

Network Rail

**170248 Headbolt Lane New
Station GRIP 4**

**Historic Environment Desk-Based
Assessment**

170248-ARU-REP-EEN-000021

Final | August 2021

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.

It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number 276736

Ove Arup & Partners Ltd
6th Floor, 3 Piccadilly Place,
Manchester M1 3BN
United Kingdom
www.arup.com

ARUP

Contents

	Page
1 Executive Summary	1
2 Introduction	2
2.1 Background to the project	2
2.2 Purpose of this report	2
2.3 Site Location	3
2.4 Assumptions and limitations	3
2.5 Consultation	4
3 Legislation and planning policy	6
3.1 Legislation	6
3.2 National Policy	6
3.3 Local policy	9
4 Methodology	11
4.1 Standards and guidance	11
4.2 Identifying heritage assets	12
4.3 Assessing significance	13
5 Archaeological and historical background	14
5.1 Time periods	14
5.2 Geology and Topography	14
5.3 Prehistoric	17
5.4 Roman	18
5.5 Early medieval	19
5.6 Late medieval	19
5.7 Post-medieval	20
5.8 Industrial and modern	20
6 Assessment of heritage asset's significance	23
6.1 Designated heritage assets	23
6.2 Non-designated heritage assets	25
7 Impact assessment and mitigation	28
7.1 The Proposed Scheme	28
7.2 Impacts on heritage assets	31
7.3 Mitigation	32

Appendices

Appendix A: Gazetteers

Appendix B: Figures

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 3: Non-designated Heritage Assets

Figure 4: Historic Landscape Characterisation - 1850

Figure 5: Historic Landscape Characterisation – Current

Figure 6: TBC Extract from the 1769. Molyneux map of the Earls' of Sefton estate in Kirkby, 1769 (Lancashire Archives, DDM 14/33). Site boundary approximately overlaid, with detail inset to top-right.

Figure 7: TBC Extract from Kirkby Tithe map, 1839, with selection from apportionment inset bottom left (Lancashire Archives, DRL 1/43). Site boundary approximately overlaid.

Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 62: mile map of 1850 (Landmark Information Group)

Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile map of 1893 (top right); 25 inch to the mile map of 1927 (top left); 1:1250 map of 1972; 1:1250 map of 1994 (Landmark Information Group)

1 Executive Summary

Arup has been commissioned by Bucking Group Contracting Limited (BGCL), on behalf of Network Rail, to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the development of a new railway station at Headbolt Lane and associated works. The proposed scheme includes the decommissioning works to existing platform areas at Kirkby Station, railway line upgrade, a new substation at Headbolt Lane and the construction of a new station with associated access, car parking, drainage and landscaping at Headbolt Lane.

This assessment has been carried out to identify any known archaeological, built heritage or historic landscape features within the site and to assess the potential for previously unrecorded remains. It also identifies heritage assets which would be impacted by the scheme and discusses their significance and potential mitigation.

There are no designated heritage assets within the site, although there are a large number of listed buildings within the 1km study area. In particularly close proximity there are two Grade II listed buildings and the South Park Road Conservation Area. Within the study area there is evidence of settlement and activity from the prehistoric period, although it is likely that the site was either wooded or agricultural land for much of its history. In the proposed station site at Headbolt Lane, there was a house, outbuildings and small quarry present from at least the late 18th century. The quarry was filled in during the early 20th century and the house demolished a few decades later. However, it is possible that below-ground remains of the demolished house, survive within the site along with any previously unrecorded archaeological remains. The existing railway was built in the 1840s and the line, including several original structures of architectural and historic interest, is still present today.

The proposed Scheme would result in the following impacts on heritage assets:

- Alteration to existing railway structures which are original to the railway line (1840s) and possess heritage interest;
- Removal of previously unrecorded archaeological remains, if present, during the construction of the substation, new station and associated car park, drainage and access; and
- Removal of buried remains associated with Tanpit House and Mercer's Delf quarry during the construction of the proposed car park and associated drainage and access.

It is recommended that photographic recording is carried out of Underbridge 55 and 56 prior to the start of works. An archaeological evaluation should be carried out prior to the start of construction at the proposed station and car parking site (Headbolt Lane) in order to test the extent, nature and significance of archaeological remains and inform any further archaeological mitigation required.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background to the project

This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by Arup on behalf of Network Rail in relation to the proposed scheme to extend the current Merseyrail network east of Kirkby station to a new station at Headbolt Lane, Knowsley. The key elements of the proposed scheme are described in more detail in Section 7.1.

This assessment was undertaken for a previous iteration of the scheme. Subsequent development of the scheme through the EIA process has led to a smaller scheme boundary being used. While the assessment has been revised to reflect this change, the original larger study area has been retained.

2.2 Purpose of this report

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that:

“local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.” (MHCLG, 2019, para 189).

In line with NPPF, Knowsley Council requires a heritage statement to be submitted alongside any planning applications that affect any heritage asset whether designated or non-designated (Knowsley Council, 2021). The statement must include:

- Identification of the heritage asset impacted, including details of its interest and designation
- A description of the significance of the asset, including an assessment of the impact of a development on its setting, where appropriate.

This report includes the heritage statement required by Knowsley Council, incorporating it within a wider DBA context, which provides the baseline research necessary to identify potentially impacted heritage assets and understand their heritage interest.

The report is structured as follows:

- Introduction, including the background to the project, purpose of the report and details of the site location.
- Legislation and Planning Policy

- Methodology, providing details of the standards and guidance used in the production of the report and the approach taken to identifying heritage assets and assessing their significance
- Archaeological and historical background, which summarises the known heritage baseline and makes an assessment of the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the site
- Assessment of heritage asset(s) significance
- Impact assessment and mitigation.

2.3 Site Location

The proposed scheme includes works to two areas, shown in Figure 1:

- Proposed Station and Car Park Site: this is an area of green space off Headbolt Lane (NGR: SJ 41308 99815). The proposed station and car park is bound to the north and east by Headbolt Lane, to the south by the railway line and to the west by the A506. The proposed station and car park lies approximately 900m north-east of the centre of Kirkby. The area of the proposed station and car park is approximately 5.9ha.
- Rail Corridor Upgrades: section of the existing Liverpool-Wigan rail corridor extending from 200 m to the west of the existing Kirkby station to 120 m to the east of the proposed station and car park site. The alignment of the rail corridor is roughly south-west to north-east. For the majority of its length the existing rail corridor is bounded by residential properties to the north and south (shown in Figure 1). The railway corridor is approximately 1.94km in length and approximately 4.1ha in area.

2.4 Assumptions and limitations

Data provided by the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) has been used to inform this assessment, alongside wider use of primary and secondary sources available at the time of writing. The HER is a record of known archaeological and historic assets. It is not an exhaustive record of all surviving historic assets and does not preclude the existence of further assets, which are unknown at present. This means that this assessment represents a professional judgement of what is most likely, rather than a definitive statement of the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site.

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has had implications for travel and research. The Lancaster Archive was open during the time of writing but the Knowsley Local History Library remained closed. Further, it was decided that, due to the nature of the site and the risks involved, a site visit would not bring enough benefit to justify the travel and mixing of bubbles on site. Further details of this decision and the mitigation put in place for it can be found in Section 4.2.

2.5 Consultation

Application for EIA screening and scoping opinion has been made to Knowsley Council (Application reference 21/00132/SO). The screening/scoping opinion, dated 30th March 2021, advised that archaeological issues associated with the scheme are unlikely to constitute significant effects and do not require EIA. However, a programme of pre-construction archaeological works, secured by planning condition, is likely to be required and noted the presence of two non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

The scope for the desk-based assessment was discussed with the Merseyside Environmental Assessment Services (MEAS) Planning Archaeologist with oversight for the scheme. Commenting on a draft of this DBA (by email dated 22.6.21), the Planning Archaeologist noted that ‘Tanpit House’, located within the Headbolt Lane part of the site, has the potential to be the site of a tannery and that below ground remains of archaeological interest might survive associated with it. The Planning Archaeologist further noted that intrusive investigation will be required and this would serve to inform any further mitigation. Following receipt of these comments, this report was updated to incorporate further detail regarding Tanpit House.

The proposals were also discussed with the Principal Conservation and Design Officer for Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (email dated 16.6.21). They highlighted the presence of listed buildings and a conservation area in the environs of Kirkby Station and emphasised the sensitivity of two non-designated stone bridges along the railway corridor. Mill Bridge (referred to as Underbridge 56 in this report) was noted as an attractive and historic feature in its own right as well as being part of an attractive walking route through some of the area’s historic green spaces. The bridge over County Road (Underbridge 55), although extended previously, is an opportunity for enhancement. An old picture published by the Liverpool Echo (Photograph 1) shows how it formerly appeared.



Photograph 1: Underbridge 55 c1900

3 Legislation and planning policy

3.1 Legislation

The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* is relevant to this scheme, which has the potential to have impacts on both listed buildings and the conservation areas, although there are none located within the site.

Section 1 defines a listed building as:

“...a building which is for the time being included in a list compiled or approved by the Secretary of State under that section. For the purpose of the Act any object or structure fixed to the building, which, since on or before 1 July 1948, has formed part of the land and is comprised within the curtilage of the building is treated as part of the building”.

'Building' is defined as including any structure or erection and any part of a building. The key elements of this Act relevant to this assessment are outlined below:

- Section 66 places a responsibility upon the decision-maker in determining applications for planning permission for a scheme that affects a listed building or its setting to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses; and
- Section 72 of the Act places a duty upon the decision maker in determining applications for planning permission within conservation areas to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

No other statutorily protected heritage assets are located within 1km of the scheme.

3.2 National Policy

National Planning Policy in England is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF). The NPPF was published on 27th March 2012 and updated on 19th June 2019, replacing all previous Planning Policy Statements.

Non-designated heritage assets as well as those designated under the above legislation are given protection under the NPPF. Policies dealing with the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment are set out principally in Section 16 of the NPPF, which directs local planning authorities to set out “a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.”

Paragraph 184, states that heritage asset are:

“..an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved 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”.

Paragraph 185, states that local planning authorities should take into account:

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

As quoted above, paragraph 189 states that:

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

Paragraph 190 states:

“Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal”.

Paragraph 193 states:

“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance”.

Paragraph 194 states:

“Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional”.*

Paragraph 196 states;

“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use”.

Paragraph 197 states:

“The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset”.

Paragraph 199 states:

“Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted”.

NPPF also has a Glossary (Annex 2, pp64-73), which includes the following definitions:

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

Conservation (for heritage policy): The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, enhances its significance.

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

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

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

Setting of a heritage asset: *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*

Significance (for heritage policy): *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance”.*

3.3 Local policy

Local planning policy is contained within the adopted documents of Knowsley Council's Local Plan, which include the Core Strategy (2016) and the part-saved policies of the Unitary Development Plan (2006).

The Core Strategy includes the maintaining and enhancing heritage assets as a priority within the Spatial Strategy for Knowsley (Policy CS1), with specific heritage policy contained within Policy CS20: Managing the Borough's Heritage, which states that:

“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 statement¹.

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."

In the supporting text for CS20, the Core Strategy includes comment on archaeological remains, stating that:

"Knowsley contains a number of important archaeological remains which are important historical assets. New development should take into account the need to preserve or record archaeological remains. Where evidence suggests that development could affect archaeological remains, the developer will be required to arrange investigations to assess their character, condition and extent. In the event, that remains are identified as of specific importance, the developer may be required to design the development to enable preservation in-situ, or if appropriate arrange for the excavation, recording, analysis and reporting of the remains." (paragraph 9.20).

Knowsley Council has 'saved' a number of policies from its Unitary Development Plan (2006) the majority of the 'development quality and the built environment' policies, relevant to heritage, have been deleted as they are replaced by CS20. However, DQ5: Development in conservation areas has been saved. This states that:

"New development within or close to a Conservation Area must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Area, having regard to the following:

- a) The scale, form, massing, height, materials and architectural detail of existing buildings in the Conservation Area;*
- b) Existing plot layouts and the street scene;*
- c) Important views into, within and out of the Conservation Area;*
- d) The need to preserve existing open spaces, structures and landscape features (such as trees and hedges, walls, and traditional paving);*
- e) Likely levels of noise, pollution, traffic, parking or disturbance that may be caused by the development; and*
- f) The visual impact of any vehicular access, parking or servicing/delivery areas that are needed to serve the development."*

¹ This report contains the elements of a Heritage Impact Statement required.

4 Methodology

4.1 Standards and guidance

The CIfA *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (CIfA, 2020, p4) states that :

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

In addition to compliance with this overarching standard and the national and local planning policies discussed above, there are several other codes and guidance documents that have informed the production of this DBA:

- MEAS (no date) *Guidance on Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*, which details specific local requirements for DBAs;
- CIfA (2019) *Code of Conduct*;
- Historic England (2015) *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2*. This guidance document gives an overview of how assessing the significance of heritage assets should be approached and the factors affecting the nature of impacts from development or industry.
- Historic England (2017a) *The Setting of Heritage Assets. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (Second Edition). This document lays out a five-stage approach to assessing the setting of heritage assets and the impacts of developments on them. Step 1 is to identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected; Step 2 is to assess the degree to which these settings and views contribute to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated; Step 3 is to assess the effects of the proposed development on the significance, or on the ability to appreciate it; Step 4 is to explore ways to maximise enhancement or minimise harm; Step 5 is to make and document the decision and monitor the outcomes.
- English Heritage² (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. There is a revised version of this document currently being prepared but it still forms an important source of guidance on how the value and significance of

² Now Historic England.

heritage assets should be understood. Four particular categories of heritage value are identified: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal.

4.2 Identifying heritage assets

The ClfA guidance on desk-based assessments states that “*where the project is carried out within the planning process, the report should contain sufficient objective data to enable ‘an informed and reasonable decision to be made’, including a decision to require further evaluation of the site*” (2020, p10).

There are two things that this data is used to inform: the presence and significance of known heritage assets, and the potential and significance of previously unknown heritage assets.

Data has been collected from the site and a study area of 1km buffered from the site boundary. While 1km is potentially large for identifying potential impacts given the nature of the proposed scheme, an initial review of the baseline data available indicated that a larger study area would be useful in informing the archaeological potential of the site, due to the relatively limited information available for earlier periods. As noted in section 2.1, the finalised site boundary is smaller than that originally used for this assessment. The original, larger, study area has been retained.

The following sources have been used:

- Historic England’s National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Non-designated heritage asset and historic archaeological investigations and discovery data held by the Merseyside HER;
- Merseyside Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (National Museums Liverpool and English Heritage, 2011);
- Published sources;
- Historic maps held by Lancashire Archives and historic Ordnance Survey mapping;
- British Geological Survey (BGS) bedrock and superficial geology mapping;
- Coal Authority mapping;
- Aerial imagery from Google Earth³;
- Environment Agency (EA) Lidar; and

³ Due to Covid-19, both the Historic England Archive in Swindon and the CUCAP Archive were closed to the public at the time of writing.

- North West England Archaeological Research Framework, which is currently hosted online (NWRRF, 2021)⁴.

From consultation with MEAS, it was agreed and decided upon not to undertake a site visit to support this DBA due to a balancing of potential insight with the risks and restrictions involved in travelling during the Covid-19 pandemic. While it was legal to travel at the time of writing, staff members were unvaccinated and there were concerns regarding the rising case numbers associated with the Delta variant. The majority of the site is located within operational railway land and was not accessible to survey. As a result, a site visit would have been limited to assessing the Headbolt Lane station site and surrounding area. An initial screen for potential impacts identified that the modern, urban nature of the site's surroundings and the nature of the proposals meant that impacts to the setting of heritage assets were unlikely and impacts would likely be limited to below-ground archaeological remains potentially surviving within the Headbolt Lane site. The Headbolt Lane site is an open area of grassland and is clearly visible on Google StreetView, which alongside aerial imagery, modern and historic mapping, and photographs taken by non-heritage team members, is considered to provide sufficient evidence to support the assessment.

4.3 Assessing significance

The significance of potentially impacted heritage assets is examined in this report where there is a potential for impacts on them arising from the proposed scheme. The assessment of heritage significance is contained in section 6 and includes all heritage assets located within the site and anywhere there is the potential for impact arising from change to their setting. The staged methodology contained within Historic England's 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' has been used to select heritage assets to include for assessment (Historic England, 2017a)⁵. Following the guidance in NPPF, heritage significance is broadly described within the framework of an asset's archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest (see section 3.2).

⁴ Throughout the text individual papers from the research framework will be referenced directly, but where the overarching framework is referred to, the version of the website at the time of writing will be referenced.

⁵ Steps 1 and 2 are contained within section 6 and step 3 is contained within section 7. As no impacts arising from changes to the setting of heritage assets have been identified, steps 4 and 5 are not applicable.

5 Archaeological and historical background

5.1 Time periods

The archaeological and built heritage of the study area, is discussed below, supported by gazetteers of heritage assets in Appendix A and Figures 2 and 3 in Appendix B show their locations. The periods used are based on those used within the North West England Archaeological Research Framework, (NWRRF, 2021) supplemented with additional sub-divisions from Historic England (FISH, 2021).

Table 1: Definition of archaeological time periods

Period name		Date range
Early prehistoric	Palaeolithic	1,000 000 to 10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
	Neolithic	4,000-2,200
	Early Bronze Age	2,600 to 1,200 BC
Later prehistoric	Middle Bronze Age	1200BC – AD43
	Late Bronze Age	1,200 to 700 BC
	Iron Age	800 BC to 43 AD
Roman		AD43 - 410
Early medieval		410 - 1066
Late medieval		1066 - 1540
Post-medieval		1540 - 1750
Industrial and 20 th century		1750 - present

5.2 Geology and Topography

5.2.1 Topography

The site includes the proposed station and car park site at Headbolt Lane and the existing rail corridor to south of this. The railway has its own, distinctively human-made landscape, with a mixture of cuttings and embankments allowing it to cut a straight and level course through the surrounding townscape. The site of the proposed station and car park comprises a shallow valley along the course of the Kirkby Brook, which flows in a south-westerly direction to a confluence with Simonswood Brook within Millbrook Park Millennium Green, to the south-west. The stream falls from around 25 mAOD in the east to 20 mAOD near Simonswood Brook. The rolling valley sides rise to a high point of 30 mAOD near Headbolt Lane and are steepest at the eastern end of the site.

5.2.2 Geology

The geology across the site has been inferred from recent British Geological Survey mapping and the results of ground investigations undertaken across the site by CCG (2020).

The bedrock beneath the site comprises the Wilmslow Sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group. Immediately to the west of Kirkby Station is a northwest-southeast trending fault with the Chester Formation of the Sherwood Sandstone Group present to the west of the fault line. The Chester Formation is also indicated to subcrop approximately 400m to the south of the proposed station and car park site. Historic mapping indicates that there was a sandstone quarry located within the proposed station and car park area in the mid-19th century (see section 5.8), indicating the importance of the bedrock geology to the historic use of the land within the site. The site does not lie within a Coal Authority Coal Mining Reporting Area.

Along much of the railway corridor and the proposed station and car park area, superficial deposits are largely absent, although a section of the rail corridor between the existing Kirkby Station and Underbridge 56 is underlain by Glacial Till. Alluvium is present in the vicinity of Underbridge 56 associated with Kirkby Brook. Along the eastern part of the site boundary geological mapping indicates that wind-blown sands of the Shirdley Hill Sand Formation are present. It is anticipated that the extent of the Shirdley Hill Sand Formation deposits may extend to the west towards Kirkby Brook and may contain some layers of peat.

No made ground is indicated to be present on the site from geological mapping however, given the site's history and current land use, made ground is anticipated to be present along the entire rail alignment associated with the railway development. Made ground is also anticipated to be present within the proposed station and car park site associated with historical development including the former quarry.

Exploratory holes undertaken within the existing rail corridor encountered a range of ground conditions influenced by superficial and bedrock geology and the presence of earthworks (embankments and cuttings) associated with the rail construction. A simplified model of the depth and thickness of these strata are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Stratum identified within the rail corridor

Stratum	Depth to top (m bgl)	Thickness (m)	Stratum description	Comment
Made Ground Deposits				
Made ground - Ballast	0 – 0.2	0.2 - 1	Dirty or very dirty ballast, although a thin layer of clean ballast present at	

Stratum	Depth to top (m bgl)	Thickness (m)	Stratum description	Comment
			ground level in some locations	
Made ground – Granular Trackbed Material	0 – 0.8	0.1 - 1.2	Typically comprises a layer of ashy fill, described as brown silty sandy gravel underlain by a layer of brown silty gravelly sand.	
Made ground - Cohesive embankment fill	0.75 – 1.6	0.55 – 4.4	Brown sandy gravelly silty clay	Within embankment areas only
Made ground – Granular embankment fill	0.9	4.6	Medium dense brown silty gravelly sand	Localised areas within embankment
Drift Deposits				
Glacial Till - Cohesive	0.85 – 5.2	0.1 – 3	Soft to stiff brown slightly sandy silty clay	Typically absent beneath east of rail corridor
Glacial Till - Granular	4 – 4.7	0.4 – 0.5	Loose to medium dense brown silty sand	Typically absent beneath east of rail corridor
Solid Geology				
Sandstone	0.25 – 5.5	0.1 – 1.5 (max proven thickness)	Typically a completely weather sandstone recovered as a silty gravelly sand over a weathered reddish brown sandstone	

The ground conditions encountered beneath the proposed station and carpark site are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Stratum encountered within proposed station and car park

Stratum	Depth to top (m bgl)	Thickness (m)	Stratum description	Comment
Made Ground				
Topsoil	0	0.05 – 0.5		
Made Ground - Granular	0.05 – 1.4	0.5 – 1.6 (proven) 3.1 (unproven)	Predominantly coarse-grained material comprising dark brown silty gravelly fine to medium sand with brick, ceramic and plastic inclusions	Deeper made ground 2 to 3.1m recorded in location of former quarry
Made Ground - Cohesive	0 – 0.8	0.25 - 1	Sandy slightly gravelly silty clay	
Solid Geology				
Sandstone	0.5 – 3.5+	2.4 (max proven)	Weathered reddish brown sandstone recovered as silty gravelly sand.	

5.3 Prehistoric

The HER contains seven records of prehistoric artefacts found within the study area. There is no evidence from the study area for the survival of Palaeolithic remains, which are rare in the region (Myers and Stalibrass, 2021). The area would have been inhospitable for much of the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic due to glaciation and, although there may have been hunter gatherers in the region during the interglacial periods, the successive movement of ice means that evidence rarely survives (Hodgson and Brennand, 2007). Study of pollen and other environmental evidence from the Upper Palaeolithic indicates that the warming temperatures at the end of the last glaciation allowed the successive development of first scrub woodland and then later grassland. This was followed, by the beginning of the Mesolithic period, by rising sea-levels and increased rainfall, which resulted in the loss of large tracts of land which had formerly extended out from the current coastline almost to the Isle of Man alongside the development of thicker woodland on land (Hodgson and Brennand, 2007). It was at this time that the mosses, large areas of wetland so characteristic of the region in later periods, began to develop behind the current coastal zone. The edges of these wetter areas have been found to be quite important for Mesolithic hunter gatherers, with evidence of small-scale encampments found in the region on the better-drained ground adjacent to wetlands and stream courses (Myers and Stalibrass, 2021). The earliest finds from within the study area date from the Mesolithic period and include a piece of worked flint from Waddicar Lane, approximately 805m north of the site (MME18542) and evidence of Mesolithic activity found during the excavation of St Chad's vicarage in Kirkby, approximately 520m south of the site (MME4989). The Headbolt Lane part of the

stie occupies a shallow valley along the Kirkby Brook and aligns well with the kinds of areas Mesolithic finds have been made. This, alongside the evidence of Mesolithic activity within the study area, albeit scarce, indicates that there is the potential for finds of this date within the site.

The remaining prehistoric evidence from the study area dates from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. During this period there was a transition between the hunter-gatherer lifeways to gradually more settled farming practices. Pollen evidence from the Knowsley area shows that there were clear phases of woodland clearances in the Neolithic, making way for what appears to have been largely pastoral agriculture (Cowell, 1982). Climactic deterioration in the Bronze Age appears to have led to more pressure on available land, with more intensive farming and expansion into previously marginal areas (Cowell, 1982). Flint cores⁶ have been found at Aintree, approximately 220m north of the site (MME4410) and Little Dale Farm, approximately 860m north of the site (MME5023), while two flakes were found in Kirkby, approximately 440m south of the site (MME4715). Other finds include a Neolithic polished stone axe found at Melling, approximately 220m north of the site (MME4676) and a Bronze Age socketed axe found near Kirkby, approximately 275m south of the site (MME5011). During excavations at the St Chad's Vicarage in Kirkby found a number of undated features, including pits and post-holes, alongside artefacts of prehistoric date which may indicate that the features are similarly dated (MME4989, Adams and Phillpot, n.d). While no evidence has been found within the site or its immediate proximity, it is possible that there could be remains of this date within the site.

There is much more limited evidence from the Iron Age in the region (Cowell, 1982; Hodgson and Brennand, 2007). It is likely that activity in this period was formed of small, dispersed settlement, which may not have left much in the way of archaeological evidence (Hodgson and Brennand, 2007).

5.4 Roman

There is limited evidence for the Romans in this part of Merseyside. Roman writers described the region as being part of the territory of the Cornovii (Hodgson and Brennand, 2007) but evidence of rural settlement, beyond the towns and military sites that have received much more intensive research, is relatively sparse, typically consisting of single sites within much wider landscapes where little is known (Phillpott, 2021). The area is some distance from the known alignment of major Roman roads, with the nearest major routeway crossing the Mersey around modern-day Warrington before heading north to Wigan and Preston beyond (Margary, 1967). However, there is some suggestion that there may have been a road from Downholland towards the Mersey, perhaps crossing the Knowsley area to the west of the site (Cowell, 1982). Further, a small number of Roman artefacts have been found within the study area, all within Kirkby. These include Roman artefacts found during excavation at St Chad's Vicarage (MME4989) and two Roman coins found respectively 315m and 390m south of the site (MME5008 and MME5012). Kirkby is thought to have been established

⁶ Cores are the nodules of rock used for the production of stone tools and are what remains after all useable flakes have been 'reduced' from the core.

in the early medieval period (see section 5.5) and it is possible that small-scale Roman or Romano-British settlement was present in the preceding centuries. While all previous Roman artefacts have been found in the direct vicinity of Kirkby, the Headbolt Lane site's location in a shallow valley, with a gentle south-facing slope, would make it the kind of site farmers from this period would have favoured and it is possible, although relatively unlikely, that there could be remains of this period within the site.

5.5 Early medieval

Both Kirkby, located approximately 460m south of the site, and Aintree, located approximately 700m north-west, are thought to have originated as small settlements in the early medieval period. The evidence for this, recorded in the HER, is largely based on the evidence from the village names, which have origins in Old Norse (MME18273, MME18280). Kirkby derives from the words for 'church' and 'village' which, along with its dedication to the Mercian saint, suggests that there is likely to have been an earlier church on or near the site of St Chad's in the village (Cowell, 1982). Environmental evidence indicates that, beyond the village, the area surrounding Kirkby is likely to have been quite densely wooded, making early medieval remains within the site unlikely (National Museums Liverpool and English Heritage, 2011a).

5.6 Late medieval

The site is located within the medieval township of Kirkby, which was divided between two manors, Kirkby Beetham and Kirkby Gerard, the former likely centred on the village of Kirkby. The village is thought to have had a system of open fields around it, although these may not have extended as far north as the site (National Museums Liverpool, 2011b). There are 10 records of later medieval date within the study area. It is thought that there was a medieval chapel in Kirkby, preceding the more recent church building (MME16091). To the south of the village is the site of the medieval Kirkby Hall (MME5211) and the likely area of its park (MME16091). Closer to the site, approximately 75m north of the site boundary, within the area of modern park called Mill Dam Park, is thought to be the location of Kirkby's watermill and milldam, which are recorded from the 13th century (MME4994 and MME12008). Another mill and millrace are recorded at Aintree, approximately 615m north of the site (MME11636 and MME11637). The HER also includes records of medieval pottery found during a watching brief (MME11984), a possible moated site at Melling, approximately 990m north of the site (MME4704) and the name Waddicar Cross, which may indicate the presence of a medieval site approximately 715m north of the site (MME4678). The site is likely to have been part of the wider landscape beyond the village of Kirkby, and may not have been cultivated in the latter part of the late medieval period. While the Headbolt Lane part of the site is located on the Kirkby Brook, the likely focus of milling for the manor was to the west in what is now Mill Dam Park. While medieval remains are possible, they are relatively unlikely given its location within the late medieval landscape.

5.7 Post-medieval

The township of Kirkby remained largely agricultural throughout the post-medieval period and, indeed, until the 20th century (Farrer and Brownbill, 1907). Accordingly, there are relatively few records of post-medieval date within the HER and only five of the 49 listed buildings within the study area, date from this period. These buildings include 17th and 18th century farmhouses (NHLE: 1068584 and 1343256), Valley House, which is 18th century (NHLE: 1075884) and The Cottage and the Pigeon House and Whitefield House (NHLE: 1068581 and 1068583) which are 18th century. The HER also includes the locations of six buildings, all but one of which have now been demolished, which can be identified on historic mapping and are thought to date to the 17th and 18th centuries (MME5018, MME4975, MME11638, MME11635, MME11634 and MME11622). Other evidence from the post-medieval period includes the location of a kiln, identified from historic mapping (MME14120) and excavated evidence for pottery manufacture (MME18541) as well as fieldwalked findspots of post-medieval pottery (MME4710 and MME4707) and the remains of a wall found during a watching brief (MME4677). There are no records of post-medieval date within or in close proximity to the site.

5.8 Industrial and modern

The Victoria County History for Lancashire, written in 1907, describes the township of Kirkby as being:

“mostly reclaimed ‘moss’, portioned out into arable fields, divided by low hawthorn hedges. There is but little pasture. Potatoes, wheat, and oats are largely cultivated in a sandy and clayey soil. There are scattered farmsteads and isolated plantations of different kinds of trees.” (Farrer and Brownbill, 1907)

Historic mapping for the site and surrounding area confirms that this assessment summarises well the nature of the historic landscape. Figures 4 and 5 show the dramatic change in the character of the historic landscape between 1850 and the present day. In 1850 (Figure 4) the vast majority of the study area was agricultural land, with small areas of settlement scattered amongst the fields or extending along road corridors. This does not mean, however, that there is limited evidence from this period, with 124 records from the study area within the HER dating between the mid-18th century and the present, along with 45 listed buildings. The majority of these records relate to buildings which are either still extant or which have been demolished to make way for 20th century development and which only survive as records drawn from historic mapping.

As the site is formed of the railway corridor, communications infrastructure is a central part of its history. However, before the railway, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was constructed (MME9762). The Liverpool to Newburgh section of the canal opened in 1775, engineered by John Longbotham. Its ultimate length of 127 miles, completed by 1816, makes it the longest single canal in the country to have been built by a single company.

The earliest map consulted was the 1769 Molyneux map of the Earl's of Sefton's estate in Kirkby (Figure 6). The map provides a detailed picture of land use and

settlement in the second part of the 18th century. The site is located in a patchwork of fields mostly used as pasture. While the map's proportions cannot be exactly matched to modern mapping, it is possible to see that there is a house and outbuildings with tan yard located within the Headbolt Lane site. These buildings correspond with the HER record of Tanpit House (MME5218). To the south of this there are fields labelled as dale, mead, Far Croft and Delf Field. These names suggest a mixture of pasture, small-scale arable farming and quarrying (a 'delf' is a quarry) within the site. This was part of holding No. 29, which shows that this was called Tanpit House and included a 'messuage, outbuildings, garden, yard and tanyard' occupied by Henry Mercer. The name of the building and the detail of the holding indicates that there was a tannery associated with the house, and, although the exact location is not known, it is likely that this was within the Headbolt Lane part of the site.

Another Henry Mercer, it is assumed, was the tenant of the Earl of Sefton, who occupied Tanpit House at the time of the Tithe Map of 1839 (Figure 7). The tithe map shows the house and outbuildings in the northern part of the Headbolt Lane site, surrounded by fields (mostly meadow) and the former tan yard in use as a quarry under the ownership of the Earl of Sefton (Figure 7). The house is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1850, until its demolition in the late 20th century (Figure 8-9). The quarry to the south of Tanpit House is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8), labelled Mercer's Delf, suggesting that the Mercer family operated it as tenants of the Earl of Sefton. It is thought to have been a sandstone quarry. Analysis of both lidar imagery and aerial views of the site do not show any traces of either the house or the quarry.

The Liverpool and Bury Railway company was formed in 1845 and the railway opened on 28 November 1848 (National Museums Liverpool, 2011b). This places its construction centrally within what has been described by Historic England as '*the heroic age of railway building and the period of 'railway mania'*' (Historic England, 2017b). This period was between 1841-1850 and followed from the early pioneering phase of railway development which began in 1825 with the opening of the Stockton to Darlington railway (Historic England, 2017b). The railway line is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey County Series map (6 inch to the mile) of 1850 (Figure 8). The railway was constructed as a two-track railway and was an important link connecting the Port of Liverpool with industrial Lancashire. A railway station was built for Kirkby (MME19548) to the east of Glover's Brow. The site of the former station is located within the site but was demolished towards the end of the 20th century when it was replaced by the existing station, to the west of Glover's Brow. The majority of structures along the railway line within the site, including Overbridge 57 (Glovers Brow / B55192 road bridge), Underbridge 56 (over Simonswood Brook) and the existing western span of Underbridge 55 (over County Road and the A506) were constructed when the original railway line was established. Record drawings indicate that the western span of Underbridge 55 (over County Road), was constructed in 1847. The original superstructure was replaced with the existing deck in 1930. In 1970 the remaining two spans of Underbridge 55 (over A506), intermediate pier and eastern abutment were built as part of works associated with the construction of the present day A506.

The introduction of the railway created new opportunities for residential development within the study area, which began to change from an agricultural area with scattered villages to a fashionable neighbourhood with new properties developed near to Kirkby Station. This mid-19th century development can be identified in settlement along Kirkby Row and Glover's Brow, with the conservation areas of North Park Road and South Park Road protecting specific areas of this suburban development (Knowsley Council, 2018).

In the years prior to the Second World War, a new filling factory, one of ten built in the country, was opened at Kirkby, approximately 785m south-east of the site (MME17237). This was connected to the mainline railway by a branch line, which begins in the eastern part of the study area (MME18221). Two heavy anti-aircraft batteries were also constructed (MME12061, MME5022).

The vast majority of historic landscape character change within the study area happened in the years following the Second World War. New housing had begun to be built to house workers at the munitions factory workers and, in 1947, the Earl of Sefton sold land around Kirkby to the Liverpool Corporation for industrial development, bringing further need for associated residential expansion (Knowsley Council, 2018). There was also considerable housing expansion as overspill development from Liverpool following efforts to clear slum housing in the city. This development ceased abruptly in the 1970s as the strategy to housing shifted (National Museums Liverpool, 2011b). In the last few decades of the 20th century historic Ordnance Survey mapping indicates a number of changes within the site. The two-line railway track was reduced to a single track between 1962-1972. Within the Headbolt Lane part of the site, mapping from 1972 shows the western portion of Kirkby Brook to have been realigned to its present-day alignment; presumably as part of works for construction of the A506, and Headbolt Lane which bounds the site in its present-day alignment. The footpath which currently crosses the site from east to west is also shown. Mapping dating from 1990 no longer shows Tanpit House to be present. The crest of the hill on the northern boundary with Headbolt Lane appears to have moved southwards, suggesting a change of ground levels. The area is now an amenity grassland.

Although the area surrounding the site saw considerable change in the industrial period, there has been more limited change within the site itself. The construction of the Liverpool and Bury railway in the 1840s completely altered the land within the railway corridor, as would be expected. Other than the demolition of the original Kirkby Station (MME19548) and its replacement with the present station building, the railway landscape remains largely as it was in 1850, although the track and associated infrastructure will have been considerably updated. The Headbolt Lane site is, today, an open area of recreation grassland, following the closure of the quarry and demolition of Tanpit House (MME5218). It is likely that buried remains of both these non-designated sites survive below ground within the site.

6 Assessment of heritage asset's significance

6.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the site, but it is in close proximity to two listed buildings and the South Park Road Conservation Area, which are all close to the existing railway corridor at Kirkby Station (near Glover's Brow). Due to the nature of the site, which is predominantly contained within the existing railway corridor, with an open area at the Headbolt Lane site, and the surrounding urban townscape, impacts to heritage assets other than these detailed here are unlikely.

The Cottage (NHLE: 1068581) is a Grade II listed building located to the west of Glover's Brow facing the road and the modern station carpark beyond (Photograph 2). It is built in hand-made brick and is possibly 18th century in date. It forms part of a loosely scattered group with other listed buildings in Glovers Brow, South Park Road, North Park Road and Mill Lane, which developed from a rural village environment to a fashionable suburb of Liverpool in the mid-19th century (Historic England, 1975a; Knowsley Council, 2018). It possesses both architectural and historic interest. The property is screened from the site by a large hedgerow which surrounds the property. While its location and group is important and forms a setting which contributes to its historic interest, views from the house do not make a particular contribution at present, due to the height and maturity of its screening hedge.



Photograph 2: View of the cottage, looking north towards existing railway corridor (Source: Google Earth)

Langtree Cottage The Public House (NHLE: 1068580) is a Grade II listed building located immediately north of the site where the railway crosses under Glover's Brow, north-east of the present railway station (Photograph 3). It was built in around 1860 (Historic England, 1975b). It is labelled as 'Railway Hotel'

on the 1st edition 25” to the mile map of 1893. Railway hotels were often built alongside, or even integrated into, stations from the mid-1840s, although they were not necessarily owned by the railway company (Parissien, 2014). It is of architectural and historic interest, as part of the new type of railway related structures which developed in the mid-19th century, and it has group value within the loosely scattered group of buildings in Glovers Brow, South Park Road, North Park Road and Mill Lane. Its setting is integrally related to the railway line and to the suburban 19th century houses, designated as South Park Road Conservation Area, to the north and west. However, views towards the railway line are screened by unsympathetic modern security fencing and trees, limiting the contribution made by views towards the railway corridor.



Photograph 3: Langtree Cottage looking south towards the existing railway corridor
(Source: Google Earth)

South Park Road Conservation Area is located immediately north of the site, close to the present-day location of Kirkby Station. This area of settlement developed in the mid-19th century as a direct result of the opening of the Liverpool and Bury railway and the accessibility into Liverpool created by the station at Kirkby (now demolished - MME19548). The houses were large and located on spacious plots, which have survived in places even where the 19th century buildings have not (Knowsley Council, 2018). The roads within the conservation area are tree lined and the conservation areas character is influenced by these mature trees and the gardens laid out around the residential properties. Views within the conservation area are largely restricted to those along South Park Road itself (Knowsley Council). The conservation area includes a number of buildings of architectural interest and, as an area of townscape, is of historic interest as a mid-19th century suburban development with connections to the railway line and the development of Liverpool. The area developed as a residential suburb directly as a result of the opening of the railway line and, as a result, the connection between the site and the conservation area is an important part of its historic interest. However, the mature trees along the road and the relatively enclosed feel of the townscape

means that views towards the site do not make a particular contribution to the conservation areas significance.

6.2 Non-designated heritage assets

There are three non-designated heritage assets within the site which have been identified from the MHER, as well as a former quarry identified from historic mapping and previously unrecorded archaeological remains, which could be present. The significance of these assets will be discussed in this section.

Tanpit House (MME5218) was a house with associated tanyard, outbuildings and garden, built in the northern part of the Headbolt Lane site. It is associated with a sandstone quarry, Mercer's Delf, which is shown on historic maps immediately south of the location of Tanpit House. It is known from historic records that Tanpit House was occupied by the Mercer family, so it is assumed that the quarry pit, which shares their name, was operated by them also. The quarry was filled in during the early 20th century and Tanpit House demolished in the late 20th century and the location of both is now an area of amenity grassland with no surface traces of their presence (Photograph 4). It is possible that foundations and other archaeological traces of Tanpit House and its associated structures survive in the northern part of the Headbolt Lane site, particularly deeply cut features such as tanpits. These remains would be of some archaeological interest, particularly structures like tanpits which would be of industrial archaeological interest. The filled-in remains of the quarry will also be identifiable, but it is not likely that these would be of any archaeological interest.



Photograph 4: View over the site of Tanpit House, looking south-west (Source: Google Earth)

The Liverpool and Bury Railway (MME18089) runs through the site and there are multiple structures, of various dates, associated with it. As described in section 5.8, there are a number of original engineering structures surviving along the route, including Overbridge 57, Underbridge 56 and part of Underbridge 55

(Photograph 5 and Photograph 6). The railway was built during the ‘railway mania’ period of the mid-19th century and is, as a result, one of a large number of railway lines of its date. As an active railway, it is likely that, while large structures including bridges and embankments are likely original, much of the infrastructure is modern and replaced regularly. The alignment and corridor of the railway are of historic interest, and surviving original structures have both architectural and historic interest, although none of the structures within the site are listed.



Photograph 5: Underbridge 56, looking south (Source: Google Earth)



Photograph 6: Underbridge 55, looking south (Source: Google Earth)

The former site of Kirkby Station is located within the site (MME19548). While purpose-built railway buildings built before 1850, such as Kirkby Railway Station, can be of international significance (Historic England, 2017b), the

demolition of the Kirkby station means that little is likely to survive. It is possible that below-ground foundations were left in place, but these are unlikely to be of archaeological or historic interest, beyond that which can be derived from historic maps and other records.

There is also the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be present within the site. It is unlikely that any remains will survive within the railway corridor, other than those related to the line's construction or features directly associated with it. Within the proposed station site at Headbolt Lane, however, traces of past land use and settlement could survive, if present. The archaeological and historical background to the site (section 5) shows that there is the potential for prehistoric and industrial/modern era remains, although remains of other periods are relatively unlikely given the site's location and past land use. It is not possible to determine what significance any archaeological remains, if present, would possess, but it is likely that they would possess archaeological and, potentially, historic interest.

7 Impact assessment and mitigation

7.1 The Proposed Scheme

The proposed station and car park comprise the following elements:

- a new station located on land at Headbolt Lane;
- a new 300 space car park and associated structures (signage, waiting shelters and car park lighting) and to service the new station;
- supply bulk point and substation to accommodate electrification of rail corridor upgrades and for the new station;
- new vehicular and pedestrian access including two footbridges over Kirkby Brook and a road bridge to access each section of the car park; and
- associated landscaping.

Works to the railway corridor comprises the following:

- railway line upgrade to a twin track and associated infrastructure to extend the Merseyrail electrification to the proposed station (including the extension of the existing third line electrification network and a new substation); and
- decommissioning works to the existing Kirkby Station.

Existing Kirkby Station

The existing Northern Rail platform at Kirkby will be decommissioned, made safe from public access and will be partially removed. The removed section of the platform will be between Overbridge 57 (Glovers Brow / B5192 road bridge) and the end of the back of platform retaining wall. The walkway that currently connects the Northern Rail platform will be removed with reconstruction of a maintenance walkway taking its place. This new maintenance walkway will include surfacing, channel drain, handrails, fencing, gated access and steps to track level.

The eastern end of the Merseyrail platform will be fenced off to stop public accessing the operational railway. The remainder of the existing Kirkby Station will remain fully operational.

An extension to the Merseyrail third rail network is proposed through the Kirkby Station continuing through to Headbolt Lane. To meet the third rail safety case a segregated access walkway will be provided through Overbridge 57 and the redundant Northern Rail platform.

Rail Corridor Works

The existing rail corridor comprises a single line. The Merseyrail network will be extended east from the existing terminating station at Kirkby by removing the existing buffer stops and connecting these with new trackwork. A new railway switch will split the tracks from a single alignment into a new twin-track arrangement.

As part of these works the existing embankment will be widened and strengthened to accommodate the twin track arrangement. The embankment will be widened by 3.4 m to the north of the track and 2.6 m to the south of the track within the extent of the rail corridor and within the Network Rail owned land boundary. This widening will also allow for the introduction of safe walkways beside the tracks and to accommodate Low Voltage (LV) and High Voltage (HV) cables.

As part of the rail corridor works, work is needed to be carried out on Underbridge 55 (crossing the A506 and County Road) and Underbridge 56 (crossing Simonswood Brook and a public footpath).

Underbridge 55 currently spans over both the A506 (Span 1 and 2) and County Road (Span 3). The proposed modifications to Underbridge 55 are to remove the existing bridge pier and foundations between County Road and the A506 and replace with a portal frame pier which falls under LPA / local highways land. Span 1 and 2 over the A506 will be replaced by a new single span which will be a twin Network Rail painted steel U-type deck extending the new single span over A506 to 18 m and 5.3 m in height which will be done within both the Network Rail and local highway boundary.

Underbridge 56 (crossing Simonswood Brook and a public footpath) is a two-span natural stone masonry arch bridge. Spans are 4.6 m long. The bridge deck is approximately 9.3 m wide. Span 1 crosses a public footpath, and span 2 crosses Simonswood Brook. In order to accommodate the twin track configuration and to provide additional safety features it is proposed that a concrete trough will be placed on the existing bridge to house the new track alignment and to strength the bridge. As a result, Underbridge 56 will extend by 1 m on either side due to this concrete trough and the addition of steel walkways for safety and maintenance with all works being undertaken within both the Network Rail and local highway boundary.

The existing Merseyrail third rail network will be extended to the proposed station. The existing Northern Rail network will be shortened as a result of it stopping up at the proposed Station rather than its current stopping up point at the Kirkby Station. To facilitate this third rail extension, a new substation is required that will be located in the vicinity of the proposed station and car park site.

The total distance of the major rail corridor works (including the third rail extension works) will be approximately 1.94 km.

The entire length of the rail corridor will be bound by fencing which will be 1.8 m high. This fencing will be a mixture of existing fencing which already meets the height requirements and new fencing to ensure safety along the whole route of the major rail corridor.

Substation

To facilitate the third rail extension and the proposed station, a new sub-station is proposed. The new substation will occupy an area of land to the west of the proposed Station and will amount to a total footprint of 0.09 ha.

The substation will consist of all the components needed for the rail corridor works with most of the assets being housed in the substation building which is up to 3.04 m in height, 6.3 m in length and 2.3 m in width. Outdoor transformers, not able to be stored in the substation building will be located adjacent to the building and will be up to 2.4 m in height and 3.1 m in width.

Proposed Station

The proposed station will comprise three platforms, with two platform faces (Platform 1 and 2) serving Merseyrail located on the northern side of the rail corridor and a single platform face (Platform 3) serving Northern Rail on the south side of the rail corridor. Buffer stops will be provided to Merseyrail and Northern Rail to indicate the two Train Operating Companies. The platforms will be connected by a cross station access platform (which will be the same height as platforms 1 – 3), replicating the operational interchange functionality at the existing Kirkby station. This cross-station access platform will run adjacent to an obscuration screen, which will be installed between the buffer stops of each railway line so that oncoming trains are not affected by lighting produced by oncoming trains in the opposite direction. This obscuration screen will be approximately 2.9 m in height and 20 m in length.

A single station building will be provided, with mess facilities for station staff and train crew. The proposed station building will have a height of 8 m and total footprint of approximately 190 m² and will be finished in brickwork and white render with extensive glazing.

Car Parking and Access

The approximate area for the station and car park is 5.6 ha and comprises approximately 300 spaces. The proposed car park will be split into two; the main car park consisting of 270 spaces located north of Kirkby Brook, and an accessible car park consisting of 30 spaces (15 accessible bays and 15 enlarged bays) located south of Kirkby Brook adjacent to the proposed station building.

Three staff spaces and two Network Rail maintenance bays are to be provided, along with a parking area for five motorcycles. Provision of electric charging points will be in-line with Knowsley Council policy. A short stay pick-up / drop-off area is also proposed outside the station building, with space for four vehicles. Covered parking facilities for 100 cycles will be provided.

Vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access would be provided for the new station. A new junction would be positioned at the existing junction between Fallowfields and Headbolt Lane, creating a 'four-armed' junction. Controlled pedestrian crossings are to be provided on each 'arm' of the junction. A new road bridge is

required to span the access road over Kirkby Brook, which will be 4 m above existing ground level at its highest point and will have an under bridge clearance of 1.4 m. The existing western footbridge over Kirkby Brook shall be removed and the eastern footbridge retained. An additional footbridge is proposed over Kirkby Brook to the east of the station building. The eastern bridge provides a link to the eastern section of Headbolt Lane and allows pedestrians arriving from this area to easily cross Kirkby in order to reach the station building.

7.2 Impacts on heritage assets

The proposed scheme would result in the following impacts on heritage assets:

- Alteration to existing railway structures which are original to the railway line (1840s) and possess heritage interest
- Removal of previously unrecorded archaeological remains, if present, during the construction of the substation, new station and associated car park, drainage and access.
- Removal of buried remains associated with Tanpit House and Mercer's Delf quarry during the construction of the proposed station car park and associated drainage and access.

Existing Kirkby Station

The existing Kirkby Station is a modern brick building. The proposed works would have no direct impacts on any heritage assets. Although the works would be in proximity to the Grade II listed The Cottage (NHLE: 1068581) and Langtree Cottage The Public House (NHLE: 1068580) and the South Park Road Conservation Area, the works would take place within the existing railway and station area which is located at a lower level than their surroundings and would not be visible. There would be no impacts arising from change to the setting of these heritage assets' settings.

Rail Corridor Works

The majority of the works within the rail corridor would have no impact to any heritage assets identified, because the majority of the construction activities would be within the extent of the existing operational railway line and likely modern trackwork and associated infrastructure. However, the widening of the embankment and works to underbridge 55 and 56 would have an impact on the railway as a non-designated heritage asset.

The widening of the railway earthworks would take place within the existing railway corridor. While this would be a physical change to the railway line and may remove original embankment material in the process, this would not harm the heritage interest of the line.

Underbridge 56 is an original structure built in the 1840s while Underbridge 55 is partially original, although its eastern span is a more recent addition. The western span of Underbridge 55 would be replaced with a new single span structure, necessitating the removal of the original piers. This would mean that the majority

of the original structure of Underbridge 55 will have been removed, modernising the appearance of this otherwise legibly historic stretch of railway alongside a loss of original material. At Underbridge 56, while the original structure would be retained, a new concrete structure would be added to the bridge deck to carry the railway line across it, with new railings installed above this. While retaining the original structure, this would add a new, more modern construction, to its top, altering its appearance and character. In both cases there would be a change to the historic structures, reducing their architectural interest and constituting a small, but notable, loss to the overall integrity of the Liverpool and Bury railway as a non-designated asset. This is an adverse effect, but not likely to be considered 'significant' in EIA terms.

Proposed Station, Substation, Car Parking and Access

The construction of the station, substation and associated car parking and access would remove any buried remains surviving of Tanpit House and Mercer's Delf quarry, as well as any previously unrecorded archaeological remains. Review of ZVI⁷ indicates that it is unlikely that the station and associated works would be visible from any listed buildings or conservation areas identified within the study area. Part of the station site would be used as a construction compound so it should be noted that these impacts would take place at the point of any ground works within the station site, including initial site preparation works.

7.3 Mitigation

The proposed scheme would result in adverse effects to original structures forming part of the Liverpool and Bury railway line, buried remains associated with Tanpit House and Mercer's Delf quarry and any other previously unrecorded archaeological remains located within the proposed station site. It is recommended that the following mitigation is put in place:

- Photographic building recording of Underbridge 55 and 56 prior to the start of work.
- Archaeological evaluation carried out across the Headbolt Lane site to test the presence, nature, extent and significance of remains of Tanpit House and any other previously unrecorded archaeological remains, as well as inform any further mitigation required. The scoping opinion indicated that, if a Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation is not submitted alongside the planning application, these works would be secured by condition.

⁷ Environmental Statement Volume I: Main Report Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

References

- Adams, M. H. and Philpott, R. A. (n.d). *An Archaeological Evaluation at St Chad's Church, Kirkby, Knowsley, Merseyside*. Summary available online at:
<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/browse/issue.xhtml?recordId=1051747&recordType=GreyLit>
- CCG (2020) *Ground Investigation for Headbolt Lane, Kirkby, Factual Report, November 2020*. CCG-C-20-11799.
- CiFA (2019) *Code of Conduct*, CiFA, Reading.
- CiFA (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments*, CiFA, Reading.
- Cowell, R.W. (1982) *Knowsley Rural Fringes Survey. Archaeological Survey of Merseyside, Merseyside County Museums*. Available online at:
<https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/historic-character-of-merseyside>
- English Heritage (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*, English Heritage, London.
- Farrer, W. and Brownbill, J. (1907) 'Townships: Kirkby', in *A History of the County of Lancaster Volume 3*, pp52-56. Available online at:
<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol3/pp52-56>
- FISH (2021) *Chronology*. Available online at: <http://www.heritage-standards.org.uk/chronology/>
- Historic England (1975a) *The Cottage*. Available online at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1068581>
- Historic England (1975b) *Langtree Cottage, Glovers Brow*. Available online at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1068580>
- Historic England (2015) *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2.
- Historic England (2017a) *The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition).
- Historic England (2017b) *Infrastructure: Transport. Listing Selection Guide*. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-transport-buildings/heag120-infrastructure-transport-lsg/>
- Hodgson, J and Brennand, M. (2007) *The Prehistoric Resource Assessment 2007*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/2007-resource-assessment-prehistoric-chapter/>
- Knowsley Council (2005a) *Ingoe Lane, Kirkby. Conservation Area Appraisal*. Available online at:
https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/conservation_appraisal_ingoe_lane.pdf

- Knowsley Council (2005b) *Old Hall Lane, Kirkby. Conservation Area Appraisal*. Available online at: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/conservation_appraisal_old_hall_lane.pdf
- Knowsley Council (2006) *Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan*. Available online at: <http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/Knowsley%20UDP%202006.pdf>
- Knowsley Council (2016) *Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy January 2016*. Available online at: <https://localplanmaps.knowsley.gov.uk/documents/knowsley-local-plan-adopted-core-strategy.pdf>
- Knowsley Council (2018) *North Park Road and South Park Road Conservation Areas. Character Appraisal*. Available online at: <https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/knowsleycouncil/media/Documents/north-and-south-park-road-conservation-areas-appraisal-jan-2018.pdf>
- Knowsley Council (2021) *Heritage Statements*. Available online at: <https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/heritage-conservation/heritage-statements>
- Margary, I. D. (1967) *Roman Roads in Britain*. 3rd edition. John Baker Publishers: London.
- MEAS (no date) *Guidance on Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*. Supplied by MEAS.
- MHCLG (2019) *National Planning Policy Framework (June 2019)*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- Myers, A. and Stalibrass, S. (2021) 'Early Prehistory', *North West Regional Research Framework*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/resource-assessments/early-prehistory/early-prehistory/>
- National Museums Liverpool and English Heritage (2011a) *Knowsley Historic Settlement Study*. Part of the Merseyside Historic Landscape Characterisation Project.
- National Museums Liverpool and English Heritage (2011b) *Merseyside Historic Landscape Characterisation Project*.
- NWRRF (2021) *The North West England Regional Research Framework*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>
- Parissien, S. (2014) *The English Railway Station*. English Heritage, Swindon.
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*.
- Phillpott, R. (2021) 'Roman', *North West Regional Research Framework*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/resource-assessments/roman/>

Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
MEAS	Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
NGR	National Grid Reference
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework

Appendix A

Gazetteers

A1 Designated heritage assets

The designated heritage assets set out in the table below, have been identified within the 1km study area from Historic England's database of the National Heritage List for England (downloaded 06.05.21) alongside details of conservation areas from Knowsley Council. This table should be read in conjunction with Figure 2.

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
Grade II* Listed Building	1356211	Church of St Chad	Church, 1869-71 by architects Paley & Austin of Lancaster. Built in a transitional Romanesque / Gothic style of coursed red sandstone with steep red tile roofs. North and South porches up steps, tall nave with aisles and clerestoreys, crossing tower, North organ loft, South chapel, short square-ended sanctuary. The interior includes a sumptuous opus sectile reredos mural of 1898 by Henry Holiday spanning East wall, depicting the Last Supper, with surround of angels and virtues. Subsidiary features include a cross in the churchyard marking the site of the chapel of 1766 which was replaced by the present church. A lych-gate gives entrance to the graveyard, whose gable-coped walls were reportedly built using stone from the old chapel. By tradition there has been a church here since c.870 AD. The current church was built for the 4th Earl of Sefton to replace a chapel of 1766. That chapel itself replaced an earlier structure of unknown date but which might have been in the same location. H. J. Austin joined E. G. Paley's Lancaster architectural practice in 1868, and over the next 25 years they became the premier church architects in the North West of England, producing large numbers of churches of national significance, many of which are highly graded listed buildings. St. Chad's was one of their earliest collaborations, which Pevsner considered to be "one of their most powerful". Henry Holiday (1839-1927) was an artist at the heart of the Arts and Crafts movement, being a founder member of The Fifteen, the Art Workers' Guild and the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. In a career devoted primarily to applied decorative art he exhibited paintings and

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
			sculpture at the Royal Academy and became an influential force in British stained glass, rejecting mediaevalism in favour of modern aesthetic design. His work is featured in many churches, and the I. K. Brunel memorial window in Westminster Abbey is contemporaneous with the East windows at St. Chad's. He also designed murals for Worcester College chapel, Oxford and for Bradford and Rochdale Town Halls, illustrated Lewis Carroll's 'Hunting of the Snark', and commissions following an 1890 trip to the U.S and Canada included the Robert E. Lee memorial in St. Paul's, Richmond, Virginia and the windows of Holy Trinity church, Manhattan, New York. Opus sectile originally referred to designs produced in a similar manner to mosaic but using larger, more regular pieces. In the Victorian period the term was also applied to a material which is suitable for painting, that is created from ground waste coloured glass. The process is believed to have been invented by James Powell and Sons, although it was given the name by Clayton and Bell. Using this material for a traditional opus sectile style work allowed the addition of painted detail to enhance its decorative quality and similarity to stained glass. The Church of St. Chad and the Vicarage (q.v.), Stables (q.v.) and Gate Piers (q.v.) form a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge (q.v.).
Grade II Listed Building	1068580	Langtree Cottage. The Railway Public House	Circa 1860. Painted brick with stone quoins and stone mullioned and transomed windows. Slate roof with red tiled serrated ridge. Segmental arched doorway. Ground floor windows of 4 and 6 lights. 4 upper windows in gabled half-dormers with bargeboards. Private house adjoins to left (Langtree), brick, 2 storeys, with centre doorway with pilaster Jambs and plain fanlight in a doorcase of Tuscan pilasters and cornice; 2 segmental headed windows on each floor with brick arches and keystones; wood eaves and cornice. The listed items in Glovers Brow, South Park Road, North Park Road, and Mill Lane are part of a loosely scattered group, which still retains a village centre character.
Grade II Listed Building	1068581	The Cottage	Possibly 18th century. Hand made brick, slate roof, 2 storeys. Plan of 2 parallel gabled blocks. Front has 2 windows on each floor, all with 3 lights, casements, with segmental brick arched heads. Entrance on left hand return side, in small porch, Brick chimneys.

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
			The items in Glovers Brow, South Park Road, North Park Road, and Mill Lane are part of a loosely scattered group, which still retains a village centre character.
Grade II Listed Building	1068582	Carters Arms Public House	19th century (various dates). Scored stucco, slate roof hipped on right, 2 storeys. 5 sided bay to left with 3 sashes on each floor, shallow rectangular bay to right with sash each floor. Centre double panelled doors with hood and sash window over. All windows with glazing bars. Similar doorway farther left in added single storeyed wing. Wide and low gable ends. The listed items in Glovers Brow, South Park Road, North Park Road, and Mill Lane are part of a loosely scattered group, which still retains a village centre character.
Grade II Listed Building	1068583	Pigeon House And Whitefield House	Originally a single house, now divided internally. Georgian, ashlar, with moulded cornice, plinth rusticated basement. 2 storeys above basement. Centre panelled door up 6 steps, in Tuscan doorcase with open pediment. A 12-paned sash window at each side of door with triple keystones, and 3 similar sash windows above. Dated 1703 (an interior datestone said to be 1793). A lower wing extends at each side. A square brick turret at rear, full height of the house, with battlements, dated 1798. 2 fireplaces said to have been removed to local museum. Whitefield House, Pigeon House, Dovecote, and No. 112 form a group.
Grade II Listed Building	1068584	112, Ingoe Lane	Once a farmhouse, stone, flag roof, 2 storeys. Dated 1667 on worn lintel of front door, and inscribed "rebuilt 1912" on lintel of blocked doorway at side. Main front has Tudor-arched doorway with label, a 6 light main window, and 2 3-light windows above. Each end wing has a 5-light window on ground floor and a 4-light above. All windows with chamfered stone mullions and labels. Brick chimneys. Whitefield House, Pigeon House, Dovecote, and No. 112 form a group.
Grade II Listed Building	1068585	38 40, North Park Road	Pair of late Victorian semi-detached houses, painted stucco, 2 storeys, band, slate roofs. Each has a segmental arched doorway with fanlight and cornice on brackets, one bay window with modillioned cornice, and one segmental arched triple sash window, and 3 segmental headed sash windows above, all in moulded cases. The listed items in North Park Road, South Park Road, Glovers Brow and Mill Lane are part of a loosely scattered group, which still retains a village centre character.

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
Grade II Listed Building	1068586	Vicarage	1848. Red sandstone, slate roof with steep gables. 2 storeys. Stone mullioned and transomed windows. A bay window glazed to floor level. Pointed arched windows on return sides. External projecting chimney with shield of arms. The Church of St Chad, the Vicarage with its Stables and Gate piers form a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge.
Grade II Listed Building	1068587	Gate Piers To South Of The Vicarage	Gate piers to south of house, stone, square, with gabled coping and pointed niches. + The Church of St Chad, the Vicarage with its Stables and Gate piers form a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge.
Grade II Listed Building	1068590	Waverley House (Kirkby Conservative Club)	Victorian villa, brick, with stone dressings, slate roof. Large square tower on angle, 3 storeys, with segmental, round and square headed windows in moulded cases, bands, eaves, and pyramid roof. Main front has elaborate stair window with round arch and Geometric tracery, and a round-arched attic window. The listed items in South Park Road, North Park Road, Glovers Brow and Mill Lane are part of a loosely scattered group, which still retains a village centre character.
Grade II Listed Building	1070620	20, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex, 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1070621	24, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex, 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1075844	Melling House	House, part of cottage homes complex, 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
			segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1075882	1 and 2, Mill Square	Farmhouse, now 2 houses. Date stone reads "JTE/1765". Brick with stone slate roof. 2 storeys and 3 bays, the end bay a 20 th century addition. Windows have 3-light horizontally sliding sashes, small-paned casements to end bay. 20 th century porch with window above and to left. 3 gable-end stacks, one to left end, 2 to original right end. Rear has ground floor windows with brick flat arches and was original front. Datestone to 1st floor.
Grade II Listed Building	1075883	5, 6 and 7, Mill Square	Nos. 5, 6, and 7 G.V. II Houses. Late 18 th century. Brick with stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays to each house. Each house has central segmental-headed entrance with flanking ground floor windows and 1st floor window above, all with segmental heads and 2-light horizontally sliding sashes. 3 cross-axial stacks.
Grade II Listed Building	1075884	Valley House	17 th century with alterations. Brick with stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 bays, the 2nd bay projecting under gable. 5-light double-chamfered mullioned windows with hollow chamfered mullions, label moulds and leaded glazing. Entrance in porch to left return under lean-to roof. 2 stacks, one to rear and one lateral stack to right return. Rear has extension partly of stone with 20 th century small-paned casements.
Grade II Listed Building	1084213	1, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys and 3 bays, 1st bay projects under timbered gable, extruded corner under hipped roof in angle. Brick quoins to windows which are sashed. Rectangular bay window to 3rd bay has 20 th century casement and hipped roof. Entrance has 6-panel door, overlight and lintel. Extruded corner has paired windows.
Grade II Listed Building	1084214	3, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick and sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows, which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1084215	7, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
			half- glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1084216	11, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half- glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1084217	Superintendent's Office and laundry block, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	Office and laundry 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof with tile cresting. One storey, 2 bays with rear range. Flush sill and lintel bands. 1st bay has gable with diapering and canted bay window with hipped slate roof. Porch to left has entrance with quoins. 2nd bay has 20 th century front. Rear range has glazed clerestory gable has lunette. Chimney to rear.
Grade II Listed Building	1084218	15, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings , slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick and sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1084219	21, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half- glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1084220	8, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex, 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorate barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
Grade II Listed Building	1084221	12, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex, 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1084222	Willow House, 16 New Hall, Longmoor Lane	Day Centre. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof with tile cresting. 1 storey, 10 bays. Central 2-bay block and 2 x 3-bay pavilions with recessed 2-bay connecting blocks. Sill band and impost course taken over window heads. Brick quoins to windows. Central block of 2 bays with hipped roof and 2 gables with brick band and diapering, and decorative barge boards. Paired segmental-headed windows with sashes. Central segmental-headed entrance with recessed doorcase. Connecting blocks have 2 segmental-headed windows. Left pavilion has projecting conservatory with Doric columns and hipped roof. Right pavilion has two windows, one now door. Both have gables with brick bands and timbering.
Grade II Listed Building	1199010	Stables to north of the Vicarage	Stables to north of house, stone, same date and style. The Church of St Chad, the Vicarage with its Stables and Gate piers form a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge.
Grade II Listed Building	1199017	Kirkby Hall Lodge	Red sandstone, probably circa 1840, tiled roof, single storey, stone chimney, gabled porch, stone mullioned windows in gables, and a bay window. Ornamental cresting to roof. The Church of St Chad, the Vicarage with its Stables and Gate piers form a group with Kirkby Hall Lodge.
Grade II Listed Building	1199040	14 and 16, South Park Road	Pair of Victorian semi-detached houses, brick with stone dressings, 3 storeys. Ground floor has round-headed doorway with white brick arch, keystone, fanlight and panelled door (No 16 with later wood porch), a wide shallow bay window with cornice and 4 round-headed lights. 1st floor has main window over the bay, with moulded case and round-arched lights; a similar but smaller window on top floor, under a joint gable over centre of both houses. Flanking square towers over doorways, with ornamental string, round-headed window on 1st floor, and triple round-headed lancets on top floor, and low pyramid roof above eaves. Rear wings with bargeboards and pointed arched windows.

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
			The listed items in South Park Road, North Park Road, Glovers Brow and Mill Lane are part of a loosely scattered group, which still retains a village centre character
Grade II Listed Building	1208146	5, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick and sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows, which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1208149	9, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1208153	13, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1208159	26, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	Former ancillary buildings. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roofs with tile cresting. 1 storey, 6 bays. Flush sill band, impost course taken over window heads. Windows have brick quoins and casements. Right return of 11 bays with 2 projecting, gabled bays. Windows have segmental heads. 20 th century extraction units. Rear range of 2 storeys and 7 bays.
Grade II Listed Building	1208170	2, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof with tile cresting. 2 storeys, 8 bays, central 6 bays project under 2 timbered gables with decorated barge boards. Flush brick sill and lintel bands. Windows are sashed, 2nd and 3rd bays have rectangular bay window with hipped slate roof and tripartite window. End bays have paired windows. Entrance to 4th bay has lintel and

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
			brick segmental relieving arch and recessed, half glazed doorcase. Right return has lean-to conservatory.
Grade II Listed Building	1208187	14, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex, 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1293267	19, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half- glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1293269	6, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1293273	10, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1293292	Dining Hall, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	Former dining hall. 1887-9 by Charles Lancaster, part of the self- contained cottage home complex. Red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 1 storey, 3 x 10 bays. Stone base, top entablature and balustrade. Central stone bay breaks forward with applied tetrastyle Corinthian portico with pilasters. Central round-headed entrance has complete fanlight, frieze and cornice. Flanking bays have rusticated brick pilasters and stone archivols. Windows have banded round arches and shell tympana; panelled aprons. Tower has square base.

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
			Projecting bays have clock faces and pediments, stone surrounds to-clock faces. Domical vault in 3 stages with cornices, louvres below top stage. Returns are similar. Rear has central entrance, with 2-light overlight flanked by 2-light windows, all now blocked (1984). Consoled open pediment to entrance. Flanking bays break forward with fielded panels.
Grade II Listed Building	1343256	3 and 4, Mill Square	Farm building, now house. 18 th century. Brick with stone slate roof. 3 storeys, irregular fenestration and signs of blocked openings. Cogged frieze above ground floor. Windows have 20 th century casements and doors 2 end stacks and one cross axial stack. Rear (originally front) has 2 bays to each house, each with central entrance.
Grade II Listed Building	1346253	17, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows, which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1346254	4, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1356207	Dovecote	Known locally as the Pigeon Hole. Georgian Gothic pigeon loft above a pig sty, built as a stone battlemented tower. Square on plan, tapering upwards, with a cornice/ledge on brackets, and a flat top. Now set in a grass triangle at road junction. Whitefield House, Pigeon House, Dovecote, and No. 112 form a group.
Grade II Listed Building	1356208	Sefton Cottage	Now flats. Red sandstone house with ashlar quoins, band, 2 storeys, wood eaves. Victorian. 3 windows on ground floor and 2 above, of 2, 3 and 4 lights, but only one 4-light window retains stone mullions. At entrance to new school.
Grade II Listed Building	1356209	1 and 3, Mill Lane	Former smithy, dated 1885. Brick with red sandstone dressings, red tiled roofs, gables, diagonally clustered chimneys. The smithy is single storeyed, with a large pargetted gable, an 8-light stone mullioned window, a 4-centred arched doorway, and a 4 light window. The adjoining houses are 2 storeyed, semi-detached, symmetrical, each with pargetted gabled

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
			wing, plain bargeboards, slight overhang, brick string over ground floor; a 4-light stone mullioned window on each floor, the centre portion has a gabled half dormer, 2 2-light windows on 1st floor, a boarded door and flanking windows below under a lean-to roof forming a porch between the 2 wings. The listed items in Mill Lane, North Park Road, South Park Road and Glovers Brow are part of a loosely scattered group, which still retains a village centre character.
Grade II Listed Building	1356210	Lytham House	Detached Victorian house of brick, the ground floor stuccoed with horizontal grouting, 2 storeys, wood eaves cornice, and another cornice over ground floor. Centre round-arched doorway with fanlight in panelled concave jambs with pilasters and round-arched head with panelled concave moulding, flanking bay windows with sashes. Three sash windows above in moulded architraves. Gable end has open pediment/gable, and centre round-arched window. The listed items in North Park Road, South Park Road, Glovers Brow and Mill Lane are part of a loosely scattered group, which still retains a village centre character.
Grade II Listed Building	1363067	18, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House. 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof with tile cresting. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Flushback sill and lintel bands. 1st bay breaks forward, 3rd bay projects, both under gables with decorative bargeboards and diapering to top. Windows have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Ground floor 1st-bay bay window with hipped slate roof and tripartite windows. 3rd bay tripartite window has brick relieving arch and tympanum with herring bone. 1st floor end bays have paired windows, central paired sashes. Enclosed lean-to porch has brackets and half-glazed door. Return to street has rectangular bay window.
Grade II Listed Building	1363068	22, New Hall, Longmoor Lane	House, part of cottage homes complex, 1887-9. Charles Lancaster. Common brick with red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays; 2 bays at each end project under gables with decorative barge boards. Flush brick sill bands, and impost courses taken over segmental heads of windows which have flush brick quoins and are sashed. Entrance has half-glazed doorcase and door. Gables have brick bands and cartouches. Long plain return walls with sashes.
Grade II Listed Building	1393576	Kirkby War Memorial	Intricately carved cross war memorial dating to c.1920 (and restored in 2006) commemorating the men of Kirkby who lost their lives during the Great Wars (the names of those killed during WWII were added later) and erected with money raised by public

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
			subscription. The decorative cross finial surmounting the memorial incorporates foliage decoration and religious symbolism in the form of a carved depiction of the head of Jesus Christ with Christ's monogram (Chi Rho) on the reverse. With this unusual and striking design the war memorial is a notable and prominent feature within the churchyard of St Chad's Church and the wider community of Kirkby, and is of both special architectural and special historic interest in a national context. The war memorial in the churchyard of St Chad's Church was funded by public subscription and was erected immediately after the end of WWI to commemorate the men of the parish who lost their lives. A further inscription was added c.1945/46 to commemorate the men of the parish who lost their lives during WWII. On Halloween 1990 the war memorial suffered extensive damage following vandalism. This resulted in the column and cross being pulled over and becoming detached from the base. The detached pieces of the memorial were kept in storage until November 2006 when the war memorial was finally restored following the receipt of funding from the War Memorials Trust. A re-dedication ceremony is proposed by the Armed Forces to be held in July 2007.
Conservation Area	DME3432	Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	The conservation area included the Tile and Brick works, which was established in 1850 to serve the Croxteth Estate of Lord Sefton. While the works has been demolished, three pairs of cottages dated 1857 built for employees and the manager's house remain. The area is believed to have been the location of Bradford (Broad Ford), an ancient settlement. It retains the impression of a quiet enclave in a rural area. It is a relatively small area which includes a group of Victorian buildings set in a pleasant open environment (Knowsley Council, 2005a).
Conservation Area	DME3430	North Park Road, Kirkby	The two conservation areas, while separate, have a similar suburban character and include residential houses from the 1860s onwards with mature trees lining the roads. The properties include Victorian villas to modern flats. Located in Kirkby, the two conservation areas are areas of residential housing built to the north of Kirkby railway station concurrently with the introduction of the railway line. They run parallel to each other, but are separated by the 1950s Park Estate development, connected only by Glovers Brow. Today surrounded by post-war housing estates built to accommodate the planned relocation of people from Liverpool. Prior to this, the surroundings of Kirkby Park were rural, with scattered farmsteads and isolated plantations (Knowsley Council, 2018).
Conservation Area	DME3431	South Park Road, Kirkby	

Designation	NHLE No.	Name	Description
Conservation Area	DME3433	Old Hall Lane, Kirkby	Area surrounding St Chad's church, Kirkby. Separated from the town centre by open park space and mature trees, the conservation area retains the characteristics of a rural lane. Key buildings include St Chad's church, with its tower and nave dominating the conservation area, as well as six red sandstone Victorian buildings (Knowsley Council, 2005b).

A2 Non-designated heritage assets

The non-designated heritage assets set out in the table below, have been identified within the 1km study area from the Merseyside HER (enquiry no: CME2052, 6.5.21). This table should be read in conjunction with Figure 3.

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME16091	Possible location of Kirkby Park, Kirkby	In 1337 John of Kirkby was granted license to impark 500 acres of land, wood and moor within the manor. The location of the park is not known but it may have been situated to the southeast of the hall. Field boundaries of the 18th century could indicate the former extent. The park had been enclosed by the late 17th century. No field names within the area recorded on the estate plan of 1769 include park elements. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 labels a site at the junction of Swell Lane and Bullen's Lane, to the southeast of the putative park as Park Brow Farm. The area identified as a possible park is only c.230 acres in extent.	Late medieval to Post-Medieval
MME17237	Royal Ordnance Filling Factory, Kirkby	The former Royal Ordnance Filling Factory No 7, Kirkby. One of ten new filling factories 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 dedicated railway station was built, and the local tramlines were extended to the site. In common with other factories of this period it was large and designed to fill a variety of munitions. In the late 1940s the factory came into possession of Liverpool Corporation and became Kirkby Trading Estate. In the beginning many of the wartime buildings were converted to new uses, other were demolished and new buildings erected. One of the earliest developments was a new Kodak Limited photographic factory on the eastern side of the estate. The area of the former factory is today known as Knowsley Industrial Park. The road pattern of the factory is preserved in the layout of the industrial estate. Adjacent to the factory in Spinney Lane and Spinney Close a small estate of characteristic Royal Ordnance housing. There were pillboxes around the perimeter of the site, visible on an aerial photograph of 19	Modern (Second World War)

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME18834	New Hall, Longmoor Lane, Fazakerley	New Hall, Longmoor Lane, Fazakerley. The 1st edition 25" OS map of 1891 shows 27 buildings, including a school, a hospital, a bath and a central hall. The site is labelled as Cottage Homes, West Derby Union. The Fazakerley Cottage Homes opened in March 1887. The facility was designed to house children aged five to 16 from the workhouse, but in an improving environment. The inmates carried out agricultural work, so as to learn useful skills and provide for their own maintenance. There was an arched entrance gateway to the site and within it, there were 20 houses, with a garden to the front and a playground to the rear. The children walked to adjacent schools in the summer and were taught in the central hall in the winter. The central hall was otherwise used as a church and Sunday school, it was also used for entertainments. The bath building had a swimming pool that could be boarded over to create a club room for the officers of the site. Each cottage had space for a "mother" or "Foster Parents" and dormitories for the children, there being 30 on average, with c.600 in the entire complex. The boys were housed on one side of the site, under the care of married couples, the "Foster Parents", whilst the girls were on the other side and were managed by a single woman, a "mother". The men were artisans who would teach their craft to the boys. A superintendent ran the site. Upon finishing their time at the cottage homes the children were mostly sent to Canada, domestic service, collieries, factories, Grimsby, the Navy and agricultural labour, with some sent to trades. The Cottage Homes were built in 1888 and opened on 27th March 1889. They closed in 1964. The buildings are individually listed and represent 26/49 listed buildings within the study area (see Appendix A1).	Industrial to Modern
MME4221	Aintree Racecourse	Aintree Racecourse, Aintree. The racecourse is shown on Hennet's map of 1829, where it is labelled as New Race Course. The racecourse opened in July 1829. The course has been home to the Grand National since 1839.	Industrial to Modern
MME10035	Site of Mound, beside Leeds and Liverpool Canal, South of the M57, Kirkby	Former site of a mound (possible spoil heap), beside Leeds and Liverpool Canal, South of the M57, Kirkby. The mound was visible during a visit in October 1979, and it was thought that the spoil might have derived from the original excavation of the canal. Alternatively, it was suggested that it might have been rubble removed to this location after the Second World War. Current LiDAR imagery does not suggest an extensive mound is currently present.	Unknown (likely to be Industrial or Modern)

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME10036	Overflow of Leeds and Liverpool Canal, South of the M57, Melling	Reinforced concrete canal overflow weir on south bank of canal, south of the M57, Melling. There appears to have been a longer (extending farther northwards) overflow facility at this location since at least 1st edition 6" OS mapping of 1850, although the canal was constructed in 1770. At some time between OS mapping dating to 1961 and mapping dating to 1974, when the M57 was constructed, the extant, shorter feature was reinforced with concrete.	Industrial
MME11622	Site of Moss Farm, Aintree Lane, Aintree	Former site of Moss Farm, Aintree Lane, Aintree. The building is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as No. 8, occupied by Alice Fleetwood. The building is shown on Yates' map of 1786, Greenwood's of 1818 and Hennet's of 1829. The building is shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 when it consists of a house and an adjacent L-shaped barn to the north. It is labelled as Moss Farm on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893, and shown to have substantially expanded with additional outbuildings to the north. It was last recorded on the OS map of 1956, it was demolished by 1959	Post-medieval, Industrial
MME11634	Site of Aintree School, School Lane, Aintree	Former site of Aintree School, School Lane, Aintree. The building is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, where it is labelled as school. It is shown and labelled on the 6" OS map of 1848. By the time of the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 a new school had been built on the opposite side of the road. The building is last recorded on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; it does not appear on the 6" OS map of 1938	Post-medieval, Industrial, Modern
MME11635	Site of Aintree Windmill, Aintree	Former site of Aintree Windmill, Aintree. The windmill is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as part of No. 12, Mill House, occupied by William Fleetwood. The mill is shown as a post mill located in the south west corner of Windmill Field. The mill is shown on Yates' map of 1786 but depicts it located closer to Wango Lane. Greenwood's map of 1818 appears to show the same. Hennet's map of 1829 does not show the windmill, though the area is obscured by the label mill (presumably just referring to the watermill on the River Alt to the north). The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848 does not show the mill.	Post-medieval, Industrial
MME11636	Site of Aintree Watermill, Aintree	Former site of Aintree Watermill, Aintree. William de Ayntre owned the fourth part of a mill in Ayntre, as recorded in a Foot of Fines dated 24 Edward I (4th May 1296). A fine of 18th March 1521 between Edward Molyneux and Sir William Molyneux and John and Anne Swifte concerns the manors of Aintree and Melling, including a mill. The mill was leased from Viscount Molyneux by John Boyer of Aintree in 1717. The watermill is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as part	Late medieval, post-medieval, industrial

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		of No. 12, Mill House (MME11638), occupied by William Fleetwood. The mill is shown on Yates' map of 1786, Greenwood's map of 1818 and Hennet's map of 1829. The mill is last recorded on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848; it does not appear on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893.	
MME11638	Mill Farm, Aintree	Mill Farm, formerly Mill House, Aintree. The building is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as No. 12, occupied by William Fleetwood. Associated with the site of Aintree Watermill (MME11636) and mill race (MME11637).	Post-medieval, Industrial
MME11639	Hunter's House, Wango Lane, Aintree	Hunter's House, Wango Lane, Aintree. The building is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as No. 13, occupied by Thomas Hunter's heirs. Mid-18 th century house.	Industrial to Modern
MME11640	Site of a post medieval tanyard, Hunter's House, Wango Lane, Aintree	Former site of a post medieval tanyard, Hunter's House, Wango Lane, Aintree. A group of four buildings are shown on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769. They are recorded as part of No. 13, occupied by Thomas Hunter's heirs. This entry includes a messuage, outbuildings and a tanyard. The field to the northeast of the site is also recorded as Tan Pit Meadow. Three or perhaps four of the buildings are recorded on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848. By the time of the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1891 all but one of the buildings had been demolished and Hunters Barn built in their place. The one survival was located at the east end of Hunters Barn, at 45 degrees to the main range. This building was last recorded on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; it does not appear on the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1937.	Industrial
MME11641	Hunters Barn, Wango Lane, Aintree	Hunters Barn, Wango Lane, Aintree, a mid-19th century barn. A group of four buildings are shown on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769. They are recorded as part of No. 13, occupied by Thomas Hunter's heirs. Three or perhaps four of the buildings are recorded on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848. By the time of the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1891 all but one of the buildings had been demolished and Hunters Barn built in their place. The one survival was located at the east end of Hunters Barn, at 45 degrees to the main range. This building was last recorded on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; it does not appear on the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1937.	Industrial to modern
MME11642	Site of a post medieval barn, School Lane, Aintree	Former site of a post medieval barn, School Lane, Aintree. A barn is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as No. 14, occupied by Anthony Hay. The building appears as an L-shaped structure on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848; it does not appear on the 25" OS map of 1893	Industrial

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME11643	Site of the first Blue Anchor Inn, School Lane, Aintree	Former site of the first Blue Anchor Inn, School Lane, Aintree. A house is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as No. 15, occupied by Anthony Fleetwood. Yates' map of 1786 and Greenwood's map of 1818 both show the building but do not label it. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848 shows the building and labels it as the Blue Anchor Inn. The 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908 shows the same arrangement. The 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927, however, shows the building to have been substantially modified. It is possible it was completely rebuilt at this time. The 6" OS map of 1938 shows the same almost L-shaped structure. The building was rebuilt and/or extended between 1956 and 1958.	Industrial to modern
MME11644	Blue Anchor Inn, School Lane, Aintree	The Blue Anchor Inn, School Lane, Aintree, a mid-20th century public house. A house is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as No. 15, occupied by Anthony Fleetwood. Yates' map of 1786 and Greenwood's map of 1818 both show the building but do not label it. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848 shows the building and labels it as the Blue Anchor Inn. The 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908 shows the same arrangement. The 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927, however, shows the building to have been substantially modified. It is possible it was completely rebuilt at this time. The 6" OS map of 1938 shows the same almost L-shaped structure. The building was rebuilt and/or extended between 1956 and 1958. It is unclear if any of the earlier structure or structures survive within the mid-20 th century current building.	Modern
MME11645	Site of a smithy, School Lane, Aintree	Former site of a smithy, School Lane, Aintree. A building is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as part of No. 15, occupied by Anthony Fleetwood. The holding included a house and the old smithy. No building is shown on the 6" OS map of 1848. The 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 shows a building in a similar position to that on the Molyneux map and labels it as smithy. The building is shown on the 6" OS map of 1956 but not on the OS map of 1958.	Industrial to modern
MME11646	Site of a house, School Lane, Aintree	Former site of a house, School Lane, Aintree. A house is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as No. 10, occupied by Thomas Farran. The building is shown as a long structure on the roadside with an outbuilding at right angles to it located to the north. The building does not appear on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848. It would appear that it had been replaced by Aintree House by that time.	Industrial
MME11647	Site of an outbuilding, School Lane, Aintree	Former site of an outbuilding, School Lane, Aintree. An outbuilding is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as part of No. 10, occupied by Thomas Farran. The house is shown as a long structure on the roadside with an outbuilding at right angles to it located to the north. The house	Industrial to modern

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		does not appear on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848, but the outbuilding does. It would appear that it had been extended as its southern end is shown as adjacent to the roadside. The building is shown on the 6" OS map of 1956 but does not appear on the OS map of 1958.	
MME11648	Aintree House, No. 43 School Lane, Aintree	Aintree House, No. 43 School Lane, Aintree, an early to mid-19th century house. A house is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as No. 10, occupied by Thomas Farran. The building is shown as a long structure on the roadside with an outbuilding at right angles to it located to the north. The building does not appear on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848. It would appear that it had been replaced by Aintree House by that time. Other 18th and early 19th century mapping is not detailed enough to identify when the replacement occurred, but it is likely to have been in the early to mid-19th century. The adjacent No. 41, Highlands, appears to have been separated off from Aintree House in the mid-20 th century.	Industrial to modern
MME11649	Site of a house, School Lane, Aintree	Former site of a house, School Lane, Aintree. The building is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as No. 9, occupied by William Winstanley's heirs. The building is shown on the 6" OS map of 1956 but is not shown on the OS map of 1958.	Industrial to modern
MME11650	Site of a house, School Lane, Aintree	Former site of a house, School Lane, Aintree. The building is recorded on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769, as part of No. 9, occupied by William Winstanley's heirs. It is recorded as a cottage. The building is shown on the 6" OS map of 1956 but is not shown on the OS map of 1958.	Industrial to modern
MME11654	Site of a house, School Lane, Aintree	Former site of a house, School Lane, Aintree. A building is shown on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769. The land is shown as belonging to Thomas Fazakerley. The building appears on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848 where it is c.20m long and on the same orientation as School Lane. It also appears to be two properties with a boundary running through the ground in front and behind the building. It was replaced by the current No. 40 School Lane before the time of the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893.	Industrial
MME11655	No. 40 School Lane, Aintree	No. 40 School Lane, Aintree, a mid to late 19th century house. A building is shown on the Molyneux estate plan of Aintree of 1769. The land is shown as belonging to Thomas Fazakerley. The building appears on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848 where it is c.20m long and on the same orientation as School Lane. It also appears to be two properties with a boundary running through the ground in front and behind the building. By the time of the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 the current No. 40 School	Industrial to modern

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		Lane had replaced this earlier structure. It is on a different alignment, is not as long and has different property boundaries marked out on the land around it	
MME11656	No. 38 School Lane, Aintree	No. 38 School Lane, Aintree, a possibly mid-18th century house. A building is shown on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769. The land is shown as belonging to Thomas Fazakerley. The building could have originally been an outbuilding to the 18th century building on the site of No. 40 School Lane. It appears to have been gradually altered and extended during the 19th and 20th centuries. It is not clear how much, if any, of the earlier structure remains.	Industrial to modern
MME11984	Medieval Pottery, East of Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	Four pieces of medieval pottery, of a green or yellow inferior glaze (three likely from the same vessel) were found during a watching brief of an unknown character in a field just east of Ingoe Lane. They had been impressed into the surface of the subsoil by machine, and lay on the higher part of a slope to the south, about 30m east of the hedge and c. 150m from the northern boundary of the field.	Late medieval
MME12008	Mill Dam, Mill Lane, Kirkby	Former site of a mill dam associated with Kirkby Watermill, Mill Lane, Kirkby. A mill is known to have been located in Kirkby as early as 1254, when Sir Ralph de Beetham died and was recorded as holding 'ploughland in Kirkby of the Earl of Lincoln by Knight's service, ...the moiety of a mill, worth 12s, etc.' Specific reference to a mill dam is found in a record that in 1323 Henry de Bootle of Melling brought a plea concerning a mill dam in Kirkby, the erection of which was causing flooding to the adjacent lands. The jury ordered the mill dam to be thrown down.' The mill pool of the 1323 legal action is elsewhere described as located on the River Alt between Kirkby and Melling. The location of this contentious mill pool is probably in the same area as this site, given the description of the problem and the land holders mentioned. The Bootles of Melling resided at Melling House, to the northwest. Their land was likely located around that site, adjacent to the watercourse which runs into this mill pond. The reference to the River Alt is then most probably a confusion for a tributary of the river, the actual river running some distance to the south west and not easily describable as between Melling and Kirkby. It also flows to the west and so any mill dam in Kirkby would be unlikely to cause flooding in Melling. It is possible that the 14 th century mill pond was located near to this site, the current pond being a later replacement following the legal decision, perhaps further to the south to avoid flooding the Bootle's land to the north. A document of 1565 records a mill in relation to land in Kirkby and Melling however one of 1596 for the Manor of Kirkby does not include a mill. In 1708 the watermill in Kirkby was lease by the Earls of Sefton to William Fazakerley of Prescott. The Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 1, has the large, elongated area to the rear of the mill labelled as 'Mill	Late medieval to modern

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		Dam.' Building work appears to have taken place at the mill in 1820. The large elongated Plot No. 355 on the Tithe map of 1839 is named 'The Mill Dam' by its apportionment, and was owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by George Rainford at that time. The area now occupied by a pond is labelled 'Mill Dam' for the last time on OS mapping dating to 1956, and is no longer labelled by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966 (at which time the mill is also not labelled).	
MME12060	Mill Farm, Former Barn of Mill House, Mill Lane, Kirkby	Mill Farm, former barn of Mill House, Mill Lane, Kirkby. The building is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 15, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden and Meadow' occupied by George Stockford. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'House, Buildings, Mill, Etc.' at Plot No. 356 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by George Rainford. (2-3) The information recorded by the apportionment seems to have been mixed up with that of neighbouring Plot No. 354, which was undoubtedly a mill at this time. It is not clear if the standing barn building is one of the original elements of the farm or if it is a replacement building in the footprint of the original. The farmhouse had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1990, and it is assumed that the barn was adapted to its current business (children's adventure playground) at that time.	Industrial to modern
MME12061	Site of a Second World War Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery Camp, M78 near Red Brow Farm, Bank Lane, Kirkby	Former site of a Second World War Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery Camp, M78 near Red Brow Farm, Bank Lane, Kirkby. The War Office List of H.A.A Gun Positions includes this site, 'M78 Red Brow Farm D413002.' A trackway leading to an open area and a group of buildings that might have been a camp is visible on OS mapping dating to 1955	Modern
MME12063	Wall made from Remains of St Chad's Chapel, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby	Wall made from the remains of St Chad's Chapel, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby. The chapel was built in 1766 and demolished in 1871. Some of the stone from the building were used in the wall to the rear of the church	Industrial to modern
MME12453	No. 26a Moss Pits Close, Fazakerley	No. 26a Moss Pits Close, Fazakerley. A building is shown on the site on Yates' map of 1786. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows two buildings on the site and appears to label them Fazakerley Hall. Hennet's map of 1829 labels the site Moor pit. The Tithe map of 1846 shows the building and records it as No. 100, house, outbuildings and garden, owned by Benjamin Scott Riley and occupied by Thomas Huyton. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 labels them Moss Nook. The 1st edition 25" OS map of	Industrial to modern

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		1893 transfers that name to a new house built to the northeast of the site. The OS map of 1958 transfers the name back to this house. The house is probably of early 19th century origin but may be on the site of an earlier structure or contain elements of one.	
MME12467	Site of a house, Moss Pits Lane, Fazakerley	Former site of a house, Moss Pits Lane, Fazakerley. No building is shown in the area on Yates' map of 1786. Greenwood's map of 1818 may have intended to show this building. Hennet's map of 1829 shows a building in the area of the site. The Tithe map of 1845 records it as No. 72a, cottage, gardens and croft, owned by the Township of Fazakerley and occupied by Catherine Hampson. The building is last recorded on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; it does not appear on the 6" OS map of 1938.	Industrial to modern
MME14119	Site of a house, east of Spencer's Lane, Melling	Former site of a house, east of Spencer's Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings on the site and records them as No. 22, a messuage, outbuildings, garden and orchard occupied by John Stokes. Hennet's map of 1829 appears to show buildings on the site. The buildings do not appear on the Tithe map of 1840.	Industrial to modern
MME14120	Location of a kiln, east of Spencer's Lane, Melling	Former location of a kiln, east of Spencer's Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 records this field as Kiln Hey, suggesting the presence of a kiln in this immediate area, probably in the 18th century but possibly earlier, as no buildings are shown on the plan. A deviation in the west boundary suggests a possible location for clay extraction pits. The Tithe map of 1840 also records this field as No. 141, Kiln Hey. The deviation in the western boundary is shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 but not on the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893.	Post-medieval to Industrial
MME14163	Site of a house, Wadacre Farm, Chapel Lane, Melling	Former site of a house, Wadacre Farm, Chapel Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings as part of holding No. 27, a messuage, outbuilding, garden and meadow occupied by Henry Tyrer. A rectangular building is shown in a small enclosure on the south side of the lane through the farmyard and an L-shaped building is shown to the northeast on the site of the later barn. The Tithe map of 1840 does not show the building to the south of the lane and shows a house on the opposite side, to the north. It is recorded as No. 259, house, outbuildings, garden et al owned and occupied by Ann Tyrer. The building is labelled Waddicar Green House on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 but as Waddicar Farm on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It is last recorded on the OS map of 1967; it does not appear on the OS map of 1974	Industrial to modern

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME14164	Wadacre Farm Day Nursery, Chapel Lane, Melling	Wadacre Farm Day Nursery, Chapel Lane, Melling, a former barn of Waddicar Farm. It was originally a threshing barn but had been converted into stables and shippon by 1981. A new slate roof was put on in the mid-20th century. The brickwork is cement rendered. The roof trusses are original. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows an L-shaped building on the site. The Tithe map of 1840 shows a large cross-shaped building and records it as part of No. 259, house, outbuildings, garden et al owned and occupied by Ann Tyrer. The 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 shows the southern end of the building subdivided and possibly indicates that the northern half could be the 18th century structure.	Industrial to modern
MME14173	Site of a barn, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of a barn, Waddicar Lane, Melling. The barn was brick-built with irregular coursing, much patched. There were blocked window and door openings on the north side. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two outbuildings on the northern part of this site associated with the house to the north. One is immediately adjacent to the road and the other is somewhat set back from it. The Tithe map of 1840 shows the house to the south and outbuildings to the north of it and records them as No. 175, house, outbuildings and gardens owned by Humphrey Hulme and occupied by Howard Hulme. The building adjacent to the road shown on the earlier mapping does not appear on this map. The Tithe map suggests that the outbuildings associated with the 18th century property had been transferred to the new house closer to them. Both properties were owned by the same individual. The barn was demolished in the late 20th or early 21st century though the lower part of the northern wall survives as the garden wall to No. 80. It is possible that both 18th century buildings were demolished and replaced by the barn, perhaps when the adjacent house was built in the early 19th century	Industrial to modern
MME14176	Site of outbuildings at Spencer's Farm, Spencer's Lane, Melling	Former site of outbuildings at Spencer's Farm, Spencer's Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings on this site, one set slightly back from the road and the other, larger building on the roadside and parallel to it. The land did not form part of the estate. It is recorded on the Tithe map of 1840 as part of No. 114, house, outbuildings, gardens and fold owned by Elizabeth Hughes and occupied by Henry Ledson. It is labelled as Spencer's House on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 but as Spencer's Farm on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. The outbuildings to the east of the house parallel to the road are modified and reduced during the 20th century and are last recorded on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; they do not appear on 4th edition 25" OS map of 1939	Industrial to modern
MME14177	Site of Bentemple Farm, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of Bentemple Farm, Waddicar Lane, Melling. A building is shown in this area on Yates' map of 1786. Two buildings are shown on the Tithe map of 1840 and are recorded as No. 188, house, outbuildings, gardens, etc. owned by Lord Skelmersdale and occupied by Margaret Hill. The adjacent	Industrial to modern

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		outbuildings had a date stone which read TIW 1768. Two buildings are shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, it also shows an extension at the eastern end of the building. A boundary runs southwards from this structure. They are labelled Winstanley's Farm on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. An enclosure is shown to the south east of the farm. The house is much reduced on the 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908, the eastern half having been demolished, and a new house, No. 148 to the north is shown. It is labelled Bentemple Farm on the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1939. The house is shown on the 1:2500 OS map of 1965 but not on the 1:1250 OS map of 1965. In 2018 L-P: Archaeology carried out a strip, map and sample excavation. The easternmost part of the building was found, consisting of sandstone foundations. A pit adjacent to the structure was filled with lime and possibly associated with the construction of the structure. Pottery and clay pipes around the site was of 16th to 19th century date, suggesting an earlier phase of occupation or an earlier origin for the farm. Post holes were found which probably relate to the enclosure created in the mid to late 19th century. (6)	
MME14178	Site of two houses, Chapel Lane, Melling	Former site of two houses, Chapel Lane, Melling. No building is shown on the site on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769 as the land does not form part of the estate; it is labelled R. W. Bootle esq. land. Yates' map of 1786 shows two buildings on the west side of the lane in the area of this site, suggesting there was a house present but this may have been the house to the west. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows a building on the site, though again this could have been the house to the west. The Tithe map of 1840 records it as Nos. 268 and 269, cottages and gardens owned by Lord Skelmersdale but leased by William Barnes and occupied by John Bolton and Daniel Barton respectively. The building is last shown on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893; it does not appear on the 2n edition 25" OS map of 1908.	Industrial
MME14179	Site of the Horse & Jockey beer house, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of a house, Waddicar Lane, Melling. No buildings are shown in this area on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769, though the road is shown as unusually wide. This may indicate that the site was occupied but not mapped or that there was a later episode of encroachment on the highway and houses built in the narrow plot. Yates' map of 1786, Greenwood's map of 1818 or Hennet's map of 1829 all also show no buildings but each omits other buildings in the area and so cannot be confidently relied upon either individually or collectively. The Tithe map of 1840 records it as No. 165, cottages and gardens owned by Humphrey Hulme and occupied by John White, James Eccleston, John Yates and Henry Wright. The western end of the row is shown as slightly larger than the rest of the subdivisions on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 and appears to be labelled as Horse & Jockey (B.H). By the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1939 the beer house had expanded to include most the row. The OS map of	Industrial to modern

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		1956 shows the same arrangement but the OS map of 1962 shows the current Horse and Jockey public house on the opposite side of the road. The former beer house is simply labelled as No. 1. It is last shown on the OS map of 1967; it does not appear on the OS map of 1974	
MME14249	Site of Lake Cottage, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of Lake Cottage, Waddicar Lane, Melling. A building is shown in this area on Yates' map of 1786. The Tithe map of 1840 shows two buildings on adjacent plots. The southern one is recorded as No. 227, house and garden owned by Lord Skelmersdale and occupied by William Baldwin. It is possibly labelled Lake Cottage on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 (though it may be the building to the north, later labelled as Rose Cottage that was intended). It is not labelled on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 or later mapping. It is last shown on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; it does not appear on the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1939.	Industrial to modern
MME14269	Site of Clarke's Farm, Prescott Road, Melling	Former site of Clarke's Farm, Prescott Road, Melling. A stone-built house. The house was apparently destroyed by vandals. Buildings are shown on either side of the road in this area on Yates' map of 1786, though the road is shown incorrectly, and it is therefore difficult to be certain that it is this site in particular that was intended. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows buildings on this site. The tithe map of 1840 records them as No. 452, house, outbuildings and garden owned by Lord Skelmersdale and occupied by John Croston. The building is labelled as Clarke's Farm on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. The building is last recorded on the OS map of 1966; it does not appear on the OS map of 1975	Industrial to modern
MME14270	Site of a building, Prescott Road, Melling	Former site of a building, Prescott Road, Melling. Buildings are shown on either side of the road in this area on Yates' map of 1786, though the road is shown incorrectly and it is therefore difficult to be certain that it is this site in particular that was intended. Greenwood's map of 1818 also shows buildings on both sides of the road but clearly in this area. Hennet's map of 1829 shows a building on the west side of the road but to the north, much closer to the junction with Waddicar Lane. It also does not show any buildings on the east side of the road, north of the township boundary. No buildings are shown on the west side of the road on the Tithe map of 1840	Industrial
MME14274	Site of Midland Pottery Works, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of Midland Pottery Works, Waddicar Lane, Melling. Opened in 1877 by a large Glasgow manufacturer intended to make jam pots for the rapidly growing trade. Clay was shipped from Devon to Liverpool and then moved by barge to the pottery works. On 1st August 1889 it was noted that in the previous six weeks nearly a quarter of a million articles had been made at the site. The works were destroyed in a fire in 1928.	Industrial to modern

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME15426	Mather Cottage, Aintree Lane, Kirkby	Mather Cottage, Aintree Lane, Kirkby. No building is shown in this area on Yates' map of 1786, Greenwood's map of 1818 or Hennet's map of 1829. The Tithe map of 1839 shows a house on this site and records it as No. 21, cottage and intake, owned by the Earl of Sefton and Robert Humby and occupied by J. Prescott.	Victorian to 21st century
MME15429	Undated pits, Melling	Two undated pits found during an archaeological evaluation in 2004. A small circular pits was found to contain small fragments of charcoal but no other dateable material. A second small pit was found, cut by a red ceramic field drain, also with no datable material within it. The charcoal contained fragments of cereal grains, coal and modern weed seeds, along with wood from at least three species of tree.	Unknown
MME16137	Church of St Paul, Formosa Drive, Fazakerley	Church of St Paul, Formosa Drive, Fazakerley. The building does not appear on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927. The building first appears on the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1937. Built 1932 by F.W. Nicholson	Early 20th century to 21st century
MME16287	Nos. 1 and 2 Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	Nos. 1 and 2 Ingoe Lane, Kirkby. One of three pairs of cottages built in 1857 for employees of the brick and tile works for the Croxteth estate.	Victorian to 21st century
MME16290	Croxteth House, Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	Croxteth House Ingoe Lane, Kirkby. Croxteth House dated 1857 was built for the manager of the tile and brick works to reside in. A detached house, grand in style with elaborate corbelled chimneys.	Victorian to 21st century
MME17093	George V Pillar Box, Signal Works Road, Fazakerley	George V pillar box, Signal Works Road, Fazakerley, made by Carron Company, Stirlingshire.	Edwardian to 21st century
MME17105	George V Pillar Box, School Lane, Aintree	George V pillar box, School Lane, Aintree, made by Carron Company, Stirlingshire.	Edwardian to 21st century
MME17106	George V Pillar Box, Longmoor Lane, Fazakerley	George V pillar box, Longmoor Lane, Fazakerley, made by Carron Company, Stirlingshire.	Edwardian to 21st century
MME17149	Site of Kirkby Works, Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Kirkby Works, Ingoe Lane, Kirkby. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 does not show any buildings on this site. "Lord Sefton has since 1850 removed to Kirkby his extensive works, in which the tiles and other requisites for his estate are prepared". The 1st edition 25" OS map of 1891 shows Kirkby Works on this site. The buildings were demolished in the late 20th century	Victorian to late 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME17962	George VI Pillar Box, Waddicar Lane, Melling	George VI Pillar Box, Waddicar Lane, Melling, made by Carrong Company, Stirlingshire.	Mid-20th century to 21st century
MME17963	George V Pillar Box, Moorfield, Simonswood	George V Pillar Box, Moorfield, Simonswood, made by McD&SL&G.	Edwardian to 21st century
MME18273	Kirkby	Kirkby, an early medieval settlement. The place name has been interpreted as of Norse origin, village with its own church.	Early medieval to medieval
MME18280	Aintree	Aintree, an early medieval settlement. The place name has been interpreted as of Norse origin	Early medieval to medieval
MME18349	Roman Catholic church of Holy Name, Moss Pits Lane, Fazakerley	Roman Catholic church of Holy Name, Moss Pits Lane, Fazakerley. The baptismal registers date from 1929. Building of the present church started in August 1964. The new church building was tailored to the site on which the presbytery had stood for some years. The main church building is rectangular in plan with a tower at the liturgical southwest corner and a single storey vestibule adjoining. The tower is an openwork concrete structure which is, as the recent Pevsner says, reminiscent of a colliery pit head structure. The main church is a concrete portal frame structure with buff brick infill and strip clerestorey windows at the head of the wall, except on the south side of the sanctuary, facing the road which has a massive window of ten vertical lights. The most distinctive feature of the exterior is the way that the upper part of the south wall is recessed from the vertical members of the frame, leaving them to project like the legs of a massive spider. The roof is slightly curved; the original scheme for the church had a flat roof, so the present arrangement may be a later alteration, or a variation from the time of building. The interior is a single open space with low windowless aisles on each side, plain walls faced with textured panels, which have square insert dalle de verre panels by Philip Brown on the south side, and clear-glazed clerestorey windows with shallow arched heads following the line of the curving transverse arches of the ceiling. The western vestibule also has a large panel of concrete and coloured glass. The sanctuary is distinguished only by its flat ceiling and the large window on the south side. Fittings include bold Stations of the Cross by Roger Smith and original benches. The sanctuary arrangement with free-standing glazed screens, is presumably a later reordering.	Mid-20th century to 21st century
MME18369	Roman Catholic church of The Most Holy Redeemer and St	Roman Catholic church of The Most Holy Redeemer and St Kentigern, Waddicar Lane, Melling. In July 1900 Bishop Whiteside laid the foundation stone of the present building. Its partial dedication to St Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, reflects the strong Glaswegian make-up of the original congregation. The building appears to have been a dual-purpose structure, serving as both a church and a school. St	Victorian to 21st century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
	Kentigern, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Kentigern's became a separate parish in 1938. To outward appearance the building far more resembles a school than it does a church. The main building is rectangular on plan, under a hipped slate roof with a decorative tile ridge. On the south side, a projecting room with timber framing in the gable and a lean-to porch with an open verandah with robust timber detailing. At the east end is a raised brick belfry housing one bell. Purple brick, with red brick ornamental detail (chequerboard pattern and banding). Large top-opening windows, of early-20th century school character. The verandah leads into a small lobby/sacristy area and on into the main space, a single volume for the nave, with a short, square ended chancel separated from the nave by a pointed archway. High level windows to the south side of the nave, large windows to the north and west sides. There is a perimeter dado of glazed brick around the perimeter of the nave and a flat plaster ceiling with exposed timber tie beams.	
MME18375	Roman Catholic church of St Mary, Mother of God, Kennelwood Avenue, Kirkby	Roman Catholic church of St Mary, Mother of God, Kennelwood Avenue, Kirkby. The church is situated in the northern part of Kirkby, a new town developed by Liverpool Corporation in the decades after the Second World War. The parish was established in 1957 and the church opened in the following year. St. Mary's is a simple structure, built of red brick and recently re-roofed with concrete tiles. The tall main body of the church has lean-to additions on both sides and the pitched roof is brought down over them in a continuous slope. The church is lit by tall single windows high in the walls. The main entrance is in one of the side additions, which has a glazed front, with the glazing now partly painted over	Mid-20th century to 21st century
MME18541	Post medieval ditch and kiln waste, Waddicar Lane, Melling	A post medieval ditch and kiln waste found at Waddicar Lane, Melling during an excavation in 2018. The ditch contained numerous partial vessels, some wasters and fragments of saggers. The material is of late 16th and early 17 th century date, including Cistercian-type ware and Midlands purple-type coarseware. Finewares included drinking cups of later 16th century date, similar to material found at Rainford. Bowls, jars, cisterns and chafing dishes were also represented. The plough soil across the wider site also produced similar material in addition to 17th and 18th century tobacco pipe fragments.	Elizabethan to Stuart
MME18542	Mesolithic flint, Waddicar Lane, Melling	A Mesolithic flint found during an excavation at Waddicar Lane, Melling in 2018. The microlith was a retouched microlith found in a 19 th century post-hole.	Mesolithic
MME19548	Site of Kirkby Railway Station, Glovers Brow, Kirkby	Former site of Kirkby Railway Station, Glovers Brow, Kirkby. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 shows the station on the east side of the bridge	Victorian to late 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME19885	Site of a barn, Aintree Lane, Kirkby	Former site of a barn, Aintree Lane, Kirkby. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. It is recorded as part of holding No. 159, Sandforths, occupied by John Woods. The land to the rear is recorded as Barn Hey. The Tithe map of 1839 shows the building and records the field to the rear as No. 36, Barn Hey, owned by the Earl of Sefton and the executors of John Woods and occupied by William Woods. It is last shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850; it does not appear on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1891.	Georgian to Victorian
MME19887	Site of a house, Valley Road, Kirkby	Former site of a house, Valley Road, Kirkby. No building is shown on this site on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769. The lane adjacent to this site is shown as very wide at this point. Yates' map of 1786 shows a building in this area. Greenwood's map of 1818 and Hennet's map of 1829 do not show a building on this site. The Tithe map of 1839 shows a building at the south eastern end of a long encroachment which is recorded as No. 46, a cottage and intake owned by the Earl of Sefton and the executors of John Woods and occupied by Betty Guy. The building is last shown on the OS map of 1958; it does not appear on the OS map of 1968.	Georgian to late 20th century
MME19888	Site of Barn Hey, Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Barn Hey, Ingoe Lane, Kirkby. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 does not map this site as it was Mr Johnson's Land. Buildings are shown to the north on what is later Ingoe Farm. Yates' map of 1786 shows a building in this area, presumably intended for the site to the north of this one. Greenwood's map of 1818 appears to show a building on this site. Hennet's map of 1829 shows a similar arrangement. The Tithe map of 1839 shows two buildings on this site and records them as No. 222, a house, outbuildings and garden owned by James Johnson and occupied by Ann Harrison. Land to the west is recorded as No. 223, Barn Field. The building is last shown on the OS map of 1961, which labels it as Barn Hey; it does not appear on the OS map of 1974.	Georgian to late 20th century
MME19889	Site of a barn, Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	Former site of a barn, Ingoe Lane, Kirkby. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 does not map this site as it was Mr Johnson's Land. Buildings are shown to the north on what is later Ingoe Farm. Yates' map of 1786 shows a building in this area, presumably intended for the site to the north of this one. Greenwood's map of 1818 appears to show a building on this site. Hennet's map of 1829 shows a similar arrangement. The Tithe map of 1839 shows two buildings on this site and records them as No. 222, a house, outbuildings and garden owned by James Johnson and occupied by Ann Harrison. Land to the west is recorded as No. 223, Barn Field. The building is last shown on the OS map of 1961, which labels it as a ruin; it does not appear on the OS map of 1974.	Georgian to late 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME20184	An undated ditch, Wango Lane, Aintree	In 2020 Northern Archaeological Associates carried out an evaluation of land north of Wango Lane, Aintree. An undated ditch was found in one trench	Unknown
MME4408	Site of Lord's Close, Signal Works Road, Fazakerley	Former site of Lord's Close, Signal Works Road, Fazakerley. No buildings are shown in the area on Yates' map of 1786. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows a building. Hennet's map of 1829 appears to show a building in the area. The Tithe map of 1846 records the building as No. 28, a house, outbuildings, yard and garden owned by Benjamin Scott Riley and occupied by Peter Naylor. The building is labelled Lord's Close on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. It is last recorded on the 2 nd edition 25" OS map of 1908; it does not appear on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927.	Georgian to early 20th century
MME4410	Flint core, Aintree	A flint core of early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date was found on the surface in a ploughed field in 1973 in Aintree. It has had some 37 flakes removed from it and has been reduced to a sub-spherical shape. It is black flint with grey patination. There are three striking platforms. It is c.100mm and weighs c.700 grams.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MME4411	Site of Carr House Farm, Spencer's Lane, Melling	Former site of Carr House Farm,, Spencer's Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows three buildings on this site but labels the land as Mr Stokes's. The Tithe map of 1840 shows two buildings and labels them Carr House. They are recorded as No. 132, Carr House, outbuilding and garden owned by James Horrocks and occupied by James Bretherton. It is labelled as Carr House Farm on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. The building is labelled as a ruin on the OS map of 1958. The outline of its footprint is still recorded on OS Master Map, suggesting it has only recently been fully demolished.	Georgian to mid-20th century
MME4414	Site of Chapel Cottages, Spencer's Lane, Melling	Former site of Chapel Cottages, Spencer's Lane, Melling. No building is shown on the site on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769. The field is labelled as Great Hurst. No buildings are shown on Yates's map of 1786 or Greenwood's map of 1818. Hennet's map of 1829 appears to show two buildings on the site and labels them Chapel. The Tithe map of 1840 shows two buildings and a large pond to the north of them. They are recorded as No.92, three cottages gardens owned by Edward Molyneux and occupied by John and James Bradshaw and Thomas Rimmer. The adjacent field is recorded as No. 91, Chapel Hey. The buildings are shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 and are labelled as Chapel Cottages; they do not appear on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It would appear that there was a short-lived chapel of an unknown denomination located on this site in the early to mid-19th century. By 1840 it had been converted to houses and it was demolished in the mid to late 19th century.	Georgian to Victorian

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME4432	Site of Rose Cottage, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of Rose Cottage, Waddicar Lane, Melling. A building is shown in this area on Yates' map of 1786. The Tithe map of 1840 shows two buildings on adjacent plots. The northern one is recorded as No. 226, house and garden owned by Lord Skelmersdale but leased by Betty Hale and occupied by Edward Chadwick. It is labelled Rose Cottage on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It may form part of the current building on the site, but if so has been heavily modified. The original form is last shown on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; the current form is first shown on the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1939.	Georgian to Second World War
MME4660	Site of Hospital Cottage, Aintree Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Hospital Cottage, Aintree Lane, Kirkby. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site. It is recorded as holding No. 159, Sandforths, occupied by John Woods. (2) Yates' map of 1786 shows a building in this area. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows a cluster of three buildings in this area. Hennet's map of 1829 shows a similar arrangement. The Tithe map of 1839 shows three buildings and records this one as No. 40, a house, outbuildings and orchard owned by the Earl of Sefton and the executors of John Woods and occupied by William Woods. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 labels it as Nicholson's House. The OS map of 1958 labels it as Hospital Cottage. The building is last shown on the 6" OS map of 1967; it does not appear on the OS map of 1974.	Georgian to late 20th century
MME4661	Alder's Bridge, Moor Lane, Kirkby	Alder's Bridge, Moor Lane, Kirkby. The route crossing the River Alt at this location is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, and one neighbouring plot (part of holding No. 156) is called 'Alder's Bridge; while another field, part of holding No. 164 is called 'Cow Hey Alder's Bridge.' It is clearly labelled 'Alder's Bridge' on Yates' map of 1786, and all other available historical mapping up to the present day. It is not known how much of the original structure of the bridge has survived	Georgian to 21st century
MME4662	Site of Lime Tree Farm, Moor Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Lime Tree Farm, Moor Lane, Kirkby. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings on this site and records them as No. 149, a messuage, outbuildings and garden occupied by the Late Mrs Leconby. Yates' map of 1786 shows a building on this site and labels it as New Inn. Greenwood's map of 1818 labels the New Inn. The Tithe map of 1839 shows a building on this site at the south western end of an encroachment. It is recorded as No. 77, New Inn buildings and croft, owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Thomas Worrall. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 labels it as New Inn. The 1st edition 25" OS map of 1891 labels it as Lime House. The 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908 labels it as Lime Tree Farm. Aerial photos of 1945 show different buildings on the site.	Georgian to Second World War

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME4670	Site of Elm Grove, Long Moor Lane, Fazakerley	Former site of Elm Grove, Long Moor Lane, Fazakerley. A building is shown in the area on Yates' map of 1786. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows two buildings on the site. The Tithe map of 1846 records it as No. 65, house, outbuildings, yard and orchard owned by Miss Renshaw and occupied by Edward Rogerson. The building is labelled as Elm Grove on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. The building is last recorded on the 6" OS map of 1938; it does not appear on the OS map of 1958.	Georgian to mid-20th century
MME4672	Site of Nicholson's Cottage, Aintree Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Nicholson's Cottage, Aintree Lane, Kirkby. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a wide lane on this site but no buildings within it. No building is shown in this area on Yates' map of 1786 or Greenwood's map of 1818. Hennet's map of 1829 shows two buildings in this area. The Tithe map of 1839 shows a building on this site in a narrow curving encroachment into the lane. It is recorded as No. 30, Cottages and garden owned by the Earl of Sefton and Anne Harrison and occupied by Ashcroft Poole. It is labelled as Nicholson's Cottage on the OS map of 1958. It was demolished in the late 20th century.	Georgian to late 20th century
MME4676	Neolithic polished axe, Melling	A Neolithic polished axe was found in or before 1970 in Melling. It was found during ploughing. It is of sandstone and measures 0.125m long x 0.06m wide and 0.022m thick. A second possible findspot location is given for this axe, c.2km to the north, immediately north of Melling village.	Neolithic
MME4677	Remains of Wall, East of Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	Buried remains of part of a wall, east of Ingoe Lane, Kirkby, found during a watching brief carried out after the topsoil of the field had been stripped away. In the northwest corner of the field just below a break in slope, still largely covered by the subsoil was a short (c. 1m) line of coursed bricks, at least 2 courses high, the brick being quite early; orange, hand-made, impurities in the clay. The depth of the sandy subsoil made it impractical to follow the line of the bricks farther to the north, but it may have been the footings of a building. An example of the brick was collected	Post-medieval
MME4678	Site of Waddicar Cross, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of Waddicar Cross, Waddicar Lane, Melling. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 has a label in this area which reads Waddicar Cross. Nothing is shown on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893	Medieval
MME4679	Site of a house, Wadacre Farm, Chapel Lane, Melling	Former site of a house, Wadacre Farm, Chapel Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings as part of holding No. 27, a messuage, outbuilding, garden and meadow occupied by Henry Tyror. A rectangular building is shown in a small enclosure on the south side of the lane through the farmyard and an L-shaped building is shown to the northeast on the site of the later barn. Yates' map of 1786 shows two buildings on the west side of the lane in this area. The westernmost is shown to the south of the building nearer the road. The Tithe map of 1840 does not show the building	Georgian to Victorian

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		to the south of the lane and shows a house on the opposite side, to the north. Of the two structures shown on the plan of 1769, and assuming that building shown on the 1786 map nearest the road is the house formerly located at the west end of Chapel Lane, and given the apparent replacement with a new house by the mid-19th century, it seems likely that the southern building was the farmhouse	
MME4680	Site of a house, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of a house, Waddicar Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings on this site and records them as part of holding No. 26, a messuage, outbuildings, garden and orchard occupied by William Beesley. The property was the subject of a lease of 3rd May 1777 between Sir Charles William Molyneux and William Beesley of Melling, husbandman. It is recorded on the Tithe map of 1840 as No. 186, cottages and gardens owned by Ann Tyrer and occupied by Robert Owen and John Harrison. The building is last shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850; it does not appear on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893.	Georgian to Victorian
MME4682	Site of a house, Chapel Lane, Melling	Former site of a house, Chapel Lane, Melling. No building is shown on the site on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769 as the land does not form part of the estate; it is labelled R. W. Bootle esq. land. Yates' map of 1786 shows two buildings on the west side of the lane in the area of this site, suggesting there was a house present. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows a building on the site. The Tithe map of 1840 records it as No. 270, cottage and gardens owned by Lord Skelmersdale but leased by William Barnes and occupied by Ellen Bolton. The building is last shown on the 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908; it does not appear on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927.	Georgian to early 20th century
MME4683	Site of a house, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of a house, Waddicar Lane, Melling. No building is shown on the site on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769 as the land does not form part of the estate; it is labelled R. W. Bootle esq. land. Yates' map of 1786, Greenwood's map of 1818 and Henner's map of 1829 do not show a building on the site. The Tithe map of 1840 shows a building on the site in a narrow plot along the roadside and records it as No. 171, house and garden owned and occupied by James Anderson. It is possible that the building could have been of 18th century origin, and just not mapped, but it is perhaps more likely that it was built in the mid-19th century. It is last recorded on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; it does not appear on the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1939.	Victorian to Second World War
MME4684	Site of Waddicar House, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of Waddicar House, Waddicar Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building on this site and records it as part of holding No. 25, a messuage, outbuildings and garden, occupied by William Barnes. Yates' map of 1786 shows a building in this area. It is recorded on the Tithe map of 1840 as No. 173, house and garden owned by Humphrey Hulme and occupied by Robert	Georgian to Second World War

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		Barnes. It is labelled Waddicar House on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. It is last shown on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; it does not appear on the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1939.	
MME4685	No. 80 Waddicar Lane, Melling	No. 80 Waddicar Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two outbuildings on the northern part of this site associated with the house to the north. Greenwood's map of 1818 appears to show two houses on the east side of the lane in this area. The Tithe map of 1840 shows the house and outbuildings to the north of it and records them as No. 175, house, outbuildings and gardens owned by Humphrey Hulme and occupied by Howard Hulme. The Tithe map suggests that the outbuildings associated with the 18th century property had been transferred to the new house closer to them. Both properties were owned by the same individual. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 labels the building New House	Georgian to 21st century
MME4686	Site of Spencer's Farm, Spencer's Lane, Melling	Former site of Spencer's Farm, Spencer's Lane, Melling. The Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows two buildings on this site, one set slightly back from the road and the other, larger building on the roadside and parallel to it. The land did not form part of the estate. It is recorded on the Tithe map of 1840 as No. 114, house, outbuildings, gardens and fold owned by Elizabeth Hughes and occupied by Henry Ledson. It is labelled as Spencer's House on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 but as Spencer's Farm on the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893. The outbuildings to the east of the house parallel to the road are modified and reduced during the 20th century and are last recorded on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927; they do not appear on 4th edition 25" OS map of 1939. The house is also possibly demolished at this time and replaced by Zilad House, though this may have simply been the reduced core of the earlier building. It was demolished in c.2000	Georgian to late 20th century
MME4687	Site of Betty's House, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of Betty's House, Waddicar Lane, Melling. No buildings are shown in this area on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769, Yates' map of 1786, Greenwood's map of 1818 or Hennet's map of 1829, but each omits other buildings in the area and so cannot be confidently relied upon either individually or collectively. The Tithe map of 1840 records it as No. 160, houses and gardens owned by Lord Skelmersdale and occupied by William Wilson and Betty Winstanley. It is labelled as Betty's House on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. It is last shown on the 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908; it does not appear on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927.	Victorian to early 20th century
MME4688	Waddicar House, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Waddicar House, Waddicar Lane, Melling. The owner in 1981 believed that the building was timber framed with a sandstone skin, but this was all concealed beneath a cement render. The roof is of sandstone flags all over, probably original on the earlier part of the house but new on the new east	Elizabethan to 21st century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		wing. The original building was L-shaped but had recent additions to the east including a single storey flat roofed section. There is a slightly expanded plinth just below the ground floor window level. The building is rumoured to date from the 16 th century and there are supposedly oak timbers in the roof. 17 th century with alterations and additions, stone with some brickwork, rendered and limewashed, 2 storey 2 window former farmhouse with wing to north. Old flag roof. Near flush casements, altered. Interior: massive curved bevelled beam, and cased beams, thick walls, inglenook fire-place. Close-string stairs. 1st floor, original purlins and some exposed joists. Modern mantels. A building is shown in this area on Yates' map of 1786. It is recorded on the Tithe map of 1840 as No. 264, house, outbuildings and fold owned by John Moorcroft and occupied by William Gregson. The building has been extensively modified in the late 20th or early 21st century. It was formerly listed Grade II but the designation has been revoked.	
MME4689	Site of an outbuilding at Bentemple Farm, Waddicar Lane, Melling	Former site of an outbuilding at Bentemple Farm, Waddicar Lane, Melling. A building is shown in this area on Yates' map of 1786. Two buildings are shown on the Tithe map of 1840 and are recorded as No. 188, house, outbuildings, gardens, etc. owned by Lord Skelmersdale and occupied by Margaret Hill. 1768 altered brown brick outbuilding, with flag roof, adjoining former barn, now with slate roof. Bevelled stone plinth. Arch-headed stone tablet, in north gable, inscribed TI W 1768. Condition, bad. Noted for tablet and as record. Two buildings are shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. They are labelled Winstanley's Farm on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It is labelled Bentemple Farm on the 4th edition 25" OS map of 1939. The L-Shaped range is last shown on the OS map of 1962; it does not appear on the OS map of 1965. The building was formerly listed Grade II.	Georgian to mid 20th century
MME4694	Location of a kiln, Melling	Former location of a kiln, Melling. There is a large hollow half way down the slope. No pottery or kiln waste was found during fieldwalking. The field is recorded on the Tithe map of 1840 as No. 463, Kiln Hey. No structures are shown.	Georgian to Victorian
MME4696	Site of Kirkby Sunday School, Bank Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Kirkby Sunday School, Bank Lane, Kirkby. The building is not shown on Greenwood's map of 1818 (2), and first appears on Hennet's map of 1829. It is shown on the Tithe map of 1839 and according to its apportionment the 'Cottage and Garden' at Plot No. 383 was owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by John Rawthorne at that time. It is labelled as 'Kirkby Sunday School' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. The building is still shown on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 but it is no longer labelled as a school. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1955, and by the time of OS mapping of 1973 it had been pulled down.	Georgian to late 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME4697	Site of Hilton's (Milton) Cottage, Bank Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Hilton's (Milton) Cottage, Bank Lane, Kirkby. The property appears on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 19, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden and Great Croft' occupied by Henry Mercer. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'Croft and Cottage' at Plot No. 377 was owned by the Earl of Sefton and the executor of Richard Mercer, and was occupied by Ann Baines. It is labelled as 'Hilton's Cottage' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. The 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 shows the property labelled as 'Milton's Cottage,' and continues to be labelled in that way on all historic mapping until its last appearance on OS mapping dating to 1955. By the time of OS mapping of 1962 it had been pulled down.	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
MME4704	Possible moated site, Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	Possible moated site, Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling. To the south of the house there is a depression which runs north south. In the northwest corner of the farmyard there is a second depression and a third was located on the northeast corner. The Bootle family may have resided at Melling House from the 14th century. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 shows a broad ditch along the southern and eastern sides of the area with a short length along the northern side at the northeast corner	MEDIEVAL to TUDOR
MME4707	Post medieval pottery, south of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	Post medieval pottery was found during fieldwalking south of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling in March 1982.	Post-medieval
MME4710	Post medieval pottery south east of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling	Post medieval pottery was found during fieldwalking south east of Melling House, Prescott Road, Melling in March 1982. Black and brown glazed pottery and some clay pipes were found	Post-medieval
MME4715	Two Flakes, West of Shepherds o' th' Hill Farm, Kirkby	Two flakes, one retouched, recovered during fieldwalking in Field K3, to the west of Shepherds o' th' Hill Farm, Kirkby. The finds were described as: 'Two flints found within 20m of each other, edge-trimmed burnt flake and a grey flint flake	Later prehistoric
MME4975	Site of Chapel House, Kirkby Row, Kirkby	Former site of Chapel House, Kirkby Row, Kirkby. A document dating to 1650 recorded "...the present pffitts belonging to Kirkby Chappell is a litle howse and Orchard, a Chappell yard, and a Little Croft about Three rood land". The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 5, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden and Meadow,' occupied by John Ireland. According to the Tithe map of 1839, the 'House, Buildings and Garden' at Plot No. 610 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Thomas Chisnell. The building is labelled as 'Chapel House' on the	Stuart to mid-20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1956, and had been pulled down by the time OS mapping dating to 1966 was produced	
MME4977	Site of Kirkby's Old Parsonage, Kirkby Row, Kirkby	Former site of Kirkby's Old Parsonage, Kirkby Row, Kirkby. The 'Old Parsonage' was said to have been built around 1733, and contained two parlours, a lobby, kitchen, pantry cellar downstairs, five rooms above and a closet over the porch. It was drawn in 1790. It appears on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 3, containing a 'Messuage, Stable and Garden,' occupied by Reverend Wilkinson. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'House, Buildings and Garden' at Plot No. 617 were occupied by the Reverend Robert Cort. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 has the building labelled as 'Kirkby Parsonage,' but by the time of the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893 it was 'Beech Villa.' It was supplanted as St Chad's Parsonage by a new building in 1848, after which it became 'Beech Villa.' It was demolished in 1964	Georgian to mid 20th century
MME4979	Kirkby Bridge, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby	Kirkby Bridge, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby. The route of Kirkby Row is shown going over Kirkby Brook on mapping as early as the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, but a bridge is not labelled. Nor is it labelled on the Tithe map of 1839. It is labelled 'Kirkby Bridge' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. It is not known how much of the bridge's original fabric survives	Georgian to 21st century
MME4981	Site of Wikes Place, James Holt Avenue, Kirkby	Former site of Wikes Place, James Holt Avenue, Kirkby. The property appears on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 2, a 'Messuage, Garden and Meadow' occupied by Henry Wike. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'House and Meadow' at Plot No. 620 was owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by William Glover. It last appears on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and by the time of the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 it had been pulled down.	Georgian to Victorian
MME4984	Spearhead found at St Chad's Churchyard, Kirkby	Spearhead found at St Chad's Churchyard, Kirkby. When St Chad's church was erected, the extant churchyard was 're-arranged' and one of 'the ancient pathways' was broken up; the object was found during that process. It was 16 inches long, with an estimated 0.5 inch broken from the point. The portion of the blade remaining was 9.5 inches to the shoulder and the socket is about 2 inches in length. It was first thought to have been a dagger, but was later identified as a spearhead	Unknown
MME4985	Cross in St Chad's Churchyard, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby	Cross in St Chad's Churchyard, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby. The cross was erected, probably about 1871 when the chapel was demolished, and the present St Chad's Church opened. The cross now marks the spot of where the altar had been. The monument is inscribed in Latin and in English, 'Here for a thousand years stood an altar to the Lord. I see that all things come to an end'	Victorian to 21st century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME4986	Site of Medieval Chapel of St Chad, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby	Former site of a medieval church dedicated to St Chad, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby. Kirkby is featured in the Domesday book, and is likely to have been named after the presence of a church. There is a possibly early Norman or 12th century baptismal font, now sited within the current church building. The presence of a chapel is recorded at Kirkby during the time of Edward VI (1537 - 1553). It is discussed by a 1650 survey of churches in Lancashire: "Wee also present that within the said pish of Walton there is an ancient Pochiall Challell called Kirkby Chappell, and that the said Chappell is distant from there said pish Church ffoure myles and a halfe, and from Melling Chappell within the pish of Halsall nere two myles, and from any other Church or Chappell foure myles att least". Baines noted that the church originally dated to Saxon times, but that 'it is now a plain building, ...rebuilt 1766.'	MEDIEVAL to GEORGIAN
MME4987	Site of 18th century St Chad's Chapel, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby	Former site of St Chad's Chapel, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby. A faculty for the rebuilding of Kirkby Chapel, 16 yards by 11.5 yards with a gallery at the west end is dated 1768. The chapel is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, but the plot is not numbered. It appears on Yates' map of 1786, and is labelled 'Parochial Chapel.' Enlargement was planned in 1788. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'Chapel and Yard' at Plot No. 611 was owned by the Rector of Walton, and no name is included as an occupant. On the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 it is labelled 'St Chad's Chu. (Per Curacy).' The chapel was rebuilt in 1766. The building was drawn in 1812 and was enlarged in that year too. The Norman font had been used below a spout by the old school room door outside the chapel. It was moved into the chapel in the mid-19th century. What is believed to be the only photograph of the old chapel was found and published in 1967. Previously there had only been two known sketches of the chapel, one found at St Chad's Church and one at Rufford Hall, Rufford. The chapel was demolished in 1871 when the present church was completed. Some of the stone from the building were used in the wall to the rear of the church. A stone cross now marks the spot of where the altar had been.	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME4989	Excavated site-WNW/NNE Kirkby Vicarage	The HER only provides a date (Lower Palaeolithic to Victorian) and states that an evaluation took place. However, the evaluation report (Adams, M. 1995 An Early-Middle Bronze Age Settlement Site at St Chad's Vicarage, Kirkby, Merseyside) states that an archaeological evaluation of land to the east of St Chad's Church, Kirkby was undertaken. Two sites of archaeological potential were identified, the reason for this being the presence of finds from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods in the vicinity. The presence of possible Mesolithic activity was also noted. The presence of the chapel of St Chad implied an early settlement which by the 10th century became a village with the Norse name	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Unknown

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		Kirkby ('Church-village'). The evaluation identified an area of limited archaeological deposits consisting of linear cut features and post holes of unknown date. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered elsewhere on the site.	
MME4990	Site of Kirkby Row Houses, Kirkby Row, Kirkby	Former site of Kirkby Row House, Kirkby Row, Kirkby. The buildings are shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, part of holding No. 8, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden, Orchard and Croft,' occupied by the Reverend Mr Henry Tatlock. They are shown on the Tithe map of 1839, but in two plots; according to its apportionment Plot No. 606 contained a 'Cottage and Garden,' while Plot No. 605 had the 'Barn, Fold and two crofts.' Both were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Thomas Birch. By the time of the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 it is labelled 'Kirkby Row Houses,' along with two other, recently erected buildings. These are labelled 'Kirkby Row Cottages' on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It last appears on the 6" OS map of 1938, and by the time of OS mapping dating to 1962 it had been pulled down.	Georgian to mid 20th century
MME4993	Mill Bridge, Boyes Brow, Kirkby	Mill Bridge, Mill Lane and Boyes Brow, Kirkby. The route of Mill Lane and Boyes Brow is shown on mapping as early as Molyneux's Estate map of 1769, but it is not labelled. It is labelled 'Mill Bridge' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. It is not known how much of the bridge's original fabric survives	Georgian to 21st century
MME4994	Site of Kirkby Watermill, Mill Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Kirkby Watermill, Mill Lane, Kirkby. A mill is known to have been located in Kirkby as early as 1254, when Sir Ralph de Beetham died and was recorded as holding 'ploughland in Kirkby of the Earl of Lincoln by Knight's service, ...the moiety of a mill, worth 12s, etc.' The mill is shown as two buildings on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 1, occupied by Edward Standish Esq. It is clearly marked on Yates' map of 1786, Greenwood's map of 1818, and Hennet's map of 1829. The mill is shown as two buildings on the Tithe map of 1839, on Plot No. 354 but according to the apportionment that plot's name is 'Intake.' The correct name for Plot No. 354 seems to have been mixed up with what the apportionment records for the neighbouring Plot No. 356, given as 'House, Buildings, Mill, Etc.', both owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by George Rainford. It is labelled as 'Kirkby Mill' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and as 'Kirkby Mill (Corn)' on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It is labelled 'Kirkby Mill' for the last time on OS mapping dating to 1956; the building is still shown on OS mapping dating to 1966 but it is not labelled. By the time of OS mapping dating to 1978 the structure had been pulled down. From an examination of air photos available in 1982, 'the site of the mill is marked by a large grassy mound next to the road and to the west of the stream. Immediately to the north is a large pond. ...it is possible to see a dark linear feature, probably a leet, running southwards to the east of the mound, which is cut by the railway line south of the road,	Medieval to late 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		but which continues as a ditch about 1 - 2m wide and c. 1m deep to the south of the railway line and joins the mill brook c. 40m to the south.	
MME4995	Site of Watt's House, Kirkby Row, Kirkby	Former site of Watt's House, Kirkby Row, Kirkby. The building is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 7, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings and Garden,' occupied by Thomas Fleetwood. Although the property is not shown on the Tithe map of 1839 at Plot No. 612, the apportionment records that the 'Cottage, Garden and Meadow' at this location was owned by the John Johnstones' executor, and occupied by John Core at that time. It last appears on 6" OS mapping dating to 1938, and by the time of OS mapping dating to 1962 it had been pulled down	Georgian to mid 20th century
MME4997	Site of Mill Farm Farmhouse, Mill Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Mill Farm farmhouse, Mill Lane, Kirkby. The building is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 15, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden and Meadow' occupied by George Stockford. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'House, Buildings, Mill, Etc.' at Plot No. 356 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by George Rainford. (3-4) The information recorded by the apportionment seems to have been mixed up with that of neighbouring Plot No. 354, which was undoubtedly a mill at this time. The house last appears on OS mapping dating to 1978, and by the time of OS mapping dating to 1990 it had been pulled down.	Georgian to late 20th century
MME4998	Site of Row Farm, Kirkby Row, Kirkby	Former site of Row Farm, Kirkby Row, Kirkby. The property appears on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 9, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Old Gardens and Barn Meadow,' occupied by Thomas Johnson. According to the Tithe map of 1839 the 'House, Outbuildings, Barn and Garden' at Plot No. 296 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Richard Naylor at that time. The property last appears on OS mapping dating to 1956, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966	Georgian to mid 20th century
MME5003	Site of Dam House, Southwest of Bank Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Dam House, southwest of Bank Lane, Kirkby. The building is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 20, including a 'Messuage, Outbuilding, Lane, Garden and Nearer Croft,' occupied by William Boyes. The building is drawn on the Tithe map of 1839 at Plot No. 363, but there is no corresponding record in its apportionment. It last appears on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 and by the time of the 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908 it had been pulled down.	Georgian to Edwardian
MME5005	Site of Tatlock's House, Glover's Brow, Kirkby	Former site of Tatlock's House, Glover's Brow, Kirkby. A small group of buildings is shown at this location on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, but they are within an area labelled as 'Mr Tatlock's Land.' The Tatlock's "were an old recusant family, who had been tenants of the Fazakerley's with whom they had intermarried. Father Henry Tatlock looked after the district from Tatlock House until	Georgian to Edwardian

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		his death in 1771". Two buildings are shown on the Tithe map of 1839 and according to its apportionment, the 'House, Outbuildings and Gardens' at Plot No. 311 were owned by Reverend Henry Tatlock and occupied by Edward H. Hesketh. The property is labelled as 'Tatlock's House' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. The westernmost building is still shown on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893, but it appears to be part of the property labelled 'Sunnyside,' with a newly built house just to the northeast. This is also the last time the building appears on historic mapping, and by the time of the 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908 it had been pulled down.	
MME5007	Site of Glover's Brow, Glover's Brow, Kirkby	Former site of Glover's Brow, Glover's Brow, Kirkby. The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 12, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings and Fold' occupied by Thomas Winstanley. It is labelled as 'Glover's Brow' on Hennet's map of 1829. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'House, Buildings, Barn and Garden' at Plot No. 314 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and John Halstall, and occupied by William Charnock. It is labelled 'Glover's Brow' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and as 'Glover's Brow Farm' on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1956, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966	Georgian to mid 20th century
MME5008	Roman Coin, Kirkby Row, Kirkby	A Roman coin was found in 1964 in Kirkby Row. Said to be bronze and of Julius Caesar, it was discovered by an employee of the Southport Demolition Company. No other information on this find is currently available, GIS point has been placed in the centre of Kirkby Row	Roman
MME5009	Site of Alick's House, Glover's Brow, Kirkby	Former site of Alick's House, Glover's Brow, Kirkby. The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 13, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden and Meadow,' occupied by Edmund Aughton. Two buildings are shown on the Tithe map of 1839, and according to its apportionment the 'House, Barn and Garden' at Plot No. 324 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Ann Harrison. The property, shown as two buildings, is labelled as 'Alick's House' by the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, but by the time of the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 the northernmost of the two had been pulled down. The southernmost building was last seen standing on Google imagery (air photos) taken in 2003, but by the time later air photos were taken in 2005 that southern building had been demolished and replaced by the modern house on the site	Georgian to 21st century
MME5010	Site of a Poorhouse, Glover's Brow, Kirkby	Former site of a poorhouse, Glover's Brow, Kirkby. The building is not shown on Hennet's map of 1829. It first appears on the Tithe map of 1839, but according to its apportionment the 'Cottage and Intakes' at Plot No. 301 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Edward Woods at that time.	Victorian to early 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		It is shown and labelled as 'Poor House' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. The building is still shown on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 but it is not labelled. It last appears on the 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908, and had been demolished by the time of the 3 rd edition 25" OS map of 1927.	
MME5011	Bronze Age Socketed Axe, South of Kirkby Row, Kirkby	A Bronze Age socketed axe, found to the south of Kirkby Row, Kirkby in 1940.	Bronze age
MME5012	Roman Coin, St Chad's Churchyard, Kirkby	An Antoninianus of Valerian I (AD 253 - 260) was found by a metal detectorist in St Chad's churchyard in 1989. The obverse reads 'IMPCPLIC VALERIANVS PF.AVG' with a draped radiate bust right. The reverse has 'ORIENS AVGG' and Sol standing left holding a whip and a globe. The SMR record sheet notes that the findspot is accurate to within 20m.	Roman
MME5014	Littledale Farm, Saxon Way, Kirkby	Little Dale Farm, Saxon Way, Kirkby. The property appears on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769 as part of holding No. 23, including a 'Messuage, Outbuilding, Garden and Little Croft at Little Dale,' occupied by Mr Mather. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'House, Buildings, Garden and Croft' at Plot No. 411 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Stephen Cave.	Georgian to 21st century
MME5015	Former Farmhouse of Shepherd's o' th' Hill Farm, Shevington's Lane, Kirkby	Former farmhouse of Shepherd's o' th' Hill Farm, Shevington's Lane, Kirkby. The property appears on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769 as part of holding No. 26, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden and Meadow,' occupied by Henry Part. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'House, Outbuildings, Fold and Garden' at Plot No. 412 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by James Shacklady. It is labelled as 'Shepard's o' th' Hill Farm' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and all subsequent available historic mapping.	Georgian to 21st century
MME5016	Site of Parts Place, Shevington's Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Parts Place, Shevington's Lane, Kirkby. The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 26, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden and Meadow,' occupied by Henry Part. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'House, Barn, Stable and Garden' at Plot No. 414 was owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by James Roberts at that time. It is labelled as 'Parts Place' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. The property is last shown on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927, but had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1975	Georgian to late 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME5017	Site of Shevington's Cottage, Shevington's Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Shevington's Cottage, Shevington's Lane, Kirkby. The property first appears on the Tithe map of 1839, and according to its apportionment the 'Cottage and Intake' at Plot No. 420 was owned by the Earl of Sefton and Rich Morecroft and occupied by Rich Morecroft. It is labelled as 'Shevington's Cottage' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. It last appears on the 3rd edition 25" OS map of 1927, but had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1955.	Victorian to mid 20th century
MME5018	Site of Sand Hole House, North of Shevington's Lane, Simonswood	Former site of Sand Hole House, North of Shevington's Lane, Simonswood. A lease agreement between the Molyneux Estate and Thomas Knowles dating to 1691 mentions this property, and its rent was 10s 8d. A Survey of Kirkby dating to 1696 mentions that Thomas Knowles holds Plot No. 89, 'the North poynt adjoins unto a closs called the Elder Carr, being parcell of a Tenement in Symonswood, belonging to the said Thomas Knowls... occupied together with the said Messuage and Tenement in Symonswood..'. The Register of Papist Estates (for 1717) in Lancashire records: 'a mess. and ten., in Symonswood and Kirkby let by Caryl, Lord Molyneux to Thomas Knowles for his own life...' in addition to two other parcels of land. A lease agreement relating to this property, a messuage and tenement dating to 1719 was between Molyneux and John Rollinson of Kirkby, Blacksmith, for the duration of the lives of the lessee, and of Thomas and James his sons. A later lease dating to 1743, between Thomas Rowlinson of Simonswood, yeoman, detailed a messuage and tenement called Rowlinson's Tenement, for the duration of the lives of the lessee (then 31), James his brother (then 27), and John his son (7 months). The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate Survey map of 1769, and the 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Etc., and Tenement' at Plot No. 75 were occupied by Thomas Rowlinson, and neighbouring Plot No. 76 was named 'a Sandhole within Kirkby.' It is labelled 'Sand Hole House' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and as 'Sandhole Cottages' on the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893. The building last appears on OS mapping dating to 1978, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1989.	Stuart to late 20th century
MME5019	Site of Headbolt Smithy and Farmers' Arms Public House, Moorfield, Simonswood	Former site of Headbolt Smithy and Farmers' Arms public house, Moorfield, Simonswood. A small enclosure is shown on this site on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769 but it is unclear if a building is shown within it. No building is shown in this area on Yates' map of 1786. No building is shown on this site on Greenwood's map of 1818. The site is obscured by a label on Hennessey's map of 1829. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 shows two buildings on this site, one to the south of the lane running east and one within the lane on the northern side. It is labelled as Headbolt Smithy. The 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 shows additional buildings. Those on the east side are labelled as Headbolt Smithy but the building to the south of the lane is labelled as Farmers' Arms beer house. The 2nd edition 25" OS map	Victorian to late 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		of 1908 shows a smaller structure on the north side of the lane. The 6" OS map of 1955 shows the same arrangement. The buildings do not appear on the OS map of 1973.	
MME5022	Site of a Second World War Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery, M78 near Red Brow Farm, Bank Lane, Kirkby	Former site of a Second World War Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery, M78 near Red Brow Farm, Bank Lane, Kirkby. The War Office List of H.A.A Gun Positions includes this site, 'M78 Red Brow Farm D413002.' Also known as Summerfield, Kirkby and as Mersey H8. It was listed as unarmed in 1942 when it was armed by the Home Guard. It was retained as an Off-Site Nucleus Force battery in 1946. The battery is visible on aerial photographs of 1945 with eight-gun emplacements. The OS map of 1975 labels the area as Summerfield and what is now Domingo Drive as Summerfield.	Second World War to late 20th century
MME5023	Possible Core Fragment, North of Little Dale Farm, Kirkby	Possible core fragment, described as struck grey flint, recovered during fieldwalking in Field K1, to the north of Little Dale Farm, Kirkby	Later prehistoric
MME5211	Site of Kirkby Hall, Hall Lane and Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby	Former site of Kirkby Hall, Hall Lane and Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby. A document dating c.1275-1303 records a grant to the Burscough Priory, '...of two sellions in Melling which Richard of the Hall of Kirkby previously held of the priory...' The hall is shown and labelled on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 1, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Folds and Garden,' occupied by Edward Standish Esq. 'Demesne.' According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'Hall and Outbuildings' of Plot No. 705 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by William Webster at that time. The property was labelled 'Kirkby Hall' for the last time on OS mapping dating to 1956; by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966 it was used as office space, and it had been pulled down by the time OS mapping dating to 1978 was produced. The Hearth Tax of 1662 records Mr Fazakerley had seven hearths in Kirkbie	Medieval to late 20th century
MME5218	Site of Tanpit House, Headbolt Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Tanpit House, Headbolt Lane, Kirkby. The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 29, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden, Yard and Tanyard' occupied by Henry Mercer. According to the Tithe map of 1839 the 'House, Outbuildings, Fold and Yard' at Plot No. 446 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Henry Mercer. It is labelled as 'Tanpit House' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and on subsequent historic mapping. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1978, and had been pulled down by the time OS mapping dating to 1990 was produced.	Georgian to late 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME5219	Site of Windfield House, Country Road, Kirkby	Former site of Windfield House, Country Road, Kirkby. The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 30, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings and Fold' occupied by John Rigby. According to the Tithe map of 1839 the 'House, Buildings and Yard' at Plot No. 447 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by James Rigby. It is labelled as 'Whitfield House' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and as 'Windfield House' on the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1966, and had been pulled down by the time OS mapping dating to 1978 was produced.	Georgian to late 20th century
MME5220	Site of Red Brow House (Inn), Bank Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Red Brow House (Inn), Bank Lane, Kirkby. The building is not shown on Yates' map of 1786 (2), and first appears on Greenwood's map of 1818. It is shown as a single building on the Tithe map of 1839, but the apportionment for Plot No. 372 records that the 'Two Cottages and Gardens' were owned by the Earl of Sefton and the executors of Stephen Ashcroft, and occupied by William Ashcroft. It is labelled as 'Red Brow House (Inn)' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, but is not labelled on the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1966, and had been pulled down by the time OS mapping dating to 1978 was produced.	Georgian to late 20th century
MME5221	Site of Red Brow Smithy, Bank Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Red Brow Smithy, Bank Lane, Kirkby. The building does not seem to be shown on Hennet's map of 1829 (2), and first appears on the Tithe map of 1839. According to its apportionment the 'Cottage and Smithy' at Plot No. 348 was owned by the Earl of Sefton and John Woods, and occupied by John Woods. It is labelled as 'Red Brow Smithy' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, but is not labelled on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. The building last appears on OS mapping of 1966, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1978.	Victorian to late 20th century
MME5222	Ruff Cottage, off Daleside Road, Kirkby	Ruff Cottage, off of Daleside Road, Kirkby, a mid 19th century building east of the former 'Old Rough' woodland. The building does not seem to be shown on Hennet's map of 1829, and first appears on the Tithe map of 1839. According to its apportionment, the 'House, Buildings and Garden' at Plot No. 475 were owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by George Hill. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 has the building labelled as 'Keeper's House,' and by the time of the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893 a kennel had been added to the property. It is last labelled 'Keeper's House' on OS mapping dating to 1956, and appears to have become a private residence not associated with the estate by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966.	Victorian to 21st century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME5223	Site of Dale Cottage (Rigby's Cottages), Country Road, Kirkby	Former site of Dale Cottage (Rigby's Cottages), Country Road, Kirkby. The building does not seem to be shown on Greenwood's map of 1818 (2), and first appears on Hennet's map of 1829. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'Cottage and Pit Slack' at Plot No. 596 was owned by the Earl of Sefton and John Rigby, and occupied by John Rigby. It is labelled as 'Rigby's Cottage' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and as 'Dale Cottage' on the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1956, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966.	Georgian to mid-20th century
MME5225	Site of Wood Farm, County Road, Kirkby	Former site of Wood Farm, County Road, Kirkby. The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 31, including a 'Messuage, Outbuilding and Yard,' occupied by Peter Wood. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'House, Buildings and Intake' at Plot No. 460 was owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by William Pye. It is labelled as 'Wood's Farm' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and as 'Wood Farm' on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1956, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966.	Georgian to mid-20th century
MME5227	Site of The Groves, near Chadwell Road, Simonswood	Former site of The Groves, near Chadwell Road, Simonswood. The property is shown, as three buildings, on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, and the 'House, Outbuilding, Fold and Garden' at Plot No. 66, occupied by James Taylor at that time. It is shown, as two buildings, on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 and labelled as 'The Groves.' It is not labelled on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. The property last appears on OS mapping dating to 1956, and had been pulled down by the time OS mapping dating to 1966 was produced.	Georgian to mid-20th century
MME5228	Site of Kirkby School, County Road and Old Rough Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Kirkby School, at the junction of County Road and Old Rough Lane, Kirkby. The building is not shown on Greenwood's map of 1818, but is marked and labelled as 'School' on Hennet's map of 1829. The Tithe map of 1839 records the School House with Garden at No. 568, owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Thomas Heyes. In 1806 a school was built and endowed by Lord Sefton. The school was enlarged in 1851 when a girls school was added. An infant school was later added too. The Master's house separated the boys' and girls' schools. In c.1830 the Earl of Sefton provided another schoolroom to the school, to replace the previous one which was converted into a dwelling house, which was then used as a public elementary school in union with the National Society. That part of the building which appears to have been a dwelling is last shown on OS mapping dating to 1956, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966. The school itself last	Georgian to late 20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		appears on OS mapping dating to 1978, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1990.	
MME5229	Site of Old Rough Cottage, Old Rough Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Old Rough Cottage, Old Rough Lane, Kirkby. The property does not seem to be shown on Hennet's map of 1829, and although a building is also not shown on the Tithe map of 1839, the apportionment records that Plot No. 477 is comprised of a 'House, Outbuildings and Yard,' owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Samuel Owen. It is labelled as 'Old Rough Cottage' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1966, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1978..	Victorian to late 20th century
MME5230	Site of Red Brow, Bank Lane, Kirkby	Former site of Red Brow, Bank Lane, Kirkby. Red Brow is shown and labelled on the Molyneux Survey map of 1769, as part of holding No. 18, including a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden and Long Intake,' occupied by Henry Pickafount. According to the Tithe map of 1839 and its apportionment, the 'Red Brow, Outbuildings and Barn Etc,' at Plot No. 370, with a use specified as 'Public House,' was owned by the Earl of Sefton and the executors of Stephen Ashcroft and occupied by William Ashcroft. The property itself is labelled as 'Red Brow' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, but by the time of the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893 the larger area is named Red Brow and individual buildings are not labelled. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1966, and had been pulled down by the time OS mapping dating to 1978 was produced.	Georgian to late 20th century
MME5233	Site of Gate House Bridge, near Junction of Shevington's Lane and Pingwood Lane, Simonswood	Former site of Gate House Bridge, near the junction of Shevington's Lane and Pingwood Lane, Simonswood. The roadway going over the brook at this location is shown on the Molyneux Estate Survey map of 1769, but it is not labelled and no description is included in its terrier. It is shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, where it is labelled 'Gate House Bridge' after Gate House just to the northeast. It is last shown on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893, and in between that time and when the 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908 was produced, the route of Shevington Lane was altered, and the site of the bridge moved to its current position	Georgian to Edwardian
MME5238	Site of Caddick's Cottage, near Freckleton Drive, Simonswood	Former site of Caddick's Cottage, near Freckleton Drive, Simonswood. A lease dating to 1749 between Molyneux and Ann Caddick of Simonswood, widow, describes 'a parcel of waste adjoining on the east side to part of 2 tenements in the possession of Peter Woods and Anthony Fleetwood, and on the west to that lane called the Melling rank.' The lease was for the lives of the lessee (then 45), James her son (5) and Henry Caddick of Simonswood, husbandman (30). The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate Survey map of 1769, and the 'Cottage and Garden' at Plot No. 69 was occupied by Ann Caddick	Georgian to Victorian

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		at that time. It is last shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, where it is labelled 'Caddicks Cottage,' and by the time of the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 it had been pulled down.	
MME5240	Site of Mawdsley's Farm, North of Headbolt Lane, Simonswood	Former site of Mawdsley's Farm, North of Headbolt Lane, Simonswood. The property is not shown on the estate map of 1769, Yates' map of 1786, Greenwood's map of 1818, nor Hennessey's map of 1829. The first available map on which it appears is the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 where it is labelled 'Mawdsley's Farm'. It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1955, and had been demolished by the time OS mapping dating to 1976 was produced.	Victorian to late 20th century
MME5429	Site of Warren's House, Simonswood Lane, Simonswood	Former site of Warren's House, Simonswood Lane, Simonswood. The property is shown on the estate survey map of 1769, and the 'Messuage, Outbuilding, Garden and Barn Croft,' at Plot No. 60 was occupied by Thomas Rawlinson. It is labelled 'Warren's House' on the 6" edition 6" OS map of 1850, and continues to be labelled that way until its last appearance on OS mapping dating to 1977. By the time OS mapping dating to 1990 was produced it had been demolished.	Georgian to late 20th century
MME5431	Site of a Poor House, Simonswood Lane, Simonswood	Former site of a poor house, Simonswood Lane, Simonswood. The building is shown on the Molyneux Survey Estate map of 1769, and the 'Cottage and Garden' at Plot No. 62 was occupied by the 'Overseers of the Poor.' It is shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 where it is labelled 'Poor House.' It is still shown on the 1 st edition 25" OS map of 1893 but it is not labelled. The building is last shown on OS mapping dating to 1956, and by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966 it had been pulled down.	Georgian to mid-20th century
MME5432	Site of Jarret's Farm, Gilscroft Avenue, Simonswood	Former site of Jarret's Farm, Gilscroft Avenue, Simonswood. The property is shown on the estate map of 1769, a 'Messuage, Outbuildings, Garden, Orchard and Croft' as part of Plot No. 65, occupied by John Gerrard. It is shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 where it is labelled 'Jarrets Farm.' It last appears on OS mapping dating to 1956, and had been demolished by the time OS mapping dating to 1966 was produced.	Georgian to mid-20th century
MME5437	Site of Big Dale Farm, near Brook Hey Drive, Kirkby	Former site of Big Dale Farm, near Brook Hey Drive, Kirkby. The property is shown on the Molyneux Estate map of 1769, as part of holding No. 23, including a 'Messuage, Outbuilding, Garden and Little Croft at Little Dale' occupied by Mr Mather. According to the Tithe map of 1839, the 'House, Outbuildings, Garden and Orchard' at Plot No. 483 was owned by the Earl of Sefton and occupied by Matthew Molyneux. It is labelled as 'Big Dale' on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and as 'Dale Farm' on the 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893. It last appears on 6" OS mapping of 1956, and had been pulled down by the time of OS mapping dating to 1966.	Georgian to mid-20th century

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
MME9513	Site of Railway Signal Works, Signal Works Road, Fazakerley	Former site of Railway Signal Works, Signal Works Road, Fazakerley. Portion of original 1881 works included in present site, but main works 20th century mainly steel framed sheds with corrugated iron cladding, earlier buildings, mainly brick, with slate roofs with decorated barge boards and finials on gable ends, also managers house and two staff semi-detached houses. The buildings are last recorded on the OS map of 1974; they do not appear on the OS map of 1988.	Victorian to late 20th century
MME9768	The Culvert, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Melling	The Culvert, a bridge carrying the Leeds and Liverpool Canal over the River Alt on the boundary of Melling and Aintree, an 18th century structure. A masonry single span bridge. Extensive brick infill repairs to the masonry and a modern reinforced concrete parapet. It is labelled as The Culvert on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850.	Georgian to 21st century
MME9830	Winding hole, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Aintree	A winding hole on the south side of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, south of Wango Lane, Aintree. It is a turning point on the canal. The original masonry coping stones have been replaced with reinforced concrete.	Georgian to 21st century
MME9831	Handcock's Bridge, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Wango Lane, Aintree	Handcock's Bridge, Wango lane, Aintree. The wooden drawbridge was replaced with a steel swing bridge. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848 records the bridge as Handcock's Bridge and specifies that it is a draw bridge. The 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 does not indicate the type of bridge. The 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908 however labels it as a swing bridge.	Edwardian to 21st century
MME9832	Site of the first Handcock's Bridge, Wango Lane, Aintree	Handcock's Bridge, Wango lane, Aintree. The road is shown as crossing the Leeds and Liverpool Canal on Yates' map of 1786, Greenwood's of 1818 and Hennet's of 1829. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1848 records the bridge as Handcock's Bridge and specifies that it is a draw bridge. The 1st edition 25" OS map of 1893 does not indicate the type of bridge. The 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1908 however labels it as a swing bridge. The wooden drawbridge was replaced with a steel swing bridge	Georgian to Edwardian
MME11637	Route of Aintree mill race, Aintree	Mill race, associated with Aintree Watermill (MME11636) and mill house (MME11638)	Medieval to Modern
MME18089	Liverpool and Bury railway	Liverpool and Bury railway. The Liverpool and Bury Railway was permitted by an Act of 31st July 1845. It was absorbed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in 1846. The line initially ran to Great Howard Street Railway Station but was extended to Exchange, opening on 13th May 1850. The viaduct into Liverpool was built in 1846-8 by William McCormick and S. and J. Holme. The chief engineer was James Thomson. It was originally over a mile long and had 117 arches. In 2018 Oxford	Industrial to Modern

MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		Archaeology North carried out a watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation of land south of Lanyork Road. Brick walls possibly relating to the mid-19th century viaduct were found	
MME18092	Route of Fazakerley and North Mersey Branch Railway	Former route of the Fazakerley and North Mersey Branch Railway. The Fazakerley and North Mersey Branch railway of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway opened in August 1867. It opened to passengers in 1906	Industrial to Modern
MME18221	Route of Royal Ordnance Factory Railway Branch, Ashcroft Road, Simonswood	Former route of Royal Ordnance Factory railway branch, Ashcroft Road, Simonswood. The railway was first used on 8th May 1940. Within the filling factory there were 23 miles of railway. The line continued to be used by the industrial estate until 1976	Modern (Second World War)
MME9762	Leeds and Liverpool Canal	The Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The Liverpool to Newburgh section opened in 1775. The first sod was cut at Halsall on 5th November 1770. The engineer of the first section was John Longbotham. A canal from Yorkshire to Liverpool was first suggested in 1764. John Longbotham was employed by a committee from Yorkshire and made the initial survey of a route between 1766 and 1768. A Lancashire committee formed in 1768 and James Brindley was proposed as a surveyor for the scheme. There was initial disagreement over the route, the Liverpool promoters wished it to go via Wigan so as to supply coal. Construction began in 1770. The Liverpool section reached the Douglas Navigation at Dean and opened in 1774. Work on connecting with the Leeds section, which had reached Gargrave and opened by 1777, did not begin until 1790. The present route through Burnley to Wigan was created in 1793. The complete route was opened in 1816. The Old Hall Street terminal was regularly enlarged in the 18th century as traffic increased. The longest single canal in Britain built by a single company. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal was authorised in 1770, and construction began at once. The first section from Bingley to Skipton was opened within 3 years; by 1777 two long sections were open from Aire and Calder at Leeds to Gargrave and from Wigan to Liverpool. The whole of the main line from Leeds to Liverpool was completed by 1816. With a length of 127 miles excluding branches, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal is the longest single canal in Britain built by a single company. Its construction costs amounted to 1.2 million pounds and it took well over 40 years before the main line was completed. The canal has its beginnings in the River Douglas, a river made navigable by 1740, from Wigan to Parbold, Tarleton and the Ribble estuary. The navigation provided a useful outlet for coal from the Wigan area. After a few years the idea of purely artificial canals as traffic routes became popular and several trans-Pennine schemes were mooted. After arguments about the route, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was	Industrial to Modern

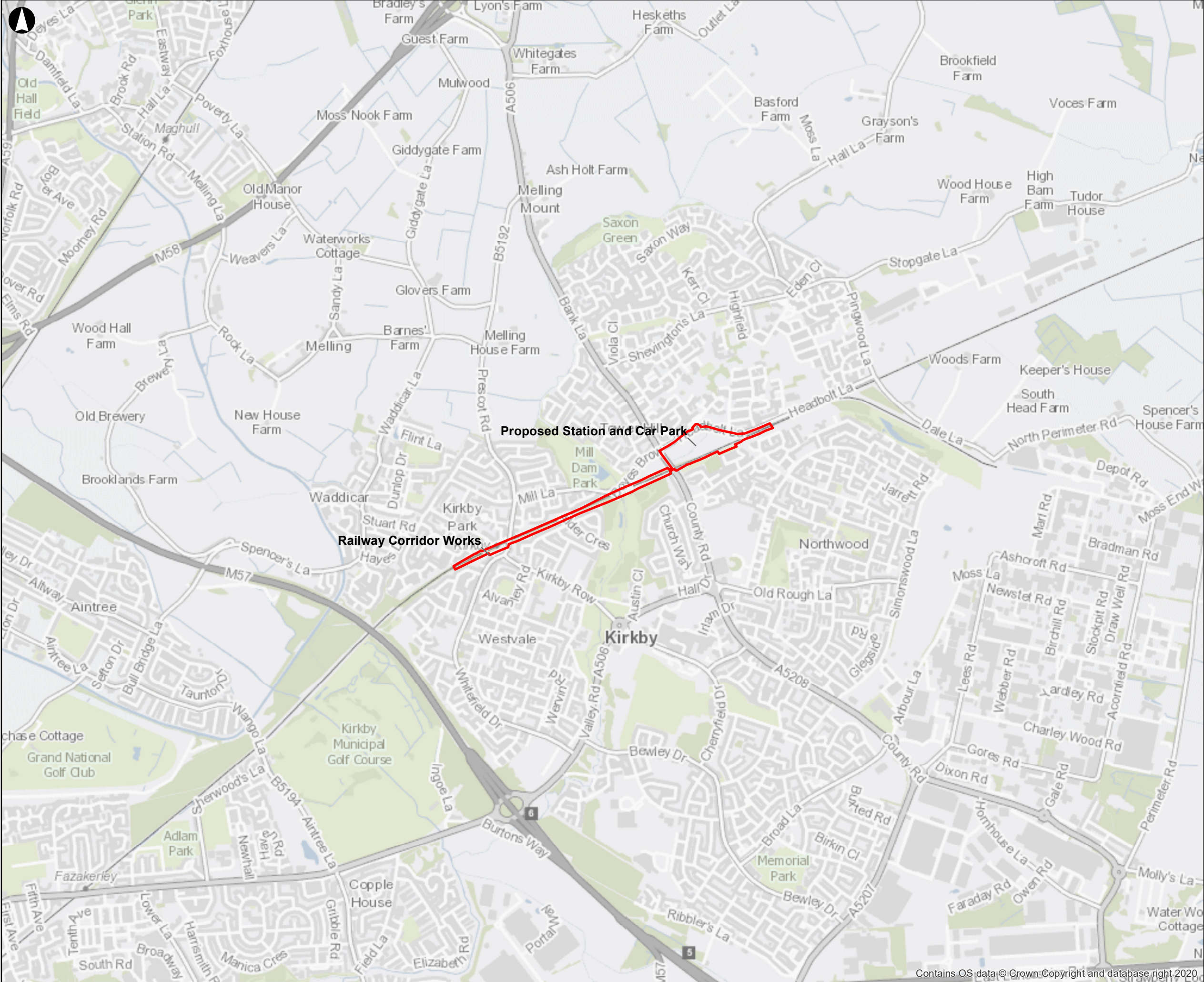
MHER ID	Name	Description	Period
		authorised in 1770, and construction began at once, with John Longbotham as engineer. The first section from Bingley to Skipton was opened within 3 years; by 1777 two long sections were open from Aire and Calder at Leeds to Gargrave and from Wigan to Liverpool. In 1790 a new money raising Act of Parliament gave the impetus to complete the difficult middle section of the canal. Work began with Robert Whitworth as the company's engineer; but after 1792 and the outbreak of war with France, the nation's purse strings were tightened and after 1794 finance for canal building declined. However, the whole of the main line from Leeds to Liverpool was completed by 1816 (under an arrangement with the Lancaster Canal Company), the finished canal shared the channel of the Lancaster Canal for 10 miles. This section is from Wigan Top Lock to Johnson's Hillock Bottom Lock. The Lancaster used to then to branch off up what later became the Walton Summit Branch. In 1820 a branch was opened to join the Bridgwater Canal at Leigh. A short branch was also made to stone quarries at Skipton and an important 3-mile long canal from Shipley to Bradford. The cut down to Liverpool Docks was made in 1846.	

A3 Past archaeological investigations

MHER ID	Name	Associated Monument
EME1965	Fieldwalking to South of Melling House, Field MG10, Prescott Road, Melling, March 1982	MME4707
EME513	Excavation east of St. Chad's Church, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby - 1995	MME4989
EME2420	Desk-based assessment of Kirkby town centre, Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby - 2007	
EME2421	Desk-based assessment of Kirkby town centre, Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby - 2011	
EME2550	Desk-based assessment of Land at Mill Lane, Kirkby - 2016	
EME1969	Fieldwalking to Southeast of Melling House, Field MG12, Prescott Road, Melling, March 1982	MME4710
EME1333	Fieldwalking to North of Little Dale Farm, Field K1, Kirkby, 1982	MME5023
EME1328	Fieldwalking to West of Shepherds o' th' Hill Farm, Kirkby, 1982	MME4715
EME1624	Watching Brief at Field K4, to East of Ingoe Lane, Kirkby - 1982	MME11984, MME4677
EME2785	Assessment of land adjacent to Valley House, No. 2 Valley Close, Aintree - 2014	
EME2790	Desk-based assessment of land at Wango Lane, Aintree - 2014	
EME2797	Desk-based assessment of land at Wango Lane, Aintree - 2015	
EME2901	Desk-based assessment of land at Waddicar Lane, Melling - 2017	
EME2924	Strip, map and sample excavation on land east of Waddicar Lane, Melling - 2018	MME14177, MME18541, MME18542
EME3131	Desk-based assessment of Kirkby Valley Golf Club, Kirkby - 2019	
EME2122	Dek-based assessment of Melling to Fazakerley wastewater transfer pipeline- 2004	
EME2369	Evaluation east of St. Chad's Church, Old Hall Lane, Kirkby - 1995	MME4989
EME2124	Evaluation, Melling to Fazakerley wastewater transfer pipeline - 2004	MME15429
EME3061	Evaluation at Wango Lane, Aintree - 2020	MME20184

Appendix B

Figures



Legend

Site boundary

Contains Os data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

P1	19-08-21	CA	JK	AC
----	----------	----	----	----

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
-------	------	----	------	------

Metres

0 265 530 1,060

ARUP

13 Fitzroy Street
London W1T 4BQ
Tel +44 20 7636 1531 Fax +44 20 7580 3924
www.arup.com

Client

Network Rail

Job Title

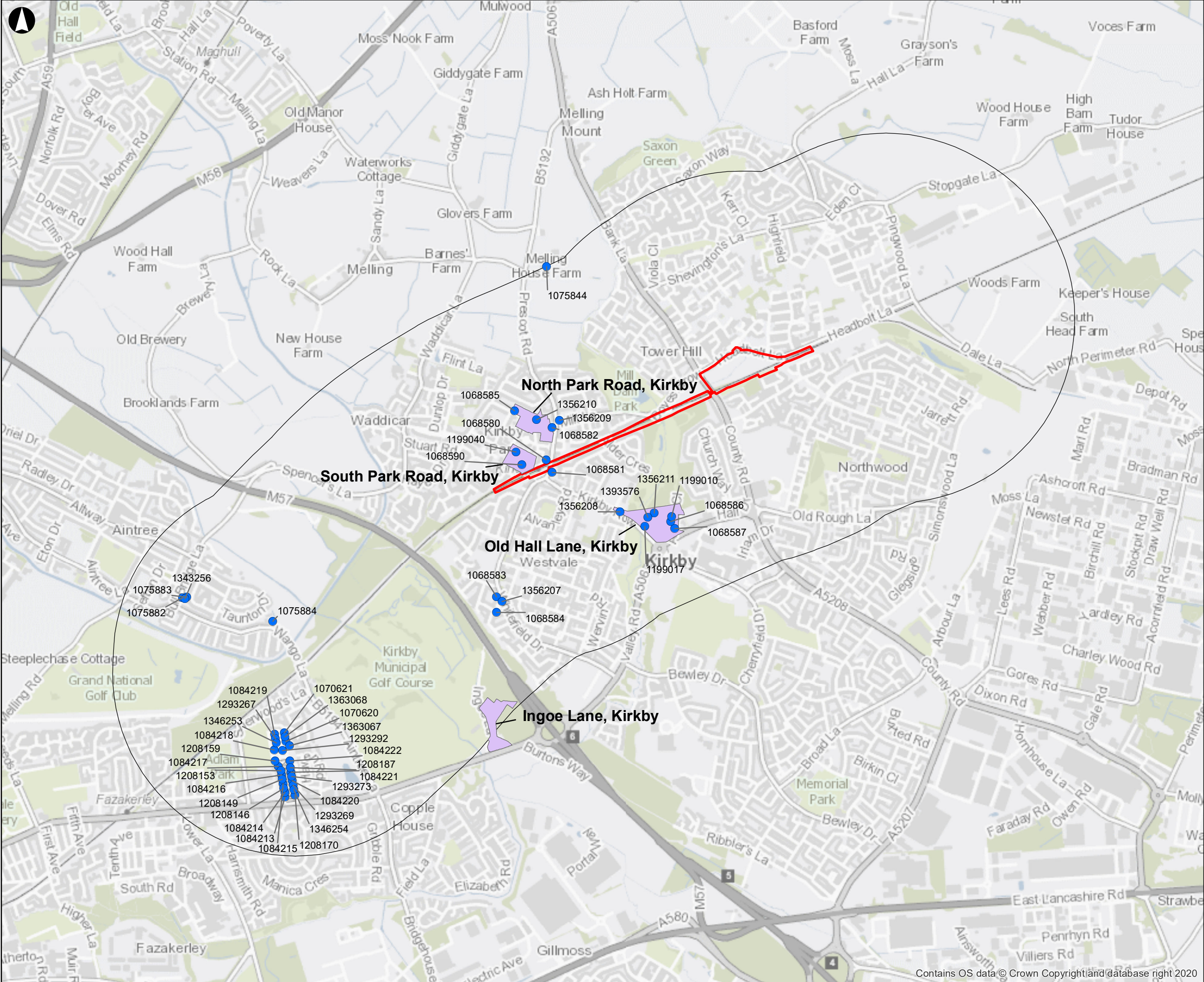
Headbolt Lane New Station

Figure 1: Site Location

Scale at A3

1:20,000

Job No	276736-14	Drawing Status	For issue
Drawing No	001	Issue	P3



Legend

Listed Buildings

Conservation Areas

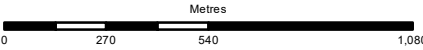
1km Study Area

Site boundary

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

Listed building data is © Historic England 2021. The Historic England GIS data contained in this material was obtained on 5.6.21. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from [HistoricEngland.org.uk](https://historicengland.org.uk)

P1	19-8-21	CA	JK	AC
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd



ARUP

13 Fitzroy Street
London W1T 4BQ
Tel +44 20 7636 1531 Fax +44 20 7580 3924
www.arup.com

Client

Network Rail

Job Title

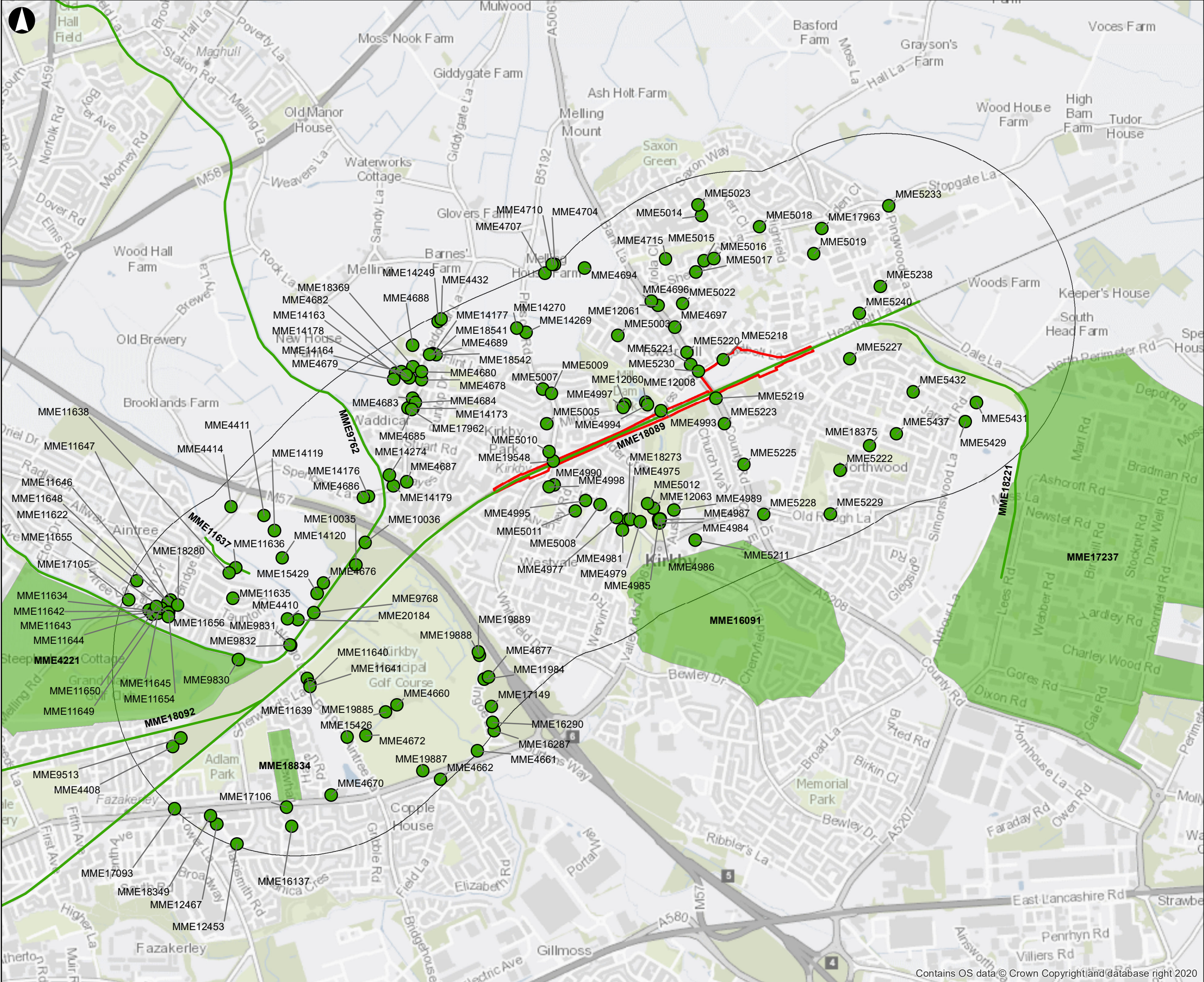
Headbolt Lane New Station

Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets

Scale at A3

1:20,000

Job No	Drawing Status
276736-14	For issue
Drawing No	Issue
002	P3

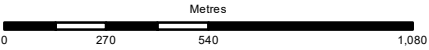


Legend

- Non-designated assets (pt)
- Non-designated asset (ln)
- Non-designated asset (ply)
- 1km Study Area
- Site boundary

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

P1	19-08-21	CA	JK	AC
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd



ARUP

13 Fitzroy Street
London W1T 4BQ
Tel +44 20 7636 1531 Fax +44 20 7580 3924
www.arup.com

Client

Network Rail

Job Title

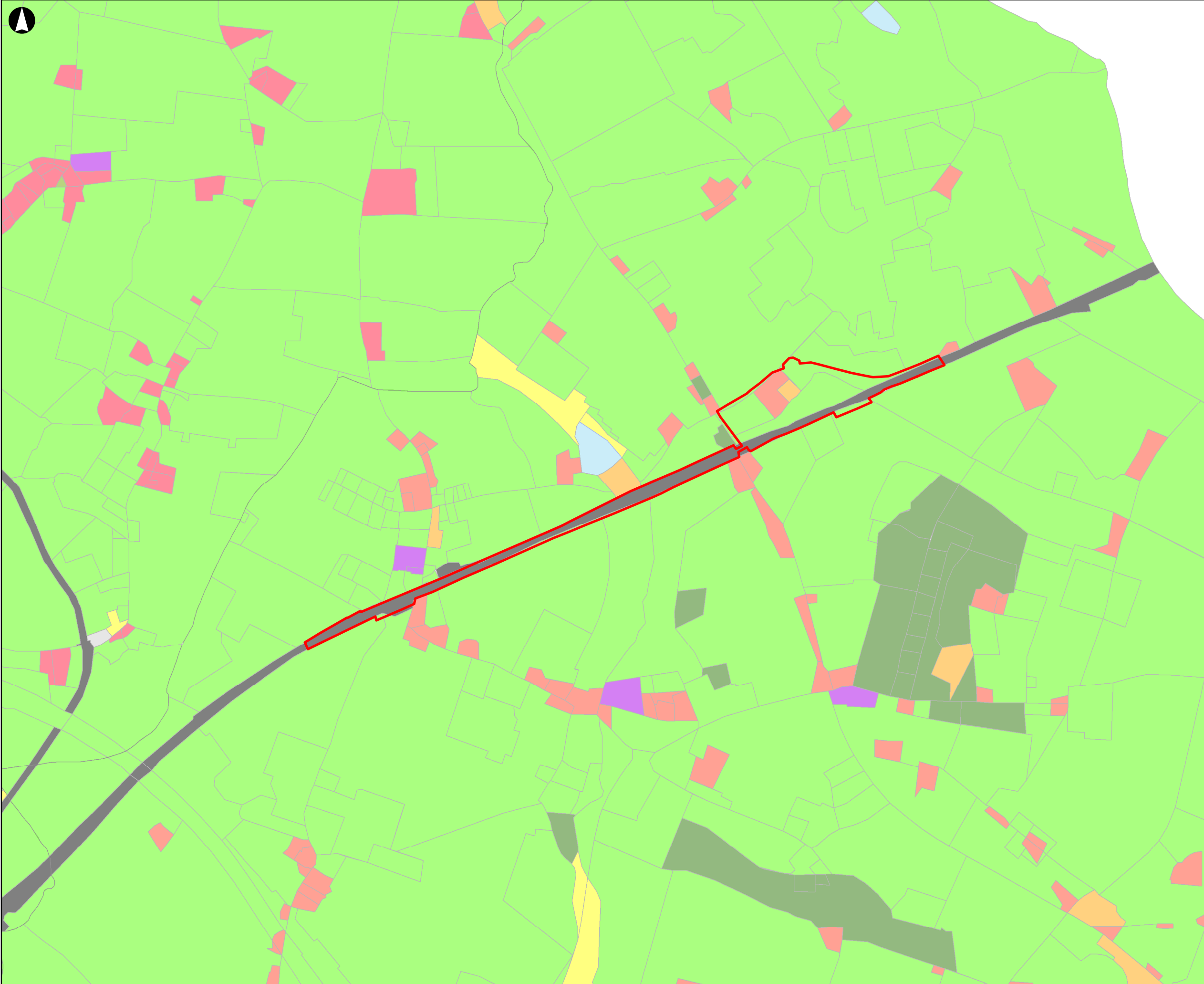
Headbolt Lane New Station

Figure 3: Non-designated Heritage Assets

Scale at A3
1:20,000

Job No 276736-14	Drawing Status For issue
Drawing No 003	Issue P3

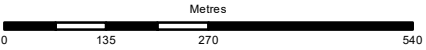
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020



- Legend**
- Site boundary
 - Civil
 - Coastal
 - Commercial
 - Communication
 - Field System
 - Industrial
 - Recreational and Ornamental
 - Residential
 - Rough Land
 - Water Bodies
 - Woodland

ContainsHLC data © Museum of Liverpool 2011

P1	19-08-21	CA	JK	AC
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd



ARUP

13 Fitzroy Street
London W1T 4BQ
Tel +44 20 7636 1531 Fax +44 20 7580 3924
www.arup.com

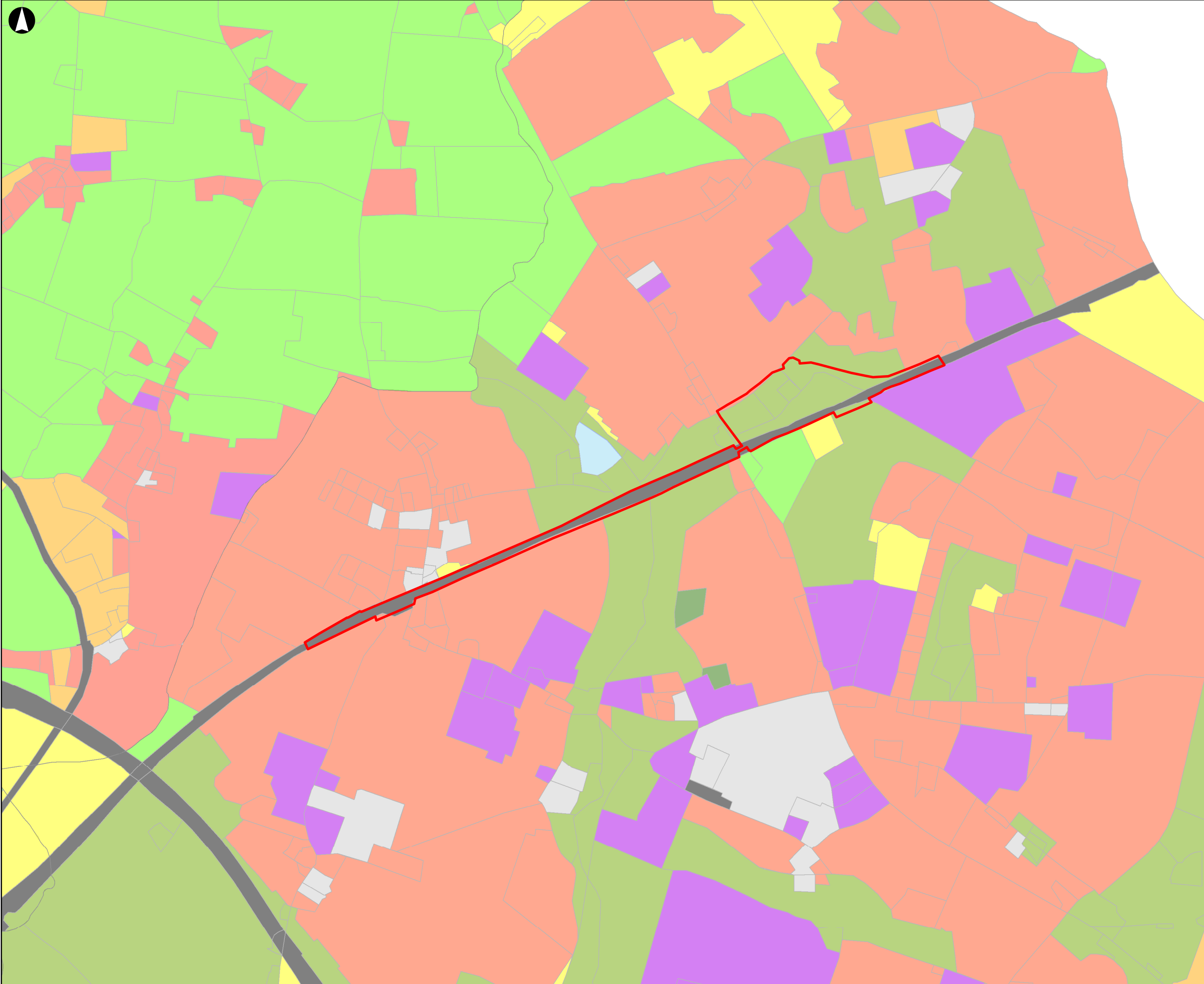
Client
Network Rail

Job Title
Headbolt Lane New Station

**Figure 4: Historic Landscape
Characterisation - 1850**

Scale at A3
1:10,000

Job No 276736-14	Drawing Status For issue
Drawing No 004	Issue P3



Legend

Site boundary

Broad_Type

Civil

Coastal

Commercial

Communication

Defence

Field System

Industrial

Other

Recreational and Ornamental

Residential

Rough Land

Water Bodies

Woodland

ContainsHLC data © Museum of Liverpool 2011

P1	19-08-21	CA	JK	AC
----	----------	----	----	----

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
-------	------	----	------	------

Metres
0135270540

ARUP

13 Fitzroy Street
London W1T 4BQ
Tel +44 20 7636 1531 Fax +44 20 7580 3924
www.arup.com

Client

Network Rail

Job Title

Headbolt Lane New Station

Figure 5: Historic Landscape
Characterisation - Current

Scale at A3

1:10,000

Job No	Drawing Status
276736-14	For issue
Drawing No	Issue
005	P3

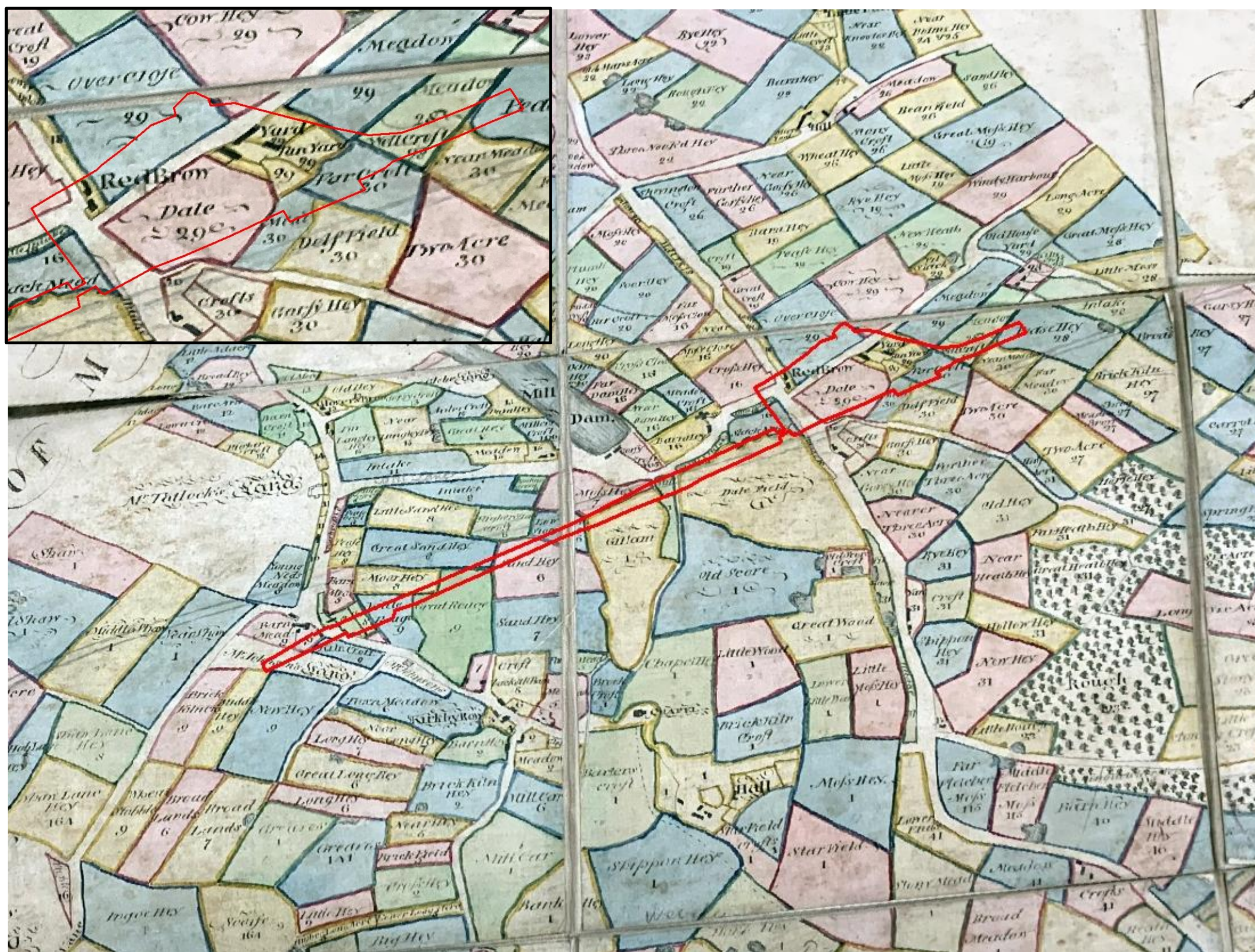


Figure 6: Extract from the 1769. Molyneux map of the Earls' of Sefton estate in Kirkby, 1769 (Lancashire Archives, DDM 14/33). Site boundary approximately overlaid, with detail inset to top-right. Reproduced with permission from Lancashire Archives, Lancashire County Council

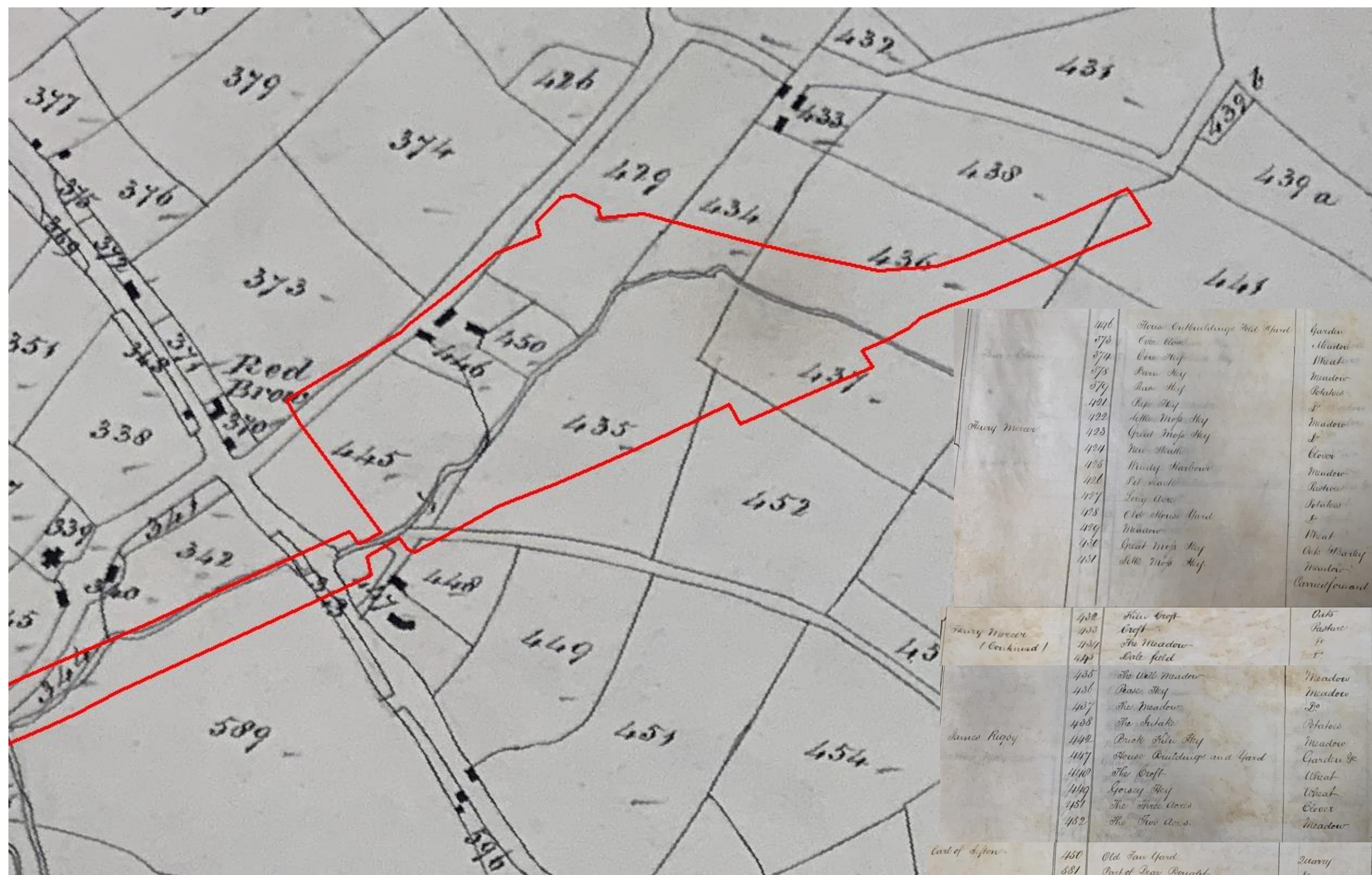


Figure 7: Extract from Kirkby Tithe map, 1839, with selection from apportionment inset bottom left (Lancashire Archives, DRL 1/43). Site boundary approximately overlaid.

Reproduced with permission from Lancashire Archives, Lancashire County Council

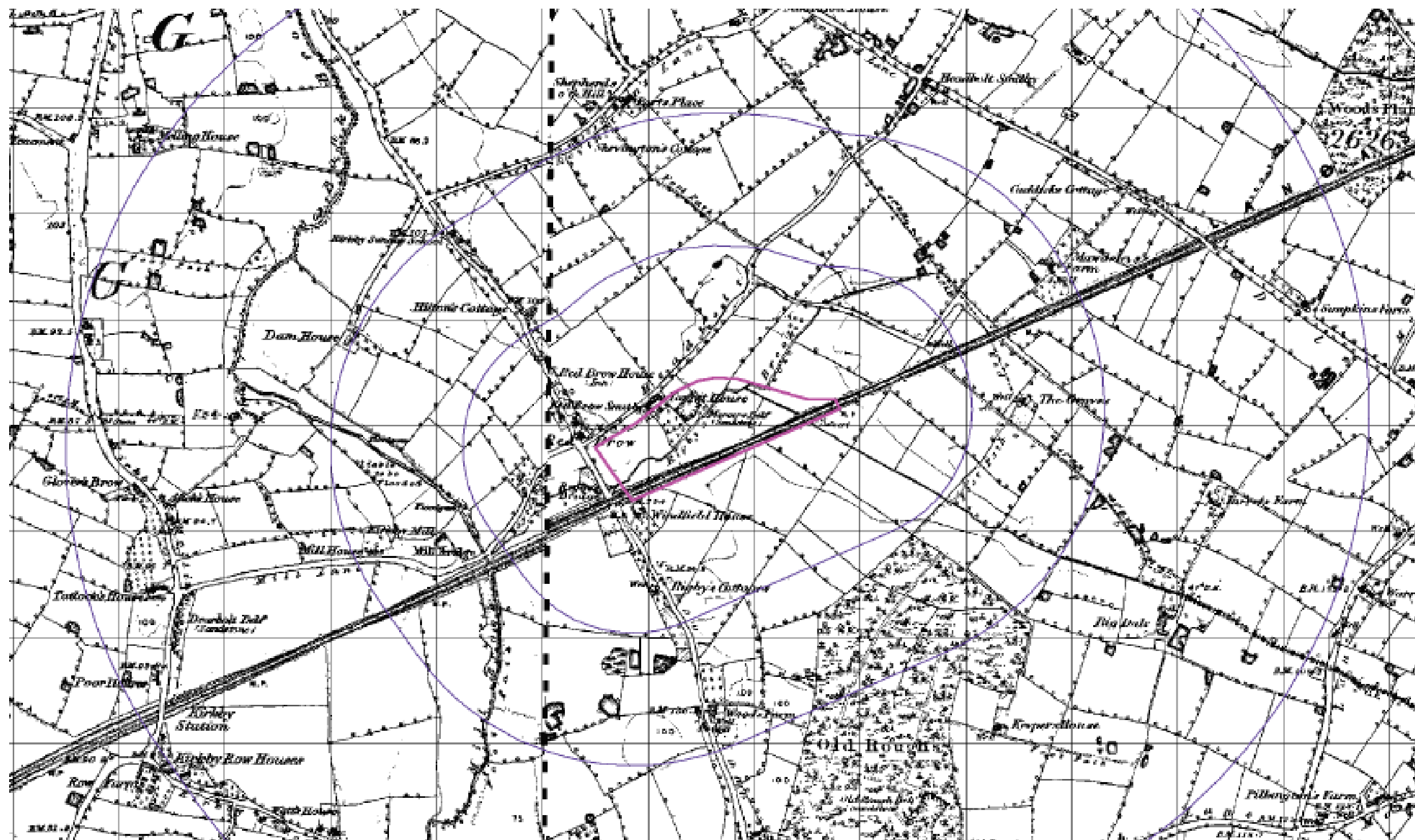


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 62: mile map of 1850 (Landmark Information Group)

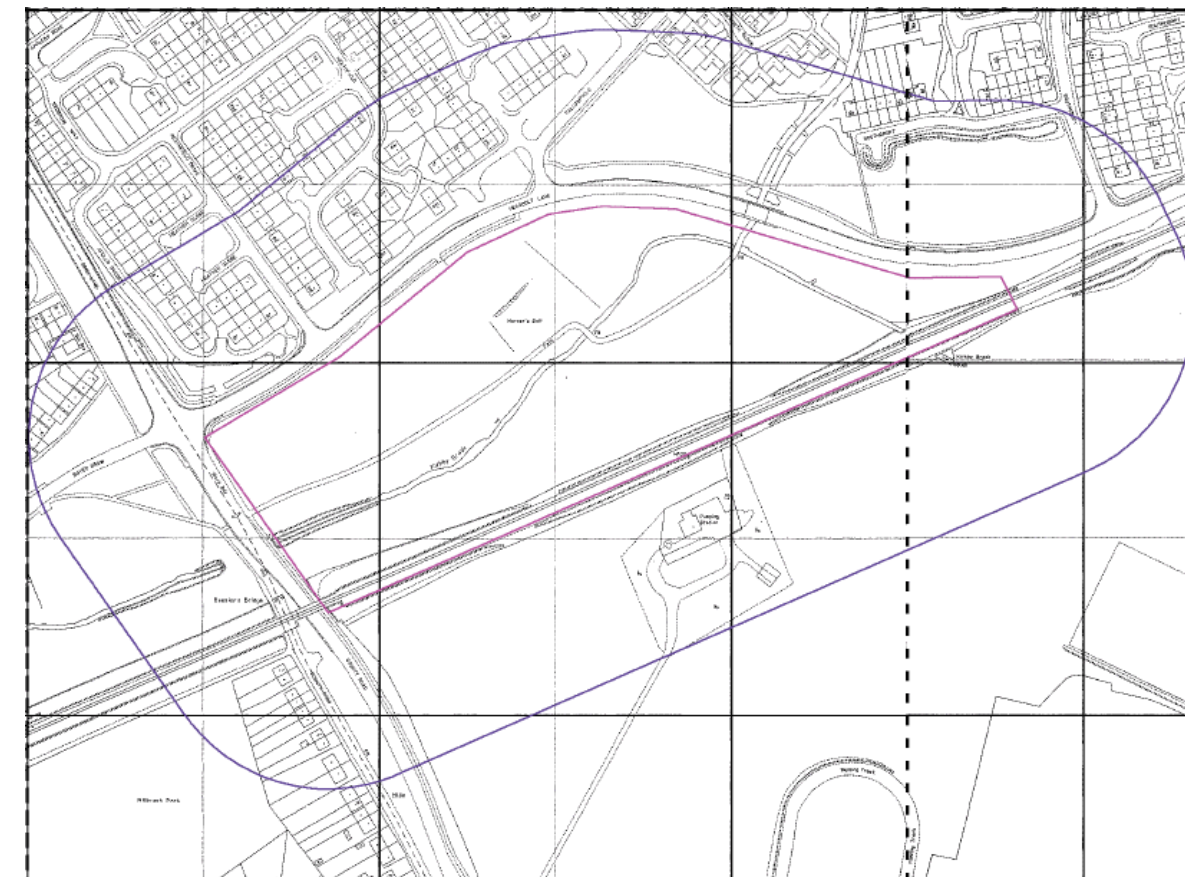
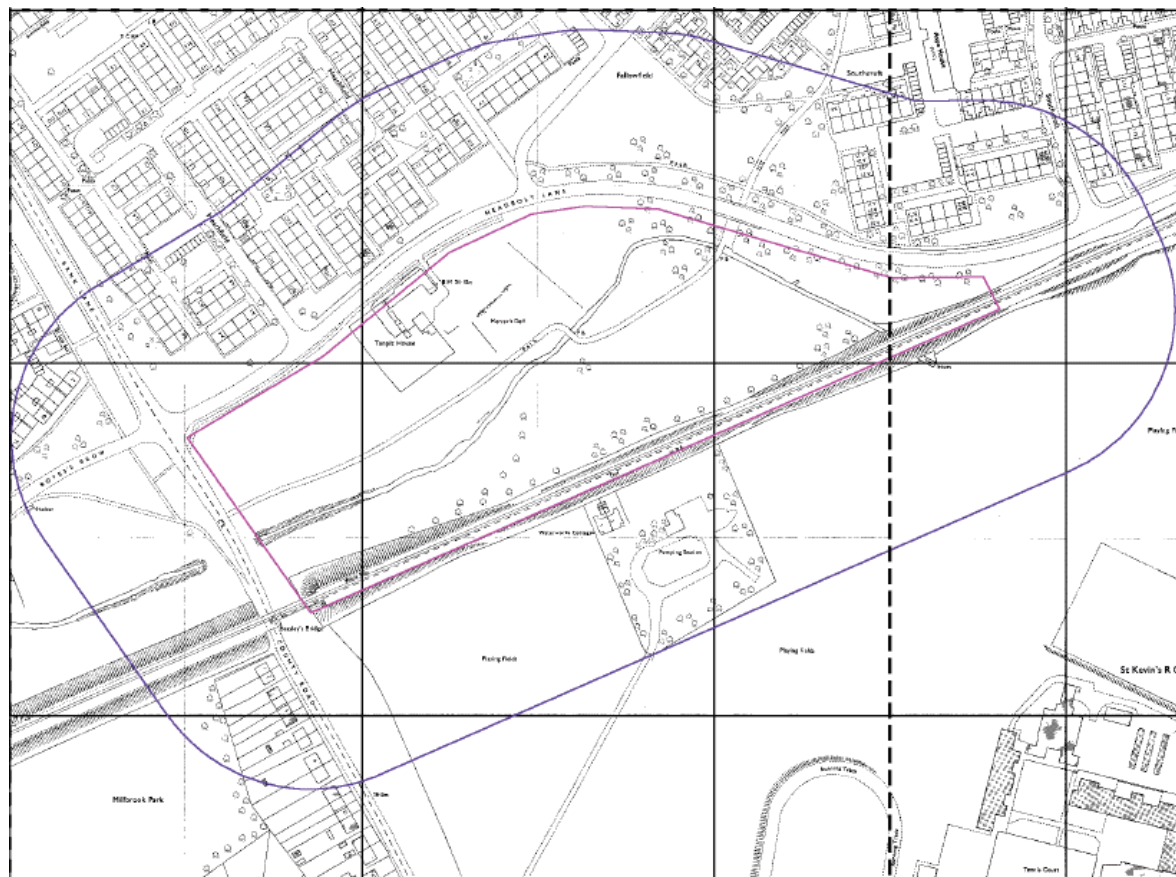
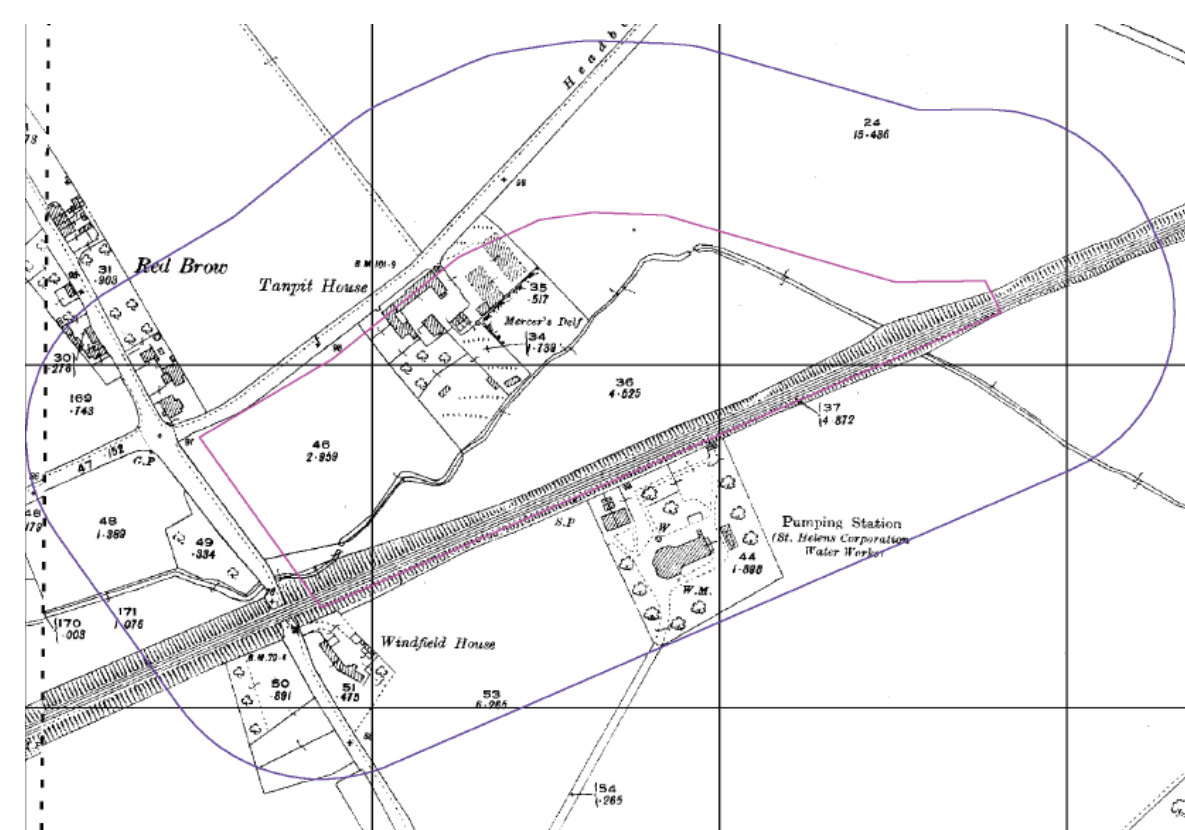
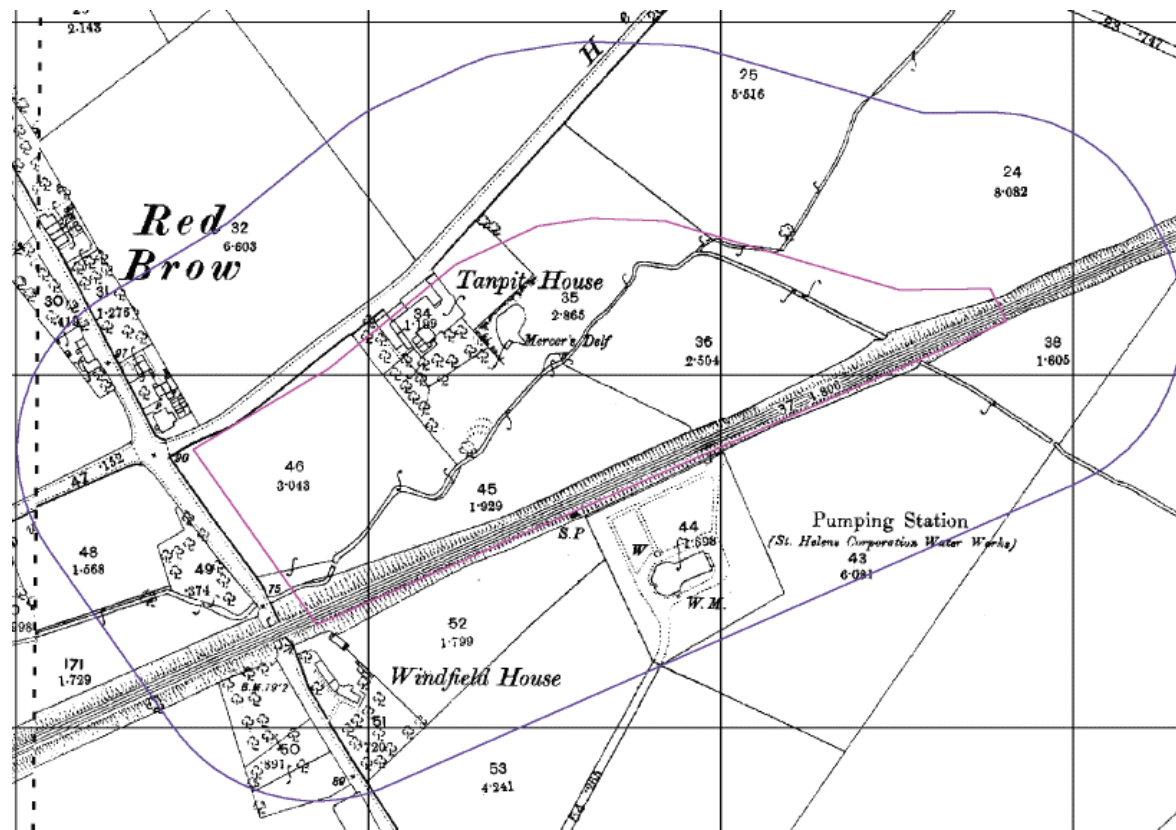


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile map of 1893 (top right); 25 inch to the mile map of 1927 (top left); 1,1250 map of 1972; 1,1250 map of 1994 (Landmark Information Group)