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UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

Edge Hill, Liverpool
An Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment
2008



**EDGE HILL, LIVERPOOL:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT 2008**

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SUMMARY

In April 2008, Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of part of Edge Hill, Liverpool. The work was commissioned by The Development Planning Partnership on behalf of Bellway Homes (West Lancashire) in advance of the proposed clearance and regeneration of the area. A search of all relevant and readily available published and non-published documentary sources, including historic maps and photographs, was carried out at the Liverpool Records Office and the Liverpool Local History Library at Liverpool Central Library; and at the Library of the University of Birmingham. The Merseyside Historic Environment Record, the principal source of archaeological information for the city was also consulted. In addition, a walkover of the study area was undertaken in order to assess its current character, the historical and architectural significance of existing buildings, and their settings.

The study area is a predominantly residential area characterised by terraces of two storey Victorian houses, many of which are now vacant, derelict, or in a poor state of repair. The assessment revealed an area which was largely rural in character until the mid/late 19th-century. Prior to this the general area was the home to the gentry and merchant princes of Liverpool, two houses of whom were located in the study area. The extension of the city and suburbs into the area from the mid 19th-century brought with it rows of brick terraced housing which characterise the area in the present day. This assessment provides a phased history and characterisation of the buildings in the study area, and provides recommendations for future archaeological mitigation.

EDGE HILL, LIVERPOOL: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT 2007

1 INTRODUCTION

In April 2008 Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of part of Edge Hill, Liverpool (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by The Development Planning Partnership on behalf of Bellway Homes (West Lancashire) in advance of the proposed regeneration of the area.

This report outlines the results of the assessment, which was carried out between the 15th and 22nd of April 2008, and which was prepared in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA 2001).

The assessment is in accordance with guidelines laid down in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (DoE 1990) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15* (DoE 1994). The assessment was also informed by English Heritage's *A Model Brief for the Commissioning of Work to Assess Historical Significance in Areas of Housing Renewal* (English Heritage 2005).

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The study area is located approximately 1.6km east from Liverpool city centre to the south of the western portion of Edge Lane, the primary route into the city from the M62 and the North West's motorway network. It is bound by Marmaduke Street to the west, Gladstone Road to the north, Durning Road to the east, and Wavertree Road to the south (Figs. 2 and 3). In addition the study area was extended to assess Martindale House, Durning Road; and The Royston Public House on the corner of Dorothy and Royston Street

The study area is approximately 6.5 ha in size, centred on SJ 3685 9028; and encompasses the following area:-

- Gladstone Road from Marmaduke Street to Durning Road;
- Wavertree Road from Marmaduke Street to Durning Road;
- Durning Road from Wavertree Road to Gladstone Road;
- Marmaduke Street from Wavertree Road to Gladstone Road;
- Martensen Street;
- Cicely Street;
- Winifred Street;
- Janet Street;
- Dorothy Street;
- Hawthorn Grove;

- Thorburn Street;
- Milroy Street;
- Nuttall Street;
- Plimsoll Street.

The drift geology of the area consists of Devensian Glacial Till from 100m east of Marmaduke Street to Durning Road. No drift deposits are shown for the remainder of the study area. The underlying geology of the entire study area is described as Chester pebble beds of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1967, Sheets 96 and 106, Liverpool and Lancashire).

The area of study is a predominantly residential area characterised by terraces of two and three storey Victorian houses planned out in a grid-iron pattern. Many of these are now vacant, derelict, or in a poor state of repair. The area, which gently slopes upwards from east to west, is bound by further similar terraces of housing to the north and east, the commercial Wavertree Road to the south, and by the Edge Hill Conservation Area to the west which includes North View an area containing a number of fine examples of Georgian townhouses.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall objective was to define the likely extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains and historic buildings in the area of the proposed development by collating existing archaeological and historical information for the site, so that the archaeological implications of the proposed work could be assessed, and the information used to inform the design and decision making process.

4 METHODOLOGY

A search of all relevant and readily available published and non-published documentary sources, including historic maps and photographs, was carried out at the Liverpool Records Office and the Liverpool Local History Library at Liverpool Central Library; and at the Library of the University of Birmingham. The Merseyside Historic Environment Record, the principal source of archaeological information for the city was also consulted (Fig. 4).

In addition, a walkover of the study area was undertaken in order to assess its current character, the historical and architectural significance of existing buildings, and their settings (Fig. 5).

5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

A search of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record shows that there has been no previous archaeological work carried out at the study area. Neither have there been any previous archaeological events within, nor in the vicinity of the study area. In 2007 a historical assessment of much of the area to the immediate north of study area revealed a predominantly residential area characterised by terraces of two and three storey Victorian houses, many of which were vacant, derelict, and in a poor state of repair. It also noted that the Edge Lane/Edge Hill area was home to some of the wealthier families of Liverpool in the late 18th/early 19th-century (Kelleher, 2007a).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Edge Lane and Edge Hill have an interesting history. Edge Lane is so-called due to running along the edge of the township of West Derby, parallel with the dividing line between West Derby and Wavertree (Hand 1915, 4). The neighbouring Edge Hill takes its name directly from Edge Lane. Previously a rocky eminence called Cheetham's Brow, it was probably renamed Edge Hill in the late 18th-century "as it was thought a nicer name" (Hand 1915, 4). At the time of the Domesday Book (1086) Liverpool was within the limits of the West Derbyshire forest, which was Royal Demesne at one time in the possession of Edward the Confessor (Lewis 1848, 105). As the forest was cleared in the subsequent centuries the study area assumed a rural character while the town of Liverpool grew up around the River Mersey and the port which was to shape its future development.

Edge Lane first appears in the historical record, when in 1539 Herdman identifies it as a pack-horse track from Liverpool to Prescott via Wavertree, Childwall, and Roby (Hoult 1913 105). Hoult noted in 1913 that sections of this route were still to be seen "here and there, narrow, and paved with cobble-stones" (Hoult 1913, 105). Hand (1915, 104) notes that the widow Henshall was a resident on Edge Lane in 1599. The first Act of Parliament dealing with the highway in 1745 noted that the Prescott section of the road was in a bad state of repair in consequence of the heavy coal traffic from St. Helens to Liverpool (Hoult 1913, 105). This Act does not mention Edge Lane and it is not likely that there was any significant development in the area prior to the post-medieval period.

7 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY AREA

Rural Idyll of the Wealthier Classes

The earliest surviving cartographic representation of the study area is in Yates' and Perry's map of 1768 (Fig. 6). This shows Edge Lane as the central of five roads/lanes, including Wavertree Lane (the current Wavertree Road) running east from the extents of the eastern suburbs of Liverpool city. It is quite clear that the area is rural in character, with individual fields delineated, and sparse linear development along the roads. The study area itself appears as a number of fields located between these two routeways. Two properties are located within the study area along Wavertree Lane. One of these is likely to have been later the residence of Sir John Bent who lived at 1 Rake Lane (now Durning Street), and who was elected Mayor in 1850 (Hand 1915, Ch 16, 5). The other building is perhaps an "old fashioned, whitewashed cottage, with a thatched roof, which according to local tradition was of great age" (Hand 1915, Ch 16, 5). This was for a great number of years occupied by the Nuttall family, after whom Nuttall Street was named. This cottage was pulled down and the land built upon "when the remainder of the fields bordered by Edge Lane, Durning Road, and Wavertree Road were planned out between 1880 and 1887" (Hand 1915. Ch16 5). In the 1768 map, it is apparent that the most western extent of the study area was close to an area of denser development, as the city and suburbs encroached further into the countryside.

This urban encroachment is even more obvious in James Sheriff's map of 1816 (Fig. 7), where there is a clear delineation between urban/suburban and rural to the west of the study area. No further development had occurred within the study area by this time. However there had been some development on the south side of Wavertree Road. Also, as in 1768, there are a number of properties lining the north side of Edge Lane. The map illustrates that these belonged to a Mr Durning, a Rev. Tablock, and a Mr Wood. A church had been built on the green to the west, whilst Edge Lane Hall has been constructed to the east. During this period

many of the gentry and merchant princes of Liverpool were born in or resided at Edge Lane or the neighbouring Edge Hill (Hand 1915, 104 and Belchem 2006, 57). The Mr Durning mentioned above was a wine and spirit merchant, and much of the land in the locality belonged to his cousin Nancy Durning who owned Sycamore Villa on Edge Lane (Hand 1915, 105). A number of buildings had also been constructed on the south side of Wavertree Road to the south of the study area.

Jonathon Bennison's map of 1835 (Fig. 8) gives an excellent insight into the owners of the buildings and land at the study area. It is clear that much of the land in the vicinity was owned by Robert Durning, who also appears to have owned both properties and all of the land within the study area. It is also apparent from this map that Duke Street (later Marmaduke Street), had been laid out but not yet constructed on within the study area. It is also obvious that the Botanical Gardens had been laid out to the southeast of the study area. This private walled botanic garden opened in 1836, and was taken over by the local authority in 1846, which surrounded it with a public park in 1856 and extended it in the late 19th century forming one of the earliest of an inner ring of public parks developed in the city in the mid-Victorian period (MHER 379 013) (Fig. 4). In order to accommodate this expansion the corporation purchased the site of Wavertree Hall in 1843 (MHER 379 008) (Fig. 4). This land was initially earmarked for the construction of a gaol; however this scheme never came to fruition. The suburban expansion seen at Edge Lane was part of a wider process of local reconstitution following the 1832 Reform Act, which enlarged the borough's boundaries (www.british-history.ac.uk Vol IV 4-36).

Very few changes had taken place by the time of the tithe map of 1838 (Fig. 9), or Henry Austen's map of 1845 apart from the construction of another house adjacent to 1 Rake Lane by George Holt who was an important merchant in the city (Fig. 10). By the time of the 1851 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 11) Sycamore Lodge (MHER 379 009) had been built on the north side of Edge Lane; this is the only Merseyside HER entry found within the study area (Fig. 4). By this time a sandstone quarry has been opened at the corner of Marmaduke Street and Edge Lane, and a curator's lodge constructed at the Botanical Gardens. What is particularly vivid from this map is the proximity of the study area to the encroaching urban character of Liverpool city. Very few changes had occurred in the study area by the 1853 Ordnance Survey revised map (Fig. 12).

Victorian Suburban Sprawl of the Working Classes

In the interim period between the 1853 map, and the next cartographic representation of the study area in the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig. 13), the character of the Edge Lane area changed drastically. The ever encroaching city and suburbs subsumed the area with rows of Victorian streets and terraced housing which has come to characterise the study area in the present day. O' Mahony (1931, 98) lamented that "invasion, however was inevitable. The streets of the advancing town creeping outwards at last overstepped the boundary of the old borough... till Edge Lane lost its rural outlook". Inevitable it was! Liverpool was growing at unprecedented levels; by the start of the 19th century, 40% of the world's trade was passing through the city (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liverpool), and if anything it is unusual that the encroachment did not begin sooner. The rapid development was further exacerbated in the 1830s and 1840s with the coming of the railways, and the large influx of Irish migrants fleeing from the Great Famine. Hand (1915, 108) noted that in 1875, when many of the properties on Edge Lane were either constructed or being constructed, that Edge Lane was still a very cheery and attractive suburb. There were obvious reasons for this surge in suburban growth at Edge Lane/Edge Hill; it was still largely rural, it provided good clean fresh air, which was a relief from the smoke of the nearby city, it provided excellent views, a better quality of housing, and still retained the benefit of being a fashionable suburb with its own botanic gardens.

The 1893 Ordnance Survey map shows the development and morphology of the study area following this period of construction. This is characterised by rows of two-storey terraced brick housing running north-south between Gladstone Road to the north and Wavertree Road to the south in a rigid grid-iron fashion. The terminals of these terraces on Wavertree Road are blocks of three storey brick commercial/residential buildings with commercial premises at ground floor level and domestic in the upper levels.

In order to gain an understanding of the construction phases of these various new developments, it was clear that, due to the forty year gap in cartographic evidence, a broader approach would be required. This approach at understanding the construction phases involved examining a number of primary and secondary sources; including Census Returns, Historical Directories, www.imagesofengland.org.uk, and map evidence; combined with on-site visual analysis (Fig. 16).

Documentary evidence suggests that the study area was planned out and constructed on, between 1880 and 1887 (Hand 1915, Ch 16 5). Census Returns support this; however they do suggest that Plimsoll Street, Milroy Street, and Thorburn Street were not built until the period between 1881 and 1891, as they first appear in the 1891 Census.

The Census Returns give an excellent insight into the social makeup of the study area at its construction. What is apparent immediately is that this suburb was not built for workers in any one trade such as the contemporary suburb of Hillfields in Coventry, which was largely set aside for ribbon weavers (Kelleher 2007b). There was a very interesting mix of trades and professions within the study area. The 1881 Census shows that the recently constructed terraces were occupied by a very diverse group of people, which included a warehouse porter, a dressmaker, a blacksmith, a barman, a joiner; railway guard; a cabinet maker, a book keeper, and a prison guard, in the terraces constructed in the 1880s. This mix was continued in later developments such as Hawthorne Grove where there lived a butcher, a miller, a cocoa room manager, and music hall artist.

20th Century Stagnation and Decline

In the period between the Ordnance Survey maps of 1893 and 1957 (Figs. 13 and 14) there appear to have been very few changes or developments within the study area. By the 1990 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 15) much of the area between Thorburn Street and Dorothy Street containing Lily Grove, Lilac Grove, and Daisy Grove was cleared with the land used for a public green area in 1978. In recent times the study area has been largely abandoned as part of the regeneration of the Edge Lane area, to be accomplished through clearance and new build of much of the study area.

8 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

Late 19th-century Terraced Developments

The study area is characterised by rows of two-storey terraced brick housing running north-south between Gladstone Road to the north and Wavertree Road to the south in a rigid grid-iron fashion (Plate 1). These were on the whole built in two late-19th-century phases between 1880 and 1891 (Fig. 16). These are constructed of red, brown, or buff brick usually laid in Flemish bond and share a common motif of having canted bay windows, some of which are at ground floor level only (Plate 2). These terraces also have varying degrees of decoration; this is usually displayed as different colour brick strings, and surrounds, whilst some have

checkerboard detailing (Plates 3, 4, and 5). A common theme in many of these terraces is the use of adjoining central doorways creating a symmetrical rhythm to the elevations. Another architectural device sometimes used is the presence of blind windows above these central doorways which along with the doorways usually have either segmental arch or round arch heads (Plates 6 and 7).

The terminals of these terraces on Wavertree Road are blocks of three storey brick commercial/residential buildings with commercial premises at ground floor level and domestic in the upper levels. These are more individual in style to the terraces, but on the whole use varying combinations of red brick, yellow/buff brick, terracotta, and moulded brickwork, whilst the western terminal onto Marmaduke Street has an attractive curved plan (Plates 8 and 9). Most of the ground floor commercial premises' have been significantly altered by mid/late 20th-century shop frontages and signage; however some do retain original features such as colourful tiling and mosaics (Plates 10 and 11).

The east and west edges of the study area also exhibit some divergence from the almost generic form of much of the terraces in the area. Marmaduke Street is lined by an attractive terrace of two bay, two storey with dormer, houses (Plate 12). These have interesting mansard style roofs and fish scale slate roof coverings. To the north of the Shipperies Public House on Durning Road is a much altered gothic style red brick house with pointed arch windows, and front gablets. This was converted for use as a garage in the mid/late 20th-century with a one storey flat roof addition to the front (plate 13).

Notable Buildings of Interest

In addition to the terraces described above there are four buildings of architectural interest extant in the study area (Fig. 17):

Former Fire/Police Station, Durning Road (Plate 14)

The only listed building within the study area is the Grade II listed former police/fire station on Durning Road according to the listed building description (from www.imagesofengland.org.uk), this is a:

Police Station, now garage. 1870s. Ashlar, hipped slate roof, 2 storeys. 4 bays. Panelled band with stone inscription, drip mould terminated by beasts, castellated parapet. Ground floor has two 4-centred arched openings (one wider than the other) with hood moulds; to right of 6-light window with 2 king mullions and entrance to left under continuous hood mould; upper lights and fanlight are quatrefoils. 1st floor has cross windows with hood moulds, the upper lights are quatrefoils. 2 tall stone clustered chimneys with attached columns and foliated capitals.

The Shipperies Public House, Durning Road (Plate 15)

Adjacent to the fire/police station on Durning Road is The Shipperies public house, which is a fine example of a late 19th-century public house. Constructed of red and yellow brick in a Victorian gothic style with features such as terracotta panelling, sandstone ornamentation, and moulded brickwork this public house was possibly constructed and named to commemorate The International Exhibition of Navigation, Commerce and Industry, or Shipperies Exhibition which was held in Liverpool, and opened by Queen Victoria on 11 May 1886.

Church of Christ, Plimsoll Street (Plate 16)

This is a late 19th-century single cell red brick church. Complete with pointed gothic windows and terracotta detailing, this church has been subjected to graffiti, alterations, and damage, including a broken finial.

The Grove Public House, Thorburn Street (Plate 17)

This is a late 19th-century public house constructed in red brick laid in Flemish Bond with buff coloured headers. This two-storey building, which first appears as a public house on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, has an inserted corner entrance. Its central doorway has a segmental arch head. It also has moulded brick eaves.

Outlying Sections of the Study Area

In addition to the main section of the study area which is bounded by Gladstone Road, Wavertree Road, Durning Street, and Marmaduke Street, there are two much smaller outlying sections of the study area:

Martindale House (Plate 18)

This building, which houses Edge Hill Boys' Club, does not appear in the cartographic evidence until the mid/late 19th-century. This sits in a small rectangular parcel of land bordered by Royston Street to the north, Bethel House Church to the south, the rear of properties on Peet Street to the west, and Durning road to the east. This single storey building is part corrugated metal, part brick with a domed roof. It occupies the site of terracing which first appears in the 1835 map and which was cleared sometime in the mid 20th-century, the land being vacant in the 1957 Ordnance Survey map.

The Royston Arms Public House (Plate 19)

Situated at the Junction of Royston Street, this public house has been much altered in the mid/late 20th-century. The late 19th-century main frontage onto Royston Street is gable ended and retains evidence of timber sash windows on second floor level. Ground floor level has been refaced with similar brickwork to that of the rear mid/late 20th-century extension. It is not clear from the cartographic evidence or from the fabric what the original function of this building was, it may have been originally a house, shop, or warehouse. The extension and car park to the rear appear to have been constructed on the site of late 19th-century terraced housing which were cleared in the mid/late 20th-century.

Condition and Significance of the Study Area

Despite the above chronology and understanding of the study area, it would be incorrect to assume that the study area is a well-preserved Victorian suburb, or a Victorian counterpart to the adjacent Edge Hill Conservation area which is characterised by the excellent and intact survival of its Georgian buildings and streetscape. The present character of the study area is a palimpsest of its origins, development, and ultimate decline. The study area is not a fossilised Victorian suburb; similarly it is not an enclave or haven of fully intact late 19th-century brick houses and terraces. Despite not appearing on the cartographic evidence, much change and development has been exacted in the area over the past century. In a number of cases original brickwork has been painted over, uPVC windows and guttering inserted, satellite dishes added, and extensions built (Plate 20). What can be assumed is that the study area was, and to some extent still is, in a constant state of flux and change, with the main driving force of these changes being modernisation and 'improvement'.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In common with much of the rest of this particular section of the Edge Lane West/ Edge Hill Area, the study area exhibits the cycle of development of many inner suburbs of Liverpool and other British cities. This area was transformed from a rural idyll, home of the gentry and well to do, to a Victorian suburb with rows of two and three storey brick terraced dwellings. The status of the area changed from being distinctly upper class to being the home of white collar, tradesman, and artisan families. The cycle continued in the 20th century which saw the area decline as it became altered, neglected, rundown, and slowly abandoned. With regard to the late 19th century developments, the buildings constructed along Wavertree Road itself tend to have three storeys, whilst those buildings built on streets parallel to and perpendicular from this and Gladstone Road have two storeys. One particular motif of most if not all the two storey terraces built in the study area from has been the use of canted bay windows. This may be an attempt at copying the Georgian canted bay window at the neighbouring North View, a detail which may be of interest to those charged with designing and regenerating the area in the future. However a cursory inspection of many of the late 19th-century terraced housing in Liverpool shows that these display similar characteristics.

This assessment has revealed an area which was mainly a green-field site prior to the developments of the late 19th-century. However, there is some potential for archaeological mitigation.

Subsurface Archaeology

With regards to subsurface archaeology there are two main zones of archaeological potential (Fig. 18) which may shed further light on and provide a better understanding of the study area prior to the developments of the late 19th-century.

Archaeological Area 1

The first of these is found at the junction of Wavertree Road and Durning Road. Now a paved open space, this is according to cartographic and documentary sources the site of the residence of Sir John Bent who lived at 1 Rake Lane. This is perhaps a mid 18th-century or earlier house of one of Liverpool's gentry. Adjacent to this was a further mansion built in the early/mid 19th century. There may still be traces of these underground despite the fact that they were built over in the late 19th-century.

Archaeological Area 2

The other significant area of archaeological potential is found just off Wavertree Road in the southern portion of the study area. This is the site of a rural thatched cottage which is seen in the 1768 map of the study area, and was still extant when the area was being developed in the late 19th-century. It is difficult to pinpoint the exact location of this cottage as the historic maps can tend to be inaccurate, and it is not located near any notable cross roads or landmarks.

The likelihood of good subsurface preservation is limited due to the fact that both of these sites were built upon in the late 19th-century, however it is likely that some remains exist, therefore it would be pertinent to perhaps ensure that an archaeological watching brief is carried out

during any ground breaking works in these areas with a view to assessing recording any underground preservation.

It is also pertinent to mention that the area now occupied by the public green space at the centre of the study area marks the site of late 19th-century terraced housing.

Standing Buildings

The former fire/police station on Durning Road is a Grade II statutory listed building, which means that it is a building of special interest, which warrants every effort to preserve it. The fact that the building is included in the statutory list means that Listed Building Consent is required for any future development of this structure. Listed building consent is normally decided by the local Conservation Officer. It is highly recommended that an in-depth understanding of this building is gained prior to any future decisions on the sympathetic development of this important building. This understanding will aid in assessing not only the significance of the building, but also of individual significant elements of the building, such as fixtures and fittings, original plan forms, and internal decoration schemes. It is also apparent that this building has undergone recent fire damage, it would be appropriate to gain an understanding of how this has affected the significance and fabric of the building.

In addition to this it may be appropriate that a historic building assessment is carried out on the other notable buildings highlighted above i.e. The Shipperies Public House; Christchurch; and the Groves Public House, depending on what the future plans are for these structures. In order to realise the significance and understanding of these buildings, a Historic Building Assessment should be carried out by a skilled Historic Buildings Archaeologist. This will help provide an in-depth understanding of the architectural history, structural phasing, and significance of the buildings. It will also provide recommendations for future historic building mitigation at the study area such as the need for any future recording.

It is also recommended that due to the wholesale clearance of much of the late 19th-century terraced housing in the study area that some form of historic building recording is carried out on a suitable and illustrative example of this type of building. At the very basic level this may simply consist of a photographic survey, however it would be more appropriate that this should entail further documentary research, the production of ground plans and elevations, and some level of written record.

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1816 James Sheriff's Map of Liverpool and Environs.

1835 Jonathon Bennison's Map of Old Liverpool.

1838 West Derby Tithe Map.

1845 Henry Austen's Map of Liverpool.

1851 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map, Lancashire Sheet 106.

1853 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map revision, Lancashire Sheet 106.

1893 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition map.

1908 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd Edition map.

1927 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 3rd Edition map.

1938 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 4th Edition map.

1967 Geological Survey of Great Britain, Solid and Drift map sheets 96 and 106, Liverpool and Lancashire.

11.4 Online Resources

www.british-history.ac.uk A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume III pp 1-4, pp 11-19.

www.british-history.ac.uk A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume IV pp 1-4, pp 37-38.

www.imagesofengland.org.uk Database of English Listed Building descriptions and photographs.

www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liverpool Online Encyclopaedia.



Fig.1



Fig.2



Fig.3

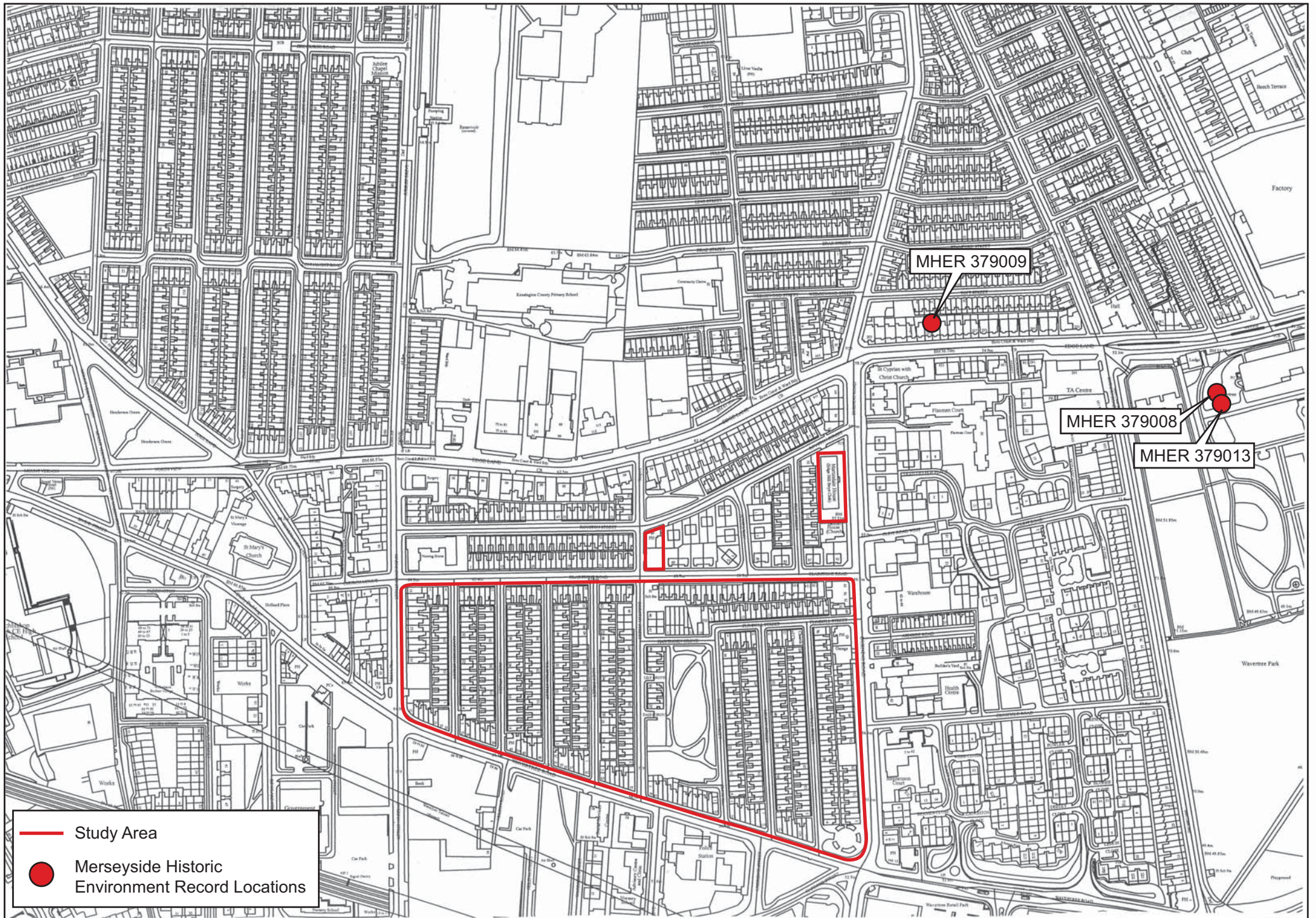


Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6

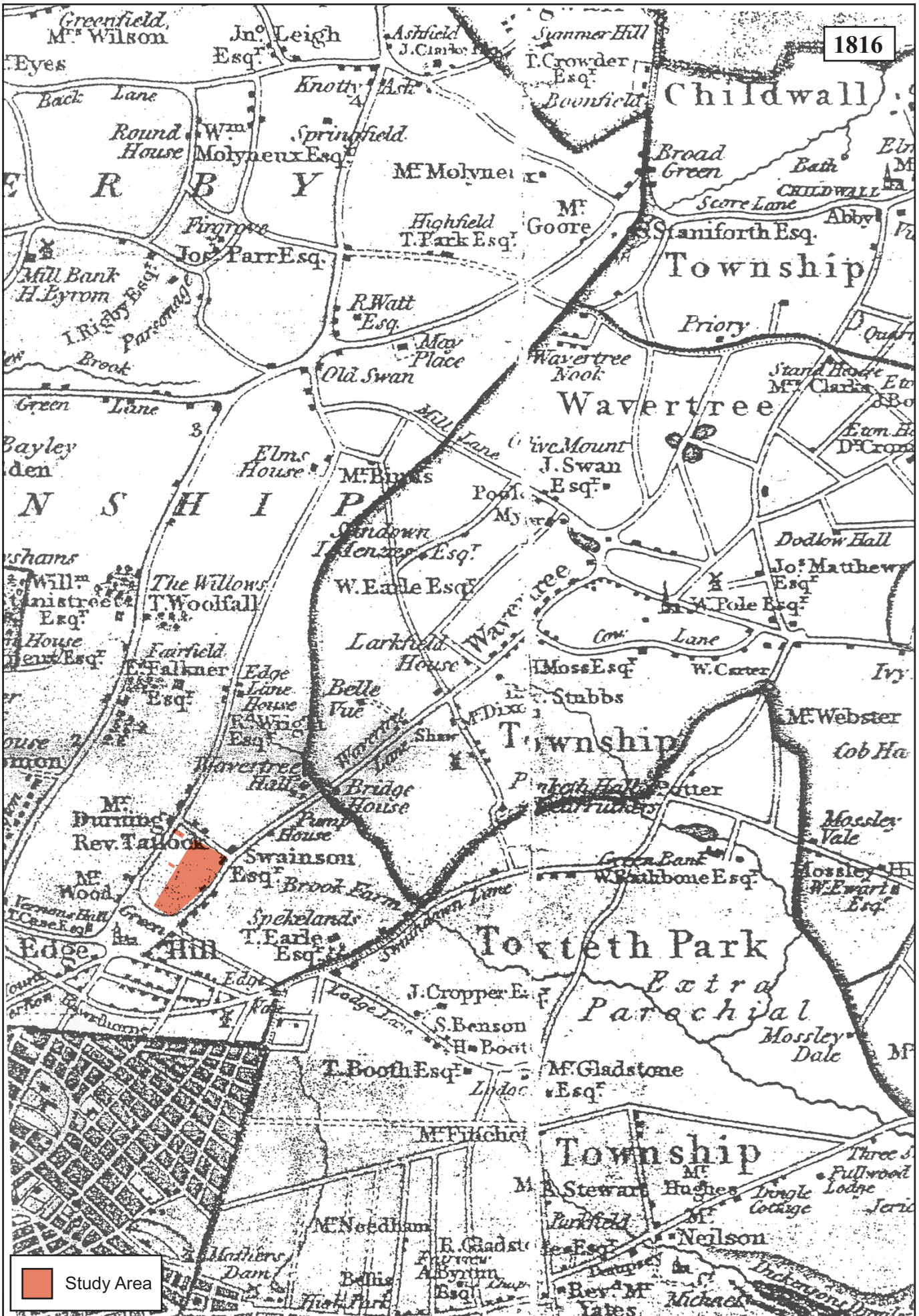


Fig.7

1835

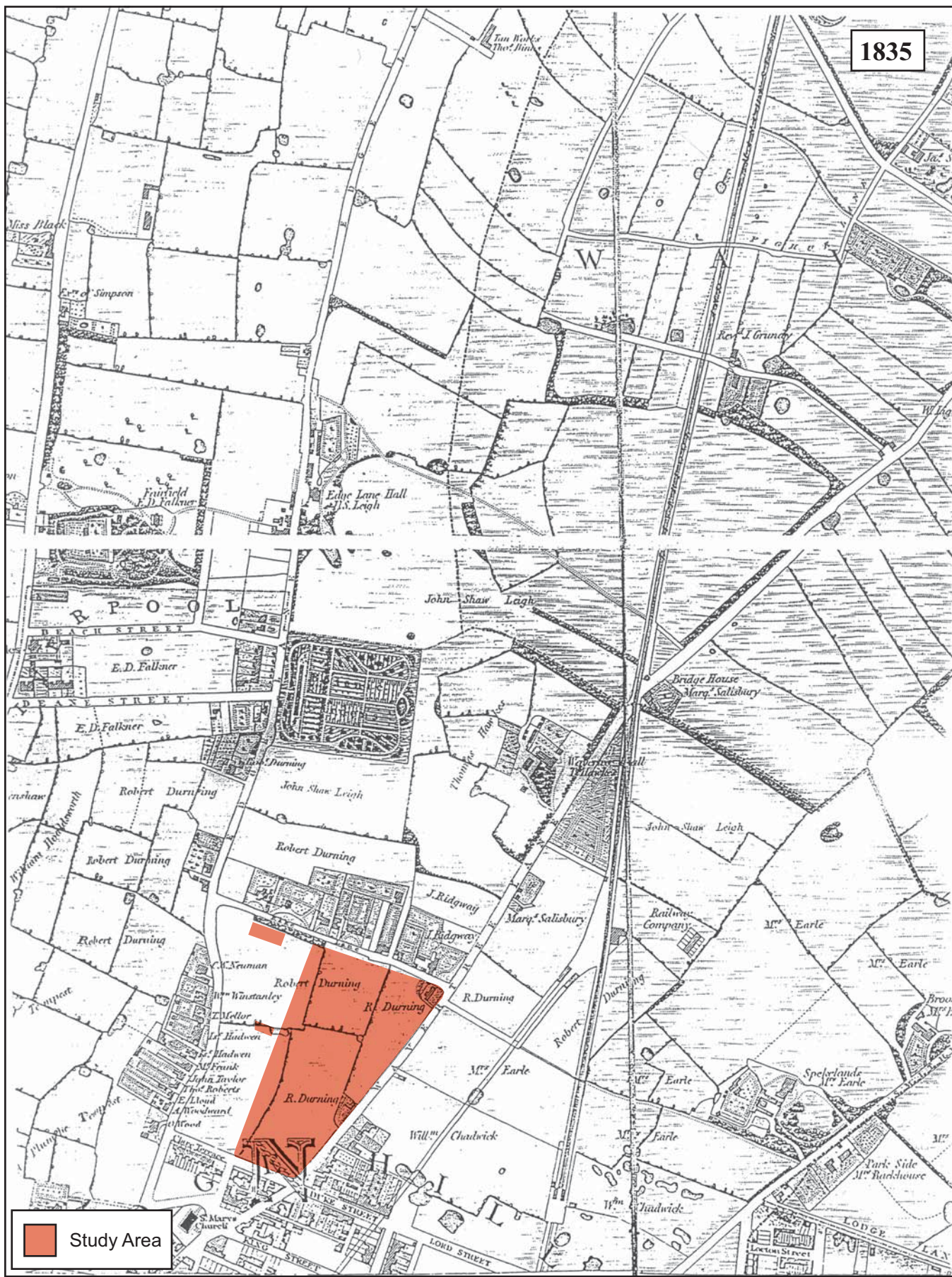


Fig.8



Fig.9

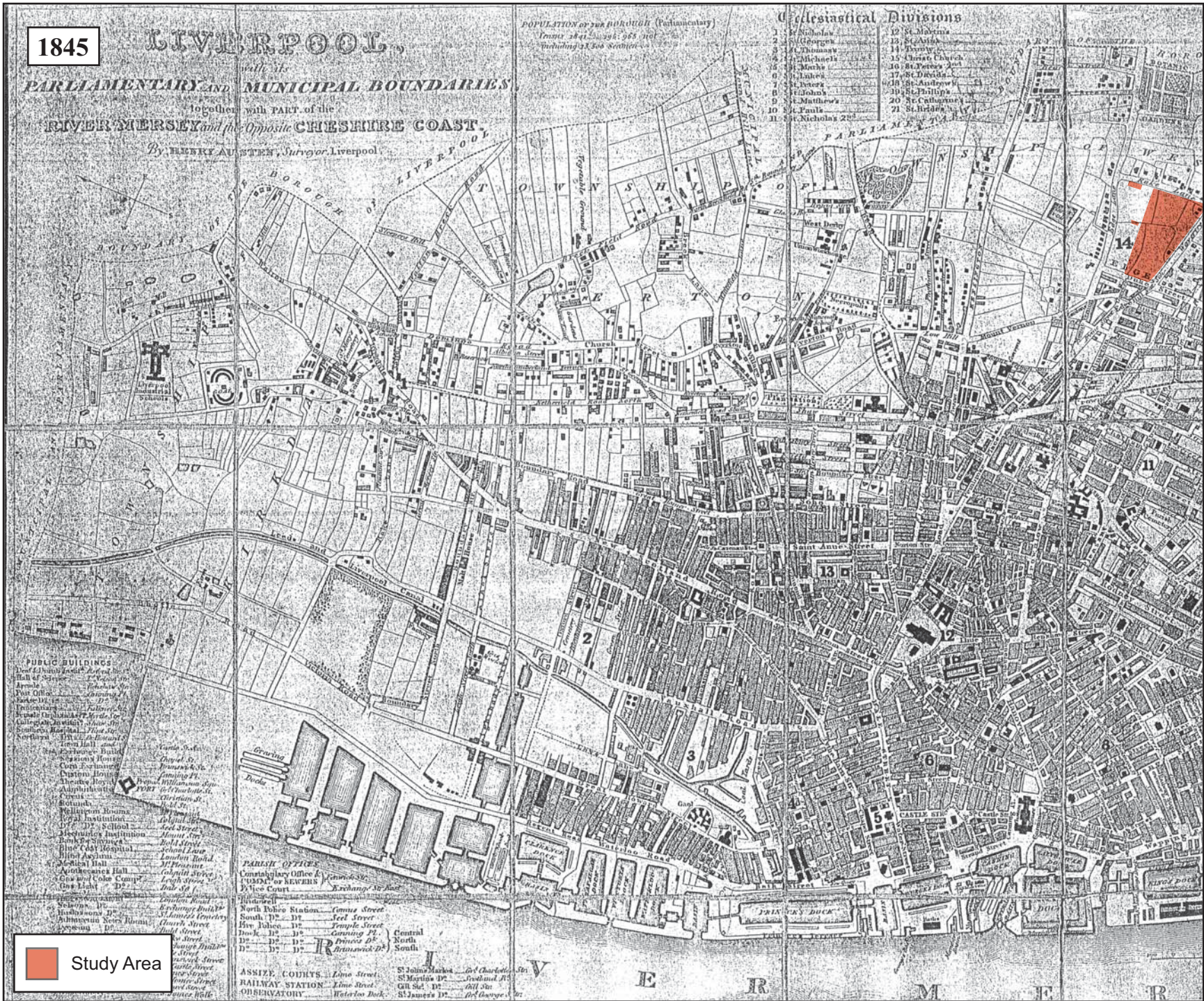


Fig.10

1851



Fig.11

1853

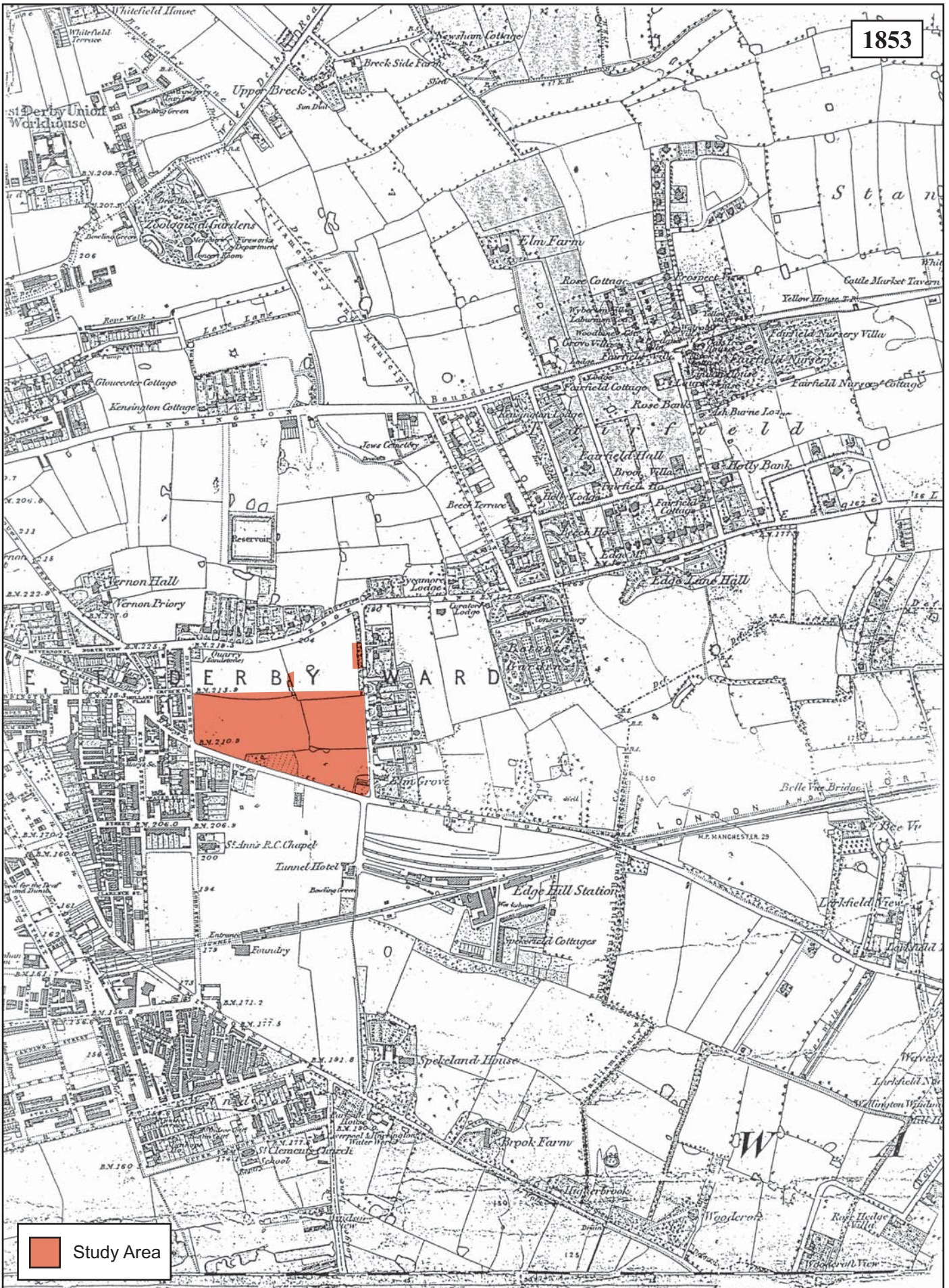


Fig.12



Fig.13



Fig.14



Fig.15

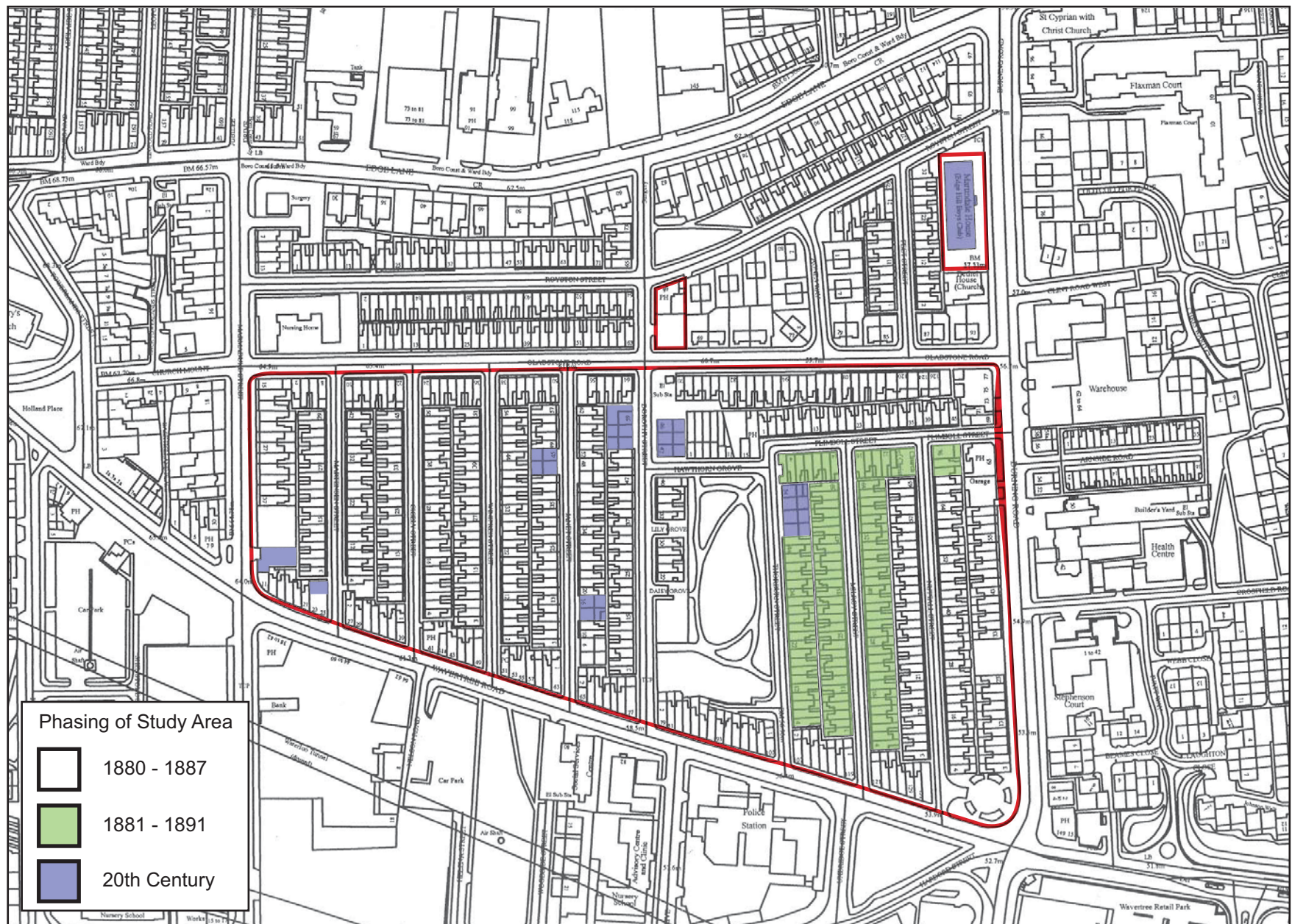


Fig.16



Fig.17

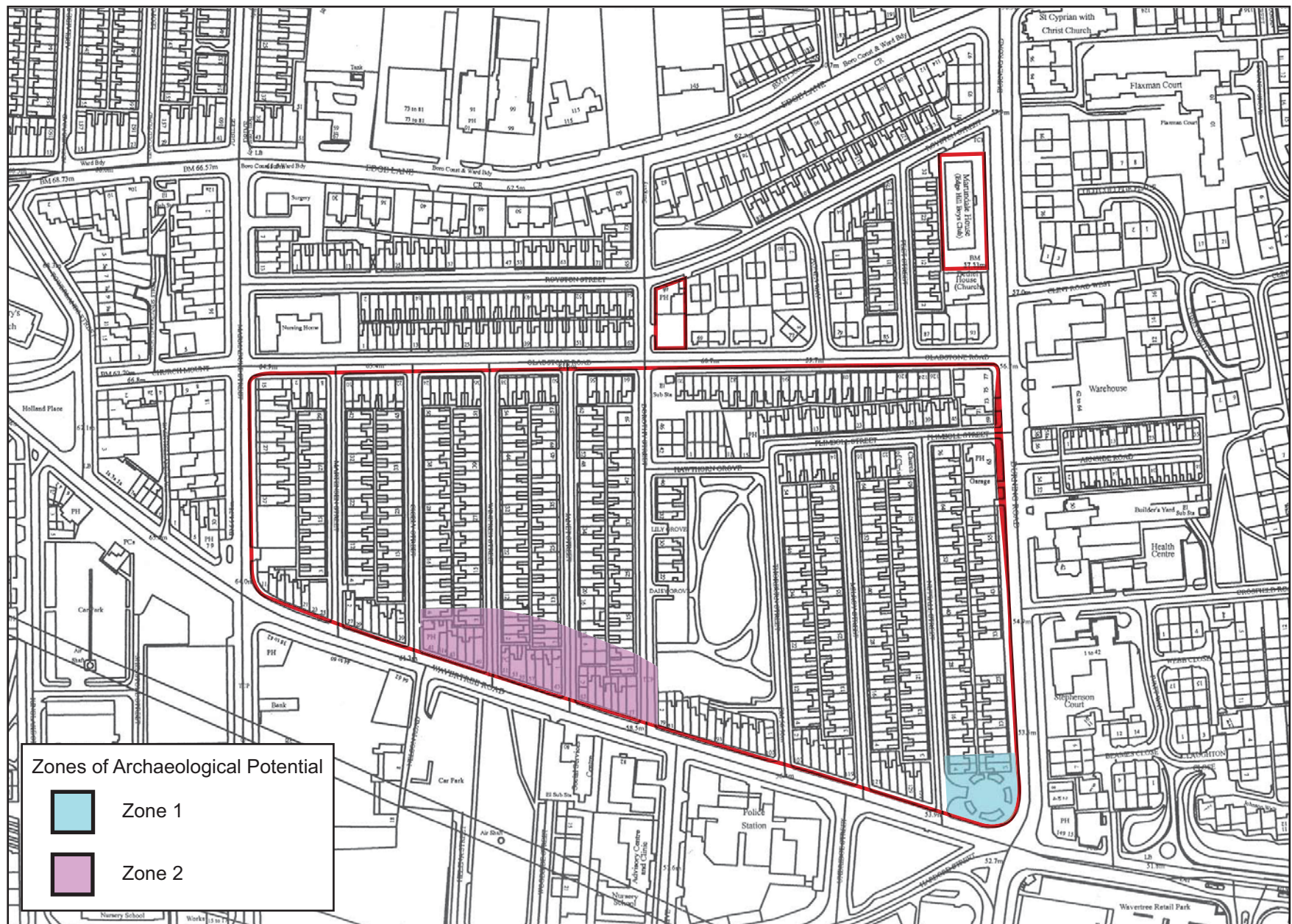


Fig.18



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12



Plate 13



Plate 14



Plate 15



Plate 16



Plate 17



Plate 18



Plate 19



Plate 20