

Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Historic Environment Strategy



Knowsley Council

This document has been written by

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Contents

Executive Summary	5
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PART ONE

1. Background	7
2. Introduction	9
3. Historic Environment and Heritage as a Catalyst	11
4. Definition and Scope	12
5. Aims and objectives	14
6. Knowsley's Historic Built Environment as a Resource	15
7. Archaeology, Geology and Topography	17
8. Archaeology by District	18
9. Heritage Assets	21
10. Strategic Fit and Heritage Policy Context	22

PART TWO

Issues and Actions	24
Understanding	24
Positive Actions	24
Developing Partnerships	25
Best Practice	26

ACTION PLAN

A. Historic Buildings	27
B. Conservation Areas	29
C. Historic Environment Records/Archaeology	31
D. Historic Parks, Gardens, Graveyards and Landscapes	32
E. Funding and Resource Management	33
F. Working with Others	34
G. Local Planning Policy and Practice	35
H. Corporate Responsibility	37
I. Skills	39
J. Information, Education, Access, Promotion and Marketing	40

ACTION PLAN TABLE		42
FURTHER READING		49
GLOSSARY		51
APPENDICES		
Appendix 1	List of Designated Heritage Assets	52
Appendix 2	Conservation Areas in Knowsley	56
	List of Designated Historic Parks and Gardens	57
	List of Historic Graveyards - None designated	57
Appendix 3	Case Studies: Former and Existing - Heritage Led Projects in Knowsley	58

Historic Environment Strategy for Knowsley

Executive Summary

The purpose of this document is to set out a comprehensive and integrated Historic Environment Strategy for Knowsley to form the basis for conservation and heritage activities in the Borough from 2013 to 2018 and establish principles to be followed in the longer term.

Knowsley has a unique heritage which should be preserved and enhanced for present and future generations. The strategy advocates a holistic and joined up approach to the management of the Borough's historic assets. The delivery of the strategy will require a partnership approach between the Council, its partners and key stakeholders.

The main focus of this strategy is on physical heritage such as buildings, monuments, settlements, landscapes, archaeology, parks, open spaces, maps and archives. In addition it recognises other, less tangible characteristics which help to form Knowsley's local distinctiveness and identity that also make a significant contribution to the Borough's cultural and natural heritage. The historic environment is a valuable asset which can

contribute to broader strategic objectives such as economic development, urban regeneration, good urban design and town planning, tourism, leisure, recreation, cultural and community development; provision of formal and informal education, development of skills, and sustainability. This strategy aims to help define, reinforce and bring these diverse aspects together.

The document is in two parts:

Part One sets out the background and achievements of Conservation in Knowsley. It defines the scope, aims and objectives, outlines Knowsley's heritage resources and describes the links between this document and other strategies.

Part Two addresses key issues and proposed actions.

The overall objective of the strategy is:

“to ensure that appropriate understanding, recognition and consideration is given to the historic environment and heritage assets of Knowsley so that they may continue to be preserved, enhanced, utilised and accessible for present and future generations”.



The aims of the strategy are:

- To identify, recognise and have an understanding of the nature of Knowsley's historic environment and its heritage assets.
- To raise awareness of Knowsley's heritage and issues surrounding its management.
- To actively promote the role and opportunities presented by conservation and heritage in terms of the wider regeneration and economic development of the Borough and provide a framework for investment.
- To promote best practice with regard to stewardship, advice, education, policy and project implementation at a local, regional and national level.
- To develop existing and new audiences, learning initiatives and promote partnership working between public, private and voluntary sectors.
- To promote positive action and develop initiatives that secure the future and ensure the preservation and enhancement of Knowsley's heritage assets.
- To foster continued use, enjoyment and access to the Borough's diverse heritage assets and ensure it contributes positively to quality of life today and for future generations.

funding priorities and assist external funding bodies to clearly understand future conservation and heritage priorities in Knowsley. In summary the key actions contained in the strategy are:

- the promotion of and adherence to best practice
- improved corporate working
- improved communication and developing partnerships with external groups
- enhanced access to information and advice
- continuing development of links with formal and informal heritage education
- improving access to assets and new audiences
- action to preserve, enhance and regenerate the historic environment
- promote heritage activity and a positive image of Knowsley

Four key themes underpin the Historic Environment Strategy:

Understanding, Positive Action, Developing Partnerships and Promoting Best Practice

Key action areas have been developed from these themes and are included in an action plan with short, medium and long term targets to be developed, monitored and reviewed in light of available resources. This will inform

Part One

1. Background

The purpose of this document is to set out a comprehensive and integrated Historic Environment Strategy for Knowsley. The strategy is concerned with the planning, development, regeneration and management issues affecting Knowsley's historic environment. It also recognises heritage in its broader sense such as museums and galleries, archives and collections, or local traditions and festivals. In some cases the Council is responsible for the management and promotion of these assets, but in many cases they are owned or managed by private or voluntary sector groups and organisations.

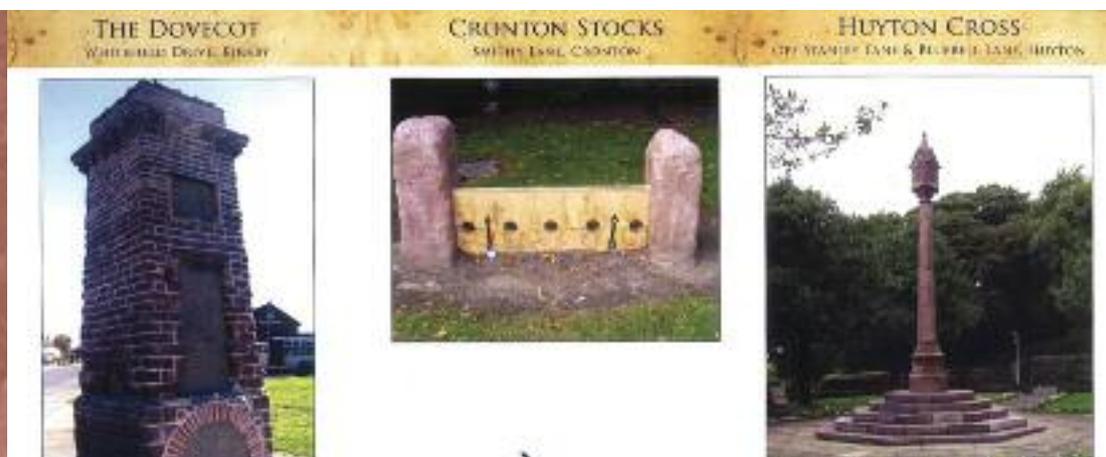
The Council has been successful at securing substantial levels of external funding for heritage-led regeneration activities and has supported these projects through its own capital programme. These projects have been managed and delivered to an exceptionally high and exemplary standard, a feature that has been recognised by external funding agencies and professional institutions as one of Knowsley's key strengths.

Changing national policy, changes to legislation, limited resources and funding

opportunities dictate that in the future clear priorities must be established both in terms of developing the Council's own heritage projects as well as providing support for projects led by others. It is therefore necessary for the Historic Environment Strategy to provide a clear framework for investment in the Borough's heritage over the next few years. As future applications are made for external funding, a clear strategy will send an important message to funding bodies that the Council has a clear vision, established priorities and a framework for implementation in place.

In key areas of conservation projects, the Council has an enviable track record namely:

- The Restoration of Historic Crosses, Milestones and Landmarks Project (Heritage Lottery Fund and KMBC) RHCML 2006 - 2008
- The Conservation Skills and Interpretation Project (Heritage Lottery Fund and KMBC) CSIP 2008 - 2011
- The securing of £1.8 million of Heritage Lottery Funded investment for The Prescott Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) 2013 - 2018



Such high quality 'conservation through regeneration' work has received considerable praise and this has been recognised nationally. Knowsley Council wishes to expand its success presenting a proactive approach to conservation and heritage activity across the Borough. It is important that this strategy develops new and existing links to economic development and regeneration.



2. Introduction

The Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley comprises of small towns, suburbs and countryside, lying to the east of Liverpool. It takes its name from the village of Knowsley, though the main townships are Huyton, Prescot, Kirkby, Stockbridge Village and Whiston. The rest of the Borough is in the main open countryside, punctuated by small rural villages such as Cronton and Tarbock Village and Tarbock Green. The Borough's rural and semi-rural fringes are an important environmental asset that is complemented by an extensive network of green spaces within the urban environment.

Each of the urban areas within the Borough has its own particular historic background and characteristics which has a rich, varied and unique history. Since the formation of Knowsley in 1974 the evolution of the Borough continues to be relevant to people living within and outside the Borough and its history and heritage act to shape people's lives and the landscape around them. The historic environment plays an increasingly central role in the delivery of a range of public policy objectives including education, economic development, sustainable growth, urban regeneration, cultural development, and supporting local communities. The historic environment also underpins many successful projects aimed at improving quality of life, transforming areas, empowering local

community groups and creating a better and more sustainable environment.

Heritage provides 'roots', a sense of place and local identity; it can provide a focus for engagement and discussion. It can establish a basis for a range of activities including economic, cultural, social and environmental and provide a basis or vision for the 'future history' of a community. Engagement in the historic environment, heritage and in conservation offers a wide range of education, training and skills development opportunities.

Heritage assets are a fragile and finite resource. Each has its own intrinsic value and may come under a variety of pressures. To ensure they are sustained for the enjoyment of future generations there is a need for collective responsibility for their care and stewardship. This requires an understanding of the nature and value of our heritage assets in order to ensure that any decision making and proposed changes positively preserve or enhance their unique value.

The value of the historic environment is enshrined in national government policy and legislation. This is articulated by local government policy and practice, supported by local amenity groups and expressed in the popularity of historic buildings and places in the public mind.



Knowsley's historic environment comprises of historic buildings that are of national importance and are therefore designated as a heritage asset or listed building, or buildings that have a strong local importance and are a local heritage asset. Conservation Areas are designated because they are recognisable as areas of heritage significance the buildings, boundary walls, landscapes views and vistas contribute to a unique and valued historic environment.

Museum and gallery collections are an important part of heritage. These collections are an irreplaceable learning resource for present and future generations and it is the fundamental duty of Knowsley Council to act as guardians of this heritage, providing opportunities for people to engage with the museum collections and ensure they are as rich, diverse and inspiring as they can possibly be. Whilst this strategy respects the value of collections in relation to heritage it primarily reflects the value and needs of the built environment.

The range of benefits and opportunities which relate to the Borough's unique historic environment and heritage assets are set out below. It is only through careful management, protection and investment in the maintenance, repair and adaptation of those assets that these substantial benefits can continue to be realised.

Heritage: is used to refer to the values that people attach to particular buildings, culture places and events. These heritage assets make a significant contribution to local identity and distinctiveness. They help to enhance the quality of our lives through their contribution to the local environment, culture, education and leisure.

Conservation: refers to the active process of management of these heritage assets. It often involves striking a balance between preservation and sympathetic alteration in order to ensure the long term survival of a historic building area or structure.

Preservation: refers to the process of maintaining the essential character and fabric of a heritage asset in an unaltered state in order to prevent its decay or destruction.



3. Historic Environment and Heritage as a Catalyst

Regeneration

Heritage assets and the wider historic environment are key elements in the regeneration of urban areas facilitating their aspirations to 21st century needs and helping the transformation of failing areas into thriving sustainable communities, creating places where people choose to work live and visit.

Urban Design Quality and Variety

The historic environment provides locally distinctive design, superior urban design, legible townscapes, mixed use, greater variety of urban forms and quality public realm. It provides a basis for understanding architectural design and urban morphology. It makes a positive contribution to the built environment and creates a stimulus for creative and innovative new designs and styles.

Urban Renaissance

Heritage assets and the wider historic environment are a catalyst for the re-vitalisation of urban areas and the development of new housing markets has helped to accommodate new uses and facilitate economic diversification. Historic buildings, in office or domestic use, deliver consistently higher yields and values than other buildings.

Economic Development and Tourism

Historic places, buildings, events and activities and a high quality environment can maximise economic development, it projects a positive image attracting additional jobs, investment and tourism.

Sustainable Use of Resources

The conservation and refurbishment of the historic environment, especially historic buildings, is a sustainable form of

development. It avoids the use and waste of scarce resources associated with demolition and new build development. It retains the skills associated with the original construction of the historic building.

Traditional Skills and Education

The historic built environment provides opportunities for traditional skills to be taught to trades people in the construction industry. Particular skills, knowledge and experience are required to manage, maintain, repair and alter heritage assets in a manner that conserves their value for future generations. The repair and maintenance of the historic fabric is a niche market where specialist skills are required by tradesmen to undertake appropriate works. Archives, libraries and heritage sites provide a tangible resource creating a better understanding of our past.

Local Distinctiveness, Pride and Communities

Investment in historic places and understanding through archaeology helps to support local communities, preserve local distinctiveness and identity and promote local pride. The regeneration of the historic environment is more successful than large scale redevelopment. It fulfils the needs of local communities, maintaining local cultural, social and economic diversity and place specific identity.

Intrinsic Value

The historic environment has intrinsic value as the fabric of human achievement in design, architecture and construction. There is a duty to conserve the historic built environment and it is the embodiment of our culture and is the physical representation of the progress and succession of humanity in our environment.

4. Definition and Scope

The scope of conservation and heritage is very wide ranging and can mean a variety of things to different people and organisations. The terms 'conservation' and 'heritage' embrace history in all its forms from buildings, spaces, art and artefacts to natural heritage such as flora and fauna and cultural heritage such as customs and traditions, all aspects of which can help to explain the past and give a more rounded understanding of Knowsley and its environs.

The focus of this strategy will concentrate on the built heritage such as monuments, buildings, settlements, landscapes, parks, archaeology, open spaces, statuary, artefacts, and archives. It will also however make reference to less tangible aspects such as the oral tradition, festivals, dance, music etc, but recognise that though these local traditions are an important part of the mix, they can sometimes fall outside the direct influence of this type of strategy. It also needs to refer to other aspects which contribute to a wider Knowsley's cultural and natural heritage but will not directly focus on them.

Knowsley's integrated Historic Environment Strategy embraces a wide definition and scope. The terms 'conservation' and 'heritage' is are also used in association with policies and action affecting the natural environment (flora, fauna, geology etc) and the cultural heritage (art, local history and traditions, etc) which can and do have strong associations and relationships with the historic environment, though these are not the primary focus of this strategy.

The focus will therefore be on:

- Conservation Areas
- Listed buildings, both local and statutory
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Historic landscapes
- Archaeological sites
- Monuments
- War memorials
- Public art and statues
- Locally distinctive places

One of the key challenges for the historic environment sector is how different communities can be enabled to explore what they value about their heritage, which is not always comparable with what might traditionally have been emphasised by the sector itself.

Heritage can refer to numerous assets below is just an example of some of the assets that could be covered by the term heritage.

- i. Site's, structures or buildings relating to past economic activity such as agriculture, milling, potteries, mining, quarrying watch making, tool making, textiles, cables, brick making, breweries and munitions etc.
- ii. Sites structures or buildings that illustrate the historic evolution of commerce and trade in the Borough, markets, shops, banks, offices, commercial buildings, public houses and hotels etc.
- iii. Sites structures or buildings relating to the historic evolution of the Boroughs transport network: routes, footpaths, roads, streets, milestones, canals, rivers, navigations, railways, highway surfaces, boundary walls, bridleways, toll houses and street furniture.

- iv. Sites structures and building relating to culture and cultural identity comprising of: places of worship, burial grounds, memorials, public art, locations of significant events public spaces (e.g parks, village greens and squares) public buildings (e.g schools, law and order libraries town halls, places of entertainment) etc. This category includes anything that reflects past ways of life and society.
- v. Sites, structures and buildings relating to the aristocracy and nobility including manor houses, halls, tenant properties, stables alms houses, associated place names (ie Knowsley and Sefton).

There are examples of organic and natural heritage such as trees, hedgerows, topographical outcrops and water features. Less physical and tangible heritage include myths, stories, song and dance defining views, vistas and skylines.

As can be seen above, the scope of heritage can be very wide, but the emphasis of the strategy will necessarily need to focus on heritage assets where the Council has a direct role and responsibility and some influence in the decision making or management process. The strategy will also seek to positively include or make reference to private and voluntary sector owned or influenced assets and activities and highlight the Council's role in encouraging and supporting these. The strategy recognises that management and ownership responsibilities for heritage assets are often complex and shared amongst many bodies, organisations and individuals.



5. Aims and Objectives

The overall objective of the strategy is:

“to ensure that appropriate understanding, recognition and consideration is given to the heritage assets of Knowsley so that they may continue to be preserved, enhanced, utilised and accessible for present and future generations”.

The Historic Built Environment Strategy does not set out to preserve the Borough’s heritage assets ‘in aspic’ rather it aims to promote the dynamic and proactive use of those resources to enhance the Borough’s environment and the quality of life for those who live, work or visit here and contributes to the wider Merseyside/ North West offer.

The aims of the strategy are set out below
Aims:

- To identify, recognise and have an understanding of the nature of Knowsley’s heritage assets.
- To raise awareness of Knowsley’s heritage and issues surrounding its management.
- To actively promote the role and opportunities presented by conservation, the built environment and heritage in terms of the wider regeneration and economic development of the Borough and provide a framework for investment.
- To promote best practice with regard to stewardship, advice, education, policy and project implementation at a local, regional and national level.
- To develop existing and new audiences and learning initiatives and promote partnership working between public, private and voluntary sectors.
- To promote positive action and develop initiatives that secure the future and ensure the preservation and enhancement of Knowsley’s heritage assets.
- To promote continued use, enjoyment and access to the Borough’s diverse heritage assets and ensure it contributes positively to quality of life today and for future generations.



6. Knowsley's Historic Built Environment as a Resource

The historic built environment in Knowsley is rich and unique. In addition to the 122 designated nationally important listed buildings located around the Borough there are a number of historically significant townships and villages. These include:

Prescot is an old market town which follows the traditional medieval burgh plot pattern. Prescot has a wealth of historic architecture including timber framed, sixteenth / seventeenth century, Georgian and Victorian buildings. The town's watch making and horological past is evident in the streets and buildings. The wire and cable making industry of BICC is strongly associated with the town. The town is also documented as having its own Elizabethan theatre. The Council has been awarded Heritage Lottery Funding for Prescot Conservation Area. The Townscape Heritage Initiative is a five year programme which aims to revitalise and regenerate the town utilising the historic environment as a catalyst and working in partnership with local stakeholders.

The Village of Cronton, dates from the thirteenth century and was renowned in the sixteenth century for its array of tool-workshops. The village has historic links to the watch making industry of neighbouring Prescot. Localised architecture of sandstone barns are in close proximity to the former seventeenth century sandstone quarry of Pex Hill. Structures of note include Cronton Hall and Cronton Cross.

Halewood Village retains the character of a Victorian village with its open aspects, green areas and well spaced buildings. The Conservation Area includes an ecclesiastical group of Victorian buildings located adjacent to an earlier inn and cottages. The area was

originally part of Hale, though the two townships had separated by the turn of the century. Structures of note include the grade II St Nicholas church and the Eagle and Child public house.

Knowsley Village is designated as an 'outstanding' conservation area. It is located within a rural setting and is typical of a historic village with its village green, wide open spaces and coppices of trees. The buildings comprise of workers cottages, lodges and farm houses and are characteristic of the village's charm. As the area is so unique certain permitted development rights have been removed to protect the character of the village. Structures of note include the Grade II* St Marys Church and the Grade II Knowsley Vicarage and the workers lodges.

Kirkby was significantly developed in the 1950s with the clearance of areas such as Scotland Road, Liverpool. However, certain areas of Kirkby have significant historic interest, areas such as Old Hall Lane where it is believed a chapel existed around 870AD. The impressive Grade II* church of St Chads began construction in 1869 and was designed by the notable architects Paley and Austin. The introduction of the railways in the mid to late 1800s changed the landscape of Kirkby significantly and several villas were built in the new residential area called Kirkby Park. The rail network provided the opportunity for Liverpool businessmen to live in the unspoilt rural environment and this can be seen in the buildings on Glovers Brow, South Park Road and North Park Road. In contrast Ingoe Lane retains the impression of a quiet enclave in a rural area. Its group of Victorian buildings did include the former 'Tile and Brick' works which served the Croxteth estate of Lord Sefton.

Huyton's areas of significance include St. Michael's Conservation Area which is located on a prominent hilltop site adjacent to the administrative centre of the Borough. It includes the last remnants of the old village centre and is based on the twelfth century St. Michael's Church. The neighbouring Roby Conservation Area is a Victorian suburb and is centred round the village green and Station Road. Yet Roby is known to have had much earlier settlement and is mentioned in the Domesday book as Rabil an agricultural village. Victoria Road and Huyton Church Road are Victorian villa estate roads that were developed after the opening of the railway. The houses were built in a variety of styles typical of the period and there are some good examples of stucco, brick and cast iron work. The area has two attractive, neo-gothic, church buildings, the Huyton Reformed Church and Park Hall which was built in 1856 using stone from Huyton Quarry. The area of Huyton known locally as the Orchard also developed with the introduction of the railway. Huyton College and its ancillary building have since been converted to residential use yet these building together with terrace on Pinnington Place retains many of the historic characteristics.

Tarbock Green and **Tarbock Village** are predominantly rural and are two settlements located adjacent to each other on the main thoroughfare of Netherley Road. Tarbock is one of the oldest settlements on Merseyside, Tarbock and 'Thorn Brook' are mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, though it is believed to have originated around Saxon times. There is evidence of a seventeenth century inn and brewery house located on the site of the current Brick Wall Inn.

Whiston the existing hospital is the site of the former workhouse built in 1843 by Robert Morris and designed by William Culshaw of Liverpool on land purchased at the corner of the Turnpike Road and Dragon Lane, Whiston

The historical 'significance' of Knowsley's different settlements as described above, provides a brief overview of the Borough's Conservation resource. It is by no means all encompassing and is intended to provide a flavour of the historical importance of the Borough. A more detailed archaeological assessment of Knowsley has been extracted from the Rural Fringes Report (R Cowell, 2002)



7. Archaeology, Geology and Topography

Merseyside occupies part of the low-lying Lancashire plain, its structure resulting from the formation of four ice-cut channels, aligned in a northwest to southeast direction with intervening low upland ridges. Post glacial drift was then laid down around these ridges. Knowsley basically occupies one of these drift filled glacial channels with higher sandstone ridges outside the district running through Knowsley Park, Prescott and into Rainhill in the St Helens District. Occasional sandstone outliers are found within the district in the west and southeast. The drift geology is mainly boulder clay covering two thirds of the district.

The earliest (pre-conquest) settlement patterns in the Knowsley landscape are visible as dispersed farmsteads, vernacular cottages and ribbon settlement. The residential areas (pre-conquest) in the Borough are concentrated in three bands in the northern, central and south western parts of the Borough. A number of small village settlements have origins in the medieval period these include Knowsley, Kirkby, Cronton and Roby.

The only known medieval town in the district is Prescott, the other medieval settlements being little more than villages or hamlets. Prescott is an old market town which follows the traditional medieval burghage plot pattern. Much of the plot layout and street pattern of medieval Prescott survives virtually intact. There are few early settlement cores of significant size in the Borough. There is potential for archaeological remains to be found at locations dating from the medieval period notably Roby, Huyton, Kirkby and Prescott. Other commercial cores in the district were formed in the late post-medieval period (c1700 to 1851).

Recreational and ornamental land is generally found at the fringes of settlement in Knowsley and includes several golf courses and recreational grounds. Much of the Borough is dominated by Knowsley Park. Halewood Triangle Park was created in an area of former railway cutting, lies at the western edge of the Borough.



8. Archaeology by District

Cronton was recorded as part of the Hundred of Warrington the township's ownership can be dated back to the twelfth century.

The area of Pex Hill is recorded as common land in the mid thirteenth-century and by 1659 there is evidence that this may not yet have been fully enclosed. From the seventeenth century onwards the township passed to a number of freeholders, the most powerful of whom were the Wright family, who possessed the Hall until the early nineteenth century. Cronton Hall (c1740), was restored in the Victorian period by the Wright family, but contains some eighteenth century features (gates and posts). There are numerous post-medieval and later farm buildings, including Holly Farm House and Penny Lane farm building (post medieval) which is a cruck building. Historic landmarks included a medieval Windmill which stood on Pex Hill unfortunately there are no extant remains on the ground.

Halewood The distribution of moated sites and dispersed farmsteads suggest that Halewood was wooded during the medieval period. Several references to grants of lands with rights of common and to assart suggest disafforestation probably started to take place in the thirteenth century and completed by the fourteenth century. Halewood Village developed along a linear stretch of road now called Church Road and ended at a junction with Baileys Lane. Both seemed to develop during the latter part of the eighteenth century. However archaeological excavations at Court Farm (2006) located within the settlement core of the village revealed a Romano-British settlement and also demonstrated further evidence that latter settlement occurred within the early and later medieval period thus suggesting that the village area may have some form of settlement core from as early as the Iron Age.

Present landmarks include some buildings that date to the Post-medieval and early industrial periods such as Wellbrook Farm and Wellbrook Cottage, Brook House Farm, Yew Tree Farm and Yew Tree House Farm. Historic landmarks include Olde Hutte the manorial seat of the Ireland family excavations had shown the moated site date to at least the early fourteenth century. Yew Tree House another medieval moated site demolished during a 1970s housing development was believed to be the hunting lodge of the Derby's.

The Ford factory and the inner city move out of Liverpool during the 1960s brought mass housing and industry to the area.

Huyton is a fairly flat township the Church of St Michael stands on high ground in the north west of the village. This is thought to be one of the earliest Pre-Conquest sites in the district of Knowsley. After the Conquest the parish was divided into Huyton Hey and Wolfall. Wolfall passed in sections to the barons of Halton and through them to the Lathom Family. From the mid-thirteenth century there are records of permission being granted for ridings or clearance of woodland for agriculture. Map evidence suggests former medieval open fields to the east and west of the historic core. Following the opening of the railway the area became a very desirable place to live and this led to the construction of Victorian villas in the township.

Landmarks include Huyton Hey moated manor house (medieval) held by the Harrington family in the fourteenth century. St Michaels church (sixteenth century) much altered in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The church is thought to have earlier origins. Other landmarks include Hazels (1764) a way marker (milestone) and Hurst House this is rebuild of

a much earlier house now a golf club house, also Huyton Hall (c1830-50) was the first building of the Orchard Estate.

Historical landmarks worth mentioning date from the sixteenth century but demolished in the 1960s include a post medieval water mill. This recorded on a number of maps including the Huyton and Knowsley map of 1777, the Earl of Derby's estate map of 1785 and Huyton Tithe map 1830. Two spot finds include Neolithic axes which were found south of Huyton the township and a Romano-British coin was located in the township. Other significant post medieval activity includes, a post medieval barn stands in the area of Huyton Hey.

Roby The geology of the township is Triassic Sandstone which outcrops in a few small area but is mostly overlain by boulder clay. The settlement is a linear development along Roby Road, centred on the junction with Station Road (formerly Twig Lane) and Carr Lane. Excavations in the present core suggest it lies upon the late medieval core. Roby was granted Borough status in 1372, suggesting nucleated settlement by the late fourteenth century, and there is map and fieldname evidence to the north of the settlement of open field. In the early fourteenth century the lords endeavoured to raise the standing of the township. In 1304 a charter was granted by the king allowing a weekly market and annual fair to Roby.

Present landmarks include St Bartholomews church (1875) is a rebuild of an 1850 church. An early font and bell suggest a previous church on this site. Roby Cross (Medieval) stands near the settlement core, but only the base and shaft remain. Roby Farm late (eighteenth century/early nineteenth century) is marked on tithe map of 1849. Turnpike Toll (eighteenth century) is a brick built cottage with a steeply pitched roof, which was used to collect tolls on the Liverpool to Prescott Road.

Historic landmarks include Roby Old Hall (late eighteenth century) replace a sixteenth century hall on the site. It was a brick building in Georgian style and was demolished in the

1940s but some of the outbuildings still stand. The house was set within a park, but it is not known whether this was established with the house in the eighteenth century or if it is the remnants of the medieval park. The land now forms Bowring Park.

Kirkby the topography of Kirkby is that of a fairly flat township with a slope to the west of the historic core. The low-lying area in the east of the township is moss land now much drained and used for agriculture. Pre conquest the township was combined with Simonswood and at Domesday it was recorded as being in the control of Uctred and was part of the hundred of West Derby. Present landmarks include St Chads Church and the Vicarage also constructed of red sandstone. Historic landmarks include Kirkby Hall (demolished in the 1960s) A medieval watermill to the north of the settlement core is now evidenced in the field by a grassy mound. A nineteenth century windmill is recorded cartographically as having stood on Delf Lane as is a post medieval school built on the glebe which was burnt down in the eighteenth century.

Early activity is evidenced by a concentration of struck flint found in the mossland area in the east of the township. A 1995 excavation at the vicarage aimed at locating the early medieval chapel of St Chads has revealed a Bronze Age site. This is further evidenced by small quantities of Bronze Age pottery and possibly explains the bronze socketed axe found near Kirkby Row.

Tarbock, the settlement core of Tarbock is one of a linear nucleated settlement that was focused along the modern named Netherley Road, north part of Greensbridge Lane and the Tarbock Green area of Water Lane. This area now known as Tarbock Green based on cartographic observations probably developed originally as dispersed farmsteads on the edges of the demesne land to Tarbock Hall and by 1769 Molyneux estate survey had started to develop into a village. By the nineteenth century a brewery was established within the village area and coal working, quarrying and brick tiles works.

Present landmarks include the medieval site of Tarbock Hall and moat. The once moated site of Georgesons Farm is now converted residential properties. The Motorway extension A5300 skirts the eastern end of the township. Ox Lane, a medieval road, the Old Post Office and Smithy at the junction of Greensbridge Lane and Netherley Road.

Historic Landmarks include the medieval moated sites of Peel Hey and Cross Hillocks a watermill west of Georgesons Farm.

Knowsley, the topography of Knowsley is an undulating township with a high point in Knowsley Park. White Mans Dam, a manmade lake, sits in the park in the centre of the township. The earliest reference to dedicated parkland in Knowsley is in 1292 when Robert de Latham is recorded as having a certain wood that his father enclosed with paling. The Stanleys controlled the manor from the fourteenth century into the nineteenth century.

Present landmarks include Knowsley Hall (seventeenth century) a grand stone and brick building. The estate became the land of the Stanley's in the fourteenth century but Lathom House (fifteenth century) remained the family seat until after the Civil War. The earliest section of the current building dates to 1500 but much of it is seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century. The park was officially formed in the medieval period, with a record of 1337 recording license to empark for John of Kirkby. St Leonards Ridding Chapel or the Ancient Chapel (twelfth century or possibly earlier) St Marys Church (1843-4) in the centre of the settlement core is a Victorian chapel which follows a sixteenth century style.

Historic landmarks would have included a tithe barn (1720) which stood on the Tithebarn Road and an eighteenth century windmill which stood to the west of the settlement core at the north west corner of Knowsley Park. There is also a watermill recorded in the medieval period. Six almshouses (1883) a parish hospital (1899) and a recreation ground were gifts of the Stanley family.

Prescot The original settlement core of Prescot based on Bailey's reconstruction of the topography of the town was focused on the church site with the main thoroughfares running east from the church, such as the modern named Kemble Street and Eccleston Street. Many houses clustered around the church wall with the market square set out in front of the dwellings south east of the church. A hunting park was sited within the demesne land of the church grounds. The earliest reference to burgage plots is 1537 which were mainly focused around the medieval streets. The earliest reference to a vicarage is in 1445 and for market to be held in 1333.

The earliest reference to Prescot is 1178 AD. However there are certain features that suggest an earlier settlement, a circular graveyard sited on a hill with a holy well which are typical of a Pre-Conquest church. Prescot Hall (demolished in 1930s and site occupied by BICC cable factory) was mentioned in 1453 where a document states that the hall was let to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby. It was rebuilt in 1562 and then in 1568 leased to John Layton of Prescot.

Analysis of sixteenth century documents gives an idea of the occupation of the town and Edges 1743 plan show the principal layout of the church and streets. By 1850 to the west of the church in the form of a pottery works, tanning yard, market gardens and a bowling green. The earliest reference to the horological industry was as early as the 16th century.

Present landmarks include St Mary's church which has medieval origins also Vicarage Place, 34 Church Street the former Prescot Museum. Some timber framed buildings associated with the watch making industry still survive.

Historic landmarks include the former Prescot Watch Factory which later became a printing works in 1927. Site of a Windmill, pottery works and associated New Road field, the works demolished and replaced with the terraced housing during the late nineteenth / early twentieth century.

Rural Fringes, R Cowell 2002

9. Heritage Assets

The heritage assets of the Borough are numerous both above and below ground. The assets that are nationally significant are designated heritage assets. A schedule of heritage assets including listed buildings and conservation areas is included in the appendix of this document.

Heritage assets make or have the potential to make a significant contribution to the quality of life for those living working or visiting in the Borough. They are also very important in presenting a positive image of the Borough for the purposes of marketing, promotion and attracting inward investment.

There are a number of examples within the Borough that demonstrate how historic buildings and areas can make a major contribution to the achievement of wider economic development and regeneration objectives. Often national or local recognition of heritage assets has been the key to attracting major external funding.

The Historic Environment Strategy seeks to address conservation and heritage issues more widely across the Borough in accordance with the Council's corporate aims and objectives.



10. Strategic Fit and Heritage Policy Context

The Historic Environment Strategy (and future action plan) will respond to, interact with and support the following strategic documents at a local and regional level.

- **Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006** in respect of providing a framework for development and in the policy base of which to manage change within the historic environment and ensure adequate controls. The current Knowsley UDP was adopted by the Council in July 2006. The development plan is due to be progressively replaced by the Local Plan currently under preparation by Knowsley Council.
- **External Funding Strategy 2011**
The external funding strategy is to improve the ways in which external funding is secured and used in Knowsley in order to deliver the Council's vision and corporate objectives in an efficient and effective manner whilst managing risk.
- **Economic Regeneration Strategy**
This strategy sets out how the Borough will continue to invest in its people and infrastructure to offer the best possible platform for continued business success, and create a framework for businesses, public organisations and third sector partners to align their activities and investment over the next three years.
- **Financial Inclusion Strategy**
Knowsley has refreshed its partnership Financial Inclusion Strategy to reflect the changing financial landscape. The revised strategy will help to ensure that co-ordinated activity continues to be implemented to tackle financial exclusion in a way that empowers people to determine sustainable routes of exclusion and also prevents people from becoming financially excluded in the first place.
- **Corporate Plan**
The purpose of the corporate plan is to inform stakeholders of the Council's priorities and how it intends to address and resource these over three years 2012-2015.
- **Housing Development Supplementary Planning Document**
Advise householder of the guidelines for house extensions.
- **Ensuring A Choice of Travel Supplementary Planning Document**
Provides guidance on the Council's transport policy.
- **Strategy for Knowsley**
The Strategy for Knowsley sets out the Knowsley's Partnership's vision to make Knowsley the 'Borough of Choice' by 2023. The strategy is about agreeing common issues and priorities for Knowsley and identifying where a difference can be made to people's lives by working differently and together.
- **Liverpool City Region Visitor Economy Strategy to 2020**
The strategy is the base for an action plan that will be developed to harness the opportunities of Liverpool and the city region for the visitor economy. The strategy identifies the potential of Prescott as a location for day tourism.

At a national level the Historic Environment Strategy supports and adheres to the following policy/legal framework.

- **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**, establishes statutory duties and powers for the local planning authority in respect of Listed Buildings and conservation areas. It sets out the Council's responsibilities with respect to:
 - authorisation of listed building consent
 - the issue of enforcement notices
 - prevention of deterioration of listed buildings
 - designation of conservation areas
 - formulation of proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas
 - duties in respect of planning functions in conservation areas
 - grant assistance for preservation or enhancement of historic buildings or conservation areas
- **Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act April 2013**
Received Royal Assent on 26 April 2013. As part of the Government's push to reduce and simplify regulations it contains a large package of legal reforms aimed at deregulation and promoting growth. The Act includes a number of changes to the legal framework affecting heritage in England which will provide new and simpler ways to protect and manage heritage assets.
- **National Planning Policy Framework March 2012**
The National Planning Policy Framework is a key part of the government's reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible. It vastly simplifies the number of policy pages about planning. The framework acts as guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. Chapter 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.
- **National Heritage Protection Plan May 2011**
The National Heritage Protection Plan aims to identify those part of England's heritage that matter to people most and are at greatest risk and then to concentrate efforts on saving them. English Heritage have published an Action Plan and an Activity Programme which is organised into 8 measures.
- **Knowsley Local Plan** (Currently under preparation by the Council) Work is continuing on a plan that will shape the future of the Borough - Knowsley's Local Plan. This will help us decide where and how we provide new homes, jobs, leisure and shopping facilities and transport. The plan will promote quality of place within Knowsley by protecting historically important features and enhance the character, quality and diversity of Knowsley's historic built environment. It also seeks to protect the character and quality of Knowsley's rural Villages of Cronton, Tarbock and Knowsley Village
- **Guidance and Technical Documentation:**
As the national statutory advisors English Heritage have a suite of documents relating to the historic environment, sustainability and climate change. These documents are referred to and implemented at a local level by the Council. The Society for the Protection of Historic Buildings (SPAB) and the Institute of Historic Buildings and Conservation (IHBC) provide guides on 'good practice' within the historic environment along with technical specification for repair and maintenance of the historic fabric. The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) and the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) also produce a range of advisory documents in relation to the historic environment. The Royal Institute of Chartered Survey (RICS) and the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) are professional advisory bodies.

Part Two

Issues and Actions

Key Issues and Proposed Action

Four key cross-cutting themes underpin the Historic Environment Strategy: Understanding, Positive Action, Developing Partnerships and Promoting Best Practice. These are referred to throughout the strategy and an explanation is contained below.

Understanding

“By understanding the historic environment people value it...by valuing it they will care for it...by caring for it they want people to enjoy it...from enjoying the historic environment comes a thirst to understand”.

English Heritage, Corporate Plan 2011-2015

The historic environment is not an elite or exclusive place, it is a place where we live, work and visit, on a daily basis and is also personal to us all. In order to protect it and enhance it we need to ensure that management of change is based on a shared understanding of its value and importance.

The Council has a key role in enhancing the public’s understanding and appreciation of the Borough’s historic environment and heritage. It has a responsibility to ensure that its expertise, knowledge and skills are accessible to those who need it and to develop new approaches to assist improved understanding and management of historic assets.

A key challenge facing the heritage sector is widening participation by encouraging more people from under-represented communities to access the historic environment. It is important that any barriers to participation area addressed in the strategy.

Positive Action

Active management of the historic environment is an essential element in the protection and enhancement of historic assets. There are a wide range of positive actions and interventions that the Council can and has taken, ranging from heritage led regeneration projects and programmes designed to transform run down areas in social and economic decline, to the promotion and development of heritage based tourism. Positive action is often essential to secure the future of historic buildings at risk, or undertake planning enforcement to control unauthorised works to heritage assets. Often the Council has a statutory duty or responsibility to take a lead role in these initiatives.

The success of such positive action requires that clear policies and guidance are in place and that appropriate mechanisms are established to ensure positive management of the historic environment.

The Council has a major role to play in developing a strong identity for Knowsley rooted in its heritage. We must build on our previous experiences and work with local communities to ensure our work is relevant and representative, and therefore encourages public support, engagement and participation.

Developing Partnerships

"We are thrilled to be working in partnership with Civic Voice and the National Trust as one of the three charities taking Heritage Open Days forward to a strong, sustainable future. Run by volunteers for the benefit of their local communities, it is the largest voluntary cultural event in England; with over a million visits last year and over 40,000 volunteers giving up their time to share their passion and knowledge with their neighbours".

Lloyd Grossman OBE, Chairman of the Heritage Alliance 2011

Heritage assets are by their very nature fragmented and involve a wide ranging and diverse group of organisations, agencies, individuals and voluntary groups. The value of a partnership approach to delivering the aims and objectives of this strategy is recognised and it is vital to its success.

Heritage partnerships as a way forward to conserve assets

Partnership working is essential to derive the most effect way of conserving the historic environment. Well informed friends, volunteer groups working in partnership have had a dramatic effect on conserving the historic environment. In the current economic climate, where resources and time are at a premium, good partnership working is recognised as the way forward to achieve the most positive outputs for the historic environment.

Heritage Partnership Agreements are becoming more common as way forward to maintain and repair heritage assets. A heritage partnership agreement can be used to agree a way forward for a series of necessary works to be undertaken on a heritage asset. This is more commonly used for larger organisations that own a number of

heritage assets which require regular works. An example of this can be seen with Canal and River Trust (formerly British Waterways) where many of the canal bridges require repairs on a regular basis. A predetermined contract and schedule of approved repair works are agreed between the appropriate Council and the Trust. This negates the often time consuming process of approval through the planning and listed building process.

Knowsley Council recognises the importance of partnership work indeed during the formation of the Prescot Townscape Heritage Initiative application partnership working was essential to secure the funding from Heritage Lottery Fund. The Partnership Board will continue to determine the direction of the Prescot THI during its five-year duration.

Partnership working has significant potential, and the strategy should reflect a desire to include, involve and stimulate interest in the heritage of Knowsley, ensuring that the roles and responsibilities of protection, management and celebration are share be all concerned.

It is essential that Knowsley Council is seen as an organisation that plays a central and coordinating role in pulling together the interests of the 'heritage community'. Partnership working is fundamental to the heritage sector and is a resource that should be harnessed and developed and not taken for granted. There are clear advantages in partnership work, including:

- Community development/Outreach
- Higher Profile/Greater Influence
- Increased Capacity
- Increased Effectiveness/Ability to Achieve Goals
- Funding Benefits
- Access to/Sharing Expertise
- Increased support for an organisation's work

Broader benefits in developing a collaborative working culture include:

- A potential for greater community impact
- Local empowerment
- Ensuring that voluntary sector is not seen as 'fragmented'
- Independent thinking and action

Building Preservation Trusts, Development Trusts and other voluntary sector agencies play a significant role in securing the future of key buildings, maintaining ownership by and access for the local community. Building Preservation Trust and voluntary/charitable trusts have access of funding available to them through various funding bodies for example Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). Statutory providers have access to other sources of funding by working in partnership funding and resources can be pooled to obtain the greatest positive impact on the historic environment. The historic environment sector has debated how we identify what people value. Different communities are likely to value different elements of the historic environment.

It is important that the value of the historic environment is recognised by all the Council's departments and associated organisations as a shared resource which cuts across all disciplines and service delivery. Heritage is recognised as an issue which affects everyone's quality of life and is relevant in many aspects of the Council's policy. It is

important that potential partnerships are identified and that we encourage public and private agencies to interact with the Council. It is essential that in the current economic climate additional sources of funding are sourced for the historic environment, for its repair, maintenance and vibrancy.

Best Practice

The Council continues to promote best practice and the management of the historic environment and to attract a wider audience at local, regional, national and international level. Equally it is essential for the future that Knowsley Council maintains and builds on its track record of success, and continues to establish and promote itself as an organisation that delivers best practice in conservation and heritage. Finally it is fundamental that the Council promotes best practice in conversation across the Borough and leads by example when dealing with its own heritage assets.



Action Plan

A. Historic Buildings

Background

The identification of Listed buildings is carried out at a national level by English Heritage, the statutory advisor to the Secretary of State. The Planning Act specific to listed buildings and conservation areas is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended. However other Acts are adhered to in relation to other issues other components of the historic environment.

The Borough of Knowsley is served by a single statutory list, which identifies all buildings and structures assessed to be of special architectural or historic interest according to national criteria. At a local level it is carried out by the local authority under the umbrella of the policies contained in the retained policies of the Unitary Development Plan (2006) and the emerging Local Plan.

Issues

A1 Recognition/ Statutory List Review

The statutory list for the Borough of Knowsley was last reviewed in 1992 by Department of Culture Media & Sport (DCMS). In more recent times English Heritage has tended to concentrate on listing on a thematic basis including churches. This has led to a number of churches in Knowsley being re-graded to a different classification such as St Nicholas Church Whiston as Grade II and St Marys Church, Knowsley Village to Grade II*.

Other non designated heritage assets have been suggested to English Heritage for inclusion on the statutory list by the Council and other interested parties such as friends groups and local residents. Proposals for listing can put forward to English Heritage by any interested party and further details and the application for listing can be found on the English Heritage web site.

Proposed Action

A1. Approach English Heritage to seek their support/participation for a review of the statutory list of buildings of special architectural and historic interest for the Borough. Direct interested parties to the English Heritage site for the Listing Selection Guides and the Listing nomination proforma.

A2 Recognition/Local List

There are many buildings within Knowsley that, whilst not meeting the national criteria for listing, are nevertheless of considerable local and architectural historic interest. These include many fine Late Victorian and Edwardian buildings. UDP policies, Central Government policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and the National Heritage Protection Plan (2012) support the retention and sympathetic alteration of such buildings where development proposals are under consideration. The Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing (2012) provides the guidance and the approach for the community and a local authority to jointly identify heritage assets. Having a local heritage list provides clarity on the location of the assets and what it is about them that is significant, guaranteeing that strategic local planning properly takes account of the desirability of their conservation.

At present Knowsley Council does not have local list. There is a need to genuinely involve the participation of Knowsley residents and interested parties in the development and compilation of a comprehensive local list. Proposed local list building owners shall be notified and the local list should be published on the Council's web site once it has been scrutinised and approved.

Proposed Action

A2. Compile a comprehensive local list of important local historic buildings. Review local list on a periodic basis, local list to be published and accurately maintained.

Planning legislation provides local authorities with the powers to take action to ensure buildings on the statutory list are kept in good repair and as a minimum are proofed against the elements. The Council must prioritise its actions and resources to provide support to owners to find new viable uses for buildings at risk or undertake statutory measures to ensure adequate protection and repair.

A3 Buildings at Risk

Knowsley does not have any entries on the national English Heritage, Heritage at Risk Register for 2012 or 2013. However this Register excludes Grade II Listed Buildings and Parks and Gardens. There are number of Grade II designated Knowsley heritage assets were there are issues which could deem them to be at risk.

An interim Buildings at Risk (BAR) assessment was undertaken in 2012 and this will be monitored. The future survival of a number of historic buildings on the statutory list is under threat as a result of under investment or neglect by building owners. Lack of maintenance and disrepair is often related to partial occupancy or vacancy.

Proposed Action

A3. Regular review of the condition and occupancy of listed buildings within the Borough to identify Buildings at Risk and set priorities for action.

A1 - A3 Potential threats (if no action taken)

- Continued loss or damage to the Borough's heritage
- Uncertainty for developers, owners and local communities in areas undergoing rapid change leads to delays in planning process
- Historic buildings in poor condition will continue to deteriorate and fall into irreversible decay



B. Conservation Areas

Background

It is a statutory duty for Local Authorities to periodically review Conservation Area boundaries and consider whether new conservation area designations are appropriate. The control of new development within conservation areas is the responsibility of Local Planning Authorities under statutory powers derived from the Planning Acts.

The most English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register, North West 2012 lists two Conservation Areas in the Borough as being at risk.

- Prescott
- South Park Road (removed from list June 2013 due to significant clean up of curtilage land and rebuild of boundary wall)

Conservation Areas are defined as being at risk if, their historic character has diminished over the past three years, or is expected to do so over the next three years. The two conservation areas in Knowsley were considered as being at risk have been included due to a combination of factors including Listed Buildings at risk: loss of historic detail and vacancy/dereliction, development pressures, lack of investment, and the condition of the public realm.

Having identified these issues it is necessary to assess the extent of the problems both in these conservation areas and in the remaining ones not considered to be at risk. By continually reviewing the Borough's conservation areas and identifying their important elements and features we can take appropriate actions to safeguard them for the future. Whenever opportunities present themselves we should seek to enhance the character of the conservation areas in the Borough by adopting robust management regimes to ensure positive measures are put in place to reverse decline.

A point of note Prescott has received a £1.8million Heritage Lottery Fund grant for the Prescott Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) in March 2013. THI funding can only be applied for by a local authority working with partners and must be related to a conservation area at risk.

Issues

B1 Review of Existing Conservation Areas

The Council designated its existing 15 Conservation Areas in Knowsley in 1978 since that time a number of boundaries have been changed. A comprehensive review is now required to reappraise existing conservation areas, review existing boundaries, and assess the merits of potential new areas which may previously have been overlooked. It is a statutory requirement that such a review is subject to public consultation and participation.

Proposed Action

B1 review and revise boundaries to all existing conservation areas as appropriate such that all conservation areas have an up to date appraisal and management plan.

B2 Designation of New Conservation Areas

The designation of historic places of special architectural or historic character and appearance as conservation areas may be required to enable planning and management decisions to fully respect the character and appearance of these places.

Proposed Action

B2. Examine potential areas for designation as new conservation areas with recommendations for action.

B3 Conservation Area Character Appraisals

Local authorities are required to define and describe the character of conservation areas in order to make effective and coherent decisions in respect of development proposals affecting them. Conservation Area Character Appraisals/ Statements assist and inform the Councils development control decision-making. They are also used to target resources effectively and promote community understanding, interest and involvement in local conservation issues. The production of such appraisals is required at planning appeals and public inquiries in order to justify and support planning decisions. As with listed buildings, the lack of a conservation area reviews results in uncertainty to owners, developers and local communities alike, particularly in areas experiencing significant development pressure or undergoing rapid change, and can introduce substantial delays in the planning process. At present only Prescott conservation area has had a review resulting in a revised conservation area that has been prepared in accordance with English Heritage guidance.

A number of others are currently being assessed at the time of the publication of this strategy.

Proposed Action

B3. Prepare and publish Conservation Area Appraisals/statement for all existing and proposed conservation areas.

B4 Article 4 Directions

Planning controls in Conservation Areas are limited to works that are defined as developments under the Planning Acts. In residential areas there is a wide range of works, known as 'permitted development' which does not normally require planning permission but can cumulatively have a detrimental impact upon the character and appearance of conservation areas. The designation of Article 4 Direction enables a planning authority to restrict the range of

works which benefit from such permitted development. To be effective it is essential that such controls continue to enjoy public support and understanding, and that management and decision making is consistent.

Proposed Action

B4. Review of existing and potential Article 4 directions in all existing and proposed conservation areas.

B5 Conservation Area Management Plans

It is vital that proposals for the management, preservation and enhancement of conservation areas are also developed and brought forward for implementation to meet the needs of existing and future communities, including the publication of Conservation Area Management Plans. This will ensure adequate protection is in place.

Proposed Action

B5. Prepare and publish Conservation Area Management Plans for all designated Conservation Areas as appropriate.

B1 - B5 Potential Threats (if no action taken)

- Conservation Area boundaries may become obsolete and introduce uncertainty to owners, developers and local communities
- Character of existing conservation areas are harmed by new development or unsympathetic works
- Lack of investment
- Currently unprotected historic areas suffer irrevocable change to their character
- Planning appeals in conservation areas lost because no clear statement of character
- Loss of public support for and understanding of conservation areas

C Historic Environment Records/Archaeology

There are 37 registered ancient monuments in Merseyside none of which are located in Knowsley. However Knowsley does have sites of archaeological importance and these are protected through the Planning Acts and local policy.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) resource is a specialised resource which can be used to:

- Advance knowledge and understanding of the Historic Environment. The HER will be continuously enhanced and updated, it will comprise of a digitised record of all known heritage assets in the Merseyside region and is supported by a much larger collection of paper-based, map-based and photographic information.
 - Improve its protection. Archaeological resources are consulted for information on planning applications, road schemes, new pipelines, large scale planting schemes. Detail will be sought from the service in regard to the archaeological implications of such developments.
 - Support its conservation, management and enhancement, Advice on the management and policy for the protection of archaeological sites and landscapes. This advice is available to the Local Authority, public utilities, landowners, developers, builders, minerals operators and agricultural bodies.
 - To promote local archaeology and history as a resource for education and enjoyment. In this way we can encourage a greater understanding and appreciation of the regions rich cultural heritage and promote greater public participation in it exploration.
- To inform strategic policies and decision making relation to spatial planning, development control and land management.
 - To support heritage led regeneration, environmental improvement and cultural tourism initiatives.

Proposed Action

- C1 As the record is managed on a pan Merseyside basis Knowsley Council ascribe to the management and maintenance of the record. The Council will secure archaeological advice when determining applications for development or potential national and local designations.
- C2 The Council will (where appropriate) take the opportunity to place conditions requiring the accurate recording of built fabric or landscaping that will be altered, concealed or lost through the implementation of approved works. These records will be deposited on the HER.

D. Historic Parks / Gardens / Graveyards / Landscapes

Background

Knowsley encompasses a number of designed landscapes, graveyards, parks and gardens of national, regional and local significance. These are not only of historic importance but often they also provide a setting for historic buildings and high quality open spaces. Many public parks were created from the grounds of large private properties before transfer to public ownership in the C19th and C20th. Historic graveyards can have important historical association, which may transcend matters of architectural merit or design. Some historic landscapes, which have evolved over a long period of time, may not be suitable for conservation status but may merit recognition and protection under existing or future local planning policies.

Issues

D1. Historic Parks, Gardens, Graveyards and Landscapes

Recognition of the historic and architectural importance of these features can often be overlooked in day-to-day management and maintenance or long term planning. No local register of parks, gardens, graveyards, landscapes of historic importance exists - the development of such a list will assist in the development of appropriate policies and management in order to safeguard these valuable resources for the future. It will also establish a base from which opportunities for external funding can be exploited.

Proposed Action

- D1. Identify and appraise historic parks, gardens, graveyards and landscapes.
- D2. Review fabric and condition, whilst promoting development of individual strategies for the sustainable management and maintenance.

D1 - D2 Potential Threats (if no action taken)

- Potential erosion of character, quality and condition of heritage assets through inappropriate management
- Opportunities for external funding missed



E Funding / Resource Management

Background

Section 57 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides Local Authorities with the powers to offer financial assistance to help owners to carry out repairs and enhancement work to historic buildings or conservation areas. There is an assumption in the Act and government guidance that local authorities should take positive steps to enhance the character and appearance of conservation area. For large schemes grant assistance may be available from Government or European funding programmes, English Heritage, the Heritage Lottery Fund and other lottery distributors as well as a number of smaller charitable bodies. Sources of funding can also be used to enhance conservation areas and develop public information, guidance and interpretative material. Knowsley has attracted substantial resources for conservation led regeneration.

Issues

E1. Conservation Fund

Constraints on local government funding have exerted great pressure on grant schemes, similarly funding from external sources is both limited and strictly targeted. In practice most historic building or areas do not benefit from public grants or loans and building repairs and enhancements must be carried out and funded by private owners. Nevertheless the availability of small levels of grant can have a significant impact upon the character and appearance of historic buildings and areas: it stimulates private investment in and wider public support for conservation, ensures that work is carried out to high standards, can act as a catalyst for further private investment and can avoid the need for more costly action by the Council in the future.

Proposed Action

E1. Consider the establishment of funds to support pro-active conservation activity across the Borough.

E2. External Funding

In exceptional cases substantial funding is available from external sources to assist in the development and implementation of conservation scheme. A small conservation fund can be particularly effective if used as a pump-priming mechanism to attract external funding eg the HLF is able to offer up to 90% funding to eligible projects subject to the deficit being found from other sources: the Architectural Heritage Fund (AHF) is able to offer low-interest loans to Building Preservation Trusts (BPT's) to provide the working capital to carry out projects. The development of partnerships to co-ordinate and bid for additional external resources, backed by modest sums from the Councils own budgets, can generate significant investment in historic environment projects.

Proposed Action

E2. Consider identify and seek external sources to support activities identified and prioritised in the conservation strategy.

E3. Support the activities of Building Preservation Trusts and other not-for-profit heritage organisations operating the Borough.

E1 - E3 Proposed Threats (If no action taken)

- Lost opportunities for projects that would benefit the Borough and its residents.
- Lack of investment in the historic environment.
- Lack of awareness of how significant the historic environment is to everyday life.
- Lost opportunities to form heritage partnerships and instil a sense of ownership in local people.
- Likely to be more heritage 'at risk'.

F. Working with Others

Background

The responsibility for the stewardship of the wider historic environment is shared by a large number of individuals, groups and organisations, central and local government, businesses, voluntary bodies, faith groups and individual property owners, as well as users' and visitors' buildings and sites.

Issues

F1. Liaison with External Bodies - Local

Knowsley benefits from a number of energetic and active local amenity and voluntary groups with a keen interest in conservation, this network is presently somewhat disparate, and some groups appear to work in isolation. Stronger links between these groups will increase the potential for more effective conservation in the Borough. The Council is able to encourage and create the conditions for better partnerships working on projects of mutual interest and for greater dialogue. The establishment of Borough wide Conservation Area Advisory Panel to provide to the Council on current applications for development within historic areas could be considered as a significant first step to developing co-operative working.

Proposed Action

F1. Maintain and develop good working relationships and contacts with local amenity groups and voluntary sector organisations.

F2. Liaison with External Bodies - National/Regional

It is essential that the Council actively maintains contact with strategic partners at a regional and national level, government bodies, businesses, property owners and national amenity organisations to see their support and assistance in achieving conservation objectives in Knowsley and to promote better knowledge and understanding of the importance of Knowsley's unique historic environment.

Proposed Action

F2. Maintain and further develop good working relationships and contacts with strategic partners at regional and national level.

F1 - F2 Potential Threats (if no action taken)

- Local knowledge and enthusiasm left untapped
- Poor working relationships between the Council and local voluntary groups
- Lack of profile for Knowsley at a regional and national level
- Opportunities for developing strategic objectives may be missed
- Loss of Council's reputation and credibility at a local, regional and national level.

G. Local Planning Policy and Practice

Background

The Government required Local Planning Authorities to adopt conservation policies in development plans and give practical effect to them through development control decision making. Effective development control in the historic environment requires particularly close attention to detail to assess the full impact of proposals, active monitoring and a commitment to enforcement when it is necessary.

Issues

G1. Planning Policy

The Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2006) contains strong policies for conservation of the historic environment. It is essential that this firm policy base be maintained through the emerging Local Plan and Action Plans.

Proposed Action

G1. Maintain a firm policy base for conservation of the historic environment.

G2. Development Control and Enforcement

The effectiveness of the development control system depends upon a vigorous and consistent approach to decision making, and the determined use of enforcement powers to control unauthorised works and breaches of condition. This applies to both built heritage and underground archaeology. Furthermore, where substantial external funding is offered to the Council in respect of area based or historic building enhancement schemes, the Council is required by contract to agree to

undertake effective development control monitoring and enforcement in order to protect the investment.

Proposed Action

G2. Maintain and develop effective control and ensure enforcement is exercised over unauthorised works to listed buildings within conservation areas and their setting.

G3. Speed and Quality of Development Control Decision-Making

The Council is committed to continuous service improvement and the speed of decision-making in the development control process is an area of work that is closely monitored. The use of standardised conservation conditions for use on planning applications affecting listed buildings, development in conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment will assist in maintaining and developing service delivery, and secure substantial improvements in the speed of decision making.

Proposed Action

G3. Creation of standardised conservation conditions for use in development control decision-making.

G4. The Conservation Resource

Application for planning permission, listed building consent, conservation area consent and advertisement consent which affect historic buildings or areas throughout the Borough are subject to specialist consultation with the Conservation Officer. Many proposals require discussion and amendment either at pre- or post application stage to ensure that they are of an appropriate standard to obtain approval. The resource of a single

Conservation Officer can be significantly overstretched at times, and a review of resources available for conservation work is desirable, given that enhancements could bring improvements.

Proposed Action

G4. Review the resources available for conservation work and specialist advice on the Historic Environment. Up-skill and utilise Student/Intern as an additional conservation resource.

G5. Promote the adoption of the highest architectural standards for all new development in historic areas.

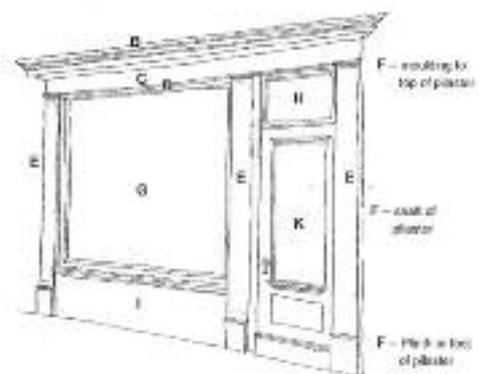
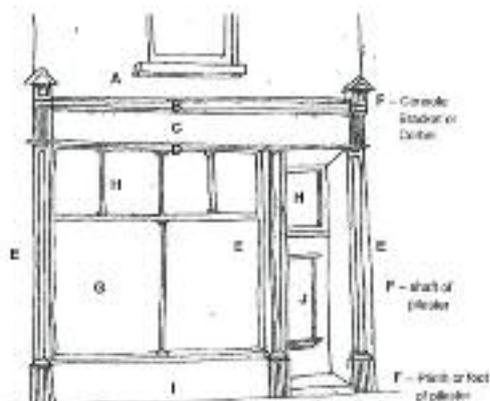
The quality of submitted design schemes for new development can be highly variable and on occasion poor or uninspired. The Council, as a local planning authority has in the past been reactive to new proposals rather than proactively seeking high standards of design. The Council has close links with CABA /Design Council and English Heritage and is in a position to promote the adoption of the highest architectural standards for new development in historic areas. The Council already has a number of design guidance documents and is in the process of drafting

shop-front guidance and additional guidance documents relative to the historic environment. The conservation /planning department will when necessary prepare appropriate design briefs for sensitive sites.

Proposed Action

G5. Prepare design briefs for identified sites, shop-front design guidance, Work in close association with English Heritage and the Design Council /CABA, adopt good practice guidance on acceptable works within specific historic environments.

- G1 - G5 Potential Threats (if no action taken)
- Quality of development control decision-making weakened
 - Planning appeals lost
 - Uncertainty for owners/developers
 - Planning decisions inconsistent
 - Lack of time to negotiate improvements to design of planning applications
 - No enforcement of planning/listed building contraventions
 - Design of new development is of poor quality and fails to respect site context.



H Corporate Responsibility

Background

Knowsley Council has many diverse roles as an owner of buildings and land as highways authority, as planning authority and as a provider of leisure recreational and tourist facilities. It also takes a particularly pro-active role in regeneration, economic development, housing and education. It is essential that the Council's corporate responsibility for conservation of heritage assets be taken into account in exercising its many different functions. The Council's responsibility for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environments needs to be recognised that all services play a role in this. There is already an existing cross Council departmental approach to the impact on the historic environment. However, this could be improved in some areas and it therefore essential that all services give due consideration to the importance of conservation issues in preparing programmes of work and budgets and seek specialist advice where appropriate to ensure that best practice is adhered to.

Issues

H1. Council-owned heritage assets

In order to review and rationalise council-owned property and provide funding and managing heritage assets, it is essential to have full and up-to date information on the extent, nature and physical conditions of historic buildings in the ownership of the Council. Planned maintenance and repairs programmes are essential for the management of heritage assets, based on regular detailed inspections and conditions reports, and set within the context of individual 'conservation plans'.

Proposed Action

H1. Identification of Council-owned historic buildings and structures, and consideration be given to the preparation of 'conservation plans' for future management.

H2. Highways and Public Realm

The special character of historic features on highways and within the public realm such as natural stone paving and kerbs, stone-setted surfaces or historic street furniture is extremely vulnerable to damage or loss through work carried out by contractors, statutory undertakers or private developers and owners. The same is true of any archaeological deposits sealed beneath these structures. The development of a code of practice to integrate management of highways and public realm works within the historic environment, including conservation areas would be effective in minimising potential damage to historic materials and features, emphasising the need for quality design and special care are carried out by all. Public realm improvements are often a significant part of conservation-led regeneration, creating a better quality environment and a sense of place that can encourage inward investment. Knowsley has developed a good track record in delivering high quality enhancement schemes. This should continue and requires the development of closer working relationships with Highways and Transportation and other statutory undertakers, as this will ensure that heritage considerations are properly considered and respected in any proposals, whether they involve enhancement, reinstatement or repair.

Proposed Action

H2. Adhere to the 'streets for all' guidance (English Heritage) for highway and public realm works within the historic environment.

H1 - H2 Potential Threats (if no action taken)

- Lack of profile and understanding of conservation activities across all Council services and at Executive
- Little integration across Council services and limited Corporative working
- Opportunities to develop best practice in conservation
- Profile of Council harmed
- Erosion of character, quality and condition of heritage assets through poor management
- Opportunities for external funding missed
- Quality of public realm in conservation area decreases, loss of historic services and poor quality repairs



I Skills

Background

The success of the historic environment strategy depends upon the competence of all those responsible for work on heritage assets. It is essential that such work is carried out with confidence and clarity of purpose at all levels, professional, technical and voluntary levels.

Issues

I1 Training and skills development

Whilst the use of appropriately trained and competent experts is recommended for work on all historic assets, such skills are in short supply. Every effort should be made by the Council to promote training in appropriate specialist skills to ensure an understanding of conservation issues to achieve acceptable standards of work in the historic environment.

Advice from Council officers will need to follow best practice and a personal development plan for all officers in heritage issues should include specific continuing professional development to ensure that advice given is current in line with good conservation practice, principle and delivery. Internships and work placements are to the benefit of both the individual and the Council.

Set conservation projects can be undertaken by the intern extending the resources of the Council and the intern will benefit from an increased knowledge of conservation related work and develop a portfolio of work to show work experience in the niche field of conservation enabling opportunities to access future career aspirations. The conservation resource needs to be maintained at a level to enable effective delivery in this service.

Proposed Action

- I1.
 - i. Support and encourage appropriate specialist training for all involved in the conservation of the heritage resource.
 - ii. All Council officers involved with heritage issues to maintain and update knowledge through continuing CPD.
 - iii. Bespoke training events to be arranged/accessed as when required to keep members and officers up to date with current best practice.
 - iv. Support and promote conservation/historic environment internships and work placements.

I1 Potential threats (if no action taken)

- Efforts to achieve best practice undermined by lack of knowledge, skills or understanding



J. Information, Education, Access, Promotion and Marketing

Background

For heritage assets to maximise their potential to enhance the quality of life of existing and future generations, it is essential that all conservation activities continue to recognise the need to promote wider public understanding and access. Provision of appropriate intellectual and physical access is essential if these assets are to make a positive and meaningful contribution to the quality of the environment, culture, education and leisure.

Issues

J1 Promotion of Local Heritage Resources

Knowsley is fortunate in having an extensive range of published materials relating to its historic and heritage. These documents are readily accessible at the Borough's libraries. There is also an archive service which houses documents, maps and photographic material most of which has been digitised. Prescott Museum has many local historical artefacts on display and a number of historic maps most of which have been digitised for easy access. The Libraries and Museum are part of the Council's Leisure and Culture service.

There are sometimes cross cutting themes of heritage in relation to the historic built environment. An improved collaborative approach to heritage projects and cross cutting themes would significantly enhance the heritage and historic environment offer. By working together and encouraging greater

public interest in the historic environment we can better understand better what is important to people and take action to protect these elements.

Proposed Action

J1 Work with other Council departments to promote development of education/skills/crafts and desk based research to widen access to the Borough's heritage assets.

J2 Access to Information

Limited digital information relating to the historic environment is available from the Council's social media, the internet or in printed formats produced by the Council for the public.

Best practice in conservation can be prompted by the Council in a number of ways through leaflets, website and advice notes. It also acts as a conduit when signposting members of the public to advice and guidance such as HELM (Historic Environment Local Management) a best practice site run and updated by English Heritage. Leaflets and other documents should also be made available in a number of formats to enable access to the widest possible audience.

Proposed Actions

J2. Develop web pages and publications to provide information on the Borough's historic environment.

J3 Use of Heritage Assets in Corporate Marketing /Promotion

The use of images of Knowsley heritage assets for corporate marketing and promotion is a reflection of their important contribution to local identity and distinctiveness. Their use also raises the profile of conservation projects within the Borough

J1 - J3 Potential Threats (if no action taken)

- Opportunities for education and lifelong learning lost
- Quality of life for all diminishes
- Borough presents a poor image to the outside world
- Missed opportunity to educate people about the heritage of the Borough

This strategy is to be reviewed annually.

Proposed Action

J3. Production of dynamic portfolio of images of heritage assets for use in corporate marketing/promotion.



Action Plan

TASK	METHODOLOGY	RESOURCE	TIMESCALE	RISKS (if no action)
<p>Historic Buildings</p> <p>Review statutory list of historic buildings</p> <p>Identify potential heritage assets for inclusion on national register</p> <p>Compile a list of locally important historic buildings and review regularly</p> <p>Review condition of designated heritage assets</p> <p>Maintain /Update Building At Risk (BAR) register. Identify BAR</p> <p>Identify potential new uses for obsolete historic buildings</p> <p>Planning for crime prevention - adopt best practice</p>	<p>Survey Existing Buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Visits - Photographic survey - Desk based research - Documented evidence <p>Liaise with English Heritage to update current statutory list</p> <p>Identify vacant/unkept buildings and use statutory enforcement action where necessary</p> <p>Determine the guidelines for inclusion on a local list in accordance with EH guidance / best practice</p> <p>Compile a local list database and maintain/update</p>	<p>Conservation Officer</p> <p>Interns</p> <p>Student Placements</p> <p>Local Heritage Groups</p> <p>Friends Groups</p> <p>English Heritage</p> <p>Volunteers</p>	<p>On Going 2013 - 2018</p>	<p>Deterioration of heritage assets</p> <p>Loss of Borough's heritage</p> <p>Uncertainty of the importance of historic assets leading to delays in the planning process</p> <p>Harmful change to heritage assets or their setting more likely</p>
<p>Conservation Areas</p> <p>Conservation Area Appraisals/Re-Appraisals</p> <p>Review of boundaries</p> <p>Assess the potential inclusion of new areas for Conservation Area designation</p> <p>Review/Designate Article 4 Designations</p>	<p>Re-assessment of the existing conservation areas and their boundaries</p> <p>Prepare and publish appraisals</p>	<p>Conservation Officer</p> <p>Interns</p> <p>Student Placements</p> <p>Local Heritage Groups</p>	<p>Review Appraisals every 5 years</p> <p>Assessment of areas on-going</p> <p>Review of conservation area 1-3 per year</p>	<p>Deterioration of historic fabric</p> <p>Out dated/ inaccurate information</p>

TASK	METHODOLOGY	RESOURCE	TIMESCALE	RISKS (if no action)
Prepare and publish Conservation Area Management Plans	Undertake a conservation area 'health check' of the public realm, boundary treatments, property maintenance Public /Resident consultation Publish advisory documents for Article 4 designated areas Produce historic area information sheets Set out proactive management of each conservation area Development management	Friends/ Amenity Groups English Heritage THI Officer Volunteer		Uncertainty of residents and developers of what is permissible If not undertaken a lack of continuity in terms of development and positive action Opportunity for quality urban design could be missed Harmful change conservation areas or their setting more likely
Archaeology The Council will secure archaeological advice for applications and potential designations	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc
Historic parks, gardens, graveyards and landscapes Identify and appraise historic parks, gardens, graveyards and landscapes Identify features of historical significance Review fabric and condition Identify opportunities for joint working and fund raising	Identify parks/gardens/ graveyards and landscapes with historical importance - Site Visits - Documentary evidence - Liaison with relevant Council departments/ friends groups and national societies	Cross Departmental Council working Conservation/ Planning THI Officer Arts & Heritage Culture	On-going 2014 - 2015	Opportunities to enhance historic parks/ gardens/grave yards and landscapes lost

TASK	METHODOLOGY	RESOURCE	TIMESCALE	RISKS (if no action)
	<p>Identify potential for heritage interpretation</p> <p>Provide information of funding opportunities to eligible applicants</p> <p>Look to anniversary's commemorative events and celebrations ie WWI 2014 100 year anniversary</p> <p>Identify national historic events and link with a local emphasis</p>	<p>Cemeteries Manager</p> <p>Church and Ecclesiastical Representatives</p> <p>Friends groups</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>Library/Archive services</p> <p>Property owners</p>		<p>A lack of cohesive planning to maintain heritage assets within these environs</p> <p>Missed opportunities to tap into external funding</p> <p>Lack of public awareness of the importance of historic assets</p> <p>Potential erosion of character and condition</p>
<p>Funding and resource management</p> <p>Conservation Fund - establish fund to support pro-active conservation</p> <p>Seek external funding sources for projects</p> <p>Advise friends groups, amenity bodies and volunteer groups of financing eligible for community groups - Signpost to appropriate funding streams</p> <p>Seek additional funding that could compliment and match existing heritage schemes</p> <p>Share information across Council Departments</p>	<p>Regularly review external funding stream including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heritage Lottery Fund - Building Preservation Trusts - Architectural Preservation Trusts - English Heritage 	<p>Conservation Officer</p> <p>THI Officer</p> <p>English Heritage</p> <p>HLF/BPT/APT</p>	<p>On-Going</p> <p>Annual review of potential sources of funding 2014</p> <p>2015-2016 Consider heritage project initiation</p> <p>2016-2018 seek additional funding resources to continue the successes of THI throughout the Borough</p>	<p>Lost opportunities for investment and historic environment projects</p> <p>Community and amenity groups could miss out on funding due to lack of knowledge or ignorance of funding</p> <p>Lack of ownership of the Historic Environment by the Knowsley community</p>

TASK	METHODOLOGY	RESOURCE	TIMESCALE	RISKS (if no action)
<p>Working with others</p> <p>Liaise with external agencies</p> <p>Maintain good working relationships and contact with amenity groups and volunteers</p> <p>Encourage and develop good relationship with strategic partners at local regional and national</p> <p>Encourage networking at a local regional and national level</p> <p>Advice and co-working with statutory bodies in relation to topical national trends. ie theft affecting heritage assets</p>	<p>Encourage community participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentations - Link into existing public awareness events <p>Signpost community, friends and amenity groups to existing regional, national groups</p> <p>Adopt best practice principles and work with front of service officers</p>	<p>Cross Council Departmental Work</p> <p>Amenity Groups/ Community groups</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>Knowsley Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>English Heritage</p> <p>Police</p> <p>Property Owners</p> <p>Merseyside Conservation Officers Group</p> <p>Institute of Historic Buildings and Conservation</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Local knowledge and enthusiasm left untapped</p> <p>Poor working relationships between council and voluntary groups</p> <p>Lack of profile for Knowsley at Regional and National level</p> <p>Opportunities for developing strategic objectives may be missed</p>
<p>Local planning, policy and practice</p> <p>Establish firm policy base for conservation and the historic environment</p> <p>Standardise conservation conditions</p> <p>Promote quality design and highest architectural standards</p> <p>Technical guidance for specific architectural features ie sash windows</p>	<p>Establish firm policy base for conservation of the historic environment</p> <p>Maintain and develop effective controls and enforcement action</p> <p>Standardise Conservation conditions</p> <p>Prepare design brief for sensitive locations</p> <p>Review resources available for conservation. Utilise student-intern placements</p>	<p>Planning Policy Team</p> <p>Enforcement Officers</p> <p>Planners</p> <p>Conservation Officer</p> <p>National and regional strategic advisers</p> <p>Students/ interns</p> <p>THI Officer</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>Shop Front Guidance Summer 2013</p> <p>Liaise with Planning Policy on Local Plan</p>	<p>Quality of decision making for development control could be weakened</p> <p>Planning appeals lost</p> <p>Planning decisions inconsistent</p>

TASK	METHODOLOGY	RESOURCE	TIMESCALE	RISKS (if no action)
	<p>Draft and publish good guidance of acceptable works in the historic environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shop Front Guidance - Conservation Area Guidance <p>Keep up to date on changes to policy, legislation and updates to best practice - publications and officer CPD</p> <p>Deliver in-house training to officers/ members?</p>			<p>Potential poor shops frontages which detract from the conservation area as a whole and deter shoppers and reduce foot fall</p> <p>Lack of time to negotiate improvements to design on planning applications</p> <p>No enforcement of planning listed building/ planning contraventions</p> <p>Poor design in new development</p>
<p>Corporate responsibility</p> <p>Identification of Council owned historic structures and drafting of conservation plans for future management</p> <p>Continued 'good practice' for highway and public realm works within the historic environment</p>	<p>Draft conservation plans include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintenance plan - monitor condition - record 'hot spots' within the building ie potential failings of materials, inappropriate use of modern materials <p>Assess inclusivity and legislative compliance issues ie DDA</p> <p>Continue good 'cross departmental' working to advise at earliest stages</p>	<p>Liaison with Council departments responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation - Public realm - Highways - Housing - Parks and gardens - Cemeteries <p>Liaison with community/ interest/ heritage groups</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Lack of understanding of the historic environment across the Council's departments</p> <p>Lost opportunities to develop best practice in conservation</p>

TASK	METHODOLOGY	RESOURCE	TIMESCALE	RISKS (if no action)
	Conservation input to local schemes impacting on the historic environment			Erosion of character, quality, condition of heritage assets through poor management Council loses credibility as custodian of the historic environment if its own heritage assets are poorly managed and maintained
<p>Skills</p> <p>Support and encourage appropriate specialist training in conservation</p> <p>All Council Officers involved in heritage issues maintain up-to date skills continued CPD</p> <p>Training events to be arranged/accessed to keep members and officers up to date</p> <p>Support and promote conservation Historic environment internships and placements</p> <p>Skills programme essential component of THI</p>	<p>Attendance at relevant national/regional event relating to historic environment and legislation</p> <p>Presentations to community groups/ property owners</p> <p>Member and officer training events on topical issues</p> <p>Information sharing planning and enforcement</p> <p>Bespoke traditional craft skills and training to satisfy the criteria of Prescott THI for a successful project</p> <p>Provide opportunities for conservation/ heritage students to gain practical experience in conservation work</p> <p>Research archives and historic maps</p>	<p>Work with local providers</p> <p>Heritage Trusts</p> <p>English Heritage/ HELM</p> <p>Craft trades</p> <p>Conservation Officer</p> <p>THI Officer</p> <p>Building Preservation Trust</p> <p>Library/Archive services</p>	<p>On-Going</p> <p>Legislative changes introduced 2013</p> <p>Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Bill 2012-2013</p> <p>THI Skills 2013-2018 and ongoing legacy</p> <p>Student placement 3 month minimum</p> <p>Intern placement - 1 per year</p>	<p>Efforts to achieve best practice undermined by lack of knowledge, skills and understanding</p>

TASK	METHODOLOGY	RESOURCE	TIMESCALE	RISKS (if no action)
<p>Information, education access, promotional and marketing</p>	<p>Promote awareness and educate through the THI programme and advisory documents. Details to be published on the Council's web page, twitter and Facebook. Also produce in traditional format ie leaflets</p> <p>Where appropriate, make outputs and progress of all other strands of this Action Plan accessible to different audiences and kept up to date</p> <p>Publication of Action Plan and report on progress in meeting milestones</p> <p>Historic environmental branding via readily recognised documents ie appraisals and management plans</p> <p>Utilise existing archive of historic digitised images. Forward additional quality images to communications team for use in promotional material</p> <p>Educational and maintenance events for property owners to be scheduled ie clean your gutters day</p> <p>Target all age groups from Primary school - to 'university of the third age'</p>	<p>Conservation officer THI Officer</p> <p>Intern/Work Placement</p> <p>Communications Department</p> <p>Friends/ Residents and Community groups</p>	<p>THI Web Pages and Twitter, Facebook accounts set up 2013</p> <p>Conservation and Historic Environment information available on web page undergoing update 2013</p>	<p>Ignorance on historic building maintenance and repair</p> <p>Lack of awareness throughout the Borough of the ongoing work affecting the historic environment</p> <p>Poorly repaired historic buildings</p> <p>Progress and achievements inadequately recorded, recognised or shared</p>

Further reading

Architectural Heritage Fund, <http://www.ahfund.org.uk/>

Arts Council for England, <http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/>

Civic Voice, <http://www.civicvoice.org.uk/>

Cowell, RW 2002, b 'Knowsley Rural Fringes' in 'The Archaeology of a Changing Landscape: The Last thousand Years in Merseyside', Journal of the Merseyside Archaeological Society, 11,123-166.

Department for Culture Media and Sport.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport>

Design Council, <http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/>

English Heritage, <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/>

External Funding Strategy Knowsley 2011 - 2013, <http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/Revised-External-Funding-Strategy-Spring-2011.pdf>

Heritage Alliance, <http://www.theheritagealliance.org.uk/>

Knowsley Economic Regeneration Strategy,

http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/economic_regeneration_strategy.pdf

Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), <http://www.hlf.org.uk/Pages/Home.aspx>

Heritage at Risk Register, North West, 2012, English Heritage



Knowsley Conservation Area Appraisals, <http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/design-and-conservation/conservation.aspx>

Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy, Proposed Submission Document November 2012. KMBC

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006, <http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/things-to-see-and-do/local-history/restoration-project.aspx>

Liverpool City Region Visitor Economy

http://most.merseyside.org.uk/xsdbimgs/TMP_Vistor%20Economy%20full%20strategy.pdf

Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project (Knowsley) 2011, Trustees of National Museums Liverpool and English Heritage, <http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/mol/collections/historic-characterisation-project/#knowsley>

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, <http://www.rics.org/uk/>

Royal Town Planning Institute, <http://www.rics.org/uk/>

Scheduled Ancient Monuments List (National Register), <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

Society for the protection of Ancient Buildings, <http://www.spab.org.uk/>

Streets for All, English Heritage, <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/streets-for-all/>

The National Archives, <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

The National Heritage List of England, English Heritage

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

War Memorials Trust - <http://www.warmemorials.org/>

Glossary

Building Preservation Trust: A Building Preservation Trust (BPT) is a charity, the main aim of which includes the preservation and regeneration of historic buildings. There are almost 300 BPTs in the UK, with 21 BPTs currently in existence in Northern Ireland. The majority are rooted in their local communities. Some are formed to save just one building and others, known as 'revolving fund trusts', save a succession of buildings.

Burgage is a medieval land term used in England and Scotland, well established by the 13th century. A burgage was a town ("borough") rental property owned by a king or lord. The property ("burgage tenement") usually, and distinctly, consisted of a house on a long and narrow plot of land, with a narrow street frontage. Rental payment ("tenure") was usually in the form of money, but each "burgage tenure" arrangement was unique, and could include services.

Conservation: refers to the active process of management of these heritage assets. It often involves striking a balance between preservation and sympathetic alteration in order to ensure the long term survival of a historic building area or structure.

Heritage: is used to refer to the values that people attach to particular buildings, culture places and events. These heritage assets make a significant contribution to local identity and distinctiveness. They help to enhance the quality of our lives through their contribution to the local environment, culture, education and leisure.

Preservation: refers to the process of maintaining the essential character and fabric of a heritage asset in an unaltered state in order to prevent its decay or destruction.

For a comprehensive heritage, historic environment glossary see:
<http://www.heritage-explorer.co.uk/web/he/glossary.aspx>



Appendices

Appendix 1

List of Designated Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings in Knowsley - As amended February 2013

PLACE	GRADE	LOCATION
CRONTON	II	1. Holly Farm House - Chapel Lane
	II	2. Cronton Cross - Hall Lane
	II	3. Gate Piers and gates at Cronton Hall - Hall Lane
	II	4. Sunnyside Farmhouse - Hall Lane
	II	5. Townsend Farmhouse - Hall Lane
	II	6. Stocks - Smithy Lane
	II	7. The Field - The Roundabout
	II	8. Wayside, Pex Hill, Cronton
HALEWOOD	II	9. St Nicholas Church - Church Road (Re-graded from C April 08)
	II	10. Foxhill House - Foxhill Lane
	II	11. Yew Tree House Farm - Higher Road
	II	12. Railway Bridge - Archway Road
	II	13. Village Cross - Bluebell Lane
	II	14. Railway Bridge - Childwall Lane
	II	15. Church of St Bartholomew - Church Road, Roby
	II	16. Railway Bridge - Greystone Road
	II	17. Park Hall - Huyton Hey Road
	II	17. Newland - Huyton Hey Road including Moorland 1 Victoria Road
	II	19. Huyton Hey - Huyton Hey Road
	II*	20. Church of St Michael's - Huyton Lane
	II	21. Monument - Church of St Michael's - Huyton Lane
	II	22. Gateway 1, Church of St Michael's - Huyton Lane
	II	23. Gateway 2, Church of St Michael's - Huyton Lane
	II	24. Hurst Hall/Golf Club- Huyton Lane
	II	25. The Hazels - Liverpool Road
	II	26. Stables - The Hazels - Liverpool Road
	II	27. Milestone - Liverpool Road
	II	28. Railway Bridge - Pilch Lane East
	II	29. 66 Roby Road - Roby
	II	30. Roby Toll House - Roby Road
	II	31. Roby Cross - Roby Road
	II	32. 20 and 22 St Mary's Road

PLACE	GRADE	LOCATION	
HUYTON	II	33.	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Station Road
	II	34.	Thingwall Hall - Thingwall Lane
	II	35.	United Reform Church - Victoria Road
	II	36.	Walled Garden - Liverpool Road
	II	37.	Greenhill - The Orchard
KIRKBY	II	38.	Railway Public House and Langtree Cottage - Glovers Brow
	II	39.	Carters Arms Public House - Glovers Brow
	II	40.	The Cottage - Glovers Brow
	II	41.	The Smithy, 1 and 3 - Mill Lane
	II	42.	38 and 40 North Park Road
	II	43.	14 and 16 South Park Road
	II	44.	Waverley House - South Park Road
	II	45.	Whitefield House - Pigeon House, Ingoe Lane
	II	46.	Corporation Rent Office - Ingoe Lane
	II	47.	Dovecote - Ingoe Lane
	II	48.	Sefton Cottage - Kirkby Row
	II*	49.	St Chad's Church - Old Hall Lane (Upgrade Sept 2007)
	II	50.	Vicarage Old Hall Lane/1-2 - Austin Close
	II	51.	Stables - To North of Vicarage, Old Hall Lane / 3 Austin Close
	II	52.	Gate Piers to South of Vicarage, entrance to Austin Close off Old Hall Lane
	II	53.	Kirkby Hall Lodge - Old Hall Lane
	II	54.	63 and 65 Ribblers Lane
	II	55.	81 and 83 Ribblers Lane
	II	56.	101 and 103 Ribblers Lane
	II	57.	121 and 123 Ribblers Lane
II	58.	118, 120 and 122 Sefton Arms Cottages, Ribblers Lane	
II	59.	16 North Park Road	
II	60.	Kirkby War Memorial, Old Hall Lane (July 07)	

PLACE	GRADE	LOCATION	
KNOWSLEY	II*	61.	Knowsley Hall - Knowsley Park and all curtilage props. St Mary's Church - Knowsley Lane (Upgraded 24 Sept 2010) Gellings Farm House off Randles Road School Cottages, 224 and 226 Knowsley Lane Littlewood Lodge Knowsley Vicarage - Tithebarn Lane
	II*	62.	
	II	63.	
	II	64.	
	II	65.	
	II	66.	
PRESCOT	II	67	6 Beesley Road
	II	68.	34 Church Street - Prescott Museum
	I	69.	Church of St Mary
	II	70.	2 Derby Street
	II	71.	44-50 Derby Street
	II	72.	52 and 54 Derby Street (Clockface)
	II	73.	Stable Block, Derby Street (Clockface)
	II	74.	30 Eccleston Street
	II	75.	3 High Street
	II	76.	11 High Street
	II	77.	37 High Street
	II	78.	48-50 St Helens Road
	II	79.	2 Vicarage Place
	II	80.	4 Vicarage Place
	II	81.	6 Vicarage Place
	II	82.	10 Vicarage Place
	II	83.	14 Vicarage Place
	II	84.	Church of Our Lady Immaculate - Vicarage Place
II	85.	The Lancashire Watch Factory - Albany Road	
II	86.	Detached Workshop to the rear of No. 20 Grosvenor Road	
II	87.	No. 17 Atherton Street	
II.	88.	No. 9 Market Place with former workshop to rear	
TARBOCK	II	89.	Rose Cottage/Heathgate - Greensbridge Lane
	II	90.	Tarbock Hall Farm House - Ox Lane

PLACE	GRADE	LOCATION
WHISTON	II	91. NE Lodge (Rainhill Lodge) to Halsnead Park - Fox's Bank Lane
	II	92. Gate Piers to NE Lodge to Halsnead Park, Fox's Bank Lane
	II	93. Old Halsnead - Fox's Bank Lane
	II	94. Barn at Snapegate - Fox's Bank Lane
	II	95. Sandfield Cottage - Lickers Lane
	II	96. St Nicholas' Church - Windy Arbor Road
	II	97. Carr House Farmhouse - Windy Arbor Lane
	II	98. Carr House Barn - Windy Arbor Road
	II	99. Ropers Bridge - Dragon Lane (November 2007 Added)

99	Listings
122	Listed Buildings
1	Grade I
4	Grade II*
117	Grade II

NB: Knowsley Village Hall considered for designation 2012. Not given Listed Status.

Appendix 2

Conservation Areas in Knowsley
All designated in 1978

1. Cronton

2. Halewood

3. Ingoe lane Article 4

4. Knowsley Village Article 4

5. North Park Road

6. South Park Road

7. Old Hall lane

8. Ribblers lane

9. Prescott CAA and CAMP adopted May 2012
Boundary redefined May 2012,

10. St Michaels Church, Huyton Article 4

11. The Orchard, Huyton

12. Victoria Road / Huyton Church Road Huyton

13. Tarbock Green

14. Tarbock Village

15. Roby

List of Designated Historic Parks and Gardens

Knowsley Hall Park and Estate - Grade II

A park which originated in the C13 and was landscaped during the late C18 incorporating elements of a late C17 and early C18 landscape. Lancelot Brown drew up proposals for the park and kitchen garden in 1775 and 1776 and it is possible that parts of the park were altered to his designs. During the 1830s William Sawrey Gilpin advised the thirteenth Earl of Derby on various matters relating to the park.

Croxteth Park (Partial) - Grade II

Pleasure grounds and a park dating mainly from the early and mid C19 which form the setting for a country house. It is also the site of a C12 park.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

List of Historic Graveyards - None Designated

Prescot Cemetery

St Michaels Cemetery, Huyton

Welsh Cemetery, Prescot

St Chads, Kirkby

St Mary's, Prescot



Appendix 3

Case Studies of Former and Existing - Heritage Led Projects in Knowsley

The Prescot Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) required a two stage application to HLF. Stage one was a competitive stage with other local authorities within the UK. Knowsley was awarded a grant of £45K to develop the stage two of the bid. After 12 months of working on the stage two application the Council was awarded £1.8 million. The Prescot THI is a five year initiative. The Council will work in partnership with local stakeholders and businesses to regenerate Prescot town centre utilising the historic environment as a catalyst for regeneration, and the refurbishment of certain historic buildings within the time. The initiative incorporates traditional skills training, community activities, and a full programme of heritage related activity. The Prescot Townscape Heritage Initiative Officer, Owen Barton can be contacted via the details below.

Tel. 0151 443 2757

Email: owen.barton@Knowsley.gov.uk

web: www.prescotthi.org.uk

The Conservation Skills and Interpretation Project (CSIP): After successfully being awarded £177,000 by the Heritage Lottery Fund, Knowsley Council managed the Conservation Skills and Interpretation Project, 'Look to the Future: Celebrate our Past'. The extended two year project (2008 to 2011) offered an exciting programme of activities that appealed to all ages. These included two heritage celebration days, the forming and training of a 'Young Conservation Officers' Group. A course in 'Traditional Skills' for college students and 'Have a Go Days' for younger primary school pupils. Guided heritage walks were arranged in historic areas within the Borough and booklets were published for Knowsley resident to undertake the walks at their own pace. The Knowsley Commemorative Plaque Scheme developed into a Knowsley Wall of Fame and this is located on the Huyton Library. The Interpretation panels are unique to their specific area they incorporate a 'word-scape' derived from the memories of the participating community groups.

<http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/things-to-see-and-do/local-history/conservation-skills-project.aspx>



Knowsley Wall of Fame Famous sons of the Borough, including Knowsley freeman and Liverpool Captain Steven Gerrard, renowned chemist Sir Joseph Beecham, producer Phil Redmond and football hero Peter Reid are among those whose names take pride of place on the wall, which was unveiled at Huyton Library.

The 12 names featured on the Wall of Fame were voted for in a public competition as part of a Conservation Skills and Interpretation Project which took place across Knowsley, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Other names featured include former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, poet Matt Simpson, conductor Sir Thomas Beecham and Oscar winning actor, Sir Rex Harrison.

Kirkby born John Conte said: "It is an honour to see my name up here alongside the other 11 people featured, all of whom have achieved so much in their different fields. This Wall of Fame is a great idea which will make local people proud of their area, and show them that anyone can achieve their dreams if they work hard."

Cllr Dave Lonergan, Knowsley Council's Cabinet Member for Regeneration, Economy

and Skills said: "Over the generations there has been an impressive number of Knowsley people who have made a real mark on history, whether it has been in politics, science, sport or the arts. This list was based entirely on votes from residents, and it is nice that we can recognise our local heroes, and inspire future generations in this way." The plaque is now on permanent display in Huyton, outside the library on Civic Way.

Restoration of Historic Crosses, Landmarks and Milestones Project (RHCLM) 2006 - 2008

This project was bid for under the 'Your Heritage' HLF programme it was a two year project that was completed in 2008. The funding received from HLF was £42k this was matched with Council monies to restore eight of the Borough's historic artefacts. Eight bronze information panels were erected so local people could learn about the artefacts. A number of heritage workshops were hosted by a heritage actress in local schools and children learned about toll roads milestones and historic crosses. A children's heritage activity booklet was produced and heritage exhibitions toured the Borough. The two



community based heritage activity workshops namely 'Angels in the Architecture' and 'Green Man in the Gallery' were well received by the Knowsley community.

<http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/things-to-see-and-do/local-history/restoration-project.aspx>

To promote the restoration of Knowsley's historic milestones, crosses and landmarks, exhibitions were displayed in the Borough's libraries, One Stop Shops and also at Prescott Museum. The displays were also taken along to the Heritage Events and proved to be a great pull for local people of all ages. Historic maps from the 1890s were particularly popular with older generations whilst younger family members took part in the craft and workshop activities.

RHCML - Green Man in the Gallery

The 'Green Man in the Gallery' workshops were craft workshops to reproduce the figure of the Green man typically seen in architect and myth related works. The workshops also educated young people about traditional instruments with a trio of medieval minstrels dressed in period costume leading the singing throughout the event. The minstrels performed medieval music, letting visitors handle the instruments and view the information display boards.

The Green Man was a medieval entity that is depicted in many historic buildings. The theme also fitted in quite nicely as Halloween loomed and grotesque images of The Green Man appealed to younger audiences. Visitors took part in making green man plaques out of clay and took them home to paint

RHCML - Angels in the Architecture

The 'Angels in the Architecture' craft workshop exhibited displays of how angels are depicted in local and national buildings and memorials. Community workshops took place and help local residents and children took part in making clay angel figures and used wool felt to make hanging angel ornaments.

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Knowsley Council