

MEWA/01



LIVERPOOL CITY CENTRE CONNECTIVITY, PHASE 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING
PLANNING REF. 17F/2628

commissioned by Amey PLC

October 2017

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological trial trenching on behalf of Amey PLC as part of pre-determination works at West Waterloo Docks in Liverpool. The work was carried out prior to the commencement of Phase 2 of the Liverpool City Centre Connectivity which will provide a link to the proposed Isle of Man ferry terminal on West Waterloo Dock. The trial trenching consisted of the excavation of three trenches located along the dock, in order to establish the presence or absence of the 19th century dock wall. Trial trenching revealed the presence of the dock wall in Trench 2 along with associated sandstone sett and bituminous floor surfaces and a red brick wall. The dock wall was absent in Trenches 1 and 3 both of which featured historic floor surfaces, sequences of made ground deposits and some small remnants of structures. Trench 1 also revealed a large cast concrete structure probably associated with the sewerage system. The excavation revealed evidence for the dock wall as well as associated dock structures, the form and function of which is unknown and would require further investigation in order to provide clarification. It is certain that the proposed works, as they currently stand, would impact on the heritage assets.

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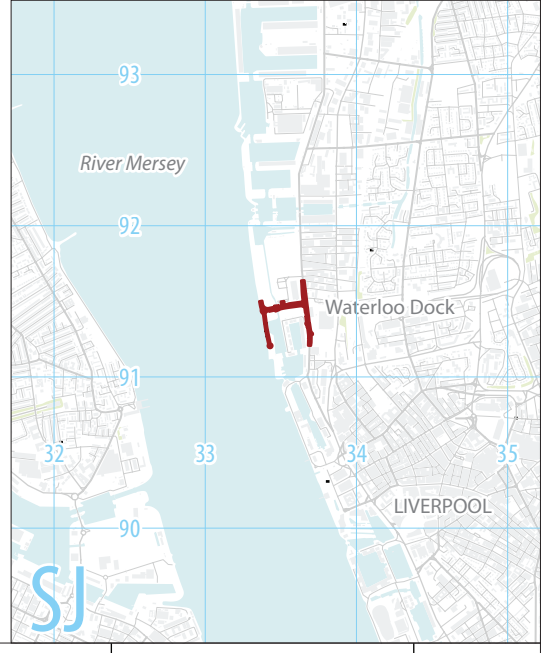
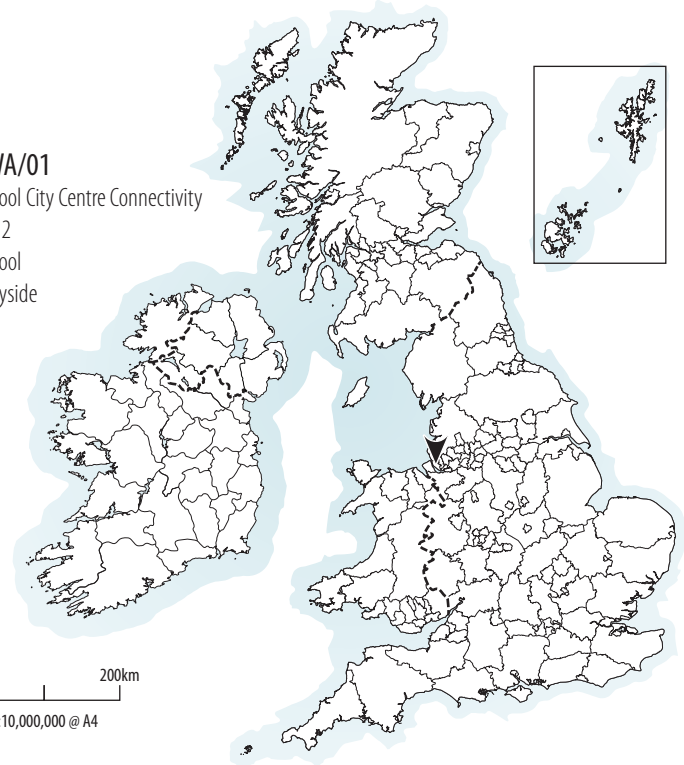
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MEWA/01
 Liverpool City Centre Connectivity
 Phase 2
 Liverpool
 Merseyside

0 200km
 1:10,000,000 @ A4



0 100m
 1:5,000 @ A4

— development boundary
 — trench location



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LIVERPOOL CITY CENTRE CONNECTIVITY, PHASE 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Headland Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching at West Waterloo Docks, Liverpool prior to the construction of Phase 2 of the Liverpool City Centre Connectivity. The trial trenching is associated with outline planning permission.

Work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland 2017) which was submitted via Amey PLC to, and approved by, Historic England (HE), and with all current industry best practices.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed development area (PDA) comprises the H-shaped red-line boundary shown on the attached plan (Illus 1). This includes a section of existing carriageway on Waterloo Road, off which a short east/west road and bridge connects with the current dock wall which forms the western side of West Waterloo Dock. The archaeological works are concerned solely with the groundworks that will be undertaken along this defined section of dock wall.

The PDA comprises a man-made construction composed of a series of made ground deposits and structural materials such as granite blocks and concrete.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following is abstracted from a draft EAR provided by the Client:

Waterloo Dock was constructed between 1831 and 1834 for general cargo. It was the southern of three parallel docks on an east-west alignment; to the north were Victoria Dock and Trafalgar Dock, completed in 1836. Victoria Dock originally had its own lock gate providing access onto the river, but this was closed in the mid-1840s. From this date the access to Waterloo Dock was principally through a lock from the Princes Half Dock to the south, which until the 1860s was open to the river.

The dock engineer, G. F. Lyster, remodelled Princes Half Dock and Waterloo Dock in 1868, partially in response to the repeal of the Corn Laws which enabled the importation of American grain. Three locks were constructed at the entrances to the Princes Half Tide Dock whilst Waterloo Dock was subdivided to create two parallel docks aligned north-south. The East Waterloo Dock was developed as a specialist grain dock originally with three grain warehouses, two of which (the East Waterloo Warehouse and the West Waterloo Warehouse) were of six storeys. Of the three, only the Grade II listed East Waterloo Warehouse survives, now converted to apartments.

The West Waterloo Dock provided berths for ocean-going ships and permitted passage into Victoria Dock to the north. Long single-storey sheds were constructed to serve the quays.

The docks were a target for air raids during the Second World War and, following this, many were rebuilt and remodelled in the post-war period. The northern warehouse on East Waterloo Dock was bomb-damaged in 1941 and was demolished.

A programme of redevelopment of these docks had already commenced during the inter-war period. Three docks to the north of the Waterloo docks, including Victoria Dock, were infilled in 1929 to facilitate the reconstruction of Trafalgar Dock. The redevelopment of West Waterloo Dock had commenced by 1939, but was halted in 1941-2 due to the war, finally being opened by Princess Elizabeth in 1949. The alterations included the closure of the three locks into Princes Half Tide Dock, although the structures were retained, and the construction of a large river-lock into West Waterloo Dock. This dock appears to have been enlarged as part of this remodelling, utilising part of the former Victoria Dock; this is suggested by the materials and construction of the existing northern dock wall.

The construction of the river-lock required the demolition of the West Shed and the removal of much of the original west dock wall. The East Shed also appears to have been removed at this date. Mersey Docks and Harbour Board plans, stamped 1st July 1938, suggest that the original 19th century dock wall was partially retained as part of the 1930s-40s redevelopment of the west quay. However, the new lock takes a slightly different alignment and consequently the southern portion of the 19th century dock was removed.

In 1969 further alterations were undertaken to West Waterloo dock to form a container port. The dock was further lengthened and a new dock was constructed. This remodelling included the demolition of the West Waterloo Warehouse standing on the western quay of East Waterloo Dock.

The dock closed in the 1980s and part of it, including the river entrance lock, was infilled.'

2 OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the trial trenching was to establish the presence/absence (recording the exact location, orientation and width) nature, extent, degree of preservation and significance of the dock wall within the red-line development area and of any other archaeological features and deposits which may be present within the PDA.

The specific objective of the trial trenching was to determine the presence or absence and depth below current ground level of any structural remains of the 19th century dock wall and if present to determine whether they would be impacted by the proposed works.

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited with the Liverpool Museum to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (CIfA 2014a). An online OASIS form has been completed and is included in the report appendices.

3 METHOD

The trial trenching was carried out between 21st and the 24th August 2017. Three trenches, measuring between 12.44m and 14.74 m in length, were excavated and recorded. The trenches did not meet the specified 15m length due to limitations of space on the dock and concerns over the safety and welfare of the plant operator. As a result a cautious approach was taken and a decision was made to keep a safe distance from the open water at the eastern side of the dock. The trenches were located along the dock, aligned east-west and positioned perpendicular to the line of the 19th century dock wall (see Illus 2). Trench 1 was moved in order to avoid an extant lamp post and large metal fixings set into the concrete surface. Trench 3 was moved due to health and safety concerns over its original location being over a possible sealed up cavity. It is likely that Trench 3 did not uncover the dock wall because of this. The uppermost deposits encountered in Trench 3 also made breaking difficult for the JCB and impacted on the neatness of the trench resulting in it being 'bent' in shape.

Pre-excavation photographs were taken of the PDA prior to the commencement of works in order to record its character. Photographs were also taken of potential hazards in order to illustrate the reasons behind moving Trenches 1 and 3.

A JCB equipped with a breaker and toothed bucket was used to excavate the modern concrete surfaces under archaeological supervision. A toothless bucket was then used to remove made ground deposits to either the level at which structures were found or to a depth of 1m. All subsequent excavation was then made by hand.

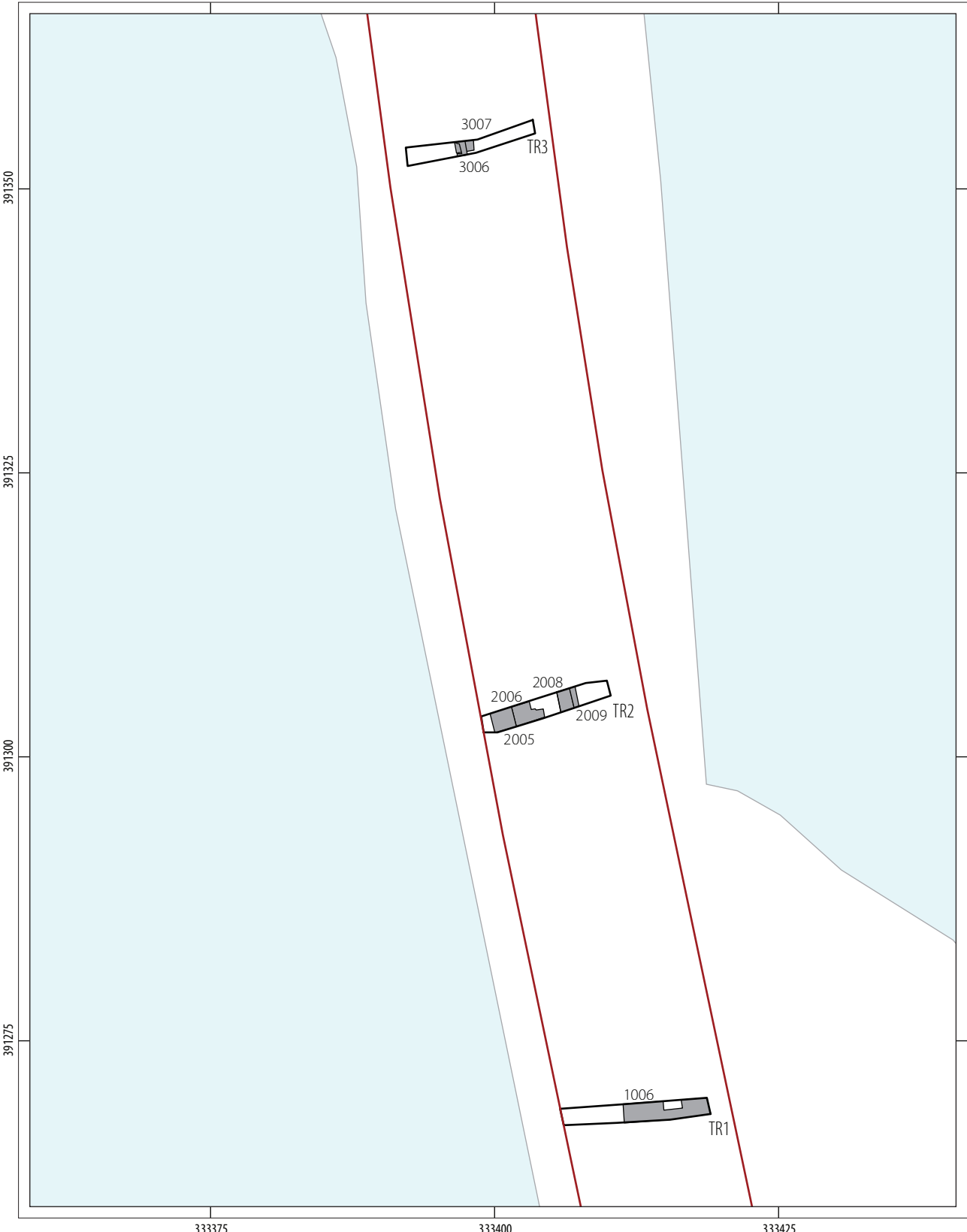
Archaeological investigation was carried out over the full area of each trench and all surfaces and walls were cleaned by hand in order to sufficiently expose them for recording and photography. Trenches and features were then planned using a Trimble DGPS. Sample sections in each trench were cleaned by hand at appropriate locations in order to record the stratigraphy of deposits encountered.

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2017). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A full photographic record was taken using digital and monochrome 35mm photography. All photographs used a graduated metric scale and a register was also created. Digital photographs of reinstated trenches were also taken.

4 RESULTS

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (ie Trench 1: (01001), Trench 2: (02001)) with cuts indicated by squared brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and



-  development boundary
-  trench location
-  feature



ILLUS 3 Trench 1 representative section **ILLUS 4** Trench 1 looking east towards concrete structure (01006) **ILLUS 5** Trench 1 detail of concrete structure (01006)

to inform the interpretation and dating completed and presented in this report. This structure reflects adherence to the ClfA guidance on report production, which states that ‘descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements’ (ClfA 2014b, 14, Section 5). Drawing upon the same document it is imperative to create a narrative which uses the evidence gathered to assign significance to heritage assets (remains) encountered:

‘If archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.’
(ClfA 2014b, 14, Section 5)

Table 1 outlines the stratigraphy of each trench. Trenches 1–3 were all covered with a layer of concrete (001), varying in thickness from 0.1m–0.3m which extended across the PDA. This formed the modern surface of the dock itself. Below this, however, the stratigraphy of each trench differed and as a result they will be discussed individually. All depths are below current ground level (BGL).

4.1 TRENCH 1 (ILLUS 3–5)

In Trench 1 a single course of granite setts, (01002), lay underneath the concrete surface at a depth of 0.1–0.22m below ground level. The setts were rectangular in shape and appear to form a surface similar to those seen in Trenches 2 and 3. No bonding agent was visible but it appeared that in places concrete (01001) had ‘seeped’

into gaps between individual setts suggesting the floor was not in good condition. Beneath (01002) was concrete surface (01003), found at a depth of 0.22–0.43m. This may have been a foundation or base for (01002), however, it is more likely that it was an earlier dock surface which was repurposed as a base for the sett floor surface. The rest of Trench 1 comprised of two made ground deposits, (01004) and (01005). Context (01004) consisted of a mixture of sandstone and red brick rubble at a depth of 0.43–0.68m. Context (01005) was a mixed brownish grey red sand deposit with clay patches and occasion sandstone and brick rubble inclusions. This was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.09m. In the eastern end of the trench a large cast concrete structure (01006) was found. Excavation of the western end of the trench revealed it was 0.91m thick as excavated and, along with suggestions that the structure was related to a sewerage system, meant that excavation stopped when it was uncovered. Structure (01006) measured 7.5m in length and extended north, south and east outside the limit of excavation. Both (1001) and (1002) extended over it. A lip was cast into the concrete possibly for a manhole cover. Two nearby manholes, to the north and south respectively, were also noted.

4.2 TRENCH 2 (ILLUS 6–9)

Trench 2 featured the majority of the structural remains on site and whilst concrete surface (02001) cover the entire trench it featured a distinct stratigraphy bounded by the dock wall (02005) to the west and the red brick wall (02009) to the east. To the west of (02005) the stratigraphy represented the extension of the dock during its 20th



ILLUS 6 Trench 2 representative section (western end) **ILLUS 7** Trench 2 representative section (eastern end) **ILLUS 8** Trench 2 looking east towards Waterloo Dock with 19th century dock wall (02005) in foreground
ILLUS 9 Trench 2 detail of 19th century dock wall (02005) looking east

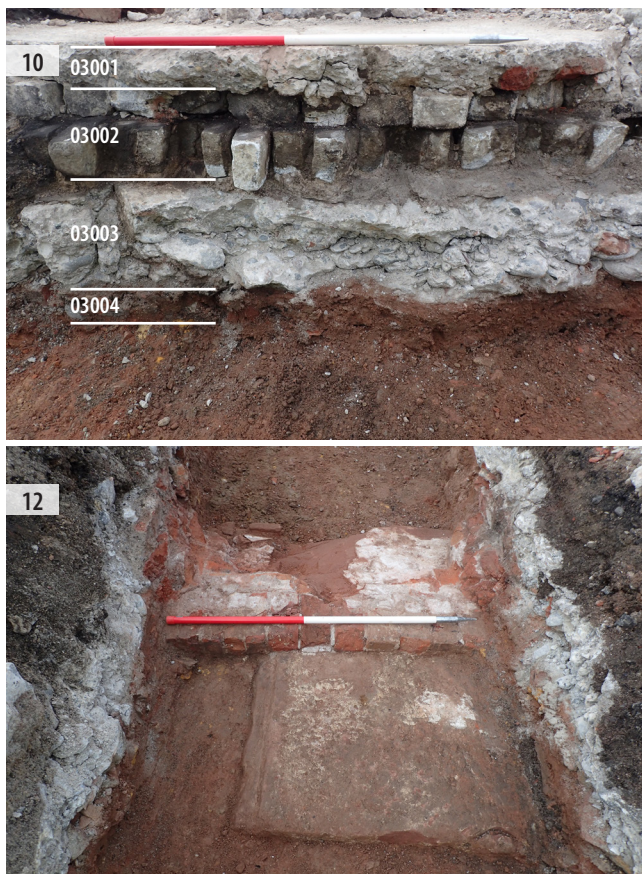
century redevelopment. This consisted of made ground deposits (02002), (02003) and (02004) each of which butted (02005). Context (02002) was a thin band of red sandy clay rubble at a depth of 0.3–0.4m. Below this lay (02003) at a depth of 0.4–0.84m which consisted of a light yellow brown sand. It was soft and friable and contained occasional small rounded stone inclusions. Finally, (02004), a mixed mid grey yellow brown clay sand deposit was uncovered at a depth of 0.84–1m.

The dock wall itself consisted of large pinkish red sandstone blocks (02005). It was found at a depth of 0.3m and was excavated to 1.06m. Two courses of the wall were uncovered and it extended across the width of the trench and measured 1.88m in width. One block was fully exposed and measured 1.88m x 1.25m x 0.6m. The joints between the blocks were barely visible but an unknown fine black sandy substance could be seen. The top of the wall featured

evidence of fixings of some sort. A small rectangular fixing of unknown function can be seen in the middle of the fully exposed block. Along the joints of the blocks two diamond shaped features can be seen, possibly consisting of mortar and used to fix the blocks together.

Between (02005) and (02009) lie two patches of truncated sandstone sett flooring (02006) to the west and (02008) in the east, both covered by (02001) concrete surface. It is likely that these are the same but have been robbed out in the past. The blocks are generally rectangular in shape and no bonding agent is visible. These floor surfaces were bedded on to made ground deposit (02007) which consisted of a red sandy rubble.

The floor (02008) butted red brick wall (02009) which seemed to form an eastern boundary. The wall measured 1.7m in length and consisted of three courses of red brick laid in the English bond and



ILLUS 10 Trench 3 representative section **ILLUS 11** Trench 3 looking west towards wall and possible structure **ILLUS 12** Trench 3 detail of wall and possible structure

covered by concrete surface (02001). The bonding agent was a grey white cement like mortar. No stamps or frogging was visible and the date and function of the wall is unknown.

To the east of red brick wall (02009) the stratigraphy changes and simplifies. Beneath (02001) lay (02010) at a depth of 0.36 – 0.63m. This consists of a loose grey brown sandy deposit with highly frequent medium to large well rounded pebbles and appears to be a deliberate backfill. It sits on a bituminous floor surface (02011) which was hard and compact. Its function is unknown but it sloped from west to east towards the dock perhaps to aid loading of cargo on to ships. This surface did not continue under 02009 but seemed to stop just short of it.

4.3 TRENCH 3 (ILLUS 10 – 12)

Trench 3 also had a granite sett dock floor surface (03002) under the concrete. A total of two courses were uncovered at a depth of 0.14–0.45m. The upper course was laid in stretcher with the bottom laid in rollock coursing. A light brown hard and compact sand based mortar was visible. Beneath this an earlier concrete surface, (03003), was uncovered at a depth of 0.45–0.75m. The rest of the trench comprised two made ground deposits (03004) and (03005). Deposit (03004) consisted of a pinkish red clay sand with frequent medium sized sandstone fragments found at a depth of 0.5–1.02m. Beneath this lay (03005) which was a mid-brown sandy clay with rare sandstone fragment and charcoal fleck inclusions at a depth of 1.02–1.19m. Towards the middle of the trench, under (03003), a red brick

wall (03006) and sandstone structure (03007) were found. Wall (03006) consisted of four surviving courses of red brick at a depth of 0.73m, aligned north to south and bonded with a grey cement like mortar. No frogging or stamp was visible but the bricks measured 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m in size. This wall rested on a sandstone base which comprised of either one large block or two smaller ones. Mortar, similar to that bonding (03006), was found on the surface of the sandstone. The limitations of the trial trenching makes interpretation of these features difficult, however it is likely these features represent a foundation and lower wall remains of an unknown structure.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological trial trenching revealed a sequence of made ground deposits used to either build the original 19th century docks or related to the 20th century redevelopment. Trench 1 did not expose the presence of the dock wall, however a large cast concrete structure, (01006), was found. The date and function of this structure is unknown and would require further investigation. In Trench 2 the remains of the original sea/dock wall were found in the form of large worked sandstone blocks (02005). In addition to this the trench revealed sandstone sett flooring, bituminous surfaces and red brick walls which may be associated with dock structures such as the West Waterloo Warehouse or later dock buildings. Trench 3 did not reveal the dock wall which may be the result of relocating it due to health and safety and logistical reasons. A small redbrick and sandstone structure, (03006) and (03007), was uncovered

TR	ORIENTATION	STRATIGRAPHY		ARCHAEOLOGY PRESENT	MAX DIMENSIONS (M)
		Deposit	Max D (m)		
1	E-W	01001	0.1	Modern deposits and structures	1.85 X 14.75 X 1.09
		01002	0.12		
		01003	0.21		
		01004	0.25		
		01005	0.4		
		01006	0.9		
2	E-W	02001	0.3	Modern deposits and 19th century dock wall (02005)	1.85 X 12.45 X 1.04
		02002	0.1		
		02003	0.44		
		02004	0.16		
		02005	0.74		
3	E-W	03001	0.14	Modern deposits and structures and surfaces	2 x 13.1 x 1.19
		03002	0.31		
		03003	0.3		
		03004	0.27		
		03005	0.17		

TABLE 1 Trench stratigraphy

and possibly represent the wall and foundation of dock related buildings. The excavations have revealed both the dock wall and associated structural remains of unknown function and date. Further excavation would be required to provide greater information for the accurate interpretation of the archaeology observed. On the basis of the trial trenching, the proposed construction of the Liverpool City Centre Connectivity, Phase 2 will impact on all the uncovered heritage assets.

6 REFERENCES

- Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) 2011 *Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2nd edn) (ClfA: Reading) http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf accessed 25 August 2017
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) 2014 *Code of Conduct (Reading)* <http://http.www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf> accessed 25 August 2017
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) 2014 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (Reading)* http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS&GWWatchingbrief_2.pdf accessed 25 August 2017
- Headland Archaeology 2017 *Mersey Waters – Northern Link Road, Liverpool: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching* [unpublished client document] Headland Archaeology, Ref. MEWA/01

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH REGISTER

TR	ORIENTATION	MAXIMUM D (M)	AREA (M2)
1	E-W	1.09m	27.3
2	E-W	1.04m	23.0
3	E-W	1.19m	26.6

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT REGISTER

TR	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
1	01001	Modern dock wall concrete surface
1	01002	Granite sett floor
1	01003	Earlier concrete surface
1	01004	Rubble made ground deposit
1	01005	Rubble made ground deposit
1	01006	Large cast concrete block
2	02001	Modern dock wall concrete surface
2	02002	Made ground deposit
2	02003	Made ground deposit
2	02004	Made ground deposit
2	02005	Large sandstone blocks forming 19th century dock wall
2	02006	Granite sett floor surface
2	02007	Made ground deposit
2	02008	Granite sett floor
2	02009	Red brick wall
2	02010	Made ground deposit
2	02011	Bitumen like surface
3	03001	Modern dock wall concrete surface
3	03002	Granite sett floor surface
3	03003	Concrete surface
3	03004	Made ground
3	03005	Made ground

APPENDIX 3 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

PHOTO	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
01	F#1,36	01	—	Identification shot
02	—	02	W	Original location of Trench 3
03	—	03	W	Detail of platform (?) Trench 3
04	—	04	N	Detail of platform (?) Trench 3
05	—	05	E	Original location of Trench 3
06	—	06	S	General pre-excavation shot
07	—	07	E	Location of Trench 2
08	—	08	E	Location of Trench 1
09	—	09	E	Trench 1 lamp post
10	—	10	S	Working shot Trench 3
11	—	11	S	Working shot Trench 3
12	35	12	E	Trench 3 general post excavation shot
13	35	13	E	Trench 3 general post excavation shot
14	34	14	W	Trench 3 general post excavation shot
15	34	15	W	Trench 3 general post excavation shot
16	33	16	S	N facing 1m representative section Trench 3
17	33	17	S	N facing 1m representative section Trench 3
18	32	18	W	Red brick (03006) and sandstone (03007) structures
19	32	19	W	Red brick (03006) and sandstone (03007) structures
20	31	20	E	Red brick (03006) and sandstone (03007) structures
21	31	21	E	Red brick (03006) and sandstone (03007) structures
22	30	22	N	Red brick (03006) and sandstone (03007) structures
23	30	23	N	Red brick (03006) and sandstone (03007) structures
24	29	24	S	N facing section of brick structure (03006)
25	29	25	S	N facing section of brick structure (03006)
26	28	26	N	S facing 1m representative section Trench 2
27	28	27	N	S facing 1m representative section Trench 2
28	27	28	E	W facing section of 19th century dock wall (02005)
29	27	29	E	W facing section of 19th century dock wall (02005)

PHOTO	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
30	26	30	W	Trench 2 general post excavation shot
31	26	31	W	Trench 2 general post excavation shot
32	25	32	E	Trench 2 general post excavation shot
33	25	33	E	Trench 2 general post excavation shot
34	24	34	S	Detail of dock wall (02005)
35	24	35	S	Detail of dock wall (02005)
36	23	36	E	Detail of sandstone sett floor (02006)
37	23	37	E	Detail of sandstone sett floor (02006)
38	22	38	E	Detail of sandstone sett floor (02008)
39	22	39	E	Detail of sandstone sett floor (02008)
40	21	40	W	Red brick wall (02009)
41	21	41	W	Red brick wall (02009)
42	20	42	E	Bituminous surface (02011)
43	20	43	E	Bituminous surface (02011)
44	19	44	N	S facing 1m representative section Trench 2 E. End
45	19	45	N	S facing 1m representative section Trench 2 E. End
46	18	46	–	Detail of fixing in (02005)
47	18	47	–	Detail of fixing in (02005)
48	17	48	W	Trench 1 general post excavation shot
49	17	49	W	Trench 1 general post excavation shot
50	16	50	E	Trench 1 general post excavation shot
51	16	51	E	Trench 1 general post excavation shot
52	15	52	S	N facing 1m representative section Trench 1
53	15	53	S	N facing 1m representative section Trench 1
54	14	54	E	W facing section of large concrete structure (01006)
55	14	55	E	W facing section of large concrete structure (01006)
56	–	56	W	Trench 1 backfilled
57	–	57	W	Trench 2 backfilled
58	–	58	W	Trench 3 backfilled



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