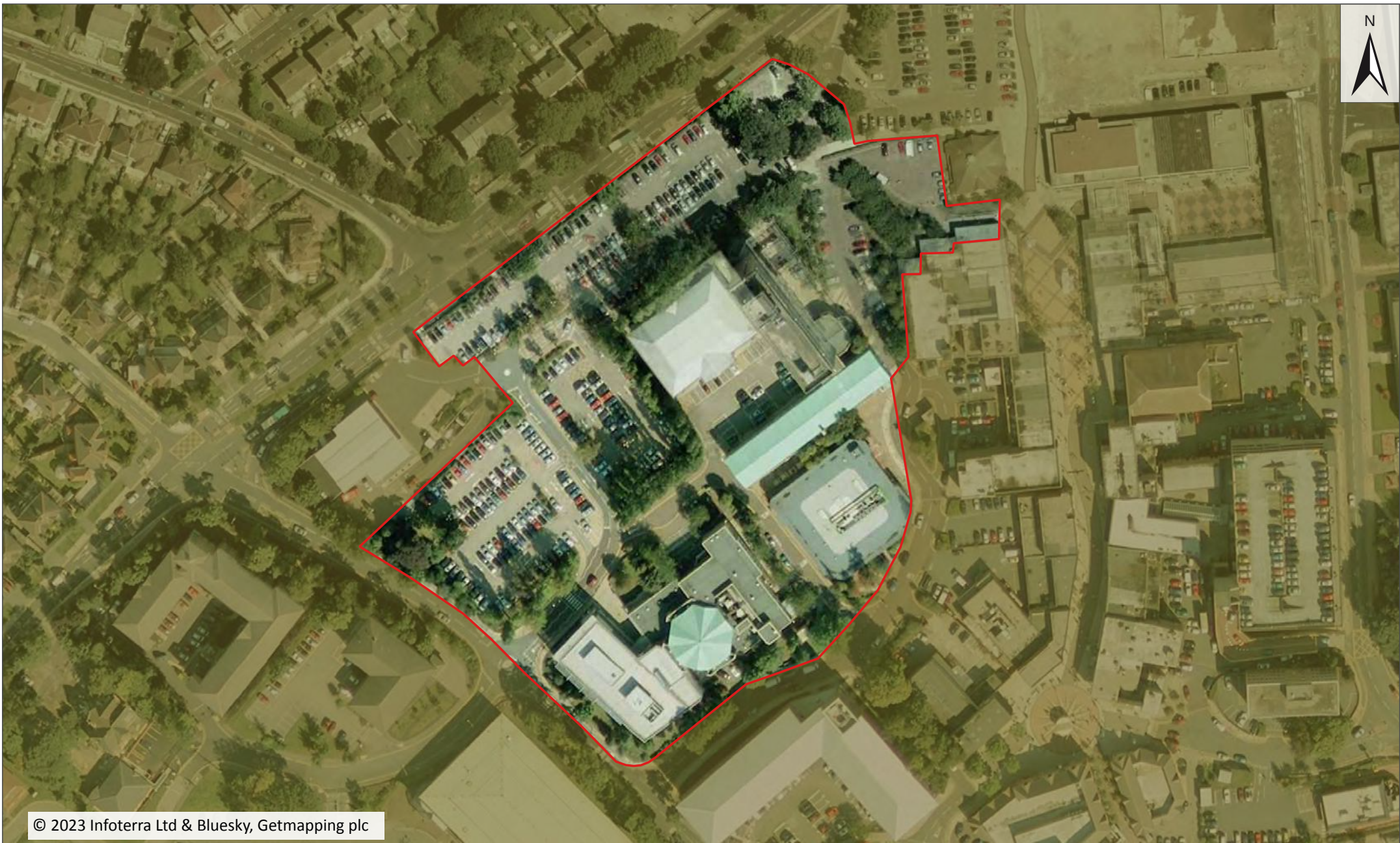
Figure 19: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheets SJ4490NW, 1995

**FENIX
HERITAGE**

□ Approximate Site Location

Original scale: 1:1,250





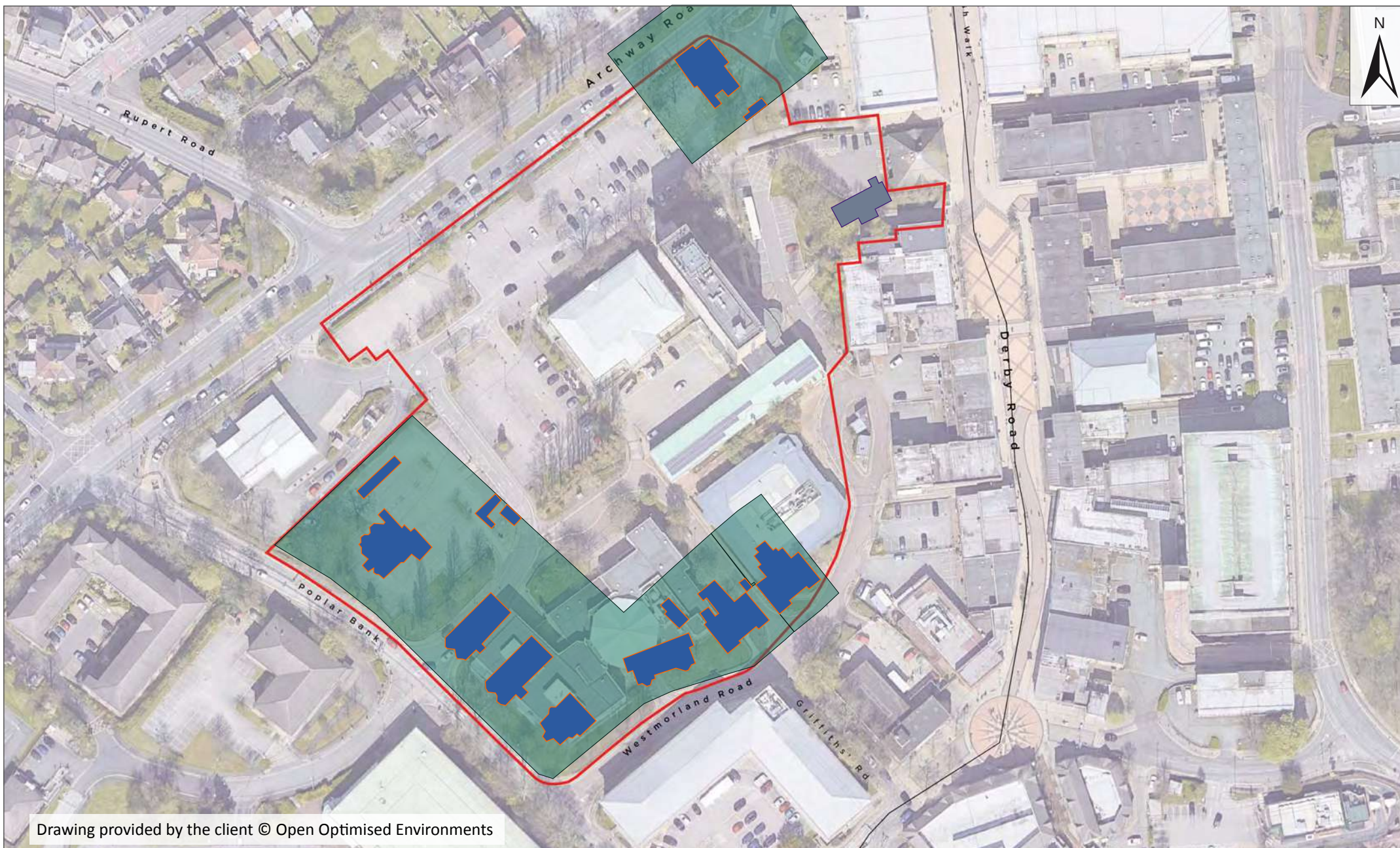
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FENIX
HERITAGE

Figure 21: Aerial Photograph, 2009

Approximate Site Location

Original scale: unknown



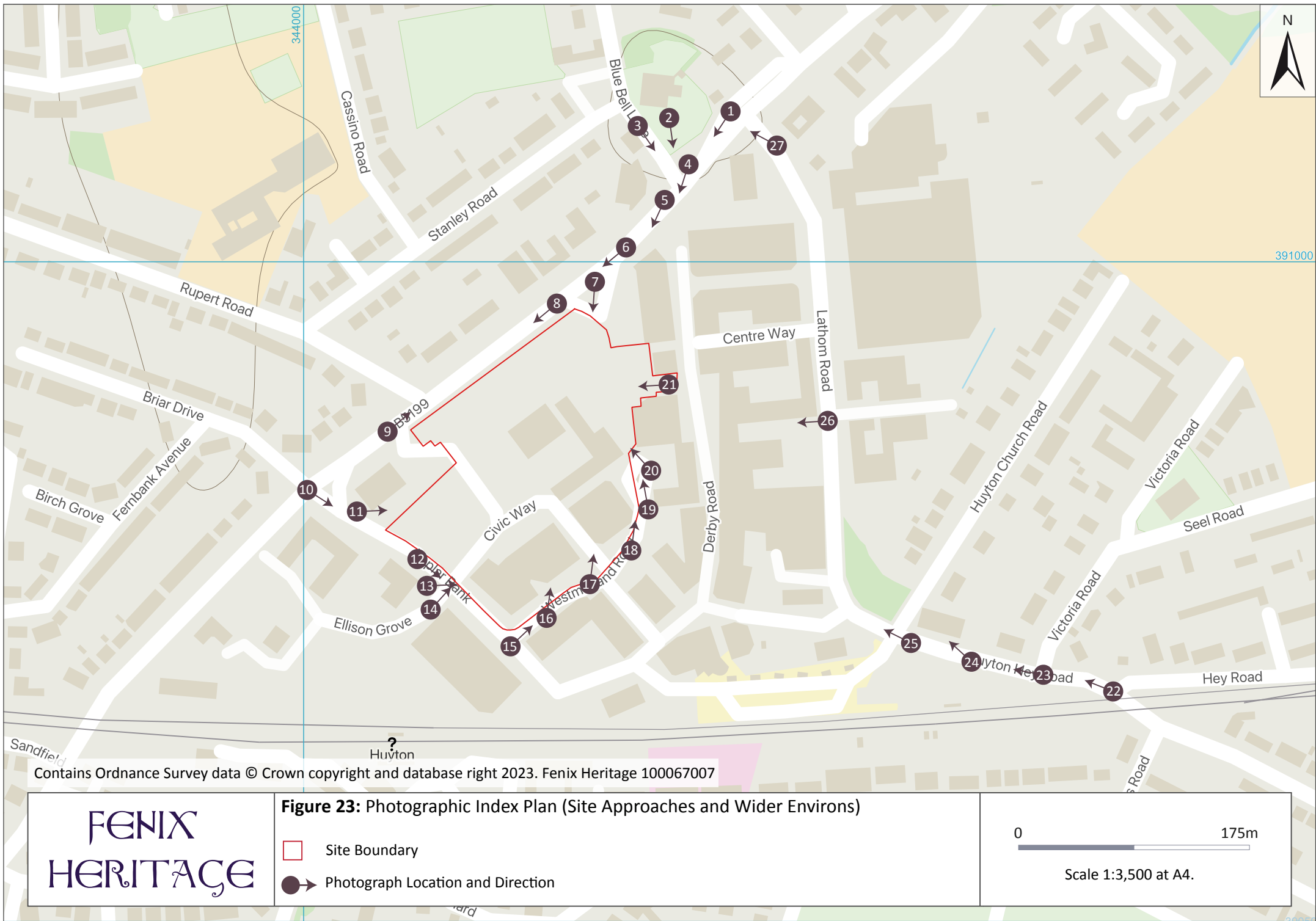
FENIX
HERITAGE

Figure 22: Block Plan showing Location of 19th century and 20th century Landscape Features

- Buildings shown on the 1892 OS Map
- School Building shown on the 1952-1953 OS Map

- House Plots/Gardens shown on the 1892 OS Map

- Site Boundary
- original scale: unknown



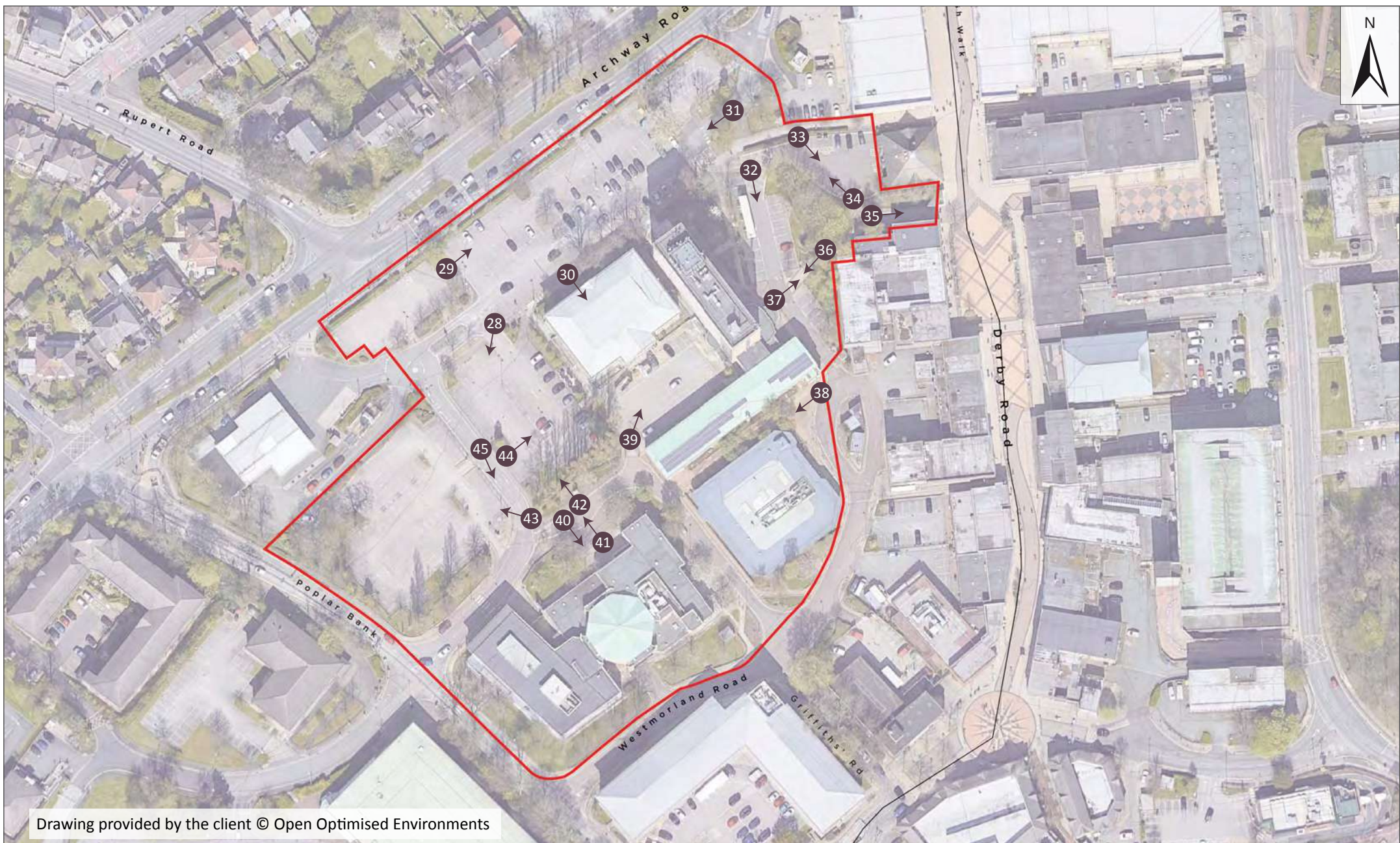


Figure 24: Photographic Index Plan (Site)

FENIX
HERITAGE

- Site Boundary
 - Photograph Location and Direction
- original scale: unknown

Appendix A

Index of Non-Designated and Designated Historic Environment Features Recorded on the Merseyside Historic Environment Record/National Heritage List for England

1025_Figure3_Appendix

Number	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Period
1	MME16298	BLD	Markland Lodge, Victoria Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
2	MME16400	BLD	The Anchorage, Huyton Church Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
3	MME16402	BLD	Lawrence House, Huyton Church Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
4	MME16403	BLD	Hollinside, Victoria Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
5	MME5851	SIT	Site of Linear Earthworks, Huyton Lane, Huyton	MEDIEVAL
6	MME21213	SIT	Site of cottages, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
7	MME21200	BLD	Former Fire Station, Huyton Lane, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
8	MME15701	SIT	Site of Huyton Church of England School, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
9	MME11884	BLD	Former barn at Thornton Leigh, Huyton Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
10	MME11903	SIT	Site of The Vicarage, Huyton Lane, Huyton	MEDIEVAL to LATE 20TH CENTURY
11	MME11904	SIT	Site of a house and a brewery, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
12	MME15706	SIT	Site of the Rose and Crown public house, Derby Road, Huyton	STUART to LATE 20TH CENTURY
13	MME16042	SIT	Gully and post holes, St Michael's Churchyard, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	Unknown
14	MME16296	BLD	Nos. 112-118 Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
15	MME16389	BLD	Nos. 1-4 Derby Terrace, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
16	MME16390	BLD	The Wheatsheaf public house, Archway Road, Huyton	EARLY 20TH CENTURY to 21ST CENTURY
17	MME19258	PLA	Huyton	EARLY MEDIEVAL to MEDIEVAL
18	MME19558	BLD	Fort, St Michael's churchyard, Huyton	MEDIEVAL
19	MME21144	SIT	Site of a cross, Bluebell Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
20	MME21195	SIT	Site a house, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
21	MME21196	SIT	Site houses, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
22	MME21197	SIT	Site of cottages, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
23	MME21198	SIT	Site of cottages, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
24	MME21201	SIT	Site of a public house and cottages, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
25	MME21201	SIT	Site of a public house and cottages, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
26	MME21202	SIT	Site of a cottage, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
27	MME21203	BLD	Nos. 137-143 Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
28	MME21214	SIT	Site of a house, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
29	MME21215	SIT	Site of a house, workshop and cottages, Huyton Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
30	MME21216	SIT	Site of The Nook, Huyton Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
31	MME21217	SIT	Site of Church View and Ivy Cottages, Huyton Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
32	MME5843	BLD	Thornton Leigh, Huyton Lane, Huyton	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
33	MME5847	SIT	Site of Chantry Well, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	VICTORIAN
34	MME5848	SIT	Site of Huyton Free School, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton	TUDOR to EDWARDIAN
35	MME5852	FS	Two brass Nuremberg counters, St Michael's Church, Huyton	MEDIEVAL to STUART
36	MME5827	BLD	St Margaret's, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
37	MME21120	SIT	Site of Belle Vue, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
38	MME5785	SIT	Site of Lady Croft, Huyton Hey Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
39	MME5822	BLD	No. 20 The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
40	MME5823	SIT	Site of a house, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
41	MME5824	SIT	Site of a building, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
42	MME5825	BLD	The Orchard Nursery, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
43	MME5826	BLD	St Clare's, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
44	MME5828	BLD	St Mary's, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
45	MME5829	BLD	St Hilda's, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
46	MME5830	BLD	Former Huyton College Chapel, The Orchard, Huyton	EARLY 20TH CENTURY to 21ST CENTURY
47	MME5834	BLD	Huyton Hall and Fernwood Hall, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
48	MME5837	BLD	The Flat, No. 4 College View, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
49	MME5838	BLD	Fernwood Lodge, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
50	MME5839	SIT	Site of a gateway, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
51	MME15320	BLD	Nos. 47-49 Derby Road, Huyton	MID 20TH CENTURY to 21ST CENTURY
52	MME17976	BLD	Victorian Pillar Box, Archway Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
53	MME21122	SIT	Site of a toll house, Archway Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
54	MME21123	SIT	Site of The Gables, Poplar Bank, Huyton	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
55	MME21182	SIT	Site of Welcroft House, Westmoreland Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
56	MME21183	SIT	Site of Nos. 14 and 16 Westmoreland Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
57	MME21184	SIT	Site of Nos. 18 and 20 Westmoreland Road, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
58	MME21185	SIT	Site of No. 4 Poplar Bank, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
59	MME21186	SIT	Site of Nos. 5 and 6 Poplar Bank, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
60	MME21187	SIT	Site of Nos. 7 and 8 Poplar Bank, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
61	MME21188	SIT	Site of No. 3 Poplar Bank, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
62	MME21189	SIT	Site of No. 2 Poplar Bank, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
63	MME21190	SIT	Site of No. 1 Poplar Bank, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
64	MME21191	SIT	Site of a cottage, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
65	MME21192	SIT	Site of cottages, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
66	MME21193	SIT	Site of cottages, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
67	MME21194	SIT	Site of two houses, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
68	MME21208	SIT	Site of cottages, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
69	MME21211	SIT	Site of a cottage, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
70	MME21212	SIT	Site of a cottage, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
71	MME5783	SIT	Site of Walkcroft House, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
72	MME5784	SIT	Site of a cottage, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
73	MME22272	SIT	Site of Bluebell Camp No. 3, a Second World War camp, Huyton	SECOND WORLD WAR to MID 20TH CENTURY
74	MME5820	SIT	Site of Rokeley Grange, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
75	MME5806	SIT	Site of a cottage, Pinnington Place, Huyton	VICTORIAN
76	MME21121	SIT	Site of Huyton Gate railway station, Blacklow Brow, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
77	MME17975	BLD	George V Wall Box, Blacklow Brow, Huyton	EDWARDIAN to 21ST CENTURY
78	MME10040	BLD	Huyton Railway Station, Blacklow Brow, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
79	MME16398	BLD	No. 37 Blacklow Brow, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
80	MME21124	SIT	Site of a cottage and stable, Pinnington Place, Huyton	VICTORIAN
81	MME21174	SIT	Site of cottages, Blacklow Brow, Huyton	GEORGIAN to EARLY 20TH CENTURY
82	MME21707	BLD	The Queens Arms public house, No. 39 Blacklow Brow, Huyton	MID 20TH CENTURY to 21ST CENTURY
83	MME5559	SIT	Site of Exwamile, Blacklow Brow, Huyton	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
84	MME5560	SIT	Site of Blacklow Cottage, Blacklow Brow, Huyton	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
85	MME5786	SIT	Site of Poplar Bank House, Derby Road, Huyton	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
86	MME5787	BLD	Nos. 1-5 Pinnington Place, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
87	MME5803	SIT	Site of Queen's Arms public house and houses, Blacklow Brow, Huyton	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
88	MME5805	SIT	Site of a cottage, Pinnington Place, Huyton	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
89	MME5808	SIT	Site of a cottage and workshop, Pinnington Place, Huyton	VICTORIAN
90	MME5811	BLD	Gateway to Huyton College, Blacklow Brow, Huyton	MID 20TH CENTURY to 21ST CENTURY
91	MME5812	SIT	Site of stables to Huyton Hall, Huyton Hall Crescent, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
92	MME5814	BLD	Rokeley Cottage, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
93	MME5815	BLD	Leafy Acre, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
94	MME5816	BLD	Rokeley Lodge, No. 1 The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
95	MME5817	SIT	Site of an outbuilding for The Grange, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
96	MME5818	BLD	Aaron Grange, Blacklow Brow, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
97	MME5819	SIT	Site of Oakfield, The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
98	MME21171	BLD	No. 1 Blacklow Brow, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
99	MME21172	BLD	No. 5 Blacklow Brow, Huyton	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
100	MME21173	BLD	No. 11 Blacklow Brow, Huyton	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
101	MME21276	SIT	Site of Sandfield House and Kim Brae, Sandfield, Roby	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
102	MME5562	SIT	Site of Sandfield Cottages, Sandfield, Roby	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
103	MME9292	SIT	Liverpool and Manchester Railway	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
	MME11876	BLD	Wall of The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
	MME11876	BLD	Wall of The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
	MME11876	BLD	Wall of The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
	MME11876	BLD	Wall of The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
	MME11876	BLD	Wall of The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
	MME11899	LND	St Michael's Churchyard, Huyton Lane, Huyton	MEDIEVAL to 21ST CENTURY
	MME5841	LND	The Orchard, Huyton	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY

Figure 4: Location of Designated Heritage Assets within 500m of the Site

Number	NHLE Ref	HER Ref	Name	Grade
1	1075497	DME62	22, ST MARY'S ROAD, 20, ST MARY'S ROAD	II
2	1075530	DME75	Railway Bridge	II
3	1075533	DME78	Park Hall	II
4	1075535	DME80	Church of St Michael	II*
5	1075536	DME81	Entrance Gateway to Church of St Michael at South Corner of Churchyard	II
6	1215183	DME93	Greenhill	II
7	1343469	DME137	United Reformed Church	II
8	1343442	DME129	Village Cross	II
9	1343445	DME132	Monument to East of North Aisle of Church of St Michael	II
10	1343444	DME131	Newland	II
11	1199006	DME83	Entrance Gateway to Church of St Michael at North East Corner of Church	II

Appendix B

Photographs (Immediate Approaches and Elevations)



Plate 1: Sightline to the south-west along Huyton Lane, towards Archway Road in the direction of the Site (not visible). The St. Michael's Church Conservation Area is to the right and the south-eastern gateway to the churchyard is a Listed Building (Grade II, NHLE ref. 1199006).



Plate 2: Sightline to the south towards the Site from the churchyard of St. Michael's Church, Listed Building (Grade II*, NHLE ref. 1075535). The eight-storey Council Municipal Building is prominent and acts as a sky-lined eye-catcher.



Plate 3: Sightline to the south-east along the path leading from the north-eastern gateway to the churchyard, Listed Building (Grade II, NHLE ref. 1075536)



Plate 4: Sightline to the south towards the Site from the south-western corner of the churchyard of St. Michael's Church, Listed Building (Grade II*, NHLE ref. 1075535). The eight-storey Council Municipal Building is prominent and acts as a sky-lined eye-catcher.



Plate 5: Sightline to the south-west towards the Site (not visible) from the intersection of Archway Road and Blue Bell Lane.



Plate 6: Sightline to the south-west along Archway Road. The Site's north-western boundary is to the left.



Plate 7: Sightline to the south towards a vehicle entrance into the Site from Archway Road. The eight-storey Council Municipal Building is prominent and acts as a sky-lined eye-catcher.



Plate 8: Sightline to the south-west along Archway Road. The Site's north-western boundary is to the left.



Plate 9: Sightline to the north-east along Archway Road.



Plate 10: Sightline to the south-east along Poplar Bank.



Plate 11: Sightline to the east from Poplar Bank. The eight-storey Council Municipal Building is prominent and acts as a sky-lined eye-catcher.



Plate 12: Sightline to the south-east along Poplar Bank. The Site's south-western boundary is to the left.



Plate 13: Sightline to the east from Poplar Bank towards the Library and Civic Way.



Plate 14: Sightline to the north-east from Poplar Bank along Civic Way. The eight-storey Council Municipal Building is partially visible.



Plate 15: Sightline to the east along Westmorland Road, showing the south-east facing elevation of the Library



Plate 16: Sightline to the north across a car-park either the Site from Westmorland Road. The eight-storey Council Municipal Building is prominent and acts as a sky-lined eye-catcher.



Plate 17: Sightline to the north across a car-park either the Site from Westmorland Road. The eight-storey Council Municipal Building is prominent and acts as a sky-lined eye-catcher.



Plate 18: Sightline to the north along Westmorland Road between the rear elevation of retail premises on Derby Road (right), and Council buildings (left).



Plate 19: Sightline to the north along Westmorland Road between the rear elevation of retail premises on Derby Road (right), and Council buildings (left).



Plate 20: Sightline to the along Westmorland Road with the north-facing elevation of the Council Municipal Building prominent.



Plate 21: Sightline to the west from the pedestrian access route from Derby Road into the Site.



Plate 22: Sightline to the west towards the Site (not visible) along Huyton Hey Road. To the right is the Victoria Road Conservation Area and the building partially visible though the tree belt is Newland, Listed Building (Grade II, NHLE ref. 1343444).



Plate 23: Sightline to the west towards the Site (not visible) along Huyton Hey Road. To the right is the Victoria Road Conservation Area and the building partially visible (behind the hoarding) is Park Hall (former Congregational church and school), Listed Building (Grade II, NHLE ref. 1075533).



Plate 24: Sightline to the west towards the Site (not visible) along Huyton Hey Road. To the right is the Victoria Road Conservation Area and the building partially visible (behind the hoarding) is Park Hall (former Congregational church and school), Listed Building (Grade II, NHLE ref. 1075533).



Plate 25: Sightline to the west towards the Site (not visible) along Huyton Hey Road. To the right the open area upon which the stand of trees is located is part of the Victoria Road Conservation Area



Plate 26: Sightline to the west from Lathom Road towards the Site. The eight-storey Council Municipal Building is prominent and acts as a sky-lined eye-catcher.



Plate 27: Sightline to the northwest from Lathom Road towards St. Michael's Church

Appendix B
Photographs (Site)



Plate 28: Sightline to the south-west towards the Library highlighting open space within the Site used for car parking.



Plate 29: Sightline to the north-east across the Archway Road car park.



Plate 30: Sightline to the south-east across the lawn to the south-west of the Council Municipal Building.



Plate 31: Sightline to the south across the Archway Road car park.



Plate 32: Sightline to the south along the north-east facing elevation of the Council's Municipal Building.



Plate 33: Sightline to the south-east towards the rear elevations of retail premises on Derby Road.



Plate 34: Sightline to the north-west across a car park within the Site



Plate 35: Sightline to the east along the pedestrian access to the Site from Derby Road.



Plate 36: Sightline to the south-west towards the Council's Municipal Building along a pedestrian route.



Plate 37: Sightline to the north-east along a pedestrian route.



Plate 38: Sightline to the southwest along a pedestrian route within the Site.



Plate 39: Sightline to the north-east highlighting the south-west facing elevation of the Council Municipal Building.



Plate 40: Sightline to the south from Civic Way, highlighting a change of level within the Site, suggesting some ground modification. The car park was once the site of The Huyton Suite (later re-named The Venue), opened by Harold Wilson on 5th April 1975 and demolished in 2021.



Plate 41: Sightline to north from Civic Way towards the Huyton with Roby War Memorial, unveiled Nov. 1983, Wing Commander Kenneth Stoddart, Lord Lieutenant of Merseyside in attendance.



Plate 42: Sightline to the north from Civic Way towards the Huyton with Roby War Memorial (First World War, Second World War, Falklands War and Afghanistan Conflict). A figure of an angel/Victory(?) with outstretched arms standing on a globe set on a square sectioned, 3 block, 2 part pedestal with bronze panels on both parts. The memorial stands on a square 2 stepped base on brick plot.



Plate 43: Sightline to the north-west from Civic Way across a car park within the Site.



Plate 44: Sightline to the east from Civic Way across a car park towards the south-west facing elevation of the Council Municipal Building



Plate 45: Sightline to the south along Civic Way towards the Library, highlighting open areas used for car parking.