

Liverpool Historic Settlement Study

Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project

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Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project
Museum of Liverpool
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Introduction to Historic Settlement Study

The aim of the historic settlement study was to produce a consistent pro-forma template of information on settlements identified across all the historical townships in all 5 districts of Merseyside as based on the relevant paper First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile maps for Lancashire (published 1848 -1851) and Cheshire (1881 - 1882) . The purpose was to help provide background information for the data capture of character area polygons and also bring together some information on known or highlight other historic settlements, many of which have been lost or disguised by urban development. It was also thought that information would be useful for alerting to areas of possible archaeological interest to support the development management advice given by Merseyside Archaeological Advisory Service to the five districts. Historic urban settlement character is one of the key priority areas for research within Merseyside and one for which there is currently least documented archaeological evidence.

The study was desk-based and drew on accessible sources held within the Merseyside Historic Environment Record. A total of one hundred and seventeen separate studies were completed as follows:- Knowsley: 11, Liverpool: 30, Sefton: 23, St Helens: 11, Wirral: 42

This includes the slightly more detailed work on 'historic towns' (see Appendix 7 of main district report for methodology outline).

The settlement study represents a consistent synthesis of information to highlight settlement by the mid to later nineteenth century, complimenting the earliest set historic period for project data capture. It is not a definitive statement on the origins of settlement across Merseyside. Further detailed documentary and fieldwork research is required. The studies were initially carried out in tandem with the characterisation data capture for each district. They were all in initial draft by April 2008 (recommencement of the MHCP data capture) and accessible to provide background information for the character area polygons. For example, a Current area of industrial expansion might contain the otherwise unidentified medieval or post-medieval core of the township.

What determines our settlement identification?

- A clear group or concentration of buildings named on the map whether this is based on a nucleated group or linear 'ribbon' type development along one or more routes - generally characterised by some of the following: dwellings, school, inn, church, rectory farms, manor house, industry (i.e. coal mines/brick works).
- Settlement areas for which there is not an identifiable core from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheets - these are still included and described within the context of their historic township. For some areas, the lack of identifiable core relates to the actual dispersed nature of settlement by the mid to later nineteenth century i.e. based on individual farms and estates. Alternatively some settlements clearly represent linear development along prominent routes and are the result of urban expansion and infilling of land around dispersed villas/farms/industries from the 18th century onwards.

Many settlements have been submerged into later urban expansion, although do retain some historic survival/archaeological potential in their own right. Many were simply not already identified within the HER, symptomatic of the lack of research in to urban areas during its core compilation in the 1980's. Many have been previously degraded through historic demolition and remain under threat of loss, assisted by a combination of a lack of awareness and understanding of local historic interest and/or unwillingness to explore alternative regeneration solutions.

The results from the settlement studies compliment the existing content of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record. Furthermore, they have already supported:

- the planning advice given by the Merseyside Archaeological Advisory Service, enabling quick initial reference for individual planning appraisals,
- supply (in draft) to HER enquirers and other project consultants i.e. carrying out Conservation Area Appraisals,
- the data content of a pilot interactive on the archaeology of Merseyside in the Magical History Tour exhibition (2007, National Museums Liverpool).

The Settlement Study has not only highlighted areas of new archaeological interest but has the potential to contribute to regeneration and Conservation Area appraisals simply by highlighting interest worthy of further desk-based and research in the field. In addition they may contribute to compilation of lists of buildings and areas of local interest and community based projects.

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Aigburth

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 38 NE
NGR (centred):	Aigburth SJ 389 856 Otterspool SJ 379 857 Mossley Hill (west) SJ 380 869 (east) 389 871
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Garston
Geology:	Triassic Bunter upper mottled Sandstone, partly overlain by Boulder Clay.
Historic Core:	No single established settlement core on 1 st Edition 6" OS map (1850) but possible historic settlement around junction of Aigburth Road and Aigburth Hall Avenue. This settlement was first established around the medieval Stanlawe Monastic Grange and Aigburth Hall.
Origin of Name:	Aykeberh (c.1200). Oak-tree hill (1). From Old Norse <i>Eikiberg</i> . Aykeberue pre-1247. Ayberc c.1242.
Topography:	Aigburth lies on ridge which runs approx north-south, and gently slopes down to the River Mersey to the west.
History:	The original settlement of Aigburth was first established around the medieval monastic grange of Cistercian Monks from Stanlawe in the thirteenth century (2). The Monks were donated the land by Adam de Gerstan after flooding forced them to move from their Abbey based on the banks of the Mersey, between Eastham and Runcorn (3). The Grange for the monk's land in Aigburth comprised a detached Hall (later known as the Abbot's Grange), barns, 'monk's quarters', and a granary (3). Adam de Aigburth (possibly Adam de Gerstan) was recorded as holding some land there in the 1270s, which he exchanged for lands "in the moor at Aigburth", and may also be Adam de Toxteth, the ancestor of the family who still owned lands in Toxteth in the sixteenth century (2). On the dissolution of the monasteries and the seizure of monastic lands by the Crown, Stanlawe Grange was leased to Lawrence Ireland and part of the estate was awarded to the Savoy Hospital in London. By 1550, it had passed by marriage into the Tarleton family (4). The estate then passed by marriage to John Harrington of Huyton Hall and then to William Molyneux of Mossborough. By the 1840s, Aigburth

Hall had fallen into such disrepair that it was demolished. It was replaced with a new Hall built near the site, a little closer to Aigburth Road (5). By the turn of the nineteenth century, the Grange outbuildings had come into the ownership of James Pinnington, who made a careful photographic record of his home and locality (held at Liverpool record office). In the late nineteenth century, the new Hall was purchased by City Engineer John A. Brodie, responsible for the construction of Aigburth Boulevard, Queens Drive and proposed the idea for a promenade from Dingle to Garston (6). From this time onwards development of residential areas created the character of Aigburth which is extant today.

- Present landmarks: Stanlawe Grange, Granary (medieval and post-medieval). The earliest phase of this building has been dated, from architectural features, to the late thirteenth century (7). It is of local sandstone, with timber crucks. The outbuildings adjacent to this have been demolished. (8)
Sudley House (early nineteenth century) was the home of Liverpool merchant Nicholas Robinson. (8)
- Historic landmarks: Old Hall (medieval/post-medieval) (also known as Aigburth Hall, until the building of the new Aigburth Hall). It was built of local sandstone and is marked on Perry's map of 1768.
Aigburth Hall (c.1868) was built for Charles Chaloner, demolished in 1935 to make way for new housing development. (8)
Stanlawe Grange Upper Barn (medieval) was possibly used for mass in the post-reformation period, as suggested by a decorative window at the south east end. It was demolished in 1913. (8)
Stanlawe Grange, Abbot's Grange/ Aigburth Hall, first documentary reference made in 1291, thought to have been the home of Adam de Gerstan, marked on Perry's map of 1768, demolished c.1840. (8)
Carnatic Hall (1778) was built by Peter Baker to celebrate the capture of a rich ship by his privateer, the Mentor. (8)
Zoo near Mossley Hill (1932, closed in 1938). (8)
- Early Activity: The earliest evidence for habitation in the area is a Roman coin hoard found on course of Roman Road in Otterspool. (8)
- Significant Post-Med Activity: The development of the township into an area of housing around planned features such as Sefton Park and Mossley Hill Drive happened from the 1870s onwards.

Other potential settlements
within the township
which may need
further investigation

Otterspool, Mossley Hill.

Maps:

1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 113.
Surveyed 1846-48. Published 1850.
Bennison's map of the Town and Port in Liverpool with
their Environs. 1835.
Sherriff's Environs of Liverpool. 1816
Yates and Perry's Environs of Liverpool. 1768.

References:

(1) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*.
Batsford. London.
(2) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria
History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*.
Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
(3) Griffiths, R. 1907. *History of Aigburth*. No
publisher. No place of publication.
(4) Stonor, R.J. 1957. *Liverpool's Hidden Story*.
Birchley Hall Press. Billinge.
(5) Hand, C.R. 1919. *Stanlawe Grange at Aigburth*.
Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and
Cheshire. Historic Society of Lancashire and
Cheshire. Liverpool.
(6) Walker, B. and Hinchliffe, A. *In Our Liverpool
Home*. Blackstaff Press. Belfast.
(7) Philpott, R. 1999. An Archaeological Watching
Brief and Building Record of The Granary, Aigburth
Hall Avenue, Aigburth. Field Archaeology Section,
Liverpool Museum. Liverpool.
(8) Merseyside Historic Environment Record
documentation.

Allerton

Rural Fringe Report:	Yes
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 48 NW
NGR (centred):	No settlement centre sourced
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Allerton
Geology:	Bunter Sandstone
Topography:	Allerton is positioned on a hill, the highest point being Allerton Golf Club, which sits approximately 20 meters higher than the surrounding landscape.
Historic Core:	Allerton does not have an established core on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map (1849). The original habitation of the area was by wealthy Liverpool merchants during the late nineteenth century. These were mainly dispersed manor houses, within large parkland estates.
Origin of Name:	Alretune (1086). A town of Alder trees (1). From Old English alder <i>tūn</i> . Allerton 1292 (2).
History:	Allerton is recorded in Domesday book as being divided into three manors, held by three thegns. The manor passed to the Baron of Manchester, and then to the lords of Lathom (3). Later a local surname appears, with Robert de Allerton, who is recorded as giving lands in Allerton to St Werbergh Abbey (3). The Lathoms continue to be recorded in historic documents relating to the township through the medieval period, until the civil war, after which the ownership passed through several hands and to the Percival family, who sold it to the Hardman family in the mid eighteenth century.
Present landmarks:	Allerton Hall (eighteenth century, extended in the early nineteenth century) stone built Georgian style house, now used as a public house. Church of All Hallows (1872-6) is sandstone built. The building incorporates windows designed by Edward Burne Jones (4). Allerton Golf Course (1939) 20 Forthlin Road (1949-1952) was the family home of Paul McCartney. The design was taken from the same plans as the homes on the Speke Estate, designed by architect Sir Lancelot Keay. Mendips, 251 Menlove Avenue (1933) was the family home of John Lennon.

Historic landmarks: Allerton Tower (1847) was designed by Harvey Lonsdale Elmes. It was demolished in 1937, and only the platform is extant. The gatehouse, gatekeeper's lodge, orangery, laundry and stables are extant. Windmill (medieval to post-medieval). Allerton Priory (marked on Bennison's map of 1835). This building is thought to be the original Priory building, but it is not marked on Bowen's map of 1752 or Yates' map of 1786. The priory was rebuilt in the 1860s, and this building has since been used as a school, and as executive apartments. The lodge to the priory is also extant. Calderstones Park (mid nineteenth-century) and gates. Hart Hill Lodge. Calderstone House (1845) close to the site of an earlier (post-medieval) 'Old House' on the Calderstones estate (5). Allerton Oak, the supposed site of the ancient hundred court (6).

Early Activity: Calderstones Late Neolithic Chambered Tomb originally located at the junction of Druids Cross Lane and Menlove Avenue, although now positioned in Harthill Greenhouses in the Calderstones Park (7). A Bronze Age Flint Scraper was discovered on an allotment adjacent to Calderstones Park, now at World Museum Liverpool. A Neolithic rough worked stone axe near the border with Woolton (8) Pyckeloo Hill (possible Bronze Age) Round Barrow, located on Hart Hill Estate, marked on 1568 dispute map. Also marked is the Rodger Stone, a standing stone, possible prehistoric boundary stone associated with the Calderstones Tomb (8) Robin Hood's Stone, another standing stone, possible prehistoric boundary stone associated with the Calderstones Tomb. (8) Other finds include a pre-Norman metal spearhead found on the Simpson grounds, south of Allerton Tower, and an undated boundary stone located at crossroads of Allerton Road and Hillfoot Road. (8)

Significant Post-Med Activity: The earliest features of the Allerton Landscape were Allerton Hall, marked on Bowden's Map of 1752 and Allerton Mill, both of which are marked on Yates' map of 1786. The main use of the Allerton landscape is as farmland until the mid nineteenth century when the area became populated by the merchant classes, who built solitary villa houses in their own grounds. Extant seventeenth century farmhouses, including Oak Farm (9) and Fletcher's Farm (1740) evidence the rural agricultural history of the township.

Other potential settlements

within the township
which may need
further investigation:

Mossley Hill

Maps:

1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 114. Surveyed 1845-6. Published 1849.

Bennison Map of the Town and Port of Liverpool with their Environs 1835.

Yates Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster 1786.

Bowen's Accurate Map of the County of Lancaster 1752.

References:

(1) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.

(2) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.

(3) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.

(4) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool Suburbs*. Breedon. Derby.

(5) Stewart-Brown, R. 1911. *History of the Manor and Township of Allerton*.

(6) Baines, E. 1824-5. *History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster*.

(7) Cowell, R. 1983. *Liverpool Urban Fringes Survey*. Merseyside County Museums. Liverpool.

(8) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

(9) Fletcher, M. 2002. *Oak Farm Building Recording Report*. Matrix Archaeology. Manchester.

Anfield

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR (centred):	No settlement centre sourced (SJ 369 927 for junction of routes)
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Walton-on-the-Hill
Geology:	Triassic Bunter Pebble Beds, overlain in the east with Boulder Clay
Historic Core:	Anfield does not have an established core on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map (1851). The confluence of routes - at junction of Priory Road, Breck Road/Townsend Lane, Walton Breck Road and Lower Breck Road - marks the build up of villa housing by mid 19 th Century
Origin of Name:	Hongfield (1642). A field on a slope (1). From Middle English hange and Old English feld. Annfield 1786 (1).
Topography:	Situated on sloping land on high ridge.
History:	<p>Historically, Anfield was used for cattle grazing and quarrying. The agrarian character was transformed by enclosure in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (2).</p> <p>The 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1851 displays Anfield as a rural settlement, the landscaping mainly consisting of open fields and dispersed villa housing of the wealthy merchant classes. The growth of Liverpool saw a major change in the character of Anfield, like Kensington, the wealthy housing was replaced by workers terracing.</p>
Present landmarks:	<p>Stanley Park (1867-70) and it's Palm House (1899) (3).</p> <p>Anfield Football stadium first housed Everton, from 1884-1892, the oldest section of the current stadium is the lower area of the main stand, which dates to 1895 (2).</p> <p>Cabbage Hall public house, gives its name to area towards south of Anfield.</p> <p>Anfield Cemetery (1856-63).</p> <p>Much of the township is now characterised by terraced housing constructed in the late nineteenth century as, "a response to growing dissatisfaction with the overcrowding and poor sanitation represented by the court housing that dominated central Liverpool" (2).</p>

Historic landmarks: Walton Priory, located on Sheriff's Map of Liverpool & Environs of 1816.

Early Activity: Early evidence of human activity includes Romano-British coin found under cobblestone at Sybil Road. (4)

Significant Post-Med Activity: Between 1860 and 1900 remaining agricultural land and villas were sold off to allow for speculative building of terraced housing.

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified

Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-9. Published 1851. Sheriff's map of Liverpool and Environs. 1816.

References: (1) Mills, D. 1976. The Place Names of Lancashire. Batsford. London.
(2) Menuge, A. and Taylor, S. 2004. Anfield and Breckfield: A Rapid Area Assessment of the Built Environment. English Heritage. York.
(3) Keay, M. 1992. History of Stanley Park, Liverpool. The Friends of Stanley park Society. Liverpool.
(4) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

Broadgreen

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 49 SW
NGR:	(west) SJ 401 903 (east) 409 902
District:	Liverpool
Township:	West Derby/Wavertree/Woolton
Geology:	Boulder Clay
Historic Core:	Modern Broadgreen is divided between Liverpool and Knowsley District Councils. The historic core lies on the Liverpool side and is a linear settlement dispersed along Broadgreen Road from the junction with The Green and Edge Lane Drive until the junction with Rocky Lane and Bowring Park Road.
Origin of Name:	Broadgreen (1730). Meaning- broad green (1).
Topography:	Undulating landscape. The area is now the source of the M62 motorway.
History:	Most of the development of Broadgreen was during the late industrial revolution, although some earlier development did occur during the early industrial revolution, which included Broadgreen Hall and the Railway embankment. The land has been part of the West Derby Manor, and it has passed with the rest of the manor from Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St Martin of Sééz, and then on to Stepeh on Blois. From the fourteenth century, when the manor was passed from Thomas, earl of Lancaster to Robert de Holland it gained possessions of demesnes in Croxteth, Torrisholme, Nether Kellet (2). Around this time the manor “fell into the kings hands” (2), and tenants held lands. In the sixteenth century the Molyneux family became stewards of the manor.
Present landmarks:	The Railway embankment, part of the first route of The Rocket (2). Sewer vent at corner of Thomas Lane. Large industrial units/factories make up the modern landscape of Broadgreen, including the Royal Mail main sorting office.
Historic landmarks:	Broadgreen Hall (c.1800) was described in 1913 as “architecturally one of the most beautiful halls in the neighbourhood”. It had associated outbuildings, yard and plantation (3).

- Early Activity: There is limited evidence of early activity in this area, the only early finds being a Bronze Age stone adze-head, thought to have been found around Wavertree Nook road (it's correct provenance is uncertain, as it was lost during Second World War bombing) and a Roman coin found at the west end of Broadgreen Road. (4)
- Significant Post-Med Activity: Much of Broadgreen's development was in the Industrial Revolution period, and much of the housing which characterises this area is nineteenth century or later.
- Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified
- Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-9. Published 1851
- References: (1) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
 (2) Aughton, P. 1990. *Liverpool: A People's History*. Carnegie Publishing. Lancaster.
 (3) Hault, J. 1913. *West Derby, Old Swan and Wavertree – Historical and Topographical*. Tinling and Co. Liverpool.
 (4) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

Childwall

Rural Fringe Report:	Yes
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 48 NW
NGR (centred):	SJ 415 890
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Childwall
Geology:	Bunter Sandstone
Historic Core:	At junction of Score Lane, Childwall Abbey Road and Childwall Lane.
Origin of Name:	Cildeuuelle (1086). The stream of the children or of Cilda (1; 2). From Old English <i>cild</i> or personal name Cilda and <i>wael</i> la. Childewell 1094; Childewalle 1212 (1; 2).
Topography:	The historic core of the settlement lies on a narrow sandstone ridge, which slopes steeply down toward the valley floor on either side of the ridge.
History:	The name of Childwall Abbey Road, and numerous buildings also with 'Abbey' in their title, is thought to have arisen from the appearance of the former eighteenth century Childwall Hall (3). It does not represent the presence of an Abbey in the vicinity. It
Present landmarks:	Childwall Abbey Pub (Victorian) is a sandstone gothic building. Excavations at the site (4). All Saints Church (medieval) has fourteenth century masonry, but was extended in later periods, including the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (5). There is a post-medieval font. In the churchyard is a pre-Norman cross, originally located on Well Lane until the road was widened. At the bottom of the slope near the church is a holy well, known as Monk's Bath (medieval) (6)
Historic landmarks:	Vicarage (medieval origins) demolished (7). Childwall Hall (late eighteenth century) was a gothic house. The building, often known as Childwall Abbey and was built by Bamber Gascoyne in 1780 on the site of an earlier Hall (3). Another building, Childwall Abbey Pub is extant, and should not be confused with the hall.
Early Activity:	Two tanged and barbed flint arrowhead have been found, one in the south of the township near Childwall Woods, and another in the south west, near Beech Road (7).

Significant Post-Med Activity: Medieval activity in the township includes a well, after which Well Lane is named (6)
Childwall House (post-medieval). Several other post-medieval buildings are recorded on early maps, including Yates and Perry's Map of 1768.
Some field layouts are extant from the post-medieval period, including The Dean's Ashfield, which may date back to the fourteenth century (8).

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

None identified

Maps:

1st Edition 6" OS Lancashire sheet 107. Surveyed 1845-7. Published 1850.
1st Edition 6" OS Lancashire sheet 114. Surveyed 1845-6. Published 1849.
Childwall Tithe Map 1846 (LRO DRL 1/15)
Bennison's map of the Town and Port of Liverpool and Environs. 1835
Yates and Perry's Environs of Liverpool 1768

References:

(1) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.
(2) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
(3) Hault, J. 1913. West Derby, Old Swan and Wavertree - Historical and Topographical. Tinling and Co. Liverpool.
(4) Cowell, R. 1990. *Excavations at the Abbey Hotel, Childwall, 1989*. National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside. Liverpool.
(5) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire*. Penguin. Harmondsworth.
(6) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
(7) Cowell, R. 1983. *Liverpool Urban Fringes Survey*. Merseyside County Museums. Liverpool.
(8) Stewart-Brown, R. 1914. *Notes on Childwall*. Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Trial

Clubmoor

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR (centred):	SJ 380 935
District:	Liverpool
Township:	West Derby
Geology:	Triassic Bunter Pebble Beds overlain in the west by Boulder Clay.
Historic Core:	At cross roads of Townsend Avenue, Cherry Lane and Larkhill Lane.
Origin of Name:	Marked on the West Derby Tithe Map of 1838 as 'Club Moor'. The name indicates that this area was once moor land (1).
Topography:	Flat low lying land.
History:	Until the eighteenth century the Clubmoor area was uncultivated moor land, used for the grazing of cattle (1). On 12 th March 1723 Isaac Green was granted the right to enclose the land (1). Clubmoor remained a small rural hamlet with scattered farmhouses up until the turn of the twentieth century. The 1920's and 30's saw a drastic change to appearance of Clubmoor, for Designed for Liverpool's population to move out from the overcrowded city-centre slums, the once open green fields were rapidly engulfed by new homes, linked to Liverpool by the famous 'Queens Drive' designed by the City's Engineer John Brodie and Architect Lancelot Keay.
Present landmarks:	Farmer's Arms (1920s) is a rebuild of a public house of the same name on the same site, which was recorded on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1851. A nineteenth century bowling green, behind the pub still exists in its original condition. Clubmoor Pits (undated) fish pond. (2)
Historic landmarks:	Some of the post-medieval houses marked on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1851 have since been demolished, including Old House, Brook House, Ivy Cottage, Bellevue and Breck House. Other early landscape features which are no longer extant include a well in the south of the settlement core and a quarry around half a mile west of the settlement core. (2)

Early Activity: A polished stone axe/hammer (possibly Bronze Age) was found at Clubmoor recreation ground during excavations for air road shelters. (2)

Significant Post-Med Activity: Former post-medieval houses in Clubmoor included Breck House and Rice House, now demolished. (2)

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified

Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-9. Published 1851.
West Derby Tithe Map 1838 (LRO DRL 1/84)

References: (1) Whale, D. 1984. *Lost Villages of Liverpool: Part Three*. T. Stephenson and Sons. Prescott.
(2) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

Croxteth Park

Rural Fringe Report:	Yes
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 49 SW
NGR (centred):	SJ 409 943 for Hall
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Croxteth Park
Geology:	Shirdley Hill Sand.
Historic Core:	There is not any established settlement core for Croxteth or evidence of former nucleated settlement by the time of the 1 st Edition OS of 1851. Croxteth Park was enclosed park land well into the post-medieval period.
Origin of Name:	Crocstad (1257). Crōc's landing place (1). From Old Norse <i>Crōc</i> and <i>stoð</i> or Old English <i>stæp</i> . Croxstath 1297 (1; 2).
Topography:	Extremely flat landscape.
History:	This township was formerly part of Knowsley, but gained extra-parochial status in the twelfth century when it became part of the hunting ground of the royal forest (3). It was agreed in 1228 that the park should be returned to Robert de Lathom, but this was never acted upon. Instead the park remained in the demesne of West Derby, and was managed by the officers of the parks of Toxteth and Simonswood (3). The area was disemparked by the mid eighteenth century and opened up to agriculture park was deforested in the medieval for agricultural use. It was reinstated as a park estate during the nineteenth century (3).
Present landmarks:	Croxteth Hall (post-medieval). The western half of south wing late sixteenth century, though much of this is concealed by later additions. The west wing was added between 1702 and 1714. The building was opened to the public in 1976 (4).
Historic landmarks:	Some post-medieval buildings, which have now been lost include, a windmill, Craven Cottage, a hunting lodge of the late eighteenth century. (5)
Early Activity:	The earliest evidence of activity in the area has come from field walking in the northeast, where worked flint has been discovered, probably from the Mesolithic period (6) .A series of flint scatters, probably

Mesolithic, have been located during field-walking within vicinity of Stand Farm. The area is now redeveloped as a housing estate. Further flint finds have come from the Flukers Brook area (6).

Significant Post-Med Activity: Extant evidence of the post-medieval period points to the township's agricultural past, for example, Stand Farm and barn (c.1745) remain in the north east of the township. (5)

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

None identified

Maps:

1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845- 9. Published 1851.

References:

- (1) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed
- (2) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
- (3) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
- (4) Whale, D. 1984. *The Lost Villages of Liverpool: Part Two*. T. Stephenson and sons. Prescot.
- (5) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.
- (6) Cowell, R. 1983. *Liverpool Urban Fringes Survey*. Merseyside County Museums. Liverpool.

Dovecot

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 49 SW
NGR (centred):	SJ 410 917
District:	Liverpool/Knowsley
Township:	West Derby
Geology:	Boulder Clay
Historic Core:	<p>The core of the settlement developed around the junction of East Prescott Road and Pilch Lane. However, the earliest buildings were located further along East Prescott Road, around the junction of Finch Lane, where the post-medieval Dovecot (later known as 'Dovecot Farm') and Westfield Houses were established.</p>
Origin of Name:	<p>Dovecoat House is marked on recorded in 1710 (1). The name indicates that this area was once used for keeping doves (1).</p>
Topography:	<p>The area is a fairly flat landscape, around 40 m above sea level.</p>
History:	<p>The area takes its name from the estate of Margaret Molyneux, who owned 'Dovecot house', an early manor house, marked as Dovecot Farm on the 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1850. This building was demolished in the eighteenth century. The area remained "quite rural" (2) until its development as a residential area in the 1930s. The land has been part of the West Derby Manor, and it has passed with the rest of the manor from Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St Martin of Sééz, and then on to Stepeh on Blois. From the fourteenth century, when the manor was passed from Thomas, earl of Lancaster to Robert de Holland it gained possessions of demesnes in Croxteth, Torrisholme, Nether Kellet (2). Around this time the manor "fell into the kings hands" (2), and tenants held lands. In the sixteenth century the Molyneux family became stewards of the manor.</p>
Present landmarks:	<p>The area of modern housing surrounds Dovecot Park.</p>
Historic landmarks:	<p>Dovecot House and ancillary buildings including an ice house (1829). The associated lodge is still standing (2). Early industry in the area is exemplified by Charnock's Row, Mill Yard to the west of the settlement core. It is</p>

thought to have been late eighteenth century, and marked on the 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1850.

Early Activity: There is no known evidence of early activity in this area.

Significant Post-Med Activity: The area is primarily a residential development of the twentieth century, although the line of East Prescott Road to the north of Dovecot is a survival from the 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1850 to the modern day. Dovecot Farm and Westfield House are recorded in the post-medieval period, and were probably the farms for the area. (3)

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified

Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 107. Surveyed 1845-7. Published 1850.

References: (1) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
(2) Whale, D. 1984. *Lost Villages of Liverpool: Part Three*. T. Stephenson and sons. Prescott.
(3) Merseyside Historic Record documentation.

Everton

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR:	(north) SJ 354 920 (south) SJ 353 914
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Everton
Geology:	Triassic Bunter Pebble Beds and Upper Mottled Sandstone.
Historic Core:	Possibly along the north side of Everton Brow continuing to Village Street and the area between Netherfield Road (north and south), and Heyworth Street up to St George's Church. This elevated position earned the settlement an important role as a lookout and signalling station in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
Origin of Name:	Evretona (1094). Pig enclosure or Eofor's enclosure. From Old English <i>eofor</i> (domestic pig, rather than wild) and <i>tūn</i> or personal name Eofor's <i>tūn</i> (1). Euretone 1086; Euerton 1185 (1; 2).
Topography:	Situated on a high ridge of land, running north to south. When first founded, the town would have commanded an uninterrupted view of the sea, River Mersey, the Cheshire coast and the North Wales hills.
History:	The township was under the control of the manor of West Derby at the conquest, and was later passed from Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St Martin at Seez in 1094. The township passed with West Derby from Sir Robert de Holand to Thomas of Lancaster and was then given to John Barret. The area was declared as an independent vill in the seventeenth century, and lands were gradually enclosed and sold off to the people of Everton. Known for cattle grazing, documentary evidence that farmers and small holders of Kirkdale would pay township of Everton 6s 8d a year for cattle-grazing rights. The township was incorporated into the borough of Liverpool in 1835. (3)
Present landmarks:	St. George's Church (1812-14) used cast iron made in the Mersey Iron Foundry for much of the internal structure, and external features, including cast iron pinnacles, now removed (4). Everton Water Tower (1857) is a circular sandstone structure designed by Thomas Duncan to receive and store water from local wells (4).

	<p>Everton's Round house (1787) was a lock-up, locally known as the Stone Jug (4).</p> <p>Everton Library (1896) is a brick building with a "fanciful corner tower" (4).</p> <p>Olympia/Locarno Social Club (1903) and the Grafton (twentieth century) were popular entertainment venues in the mid twentieth century.</p>
Historic landmarks:	<p>St Domingo Methodist Chapel (1870) stood on the corner of Breckfield Road, and was described by Pevsner as, "ornate, fanciful assymetrical". It was the football group from this church who later developed into Everton. The building was demolished in the 1970s (5; 6).</p> <p>The Church of Our Lady Immaculate (mid-nineteenth century) was built as the first chapels of the Roman Catholic Cathedral designed by E.W. Pugin. The cathedral project was never completed on this site, and this building instead functioned as a catholic parish church for many years. The building was demolished in the 1970s (5).</p> <p>Everton Beacon (c.1220) consisted of a rectangular tower of three stories. It was blown down in a storm in 1803. The site is now occupied by St George's Church (6).</p>
Early Activity:	<p>Everton is recorded in the thirteenth century as having "tenants ...holding their lands by yearly rent and service to the King" (7).</p>
Significant Post-Med Activity:	<p>Much of the development of the township has been nineteenth and twentieth century, but the street patterns and field layouts of earlier periods are still reflected in the current layout of the area.</p>
Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:	<p>None identified</p>
Maps:	<p>1st Edition 26" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-9. Published 1851</p> <p>Bennison's map of the Town and Port of Liverpool with their Environs 1836</p> <p>Everton Tithe Map 1835 (LRO DRL ??)</p> <p>Sherriff's map of the Environs of Liverpool. 1816</p> <p>Yates & Perry's map of the Environs of Liverpool. 1768</p>
References:	<p>(1) Eckwall, E. 1960. <i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names</i>. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.</p> <p>(2) Mills, D. 1976. <i>The Place Names of Lancashire</i>. Batsford. London.</p>

- (3) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three.* Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
- (4) Sharples, J. 2004. *Pevsner Architectural Guides: Liverpool.* Yale University Press. New Haven and London.
- (5) Lewis, D. 2001. *The Churches of Liverpool.* Bluecoat Press. Liverpool.
- (6) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire.* Penguin. Harmondsworth.
- (7) Whale, D. 1984. *Lost Villages of Liverpool: Part Two.* T. Stephenson and sons. Prescot.

Fairfield

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR (centred):	SJ 375 909
District:	Liverpool
Township:	West Derby
Geology:	Triassic Bunter Pebble Beds completely overlain by Boulder Clay.
Historic Core:	The settlement seems to have been established on a grid layout, following the original field boundaries. The centre of the village consists of Fairfield Hall, between Lister Road and Lockerby Road.
Origin of Name:	Fairfield is marked on Yates' 1786 map (1). The name indicates that this area was considered good land (1).
Topography:	The landscape fairly flat, only slightly dipping towards the east.
History:	<p>The land has been part of the West Derby Manor, and it has passed with the rest of the manor from Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St Martin of Sééz, and then on to Stepeh on Blois. From the fourteenth century, when the manor was passed from Thomas, earl of Lancaster to Robert de Holland it gained possessions of demesnes in Croxteth, Torrisholme, Nether Kellet (2). Around this time the manor "fell into the kings hands" (2), and tenants held lands. In the sixteenth century the Molyneux family became stewards of the manor. A single building named 'Fairfield', surrounded by field enclosures is recorded on Yates and Perry's 'Map of the Environs of Liverpool in 1768. The whole settlement, including Fairfield Hall and the surrounding fields are listed as belonging to E.D Falkner in 1835 in J. Bennisons 'Map of the Town and Port of Liverpool with their Environs'. The original street layout was established along the field boundaries and has remained largely unchanged since. There is no evidence of early settlement of this area, although, there is evidence that the land had been partitioned as agricultural plots prior to the establishment of Fairfield Hall. The area grew up in the Victorian period as a rural suburb, and although it has now lost that character, it retains wide roads, sandstone walls and some Victorian houses. (2)</p>
Present landmarks:	Abandoned Jewish Cemetery (c.1836).

	University Hall (1840s). There are numerous remnants of the rapid industrialisation of this area of Liverpool, including Stanley Railway Station and the corporation tramway depot. (3; 4)
Historic landmarks:	Fairfield Hall (post-medieval), marked on Yates and Perry's 'Map of the Environs of Liverpool' in 1768. The house was demolished at some time before 1938.
Early Activity:	A Roman coin has been discovered on Lister Crescent in the settlement core. (4)
Significant Post-Med Activity:	A confectionary factory was established on the site of Fairfield Hall after 1938. (4)
Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation	Stanley
Maps:	OS 6" Lancashire sheet CVI. S.E. 1938 1 st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-49. Published 1851. Bennison's map of the Town and Port of Liverpool with their Environs. 1835. Yates and Perry's map of the Environs of Liverpool. 1768
References:	(1) Mills, D. 1976. <i>The Place Names of Lancashire</i> . Batsford. London. (2) Lewis, D. 2003. <i>The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs</i> . Breedon Books Publishing. Derby. (3) Rees, P. 1984. <i>A Guide to Merseyside's Industrial Past</i> . North West Society for Industrial Archaeology. Liverpool. (4) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

Fazakerley

Rural Fringe Report:	Yes
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 NE
NGR (centred):	SJ 377 967
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Fazakerley
Geology:	Boulder Clay and Shirdley Hill Sand
Historic Core:	The 1 st Edition 6 " OS map of 1850 shows Fazakerley as open farmland and with no apparent centre, the only prominent feature being Fazakerley Hall on Lower Lane. However archaeological excavations at Fazakerley Hospital revealed a medieval moated site which may have formed the historic core of Fazakerley.
Origin of Name:	Phasakyrlee (c.1250). Border or fringe. Or woodland near a boundary field (1; 2). From Old English <i>Fas</i> or <i>Fæs</i> and <i>Leah</i> (1). Fasakerlegh 1277.
Topography:	Relatively flat and low lying. Lower than surrounding land to south and west, but slightly higher than lands to the North and East. Land largely given over for cultivation.
History:	First reference to Fazakerley appears in 1276 in the local family records for Henry & Robert de Fazakerley. The settlement core developed from a hamlet in an area where woodland had been cleared. The area had previously been one of the townfields of Walton. The township was primarily agricultural through the medieval and post-medieval periods (3). The area became increasingly industrialised following the building of the Liverpool to Manchester railway and the Cheshire Lines railway, both of which cross the township. The township was incorporated with City of Liverpool in 1905 (3).
Present landmarks:	Emmanuel Church (1902-08) is a large brick built church (4, 3). Jewish burial ground on Walton border (3). Hartley's Jam Factory (1886) and model Village (1888 onwards). Brick built structure, one of the main employers in the area in the early twentieth century, and facilitated the expansion of population and housing in the township (4).

- Historic landmarks: Schoolhouse (1725) was funded by Samuel Turner (3). Fazakerley Hall.
Harbeck House (possible medieval moated site) was converted for use as a hospital for infectious disease by the Liverpool Corporation (now demolished) (5).
- Early Activity: There is no direct evidence for settlement or human activity prior to the medieval period. However, the topology is very similar to that of Croxteth Park and could therefore produce as much prehistoric settlement evidence. Medieval activity is primarily agricultural, and excavation has provided evidence of the continuity of use of fields from the medieval to the twentieth century, with boundary drainage ditching being maintained for that period (6)
- Significant Post-Med Activity:
- Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified
- Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 99. Surveyed 1849. Published 1850.
Fazakerley Tithe Map 1846.
Bennison's map of Liverpool and Environs. 1835.
Sherriff's map of Liverpool and Environs. Surveyed 1816 Published 1817.
Yates' map of Lancashire. 1786.
- References: (1) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.
(2) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
(3) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
(4) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire*. Penguin. Harmondsworth.
(5) Lewis, J. M. 2000. *The Medieval Earthworks of the Hundred of West Derby: Tenorial Evidence and Physical Structure*. British Archaeological Reports. British Series Volume 310. Oxford.
(6) Wright, J. 1996. *Higher Lane, Fazakerley Merseyside, Excavation Report*. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. Lancaster.

Garston

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 38 NE
NGR (centred):	SJ 404 845 (north) SJ 405 847 (south) SJ 403 842
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Garston
Geology:	Bunter Sandstone and Boulder Clay
Historic Core:	The medieval core of Garston is based along Church Road, where Garston Way and railway line intersect. Note: much of this area, including the history of St Michael's Church, is covered in the 'Dingle' characterisation.
Origin of Name:	Gerstan (1094). The great stone or grazing town (1; 2). From Old English <i>grēat</i> and <i>stān</i> or <i>gærs</i> and <i>tūn</i> (1; 2). Grestan c.1155; Garston c.1265.
Topography:	The core of the settlement is situated on a hill that slopes down to the river
History:	There is evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in this area, although Garston was only properly established as a centre of activity during the medieval period. Much of the industry in the area in the medieval and post-medieval area fishing. It is recorded that many different species of fish could be caught in the area, including salmon, whitebait and sturgeon (3). The early nineteenth century saw Garston develop as a dock, with rail networks established to Manchester and Liverpool. However, by the later part of the century, Garston saw its key growth, becoming a important docking port, with a new second dock and major industrial activity including a ship building yard, tannery, iron, creosote and gas works, significant growth to the existing rail terminals and associated residential housing for the workers (4).
Present landmarks:	Garston Village Cross (medieval) is now relocated to grounds of St Francis of Assisi Church on Earp Street, though remains are only fragmentary. (5) Station (1873). (5) Garston Docks (mid-eighteenth century onwards), and later the associated railway system (1850s onwards) provided much of the employment in the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (4).

- Historic landmarks: Garston Water Mill and mill dam (original mill building 1264, present building nineteenth century). This watermill used an overshot wheel, and was used as a fulling mill (6). It was granted to Stanlaw Abbey by Adam de Gerstan in the thirteenth century. There is documentary evidence of a second water mill, associated with another area of water further inland (7). Garston Old Hall (fifteenth century) originated as a monastic grange. It was demolished in the early nineteenth century (4).
- Early Activity: A Flint flake artefact (probably Neolithic) was discovered in 1990 on wasteland near Garston Docks. (5)
A Roman pavement or road was found in 1858 while excavating for sewers, 300 yards from St Mary's Church, apparently running south east towards Garston or Hale and possibly linked to the probable Roman road located at Otterspool. (5)
- Significant Post-Med Activity: Garston Tithe Barn, close to Garston Old Hall on Church Road.
- Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified
- Maps: Garston Tithe Map 1841.
1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 113.
Surveyed 1846-8. Published 1850.
- References: (1) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
(2) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.
(3) Cox, E. 1888. *Garston and its Ancient Chapel*. Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
(4) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books Publishing. Derby.
(5) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.
(6) Brett, M. and B. 1997. *The Archive Photographs Series: Garston*. Chalford. Stroud.
(7) Boulton, J. 1868. *The Historical Topography of Aigburth and Garston*. Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Gateacre

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 48 NW
NGR (centred):	SJ 427 877 (west) SJ 424 876 (east) SJ 428 877
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Little Woolton/Much Woolton
Geology:	Bunter Sandstone and Boulder Clay
Historic Core:	Settlement centre lies along Gateacre Brow and along Halewood Road
Origin of Name:	Gateacre (1559) (1). A place where goats are kept, or field by a gate. From Old English <i>gat</i> or <i>geat</i> and <i>aecer</i> (2, 3). Gate also means path in Middle English (4). No variations of the spelling are recorded.
Topography:	The topography slopes rapidly towards Gateacre from Woolton village. The historic core of Gateacre lies on the valley side as it dips further towards the west of the modern suburb of Gateacre.
History:	This settlement lies between the townships of Little Woolton and Much Woolton. The settlement originally grew up along the medieval Halewood Road, the settlement, however is largely post-medieval/early industrial revolution in origin. By the time of the writing of the first Edition of the Victoria County History of Lancashire in 1907, it was described as “situated in the midst of trees and gardens. The roads are good, and hedged with hawthorn trimly kept. Altogether the township [Little Woolton] wears a prosperous respectable look of a district removed from the smoke and murk of the city” (1).
Present land marks:	Unitarian Chapel (1700) is a plain stone building, extended in 1719 (5). St. Stephen (1872-4) is a red sandstone church in a thirteenth century style (5).
Historic landmarks:	
Early Activity:	There is no known evidence of pre-medieval in this area (6).
Significant Post-Med Activity:	“There is nothing in the village today older than seventeenth century, but Gateacre has kept its rural atmosphere” (7) This is aided by the village green, and some historic sandstone houses, including 2

Grange Lane (post-medieval) a sandstone 3 storey house, and 1 – 9 Belle Vale Road (early nineteenth century) cottages. (8)

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

None identified

Maps:

1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 114. Surveyed 1845-6 Published 1849.

References:

- (1) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three.* Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
- (2) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names.* Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.
- (3) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire.* Batsford. London.
- (4) Richardson, J. 1974. *The Local Historian's Encyclopedia.* Historical Publications Limited. New Barnet.
- (5) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire.* Penguin. Haremondsworth.
- (6) Cowell, R. 1983. *Liverpool Urban Fringes Survey.* Merseyside County Museums. Liverpool.
- (7) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs.* Breedon Books Publishing. Derby.
- (8) Merseyside Historic Environment Record.

Gillmoss

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 49 NW
NGR (centred):	SJ 402 961
District:	Liverpool
Township:	West Derby
Geology:	Shirdley Hill Sand and Boulder Clay
Historic Core:	The core of the settlement lay along the junction of Gillmoss Lane and Back Gillmoss Lane.
Origin of Name:	Gillmoss is marked on the map 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1850. The name indicates that this area was mossland. Gill may be from the Old Norse <i>gil</i> or refer to a personal name (1).
Topography:	Flat low lying land
History:	The history of this settlement is closely related to that of the Roman Catholic Molyneux family of Croxteth Hall (2). In 1768, forced to find another place of worship, Charles William, the eighth Viscount Molyneux, had a loft in a farmhouse at Gillmoss prepared for secret worship. Two future Kings of France, Charles X and Louis XVIII, were said to have worshipped at this chapel during their exile following the French Revolution. Gillmoss is said to have been the only Catholic burial ground in the surrounding area. Catholics from Kirkby, unable to bury their dead at St. Chad's, were forced to bury them at Gillmoss (2; 3).
Present landmarks:	St Swithin's Church (1958) was part of the modern housing estate which now defines the character of much of the township. It is a brick built church of modern design (2).
Historic landmarks:	Gillmoss Farm (post-medieval) is said to have contained an early Roman Catholic Chapel in the settlement, hidden within a loft (c. 1768), although the first was founded here in the fifteenth century (2). Gillmoss Chapel (1824) was a Roman Catholic Church dedicated to St Swithin. It was disused by 1958 (2). Gillmoss School is of an unknown date, but marked on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1850. Other lost features shown on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1850 include two wells, a boundary stone, a pump and a dog kennel.

Early Activity: No archaeological evidence has yet been found of early activity in this area.

Significant Post-Med Activity: Windmill (post-medieval)

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified

Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 99. Surveyed 1849. Published 1850.

References: (1) Gelling, M. 1984. *Place Names in the Landscape*. J.M. Dent. London.
(2) Lewis, D. 2001. *The Churches of Liverpool*. The Bluecoat Press. Liverpool.
(3) Cooper J.G. and Power A.D. 1982. *A History of West Derby*. Causeway Press Ltd.

Hunts Cross

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 48 NW
NGR (centred):	SJ 431 850
District:	Liverpool/Knowsley
Township:	Allerton / Much Woolton / Speke
Geology:	Bunter Sandstone and Boulder Clay
Historic Core:	The historic core named area lies the cross roads of Hillfort Avenue, Speke Road and Woodend Avenue, Liverpool.
Origin of Name:	Hunt's Cross is marked on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1849 (1). The name may have been taken from the nearby fields and buildings called Hunt's Folly. The cross stood in Oak Lane (1).
Topography:	The landscape is mainly flat, sloping slightly down towards Speke
History:	The settlement probably became established because it was directly on the main road between Speke and Childwall Church. The 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1849 marks only Hunts Cross House with the name, and the area developed through the twentieth century parallel with the residential development of other nearby areas such as Speke.
Present landmarks:	Cross (medieval) located at historic core is thought to have been one of a series erected by the Knights Hospitallers from Woolton (2). St. Columba's United Reform Church (twentieth century) is a brick building with a steep gabled roof extending to the ground, reminiscent of a Scandinavian building (2).
Historic landmarks:	Hunt's Cross House (date unknown), marked on 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1849. Boundary Stone (date unknown) located on Hillfort Avenue. (3)
Early Activity:	No archaeological evidence has yet been found of early activity in this area.
Significant Post-Med Activity:	The area was primarily agricultural until the nineteenth century.

Other potential settlements
within the township
which may need
further investigation:

None identified

Maps:

1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 114.
Surveyed 1845-6. Published 1849.

References:

(1) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*.
Batsford. London.

(2) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of
Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books Publishing.
Derby.

(3) Merseyside Historic Environment Record
documentation.

Kensington

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR (centred):	SJ 367 910
District:	Liverpool
Township:	West Derby
Geology:	Keuper Basement Beds.
Historic Core:	A linear settlement along Kensington, the stretch of road between the name Prescott Street and Prescott Road. The earliest housing was erected along Kensington, between Farworth Street and Cottenham Street.
Origin of Name:	Kensington (1804) (1). The area takes its name from the stretch of road. It may have taken its name from Kensington in London.
Topography:	The land rises steeply out of Liverpool towards Kensington and levels off, before dipping slightly towards Fairfield.
History:	This settlement grew up along the important coach road that linked Liverpool to Prescott. The people first to move out to this area from the city were the wealthy merchant classes (2). They built large villas (1), along with elegant municipal buildings such as the public library and churches (see present landmarks below). As the port and industries of Liverpool grew, new housing was required for resulting influx of the working classes. This resulted in the wealthy classes moving, further away from the city centre.
Present landmarks:	Church of the Sacred Heart (1886, altered in 1890s). A large gothic church constructed from yellow sandstone. The church hall was added in 1894 (3). Christ Church (1870) is a polychrome brick structure with a square tower. It is now utilised for retail (3). Kensington Library (1890) was designed by Thomas Shelmerdine, the city architect (2). Jewish Cemetery (1836) has an impressive Greek-revival style gate to Deane Road (1). 38, Kensington (Victorian) was the location of the recording of one of the first Beatles songs, <i>In Spite of all the Danger</i> (1). The historic character is now primarily defined by the terraced housing constructed in the late nineteenth century in this area.

- Historic landmarks: Kensington Reservoir built to provide fresh water from Rivington Pike. Marked on the OS 1st 6" Edition of 1851 is still in use, but is now undercover (1).
- Early Activity: No archaeological evidence has yet been found of early activity in this area.
- Significant Post-Med Activity: This area developed through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1851 shows a series of cottages in the area with very large back plots, which follow the line of the terraced streets, Thornes Road, Gwenfron Road, and Ingrow Road.
- Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified
- Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845- 9. Published 1851.
- References: (1) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books Publishing. Derby.
 (2) Sharples, J. 2004. *Pevsner Architectural Guides: Liverpool*. Yale University Press. New Haven and
 (3) Lewis, D. 2001. *The Churches of Liverpool*. The Bluecoat Press. Liverpool.

Kirkdale

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR (centred):	SJ 351 930
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Kirkdale
Geology:	Triassic Bunter and Keuper Sandstone overlain in the north and west by Boulder Clay.
Historic Core:	From the junction of Kirkdale Road/Smith Street heading north along Walton Rd (centred at Morley Street).
Origin of Name:	Chirchedele (1086). The valley with it's own church (1). From Old Norse <i>cirice</i> or Old Scandinavian <i>kirkia</i> and Old Scandinavian <i>dalr</i> . Kirkedale 1185.
Topography:	Coastal area, land sloping sharply up towards the north-east.
History:	The manor of Kirkdale was held by Uctred in 1066. By the late twelfth century Roger de Kirkdale held the manor (2). From this family the manor passed by sale to Robert de Ireland. He later became involved in a legal dispute which result in his handing his control to the Moore family, who held the manor until the seventeenth century (2).
Present landmarks:	Canada Dock (1859) and Huskisson Dock (1852) dominate the waterfront of the township. They were built primarily for the timber trade, though the Canada Dock was later used for passenger liners, and was especially associated with the Cunard Line (3). Railway Station (late nineteenth/early twentieth century).
Historic landmarks:	Possibly the site of a castle (medieval) is indicated by the street names Castle Street and Back Castle Street marked on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1851. The castle is thought to have preceded St Mary's Church, at the junction between Walton Road and Westminster Road. The site is now utilised as a sports centre and housing (4). Kirkdale Gaol (1820s) held public executions through the nineteenth century (5). It was demolished in 1891. Liverpool Industrial School (1843) was built to house pauper children from the Liverpool workhouses. It was demolished in 1974-5 (6).

The township once had two mills: Springfield Watermill (marked on Sheriff's map of 1823) and Spellow Mill (eighteenth century). (6)

The Overhead Railway (1893) ran through the township alongside the docks. It was dismantled in 1857-9 (6).

Synagogue (1887). The building has not been used as a synagogue since 1958 (6).

Early Activity:

Bank Hall (sixteenth century) was the seat of the Moore Family. It stood adjacent to the present Bank Hall Street and is remembered locally in the name Bankhall Station. The first building on the site was c.1388-89, and was rebuilt in the sixteenth century. It was demolished in 1773 (5).

Significant Post-Med Activity: The use of this land for industry, and associated workers housing increased through the nineteenth century. Industry in the late nineteenth century included spinning mills (7), and tile works. The township was absorbed within the boundaries of Liverpool in 1835. The nineteenth century saw massive growth for Kirkdale as an extension of the Liverpool docks. Docks, warehouses, railways, roads, countless houses, Inns and public houses smothered the once quaint village of Kirkdale.

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

None identified

Maps

1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-9. Published 1851.
Kirkdale Tithe Map 1840.
Molyneux Estate Map of 1769.

References:

- (1) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.
- (2) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
- (3) McCarron, K. and Jarvis, A. 1992. *Give a Dock a Good Name?* Merseyside Port Folios. Birkenhead.
- (4) Lewis, J. M. 2000. *The Medieval Earthworks of the Hundred of West Derby: Tenorial Evidence and Physical Structure*. British Archaeological Reports. British Series Volume 310. Oxford.
- (5) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books Publishing. Derby.
- (6) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

(7) Picton, J. 1875. *Memorials of Liverpool: Volume II.*

Knotty Ash

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 49 SW
NGR (centred):	SJ 407 915
District:	Liverpool
Township:	West Derby
Geology:	Boulder Clay and Bunter Sandstone
Historic Core:	The historic core is at the junction of Thomas Lane, East Prescott Road and Eaton Road
Origin of Name:	Knotty Ash is marked on 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1851. The name may refer to a gnarled ash-tree that grew at the top of Thomas Lane in an open area of land (c.1700) (1).
Topography:	A gently undulating landscape.
History:	Knotty Ash grew up as a coaching town because of its position on the Liverpool to Manchester Road. The land has been part of the West Derby Manor, and it has passed with the rest of the manor from Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St Martin of Sééz, and then on to Stepeh on Blois. From the fourteenth century, when the manor was passed from Thomas, earl of Lancaster to Robert de Holland it gained possessions of demesnes in Croxteth, Torrisholme, Nether Kellet (2). Around this time the manor "fell into the king's hands" (2) and tenants held lands. In the sixteenth century the Molyneux family became stewards of the manor.
Present landmarks:	Church of St. John the Evangelist (1835-7) is a perpendicular gothic building of local red sandstone (3). Oak House (1784). (4). A Guide Post (1770) stands at the corner of Thingwall Lane (4).
Historic landmarks:	Omnibus House (post-medieval). (4) Knotty Ash Hotel (marked on Yates and Perry map of 1768). The Turk's Head (seventeenth century) was one coaching inn on East Prescott Road. It was demolished in 1959 (5).
Early Activity:	A socketed metal axe head (Bronze Age) has been found close to historic core on Thomas Lane during road construction works in 1906. (4)

Significant Post-Med Activity: The settlement developed in the post-medieval period, as described, and in the twentieth century development has been considerable, with new housing estates built in the 1930s onwards.

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

Little Bongs

Maps:

1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-9. Published 1851.

References:

- (1) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
- (2) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
- (3) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire*. Penguin. Harmondsworth.
- (4) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.
- (5) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books Publishing. Derby.

Liverpool

Rural Fringe Report:	Yes
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SW
NGR (centred):	SJ 341 904
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Liverpool
Geology:	Triassic Keuper Sandstone overlain by Boulder Clay in the north and west. Some alluvial deposits along the riverfront. Much of the riverfront is reclaimed land.
Historic Core:	The historic core of Liverpool was based along a 'H' pattern of roads which included Old Hall Street along High Street towards Castle Street, Chapel Street towards Tithebarn Street, and Water Street heading up to Dale Street.
Origin of Name:	Liuerpul (c.1194). The pool with thick, muddied or dirty water. From Old English <i>Lifer</i> and <i>pūl</i> . Litherpol c.1224; Leverepul 1229; Liuerpoll 1317; Lurpoill 1343 (1; 2).
Topography:	Land rises rapidly from the waterfront.
History:	<p>The first mention of Liverpool is around the turn of the twelfth-thirteenth century (3). It is not named in the Domesday Book, but is likely to be one of the six unnamed berewicks noted as being attached to the manor of West Derby (4). In the late twelfth century the township was granted by Henry II to Warine de Lancaster, and from this time there may have been some degree of separation from West Derby. King John acquired Liverpool in 1207, and it was granted the King's charter five days later (4).</p> <p>In 1709 the Town Corporation began the construction of what was to become the first commercial wet dock in the world. It opened in 1715 on the site of the now 'Canning Place'. It later became known as the 'Old Dock'. Further dock construction was followed with Salthouse Dock (1753), George's Dock (1771), Dukes Dock (1773), Kings Dock (1788), Queens Dock (1796) and several smaller docks and basins. The sheer number of docks in use during the eighteenth century illustrated the growing wealth and importance of Liverpool as a major shipping port. The population of Liverpool grew at an astonishing rate, the largest proportion being Irish, who came to escape the 1840s potato famines.</p>

Present landmarks:

Liverpool City Centre is packed full of historic buildings and landmarks. This is just a selection of a few key buildings.

Historic Core:

Church of Our Lady and St. Nicholas (1811-15 and later) stands on the site of a much earlier church, which would originally have been on the shore, now standing on reclaimed land.

Town Hall, Water Street (1749-54) is a sandstone Georgian building, which was extended in 1795.

Liverpool Waterfront:

The Royal Liver Building (1908-1911) was built as the offices of Royal Liver Assurance. It is one of the first reinforced concrete multi-storey buildings in the UK.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Building, now the Port of Liverpool Building (1907), is decorated with sculptures relating to the sea.

The Cunard Building (1913-1916) was built as the offices of the Cunard Line. The design is influenced by Italian palazzo. George's Dock Ventilation Building (1931-1934).

Dock Buildings: The Albert Dock (1846) is an enclosed dock system and associated warehouses. The brick-built warehouses use both traditional techniques, such as walls thinning as they rise, and innovative techniques, such as the stressed skin roof.

Cultural Buildings:

World Museum Liverpool (1857-60), the Picton Reading Room (1875-9) and The Hornby Library (1906). The first free public library was established around 1850, and was housed on Duke Street. William Brown, a merchant and banker, provided funding for the library on Shaw's Brow, and the street was renamed after him. The buildings are all in Greco-Roman Corinthian style.

The Walker Art Gallery (1877) is a classical building with a columned portico.

County Sessions House (1882-4) is a highly decorative renaissance building incorporating two courtrooms, a magistrate's room, and cells in the basement.

St George's Hall (1840-1855) housed crown and civil courts within a neo-Grecian exterior.

The Cathedrals:

Roman-Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King (1962-67) (5).

The Anglican Cathedral, Church of Christ (1904-1978) (5).

Commercial Buildings:

Martin's Bank (1932) is by Architect Rowse who was inspired by contemporary American classicism. The ten-storey building is supported by a steel frame, clad in portland stone. Decorative themes are the grasshopper symbol of the bank, money and the sea.

	Oriel Chambers (1864) uses an iron frame, from which oriel windows are cantilevered, thus maximising light within the building. The iron frame is faced with toothed stonework.
Historic landmarks:	<p>Liverpool Castle (c.1235) was a moated building with a curtain wall linking four towers enclosing a courtyard containing a hall, chapel, brewhouse, bakehouse and well. (3)</p> <p>The Custom House (1828-1837) was a large classical built on the site of the old dock. It was the fifth building used as a Custom House in Liverpool. It was damaged during the Second World War, and was demolished shortly afterwards. (3)</p>
Early Activity:	Four Roman coins have been located along the line of the old Pool of Liverpool (6).
Significant Post-Med Activity:	The most significant evidence of post-medieval activity is in the modifications and development of the port docks.
Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:	None identified
Maps:	1 st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-49. Published 1851.
References:	<p>(1) Eckwall, E. 1960. <i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names</i>. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.</p> <p>(2) Mills, D. 1976. <i>The Place Names of Lancashire</i>. Batsford. London.</p> <p>(3) Merseyside Archaeological Society. 1982. <i>The Changing Face of Liverpool 1207 – 1727</i>. Liverpool.</p> <p>(4) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1911. <i>The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Four</i>. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.</p> <p>(5) Lewis, D. 2001. <i>The Churches of Liverpool</i>. The Bluecoat Press. Liverpool.</p> <p>(6) Cowell, R. 1983. <i>Liverpool Urban Fringes Survey</i>. Merseyside County Museums. Liverpool.</p>

Newsham Park

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR (centred):	SJ 375 919
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Walton-on-the-Hill
Geology:	Triassic Bunter Pebble Beds overlain by boulder clay except in the north-west.
Historic Core:	The area of Newsham Park is divided between the settlements of Fairfield and Tue Brook. It is bounded by Rocky Lane, Sheil Road, Gardner's Drive and the railway line.
Origin of Name:	Neusum (1086). New house (1). Newsham House gave its name to Newsham Park and the surrounding area. Neusun 1196; Newsham's 1768 (1).
Topography:	Virtually flat topography, sloping slightly towards the boating lake at the east of the park.
History:	"Soon after the Conquest, William Earl of Bulon, Moreton and Warren gave to Walter, grandfather of Henry, son of Gilbert de Waleton, fourteen bovates of land lying in Walton, Wavertree and Neusum" (2). The manor was in the control of Edward the Confessor at the conquest. It then passed to Roger de Poitou and on to the abbey of St Martin of Seez. In the twelfth century the manor was granted from William, son of King Stephen, to Waldeve, his servant. In the sixteenth century the land of Newsham was in the ownership of the Bolton family, who married into the Molyneux family in the early eighteenth century. (3). Newsham House (late eighteenth century) was home of the Molyneux family, and adjoining farmland was sold in 1846 to the Liverpool Corporation who bought the bulk of the estate for £85,000 (3). The Corporation first established Newsham Park in 1868 (4). Edward Kemp, who was also responsible for the design of Stanley Park, Grosvenor Park, Chester and Congleton Park, designed the park. Newsham Park is still one of Liverpool's larger parks (4).
Present landmarks:	Newsham Park has a boating lake, model yacht lake and bandstand (4). Victorian villas surround the park defining the character of much of the locality. (5)

- Park Hospital (1871-4) was originally built as a Seaman's Orphanage. Included within the complex was a sanatorium and a chapel (chapel demolished). (5) A lodge or gatehouse to the hospital is marked on the 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1850.
- Judge's House / Lodgings (late eighteenth century) built for T. Molyneux. Formerly known as Newsham House. The change of use of the building from the family mansion to the judge's lodgings was necessitated by the assize courts being held there following local petitions to have a local assize (4).
- Historic landmarks: Newsham Cottage and Newsham Farm were both marked on the 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1850.
- Early Activity: There is currently little evidence for early activity in this area (5). However, Edward Baines suggests that there may have been an earlier origin for the use of the Newsham Park Area (see History section) (2).
- Significant Post-Med Activity: Newsham House and farmland, first appears on the 1768 Yates and Perry Map, although this family estate could have an earlier origin.
- Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified
- Maps: Yates and Perry's Environs of Liverpool. 1768-9. 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-9. Published 1850.
- References: (1) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.
 (2) Baines, E. 1870. *The History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*. Routledge and Sons. London.
 (3) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
 (4) Twist, C. 2000. *A History of the Liverpool Parks*. Hobby Publications. Southport.
 (5) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

Oglet

Rural Fringe Report:	Yes
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 48 SW
NGR (centred):	SJ 438 817
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Speke
Geology:	Shirdley Hill Sand
Historic Core:	Settlement concentrated along Oglet Lane.
Origin of Name:	Oglet (pre-1275). Oak tree by a watercourse (1). Oglet c.1300; Oglet 1323.
Topography:	The coastal hamlet is sited on low ground on the banks of the River Mersey.
History:	Placename is recorded in the thirteenth century and by the eighteenth century there were many farms established along Oglet Lane. Field patterns suggest presence of earlier post medieval plots. The key industries in the area have been agriculture fishing and shrimping (2). As early as the fourteenth century the local family appear in the records, when John de Oglet granted lands to Robert de Yeldesley. It is recorded in the fifteenth century that much of the land is still wooded.
Present landmarks:	Yew Tree Farmhouse and outbuildings (early nineteenth century). (3) Anti Aircraft Battery (twentieth century: interwar period). (3)
Historic landmarks:	Several post-medieval buildings are recorded as having stood in this settlement, many of which are farms, pointing to the use of the land for agriculture until the twentieth century. These buildings include Holme's Farm, Woodhouse Farm, New Hall Farm, Hunt's tenement farm, and five farms along Oglet Lane. (3)
Early Activity:	Prehistoric flint scatters have been located during fieldwalking, south of Oglet Lane, close to the Mersey shore. This suggests the inhabitation of the area in the prehistoric period, or possibly simply its use in fishing (4). A Romano-British coin and fibula brooch have been found through metal detecting on north side of Oglet Lane. (3)

There have been numerous medieval pottery finds in the area of Oglet Lane and down to the coast (3). The medieval settlement shrank during the post-medieval period, following a national pattern of shrunken and deserted medieval villages (5)

Significant Post-Med Activity: In the post-medieval period the industries of farming and fishing continued in the area. Land had been enclosed in the medieval period, and by 1781 the estate map illustrates strip fields in the north and east of the township of Speke, around the settlements of Speke and Oglet, and demesne land either side of Speke Hall.

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

None identified

Maps:

1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 118.
Published 1849. Tithe map 1781.

References:

- (1) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
- (2) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books Publishing. Derby.
- (3) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.
- (4) Cowell, R. 1983. *Liverpool Urban Fringes Survey*. Merseyside County Museums. Liverpool.
- (5) Beresford, M. 1998 (reprint). *The Lost Villages of England*. Sutton. Stroud.

Old Swan

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR (centred):	SJ 393 910
District:	Liverpool
Township:	West Derby
Geology:	Bunter Sandstone
Historic Core:	At junction of Prescott Road, St Oswald's Street and Broad Green Road.
Origin of Name:	The Old Swan (1824) "the Old Swan Inn, which has since given name to the hamlet around it" (1).
Topography:	Old Swan is positioned on the crest of a hill, overlooking the neighbouring settlements.
History:	The land has been part of the West Derby Manor, and it has passed with the rest of the manor from Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St Martin of Séez, and then on to Stephen of Blois. From the fourteenth century, when the manor was passed from Thomas, earl of Lancaster to Robert de Holland it gained possessions of demesnes in Croxteth, Torrisholme, Nether Kellet (2). Around this time the manor "fell into the king's hands" (2) and tenants held lands. In the sixteenth century the Molyneux family became stewards of the manor. The Old Swan area was rural and agricultural until the nineteenth century. The settlement developed around the coaching inn, The Old Swan.
Present landmarks:	St Anne's Church (1889-91) (3). Convent of Mercy (1855). (3) St Oswald's Roman Catholic Chapel (1842) and associated presbytery (mid nineteenth century), and cemetery (3).
Historic landmarks:	The first public house, The Old Swan, is thought to have been constructed c.1775. (4) Liverpool Union Glass works (1825). (4) St Oswald's Roman Catholic School (1842). It was demolished in the late twentieth century. (4) Tramways Shed (early twentieth century). (4)
Early Activity:	A Bronze Age flint arrow head and nine flint scrapers were located on the outskirts of Old Swan on Edge Lane. (4)

Field divisions to the south west of the settlement core suggest possible medieval field pattern with reverse-S shaped field boundaries. (4)

Significant Post-Med Activity: This area developed primarily during the nineteenth century.

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

None identified

Maps:

1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-9. Published 1851.

References:

- (1) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
- (2) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
- (3) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire*. Penguin. Harmondsworth.
- (4) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

St Michael's Hamlet

Urban/Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 38 NE
NGR (centred):	St Michael's Hamlet SJ 368 870
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Toxteth Park
Geology:	Triassic Bunter Pebble Beds and Upper Mottled Sandstone partly overlain by Boulder Clay and Alluvium deposits around coast.
Historic Core:	The historic settlement core settlement, now referred to as St Michael's Hamlet was to the south of the Dingle area.
Origin of Name:	Dingyll (1246). Deep dell, or village situated around a creek (1). From Middle English <i>Dingyll</i> (1; 2). No variations of the spelling are recorded.
Topography:	The settlement lies on low lying ground that gradually slopes towards the coast. On the 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1850, St Michael's Hamlet lies to the south west of Dingle creek. On its western side another stream existed that fed into the Mersey. The Dingle creek no longer exists, but was originally entered via Knott's Hole, a natural recess in the sandstone outcrop at Dingle point (3).
History:	<p>The 'Dingle' name suggests a medieval origin for this settlement, but early evidence is not forthcoming. The growth of the settlement in the Dingle area and St Michael's Hamlet can be attributed to John Cragg, a wealthy Iron foundry-owner, in the early nineteenth century (4). Cragg funded several buildings in the area including St Michael's Church, built by Thomas Rickman, and including a cast-iron frame and external detailing such as finials (5). It is possible that this Church was built on or near to the site of an earlier Chapel. The house called 'Carfax' in immediate vicinity was once used as a Nunnery (6).</p> <p>Industrial activity began as early as the 1760's with a copper and silver smelting industry (eighteenth-nineteenth century), followed by the Herculaneum pottery, established in 1796 at the Dingle shore (3). The pottery was exported as trade as far as the United States. Expansion of the industry led to the construction of the Brunswick Dock in 1832, the Harrington Dock in 1839, the Toxteth Dock in 1841 and Herculaneum dock complex in 1866, enlarged in</p>

	1881 (7). This dock was named after the potteries. Subsequent industry included a limekiln, steel and iron works, a gasworks and a cement factory, marked on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1850. The docks were still in use up until the mid 1970s.
Present landmarks:	Festival Park, built in the 1980s, previously shoreline mud flats, reclaimed land.
Historic landmarks:	St Michael's Church is constructed on the site of a medieval chapel dedicated to St Wilfred. Water mill (post-medieval) stood in the vicinity of Parliament street, and was fed by the natural brook which flowed to Knots Hole (3) Herculaneum dock complex was in filled during the 1970s and has recently been re-developed for housing.
	Oil Storage depot, removed in 1980s, land is now a residential development.
Early Activity:	Romano-British coins have been found near the settlement core and adjacent to the coast. An undated earthwork in the south of Sefton Park may be a remnant of the deer park, or possibly an earlier feature. (8)
Significant Post-Med Activity:	Much of the development in the settlement occurred in the nineteenth century, including the building of St Michael's Church (c.1814) described above. Houses of this period included The Cloisters (c.1815) for John Cragg, local iron foundry owner, and The Friary (nineteenth century) (6). "St Michael's Hamlet has retained its urban village atmosphere, with quiet streets and chestnut trees in the gardens of large attractive houses, and has been a conservation area since 1968" (4).
Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:	None identified
Maps:	1 st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 113. Surveyed 1846-48. Published 1850. Toxteth Park Tithe Map 1847 (LRO)
References:	(1) Eckwall, E. 1960. <i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names</i> . Oxford University Press. London. 4 th ed. (2) Mills, D. 1976. <i>The Place Names of Lancashire</i> . Batsford. London. (3) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. <i>The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three</i> . Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.

- (4) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books. Derby.
- (5) Lewis, D. 2001. *The Churches of Liverpool*. Bluecoat Press. Liverpool.
- (6) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire*. Penguin. Harmondsworth.
- (7) Rees, P. 1984. *Merseyside Industrial Past*. NW Society for Industrial Archaeology. Liverpool.
- (8) Merseyside Historical Environment Record documentation.

Speke

Rural Fringe Report:	Yes
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 48 SW
NGR (centred):	Speke Town SJ 424 839 Speke Town Lane/ Woodend Lane SJ 431 836
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Speke
Geology:	Shirdley Hill Sand
Historic Core:	Historic dispersed settlement. There were two main settlements, the first is listed as 'Speke Town' on the OS first Edition 6" map of 1849 centred on the junction of Speke Boulevard, Speke Hall Avenue and Speke Road. The second settlement area is centred at the crossroads of Speke Town Lane, Woodend Lane, Blackrod Avenue and Church Road.
Origin of Name:	Spec (1086). Dry twigs or brushwood. From Old English <i>spæc</i> or Old High German <i>spah</i> . Speke 1252 (1; 2).
Topography:	Low lying land, sloping very gradually toward the River Mersey to the west.
History:	<p>In 1066 the manor was held by Uctred, and was forested land, managed by the Gernet family of foresters (3). The manor was granted to the Molyneux family in 1170. They subdivided the manor, and half of it passed to Richard de Haselwell. The township was reunited and passed to Robert Erneys on his marriage to Joan de Molyneux. In 1314 the land in Speke was exchanged with other lands, and passed to John de Norreys, whose name eventually changes to Norris, the family associated with Speke Hall. The manor remained in the ownership of the Norrises until the late eighteenth century, when it is sold to Richard Watt (1797) (3) It was his great-granddaughter, Adelaide Watt who gave Speke Hall to the National Trust in the mid twentieth century.</p> <p>Speke was an agricultural township until the twentieth century, and the settlement through the medieval and post-medieval periods was primarily dispersed hamlets, with two small settlement cores, Speke, and Oglet.</p> <p>The majority of Speke is relatively modern, designed by the City architect Sir Lancelot Keay. Construction began in 1937 and was designed around the original historical features of the town.</p>

Present landmarks:	Speke Hall (c.1530) was built by William Norris, and extended by his son. It is built around a courtyard, and there is evidence that the site was moated, although the moat is no longer visible. The building was gradually extended out from the hall, in a process typical of the period (also seen at Little Moreton Hall). The building is of local red sandstone, and timber framing. The timber framing is in local style with decorative quatrefoil panels (4; 5). The building continued to develop through the post-medieval period, with landscaped gardens. It was inhabited until 1943, when it was given to the National Trust (6). Speke International Airport was established during the late 1920s using a converted farmhouse as the terminal building and control tower. The original building was opened in 1933, and is now used as a fitness centre. (6) The replacement airport, John Lennon (Speke) International Airport, was built in 1967; this was itself extended in 2001-2 (5).
Historic landmarks:	Boundary Ditch (medieval) between Speke and Hale (3). Windmill (medieval) (3).
Early Activity:	Two Romano-British metal coins have been discovered in the township. (7) Earthworks (undated) have been identified in Stockton's Wood. (7)
Significant Post-Med Activity:	In the post-medieval period the industries of farming and fishing continued in the area. Land had been enclosed in the medieval period, and by 1781 the estate map illustrates strip fields in the north and east of the township of Speke, around the settlements of Speke and Oglet, and demesne land either side of Speke Hall. The place name 'Speke Town' name is indicative of a townfield or common land, perhaps reflecting this demesne and common land marked to the north of Oglet on the tithe map (8).
Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:	None identified
Maps:	1 st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 118. Surveyed 1845-6. Published 1849. 1 st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 114. Surveyed 1845-6. Published 1849.
References:	(1) Eckwall, E. 1960. <i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names</i> . Oxford University Press. London. 4 th ed.

- (2) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
- (3) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
- (4) Lewis, J. M. 2000. *The Medieval Earthworks of the Hundred of West Derby: Tenorial Evidence and Physical Structure*. British Archaeological Reports. British Series Volume 310. Oxford.
- (5) Sharples, J. 2004. *Pevsner Architectural Guides: Liverpool*. Yale University Press. New Haven and London.
- (6) Cousens, B. 1994. *Speke Hall*. The National Trust. London.
- (7) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.
- (8) Cowell, R. 1983. *Liverpool Urban Fringes Survey*. Merseyside County Museums. Liverpool.

Toxteth

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 38 NE
NGR:	Park Place/ Road (west) SJ 353 890 to (east) SJ 364 875 .
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Toxteth Park
Geology:	Triassic Bunter Pebble Beds overlain by Shirdley Hill Sand and Boulder Clay.
Historic Core:	Dispersed settlement which developed from Toxteth Park, former deer hunting in the post-conquest period, when it was incorporated into the West Derby forest (1; 2). By the mid nineteenth century the area was built up with terraced housing along Park Place/Road to approximately Park Street , whereafter there still existed more open space and villa housing up to the Dingle area and between Park Road /Princess Road and High Park street.
Origin of Name:	Stochestede (1086). Toki's landing place (1). From Old Scandinavian personal name Toki and Old Norse <i>stod</i> . Toxteth was made into a Hunting Park for King John in 1204 (1). Tokestath 1212.
Topography:	Toxteth is on a ridge, sloping down towards the Mersey in the south west.
History:	<p>Before 1066 the manor was divided into two halves, held by Bernulf and Stainulf respectively. After the conquest it passed, with West Derby to Roger de Poitou, and from him it passed into the Molyneuz family. The land was wooded until the early seventeenth century. The township of Toxteth Park incorporates the vill, Smeedon, in the area of Smithdown Road in the north east of the township. The land was disparted in 1592 (3). In 1596 the land, owned by Sir Richard Molyneux, was deforested and split into farms. Further deforestation occurred during Cromwell's reign when he allowed residents to take all the timber they required (1).</p> <p>In 1867 the Liverpool Corporation acquired part of the land and commissioned the building of Sefton Park. Industrial growth was based around the coast when Coburg, Brunswick and Toxteth Docks were opened as timber trade docks (4). Associated timber yards and warehouses were built around the same time (1).</p>

Present landmarks:	<p>Toxteth Ancient Chapel (1774) reuses masonry from a building of 1604-1618 and was licensed as a Presbyterian chapel in 1672. The building is of local sandstone and contains internal galleries. It was built to serve the contemporary rural area.</p> <p>Toxteth Park Cemetery.</p> <p>Prince's Park (1842) designed by Joseph Paxton (2).</p> <p>Brunswick Dock (1809) and Coburg Dock (1817-23) are linked docks constructed of sandstone, limestone, granite and concrete, and were used for timber imports (5).</p> <p>Coleman's Fireproof Depository (1900) a warehouse with red and white ceramic lettering advertising it as storage space (5).</p>
Historic landmarks:	<p>Toxteth Dock (1882-8) and Harrington Dock (1875-83) replaced early nineteenth century predecessors (5).</p> <p>Associated buildings include the Toxteth Hydraulic Power Centre, Forge and the Customs Depot (5; 3).</p> <p>Old Tide Mill (1796) was demolished to make way for the New Brunswick Dock (1809). (6)</p> <p>Coffee House (3)</p> <p>As well as the docks there were secondary industries in the township, including the Herculanum potteries (see Dingle entry) and Flour Mills (3).</p>
Early Activity:	<p>Prehistoric finds in the township include a stone hammer and a late Neolithic polished axe head. Two Roman coins have been found in the north of the township. (6)</p>
Significant Post-Med Activity:	<p>A Dam (post-medieval) is recorded as having stood in the north west of the township, and is indicated by field names on the Molyneux estate map of 1769.</p> <p>A hunting lodge (post-medieval) is recorded as having stood in the east of Princes Park (1).</p>
Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:	None identified
Maps:	<p>1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 113. Surveyed 1846-8. Published 1850.</p> <p>Bennison's map of the Town and Port of Liverpool with their Environs. 1835.</p> <p>Sherriff's map of the Environs of Liverpool. 1816-17.</p> <p>Tithe Map of Toxteth Park. 1847.</p> <p>Molyneux Estate Map 1769.</p>
References:	<p>(1) Griffiths, R. 1907. <i>A History of the Royal and Ancient Park of Toxteth</i>. Griffiths. Toxteth.</p>

- (2) Twist, C. 2000. *A History of the Liverpool Parks*. Hobby Publications. Southport.
- (3) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
- 4) McCarron, K. and Jarvis, A. 1992. *Give a Dock a Good Name?* Merseyside Port Folios. Birkenhead.
- (5) Sharples, J. 2004. *Pevsner Architectural Guides: Liverpool*. Yale University Press. New Haven and London.
- (6) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

Tuebrook

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR (centred):	Tuebrook SJ 383 924 (west) SJ 381 923 (east) SJ 386 925
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Walton-on-the-Hill
Geology:	Triassic Bunter Sandstone overlain by Boulder Clay.
Historic Core:	Along West Derby Road, at junctions of Green Lane and Lisburn Lane.
Origin of Name:	Marked on historic maps as 'Tew Brook'. The name of the area is taken from the brook itself, which is marked on the 1 st Edition 6" OS map of 1851.
Topography:	Tuebrook lies within a shallow hollow, the land rising towards Fairfield, Stonycroft and Clubmoor.
History:	Tuebrook has been part of the West Derby Manor, and it has passed with the rest of the manor from Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St Martin of Sées, and then on to Stephen of Blois. From the fourteenth century, when the manor was passed from Thomas, earl of Lancaster to Robert de Holland it gained possessions of demesnes in Croxteth, Torrisholme, Nether Kellet (1). Around this time the manor "fell into the king's hands" (1) and tenants held lands. In the sixteenth century the Molyneux family became stewards of the manor. Tuebrook lies within the township of West Derby, directly on half way on the main route between West Derby village and the port town of Liverpool. In spite of this, Tuebrook remained relatively undeveloped until the late eighteenth century, when some houses were built along the main road. The 1 st Edition OS map of 1851 indicates that most of Tuebrook was still open fields as late as 1849. The development of the area into a suburban residential area occurred from the late nineteenth century.
Present landmarks:	Tue Brook House (1615) is a stone house with mullioned windows. It is the oldest dated house in Liverpool. (2; 3) Church of St. John the Baptist (1868-70) (2).
Historic land marks:	Lark Hill House (1769) was built by Jonathon Blundell, and was later bought by Liverpool Corporation and used as a library. It was demolished in the 1960s. (3)

Tue Brook Villa (early Georgian) was owned by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Alderman J.C.Cross. It was later used as a lunatic asylum, and is mentioned in the Asylum Report of 1870. It was demolished sometime after 1904. (3)

Tue Brook Lodge is located on the 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1851.

Early Activity: There is no known evidence of pre-medieval in this area.

Significant Post-Med Activity:

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

None identified

Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-49. Published 1851.

References: (1) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three.* Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
(2) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire.* Penguin. Harmondsworth.
(3) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

Walton

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 39 SE
NGR (centred):	SJ 358 948
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Walton-on-the-Hill
Geology:	Bunter and Keuper Sandstones, Boulder Clay, and Shirdley Hill Sand.
Historic Core:	At junction of County Rd, Rice lane, Breeze Hill and Queens Drive, extending out and along Queens Drive roughly 1/4 mile
Origin of Name:	Waletone (1086). Wooded enclosure. From Old English <i>Wald</i> and <i>tūn</i> . Walton 1305 (1).
Topography:	Situated on a raised sandstone plateau, St Mary's Church positioned at the highest point.
History:	In the late eleventh century the church of Walton on the Hill had one plough land. The church of St Mary was granted to the monks of Shrewsbury by Geoffrey the sheriff of Walton c.1093 (2). Walton was an important parish church, and was a mother church to Liverpool until 1699, when Liverpool was established as a parish in its own right.
Present landmarks:	St Mary's Church (1743 and later). The present stone-built church is on the site of a pre-conquest one (2). It has been rebuilt in phases, the nave in 1743; the chancel in 1810 and 1843; the tower in 1828-31, there is also some post Second World War reconstruction. The church font is thought to be medieval, though it was used as a mounting stone in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (2). Anglo-Saxon cross base within the church (3). Walton Prison (c.1849) is brick built with stone "trim" (3). The building incorporates cruciform gun ports (3). Housing for the prison staff is provided nearby (3). Workhouse (1868) was built by West Derby Poor Law Union, and is now used as Walton Hospital.
Historic landmarks:	Spellow House (c.1270). It is suggested that Edward III stayed in this house in 1341. It was demolished in the late nineteenth century (4). Spellow Mill (possible eighteenth century). It was demolished in 1828. (5) Walton Grammar School for boys (c.1613). (5)

Walton Hall (eighteenth century). The surrounding park was created during inter-war period, with zoological gardens, walled gardens and a gatehouse. The site was later used for Dunlop's rubber factory. (5)

Early Activity: A late Bronze Age flint arrowhead has been discovered in the settlement core. (5)

Significant Post-Med Activity:

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

None identified

Maps: Yates & Perry's Environs of Liverpool. 1769. 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1846-49. Published 1851.

References:

- (1) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.
- (2) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
- (3) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire*. Penguin. Harmondsworth.
- (4) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books Publishing. Derby.
- (5) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

Wavertree

Rural Fringe Report:	No
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 38 NE
NGR (centred):	SJ 391 894 (west) SJ 387 895 (east) SJ 393 894
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Wavertree
Geology:	Triassic Bunter Pebble Beds in the north, east and west, overlain by Boulder Clay. In the south-east is an area of Shridley Hill Sand.
Historic Core:	Along Wavertree High Street
Origin of Name:	Wauretreu (1086). Wavering tree, possibly a reference to aspen trees, which are still common in the area. From Old English <i>wæfre</i> and <i>treow</i> (1). Wavertre 1196.
Topography:	Undulating landscape.
History:	At the conquest the township was in the possession of Leving, but after the conquest it was united with West Derby, and passed to the Walton Family (2). The land was later divided and in 1298 it is recorded that Roger de Thingwall held some land. By the late fifteenth century the Norris family held some land in the township. Land was purchased by several different owners in the post-medieval period, including John Crosse and John Ireland (2).
Present landmarks:	Bluecoat School (1903-6) is a brick building by Briggs, Wolstenholme and Thornley (3). The Picton Clock (1884) stands at the east end of the high street (3). Wavertree Botanic Gardens (1836) were a formal laid out garden, openly accessible to the public (4). 95 High Street is said to be the smallest house in England. It is infill between two buildings.
Historic landmarks:	A small lake once existed on the site of the present village green right up to 1928. Wavertree Hall (post-medieval) may have replaced a medieval building on the site (5). Wavertree Quarry (possibly eighteenth century) was a sandstone quarry which was free for all villagers to help themselves. It was railed off in 1837 as it had become too deep and dangerous; it was in-filled in

1877 as the rails were not enough to keep villagers out. The area is now filled with housing (5). Telephone Exchange (1909). Brick-built structure now used as B.T. Engineering centre (6). The windmill (fifteenth century) stood between Woolton Road and Charles Berrington Road. The last mill on the site was closed in 1889 and demolished in 1916 (7).

Early Activity: Archaeological finds in the township include three bronze age flint artefacts, one within the settlement core, the others in the north and south east of the township. Two Romano-British finds have been located here; a coin of the third century AD found in the north of the township, and carved sandstone found in the south of the township. (8)

Significant Post-Med Activity: A dispute is recorded in the late sixteenth century regarding an area of waste, where boundary stones were erected (2). Much of the land was put to agricultural use in the post-medieval period, but land was still being enclosed in the eighteenth century due to the enclosure act in 1768 (2).

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified

Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 106. Surveyed 1845-49. Published 1851. Sherriff's Environs of Liverpool. 1816.

References: (1) Mills, D. 1976. *The Place Names of Lancashire*. Batsford. London.
(2) Farrer, W. and Brownbill, J. 1990 reprint. *A History of the County of Lancaster*. Victoria County History. University of London.
(3) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire*. Penguin. Harmondsworth.
(4) Twist, C. 2000. *A History of the Liverpools Parks*. Hobby Publications. Southport.
(5) Hault, J. 1913. *West Derby, Old Swan and Wavertree*. Tinling and Co. Liverpool.
(6) Rees, P. 1991. *A Guide to Merseyside's Industrial Past*. North Western Industrial Society. Liverpool.
(7) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books Publishing. Derby.
(8) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

West Derby

Rural Fringe Report:	Yes
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 49 SW
NGR (centred):	SJ 396 932
District:	Liverpool
Township:	West Derby
Geology:	Red sandstone, and Bunter pebble beds. There are small coal measures outcropping in the area of Croxteth Park.
Historic Core:	West Derby historic settlement core lies at the staggered cross-roads of Almond's Green, Town Row, Mill Lane, and Meadow Lane. The historic township is extensive and incorporates several other settlements discussed in this study: Clubmoor, Tuebrook, Newsham Park, Dovecot, Knotty Ash, Broad Green, Old Sawn, Fairfield and Kensington. The name is also used for a Hundred, which historically covered the whole of Merseyside (except Wirral).
Origin of Name:	Derbei (1086). Farmstead where deer are seen. From Old Scandinavian <i>diurby</i> . It is possible that west was added to the name to distinguish it from the hundred of Derbyshire (1). Derbeia 1153.
Topography:	Mainly flat, level ground.
History:	<p>At Domesday West Derby was one of the most important manors in the region, and is described as being within the area "between Ribble and Mersey" (2). It was a Royal Manor, which had belonged to Edward the Confessor in the pre-conquest period (2). The land is recorded as including a game reserve, a forest and a wood. William the Conqueror gave the land to Count Roger of Poitou, who in turn passed it to the abbey of St. Martin of Séez. The castle of West Derby may have been built by Count Roger (2; see historic landmarks below).</p> <p>King John transferred the Wapentake court from West Derby, when he granted the Charter to Liverpool in 1207, and around that time a "considerable number" of people moved from West Derby to Liverpool, to the extent that the sheriff of West Derby was compensated with an allowance of farm land (2). Through the thirteenth century the woodland in the township was cleared, and farmland created. The land was in the ownership of Thomas, earl of Lancaster until he passed it to Robert de Holand c.1320. The king</p>

gained control of the manor in 1322, and it remained in royal control until Charles I sold it to “certain citizens of London”. Within ten years it had passed to the Stanley family, and from them it was sold to Isaac Greene in 1717. It passed through his family until the Victorian period (2).

Ecclesiastically West Derby was part of Walton Parish for many years, but became independent in 1848.

Present landmarks:

Church of St John the Baptist (1868-70) is a polychrome stone building (3).

Church of Saint Mary (1853/4) is the parish church, and was designed by Gilbert G Scott (3).

St James Church (1846) in Mill Lane was enlarged in 1879 (3).

Church of England Primary School.

Croxteth Hall (see Croxteth Park entry).

354 West Derby Road (eighteenth century) stone and brick house with sash windows.

Historic landmarks:

Castle (medieval) was a typical motte and bailey, with a motte 200 feet in diameter. It was a wooden structure. The site was excavated by Liverpool University in 1927, and the wooden remains of the drawbridge were discovered, and there was a suggestion that the moat walls were of clay blocks. Small finds included medieval pottery, leather utensils, a red deer antler, and iron nails (4). The castle was ruinous by 1327 (3).

“The sites of four ancient mills are known: a water-mill by the castle, below the church; a horse mill at the castle; a windmill in Mill Lane; and Ackers Mill, in the eastern corner of the township” (2).

An ancient chapel (mid-fourteenth century) dedicated to St Mary the virgin had been a stone-built church with gothic and classical phases with a small bell tower and flagstaff. It was demolished after the building of a new church in the 1850s (see Church of St Mary above).

The Court House (1662) served the manor, and enabled the legal process of copyhold to be carried out (5). The building was recorded archaeologically in 2005, revealing phases of rebuilding and alteration, but the survival of interior features of the nineteenth century or earlier (6).

Yeoman’s Cottage (1600). (7)

Early Activity:

There is some evidence of Roman activity in the West Derby area, including Romano-British Pottery discovered during excavation at Meadow Lane (8). A metal coin find (undated) has been discovered adjacent to the castle site. (7)

Significant Post-Med Activity: In the post-medieval period the city of Liverpool grew out towards the township of West Derby, and in the Victoria County History describes it as “on the edge of open country, where the smoke-laden air of the city is exchanged for the fresher breezes which blow over open fields and through masses of foliage” (2). There are several post-medieval buildings in the settlement. Almonds Green (post-medieval) village green, surrounded by some post-medieval buildings, including 2-6, 11, 11a and 13, 15, 17, 19a and 19 Almonds Green and Hare and Hounds Public House. Greenfield Cottage (post-medieval) (7). Post-medieval finds include Clay pipe (post-medieval), discovered west of Meadow Lane. 97) Much of the area around the settlement core remained rural and agricultural until the nineteenth century. The land was enclosed following a standard layout in much of the area, but enclosure was more irregular to the east of the settlement core, near modern Melwood Drive.

Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation:

None identified

Maps:

1st Edition 6” OS map Lancashire sheet 106.
 Surveyed 1845-49. Published 1851.
 Saxton 1577
 Blair’s map of Lancashire 1645
 Speed map of Lancashire 1610

References:

(1) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press.
 (2) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London. (3)
 Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of England: Lancashire*. Penguin. Harmondsworth.
 (4) Cooper, J. and Power, D. 1982. *A History of West Derby*. Causeway Books. Ormskirk.
 (5) Hault, J. 1913. *West Derby, Old Swan and Wavertree*. Tinling and Co. Liverpool.
 (6) Adams, M. 2005. *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Building Recording of West Derby Courthouse, West Derby, Liverpool*. Liverpool Museum Field Archaeology Unit. Liverpool.
 (7) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation. (8) Philpott, R. unpublished. *Excavations at Meadow Lane, West Derby*. Liverpool Museum Field Archaeology Unit. Liverpool.

Woolton

Rural Fringe Report:	Yes
OS Map Sheet:	SJ 48 NW
NGR (centred):	SJ 423 868
District:	Liverpool
Township:	Much Woolton
Geology:	Bunter Sandstone and Boulder Clay.
Historic Core:	The historic core, established from Ordnance Survey mapping for 1849, seems to be centred in the area of Allerton Road/High Street, Church Road and Acrefield Road. However it is believed that Much Woolton was actually first established as a linear development along Woolton Square and Ashton Square/ Speke Road.
Origin of Name:	Uludentune (1086). Wulfa's enclosure. From Old Scandinavian personal name <i>Wulfa</i> and <i>tūn</i> (1). The place seems to have been divided into two settlements as early as c.1190, when Little Woolton was recorded as Parua Wolton.
Topography:	The village of Woolton lies on a sandstone ridge which runs north to south. The land drops away steeply towards the east.
History:	At the time of Domesday 'Uludentune' consisted of two manors held by two thegns, which later became known as Much and Little Woolton (2). By the early thirteenth century Much Woolton has been granted to the Knights Hospitallers who in 1338 held 'one messuage, fifty acres of land, five acres of meadow, a water-mill...' (2).
Present landmarks:	Woolton Hall (post-medieval) was constructed in 1704, but this structure may have been a remodelling of a sixteenth century building (2; 3).
Much Woolton Old School (1610 carved on lintel) (4). Market cross (medieval) is not in its original location, but survives in the settlement.	It is thought to be one of a series erected by the Knights Hospitallers, which also included Hunts Cross (3).
Historic landmarks:	Woolton Sandstone Quarry (nineteenth century). This stone was used to build Liverpool's Anglican Cathedral (see Liverpool entry) (3). A watermill (medieval) and windmill (medieval) are recorded in documentary evidence, but exact sites are unknown (2).

- Early Activity: Potential Iron Age settlement at Camp Hill, which lies further south of the current village core (5). It is believed that the medieval settlement is also located south of Woolton High Street (5).
- Significant Post-Med Activity: Some post-medieval buildings remain in the township, including Island Farm. (6)
- Other potential settlements within the township which may need further investigation: None identified
- Maps: 1st Edition 6" OS map Lancashire sheet 114. Surveyed 184506. Published 1849. Yates and Perry's Environs of Liverpool. 1768.
- References: (1) Eckwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. London. 4th ed.
 (2) Farrer W. and Brownbill J.A. 1907. *The Victoria History of the County Of Lancaster. Volume Three*. Archibald Constable & Company Limited. London.
 (3) Lewis, D. 2003. *The Illustrated History of Liverpool's Suburbs*. Breedon Books Publishing. Derby.
 (4) Pevsner, N. 1969. *The Buildings of South Lancashire*. Penguin. Harmondsworth.
 (5) Cowell, R. 1983. *Liverpool Urban Fringes Survey*. Merseyside County Museums. Liverpool.
 (6) Merseyside Historic Environment Record documentation.

Settlement studies pro-forma key

<i>Rural/ Urban Fringe Report:</i>	Refers to inclusion in the 1980's series of reports reviewing the archaeology of Merseyside's rural fringes. Only Wirral had a report covering some urban areas
<i>OS Map Sheet:</i>	Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet e.g. SJ28NE
<i>NGR (centred)</i>	Current National Grid Reference locator to 6 figures
<i>District:</i>	Local authority administrative area i.e. Wirral
<i>Township:</i>	Historic township i.e. Barnston
<i>Geology:</i>	Solid and drift geology
<i>Historic Core:</i>	Where relevant and identifiable from the key historic map source (1 st Edition 6" OS map sheet Lancashire or Cheshire). Location by current street names. Where possible, identification of likely earliest settlement
<i>Origin of Name:</i>	Etymological origins for the place name
<i>Topography:</i>	Generally within township area
<i>History:</i>	General to the township area / historic family ownership ownership in medieval and post-medieval periods.
<i>Present landmarks:</i>	Generally some extant sites and areas (in accordance with HER sources)
<i>Historic landmarks:</i>	Generally some former sites and areas subsequently developed (from HER sources)
<i>Early Activity:</i>	Generally including evidence from the prehistoric to the medieval periods (from HER sources).
<i>Significant Post-Med Activity:</i>	Generally including evidence from the post-medieval onwards (from HER sources)
<i>Other potential settlements identified within township which may need further investigation</i>	From the key historic map source (1 st Edition 6" OS map sheet Lancashire or Cheshire)
<i>Maps:</i>	1 st Edition 6" OS map sheets Lancashire or Cheshire plus any others used or noted
<i>References:</i>	Key book/ article /journal and HER sources used.

Merseyside Historic Environment Record date periods

- Mesolithic: 10,000 - 4001 BC
- Neolithic: 4000 - 2,351 BC
- Bronze Age: 2,350 - 751 BC
- Iron Age: 750 BC - 42AD
- Roman: 43-409 AD
- Early Medieval/Dark Age 410-1065 AD
- Medieval 1066 – 1539 AD
- Post-Medieval 1540 – 1750 AD
- Industrial Revolution 1751 – 1900 AD
- (Industrial Revolution I 1751 – 1835 AD)
- (Industrial Revolution II 1836 – 1900 AD)
- Empire 1901 – 1917 AD
- Modern 1901 – 2050 AD

Glossary

Assart – ‘Originally an enclosure, but then more particularly a clearing or enclosure in a forest, and more rarely in other waste land.’ (1)

Assize – ‘Royal declarations were called Assizes, and so were judicial proceedings such as The Possessory Assizes. In addition, decisions reached by an assembly were sometimes said to be assized – most commonly in the case of assized rents.’ (1)

Berewick – ‘A subsidiary or outlying estate.’ (1)

Bovate – ‘A variable measure related to the amount of land an ox could plough in a year and the soil quality.’ (1)

Burguage – ‘A small field, usually less than half an acre, a short distance from the farmhouse.’ (1)

Demesne – ‘Land retained by the lord of the manor for his own use and upon which tenants gave free service according to the customs of the manor. Land which was part of the main farm of the manor.’ (1)

Domesday/Domesday Survey – The Domesday Book was commissioned by William the Conqueror (invader of England in 1066) and consists of two volumes compiled in 1085/6 registering all taxable land in England. ‘The survey was compiled hundred by hundred, vill by vill, within each shire.’ (1)

Fee - an estate.

Freehold/Freeland – ‘A free tenure and not subject to the custom of the manor or the will of the lord. Its disposal after death was without restriction.’

Hamlet – ‘A small village, usually without a church and under the jurisdiction of, and in the same parish as, another village or town.’ (1)

Hundred (West Derby) – ‘A division of a shire especially important in Saxon and Norman times.’ (1)

Manor – ‘The land held by a lord.’ (1)

Messuage – ‘A house, its outbuildings and yard and, in some instances, the garden a well.’ (1)

Rood – ‘A crucifix; a name generally applied to the large cross at the entrance to the chancel in Roman Catholic churches.’ (1)

Rural Fringe Report - reference to the 1980’s series of reports reviewing the archaeology of Merseyside’s rural fringe, the data gathering and field work for which formed the basis of the Historic Environment Record.

Seigniorship – ‘A lord’s holding of land, usually a manor.’ (1)

Thane/Thegn – ‘An Old English term for one who was part of the king’s household or his military elite.’ (1)

Tithe Map– ‘Tithe maps were produced, mainly in the period 1838 – 1854, and were drawn to a scale between 13 and 26 inches to the mile.’ Accompanied by Tithe Apportionments, or records, under the Tithe Commutation Act 1836 listing the owners and occupiers of land. (1)

Township – ‘A vague term denoting a group of houses which formed a unit of local administration. Generally the term was superseded, after the conquest, by *Vill*.’ (1)

Vill – ‘A settlement which could be a parish, manor or tithing.’ (1)

Reference: (1) Richardson J. 1981. *The Local Historian’s Encyclopedia*. Historical Publication Limited. Hertfordshire.

Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project
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