

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

# **COPPERAS HILL LIVERPOOL**

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For Liverpool John Moores University

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Author Blair Poole MSc MifA

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

# COPPERAS HILL LIVERPOOL

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Client: Liverpool John Moores University

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Local Authority: Liverpool City Council

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NGR: 335242,390411

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Author(s): B. Poole

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## L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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# 1. Introduction

1.1. This report considers land at Copperas Hill, Liverpool, L3 1AA (hereafter known as 'the site') centred on (SJ) 335242,390411 (FIGURE 1). Research and production of this document has been carried out by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Liverpool John Moores University.

1.2. Currently the site is occupied by a large Royal Mail sorting office, car park and grass covered open space. It is bounded by Copperas Hill to the north, Hawke Street to the west, Royal Mail Street and Brownlow Hill to the south, and Russell Street to the east (FIGURE 2).

1.3. The local planning authority is Liverpool City Council who take heritage planning advice from the Urban Design and Heritage Department.

1.4. The aims of this assessment are to:

- ◆ identify the known and potential heritage assets within the study site;
- ◆ assess the potential impact of the development on the assets.

1.5. The assessment is based on the results of documentary and cartographic research as well as consultation of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER), aerial photography, and available published and unpublished literature.

## 2. Planning Background

2.1. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 2012). Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. Additional guidance to help implement these policies is given in the retained Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (ENGLISH HERITAGE ET AL., 2010).

2.2. In addition, the following national legislation is considered relevant to this assessment:

- ◆ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- ◆ Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.3. Liverpool City Council must also consider the saved policies within the Liverpool Local Plan. The Liverpool Local Plan is currently being adopted and as such existing policies with the Unitary Development Plan (2002) are still in force. The relevant section, Chapter 7, Heritage & Design in the Built Environment states;

### PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

#### HD17

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 and 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;
- iv. conflicts regarding archaeological issues and development pressures are resolved by means of management agreements.

2. The City Council will continue to support the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record held by the National Museum and Galleries on Merseyside, to ensure that archaeological evidence, both above and below ground is properly identified, recorded and protected.

2.4. In accordance with government guidelines and best practice, this report has been completed prior to the planning process to accompany a future planning application and to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns affecting the development site at a design stage.

2.5. The site does not lie within a Conservation Area. There are no Scheduled Monuments on or around the site. There are no Listed Buildings on the site. However, there are five Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the site, which will be discussed in more detail in Section 5 of this document.



## 3. Methodology

### 3.1. GUIDANCE

3.1.1. The following guidance was consulted:

- ◆ NPPF Planning and Practice Guide
- ◆ Standards and Guidance: Desk Based Assessment (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2014)
- ◆ Conservation Principles: Policy and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment, (ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2008)
- ◆ The Setting of Heritage Assets, (ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2011)
- ◆ Low Demand Housing and the Historic Environment (ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2005)
- ◆ An Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region (BRENNAND, 2007)

### 3.2. SOURCES

3.2.1. The heritage assets were identified from the following sources:

- ◆ Search of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER) for monuments within a 500m radius
- ◆ examination of historic maps and plans
- ◆ examination of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps
- ◆ examination of aerial photographs
- ◆ data on Scheduled Monuments and listed buildings held by English Heritage
- ◆ documents held at Liverpool Central Library and Merseyside Maritime Museum
- ◆ published and unpublished documents

3.2.2. A site visit was carried out on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2014.

### 3.3.SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

3.3.1. A heritage asset is defined in the 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. Heritage assets includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

3.4.The significance of the heritage assets is determined using the following criteria:

Value	Examples of Assets
Very High	World Heritage Sites; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of international importance
High	Scheduled monuments; Grade I and II* Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing very important monuments or buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of national importance
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing monuments or buildings that contribute to their historic character; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of regional importance
Low	Locally Listed monuments and buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of local importance
Negligible	Sites, buildings or landscapes with little or no significant historical interest
Unknown	Archaeological sites where the importance has not yet been ascertained; buildings with hidden potential for historic significance

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

### 3.5.LIMITATIONS

3.5.1. The assessment relies on the accuracy of the data provided by the sources described above. There is always some degree of uncertainty in relation to these sources which include:

- ◆ The MHER can be limited because they are not based on a systematic search of the county but rather the records are reliant upon chance finds, recorded events, opportunities for research and public contribution; and
- ◆ the presence of buried archaeology is not always obvious during walk over surveys.

## 4. Site Background

### 4.1.GEOLOGY

4.1.1. The bedrock geology is of the Helsby Sandstone formation. The superficial geology is Devensian till, of a sandy clay gravel, with cobble inclusions (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 2013).

### 4.2.TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1. The site is located within the centre of Liverpool city approximately 1.3km to the northeast of the Docks and the river Mersey.

4.2.2. The site lies on an area known as Brownlow Hill, also the name of the road to the south of the site, and slopes from the west at approximately 30mOD to a high point at the east of the site at around 40mOD.

4.2.3. The site houses a large postal sorting office and associated car park as well as an area of gently sloping open land covered in grass. The site lies in an area of mixed use (FIGURE 2). Lime Street railway station and tracks lie to the north of Copperas Hill, with commercial properties to the west off Hawke Street. Residential properties are located to the east of site, along Russell Street. To the south of the site is Brownlow Hill, a main route to the city centre.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1. Assets described in the following sections are referenced in square brackets using the MHER number (APPENDIX 1). FIGURE 3 shows archaeological assets recorded in the MHER. Archaeological assets are labelled with their reference number.

PERIOD	FROM	TO
<b>PREHISTORIC</b>		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	8,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	8000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	2,500 BC
BRONZE AGE	2500	800 BC
IRON AGE	800 BC	AD 43
<b>HISTORIC</b>		
ROMAN	43	AD 410
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	AD 1066
MEDIEVAL	1066	AD 1540
POST MEDIEVAL	1540	AD 1850
INDUSTRIAL	1850	PRESENT

Table 2- Timescales used in this report

### 5.2. PALAEOLITHIC

5.2.1. Evidence for Palaeolithic activity on the area is scarce due to the low survival of sites and the ephemeral types of evidence left by the subsistence lifestyle of the period. The distribution of scattered finds suggest there was Palaeolithic activity in Merseyside although none are recoded within the study area (BRENNAND, 2007).

### 5.3. MESOLITHIC

5.3.1. The majority of prehistoric activity identified on Merseyside comes from the Mesolithic period. Due to the mobile nature of the Mesolithic hunter gatherer lifestyle, and the poor survival and ephemeral nature of most forms of remains, the majority of this evidence comes from flint scatters. As with the Palaeolithic period the distribution of scattered finds suggest there was Mesolithic activity in the wider Merseyside area (BRENNAND, 2007).

5.3.2. There are no known Mesolithic sites within the site area or within a 500m radius of the site.

#### **5.4.NEOLITHIC**

5.4.1. There is less evidence for Neolithic activity on Merseyside, although there are known find spots and sites across the area. This period saw a transition from mobile hunting and gathering as an economy to the introduction of forest clearance and more settled agricultural communities. However, due to the ephemeral nature of evidence from settlement activity, much of the previous research for this period has focussed on ceremonial and funerary monuments (BRENNAND, 2007).

5.4.2. There are no known finds or sites from the Neolithic period on the site or within a 500m radius.

#### **5.5.BRONZE AGE**

5.5.1. There are no Bronze Age sites or finds recorded from the study area or within a 500m radius. However, there is evidence for activity in the wider area, with footprints found at Formby Point thought to date to c.3250BP (ADAMS AND HARTHEN, 2007).

#### **5.6.IRON AGE**

5.6.1. Although limited there is evidence for Iron Age activity on Merseyside from sites such as Brook House Farm, Lathom, and Irby. There are no Iron Age sites or artefacts recorded in the study area, or in the vicinity.

5.6.2. It is thought that the slopes of Brownlow Hill were covered in natural woodland during the Prehistoric period (KENNERLY, 2010). Therefore, the potential for Prehistoric activity on the site is low.

#### **5.7.ROMAN**

5.7.1. Activity during the Roman period was centred around the fort at Chester and the port at Meols on the Wirral. However, there are known Roman sites across the Merseyside area.

5.7.2. There are no recorded sites on, or around, the site area. However, there is a record of a small find dating from the Roman period being recovered from 8 Bridport Street (MME3508) 200m to the north of the site.

5.7.3. The potential for Roman activity on the site is low.

## 5.8.MEDIEVAL

5.8.1. The earliest settlement of Liverpool is not known, although place names in the surrounding area suggest that during the Early Medieval period Norse or Dane groups had established small settlements.

5.8.2. There are numerous discussions for the origin of the name Liverpool, ranging from Danish '*Lide*' relating to the sea inlet, an Old English personal name '*Lifrig*', or '*elverpool*' relating to the presence of eels in the mersey. A potential Welsh origin comes from the term '*Llif*', meaning flood or Norman French '*livrée*' relating to trade. The most commonly used origin is the Old English '*Liuerpool*' meaning muddy water.

5.8.3. The settlement of Liverpool does not appear in the Domesday book, as this area was thought to fall within the entry for the manor of West Derby. A document from around 1190 records a small settlement in the area, thought to refer to Liverpool (KENNERLY, 2010). Kennerly also states that by 1296 there were a total of 168 families living in Liverpool.

5.8.4. Although it is thought that there was some form of settlement at the mouth of the Mersey prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, it is with King John's charter of 1207 that established Liverpool as a borough. The king traded property elsewhere for the lands around the pool in order to establish a port for moving troops between England and Ireland.

5.8.5. The Medieval layout of the town was an H-shaped street plan, located to the north of a castle overlooking 'the pool', an inlet of the Mersey. This is discussed in more detail in the cartographic section below.

5.8.6. By the 16<sup>th</sup> century the population of Liverpool is thought to still be less than 1000 people with the majority of land to the east of the pool being taken up

by fields and woodland (HOLLINSHEAD, 2007).

- 5.8.7. The HER records a total of three entries for the Medieval period within 500m of the site. Approximately 420m northwest of the site is the location of a Medieval well (MME2990). A bridge is recorded around 440m north of the site, dating from the Medieval period (MME2998). Located approximately 370m north of the site is the location of a Medieval windmill (MME3509), that is thought to have continued in use into the Post Medieval period.
- 5.8.8. Although the main focus of the Medieval settlement was located approximately 1km to the west, there is evidence that activity extended closer to the site. The location of a well, bridge and windmill within 500m suggest that activity, likely agricultural, extended up onto the hillside overlooking the pool. This appears to be concentrated over 350m north of the site and as such the potential for Medieval activity on the site is low.

## 5.9. POST MEDIEVAL

- 5.9.1. It appears that there was only limited development into the Post Medieval period. A map of Liverpool dated 1539 and a plan of Liverpool at high water dated 1600 show the township as a small settlement around the original H-shaped layout and castle. The surrounding area is shown as agricultural fields.
- 5.9.2. Liverpool was held by Parliamentary forces during the civil war. In 1644 Prince Rupert besieged the town with a Royalist army (BARRATT 1994). It is with the end of this siege that the Parliamentary forces are recorded as burning the castle down, which started a period of demolition, where local parties removed bricks and stone for their own use.
- 5.9.3. The 1539 map has been modified to show the 1644 siege works (FIGURE 4). This shows that part of Prince Rupert's batteries lay close to, if not on, the site. The accuracy of the map does not lend itself to locating features exactly. The HER records the location of other siege works 190m to the north of the site (MME3526) and town defences 300m to the northeast of the site (MME3510).
- 5.9.4. A short population boom occurred in 1666, when wealthy merchants from London moved to Liverpool to avoid the plague and in the aftermath of the

great fire.

- 5.9.5. Historically Liverpool had fallen within the parish of Walton on the Hill, until 1699 when it was granted its own distinct parish. An anonymous plan of Liverpool dated 1769 (FIGURE 5) shows the area as fields to the south, with structures lining Copperas Hill.
- 5.9.6. To the immediate west of the site is the location of a pleasure garden (MME3511). This can be seen on George Eye's map of 1785 (FIGURE 6). Ranelegh Gardens, as it was known, opened in 1722 as an recreation space, modelled on gardens of the same name located near London.
- 5.9.7. The area to the east of the city appears to have been mainly a combination of agriculture and small scale industry in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, with limited residential areas. Lime Street had been known as Lime Kiln Lane until 1790, due to the presence of William Harvey's lime kilns.
- 5.9.8. It is clear that this area of Liverpool was developing rapidly during the Post Medieval period, with many of the sites listed on the HER relating to industry. Two Post Medieval windmills (MME3512 & 3066) are located to the north of the site. Historic pictorial views of Liverpool dated 1769 and 1859 show numerous windmills occupying the higher ground around the city. A painting of the Lime Street windmill (MME3512) located approximately 100m northwest of the site can be seen in PLATE 1.



Plate 1 - Lime Street windmill, 1800 (PARROTT, 2005)



- 5.9.1. With the silting up of the ports at Chester and Neston, Liverpool became the most important port in the northwest.
- 5.9.2. Copperas Hill is thought to have received its name from Richard Hughes copperas works which had been located on the hill. Copperas, or green vitriol, is Iron Sulphate, which has numerous industrial uses. The works were closed in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century when the owner was prosecuted by the council due to the foul smells that were coming from the works. It should be noted that for a short period at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the road was briefly called Elliot's Hill.
- 5.9.3. In 1786, by Act of Parliament, Liverpool was allowed to sink a number of deep wells to ensure water for the growing population. One of these wells was located on Copperas Hill. The location of this well is not documented but it is not likely to have been within the site area, which was not developed until later on in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.9.4. It is clear that the city was economically focussed at this time, with an anonymous writer in 1795 noting of Liverpool that it is “*The only town in England of any pre-eminence that has not one single erection or endowment for the advancement of science, the cultivation of the art, or promotion of useful knowledge*” (SHARPLES, 2006).
- 5.9.5. Liverpool saw an exponentially growing population in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century linked to the growth of industry, not only within the city but also as part of a wider phase of urbanisation across the country (BARRON MAYS, 1961 & ASHMORE, 1969). Even with the introduction of the slave trade act in 1807, making the trade in slaves illegal, Liverpool continued to grow. Its importance as a port was still recognised and a change to cargo vessels and liners was established.
- 5.9.6. This growth led to a juxtaposition of wealth existing alongside abject poverty within the city (COSSONS AND JENKINS, 2011). Traditionally merchants houses had their warehouses attached to the property in order to ensure the security of goods. As Liverpool grew and poor terraced courts became established in close proximity of the residences of the wealthy merchants they moved out to more

desirable areas.

- 5.9.7. There are a number of roperies located around the site (MME3479, 3076, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3513). This attests to the burgeoning maritime industry in Liverpool and the need for high quality, and a high quantity of, rope during this period.
- 5.9.8. To the south of the site a cement works and a timber yard (MME3087 and 3088) can be seen.
- 5.9.9. Also recorded on the HER are entries associated with the expanding population of the Post Medieval period. An assembly hall (MME3083), almshouses (MME3082 & 3125), hospital (MME3081), and cemetery (MME3074) can be seen surrounding the site.
- 5.9.10. It is clear from cartographic evidence that this area of Liverpool was not developed to any meaningful extent until between 1803 and 1821. Prior to this it had been used as open fields, with some small scale settlement and a ropery along Copperas Hill. By 1821 the entire site area had been developed into a tight estate of terraced buildings around narrow courts and alleys. This is discussed in more detail in the map regression section below.
- 5.9.11. The potential for Post Medieval features on the site is low.

## **5.10. INDUSTRIAL**

- 5.10.1. From the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851 it is clear that the site had been fully developed into an urban block of terraced cottages and narrow alleys. This form of development is seen across Liverpool and much of the Victorian towns of the northwest. This is a layout that continues into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, where a decline in the fortunes of Liverpool saw a decline in parts of the city centre. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century many of the terraces were demolished and the area became more industrial and commercial in nature. This, in turn, saw a decline and by the late 1960s much of the industry had also gone, leaving disparate works buildings around open land.
- 5.10.2. Following site clearance the Royal Mail sorting office was built between 1973 and 1977, designed by IDC UK (SHARPLES, 2006).

5.10.3. The potential for industrial period features on the site is moderate to high.

### 5.11. MAP REGRESSION

5.11.1. The earliest available cartographic evidence for settlement at Liverpool is the Gough map, thought to date to around 1360 although it may be early 15<sup>th</sup> century in date. The map, named after its 18<sup>th</sup> century owner Richard Gough, gives a clear sense of the location of settlements and their relative size and economic importance. Liverpool appears as a small settlement named '*Leverpole*' at the mouth of the Mersey. It is depicted as a much smaller settlement than Chester, or even Cockersand Abbey in Lancashire, indicating that at this time it was likely a small community.

5.11.2. Saxton's map of 1579, Speed's map of 1610, and Blaeu's map of 1645 all show Liverpool as a larger town, but offer no detail as to its layout or extent.

5.11.3. A historic map of Liverpool reputedly shows the locations of the town batteries and Prince Rupert's Batteries from the siege of Liverpool of 1644. This detail overlies a map thought to depict the street layout of Liverpool in 1539 (FIGURE 4). The 16<sup>th</sup> century layout appears to conform to the Medieval street plan, of an H-shaped grid, to the north of the castle, leading to the Mersey. The map indicates that the site lies in the approximate location on Prince Rupert's batteries, but also shows that the site lies outside of the 16<sup>th</sup> century settlement area, which appears to lie to the west of the pool. This map is not thought to be accurate to any significant degree and as such the batteries may relate to those situated 190m away, as defined on the HER.

5.11.4. This is supported by an anonymous plan of Liverpool at high water, dated 1600, and an anonymous view of Liverpool dated 1650, which show the cluster of houses to the north of the castle, with open fields along the hillside to the east of the pool. This suggests that the site area would have been agricultural fields at this time.

5.11.5. An anonymous map of 1769 shows the start of the 18<sup>th</sup> century expansion of Liverpool (FIGURE 5). The castle and pool are no longer shown, with a series of docks taking up the water front, and new development extending out to the

east of the historic core. Both Brownlow hill and Copperas Hill can be seen on this map, with limited development off Copperas Hill and fields occupying the southern section of the site.

5.11.6. Charles Eye's map of Liverpool dated 1785 gives the first accurate depiction of the site, also listing the owners of the land parcels (FIGURE 6). At this time the land between Copperas Hill and Brownlow Hill Lane appear to be agricultural fields, with limited development off the street frontages. Within the site area only Mr Mear's building extends onto the site. It is thought that this was a ropery, one of many producing ropes for the maritime industry. The rest of the site is taken up by field owned by Mr Parr, Mr Gilbert and late Mr Shaw. The surrounding area contains a number of windmills, indicating limited development around them, as they would need uninterrupted wind in order to function efficiently.

5.11.7. There are no changes within the site area by the time of Eye's map of 1796 (FIGURE 7). However, a new road has been constructed running north south between Brownlow Hill and Copperas Street. This is thought to be the origin of Russell Street.

5.11.8. Horwood's map of 1803 (FIGURE 8) shows that a series of new roads had been constructed running north south, and a new road running east west, across the site. However, no new structures are shown beyond the ropery, now shown as Mr Brown's ropery and Mr Booth's ropery. The structures lining Copperas Hill are shown in more detail, depicting a typical terraced court.

5.11.9. Sherwood's map of 1821 is the first to name the roads occupying the site, with Hawke Street and Rupert Street marking the western edges of the site, Copperas Hill to the north, Brownlow Hill to the south and Russell Street to the east (FIGURE 9). The roads crossing the site are named Blake Street, Rupert Street, Pellew Street, and Dance Street, with some un-named narrower streets occupying the southern extent of the site.

5.11.10. The map shows blocks of development, which can be inferred from other areas of the map to indicate standing structures. This suggests that by 1821 the site area was fully developed, with historic research indicating that this was by

terraced workers cottages around narrow courts.

5.11.11. At the western extent of the site, along Hawke Street, St Nichols Chapel and school can be seen. These were constructed around 1815 and later became the Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral for Liverpool, a title it held until the new cathedral was opened in 1967. Diocesan records state that the church had an associated graveyard. However, it is thought that in the 1880s the graveyard was closed and those interred there were exhumed and reburied at Everton Cemetery.

5.11.12. Gage's map of 1836 (FIGURE 10) shows the site in more detail, showing the cramped terraced houses along the street fronts, with narrow alleys to the rear. Where the roperies were located off Copperas Hill the street layouts follow the irregular boundary layout creating a random, and in areas compressed, layout. The narrower streets to the south of the site are named on this map as Edward Street, Jones Street, Bartlam Street and Brown Street. The scale of the buildings off these streets suggest poor/working class dwellings. This plan continues onto the 1851 Ordnance Survey map (FIGURE 11).

5.11.13. The 1893 OS map (FIGURE 12) shows a number of changes, with Dance Street becoming Seagrave street, Rupert Street becoming Ainsworth Street, and the expansion of Lime Street station cutting into the land to the northeast of the site. A police station has also been erected on the corner of Russel Street and Warren Street, next to a public house. The irregular terraces at the north of the site, noted above, have been cleared to make way for a gas works and the expanding rail network. A large turntable and rail tracks can be seen off Pellew Street, thought to be situated at a lower level to the line of Pellew Street, taking the topography into account. There are limited changes between 1893 and the 1908 OS map (FIGURE 13). The public house next to the police station off Copperas Hill has been removed and a church hall has been erected between the school and St Nicholas Chapel.

5.11.14. Again only limited changes occur between the 1908 and 1927 OS maps (FIGURE 14) with Pellew Street becoming Tong Street. A series of terraced cottages fronting Seagrave Street have been demolished between these dates.

This is thought to relate to a decline in the general area.

5.11.15. By 1945 (FIGURE 15) the north side of Seagrave Street appears to have become more commercial in nature. The southern half of the site, which had contained the smaller workers terraces, has also been converted to a commercial area with large units occupying the old terrace areas. Only the central area of the site retains any domestic dwellings. The 1954 OS map (FIGURE 16) shows the buildings to the south of Warren Street had been demolished and a school erected in their place. The commercial buildings to the south are now named as clothing factory and dairy, with un-named commercial units off Edward Street. The school only appears to be present on the 1954 map, not shown the previous 1945, or subsequent 1968 map (FIGURE 17).

5.11.16. By 1954 the area between Tong Street and Seagrave Street has become much more commercial, with engineering works and printing works taking up most the space. Many of the terraces between Seagrave Street and Warren Street also appear to be demolished. Between Blake Street and Ainsworth Street builder's yards, salt sheds, and other yards have appeared. The map also shows this area to contain ruined buildings. It is likely that with the commercialisation of the area, and with the poor state of the buildings, many residents would have moved to newly created estates.

5.11.17. The 1968 OS map shows the site being mainly taken up with commercial units, car park, and waste ground (FIGURE 17). The workers terraces that once covered the site have all been demolished. This large open area was deemed suitable for development in the 1970s when a large Royal Mail sorting office was erected on the site in 1973. At this time St Nicholas Church was closed and demolished, and a plaque to commemorate its role in Liverpool's Catholic heritage was mounted on the façade of the sorting office.

5.11.18. The 1973 layout continues to be seen at present, with the site being completely taken up by the sorting office and car park. All of the subsidiary streets crossing the site have been removed, with the exception of part of Warren Street, which was renamed Royal Mail Street and can be seen on clearly on the 2012 OS map (FIGURE 18).

5.11.19. A recent aerial photograph clearly shows the extent of this development across the site (FIGURE 19).

## **5.12. BUILT HERITAGE**

5.12.1. There are five Listed Buildings within 500m of the site, all of which lie off Lime Street, to the south. This situation is likely a result of the 20<sup>th</sup> century decline of the site area, where earlier buildings were demolished to initially make way for industrial premises, then for the Royal Mail sorting office. This will have resulted in the removal of any structure that may have warranted listing should it have remained standing on the site.

5.12.2. The Crown Hotel (1208085) is a grade II listed public house built around 1905 in an art nouveau style with large decorative frontage.

5.12.3. The ABC Cinema (1208090) is a grade II listed 1930s cinema, formerly the Forum Cinema, faced in portland stone with a rounded corner onto Elliot Street.

5.12.4. The Vines (1084210) is a grade II\* listed public house built around 1907 with a granite face and highly decorative styling.

5.12.5. The Adelphi Hotel (1365828) is a grade II listed hotel built in 1912 to a design by Frank Atkinson. It is of Portland Stone and of a neo-classical styling.

5.12.6. Lime Street Station (1293335) is a grade II listed building fronting onto Lime Street. The railway sheds and façade date to 1867, built to a design by Francis Stevenson and William Baker, extended in 1874-9.

## **5.13. SITE WALKOVER**

5.13.1. The site is currently occupied by a single building, the Royal Mail sorting office, with an associated car park. The building is four storeys high and is an industrial style, similar in nature to brutalist design (PLATE 2).



Plate 2 - Sorting office, looking north

5.13.2. To the east of the sorting office is an open air car park overlooking Brownlow Hill (PLATE 3).



Plate 3 - Car park to south of site

5.13.3. To the east of the open air car park is a green space which has a desire line leading from Brownlow Hill to Russell Street. This grassy area appears to have some made ground, raising it above the street level. It is likely that this material relates to the clearance of the site in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (PLATE 4).





*Plate 4 - Grassy area to south of sorting office*

5.13.4. The eastern side of the site is set back from Russell Street behind an open air car park (PLATE 5).



*Plate 5 - Sorting office from Russell Street*

5.13.5. The northern side of the site runs along the length of Copperas Hill and overlooks the railway tracks leading from Lime Street.

5.13.6. The area can be characterised as a commercial plot with car parking. There are no upstanding historic assets on the site. However, the western end of the site is overlooked by the Adelphi Hotel, a grade II listed building. As such any development on the site must take the setting of this building into account.

## 6. Discussion and conclusions.

### 6.1.POTENTIALLY IMPACTED ASSETS

6.1.1. The development of the site can be seen to begin in earnest in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when what had previously been open fields within a few buildings sparsely located were developed into a series of terraced cottages with associated streets and alleys. This layout survived into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when many of these buildings were demolished in the post war years, with others becoming ruinous. The site became occupied by industrial and commercial units, which in turn fell into disuse and were subsequently demolished. In the 1970s the site was cleared and the standing building was erected, covering the site.

6.1.2. It is expected that the terraced cottages would have been cellared dwellings, typical of the period and location. Therefore, even though the site has been cleared several times, it is likely that some cellars may remain *in situ*.

6.1.3. The potential for buried archaeological deposits from the Prehistoric Period through to the Post Medieval period is low. The potential for Industrial period features, such as cellars, is moderate to high.

6.1.4. No significant historic buildings or landscapes have been identified within the site area which would be adversely affected by the proposals. The Adelphi Hotel, the Vines public house and Lime Street station are the nearest listed buildings. Any development design must address the setting of these buildings.

### 6.2.SUGGESTED MITIGATION

6.2.1. The Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region states *'The characteristic and defining surviving building type for the North West is the terraced house, which was the main type of housing provision for both the middle and working classes throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Much can be learned from studying the wide variety of architectural detail and motifs deployed by the speculative builders who erected terraced housing. Standing building analyses will be the mainstay of most research but where opportunities exist excavation of areas of former terraced housing should be undertaken. The wealth of documentary evidence for the period increases the*

*possibility of linking excavated evidence to known individual households'* (BRENNAND, 2007). It also states that '*excavation will be of little relevance in the study of later 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century urban housing developments, but archaeological approaches to architecture and land-use planning will be of value in revealing some of the landscape and social impacts of the development of a new form of community living and urban planning: the housing estate. Beginning in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century housing estates have taken a variety of forms and were often very deliberate exercises in social engineering.*' (BRENNAND, 2007)

- 6.2.2. As the site was previously occupied by this form of terraced property, some form of investigation will likely be required prior to, or during, development. This may take the form of pre site trial trenching, or a watching brief during groundworks.

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## **PICTORIAL**

- M364CWA/10/box32/f16 - Photos of CWA centre, copperas hill
- 352ENG/2/2396 - 2 photos from Adelphi towards Copperas hill
- 352ENG/2/14799 - 2 photos of derelict buildings at copperas hill
- 352ENG/2/14798 - 2 photos of derelict buildings at copperas hill
- 352ENG/2/18771-19772 - View from Adelphi roof
- 352ENG/2/21019B - Image of lighting at copperas hill
- 352ENG/2/22665 - Image of lighting at copperas hill
- 352ENG/2/8294 - Plans of copperas hill
- 352UPW/1/9/6 - Plans of copperas hill
- 352ENG/2/14800 - Photo of copperas hill
- 352ENG/2/8288 - Photo of Seymore street
- 352ENG/2/17143 - Photo from a delphi roof
- 352ARC/121 - Plans from city architect

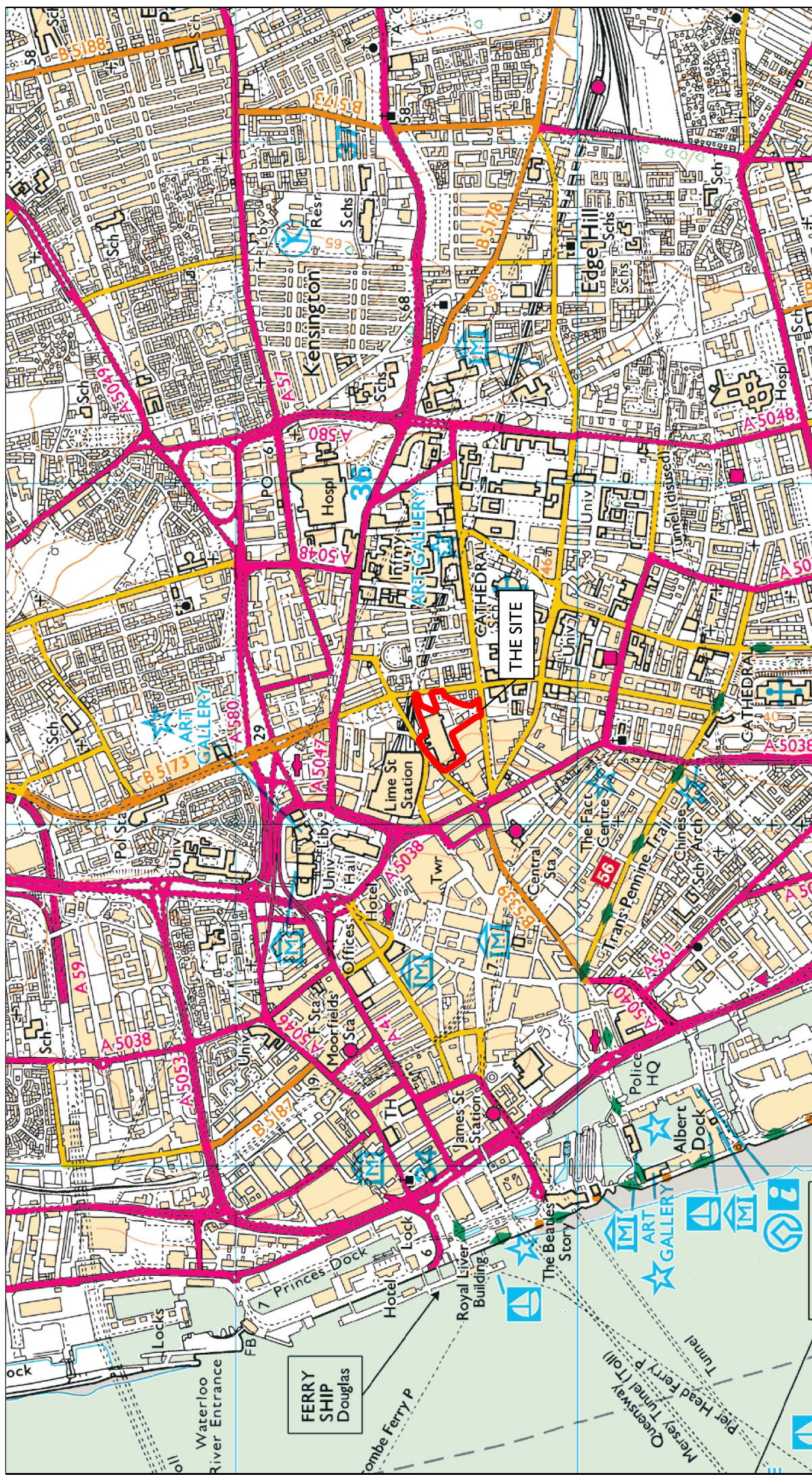
## CARTOGRAPHIC

- 1360, Gough's map of England
- 1539, Anonymous plan of Liverpool
- 1579, Saxton's map of Lancashire
- 1600, Anonymous plan of Liverpool
- 1610, Speede's map of Lancashire
- 1630, Van der Keere's map of Lancashire
- 1637, Kip & Hole's map of Lancashire
- 1645, Blaeu's map of Lancashire
- 1647, Jansson's map of Lancashire
- 1695, Morden's map of Lancashire
- 1725, J Chadwick's map of Liverpool
- 1729, Anonymous map of Liverpool
- 1746, Yate's map of Liverpool
- 1765, C Eye's map of Liverpool
- 1769, G Perry's map of Liverpool
- 1785, C Eye's map of Liverpool
- 1795, Anonymous map of Liverpool
- 1796, J Gore's map of Liverpool
- 1801, Cole & Roper's map of Liverpool
- 1803, R Horwood's map of Liverpool
- 1816, J Sherrif's map of Liverpool
- 1821, W S Sherwood's map of Liverpool
- 1823, J A Walker's map of Liverpool
- 1829, Hennett's map of Liverpool
- 1833, Society for the Dissemination of Information U.K. Map of Liverpool
- 1836, M A Gage's map of Liverpool
- 1841, Bennison's map of Liverpool
- 1888, C E Good's Insurance map of Liverpool
- 1851, Ordnance Survey map
- 1893, Ordnance Survey map
- 1908, Ordnance Survey map
- 1927, Ordnance Survey map
- 1954, Ordnance Survey map
- 1968, Ordnance Survey map
- 2012, Ordnance Survey map

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# FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

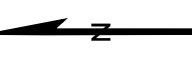
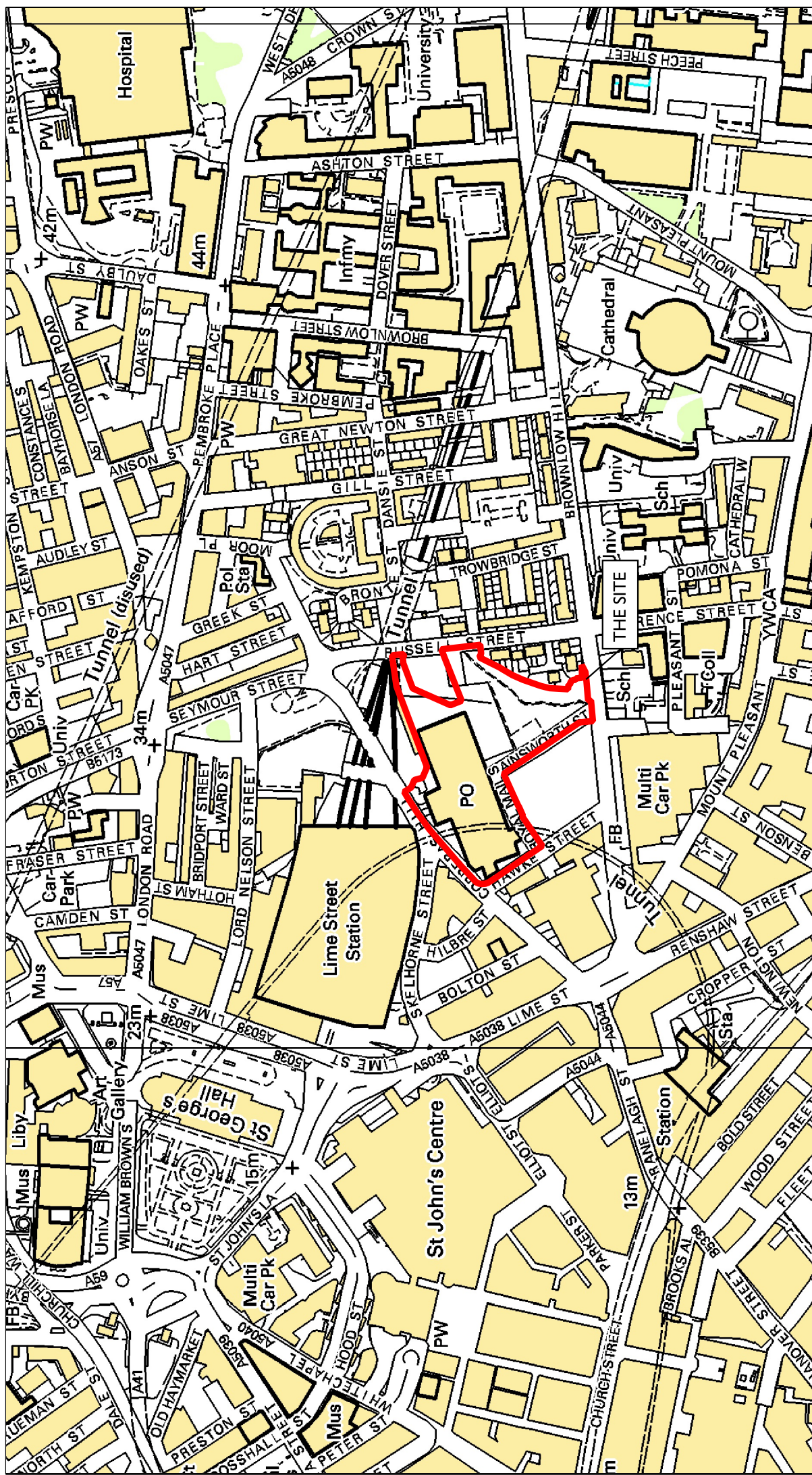
DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

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DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

L-P-ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detail

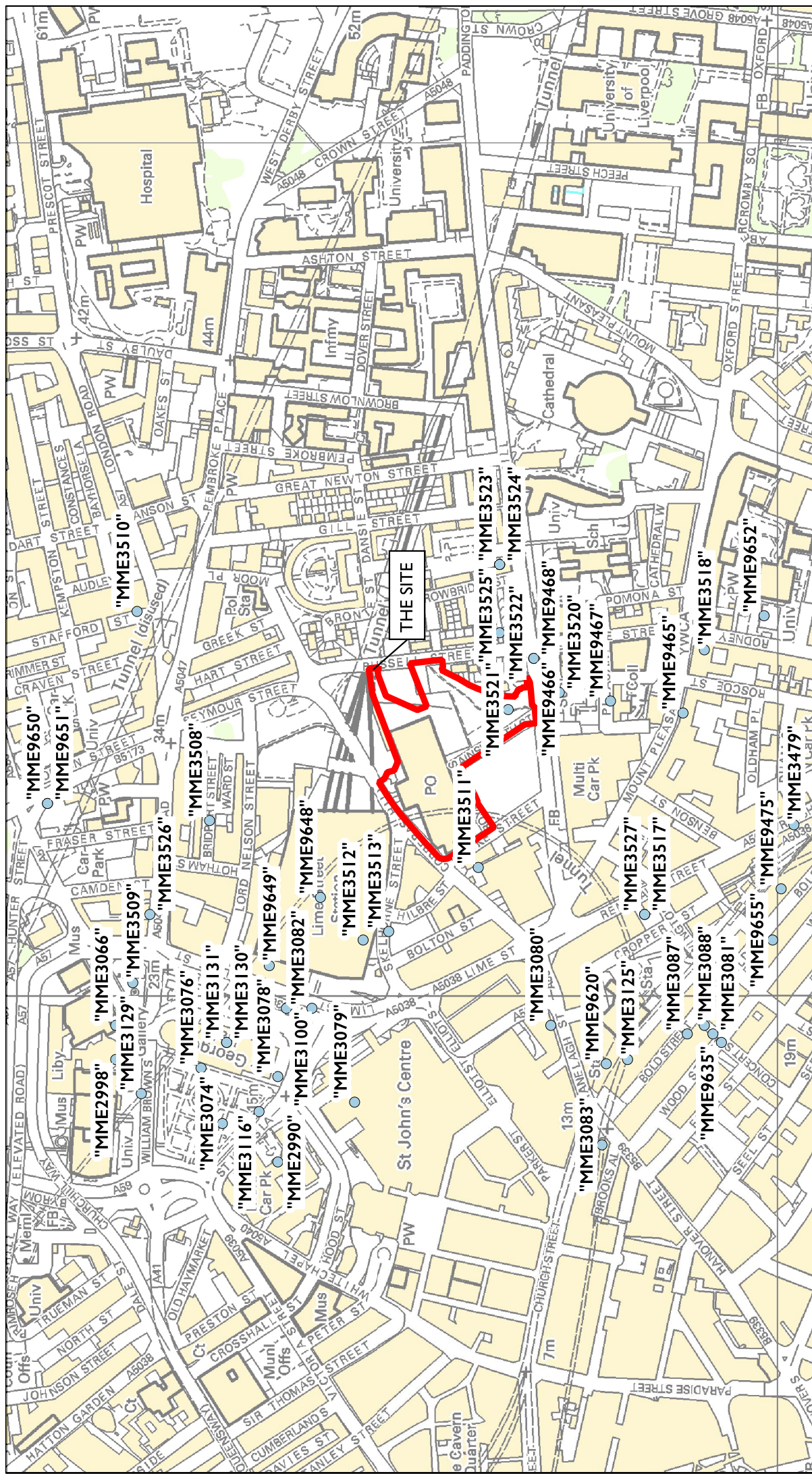
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FIGURE 3 // HER Data



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

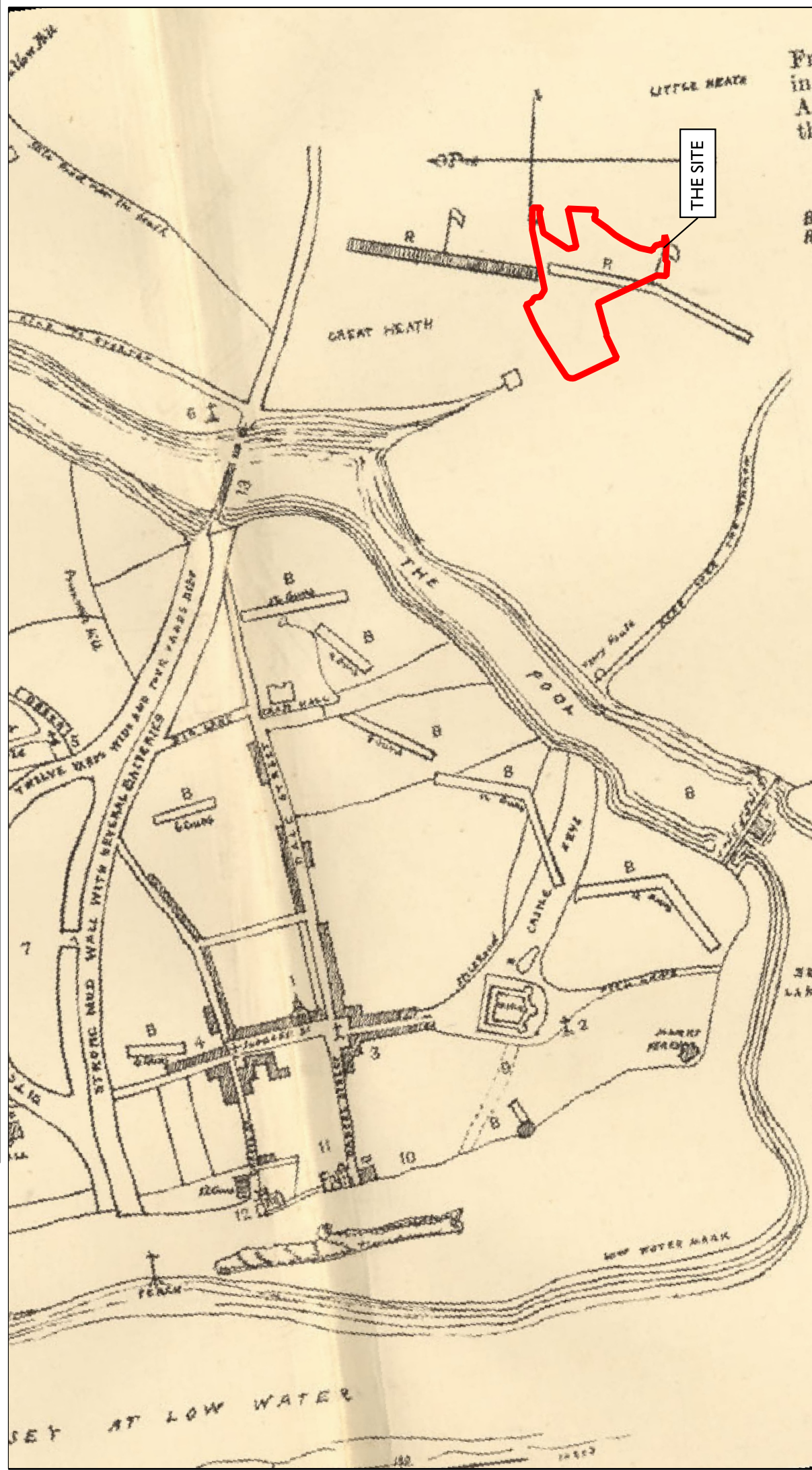
DESCRIPTION // HER Data

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FIGURE 4 // Leland's Map of 1539



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Leland's Map of 1539 with 1644 Civil War Siegeworks Overlay

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

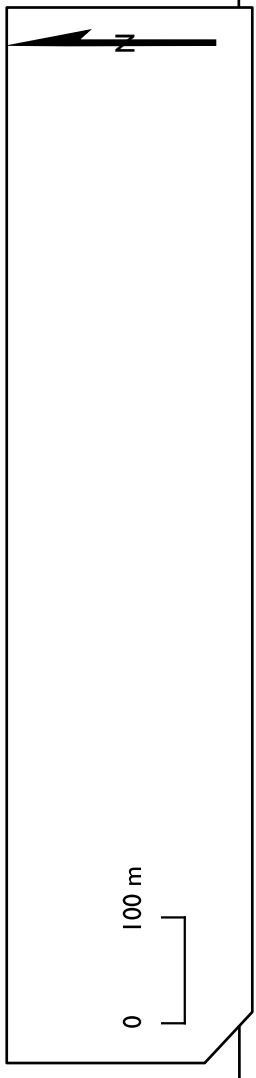
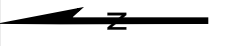


FIGURE 5 // Anonymous Map of 1769



0 100 m



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Anonymous Map of 1769

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FIGURE 6 // Eye's Map of 1785



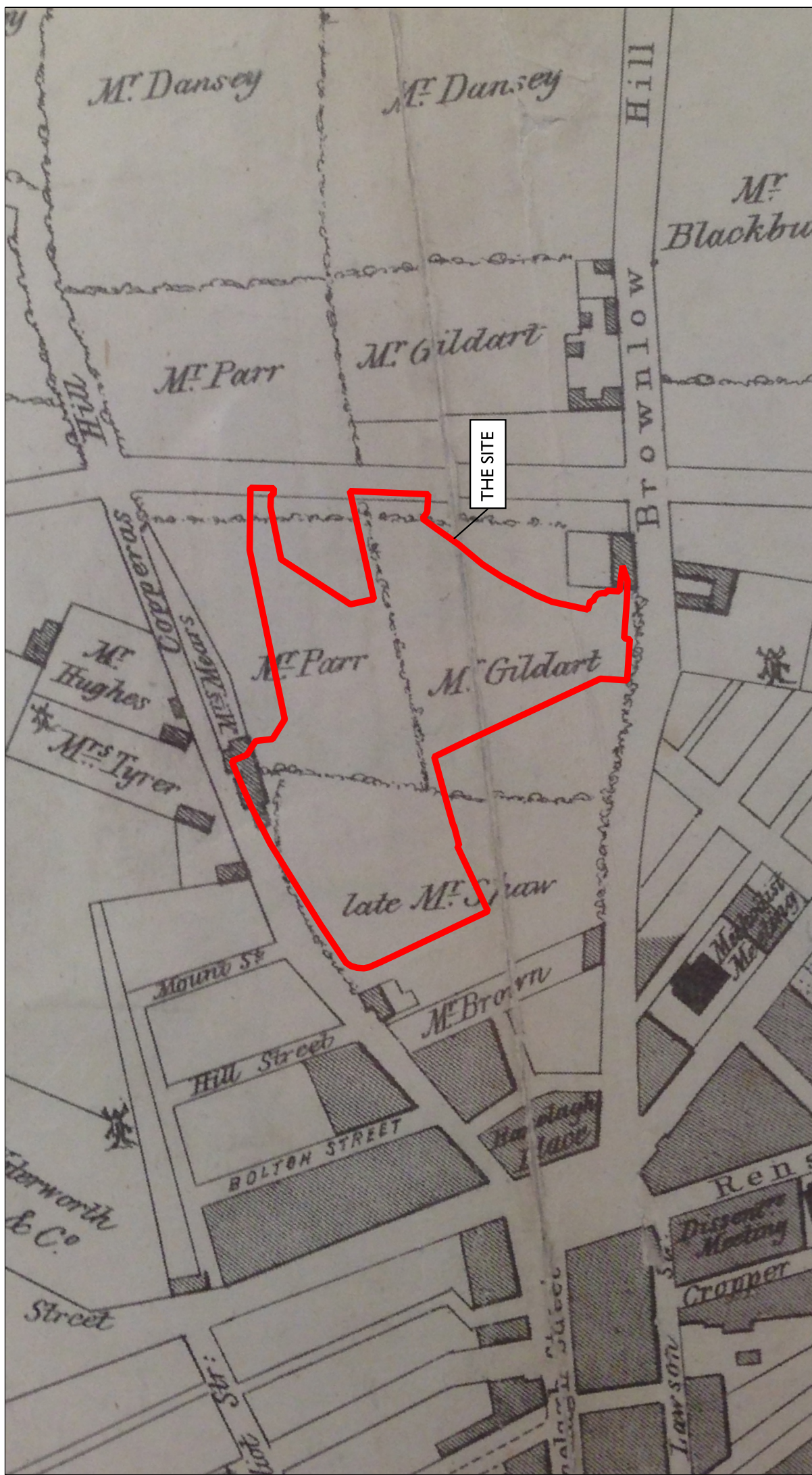
PROJECT // 163 IC - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Eye's Map of 1785

DOC REF: LP163 IC-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // Eye's Map of 1796



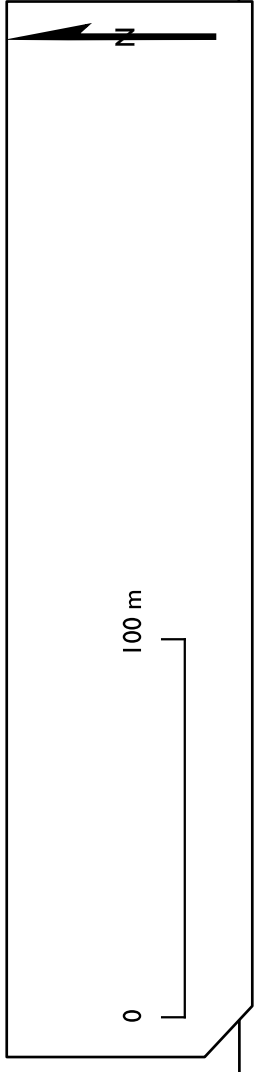
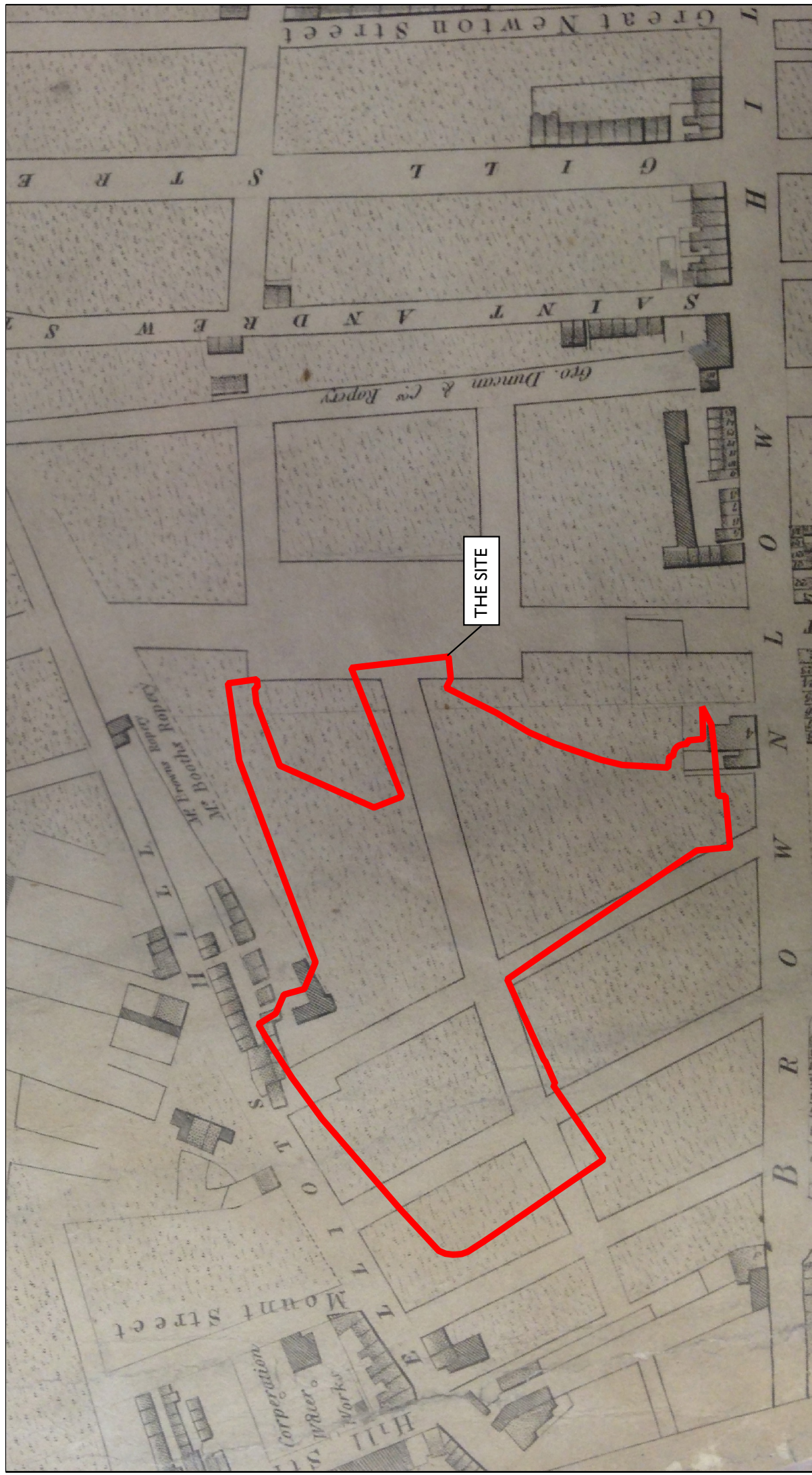
PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Eye's Map of 1796

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 8 // Horwood's Map of 1803



PROJECT // 163 IC - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Horwood's Map of 1803

DOC REF: LP163 IC-DBA-v1

FIGURE 9 // Sherwood's Map of 1821



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Sherwood's Map of 1821

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A north arrow pointing upwards and a scale bar below it. The scale bar is marked with "0" at the left end and "100 m" at the right end.

FIGURE 10 // Gage's Map of 1836



THE SITE

PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

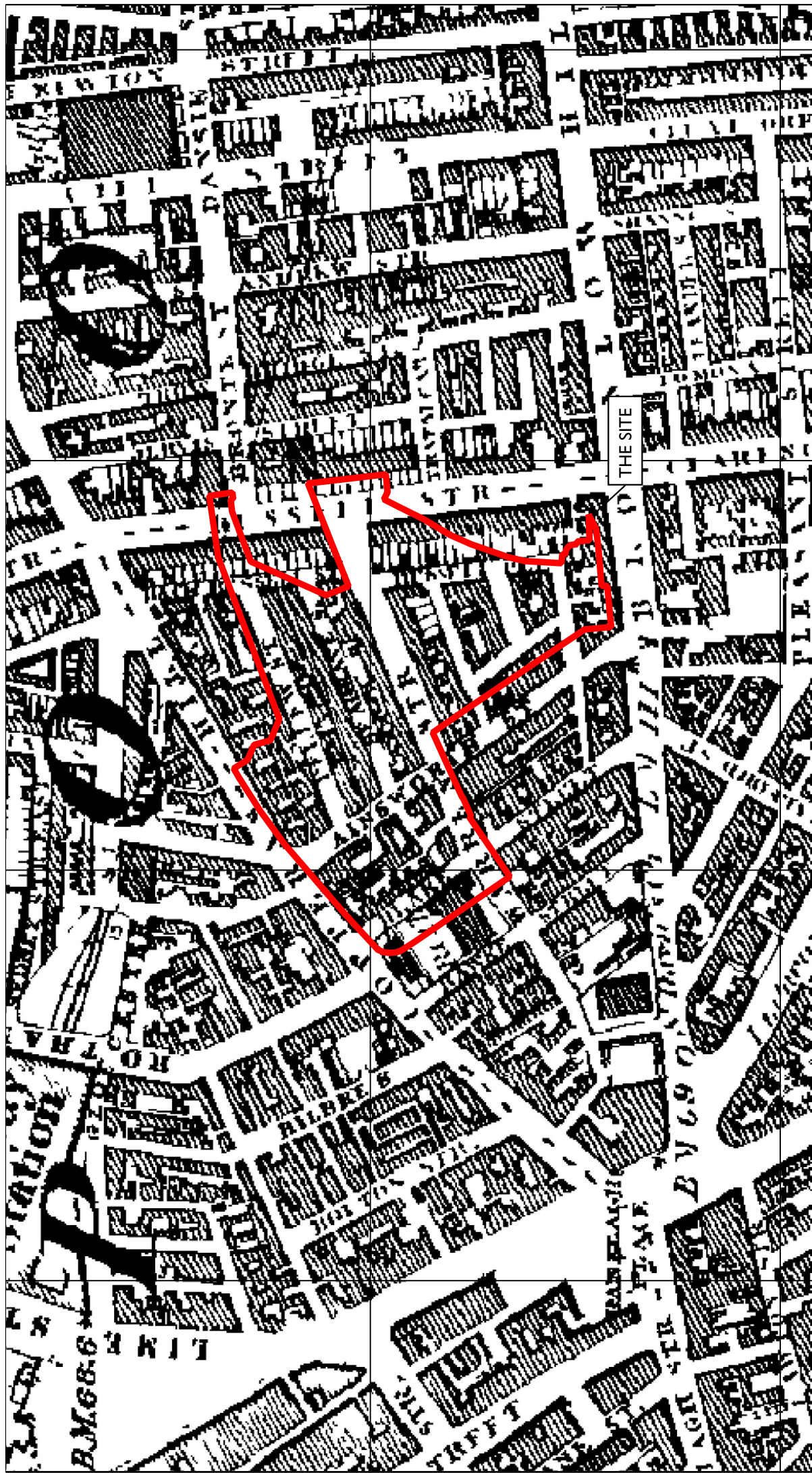
DESCRIPTION // Gage's Map of 1836

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

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FIGURE 11 // Ordnance Survey Map 1851



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map of 1851

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 12 // Ordnance Survey Map 1893



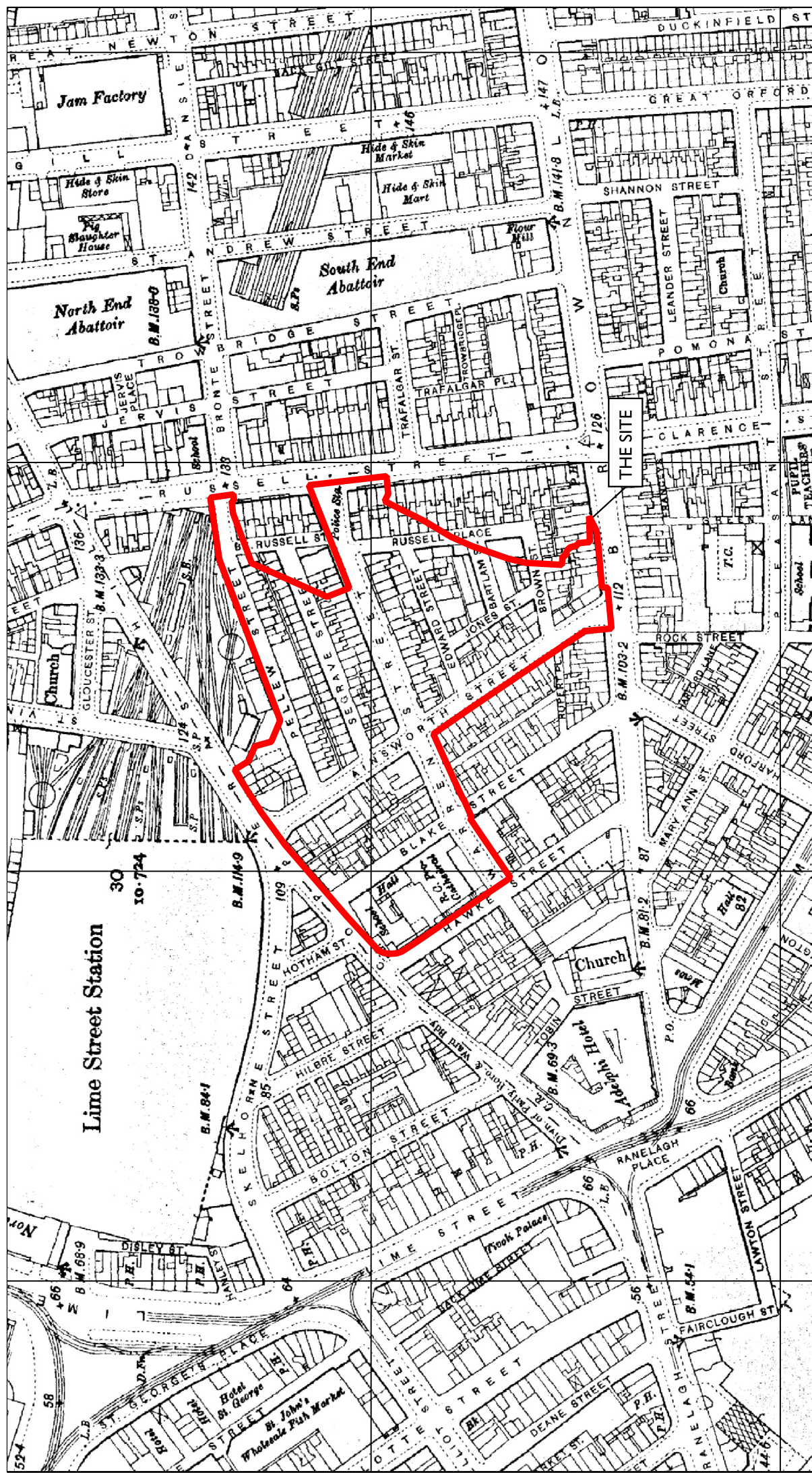
PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map of 1893

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 13 // Ordnance Survey Map 1908



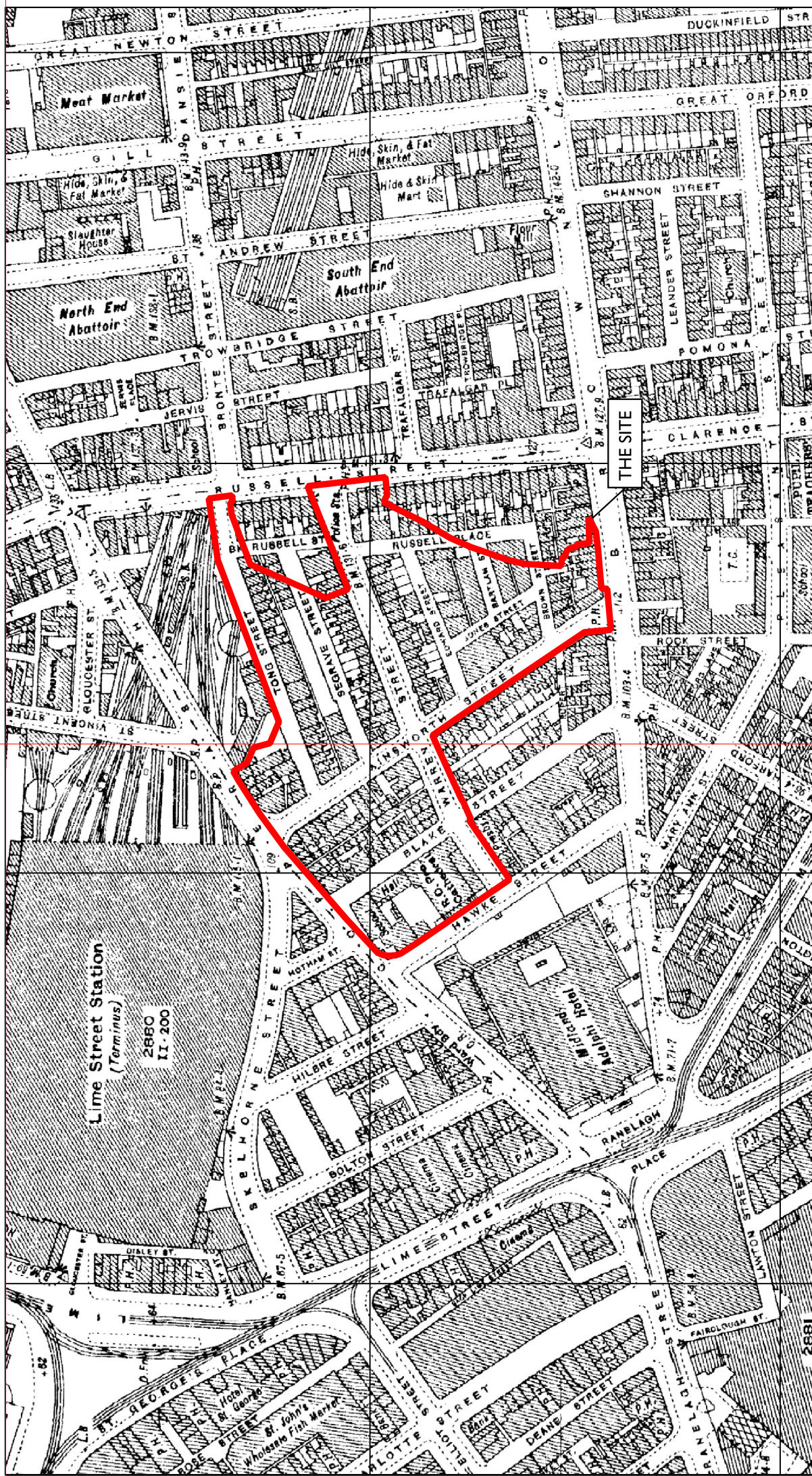
PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map of 1908

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 14 // Ordnance Survey Map 1927



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map of 1927

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

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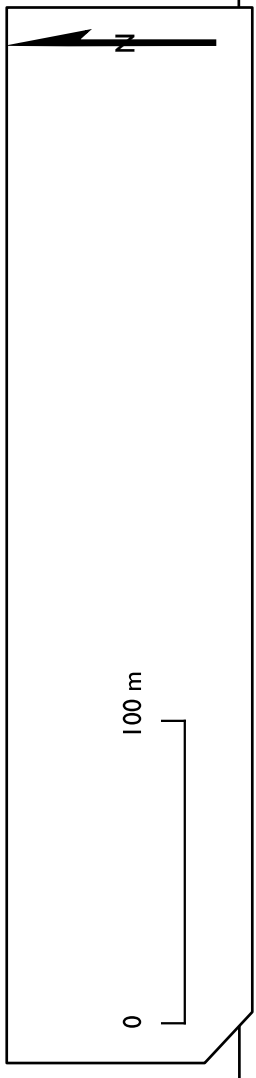


FIGURE 15 // City Architects Map 1945



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // City Architects Map of 1945

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

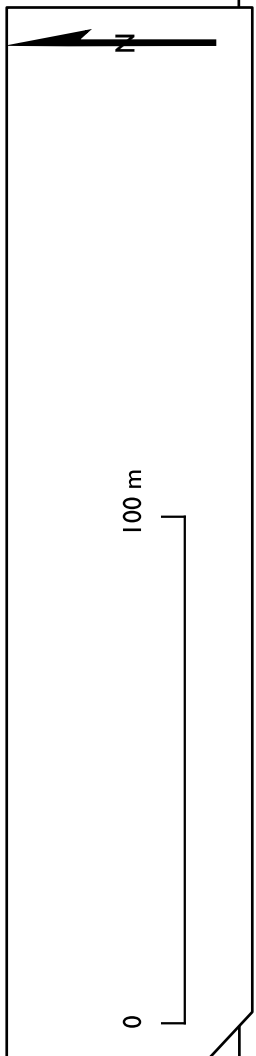
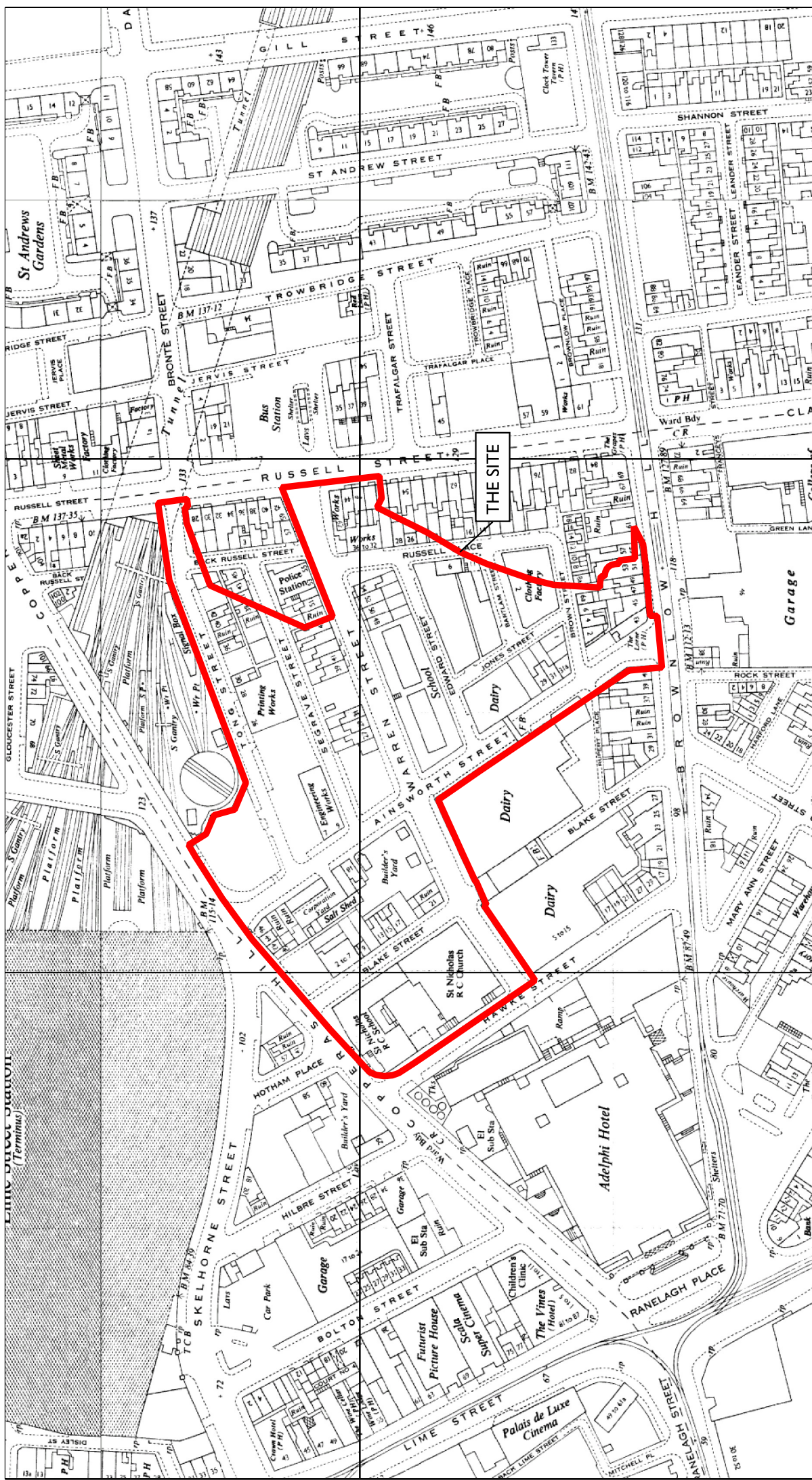
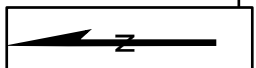


FIGURE 16 // Ordnance Survey Map 1954



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map of 1954

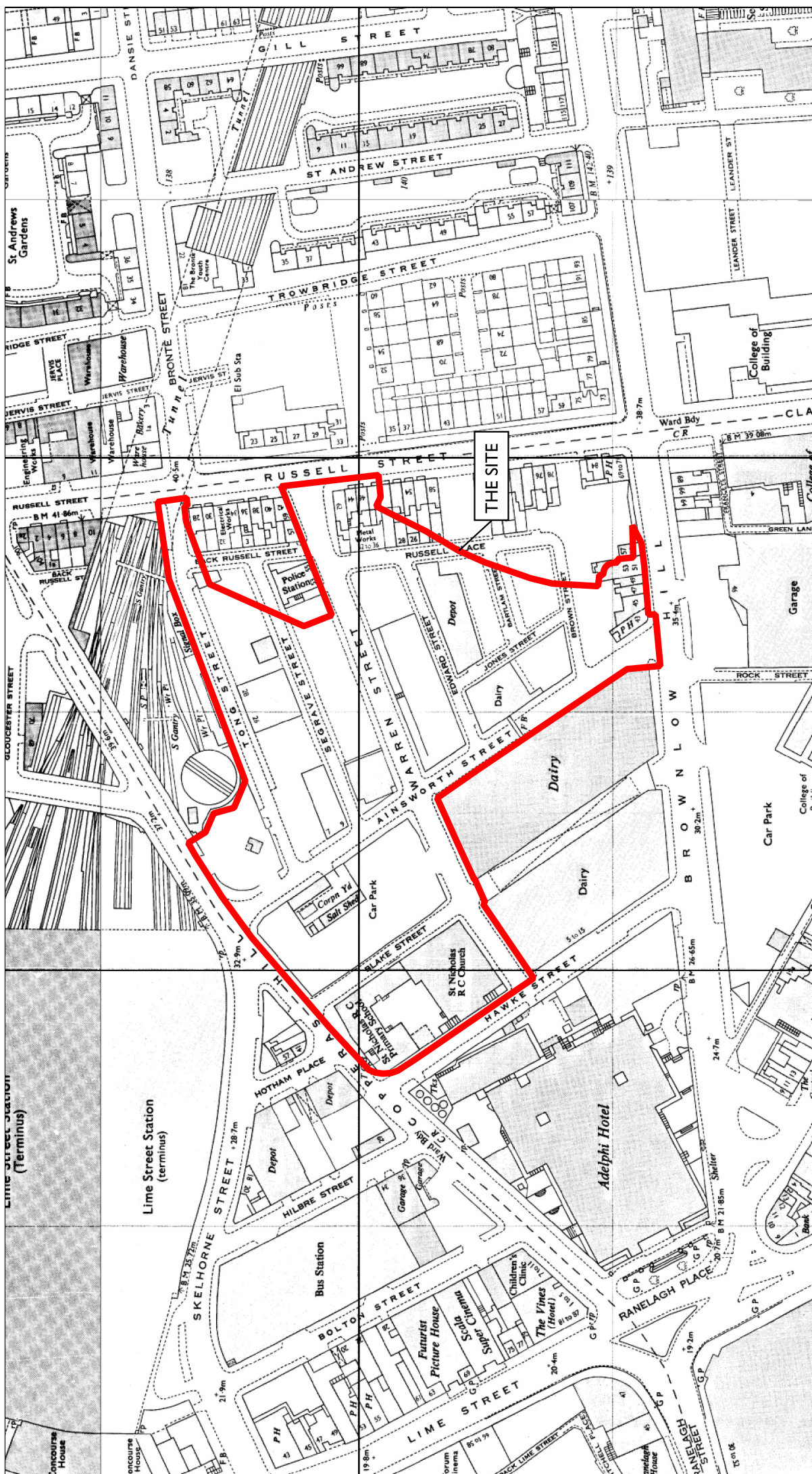


0 100 m

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 17 // Ordnance Survey Map 1968



PROJECT // 1631C - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

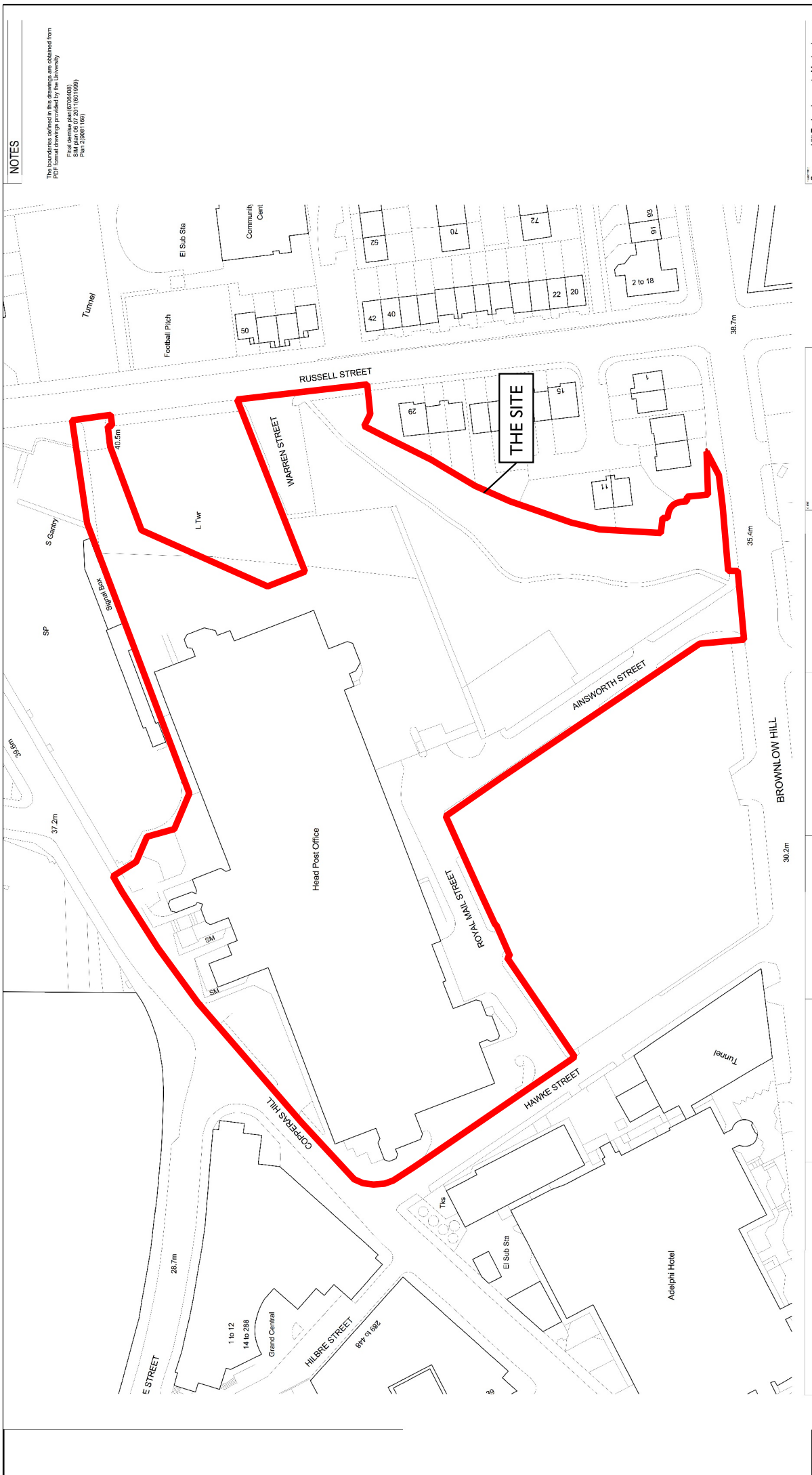
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map of 1968

0 100 m

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

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FIGURE 18 // Ordnance Survey Map 2012



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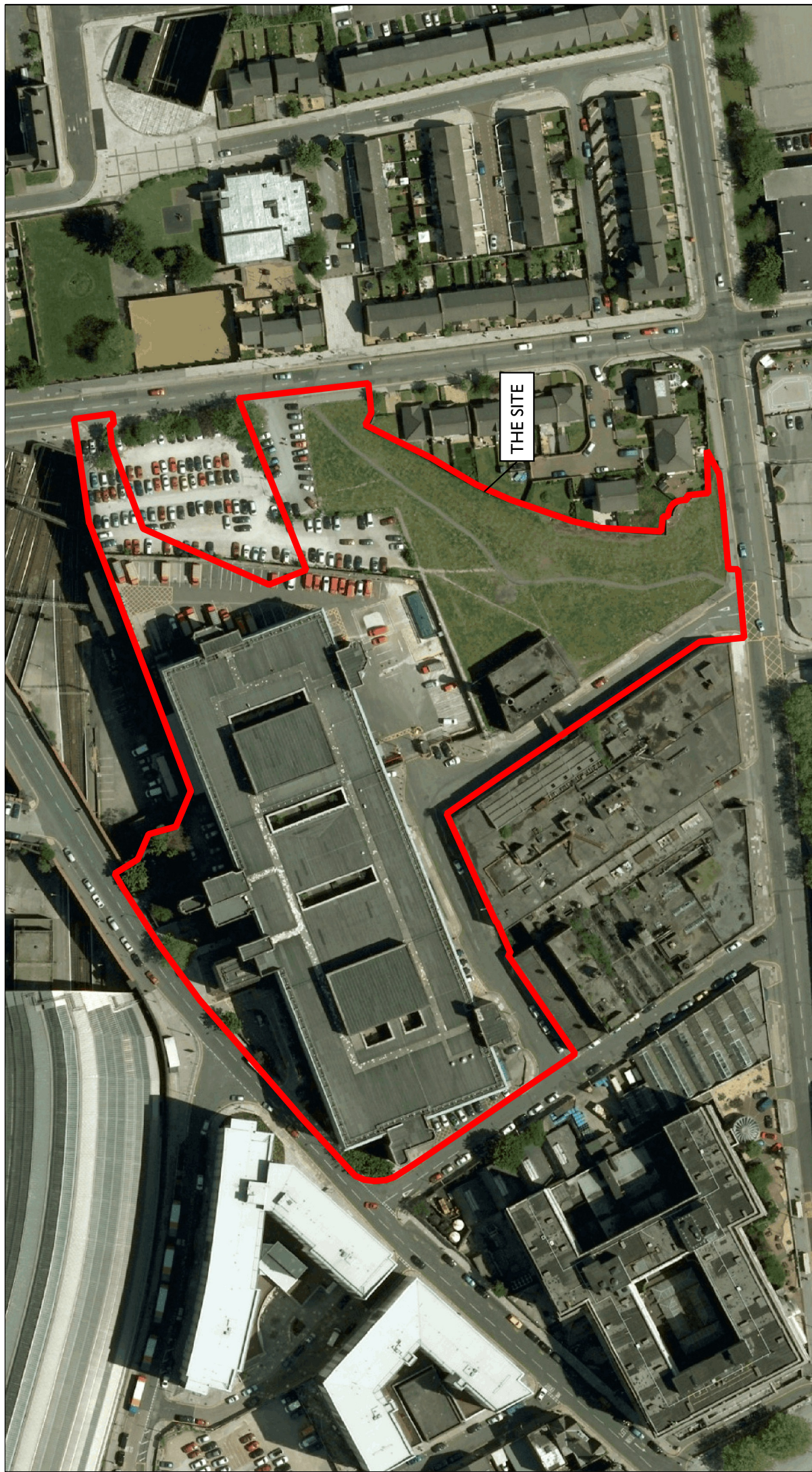
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map of 2012

DOC REF: LP1631C-DBA-v1

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FIGURE 19 // Aerial Photograph 2013



PROJECT // 163 IC - Copperas Hill, Liverpool

DESCRIPTION // Aerial Photograph 2013

DOC REF: LP163 IC-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

0 100 m

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# GAZETTEER

## APPENDIX I

Merseyside HER Data

ID	Name	Period	MonTypes	Easting	Northing
MME3074	CEMETERY, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	CEMETERY	334850	390650
MME3076	ROPERY, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	ROPERY	334915	390675
MME3078	ROPERY, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	ROPERY	334905	390585
MME3079	ROPERY, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	ROPERY	334875	390495
MME3080	ROPERY, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	ROPERY	334965	390265
MME3081	HOSPITAL, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	HOSPITAL	334955	390075
MME3082	ALMSHOUSE, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	ALMSHOUSE	334985	390545
MME3083	ASSEMBLY HALL, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	ASSEMBLY HALL	334825	390205
MME3087	CEMENT WORKS, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	CEMENT WORKS	334955	390105
MME3088	TIMBER YARD, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	TIMBER YARD	334965	390085
MME2990	WELL, LIVERPOOL	Medieval	WELL	334805	390585
MME2998	BRIDGE, LIVERPOOL	Medieval	BRIDGE	334925	390775
MME3524	JOSPEH BROOKS MUGWORKS	Industrial	POTTERY WORKS	335505	390325
MME3525	JOSPEH BROOKS MUGWORKS	Industrial	WINDMILL	335505	390325
MME3526	SIEGEWORK-	Post Medieval	SIEGEWORK	335095	390735
MME3527	UNITARIAN CHURCH	Industrial	CHURCH	335095	390155
MME3100	FINDSPOT, LIVERPOOL	Undated	FINDSPOT	334985	390575
MME3116	POOL LANE, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	TRACKWAY	334864	390607
MME3125	ALMSHOUSE, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	ALMSHOUSE	334925	390175
MME3129	WILLIAM BROWN STREET	Industrial	POTTERY WORKS	334885	390745
MME3130	ST. GEORGE'S HALL	Industrial	COURT HOUSE	334945	390645
MME3131	ST.GEORGE'S HALL	Industrial	CONCERT HALL	334945	390645
MME3479	ROPERY, LIVERPOOL	Undated	ROPERY	335200	389980
MME3508	8 BRIDPORT STREET	Roman	FINDSPOT	335205	390665
MME3509	WINDMILL, LIVERPOOL	Medieval	WINDMILL	335015	390755
MME3510	TOWN DEFENCES, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	TOWN DEFENCES	335450	390750
MME3511	PLEASURE GARDEN, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	PLEASURE GARDEN	335150	390350
MME3512	WINDMILL, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	WINDMILL	335065	390485
MME3513	ROPERY, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	ROPEWALK	335075	390455
MME3517	OLD DISSSENT CHAPEL	Industrial	CHAPEL	335095	390155
MME3518	FORMER HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION	Industrial	HOSPITAL	335405	390085
MME3520	REID'S CHINA WORKS	Industrial	POTTERY WORKS	335355	390255
MME3521	REID'S CHINA WORKS	Industrial	WINDMILL	335335	390315

Merseyside HER Data

MME3522	POWDER MAGAZINE	Post Medieval	MAGAZINE	335425	390325
MME3523	TURPENTINE WORKS	Industrial	TURPENTINE FACTORY	335505	390325
MME9465	62 MOUNT PLEASANT	Industrial	HOUSE	335331	390110
MME9466	LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF BUILDING	Industrial	COLLEGE	335395	390285
MME9467	ST PATRICK'S CHARITY SCHOOL	Industrial	SCHOOL	335345	390195
MME9468	OULTON HIGH SCHOOL	Empire	SCHOOL	335395	390285
MME9475	73 BOLD STREET	Industrial	HOUSE	335125	389995
MME9620	LIVERPOOL CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION	Industrial	RAILWAY STATION	334920	390200
MME9635	W. H. PEAKE, IRONFOUNDER, LIVERPOOL	Industrial	OFFICE	334945	390065
MME9648	LIME STREET RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL	Industrial	RAILWAY STATION	335115	390535
MME9649	LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN HOTEL,	Industrial	HOTEL	335035	390595
MME9650	DEVON MOTORS GARAGE	Inter War	GARAGE	335225	390855
MME9651	SLATE WORKS, LIVERPOOL	Industrial	STONE WORKS	335225	390855
MME9652	ST ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	Industrial	CHAPEL	335445	390015
MME9655	WELL, 80 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL	Unknown	WELL	335065	390005
MME3066	WINDMILL, LIVERPOOL	Post Medieval	WINDMILL	334965	390775