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**SMITH YOUNG ARCHITECTURE LTD.**

**LAND SOUTH OF ORIEL STREET**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

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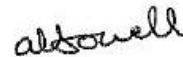
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

**PREPARED BY:**

A Howell Heritage Consultant



**CHECKED BY:**

C Dawson Associate Director



**APPROVED BY:**

C Mellor Technical Director



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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This report sets out the archaeological and historical background of a Site at Naylor Street, Liverpool, centred on NGR SJ 34485 91274. Proposals entail the erection of connected buildings ranging from 6 to 11 storeys containing 240 residential apartments in a mix of studios, 1 and 2 bedrooms (including 5% fully accessible units), cycle parking, car parking at lower and upper ground levels totalling 85 spaces (35% provision for apartments), 645 sqm GEA of lower ground / ground floor mixed commercial uses in 13 units with a variety of proposed uses (A1, A2, A3, A4, B1(a), D1 and / or D2), with green / brown roofs, roof terrace and public realm works with associated hard and soft landscaping and water gardens as part of SUDS drainage.
- 1.2 This report provides an assessment of the significance of any known or potential heritage assets of an archaeological nature within the boundary of the Site. Potential direct impacts as a result of the proposed development to identified and potential heritage assets of an archaeological nature are established and their heritage significance assessed. Appropriate mitigation measures for reducing/offsetting these potential impacts are proposed where relevant.
- 1.3 The assessment has been 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 January 2018;
  - Liverpool Record Office;
  - GIS datasets (Historic England 2019):
    - 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 February 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 2019, 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 2019, Annex 2 page:71).

## National Heritage Legislation and Policy

- 1.8 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).
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 Where heritage assets of an archaeological nature may be impacted upon by development '*local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation*' (MHCLG 2019, para:189).
- 1.11 In determining applications, NPPF stipulates that '*great weight*' should be given to a designated heritage asset's conservation and that '*substantial harm to or loss of... assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments ... should be wholly exceptional*' (MHCLG 2019, para:194).
- 1.12 Developments where substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset should be assessed against specific tests and should deliver substantial public benefits which outweigh any loss or harm (MHCLG 2019, para:195). Less than substantial harm to a designated asset would require public benefits including the

securement of an optimum viable use (MHCLG 2019, 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 2019, para:197), although non-designated assets which are of equivalent significance to designated assets will be considered as such (MHCLG 2019, page:56).

### Local Policy

- 1.13 At the time of writing, planning applications in Liverpool are determined against, primarily, the policies of the Unitary Development Plan (UDP). The UDP will gradually be replaced when the Liverpool Local Plan is adopted.
- 1.14 The current policies within the UDP relevant to heritage assets of an archaeological remains are replicated below in full:

#### **HD16 Protection of Ancient Monuments**

*There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important monuments and their settings. Planning permission for development which would have an adverse effect on their site or setting will not be granted.*

#### **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.*

- 1.15 The Liverpool Local Plan has now been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for the purposes of independent examination. The relevant planning policy for the management of the historic environment included within the submitted local plan is replicated in full below with sections relevant to archaeological remains highlighted in bold:

**Policy HD1 Heritage Assets: Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; Registered Parks and Gardens; Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

**1. The City Council will support proposals which conserve or, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of Liverpool.**

*2. Particular consideration will be given to ensure that the significance of those elements of its historic environment which contribute most to the City's distinctive identity and sense of place are not harmed. These include:*

- The docks, warehouses, ropewalks, shipping offices, transport systems and other maritime structures associated with the City's role as one of the World's major ports and trading centres in the 18th, 19th and early 20th Centuries;*
- The architectural innovation and exuberance of the nineteenth and early twentieth Century banks, exchanges and offices in the commercial centre;*
- The nineteenth Century Institutional buildings including its libraries, institutes, schools, university buildings, public baths and hospitals (particularly those which sprang from the City's role as an international port such as the seaman missions, sailors' homes and orphanages);*
- The City's mid and late nineteenth Century civic buildings;*
- The Georgian Terraces of the Canning Street area;*
- The extensive network of historic open spaces, parks, gardens, cemeteries and squares;*
- The dominance and views of its two Cathedrals;*
- The range, wealth and quality of its places of worship;*
- The distinctive designs and detailing of its surviving late 19th and early 20th Century public houses;*
- The eclectic mix of buildings associated with the oldest Chinese Quarter in Europe.*

*3. Proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) should conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances.*

***4. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will only be permitted where the benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh the harm to the character of the local area.***

***5. Proposals affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance should conserve those elements which contribute to their significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development. Subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination of the findings will be required to be submitted to the local planning authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.***

***6. Proposals affecting a Conservation Area should preserve or enhance those elements identified in any Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to the significance of that area.***

***7. Proposals which will help to safeguard the significance of and secure a sustainable future for the City's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay, will be supported.***

***8. Permission will not be granted for applications which are not fully justified and accompanied by full information necessary to assess the impact of the proposals on the heritage asset. Proposals that affect heritage assets should be accompanied by a Statement of Significance which may form part of a Design and Access Statement, and/or a Heritage Impact Assessment to demonstrate that the architectural and historic interest of the structure has been understood and accounted for in any proposals.***

***9. Where permission is granted for a development which would result in the total or partial loss of a designated heritage asset, approval will be conditional upon the asset being fully recorded and the record and commentary deposited with the Local Planning Authority and the Historic Environment Record.***



## **2 BASELINE INFORMATION**

### **Geology and Topography of Site**

- 2.1 The 0.36ha Site is located at approximately 21m AOD. The River Mersey is located 990m 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 (MHER) 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.
- 2.4 Information on designated heritage assets was complimented by GIS information downloaded from Historic England (Historic England 2019).

### ***Designated Heritage Assets***

- 2.5 There are no designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature located within the boundary of the Site or search area.

### ***Non-Designated Heritage Assets***

- 2.6 All relevant non-designated heritage assets within the 500m search area are shown on Figure 1 included within the appendices to this report, and specified where relevant within the following text.
- 2.7 The Merseyside HER does not record any non-designated heritage assets within the boundary of the Site.
- 2.8 Immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site, there is St Bartholomew's Church (HER Ref: MME17285).

### ***Previous Archaeological Work***

- 2.9 The HER does not record any instances of intrusive archaeological fieldwork within the Site boundary or search area. However, the Site has been subject to a previous archaeological desk based assessment in April 2018 (Wardell Armstrong 2018). The report concluded that earlier remains, if present, were likely to have been severely

truncated/ removed by the subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> development of the Site and there is no evidence to indicate the presence of archaeological remains which would be of greater than low importance.

- 2.10 With regards to the wider search area, St Paul's Church and graveyard at St Paul's Square 565m 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***

#### ***Prehistoric (up to 800BC)***

- 2.11 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, just beyond the search area (HER Ref: MME13942). These sediments could include remains indicative of prehistoric environmental conditions.
- 2.12 However, the potential for unknown prehistoric remains in the Site is considered to be negligible.

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

- 2.13 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) was positioned 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.
- 2.14 The potential for unknown Iron Age or Romano-British remains in the Site is considered to be negligible.

#### ***Anglo-Saxon (c.410 to 1066AD)***

- 2.15 Whilst no Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded within the search area, just beyond to the south-east, the HER records the find spot of Anglo-Saxon coins retrieved in 1892 on the site of Exchange Station (HER Ref: MME3005). No other Anglo-Saxon heritage assets are recorded.

- 2.16 The potential for unknown Anglo-Saxon remains in the Site is considered to be negligible.

*Medieval (c.1066 to 1540AD)*

- 2.17 There are no medieval heritage assets recorded in the Site boundary. The site of a former medieval mill is recorded 425m south-east of the Site (HER Ref: MME13874) and a medieval wayside cross known as Everston Cross, is recorded 435m north-east of the Site (HER Ref: MME13875).
- 2.18 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.
- 2.19 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.
- 2.20 The potential for unknown medieval remains in the Site is considered to be negligible.

*Post Medieval (c.1540AD to present)*

- 2.21 Before the late 17<sup>th</sup> 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).
- 2.22 The development of Liverpool as a great commercial port began in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century when trade with the colonies in America and the West Indies grew in addition to the established European, Irish and coastal trade.
- 2.23 The Civil War was a setback to growth, but after the Restoration period 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.
- 2.24 The 18<sup>th</sup> 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 (Sharples 2004, 5-7).

- 2.25 During the Industrial Revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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.
- 2.26 Immigration from Ireland to the city for work was also high and large numbers of Irish inhabitants resided on the streets around Naylor Street and Oriel Street. The concentration of Irish inhabitants led to the area being known as 'Little Ireland' and 'Paddy's Land'; Neal (1988) records that in 1841, Naylor Street, is recorded as containing 398 Irish out of 935 inhabitants, and Oriel Street 1,278 Irish out of 1,777 inhabitants.
- 2.27 The land between Naylor Street and Oriel Street (comprising the Site) contained a number of 'courts', which comprised cramped lanes containing between eight and ten houses, a communal privy, an ash pit and water pump for the use of the families. Each household averaged eight people. The inhabitants of the slums lived in poverty, with an inadequate diet and an almost total lack of hygiene (Taylor 1970).
- 2.28 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](http://victorianpress.wixsite.com/liverpoolporcupine/the-mysteries-of-the-courts)).
- 2.29 The Rev John Howard who officiated at St Bartholomew Church (located to the immediate east of the Site boundary) 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".*

(Hutchinson 1917)

- 2.30 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".*

- 2.31 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 were removed in the slum clearance programme of the 1960s (Taylor 1970).

#### *Historic Map Analysis*

- 2.32 A number of historic maps have been viewed as part of the assessment which are presented in Figure 2. They demonstrate the development of the Site from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes. Maps which illustrate key development in the Site have been discussed in further detail below.
- 2.33 The earliest map showing detail of the Site was the 1850 Town Plan. Naylor Street and Oriel Street were shown on a grid pattern. St Bartholomew Road which defines the Site to the east of the Site at the time of writing, was not shown on the map. Instead, Oriel Street sharply doglegged to the south (unnamed road) and joined with the former Cherry Lane (no longer extant).
- 2.34 The Site comprised courts in the north (discussed below) with industrial warehouses and a school in the south. St Bartholomew's Church (HER Ref: MME17285) partially extended into the south-eastern part of the Site, and it is likely that the school was the associated Sunday school.
- 2.35 St Bartholomew's Church was built at a cost of £4,000 which was raised by subscription. It was consecrated on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 1841. The building was described

as a handsome, neat stone edifice built in the early English style with a hexagonal tower and spire (Lewis 1848). The spire is shown on the 1850 Town Plan as partially extending within the south-eastern boundary of the Site. The aforementioned Rev John Howard officiated at the church between 1894-1916.

- 2.36 Fronting Oriel Street, the land within the Site comprised ten courts: '*Elizabeth Place*'; '*Robinson's Place*'; '*Carson's Co*'; '*Webster's Buildings*'; '*William's Building's*'; '*Webster's Co*'; '*John's Court*'; '*Nancy's Court*'; '*Daly's Place*'; and '*Globe Buildings*'. These courts contained 120 back-to-back dwellings in blocks of 12.
- 2.37 The 1848-49 Trade Directory recorded the following occupants within the Site on Oriel Street: No. 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.
- 2.38 The 1864 OS map showed slum clearance within the search area and the Site, and an increase in industrial buildings (see Figure 2). Within the Site, the ten courts fronting Oriel street had been demolished and replaced by the 'City Engineer's Department Depot', later known as a '*cooperation yard*' on the 1908, 1927 and 1953 OS maps and then a chemical works on the 1976 OS map. The school had been replaced by unnamed industrial buildings, although the church remained.
- 2.39 The Goad plan of 1894 was originally produced to aid insurance companies in assessing fire risks (see Figure 2). 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.
- 2.40 In the north of the Site, there was the '*City Engineer's Department Depot*' which comprised a smithy, mess, gas department and several stores containing cement, tools and asphalt. In the south, the far eastern buildings of '*P. Conolly & Son*', a sack and bag company, extended into the south-west of the Site. In the south-east of the Site, there was '*A & D. Birrell*' which comprised two stables and a fish warehouse and the far south-western end of St Bartholomew's Church. To the east of the Site, the dogleg road which defined the eastern boundary was now labelled as '*Daley Street*'.

- 2.41 The 1890 Trade Directory recorded the following occupants on Naylor Street within the Site: Nos. 35-41 Connelly & Son paper-stock merchants; 43 & 45 John Downing, cartowner; and St Bartholomew's Church.
- 2.42 The 1908 OS map showed little change within the Site save for the construction of two additional buildings in the south-west.
- 2.43 On Naylor Street the following occupants were recorded: No. 41 Liverpool Central Oil Co. (works); 43 & 45 John Downing, teamowner; 47 A. Birrell & D. Lim, dried fish warehouse; and St Bartholomew's Church.
- 2.44 No changes within the Site were shown until the 1953 OS map when St Bartholomew's Church had been replaced by an oil refinery (see Figure 2). Two vats were shown in the Site at 41 Naylor Street.
- 2.45 The 1971 OS map (not reproduced, old-maps.co.uk) showed more vats were recorded as part of the oil refinery in the eastern part of the Site. The subsequent 1973-76 OS map showed a 'rope works' within the south-east of the Site.

#### **Aerial Photographs**

- 2.46 Modern aerial photographs were available dated from 2000 onwards.
- 2.47 The 2000 aerial photograph showed St Bartholomew's Road had been established to the east of the Site boundary. The land within the Site had been cleared of buildings but appeared to retain brick walls on the northern, western and southern boundaries. Through the centre of the Site there was a north-west to south-east orientated wall, which corresponds with a late 20<sup>th</sup> century boundary wall between the Corporation Yard and the Oil Works, first visible on the 1971 OS map (not reproduced, old-maps.co.uk).
- 2.48 By the 2005 aerial photograph, the Site is shown as a surface car park and the formerly extant wall through the centre of the Site was no longer visible.
- 2.49 The Site remained in use as a car park on the subsequent aerial photographs.

#### ***Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)***

- 2.50 The Site lies within the HLC broad type of industry. This HLC type extends westwards to the dock area. The map regression and aerial photograph analysis undertaken as part of this assessment confirms this classification.



## Site Visit

- 2.51 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken in February 2018. Photos can be found below.
- 2.52 The Site was inspected to:
- establish the presence of above ground indicators of the presence of 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.
- 2.53 The Site comprised a surface car park, defined by metal fencing to the entirety of the northern and eastern boundaries (see photos 1-2). The north-western boundary was defined by metal fencing. The south-western boundary, which dog-legs to the south, is defined by brick walls, which may be first shown on the 1850 Town Plan/ 1864 OS map as the northern elevation of warehouses (see photos 3-4). The south-eastern boundary was defined by metal fencing.
- 2.54 No earthworks or other features which may be indicative of archaeological remains, or visible remains of built heritage, were observed.



Plate 1: General view car park, looking west, view of brick wall defining the south-western boundary of the Site





Plate 2: General view of car park, looking south-east



Plate 3: Looking south, the brick wall defining the south-western boundary of the Site



Plate 4: Looking south, the brick wall defining the south-western boundary of the Site

### Summary of Baseline

- 2.55 The Site has been subject to numerous phases of development throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. Originally developed in the north as housing in the form of court dwellings and in the south comprising industrial warehouses, a school and the eastern end of a church, the land within the Site became more industrialised as the dwellings and school were replaced by warehouses and other industrial buildings.
- 2.56 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 (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 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

- 3.1 Proposed development within the boundary of the Site has the potential to cause direct impacts to non-designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature through ground disturbance.
- 3.2 The heritage interests of potential archaeological receptors are described below. The 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 1.
- 3.3 Appendix 1 also describes the methodology for assessing the magnitude of impact and the overall significance of impact.

#### Construction Impacts

- 3.4 Ground disturbance would have the potential to disturb known and potential non-designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature within the boundary of the Site. The significance of this impact is presented below.

**Table 1: Potential Construction Impacts**

Physical impact to heritage assets			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
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 contribute to the understanding of the rapid 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, based on historic descriptions of the area cited above.</p> <p>The residential buildings highlight the lives of the working class and the needs of a community. As such, it is possible that remains of foundations and cellars may be extant below ground, although it is likely that the subsequent development (industrial in nature) may</p>	<p>Development would remove any buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: <b>major</b></p>	<b>Slight adverse</b>

Physical impact to heritage assets			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
	<p>have heavily truncated/ removed remains.</p> <p>Dependent upon survival, they are of <b>negligible to low</b> significance.</p>		
Buried remains of the eastern part of St Bartholomew's Church (HER Ref: MME17285)	<p>The significance of the church is derived from its historic and archaeological interests. It was consecrated in 1841 and remained on maps until the 1953 OS, when it was replaced by an oil refinery. It is likely that remains, if present, would have been heavily truncated and/ or removed by the subsequent 20<sup>th</sup> century development. It contributes to the local historic interest of the Vauxhall area and the history of the ecclesiastical community. Dependent upon survival and character, remains are of <b>negligible/ low</b> significance.</p>	<p>Development would remove any buried remains, if present. Magnitude of impact: <b>major</b></p>	<b>Slight adverse</b>
Buried remains of the school first shown on the 1850 Town Plan	<p>The significance of the church is derived from its historic and archaeological interests. First shown on the 1850 Town Plan, it was likely the Sunday school associated with St Bartholomew's Church (HER Ref: MME17285), which partially extended into the south-eastern part of the Site. It was removed by the 1864 OS map and any remains, if present, have likely been heavily truncated and/ or removed by the subsequent 20<sup>th</sup> century development. It contributes to the local historic interest of the Vauxhall area and the history of the ecclesiastical community. Dependent upon survival and character, remains are of <b>negligible/ low</b> significance.</p>	<p>Development would remove any buried remains, if present. Magnitude of impact: <b>major</b></p>	<b>Slight adverse</b>

Physical impact to heritage assets			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Buried remains of industrial and commercial buildings	<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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping. The buildings form part of the narrative of the historic development of the Vauxhall area and contribute to our understanding of the growth of industrial and commercial activity.</p> <p>Remains may be extant below ground, for example foundations, and in the case of buildings related to T.R. Golding &amp; Sons as shown on the Goad plan, basement remains. However, it is highly likely that any remains would have been truncated and/ or removed by the subsequent development.</p> <p>Dependent upon survival and character, they are of <b>negligible/ low</b> significance.</p>	<p>Development would remove any buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: <b>major</b></p>	<b>Slight adverse</b>
Upstanding remains of brick walls to the southern and south-western boundaries	<p>The south-western boundary wall and the eastern end of the southern boundary wall are first shown on the 1850 Town Plan, with the north-western boundary wall and the western end of the southern boundary wall first shown on the 1864 OS map. Their fabric could provide information on dates of construction and phasing of former buildings.</p> <p>They are considered to be of <b>low</b> (local) significance.</p>	<p>If the walls are to be removed during construction, this would result in a magnitude of impact = <b>major</b></p>	<b>Slight adverse</b>
Buried remains of a north-west to south-east boundary wall within the Site (aerial)	<p>It is thought to date from the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and are therefore of no historic significance.</p>	<p>Development would remove remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: <b>major</b></p>	<b>Neutral</b>



Physical impact to heritage assets			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
photographs)			
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 <b>negligible to low</b> significance.</p>	<p>Development would remove any unknown buried remains, if present.</p> <p>Magnitude of impact: <b>major</b></p>	<b>Slight adverse</b>

### Summary of Impacts

- 3.5 Upstanding brick structures of any note are restricted to the southern and south-western boundaries of the Site, which are first shown in 1850 and 1864. Based on the assessment of significance of these brick structures, their removal would not represent a significant impact.
- 3.6 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 direct impact being of slight adverse significance only. This would not represent a significant impact.
- 3.7 Due to the development history of the Site, 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. Potential direct impacts to unknown buried remains are unlikely to be significant.

## 4 MITIGATION

- 4.1 In this instance the 'field evaluation' referred to within paragraph 189 of the NPPF is not considered necessary at the predetermination stage; it being reasonably assumed that if evaluation was a pre-requisite of all applications potentially affecting archaeological remains then this would be expressly stated within the policy. As it is not, the 'where necessary' should be applied proportionally, most likely being required on Sites where remains of potential high importance could be located which could preclude development. On the baseline presented here there is no evidence to indicate the presence of remains of high or national importance.
- 4.2 In reference to the above, the Planning Practice Guidance (2018) accompanying the NPPF clarifies:

Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated following an initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment.

Paragraph: 040 Reference ID: 18a-040-20140306

- 4.3 It is anticipated that archaeological fieldwork, if it is required, could be delayed as a condition to consent and undertaken as mitigation works, as a phased programme if considered necessary, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared in consultation with the Merseyside Planning Archaeologist. This would, in consideration of the Planning Practice Guidance, be reasonable and proportionate on reflection of the information presented within the baseline data which indicates that there is no evidence to suggest the presence of unknown archaeological remains within the boundary of the site which could preclude development.

## 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 19<sup>th</sup> century slum dwellings and urban infrastructure. These have been assessed as being of negligible to low importance.
- 5.3 Earlier remains, if present, are likely to have been severely truncated and/ or removed by subsequent development within the Site and there is no evidence to indicate the presence of unknown 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 unknown 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. This is in accordance with the NPPF.



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*Trade Directories:*

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

*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

## APPENDICES

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **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

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

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"> <li>Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered</li> <li>Comprehensive changes to setting</li> </ul> OR* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of source; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements (adverse)</li> <li>Large scale of major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration or enhancement of attribute quality (beneficial)</li> </ul>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified</li> <li>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset</li> </ul> OR* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements (adverse)</li> <li>Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement or attribute quality (beneficial)</li> </ul>
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered</li> <li>Slight changes to setting</li> </ul> OR* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some measurable change in attributes, qualities or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements (adverse)</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very minor changes to archaeological materials</li> </ul> OR* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements (adverse)</li> <li>Very minor benefit or positive addition to one or more characteristics, features or elements (beneficial)</li> </ul>
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.

## **DRAWINGS**



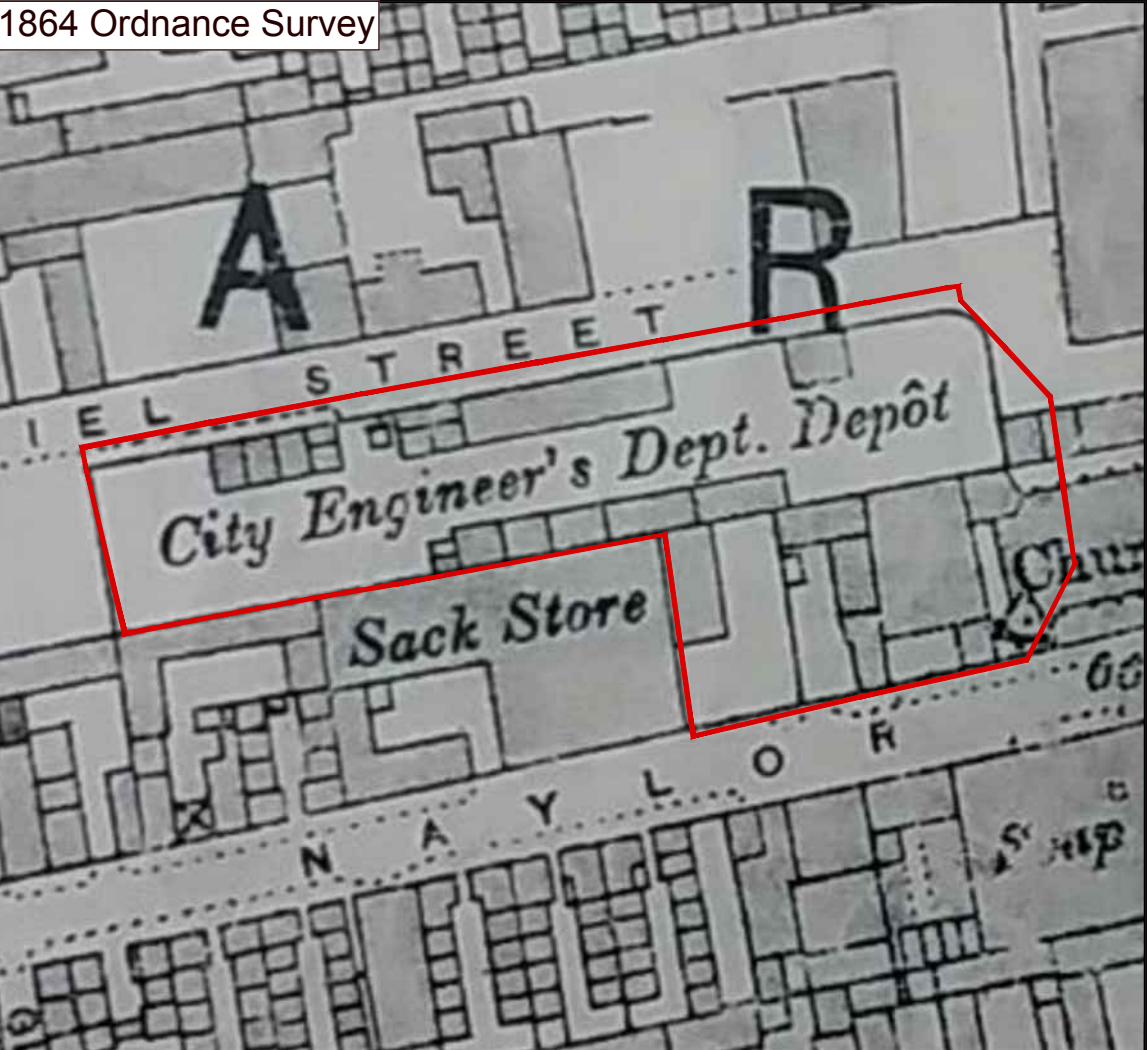




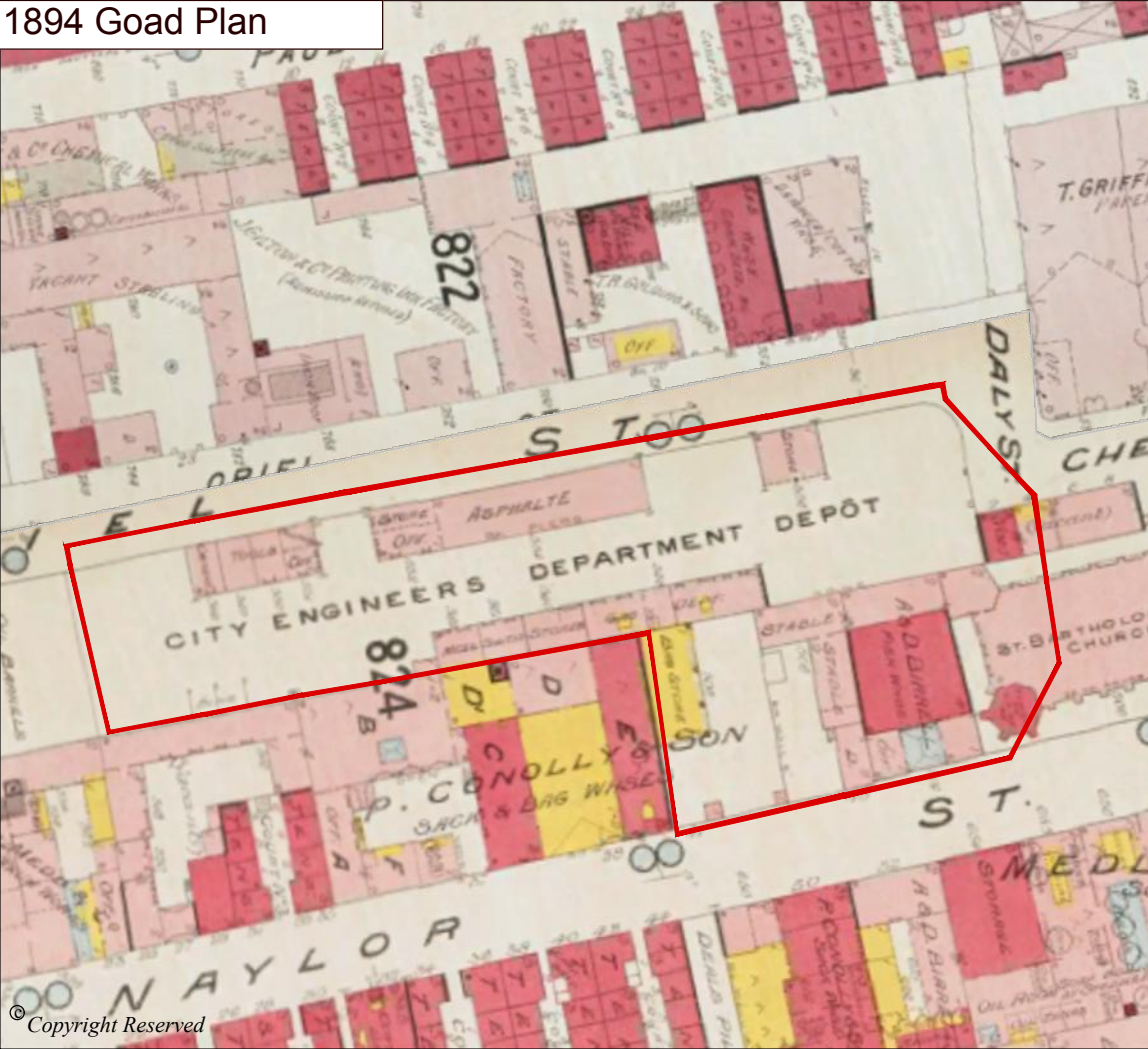
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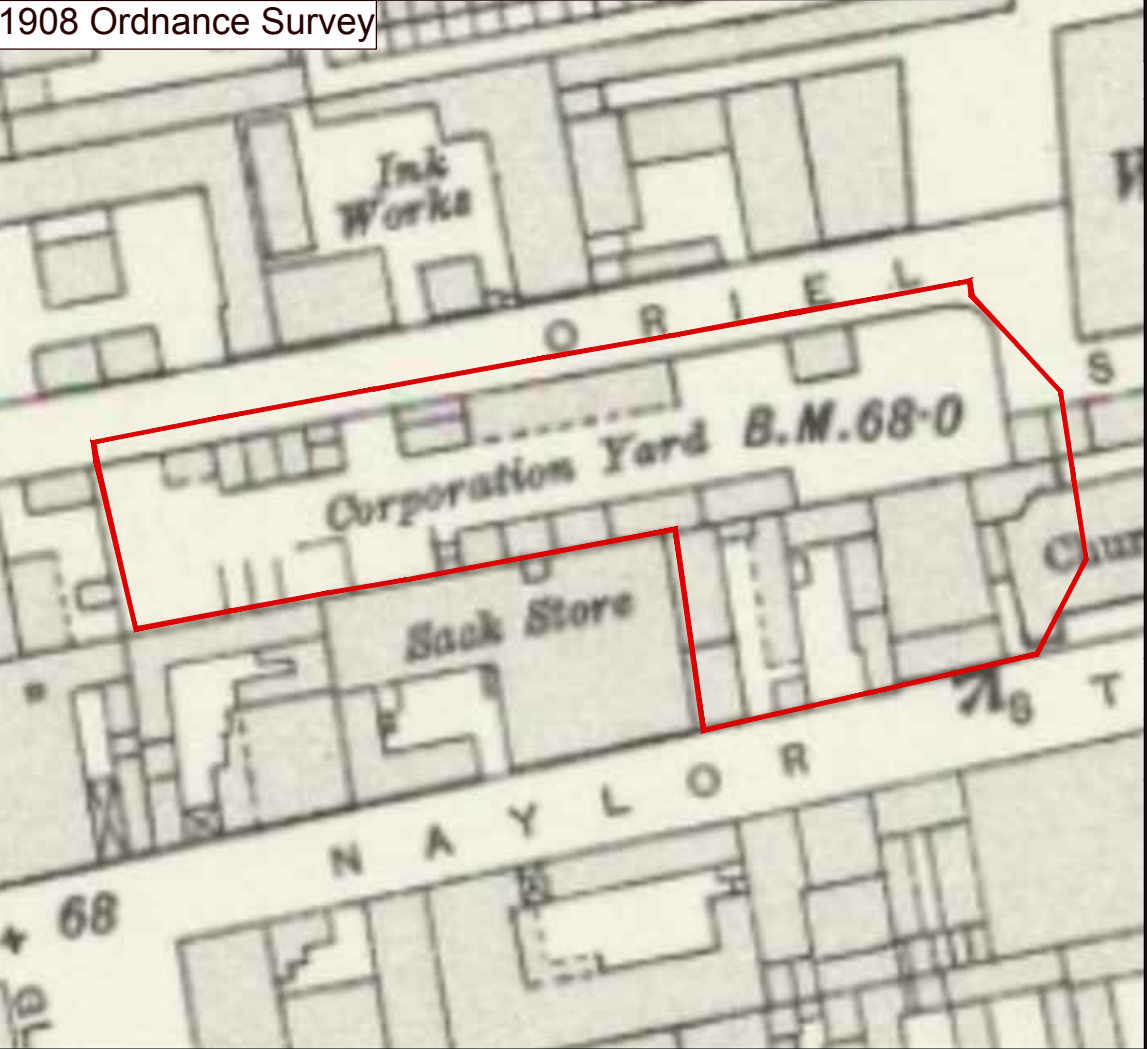
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1894 Goad Plan



1908 Ordnance Survey



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Key

Site Boundary

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CLIENT

Smith Young Architecture Ltd.

PROJECT

Land South of Oriel Street

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 2  
Historic Maps

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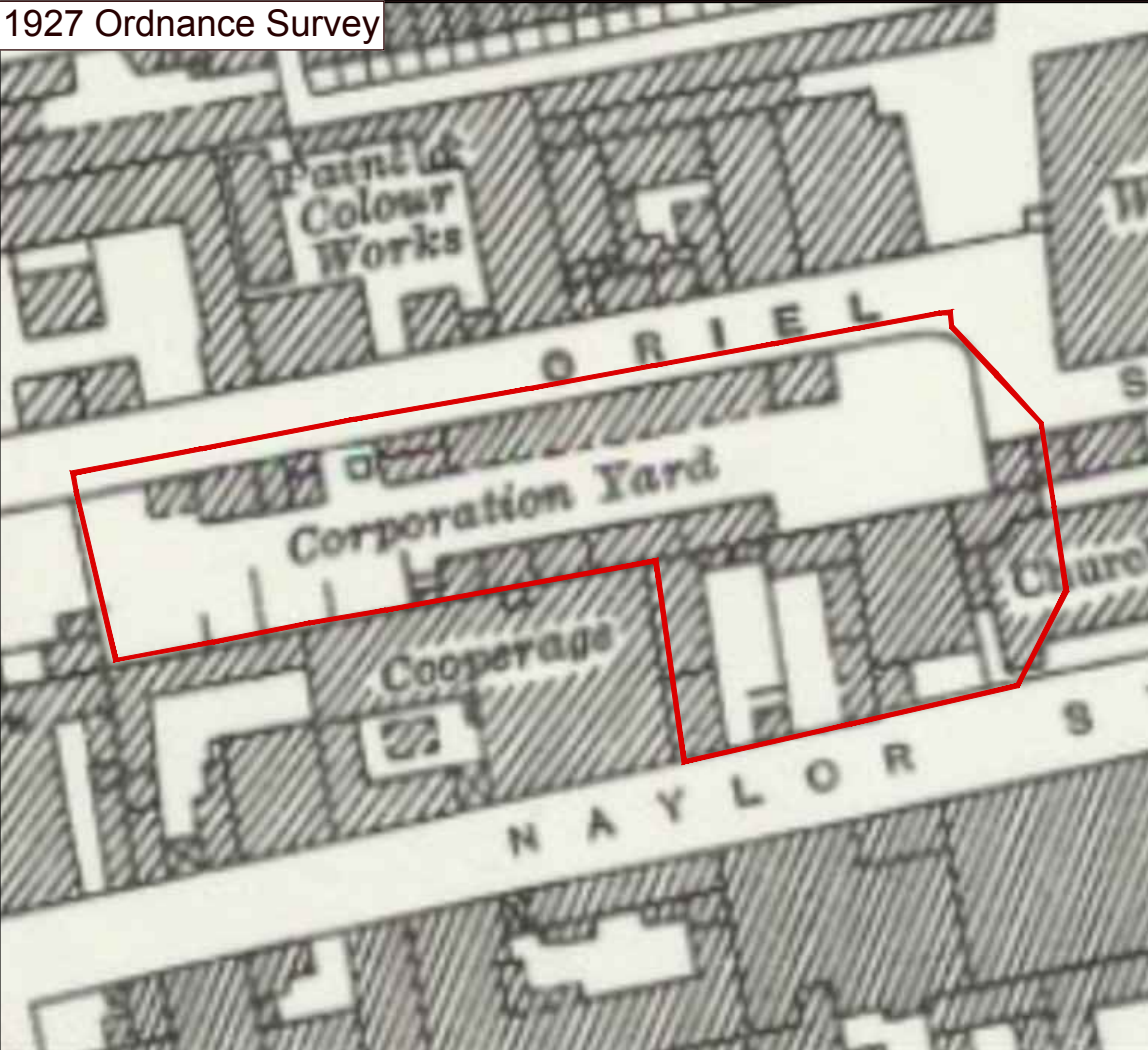
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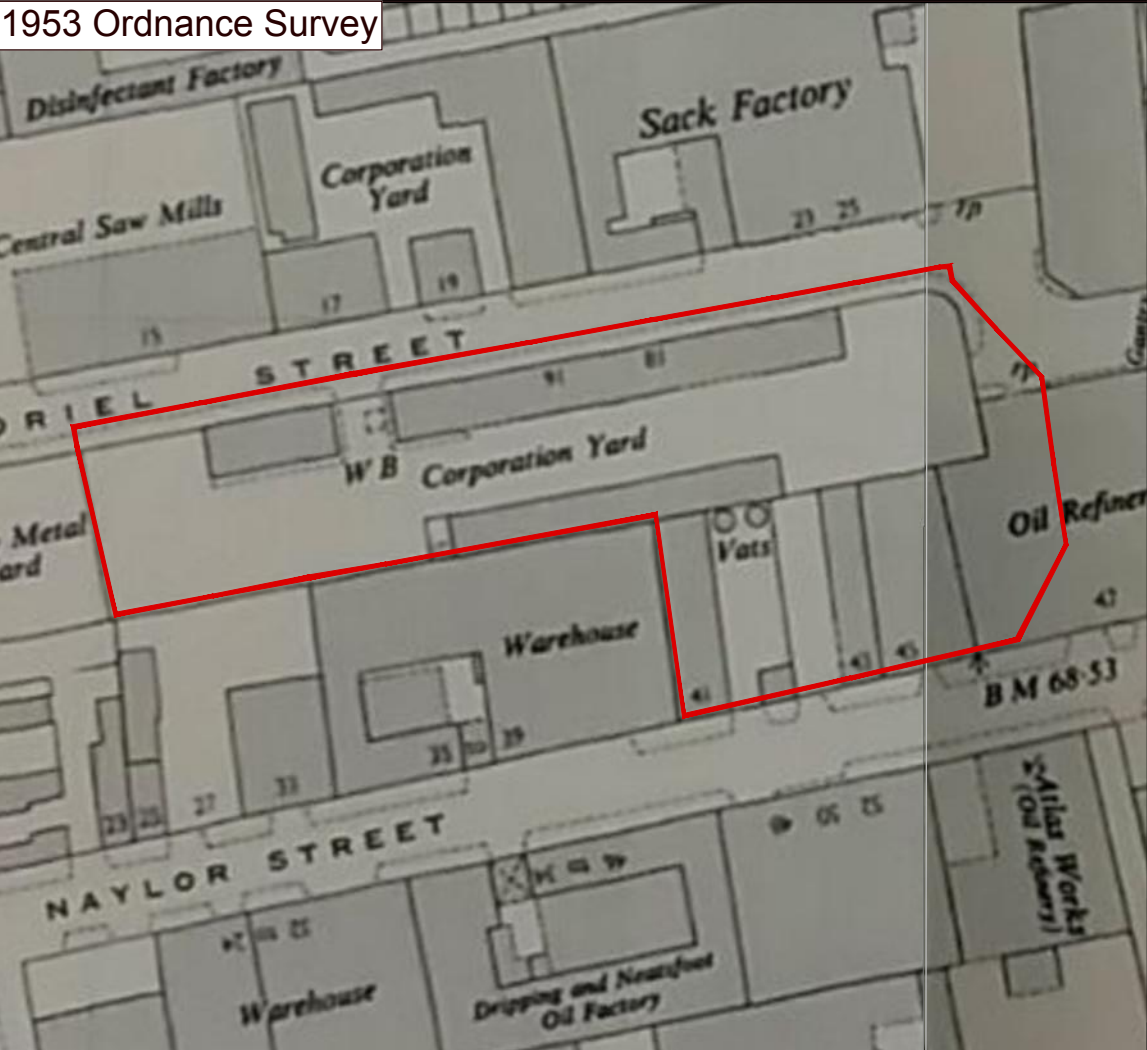




1927 Ordnance Survey



1953 Ordnance Survey



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Key

 Site Boundary

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Figure 2  
Historic Maps

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wardell  
armstrong

your earth our world

**STOKE-ON-TRENT**

Sir Henry Doulton House  
Forge Lane  
Etruria  
Stoke-on-Trent  
ST1 5BD  
Tel: +44 (0)1782 276 700

**BIRMINGHAM**

Two Devon Way  
Longbridge Technology Park  
Longbridge  
Birmingham  
B31 2TS  
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

**BOLTON**

41-50 Futura Park  
Aspinall Way  
Middlebrook  
Bolton  
BL6 6SU  
Tel: +44 (0)1204 227 227

**CARDIFF**

Tudor House  
16 Cathedral Road  
Cardiff  
CF11 9LJ  
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

**CARLISLE**

Marconi Road  
Burgh Road Industrial Estate  
Carlisle  
Cumbria  
CA2 7NA  
Tel: +44 (0)1228 550 575

**EDINBURGH**

Great Michael House  
14 Links Place  
Edinburgh  
EH6 7EZ  
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

**GLASGOW**

2 West Regent Street  
Glasgow  
G2 1RW  
Tel: +44 (0)141 433 7210

**LEEDS**

36 Park Row  
Leeds  
LS1 5JL  
Tel: +44 (0)113 831 5533

**LONDON**

Third Floor  
46 Chancery Lane  
London  
WC2A 1JE  
Tel: +44 (0)207 242 3243

**MANCHESTER**

76 King Street  
Manchester  
M2 4NH  
Tel: +44 (0)161 817 5038

**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE**

City Quadrant  
11 Waterloo Square  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 4DP  
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

**TRURO**

Baldhu House  
Wheal Jane Earth Science Park  
Baldhu  
Truro  
TR3 6EH  
Tel: +44 (0)187 256 0738

**International offices:**

**ALMATY**

29/6 Satpaev Avenue  
Regency Hotel  
Office Tower  
Almaty  
Kazakhstan  
050040  
Tel: +7(727) 334 1310

**MOSCOW**

21/5 Kuznetskiy Most St.  
Moscow  
Russia  
Tel: +7(495) 626 07 67