



Kirkby BESS, Kirkby, Merseyside

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Document Ref.: 284101.01
March 2025



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Document Information

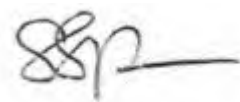
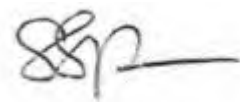
Document title Kirkby BESS, Kirkby, Merseyside
Document subtitle Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
Document reference 284101.01

Client name Envams Ltd
Address 54 Hunters Way
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Site location Land at Hill View Farm, Cut Lane, L33 3AJ
County Merseyside
National grid reference 344585, 397577
Planning authority Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council

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Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	18/09/2023	IC	
2	20/02/2025	IC	
3	28/03/2025	IC	



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Envams Ltd to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land at and surrounding Hill View Farm, Kirkby, near Liverpool, Merseyside, centred on NGR 344585, 397577.

This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to restrict development.

This assessment has shown that there are one Grade II* Listed Building, two Grade II Listed Buildings, one Grade II Registered Park and Garden and one Conservation Area within the 1 km study area. These were included for assessment to determine whether the proposed development has the potential to harm their respective significances due to a change in their setting. The assessment presented within the report demonstrates that the site does not form part of the setting of these assets, and consequently there is no potential for harm to the significance of the identified designated heritage assets to occur.

Based on a review of the MHER Data, historic mapping, and the site's geological and topographical profile, it is considered that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. This is largely derived from Mesolithic activity identified in close proximity to the north and east of the site and across the northern part of study area (most notable to the north of Cut Lane), as well as the potential for agricultural activity from at least the medieval period to be present within the site.

Despite this, geotechnical investigations within the site have revealed the presence of made ground within the site of depths between 0.9 - <5.65 m below ground level. Furthermore, previous topsoil stripping and excavations are known to have taken place within the site since 2005, as well as more recent levelling of the site. Due to the depths of made ground within the north-east of the site and general levels of truncation, it is likely that archaeological remains will have been truncated or removed. Where spoil heaps of material from within the site have not been removed, it is possible that this might contain material that has now been removed from its context. Where soil movement and extraction might have been limited, for example within the central and southern areas of the site, or along the cale route, conditions for survival might be more favourable.

It is possible that additional investigations or mitigation may be required by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. Considering the levels of truncation at the site, archaeological monitoring may be an effective option, however, the suitability of this would need to be discussed in consultation with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. If required, it is currently anticipated that monitoring could be undertaken as part of a suitably worded planning condition.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Envams Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Envams Ltd in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Merseyside HER for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.



Kirkby BESS, Kirkby, Merseyside

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Envams Ltd (the Client) to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land at and surrounding Hill View Farm, Kirkby, near Liverpool, Merseyside (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**) informing a planning application for a new Battery Energy Storage Scheme (BESS) (the 'Proposed Development').

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land situated east of the town of Kirkby and its associated cable route which connects to an existing substation off Coopers Lane.
- 1.2.2 The Site is c. 3.7 ha bounded to the south by Cut Lane and to the north, east and west by agricultural fields. Within the Site itself, it is currently under non-cultivated arable fields in the south, with a series of farm buildings situated in the centre. There is an area in the north, which is currently undeveloped, but which has clearly undergone significant levels of topsoil stripping and soil movements. The nature of any excavations that might have been required as part of this is currently not understood. Access roads traverse the centre of the Site, leading from Cut Lane in the south. Overhead cables traverse the north-western corner.
- 1.2.3 The cable route runs from the Site westwards along Cut Lane before diverting south to Hewitt's Lane for c. 300 m before running east across undeveloped scrubland crossing Knowsley Brook before joining the substation.
- 1.2.4 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land with the land gently sloping from Site (52 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)) along the cable route towards the substation (42 m aOD).
- 1.2.5 The bedrock geology throughout the Site's is mapped as the Chester Formation – Sandstone, with superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton present across both Sites, a small area in the north-east of Site A has superficial deposits of Shirdley Hill Sand Formation – Sand (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

1.3 Development proposals

- 1.3.1 The Proposed Development is to comprise the construction of a BESS and associated works. Development within the Site will include a temporary construction compound, control room, welfare facilities, carparking space, BESS units and accompanying infrastructure. It is understood that the heights of any structures will not exceed the height of the existing agricultural building. A cable route will connect the Site to the nearby substation, largely following existing road networks. Some level of excavation is expected for landscape and drainage works as well as for the foundations for the equipment.

1.4 Scope of document

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

1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2024): Annex 2, comprises:

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

1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

1.5 Aims

1.5.1 This report will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent, and significance of the archaeological resource within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the state aims of the project, and which comply with the *Code of Conduct* and other relevant regulations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.5.2 This report will establish the impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of the archaeological resource or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so. It will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made to mitigate or offset the impact without further archaeological intervention.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

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

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

2.2 Designated heritage assets

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

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

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

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

2.2.3 The *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields). This duty was given to the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (then English Heritage, now Historic England) under the *National Heritage Act 1983*.

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

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

2.3 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)

2.3.1 Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as Amended 2002). The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

2.4 National Planning Policy Framework

2.4.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) was updated in December 2024 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

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

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

2.4.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the Proposed Development on that significance;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;

- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and
- requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.4.5 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.4.6 Further additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource¹.

2.5 Local planning policy and guidance

2.5.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Knowsley Metropolitan Council, which adopted the *Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy* in January 2016.

2.5.2 The Core Strategy forms the basis of the development plan for the district and set the strategic framework for the growth and development of Knowsley up to 2028, as well as setting out general policies in relation to provision of facilities, transport, and protection of natural and historic features.

2.5.3 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the Proposed Development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area of a 1 km radius of the Site boundary was considered suitable for the purposes of this assessment to capture enough data informing on the archaeological potential of the Site, and to suitably assess the potential for harm to the significance of heritage assets based on a change in their setting. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

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

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

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

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

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on 11 September 2023. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive, and selected resultant photographs are included on **Figures 6-7 (Plates 1-8)**.

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

3.4.3 A key objective of the Site visit was the gathering of observations upon which to assess the potential for the development proposals to affect the settings of heritage assets (see **Section 3.6**).

3.5 Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

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

3.5.2 The interests as listed in the NPPF are further defined in Historic England's (2019) *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets*. These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the

way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and

- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

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

3.6 Setting assessment

3.6.1 Annex 2 of the NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

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

3.6.2 Historic England's guidance on *The Setting of Heritage Assets: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 3* (GPA3) (2017, 4) states that:

'Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated.... Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.'

3.6.3 When undertaking settings assessment, intervisibility between the development and a heritage asset does not, in and of itself, constitute an adverse effect to significance. A specific adverse effect on the significance of an asset, occurring as a result of changes within its setting, must be identified in order for 'harm' to be deemed to occur.

3.6.4 The setting assessment was guided by GPA3, which advocates a systematic and staged approach to the assessment of the effects of development:

- Step 1 of the approach is to 'identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected';
- Step 2 requires assessment of 'the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated';
- Step 3 is to 'assess the effects of a proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it';
- Step 4 is to explore ways to 'maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm'; and
- Step 5 is to 'make and document the decision and monitor outcomes'.

- 3.6.5 In accordance with Step 1, a scoping exercise was undertaken to identify those assets to be scoped in and out of further assessment based on an initial review and the results of the site visit. For each identified asset taken forward for assessment, the following are provided (in accordance with Step 2):
- a description of the asset;
 - a brief statement outlining their significance (highlighting the interest that principally constitutes its significance); and
 - a description of its setting and how that contributes to the asset's significance.
- 3.6.6 An indicative assessment of the likely effect on the significance of the heritage asset(s) caused by the change in setting due to the Proposed Development was then undertaken and where appropriate ways to minimise harm and provide enhancement explored (Steps 3 to 4).
- 3.6.7 Step 5 was not included as part of this assessment, as this is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority.

3.7 Assumptions and limitations

- 3.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 3.7.2 The records held by the MHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.8 Copyright

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

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the Proposed Development.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

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

Study Area

- 4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise one Grade II* Listed Building, two Grade II Listed Buildings, one Grade II Registered Park and Garden and one Conservation Area (Knowsley Conservation Area). These are all concentrated within the southern part of the Study Area, and only the most northern extents of the park and Knowsley Conservation Area overlap with the Study Area. The Listed Buildings are located within the Conservation Area.
- 4.2.3 The Listed Buildings and the Registered Park and Garden include:
- Grade II* Listed Building, Church of St Mary (NHLE 1253329) c. 1.2 km south of the Site.
 - Grade II Listed Building, Knowsley Old Vicarage (NHLE 1261765) c. 1.2 km south of the Site.
 - Grade II Listed Building, Knowsley War Memorial (NHLE 1463967) c. 1.1 km south of the Site.
 - Grade II Registered Park and Garden, Knowsley Park (NHLE 1000997) c. 630 m south-east of the Site.
- 4.2.4 The Conservation Area Appraisal (Knowsley Council 2005) notes that Knowsley is located within a rural setting with the Registered Park and garden forming its eastern boundary. While agricultural fields still surround the village today, this has somewhat been encroached on by industrial development to its north-west. The special interest of the Conservation Area is primarily defined by its built heritage, most of which retains a “character reminiscent of pre-war England” (Knowsley Council 2005: 2) concentrated on the post-medieval village core.
- 4.2.5 Knowsley Park forms the remains of a 17th to 18th century landscaped park of earlier 13th century park origins. Lancelot Brown and William Sawrey Gilpin were the principal known landscape advisors during the 18th and 19th centuries. The asset is situated to the east and south of Knowsley village and today is mainly under private ownership. The north-western corner of the park overlaps with the Study Area which is marked by a woodland belt. The official listing entry notes the presence of a stone wall which runs along the whole perimeter of the park installed in the 19th century.
- 4.2.6 Within the park lies the principal building of Knowsley Hall (Grade II* listed NHLE 1253241) within the south-western extent of the park. While some internal paths, entrances, approaches, and tree planting survives within its northern half, the majority of the associated built heritage, including Knowsley Hall and associated buildings such as stable blocks etc., pleasure gardens and kitchen gardens survive within the southern part, located c. 2km south-east of the Site.
- 4.2.7 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.
- 4.2.8 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

4.3 Previous studies

Site

- 4.3.1 The MHER does not record the presence of any previous archaeological investigations or the recovery of any finds within the Site.
- 4.3.2 A preliminary geo-environmental and geotechnical assessment was undertaken within the Site in 2024 (South West Geotechnical, 2024), the relevant findings of which have been discussed below in **Section 4.6**.

Study Area

- 4.3.3 The MHER contains entries pertaining to a number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. However, none of these pertain to intrusive investigations as these comprised of building surveys, desk-based assessments and fieldwalking surveys.
- 4.3.4 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 3**.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section summarises the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.4.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, MHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1–4**.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.4.3 There is a general paucity of Palaeolithic finds throughout the north-west region of the wider area, with no known evidence relating to this period within the Study Area. The earliest recorded finds in the Study Area date to the Mesolithic period, as several Mesolithic flint scatters have been identified, primarily to the east and north-east of the Site during fieldwalking activities.
- 4.4.4 One such flint scatter, was uncovered within close proximity to the northern boundary of the Site (MME5931). The assemblage included 17 pieces of white flint, within which were 8 blades or broken blades. Lying c. 295 m west of the Site and the aforementioned assemblage, a further Mesolithic blade was identified (MME16071).
- 4.4.5 Three further instances of prehistoric flints have been identified, two of which are situated between c. 75 m north-west (MME5929), and 250 m north (MME5934) from the Site. These finds were not dated; however, they potentially indicate further Mesolithic activity.
- 4.4.6 No further Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age) finds or features have been identified within the Study Area.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.4.7 There are no recorded instances of Romano-British activity within the Study Area, and a review of the wider landscape indicates that there is a lack of Romano-British activity throughout the surrounding landscape. The closest identified sites lie c. 8 km south of the

Study Area and have been classed as rural agricultural activities (The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource, 2016).

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 4.4.8 The closest settlement to the Site recorded within the Domesday Book of 1086 was Knowsley (which was owned by Roger of Poitou and then known as ‘Chenulveslei’), located immediately south of the Study Area (MME18241) (Knowsley Council, 2005). Knowsley does not have a recorded population; this was common for large towns or abandoned settlements, though the former is unlikely as the settlement still exists today (Open Domesday 2025).
- 4.4.9 The settlement of Kirkby was also recorded within the Domesday Book (also owned by Roger of Poitou), lying to the north-west of the Study Area. It also has no recorded population (Open Domesday 2025).
- 4.4.10 The MHER identifies a small number of medieval features largely focussed along the southern extent of the Study Area. On account of their proximity to Knowsley, these are considered to form part of the northern hinterland of the village. These features include a possible medieval watermill (MME20790) and the former deer park remains of Knowsley Park for which documentary evidence suggests 13th century origins (MME5874).
- 4.4.11 In 1292 the owner of the manor associated with the park, Robert de Lathom, claimed to own a wood which has been enclosed with a paling. The paling has been mapped by MHER c. 650 m south of the Site, though it was largely removed in the 18th century (MME20772). The full extent of the original deer park is not known, but it is possible that this once extended beyond the boundary of the current Registered Park and Garden.
- 4.4.12 The remaining medieval records within the Study Area relate to scattered pottery finds from the period, identified during fieldwalking surveys.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800) - 19th century (AD 1800–1900)

- 4.4.13 There are large numbers of records pertaining to post-medieval and 19th century activity within the Study Area, which mainly reference buildings first built during this period. The dramatic increase in settlement activity within the Study Area during the post-medieval period is largely attributed to the growth of both Knowsley and Kirkby as settlements.
- 4.4.14 The earliest obtained map for this assessment which clearly shows the Site is the 1893 first edition OS map (**Figure 5a**). At this time the landscape appears to be largely agricultural, with arable land appearing to still be in the form of the medieval open-field system (characterised by land divided into a number of narrow strips). The Site can be seen encompassing 5 fields.
- 4.4.15 The cable route can also be seen on the 1893 map as following the same road network as can be seen in the present day. Where the cable route leaves the road networks, it traverses several agricultural fields. No changes are noted on subsequent post-medieval maps which is why they have not been reproduced here.

Modern (AD 1900–present day)

- 4.4.16 The Site remained undeveloped into the 20th century with the internal field boundaries being dissolved; with the Site now positioned within larger fields (**Figure 5b**).
- 4.4.17 An assessment of 20th century mapping and historic satellite imagery (not reproduced) indicates that no development occurred within the Site until 2005 at the earliest. At some

time between 2005 and 2011, construction began within the Site for the farm structure currently positioned within its central western section. The imagery indicates that large areas of the Site were stripped (to an unknown depth). Land adjacent to the east of the Site appears to have been excavated and the spoil deposited within the north of the Site. The disturbance within the north of the Site appears to be captured by the LiDAR data (see **Figure 5**) which shows significant areas of disturbance and soil movement.

Undated

- 4.4.18 There a number of undated features within the western and southern parts of the Study Area (to the north/north-west of Knowsley), thought to indicate possible enclosure cropmarks (MME15665 – 8). These features could date from any time between the prehistoric and medieval periods and would require further investigation to be confirmed as archaeological features. The remaining undated MHER data relates a variety of flint finds, which have been unable to be assigned an archaeological period.

4.5 Assessment of archaeological interest and significance

- 4.5.1 The significance of any buried archaeological remains is determined by their archaeological interest, defined as holding, or potentially holding, '*...evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.*'
- 4.5.2 The level of significance that archaeology holds is relative to its wider context, how abundant similar remains are, and how the information it contains can contribute to identified research objectives and our understanding of past-human activity.
- 4.5.3 Where information yielded from the excavation of archaeological remains could contribute to identified research objectives, both national and regional, these remains would be of the highest significance and could potentially meet the criteria in footnote 75 of the NPPF, deeming them of equivalent significance to designated heritage assets.
- 4.5.4 Archaeological remains which do not contribute to any identified research objectives will generally be of less significance than those that do, however, that does not preclude their archaeological interest nor the value in '*...expert investigation at some point.*'
- 4.5.5 Some archaeological remains may not hold any significance at all if they are not worthy of expert investigation which includes remains are exceptionally truncated or damaged or if they are so extremely abundant that no further or greater information can be recovered.
- 4.5.6 The determination of the levels of significance of archaeological remains has been made through the assessment of the known and potential resource, the likely disturbance from previous activity and using professional judgement.
- 4.5.7 Based upon a review of the available information, the Site is situated in an area of archaeological interest. This is primarily derived from the Mesolithic potential of the Site based on the presence of Mesolithic flints identified in close proximity (especially to the north-east, north-west and east). If present, any such remains, especially those which provide further context to the existing flints identified within the landscape, would hold archaeological interest due to their importance within the wider regional context and would likely hold a high level of significance depending on their condition, nature and survival.
- 4.5.8 During the medieval and post-medieval periods, it is assumed that the Site formed part of the rural hinterland of Kirkby and Knowsley with it being located to the east and south of these known settlement areas. Some medieval agricultural activity is assumed due to the

presence of narrow strip like fields on the 1893 OS map (**Figure 5a**), and the post-medieval agricultural landscape is evidenced by 19th century maps.

- 4.5.9 Other archaeological remains dating from these periods may also survive including any stray finds deposited through casual loss during activities such as ploughing, harvesting or herding livestock. Any remains relating to these activities would likely be of limited significance due to their wider regional context and the abundance of similar remains.
- 4.5.10 Furthermore, while hedgerow and treelines are noted, especially along parts of the southern, eastern and western boundaries (**Plates 1 – 8**), based on a comparison of the 1893 and 1908 OS maps, these appear to be of more modern origin due to the changes in field patterns noted between the maps.

4.6 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts

- 4.6.1 Made ground was encountered across the Site based on the GI intervention (South West Geotechnical, 2024). Depths varied greatly between c. 0.9 m (WS06 – WS06B) below ground level (bgl) in the north-west of the Site to depths of c. 5.45 m bgl in the north-east of the Site (WS01 – 03). The made ground is categorised as two components, material used to level off the Site and made ground of imported origin. The second component is likely due to the Site's former use as a sand pit. The movement of soil across the Site and the addition of imported material suggests that some archaeological remains, should they have been present, would have been removed from their original context.
- 4.6.2 The GI works generally extended up to depths of c. 5.5 m bgl. They generally noted the presence of sand or gravel, with the sand generally sitting on top of the gravel. Peat is noted in various window samples (WS01, WS02, WS03, WS07) which are all located in the north-eastern corner of the Site. It is unclear how extensive these deposits were, but peat was generally found in deposits where brick, glass, metal, plastic, wood and ceramics were also encountered. It is likely that this reflects redeposited material from elsewhere within the Site and as such a modern date is assumed.
- 4.6.3 Due to the depths of the made ground and evidence of truncation it is likely that even more deeply stratified remains may have been truncated or entirely removed. This is especially assumed to be the case in the north-east corner of the Site.
- 4.6.4 The central and southern parts of the Site may hold more potential for as yet unknown archaeological remains, however, considering that soil excavation and movement has likely been occurring since at least 2005, this is currently unknown.
- 4.6.5 The construction of the farm building in the central west of the Site may have led to some localised damage to archaeological remains within its footprint, however, this is currently unknown, and the existing building does not appear to have a proper foundation.
- 4.6.6 Overall, it is assumed that evidence of medieval to post-medieval land management, which would have once been location closest to the surface, would have been removed. Archaeological remains predating this might have been more deeply stratified, however, it is possible that this has also been impacted.
- 4.6.7 In terms of the cable route, most of the roads appear to have been in existence by the 19th century. While they are unlikely of Romano-British date due to the general lack for such activity within the wider area, they could denote the sites of medieval or early post-medieval routes, however, this is currently not known. As the general topography is relatively level, it is unlikely that substantial excavations would have been required to form the roads, and as

such, there is potential for archaeological remains to survive below their surface (likely underneath the levels of services that might run underneath or immediately adjacent to the road).

- 4.6.8 Generally, it is thought that the preservation and survival of archaeological deposits (if present) along the cable route might be good. This may not apply to the Site, however, this is difficult to estimate based on the level of previous truncation.

5 SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This scoping exercise undertaken in line with **Section 3.6** aims to identify any designated heritage assets within the Study Area (**Figure 1**) that could experience harm to their significance (either beneficial or harmful) through development within their setting should the Site indeed fall within this.

5.2 Scoping and heritage assets

- 5.2.1 The Site is situated within a largely rural area located on the eastern extent of Kirkby which has recently been developed for more industrial purposes. As outlined in **Section 3** and shown on **Figure 1**, there are one Grade II* Listed buildings, two Grade II Listed Buildings, one Grade II Registered Park and Garden and one Conservation Area within the Study Area.
- 5.2.2 Both the Grade II* and the Grade II Listed Buildings are situated within the Knowsley Conservation Area, the most northern extent of which is located approximately 1.2 km south of the Site. The assets are St Marys Church (NHLE 1253329), Knowsley Old Vicarage (NHLE 1261765) and Knowsley War Memorial (NHLE 1463967), all of which are located within the northern part of the village within and surrounding a central green space. The setting of these assets is largely contained within the Knowsley Conservation Area and primarily focuses on the area of green and the relationships between the assets located within and surrounding it.
- 5.2.3 The Conservation Area covers the historic core of the settlement of Knowsley, and therefore its principal setting is defined by the remit of that core which sits within the more modern developments of Knowsley. Outside of this, the Conservation Area is surrounded by a mixture of agricultural fields, remains of Knowsley Park and more modern areas of development (mainly for industrial purposes to the north-west of the village). While the Site falls within the wider agricultural landscape, it is not considered to form part of the setting of the Conservation Area, especially as the area to the north of the asset is generally flat, and there does not appear to be any meaningful visual or historic relationship between the Site and the asset. As such, these assets have been scoped out of further assessment as the appearance and character of the Conservation Area, and the significance of Listed Buildings contained within it, will not be changed.
- 5.2.4 The north-western extent of Knowsley Park is situated approximately 630 m south of the Site which is formed of a woodland belt. This woodland belt can be glimpsed from the Site due to the generally flat nature of the topography, however, it does not allow views into the core of the park and garden or to any of the principal buildings or key surviving features. Views further south from the A580 (c. 480m south) do allow better visibility, but once again, these are only of the northern boundary of the park (although the 19th century stone wall can be seen from here). As such, visibility towards the park from the Site and vice versa is largely incidental, punctuated by existing vegetation, and does not form a key feature of the

designed park. Furthermore, the agricultural backdrop to the north of the park is not considered to fall within the asset's setting or make any meaningful contribution to the asset's significance which is mainly defined by its archaeological, architectural and historic interests.

5.2.5 Due to this, Knowsley Park has been scoped out from further detailed consideration as it is deemed that the Site does not form part of its setting, and the change within its agricultural backdrop would be negligible based on the current nature of the proposals.

5.2.6 In summary, all the designated heritage assets within the Study Area have been scoped out from further settings assessments on the basis that the Site has not been identified as forming part of their setting, and due to the fact that the Proposed Development within the Site will not harm the significance of the assets through a change their setting or in the contribution made by their settings to that significance. The assumption that the heights of any new structures will not exceed that of the existing agricultural building, meaning that no substantially taller modern intrusion will be added to the landscape, also contributes to this conclusion.

6 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Development in relation the historic environment resource.

6.2 Statement of potential impact

Designated heritage assets

6.2.1 The settings assessment has not identified any instances where the Proposed Development would negatively impact on the significance of any heritage assets through alterations to their setting.

Archaeological remains

6.2.2 The construction of the Proposed Development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- setting up a secure construction compound within the Site;
- plant movement;
- topsoil stripping;
- installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;
- hard landscaping works (levelling, remodelling) and soft landscaping; and
- installation of infrastructure and buildings required for the BESS (including any fences, CCTV etc.).

6.2.3 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint, however, this would likely be limited to those areas where archaeological remains may survive deeply stratified

or where they have not been impacted or removed by previous ground disturbance. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.

- 6.2.4 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.
- 6.2.5 The most destructive elements of the development proposals in terms of below ground archaeology (should any such remains be present within the Site) would be likely to be associated with the main construction areas.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.
- 7.1.2 This assessment has shown that there are one Grade II* Listed Building, two Grade II Listed Buildings, one Grade II Registered Park and Garden and one Conservation Area within the 1 km Study Area. These were included for assessment to determine whether the Proposed Development has the potential to harm their respective significances due to a change in their setting.. The assessment presented within the report demonstrates that the Site does not form part of the setting of these assets, and consequently there is no potential for harm to the significance of the identified designated heritage assets to occur.
- 7.1.3 Based on a review of the MHER Data, historic mapping, and the Site's geological and topographical profile, it is considered that the Site lies within an area of archaeological potential. This is largely derived from Mesolithic activity identified in close proximity to the north and east of the site and across the northern part of study area (most notable to the north of Cut Lane), as well as the potential for agricultural activity from at least the medieval period to be present within the site.
- 7.1.4 Despite this, geotechnical investigations within the Site have revealed the presence of made ground within the Site of depths between 0.9 - <5.65 m below ground level. Furthermore, previous topsoil stripping and excavations are known to have taken place within the Site since 2005, as well as more recent levelling of the Site. Due to the depths of made ground within the north-east of the Site in particular and general levels of truncation, it is likely that archaeological remains will have been truncated or removed. Where spoil heaps of material from within the Site have not been removed, it is possible that this might contain material that has now been removed from its context. Where soil movement and extraction might have been limited, for example within the central and southern areas of the Site, or along the cable route, conditions for survival might be more favourable.
- 7.1.5 It is possible that additional investigations or mitigation may be required by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. Considering the levels of truncation at the Site (not including the cable route), archaeological monitoring may be an effective option, however, the suitability would need to be discussed in consultation with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. If required, it is currently anticipated that monitoring could be undertaken as part of a suitably worded planning condition.

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- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* 1990.
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>
- UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage* 1972.
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>

Historic Environment Records

Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER)

Cartographic and documentary sources

- 1893 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (1:2,500)
- 1907 Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (1:2,500)
- 1917 Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (1:2,500) (not reproduced for this report)
- 1948 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 map (not reproduced for this report)
- 1950-1 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (not reproduced for this report)



1963-71 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 map (not reproduced for this report)

Online resources

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> – BGS Geology Viewer

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

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

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

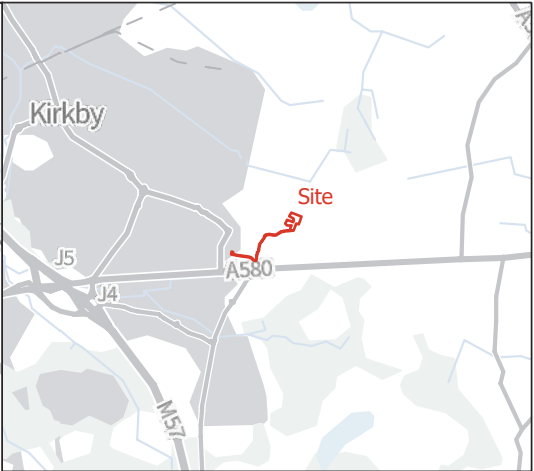
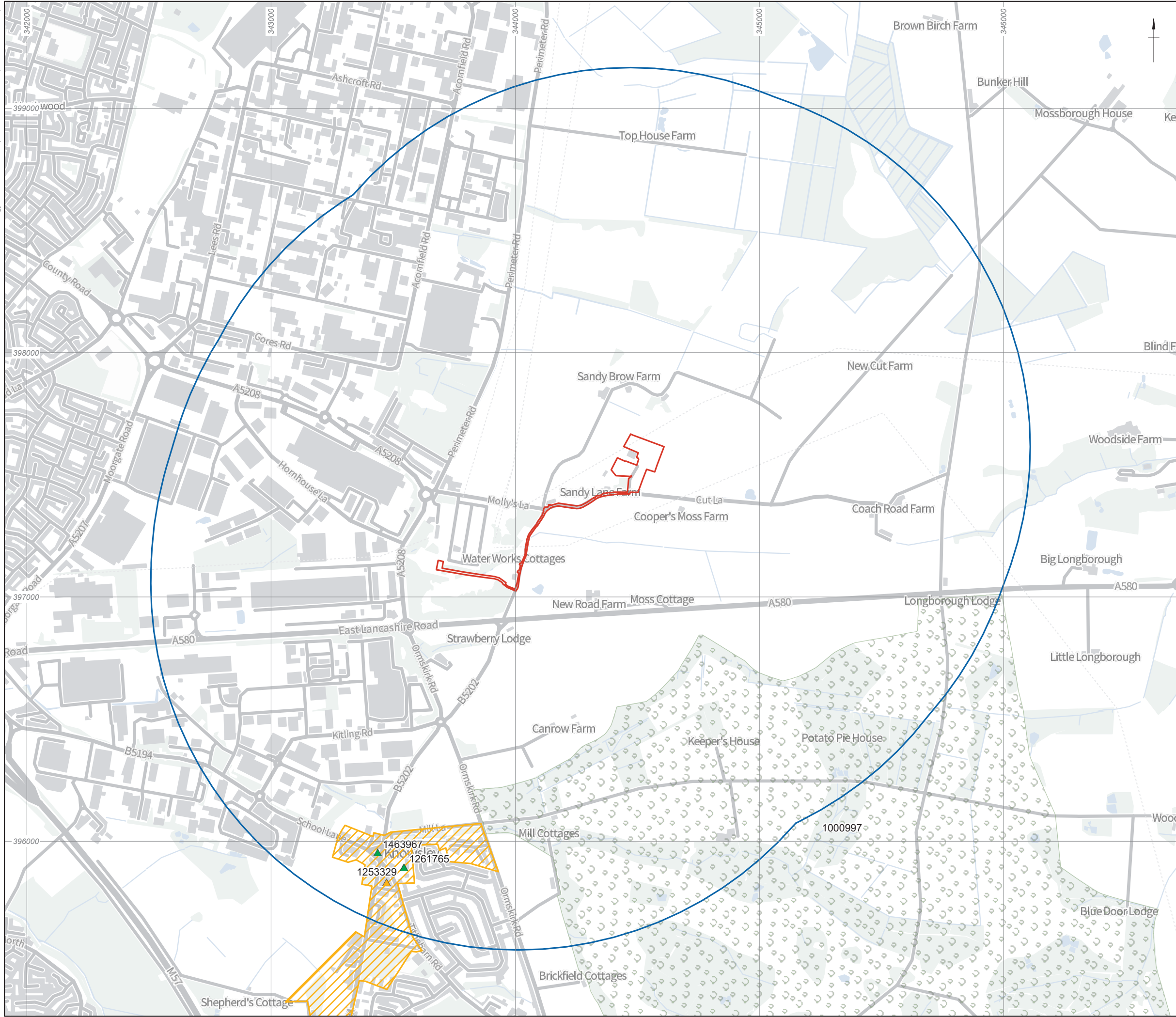
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk> – documentary resources

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

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk> – data on sites, find-spots and excavations

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

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- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Designated Heritage Assets
 - Grade II Listed Buildings
 - Grade II* Listed Buildings
 - Grade II Registered Parks and Garden
 - Conservation Area

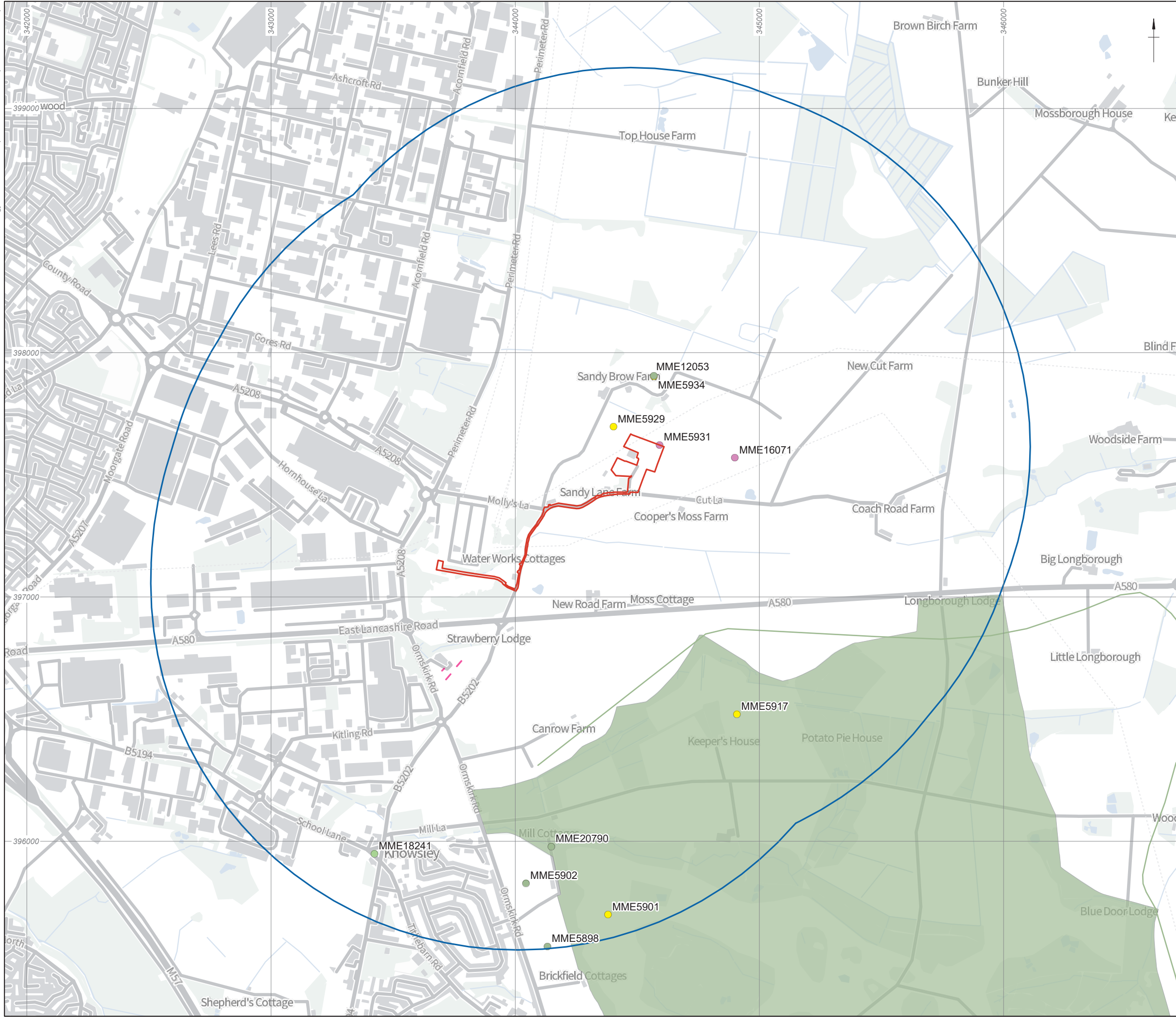
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Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 1: Site, Study Area, and Designated Heritage Assets

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- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- MHER Monument Data
- Prehistoric
 - Mesolithic
 - Anglo-Saxon
 - Medieval

0 750 m

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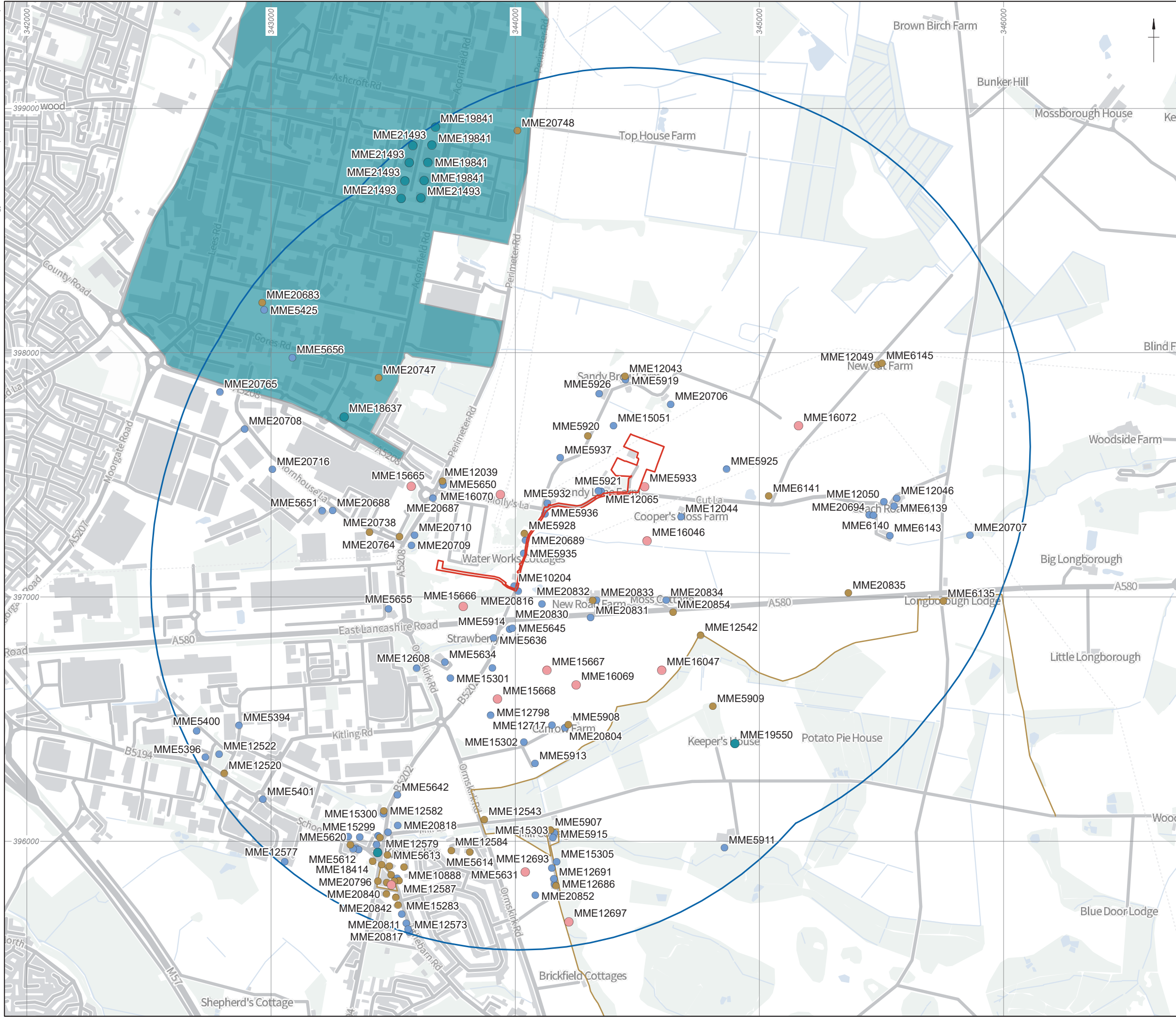
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Figure 2: Site, Study Area, and HER Data (Prehistoric - Medieval)

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- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- MHER Monument Data
 - Post-medieval
 - 19th Century
 - Modern
 - Undated

0 750 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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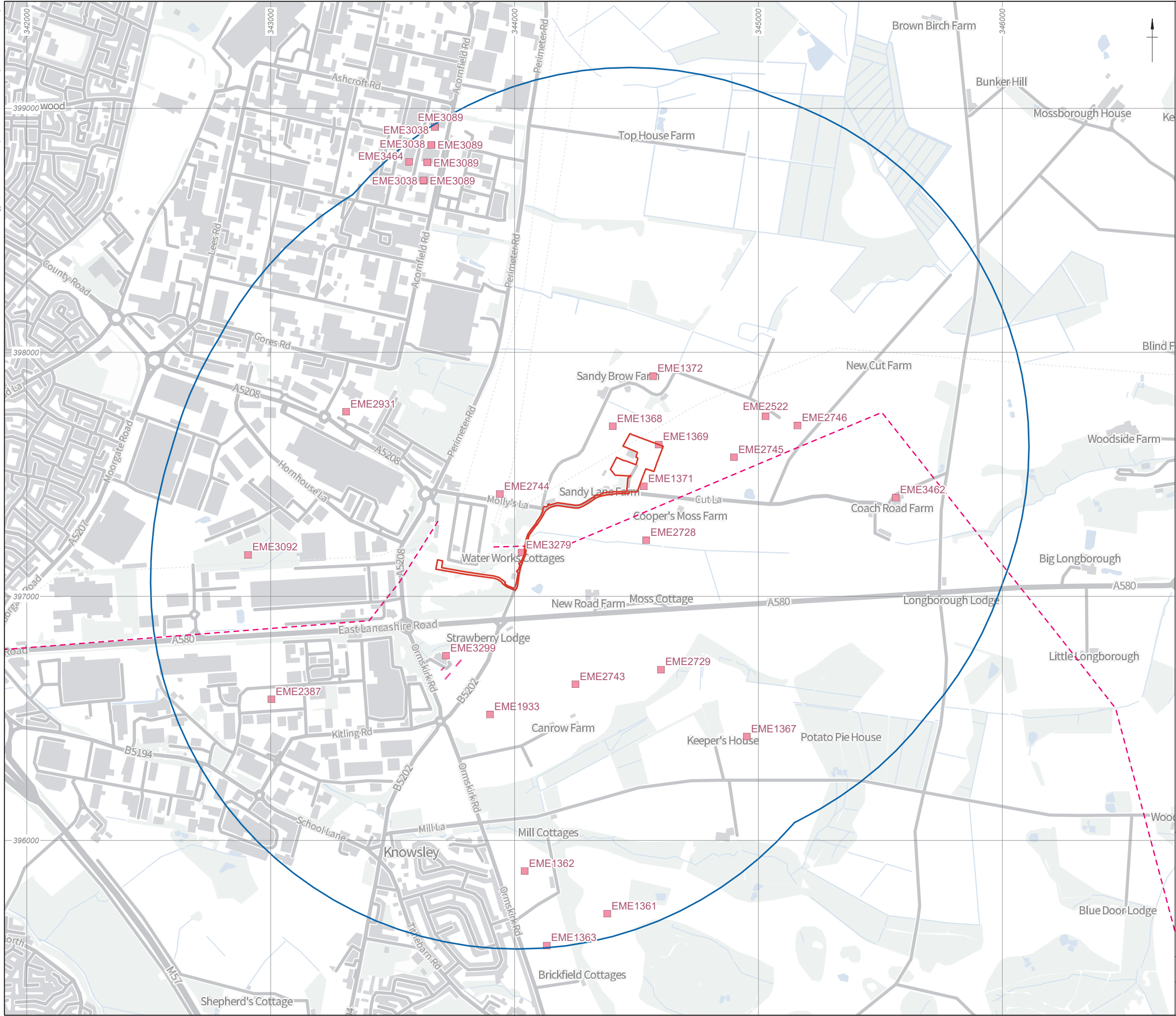
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Figure 3: Site, Study Area, and HER Data (Post-medieval - Modern, Undated)



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Site Boundary

Study Area

MHER Archaeological Events

0

750 m

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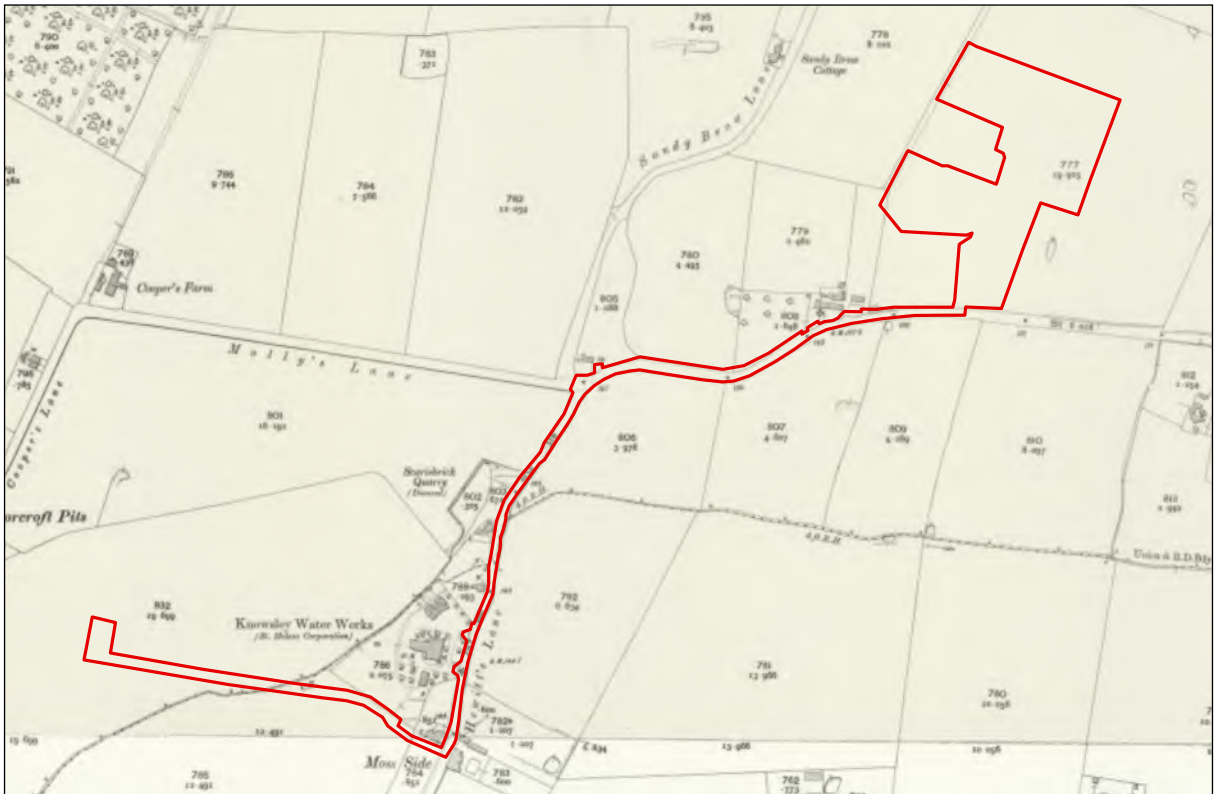
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Figure 4: Site, Study Area, and MHER Archaeological Events

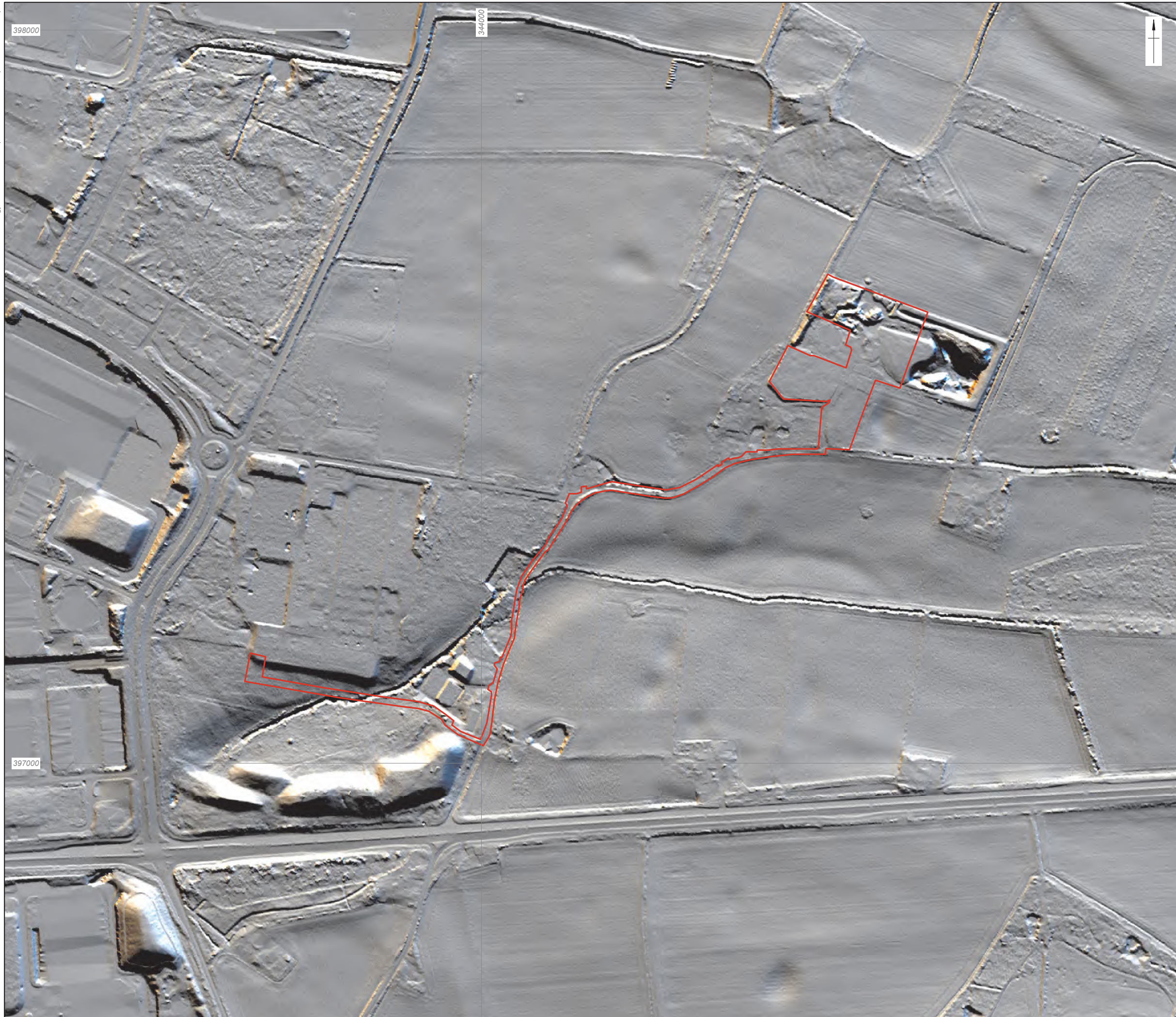


Map A: 1893 Edition Ordnance Survey Map



Map B: 1907 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

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	Figure 5: Historic Mapping		



Site Boundary

0 250 m

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Figure 6: Site and LiDAR Data



Plate 1) View towards entrance of Site A, looking south



Plate 2) View towards south-west of Site A, looking south-west



Plate 3) View of proposed development area, looking north



Plate 4) View of western Site boundary, looking west



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Plate 5) View towards eastern boundary of the Site, looking north-east



Plate 6) View towards north of the Site, looking north



Plate 7) View of existing barn development within Site, looking south-west



Plate 8) View towards proposed area of development within Site, looking north-west



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

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

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Chronology

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

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000–10,000 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Mesolithic	10,000–4000 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	19th century	AD 1800–1899
		Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

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



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 207	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para. 208	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 210	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
Para. 212	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
Para. 213	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 exceptional⁶⁸. ⁶⁸ Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 214	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
Para. 215	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.



NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 216	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 218	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible⁶⁹. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. ⁶⁹Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
Para. 219	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
Para. 220	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
Para. 221	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.



Local Planning Policy

Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy (January 2016)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Policy CS 20	Managing the Borough's Historic Environment	1. Development proposals in Knowsley should preserve or enhance the Borough's historic and architectural assets, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and archaeological remains, together with other local areas, buildings and structures of historic importance. The Council will: a. Require preservation of the local distinctiveness and character of historic assets through sensitive design of new development, including appropriate integration with their setting and immediate landscape; b. Prevent demolition and/or development which adversely affects historic assets subject to statutory designation or its setting; and c. Facilitate long term conservation and enhancement of local assets and areas of historic importance, including through the preparation of Conservation Area Management Plans. 2. The re-use of vacant and underused historic assets will be encouraged, with favourable consideration given, where appropriate, to proposals which will: a. Enable a use for a purpose sympathetic to its conservation; b. Retain or introduce public access; and c. Enhance the importance of the asset for local tourism, leisure or the economy. 3. Development proposals on sites which include, or are considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets or comprising archaeological interest, should be accompanied by a heritage impact statement. 4. Locally important historic assets which are not subject to statutory designation will be identified in a local list and will be afforded consideration in the decision making process.



Appendix 3: Gazetteer

Designated Heritage Assets

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1253329	Church of St Mary	II*	343474	395831
1261765	Knowsley Old Vicarage	II	343545	395894
1463967	Knowsley War Memorial	II	343437	395953
1000997	Knowsley Park	II	345227	394770

HER Data (Monuments)

Mon ID	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MME5901	Flint transverse arrowhead, southeast of Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Prehistoric	344380	344380
MME5917	Mesolithic flint blades, northeast of Keeper's House, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Prehistoric	344908	344908
MME5929	Flint Blade Fragment, East of Sandy Brow Lane, Kirkby	Prehistoric	344402	344402
MME5934	Flake, East of Sandy Brow Farm, Kirkby	Prehistoric	344568	344568
MME16071	Mesolithic or Neolithic flint blade, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Mesolithic	344900	344900
MME5931	Mesolithic flint Scatter, east of Sandy Brow Lane, Kirkby	Mesolithic	344591	344591
MME18241	Knowsley	Anglo-Saxon	343424	343424
MME12053	Early Post Medieval Pottery, East of Sandy Brow Farm, Kirkby	Medieval	344568	344568
MME20790	Possible location of a medieval watermill, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Medieval	344148	344148
MME5898	Medieval and post medieval pottery, east of Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Medieval	344132	344132
MME5874	Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Medieval	345227	345227
MME5902	Medieval and post medieval pottery, near Ormskirk Road and Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Medieval	344044	344044
MME12044	Cooper's Moss Farm, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344679	344679
MME12046	Former barn and stable of Coach Road Farm, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	345562	345562
MME12050	Possible site of a house, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	345510	345510
MME12052	Post Medieval Pottery, East of Sandy Lane Farm, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344530	344530



Mon ID	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MME12065	Barn at Sandy Lane Farm, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344353	344353
MME15051	Post Medieval Pottery and Flint, East of Sandy Brow Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344402	344402
MME20694	Site of a house, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	345450	345450
MME20706	Site of a house, Sandy Brow Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344637	344637
MME20707	Site of a cottage, Emma Wood, Kirkby	Post-medieval	345862	345862
MME20804	Canrow Farm, Canrow Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344204	344204
MME20819	Site of a house and outbuildings, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344161	344161
MME20830	Site of a house, East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344110	344110
MME20831	Site of Elbow Lodge Farm, East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344309	344309
MME20833	Barn at New Road Farm, East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344333	344333
MME20834	Site of a house, East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344618	344618
MME5911	Site of Patten's Farm, Patten's Walk, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344857	344857
MME5913	Canrow Cottages, Canrow Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344082	344082
MME5914	Outbuilding at The Homestead, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343978	343978
MME5915	Site of Knowsley Windmill, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344161	344161
MME5919	Sandy Brow Farm, Sandy Brow Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344452	344452
MME5921	Sandy Lane Farm, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344341	344341
MME5925	Site of a house, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344866	344866
MME5926	Cherry Tree Cottage, Sandy Brow Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344344	344344
MME5932	The Cottage, No. 6 Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344131	344131
MME5935	Moss Lane Cottage, Hewitt's Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344035	344035
MME5936	Site of a house, Hewitt's Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344122	344122
MME5937	Site of a house, Sandy Brow Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344184	344184
MME6139	Coach Road Farm, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	345551	345551
MME6140	Moss Cottages, Nos. 1 and 2 Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	345467	345467
MME6143	Moss Cottages, Nos. 3 and 4 Cut Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	345534	345534
MME10204	Site of Moss Side, Hewitt's Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343996	343996



Mon ID	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MME12522	Site of Chapel House, Nunthorpe Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	342787	342787
MME12573	Nos. 8 and 9 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343567	343567
MME12577	Keeper's House, School Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343056	343056
MME12578	Nos. 1 and 2 Maypole Farm Court, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343433	343433
MME12608	Site of Tingle Peg Cottages, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343597	343597
MME12611	Site of a house, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343479	343479
MME12691	Nos. 3 and 4 Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344159	344159
MME12693	Nos. 5 and 6 Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344150	344150
MME12717	Roselands, Canrow Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344150	344150
MME12798	Early post medieval pottery, between Knowsley Lane and Canrow Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343899	343899
MME15283	Site of a house, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343536	343536
MME15298	Site of a house, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343517	343517
MME15299	Site of a barn, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343438	343438
MME15300	Site of a house, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343461	343461
MME15301	Site of a house, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343735	343735
MME15302	Site of a house, Canrow Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344036	344036
MME15303	Site of a house, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344155	344155
MME15305	Site of a house, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344170	344170
MME20687	Site of a house, Coopers Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	343663	343663
MME20689	Delph Cottage, Hewitt's Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	344042	344042
MME20709	Site of a house, Cooper's Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	343575	343575
MME20710	Site of a building, Cooper's Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	343588	343588
MME20811	The Cottage, No. 7 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343554	343554
MME20816	Site of a barn at Moss Side, Hewitt's Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344012	344012
MME20817	Site of an outbuilding, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343561	343561
MME20852	Location of a kiln, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	344083	344083
MME5634	Tingle Peg Farm, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343712	343712



Mon ID	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MME5635	Strawberry Cottage, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343907	343907
MME5636	Strawberry Lodge, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343911	343911
MME5645	The Homestead, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343989	343989
MME5650	Cooper's Farm, Perimeter Road, Kirkby	Post-medieval	343705	343705
MME20708	Site of Wood End Farm, Hornhouse Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	342892	342892
MME20688	Site of a house, Hornhouse Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	343253	343253
MME20716	Site of a house, Hornhouse Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	343006	343006
MME20765	Site of The Cottage, South Boundary Road, Kirkby	Post-medieval	342791	342791
MME20797	Site of an outbuilding at Church Farm, School Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343348	343348
MME20818	Site of a building, Mill Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343519	343519
MME20821	Site of a house, May Pole Green, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343438	343438
MME5394	Site of Peacock House Farm, Penrhyn Road, Knowsley	Post-medieval	342869	342869
MME5396	Site of Knowsley Chapel, later Knowsley Boys School, School Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	342731	342731
MME5400	Site of Quarry Farm, Ainsworth Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	342696	342696
MME5401	Site of Plantation Croft Cottage, School Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	342967	342967
MME5425	Site of Birchill Farm, Charley Wood Road, Kirkby	Post-medieval	342972	342972
MME5612	Church Farm, School Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343359	343359
MME5617	Bickerstaff Barn, School Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343337	343337
MME5642	No. 768 Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343518	343518
MME5643	Highfield Cottage, School Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343316	343316
MME5648	Site of a cottage, School Lane, Knowsley	Post-medieval	343364	343364
MME5651	Site of Little Horn House, Hornhouse Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	343209	343209
MME5655	Site of Great Horn House, Cooper's Lane, Kirkby	Post-medieval	343482	343482
MME5656	Site of Gore's Farm, Gores Road, Kirkby	Post-medieval	343088	343088
MME12043	Sandy Brow Barn, Sandy Brow Lane, Kirkby	19th Century	344450	344450
MME12049	Barn and outbuilding of New Cut Farm, New Cut Lane, Kirkby	19th Century	345485	345485
MME12542	Site of Elbow Field Lodge, East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	19th Century	344759	344759



Mon ID	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MME20832	Site of a house, New Road Farm, East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	19th Century	344317	344317
MME20835	Site of Moss Farm, East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	19th Century	345364	345364
MME20854	Site of a cottage, East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	19th Century	344647	344647
MME5907	Mill Cottages, Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	344145	344145
MME5908	Barn at Canrow Farm, Canrow Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	344218	344218
MME5909	Site of an engine house, Red Delph, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	19th Century	344809	344809
MME5920	Sandy Brow Cottage, Sandy Brow Lane, Kirkby	19th Century	344298	344298
MME5928	Site of Scarisbrick Quarry, Hewitt's Lane, Kirkby	19th Century	344037	344037
MME6135	Longborough Lodge, East Lancashire Road, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	19th Century	345753	345753
MME6141	Site of New Cut House, Cut Lane, Kirkby	19th Century	345038	345038
MME6145	New Cut Farm, New Cut Lane, Kirkby	19th Century	345502	345502
MME12039	Outbuilding of Cooper's Farm, Perimeter Road, Kirkby	19th Century	343702	343702
MME12520	Site of a house, School Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	342809	342809
MME12543	Site of Dumbrees Lodge, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	19th Century	343874	343874
MME12572	School House, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	19th Century	343485	343485
MME12579	Nos. 6-8 Maypole Farm Court, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	343446	343446
MME12582	Nos. 765 and 767 Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	343462	343462
MME12584	Site of a building, Dumbreeze Grove, Knowsley	19th Century	343739	343739
MME12587	Limetree Lodge, Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	19th Century	343525	343525
MME12686	Nos. 1 and 2 Old Mill Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	344167	344167
MME18414	Village Hall, School Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	343417	343417
MME20748	Site of a house, Perimeter Road, Kirkby	19th Century	344009	344009
MME5614	No. 10 Dumbreeze Grove, Knowsley	19th Century	343814	343814
MME10888	The Old Vicarage, Tithe Barn Road, Knowsley	19th Century	343545	343545
MME20683	Site of a cottage at Birchill Farm, Charley Wood Road, Kirkby	19th Century	342964	342964
MME20738	Site of a cottage, Hornhouse Lane, Kirkby	19th Century	343404	343404
MME20747	Site of Charley Wood Cottage, Gores Road, Kirkby	19th Century	343441	343441



Mon ID	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MME20764	Site of The Cottage, Hornhouse Lane, Kirkby	19th Century	343527	343527
MME20796	Walls, lych gate, gateways and shed, St Mary's churchyard, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley.	19th Century	343454	343454
MME20796	Walls, lych gate, gateways and shed, St Mary's churchyard, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley.	19th Century	343438	343438
MME20796	Walls, lych gate, gateways and shed, St Mary's churchyard, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley.	19th Century	343492	343492
MME20796	Walls, lych gate, gateways and shed, St Mary's churchyard, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley.	19th Century	343505	343505
MME20840	The Oaks, Church Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	343473	343473
MME20841	Nos. 1 and 2 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	19th Century	343511	343511
MME20842	Nos. 3 and 4 Tithebarn Road, Knowsley	19th Century	343520	343520
MME5609	Church of St Mary, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	343474	343474
MME5613	Millbrook Manor and The Knowsley Arms, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	343477	343477
MME5620	Devonshire Barn, School Lane, Knowsley	19th Century	343325	343325
MME17237	Royal Ordnance Filling Factory, Kirkby	Modern	343299	343299
MME19550	Location of a Second World War searchlight battery, Knowsley	Modern	344900	344900
MME18559	War Memorial, May Pole Green, Knowsley	Modern	343437	343437
MME19841	Site of Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Modern	343659	343659
MME19841	Site of Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Modern	343642	343642
MME19841	Site of Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Modern	343627	343627
MME19841	Site of Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Modern	343674	343674
MME21493	Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Modern	343614	343614
MME21493	Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Modern	343566	343566
MME21493	Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Modern	343548	343548
MME21493	Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Modern	343581	343581
MME18637	Site of the ROF admin building, Boundary Road, Kirkby	Modern	343300	343300
MME21493	Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Modern	343533	343533
MME16046	Flint flake, Cut Lane, Kirkby	Undated	344540	344540
MME16047	Flints, south of East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	Undated	344600	344600
MME16072	Burnt flint, Red Cut Lane, Kirkby	Undated	345160	345160



Mon ID	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MME5933	Bashed Lump of Flint, East of Sandy Lane Farm, Kirkby	Undated	344530	344530
MME12697	Boundary Bank, West of Berry Hill, Knowsley Park, Knowsley	Undated	344220	344220
MME15665	Possible enclosure cropmark, Kirkby	Undated	343574	343574
MME15666	Possible enclosure cropmark, Knowsley	Undated	343787	343787
MME15667	Possible cropmarks, Knowsley	Undated	344130	344130
MME15668	Possible enclosure cropmark, Knowsley	Undated	343928	343928
MME16069	Flint flake, north of Moss Plantation, Knowsley	Undated	344250	344250
MME16070	Burnt flint and a flake, Molly's Lane, Kirkby	Undated	343940	343940
MME16208	Supposed cross base, St Mary's churchyard, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley	Undated	343493	343493
MME5631	Flints, east of Ormskirk Road, Knowsley	Undated	344042	344042

HER Data (Events)

Event ID	Name	Easting	Northing
EME2729	Fieldwalking south of East Lancashire Road, Knowsley	344600	396700
EME2728	Fieldwalking south of Cut Lane, Kirkby	344540	397230
EME3089	Building survey of Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2020	343674	398923
EME3089	Building survey of Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2020	343627	398704
EME3089	Building survey of Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2020	343643	398778
EME3089	Building survey of Second World War munition bunkers, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2020	343659	398850
EME2743	Fieldwalking north of Moss Plantation, Knowsley - 1990-2	344250	396640
EME2745	Fieldwalking north of Cut Lane, Kirkby - 1990-2	344900	397570
EME2744	Fieldwalking north of Molly's Lane, Kirkby - 1990-2	343940	397420
EME2746	Fieldwalking north of Red Cut Lane, Kirkby - 1990-2	345160	397700
EME2387	Desk-based assessment of Penrhyn Road, Knowsley - 2008	343003	396579
EME2931	Building survey of former admin building, Boundary Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2018	343309	397756



Event ID	Name	Easting	Northing
EME3038	Building survey, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2019	343659	398850
EME3038	Building survey, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2019	343642	398778
EME3038	Building survey, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2019	343627	398704
EME3038	Building survey, Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2019	343673	398923
EME3279	Assessment of Moss Lane Cottage, Hewitt's Lane, Knowsley - 2022	344029	397180
EME3299	Desk-based assessment of land at Tingle Peg Farm, Ormskirk Road, Knowsley - 2022	343719	396757
EME1368	Fieldwalking to East of Sandy Brow Lane, Field K13, Kirkby, 1982	344402	397697
EME1933	Fieldwalking near Knowsley Lane and Canrow Lane (Field K6), Knowsley - 1982	343899	396516
EME1372	Fieldwalking to East of Sandy Brow Farm, Field K10, Kirkby, 1982	344568	397902
EME1369	Fieldwalking to East of Sandy Brow Lane, Field K14, Kirkby - 1982	344591	397622
EME1363	Fieldwalking to East of Ormskirk Road, Field KN8, Knowsley, February 1982	344132	395569
EME1367	Fieldwalking to Northeast of Keeper's House (Field KN4), Knowsley Park, Knowsley - 1982	344953	396425
EME1362	Fieldwalking to East of Ormskirk Road, Field KN7, Knowsley - 1982	344042	395874
EME1361	Fieldwalking to Southeast of Old Mill Lane, Field KN3, Knowsley - 1982	344380	395700
EME1371	Fieldwalking to East of Sandy Lane Farm, Field K15, Kirkby, 1982	344530	397451
EME2522	Desk-based assessment of land at Red Cut Lane, Kirkby - 2014	345029	397738
EME3092	Desk-based assessment of land south of Faraday Road, Britonwood Trading Estate, Kirkby - 2020	342907	397170
EME3462	Building survey of a barn and stable at Coach Road Farm, Cut Lane, Kirkby - 2023	345563	397405
EME3464	Building survey of bunker 9/8 Draw Well Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby - 2024	343568	398780
EME2242	Desk-based assessment of overhead power line 4ZG, from Kirkby to Rainhill - 2009	347279	394490
EME2585	Desk-based assessment of the Kirkby-Gillmoss T1-Fazakerley T1-Bootle, 132kV Cable Modernisation route - 2016	342664	396842



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FS 606559