

Scheduled Monuments in St.Helens by Ward

Last Updated 10/10/2011



St.Helens Council

Bold

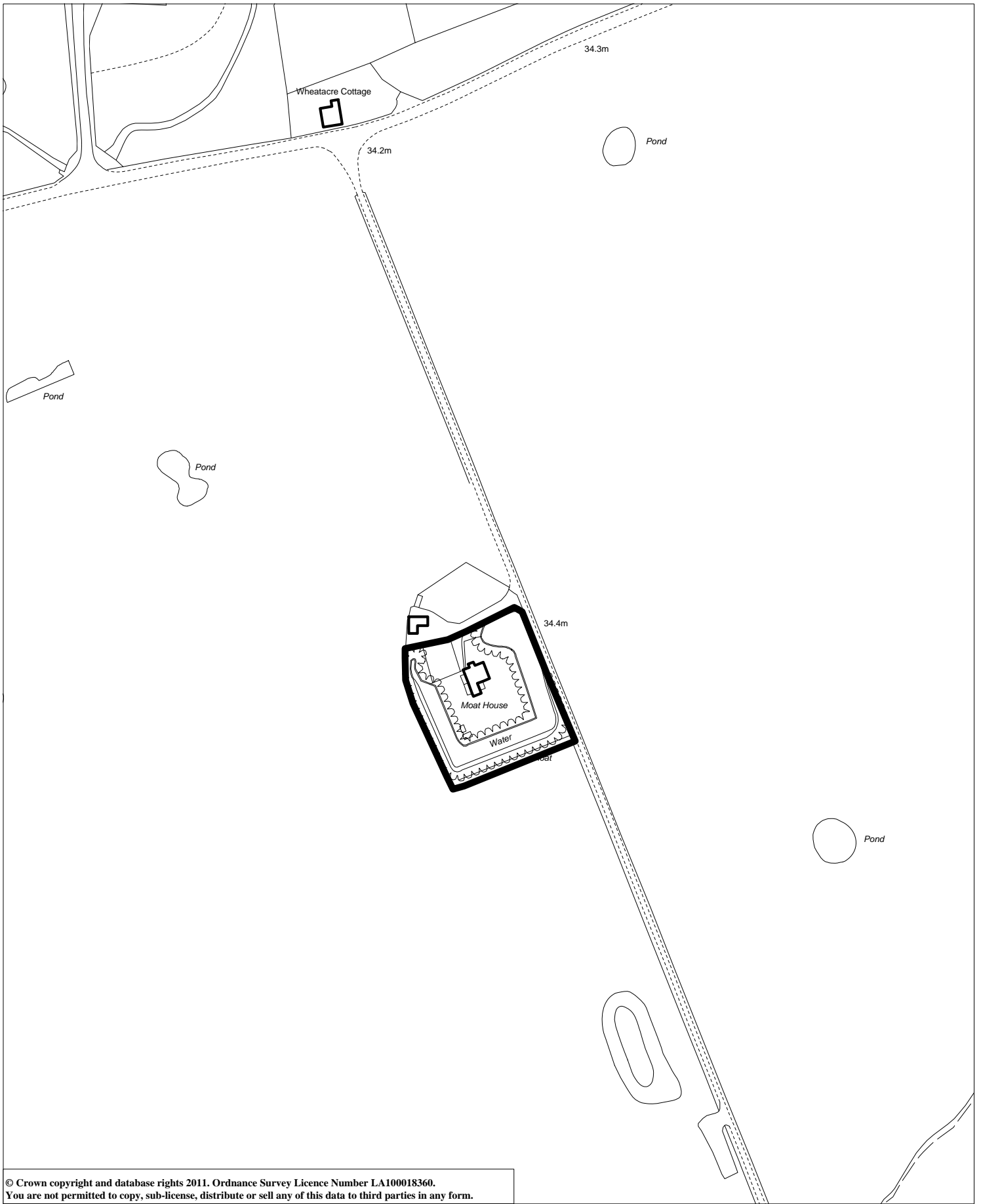
EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHINGS
1017582	Old Moat House Medieval Moat	04/09/1990	Sched. Monument	355,245.00	392,244.00
	LOCATION GORSEY LANE BOLD WA9 4SR	WARD PARISH Library Ref. EH Legacy uid.	Bold BOLD SAM/BOLD/01 13402		

DESCRIPTION

The monument at Old Moat House comprises a moat approx. 68m square enclosing a dwelling house, garden and outbuildings. The moat has been partially filled at its northwest corner and along its northern side. Moated sites are generally seen as the prestigious residences of the Lords of the manor. The moat in such circumstances marked the high status of the occupier, but also served to deter casual raiders and wild animals. Being stocked with fish and encouraging fowl it also provided a valuable food source, a water supply in case of fire and an easy means for the disposal of waste and sewage. Most moats were constructed between 1250 and 1350.

The moat is particularly wide at this monument being approx. 15m across with a steeply sloping outer bank. Oral tradition claims the moat was originally bridged on its west side but no visible evidence to support this now exists. A well, now covered, existed to the rear of the present house. A reputed spring is the source of water close to the northwest corner of the moat and outlet is into a drain to the northeast. The moat banks are heavily covered with trees and shrubbery. The Old Moat House and its outbuildings are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these structures is included.

The boundary of the scheduled area follows the line of the moat, but allows a 1 metre margin around the monument on all sides which includes 1 metre of the western edge of the trackway which lies to the east of the monument.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1017582
Building Name: Old Moat House Medieval Moat
Ward: Bold

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/2500
Grid Ref: 355253, 392235
Area: 4861.22 sq.mts

EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHINGS
1010703	OLD BOLD HALL MOATED SITE AND BRIDGE OLD BOLD HALL	22/05/1991	Sched. Monument	354,192.50	390,358.50
	LOCATION WARRINGTON ROAD BOLD HEATH	WARD	Bold		
		PARISH	BOLD		
		Library Ref.	SAM/BOLD/02		
		EH Legacy uid.	13429		

DESCRIPTION

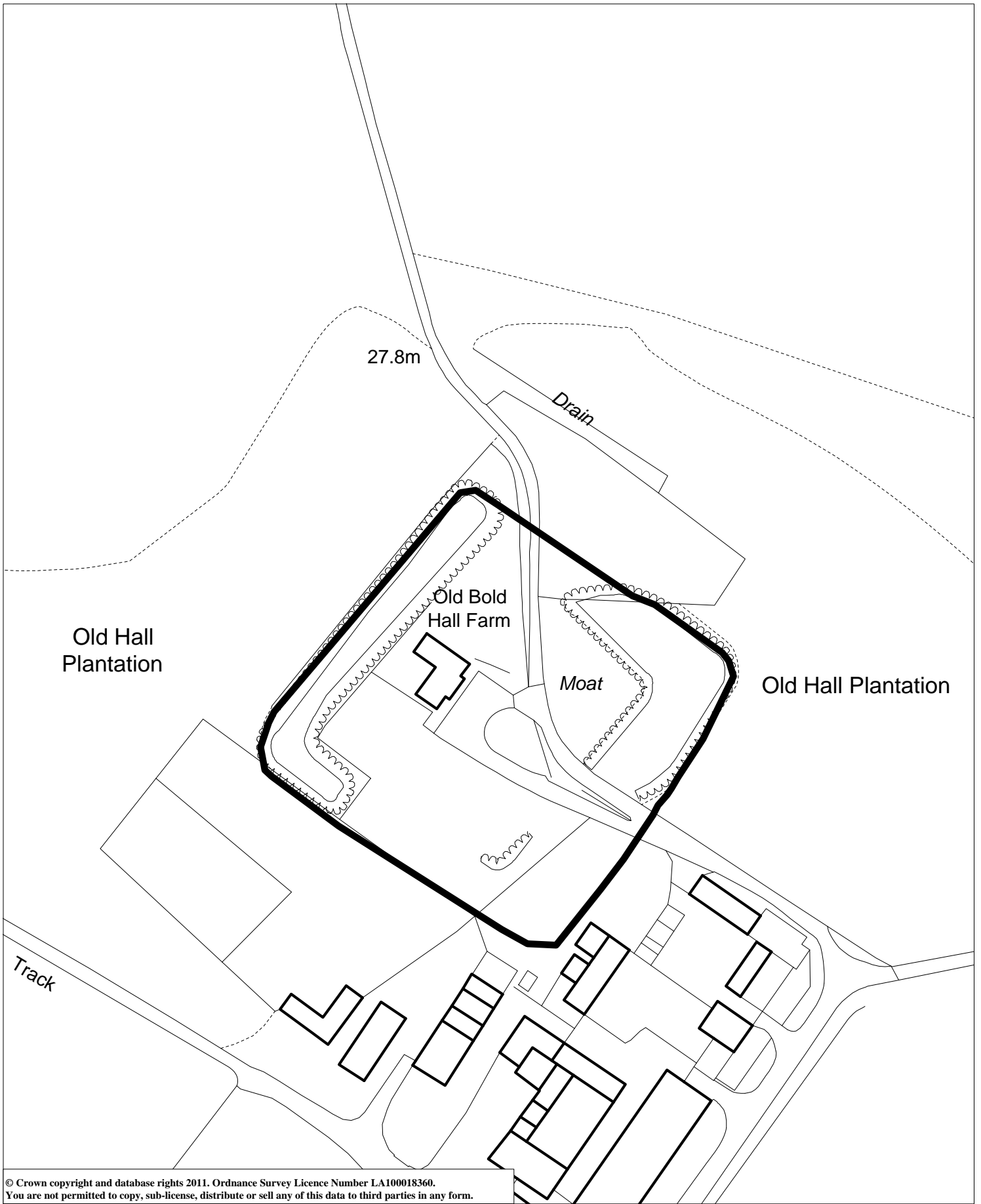
The monument comprises a moated site, the island of which is now partially occupied by a C.20th farmhouse and garden but which was formerly occupied by the Old Bold Hall. Though the moat is dry and has been partially in-filled, the site retains an early C.18th bridge and flanking gate piers which are both individually Listed Grade II.

The manor of Bold was known to be in existence in 1212 and Old Bold Hall is known to have been rebuilt at least three times, with access being by a drawbridge in the C.16th. The moat is 20-24 m wide at its east corner and is steep sided in its NW and SW arms and up to 1.5m deep. It is heavily overgrown with trees and shrubbery throughout. The island measures c.60m by 70m and possesses two access drives, one continuing across the island as a public footpath.

Old Bold Hall farmhouse, the bridge and gate piers, a timber shed, all hedges and the public footpath signpost are not included in the scheduling. The ground beneath all these features, however, is included.

Majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigniorial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The moated site at Old Bold Hall was one of a group of five moated sites in the former township of Bold; documentary evidence indicates that of all these, it was the most significant.

The moat survives its modern tree and shrub growth.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1010703
Building Name: Old Bold Hall Moated Site
Ward: Bold

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/1250
Grid Ref: 354169, 390355
Area: 7883.54 sq.mts

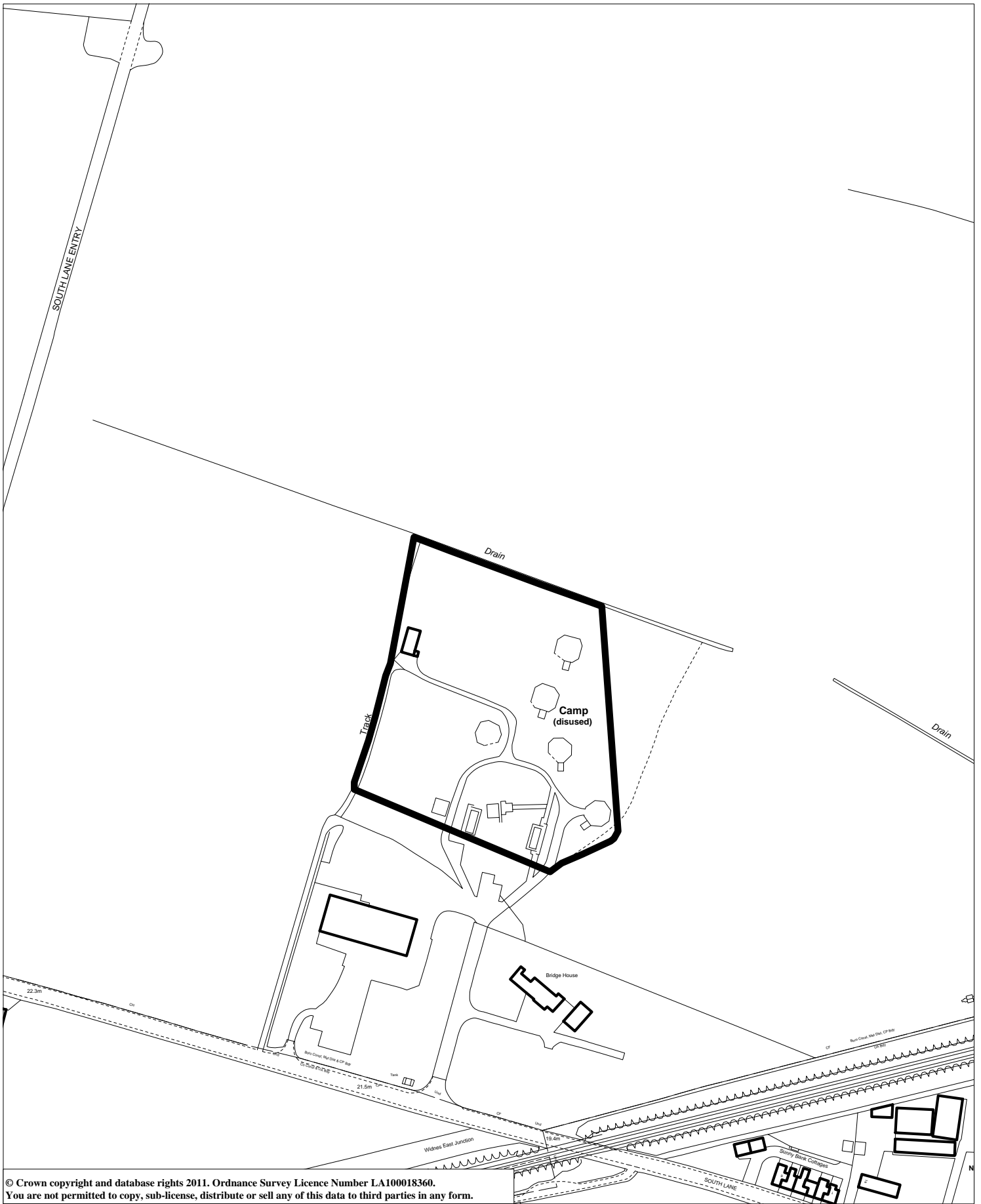
EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHINGS
1019531	HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNSITE DISUSED CAMP, SOUTH LANE FARM	24/08/2000	Sched. Monument	354,131.50	388,052.10
	LOCATION SOUTH LANE BOLD HEATH	WARD PARISH Library Ref. EH Legacy uid.	Bold BOLD SAM/BOLD/03 33855		

DESCRIPTION

The monument includes the standing, earthwork and buried remains of the majority of a World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft (HAA) gunsite known as Station H17 and Barrows Green gunsite in military records. The site includes the functional core of the gunsite with a command post, radar platform, four gun emplacements, a generator building and ancillary buildings situated 380m east of South Lane Farm. A fifth gun emplacement and ancillary buildings have been removed in recent years in preparation for the construction of a second agricultural building on the southern half of the original site. The site was commissioned by February 1940 and manned by units of the Royal Artillery. In June 1942 it was equipped with two 3.7 inch guns together with GL Mk II radar. This site was not selected as one of the 192 HAA gunsites which were retained after the war as part of the Nucleus Force and which formed part of the defences of the country during the Cold War. The gun emplacements were constructed out of concrete to a fairly standard pattern, and with the exception of interior fixtures and fittings are substantially complete. They form an arc facing north east around the central radar and command buildings. Each emplacement is octagonal in shape, open to the sky, with two opposed entrances fitted with steel blast doors of which only hinge brackets survive. The central pit in each case measures 7.5m across with a concrete floor and central ring of steel bolts for mounting the gun. On each of the six concrete walls internally there is a roofed chamber for storing ammunition and holes are visible in the side walls to take wooden racking to support the shells. Outside each gunpit there is a concrete shelter attached to opposite walls of the octagon which served as a store and waterproof recess for the gun crew when on standby.

The central command buildings, which remain roofed and substantially intact, are partly underground and partly open to the sky. At the eastern end of this complex is a double ramp leading up to what was a radar installation. In the interior there was a telescope for identifying aircraft, a predictor and a height finder with rooms for the operating personnel. The central command post is flanked by two roofed concrete buildings which appear to have been offices. One of these retains its steel window frames and wooden door frames.

Situated 70m to the north of the central area is a two-roomed roofed building with garage doors which probably housed the generator section and workshops. Two outside toilets have been added to this complex. The buildings are linked by a concrete roadway which encircles the core buildings and links the gun emplacements. To the south of the site there are the remains of concrete building platforms on which the living and further office quarters for the battery were located. The buildings no longer survive above ground apart from a water tank in the southern side of the site beside the main road. This area has been disturbed by later buildings including a modern bungalow which has been built over the south eastern end of the domestic camp area. The southern half of the original camp area is not included in the scheduling. All modern post and wire fences, a greenhouse and incinerator are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.



URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1019531
Building Name: Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsight near South Lane Farm
Ward: Bold

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/2500
Grid Ref: 354133, 388054
Area: 15482.08 sq.mts

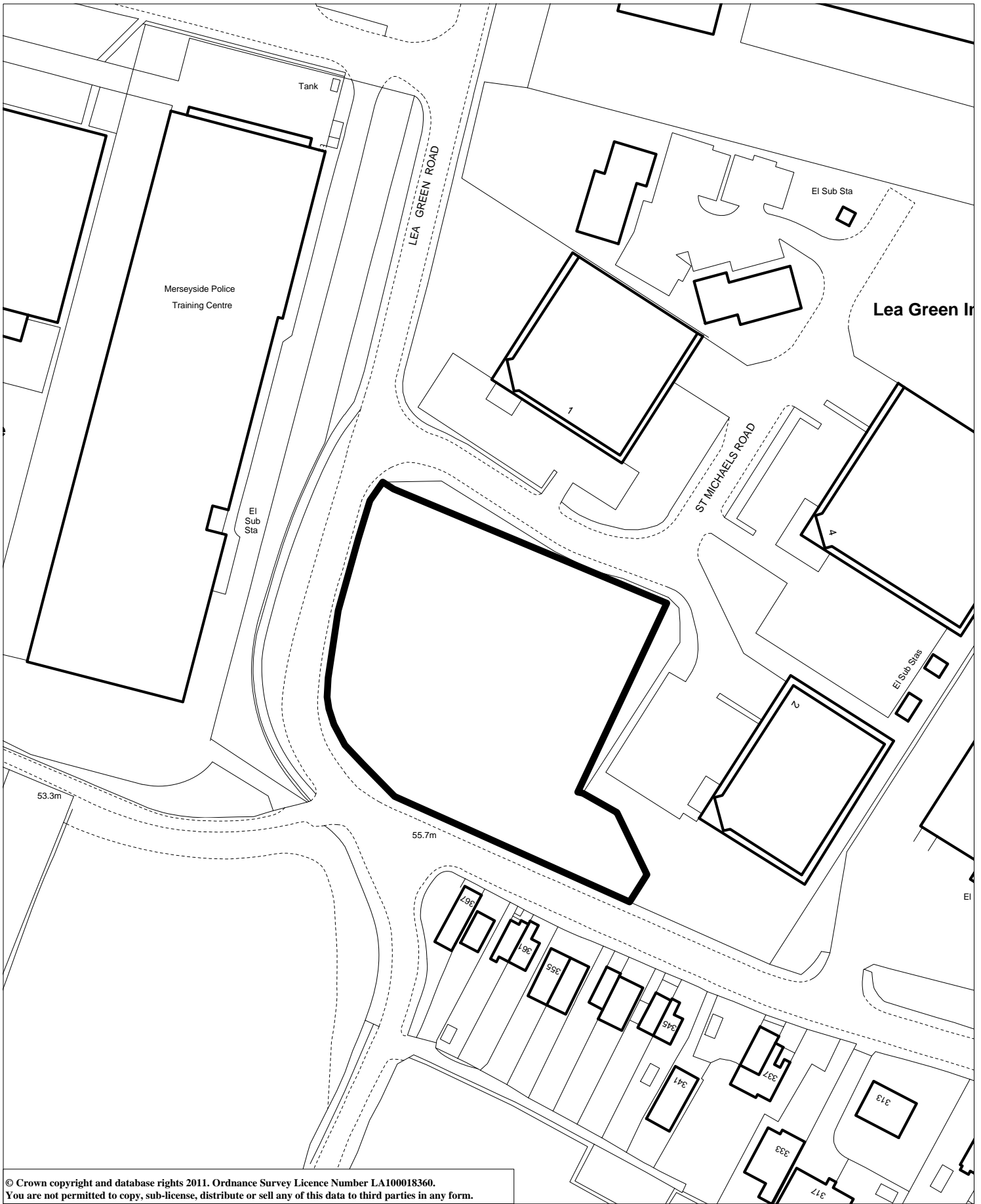
EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHINGS
1012329	MICKLEHEAD GREEN MOATED SITE	17/12/1991	Sched. Monument	351,034.10	391,303.10
	LOCATION LEA GREEN ROAD SUTTON MANOR	WARD PARISH Library Ref. EH Legacy uid.	Bold SAM/SUTT/01 13489		

DESCRIPTION

The monument is Micklehead Green moated site, alternatively known as the Moat House, Sutton, or St Michael's House. The site includes much of an island that originally measured c.104m x 60m. Recent land improvement has resulted in levelling of the eastern side of the island to the extent that no surface traces of the island or the moat's eastern arm are visible. The surviving part of the island contains brick and sandstone structural remains of the post-medieval St Michael's House protruding above the surface. An ornamental low stone wall lies close to the island's southwest corner. The moat is dry throughout. Its southern arm is partially infilled but extends eastwards for some 20m. The western and northern arms measure c.9m wide x 1.6m deep. The northern arm extends eastwards for c.4 5m but has been infilled for the remainder of its length. A secondary eastern arm 12m long x 4.5m wide x 0.9m deep and stone-lined on its outer face has been created at the end of the extant length of the northern arm.

The Moat House was the birth place of John Wyke, famous for developing the wheel-cutting engine used in the watch trade. The original extent of the moat was in existence in the mid 19th century but by 18 96 it had been modified to its present appearance.

All fences and hedges are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included. The ruins of the post-medieval buildings are also included in the scheduling because any disturbance to them is likely to damage underlying medieval remains.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



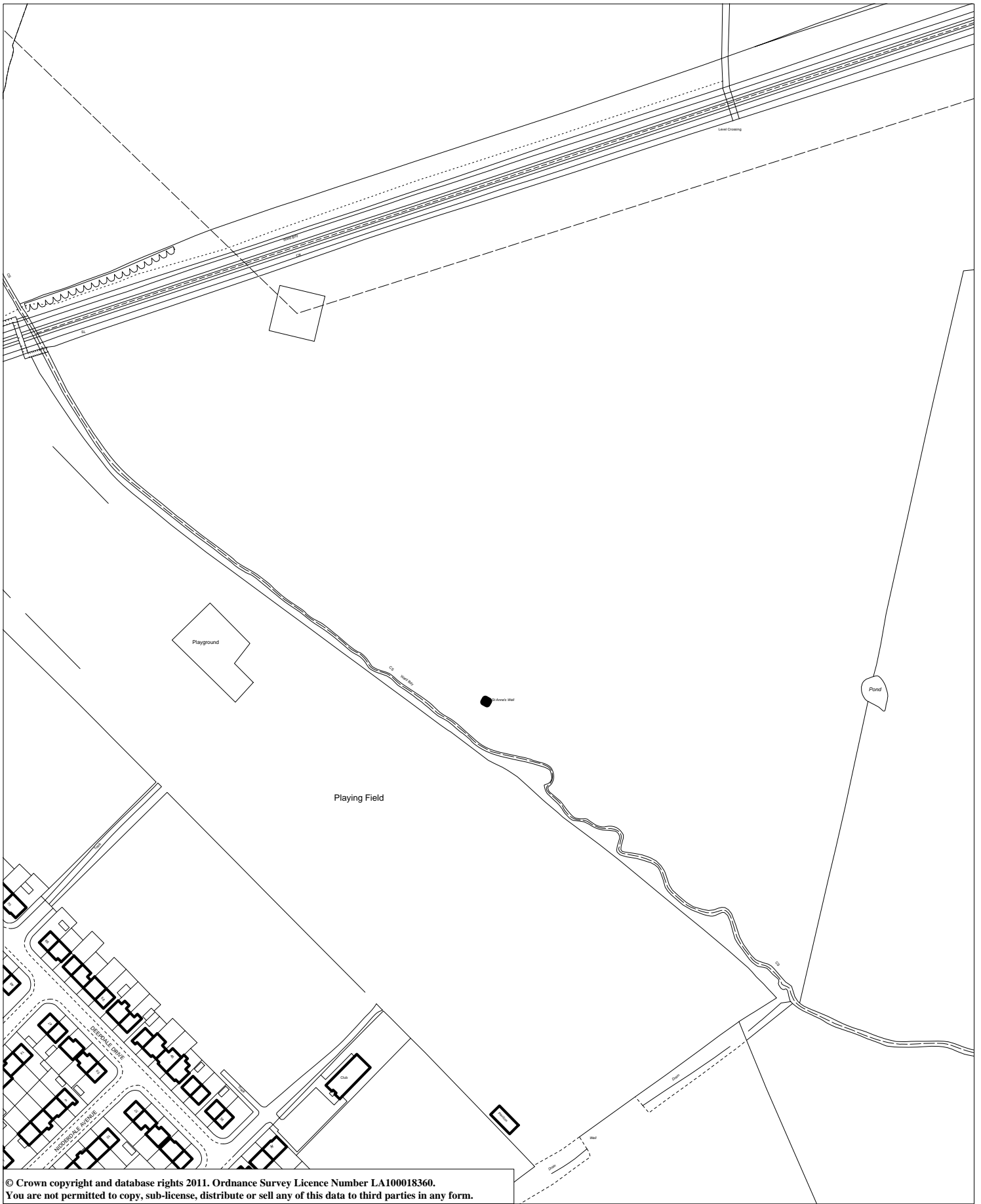
EH List Entry No: 1012329
Building Name: Micklehead Green Moated Site
Ward: Bold

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/1250
Grid Ref: 351036, 391295
Area: 5638.87 sq.mts

EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHINGS
1019449	ST ANNES WELL	18/07/2000	Sched. Monument	349,961.20	391,426.80
	LOCATION ST HELENS LINKWAY RAINHILL	WARD	Bold		
		PARISH			
		Library Ref.	SAM/SUTT/02		
		EH Legacy uid.	32602		

DESCRIPTION

The monument includes a shallow well, lined with stone blocks, beside the brook which separates the townships of Rainhill and Sutton St Helens. The well is a square basin measuring 1.75m wide and about 1.2m deep. It is constructed of dressed ashlar sandstone blocks with a level stone floor. Two steps lead down into the bottom of the well from the west side. The basin has been partly infilled with soil and only one course of stone is visible above ground. Water appears to have seeped in from below the flagged floor. The well had a reputation for healing diseases of the eyes in the 19th century. There used to be a carved stone basin and stone conduit on the north side which took water from the overflow of the well. These features are no longer evident. A stone figure carved in relief stood over this feature representing a female figure carrying a pitcher which, from the sketch made by Owen in 1843, appears to be medieval in date. The stone figure is also missing. A burial ground was reported to have been found next to the well. This was destroyed in the 19th century.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1019449
Building Name: St Anne's Well
Ward: Bold

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/2500
Grid Ref: 349963, 391429
Area: 3.43 sq.mts

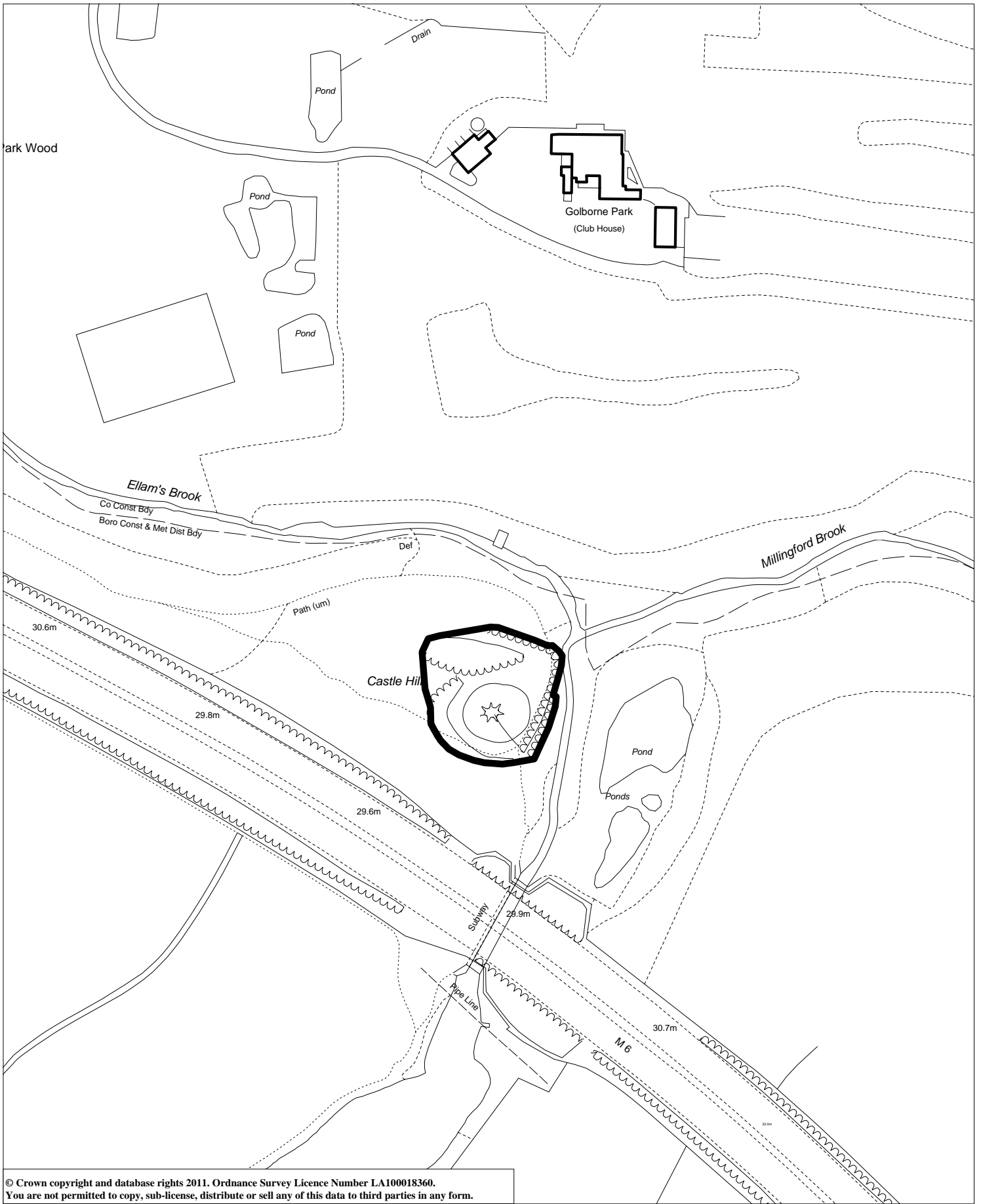
Newton

EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING NORTHINGS	
1009867	CASTLE HILL MOTTE & BAILEY & BOWL BARROW	11/03/1992	Sched. Monument	359,605.10	396,177.40
	LOCATION MOTORWAY M6 NEWTON LE WILLOWS	WARD	Newton		
		PARISH			
		Library Ref.	SAM/NEW/01		
		EH Legacy uid.	13503		

DESCRIPTION

The monument is Castle Hill motte, Newton. The motte is situated on a commanding site at the northeast corner of an elevated platform within the elbow formed by the deep-cut valley of the River Dene - latterly dammed to form Newton Lake. The monument includes a slightly oval mound of sandy earth raised upon largely bare sandstone bedrock. The motte measures c.5m high and has diameters of 32m at the base and 13m across the summit. There are faint traces of an encircling ditch some 10m wide with a maximum depth of 0.2m on the motte's southwest side. All traces of the associated bailey have been obscured by massive earthmoving operations undertaken during construction of the nearby motorway. Limited excavation of the motte was undertaken in 1843. An opening 1.2m square was made on the western side of the mound at the level of the original ground surface. This was driven forward horizontally towards the centre of the motte until it met a shaft 1.8m diameter that was sunk at the same time from the top of the mound. From this point a tunnel 0.9m square was driven horizontally along the original ground surface into the south side of the motte. At a distance of some 3m from the centre of the motte a narrow chamber 6.4m long and 0.6m high, possessing an arched roof made of pressed clay, was found. Within this chamber lay wood ash and burnt bone.

Newton was the seat of a medieval barony, while documentary evidence from the 15th century refers to Castle Hill Field.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1009867
Building Name: Castle Hill motte and bailey and bowl barrow
Ward: Newton

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/2500
Grid Ref: 359604, 396185
Area: 3872.64 sq.mts

Rainford

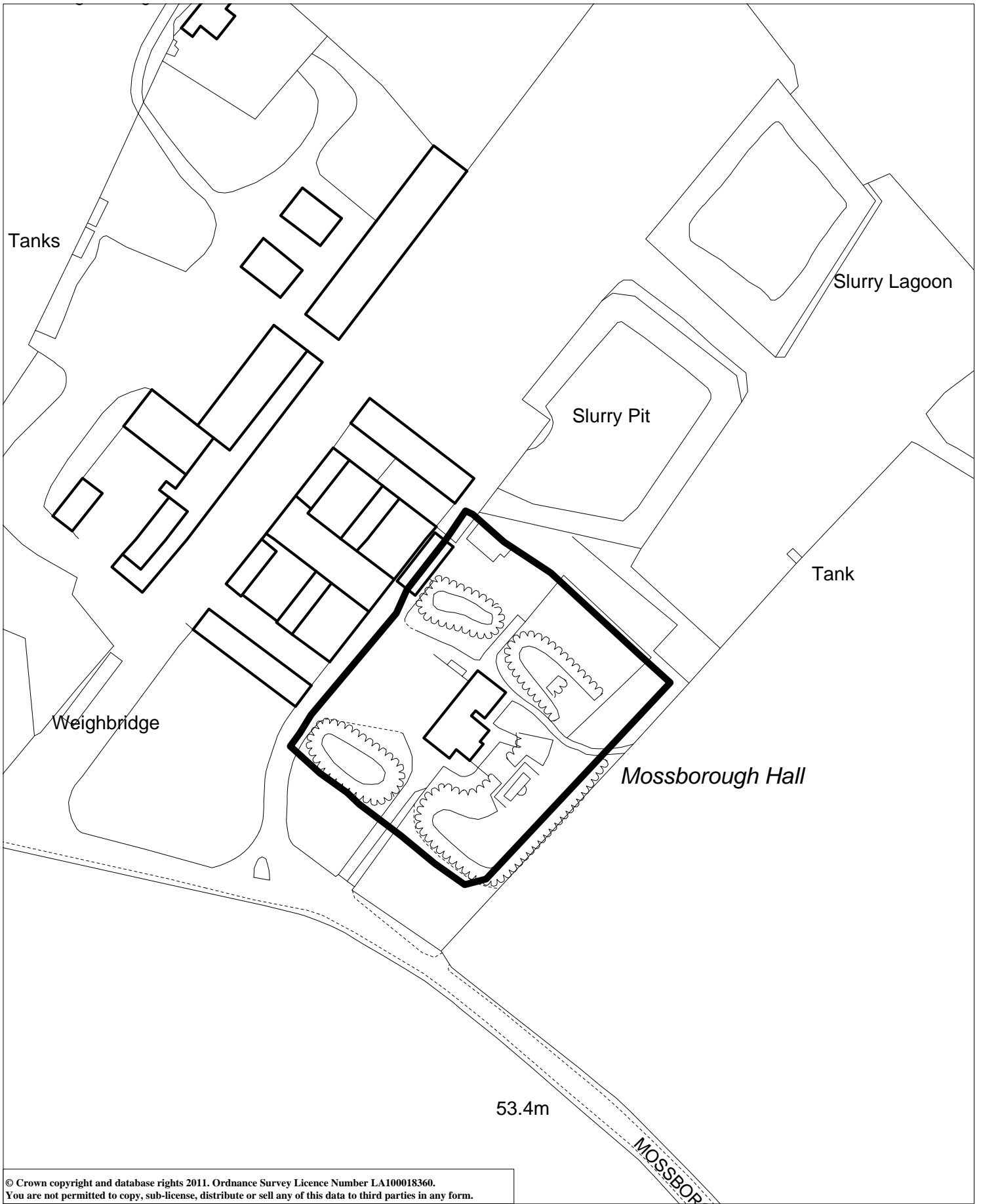
EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING NORTHINGS	
1012322	MOSSBOROUGH HALL MOATED SITE MOSSBOROUGH HALL	17/12/1991	Sched. Monument	346,508.60	398,946.60
	LOCATION MOSSBOROUGH HALL LANE RAINFORD	WARD	Rainford		
		PARISH	RFRD		
		Library Ref.	SAM/RAINF/01		
		EH Legacy uid.	13487		

DESCRIPTION

The monument is the moated site of Mossborough Hall It includes an island surrounded on three sides by a predominantly dry moat some 3m deep. The island is c.30m square and is largely occupied by Mossborough Hall. The moat's southwest arm measures some 14m wide and is crossed by a causeway at its mid-point. The northeast arm measures c.12m wide and is crossed by a causeway close to its north corner. Northwest of this causeway the moat is presently waterlogged. The southeast arm measures some 10m wide across its base. The northwest arm has been infilled and covered with asphalt. Mossborough Hall was owned by the de Lathom family from the late 13th - late 17th centuries. It was ransacked by troops during the reign of Elizabeth I. In the early 18th century it was owned by the Molyneux family and in 1765 it was purchased by the Earl of Derby who demolished the house. The present building dates from the 1850s.

Mossborough Hall is a Listed Building Grade II.

Mossborough Hall, its outbuildings, all service pipes and brick support pillars; all paths, driveways, hedges, walls and fences; two timber structures at the moat's east corner; the steps and ornamental pond in the southeast arm, and an asphalt surfaced area used for parking vehicles west of the hall are all excluded from the scheduling. The ground beneath all these features, however, is included.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1012322
Building Name: Mossborough Hall Moated Site
Ward: Rainford

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/1250
Grid Ref: 346501, 398958
Area: 4648.07 sq.mts

Rainhill

EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHINGS
1017860	RAINHILL HALL FARM AND FISH PONDS	17/12/1992	Sched. Monument	348,997.80	390,251.38
	LOCATION BLUNDELLS LANE RAINHILL L35 6NA	WARD PARISH Library Ref. EH Legacy uid.	Rainhill RHLL SAM/RAINH/01 22445		

DESCRIPTION

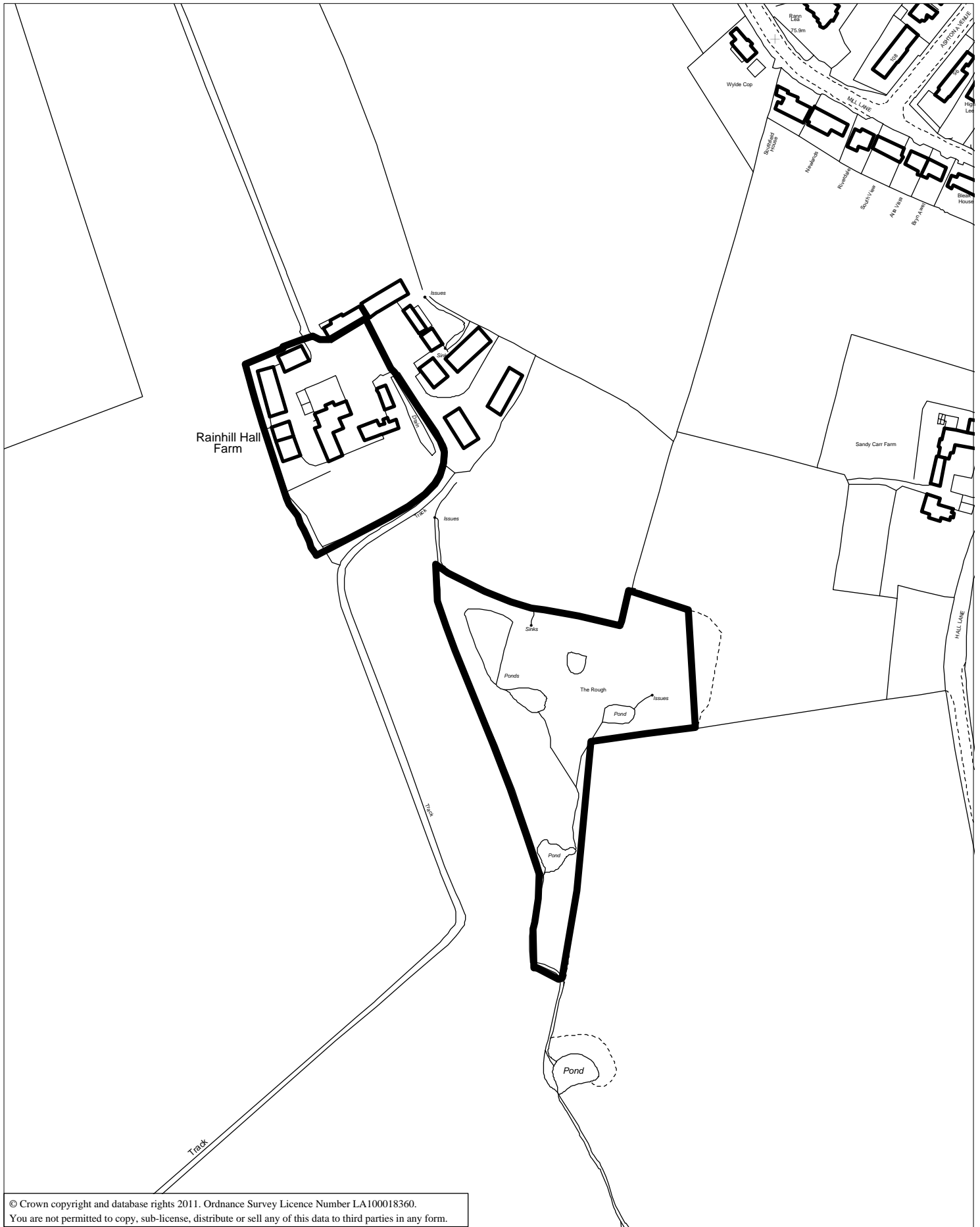
The monument is the moated site of Rainhill Hall, to the south-east of which lies an extensive system of fishponds and connecting channels. It is divided into two areas.

The site includes a slightly raised island that was originally surrounded by a waterlogged moat. Standing on the island are the 16th/early 17th century north and west wings of Rainhill Hall, which contain much earlier work including one of the finest late medieval roofs in the county. The moat has been partially infilled but still survives in a waterlogged state up to 10m wide and 2m deep on part of the south and much of the east sides where it is largely sandstone lined. A short distance to the south-east of the moated site, in woodland known as The Rough, is an extensive complex of 12 largely waterlogged and inter-connected fishponds.

Rainhill Hall was owned by the Lancaster family for 500 years. The earliest documentary reference to a house on the site was in 1323 when Henry de Par was arrested for breaking into the original hall and stealing goods. By the early 17th century the hall buildings were arranged around a courtyard, with a gatehouse entrance on one side, and a range of 16th century timber farm buildings on low stone walls situated north-east of the hall. A small isolated building is also known to have existed south of the hall and close to the edge of the moat during the early 19th century. Since 1805 the hall has passed through the Fleetwood, Beaumont and Stapleton-Bretherton families.

Old Hall Farmhouse is a Listed Building Grade II.

The Old Hall Farmhouse, the modern house on the site, the farmyard and all tarmacked and paved areas, all service pipes, outbuildings, walls, fences, paths, access drives and tracks are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.



URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

EH Entry List No: 1017860
Building Name: Rainhill Hall Farm and Fish Ponds
Ward: Rainhill Ward

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

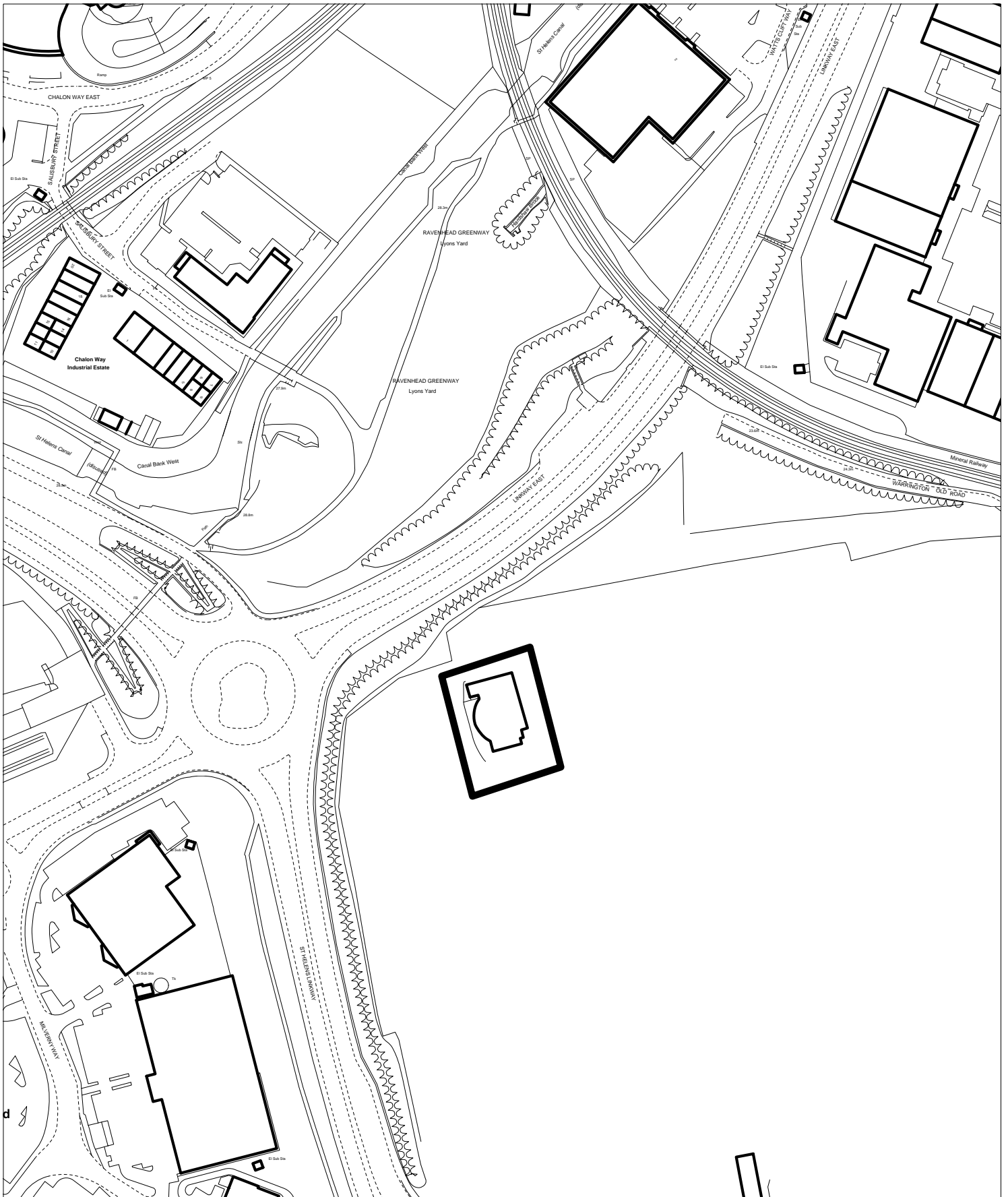
Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1:2500
Grid Ref: 348997,390251
Area: 18,127 sq.mts

Town Centre

EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING NORTHINGS	
1004917	CANNINGTON SHAW BOTTLE SHOP FORMER RAVENHEAD GLASS BOTTLE	12/01/1989	Sched. Monument	351,570.70	394,786.20
	LOCATION PEASLEY CROSS LANE ST HELENS	WARD	Town Centre		
		PARISH			
		Library Ref.	SAM/TCENTRE/01		
		EH Legacy uid.	35029		

DESCRIPTION

Late 19th century bottle shop with oval "chimney" and remains of furnace heating svstem. Formerly used for bottle making employing a gas fired regenerative furnace for continuous glass production. A rectangular brick building with a curving west wall and short projecting wings on the north and south sides. The principal walls stand 25 feet high. Underneath is a basement, exposed on the west and exposed partiallv on the north and south sides. Inside the upper area are eight cast iron columns and an iron frame supporting an oval superstructure which rises as an open chimney through the slated roof. The basement has the remains of tunnels which supplied heated gasses to the tank furnace at shop level. There are no remains of the tank. On the south side of the shop are the sites of annealing "caves" now demolished. The date of the building is C.1886. On the north and south sides are later additions. It is part of the Sherdley Works, first established in 1850 and still in operation, now part of the United Glass combine. The area immediately around has been cleared and the building is separate from the modern factory. An area of land bordering the monument has been included within scheduled area, as this is considered to be essential for monument 's support and preservation.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1004917
Building Name: Cannington Shaw Bottle Shop
Ward: Town Centre

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/2500
Grid Ref: 351570, 394783
Area: 2757.17 sq.mts

EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHINGS
1020908	NO. 9 TANK HOUSE BUILDING JUBILEE GLASSWORKS	28/01/2003	Sched. Monument	351,212.90	395,015.10
	LOCATION CHALON WAY EAST ST HELENS	WARD PARISH Library Ref. EH Legacy uid.	Town Centre		

DESCRIPTION

The monument includes a brick-built glassmaking factory known as a tank house, with a conical flue, containing the remains of a Siemen's regenerative tank furnace dating from the late 19th century. It was set up in 1889 by Pilkingtons the family of glassmakers, and continued in use until 1920. In the history of glassmaking in Britain, this furnace represents a radical departure from traditional glassmaking techniques.

The glass was formerly melted in large pots which were built inside a furnace and as each pot became exhausted, another was built in its place. In a Siemen's furnace the glass was melted in a brick-lined tank and was continuously fed with material and continuously drawn off as required. A second innovation in this design was the reuse of the heat used in the melt with a resulting saving of fuel.

The tank was fuelled by a mixture of gas and air, heated before introduction into the furnace, and this heat was reused to warm firebricks in an underground system of flues before re-entry to the furnace. The glass which was produced in this process was in the form of large (up to 2.5m long) blown cylinders which were then cut, flattened and polished to produce large glass sheets.

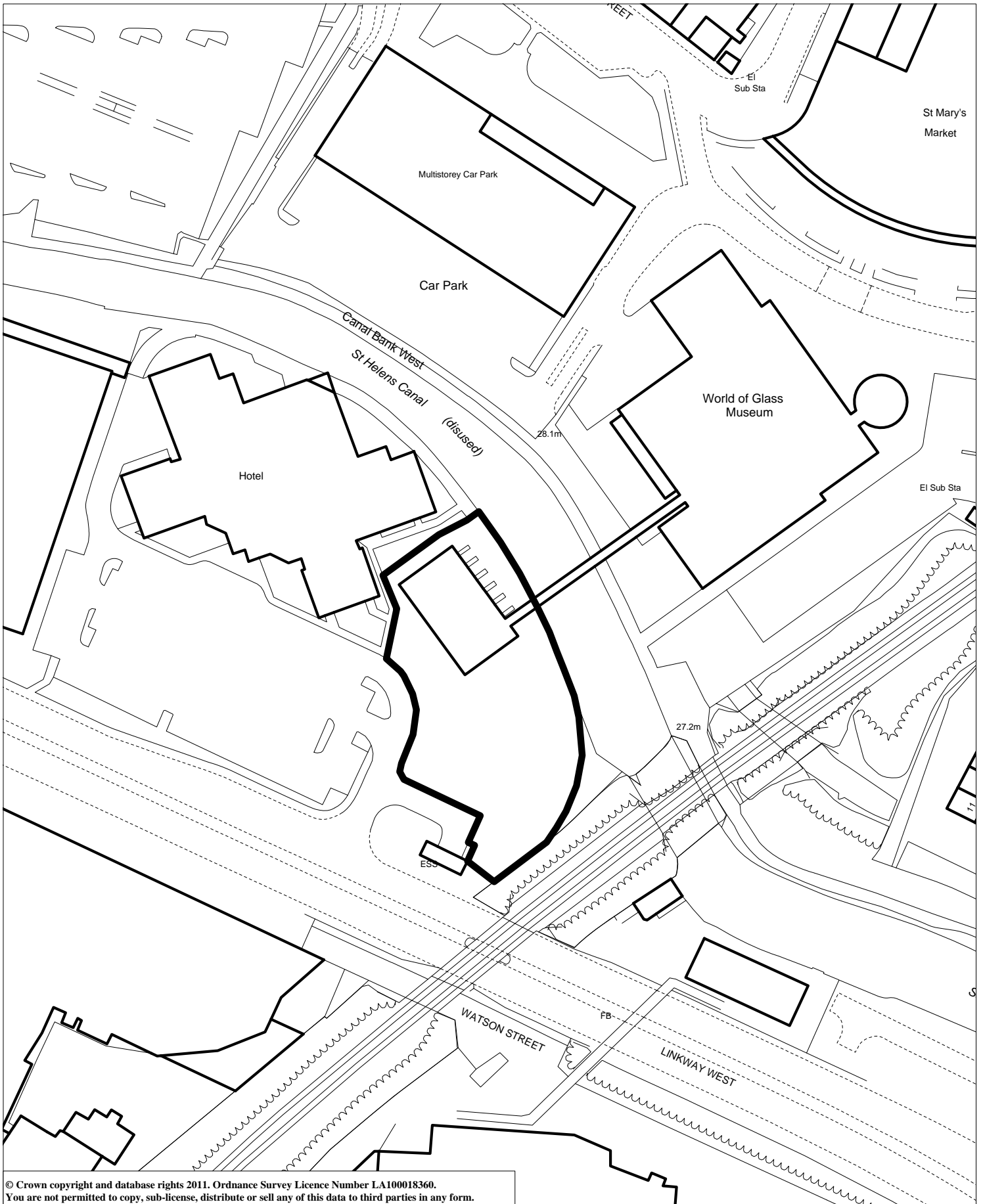
The building which housed this process is known locally as the 'Hotties'. From the outside the building is rectangular, with a truncated cone protruding through the centre of the roof. The walls are buttressed on the long sides. It measures approximately 23m by 11m and stands 8m high. Inside it is the cone, made of brick, on steel girders, supported by cast iron pillars. The brick cone was constructed so that the base is square, rising to an oval at the top. This cone is a survival of a traditional form and has the benefit of deflecting some of the waste heat from the furnace back down to the metal (molten glass) below. Beneath the cone are the remains of the tank furnace, and on either side was a swing chamber for the glass to be gathered (tapped on a blowpipe) and blown into shape before being cut and flattened into plates.

Only the eastern chamber survives, since the area on the western side was modified for later use as storerooms. Arches on each of the short walls provided ventilation for the workers in the chamber and were bricked up or unbricked according to the temperature outside. Beneath this tank there are brick-vaulted tunnels to bring in gas and air from the southern side of the building.

Outside the building, on the southern side, archaeologists have exposed the tunnels through which coal gas was brought from the supplier to the furnace. Immediately adjacent are the remains of a coal mine pit head and cage shaft which were in use before the glass works were built. This pit was used to provide coal for firing the earlier conventional furnaces which were the mainstay of the glass industry on this site before the adoption of the Siemen's furnaces in 1883.

The Tank House is Listed Grade II*.

The abutments of a modern footbridge and the modern portico leading into the building, the surface of all footpaths around the site and the cast iron water pipes and their fittings on the canal side are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included. Fixtures and fittings not original to the Tank House or its period of use are also excluded.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1020908
Building Name: Number 9 Tank House: The Jubilee Glass Works
Ward: Town Centre

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/1250
Grid Ref: 351221, 394993
Area: 2901.78 sq.mts

Windle

EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHINGS
1015604	RUINS OF CHANTRY OF ST THOMAS OF CANTERBURY WINDLESHAW ABBEY	01/12/1960	Sched. Monument	349,968.00	396,960.00
	LOCATION ABBEY ROAD ST HELENS	WARD	Windle		
		PARISH			
		Library Ref.	SAM/WIND/01		
		EH Legacy uid.	27609		

DESCRIPTION

The monument includes the ruins of the Medieval Roman Catholic Chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury which are popularly known as Windleshaw Abbey. There was never an abbey on this site and the remains are of a small chantry chapel established so that Masses could be sung for the soul of the founder.

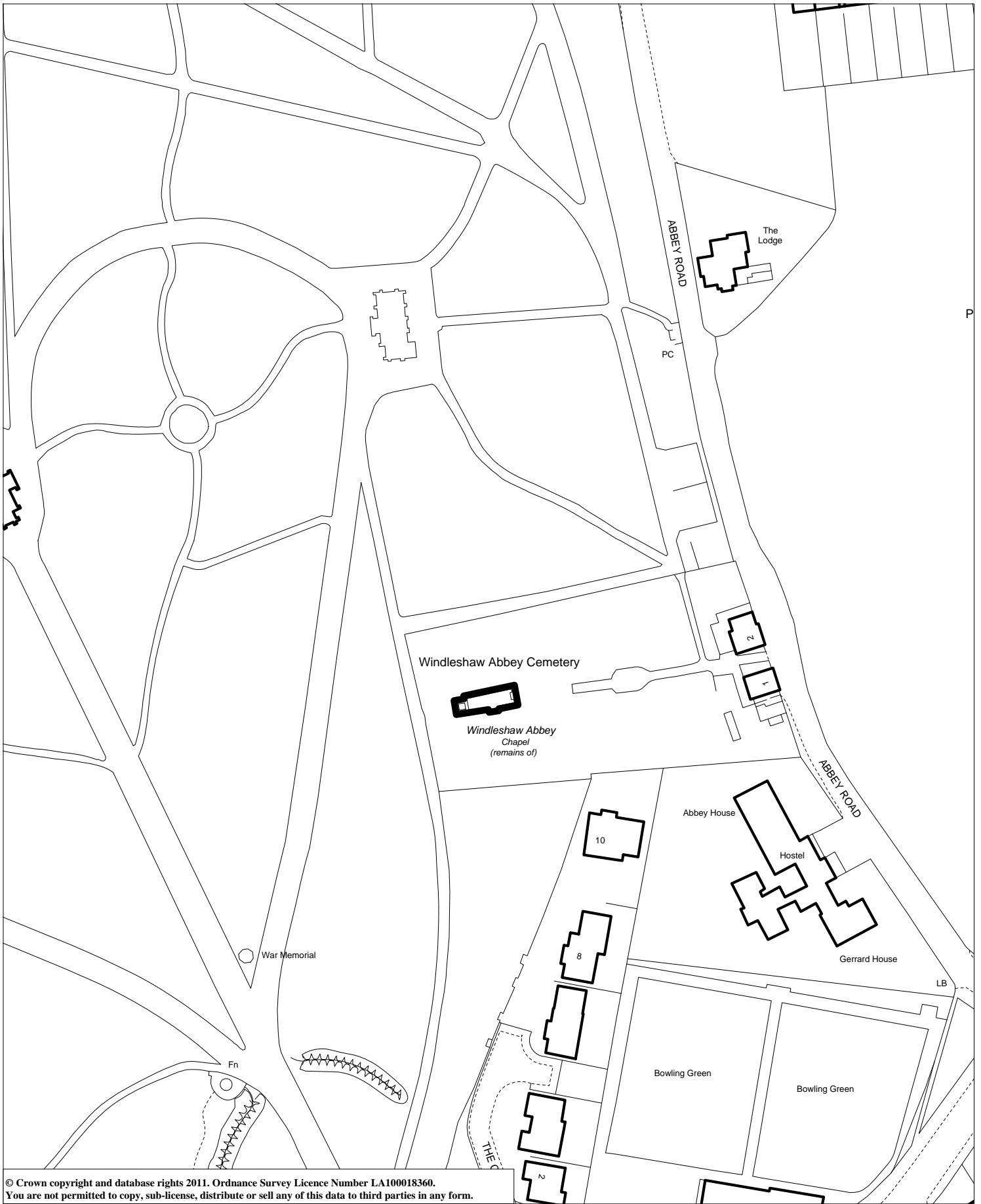
The chantry was founded by Sir Thomas Gerard who was living in 1453 and this date is assumed to be close to the date of the foundation. In 1548, the chantry was abolished and the chapel fell into gradual decline. During the following centuries, the ground around the chapel was used for Roman Catholic burials; still in use for the same purpose. The relatively good preservation of the chapel ruins may be a reflection of this continued use of the site.

The ruined structure consists of a nave and west tower. The body of the nave measures 12m by 5.2 m outside the walls. The walls stand to ten courses of stone on the northern side but only three or four on the southern side. About 6m of the south side is missing altogether. The tower measures 3m by 3m outside at the base and is complete except for the roof and some tracery in the window openings.

The ruins are also Grade II listed.

Chapels like parish churches have always been major features of the landscape. A significant number of surviving examples like this one are identified as being nationally important.

Until 2006, the condition of the ruins and the associated standing cross were in 'controlled' decay state. However, recently there has been an outbreak of malicious vandalism which includes smashing of gravestones and poking out of mortar joints in the masonry of the chapel. English Heritage is aware of this threat and is dealing with the issue.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1015604
Building Name: Ruins of the chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury
Ward: Windle

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/1250
Grid Ref: 349968, 396960
Area: 73.32 sq.mts

EH List Entry No.	BUILDING NAME	FIRST REGISTERED	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHINGS
1015605	STANDING CROSS AT RUINS OF CHANTRY OF ST THOMAS OF CANTERBURY	14/12/1960	Sched. Monument	350,001.90	396,964.20
	LOCATION ABBEY ROAD ST HELENS	WARD PARISH Library Ref. EH Legacy uid.	Windle SAM/WIND/02 27610		

DESCRIPTION

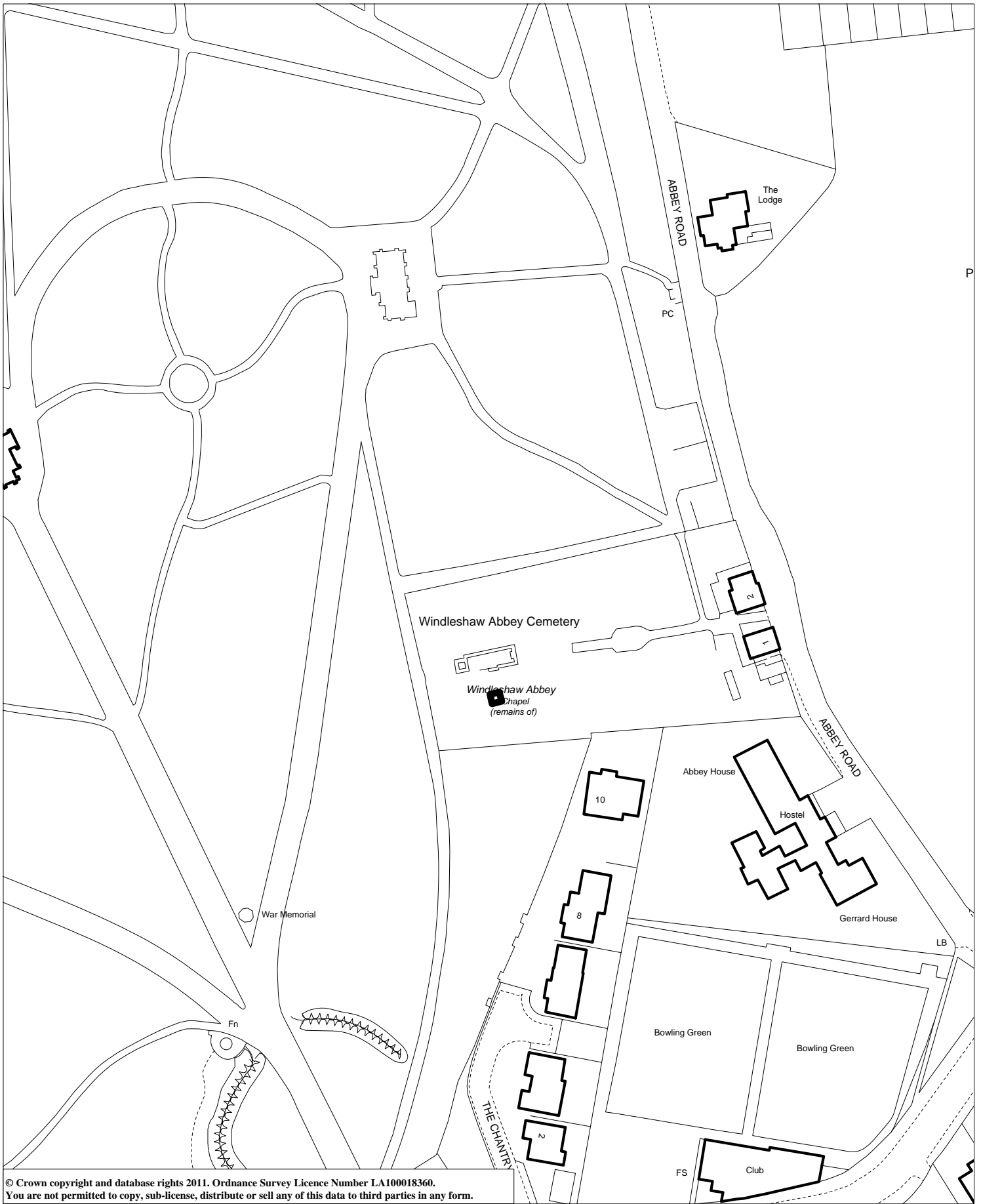
The monument includes a standing cross on a pedestal formed from three steps lying to the south of the ruined chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury. Characteristic of several of the cross bases in the area, the steps are unusually wide at the base. It was made as a churchyard cross and the date 1627 carved on the base of the block may indicate it was erected to commemorate the graveyard after the chapel was abandoned as a place of Roman Catholic worship.

Above the steps, a base is formed from a single block and stands with spurs curved on the angles of the top. On the west face of the base block is the name 'leo' cut by a C19th restorer. On the east face is the block inscribed '1627 THOMAS MARTENDAL 19 YEARS OVLD'

The cross is also Listed Grade II

The Standing cross at the chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury survives well in its original position on the south side of the chapel. The steps are good example of a local style and much of the original shaft is intact.

The cross-served to commemorate the Roman Catholic burial ground and its significance derives from the fact that it forms part of the historical record of the strong Roman Catholic community which existed in the region and asserted its independence after the reformation (c.1540).



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011. Ordnance Survey Licence Number LA100018360.
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

URBAN REGENERATION AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PLANS



EH List Entry No: 1015605
Building Name: Standing cross south of the chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury
Ward: Windle

Date: 11 October 2011
Scale: 1/1250
Grid Ref: 349968, 396950
Area: 5.83 sq.mts