



ST PAUL'S SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

Archaeological Watching Brief



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SUMMARY

In 2001 English Cities Fund (ECF) submitted proposals (planning reference 040/00130) to construct five large multi-storey buildings on a former municipal carpark at St Paul's Square, Liverpool (NGR SJ 3390 9066). The development site was previously occupied by an eighteenth-century church and burial ground and, in respect of this archaeological potential, Merseyside Archaeology Service (MAS) dictated that a condition of the development should be the undertaking of an associated programme of archaeological works. Accordingly, CgMs Newark (formerly John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, JSAC), on behalf of ECF, compiled a specification and commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) as the on-site archaeological contractor. In 2005 a trial-trench evaluation within the church and its graveyard revealed substantial foundations and disarticulated human bones, whilst a watching brief to the west of the church revealed the truncated remains of post-medieval buildings. This document reports on three subsequent stages of watching brief on groundworks undertaken at the site in September 2006, March-June 2007 and, most recently, September-October 2009.

During the three phases of watching brief it was possible to record, and latterly piece together, a range of features relating to St Paul's Church, which was built 1763-9 and demolished 1931-2. Although often truncated, the majority of the building's footprint was exposed, and consisted of a main inner square of load-bearing structural sandstone walls, with stepped porticoes/extensions on all sides, and a circle of plinths in the centre that originally would have supported the octagonal dome. A subterranean crypt was found in the area of the church's main, south-west, entrance, and comprised a series of at least 23 two-storey red-brick vaulted bays flanking a central corridor. Although these bays had once been sealed by substantial doors, all those investigated had been emptied of their original contents and backfilled with demolition debris and broken gravestones.

Development groundworks within the graveyard surrounding the church revealed fragmentary evidence for the yard's sandstone wall at the south-west end, and also on the eastern corner of the development. Thirteen burial features were encountered in the graveyard, amongst which a possible charnel pit and two graves fell within the limit of impact and were investigated to their bases. One truncated grave contained the partial articulated remains of an adult skeleton, but generally, articulated burials were absent, whilst scattered loose bones were not infrequent. This, coupled with the horizontal truncation suggested by the shallow depth at which the bases of investigated graves were encountered, lends credence to the premise that the graveyard was systematically cleared. Removal of the vast majority of the 12,333 burials recorded in the registers of St Paul's Church is likely to have taken place during 1894, when the graveyard precinct was acquired under the 1887 Open Spaces Act and landscaped by Liverpool Corporation to create St Paul's Gardens. Considering the limited space within the churchyard, almost all of these must represent the practice of making multiple interments within family graves, and many could have been closely packed pauper's burials. Indeed, evidence of the wide social and professional spectrum of the church congregation, which ranged from merchants and Aldermen to weavers and labourers, is provided by cross-referencing the church burial registers with some of the c 140 recovered gravestone fragments.

Truncating these earlier features were the fragmentary remains of a series of red-brick external and internal wall foundations, encased H-shaped steel stanchions, and areas of flooring. These corresponded with the south-western and north-eastern ends of the rectangular Liverpool Stadium that was constructed in 1932, directly over, and to the same alignment, as the then recently demolished church.

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The watching brief was variously undertaken by Caroline Raynor, Alastair Vannan, Peter Schofield and Phillipa Haworth with the assistance of Caroline Bulcock, Jason Clarke, Phil Cooke, Pascal Eloy, Andrew Frudd, Andy Lane and Claire Riley. Survey was undertaken by Marc Storey and finds, animal bone and human remains were assessed by Christine Howard-Davis, Andy Bates and John Griffiths, respectively. The report was written by Peter Schofield, Caroline Raynor and Phillipa Haworth, was illustrated by Alix Sperr and Anne Stewardson, and edited by Stephen Rowland, who also managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 As part of the Liverpool New Central Business District, English Cities Fund (ECF) are redeveloping an area of land at St Paul's Square, Liverpool (planning reference 040/00130; SJ 3390 9066; Figs 1 and 2). These works comprise the construction of five large multi-storey buildings within a 1.3ha development site. A desk-based assessment by CgMs Newark in their former guise of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC 2003) revealed that the site had once been occupied by an eighteenth-century church and burial ground, as well as terraces of Industrial-period domestic and commercial buildings. In recognition of this archaeological potential, Merseyside Archaeological Service (MAS) requested that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken within the area of the church. Accordingly, JSAC issued a specification for an evaluation and a watching brief (*Appendix 1*) and, on behalf of ECF, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake these works.
- 1.1.2 In May 2005, the evaluation was completed within the south-east part of the development site, revealing some of the foundations of the demolished eighteenth-century church (OA North 2005). In November 2005 OA North intermittently monitored groundworks for those parts of Buildings 1 and 4 that lay outside of the historic churchyard (Fig 2). These revealed, beneath a thick layer of modern made ground, only vestiges of the nineteenth-century buildings that had formerly occupied this area. Of some interest was a small iron cannon, recovered during unmonitored groundworks on Building 4 (OA North 2006). The full results of each of these phases of work can be found in the unpublished OA North reports: *Land at St Paul's Square, Liverpool: archaeological evaluation*, and *Land at St Paul's Square, Liverpool: archaeological watching brief*, issued in 2005 and 2006, respectively.
- 1.1.3 The present report relates to three subsequent phases of watching brief. In late 2006, groundworks associated with the construction of Building 4 (Fig 2) corresponded with part of the area formerly occupied by St Paul's churchyard. Human remains were exposed during the early, unmonitored, scheme of groundworks, and their presence was immediately reported to the police and the local Coroner, who established that the bones were of ancient origin. Thereafter, a permanent archaeological presence was maintained. The next phase of watching brief, undertaken between March and May 2007, monitored the installation of a new drainage system between Buildings 4 and 5, an area that had been occupied by the church entranceway, and by part of the churchyard. The final watching brief took place between September and October 2009 and monitored groundworks associated with the construction of Building 5, the footprint for which largely encompassed that of the demolished church (Fig 2).

1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The area under development, which is level at 20m AOD, lies within Liverpool City centre, to the east of Old Hall Street. It is bounded by Rigby Street to the north-west; East Street to the north-east; Earle Street to the south-west and Prussia Street (named to commemorate the British alliance with Prussia during the Seven Years war (1756–63)) to the south-east. The former routes of Virginia Street and Lad Lane lie within the development area, but have since been subsumed by later development of the site. This network of streets is directly to the west of the original H-shaped medieval plan of Liverpool, the streets of which are still evident in the modern city's layout. The area was, until around 1725, owned by the Moore family who had built Moore Hall (latterly referred to as the Old Hall) in the area in the thirteenth century (Belchem 2006). Old Hall Street is the oldest of the thoroughfares within the area, being one of the city's seven medieval streets. It is recorded in the Liverpool Town Books in 1550 as Whiteacre Street, but by 1569 it had been absorbed into Mill Street. It was re-named as Hall Street by 1629, later to be called Old Hall Street, which was a private road until 1712. Earle Street was laid out by the family of that name on land that they bought around Old Hall Street from Cleave Moore in the eighteenth century (JSAC 2003).
- 1.2.2 Documentary sources and cartographic evidence show that the growth of the infrastructure around and within the development area begins after 1725 (JSAC 2003). This coincides with the decade after the completion of Thomas Steer's Old Dock, when Liverpool was beginning to expand thanks to the economic boost brought about by the increased flow of trade in the city (Belchem 2006). The period marks Liverpool's renaissance, as it developed from a muddy backwater to a port of international significance. By 1765, a plan of Liverpool produced by John Eyes (Plate 1) identifies Old Hall Street, Earl (*sic*) Street, St Paul's Square, St Paul's Church, Prussia Street and Virginia Street. A later version of the map, produced in 1785 by Charles Eyes (Plate 2), and a map of c 1807 by George Cole and John Roper (Plate 3), show the steady advance of urban sprawl extending to the north and west of the historic medieval core of Liverpool.
- 1.2.3 The Anglican church of St Paul's, was planned from 1763 and is shown as 'being built' on John Eyes' map dated 1765 (Plate 1); it has been described as a combination of St Paul's Cathedral and St Stephen's, Wallbrook, in London (Wilkinson 1999). St Paul's was constructed during an ambitious phase of Liverpool's municipal development which seems to have largely focused on churches (Colvin 2008, 652): during a 25-year phase, St Peter's, St Thomas's, St Mark's and St John's were also constructed around the city. The development presumably also reflected a growing population and possibly a reaction to Non-conformism. Of these five, the only eighteenth-century church surviving in the city centre is St Peter's on Seel Street (Sharples 2004). According to Bold and Chaney (1993):

'St Paul's Liverpool, erected during 1767-69 (demolished 1932-33) was the most ambitious and novel of three new churches necessitated by a dramatic increase in population, following the towns rapid emergence as a west coast

trading centre. The need, therefore, was for a large and imposing place of worship, accommodating a prosperous and middle class congregation'.

1.2.4 St Paul's designer, Timothy Lightoler, was a noted architect of the day, and his attention to fine detailing on the stone work of his designs stems from his background as a carver of ornamental doors, chimney pieces and the like (Colvin 2008, 652-3). St John's, Liverpool (demolished in 1898) was probably also designed by Lightoler just before his death, although there is no direct written confirmation of his role. The only indication that he may have been responsible for both buildings is the fact that both churches were commissioned by the same Act of Parliament; the St John's and St Paul's Churches Act of 1762; revised 1767 (*ibid*). Aside from the churches in Liverpool, he had already honed his considerable design skills on other ecclesiastical projects, including the addition of a spire to the classical Church of St Mary's, Manchester, and the construction of the Octagon (Non-conformist) Chapel on Milsom Street in Bath (*ibid*).

1.2.5 St Paul's foundation stone was laid by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, William Gregson Esq, on the 4th April 1763, subsequently with the rest of the structure being built on a grand scale and at a cost of £13,139. The building (Plate 4) was constructed almost entirely of yellow sandstone (apart from dark grey internal columns), with the superstructure measuring 86ft 4ins square, and with walls up to 3ft 2ins thick (Kelly's Directories 1900, 2160). In 1773, Enfield described the new church as having:

'... a bold Ionic portico on the west side, the pediment of which, with its large projection, produces an agreeable recess of shadow upon the body of the building, and finely relieves the four columns which support the front. The south and north fronts have each a pediment supported in like manner, but not with so great a projection. To each of these fronts there are handsome flights of steps, which lead to the several entrances into the church, the main body of which is one Ionic order, standing upon a low rustic basement. The stone work is finished at the top with plain vases, and a range of balustrades. In the centre, upon an octangulat base, rises a dome, on which is placed a lanthorn terminated with a large ball and cross. The church is built in an open square, from the west entrance to which it may be viewed with advantage; and standing on elevated ground, it is a noble addition to the view of the town, from whatever point it is taken.

On the inside, the dome is supported by eight Ionic columns, which, being lofty, large, unfluted, and of a dark grey colour different from the rest of the church which is white, have a rude gigantic appearance. The galleries, which are neatly constructed and pewed, retreat behind these columns, and are privately supported by brackets inserted in the shafts of the pillars. The ground floor is divided into open seats for the use of the poor. The altar is in an oval niche, plain and neat. The pulpit is of a movable kind, and has a stair case in the centre, unseen by the congregation, by which the preacher gradually ascends to public view.' (Enfield 1773, Cht 5.1)

1.2.6 The church, which eventually had a seating capacity for 1,800 worshipers, was consecrated in 1769 by the Rt Rev Edmund Keene DD, the Lord Bishop of

Chester (Plevin and Sharp 2001; Williams 2002), and was described with some justification as *'one of the finest (churches) in England'* (*ibid*). Despite the apparent outward grandeur of the building, overlooking the river (Plates 4 and 5), with its dome, pediments and Ionic columned porticoes forming impressive entrances, the church was a failure. The church was to a certain extent hamstrung by its location within a relatively small square (measuring only 50 yards by 64), which restricted the visual appreciation of the building at close quarters (Wallace 1795, 142; Kaye 1812 and 1834). More importantly, it was found that the church had acoustic problems which could be solved only by the application of oiled paper across the bottom of the concave of the dome, much like material on a drum (*ibid*). It was noted, however, that the *'ears of the audience are not so much benefited, as their sight offended, by this contrivance'* (Enfield 1773). Latterly, this fault was probably rectified by structural alterations in 1818 (Harwood and Lowry 1831, 53) or, in any case, it was deemed unimportant when the church was given over to services held in Welsh when the population of the district was swelled by immigrants during the nineteenth century (Brazendale 2007).

1.2.7 The Liverpool Directory of 1766, produced by J Gore, lists the names and occupations of those living around St Paul's Square and Prussia Street, and these included: Captain James Brown, the gentleman Nicholas Crook, the gentleman Thomas Crook, Captain Richard Dawson, Engineer in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Thomas Isatt, Officer of Excise (Gore 1766). This list of persons and their occupation serves to enforce the idea that at the time St Paul's Square was constructed, it was an affluent area, frequented by people of means and status. The church was built by public subscription and it is not unlikely that the people living around the square, in particular, would have contributed much to its construction costs. The church had two ministers, one for high church service on Sunday mornings and one for the evening service, or low church, which was for the poorer worshippers (Plevin and Sharp 2001).

1.2.8 On later maps a graveyard is marked surrounding the church, particularly on the south-western (front) end (Plate 6). The enclosure, although un-named, had been depicted on the post-1765 mapping (Plates 2 and 3). It was defined by an outer wall with iron railings (Plate 5), and was described by Wallace:

'The whole is enclosed by a dwarf wall, and cast iron ballustrades, three handsome gates lead to each entrance of the church, through a small paved area, or court; the whole of this enclosure is light, elegant, and deserving a better situation.' (Wallace 1795, 143)

1.2.9 Some confusion has occurred regarding the graveyard and whether burials in fact took place there. For example, it was suggested that members of St Paul's congregation were interred at St Nicholas's Church (JSAC 2003), whilst some documents state that the graveyard was intended only for higher-status burials; later photographic evidence would certainly suggest the presence of several high-status tombs in the graveyard (F Marsden *pers comm*). On the other hand, cursory investigation of the Liverpool Record Office catalogue ([283 PAU](#)) reveals that burials within the graveyard started in 1769, and continued until it was closed by Act of Parliament on the 7th April 1854. The final actual burial took place on the 22nd October 1856, by which time a total of 12,333 burials

had taken place there (5771 burial records are available online via Lancashire Parish Clerks). The graveyard would probably have been extremely crowded, as the area available for burial was only about 2400m², equating to roughly 1200 burial plots. Indeed, seven years before that final interment, Duncan (1849) suggested that further burials should be prohibited at St Paul's, as it was one among many of Liverpool's churchyards that were found to be either crowded or fully occupied and susceptible to noxious smells and effluvia in warm weather. Although the 1857 Burial Act was responsible for the creation of garden cemeteries at the edge of Britain's cities and saw burials cease in the city centre, Liverpool's large open cemeteries of St James and Toxteth Park on Smithdown Road, were created in 1829 and 1856 respectively.

1.2.10 St Paul's saw a period of gradual decline throughout the later nineteenth century, and the area was largely abandoned by the upper classes in favour of mansions in the suburban area of Sefton Park. In common with many of Liverpool's graveyards, that at St Paul's was acquired by the Liverpool Corporation in 1894 and laid out as St Paul's Gardens under the 1887 Open Spaces Act (Liverpool Record Office catalogue [352 CEM/1/15](#)). Under such circumstances it was normal for the Bishop to signal his assent to the conversion by deconsecrating the ground and providing licence to remove any human remains. The church itself was permanently closed in 1901 and procured for £15,000 by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company (later part of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company) via the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Act of 1910, with the unfulfilled intention of building an extension to the adjacent Exchange Station (constructed 1850; Plates 6 and 7). In the summer of 1930 a young boy was killed falling from the roof beams of the derelict church (Plates 8 and 9), which was described in the Liverpool Echo on 2nd March 1931 as being '*desolate in a wilderness of warehouses*' (Liverpool Record Office [283 PAU](#)). The death presumably proved an impetus to the landowner and, in 1931/1932 the church, together with the surroundings slums, was demolished by the LMS Railway Company (Plevin and Sharp 2001; Colvin 2008). The demolition of the church was described as being done 'decently'; this may hint that even if the graveyard and crypt were not totally cleared in the St Paul's Gardens redevelopment of 1894, they were then presumably finally cleared in 1931 (Liverpool Record Office [283 PAU](#)).

1.2.11 The church and surrounding graveyard/gardens were immediately redeveloped and were replaced by a purpose-built boxing arena, the Liverpool Stadium (Plates 10 and 11). The stadium replaced that located on the corner of Pudsey Street and London Road that had been demolished in 1931. The promoter, Johnny Best (of Liverpool Stadium Ltd), a retired boxer who had been involved in promotions at the earlier stadium, chose the site in St Paul's Square and, after some opposition to its construction on consecrated ground, it was given planning permission. The stadium was designed by Kenmure Kinna and was built in eight months during 1932 at a cost of £30,000. The building consisted of a two-storey brick and steel superstructure with a white facade and entrance on the south side. Internally, it had exposed metal roof supports, a bare floor and wooden seating for 5000 spectators. The stadium opened on 20th October 1932 and over the years it hosted a combination of boxing, wrestling

and latterly rock music events (anon nd; Physick 2008 116-7). The stadium was nicknamed 'The Graveyard' probably as a combination of its location on St Paul's Churchyard and also because three boxing champions all lost there on the opening night (Prentice 2008). The stadium closed on 3rd October 1985 and, due to years of neglect, it was found to be structurally unsafe and was knocked down in early 1987 to make way for a municipal (surface) car park (anon nd).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 SPECIFICATION

- 2.1.1 The JSAC specification (*Appendix 1*) was adhered to in full and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 GROUNDWORKERS' METHODOLOGY

- 2.2.1 In each phase of the watching brief, the archaeologically monitored groundworks were undertaken by a range of mechanical excavators fitted with toothed or toothless buckets, dependent on the objectives of the groundworks and the condition of the deposits to be moved. The groundworks for the foundations of Building 4 (Fig 2), undertaken in late 2006, covered two areas c 19m by 16m within which made ground and natural clay deposits were removed to a depth of 0.7m below the existing ground surface.
- 2.2.2 The drainage installation between March and May 2007 comprised the mechanical excavation of a 30m-long trench, orientated north-west/south-east between the plots for Buildings 4 and 5. The drainage trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 3m and cut through made ground, into a sandy orange natural clay deposit. A further small drainage trench was mechanically excavated in the western corner of Building 4.
- 2.2.3 The final phase of archaeological monitoring, associated with the construction of Building 5, was undertaken in September and October 2009 and utilised a two-stage methodology devised by Shepherd Construction and CgMs Newark. The first phase comprised the removal of made ground and demolition rubble from the outer footprint of the church, so that the top courses of any surviving walls might be exposed and recorded. The second phase involved the total mechanical removal of all archaeological deposits over the entire footprint of Building 5.

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.3.1 The programme of field observation was undertaken during groundworks to record accurately the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits. Where health and safety considerations permitted access, archaeological deposits were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. In accordance with English Heritage guidelines (EH 2005) and the conditions of the burial licence, burial features and human remains were excavated only to the limits of development impact, meaning that such remains often could be left *in situ*.
- 2.3.2 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically on *pro-forma* recording sheets, using a system, adapted from that of the Centre for Archaeology Service of EH, with a sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to

identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records were available for inspection at all times.

- 2.3.3 An indexed photographic record was compiled using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film, as well as colour transparency and digital images; all frames included a visible, graduated metric scale. Archaeological features, including graves and human remains, were located on plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:20 and 1:10), enhanced, where possible, with the aid of survey equipment operated by the staff of Shepherd Construction.
- 2.3.4 ***Finds:*** all artefacts and ecofacts were handled, processed and stored according to standard practice (following current IfA guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. The finds and animal bones were identified with reference to standard texts, quantified by context and assessed for their potential for further analysis. Since any human bones recovered from the field were to be reburied, it was agreed with CgMs Newark that they would not need to be washed, nor formally assessed, although they were rapidly quantified and catalogued for the purposes of temporary storage.
- 2.3.5 ***Gravestones:*** a number of gravestone fragments were found during the works. These were rapidly cleaned, assigned object record numbers (ORN), where possible pieced together into larger elements and then photographed, sketched, measured and described on *pro-forma* recording sheets. In agreement with Shepherd Construction, the stones were stockpiled on-site, before being removed by MAS.
- 2.3.6 ***Documentary research:*** a limited amount of research was undertaken to further an understanding of the observations made in the field. This identified a group of references to documentary resources held for St Paul's Church in Merseyside Record Office (MRO), which primarily related to parish registers and grave inscriptions for the church and graveyard. Various ground plans, sections and wall elevations are also held in the MRO. These examples were recorded towards the end of the life of the then disused church, firstly by WF Davies in 1908 in the Liverpool University School of Architecture '*portfolio of measured drawing - Vol 2, Plate 5*', and then by DM Griffin in 1910 in '*Liverpool architectural sketch book - page 28*', both found in (378.2 ARC). Although it was not possible to interrogate all these resources within the scope of the present project, the examination of some pictorial, cartographic and written sources was possible, and these have been incorporated into the historical background and discussion, as appropriate. Of particular value was the perusal and cross-referencing of the burial register (to the extent permitted by the Parish Clerk web site, which presently lists those interments made at St Paul's between 1769 and 1822) with the recorded gravestone fragments.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive has been compiled in accordance with current IfA and EH guidelines (EH 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The

paper and digital archive will be deposited with the MRO on completion of the project. The gravestone fragments and all other finds recovered during the various phases of work will be deposited with Merseyside Museum. In accordance with the burial license, human remains will be reburied at an appropriate venue under the auspices of CgMs Newark.

3. FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 For the sake of coherency, the disparate results from the three phases of watching brief within the church precinct (Figs 2 and 3) have been amalgamated and reported upon here thematically. The archaeological evidence can be divided into two main constructional/use phases of the land: Phase 1, covering the period 1763-1857, pertaining to the construction of St Paul's Church and the use of the surrounding graveyard; Phase 2 covering the period 1932-1987 relating to the use of the site as a boxing stadium. A complete list of contexts allocated during the watching brief can be found in *Appendix 2*.

3.2 PHASE 1 - CHURCH FOUNDATIONS

3.2.1 With the exception of parts of the south-west entrance portico, and a few robbed-out areas, the majority of the church's well-preserved sandstone foundations were exposed during the fieldwork, and are consistent with the footprint of St Paul's as it is shown on the cartographic sources (Plates 1 and 6). Moreover, the symmetrical plan of the building means that it is possible to interpolate the original arrangement of walls in the more heavily truncated areas (for example, the north-east end) on the basis of better preserved sections (Figs 3-5). The main structure of the church consisted of a 26.5m-square-plan of 1.4m-thick load-bearing walls, **313** (north-west), **310** (south-west), **300** (south-east), and **308/314/315/701/702/706** (north-east).

3.2.2 The north-west and south-east walls were abutted externally by four bases for portico columns, which were, in turn, surrounded by the stepped-out footings for the stairs that would have led up to the porticoes (Plates 12-15). These stepped-out footings, wall **312** to the north-west (Figure 3; Plate 13), and fragmentary walls **301/302** to the south-east (Plate 14), comprised a mixture of sandstone sections interspersed with supporting vaulted brick archwork. Although the poorly preserved north-east end lacked column bases, it retained stepped-out foundation wall **703/704/705** (Plate 12), analogous to the stair base foundations on the other facades. The church's cruciform plan was completed by the south-west portico, which was clearly both more complex and extensive than those of the ancillary entrances, but also harder to trace due to a combination of truncation and only partial exposure. Surviving components included very fragmentary wall footing **50/205/209/311** (Plates 14 and 15), which was of the same depth as the stair bases for the ancillary porticoes. Beyond that footing, several further small fragmentary sections of sandstone walls/plinths, **61** and **102**, may have helped support the portico and columns. Two further wall stubs, one of brick to the south-east, **49**, and one of sandstone to the north-west, **323**, are possibly the only surviving evidence for the outer wall which would have supported the steps on the outer edge of the portico.

3.2.3 **Dome supports:** the excavations revealed a series of eight sandstone plinths, group no **307** (Fig 3; Plate 16), formed into a circle measuring approximately 16.7m in diameter and located within the centre of the main building structure. The plinths (c 1.7m square) would have originally each supported the base of one of the eight large Ionic columns that took the weight of the octagonal domed tower.

3.3 PHASE 1 - CHURCH CRYPT

- 3.3.1 Removal of demolition rubble **69** exposed part of a crypt within the foundations of the main entrance portico (*Section 3.2.2*; Figs 3 and 4; Plates 17 and 18). The north-eastern edge of the crypt appeared to be defined by wall **311**, although any corresponding feature to the south-west must have lain beyond the limit of excavation. The crypt consisted of a series of north-east/south-west-aligned subterranean brick-vaulted bays (VB), 23 of which were recorded and are summarised in Table 1 and fully described in *Appendix 2*. The majority of the observed bays, surviving in places up to two tiers high, were located beneath the central part of the south-west portico and arranged flanking perpendicular corridor **70**. A second, smaller, group was located at the north-west end of the portico. This comprised upper-tier VB19 and 20 and, built against sandstone foundation wall **311**, short sections of dividing walls and vaulted roofs that were all that remained of highly fragmentary VB21-23.
- 3.3.2 VB9 was found to be to be completely intact and provides a good example of the general construction style that seems common to all of the bays of the upper and lower tiers within the crypt. Constructed of handmade unfrosted red brick, it measured 2.4m in length by 0.6m wide and 0.61m deep, with its base raised up by one course of brick, setting it approximately 0.08m above the corridor floor. The exterior brickwork was heavily covered by efflorescence and by iron staining from two fixings for a stone, wood, or iron door, which allowed the vault to be sealed and locked after the interment of the body. Once emptied, the vault had been backfilled with a mixture of masonry rubble, slate and fragments of broken gravestones.
- 3.3.3 Access within the crypt was provided by narrow corridor **70**, which had been surfaced with unmortared bricks laid in a regular pattern of stretchers directly onto the natural orange clay, **35**. The only break in the pattern occurred directly outside the entrance to VB10, where brick-covered drain **106** was observed in the form of two parallel lines of stretchers orientated north-east/south-west, separated by a further row of north-west/south-east orientated stretchers. The drain would have allowed removal of ground or rainwater, as well as any liquids produced as a result of the decaying process in the crypt. A small section of brick flooring, **321**, possibly associated with the corridor **70**, but perhaps more likely to be the base of another vaulted bay, was exposed on the north-west end of the crypt.

VB	Structural Contexts	Dimensions (extant/revealed)	Fill	Notes
1	52-54, 56 and 57	2.1m x 0.65m x 0.44m	55 and 58	Lower tier vaulted bay
2	60	2.1m x 0.7m x 0.6m	59	Lower tier vaulted bay
3	65 and 66	2.1m x 1.3m x 0.6m	64	Lower tier vaulted bay
4	68	2.1m x 0.68m x 0.66m	67	Possibly a drain/culvert rather than a lower tier vaulted bay
5	74	2.1m x 0.6m x 0.6m	75	Lower tier vaulted bay
6	76	2.4m x 0.63m x 0.65m	77	Lower tier vaulted bay
7	78	2.4m x 0.6m x 0.58m	79	Lower tier vaulted bay
8	80	2.4m x 0.62m x 0.6m	81	Lower tier vaulted bay
9	82	2.4m x 0.6m x 0.61m	83	Completely intact vaulted bay. Lower tier.
10	84	2.4m x 0.6m x 0.6m	85	Completely intact vaulted bay. Lower tier.
11	86	2.4m x 0.64m x 0.53m	87	Completely intact vaulted bay. Lower tier.
12	88	0.7m x 0.6m x 0.2m	89	Truncated upper tier above vaulted bay 11
13	90	0.8m x 0.6m x 0.35m	91	Truncated upper tier above vaulted bay 10
14	92	0.4m x 0.6m x 0.4m	93	Truncated upper tier above vaulted bay 9
15	94	0.8m x 0.6m x 0.6m	95	Lower tier vaulted bay
16	96	0.8m x 0.6m x 0.6m	97	Lower tier vaulted bay
17	98	0.5m x 0.65m x 0.6m	99	Lower tier vaulted bay
18	100	0.5m x 0.56m x 0.15m	101	Truncated upper tier above vaulted bay 15
19	202	2.03m x 0.59m	<i>N/A</i>	Truncated upper tier above a possible vaulted bay
20	204	2.03m x 0.76m	<i>N/A</i>	Truncated upper tier above a possible vaulted bay
21	317	2.46m x 0.99m x 0.25m	<i>N/A</i>	Possible very fragmentary vaulted bay
22	318	0.54m x 0.9m x 0.3m	<i>N/A</i>	Possible very fragmentary vaulted bay
23	319	0.32m x 0.17m x 0.22m	<i>N/A</i>	Possible very fragmentary vaulted bay

Table 1: Summary of vaulted bays within the church crypt

3.4 PHASE 1 - GRAVEYARD

3.4.1 Evidence for the boundary wall of the graveyard was found in two places and collectively measured over 69.7m in length by 0.55m wide, surviving in parts to at least 1.5m high in section (wall **324**). On the south-western edge of the watching brief area for Building 4, the boundary was recorded as the unfaced foundations of north-west/south-east-aligned wall **7**, observed running along what would have been the frontage onto Earle Street (Fig 3). Wall **7** was best preserved towards its centre, where it was composed of large yellow sandstone blocks 0.4m in width, but otherwise survived intermittently as traces of sandstone and occasional blocks. A further L-shaped section of the boundary wall, **324**, was exposed on the eastern corner of the watching brief area for Building 5 (Fig 3; Plate 19), where a continuous length of dressed ashlar masonry foundations survived.

3.4.2 A total of thirteen cut features, most containing human remains, was identified at the south-west end of the watching brief area for Building 4 (Fig 3; Table 2; Appendix 2). Since features were only excavated to the extent and depth of development impact, very few of these graves were investigated, let alone had their bases, or their contents, fully defined. Most were rectangular in plan and shared the same north-east/south-west alignment as the former church, and could thus be conclusively identified as graves located outside the church's main frontage. Cut **16** (Plate 20), however, was irregular in form and thus likely to represent a pit for redeposited or charnel material. Most of these burial features were scattered, although graves **4**, **10**, **12** and **14** formed a notable cluster, whilst graves **32** and **34** were clearly aligned. A further six graves, **8** (Plate 21), **18** (Plate 22), **22** (Plate 23), **30**, **115** and **213**, complete the surviving evidence.

Grave/ Pit	Dimensions	Fill	Excavated?	Notes
4	2.1m x 0.9m	5	N	Some human bone retrieved from surface. Possible adult burial
8	1.37m x 0.6m	9	N	Some human bone retrieved from surface. Possible child burial
10	1.21m x 0.44m	11	N	Some human bone retrieved from surface. Possible child burial
12	1.92m x 0.53m	13	N	Some human bone retrieved from surface. Possible adult burial
14	1.89m x 0.44m	15	N	Some human bone retrieved from surface. Possible adult burial
16	0.8m x 0.5m x 0.3m	17	Y	A pit containing redeposited material or charnel
18	2.07m x 0.73m x 0.37m	19	Part	Some human bone retrieved from partial excavation. Possible adult burial
22	1.54m x 0.8m (taper to 0.48m) x 0.09m	23	Y	Disarticulated human bone retrieved from excavation. Possible adult and child burial
30	2.1m x 0.55m	29	N	Some human bone retrieved from surface. Possible adult burial
32	1.9m x 0.53m	31	N	Some human bone retrieved from surface. Possible adult burial
34	1.8m x 0.65m	33	N	Some human bone retrieved from surface. Possible adult burial
115	1.1m x ?? x 0.6m	116	Part	Possible grave exposed in section during groundworks for a new pipe trench. Contained headstone fragment
213	1.1m x 0.65m x 0.05m	212	Y	Grave truncated by a pipe trench. Contained partial articulated adult skeleton 214

Table 2: Evidence of burial features within the graveyard

3.4.3 **Drainage Features:** two culverts of uncertain date were likely to be associated with the church. Culvert **2** ran north-east/south-west for approximately 4.5m, just to the north of the cluster represented by graves **4**, **10**, **12** and **14** (Fig 3). It was composed of handmade bricks, and was overlain by a later wall (**I**) associated with the boxing stadium. These factors would imply that the culvert was likely to be associated with the former church, and, given its location,

may be drainage housed beneath the path leading up to the main entrance of the church. Fragmentary culvert **309** ran north-west/south-east for approximately 5.4m away from the south-east church wall **300**.

3.5 PHASE 2 - LIVERPOOL STADIUM

3.5.1 The fragmentary remains of the foundations of the boxing stadium, constructed in 1932, were recorded on an identical alignment to St Paul's Church and, from the surviving wall foundations, it can be extrapolated that the stadium would have originally measured approximately 67m long by 55m wide.

3.5.2 *South-west end:* the south-western end of the stadium was evident running along the edge of the graveyard and adjacent to what would have once been Earle Street (Fig 3). Spaced 4m apart, two parallel north-west/south-east-aligned red-brick walls, **1** and **6**, ran along this elevation for approximately 32m. The walls were one stretcher in width and rested on a 0.4m-wide foundation of concrete and crushed brick. The unfrogged machine-made bricks measured 0.24m by 0.09m by 0.05m and were bonded with concrete cement. Wall **1** directly overlay the positions of graves **10**, **12**, and **32** and culvert **2**. Outermost wall **6** probably related to the Earle Street façade; it carried a semi-circular footing for a doorway and an area of brick flooring (0.8m x 2m) at its north-west end. Adjoining walls **25**, **26** and **27**, 0.4m wide and built of red factory-made brick bonded with lime mortar, formed a number of internal cells, one of which contained concrete floor surface **28**.

3.5.3 *North-east end:* further east several external and internal stadium walls truncated those of the church and were recorded as group number **303**. The two main exposed load-bearing walls of the stadium, to the north-east and south-east, were interspersed with large rectangular concrete piles encasing H-shaped steel RSJ stanchions to take the weight of the roof. The foundations survived in places to over 1m and 11 courses of bricks deep, with a thin concrete footing. A series of walls for rooms and corridors associated with the stadium's main entrance and ticket office area were found adjoining the main south-west wall.

3.5.4 The fragmentary remains of a brick surface, **206**, was found located above the church's south-west foundation wall, **209**, whilst another was recorded under group number **303** at the north-east end. The first surface area measured 2.6m by 2.4m, whilst the second measured 3.5m by 2m. They consisted of poorly laid red unfrogged handmade bricks, which on average measured 0.11m by 0.22m by 0.7m. Their jumbled appearance may suggest that they formed packing/foundation layers to make the ground level after demolition or during construction of the stadium, rather than them being floors in themselves.

3.6 FINDS

3.6.1 In all, 851 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from all phases of the project; of these, 272 fragments (32%) were recovered unstratified. The ecofacts, comprising 33 fragments of animal and 517 fragments of human

bone, and 16 fragments of marine mollusc shell (66.5% of the total assemblage), are dealt with separately. The distribution of artefacts is shown in Table 3 and they are catalogued in *Appendix 3*.

Context	Pottery	Clay pipe	CBM	Iron	Other metal	Glass	Shell	Wood	Other	Human bone	Animal bone	Totals
3										11		11
5										9		9
9										3		3
11										2		2
13						1				1		2
17										15		15
19	9	5		1						16	1	32
23	7	2	1	7		1		7		33		58
29	5	2								13		20
31	1									1		2
33		1								9		10
36				1						2		3
42	3			2		1				3		9
44	1									9		10
45										1		1
53				3								3
55				2						9	2	13
59	8	2	1	19		1	10		1	10	7	59
64	3		1	3		2		2		13	2	26
67				3						2	1	6
69	4									4		8
73	9	1		5						10		25
83	3			2		2				12	1	20
85	1	1		7						4		13
87	3	1		1		3						8
88				3								3
89										9		9
91				4						9		13
95	4			15						19	10	48
96				3								3
97	1							2		2	1	6
99				8						11		19
107			1									1
109	6			2								8
200	2			1		1				4	1	9
201				4								4
214										58		58
305			1							20	3	24
306	1									3	2	6
US	24	6	2	33	2	3	6		4	190	2	272
Totals	95	21	7	129	2	15	16	11	5	517	33	851

Table 3: Distribution of finds by material type

3.6.2 **Pottery:** 71 fragments of pottery vessels came from 18 stratified contexts, whilst 24 further sherds were recovered unstratified. The material was in good condition, with relatively little abrasion and, on occasion, several joining fragments of the same vessel were found in close proximity. There is nothing in the assemblage to suggest unequivocal activity before the eighteenth century, but a small fragment of reduced green-glazed pottery in a very coarse fabric was recovered from grave backfill **31**. In general terms this could be of

late medieval date, but the coarse quartz-tempered fabric seems to suggest that this is North Devon gravel-tempered ware, found in small quantities in Liverpool (see, for instance, Davey 1980-81) and remaining in production into the eighteenth century (Allan 1984). Individual fragments of tin-glazed ware, typical of the late seventeenth to eighteenth century, were found in grave backfills **23**, **29** and **42**, and unstratified. All are undecorated, with a bluish glaze, or biscuit-fired only, suggesting production nearby. The latter is unsurprising, as Liverpool was a major producer of tin-glazed pottery (and tiles) with 14 factories established in the city between 1710 and 1760 (Black 2001). Biscuit-fired fragments of this fabric were recovered from excavations in Castle Street (Morgan 1980-81), and in large quantities from excavations at Chevasse Park (Jamie Quartermaine pers comm). Again typical of the eighteenth century, a small fragment of imported Chinese porcelain was found in grave backfill **29**.

- 3.6.3 Single fragments of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware came from grave backfills **19**, **23**, **42**, and unstratified, and are again typical of the eighteenth century, being produced in the first three quarters of the century (Jennings 1981). The form of only one vessel can be recognised, a plate with 'seed' or 'barley' pattern rim. The base of a single brown stoneware tankard, again of eighteenth-century date, was recovered from bedding layer **109**. Small fragments of Creamware, which gradually replaced white stonewares in the late eighteenth century, continuing in use into the early nineteenth, came from grave backfill **23** and vaulted bay backfill **95**, and fragments of a large chamber-pot came from grave backfill **19**. Late Industrial slipwares, white-glazed, and transfer-printed white earthenwares, appeared in several contexts and unstratified, suggesting limited deposition well into the nineteenth century or even later.
- 3.6.4 Black-glazed redwares and red-bodied mottled wares are well represented, most of the fragments deriving from large storage vessels. These change little through time and cannot be used to clarify dating. There is, however, a single large fragment of a mottled ware jar (unstratified) in what appears to be a fabric typical of the Prescott potteries, and likely to date to the mid-eighteenth century, and a similar vessel can be seen amongst material from an eighteenth-century kiln in the town (McNeil 1982-83, fig 10.16, no 75).
- 3.6.5 **Ceramic building material:** there were seven fragments of ceramic building material, three of which were fragments of tin-glazed or 'delft' wall tile, dated to the eighteenth century (from grave backfill **23**, backfill **305**, and unstratified), and are most likely to be local products. A small fragment of moulded tile, found unstratified, is probably late nineteenth century. There were, in addition, three large fragments of plaster mouldings, all recovered unstratified, which presumably reflect the decorative scheme of the church, or tombs within it.
- 3.6.6 **Glass:** only fifteen fragments of glass were recovered, eight from blown vessels and seven from sheet glass. Small fragments of dark green wine bottles, all in poor condition, came from grave backfills **13**, **23**, **42**, deposit **200**, and unstratified. None is particularly diagnostic, but seem most likely to date to the mid- to late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, whilst a

fragment of eighteenth-century case bottle was found in vaulted bay backfill **83**. A colourless vessel fragment from vaulted bay backfill **59** cannot be dated. An almost complete mineral water bottle was found unstratified, and can be dated to the late nineteenth century. The window glass is largely undiagnostic mid-pane fragments, with a broad eighteenth to nineteenth-century date range, but three fragments of thick-textured sheet glass from vaulted bay backfill **87** can be dated to the twentieth century.

- 3.6.7 **Clay pipe:** there were 21 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, of which 19 were fragments of stem. Most were largely undiagnostic, but one, with moulded spiral decoration (from grave backfill **29**), was probably a later eighteenth-century Chester product, and a second fragment, stamped WORKMAN (grave backfill **33**), is probably of similar, or later, date. Only two bowls were recovered, one a plain late nineteenth-century form; the other (from vaulted bay backfill **59**), had a bull's-eye stamp and moulded decoration and was again a Chester product, dated to the period 1830-70.
- 3.6.8 **Other:** a single bone artefact, a carefully-made crochet hook, came from vaulted bay backfill **59**, whilst a single pipeclay wig-curler, most likely to be of eighteenth-century date, was found unstratified. A single silver sixpence, dated 1921, and a copper hinge-pin were both also found unstratified.
- 3.6.9 **Ironwork:** it is likely that most, if not all of the ironwork derived from coffins or, in the case of nails, from wooden elements of the church structure. Nails, some clenched, were found in grave backfills **19**, **23** and **42**, vaulted bay backfills **83** and **91**, crypt damage/levelling deposit **109**, and unstratified. Large plain loop handles, presumably coffin handles, came from burial horizon **36**, possible grave backfill **42**, vaulted bay backfills **55** and **87**, and crypt damage/leveling deposit **200**. Other ironwork was too badly corroded for identification, although a large fragment found unstratified is probably a shovel or spade blade. Fragments of poorly preserved wood from grave backfill **23**, and vaulted bay backfills **64** and **97**, appear to be from thin boards, and are probably small pieces of coffin.
- 3.6.10 **Molluscs:** a small group of native oyster shells came from vaulted bay backfill **59**, and further examples of oyster, along with individual examples of mussel, whelk, and turret shell, were recovered unstratified.
- 3.6.11 **Animal bone:** in total, 33 animal bones weighing c 0.9kg were recovered from stratified post-medieval deposits during the watching brief (Table 4). The majority of the bone was recovered from the backfill of vaulted bays and represented domestic refuse. The cat remains are thought to derive just from two individuals, recovered from the backfills of VB2 and 15. Butchery marks present on two cattle femurs attest to filleting of the animal using a knife and the dismemberment with a saw. The material has no further potential for analysis, and may be discarded.

Species	Vaulted Bay						Other	Total
	1	2	3	9	15	16		
Cattle			1	1			2	4
Sheep/Goat	2		1			1	1	5
Dog							1	1
Cat		5			10		1	16
Cattle/Red Deer		1						1
Medium Mammal							1	1
Large Mammal							4	4
Galliform		1						1
<i>Total</i>	2	7	2	1	10	1	10	33

Table 4: Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) by species by vault number

3.6.12 **Human bone:** in total, 327 fragments of articulated and disarticulated human bone were recovered from 32 stratified contexts, and are representative of a minimum of 50 individuals (MNI; Table 5). A further 190 disarticulated fragments were recovered from unstratified contexts. There was a high proportion of sub-adult material, with 19 out of the 32 stratified contexts containing at least one sub-adult element. The majority of the fragments recovered were from the chest (ribs and vertebrae) or the hands and feet. This pattern is indicative of cleared sites where the larger items are removed and the smaller, more fragile, elements are more likely to be left behind. Few bones offered much biological or pathological information, although skulls were found in contexts **16** and **33** and both were possible males (Table 5).

3.6.13 Only one articulated adult partial skeleton (**214**; 58 fragments from Grave 23) was recovered, but it had been cut by a drain so only part of the lower body remained. The skeleton was between 25 and 50% complete, and in a fair state of preservation. Both biological age and sex can be estimated for this skeleton, the individual is a middle adult (35-45 years) and a possible female. In terms of pathology, all ten metatarsals had compact bone growth on the shafts. This is most likely representative of a long standing non-specific infection of the feet. It is suggested that any further analysis on this individual will not be worthwhile. Overall, this assemblage has very little scientific value and it is recommended that no further work needs to be conducted.

Context	Total Fragments	MNI	Other Information
3	11	1	
5	9	2	Backfill of grave 4
9	3	1	Backfill of grave 8
11	2	1	Backfill of grave 10
13	1	1	Backfill of grave 12
17	15	1	Backfill of pit 16. Skull - possibly male
19	16	2	Backfill of grave 18
23	33	3	Backfill of grave 22
29	13	2	Backfill of grave 30
31	1	1	Backfill of grave 32
33	9	1	Backfill of grave 34. Skull – possibly male
36	2	1	
42	3	2	
44	9	1	
45	1	1	
55	9	2	Backfill of vaulted bay 1
59	10	2	Backfill of vaulted bay 2. Mandible - male
64	13	2	Backfill of vaulted bay 3
67	2	2	Backfill of vaulted bay 4
69	4	1	
73	10	4	Backfill of crypt corridor 70
83	12	2	Backfill of vaulted bay 9
85	4	2	Backfill of vaulted bay 10
89	9	1	Backfill of vaulted bay 12
91	9	2	Backfill of vaulted bay 13
95	19	1	Backfill of vaulted bay 15
97	2	1	Backfill of vaulted bay 16
99	11	2	Backfill of vaulted bay 17
200	4	2	
214	58	1	Backfill of grave 23
305	20	1	
306	3	2	
U/S	190	N/A	

Table 5: Collated assessment data on stratified human bone

3.7 GRAVESTONES

3.7.1 **Introduction:** these objects have not been included within the quantification of all other artefacts or ecofacts as they form a distinct group recovered from the demolition deposits of the church (*Appendix 4*). Many were found within the backfill of the crypt, and indicate that this material originated from across the graveyard. A number of gravestones could be re-fitted to reveal some interesting information about several of the graveyard incumbents, and most were indicative of family plots, occupied by between one and five persons. Only three gravestones were found to have survived with their plot numbers inscribed on them (ORN 23, 107 and 114; *Appendix 4*), which correspond with grave plots 85, 373 and 521. No other pertinent information was found carved on these particular fragmentary gravestones, although it can be inferred that there were at least 521 grave plots within the graveyard.

3.7.2 Gravestone ORN 91 was a fragment of grey sandstone with a curved and chamfered edge measuring 0.48m by 0.32m. This was retrieved from backfill

97 of VB16. It appears to have been part of a bedstead-type gravestone and, judging by its size, is more likely to have been part of the foot stone rather than the headstone. This is further supported by the lack of inscription, as it would be unusual for the foot stone to bear any inscription at all. This early type of gravestone evolved due to the fact that gravestone production frequently fell to carpenters or furniture makers who based their designs on pieces of furniture (Mytum 2002, 7). The bedstead-type is both practical as a marker, as it demarcates the extent of the area occupied by the burial, as well as symbolising the idea of eternal rest (*ibid*).

- 3.7.3 Two refitting fragments (ORN 77 and 94; Plate 24) were found within backfill 83 of VB9. Given the comparatively thin (only 50mm) nature of this flat rectangular stone, it is likely that this was a grave slab designed to lie horizontally across the top of the grave. The slab was inscribed, in a somewhat irregular and naïve style, perhaps indicative of an early date, with the words “*Here ly.eth interred the body of Henry Corles Alder*”. In addition, there are decorative sworls incised in places where a clear error in judgement was made in the spacing of the text, suggesting again that there was no template for the text. The font is incised *sans serif* but the “B” of body and the “A” in Alder are particularly irregular. The “A” appears to have been carved as a letter “E” and then corrected, perhaps indicating that the person carving the stone was not a mason. The lower portion of the stone was not recovered. The name Henry Corles Alder is not recorded in any of the online burial registers for St Paul’s Church (Online Parish Clerks). Consequently, he could have been buried in the period between 1822-1857 (and might thus be found on the undigitised burial registers held by the MRO (283 PAU)) or, more likely, his name has been truncated and his death pre-dates 1822. Alternatively, Henry Corles may have been an alderman of the city; however, no records of the surname Corles were recorded in either the parish records or Gore’s directory (1766).
- 3.7.4 Refitting fragments ORN 83 and 86 were retrieved from backfill 87 of VB11. Inscribed in Roman font, the two fragments form the upper left-hand edge of the gravestone. The inscription reads “*Thom(as)...died..18..*” Despite the inscription being fairly uninformative, this headstone was the only one with incised edge detail filled with metal (possibly lead) beading, although only small remnants of the metal adhere to the edges of the stone. Incised gravestones were frequently detailed with molten lead, although due to its resale value, invariably this does not survive in the archaeological record (Mytum 2004).
- 3.7.5 ORN 32-35 were refitting fragments of the upper right-hand corner of a headstone retrieved from backfill 64 located above the northern end of crypt corridor 70. Made from sandstone, this gravestone also had an incised border which may once have been detailed with lead. The inscription reads “*... Jones interred the... June 1810 Aged 64 years... Richard Evans interred the...27th of June 1810... A(lso)...*” Robert Jones, a 65 year-old labourer, and Richard Evans, an 85 year-old weaver, were presumably related, and both lived in Elbow Lane; they died almost a month apart on 29th May and 23rd June 1810

respectively. The surnames of the deceased may also indicate the increasing Welsh influence on the church congregation.

- 3.7.6 Fragment ORN 95 was retrieved from the backfill **73** within crypt corridor **70**. It had a very fragmentary inscription that read “*Shar...10th Octr...Also Mary...departed 6th... Aged ...also here lieth...*”, and were probably those of a brother and sister named Samuel Sharlock and Mary Sharlock (both offspring of Samuel [Snr]). Samuel was a labourer and Mary a bread-baker who both lived on Dale Street at the time of their deaths on 10th October 1788 and 6th January 1789 respectively (Burial Register 1769-1800).
- 3.7.7 ORN 110 and 111 are part of the same headstone retrieved from an area of disturbed ground to the north-east of grave **213**. These fragments were unusual, firstly because they had been inscribed on both sides and, secondly, they were made of slate rather than Yorkstone or the much more common sandstone (of which there was a plentiful availability from the three working quarries in Liverpool in the period; Brazendale 2007, 30). The use of both sides of the gravestone may reflect the fact that the number of burials within the plot exceeded the available space on the front of the stone, or alternatively, a re-use of grave plots and gravestones due to overcrowding in the graveyard. The earlier inscription records “*...Roger Roberts depar(ted) this life 27th October 17...Aged 49 year..*” Roger Roberts was a stay maker who resided at the Old Ropery at the time of his death on 28th October 1799. If it was indeed Roberts who imported the slate for his gravestone from North Wales (and his name might suggest that was his place of origin), he must, as a stay maker, have put aside a considerable portion of his menial wage to have done so. Alternatively, he may have been able to take advantage of social networks to procure the item at a more reasonable cost. On the reverse the gravestone had been inscribed in Roman font with “*... the MEMORY of ...daughter of ... Malbon, who departed... (li)fe the 11th of April 1833 aged 11 years... John Malbon (pilot) father of the above who departed this life the 31st of July 1841...(rest illegible)*”. Reference to occupations on gravestones is not unusual and the latter individual is likely to be the pilot John Malbourn mentioned as living at 1, Fazakerley Street in Gores’ Directory of 1827.
- 3.7.8 Five further gravestone fragments were positively identified with named individuals. ORN 60 was inscribed in Roman font “*Wm. Nail...*”; William Nail, who died 18th January 1788, was a cooper who lived in Queen Street. ORN 66 was inscribed “*..aley..1795...19th july...*”; Ann Healy, daughter of Sarah Healy, a widow who lived on Plumb Street, died 19th July 1795 (Burial Register 1769-1800). ORN 69 was inscribed “*Remains of mar...of Rich.d Atkin... (l)ife July 13th 17...ngton*”; Margaret Atkinson, wife of Richard Atkinson, a book-keeper who lived in Cannall Street, died 13th July 1793. ORN 112 was inscribed “*...of the ...ed 15th Sept 1786 ...the remains ...of Gilbert Rigby ...Clarkson*”; no information was held in the parish registers for Gilbert Rigby or a Clarkson in this period, which may mean that the name has been truncated and the surname is missing. However, a Gilbert Rigby was recorded in Gores’ Directory (1766) as a merchant living in the nearby Old Hall Street. ORN 138 (Plate 25) was inscribed “*Samuel Cutte(?r) ...of this Port w(?h)...(2)8th of Marc(h) ...(y)ears...*”; Samuel Cutter was a Landwaiter

who lived on Denison Street when he died on 28th March 1796. Landwaiters were customs men in charge of landed cargo (Waters 2006, 166).

- 3.7.9 Several other gravestone fragments mention occupations and nautical associations of the deceased. ORN 47 records a Merchant; ORN 62 reads “...of this port”; ORN 113 records the deceased relative of a sailor, with the inscription reading “...son of ...(?Ma)riner departed”, whilst the occupation inscribed on ORN 136 is also that of a Landwaiter. From the addresses identified for named individuals interred within the graveyard the catchment area for the congregation of the church was quite limited, measuring up to a c 0.35km radius. The area was formalised as St Paul's Ward by government boundary commissioners in 1832 and all of the streets fall within the depicted ward area (Dawson 1832).

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

- 4.1.1 During the various phases of watching brief it was possible to identify a range of features relating to St Paul's Church. These included the majority of the building's wall footprint and also burial activity within the graveyard and a crypt located below the main entrance to the church. In addition, a second phase of construction pertaining to the twentieth-century redevelopment of the site for a boxing stadium has left fragmentary evidence overlying and/or truncating the earlier features.
- 4.1.2 **The church:** despite the fact that the church site had been redeveloped on two occasions, each possibly accompanied by some degree of truncation, the majority of the building's principal structural footprint survived, together with fragmentary evidence for the sandstone churchyard wall. These remains accorded well with the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century cartographic and pictorial sources (Plates 1-6), and there was little evidence for modification past the first phase of construction in 1763-9. The methods of construction for the foundations of the north-west and south-east porticoes, with their extant column bases, were of some interest, and the integration of large sandstone blocks and brick vaulting must have helped support the stairs without recourse to large volumes of expensive building materials. A similar situation is likely to have existed for the steps of the main, south-west portico, although these elements of this more extensive architectural feature either lay just outside the zone of disturbance, or had been truncated beyond recognition. Although the north-east end of the church had been most heavily truncated, the absence of the column bases on this façade is unsurprising, as it appears always to have lacked a portico (Plates 1 and 6); Eyes (1765), in particular, suggests that the square pillars of the north-east elevation (akin to those shown on Plates 3 and 4) had been built resting on the wall foundation itself.
- 4.1.3 The church was designed with an elevated floor, and it is unsurprising that no vestiges of this structure survived demolition. The investigation did, however, confirm the existence of an internal circle of eight plinths that would have originally supported the columns, which in turn supported the octagonal dome in the centre of the church. Perhaps because of the massive loading strain of these members, the crypt had been placed not within the centre of the church, but beneath the south-west portico instead.
- 4.1.4 **Church crypt:** crypts, underground rooms used as chapels or burial places, where proximity to the altar represented closeness to God (Jupp and Gittings 1999, 103), have been integral to church architecture since the Middle Ages, and their use in urban churches built in the eighteenth century, where space was at a premium, was commonplace (Rodwell 2005, 177). Indeed, the popularity of crypts or vaults increased from 1738 onwards during the period when 'Resurrectionists' were active in Britain (Jupp and Gittings 1999, 224). The 'Resurrectionists' were essentially opportunistic body snatchers who sought out freshly interred individuals, exhumed them, and sold them for

medical studies at surgical schools. At the time, not least because of a widely held perception that an incomplete body would ascend to heaven in a matching state, it was illegal to perform medical research upon human remains. After the passing of the Murder Act of 1752 those hanged by the criminal courts could be used, but this proved insufficient to satisfy the demand for corpses. The continued threat to the eternal rest of the populace led to a public outcry that gave rise to the passing of the Anatomy Act of 1832, allowing the use of those (fecklessly indolent) people too poor to pay for their own burial. This timely act ensured a more consistent provision of legal human remains for analysis by members of the medical profession and marked the end of the grisly trade (*op cit* 225).

- 4.1.5 At St Paul's, the crypt is perhaps the most interesting element of the church to come to light during the project and was likely to have been accessed through a hatch in the nave or portico floor. However, the piecemeal nature of groundworks on the south-west side of the site, more modern truncation, and the relative ease with which such a structure could be demolished, has led to incomplete exposure of this feature. Despite this, the construction technique was so distinctive that it is clear that no similar feature had been built within any of the other porticoes. Certain elements of the crypt's construction may have allowed it to aid in the support of the main portico. For example, unlike many contemporary and earlier installations, the crypt had not been built as a series of more spacious vaulted rooms within which a series of coffins could have been piled, but instead, as a honeycomb of (at least) two-tiered small brick vaults integrated between the column bases for the south-west portico. These seem, generally, to have been constructed for a single occupant, although VB3 was over twice the width of the rest of the bays and without a dividing central wall, allowing the accommodation of two interments.
- 4.1.6 The individual bays may have had further advantages that were of some consideration by Lightoler: they avoided the unhygienic and distasteful stacking of coffins; helped to contain coffin liquor and, perhaps most importantly to their eventual occupants, could be locked shut to foil the resurrection men. One fragment of such a vault door (ORN 64), carved from pale yellow sandstone and inscribed with the words 'burial vault' and a possible number '6' was found, together with *in situ* metal entrance furniture, including an iron latch and latch bar. Coffin staining on the floor above VB1 suggested that the coffins were most likely to have been standard, shouldered examples. Certainly the crypt would have been an unpleasantly cramped, damp and foetid environment, a situation little improved by the drainage channels that would have taken both ground and rainwater, as well as decaying effluvia, away from the crypt. The problem of coffin liquor would have been reduced by interment in lead-lined coffins, which became compulsory for intramural burials by Act of Parliament in 1813, and may have been a church rule before that date.
- 4.1.7 **Burial activity and clearance:** the burial register would indicate that 12,333 interments had been made within the vaults and churchyard at St Paul's (MRO 283 PAU), but evidence for just thirteen burial features was encountered in the graveyard. This limited recognition can be attributed to the fact that within

heavily utilised and dug-over post-medieval cemeteries, grave cuts are not distinguishable within an amorphous organic burial horizon. With over 12,000 burials placed within an area of around 2400m², the churchyard of St Paul's was certainly busy, although the identification of plot numbers carved onto a number of gravestone fragments would suggest that such activity was well organised. Disarticulated remains from this material were fairly frequent finds. Of the thirteen features, only three, charnel pit **16**, and graves **22** and **213**, were directly disturbed by the development and, consequently, fully investigated. Only truncated grave **213** contained articulated, if incomplete, *in situ* human remains, whilst the bones within charnel pit **16** had clearly been disturbed and relocated from their original place of burial. It is possible that this re-deposition of remains was to make way for groundworks for piped services observed near to the burial itself, or could relate to the relocation of an original occupant to allow a later inhumation within the same grave. The shallow depth at which the base of grave **22** was encountered strongly suggested that it had been horizontally truncated prior to the present scheme of groundworks and that this is likely to be true of other graves on the site. There were also clear signs of disturbance, exemplified in the case of grave **22** by the partial remains of at least two interred individuals, but also by the fact that bones recovered from the surfaces of unexcavated graves did not always appear to be in their correct anatomical positions. The diffuse grave cuts of the uninvestigated graves **10** and **12** could also relate to later disturbance, as might the coffin wood fragments from Grave **30**.

- 4.1.8 This situation was mirrored in the crypt, where the vaulted bays contained nothing but demolition debris, fragments of coffins, coffin furniture and loose human bones (often the smaller extremities). Of interest was the fact that the rubble contained a significant number of broken-up gravestones: these implied that much of the other funerary remains within the crypt were redeposited from the churchyard, rather than from the original occupants.
- 4.1.9 Collectively, these findings would suggest that, like the more unequivocal evidence from the crypt, substantial clearance of burials had taken place within the churchyard, at least within the depth of development impact. Such activity seems to have been highly organised, leaving behind only disturbed graves, such as **213**, or charnel deposits represented by the contents of pit **16**, which was unlikely to have been marked on any cemetery plans or by a surface gravestone/grave-marker. The clearance of the graves is likely to have taken place as a response to the Open Spaces Act of 1887, when in 1894 the graveyard precinct was acquired by Liverpool Corporation and landscaped it to create St Paul's Gardens (MRO [352 CEM/1/15](#)). One of the requirements of the 1887 Open Spaces Act was the full recording of the epitaphs on those gravestones to be removed, which at St Paul's is evidenced within '*Inscriptions of gravestones removed from City graveyards: Volume 15*' (MRO [352 CEM/1/15](#)). That work is likely, at least in part, to have duplicated James Gibson's transcription of the *in-situ* gravestones in the mid- to late nineteenth century (MRO [929.5 GIB](#), Vol 2, page 3-49). It is possible that further clearance may have been undertaken immediately prior to demolition in 1931.

- 4.1.10 ***The people of St Paul's:*** despite the fact that very little can be learnt from the human remains recovered from the watching brief, it is possible to reach a number of conclusions concerning the congregation of St Paul's. It might be assumed that those interred within the crypt represented the wealthiest members of the congregation: for example, at Spitalfields, the church charged £1 for burial within the vault, and a mere 11 shillings for the best plots within the churchyard (Molleson and Cox 1993). A similar situation might be expected at St Paul's, where crypt-burial might have been even more expensive due to the limited number of available berths; indeed, many of the crypt's occupants may have been the subscribers whom had financed the construction of the church. Certainly, documentary sources, such as Gores' Directory for Liverpool, highlight the initial wealth and status of the area around St Paul's Square.
- 4.1.11 However, not all of the congregation members were wealthy inhabitants of the square, as cross-referencing the gravestones with historical sources demonstrates. From an early date the evidence points to more lowly occupations, with a cooper, a book-keeper, a bread-baker, a stay-maker, two labourers and a weaver all recorded. The more modest abodes of these lower orders stood in the streets surrounding the square, forming a catchment measuring *c.* 0.35km in radius; the area corresponds exactly with that formalised as St Paul's ward by government boundary commissioners in 1832 (Dawson 1832). By considering the number of interments and the relatively short period of burial activity, it is clear that by the mid-nineteenth century, this area was densely occupied by a population several times greater than the capacity of St Paul's (even allowing for two separate congregations of 1800 for morning and evening services). The growing status of Liverpool as one of the most important maritime trade cities in Britain, if not the world, is also in evidence, with maritime occupations ranging from several merchants at one end of the social ladder, through to a pilot, two landwaiters, and a mariner at the other end. Perhaps the most touching observation is that even lowly labourers had set aside sufficient resources to procure both a burial space and a grave marker, so avoiding the ignominy of a pauper's grave.
- 4.1.12 ***Boxing Stadium:*** a series of red-brick wall foundations corresponded with the south-western and north-eastern ends of the Liverpool Stadium that was constructed in 1932, a little time after St Paul's had been demolished. Although these vestiges included external and internal walls and surfaces, they were quite poorly preserved, and bear little discussion.

4.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 4.2.1 The impact of the present development has probably fallen most heavily on the remains of the church itself, with the majority of foundations and internal features that lay within the footprint of Building 5 and the Phase 2 drainage works grubbed-out in their entirety. This process was, however mitigated by the programme of monitoring and recording. Outside of the area of the church, an interpretation of development impact is complicated by several factors: firstly, although it is likely that the cemetery witnessed some clearance in the last decade of the nineteenth century, the extent of that clearance, both

horizontally and vertically, is uncertain; secondly, the area had seen horizontal truncation prior to the present development, although the exact extent of that truncation, relative to the burial horizon, is uncertain. For example, truncated skeleton **214** and charnel pit **16** survived both truncation and clearance, and the same may be true of other burials within the churchyard. This may be particularly the case in the area of Building 4, where there were several exposed, but unexcavated, graves, at or below foundation level.

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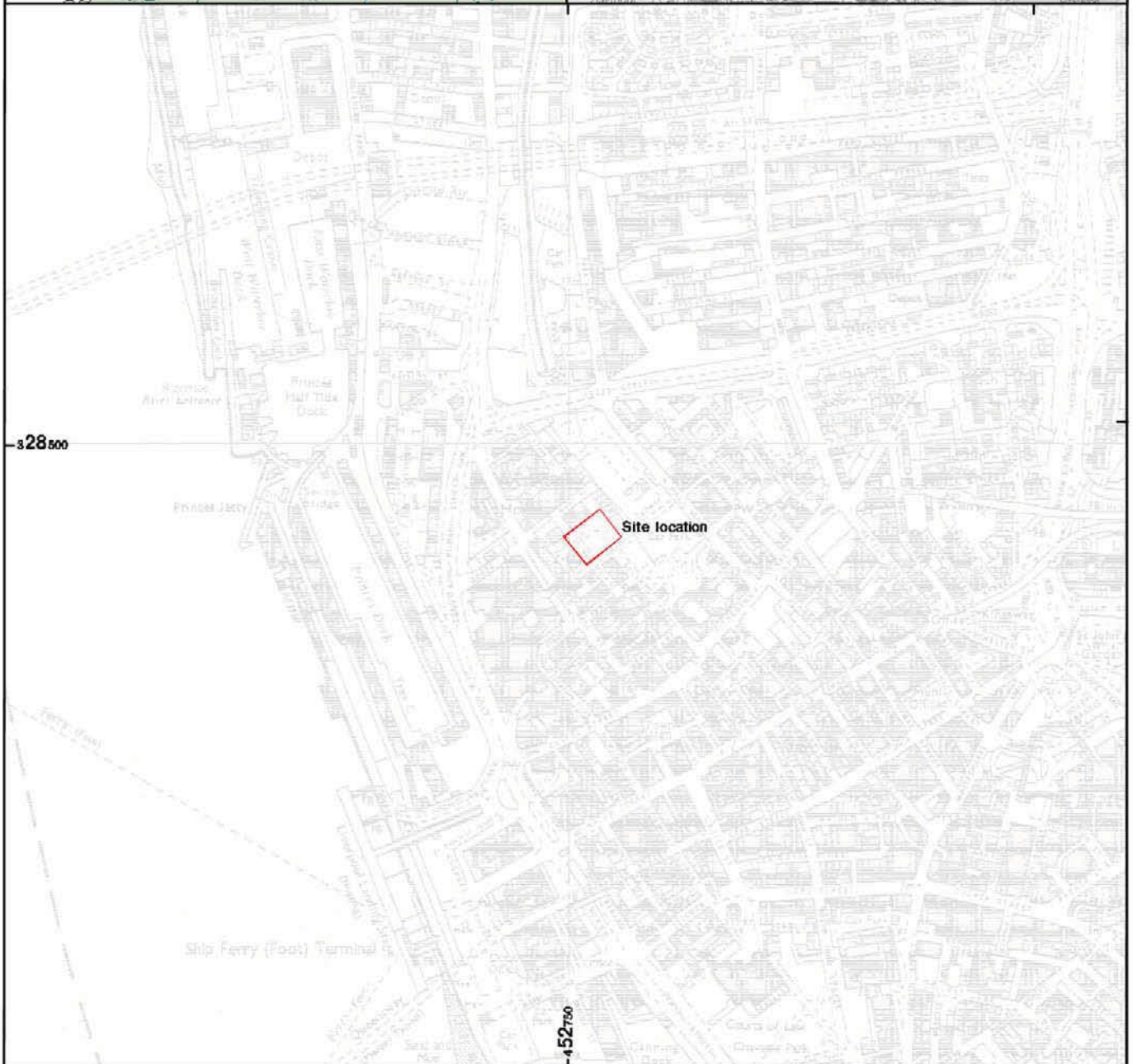
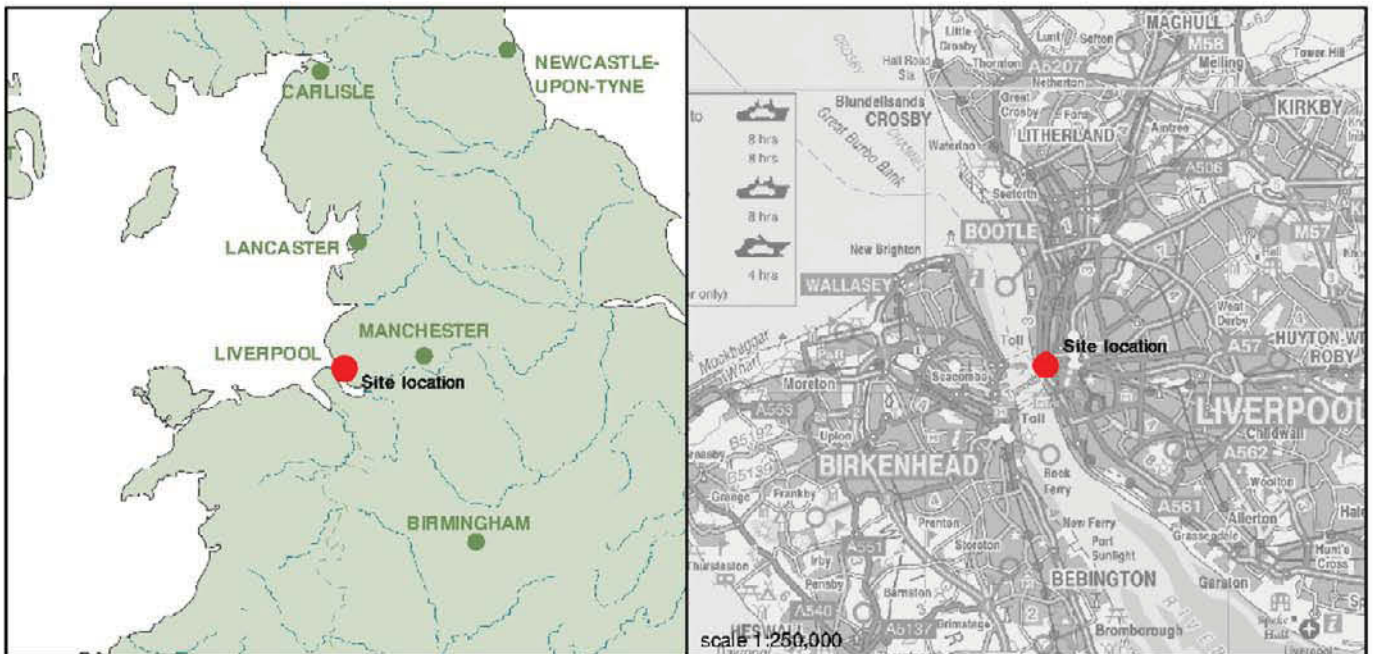
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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Watching brief location plan

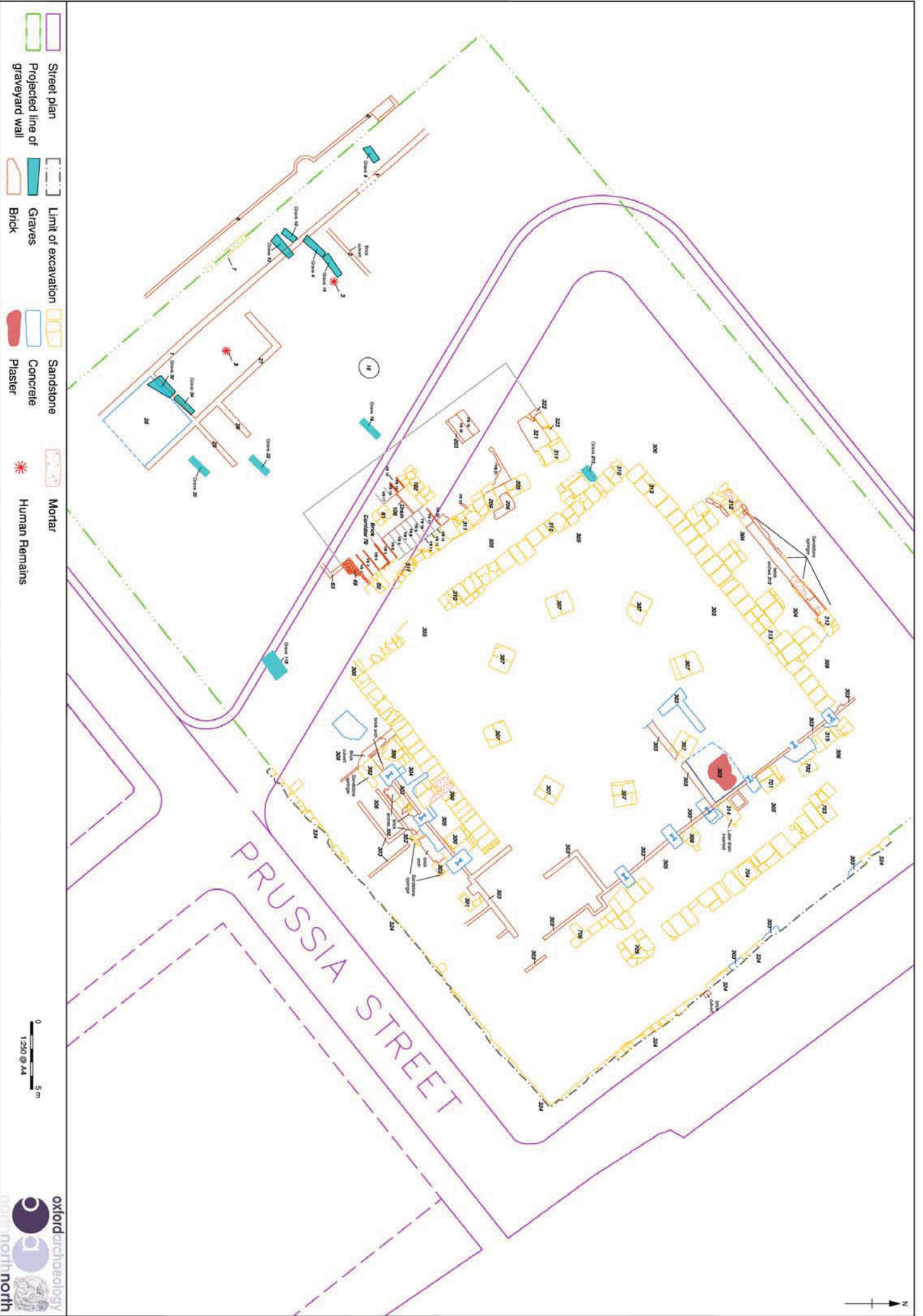


Figure 3: Plan of features identified during the watching brief

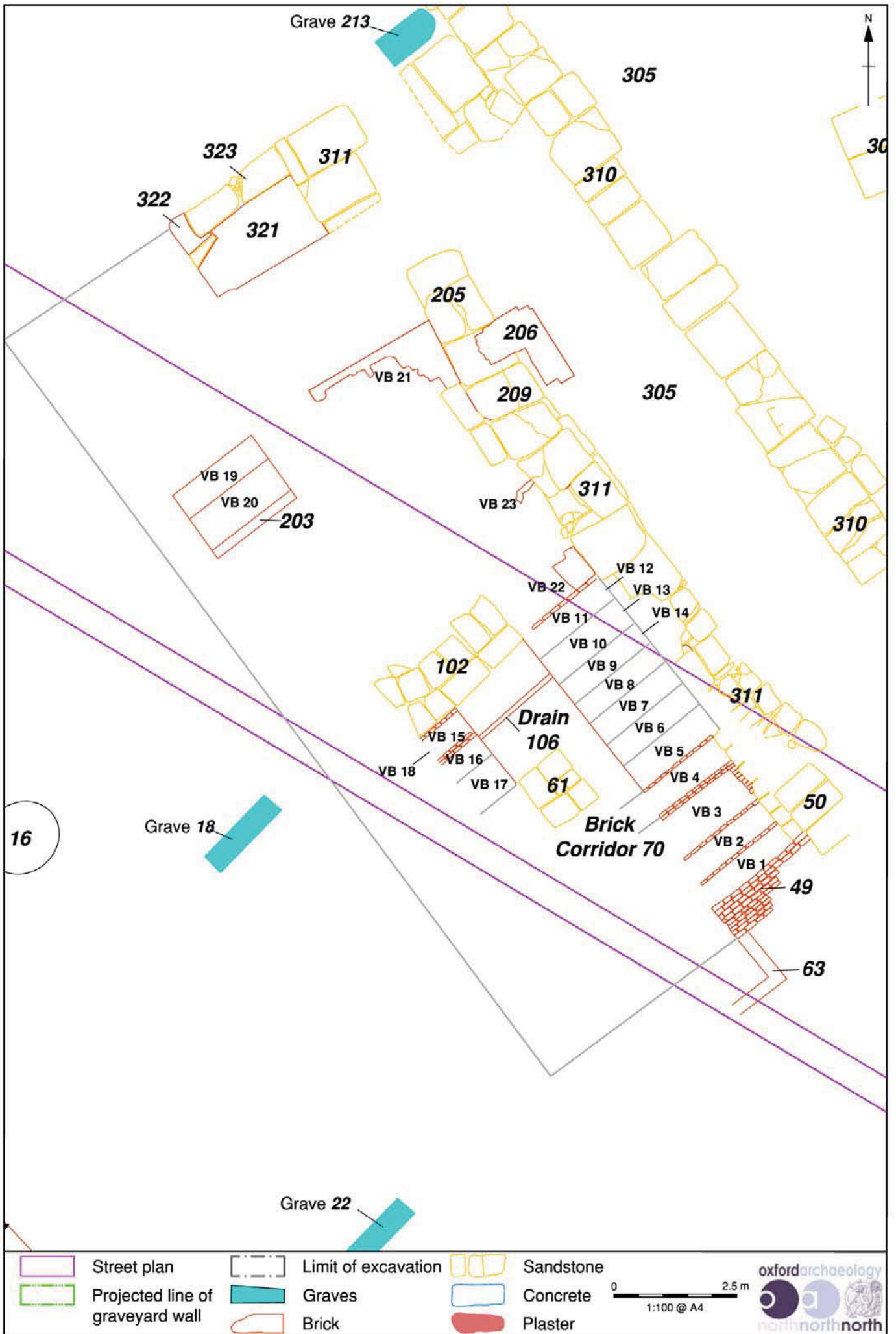


Figure 4: Detail plan of features identified in the crypt

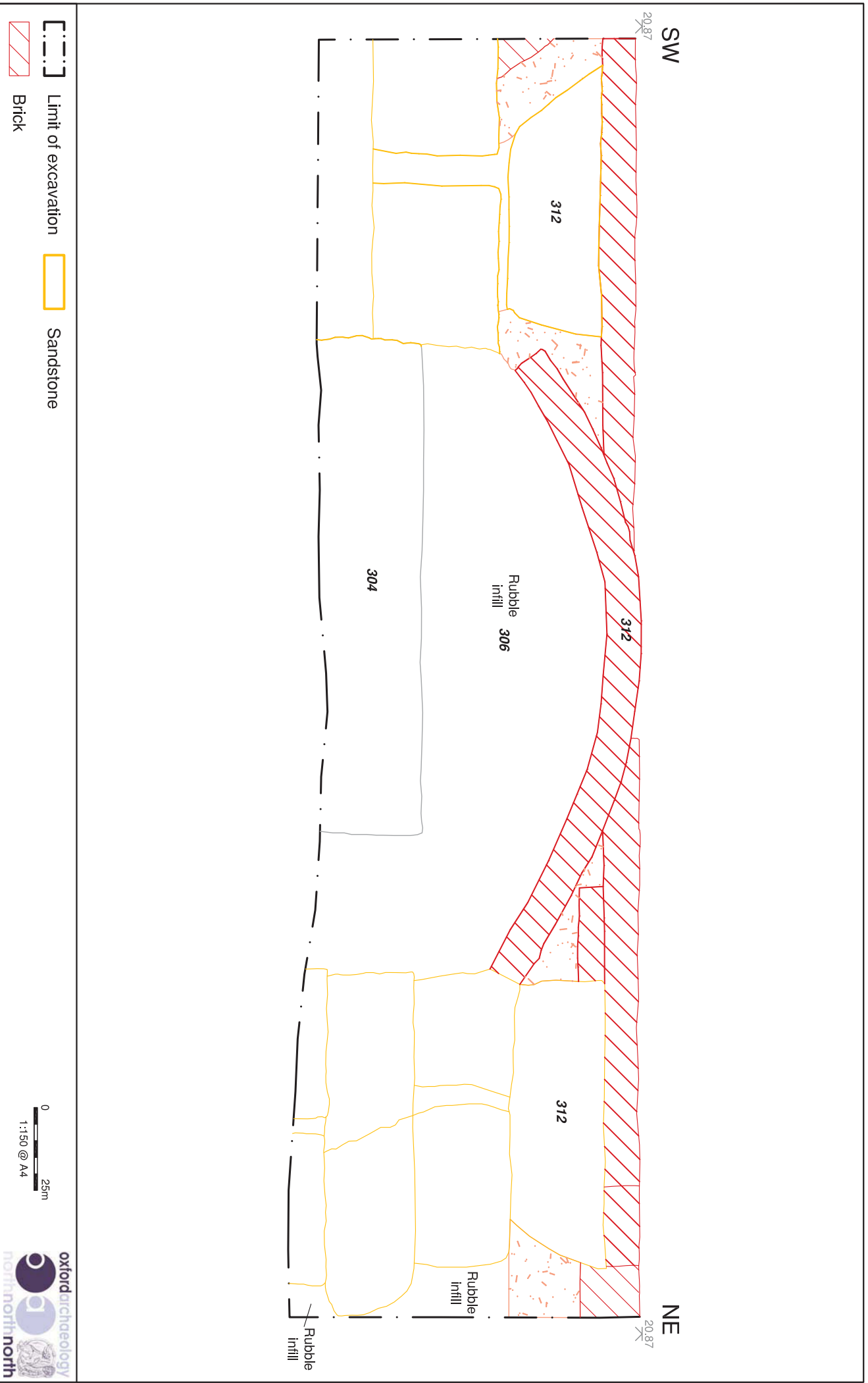


Figure 5: South-east-facing sample section of sandstone and brick-arched wall 312

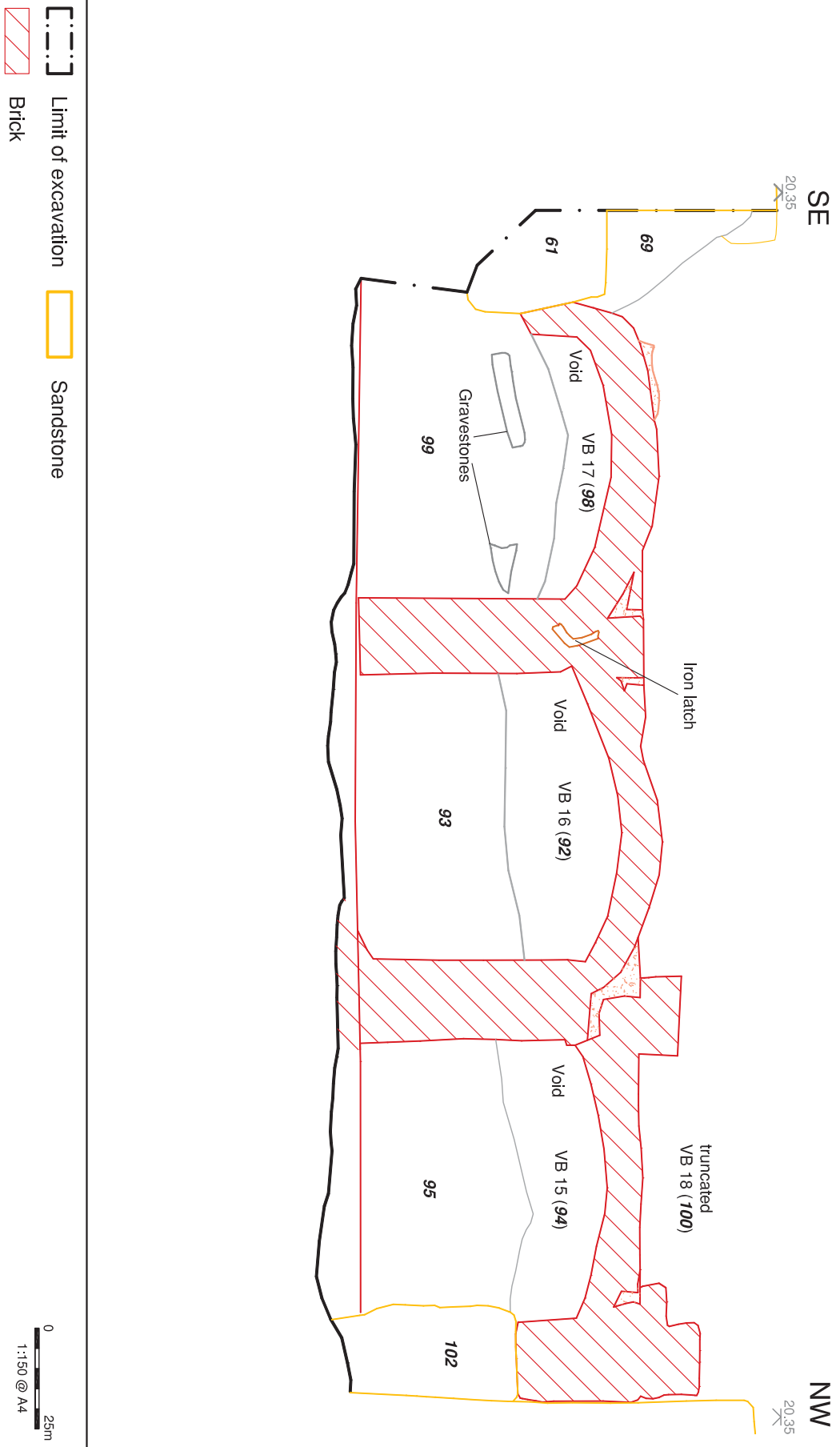


Figure 6: North-east facing section of vaulted bays 15-18 within the church crypt

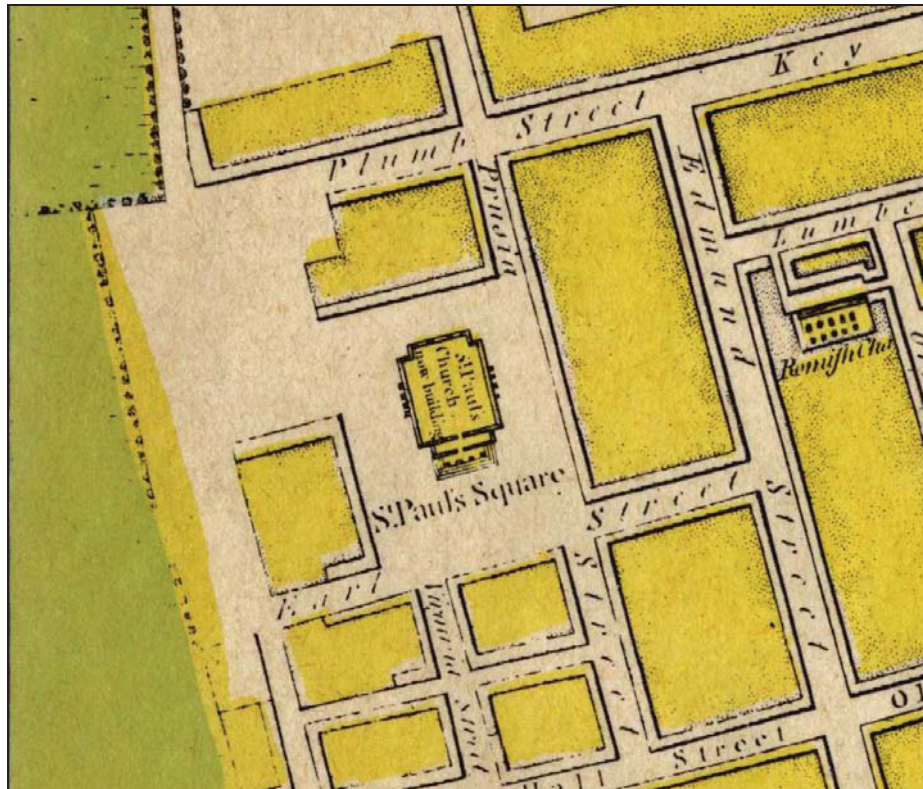


Plate 1: John Eyes, ...Plan of Liverpool, 1765 (Hf 912.1765) (north to left of picture)

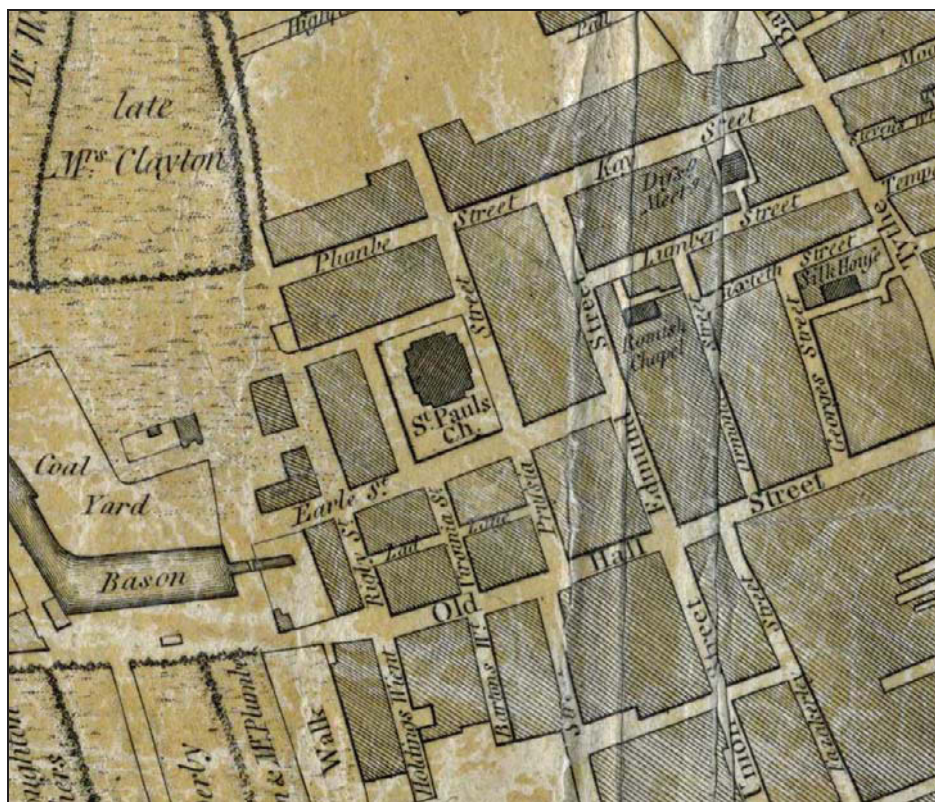


Plate 2: Charles Eyes, A plan of the town and township of Liverpool, 1785 (HF 912.1785) (north to left of picture)

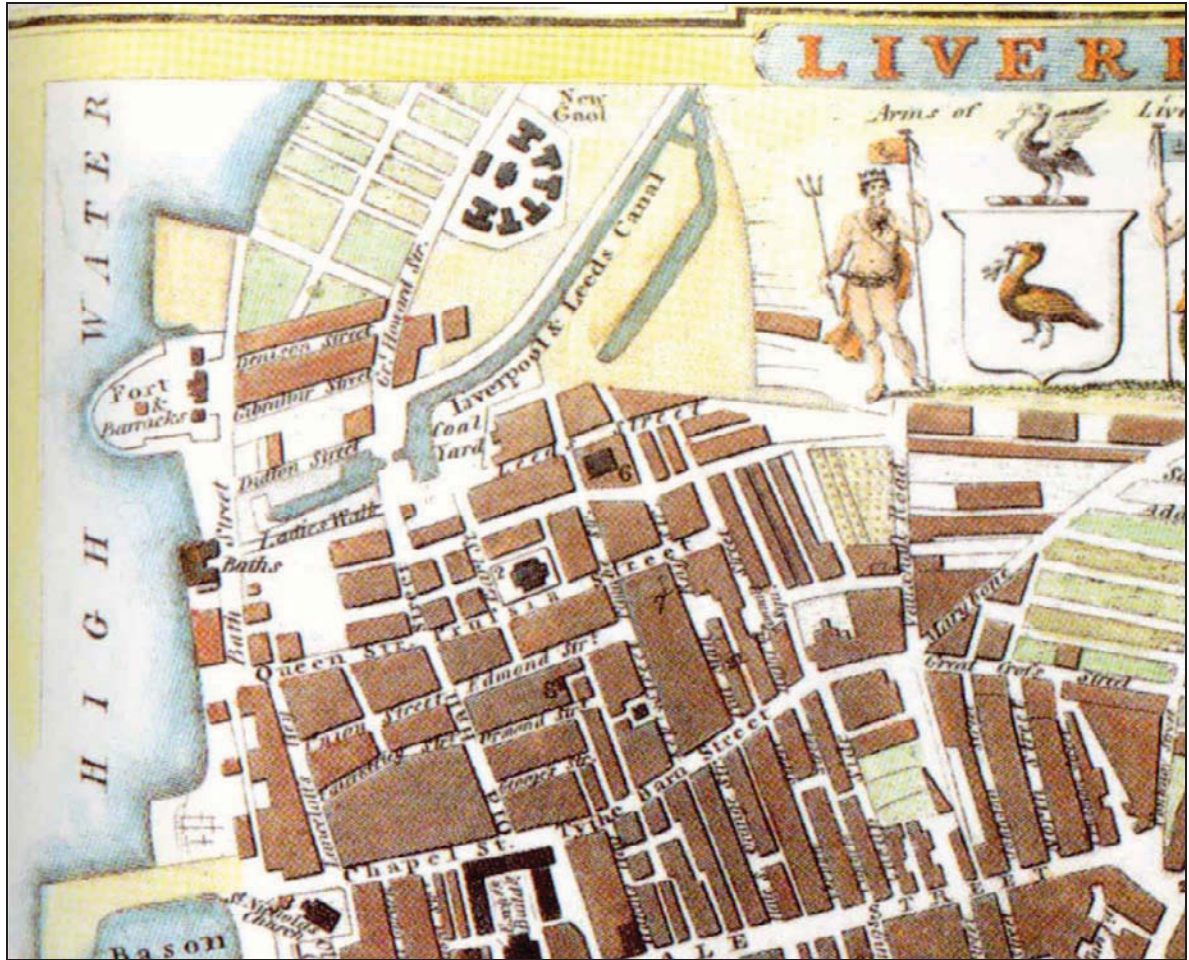
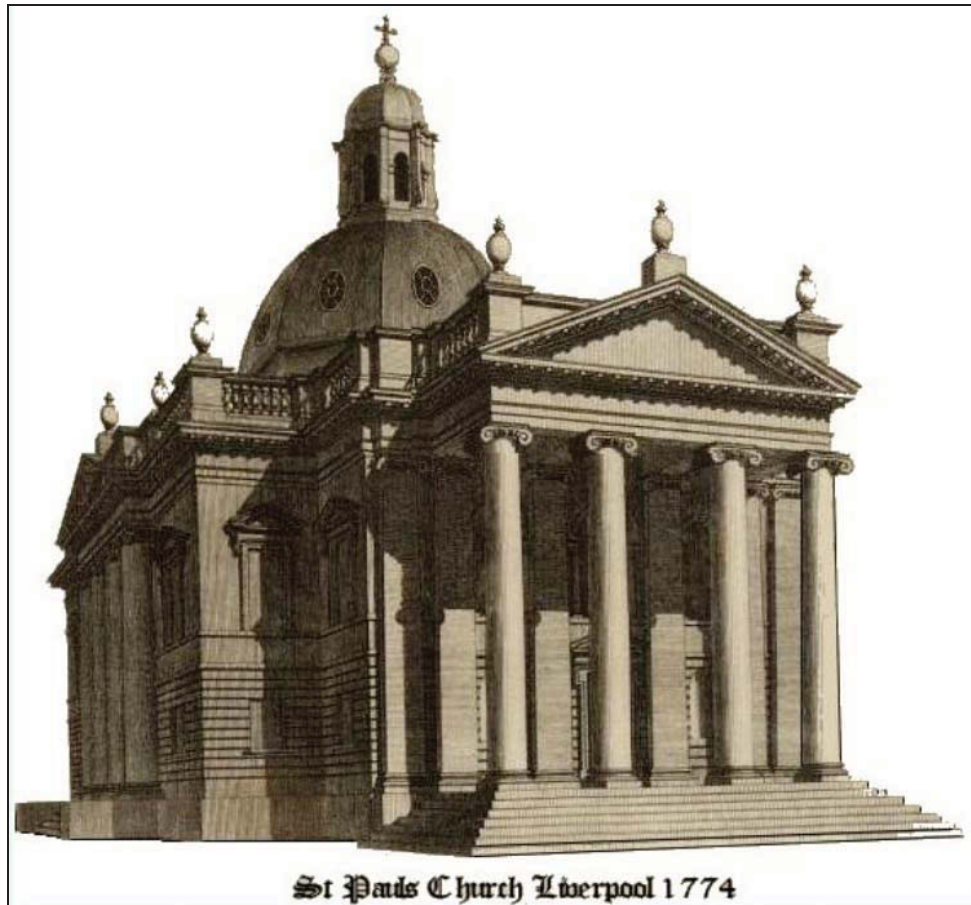


Plate 3: George Cole and John Roper, Plan of Liverpool, c 1807



St Paul's Church Liverpool 1774

Plate 4: St Paul's Church, by William Enfield, 1774



Plate 5: St Paul's Church, by John Harwood, 1831

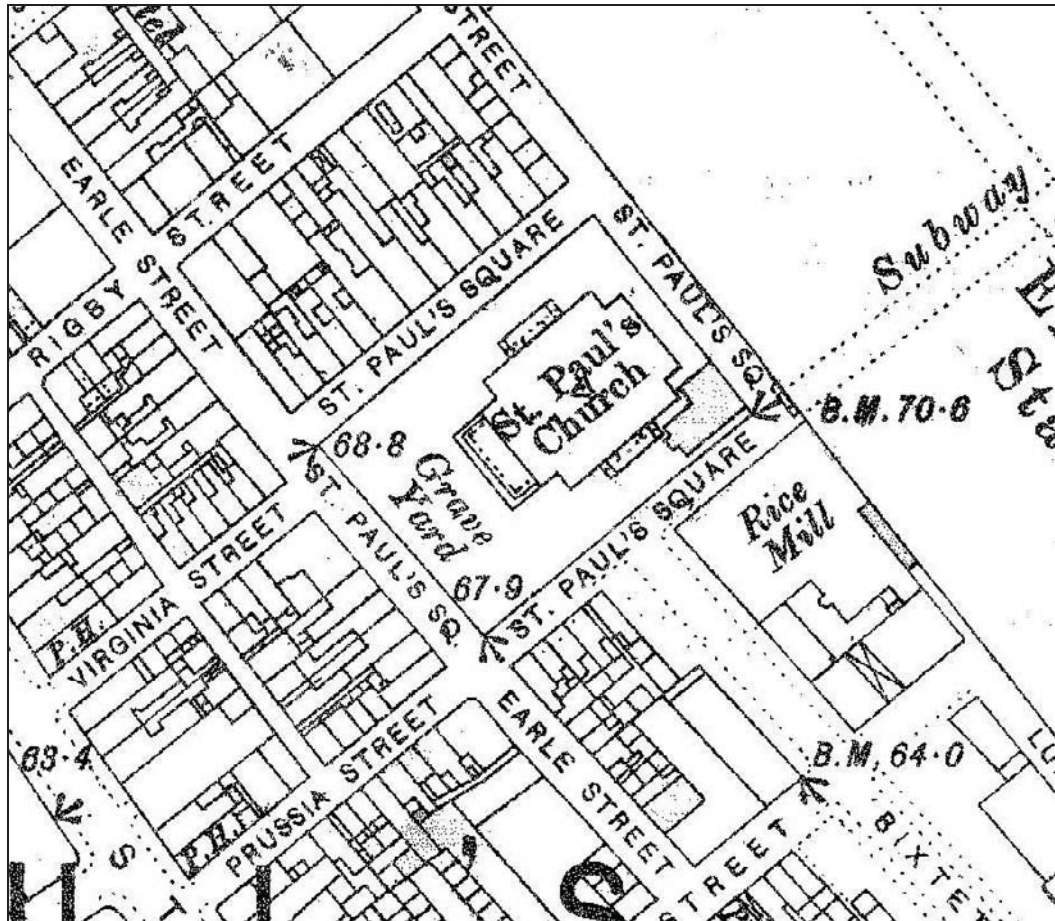


Plate 6: Ordnance Survey 25 inch : 1 mile map, 1893 CVI.10



Plate 7: Ordnance Survey 6 inch : 1 mile map, 1928 CVI.SW



Plate 8: Cotton Exchange and St Paul's Church, 1922

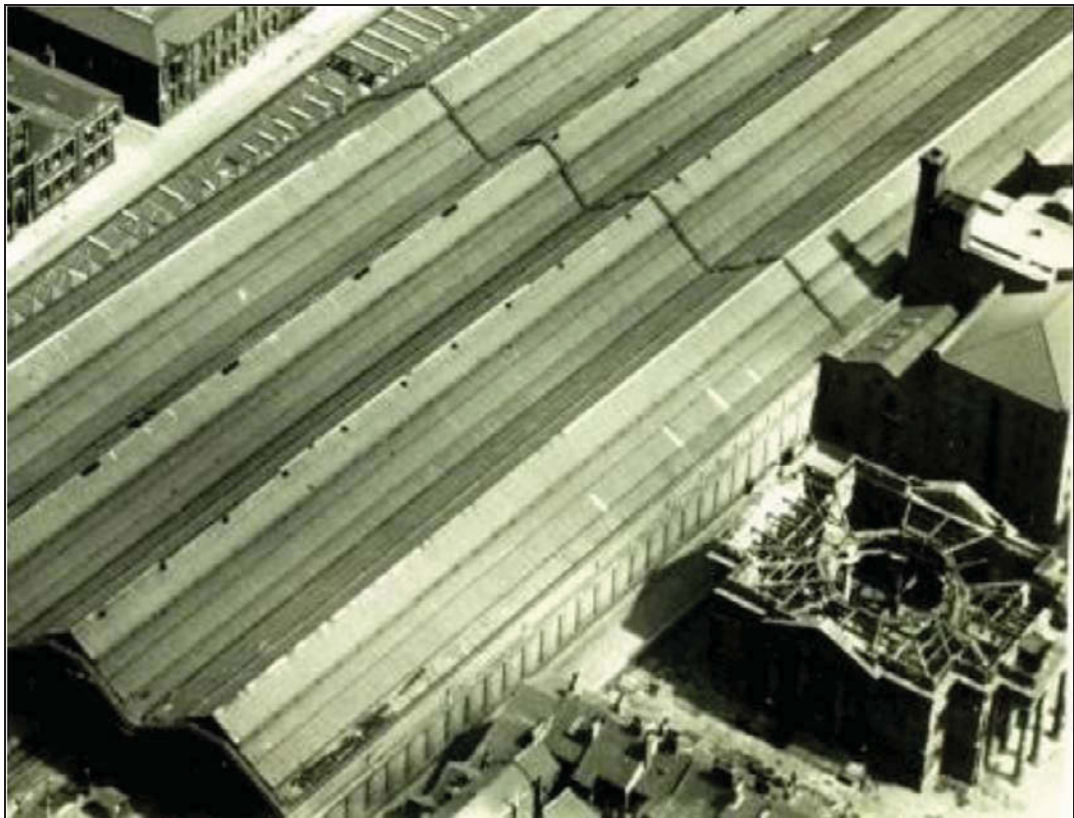


Plate 9: Exchange railway station and a roofless St Paul's Church, 1930



Plate 10: Liverpool Stadium looking north-west, February 1987 (copyright PG Mayer)



Plate 11: Liverpool Stadium looking west, February 1987 (copyright PG Mayer)



Plate 12: Foundations for the north-east corner of St Paul's Church



Plate 13: Foundations for the north end of St Paul's Church



Plate 14: Partially exposed foundations for the west end of St Paul's Church



Plate 15: Foundations for the north-east corner of St Paul's Church



Plate 16: Supporting plinths 307 for the dome of St Paul's Church



Plate 17: Brick-vaulted crypt complex as seen from Building 4



Plate 18: VB 15-18, bounded by the church foundations to the north and south



Plate 19: South-east end of graveyard perimeter wall 324



Plate 20: Pit *16* containing human bone



Plate 21: Child's grave cut *8*

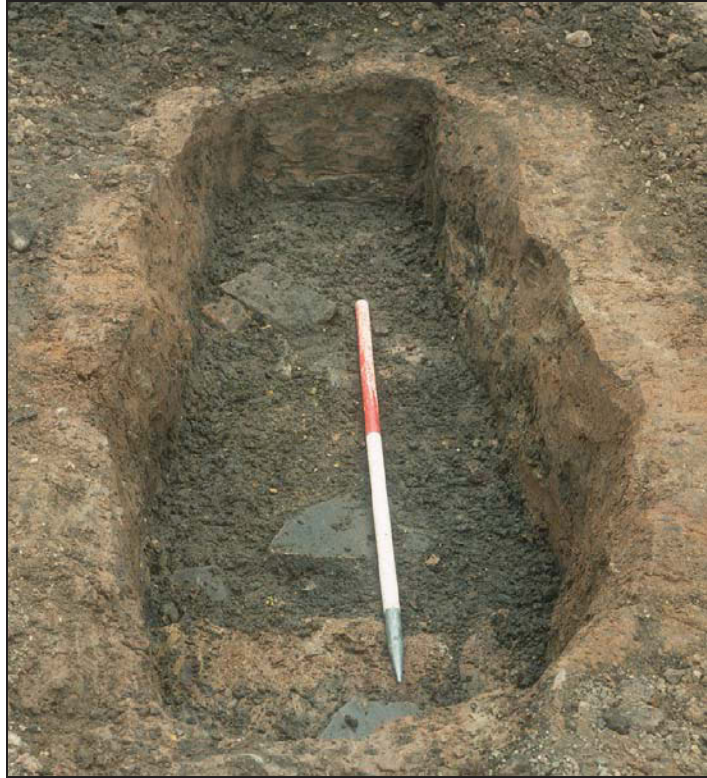


Plate 22: Grave cut *18*



Plate 23: Grave cut *22*



Plate 24: Gravestone of Henry Corles Alder(?man)
"HERE.LY.ETH.INTERRED.THE.BODY.OF.HENRY.CORLES.ALDER"
 Refitted ORN 77 and 94



Plate 25: Gravestone of Samuel Cutter "Samuel Cutte(?r) ...of this Port w(?)h)...(2)8th
 of Marc(h) ...(y)ears..." ORN 138

APPENDIX 1: SPECIFICATION

**A Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
at
St Paul's Square, Liverpool.**

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Summary

English Cities Fund are proposing to redevelop land at St Paul's Square, Liverpool. The redevelopment site is within an area bounded by Rigby Street to the north; East Street to the east; St Paul's Square (south side) and Prussia Street to the south and Old Hall Street to the west centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SJ 3390 9066. The redevelopment area and is level at an AOD height of 20 metres. The site occupies an area of c. 1.3 ha. The area of the proposed redevelopment site lies c 0.75 kms. to the north of Liverpool's early town core.

The area proposed for re development is currently used as surface car parks, offices and retail premises.

AMEC Developments commissioned John Samuels Archaeological Consultants to carry out a Desk Based Assessment (JSAC 1089/03/01). Following discussions with the Merseyside Archaeological Officer it was agreed that archaeological field evaluation of the area of the now demolished St Paul's Church should be undertaken, prior to construction. In addition to the field evaluation the remainder of the site would be the subject of a watching brief during below ground works.

This document has been written by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, detailing the proposed methodology for undertaking the archaeological fieldwork. It is subject to the approval of the Merseyside Archaeological Officer.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Site Location and Description

1.1.1 English Cities Fund are proposing to redevelop land at St Paul's Square, Liverpool. The redevelopment site is within an area bounded by Rigby Street to the north; East Street to the east; St Paul's Square (south side) and Prussia Street to the south and Old Hall Street to the west centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SJ 3390 9066 (see fig 1). The redevelopment area and is level at an AOD height of 20 metres. The site occupies an area of c. 1.3 ha. The area of the proposed redevelopment site lies c 0.75 kms. to the north of Liverpool's early town core and is currently used as surface car parks, offices and retail premises.

1.2 AMEC Developments commissioned John Samuels Archaeological Consultants to carry out a Desk Based Assessment (JSAC 1089/03/01). Following discussions with the Merseyside Archaeological Officer it was agreed that field evaluation of the area of the now demolished St Paul's Church Archaeological should be undertaken, prior to construction. In addition to the field evaluation the remainder of the site would be the subject of a watching brief during below ground works (see Fig 2).

Planning permission has been applied for and granted, (application reference 040/00130, and contain the following condition, which deals with archaeology. The condition reads:
Condition 22 : The development hereby approved shall not commence until the applicant has implemented a programme of archeological investigation which has been agreed by the local planning authority, in consultation with the Merseyside Archeological Service, and for the avoidance of doubt, the programme of archeological works shall initially consist of a phase of archeological evaluation (archeological trial trenching) and then (if appropriate) open area investigation to be completed in advance of any development or a watching brief during development.

1.2 Archaeological and Historical background

- 1.2.1 The City of Liverpool has been the subject of much historical research and more recently archaeological investigation. However, although a broad outline of the City's development can be drawn, detail is lacking and any new research can make a considerable contribution to understanding better its rich heritage.
- 1.2.2 Permanent settlement in Liverpool Township began when; in 1207 King John created Liverpool as a small coastal borough. Whilst there is no reference to Liverpool in the Domesday Book in 1086, the area lay within the Darbei Hundred (West Derby).
- 1.2.3 The redevelopment area lies c0.75 kms to the north of the site of the castle (Derby Square) which is taken as the medieval core of Liverpool (see figure 1).
- 1.2.4 The Liverpool Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) does not identify any archaeological features within the proposed redevelopment site and of the seven records within the vicinity, five refer to buildings which are now demolished.
- 1.2.5 The redevelopment area lies to the east of Old Hall Street, and is bounded by Rigby Street to the north; East Street to the east; St Paul's Square (south side) and Prussia Street to the south. Within the site are Earle Street, Virginia Street and Lad Lane. The area was, until after 1725, open land owned by the Moore family.
- 1.2.6 Of the streets within the redevelopment area Old Hall Street is the oldest, being one of the seven medieval streets of Liverpool. It is recorded in the Liverpool Town Books in 1550 as Whiteacre Street, by 1569 it had been absorbed into Mill Street and re-named as Hall Street by 1629, later to be called Old Hall Street, which was a private road until 1712. To the west of the street in the 13th the Moore built More Hall (now demolished), this was later to be called the Old Hall.

- 1.2.7 From documentary and cartographic evidence the development of the infrastructure of the redevelopment area begins after 1725. By 1765 a Plan of Liverpool produced by J Eyes identifies Old Hall Street, Earl Street (Earle Street), St Paul's Square, St Paul's Church, Prussia Street and Virginia Street.
- 1.2.8 On land that they had bought around Old Hall Street from Cleave Moore in the 18th century the Earle family laid out Earle Street.
- 1.2.9 Prussia Street was named to commemorate the British alliance with Prussia during the Seven Years war 1756-63. This street had previously run from Old Hall Street to Pall Mall and beyond, but was bisected when the Exchange Station was constructed in 1850. In 1888 the station was re built and named Liverpool Exchange and was closed in 1977.
- 1.2.10 St Paul's Square, named after the Church of St Paul's, which was built after 1769; although the Church is shown on a map dated 1765 by Eyes. The Church was been described as a combination of St Paul's Cathedral and St Stephen's, Walbrook in London (Wilkinson C, 1999). A construction of such apparent magnificence would indicate a residential area of some status at that time. On later maps a graveyard is noted around the church, however it is understood that no burials took place, internments were at St Nicholas's Church (comment by the Clark to the Diocesan Registrar). The church was closed c 1901 and the site was sold to the railway company for an extension to the Exchange Station, this proposed extension never took place. The Clerk to the Diocesan Registrar is of the opinion that the site was not deconsecrated prior to its sale. Although much admired, the church was cleared along with slum housing in the area in c1932, after this date it is believed that the area was used as a boxing stadium. This area is now a car park and a landscaped garden.
- 1.2.11 Building over parts of the redevelopment area would seem to have been undertaken piecemeal until the end of the middle of the 19th century, when map evidence indicates clearance and rebuilding, this was followed by major clearance and re building

throughout the 20th century.

1.3 Aims

1.3.1 The aims of this evaluation and watching brief are:

- i. to determine the presence or otherwise of remains of archaeological interest; and to assess the site's archaeological potential in order to allow the Merseyside Archaeological Officer to make an informed decision regarding a suitable mitigation of the impact of development upon any archaeological remains existing on the site.
- ii. To record above below ground features which may be removed during construction.

1.3.2 Should any significant remains be identified, an additional set of aims are in place to allow the planning decision to be made. These are:

- i. to assess the nature, date, density, extent, function and state of preservation of archaeological remains;
- ii. to assess their potential for answering questions about the development of land use in the region; and
- iii. where remains of are of sufficient importance, in liaison with the planning archaeologist, to formulate a strategy designed to determine the best method for mitigation.

1.3.3 This specification conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including :

Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);

Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations

(Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1994);
Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000); and
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Institute of Field
Archaeologists, 1999, revised 2001);
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute of Field
Archaeologists, 1999; rev. 2001).

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Excavation

2.1.1 It is intended that 5 trenches be excavated, within the area of the former St Paul's Church Yard (now demolished) each trench will be 10 metres by 2 metres, see figure 3. The locations will be finalized on site. The trenches will be excavated with a JCB, or 360⁰ mechanical excavators fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Every effort will be made to excavate the trenches to size, but the discovery of services and other substantial immovable features may require some flexibility on the ground.

2.1.2 Each of the trenches will be excavated to the top of the natural geology, or to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Should there be deeply stratified natural deposits it may be necessary to step or batter the sides of the trenches in order to reach the natural geology. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded at a safe distance from the edges of each trench. Excavation of archaeological features exposed will be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature.

2.1.3 The base and sides of the trench will be cleaned to a level to show the soil profile and to define any archaeological features present. A strategy will then be resolved to deal appropriately with any features exposed. This will in general involve half-sectioning discrete features, such as pits and postholes and excavating sufficient of linear features to characterise their profiles and where possible to resolve their date and function. Variations from this scheme will only occur where remains are thought to be of national importance, or where they are of no or negligible importance, or where further excavation is thought to be a likely planning decision and where trench excavation would prejudice the results of a later excavation.

2.1.4 The exposed areas will be recorded at an appropriate scale by measured drawing and photography and the deposits encountered described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets. Trenches will normally be planned at 1:50 unless they contain

significant or complex archaeology, where a larger scale might be more appropriate (1:10 or 1:20). The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20). The recording system is based on the Museum of London's '*Archaeological Site Manual*' (1994). All site drawings will be referenced to Ordnance Datum and the National Grid.

2.1.5 A photographic record will be maintained during the course of the excavation and will include:

- i. the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
- ii. the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
- iii. the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
- iv. individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- v. groups of features where their relationship is important;

2.1.6 A strategy to assess the palaeoenvironmental character and development of the site will be developed on site. Until the trenches have been excavated the potential of the site is unknown and an appropriate response is difficult to gauge. This strategy will be developed in consultation with the Merseyside Archaeological Officer and an environmental specialist, if appropriate. Samples would usually be taken from:-

- i. Any securely dated deposits containing the following will be sampled at a minimum of 20 litres where possible.

- X charred plant remains;
- X large quantities of molluscs;
- X large quantities of bone;
- X hearths and other burnt features;
- X other domestic features, e.g. house gullies, potentially containing the above

- ii. Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.
- iii. Should waterlogged deposits be encountered, further consultation with an appropriate specialist will determine methods for recovery.

2.1.7

2.1.8 The material excavated from the trenches will be used to backfill them following the completion of work. No specialist reinstatement will be undertaken.

2.2 *Watching Brief*

2.2.1 In addition to the foregoing it is propose to undertake an intermittent watching brief in the areas of the site as shown in Figure 2.

2.2.2 An archaeological watching brief has been defined as *a programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site...where there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive* (IFA, 2001)

2.2.3 The overall objective of the watching brief will be to monitor ground disturbance during the course of below ground excavation, in order to establish whether any archaeological deposits survive within the site; and to ensure their complete understanding through excavation, recording and sampling of material of any exposed sensitive areas. This may require limited excavation in order to define the date, extent and importance of any such remains.

2.3 *Watching brief methodology*

- 2.3.1 The watching brief will take the form of supervision by a suitably qualified professional archaeologist to monitor groundwork's as they commence and proceed on an intermittent basis. It includes the provision for the pausing of groundwork's in order to allow for full investigation of any significant archaeological remains. In practice, this will involve:
- a Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
 - b Recording of archaeological features in plan
 - c Full excavation of features
 - d Inspection of natural for archaeological features
 - e Cleaning/recording/excavation of features
 - f Sampling of deposits which warrant further investigation
- 2.3.2 Adequate facilities shall be provided by the developer or agent for archaeological staff to observe earth-moving operations in progress and to facilitate the recording of features as detailed in 2.1.1 above.
- 2.3.3 Where identified, excavated archaeological features will be recorded by measured drawing at appropriate scales (normally 1:20).
- 2.3.4 Excavated archaeological features will be recorded by single context on standard forms; the system is based upon the Museum of London's *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994).
- 2.3.5 A photographic record, primarily in colour print but supplemented by colour slide and black and white print where appropriate, will be maintained during the course of the Watching Brief and will include:
- i. the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork.
 - ii. individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - iii. groups of features, where their relationship is important.

- 2.3.6 Any material considered suitable for environmental analysis will be sampled in 20-30 litre quantities, where possible.
- 2.3.7 Every effort will be made to implement the watching brief without affecting the construction timetable.
- 2.3.8 If extensive archaeological remains, which are potentially of regional or national significance, be identified, it may be necessary to pause groundwork's until a strategy designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment has been agreed with the Merseyside Archaeological Officer. If such remains are discovered, the developer, if deemed necessary, will make reasonable contingency arrangements.
- 2.3.9 The Merseyside Archaeological Officer will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement. Should any significant remains be found it might be necessary, in liaison with the Merseyside Archaeological Officer, to formulate a strategy designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment
- 2.3.10 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned and recorded with minimal disturbance and left *in situ* and covered over. Such remains will only be removed if necessary and only once the Archaeological Advisor has been informed. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.

- 2.3.11 Archaeological staff and visitors will respect Health and Safety provisions and site safety regulations (see section 5.0).
- 2.3.12 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *>First Aid for Finds=* (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning, marking and analysis.
- 2.3.13 The project archive will follow the guidelines contained in *AGuidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage@* (UKIC 1990) and *AStandards in the Museum Care of Archaeological CollectionsA* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and in consultation with Liverpool Museum, National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside ('Resource' registered repository).

2.4 *Post-excavation- Evaluation and Watching brief.*

- 2.4.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:
- i. checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
 - ii. production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
 - iii. cataloguing of photographic material and labelling of slides which will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
 - iii. cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to an appropriate Conservation Laboratory. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.
- 2.4.2 Following completion of fieldwork a report detailing the project will be produced within one month. The reports final format will depend upon the nature and significance of any archaeology recorded within the site. As a minimum, however, it will contain:

- i. a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- ii. full contents listing;
- iii. a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation;
- iv. a description of the archaeological background;
- v. a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area;
- vi. a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation;
- vii. a description of the findings of the evaluation;
- viii. plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed;
- ix. sections of the excavated archaeological features;
- x. interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- xi. specialist reports on the artefactual/ecofactual remains from the site;
- xii. appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- xiii. a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms

2.4.3 The report shall also contain a suitable list of contents and a cover page detailing:

- a Site Address
- b Site Code and Accession No.
- c National Grid Reference
- d Author/originating body

e Report date

2.4.4 The report will be submitted in both paper copy and digital form with Auto Cad plans and Cad drawings I DXF format; databases in ASCII delimited text or MS Access and Text in ASCII text.

2.5 *Publication and dissemination*

2.5.1 Deposition of the developer report with the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record will be taken as placing the information within the public domain.

2.5.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the evaluation will be submitted for publication in an appropriate local journal. A copy of any such works will be sent to the Merseyside Archaeological Officer and to the County SMR. A summary of findings will be provided for the regional Council for British Archaeology group, CBA North West (c/o Dr M Nevell, UMAU, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL who will provide a pro-forma sheet).

2.6 *Copyright*

2.6.1 *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the *copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provide exclusive licence to the client for use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design.

2.7 *Archive*

2.7.1 Following the completion of fieldwork and acceptance of the report by the Local Planning Authority, an ordered archive of both object and paper elements will be prepared. This will conform to >Site Archive= level as defined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and guidelines contained in *AGuidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage@* (UKIC 1990) and *AStandards in the Museum Care of Archaeological CollectionsA* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and in consultation Liverpool Museum, National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside ('Resource' registered repository).and will be deposited with the Liverpool Museum, National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside ('Resource' registered repository). This excludes items of gold and silver which by law must be reported to Her Majesty=s Coroner and any finds that individual landowners may wish to retain.

- 2.7.2 Should significant remains be discovered during the course of the brief, and post-excavation assessment identifies the need for fuller publication, then a secondary research archive will also be prepared.
- 2.7.3 Copies of the report will be sent to the client for approval and then to the Merseyside Archaeological Officer, the Local Planning Authority and to the SMR.
- 2.7.4 Notes or articles describing the results of the evaluation will be submitted for publication in an appropriate local journal. A copy of any such works will be sent to the Merseyside Archaeological Officer and to the County SMR. A summary of findings will provided for the regional Council for British Archaeology group, CBA North West (c/o Dr M Nevell, UMAU, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL who will provide a pro-forma sheet).
- 2.7.5 A copy of the final report/s will be deposited in the National Monuments Record, English Heritage, Swindon.

3.0 *Timetable and Personnel*

- 3.1 CVs of key personnel will be supplied to the Merseyside Archaeological Officer on request.
- 3.2 It is expect that the evaluation will commence in January 2005 with the watching brief commencing in February 2005. Confirmation of the start date will provided to the Merseyside Archaeological Officer.
- 3.3 Specialist assistance where required will be provided by appropriate persons.

Details to be provide on appointment of a fieldwork contactor.

4.0 Insurance

- 4.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5 m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

5.0 Health and Safety

- 5.1 It is the policy of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 5.2 It is accepted that it is the duty of the Employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of all his employees at work.
- 5.3 The employer also has a duty to ensure that his employees are aware of their responsibility for their own health and safety, and for the health and safety of others, including the general public, who might be affected by their work.
- 5.4 Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 5.5 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, eg. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.
- 5.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations 1992*, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations*

1994. A risk assessment will be undertaken by the contractor, with copies to *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants*, a safety officer appointed and all aspects of health and safety nominated during work. It may be necessary for the archaeological contractor to liaise with the main contractor over aspects of health and safety, depending on start dates of contracts etc.

6.0 Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Site Location area of watching brief

Figure 3: Trench location plan, final locations will be agreed on site.



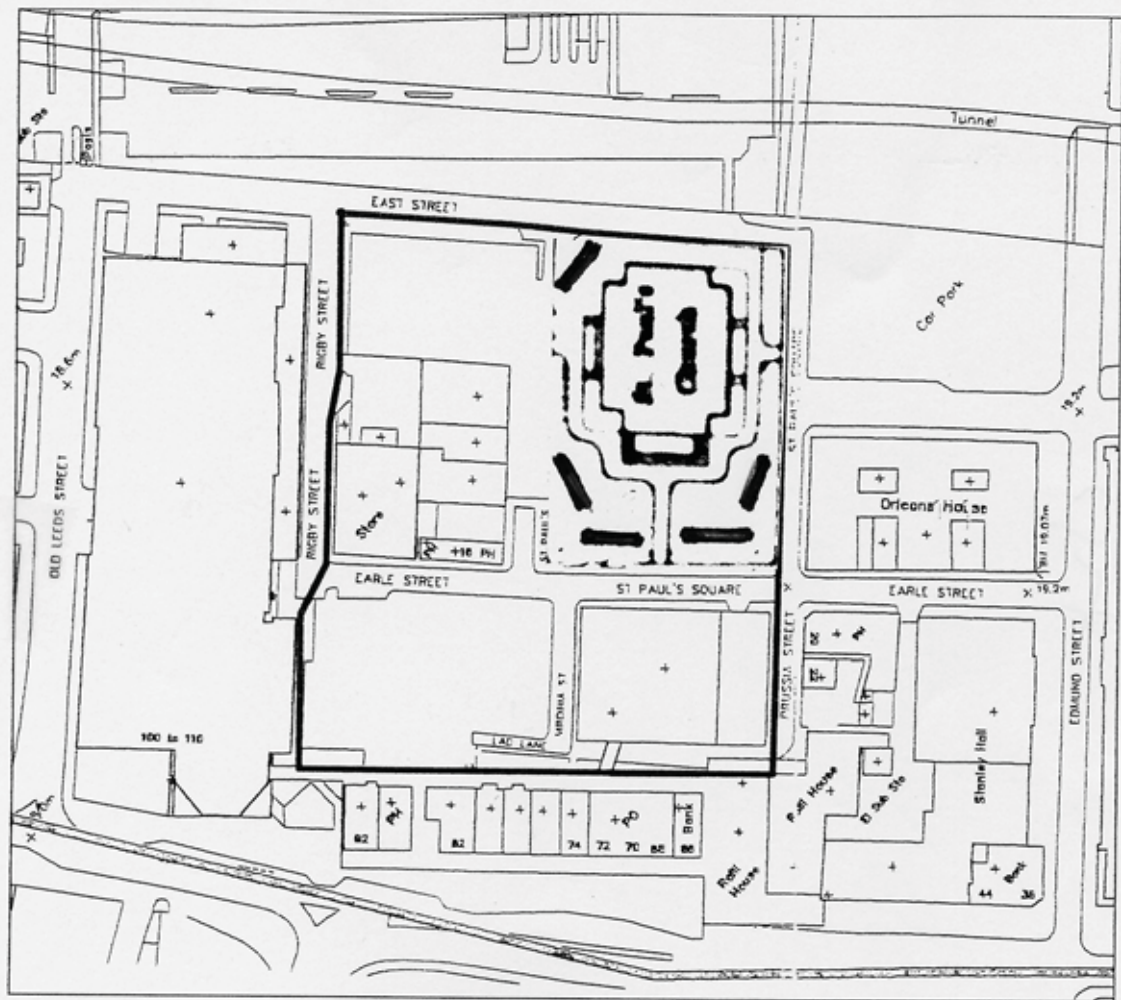
Figure 1: Site Location



Note: Map based upon Ordnance Survey with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationary Office, Crown Copyright Reserved.

Licence No: AL 100020447

Figure 2: Site Location area of watching brief



Note: Map based upon Ordnance Survey with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationary Office, Crown Copyright Reserved.

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Figure 3: Trench location plan, final locations will be agreed on site.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Description
1	Brick wall running north-west/south-east; associated with the western end of the boxing stadium
2	North-east/south-west running brick culvert
3	Possible disturbed grave deposits
4	Cut of grave; measured 2.1m x 0.9m. Although the grave was not excavated, the dimensions would suggest it was that of an adult
5	Backfill of grave 4 ; compact dark brown silty clay, which contained approximately 10% building material. A few nails and some human bone were collected from the surface of the grave at the limit of disturbance
6	Brick wall running north-west/south-east; associated with the western end of the boxing stadium
7	Sandstone wall orientated north-west/south-east; possibly graveyard boundary wall
8	Cut for child's grave; measured 1.37m x 0.6m
9	Backfill of grave 8 ; some human bone, including a small piece of skull, was recovered
10	Cut for grave; measured 1.21m x 0.44m and, therefore, probably indicates a child's grave
11	Backfill of grave 10 ; a small amount of human bone was recovered from the exposed surface
12	Cut for grave; measured 1.92m x 0.53m and, therefore, is probably that of an adult
13	Backfill of grave 12 ; human bone was recovered from the exposed surface
14	Cut for grave; measured 1.89m x 0.44m
15	Backfill of grave 14 ; a small amount of human bone was recovered
16	Cut for a sub-circular pit measuring 0.8m x 0.5m, which was fully excavated to a depth of 0.3m. It contained redeposited human remains/charnel
17	Backfill of grave/pit 16 ; the partial, but disarticulated, remains of an adult skeleton were recovered from the fill, which also contained a number of sherds of post-medieval pottery. It is possible that the skeleton could have been moved from its original place of burial when a nearby drainage pipe was constructed
18	Cut for grave; measured 2.07m x 0.73m and was excavated to a depth of 0.37m, at a level where the development would not disturb the remainder of the grave
19	Backfill of grave 18 ; occasional fragmented human bones were recovered, but no articulated skeleton was discovered within the excavated part of the backfill, which also contained post-medieval pottery and clay pipe
20	NOT USED
21	NOT USED
22	Cut for grave; measured 1.54m x 0.8m, tapering to 0.48m at the western end, and was thus likely to be that of a child. The grave was fully excavated to a depth of 0.09m.
23	Backfill of grave 22 ; dark grey clay, which contained a disarticulated partial infant skeleton, including some of the skull and ribs, together with several adult bones. This could be a parent and child burial where the child's remains have been left during graveyard clearance. Fragments of coffin wood and nails were also found in this grave, and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered
24	NOT USED
25	Brick wall running north-east/south-west; associated with the western end of the boxing stadium
26	Brick wall running north-east/south-west; associated with the western end of the boxing stadium
27	L-shaped brick wall, principally north-west/south-east orientated; associated with the western end of the boxing stadium
28	Brick floor; possibly associated with the western end of the boxing stadium
29	Backfill of grave 30
30	Cut for grave; measured 2.1m by 0.55m
31	Backfill of grave cut 32 ; dark greyish-brown silty sand, which, together with a number

	of human bones, contained building rubble and poorly-preserved wood fragments, most likely to derive from a disturbed coffin.
32	Cut of grave; it measured 1.9m x 0.53m and was probably that of an adult. It contained a skull and one other bone, exposed on the surface
33	Backfill of grave 34
34	Cut of grave; it measured 1.8m x 0.65m; barely below the limit of impact
35	Orange/brown clay deposit
36	Dark grey organic silt; possible burial horizon
37	Mid-brown grey sandy clay
38	Modern piped services
39	Cut for services; modern
40	Hardcore surface; modern
41	Coffin material
42	Black sandy deposit; possible grave fill
43	Crushed red-brick lens
44	Compact mid-brown clay
45	Brown/grey sandy clay
46	Fine clean yellow sand
47	Brown/yellow plastic clay
48	Dark grey/black silty clay
49	Substantial brick wall, running north-east/south-west
50	Outer yellow sandstone corner wall of St Paul's Church
51	Rubble fill against west face of church wall 50
52	Brick tiles covering roof of VB1-2, consisting of flat red ceramic tiles with no decoration and no bond. Fragments of coffin and some coffin staining from what would have been the base and sides of the coffin were present; the staining suggests a standard single wood shouldered coffin. The end of the coffin staining was located 0.55m from the edge of church wall
53	Brick vaulted roof of VB1 and 2, constructed of handmade unfrosted red brick. Covering the roof of this structure were some brick tiles (52)
54	Dividing wall between VB1 and 2; a partially collapsed wall, two courses thick in an English garden wall-style bond corresponding with an upper vaulted bay now completely obliterated by the demolition of the church and the backfilling process. The walls were bonded with a greyish-white lime mortar.
55	Backfill of VB1. Consisting of a mixed heterogeneous rubble and sandy clay soil; including sandstone and inscribed gravestone fragments. A small amount of human bones, particularly small bones, were recovered from the backfill. The floor of the vault was found to comprise a one-course-thick layer of handmade unfrosted, red-brick bedded on orange sand and sitting on natural geology 35
56	Outer brick wall of VB1, running north-east/south-west. A partially collapsed wall, two courses thick in an English garden wall-style bond corresponding with an upper vaulted bay now completely obliterated by the demolition of the church and the backfilling process. The walls were bonded with a greyish-white lime mortar.
57	Brick floor of VB1. It measured 2.1m in length by 0.65m wide and was made of handmade unfrosted red brick bedded on orange sand.
58	Coffin fragments/staining, adhering to base of VB1
59	Backfill of VB2; consisting of a loose heterogeneous deposit of rubble and garden soil mixed with wood fragments (probably splinters of smashed-up coffin). It included a redeposited adult mandible and an adult vertebra, along with some coffin furniture, including a grip without a grip plate. A number of iron nails were recovered with fragments of coffin wood adhering to them
60	Brick floor of VB2; it measured 2.1m x 0.7m. The construction was of red brick, with. The floor was constructed using unbonded unfrosted red bricks set into orange sand directly overlying the orange clay natural geology 35.
61	Fragment of yellow sandstone wall or possible plinth within the crypt complex
62	Backfilled rubble inside the crypt
63	Single-width header wall corner adjacent to the crypt complex
64	Backfill of brick VB3. Consisted of loose, heterogeneous silty clay mixed with mortar and brick rubble from the upper tier of the vaulted bays. The vaulted bay was filled

	more considerably with demolition deposit (up to 0.6m deep) than all the others, and the material was more densely compacted and was difficult to excavate. A small number of fragments of human bone, animal bone and a large amount of smashed head stones was also recovered
65	Brick floor of VB3. It measured 2.1m in length by 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep. At over twice the width of the rest of the vaults and without a dividing central wall, it is likely that this vault was constructed to accommodate the interment of two individuals
66	Brick dividing wall, within VB3
67	Backfill of VB4. Consisted of mid-brown/grey silty clay mixed with mortar and brick rubble. It contained a large amount of smashed gravestones and a small number of human bone fragments
68	Brick structure; culvert or VB4. It measured 2.1m in length by 0.68m wide and 0.66m deep. The bricks at the north-east end of the bay seem cut or recessed into the eastern wall of the church (50). There was no evidence of an upper tier to this bay, and the northern and southern walls of the bay are also slightly concave, suggesting that this was possibly not a bay structure, but rather some sort of redundant brick culvert or drain
69	Backfill deposits, above VB5-11. Dark brown silty organic clay with inclusions of masonry rubble and smashed gravestones.
70	Brick corridor/floor within the crypt at the level of VB5-11
71	Cut within wall 61
72	Fill of cut within wall 61 ; rubble/backfill
73	Fill overlying brick floor of corridor space 70
74	Brick structure of VB5. It measured 2.1m in length by 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep. It was constructed of unfrogged red brick. The structure was partially truncated by earlier machining in the area and, as a result, the upper tier of the vaulted bay had been destroyed whilst the lower bay was partially intact but collapsing at the south-east end. The external face of the brickwork was partially covered by efflorescence
75	Backfill of VB5. Consisted of a heterogeneous mix of clay and organic silty soil along with a large number of broken gravestone fragments and masonry debris
76	Brick structure of VB6. It measured 2.4m long by 0.63m wide and 0.65m deep. It was constructed of unfrogged red brick. It had been severely truncated by a drain associated with the construction of the later boxing stadium and little of this structure was actually observed
77	Backfill of brick VB6. Consisted of dark brown/grey silty clay with inclusions of masonry rubble, slate and smashed gravestones
78	Brick structure of VB7. It measures 2.4m long by 0.6m wide and 0.58m deep. It was constructed of unfrogged red brick. It had been severely truncated by a drain associated with the construction of the later boxing stadium and little of this structure was actually observed. The bay was poorly preserved with roof and entrance missing, and the central wall running between VB7 and 8 had collapsed, leaving no visible dividing line.
79	Backfill of brick VB7. Consisting of dark brown/grey silty clay with inclusions of masonry rubble, slate and smashed gravestones
80	Brick structure of VB7. It measured 2.4m long by 0.62m wide and 0.6m deep. It was constructed of unfrogged red brick. It had been severely truncated by a drain associated with the construction of the later boxing stadium and little of this structure was actually observed. The bay was poorly preserved with the roof missing, and the central wall running between VB7 and 8 had collapsed, leaving no visible dividing line
81	Backfill of brick VB8. Consisted of medium compacted dark brown/grey silty clay with a sandy component. It had inclusions of masonry rubble, slate and smashed gravestones
82	Brick structure of VB9. It measured 2.4m long by 0.6m wide and 0.61m deep. It was constructed of unfrogged red brick. The arched entrance to the bay and vaulted roof had survived intact and the base of the bay was raised up by one course of brick, setting it approximately 0.08m above the narrow corridor (70) to the complex. The exterior brickwork was heavily covered by efflorescence and also iron staining due to the presence of two iron fixings on the exterior wall. These fixings are the remnants of two iron pins which would have held a stone, wood, or iron door, which allowed the

	vault to be sealed and locked after the interment of the body
83	Backfill of brick VB9. Consisted of medium compacted dark brown/grey sandy clay. It had inclusions of masonry rubble, slate and smashed gravestones
84	Brick structure of VB10. It measured 2.4m long by 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep. It was completely intact and was orientated south-west/north-east, with the entrance facing onto the east side of narrow corridor 70 . The arched entrance to the bay and vaulted roof had survived intact, and were all constructed of handmade unfrogged red brick. The base of the bay was raised up by one course of brick, setting it approximately 0.08m above the main corridor to the complex. The bay had a sunken drain 106 running beneath it
85	Backfill of brick VB10. Consisted of loose/medium-compacted mid-brown/grey sandy clay. It had inclusions of brick and smashed gravestones
86	Brick structure of VB11. It measured 2.4m long by 0.64m wide and 0.53m deep. It was completely intact and was orientated south-west/north-east, with the entrance facing onto the east side of narrow corridor 70 . The arched entrance to the bay and vaulted roof had survived intact, and were all constructed of handmade unfrogged red brick. The base of the bay was raised up by one course of brick, setting it approximately 0.08m above the main corridor to the complex
87	Backfill of brick VB11. Consisted of dark grey ashy sand with inclusions of brick and sandstone fragments and smashed gravestones
88	Brick structure of VB12. It was a truncated upper tier above VB11. It measured 0.7m long by 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. The side walls were reduced to only two courses high and were all constructed of handmade unfrogged red brick
89	Backfill of brick VB12. Consisted of compact mid-brown/black sandy clay with inclusions of brick and sandstone fragments, burnt metal and wood
90	Brick structure of VB13. It was a truncated upper tier above VB10. It measured 0.8m long by 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep. The side walls were reduced to only two courses high and were all constructed of handmade unfrogged red brick.
91	Backfill of brick VB13. Consisted of compact mid-brown/black sandy clay with inclusions of brick and sandstone fragments, burnt metal, wood and clinker
92	Brick structure of VB14. It was a truncated upper tier above VB9. It measured 0.4m long by 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep. The side walls were reduced to only three courses high and were all constructed of handmade unfrogged red brick
93	Backfill of brick VB13. Consisted of compact mid-brown sandy clay with inclusions of brick, sandstone fragments and smashed gravestones
94	Brick structure of VB15. It measured 0.8m long by 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep. It was truncated at the rear (south-west) end by earlier unmonitored machining. It has the entrance facing onto the west side of narrow corridor 70 . The arched entrance to the bay and vaulted roof had survived intact, and were all constructed of handmade unfrogged red brick with walls of alternating courses of headers and stretchers. The north-west side wall of the bay abutted one of the sandstone wall foundations of the church 102
95	Backfill of brick VB15. Consisted of sandy silt with inclusions of brick, sandstone fragments and a large number of smashed gravestones
96	Brick structure of VB16. It measured 0.8m long by 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep. It was truncated at the rear (south-west) end by earlier unmonitored machining. It had the entrance facing onto the west side of narrow corridor 70 . The arched entrance to the bay and vaulted roof had survived intact, and were all constructed of handmade unfrogged red brick with walls of alternating courses of headers and stretchers
97	Backfill of brick VB16. Consisted of sandy silt with inclusions of brick, sandstone fragments and a large number of smashed gravestones
98	Brick structure of VB17. It measured 0.5m long by 0.65m wide and 0.6m deep. It was truncated at the rear (south-west) end by earlier unmonitored machining. It had the entrance facing onto the west side of narrow corridor 70 . The arched entrance to the bay and vaulted roof had survived intact, and were all constructed of handmade unfrogged red brick with walls of alternating courses of headers and stretchers. The south-east side wall of the bay abutted sandstone wall foundation 61
99	Backfill of brick VB17. Consisted of moderately compact dark brown/grey silty clay with inclusions of brick, sandstone fragments and smashed gravestones

100	Brick structure of VB18. It was a truncated upper tier above VB15. It measured 0.5m long by 0.56m wide and 0.15m deep. It was truncated at the rear (south-west) end by earlier unmonitored machining. It had the entrance facing onto the west side of narrow corridor 70 . The side walls were reduced to only two courses high and were all constructed of handmade unfroged red brick. It was sealed by an upper phase of demolition rubble and collapsed structural material, 69
101	Backfill of brick VB18. Consisted of moderately compact dark brown/grey silty clay with inclusions of brick, sandstone fragments, clinker and smashed gravestones
102	Fragment of yellow sandstone wall or possible plinth within the crypt complex
103	Orange/brown clay layer
104	Yellow crushed sandstone layer
105	Mortar/brick-rubble layer
106	Brick-lined subterranean drain contemporary with the crypt complex and beneath floor 70 . It was aligned south-west/north-east and measured in excess of 1.7m long by 0.23m wide. It continued beneath VB10 and 16.
107	Levelling deposit beneath floor 70
108	Pinkish/orange natural clay under levelling deposit 107
109	Levelling deposit beneath floor 70
110	Pinkish-orange natural clay under levelling deposit 109
111	Yellow sandy clay and stone deposit beneath VB17
112	Yellow sandstone and crushed brick fragments under VB10
113	Orange/brown clay deposit
114	Crushed brick deposit
115	Possible grave cut; only exposed in section within a pipe trench excavation. It measured 1.1m long by 0.6m deep
116	Fill of grave cut 115 ; medium compacted brown/black organic soil, it contained a fragment of headstone
117	Mid-brown silty clay deposit
200	Moderately compact mid-brown silty clay with inclusions of brick and sandstone fragments
201	Backfill of brick vaulted bay located below VB20. Consisted of moderately compact light grey/brown silty sand with inclusions of brick, sandstone fragments, clinker and smashed gravestones
202	Brick structure of VB19. It was a truncated upper tier above an unexcavated vaulted bay. It measured 2.03m long by 0.59m wide and the side walls were reduced flush to the floor of the bay. It was constructed of handmade unfroged red brick. It was sealed by an upper phase of demolition rubble and collapsed structural material 200
203	Brick wall running north-east/south-west adjoining VB20
204	Brick structure of VB20. It was a truncated upper tier above an unexcavated vaulted bay. It measured 2.03m long by 0.76m wide and the side walls were reduced flush to the floor of the bay. It was constructed of handmade unfroged red brick. The bay abutted a double-thickness brick wall on the south-east end 203 . It was sealed by an upper phase of demolition rubble and collapsed structural material 200 . A hole in the bay revealed a void up to 0.45m deep into a lower vaulted bay below, that contained a backfilled deposit 201
205	Yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-west/south-east
206	Brick surface; probably associated with the boxing stadium
207	Yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-east/south-west. Same as 313
208	Yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-west/south-east. Same as 310
209	Yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-west/south-east. Same as 311
210	Cut for grave
211	Coffin number
212	Fill of grave cut 210
213	Group number for grave 210-214 ; it measured 1.1m long (truncated) by 0.65m wide and 0.05m deep; it was orientated in a roughly north-east/south-west direction and was

	located immediately adjacent to the external north-west corner of the church. It contained a partially articulated adult skeleton, which included the legs and pelvis. Unfortunately, however, this grave had been cut at the western end by a drainage channel 215 , which seems to have disturbed the rest of the skeleton from its original resting place. Some small pieces of infant skeleton were also found within drainage channel backfill 216 and, therefore, it was not possible to ascertain whether they were from the same grave cut as the adult skeleton.
214	Skeleton number
215	Cut of drainage channel
216	Fill of drainage channel 215
217	Section of yellow sandstone wall associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-west/south-east. Same as 300
218	Section of yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-west/south-east. Same as 300
219	NOT USED
300	Section of yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-east/south-west.
301	Isolated sandstone blocks/springers associated with St Paul's Church; located on the north-east end of wall 302
302	Section of yellow sandstone wall foundation/springers interspersed with brick arches/vaulting associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-east/south-west
303	Footprint of the north-eastern end of the boxing stadium, consisting of brick walls and concrete piles
304	Yellow sand
305	Mixed backfilled purple clay
306	Demolition rubble
307	Eight yellow sandstone plinths used to support the columns, which in turn supported the central hexagonal domed tower of St Paul's Church
308	Small fragmentary section of yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-west/south-east
309	Brick-built culvert orientated north-west/south-east
310	Section of yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-west/south-east
311	Section of yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-west/south-east
312	Section of yellow sandstone wall foundation/springers interspersed with brick arches/vaulting associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-east/south-west
313	Section of yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-east/south-west
314	Small fragmentary section of yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-west/south-east
315	Section of yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church at the north-east corner
316	NOT USED
317	Brick structure; possible VB21. It measured 2.46m long by 0.99m wide and 0.25m deep. It was visible up to four courses high, with evidence of the brick vaulted arch surviving, and abutted the external north-western end of sandstone foundation wall 205/209/311
318	Brick structure; possible VB22. It measured 0.54m long by 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. It was heavily truncated in length but survived up to two courses high. The surviving brick vaulting of the roof clearly had a void beneath it, and the bay abutted the external north-western end of sandstone foundation wall 205/209/311
319	Brick structure; possible VB23. Very fragmentary, it measured 0.32m long by 0.17m wide and 0.22m deep. It consisted of the stub of a single-width brick dividing wall from one end of a bay and abutted the external north-western end of sandstone foundation wall 205/209/311
320	NOT USED
321	A small section of brick flooring 321 ; was possibly associated with narrow corridor 70 running through the crypt or, alternatively, the base of a vaulted bay exposed on the

	north-west edge of the crypt. The exposed floor section measured 2.36m long by 1.39m wide. The floor had a rectangular pattern of bricks within it and it abutted flush with the corner of a sandstone foundation wall 311
322	Brick feature adjacent to Brick floor 321
323	Section of yellow sandstone wall foundation associated with St Paul's Church; orientated north-east/south-west.
324	Yellow sandstone wall defining the perimeter of the graveyard on the south and east sides of St Paul's Church
701	Short section of truncated yellow sandstone wall, rectangular blocks bonded with light grey mortar, aligned north-west/south-east. Same as 112
702	Short section of truncated yellow sandstone wall, rectangular blocks bonded with light grey mortar; aligned north-west/south-east
703	Section of yellow sandstone wall, rectangular blocks bonded with light grey mortar; c 3m long and aligned north-west/south-east
704	Section of yellow sandstone wall, rectangular blocks bonded with light grey mortar; c 8m long and aligned north-west/south-east. Contiguous with 703
705	Short 2.5m-square section of yellow sandstone wall; rectangular blocks bonded with light grey mortar; aligned north-west/south-east
706	Section of yellow sandstone wall; rectangular blocks bonded with light grey mortar; c 6m long and aligned north-west/south-east

APPENDIX 3: ARTEFACT CATALOGUE

Context	ORN	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Period
13	1056	Glass	Vessel	1	Dark olive green wine/beer bottle	Eighteenth century
19	1012	Ceramic	Vessel	5	Three fragments black-glazed redware; one fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware; one body fragment white salt-glazed stoneware	Late eighteenth century or later
19	1013	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	5	Four undiagnostic stem; one bowl	Not closely dated
19	1022	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Joining fragments creamware chamber pot	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century
19	1019	Iron	Nail	1		Not closely dated
23	1008	Ceramic	Vessel	7	One rim fragment salt-glazed stoneware plate; one fragment cream fabric tin-glaze biscuit?; one base fragment creamware; three body fragments black-glazed redware.	Late eighteenth century
23	1008	Ceramic	Building Material	1	One fragment tinglazed tile, Chinoiserie.	Late eighteenth century
23	1010	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	2	Undiagnostic stem	Not closely dated
23	1009	Glass	Vessel	1	Dark olive green wine/beer bottle	Eighteenth century
23	1004	Iron	Object	1		Not closely dated
23	1005	Iron	Nail	1		Not closely dated
23	1078	Iron	Object	1		Not closely dated
23	1046	Wood		7	Probably coffin boards	Not closely dated
29	1020	Ceramic	Vessel	5	Two rim fragments black-glazed redware storage vessels; one base fragment pearlware; one small rim fragment ?Chinese porcelain; one unglazed cream fabric rim, probably biscuit tin-glaze	Early nineteenth century
29	1021	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	2	Two stem, one moulded - spiral decoration	Eighteenth century
31	1089	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Small body fragment coarse fully reduced greyware. Green glaze within and without. Possibly North Devon Gravel-tempered ware	Late Medieval or early post-medieval
33	1026	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	1	Stamped stem	Not closely dated
36	1072	Iron	Coffin Furniture	1	Handle	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
42	1043	Ceramic	Vessel	3	One body fragment bluish plain tin-glazed ware; one fragment cream-bodied industrial slipware; one fragment white salt-glazed stoneware	Late eighteenth century
42	1047	Glass	Vessel	1	Dark olive green wine/beer bottle	Eighteenth century
42	1044	Iron	Nail	1		Not closely dated
42	1045	Iron	Coffin Furniture	1	Handle	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
44	1051	Ceramic	Stopper	1	Ceramic bottle stopper	Nineteenth century
53	1076	Iron	Coffin Furniture	3	Fragmented	Not closely dated
55	1085	Iron	Coffin Furniture	2	Handle	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
59	1087	Bone	Hook	1	Carefully made bone crochet-type hook	Nineteenth century?
59	1024	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	2	One undiagnostic stem; one bowl decorated with Bull's-eye stamp and ?goat's head to rear	1830-1870
59	1058	Ceramic	Vessel	8	One very heavy rim in black-glazed redware; one body fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware; one spout fragment creamish self-glazed fabric; one base fragment white porcelain; two body fragments late brown stoneware; one rim fragment imitation scratch blue white earthenware chamber pot; one	Nineteenth century

					fragment late slip-decorated white earthenware	
59	1067	Ceramic	Building Material	1	One fragment brown salt-glaze stoneware drain	Nineteenth century or later
59	1030	Glass	Vessel	1	Colourless	Eighteenth century?
59	1006	Iron	Coffin Furniture	19		Eighteenth to nineteenth century
64	1023	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Three base fragments white earthenware	Nineteenth century or later
64	1023	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Small fragment tin-glazed tile	Eighteenth century
64	1060	Glass	Window	2	Mid-pane colourless sheet.	Twentieth century
64	1096	Iron	Object	3		Not closely dated
64	1042	Wood		2	Probably coffin boards	Not closely dated
67	1053	Iron	Object	3		Not closely dated
69	1032	Ceramic	Vessel	4	One base fragment white porcelain; one fragment white earthenware pie dish rim with painted blue feathered edge; one rim fragment simple slip-decorated redware dish; one burnt rim, fabric not recognisable.	Nineteenth century
73	0	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	1	Undiagnostic stem	Not closely dated
73	1048	Ceramic	Vessel	9	Four fragments blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware; one fragment black-glazed redware, one base fragment self-glazed redware, one rim fragment grey stoneware jar; one base fragment blue-slipped white earthenware; one base fragment, white	Nineteenth century
73	1095	Iron	Coffin Furniture	5		Eighteenth to nineteenth century
83	1034	Ceramic	Vessel	3	One body fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware; one body fragment garden ware; one body fragment white earthenware.	Nineteenth century or later
83	1025	Glass	Vessel	1	Dark olive case bottle	Eighteenth century
83	1025	Glass	Window	1	Mid-pane, thin colourless sheet.	Eighteenth century?
83	1091	Iron	Nail	2		Not closely dated
85	1027	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One body fragment black-glazed redware.	Eighteenth century or later
85	1028	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	1	Undiagnostic stem	Not closely dated
85	1064	Iron	Coffin Furniture	7		Eighteenth to nineteenth century
87	1029	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	1	Mouthpiece only, pink-firing clay	Not closely dated
87	1037	Ceramic	Vessel	2	One rim fragment black-glazed redware storage vessel; one body fragment late brown stoneware	Not closely dated
87	1040	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One rim fragment white earthenware saucer with single painted blue line	Nineteenth century or later
87	1038	Glass	Window	3	Textured window	Twentieth century?
87	1061	Iron	Coffin Furniture	1	Handle	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
88	1069	Iron	Object	3		Not closely dated
91	1093	Iron	Nail	4		Not closely dated
95	1035	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Two base fragments base, black-glazed redware, coated in mortar; one fragment late brown stoneware bottle, stamped]RZOGTHU[; one small fragment creamware rim	Nineteenth century
95	1068	Iron	Object	15		Not closely dated
96	1065	Iron	Object	3		Not closely dated
97	1036	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One base fragment white earthenware	Nineteenth century or later
97	1052	Wood		2	Probably coffin boards	Not closely dated
99	1092	Iron	Object	8		Not closely dated
107	1039	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Brick fragment? Covered in mortar.	Not closely dated
109	1041	Ceramic	Vessel	6	Joining fragments cylindrical brown stoneware	Nineteenth century
109	1090	Iron	Nail	2		Not closely dated
200	1082	Ceramic	Vessel	2	One body fragment late brown	Nineteenth century

					stoneware; one body fragment white earthenware	
200	1074	Glass	Vessel	1	Dark olive green wine/beer bottle	Eighteenth century?
200	1075	Iron	Coffin Furniture	1	Handle	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
201	1073	Iron	Wire	4		Not closely dated
305	1012	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Blue and white tin-glaze tile	Eighteenth century
306	1013	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Rim, narrow-necked self-glazed storage jar	Not closely dated
Unstrat	1000	Ceramic	Vessel	5	One rim fragment fine yellow ware; one body fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware; three body fragments black-glazed redware	Nineteenth century
Unstrat	1003	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	4	Undiagnostic stem	Not closely dated
Unstrat	1004	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	1	Undiagnostic stem	Not closely dated
Unstrat	1007	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment bluish tin-glazed ware	Nineteenth century
Unstrat	1010	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, black-glazed redware, possibly Buckley	Nineteenth century
Unstrat	1011	Ceramic	Vessel	5	One fragment white salt-glazed stoneware; three fragments black-glazed redware; one fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
Unstrat	1011	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Blue and white tin-glaze tile	Eighteenth century
Unstrat	1014	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, black-glazed redware	Not closely dated
Unstrat	1014	Ceramic	Vessel	3	One rim and one handle fragment under-glaze transfer-printed white earthenware; one body fragment black-glazed redware	Nineteenth century or later
Unstrat	1017	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Three body fragments black-glazed redware; one body fragment salt-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth century?
Unstrat	1033	Ceramic	Vessel	2	One fragment late stoneware, yellowish-pink surfaces, square vessel; one large rim fragment redware storage vessel with white slip overall and speckled glaze	Nineteenth century
Unstrat	1081	Ceramic	Building Material	1	One fragment cast and coloured tile	Late nineteenth century
Unstrat	1083	Ceramic	Vessel	2	One body and one handle fragment black-glazed redware.	Nineteenth century or later
Unstrat	1088	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	1	Undiagnostic stem	Not closely dated
Unstrat	1088	Ceramic	Wig Curler	1	Small wig curler	Eighteenth century
Unstrat	1079	Copper	Pin	1	Thin, L-shaped pin, probably a hinge-pin or structural	Not closely dated
Unstrat	1008	Glass	Window	1	Mid-pane, thick sheet, possibly mirror	Nineteenth century?
Unstrat	1009	Glass	Vessel	1	Almost complete bottle. Embossed MOORHOUSE BROS LIVERPOOL and to rear, CANNINGTON SHAW + CO LTD MAKERS ST HELENS	Late nineteenth century
Unstrat	1016	Glass	Vessel	1	Dark olive green wine/beer bottle	Eighteenth century
Unstrat	1002	Iron	Spade	1	Badly corroded spade or shovel blade	Not closely dated
Unstrat	1002	Iron	Nail	2		Not closely dated
Unstrat	1006	Iron	Nail	4		Not closely dated
Unstrat	1018	Iron	Nail	1		Not closely dated
Unstrat	1070	Iron	Object	10		Not closely dated
Unstrat	1077	Iron	Object	7		Not closely dated
Unstrat	1080	Iron	Nail	2		Not closely dated
Unstrat	1089	Iron	Object	2		Not closely dated
Unstrat	1097	Iron	Object	4		Not closely dated
Unstrat	1000	Plaster	Building Material	2	Two fragments of plaster moulding	Not closely dated
Unstrat	1001	Plaster	Building Material	1	One fragment half-round moulding	Not closely dated
Unstrat	1007	Silver	Coin	1	Sixpence. 1921	1921

APPENDIX 4: OBJECT LIST

ORN	Context	Description
1	64	Gravestone fragment
2	64	Gravestone fragment
3	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "... of said...Elizabe(th)...(de)parted thi(s life Aged) 3 Yea(rs)"
4	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "... (Ja)mes and Eliz(abeth)...June 10(th)...Oda...Lon.."
5	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...also h...Parker...26 th ye(ar)..."
6	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...9 th August... (rema)ins of ...Peter.."
7	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "... bod(y) ...el and ... who departed...1788 Age(d)..."
8	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...on who...(t)he 11 th , of... (Aged) 5 years"
9	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...March..."
10	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...Year...on the ...(age)d 51 Y(ears)..."
11	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "... the Bur(ial)?..."
12	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...here lieth the...the son of Samu(el... lockw..."
13	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "... (Oct)ober 1832...here rest the...son of the...May 1833..."
14	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...this li(fe)...Also"
15	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "... 'd July.."
16	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...likewise... who de(parted this life?)."
17	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...er of...died.. also..."
18	64	Gravestone fragment – very worn – text illegible
19	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...died 3 rd A(ge)d... (Y)ears"
20	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...Becam..."
21	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Here l(ies)...wife of..."
22	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...mary...hello...Aged"
23	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "52 Y(ears)... (Buri)al place of Sa..."
24	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "(Burial pl)ace of Margaret...85...Williams..."
25	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "... HR... April Ag(ed)..."
26	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "(th)e 4th...1825 Ag(ed)...Hannah"
27	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...departed...th 1781...othart...05 aged..."
28	64	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Here lieth... who depart(ed)..."
29/30	64	Two refitted fragments of gravestone incised in Roman font with "(h)ere lieth the...husband of...th Sept(ember)..."
31	64	Sandstone fragment of architectural ashlar masonry with incised mason mark. Part of demolished church.
32/33 /34/ 35	64	Four fitting fragments of gravestone incised in Roman font with "...Jones interred the.. June 1810 Aged 64 years... Richard Evans... interred the... June 181..." Burial: 2 Jun 1810 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England Robert Jones - Died: 29 May 1810 Age: 65yrs Abode: Elbow lane Occupation: Labourer

		<p>Register: Burials 1801 - 1812, Page 113, Entry 64 Source: LDS Film 1656373</p> <p>Burial: 25 Jun 1810 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England Richard Evans - Died: 23 June 1810 Age: 84yrs Abode: Elbow lane Occupation: Weaver Register: Burials 1801 - 1812, Page 114, Entry 75 Source: LDS Film 1656373</p>
36	65	Small fragment of gravestone. Writing is illegible due to only tiny portion remaining.
37	65	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...e.Rei...an"
38	65	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "... this..."
39	65	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "... (die)d the...- & Ma... Body of E... ck.."
40	65	Gravestone fragment incised with the numbers "1816"
41	65	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "ck...y...3rd.."
42	65	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...ea.her..."
43	65	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...11..months..."
44	65	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Aged 41 y(ears)... ed Jan..."
45	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "(t)he 28th of.... (Yea)rs... 17th... (Y)ears..."
46	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Died June...ks.."
47	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with " hier.o...th july.er... Merchant" Despite the lack of a name on this fragment, the profession of Merchant would indicate this gravestone belonged to a man.
48	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "3:177...nson..." The presence of a colon between the numbers suggests that this may be part of a biblical inscription rather than a date of death.
49	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "who... Aged...tes...who...ed 29...Aged..."
50	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...6th"
51	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "185...Ya..."
52	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "the...(bu)ried...1849"
53	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Bod(y)...this..ed 2...da..ge"
54	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "1833...rted..."
55	73	Gravestone fragment incised in irregular (freehand?) Roman font with "the.. depart(ed)...Jan.y 1788...o Cat..." Probably fits with ORN 60
56	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "he...l..wort..Mar(y)"
57	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "lieth the ...(de)parted..."
58	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...d...to...rose it was...both tree, an...". This appears to be the only gravestone with a personal inscription rather than just the basic information about the deceased.
59	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "the abov(e) (named) departed ...184.."
60	73	<p>Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...Wm. Nail" Probably fits with ORN 55</p> <p>Burial: 21 Jan 1788 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England William Nail - Died: 18 Jan 1788 Abode: Queen Street Occupation: Cooper Register: Burials 1769 - 1800, Page 15, Entry 9 Source: LDS 1656373</p>
61	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Age(d)...Also Jane Hos...above John Hos... this life the..Age..."
62	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Son...This port...e John...this

		<i>life...r 1813</i> "
63	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...L..."
64	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "(Bu)rial Vaul(t)" with a possible number 6 at the bottom although this is nearly illegible.
65	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Wife of Same...parted this li(fe)...A(ged)... Belo(ved)...?"
66	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...aley..1795...19th july..." Burial: 21 Jul 1795 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England Ann Healey - daughter of Sarah Healey, Widow Died: 19 Jul 1795 Abode: Plumb Street Register: Burials 1769 - 1800, Page 50, Entry 2 Source: LDS 1656373
67	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "ay...s...pa...1843...the al"
68	73	Gravestone fragment incised in irregular Roman font with "life...(1)821 Aged...Son of... man who"
69	73	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Remains of mar...of Rich.d Atkin... (l)ife July 13th 17...ngton" Burial: 15 Jul 1793 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England Margery Atkinson - wife of Richard Atkinson Died: 13 Jul 1793 Abode: Cannall Street Occupation: Book-keeper Register: Burials 1769 - 1800, Page 37, Entry 13 Source: LDS 1656373
70	99	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...who de(parted)..."
71	99	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...oy..."
72	99	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "body..."
73	99	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "of ...slouk...is...louk..."
74	99	Gravestone fragment incised in freehand sans serif font with "E.R.N"; style suggests an early gravestone
75	99	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "son....the wife..."
76	99	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "...le"
77	83	Gravestone fragment incised in freehand sans serif font with "Here ly.eth in..."; fits with object 94 and style suggests an early gravestone
78	83	Gravestone fragment incised in Roman font with "Here..wife...this li(fe)..."
79	83	Gravestone fragment without visible marks or inscription
80	83	Gravestone fragment inscribed "...(al)so..."
81	95	Gravestone fragment inscribed in Roman font with "son of...d.6th (illegible)"
82	95	Gravestone fragment appears to be part of object 81 but not a refit. Incised in Roman font with "23d of...Thomas..departed..."
83	87	Gravestone fragment, refits to object 86. Inscribed with incised Roman font "Thom...died 18...". Only one of the assemblage which appears to have surviving lead inlay/edging.
84	87	Gravestone fragment with border carved in relief. Inscribed with incised Roman font "...hi..."
85	87	Gravestone fragment with possible plot number at bottom right hand corner. Inscribed with incised Roman font "rs...17." Has been covered in some sort of white lime wash. Decorative?
86	87	Gravestone fragment which refits with Object 83
87	87	Gravestone fragment inscribed with incised Roman font "...1776"
89	97	Gravestone fragment without visible marks or inscription.
90	97	Gravestone fragment inscribed with incised Roman font "...burial..."
91	97	Gravestone fragment without visible marks or inscription. Curved and chamfered edge suggesting part of "foot section" of bedstead gravestone type.
92	97	Gravestone fragment without visible inscription but heavily tooled with diagonal chisel marks.
93	97	Gravestone fragment without visible marks or inscription.
94	83	Gravestone fragment inscribed with incised freehand sans serif font

		<i>"...terred.the~body.of.Henry.Corles.Alder"</i> refits with object 77 and style suggests an early gravestone
95	73	Gravestone fragment inscribed with incised Roman font <i>"Shar...10th Octr...Also Mary...departed 6th... Aged ...also here lieth..."</i> Burial: 12 Oct 1788 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England Samuel Sharlock - son of Samuel Sharlock Died: 10 Oct 1788 Abode: Dale Street Occupation: Labourer Register: Burials 1769 - 1800, Page 17, Entry 13 Source: LDS 1656373 Burial: 9 Jan 1789 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England Mary Sharlock - daughter of Samuel Sharlock & Elizabeth Died: 6 Jan 1789 Abode: Dale Street Occupation: Bread-baker Register: Burials 1769 - 1800, Page 18, Entry 19 Source: LDS 1656373
96	87	Gravestone fragment inscribed with incised Roman font <i>"...79...r Age(d)...ed 21 Jan..."</i>
97	87	Gravestone fragment inscribed <i>"...art..."</i>
98	67	Gravestone fragment inscribed with incised Roman font <i>"ete...tr...179..."</i>
99	95	Gravestone fragment with no written inscription but an incised Patriarchal cross, a design which was made popular during the Byzantine Period. It may also be a variant of the Eastern Cross or Crux Orthodoxa.
100	84	Single unfrogged handmade red brick from Vaulted Bay 9
101	70	Single unfrogged handmade red brick from vault floor
102	60	Single unfrogged handmade red brick from vault floor
103	U/S	Gravestone fragment inscribed in Roman font with <i>"...and Hope...(dep)arted this...Aged 54"</i>
104	U/S	Gravestone fragment made of grey slate (dates to point where church was handed over to Welsh-speaking congregation) inscribed <i>"departed...ee, 1851"</i>
105	U/S	Gravestone fragment inscribed with incised Roman font <i>"Georg(e)..Cap(tain?) late com.."</i>
106	U/S	Gravestone fragment made of grey slate with inscription <i>"e of the..his life...51 years"</i>
107	U/S	Gravestone fragment inscribed with incised Roman font <i>"373 The Burial place of..."</i> The number 373 refers to the plot number.
108	U/S	Gravestone fragment made of grey slate inscribed with incised Roman font <i>"...Also..above who.. on the 4th..."</i>
109	U/S	Gravestone fragment inscribed in Roman font with <i>"After a fath..Church of ...Mary B..die(d)... Aged"</i>
110/ 111	U/S	Two gravestone fragments, part of same headstone inscribed <i>"Roger Roberts depar(ted) this life 27th October 17...Aged 49 year.."</i> This gravestone was unusual as it was reused and inscribed on the reverse side with the following inscription <i>"(To t)he memory of ...Daughter of John Malbon, who departed (this life)...the 11th of April 1833...Aged 11 years. ...John Malbon, Pilot Father of the above, who departed this life the 31st of July 1844..."</i> Burial: 30 Oct 1799 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England Roger Roberts - Died: 28 Oct 1799 Abode: Old Ropery Occupation: Stay maker Register: Burials 1769 - 1800, Page 72, Entry 7 Source: LDS 1656373
112	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded top right edge intact with inscription <i>"...of the ...ed 15th Sept 1786 ...the remains ...of Gilbert Rigby Clarkson"</i>

113	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded top right edge intact with inscription "...son of ...(?Ma)riner departed"
114	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded edge, bottom half intact with inscription "...was ...vive her ...ofs ...vely in life & death the ...85"
115	306	Gravestone fragment inscribed "...oo ...thos. & ...rted this ...27, Aged"
116	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded bottom right edge intact with inscription "...ose ...he was unable ...they were not divided"
117	306	Gravestone fragment inscribed "...ohn Por...departed" Possibly: Burial: 21 Dec 1798 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England John Porter - Died: 19 Dec 1798 Abode: Prieson Row Occupation: Tobacconist? Register: Burials 1769 - 1800, Page 66, Entry 14 Source: LDS 1656373 Or Burial: 20 Apr 1799 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England John Porter - Died: 17 Apr 1799 Abode: Cumbrlin Street Occupation: Servant Register: Burials 1769 - 1800, Page 69, Entry 1 Source: LDS 1656373
118	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded right edge intact with inscription "...ervant of ...years who ...1814 aged ...(int)erred together ...(a)ffection"
119	306	Gravestone fragment inscribed "...ars, a ...her mist..."
120	306	Gravestone fragment inscribed "In Para ...and mer ...Will my J ... Beneath t ...e Interred th..."
121	306	Gravestone fragment inscribed "...(h)n Hos..."
122	306	Gravestone fragment inscribed "Here lieth t... eldest Gran... Five of M... Life M..."
123	306	Gravestone fragment inscribed "Dep(arted)..."
124	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded left edge intact with inscription "...rhs Li" or "...this Li(fe)"
125	306	Gravestone fragment inscribed "...ay o... his life... ...ar o...fe D..."
126	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded left edge intact with inscription "...ed Mar...nd M... abo(ve)...life ...Alt ...ap..."
127	306	Gravestone fragment, very worn inscription is unintelligible
128	306	Moulded plaster, raised beading
129	306	Gravestone fragment, decorative carved edge/border and uninscribed.
130	306	Fragment of a large squared undecorated and uninscribed slate slab. Possible gravestone or architectural material?
131	306	Fragment of a large squared undecorated and uninscribed slate slab. Possible gravestone or architectural material?
132	306	Fragment of a large squared undecorated and uninscribed slate slab. Possible gravestone or architectural material?
133	306	Fragment of an undecorated and uninscribed slate slab. Possible gravestone or architectural material?
134	306	Possible gravestone/architectural fragment, uninscribed
135	306	Possible gravestone/architectural fragment, uninscribed
136	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded edge top half intact with inscription "(H)ere lieth the Body of... (e) of the Landwaiters... (depa)rted this life the..."
137	306	Gravestone fragment, top edge intact with inscription "...n Abraha(?m)..."
138	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded edge top right corner intact with inscription "Samuel Cutte(?r) ...of this Port w(?h)...(2) th of Marc(h) ...ears..." Burial: 30 Mar 1796 St Paul, Liverpool, Lancashire, England Samuel Cutter - Died: 28 Mar 1796

		Abode: Denison Street Occupation: Land-waiter Register: Burials 1769 - 1800, Page 53, Entry 31 Source: LDS 1656373
139	306	Gravestone fragment, plain edge top left corner intact with inscription " <i>Here lies th(e)... who depart(ed)... 17(6,8 or 9)</i> "
140	306	Gravestone fragment, plain edge top left corner intact with inscription " <i>Here lieth the...Son of Sam(m)...dock w(?ho)...</i> "
141	306	Possible gravestone/architectural fragment, uninscribed
142	306	Possible gravestone/architectural fragment, uninscribed
143	306	Possible gravestone/architectural fragment, uninscribed
144	306	Gravestone fragment, beaded edge top left corner intact with inscription " <i>Here...Daughte(r)... who de(parted)...</i> "
145	306	Gravestone fragment inscribed " <i>...if(?a)...of...ters...</i> "
146 /147	U/S	Two refitted gravestone fragments with inscription " <i>58...R Jones</i> " grave plot number 58