



CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING STUDIO LTD

LAND AT VAUXHALL STREET, LIVERPOOL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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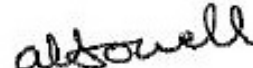
LAND AT VAUXHALL STREET, LIVERPOOL

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report sets out the archaeological and historical background of a Site at Vauxhall Street, Liverpool, NGR SJ 34409 91321. Proposals entail the redevelopment of the Site for residential development.
- 1.2 This report provides an assessment of the significance of any known or potential heritage assets within the boundary of the Site. Potential impacts through proposed development to identified and potential heritage assets of an archaeological nature are established and their significance assessed. Appropriate mitigation measures for reducing/offsetting these potential impacts are proposed where relevant.
- 1.3 The assessment has been undertaken in respect to potential direct impacts to heritage assets of an archaeological nature within the boundary of the site and was undertaken following the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and in accordance with terminology expressed within the National Planning Policy Framework. This assessment does not assess any potential indirect impacts to the setting of heritage assets.
- 1.4 In order to inform this assessment baseline data was obtained from the following:
- Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) consulted September 2018;
 - Liverpool Record Office;
 - GIS datasets (Historic England 2018):
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Listed Buildings
 - Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Registered Battlefields
 - The National Heritage List for England (Historic England website).
- 1.5 In addition, a walkover survey of the Site was undertaken in October 2018.

Definitions of Terms

- 1.6 A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as '*a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage*

interest' (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2018, Annex 2 page:67).

- 1.7 The significance of a heritage asset is defined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic'* (MHCLG 2018, Annex 2 page:71).
- 1.8 Where heritage assets are to be affected by development, *'local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance'* (MHCLG 2018, para:189).

National Heritage Legislation

- 1.9 In respect to archaeological remains, designated heritage assets protected by statutory legislation comprise Scheduled Monuments. These nationally significant archaeological sites, monuments and structures are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).
- 1.10 The remainder of the archaeological resource, the non-designated resource, is protected under national and local planning policy only. This includes entries onto a historic environment record or sites and monument record as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded during the course of data collection in respect to a given development proposal.
- 1.11 In determining applications, NPPF stipulates that *'great weight'* should be given to the asset's conservation and that *'substantial harm to or loss of... assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments ... should be wholly exceptional'* (MHCLG 2018, para:194).
- 1.12 Developments where substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a heritage asset should be assessed against specific tests and should deliver substantial public benefits which outweigh any loss or harm (MHCLG 2018, para:195). Less than substantial harm to a designated asset would require public benefits including the securement of an optimum viable use (MHCLG 2018, para:196). Impacts to the significance of non-designated assets will require a balanced judgement based on the level of significance and the scale of harm (MHCLG 2018, para: 197), although non-

designated assets which are of equivalent significance to designated assets will be considered as such (MHCLG 2018, page:56).

Local Policy

- 1.13 At the time of writing, planning applications in Liverpool are primarily decided upon by using the policies of the Unitary Development Plan (UDP). The UDP will gradually be replaced when the Liverpool Local Plan is adopted.
- 1.14 The policies relevant to archaeological remains are as follows in full:

HD17 Protection of Archaeological Remains

1. *The Council will seek to protect other sites of archaeological importance. Where development is proposed in areas of known or suspected archaeological importance the City Council will require that:*
 - i. *developers have the archaeological implications of their proposals assessed by a recognised archaeological body at an early stage and the results submitted as part of the planning application;*
 - ii. *important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved in situ;*
 - iii. *where in situ preservation is not justified an disturbance by development is acceptable in principle, the applicants undertake an agreed programme of mitigation including investigation, excavation and recording before development begins, or as specified in the agreed programme; and*
 - iv. *conflicts regarding archaeological issues and development pressures are resolved by means of management agreements.*
2. *The City Council will continue to support the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record held by the National Museum and Galleries on Merseyside, to ensure that archaeological evidence, both above and below ground is properly identified, recorded and protected.*

2 BASELINE INFORMATION

Geology and Topography of Site

- 2.1 The 0.67ha Site is located at approximately 20.25m AOD. The River Mersey is located 970m west of the Site.
- 2.2 The solid geology of the Site comprises Wilmslow Sandstone Formation formed during the Triassic Period. This is overlain by till, formed during the Quaternary Period.

Archaeological Background

- 2.3 The Merseyside Historic Environment Record was consulted for entries within the search area (taken as an area of approximately 500m radius from the Site boundary). Besides identifying heritage assets that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development this search boundary was expected to provide sufficient data to represent the archaeological character of the area. Information on designated heritage assets was complimented by GIS information downloaded from Historic England (Historic England 2018).

Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.4 There are no designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature located within the boundary of the Site.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.5 All non-designated heritage assets within the 500m search area are shown on Drawings 1 and 2 and specified in Appendix 1.
- 2.6 The Merseyside HER records the following assets within the boundary of the Site:
- Site of a brewery (HER reference MME17284);
 - Site of an alkali works (HER reference MME17698);
 - Site of a soapery (HER reference MME17699); and
 - Site of a foundry (HER reference MME17700).

Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.7 The HER does not record any instances of intrusive archaeological fieldwork within the Site boundary. However, the eastern part of the Site has been subject to a previous archaeological desk based assessment in April 2018 in support of a planning application for redevelopment (planning application reference 18F/1035) (Wardell

Armstrong 2018). The report concluded that earlier remains, if present, were likely to have been severely truncated/ removed by the subsequent 19th and 20th development in the eastern part of the Site and there is no evidence to indicate the presence of archaeological remains within the eastern part of the Site which would be of greater than low importance.

- 2.8 With regards to the search area, the church and graveyard at St Paul's Square, located 470m south-west of the Site, have been subject to a number of archaeological investigations between 2005 and 2009. These investigations recorded the presence of substantial foundations and disarticulated human bones, as well as the truncated remains of post medieval buildings.

General Historical Background

- 2.8.1 The previous fieldwork discussed above is presented below by period, in the context of other Historic Environment Records and documentary sources where relevant.

Prehistoric (up to 800BC)

- 2.9 The early prehistoric period (up to 8,000 BC) is characterised by cycles of climatic changes with glacial phases alternating with more temperate interglacial phases. These cycles coincided with phases of occupation and abandonment by hominins. Evidence for occupation of the landscape by subsistence groups is ephemeral, being limited to artefact evidence in the form of isolated find spots or stone tool assemblages, and/ or evidence in the palaeoenvironmental record.
- 2.10 The Neolithic period in Britain (4,000 – 2,500BC) saw the change from highly mobile hunter-gatherer groups, to settled, farming communities. This period is generally characterised by large ceremonial and funerary monuments in the landscape, with settlement evidence fairly elusive and mainly interpreted from pits, middens, postholes and surface scatters.
- 2.11 The Bronze Age period (2,500 – 700BC) is characterised by a wetter, cooler climate and the introduction of metal working and new types of pottery and funerary traditions, the most common of which are forms of the round barrow.
- 2.12 There are no prehistoric heritage assets recorded in the Site boundary or in the search area. This reflects a general absence of evidence for prehistoric activity across Liverpool city centre. However, the HER records the potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits to be present at the pool of Liverpool, located 460m

south of the Site (HER reference MME13942). These sediments could include remains indicative of prehistoric environmental conditions.

- 2.13 The potential for unknown prehistoric remains in the Site is considered to be negligible.

Iron Age and Romano-British (800BC to 410AD)

- 2.14 In general, archaeological evidence for activity during the Iron Age period is less-well established, with physical remains becoming more tangible in the Romano-British period, with more substantial structures, new and varied material culture, and the improvement and/or formalisation of road infrastructure.
- 2.15 There are no Iron Age or Romano-British heritage assets recorded in the Site boundary or in the search area. At the time of the invading Roman army in AD43, the area north of the Mersey (including the Site) sat within the territory of the Brigantes tribe. The Romans established a fort in the north-west at Chester, approximately 25km south of Liverpool, some considerable distance from the Site.
- 2.16 The potential for unknown Iron Age or Romano-British remains in the Site is considered to be negligible.

Early Medieval (c.410 to 1066AD)

- 2.17 Archaeological evidence for the early medieval period within Britain has historically been sparse, with more reliance on documentary sources and place name evidence. It is likely that after the withdrawal of the Roman army from Britain, life for the majority of the British population continued very much unaltered.
- 2.18 The HER records the find spot of Anglo-Saxon coins retrieved in 1892, 470m south-east of the Site, on the site of Exchange Station (HER reference MME3005). No other early medieval heritage assets are recorded.
- 2.19 The potential for unknown early medieval remains in the Site is considered to be negligible.

Medieval (c.1066 to 1540AD)

- 2.20 There are no medieval heritage assets recorded in the Site boundary. The site of a former medieval mill is recorded 465m south-east of the Site (HER reference MME13874) and a medieval wayside cross known as Everston Cross, is recorded 405m north-west of the Site (HER reference MME13875).

- 2.21 The history of Liverpool can be traced back to 1190 when the place was known as 'Liuerpul', possibly meaning a pool or creek with muddy water (Mills 2003). It was likely named after the natural harbour at Liverpool (HER reference MME13942). The borough was founded by a royal charter in 1207, but Liverpool remained a small settlement until the post medieval period.
- 2.22 Settlement is likely to have been focused elsewhere away from the Site and whilst it is possible that the land was utilised for agricultural/ pastoral purposes, it is highly likely that any remains from this period, if present, have been heavily truncated and/or removed by the subsequent post medieval development on the Site.
- 2.23 The potential for unknown medieval remains in the Site is considered to be negligible.
- Post Medieval (c.1540AD to present)*
- 2.24 Before the late 17th century, Liverpool was a modest settlement. The town grew on the peninsula between the river and the tidal creek known as the 'Pool'. Although no longer extant, its course can still be traced by the present thoroughfares of Canning Place, Paradise Street, Whitechapel and Old Haymarket (Sharples 2004, 5).
- 2.25 The development of Liverpool as a great commercial port began in the mid-17th century when trade with the colonies in America and the West Indies was added to established European, Irish and coastal trade. The Civil War was a setback to growth, but after the Restoration economic progress was rapid. Liverpool's position was ideal for transatlantic trade, importing tobacco and sugar from the New World and exporting goods from the nascent industries of the Midlands and the North.
- 2.26 The 18th century saw spectacular growth. In 1715 Liverpool opened the first commercial enclosed wet dock in the world, constructed within the wide mouth of the Pool. The Old Dock, as it came to be known, was the focus for rapid development east of the historic centre, with new streets radiating out from it (Sharples 2004, 5-7).
- 2.27 During the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries, huge numbers of people from the surrounding rural settlements moved into the city, looking for work. In response to the housing crisis, areas like the Vauxhall district (in which the Site lies), became infamous for slums, which were built to provide cheap housing for the working poor. Such a high number of Irish inhabitants relocated to the streets around Oriel Street and Naylor Street (to the south of the Site), that the area was known as 'Little Ireland' and 'Paddy's Land'. In 1841, Oriel Street is recorded as containing 1,278

Irish out of 1,777 inhabitants, and Naylor Street, 398 Irish out of 935 inhabitants (Neal 1988).

- 2.28 The land between Oriel Street and Paul Street (comprising the Site) contained a number of 'courts', which comprised cramped lanes containing between eight and ten houses, a communal privy, ash pit and water pump for the use of the families. Each house hold averaged eight people. The inhabitants of the slums lived in poverty, with an inadequate diet and an almost total lack of hygiene (Taylor 1970).
- 2.29 A number of contemporary accounts of the courts have been published, which describe the slum conditions of the poor working classes. This includes a number of newspaper articles written as a 17-part series called '*The Mysteries of the Courts*' in the Liverpool Porcupine, which described a number of the streets in Vauxhall including Oriel and Naylor Streets (victorianpress.wixsite.com/liverpoolporcupine/the-mysteries-of-the-courts).
- 2.30 The Rev John Howard who officiated at St Bartholomew Church between 1894-1916, described the area of Vauxhall:

"The most notorious streets in the parish were Paul Street, Cherry Lane (and part of Oriel Street), the larger portion of Naylor Street, Banastre Street and Pickop Street. In these streets brothels swarmed... At night these streets were the resort of the lowest characters... If I were to attempt to describe the scenes of debauchery, drunkenness, profligacy, and immortality of this one street alone (Paul Street), I would simply shock the moralists of our day... It would be difficult in any city or town in the United Kingdom to find a worse hole for crime and immorality of every kind... The crowding together in such wretched hovels of so many human beings was a black spot in the history of the city and parish for many years".

(in Hutchinson 1917)

- 2.31 The First Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of Large Towns and Populous Districts (1844), described Oriel Street:

"Oriel Street had (5 years ago) 1585 inhabitants on an area giving 6 square yards to each; 41 out of 50 front houses had no place of deposit for refuse, while the cellars under many of the inhabited houses in courts were used as receptacles for manure and various kinds of filth. The annual ratio of fever was about 1 in 11 of the inhabitants".

- 2.32 As part of a health initiative in 1864, these types of courts for the working poor were banned. However by then, Liverpool borough contained 3,073 courts consisting of 17,825 court houses, which housed 110,000 inhabitants. A thousand courts survived in 1903, and the last fell only in the slum clearance programme of the 1960s (Taylor 1970).

Historic Map Analysis

- 2.33 A number of historic maps have been viewed as part of the assessment which are presented in Appendices 4 and 5. They demonstrate the development of the Site from the 19th century onwards for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes. Maps which illustrate key development in the Site have been discussed in further detail below.
- 2.34 The earliest map showing detail of the Site was the 1850 Town Plan. Oriel Street and Paul Street were shown within a wider grid pattern. St Bartholomew Road which now defines the Site to the east, was not shown on the map.
- 2.35 The Site predominately comprised a mix of courts (discussed below) in the east of the Site and industrial works in the west. The far eastern part of the Site slightly extended across buildings identified as 'Vauxhall Warehouse'.
- 2.36 Within the Site off Paul Street, seven courts were recorded (west to east): 'Jane Place', 'Providence Place', 'Sumner Place', 'Camtweg Square', 'Queen's Terrace', 'Albert Place' and 'Victoria Place'. These courts contained 52 back-to-back dwellings in blocks of eight. Camtweg Square and Queen's Terrace did not appear to have a communal ash pit or privy, which were shown on the map as small square shaded structures in the other courts.
- 2.37 Within the Site off Oriel Street to the north, ten courts were recorded (east to west): 'Oxford Co.', 'Kiln Place', 'Powells Place', 'Hallsall's Buildings', 'Clough's Buildings', 'Hugh's Place', 'Oriel Place', 'Bridget's Place', 'Rodick's Place', and 'Holland Co'. The courts contained 69 dwellings, and 12 larger buildings which may have been utilised as warehouses/ industrial units, particularly the court referenced as 'Kiln Place'. Unlike the other courts recorded within the Site boundary, Holland Court was accessed via a covered alleyway.
- 2.38 The industrial works within the west of the Site comprised an alkali works (HER reference MME17698), a soapery (HER reference MME17699) and a foundry (HER reference MME17700). In addition, there was a brewery located in the centre of the

Site, fronting Oriel Street (HER reference MME17284), and a public house labelled as Huddersfield Arms, located in the south-west corner of the Site.

- 2.39 There is little information about the brewery. The 1839-40 trade directory recorded the brewery at No. 31 Oriel Street, occupied by Thomas Watson. By the time of the 1848-49 trade directory, it was occupied by John Lane, and had become known as Oriel Street Brewery (Liverpool Camra n.d.).
- 2.40 The 1848-49 Trade Directory recorded the following occupants on Oriel Street: No. 31 John Lane, brewer; 35 E. Woods, coach spring maker; 37 Henry Butterfield; 39 John Waddington; 30 Hugh M'Stravie; 32 Bartholomew Murray, porter; 34 Thos. (*sic*) Comarford, joiner; 36 Mary Dodd; 38 John Murphy, nail maker; 40 Thomas Curtis, provision dealer; 42 Thomas Leaf; 44 John Nowlan; 46 Richard Anwell; 50 Thos. (*sic*) Moor, provision dealer; 54 Thos. (*sic*) Rhatigan, marine store; 56 John Kean; 58 Patrick Allen; 60 Patrick Allen, porter; and 64 Patrick Cunningham, joiner.
- 2.41 The 1864 OS map showed slum clearance in the search area, and an increase in industrial buildings (see Appendix 4). The courts within the Site fronting Oriel Street had been cleared. Along the western boundary of the Site fronting Vauxhall Road, a row of nine terraced houses, each with an attached outhouse, replaced industrial buildings. Both end terraces were identified as a public house. In the west of the Site, whilst the brewery, alkali works, soapery and foundry were no longer identified, the footprint of some of the buildings remained. In the far east of the Site, whilst the warehouse was no longer identified, the footprint remained.
- 2.42 The 1864 Trade Directory recorded the following occupants within the Site fronting Vauxhall Road: No. 86a James Rathe, victualler; 88 James Ritchie, grocer; 90 Thomas Lloyd, grocer; 92 Alfred Jenkins, victualler; 94 John Spittles, confectioner; 96 Charles Beatty, tallowchandler; 98 William Bell, grocer; 100 John M'Avoy, smallware dealer; and 102 John Fitzpatrick, beer house.
- 2.43 The Goad plan of 1894 was originally produced to aid insurance companies in assessing fire risks (see Appendix 5). The plans showed the building footprints, their use (commercial, residential, educational, etc.), the number of floors and the height of the building, as well as construction materials and special fire hazards.
- 2.44 With regards to the dwellings in the Site, the names of the courts off Paul Street, first shown on the 1850 OS Town Plan, had been changed to even numbers, 2 to 12. In addition, the terrace along the western boundary fronting Vauxhall Road comprised

- eight dwellings, marked (north to south) as a public house, rest (*sic*), undertaker, vacant, public house, shop, GRO (*sic*), and public house with a stable.
- 2.45 A number of the building footprints recorded within the Site on the Goad plan could be traced back to the 1850 and 1864 maps. The building occupied '*T. Griffiths & CO. Paper Warehouse*' was first shown on the 1864 OS map.
- 2.46 '*Jones, Roberts & Co. Oil Warehouse*' and '*Slack, Ashcroft & Co. Chemical Works*' were located in the area of the former Alkali Works; some of the buildings could be traced back to the 1850 map (HER reference MME17698).
- 2.47 '*WC Butterworth Oil Warehouse*' occupied a warehouse first shown on the 1864 OS map, located within the area of the demolished '*Oxford Co.*' court on the 1850 map.
- 2.48 '*E. Duerden & Son Lard Refiners*' occupied two buildings first shown on the 1864 OS map, which had replaced the former buildings of the foundry shown on the 1850 map (HER reference MME17700).
- 2.49 '*Thos. Boyd & Co Metal Stores*' was located within the area of former courts shown on the 1850 map which had been cleared by the 1864 OS map.
- 2.50 '*J. Gilton & Co. Printing Ink Factory*' occupied a number of remaining buildings formerly associated with the brewery (HER reference MME17284).
- 2.51 Finally, '*T.R. Golding & Sons*' within the east of the Site occupied a cleared slum area. It was recorded as comprising a 'corn and seed warehouse', a 'damaged cotton warehouse', a 'stable' and a 'mill'. The 'mill' and 'corn and seed warehouse' were recorded as containing a basement. Of the buildings shown on the plan, only the 'damaged warehouse' dated prior to the Goad map; it was first shown on the 1864 OS map.
- 2.52 To the west of '*J. Gilton & Co. Printing Ink Factory*', there were vacant stables.
- 2.53 By the 1908 OS map, the courts off Paul Street had been replaced by a row of 21 terraced houses, each with a backyard (see Appendix 4). The former '*J. Gilton & Co. Printing Ink Factory*' had been renamed simply as an '*ink works*'. Slight changes had occurred including some buildings being removed and others being built. This included buildings built in a courtyard shape, within the area formerly occupied by '*Thos. Boyd & Co Metal Stores*'.
- 2.54 The 1908 Trade Directory recorded the following occupants on Paul Street: No. 6 Shaw and Hamilton Ltd., oil merchants (stores); 8 James Toomey, labourer; 12 John Slavin,

- labourer; 16 Michael Eagan, labourer; 22 James Lang, labourer; 28 James Brown; 30 Peter Barrell; 32 Martin Mulhair; and 42 Michael Hogan, shopkeeper.
- 2.55 On Oriel Street the following occupants were recorded: Nos. 17 & 19 John Gilton & Co. printing ink works; 21 John Allen Gunn, caretaker; James Proctor & Son Ltd., corn merchants; John Bradford & Son, oil refiners (stores).
- 2.56 On Vauxhall Street the following occupants were recorded: No. 88 Pearce T. Walsh, marine store dealer; 90 Mrs. Rose Buckley, tinsplate worker; 92 Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association; 98 R. McDougall & Co. Ltd, undertakers; and 100 British Workman Public House Co. Ltd.
- 2.57 The 1927 OS map appeared to mostly confirm the development of the Site as shown on the 1908 OS map with slight changes including the clearance of two of the terraces along the western boundary of the Site, the partial clearance of a building in the north-west of the Site and some development to the buildings in the south-east. The '*ink works*' had been renamed the '*paint and colour works*'.
- 2.58 The 1927 Trade Directory recorded the following occupants on Paul Street: No. 6 Shaw and Hamilton Ltd., oil merchants (stores); 28 John Jones, shopkeeper; and 36 Charles Hall, shopkeeper.
- 2.59 On Oriel Street the following occupants were recorded: Nos. 17 & 19 A. W. Prentice & Co. Ltd., Oriel Paint Works; 21 Arthur Robert Williams, caretaker; James Proctor & Son Ltd., corn millers (regional officers).
- 2.60 On Vauxhall Street the following occupants were recorded: No. 88 I. E Taylor & Sons, gas engineers; 92 R. McDougall & Co. Ltd, undertakers; 94 & 96 Butterworths Ltd., oil merchants; 98 Hy (*sic*) Brumfith, shopkeeper; 100 Martin Thos. Jn, dining rooms; and 102 British Goodrich Rubber Co. Ltd, rubber manufacturers.
- 2.61 The 1953 OS map showed a number of changes within the Site boundary, particularly in the west. The terrace along the western boundary of the Site had been cleared, and the remaining dwellings numbered as (south to north) Nos. 88, 92, 98, 100 and 102/104 Vauxhall Road (indicating a single house had been converted into two dwellings). To the east of these, the land had been cleared and a scrap metal yard (No. 11 Oriel Street) was indicated within the former area of '*E. Duerden & Son Lard Refiners*', first shown on the 1894 Goad plan. To its east, the area of the courtyard buildings (formerly '*Thos. Boyd & Co Metal Stores*') had been demolished and replaced by buildings occupied by '*Central Saw Mills*' (Nos. 13 & 15 Oriel Street). To the north

of this, the buildings were recorded as occupied by a '*disinfectant factory*' and labelled as Nos. 4 and 6 Paul Street. To the east of the saw mill, the former '*paint and colour works*' was recorded as a '*corporation yard*' (Nos. 17 & 19 Oriel Street), (presumably associated with the corporation yard to its south beyond the Site boundary). Finally, in the far east of the Site, the former warehouse was now part of an '*oil refinery*', the terraces to the north fronting Paul Street were shown as even Nos. 8-48 Paul Street, and in the south, a '*sack factory*' (Nos. 23 & 25 Oriel Street) was recorded occupying buildings formerly occupied by '*T.R. Golding & Sons*' in 1894.

- 2.62 The 1955 Trade Directory recorded the following occupants on Oriel Street: Nos. 17 & 19 Liverpool Cooperation Salvage Department; 21 & 25 Harrison & Jones Ltd., works; and 29 to 37 Liverpool Central Oil Co. Ltd.
- 2.63 On Vauxhall Street the following occupants were recorded: No. 88 J. Rogers & Son, decorators; 92 R. McDougall & Co. Ltd, undertakers; 92 Patrick Scott Jn., manager; 102 & 104 Jas Bennett, motor car agents and distributors.
- 2.64 The 1976 OS map (not reproduced, old-maps.co.uk) showed two warehouses had been built to the east of the remaining terraced houses fronting Vauxhall Road; one of which infilled between Nos. 92 and 98 Vauxhall Road, labelled as Nos. 94 & 96 Vauxhall Road, and extended across the former scrap yard (No. 11 Oriel Street). Nos. 13 and 15 Oriel Street had been renamed as a '*builder's yard*', and the '*disinfectant factory*' (Nos. 4 & 6 Paul Street) had been replaced by larger warehouses. A '*chemical works*' replaced '*corporation yard*' (Nos. 17 & 19 Oriel Street), and the buildings associated with the '*sack factory*' (Nos. 23 & 25 Oriel Street) had been cleared and replaced by a large warehouse occupied by a '*depot*'. Finally, the terraces fronting Paul Street had been cleared and partially replaced by a large unnamed building.
- 2.65 The 1989 OS map (not reproduced, old-maps.co.uk) did not show any significant changes to the buildings within the Site: the southern warehouse in the west of the Site was now a '*garage*'; No. 4 Paul Street was a '*depot*'; a training centre occupied the buildings of the former '*builder's yard*'; an '*electrical substation*' occupied the buildings of the former '*chemical works*'; two small buildings had been removed (No. 88 Vauxhall Road and a building as part of the former '*chemical works*'); and a small building had been constructed (within the area marked as '*electrical substation*').

Aerial Photographs

- 2.66 Modern aerial photographs were available dated from 2000 onwards.

- 2.67 The 2000 aerial photograph showed St Bartholomew's Road had been constructed to the east of the Site boundary. The land within the eastern part of the Site had been predominately cleared of buildings, retaining a warehouse in the north-west corner of the Site, the remains of internal brick walls in the centre, and a small rectangular building fronting Oriel Street. The latter building is likely shown on the 1989 OS map (not reproduced, old-maps.co.uk) and was part of the '*electrical substation*'.
- 2.68 The western part of the Site retained a number of warehouses occupying the same footprint to that shown on the 1989 OS map, although it appeared that No. 13 Oriel Street had been removed and that No. 4 Paul Street had been partially removed.
- 2.69 By the 2012 aerial photograph, the warehouse and the remaining walls within the eastern part of the Site had been removed. No changes were shown in the western part of the Site.
- 2.70 No other changes to the Site were shown on the subsequent aerial photographs.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 2.71 The Site lies within the HLC broad type of industry. This HLC type extends westwards to the dock area.

Site Visit

- 2.72 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken in October 2018. Access was not possible to all parts of the Site. Plates are located in Appendix 2.
- 2.73 The Site was inspected to:
- establish the presence of above ground archaeology, whether or not previously recorded;
 - assess and validate data collected as part of the desk-based assessment; and to
 - assess the topography of the Site.
- 2.74 Within the eastern part of the Site there was a surface car park, defined by metal fencing to the north, east and south, and by a metal fence and a brick walls to the west (see plates 1-3). Within the car park, there were a number of built remains: the remains of a brick wall aligned north-south, which could relate to the eastern wall of the building first visible on the 1850 town plan as the large rectangular building to the east of the brewery and west of the court known as Bridget's Place (see plate 4); an area of hardstanding concrete and a wall fronting Paul Street within the north-west of

the Site, likely the isolated remains of the warehouse visible on the 2000 aerial photograph and 1976 OS map (see plate 5); and finally, a small one storey rectangular brick structure fronting Oriel Street which was in use as an electrical substation. The latter building appeared to comprise a number of different building phases, with the western and eastern walls appearing older than the modern south and northern walls (see plates 6-8). The western and eastern walls were likely remnants of Nos 19 & 21 Oriel Street which were shown attached to the substation, which was first shown on the 1989 OS map (not reproduced) (see plates 6 & 8).

- 2.75 Within the western part of the Site, there was a mixture of vacant cleared land and commercial businesses. The north-western part of the Site was cleared land, leaving areas of hardstanding concrete and rubble (see plates 9 & 10). The remaining wall to the south of the area could date at least to the mid-19th century as it accords with a building shown on the 1850 Town Plan (see plate 10).
- 2.76 Commercial businesses remained in operation in the north-eastern part of the Site (see plates 11 – 14). No access was possible to this part of the Site. A single three-storey building, in operation as a shop at the time of the survey, fronted Vauxhall Road (see plate 11). It is likely to be No. 92 Vauxhall Road, first recorded on the 1864 OS map. The facades of the garage (No. 11, first shown on the 1976 OS map) and No. 13 & 15 (first shown on the 1953 OS map) remained fronting Oriel Street (see plates 12 & 13). They were in various states of disrepair. As access was not possible, it is uncertain how much of the historic fabric is retained, however from views into the courtyards, it would appear that modern warehouses replaced former buildings shown on the OS maps (see plate 14). These modern buildings are not of historic interest.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

- 3.1 Proposed development within the boundary of the Site has the potential to cause direct impacts to heritage assets. Direct impacts would be caused by ground disturbance.
- 3.2 The heritage interests of potential receptors are described below. Interests are described in accordance with NPPF terminology; archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic. The importance of given interests will also be cited in accordance with the methodology presented in Appendix 3. Appendix 3 also describes the methodology for assessing the magnitude of impact and the overall significance of impact.

Construction Impacts

- 3.3 Ground disturbance would have the potential to disturb known and potential heritage assets within the boundary of the Site. The significance of this impact is presented below.

Table 1: Potential Construction Impacts			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Physical impact to heritage assets			
Brewery (HER reference MME17284)	<p>The significance is derived from its historic and archaeological interests.</p> <p>First shown in detail on the 1850 Town Plan, the footprint of some of the buildings are shown through to the 1989 OS map. It can contribute to the history of the development of Vauxhall and our knowledge of the brewery industry in Liverpool.</p> <p>As it appears that the site of the brewery was not substantially redeveloped, it is likely that remains would be extant below ground.</p> <p>It is of low significance.</p>	<p>Proposals would remove any buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: major</p>	Slight adverse
Alkali Works (HER reference MME17698)	<p>The significance is derived from its historic and archaeological interests.</p> <p>First shown in detail on the 1850 Town Plan, it is possible that the footprint of some of the buildings are shown through to the 1953 OS map. It can contribute to the history of the development of Vauxhall and our knowledge of the chemical industry in Liverpool.</p> <p>Since 1953, the site of the alkali works has been subject to extensive redevelopment and as such, if remains below</p>	<p>Proposals would remove any buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: major</p>	Slight adverse

Table 1: Potential Construction Impacts			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
	<p>ground are present, they would likely be in a state of poor preservation.</p> <p>Dependent upon survival, it is of negligible to low significance.</p>		
Foundry (HER reference MME17700)	<p>The significance is derived from its historic and archaeological interests.</p> <p>First shown in detail on the 1850 Town Plan, the buildings have been removed by the 1864 OS map. It can contribute to the history of the development of Vauxhall and our knowledge of industrial activity.</p> <p>Since 1864, the site of the foundry has been subject to extensive redevelopment and as such, it is highly likely that remains, if present would have been truncated and/ or removed by the subsequent development.</p> <p>Dependent upon survival, it is of negligible to low significance.</p>	<p>Proposals would remove any buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: major</p>	Slight adverse
Soapery (HER reference MME17699)	<p>The significance is derived from its historic and archaeological interests.</p> <p>First shown in detail on the 1850 Town Plan, the buildings have been removed by the 1864 OS map. It can contribute to the history of the development of Vauxhall and our knowledge of industrial activity.</p> <p>Since 1864, the site of the soapery has been subject to extensive redevelopment and as such, it is highly likely that remains, if present would have been truncated and/ or removed by the subsequent development.</p> <p>Dependent upon survival, it is of negligible to low significance.</p>	<p>Proposals would remove any buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: major</p>	Slight adverse
Buried remains of court dwellings first shown on the 1850 Town Plan	<p>The significance of the court dwellings is derived from their historic and archaeological interests. Historically, they tell an integral story to the development of Liverpool during the Industrial Revolution, and the ordinary lives of the working class population. Whilst it is not definitively known that the court dwellings had cellars, it is highly likely that they did. As such, it is possible that remains of foundations and cellars may be extant below ground, although it is likely that the subsequent development (row of terraced houses) may have heavily truncated/ removed remains.</p> <p>Dependent upon survival, they are of negligible to low significance.</p>	<p>Proposals would remove any buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: major</p>	Slight adverse

Table 1: Potential Construction Impacts			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
	significance.		
Buried remains of industrial and commercial buildings and the 20 th century Paul Street Terrace	<p>Their significance is derived from their historic and archaeological interests.</p> <p>First shown in detail on the 1850 Town Plan, their subsequent development is visible on the later 19th and 20th century mapping. They can contribute to the history of the development of Vauxhall and our knowledge of industrial and commercial activity. The residential buildings highlight the lives of the working class and the needs of a community. Remains may be extant below ground, for example foundations, and in the case of buildings related to T.R. Golding & Sons as shown on the Goad plan, basements. However, it is highly likely that remains would have been truncated and/ or removed by the subsequent development. Dependent upon survival and character, they are of negligible/ low significance.</p>	<p>Proposals would remove any buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: major</p>	Slight adverse
Upstanding remains of brick walls on Site	<p>Their significance is derived from their historic and archaeological interests. They are first visible on the 1850 town plan. Whilst remains were visible on Site, their preservation and their isolation in respect to associated and demolished structures weakened an understanding of their architectural and historic development.</p> <p>They are of negligible significance.</p>	<p>Development would remove remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact = major</p>	Slight adverse
Unknown buried remains	<p>The potential for remains pre-dating the post-medieval period is considered to be negligible. Any unknown remains, if present, are likely to have been heavily truncated and/ or removed by the subsequent development of the Site.</p> <p>It is anticipated that remains, if present would be no more than negligible to low significance.</p>	<p>Proposals would remove any unknown buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: major</p>	Slight adverse

Summary of Impacts

- 3.4 The Site has been subject to numerous phases of development throughout the 18th to 21st centuries. Originally developed principally as housing in the form of court dwellings, the land within the Site became more industrialised as the dwellings were replaced by warehouses and other industrial buildings, although some later terraced housing was retained.

- 3.5 It is anticipated that buried archaeological remains, if present, are most likely to date to the post medieval period. The importance of these remains is most likely to be no greater than low with the resultant potential impact being of slight adverse significance only. Remains are of up to local importance only, reflecting residential and industrial trends repeated across the settlement of Liverpool from the Industrial Revolution onwards; remains would be considered as contributing to the local knowledge base only.
- 3.6 Due to the nature of the development onsite, it is highly unlikely that remains earlier than the post medieval period would remain below ground. It is also unlikely that if present, any remains would be of higher than low significance.

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4 MITIGATION

- 4.1 There is no evidence to reasonably indicate the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which would preclude development. It is anticipated that further work, if required, could be undertaken as mitigation; conditioned.
- 4.2 The scope and extent of mitigation work would need to be agreed in advance with the city archaeologist.

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5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Baseline information was gathered from the Merseyside Historic Environment Record, Historic England data sets, Liverpool Archives and a site walkover survey.
- 5.2 The Site is located within the historic core of Liverpool which prior to its explosive development and urbanisation during the Industrial Revolution onwards appears to have been peripheral to earlier settlement/ occupation activity. The archaeological potential of the Site lies principally in the survival of buried remains associated with the 19th century slum dwellings and urban infrastructure including the potential remains of a brewery, an alkali works, foundry and soapery. These are of negligible to low importance.
- 5.3 Earlier remains, if present, are likely to have been severely truncated and/ or removed, and there is no evidence to indicate the presence of archaeological remains within the boundary of the Site which would be of greater than low importance.
- 5.4 As such there is no evidence to reasonably indicate the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which would preclude development. Therefore, it is anticipated that no further works are required at this stage; consent could be granted on this basis.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Trade Directories:

- 1839-40
- 1848-49
- 1864
- 1890
- 1908
- 1927
- 1955

Cartographic Sources

- 1850 Town Plan
- 1864 Ordnance Survey
- 1953 Ordnance Survey
- Goad plan of 1894
- 1908 Ordnance Survey
- 1927 Ordnance Survey
- 1976 Ordnance Survey
- 1989 Ordnance Survey

Appendix 1
Heritage Assets

Appendix 1: Heritage Assets

Table 1: Non-Designated Heritage Assets (within 500m)

Reference	Description	Location
MME12357	Location of the burial of Thomas Cosgrove, Tithebarn Street and Vauxhall Road crossroads, Liverpool	Search Area
MME12756	Site of North Corporation Primary School, Bevington Bush, Liverpool	Search Area
MME13860	Site of the Flashes and the ducking stool, Hatton Garden, Liverpool	Search Area
MME13873	18th century sherds and kiln waste, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME13874	Location of Eastham mill, Byrom Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME13875	Location of Everston Cross, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME13923	Site of Tithebarn Street Pottery, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME13934	Site of Borough Gaol, Great Howard Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME13940	Liverpool's Civil War town defences	Search Area
MME13942	Site of the Pool of Liverpool	Search Area
MME13944	Location of a plague pit, Addison Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME15940	Wooden setts, Rose Place, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16020	Waterloo Tunnel, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16467	Site of St Joseph's Chapel, Grosvenor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16485	Nos. 15-17 Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16618	Site of Welsh Calvinistic Methodist chapel, Burlington Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16633	Site of a windmill, Limekiln Lane, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16634	Site of a windmill, Limekiln Lane, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16635	Site of a windmill, Limekiln Lane, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16640	Site of a canal dock, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16641	Site of Timber Quay Basin, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16642	Site of Wigan Coal Wharf, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16643	Rerouted section of Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16644	Site of a coal canal basin, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16848	Site of Mersey Foundry, Marybone, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16849	Site of Mersey Foundry, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME16901	Site of Mersey Bowmen's club house, Grosvenor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17007	Site of Francis Morton & Co. iron foundry, Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17050	Edward VII Pillar Box, Burlington Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17098	Site of St Matthias Church, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17109	Site of Baptist Chapel, Byrom Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17114	Site of Primitive Methodist Chapel, Maguire Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17120	Site of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17123	Site of Welsh Baptist Chapel, Great Crosshall Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17125	Site of Welsh Chapel, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17133	Site of Baptist Chapel, Comus Street, Liverpool	Search Area

Reference	Description	Location
MME17156	Site of a pottery, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17268	Site of St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Highfield Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17270	Site of St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Great Howard Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17284	Site of a brewery, Oriel Street, Liverpool	In Site
MME17285	Site of St Bartholomew's Church, Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17323	Location of Castle Mill, Chaucer Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17340	Site of a brewery, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17481	Site of a pig market, Great Howard Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17482	Site of a Methodist Chapel, Addison Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17485	Site of a factory, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17487	Site of Circus Street School, Byrom Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17488	Site of a Brewery, Rose Hill, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17510	Site of Clarence Foundry, Lower Burlington Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17511	Site of Simpson's Mills, Lower Burlington Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17512	Site of Vauxhall Gas Works, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17513	Site of a Cooperage, Bond Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17514	Site of Church of England Schools, Bond Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17515	Site of Shipwrights Buildings, Bond Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17516	Site of Wilson & Smiths Brewery, Bond Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17517	Site of Welsh Methodist Chapel, Burroughs Gardens, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17647	Site of a Smithy, Paul Orr Court, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17648	Site of Turpentine Distillery, Chisenhale Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17649	Site of a Brewery, Ford Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17650	Site of a Brewery, Ford Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17651	Site of St Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, Ford Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17652	Site of a Lime Works, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17654	Site of Drug and Mustard Mills, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17659	Site of a Brewery, Wellington Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17660	Site of St Martin's Market, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17661	Site of a Tan Yard, Scotland Road, Liverpool.	Search Area
MME17662	Site of a Tan Yard, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17663	Site of a Marble Yard, North of Chisenhale Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17664	Site of The City Tannery, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17665	Site of a Chemical Works, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17666	Site of a Tan Yard, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17667	Site of a Glass Bottle Manufactory, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17668	Site of a Starch Manufactory, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17669	Site of a Forge, Ford Street, Liverpool	Search Area

Reference	Description	Location
MME17670	Site of a Sugar House, Ford Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17671	Site of Carruther's Street Tar Manufactory, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17672	Site of a Alkali Works, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17673	Site of a Cooperage, Pumpfields, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17674	Site of a Turpentine Distillery, Pumpfields, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17675	Site of a Turpentine Distillery, Pumpfields, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17676	Site of a Smithy, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17677	Site of a Soapery, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17678	Site of Vauxhall Alkali and Soap Works, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17679	Site of a Saw Mill, Paul Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17680	Site of a Soapery, Paul Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17681	Site of a Soapery, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17682	Site of a Chemical Works, Blackstock Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17683	Site of Bevington Bush Baths, Paul Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17685	Site of a Lime Works, Paul Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17686	Site of an Independent Methodist Chapel, Bevington Bush, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17687	Site of Bevington Bush Brewery, Bevington Bush, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17688	Site of a Welsh Calvinist Chapel, Rose Place, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17689	Site of a Brewery, Comus Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17690	Site of Weber's Iron Foundry, Edgar Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17691	Site of Edgar Street Soapery, Edgar Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17692	Site of a Cooperage, Cherry Lane, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17693	Site of a Soapery, Cherry Lane, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17694	Site of a Starch Manufactory, North of Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17695	Site of a Varnish Works, Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17696	Site of a Saw Mill, Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17697	Site of a Soapery, Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17698	Site of a Alkali Works, Paul Street, Liverpool	In Site
MME17699	Site of a Soapery, Oriel Street, Liverpool	In Site
MME17700	Site of a Foundry, Oriel Street, Liverpool	In Site
MME17701	Site of Bootle Water Works, Pumpfields Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17702	Site of a Charcoal Works, Pumpfields Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17703	Site of The Old Soapery, Gascoyne Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17704	Site of Caledonian Foundry, Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17705	Site of a Flour Mill, Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17706	Site of a Soapery, Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17707	Site of a Tan Yard, Naylor Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17708	Site of Vauxhall Soapery, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17709	Site of a Whiting Manufactory, Leeds Street, Liverpool	Search Area

Reference	Description	Location
MME17710	Site of a Brewery, Upper Milk Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17711	Site of a Brewery, Northampton Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17712	Site of Acker's Brewery, Marlborough Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17713	Site of a Livery Stables, Pickup Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17729	Site of Leeds Street Brewery, Leeds Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17739	Site of St Mary's Catholic School, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17740	Site of a Tan Yard, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17741	Site of a Cooperage, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17742	Site of a Brewery, Pall Mall, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17743	Site of a Brewery, Highfield Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17744	Site of a Cooperage, Smithfield Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME17750	Site of Cheapside Brewery, Cheapside, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18089	Liverpool and Bury railway	Search Area
MME18226	Site of Union Mill, Midghall Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18227	Site of Vauxhall Foundry, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18228	Site of Northern Dispensary, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18229	Site of a Porter Brewery, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18233	Site of Welsh Independent Tabernacle, Marybone, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18319	Site of Bevington Bush Tan Yard, Bevington Bush Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18320	Site of Liverpool and Harrington Water Works, Bevington Hill, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18321	Site of Bootle Waterworks, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18327	Site of Victoria Square, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME18328	Site of Juvenal Dwellings, Juvenal Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME2999	Site of Liverpool Tithe Barn, Great Crosshall Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3004	Site of St Patrick's Cross, Thithebarn Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3005	Anglo-Saxon coins, Exchange Station, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3056	Site of a brewery, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3057	Site of Liverpool Pinfold, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3058	Site of Paul's Mill, Pownall Square, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3064	Site of a windmill, Dale Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3065	Site of Middle Mill, Dale Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3118	Site of Cockspur Street Chapel, Cockspur Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3137	Site of a kennel, Byrom Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3138	Site of a tan yard, Byrom Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3139	Site of Livesley's mug house, Byrom Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3141	18th century kiln waste, Byrom Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3142	Possibly 18th century pottery, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3143	18th century sherds and kiln waste, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3144	18th century pottery and kiln waste, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area

Reference	Description	Location
MME3145	18th century pottery and kiln waste, Scotland Road, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3146	18th century pottery, Byrom Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3149	Wooden water pipes, Bevington Hill, Liverpool	Search Area
MME3150	Drinking fountain, Byrom Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME9554	Site of Great Howard Street Railway Station, Great Howard Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME9556	Railway bridge over the Waterloo Branch Railway, Great Howard Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME9613	Site of a talior's workshop, Hatton Garden, Liverpool	Search Area
MME9616	Site of Whitbreads brewery, Trueman Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME9637	Bridge, Chisenhale Street, Liverpool	Search Area
MME9639	Bevington Street area estate, Liverpool	Search Area
MME9762	Leeds and Liverpool Canal	Search Area

Appendix 2
Plates

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General view of car park, facing west



Plate 2: General view of car park, facing west



Plate 3: General view of car park, facing east



Plate 4: Remains of brick wall, northern car park



Plate 5: Brick wall bounding north-eastern boundary of the northern car park



Plate 6: Upstanding brick structure in northern car park (western elevation)



Plate 7: Upstanding brick structure in northern car park (northern elevation)



Plate 8: Upstanding brick structure in northern car park (western elevation)



Plate 9: Cleared land in north-west of the Site



Plate 10: Cleared land in north-west of the Site



Plate 11: Shop and billboard fronting Vauxhall Road



Plate 12: Commercial premises fronting Oriel Street



Plate 12: Commercial premises fronting Oriel Street

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Appendix 3
Impact Assessment Methodology

Appendix 3: Impact Assessment Methodology

In ascribing levels of **importance** to heritage assets, the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007) has been used, see Table 1 below.

The **magnitude of impact** is measured from the condition that would prevail in a 'do nothing' scenario and it is assessed without regard to the importance of the receptor (Highways Agency 2007).

Heritage assets are susceptible to numerous forms of development during the construction process and as a consequence of the operational life of the proposed development. These can be either direct (physical) impacts or indirect (non-physical) impacts.

The worst magnitude of impact would be complete physical removal of the heritage asset. In some instances it is possible to discuss percentage loss when establishing the magnitude of impact. However complex receptors will require a much more sophisticated approach (Highways Agency 2007).

In ascribing the magnitude of impact, guidance presented in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007) has been used, see Table 2 below.

The **significance of impact** is devised by cross referencing the importance of the receptor with the magnitude of the impact, see Table 3. The impacts which are in grey are considered significant impacts which would constitute substantial harm.

References

- Department for Communities and Local Government. (2014) *Planning Practice Guidance*
- English Heritage. (2012 revision) *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: historic environment practice guide*
- Highways Agency. (2007) *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2*
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2018) National planning policy framework

Table 1: Establishing the importance of a heritage asset

Importance	Heritage Asset
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHS • Other Sites of acknowledged international importance • Sites that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Undesignated Sites of schedulable quality and importance • Sites that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undesignated assets of local importance • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007)

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered • Comprehensive changes to setting OR* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of source; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements (adverse) • Large scale of major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration or enhancement of attribute quality (beneficial)
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified • Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset OR* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements (adverse) • Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement or attribute quality (beneficial)
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered • Slight changes to setting OR* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some measurable change in attributes, qualities or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements (adverse) • Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring (beneficial)
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very minor changes to archaeological materials OR* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements (adverse) • Very minor benefit or positive addition to one or more characteristics, features or elements (beneficial)
No change	No change

*Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007) and * Volume II, Section 2, Part 5 (Highways England 2008)*

Table 3: Establishing the significance of impact

IMPORTANCE	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/slight	Moderate/large	Large/very large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Neutral/slight	Slight	Slight/moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Neutral/slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT						

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007)

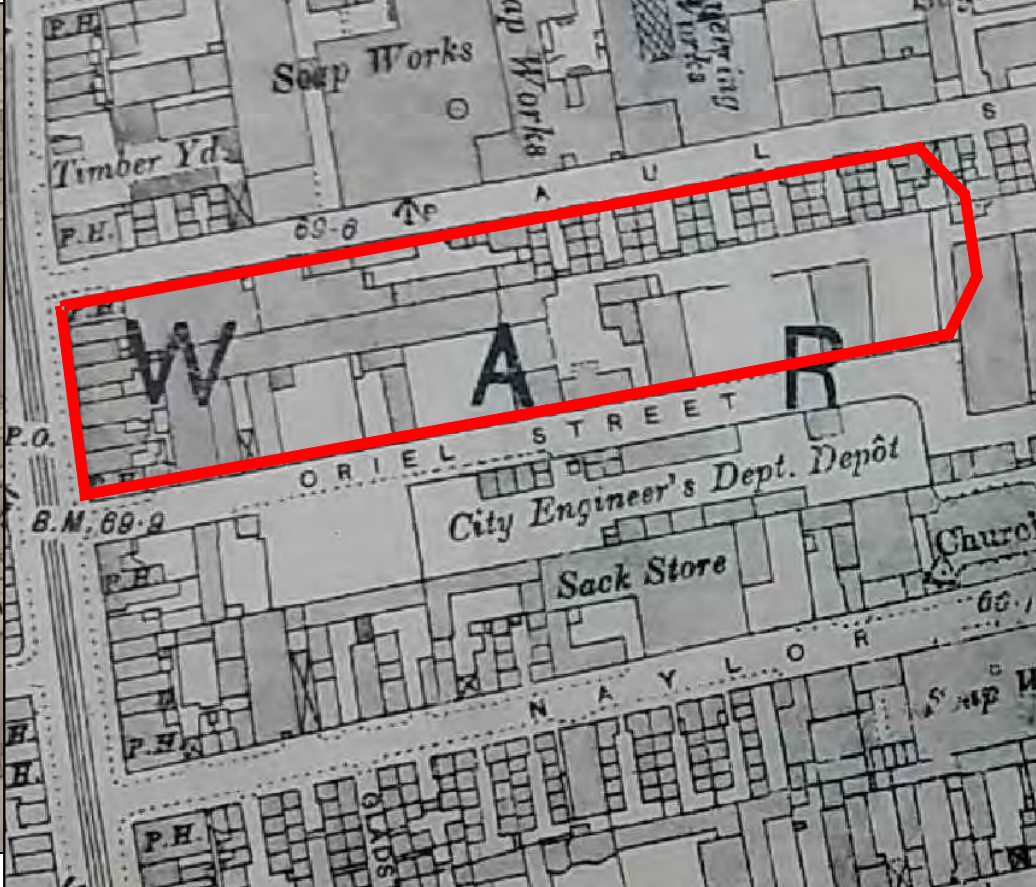
In some cases the significance of impact is shown as being one of two alternatives. In these cases a single description should be decided upon with reasoned judgement for that level of significance chosen.

Appendix 4
Ordnance Survey Maps

1850 OS Town Plan



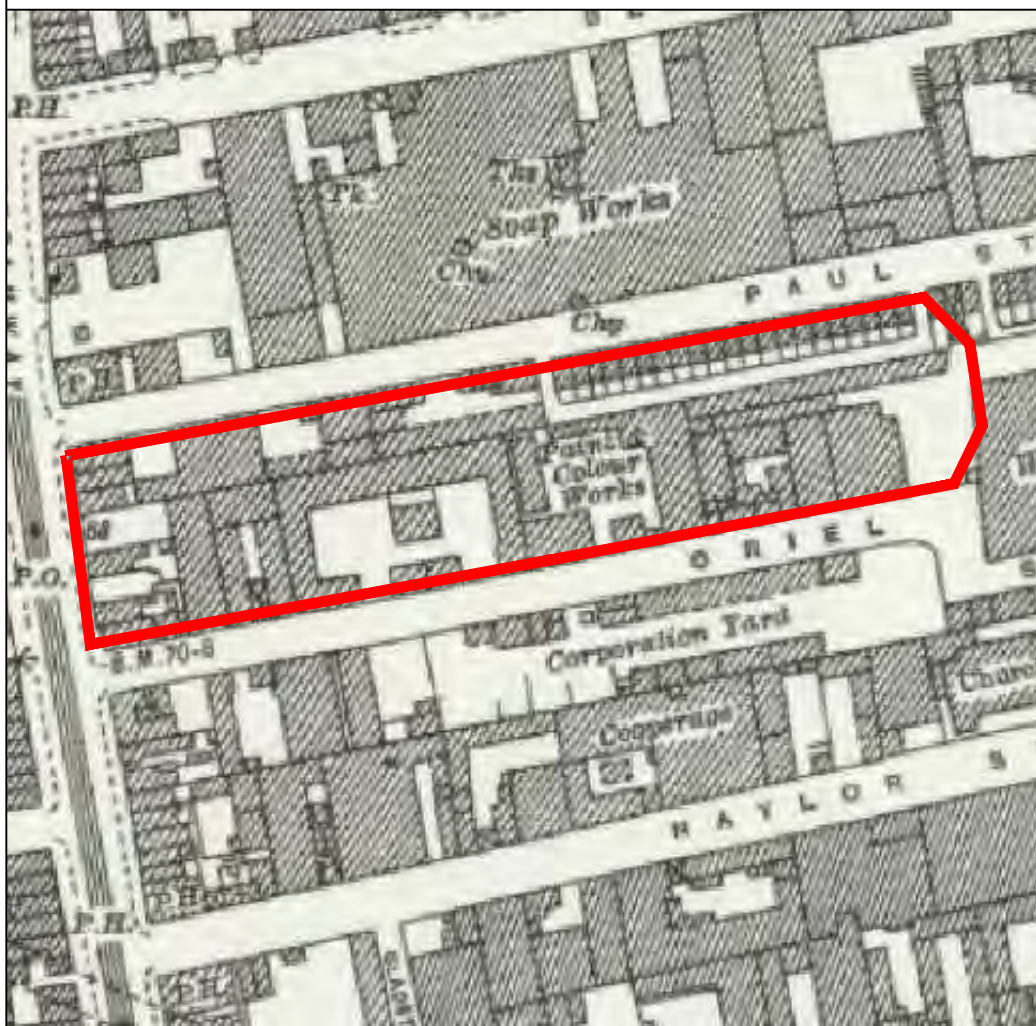
1864 Ordnance Survey



1908 Ordnance Survey



1927 Ordnance Survey



1953 Ordnance Survey



Appendix 4: Ordnance Survey Maps

Key
Site Boundary



Appendix 5
Goad Plan of 1894

Key

 Site Boundary




DRAWINGS



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Search Area
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD
CLIENT				
Constructive Thinking Studio Ltd.				
PROJECT				
Land at Vauxhall Street, Liverpool				
Drawing 1 Non-Designated Heritage Assets (dated upto 1850)				
DRG No	ST17028-001	SCALE	1:5,000@A3	DATE Oct 2018
DRAWN BY	ACH	CHECKED BY	CLD	APPROVED BY DFH
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STOKE-ON-TRENT (HEAD OFFICE)		TEL 0845 111 7777	<input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF TEL 029 2030 2405	
<input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE		TEL 0191 252 0943	<input type="checkbox"/> LEIGH TEL 01942 260101	
<input type="checkbox"/> WEST BROMWICH		TEL 0121 580 0909	<input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD TEL 0114 245 6244	
<input type="checkbox"/> LONDON		TEL 020 7287 2872	<input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH TEL 0131 555 3311	
			<input type="checkbox"/> TAUNTON TEL 01823 703300	
 wardell armstrong				

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Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
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Longbridge
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Burgh Road Industrial Estate
Carlisle
Cumbria
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