

**An Archaeological Desk-based  
Assessment of the Proposed  
Extension to All Saints Church,  
Childwall, Liverpool.  
NGR SJ 415 891**

*Report for Halsall Lloyd Partnership*

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

This report describes the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed extension to All Saints Church Childwall, Liverpool. The report also considers the associated redevelopment of the church hall and the construction of housing on the vicarage gardens.

It was found that there has been a church at All Saints since at least the late 11th century and probably from significantly earlier. The present building contains fragments of Anglo-Saxon masonry, though the earliest standing sections are 14th century. The church was significantly altered and extended in the 19th century and the proposed extension is sited adjacent to the most recent section, the north aisle which was rebuilt in 1906. Although a small section of the historic churchyard is affected, relatively few marked graves will be disturbed and these are all 19th century. However, there is the potential to disturb earlier unmarked burials and a new path to be constructed around the east end of the church will affect a number of late 18th and 19th century gravemarkers.

Part of a plot of land known locally as the 'Bloody Acre' is to be used for the re-burial of human remains disturbed by the extension. However, the plot appears to have been known as 'Church Ashfield' from the late 17th century into the early 20th century. It is likely that the name was first applied to the plot in the early to mid- 20th century and is of no genuine historical or archaeological significance.

The report recommends the excavation of a series of test-pits to assess the impact of construction upon any burials within the footprint of the new building and to assess the presence or absence of unmarked inhumations along the rout of the new path.

Consideration is also given to proposals to redevelop the church hall and vicarage gardens. The church hall is on the former site of the vicarage which was established in 1307. Later documents suggest that the last vicarage was largely 16th to 17th century in date with significant 19th century additions and/or alterations. The site also contained outbuildings including a brewhouse and barn. The extension to the existing building is relatively small and it is recommended that groundworks on this site be monitored by an archaeological watching brief.

There are no documented archaeological sites in the vicarage gardens, however, the site lies in the core of the historic village of Childwall and is one of the few surviving undisturbed sites of its type in Merseyside. As such the site is of significant archaeological potential, particularly given our relatively poor understanding of the development of rural settlement in the lowlands of North-West England. Consequently the report recommends the excavation of a series of archaeological test-pits across the site. These will be aimed at assessing the nature and date of any deposits which may be present in order to allow further more detailed recommendations for mitigation to be made.

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NGR SJ 415 891**

## **1. Background**

This report relates to an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area of land situated in Childwall, Liverpool, Merseyside and centred at NGR SJ 415 891. The report was produced by National Museums Liverpool Field Archaeology Unit (NMLFAU) for the clients (the Halsall Lloyd Partnership acting on behalf of All Saints Childwall PCC) according to NMLFAU's standard procedures for Desk-Based Assessments.

The study area is composed of three discrete sites situated within a radius of c. 200 m centred on the junction between Score Lane, Childwall Abbey Road and Childwall Lane (Fig. 1).

Site 1 is a proposed extension to the north side of All Saints Church (Fig. 2).

Site 2 is an extension to the existing Church Hall (Fig. 3).

Site 3 is a development of four detached houses on land to the south of Childwall Abbey Road and west of the Vicarage (Fig. 3).

The development also includes proposals to use part of the 'Blood Stained Acre' or 'Bloody Acre' for the re-burial of human remains disturbed during construction of the church extension. This is a plot of land to the north of the churchyard (Fig. 2).

## **2. Legislation and Planning Issues**

Archaeological sites may be protected by the following legislation.

*The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)* Provides statutory protection for sites of national importance as scheduled by the Secretary of State upon advice from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) as advised by English Heritage. This Act, building on legislation dating back to 1882, provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are currently around 19,000 entries in the Schedule, covering 35,000 sites ranging from prehistoric standing stones and burial mounds to Roman forts and medieval villages, and include some more recent structures such as collieries and wartime pill-boxes. The scheduling of a monument means that permission - 'scheduled monument consent' - is required for works to that monument.

*National Heritage Act (2002)* This extended English Heritage's responsibility for marine archaeology including ancient monuments in, on or under the seabed within a 12 mile boundary around England. Other areas of legislation which may cover marine sites are The Protection of Wrecks Act (1973), The Merchant Shipping Act (1995), The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), and The Protection of Military Remains Act (1986).

National policies on the place of the historic environment in the planning process have recently been revised (23 March 2010). The earlier guidance (PPG15 and PPG16) was replaced by Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5 on 23rd March 2010 and integrates the approach to buried archaeological sites, historic buildings, parks, landscapes and submerged sites into a holistic whole, applying the term 'Heritage Asset' to the diverse components which comprise the Historic Environment. PPS5 is accompanied by a guidance document from English Heritage which sets out how the PPS is to be implemented and interpreted.



Heritage Assets are defined as 'Those parts of the environment that have significance because of their historical, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest.' PPS5 also states that 'Planning has a central role to play in conserving our heritage assets and utilising the historic environment in creating sustainable places' and sets out the aim that heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed. To achieve this the planning system should deliver sustainable development by recognising that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider benefits of conservation and recognise that 'intelligently managed change' may be necessary in some instances. Other objectives are to conserve heritage assets in 'a manner appropriate to their significance' and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to 'capture evidence.....and make this publically available'.

The management of Heritage Assets in the planning system is covered by policies HE6 to HE12. HE6 specifies the information requirements for applications affecting heritage assets which should include at a minimum consultation of the appropriate HER. A desk-study, and in some cases, a field evaluation may also be required.

Policy HE7 defines the principals guiding determination of consent relating to heritage assets, specifying the means of assessing significance, the sources to be consulted and the principals of field evaluation. HE7 also specifies early consultation with the Planning Authority and any other relevant bodies.

Policies HE8, HE9 and HE10 set out the principals guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to non-designated and designated heritage assets whilst policy EH11 governs enabling developments.

Policy HE12 provides the principals relating to the recording of heritage assets and in particular specifies that whilst investigations such as excavation may reveal new knowledge '...a documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset'. The policy further specifies that evidence gained through investigations should be made publically available. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure that such work is undertaken to appropriate standards.

The Liverpool Unitary Development Plan (UDP) derives from the Local Government Act 1985, which established new arrangements for planning in the metropolitan areas. It required Metropolitan Councils, such as Liverpool, to prepare a plan which contains both general policies and detailed site specific proposals.

Heritage related issues, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and archaeological sites are covered in Chapter 7. Archaeological sites are covered by policies HD16 which provides for the protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and HD17 which sets out policies regarding archaeological sites not protected by legislation.

The following documents are also relevant.

*The Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region* (Brennand, 2006) is a key document, setting out the current state of knowledge and describing the nature of the archaeological resource for an area extending from Cheshire in the south to Cumbria in the north. It identifies gaps in current understanding and identifies research priorities for the region.

*The Archaeological Research Agenda and Strategy for North West England* (Brennand 2007) identifies the gaps within current knowledge, assesses the potential for addressing these and defines consequent research initiatives. It also sets out priorities and proposals for delivery of future research, work programmes and changes in working practice to promote research objectives.

*Piling and Archaeology: An English Heritage Guidance Note* (English Heritage 2007) provides recommendations on the treatment of archaeological remains (including burials) affected by piling

Churches and burial grounds are covered by a complex range of additional legislation and guidance which is summarised below.

All consecrated buildings and burial grounds are subject to the jurisdiction of the Diocesan Bishop under the terms of the *Care of Churches & Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure* 1991. Apart from certain minor matters, no alterations may be made to a consecrated building or burial ground without the authority of a permission called a Faculty. The Bishop does not exercise this jurisdiction personally, but through the Chancellor of the Diocese, who is one of the two legal officers of the diocese, the other being the Diocesan Registrar.

Thus, for example, where a Parochial Church Council wishes to make a change to a church building, such as the introduction of a new stained glass window, or the removal of old pews, an application must be made for a Faculty to authorise the work.

Most of the Anglican church buildings in England are listed buildings, that is to say, the local authorities concerned have listed them as being of architectural or historic interest. The consequence of the listing is that where a secular building is listed, it is necessary to obtain Listed Building Consent from the local planning authority before any alterations can be made. However, Anglican churches in use are exempt from the requirement for Listed Building Consent, because of the control which the Church of England exercises through the Faculty Jurisdiction. This is known as the "ecclesiastical exemption", but it does not exempt a Parochial Church Council from the need to apply also for Planning Permission and/or Building Regulations Approval in a case where Planning Permission and/or Building Regulations Approval would normally be required, for example, in relation to the proposed extension of a church building.

Any memorial or other structure on land within the curtilage of a consecrated church is also subject to the Faculty Jurisdiction (whether the land is consecrated or not), unless the memorial or other structure is itself listed, in which case an application must be made to the planning authority for Listed Building Consent to authorise the alteration or removal of it.

The majority of churchyards have been or are used for burials and the legislation surrounding human remains is complex, various laws, both secular and ecclesiastical, provide a framework for the treatment of human remains according to the type of burial place, the ownership of the land, and the future use to which the site is to be put.

On land currently under Church of England jurisdiction, and other municipal and private cemeteries subject to the legal effects of consecration, ecclesiastical law applies in addition to relevant secular statutes.

For the exhumation of a body or cremated remains from consecrated ground, it will be necessary to obtain a Faculty from the Chancellor of the Diocese. If the remains are to be exhumed from consecrated ground and reinterred in consecrated ground, only a Faculty is required. If the remains are to be exhumed from unconsecrated ground and reinterred in unconsecrated ground, it is necessary to obtain only an Exhumation Licence from the Ministry of Justice. But if one of the places is consecrated and the other is not consecrated, then both a Faculty and an Exhumation Licence will be required.

The following guidance notes are also relevant.

*The Operation of the Ecclesiastical Exemption and Related Planning Matters for Places of Worship in England (Guidance)* (DCMS July 2010).

*Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards: Guidance Note 1* (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists 2004).

*Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated From Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Church of England and English Heritage 2005)

*Archaeology and Burial Vaults: A Guidance Note for Churches: Guidance Note 2.* (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists 2004).

## **2.1 Designations**

The following designations may apply to heritage assets.

*Scheduled Ancient Monuments.* The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983) gives statutory protection to nationally important sites listed in a Schedule Of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent is required for any work which would affect the fabric of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

*Listed Buildings.* The Town and Country Planning Act (1971) as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990) empowers the Secretary of State for the Environment to maintain a list of built structures of historic or architectural significance.

*Conservation Areas.* Villages, districts or areas of special architectural or historic character may be designated as Conservation Areas by Local Authorities. English Heritage may need to be consulted with regard to proposed works within a Conservation Area and section 72(1) requires Local Authorities to pay particular attention to Conservation Areas in the planning process.

*Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.* English Heritage has responsibility for maintaining the Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest in England under section 8C of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (Inserted by section 33 of, and paragraph 10 of section 4, to the National Heritage Act 1983). This ensures that they are managed in a manner that considers their historic character and value.

## **3. Methodology**

The desk study was produced according to the Institute For Archaeologists: Standards and guidance: Desk-based Assessment (2008).

The following sources were consulted:

- The Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record (MSMR)
- Liverpool Record Office
- Lancashire Record Office
- Archives held at All Saints church
- The internet/world wide web

Sources used included:

- Printed and manuscript maps, including estate maps, Tithe maps and Ordnance Survey maps
- Place and fieldname evidence
- Aerial photographs
- Published and unpublished documentary sources
- Engineering/borehole data as available from the client
- Geological/soil surveys

The study area was defined as the site red-line boundary plus an additional fringe of c. 200 m (Fig. 1). Additional account was also taken of the wider local and regional context.

The study is concerned only with below ground archaeological deposits and the direct impact of the development upon the historic fabric of the church.

The study also included a walkover of the site.

Sites identified as a result of this work are described in the text and listed in a gazetteer. Sites within the gazetteer have been assessed according to a number of criteria including a consideration of the date range of the site, its relative rarity (which may vary regionally and by date), the nature of the evidence for the site's existence, its group value (an extensive assemblage of sites may be considered to be of greater significance), and its survival or condition and fragility. These are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Criteria for assessing significance

Importance	Criteria
<b>National</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance or Archaeological sites of schedulable quality and importance
<b>Regional</b>	Local Authority designated sites Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance
<b>Local</b>	Sites with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups. Sites whose importance is limited by poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations
<b>No Importance</b>	Sites with no surviving archaeological component
<b>Unknown</b>	Importance cannot be ascertained

The degree of impact has been assessed using the following scale and assume the absence of any mitigation measures.



Table 2: Criteria for assessing impact

Impact	Criteria
<b>Extensive</b>	Complete or near total destruction of the site as a result of intrusive ground works or major long term changes to the burial environment as a result of construction.
<b>Substantial</b>	Major disruption to the site as a result of groundworks or major long term changes to the burial environment as a result of construction.
<b>Slight</b>	A small portion of the site may be lost as a result of groundworks or short term changes to the burial environment as a result of construction.
<b>No Impact</b>	The site will not be affected directly or indirectly.
<b>Unknown</b>	It has not been possible to assess the impact upon the site. This may be because its location is not currently accurately known, or because it has not been possible to provide any assessment of likely preservation or survival.

The assessment of importance and scale of impact has been used to assess the impact of the proposed development upon each site as follows.

Table 3: Criteria for assessing significance of impact

Importance of remains	Quantitative predicted impact			
	Extensive	Substantial	Slight	No Impact
<b>National</b>	Severe	Major	Moderate	None
<b>Regional</b>	Severe	Major	Minor	None
<b>Local</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	None
<b>No importance</b>	None	None	None	None
<b>Unknown</b>	Potentially major/severe	Potentially moderate/major	Potentially minor/moderate	Not Significant

#### 4. Site Location and Description

The proposals cover three sites, all situated in the core of the village of Childwall within a radius of c. 200 m centred on the junction between Score Lane, Childwall Abbey Road and Childwall Lane (Figs. 1-3).

Site 1 is a proposed extension to the north side of All Saints Church (Fig. 2) and is set in north-western corner of the churchyard which in its current form is broadly rectangular in plan and defined by Score Lane and Childwall Lane to the south-west and by linear sandstone or brick walls to the north-west, south-east and north-east.

The plot of land to the north of the churchyard is known locally as the 'Blood Stained Acre' or 'Bloody Acre' and is a broadly rectangular plot of land of c. 0.6 ha bounded by Score Lane to the south-west, the churchyard to the south-east and hedges to the north-east and north-west. The South-western end is presently used as a car park, the remainder is covered by a mix of heath vegetation, trees and dense scrub. Although not part of the church extension, it is proposed to use part of this land for the re-internment of burials disturbed by its construction.

Site 2 is an extension to the front of the existing Church Hall (Fig. 3). The Church Hall lies on an irregularly shaped plot of land defined by Childwall Abbey Road to the north, Childwall Lane to the east and by boundaries with Lime Pictures studios (formerly a school) to the south and the vicarage to the west. The plot covers an area of c. 0.3 ha and the plot boundaries are defined by a mix of sandstone and brick walls. Most of the plot is flat, though there is a drop of

c. 1-2 m from the plot to Childwall Lane and evidence of slight terracing into the slope to the west. Childwall Lane is approached via a steep ramp cut into the slope to the road.

The plot is occupied by two buildings, the present Church Hall which is a substantial brick building constructed in 1931-6 and lies in the centre of the plot. The Scout Hut is a single story building in pre-fabricated concrete which lies on the southern site boundary. The remainder of the plot is occupied by lawns to the east and a tarmaced car-park to the west

Site 3 is a development of four detached houses on land to the south of Childwall Abbey Road (Fig. 3). The plot is irregularly shaped and covers an area of c. 0.3 ha with boundaries to Childwall Abbey Road, the Vicarage and Lime Pictures Studios to the south. The site is presently occupied by lawns and trees.

## **5. Previous Archaeological Work in the Study Area**

No formal archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the site boundaries, though an 18th century vault was disturbed during renovation work in 1991 (notes in MSMR site file). The vault was situated at the east end of the church, beneath the present chancel aisle and was empty, though a former Sexton remembered it being blocked in 1947 when a child's coffin was present. The vault was identified as that built by Isaac Greene in 1744 and referred to in the faculty for building the Vestry (Stewart-Brown 1914, 73).

A medieval floor tile was found during the same work dates to the 12th century and is similar to tiles from Birkenhead Priory. In addition part of the floor in the chancel was relaid in the early 1990s, probably the works which resulted in the recovery of a fragment of medieval floor tile (correspondence in MSMR site file). However, no other records exist of this work apart from a series of colour prints held in the parish archives. Whilst these show no obvious archaeological features the work appears to have been confined to replacement of the Victorian timber floor and there was little or no disturbance to the underlying deposits.

Correspondence with English Heritage in the site file dated 6/11/1991 suggests that the church be listed as a Scheduled Ancient monument, though this was not taken any further.

A small excavation was undertaken in 1989 on land to the west of the Abbey Hotel aimed at investigating the origins of the village. This found that bedrock lies very close to the surface and the earliest evidence dated to the 17th century (Cowell 1990).

The churchyard is in the process of a monuments survey by members of the Merseyside Archaeological Society. Earlier surveys undertaken in the 1870s and subsequently are referred to in the text.

## **6. Historical and Archaeological Background**

Site numbers refer to the Gazetteer and to Fig. 1.

### **6.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British**

There is little direct evidence for Prehistoric settlement from the study area though this is probably as much a consequence of the relative lack of fieldwork than the absence of settlement. Topographically the site is likely to have been an attractive area for settlement from at least the Mesolithic, the elevated position and wide views to the east would have made it a attractive location for settlement. In the wider area the Calderstones c. 1.5 km to the south-west almost certainly relate to a Neolithic burial mound (Roberts 2010) and at least two Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads are known from the area to the south, both of which suggest the

presence of a settled population. However, the location and nature of any settlement remains unknown.

Evidence for Iron Age settlement is notoriously sparse and difficult to detect in the region and again, the absence of evidence is unlikely to reflect the real nature of settlement in the area. The region appears to have been *aceramic* at this period making the detection of settlement sites by conventional methods such as fieldwalking difficult.

Fieldwork since the late 1980s has greatly enhanced our understanding of Roman settlement in the area and there have been a number of excavations which suggest that settlement density was far greater than was previously suspected. Settlement seem to have consisted of small, native style, farmsteads in a mix of open and enclosed sites. Although the earliest reference to Childwall Lane/Score Lane is in 14th century Much Woolton charters, it is referred to as the 'Portway' (Lewis & Cowell 2002, 101). This route leads from Childwall to the parish church at Walton and it has been suggested that it follows the route of a Roman road (R. Philpott pers. comm.)

## **6.2 Post-Roman and Medieval**

The earliest documentary evidence for Childwall is in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it is spelled *Cildeuulle*. The place-name is Old English and therefore of Pre-conquest origin, though Brettargh and Thingwall place-names in the area suggest the presence of pockets of native British and Norse population in the area. The origin of the first element is unclear but may be from the personal name Cilda or a spring (Ekwall 1922, 112; Mills 1976, 72). The terminations *wall* and *well* appear throughout the middle ages and probably relate to the Monk's Bath, a well situated to the north of the church which was probably a holy well. The well ran dry in 1840 and site is now filled in though 19th century accounts describe it as being square and lined with masonry (Farrer & Brownbill 1907, 109).

A second well was found in 1965 during road widening works at the Well Lane/ Score Lane junction. This was c. 1.5 m in diameter with three stone steps down to it and was suggested as an alternative origin for the place-name (Liverpool Libraries 1985, 4).

The evidence from Domesday is relatively sparse for south Lancashire and Merseyside. The only details given for Childwall are that it was split into four manors held by four 'radmen' (a status broadly equivalent to a knight) and was assessed at half a hide (a unit of land measure) worth eight shillings (Morgan 1978). Otherwise nothing is known of the layout of the village at this date.

Some elements of the agricultural landscape in the later medieval period can be reconstructed from later documents which suggest the presence of one, possibly two, open arable fields on the land sloping from Score Lane to the east. Parts of Ashfield remained unenclosed in the mid-17th century and the pattern of fields reflects the orientation of medieval strips (Cowell 1990, 2; Lewis & Cowell 2002, 101). Other evidence suggests that settlement was concentrated in a series of discrete nuclei centered at Childwall House to the east of the church, in an area known as Dalefield in the north of the township and around Priory Farm to the north-west (Lewis & Cowell 2002, 101-102).

Stanlaw Abbey held lands in the township from the reign of Edward III and there are 16th century references to a Grange (monastic farm) in Childwall. Evidence from fieldnames given on the tithe map suggests that this may have been located at the southern end of the township (Lewis & Cowell 2002, 102).

The church almost certainly existed at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 which lists a priest '...having half a carucate of land' (a carucate was a unit of measure of area) (Morgan 1978). The circular form of the churchyard shown on the 1568 Wavertree and Allerton map,



and its status as the mother church of a large parish, implies that the church was an early, possibly Celtic, foundation (Lewis & Cowell 2002, 92 and 101) though later mapping suggests that this should be treated with caution (See below). The churchyard is first mentioned in a document of 1386 (Lumby 1939, 66-7)

The earliest specific reference to a church in Childwall is in 1094 when Roger of Poitou granted it to the Abbey of St. Martin of Seez in Normandy, and it thus became attached to the Priory of Lancaster (Farrer & Brownbill 1907, 109). By the early 13th century the Baron of Manchester was rector and the Grelley family appear to have held the tenure until at least the early 14th century. The rector being non-resident, the bishop (the area formed part of the see of Coventry and Lichfield at the time (Higham 2004, 202)) initiated a vicarage at Childwall in 1307 supported by a proportion of the tithes and accommodated in a dwelling close to the church. However, Stewart-Brown (1914, 57) asserts that it was the then Rector, John de Doxford, who appointed the first vicar shortly before becoming Bishop of Bath and Wells. An early 19th century copy of the endowment of 1307, states that the Rector was John de Doxford and the first vicar was Henry de Wavertee (Parish Archive Box 4.1). Shortly afterwards, in 1309 the rectory passed to the Holand (sic) family who then assigned it to their college of priests at Upholland. The rectory was then passed to the new see of Chester in 1557, remaining there until the establishment of the Liverpool see in 1880 (Farrer & Brownbill 1907, 103).

The dedication to All Saints appears to be relatively modern and a 14th century reference to 'St. Peter of Childwall' is probably the original dedication (Farrer & Brownbill 1907, 103; Mellor 1958, 3)

However, despite this extensive documentary evidence the earliest architectural elements of the church date to the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, though '12th century stones' were found during repairs in the 19th century (Farrer & Brownbill 1907, 103) and there are fragments of Saxon carving re-used in the west wall of the porch (Mellor 1958, 3).

### **6.3 Post-Medieval**

From the late 15th century social and economic pressures led to the disintegration of the feudal medieval agricultural system resulting in the gradual enclosure of the former open arable landscape. In Childwall this seems to have progressed largely by agreement, for by the time of the passing of the Enclosure Act in the early 19th century only common pasture land remained (Lewis & Cowell 2002, 96). In addition increases in population from the late 16th century resulted in a greater density of population, either within existing villages or through the creation of new farms.

Childwall remained an agricultural parish based around the village and several isolated farms into the 19th century and the present Conservation Area is based upon the early form of the village as it existed up to the mid-19th century (Lewis & Cowell 2002, 96). The 19th century village consisted of a few houses, the hall and the village cross and is likely to be shrunken from its medieval extent (Lewis & Cowell 2002, 101). Childwall Hall was first built in the early 18th century by Isaac Greene who previously occupied Childwall House. The latter building is referred to in a survey of 1653 and may have been on the same site as the Hall (Lewis & Cowell 2002, 101). Childwall Hall was demolished in the 1940s.

The 1666 hearth tax returns list only three properties in Childwall, one of which was the vicarage with five hearths (Farrer & Brownbill 1907, 103). The vicarage consisted of 'five bays of building' in 1728 (Stewart-Brown 1914, 116), late 19th century photographs (Section 8) show a building with many Victorian additions, though the core of the building may have been older (Waite 1888, 26-7). The picture is slightly confused by a mid-17th century document cited in Cowell (1990, 6) which states that 'the parish bought a house and land for the vicar' which had earlier belonged to the parsonage or rector. The precise meaning of this is not clear, it could imply that the vicarage was originally on a different site to the present church hall site but is



perhaps more likely to relate to a transfer of ownership of a house from the rectory to the vicarage which were separate institutions at the time. Repairs are mentioned in the Churchwarden's accounts for 1657 and terriers of 1728 and 1778 describe the vicarage in some detail (Stewart-Brown 1914, 95). The 1778 terrier describes 'a slated dwelling house' thirty-six feet long and thirty-three feet deep and built in a mix of stone and clay. On the ground floor there was a hall, parlour, kitchen, pantry, milkhouse and a cellar. Stairs led up to four rooms on the upper floor. There was also a brewhouse, fifteen feet square, which had a room over. The brewhouse was built of stone set in clay and had a slated roof. The barn was fifty four feet long and sixteen feet wide with stone and brick walls and a thatched roof. There was also a hogsty a 'necessary house'.

By the early 19th century the vicarage appears to have been in a state of disrepair and in 1819 it was considered moving the house to a new site (Parish Archives Box 4.12) on land to be exchanged with Bamber Gascoyne, the Marquis of Salisbury.

However, these plans do not appear to have come to fruition and a detailed set of specifications for repairs and rebuilding of the vicarage was produced in 1824 and 1825, the latter document is a redrafting of the earlier (Parish Archives Box 4.6a-b). These mention a plan of the building which has unfortunately been lost, though there is sufficient detail in the text to reconstruct the nature and extent of the works and estimate was given by the builder of £1078.

However, these works do not seem to have been undertaken, possibly because of the expense and there is fresh correspondence in 1826-7 between the Gascoyne estate and the Vicar relating to the exchange of Glebe land for a new site to be used for a new Vicarage (Parish Archives Box 4.13) though these too seem to have come to nothing.

A letter dated 5 August 1829 appears to relate to different 'improvements and additions' costing £425, though it is not clear if these works actually took place or what the changes to the 1825 specification were. The letter includes what appears to be a pencil sketch plan of the Vicarage, though there is no detail which cannot be gained from other sources (see below).

The house was demolished in 1928 (Barker 1991) and the present church hall built on the site in the 1930s.

#### **6.4. The Architectural History of All Saints**

Detailed descriptions of the development and fabric of All Saints are given in Glynn (1857) Farrer and Brownbill (1907), Stewart-Brown (1914) and Mellor (1958) and are described in summary here.

Although fragments of Anglo-Saxon masonry survive in the porch, the earliest surviving structural evidence dates to the 14th century and nothing is known of the form of any earlier buildings. All that can be inferred from the surviving fragments is that at least some sections were in red sandstone.

A square headed two light window on the south side of the chancel is likely to be 14th century in date and this section is the oldest surviving section of the church. Although the east window and a north window are in 14th century style they are late 19th or early 20th century (Farrer & Brownbill 1907, 103). The priest's door in the south wall is also 14th century and the original oak door was replaced in 1980 (Mellor 1958, 4 & 15) and is now displayed within the church.

The south arcade of the nave is 15th century but has been extensively modified (Farrer & Brownbill 1907, 103), probably when the Salisbury chapel was added south of the nave in the 18th century. The floor of the nave slopes towards the east, following the topography of the site. The slope continued to the sanctuary until 1851 when the floor level in the chancel was raised. The change in floor level means that the 14th century piscina is now at floor level. The

south aisle has several 15th century two light windows and the porch is of the same date. Access to the porch is via steps down from the churchyard and the 'Leper's window' is now at ground level which suggests that the ground level outside has been raised, probably by the accumulation of 'grave soil' (Mellor 1958, 8). The porch retains masons marks and fragments of re-used Anglo-Saxon masonry.

The Norris Chapel (also known as the chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr) on the south side of the church is first mentioned in 1484. The vault below was cleared in the late 18th century when it was taken over by the Ashton's and the original fixtures removed through the 18th and 19th centuries (Mellor 1958, 11). The chantry of St. Mary is mentioned in a document of 1396, though no other details are available (Stewart-Brown 1914, 95). The Salisbury Chapel was erected against the south side of the porch by Isaac Greene in 1744, passing to the Gascoyne family in the late 18th century. The clerestory over the south arcade has square headed, 16th century windows.

Plumbe's Chapel was erected against the old north wall of the church in 1716 and a vestry added in 1736. The latter was originally used as Isaac Greene's chapel, later used by the Gascoyne's and then Lord Salisbury (Mellor 1958, 5).

The tower was rebuilt in 1810 on the foundations of the old tower (first mentioned in the late 16th century), apart from the east wall which was set further to the west. The new foundations were to a depth of 6 feet and the re-built tower is identical in form to the earlier structure (Mellor 1958, 20). The original tower had a steeple which is first mentioned in the Churchwarden's accounts for 1571 (Liverpool Libraries 1976, 2). The ossuary adjacent to the tower (probably that referred to in the Churchwarden's accounts as being built in 1723 (Stewart Brown 1914, 69)) was demolished at the same time as the rebuilding. The font is modern (Mellor 1958, 13).

The church appears to have been in a state of disrepair by the 1820s and in 1822 a committee was formed to examine the possibility of rebuilding and enlarging the church (Parish Archives Box 4. 5) though this does not appear to have resulted in any repairs, despite the possibility of demolition being examined.

The church appears to have remained in a poor state into the 1830s and the north arcade was rebuilt and the north aisle extended westwards from Plumbe's chapel in 1832-4, the parish archives contain an extensive archive relating to this work (Parish Archives Box 4. 7). The church was re-pewed and minor additions made in 1851-3 and some of the documents relating to this also survive. The north aisle was rebuilt again in 1905-6, following concerns about 'serious and widening cracks' and faults in the construction of the arches (Vestry Book, 1905). The foundation stone contains 'full records' (Mellor 1958, 5) including copies of elevation and plan drawings sealed within a bottle (Copy documentation in Parish Archives Box 3.9). A new organ and loft was added the following year and the Salisbury Pew altered in 1912.

All of the stained glass is 19th or 20th century (the earliest dates to the 1850s) and was renovated in 1948-9 following war damage, the Plumbe chapel was re-pewed in 1955 (Mellor 1958, 5).

The church contains a number of monuments including brasses with figures of Henry Norris of Speke (d. 1524) and his wife Clemence now set in the south aisle but moved in 1760 and 1853 (Mellor 1958, 6). Other memorials inside the church are mainly to 18th and 19th century clergy, the oldest is to John Garway (d. 1683). A number of hatchments commemorating local gentry hang on the walls of the nave and north aisle, most date to the 18th century. The interior walls of the medieval church would almost certainly have been adorned with a range of paintings, though these were probably whitewashed over during the Civil War; Dottie (1985, 17) notes the purchase of lime for painting the walls in the 1642 church warden accounts.

The churchyard is first mentioned in a document of 1386 (Mellor 1958, 22) but is almost certainly older. The earliest reference to a wall around the churchyard is in the Church Warden's accounts for 1613 when the wall was 'backed up' (Stewart-Brown 1914, 65). In 1723 the accounts mention that the east wall was to be 'raised to the height of an ashlar (ibid, 69) and there is an order of 1734 for the erection of a stone wall on the north-side which was to be built upon the foundations of the old wall. Ninety yards of walling and coping were paid for. The churchyard was extended to the east in 1875 and in 1903 a faculty was granted to construct a path from the porch to the new grounds. A copy of the inscriptions of the affected monuments is in the Bishop's Registry (Stewart-Brown 1914, 83). The faculty for extension of the graveyard to the north (Fig. 18) was granted in 1930 and the line of the old churchyard wall survives as a path.

Parish records including registers and churchwarden's accounts exist from 1557 and are considered in Stewart-Brown (1914) and Dottie (1985). The oldest grave markers date to 1620. Burials within the church continued until 1825 (ibid). The Hearse House in the north-west corner of the churchyard was built in 1811, replacing an earlier building close to the vicarage built in 1765.

### **6.5 The Bloody Acre**

The plot of land lying adjacent to the northern boundary of the churchyard is known locally as the Bloody Acre or Blood Stained Acre, though the origins of the name are obscure. Local legend relates it to a Civil War skirmish or to the 'Childwall Riot' in the mid-16th century which was apparently related to the dissolution of the Monasteries (e.g. <http://www.childwall.info/#/childwall-tour-4/4539793301>). However, none of the county histories (Gregson 1817, Baines 1870, Farrer & Brownbill 1907) mention these events or the place-name and they do not occur in a detailed parish history produced in the early 20th century (Stewart-Brown 1914). Mellor (1958, 23) ascribes '... stories of massacres at the time of the dissolution of the Monasteries...' to myth whilst other sources such as Anon (1972) make no mention of it.

The plot is named as Church Ashfield on the 1846 Tithe Apportionment and a check of the sections of the Apportionment covering land outside the study area found no evidence for the name 'Bloody Acre' anywhere in Childwall. In addition the 'Church Ashfield' fieldname dates to at least the mid-17th century, it is mentioned in a survey of Childwall produced in 1653 relating to the sequestration of the Earl of Derby's estates following the Civil War (Dottie 1985, 17) and it is virtually certain that this is the same piece of land. Unfortunately the documents with the Childwall Enclosure Act of 1805 do not mention fieldnames.

The earliest mention of Bloody Acre in print is in a Liverpool Echo article by D. Whale in 1982 (press clipping in MSMR file) and a Liverpool Libraries report on the history of Childwall first published in 1985, though neither provides a source. Whale (1985) expands slightly upon the detail in his press account, he apparently heard of the name from a local priest, Father Dubberley, who linked it with the Pilgrimage of Grace of 1536 though this appears to have been speculation on Dubberley's part. The connection with the Civil War was apparently speculation by Whale (ibid). In fact Dottie (1985, 17) found little evidence for the involvement of Childwall in the Civil War and the area appears to have been relatively undisturbed. The closest documented Civil War conflicts to the study area are the sieges at Liverpool in 1644 and the battle at Redbank, Winwick in 1648, both several miles from the study area and highly unlikely to have affected Childwall, which at the time had little direct connection with either location. The only known contemporary reference to the Civil War in Childwall is a payment of 2s in the churchwarden's accounts for a guard for the Vicar in 1644 (Cook n.d.). Whilst a minor skirmish associated with these events cannot be totally eliminated, it appears unlikely.

This evidence suggests that the name 'Bloody Acre' was first applied to the plot in the early to mid- 20th century and is of no genuine historical or archaeological significance. Even if the name could be proved to be earlier, it is more likely that it is merely a reference to the soil colour



on an outcrop of red sandstone (blodig= Old English, red) or to poor soil (blod-leas= Old English, bloodless) (Dodgson 1981, 107). An alternative explanation might be that the churchyard originally extended further north and that the name is a reference to the land's former use; however, that too is considered unlikely, given the apparently recent origin of the name.

## **7. Map Evidence**

### **7.1 County Maps and the Ordnance Survey**

The earliest map of the area is the 1568 Wavertree and Allerton Boundary Dispute Plan (Fig. 4) (PRO MR1/11-001, LPRO 354 WAV 1/8/1 is a later copy of the faded original). This shows Childwall church at the top, set within a circular churchyard. This representation of the churchyard has been interpreted as suggesting that the site was established relatively early in the post-Roman period (circular churchyards are generally associated with Celtic foundations). However, this interpretation needs to be treated with some caution as none of the subsequent plans of the area show this form of the churchyard. Furthermore the plan was not produced to modern standards and was primarily intended to give a broad indication of the relative position of features then present in the landscape with no intension of 100% accuracy (Roberts 2010, 85). There are other reasons to doubt the accuracy of the churchyard. Although the depiction of the fabric of the church tower appears to be broadly accurate, the porch is missing and the vicarage, which is referred to in contemporary documentary evidence is absent.

Childwall is shown on several 17th and early 18th century county maps though the first to show the area in any significant detail is the Yates and Perry 'Map of the Environs of Liverpool' of 1768 (Fig. 5). This shows the church set within a sub-circular churchyard with linear boundaries to the northern and eastern edges. This contradicts the evidence for a circular churchyard, though it is possible that the plan was altered during late medieval enclosures (Cowell 1990, 5-6). A small house is shown attached to the south-eastern corner and three structures are shown on the vicarage site. In the wider context the Monk's Bath (labelled 'Bath') is shown to the north-east, Childwall House to the east and Childwall Hall to the south-west.

Yates' 'Map of Lancashire' was published in 1786 and is clearly based upon his earlier survey with Perry (Fig. 6). This shows the church set within what appears to be a semi-circular churchyard. However, the northern boundary is not shown. Buildings are shown on the sites of the vicarage and Childwall Abbey and the Monk's Bath is labelled 'Bath'.

The Childwall Enclosure Act was passed in 1805, though the areas affected were not surveyed until 1813. The plan (Fig. 7) shows the church, though only the western boundary of the churchyard is shown. The vicarage is shown as a single structure with a square footprint. The accompanying documentation gives no details of any of the fieldnames in the area.

Bennison's 'Map of Liverpool' published 1835 (Fig. 8) shows the churchyard with an almost square plan, apart from a slight curve to the western boundary. The hearse house is shown in the north-western corner. The vicarage is shown as a north-south aligned rectilinear building, possibly with a porch to the east. Details of the church are difficult to make out. The Abbey Inn is shown to the north-west and buildings to the south of the churchyard are probably Elm House and its stables.

The first edition OS 6 inch to 1 mile survey (surveyed 1845-7, published 1849-50) shows the area largely unchanged since the 1830s (Fig. 9). Additional boundaries are shown in the fields to the east of the churchyard and the 'Abbey Hotel' is labelled an 'Inn' with a bowling green to its north. The ground plan of the Vicarage is shown as squarer and larger than on Bennison's plan suggesting that it had been enlarged and these may be the works referred to in 1829 (Section 6.3). The 'Monk's Bath' is named as a 'Bath' and shown as a small rectangular plot well to the north-east of the church.



The Tithe Map (Fig. 10) is dated 1846 and so is broadly contemporary with the first edition OS map. Slightly more detail is available of the church though its form, and that of the churchyard is identical to that on the OS map. The vicarage is similar in form to that shown on Bennison's map, though there is enough detail to suggest that it consisted of a central range with two cross-wings giving it reversed C-shape ground plan. If correct this would suggest a building constructed c. 1500-1700. Otherwise the layout of fields, buildings and other features is identical with the OS map.

The Apportionment held with the Tithe Map provides details of landownership, occupancy, fieldnames and land-use. Most of the property in the study area was owned by the Marquis of Salisbury, apart from plots 100 and 101 which were owned by Edward Patter. Other details are given in Table 3 below.

Plot Number	Occupier	Fieldname	Land-use
13	Thomas Pye	Marklands Moss Closes	Pasture
98	Executors of the Late Nathaniel Pye	Orchard Meadow	Fallow
99	Executors of the Late Nathaniel Pye	Well Acre	Fallow
100	Charles Okill	Paddock	Pasture
101	Charles Okill	House & Garden	
118	Robert Rimmer	Croft	
136	Robert Rimmer	Public House called Childwall Abbey	
156	Robert Rimmer	Church Ashfield	Pasture
157	Robert Rimmer	Horse Close Little Meadow	Pasture

The first edition OS 25 inch to 1 mile survey (surveyed 1891, published 1892) shows the churchyard extended to the north-east (Fig. 11). The vicarage is shown in some detail for the first time and the ground plan might suggest a 16th or 17th century building with central range and cross-wings. The Abbey Hotel is shown as a much larger building than in the 1840's. The 'Monk's Bath' or 'Monk's Well' is shown as a small sub-rectangular plot to the north-east of the church, but is not named.

Later editions of the OS map series were not available due to the temporary closure of Liverpool Record Office and Childwall Library. Neither Allerton or Wavertree Library hold copies of historic OS mapping. However, given the nature of the study area it is unlikely that this omission has significantly affected the conclusions of this study.

## **7.2 Plans of the Church**

The parish archives contain plans of All Saints drawn at different dates in the 19th and 20th centuries. These allow the development of the church to be assessed in some detail and have been discussed by Mellor (1958) and Stewart-Brown (1914). Consequently this report is confined to a summary description.

The earliest detailed plan of the church is dated 1767 but is known only from a tracing made in 1853 by J. Denison of Woolton Hall who owned the original (Fig. 12). This shows the original location of the steeple and 'bone house' and the location of the north walls prior to the extensions of the 19th century.

The parish archives contain several versions of the plan of the church following the alterations made in 1833. One copy contains notes relating to alterations into the 1950s (Fig. 13). This shows the church prior to the extension of the north aisle. Its main relevance is the present context is that it shows 'Plumb's Chapel' on the site of the present north aisle. The original drawings from the 1830s include the north elevation (Fig. 14).

'Original Ground Plan of Childwall Parish Church Repaired and Restored 1853-4' and dated January 1889 contains several notes relevant to the history of various sections of the church and annotations relating to suggestions for various improvements and details of a dispute with the Marquis of Salisbury (Fig. 15). The notes appear to have been written by E.A. Pitcairn Campbell, then curate. A note in the lower left corner records that prior to the 1853-4 restoration the '...the walls in many places required underpinning-skulls and bones in great numbers were found under the floor of the nave with a shallow covering of sand over them.' This suggests that the work referred to by Mellor (1958, 5) was more extensive than re-pewing, the building of the vestry and opening of the north wall of the chancel. Other notes refer to a dispute between the Parish and the Marquis of Salisbury relating to the re-pewing of the north aisle. This clearly became a cause of some bitterness as other notes refer to '... the so called Most Honourable Marquis of Salisbury...'.

A plan of the churchyard dated March 1872 (Figs 16 & 17) is of particular relevance to the present study as it shows the locations of individual gravemarkers which can be compared with the present layout. This shows that the area affected by the proposed extension remains relatively unchanged since the 1870s, with most of the gravemarkers in the same position. The only exception is grave number 487 on Fig. 16 which is no longer present. Presumably this was disturbed during the works to the north aisle in 1906.

Fig. 18 is from a faculty and shows the extension of the churchyard to the north in 1930.

## **8. Paintings and Photographic Evidence**

Aerial photographs were not consulted because the study area is not suitable for the development of cropmarks.

A number of historic images of the church and surrounding area are available, mainly postcards and copies of engravings held within the parish archives. Most are views of the south and east end of the church (e.g. Fig. 19) and whilst of significant interest for the development of the church, are of little direct relevance for the present study and hence are not considered further here.

Gregson (1817) reproduces a view of the church dated 1775 (Fig. 20). This is one of the few historic images to show the north side of the church, though most of the detail is obscured by the churchyard wall. The tower is very similar to its present form (as rebuilt in 1810), the ossuary or bone house appears as a single storey addition extension to the north aisle. The lych gate appears to be in its present location, the churchyard wall is in stone.

A view of the church from the north-east is not dated but does not show the Hearse House so presumably pre-dates 1811 (Fig. 21). Little detail is given of Plumb's Chapel or the Vestry, the key significance of the view being that it appears to show the area north of the church empty of gravemarkers.

The most relevant view in the present context is not dated (Fig. 22). However, it is very similar in style to a view of Newton-le-Willows dated 1820-1830 (Adams, in prep) and may even be by the same artist. The perspective is heavily distorted but clearly shows the north elevation of the church with the north window of Plumb's Chapel on the left-hand side and the vestry to its left. The proportions of the north aisle appear to be distorted, though the windows are different in form to those shown on the drawing of 1833 (Fig. 14) and there appears to be a central door.

The Hearse House is just visible behind a tree which confirms a date for the engraving of after 1811. Elm House is the castellated building shown to the immediate right of the church and the vicarage is depicted as a timber-framed structure with a gabled front. The Abbey Hotel is shown on the far right of the view.

An undated black and white photograph taken from the north-west shows the church after the rebuilding of the north aisle in 1905-6 but before the northwards extension of the churchyard in 1930 (Fig. 23). Its key significance is that it shows the original churchyard wall which appears to be in brick with sandstone copings.

An undated view, probably of c. 1850, (Fig. 24) shows what is probably the rear elevation of the vicarage with the church steeple in the rear ground. Unfortunately it is difficult to make out much detail, though the main building appears to be in stone with mullioned windows and a projecting wing. There also appears to be a detached barn.

Waite (1888-1921) reproduces photographs of the vicarage (Figs 25 & 26). These show the building from the east and south-east. The house is set on a flat plot with substantial gardens to the front, that from the south-east suggest that it was sited just west of the current church hall. It appears to have consisted of three wings, a central range and two cross wings. The central range has a pitched roof in stone(?) with a gabled end to the front. The elevation suggests timber framing, though this may be Victorian cladding. There is a single three light window at ground floor and a four light window to the upper floor. The north wing is also of two storeys with four casement windows, two to each floor. Mock timber framing has been added to a rendered brick or stone structure with a stone roof. The south wing is also of two storeys with casement windows to both floors. At ground floor level there is a door set in the corner with the central range. All of the windows and the doors have hood mouldings. The mansard(?) roof is in what appear to be stone flags. The general appearance is of a 17th century building with extensive 18th and 19th century additions and modifications.

## **9. The Study Area Today.**

The site of the proposed extension (Site 1) is divided into two by a path which follows the line of the former churchyard wall. The graves to the north are all 20th century and are not considered further. Those to the south of the path are all ledgers in red sandstone and mark inhumations dating to 1816-1862, though some of the inscriptions are illegible and may be earlier. At least one (monument 73, Roger Hesketh, d. 1842) marks the location of a 'vault'. Many of the inscriptions commemorate multiple inhumations. There is a marked difference in ground level to either side of the path, that to the south being c. 1m above that to the north. The cause of this difference is not readily identifiable from a surface inspection, but it is likely to be the result of the accumulation of 'grave soil' over the life of the churchyard.

The route of the proposed new path to the east of the church is presently occupied by a mix of chest tombs and ledgers, mostly dating to the early 19th century and in a variety of states of repair. These have not yet been recorded by the MAS survey (D. Roberts pers. comm.).

The former vicarage site (Site 2) is occupied by the church hall constructed in 1931-6 and a scout hut of broadly similar date. These lie within a large plot with lawned gardens to the front and a tarmaced car park to the south. A red sandstone retaining wall to the road side frontages may pre-date the hall, though the boundary walls to the west and south may be later. Whilst the site appears to have been terraced slightly into the slope to the west in order to provide a level plot, there is no obvious evidence of when this work was done.

The vicarage gardens (Site 3) are occupied by a mix of lawns and mature trees with no surface evidence of archaeological features.



## 10. Conclusions

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area. However, Sites 1 and 2 lie within the Childwall Conservation Area.

The following Listed Buildings are situated within the study area:

Site Number	Name	Grade
13	All Saints Church	I
15	Hearse House, All Saints Church	II
10	Elm House	II
11	Stables, Elm House	II
16	Childwall Abbey	II

There will be a direct impact upon All Saints Church and an impact upon the setting of the Hearse House. None of the other listed buildings are affected.

The following Heritage Assets lie, or potentially lie, within the site red-line boundaries of Sites 1 and 2.

Site Number	Name	Type	Date	Significance	Impact	Significance of impact	Mitigation
12	Childwall Churchyard	Church yard/ burial ground	Medieval and Post-medieval	Regional	Slight	Minor	Trial trenching followed by excavation
13	All Saints Church	Church	Medieval and Post-medieval	National	Moderate	Minor	Building Recording and Watching Brief
14	Bloody Acre	Place-name	Unknown	Local	Slight	Minor	Watching Brief
15	Hearse House	Hearse House	Industrial Revolution I	Local	None	None	None
19	Vicarage	House, Barn, Stables	Medieval and Post-Medieval	Local/ Regional	Slight	Minor	Watching Brief

### 10.1 Site 1

There has been a church on the present site since at least the late 11th century and probably earlier, though the evidence for a Celtic foundation is ambiguous and based largely upon an interpretation of 16th century mapping. The present church contains fabric dating to the 14th century onwards, however, it was extensively modernised and repaired during the 19th and 20th centuries and much of the visible fabric dates to these periods.

The proposed extension lies on the northern side of the church and all of the above ground fabric of the church in this area dates to the early 20th century. The original external wall of the north aisle was c. 5 m to the south of the present external wall. Consequently the section of church fabric directly affected by the proposed extension is a relatively modern section of the church having been rebuilt in 1906 and there is little direct impact upon the historic core of the church.



Although it is likely that the earlier church lay within the footprint of the present building, nothing is known of this structure and there is a slight possibility that remains relating to the earlier building survive within the footprint of the new building, though any remains present would have been extensively disturbed by later grave digging.

Consequently, although the proposals involve some disturbance to the fabric of the building the impact is upon a relatively modern section of limited archaeological importance. There will be an impact upon the setting of the church, though this is upon an aspect which has already seen significant 20th century alteration and the design of the new building is sensitive to these issues.

The core of the churchyard is probably contemporary with the church, though it has been extended to the north and east during the late 19th and 20th centuries and the present churchyard is over twice the size of the original. The precise form of the early churchyard is not certain, a circular plan is possible but cannot be proven on current evidence. The changes in level between the core of the historic churchyard, the interior of the church and the surrounding area is probably the result of the accumulation of 'grave soil' and documentary references to the depth of the foundations to the tower (Mellor 1958, 20) suggest that this is at least 1.8 m deep.

The proposed extension to the church lies partly within the boundary of the historic churchyard, partly within an extension to the north which was added in 1930. The graves to the north of the footpath are of no archaeological interest, all-being less than 100 years old. Although there is some slight evidence that the churchyard may once have extended into this area, any earlier inhumations will have been extensively disturbed by the modern burials and it is unlikely that any significant archaeological deposits survive in that area.

However, gravemarkers dating to the early to mid-19th century are present in the area to the south of the path and these are of archaeological significance. Thirteen of these lie wholly or partly within the footprint of the extension (Fig. 27, monuments 69-80, 83 and 84 Table 4). Most of the markers consist of ledgers and the nature of the burials beneath is not clear, apart from one case (Monument 73, Roger Hesketh d. 1842) which specifically mentions a vault. In addition to the marked burials it is very likely that unmarked inhumations dating to the early medieval period onwards are present. Burials of this date can be relatively shallow, sometimes as little as 0.75 m.

*Table 4. Data extracted from Merseyside Arch. Soc. graveyard survey*

Monument Number	Condition (Monument)	Condition (Inscription)	Type of Monument	Forenames	Surname	Year of Death	Age
69	Not recorded						
70	In Situ / Sound		Ledger	Frances	Swift	1839	72
70	In Situ / Sound		Ledger	Richard	Swift	1816	64
70	In Situ / Sound		Ledger	Catherine Isabelle	Stanley	1818	79
71	Displaced / Sound		Ledger	Robert	Wilson	1862	86
71	Displaced / Sound		Ledger	Alfred	Wilson	1854	8 Months
71	Displaced / Sound		Ledger	Arthur	Wilson	1854	18
72	In Situ / Sound	Illegible	Ledger			0	
73	In Situ / Sound		Ledger	Roger	Hesketh	1842	47

*An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of All Saints Church, Childwall.*

Monument Number	Condition (Monument)	Condition (Inscription)	Type of Monument	Forenames	Surname	Year of Death	Age
74	In Situ	Traces	Ledger	John		18	
75	In Situ / Overgrown lichen	Traces	Ledger			0	
76	In Situ / Sound / Overgrown Lichen	Illegible	Ledger			0	
77	In Situ / Sound	Traces	Ledger	Margaret	Crosby	1817	20
77	In Situ / Sound	Traces	Ledger	William	Crosby	0	0
77	In Situ / Sound	Traces	Ledger	Elizabeth	Crosby	0	
78	Displaced / Sound	Traces	Ledger	John		0	
79			Low Monument, rail but removed, kerb	Margaret	Ellaines	1837	42
79			Low Monument, rail but removed, kerb	Anne	Bradish	1852	79
80	In Situ / Sound	Traces	Ledger			0	
80	In Situ / Sound	Traces	Ledger			1853	10
80	In Situ / Sound	Traces	Ledger			0	
81	In Situ / Broken Crack	Traces	Ledger			0	11
81	In Situ / Broken Crack	Traces	Ledger			0	
82	In Situ / Sound / Overgrown lichen	Traces	Ledger	William	Wood	0	
82	In Situ / Sound / Overgrown lichen	Traces	Ledger	Joseph	Wood	185	
82	In Situ / Sound / Overgrown lichen	Traces	Ledger	Margaret	Wood	0	
83	Not recorded						
84	Not recorded						

The precise nature of the impact of the proposed extension upon burials will depend upon the nature and construction of the foundations used. However, *Piling and Archaeology: An English Heritage Guidance Note* (English Heritage 2007) recommends that piles are not used in areas known to contain human remains. Rafted foundations may be used as an alternative, though their use may still result in some ground disturbance.

The footpath follows the line of the churchyard boundary as shown on mapping from 1768-1930. This area will not have seen extensive disturbance by either modern or 18th-19th century burials and therefore has the potential to retain evidence relating to the earlier boundary to the churchyard. Documentary evidence in the Churchwarden's accounts show that this wall was rebuilt in stone in 1734 and a stone wall is shown on late 19th and early 20th century photographs.

The new path providing access around the east end of the church crosses a number of gravemarkers, most dating to 19th century. Although there should not be any direct impact on the burials beneath, the monuments have a significance in their own right and this impact will need to be addressed.

The name of the 'Bloody Acre' to the north of the churchyard first appears in print in the mid-20th century, the plot appears to have originally been known as 'Church Ashfield' since the mid-17th century and into the early 20th century. Any association with Reformation conflicts or Civil War battles appears to be fanciful speculation and the name is almost certainly either a misunderstanding or invention with no archaeological significance. However, the plot's location within the core of the historic settlement suggests that it has some potential for the presence of deposits relating to the origins of Childwall, though these are likely to be concentrated at the western end of the plot at its boundary with Score Lane in the area now used as a car park.

### **10.2 Site 2**

The church hall lies on the site of the old vicarage and documentary evidence suggests that there has probably been a building on the site since 1307. Terriers of the 18th century suggest that the house was a substantial stone structure with outbuildings including a brewhouse and barn and it is possible to reconstruct some elements of the layout of the site. These suggest that the vicarage described in the 18th century was built in the 16th or 17th century.

Proposals were made in the 1820s to largely rebuild the vicarage and these included the excavation of new cellars which would have largely destroyed any evidence for earlier buildings. However, later evidence in the parish archives suggests that this work either did not take place or was significantly reduced in scope. Late 19th century photographs, drawings and map evidence suggest that large elements of the early post-medieval house survived until its demolition in the mid-20th century.

Although the site appears to have been terraced into the slope to the west, 19th century photographs of the vicarage suggest that it is possible that this occurred when the last vicarage was built in the 16-17th centuries and that it's therefore possible that some deposits relating to the medieval and later vicarage survive. However, these likely to have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the present church hall and will probably be confined to negative features such as post-holes and pits.

### **10.3 Site 3**

This site is one of the few surviving areas of undisturbed land set within the core of an historic village in Merseyside. As the head township of a large parish, Childwall is clearly of some antiquity with potential origins in the Anglo-Saxon period or earlier. The Calderstones, probably a Neolithic chambered tomb lie close by and there have been finds of early Bronze Age arrowheads within the study area. Score Lane appears to follow the line of the Portway, a route likely to date to the Roman occupation (R. Philpott pers. comm.) and potentially associated with settlement.

However, very little is known about the origins and development of early townships in North-West England and Childwall is no exception to this pattern. The earliest direct evidence for



settlement patterns in the area is mapping from the mid-18th century, though this is likely to preserve evidence for earlier land-use. This suggests a relatively low population density in the township with settlement consisting of small farmsteads dispersed across the township with small clusters of what appear to be cottages further west along Childwall Abbey Road and to the north at Broad Green. However, the extent to which these reflect earlier settlement patterns is not known and it is possible that the present site contains remains relating to earlier settlement.

## **11. Recommendations for Mitigation**

### **11.1 Site 1**

Although the desk-study has found that part of the site of the proposed extension will potentially impact upon archaeological deposits it has not been possible to fully characterise their nature from documentary evidence. In addition to the marked graves dating to the 19th century, there are likely to be unmarked graves of unknown depth dating to earlier periods. There will also be impacts upon the pre-1930 churchyard boundary, the 1906 north aisle and the 'Bloody Acre'.

Consequently a phased approach to mitigation should be adopted.

Phase 1 should consist of the excavation of a series of trial trenches within the footprint of the proposed extension and along the route of the new path to the east of the church. These should be positioned between the marked graves and would be aimed at establishing the presence or absence of any unmarked inhumations, their preservation, date and the depth of stratified deposits. Trial trenching of the 'Bloody Acre' should be aimed at assessing the potential presence of deposits relating to medieval or earlier settlement.

This work should be conducted to a project design or method statement agreed in advance with the Merseyside Archaeological Advisor, the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor should also be consulted.

The results of trial trenching will also assist in the design of foundations and allow more detailed recommendations for mitigation to be produced. These may include either provision for full excavation of all human remains within the footprint of the building or modifications to the design of foundations to allow for more limited excavation.

The nature of Phase 2 will largely be determined by the result of Phase 1 but may include provision for the full excavation of all archaeologically significant human remains within the footprint of the extension. Provision should also be made for recording of the fabric of the church affected by the proposed extension and of gravemarkers affected by the proposed new path. A watching brief should be conducted during works on the 'Bloody Acre'.

### **11.2 Site 2**

This site potentially contains remains relating to the vicarage established in 1307 though it has not been possible to determine the extent to which these were disturbed during construction of the present church hall in the 1930s. The proposed extension is limited in extent and confined to the front (north) side of the existing structure. Consequently it is recommended that this be monitored as an archaeological watching brief conducted to a project design or method statement agreed in advance with the Merseyside Archaeological Advisor.

### **11.3 Site 3**

This site potentially contains deposits relating to medieval or earlier settlement. However, it has not been possible to establish the likely location or nature of these from documentary sources.



Consequently it is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be conducted as a series of trial trenches across the site.

This work would seek to locate the nature, extent and date of any archaeological remains present on the site in order to allow more detailed proposals for mitigation to be prepared. This work should be conducted to a project design or method statement agreed in advance with the Merseyside Archaeological Advisor.

## 12. Sources

The following primary sources have been located but not consulted

### ***Liverpool Record Office and Local History Service***

This facility was closed for redevelopment works at the time of this study. It is not likely that the documents cited below contain any significant information in addition to that described in the report. Many are copies of documents located elsewhere.

Ref	Summary	Contents
920 SAL 18/3	Papers relating to the repair of Childwall church [1574-] 1822-25	Correspondence and papers, c.1822-25, with copies of faculties etc., relating to past repairs and additions, 18th and early 19th cent., and precedents for church leys on the whole parish, 1574-1821. [658/15].
920 SAL 20/291	Conveyance of land to enlarge churchyard 8. 12. 1873	
920SAL 649	Premises in Childwall and concerning Childwall Church	
Hq 346	Childwall and Woolton Enclosure Act 27/5/1805	
Bins Colln 12:27	Childwall Parsonage and Church	
Hq 942.7211.CH1	View of N. Side of Church litho 1820	
920 SAL/15/6	A Survey of Childwall, 1701, by Alexr. Chorley	Includes Little and Much Woolton. [648/15].
920 SAL/15/7	Survey of Lancashire Estates c.1750	Comprising premises and rents in Childwall and Little Woolton, Wavertree, West Derby, Evertorn, Liverpool, Whiston, Rainhill, Sutton and Hardshaw. The volume is inscribed 'This Book

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		contains Lott ... being Miss Mary Greene's Share of her late Fathers and Mothers Estates...' It gives map and parcel no., field name, acreage and yearly value by farms and tenements. [648/6].
920 LIV/6/200	Grant of pew 1785, 13 Jan	PLACE: Childwall Church PARTIES: 1. William Hornby. 2. Ellen Pugmore. 3. Thomas Clarke and Thomas Wakefield.

***Published and Unpublished Documents***

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### **13. Figures**



Fig. 1. The study area and location of sites discussed in the text.



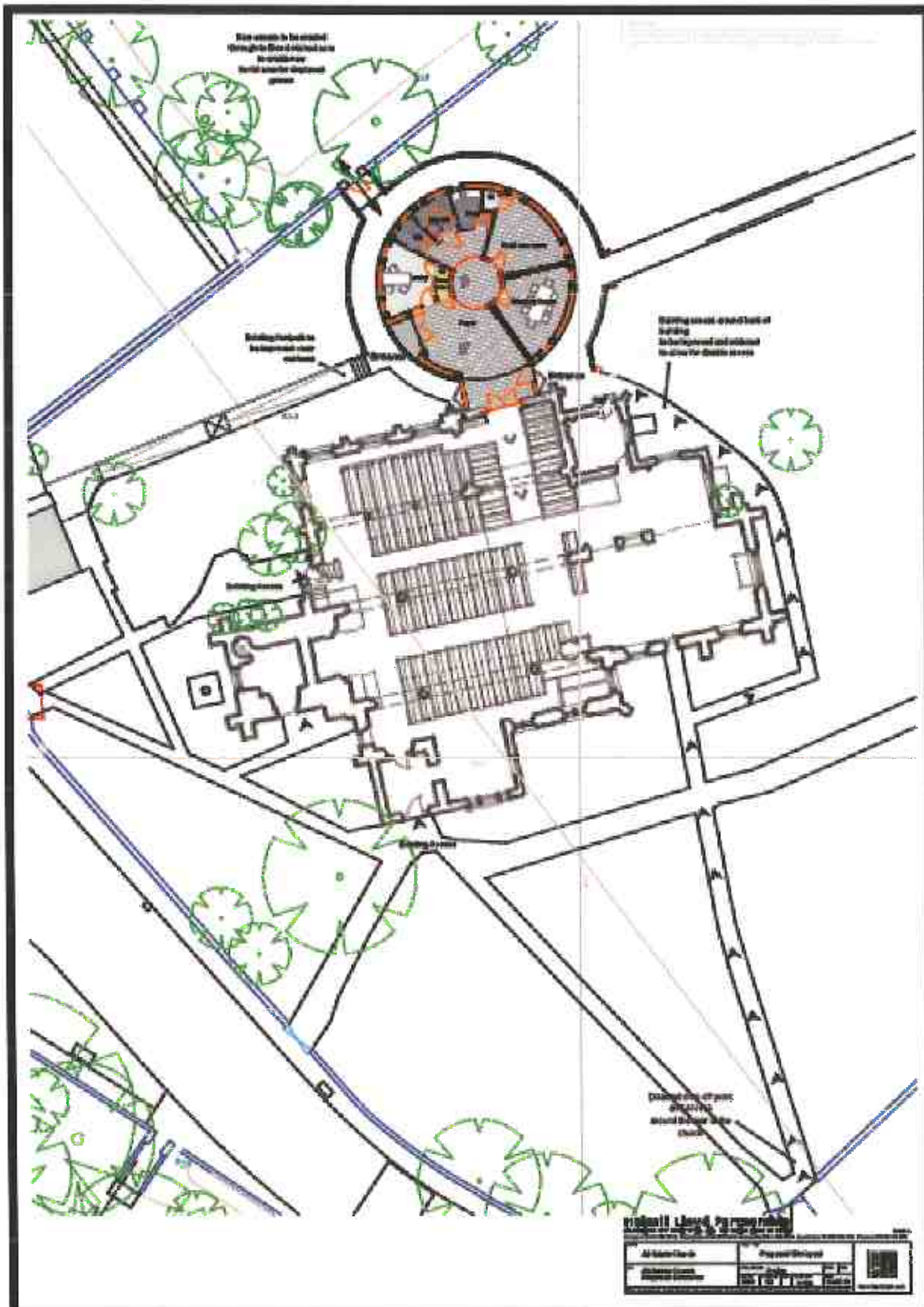


Fig. 2. Site 2. The proposed extension to the church and the route of the new path.



Fig. 3. Location of the church hall (Site 2) and Vicarage (Site 3).



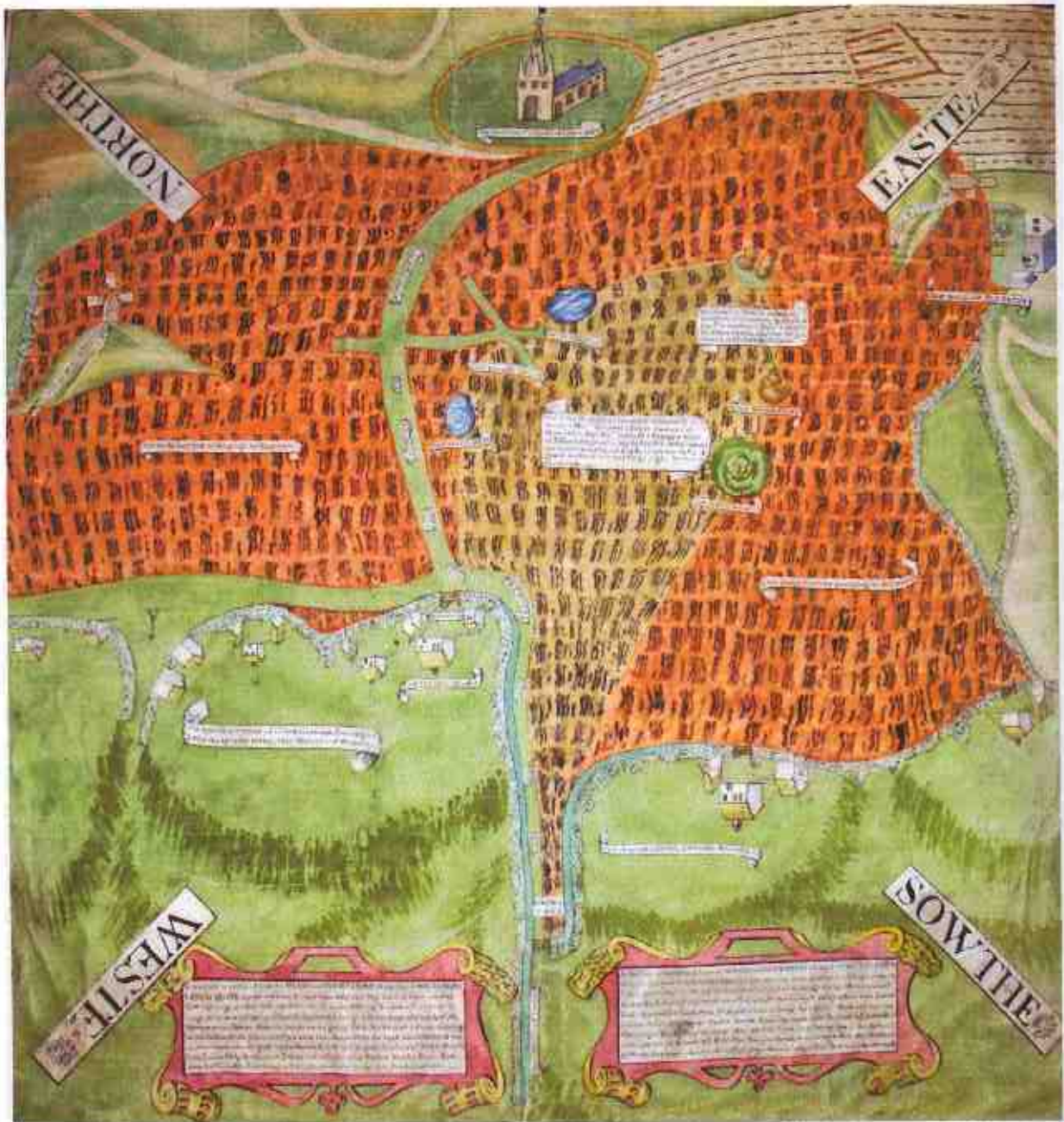


Fig. 4. The Wavertree Allerton boundary dispute map of 1568. All Saints is at the top of the map.



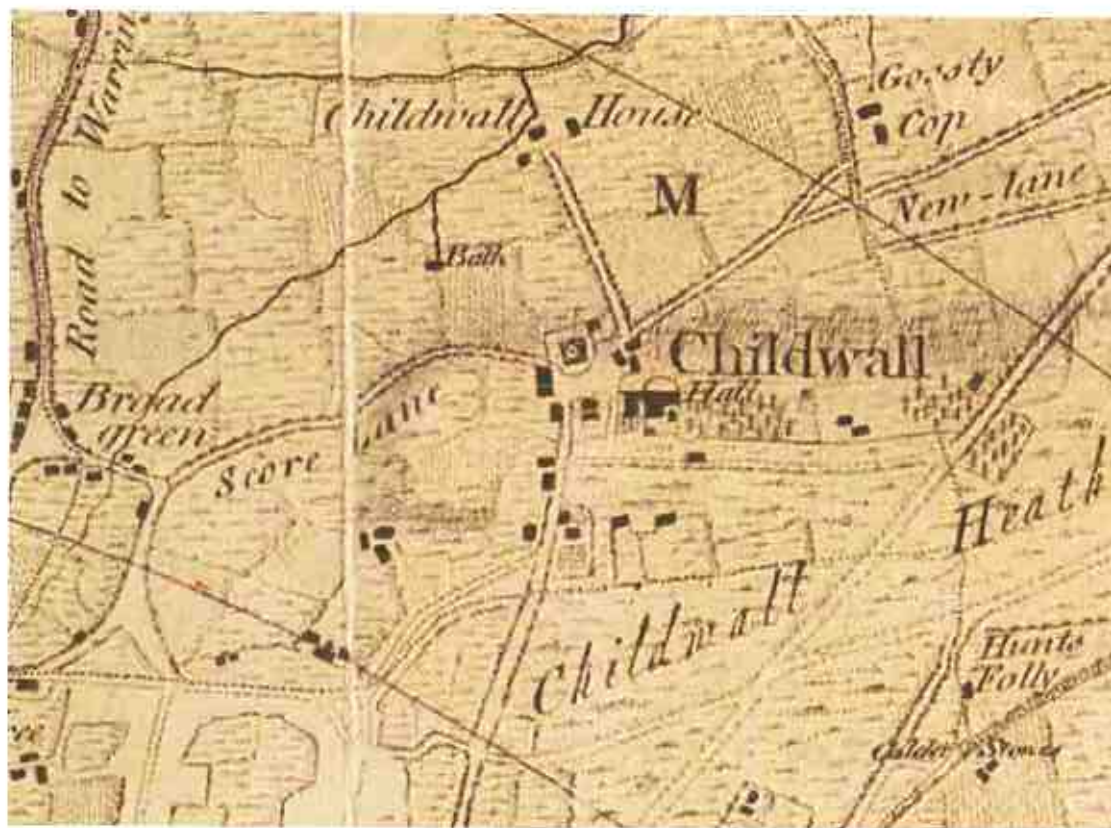


Fig. 5. Part of Yates & Perry's 'Map of the Environs of Liverpool' surveyed 1768. North is to the left.



Fig. 6. Part of Yates' 'Map of Lancashire' of 1786.

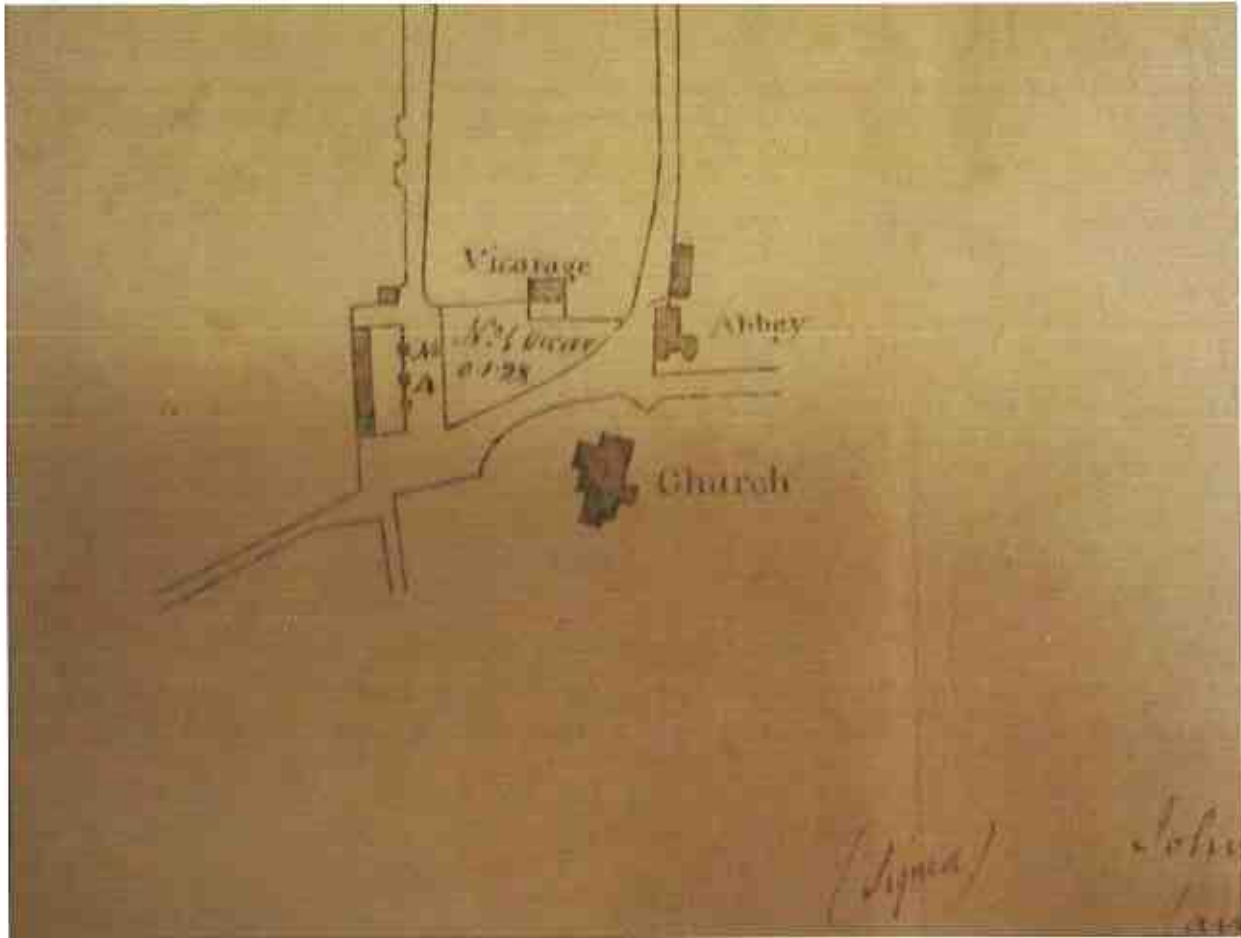


Fig. 7. Part of the Childwall Enclosure Map dated 1813. North is on the right.



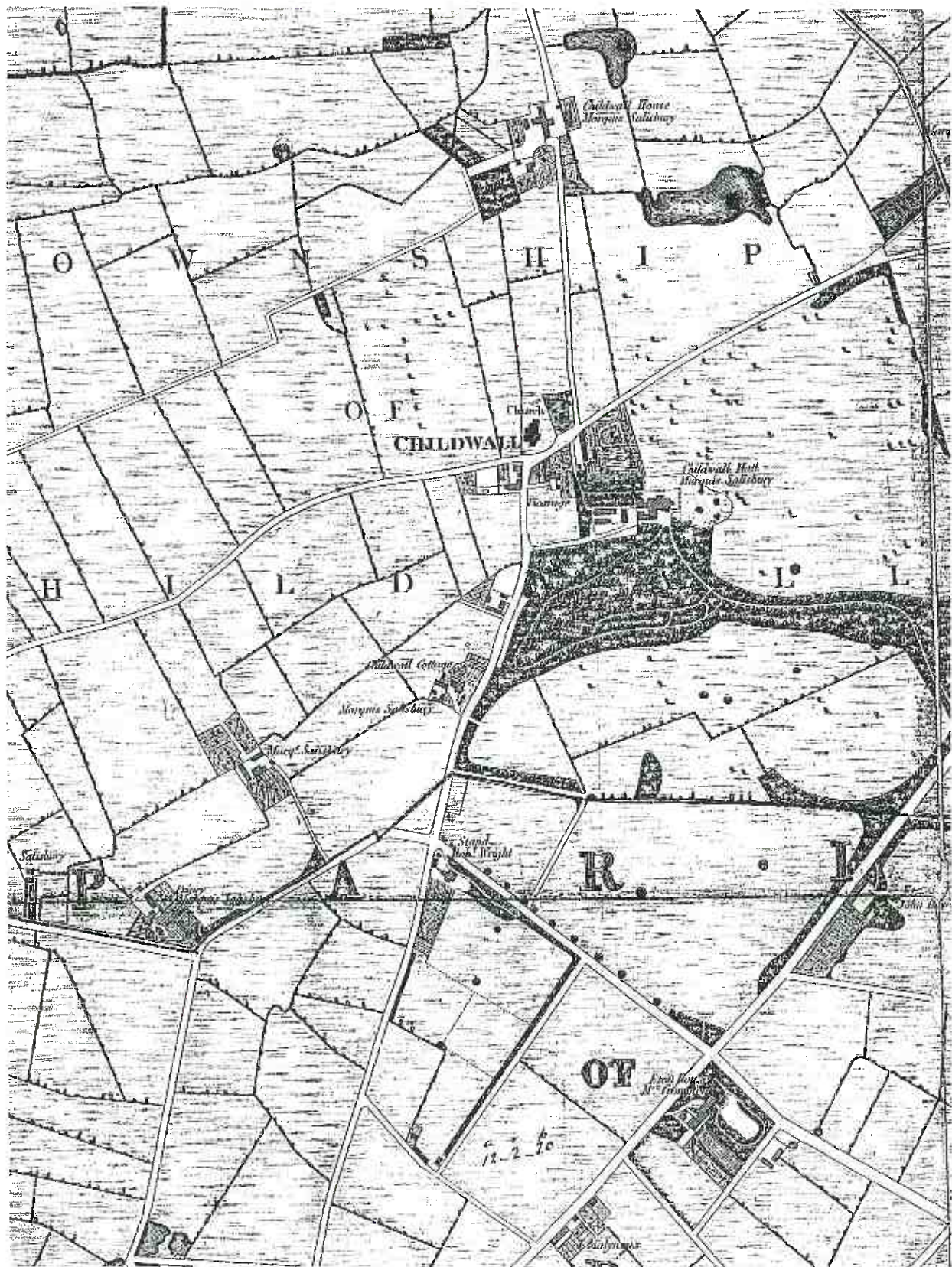


Fig. 8. Part of Bennison's Map of Liverpool of 1835.



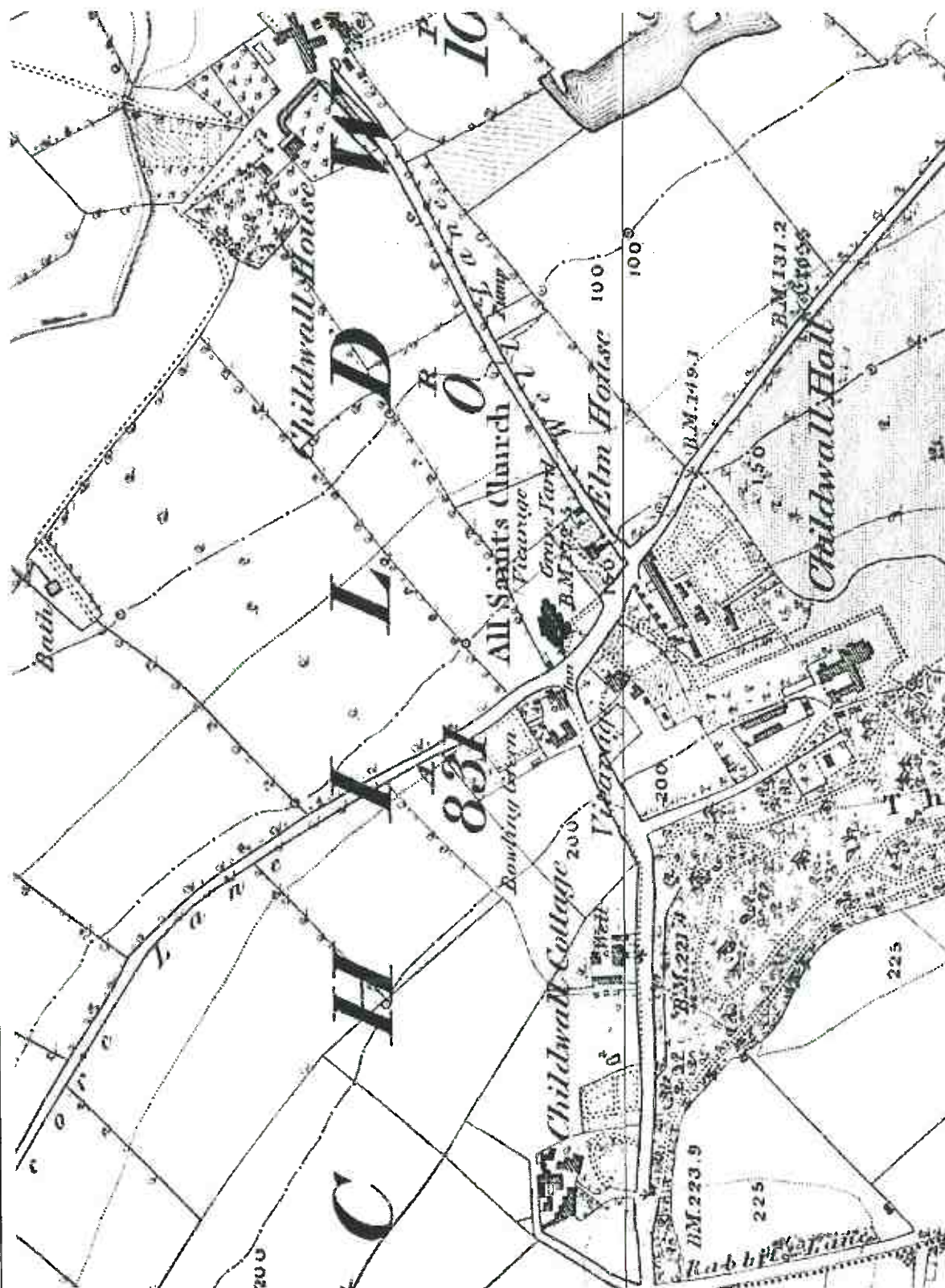


Fig. 9. Part of the 1st Edition OS 6 inch to 1 mile Survey. Published 1849.

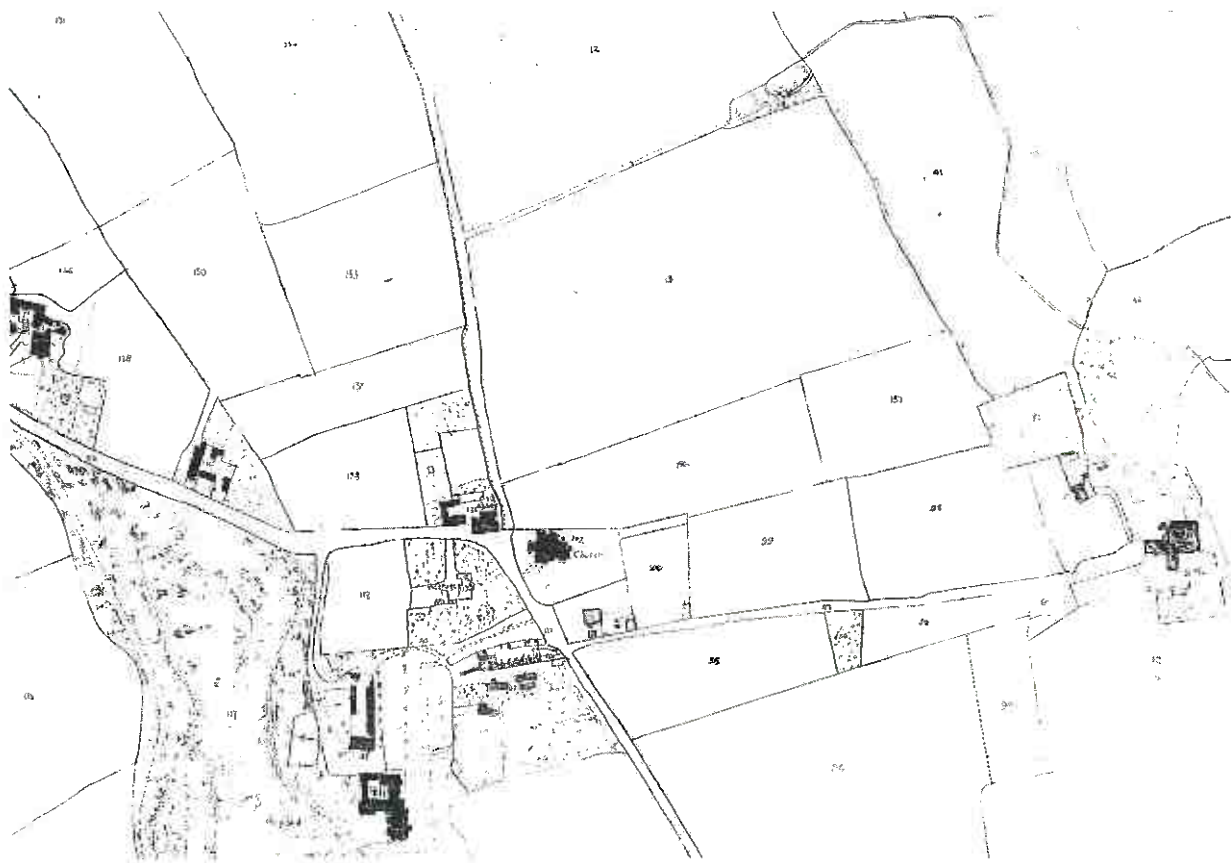


Fig. 10. Part of the Childwall Tithe Map of 1846 (Lancs RO DRL 1/15).

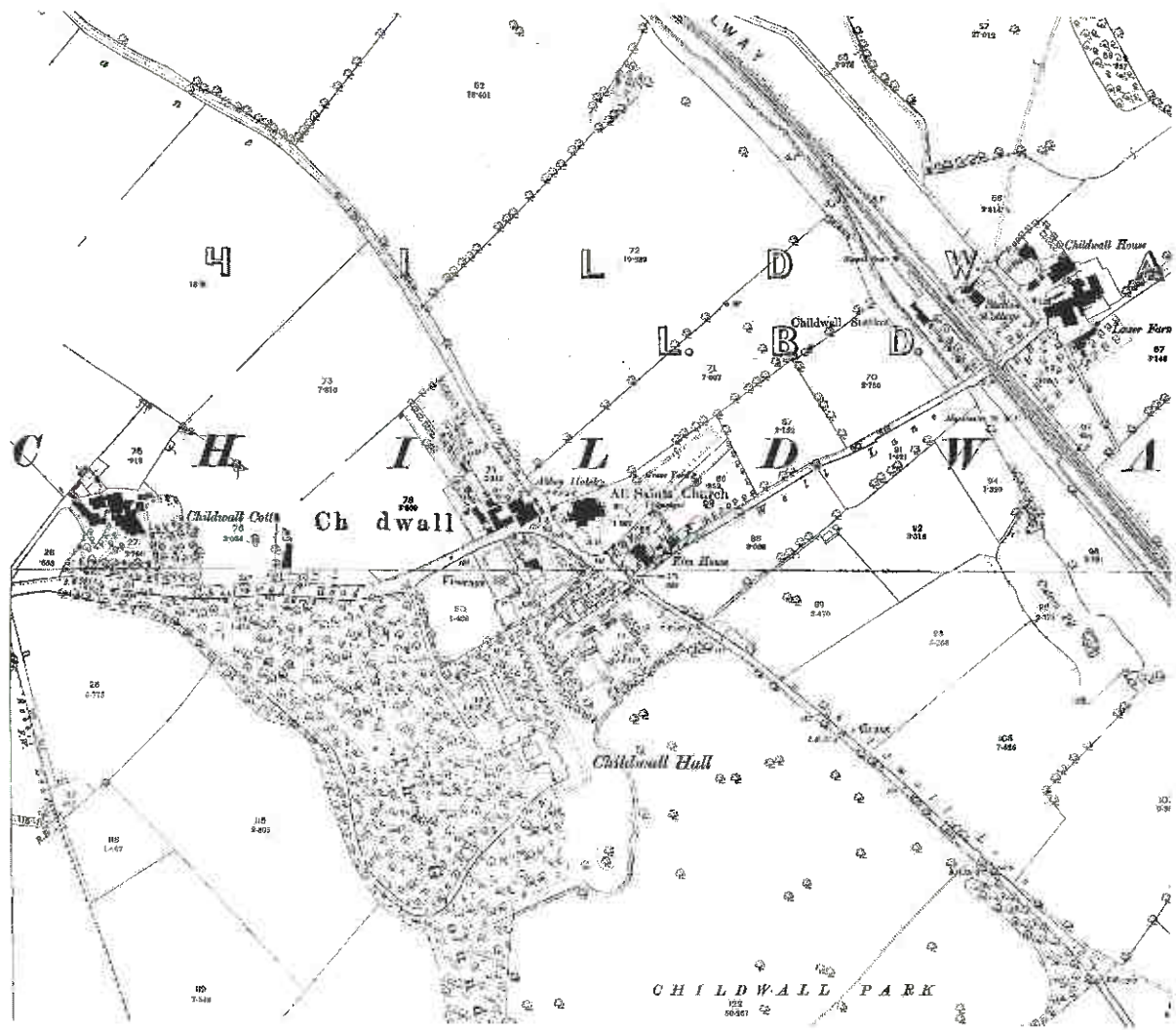


Fig. 11. Part of the 1893 OS 25" to one mile map, Sheet 106.6.



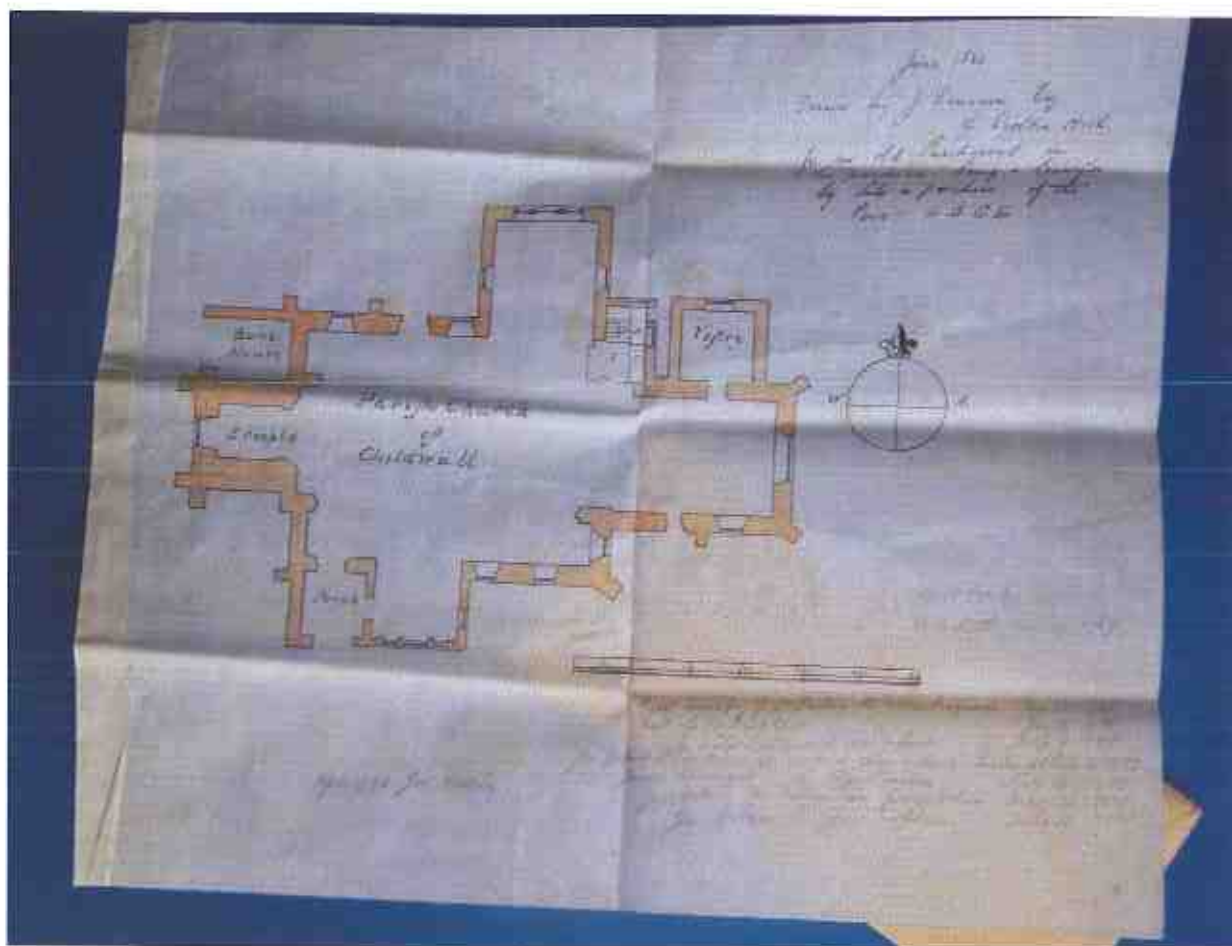


Fig. 12. Plan of Childwall Church 1767 (tracing of 1853).

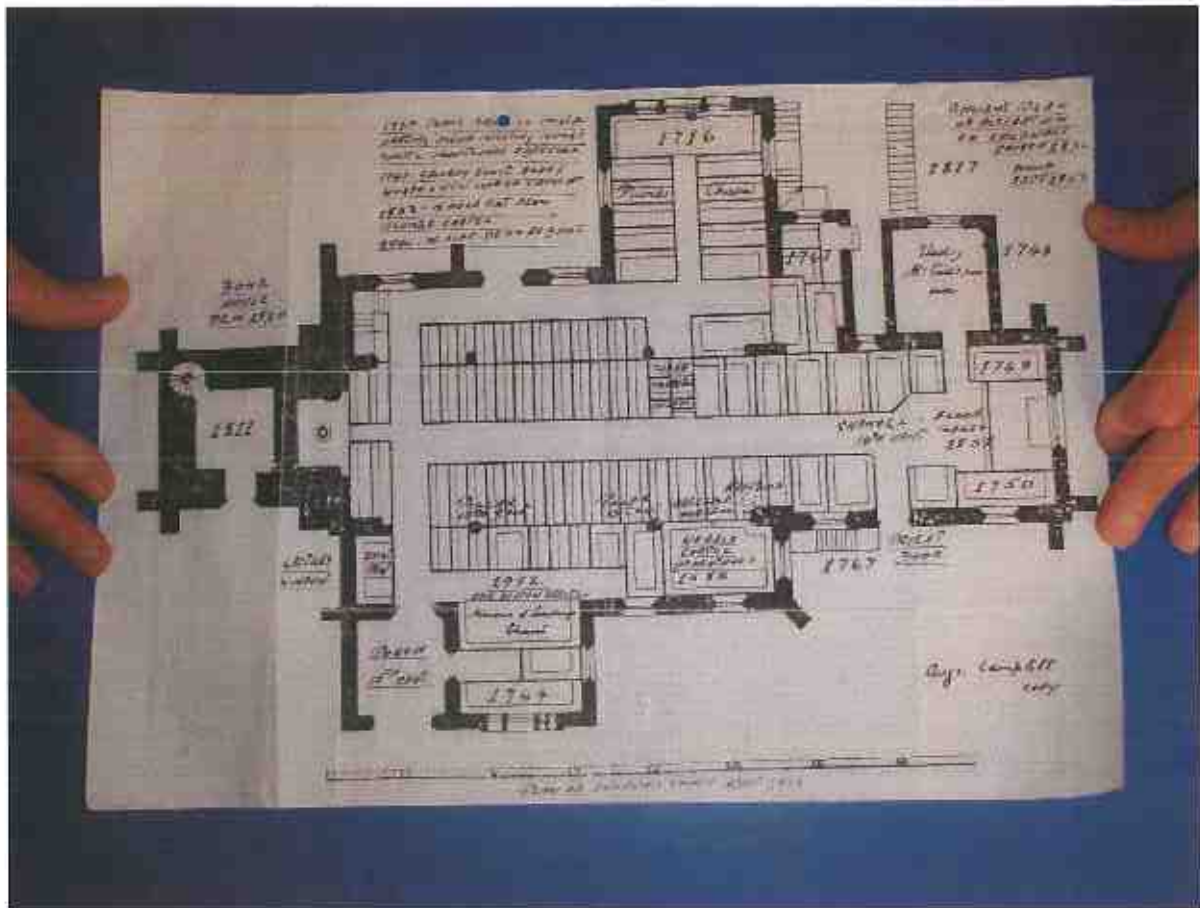


Fig. 13 Plan of Childwall Church 1833.

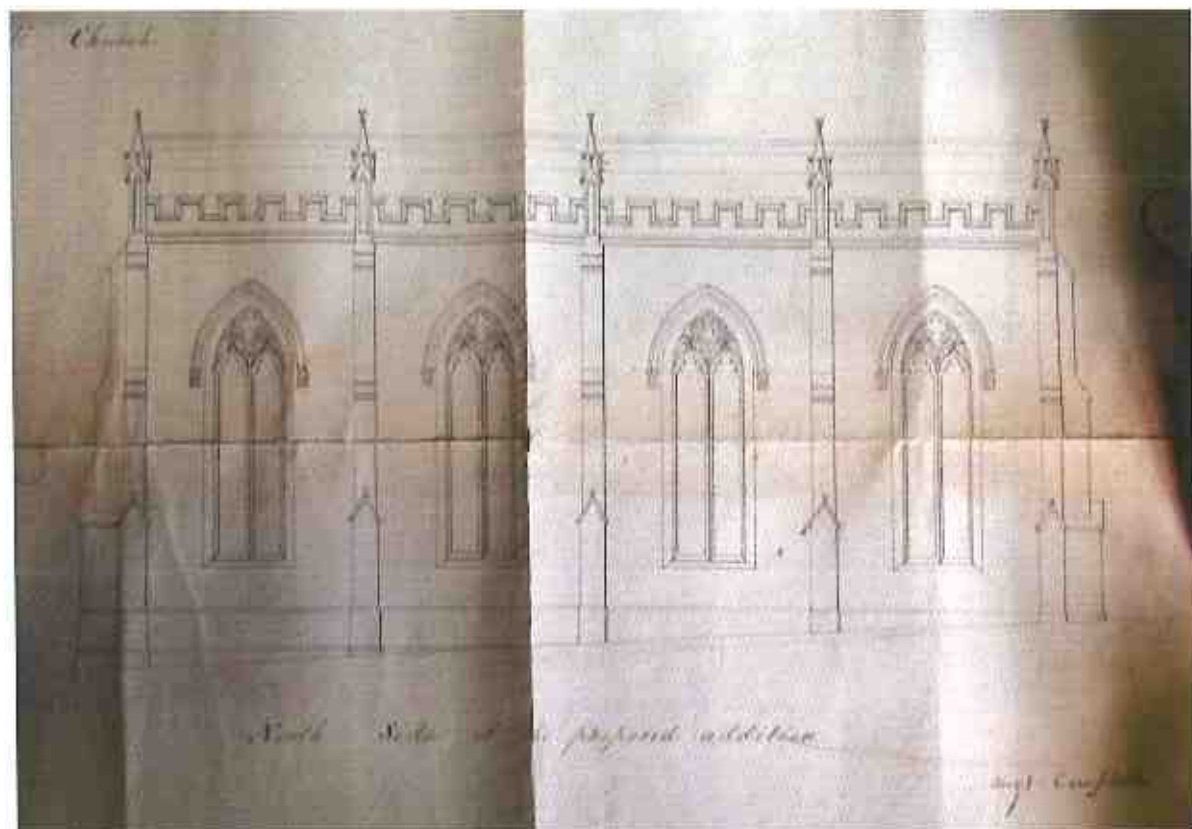


Fig. 14. North elevation of the nave in 1834.

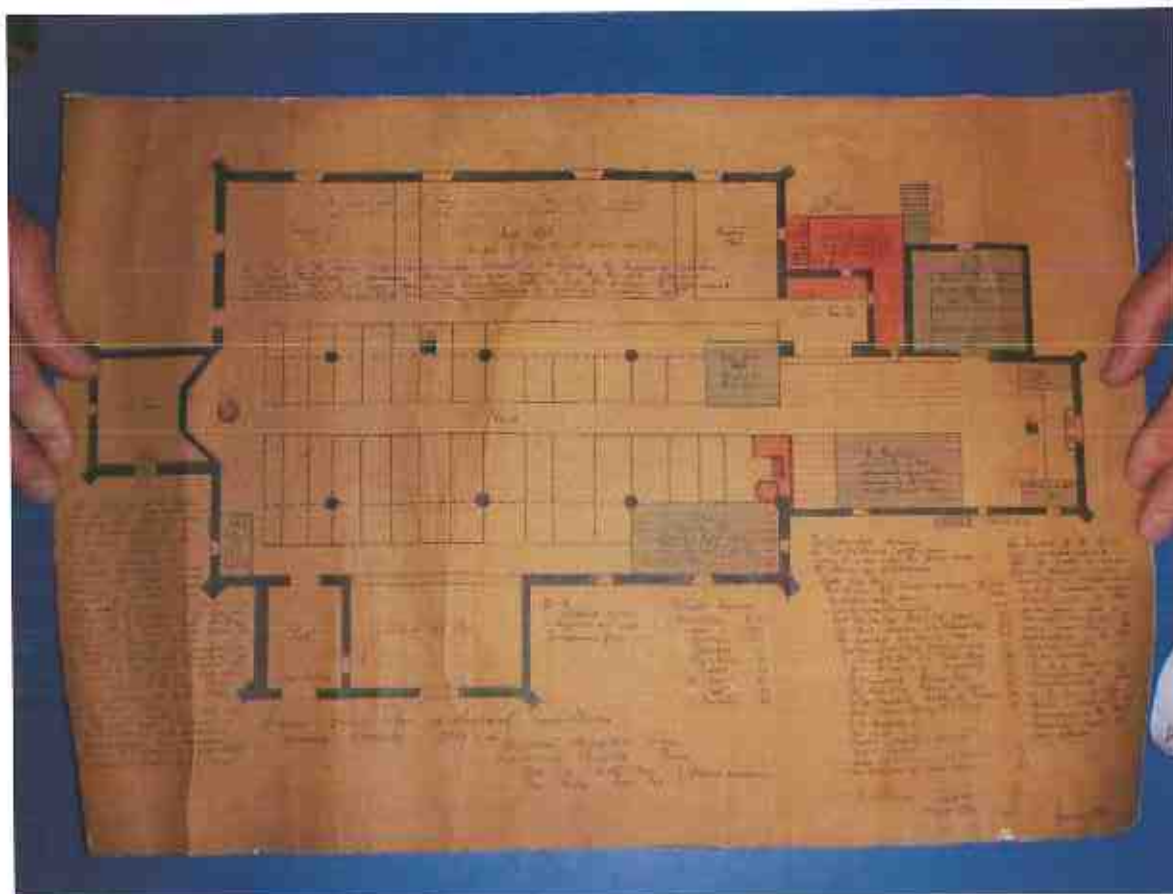


Fig. 15. Plan of Childwall Church in 1889.





Fig. 16. Churchyard survey March 1872

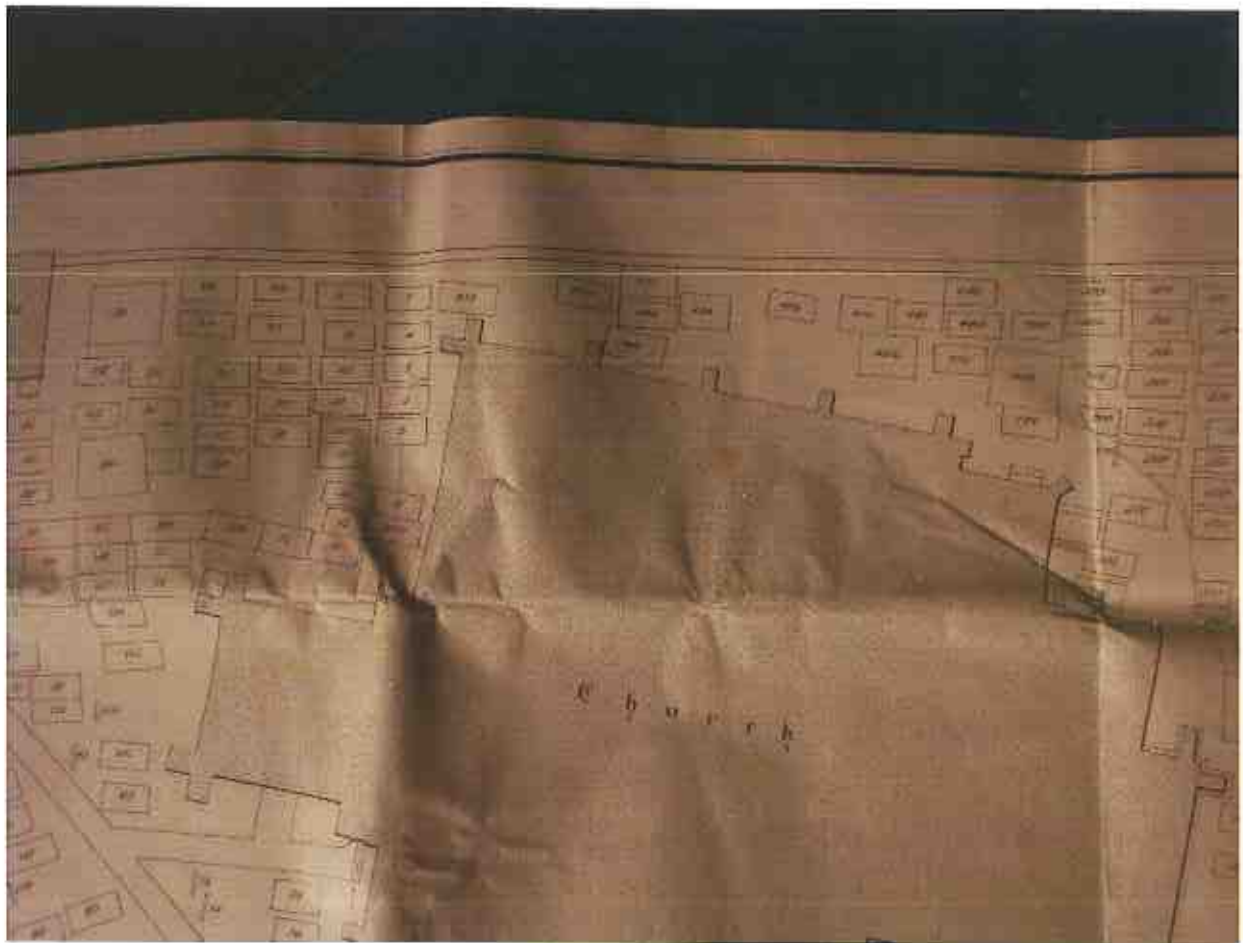


Fig. 17. Detail of the churchyard survey of March 1872 showing the north end of the churchyard.

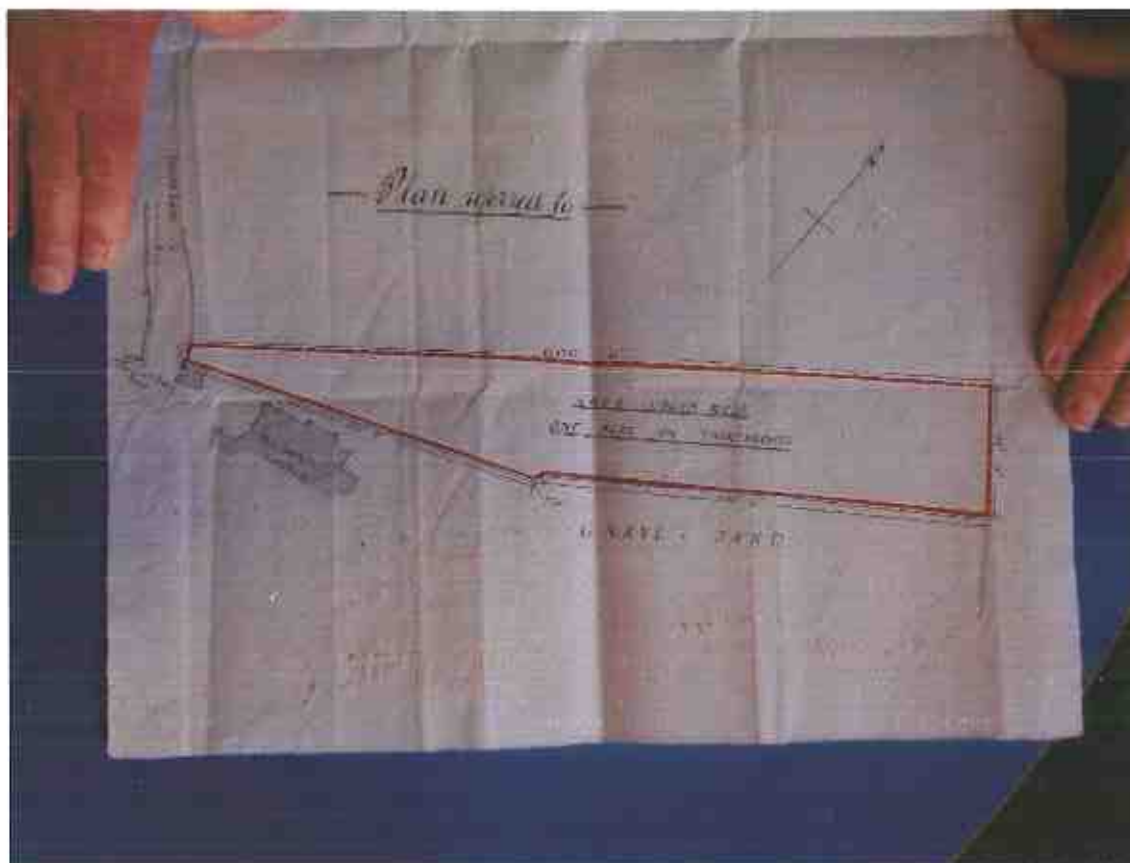


Fig. 18. Plan showing northern extension to the churchyard of 1930.

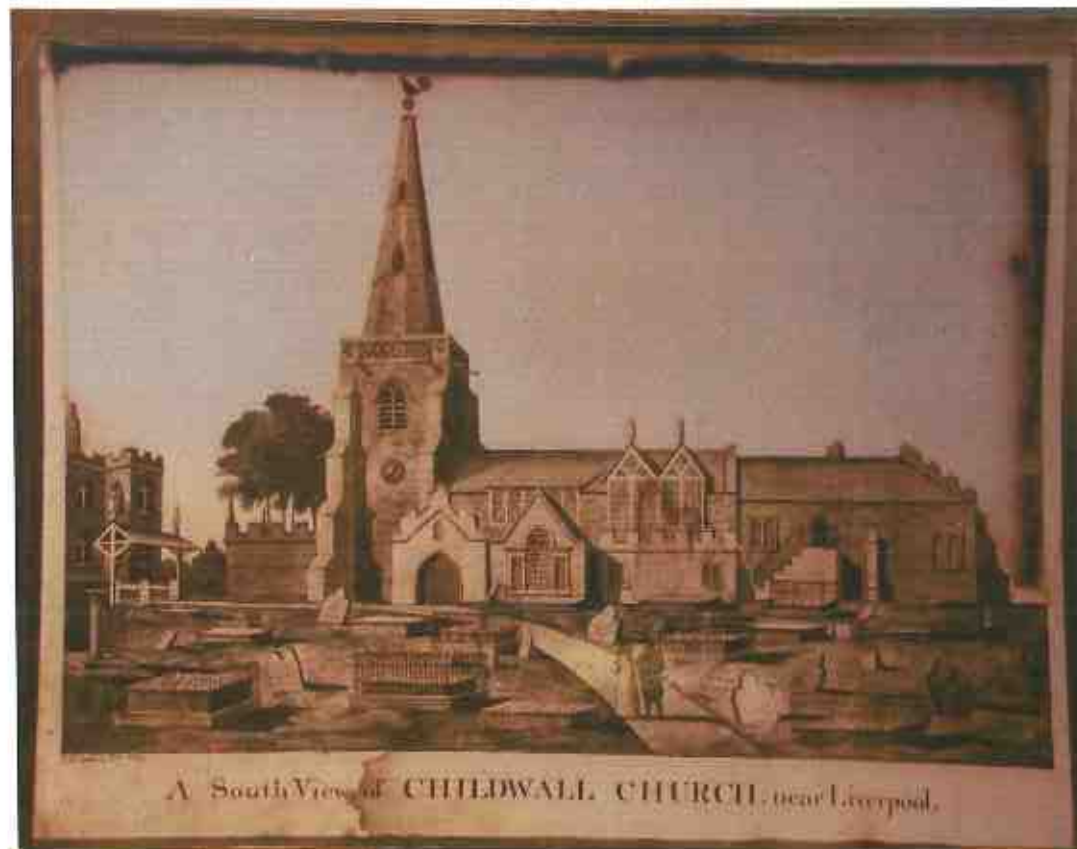


Fig. 19. View of the south elevation of Childwall Church in 1823.

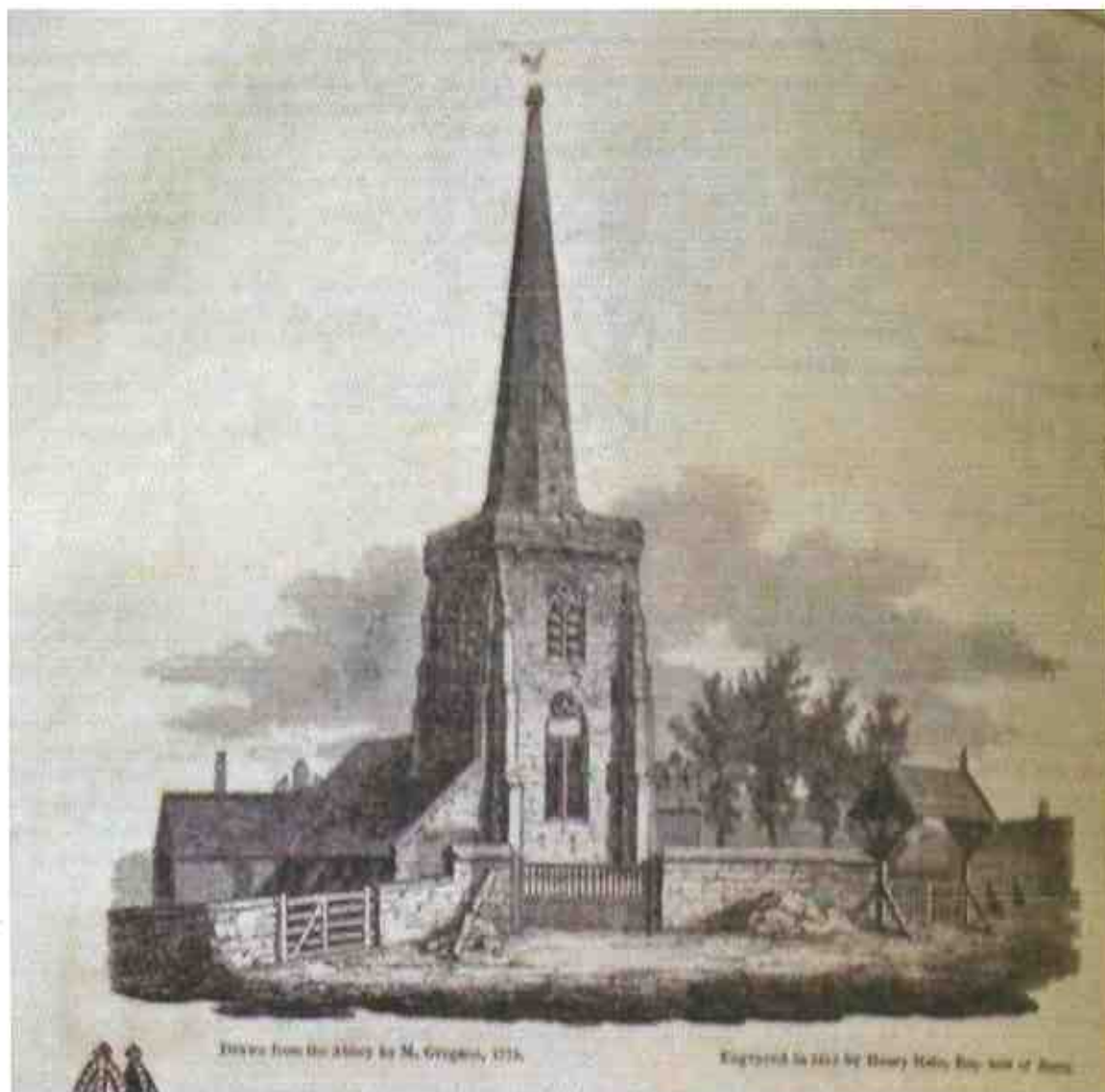


Fig. 20. Engraving of All Saints, Childwall drawn in 1775 (Gregson 1817).





Fig. 21. View of All Saints from the north-east 1800-1810?

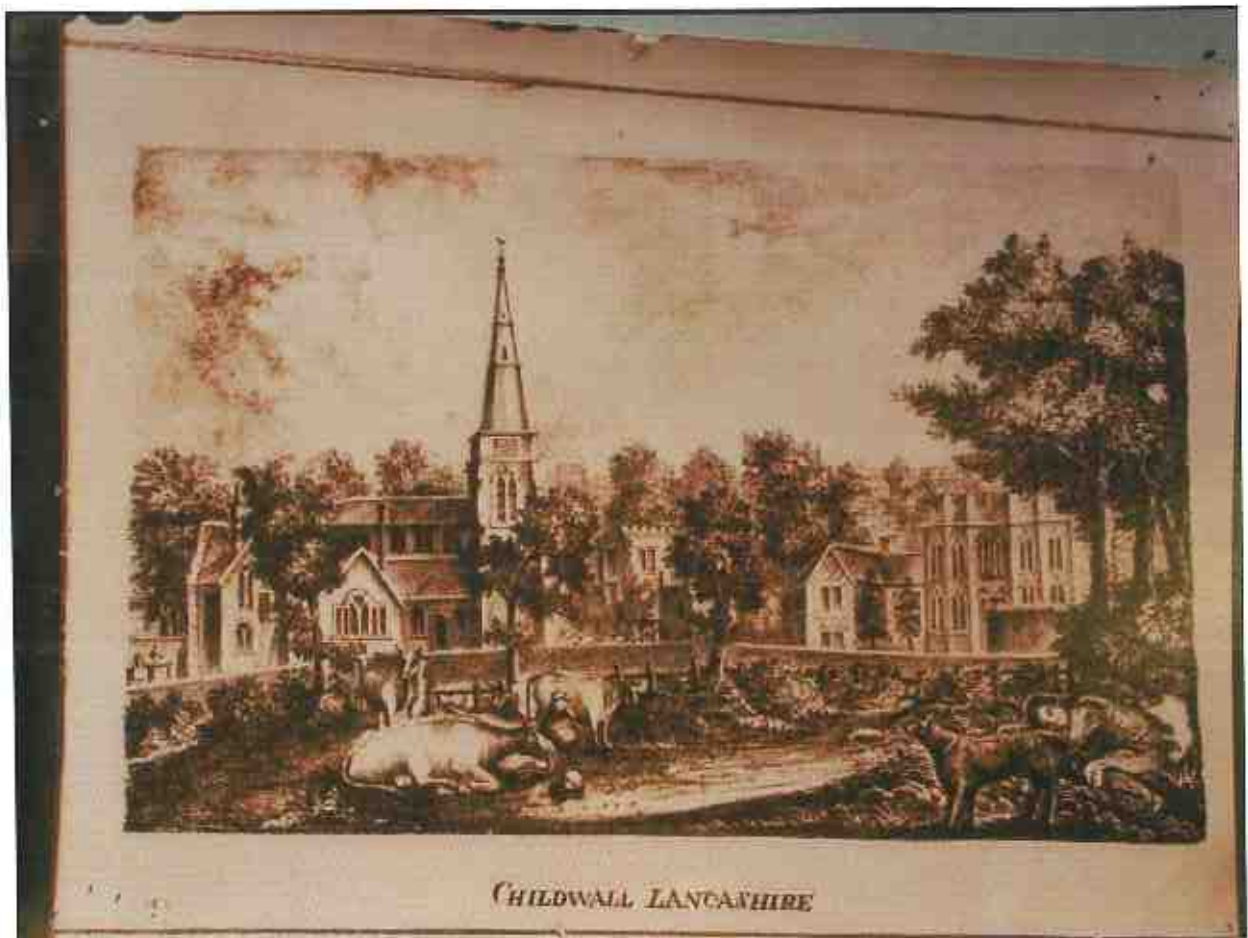


Fig. 22. View of All Saints from the north in 1811-30?



Fig. 23. View of All Saints from the north-west 1906-1930.



Fig. 24. View of All Saints and the vicarage from the north-west c. 1850.





Fig. 25. The Vicarage from the east, c. 1888.

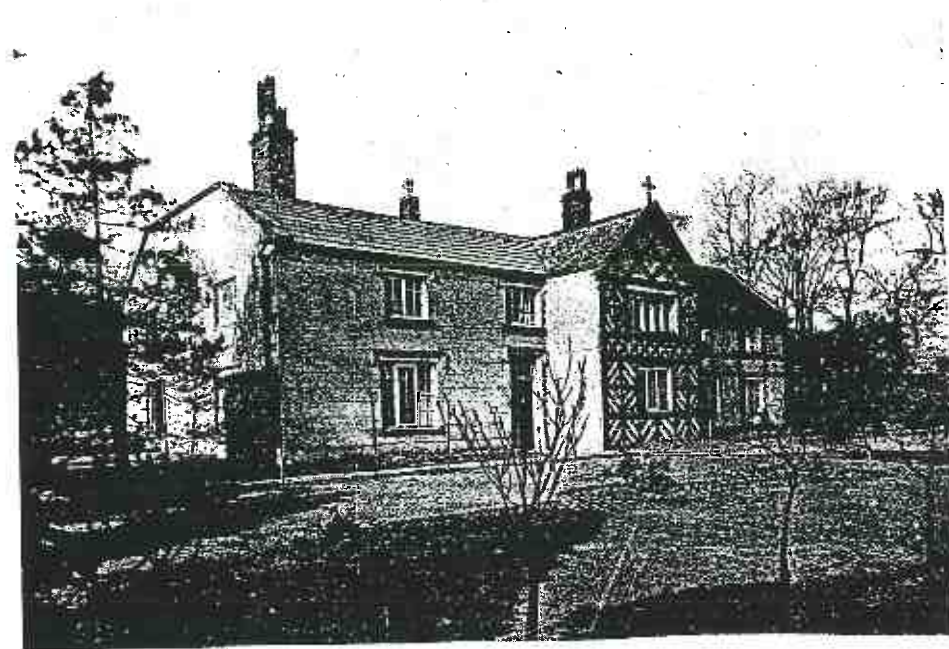


Fig. 26. The Vicarage from the south-east, c. 1888.



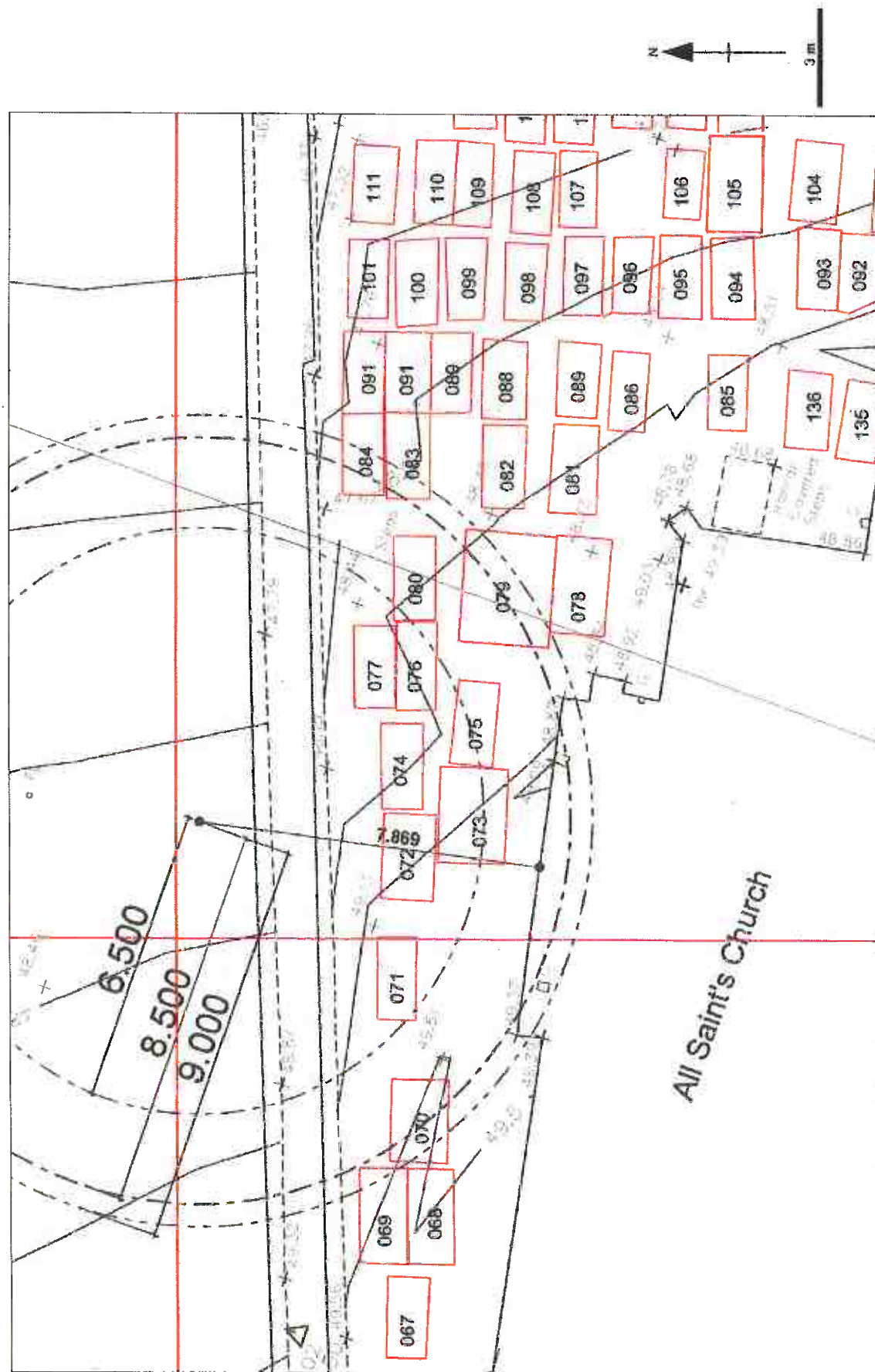


Fig. 27. Footprint of the proposed church extension superimposed onto a plan of gravemarkers.

## **Appendix A: Gazetteer of Sites**

MSMR= Merseyside SMR Primary Record Numbers. NA denotes that the site was not listed on the MSMR.

NGR = National Grid Reference

Key to MSMR Date Periods (Post Prehistoric):

- Roman: 43-409 AD
- Early Medieval/Dark Age: 410-1065 AD
- Medieval: 1066-1539 AD
- Post-Medieval: 1540-1750 AD
- Industrial Revolution 1: 1751-1835 AD
- Industrial Revolution 2: 1836-1900 AD
- Empire: 1901-1917 AD
- Inter-War: 1918-1939 AD
- Modern: Post 1939 AD

The Sites are located on Fig. 1.

Site No: 1	NGR: SJ 4120 8950	MSMR No: 4189/10
Type: Road	Period: Roman/Early Medieval/Medieval	
Name: Score Lane		
Location: Score Lane		
Description: Road from		
Statutory Protection:		
Significance:		
Impact:		
Mitigation:		

<b>Site No:</b> 2	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4148 8948	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/7
<b>Type:</b> Holy Well		<b>Period:</b> Early Medieval/Medieval
<b>Name:</b> Monk's Bath		
<b>Location:</b> Barnham Drive Playing Field.		
<b>Description:</b> A spring or well about 5 m across and lined with stone walls, a stream flowed to Childwall Brook to the north-west. The well ran dry in the 1840s, apparently as a result of the drilling of the 'Corporation well' and the site was later filled in. Shown on Yates and Perry's map of 1768 and Yates map of 1786, Bennison's map of 1835 shows it as a rectangular feature set within a small enclosure.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

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<b>Site No:</b> 3	<b>NGR:</b> 4189 8940	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/22
<b>Type:</b> Field Name		<b>Period:</b> Medieval
<b>Name:</b> Ashfield		
<b>Location:</b> North of All Saints		
<b>Description:</b> Cluster of 'Ashfield' fieldnames on the Childwall Tithe map likely to originate with the medieval field system.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 4	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4180 8932	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/15
<b>Type:</b> Farm		<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Droxford Road		
<b>Description:</b> Farm or cottage shown on Childwall Tithe Map as plot 59. Possibly also on the Yates and Perry Map of 1768.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 5	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4181 8925	<b>MSMR No:</b> None
<b>Type:</b> Railway Station		<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution II
<b>Name:</b> Childwall Station		
<b>Location:</b> Well Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Railway Station opened 1 December 1879 by the Cheshire Lines Committee and closed 6 August 1943.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 6	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4187 8929	<b>MSMR No:</b> None
<b>Type:</b> Cottage		<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution II
<b>Name:</b> Station Cottage		
<b>Location:</b> Well Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Cottage named and shown of 1st Edition 25 in OS map of 1893. Since demolished and built over.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		



*An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of All Saints Church, Childwall.*

<b>Site No:</b> 7	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4189 8927	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/6
<b>Type:</b> House	<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I	
<b>Name:</b> Childwall House		
<b>Location:</b> Well Lane		
<b>Description:</b> House first shown on Yates and Perry map of 1769 which shows three structures on the site. Bennison's map of 1835 shows a similar layout and lists it as the property of the Marquis of Salisbury. Since demolished and the site built over.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b>		
<b>Significance:</b>		
<b>Impact:</b>		
<b>Mitigation:</b>		

<b>Site No:</b> 8	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4168 8910	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/8
<b>Type:</b> Road	<b>Period:</b> Medieval?	
<b>Name:</b> Well Lane		
<b>Location:</b> Well Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Lane forming part of the original layout of Childwall.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 9	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 417 891	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/1
<b>Type:</b> Cross	<b>Period:</b> Medieval	
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Well Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Wayside cross which stood on or near Well Lane. In the 20th century it was moved to Site		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 10	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4156 8906	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/19
<b>Type:</b> Stable Block	<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I	
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Well Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Stable block at Elm House first shown on Bennison's map of 1835 . Early 19th century. Stone with slate roof. Gable end to Well Lane has 2 bull's eye pitching eyes, one above the other. Left return has 2 bull's eye pitching eyes above C20 garage door.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> Grade II Listed Building		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

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<b>Site No:</b> 11	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4152 8904	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/5
<b>Type:</b> House		<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I
<b>Name:</b> Elm House		
<b>Location:</b> Well Lane		
<b>Description:</b> House first shown on Bennison's map of 1835. Listing description dates it to the early 19th century.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> Grade II Listed Building		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 12	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4147 8908	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/20 & 21
<b>Type:</b> Churchyard	<b>Period:</b> Early Medieval-Modern	
<b>Name:</b> All Saints		
<b>Location:</b> Score Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Churchyard to All Saints Church. The Wavertree/Allerton map of 1568 shows it with a circular boundary which suggests it may date to the 6th or 7th centuries AD. However, later mapping shows it with straight boundaries to the north and east which suggests that the 16th century map is a schematic representation, though it is likely that the churchyard is contemporary with the church and therefore dates to at least 1086. It was extended to the north and east in the 19th and 20th centuries.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Regional		
<b>Impact:</b> Slight		
<b>Mitigation:</b> Trial Trenching and Excavation		

<b>Site No:</b> 13	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4147 8908	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/2, 4189/18
<b>Type:</b> Church		<b>Period:</b> Early Medieval/Medieval/Post-Medieval
<b>Name:</b> All Saints		
<b>Location:</b> Score Lane		
<b>Description:</b> There has been a church in Childwall since the Domesday Survey of 1086 and possibly earlier. The church contains fabric dating to the 14-19th centuries and is the only surviving medieval church on Merseyside.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> Grade I Listed Building		
<b>Significance:</b> National		
<b>Impact:</b> Moderate		
<b>Mitigation:</b> Building Recording prior to construction, Watching Brief during construction.		

<b>Site No:</b> 14	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4148 8915	<b>MSMR No:</b> None
<b>Type:</b> Placename	<b>Period:</b> Unknown	
<b>Name:</b> Bloody Acre or Bloodstained Acre		
<b>Location:</b> Score Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Plot of land to the north of All Saints Church, known locally as the Bloody Acre or Blood Stained Acre. Local legend associates it with the 'Childwall Riot' in the mid-16th century or a Civil War Skirmish. However, the Tithe Map names it as Church Ashfield and neither name occurs in any of the historic documents consulted for this study. The earliest reference to the Bloody Acre in print appears to be 1982 and there is no documentary evidence for a riot or skirmish. The name may be a reference to the soil colour.		
However, the site does have some slight potential for remains associated with medieval settlement along Score Lane, though this is likely to have been located on the car park which now occupies that end of the site.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> Minor		
<b>Mitigation:</b> Watching Brief		

<b>Site No:</b> 15	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4144 8908	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/16
<b>Type:</b> Hearse House		<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Score Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Hearse House in North-West corner of All Saints churchyard. Now the gardeners store. Built 1811. A square structure in red sandstone. Band and top drip mould and embattled parapet. Elliptical-headed entrance has flanking buttresses with pointed panels and blind quatrefoils; top obelisk pinnacles.		
The records for 4189/12 are missing from the MSMR and this number has been assigned on the basis of mapping held by the MSMR.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> Grade II Listed Building		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> Slight		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 16	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4142 8910	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/3
<b>Type:</b> Public House		<b>Period:</b> Post-Medieval
<b>Name:</b> Childwall Abbey		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Abbey Road		
<b>Description:</b> Public House. Early 19th century, a door dated 1608 came from a nearby house. The building is in stone with hipped slate roof, two storeys, 3 bays, end bays are canted. Top drip mould and embattled parapet. Windows are ogee-headed and have small-paned casements and Y-tracery heads, those at ground floor have head finials. Ground floor front room has stone Gothic fireplace.		
The building's history is unclear though it is depicted on maps from at least the mid-18th century.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> Grade II Listed Building		
<b>Significance:</b>		
<b>Impact:</b>		
<b>Mitigation:</b>		



<b>Site No:</b> 17	<b>NGR:</b> SJ4142 8910	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/17
<b>Type:</b> Excavation		<b>Period:</b> Post-Medieval
<b>Name:</b> Childwall Abbey		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Abbey		
<b>Description:</b> Excavation in grounds of Childwall Abbey. Some limited evidence for post-medieval buildings was found.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 18	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4140 8908	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/7
<b>Type:</b> Outbuildings		<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I
<b>Name:</b> Childwall Abbey		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Abbey Road		
<b>Description:</b> Outbuildings to Childwall Abbey first shown on Bennison's map of 1835 but since modified/rebuilt.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b>		
<b>Significance:</b>		
<b>Impact:</b>		
<b>Mitigation:</b>		

<b>Site No:</b> 19	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4142 8903	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/11
<b>Type:</b> Vicarage	<b>Period:</b> Medieval/Post-Medieval	
<b>Name:</b> Childwall Vicarage		
<b>Location:</b> Score Lane		
<b>Description:</b> A vicarage was established in 1307, probably with a dwelling on this site. Later map and photographic evidence shows what appears to be a 16th-17th century building with Victorian additions and alterations, probably those referred to in the Churchwarden's accounts for c. 1820. The house was demolished in the 1920s and the site used for the church hall which occupies the plot. Whilst it is likely that construction of the church hall extensively deisturbed any earlier remains, the site retains some potential for remains relating to the vicarage.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local/Regional		
<b>Impact:</b> Substantial/extensive		
<b>Mitigation:</b> Trial Trenching		

<b>Site No:</b> 20	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4154 8901	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/17
<b>Type:</b> Well	<b>Period:</b> Medieval/Post-Medieval	
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Well Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Stone lined well with three steps into it found during road works in 1965 and since filled in. It has been speculated that this is the root of the 'well' element in Childwall though there is no other evidence for this interpretation.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 21	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4120 8904	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/14
<b>Type:</b> Farm		<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Abbey Road		
<b>Description:</b> Farm first shown on Bennison's map of 1835 and labelled as Plot no 132 on the Childwall Tithe Map. The Yates and Perry map of 1768 may show a building on the site, though Yates map of 1786 shows no building.		
The site has since been demolished and built over.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 22	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4101 8907	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4189/4
<b>Type:</b> Farm	<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I	
<b>Name:</b> Childwall Cottage		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Abbey Road		
<b>Description:</b> Farm first shown on Yates and Perry's map of 1768 and named on Bennison's map of 1835. Labelled as Plot no 123 on the Childwall Tithe Map. Since demolished and built over.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 23	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4107 8860	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4188/1
<b>Type:</b> Findspot		<b>Period:</b> Bronze Age
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Woolacombe Road		
<b>Description:</b> Barbed and tanged arrowheads found in garden in 1976.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 24	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4149 8896	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4188/18
<b>Type:</b> Outbuildings	<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I	
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Outbuildings to Childwall Hall shown on the Tithe Map as Plot 117, probably stables, barns and similar structures.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> None		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 25	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4147 8898	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4188/12, 14-17, 20, 23, 24
<b>Type:</b> Cottages		<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Row of eight cottages shown on Bennison's map of 1835 and the Childwall Tithe Map. Since demolished and the site built over.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 26	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4150 8894	<b>MSMR No:</b> None
<b>Type:</b> Outbuildings		<b>Period:</b> Industrial Revolution I
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Outbuildings to Childwall Hall shown on the Tithe Map as Plot 117, probably stables, barns and similar structures. Probably part of Site 24.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 27	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 414 888	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4188/22
<b>Type:</b> Dovecot	<b>Period:</b>	
<b>Name:</b> Industrial Revolution I		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Dovecot west of Childwall Hall.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		

<b>Site No:</b> 28	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4146 8880	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4188/10
<b>Type:</b> Hall	<b>Period:</b> Post-Medieval-Industrial Revolution I	
<b>Name:</b> Childwall Hall		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Lane		
<b>Description:</b> It is possible that there has been a hall on the site since the middle ages. The Childwall estate passed to the Greene family by marriage in the early 18th century. Isaac Greene re-built the hall on this site in 1728. This in turn was demolished and rebuilt in the 1780s to a design by John Nash. The Hall was demolished after World War II and the college built on the site.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		



*An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of All Saints Church, Childwall.*

Site No: 29	NGR: SJ 4130 8870	MSMR No: 4188/19
Type: House	Period: Post-Medieval-Industrial Revolution I	
Name: None		
Location: Childwall Lane		
Description: House shown south-west of Childwall Hall on the 1768 Yates and Perry map.		
Statutory Protection: None		
Significance: Local		
Impact: None		
Mitigation: None		

<b>Site No:</b> 30	<b>NGR:</b> SJ 4173 8887	<b>MSMR No:</b> 4188/ 3
<b>Type:</b> Cross		<b>Period:</b> Medieval
<b>Name:</b> None		
<b>Location:</b> Childwall Lane		
<b>Description:</b> Stone cross moved to this site from Site 9 in the 20th century.		
<b>Statutory Protection:</b> None		
<b>Significance:</b> Local		
<b>Impact:</b> None		
<b>Mitigation:</b> None		