

ST THOMAS' CHURCH PARK LANE,

Liverpool



Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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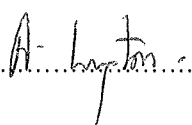
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SUMMARY

In October 2009 and January 2010 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook a watching brief on Site LA6A of the Paradise Street Development Area (PSDA) project located in Liverpool city centre (SJ 3455 8982), on behalf of Grosvenor. Site LA6A is a triangular area located between the southern end of Paradise Street and Park Lane and was formerly the site of St Thomas's Church and graveyard.

The site was being developed as an area of urban park, requiring landscaping. The graveyard has never been deconsecrated and any below ground impact required a faculty from the Diocese of Liverpool to enable ground works to proceed. In order to facilitate this, and to ensure that there was limited impact to the graves which were less than 0.5m below the surface, the design of the park provided for minimal below ground impact. The landscaping works included the remodelling of the area with the addition of a retaining wall, tree pits and seating area to create St Thomas' Memorial Garden. Despite this, there was some anticipated invasive impact, requiring a watching brief. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance a project design compiled by OA North (*Appendix 1*), and was approved by the Diocesan Archaeologist. This followed on from an earlier watching brief, during which numerous grave stones and grave plots were uncovered in the north-western part of the site (OA North 2005), and was required to establish the survival of graves and the location of that of Joseph Williamson. The intention during this secondary phase of investigation was to provide a mitigative record of any extant remains uncovered as a result of the landscaping process.

The proposed garden was located within the walled sandstone boundaries of the original churchyard as seen on the 1850 and 1893 Ordnance Survey maps. The only surviving element of the boundary wall is the original north/south wall, which is parallel with the present Park Lane. During the present watching brief further grave stones were exposed, as was a small section of church wall. The slabs have been recorded and individually photographed, the locations of the majority of the graves were planned and detailed records were made for each.

A programme of biographical research was undertaken to present a picture of selected individuals within the graveyard who have contributed significantly to the development of Liverpool and who were important members of Liverpool Society. This was intended to inform a proposed information panel that is to be erected within the Memorial Garden. St Thomas' Church was at the centre of Liverpool in the eighteenth century; many of the more influential and wealthy citizens of Liverpool lived or worked in its environs and a significant number were interred within its graveyard. The research examined only a small number of the interred individuals and these were scattered throughout the former graveyard, not just within the extent of the proposed Memorial Garden.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) at the site of the former St Thomas' Church graveyard, which is at the intersection of Park Lane and Paradise Street in Liverpool City Centre (SJ 3455 8982) (Fig 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of Grosvenor and entailed the observation of landscaping works for the construction of a Memorial Garden, dedicated to those still buried on the site.
- 1.1.2 The proposed landscaping by Grosvenor was designed to have a minimal impact upon the underlying remains, and so as to afford protection for the graves, the level of the ground was raised using imported soil. It was anticipated, however, that there would be some localised disturbance into the present ground surface. The design element that had the greatest impact both in the short and long term was the planting of trees, as there needed to be an allowance for the root bowl.
- 1.1.3 The church yard is still consecrated, even though St Thomas' Church was closed in 1905 (Fig 2). As such, any development to the site is subject to a faculty from the Diocese of Liverpool. Work is required as part of a programme of works across the PSDA site and in line with a guidance document issued by The Church of England and English Heritage, which sets out best practice and outlines specific considerations: 'Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England' (2005). The maintenance of an archaeological watching brief during the intrusive ground works to the site was a planning requirement and subject to Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) Faculty.
- 1.1.4 The site had previously been investigated by OA North (2005) which revealed that the grave slabs were, for the most part, intact and *in situ*, although there were some relocated from part of the site that had been disturbed by the construction of the adjacent south-eastern extension of Paradise Street. The previous watching brief also discovered the disturbed slab marking the burial vault in which Joseph Williamson, the Mole of Edge Hill, had been interred.
- 1.1.5 The Phase 2 watching brief took place intermittently between the 4th of November 2009 and the 9th of February 2010 as the nature of the work meant that no permanent presence was required.
- 1.1.6 In addition to the watching brief, documentary research was undertaken about selected individuals interred within the graveyard so as to inform a proposed information panel to be erected on the site. The summary results of that research are presented within this report (*Chapter 4*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by OA North in September 2009 (*Appendix 1*) in accordance with a verbal brief by the Diocesan archaeologist. The project design provided for an archaeological watching brief and options for excavation and exposure of any burial slabs. The work undertaken followed the method statement detailed in the project design (*Appendix 1*) and complied with current legislation and accepted best practice, including the Code of Conduct and the relevant professional standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).
- 2.1.2 Following acceptance of the project design, OA North undertook the watching brief of the service trench in December 2009 and January 2010.

2.2 THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.2.1 The watching brief entailed the monitoring of the excavation of shallow foundation trenches for a retaining wall to the required formation level of c500-800mm, and small discrete trenches for the installation of tree pits and foundation pads for a bench at the north-east corner of the site. The excavations was undertaken using a two ton tracked excavator, with a 1m ditching bucket, and a pneumatic breaker used to remove concrete, hardcore and overburden deposits. Where possible the design solution for the proposed garden limited the interference of extant archaeological features relating to both the church and burials and, consequently, the watching brief for the most part exposed only the grave slabs.
- 2.2.2 **Recording:** the recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features, horizons or structures revealed, on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location in plan (Fig 5), which was tied into the National Grid. A photographic record in both colour slide and monochrome formats was also produced.
- 2.2.3 All horizons exposed were examined within the excavated areas, with all archaeological features, horizons and any artefacts found during the excavation, recorded as appropriate. The excavation of any human remains, had it been necessary, was to be undertaken by an osteologist for immediate reburial following appropriate analysis; however, in the event no articulated remains were exposed.

2.3 BIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH

- 2.3.1 A programme of biographical research was undertaken to present a picture of selected individuals within the graveyard who have contributed significantly to the development of Liverpool and who were important members of Liverpool Society. It is difficult to provide a clear overview of the cross section of individuals buried within St Thomas' Graveyard because only a small portion of it has been thoroughly excavated and recorded and there are limited surviving records detailing the burial inscriptions (Figs 3-4).
- 2.3.2 The Liverpool Records Office holds a microfiche of an anonymous document produced c1906 prior to the church being demolished (LRO/Hf352 CEM 1/17/2), and provides a simple record of the inscriptions of some of the grave stones that survived

in the graveyard after 1885 (LRO/Hf352 CEM 1/17/1). It is unclear if the document was originally more extensive or if the person who produced the record chose only to record a small random sample of the existing inscriptions, perhaps based on those which were most legible at the time. The anonymous document provides us with 39 family names and associated inscriptions. Exploratory work by OA North between 2005 and the present day have added to this with the identification of a further 49 grave stones, helping to confirm the accuracy of the Memorials Inscription book lodged at the Liverpool Record Office. This gives a total of 88 out of the original 445 burials (20%) which have been recorded. An earlier burial plot proposal from 1765 (CH/TCBP) (Plate 9) details the layout of the burial layout, but the plot numbers do not match those of the later burial plan (LRO/Hf352 CEM 1/17/2) and does not record the identity of the incumbents.

- 2.3.3 The overall size of the graveyard indicates that it would probably have been able to accommodate approximately 532 standard brick shaft graves. It is not clear, however, whether all of these plots were ever occupied. If each grave was occupied to capacity with six individuals then the graveyard would have had the capacity to contain 3192 individuals. This represents over half of the people recorded as living within the Parish of St Thomas at the height of the Parish's expansion in the nineteenth century before numbers started to dwindle leading to the closure of the church.
- 2.3.4 The Memorial Inscriptions book at the Liverpool Records Office provides family names for approximately 445 plots, suggesting that 85% of the graveyard was occupied, or at least purchased with the intention of occupation. Following the extension of Paradise Street in 1885, approximately 222 graves (roughly 50% of the graves and a maximum of 1332 burials) were moved to make way for the new road.
- 2.3.5 Because the church was built by subscription and because of the nature of the graves (standard rectangular brick shaft graves), it was predominantly wealthy individuals who could afford to purchase a family plot, and who were interred within the graveyard. Despite this perceptible class barrier, a number of individuals were mindful enough to purchase plots for their servants.
- 2.3.6 Due to the limited nature of the excavation work carried out, it has not been possible to provide a complete overview of the social demographic of persons interred within the graveyard of St Thomas, as the brief was to provide an overview of selected individuals. It is likely that a further period of research could produce further in-depth biographical material for the majority of the individuals documented here.
- 2.3.7 One of the most extensively used resources during the course of this research was a microfiche copy of memorial inscriptions from St Thomas Churchyard (Hf 352 CEM 1/17/2). This document is simply titled a *Transcript of the graves of St Thomas' Churchyard*; it was produced in c1906 and transcribes graves left *in situ* and those that were removed as part of the widening of Paradise Street in 1885. Given that the author probably recorded grave stones visible within the surviving portion (western side) of the graveyard, this suggests that many of the gravestones that were removed as part of the 1885 Paradise Street extension were kept on site within the surviving section of the graveyard.

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 **Archive:** a full archive of the watching brief has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (1991). This

archive will be lodged with Merseyside County Record Office (Liverpool) and a summary lodged with the National Monuments Record (NMR)

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 THE SITE

- 3.1.1 The St Thomas' Church graveyard lies at the junction with Paradise Street and Park Lane in Liverpool city centre (Fig 1) and is now under the jurisdiction of Grosvenor as part of the Paradise Project; it is designated as Site LA6A of the PSDA development. The site is centred on NGR SJ 3455 8982 (Fig 2).

3.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF ST THOMAS CHURCH

- 3.2.1 St Thomas's Church was built by subscription; an extract from records held at Liverpool Records office states that 'a number of gentlemen living principally to the south and east of the Old Dock (Steers Dock)' agreed that if Reverend W Martin, one of the parish curates, 'would become their minister, they would build a church' (Thompson 1905, 56). By 1746 £2,300 had been subscribed towards the construction of the new church and one John Okill (c1687–1773), a timber merchant, had promised a site for the construction, of which the town council granted a reversion in 1747 (*ibid*).
- 3.2.2 In 1748 the Liverpool Corporation Act provided for the building of the new church and stated that patronage of the church should belong to the Town Council and that seats and pews within the building should be vested in the subscribers to the building. St Thomas' Church, on Park Lane, was consecrated and opened in July 1750 (*ibid*) (Fig 2). The church was designed by Henry Sephton and the act of consecration was performed by the Mayor, with the first appointed Minister Reverend W Martin, who was incumbent from 1750-1771. When the church was completed it was the third church erected within the town centre and it boasted the tallest spire.
- 3.2.3 Despite the area of Cleveland Square and Park Lane being relatively salubrious and inhabited by wealthy merchants, a letter written by an anonymous tourist in 1814 details how the area still suffered from water-logging during heavy rains, probably as a direct result of it being so near the original 'pool' area.

In times of heavy rain, the lower parts of the town are deluged with water, but a slight rain supplies us with mud in vast abundance; at these times it may be said, that in Liverpool, mud reigns in all the plenitude of Majestic dignity, more especially so in the vicinity of St Thomas's Church: this church may be truly said to be environed with pollution - I have seen the miry collections from the streets, the offals from slaughter-houses and stables and human defilement, piled up in the environs of the church-yard, till it was almost impassable, and it is in the highest degree disgusting to see a building dedicated to the worship of the Supreme Being sacrilegiously defiled with every impurity from man and beast. - Alas! St Thomas, hadst thou seen what I have seen, thou wouldst have indignantly said 'O fie! O fie! I withdraw my patronage, I own thee not! (Anon 1814)

- 3.2.4 An extract from the *Picture of Liverpool: Strangers Guide* (Anon 1834, 18) states that:

This structure is situated at the bottom of Park Lane and was consecrated in 1750. It is a handsome stone building, with a rusticated base and has on each side two rows

of windows, adorned with Ionic Pilasters, crowned with a cornice and balustrade, and surmounted by vases. The chancel end is of a semi circular form.

The lower part of the steeple is quadrangular, supplied with windows, and ornamented with Corinthian columns, on which rises a neat balustrade. This spire when complete was 258 feet high, and remarkable for it's beautiful symmetry, and was seen to great advantage from the river and the opposite shore: but on the 15th March 1757, a violent gale blew down forty feet, and the interior of the church was much damaged by the stones falling through the roof. Afterwards it was rebuilt to the height of 240 feet; but subsequently in consequence of the apprehensions entertained respecting its stability which were caused by its frequent vibration, particularly during high winds, the common council resolved on the 11th of March 1822 that the whole of the spire should be taken down to the part where it sprung from the tower and since that time it has continued in it's present imperfect state.

The chancel is panelled and decorated with beautiful gilt fluted Corinthian pilasters. The galleries rest on eight pedestals, which support a corresponding number of columns, of the Corinthian order of architecture. The pews are commodious and calculated to seat 1188 persons.

- 3.2.5 The Burials Act of 1853 meant that no further burials were permitted within urban centres. This measure hoped to limit the spread of contagion and the pollution of water courses in fast developing cities such as London, Liverpool and Bristol, where the overcrowding of churchyards with decomposing corpses was causing a problem. This prompted a move towards garden cemeteries in the suburbs (in Liverpool, this entailed the development of Toxteth Park Cemetery).
- 3.2.6 In 1871 the church underwent yet more alterations, apparently in an effort to make it more accessible to the poor, and it is believed that this was because there had been a population shift in the dockland area. The demographic had previously been wealthy Protestants, but this shifted to a poorer catholic population. In order to make the church more accessible the gallery was opened at no cost (although the renovation work itself cost £1250) and at the same time the interior of the church was renovated and the organ altered and improved (Hill 1905).
- 3.2.7 By 1885 the churchyard was officially closed and the south-eastern half was given over to street improvements, that is the extension of Paradise Street to the south. The Liverpool Improvement Act of 1885 stated that an agreement was made *'between the Corporation and incumbent patron and church wardens of the Church of St Thomas in the Parish of Liverpool that the compensation to be paid under this act in respect of St Thomas churchyard shall be seven hundred and fifty pounds and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England... approve this agreement and are willing to receive and administer said sum as an additional endowment for the incumbent, for the time being of the said Church of St Thomas and its expedient to provide accordingly.* The remaining portion of the graveyard was laid out as an ornamental garden and later went on to become a private car park (LRO 283 THO/2230).
- 3.2.8 By 1900 it is thought that around sixty five percent of the population in that area were Roman Catholics and, as such, the presence of St Thomas' Church was no longer in keeping with the spiritual needs of the Diocese. The church was closed for good, after a final service, on 31st December 1905 (LRO 283 THO/2230; Thompson 1905).
- 3.2.9 The area around the former site of St Thomas' Church and graveyard fell into great disrepair and suffered as a direct result of the decline in shipping trade. There was a

brief resurgence in dockland activity during World War II; however, this was short-lived and palled in comparison to the devastation that was wreaked on Liverpool City Centre by the blitz of May 1941, where the majority of buildings from the north end of Park Lane to Castle Street were destroyed or severely damaged by a range of bombs and incendiary devices. The Customs House and the buildings around it were severely damaged. The Customs House was demolished during the 1950s, with the cellars left exposed to public view and the surrounding area was levelled to provide car parking facilities adjacent to the docks.

- 3.2.10 The area to the north of the site was redeveloped in the 1980s as an office complex with the creation of the three acre Chavasse Park, surrounded by Steers House and Canning Place Police Headquarters and, latterly, the Queen Elizabeth II Crown Courts. The park essentially covered an area of mass devastation caused by the bombing while the new building complex quickly fell out of use leaving a spatial break in the perceived relationship between the docks and the commercial district of the city. The site of the church itself was also given over for car parking until 2004 when it was acquired as part of the PSDSA Project.
- 3.2.11 **Recent Investigations:** in November 2004, a service trench was opened at the northern terminus of Park Lane as part of maintenance work in the area (Fig 5). During this time a small section of sandstone wall and part of a brick path, orientated east/west, were observed at the base of the trench. These structures are likely to represent the remnants of church foundations and possibly an exterior pathway at the south side of the church. These observations were made informally as the work was not subject to an archaeological watching brief.
- 3.2.12 A formal watching brief was undertaken intermittently on the site between July 2005 and October 2005. The primary aim of the watching brief was to assess the survival and condition of the underlying graves and, specifically, to locate and expose the grave marker of the Tate family vault which was the last resting place of Joseph Williamson. It was intended that this would serve to enable the design of a memorial garden dedicated to Williamson, and the other significant persons buried within the cemetery, upon completion of development works in the area. Originally an area of excavation was marked out by Laing O'Rourke surveying staff using co-ordinates provided by the Friends of Williamson Tunnels, taken from the original St Thomas' churchyard burial plan (Plate 9) (LRO/CH/TCBP).
- 3.2.13 The mechanical excavation was undertaken using a 5 ton tracked excavator starting from the co-ordinates for Plot 221, which was believed to be the location of the Tate vault. The grave markers were typically found to be uniform horizontal sandstone slabs, 1.66m x 0.97m in size, and were orientated east/west with the inscription at the western end of the stone. These were arranged in uniform rows over brick vaults orientated north/south along the long axis of the graveyard (Figs 3 and 4). All inscriptions were recorded as fully as possible in the allotted time; however, not all inscriptions were clearly legible and (...) indicates words, particularly names or dates, that have been omitted. Graves 1 - 12 were located and recorded on 3rd July 2005, Graves 13-36 on 10th July 2005, and Graves 37-43 on 23rd October 2005.
- 3.2.14 Also identified during the watching brief was a brick path which ran around the south side of the church, dividing it from the graveyard. During excavation it was evident that some of the backfill around the graves came from the demolition of the church, as bricks with fragments of a green and white intricate floor mosaic were recovered.

- 3.2.15 During the final phase of excavation (23rd October 2005) a substantial yellow sandstone wall was identified; it was one course wide, two courses high and was orientated north-west/south-west. It was set in the north-eastern corner of the graveyard, and was evidently a boundary wall for the church or graveyard. The use of yellow sandstone would suggest that its construction was contemporary with the original construction of the church or, alternatively, that it was a later wall using stone reused from the demolished church. It was during this phase of work that the plot containing the remains of Joseph Williamson was identified (Plates 10 and 11), which was adjacent to the disturbed grave of Edward Wilson (Plate 12).
- 3.2.16 Following the 2005 series of investigations, the ground was reinstated and the area was given over to storage during the rest of the PSDA construction works. It was understood that a further watching brief would be undertaken during the course of the final landscaping project to mitigate against the potential disturbance of existing vaults and inhumations.

4. BRIEF HISTORY OF SELECTED PERSONS INTERRED WITHIN THE GRAVEYARD

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The first phase of the watching brief was undertaken with the primary aim of locating the grave of Joseph Williamson and establishing the nature and depth of the surviving burials within the area of site of LA6A prior to landscaping the area as a memorial garden. During the course of this work it became clear that a large number of individuals were still interred and remained *in situ* along with the original gravestones which act as capping stones sealing the brick vaults. The whole area within the churchyard boundary wall is given over to a series of brick vaults designed for multiple burials (usually around six individuals). There is no evidence that any area of churchyard was given over to inhumations that were interred directly into the ground.
- 4.1.2 The second phase of the watching brief was undertaken in order to locate and record any further grave stones or extant church features which might be exposed during the course of intrusive works as part of the landscaping process. In tandem with this, additional research on the graveyard and those buried there allowed further understanding of the significance of this site. The research was combined with graphic design elements to produce an information panel which will be sited adjacent to the Liver Bird at the heart of the memorial garden.
- 4.1.3 Many of the individuals interred within the graveyard, and whose graves are still *in situ*, included some of the elite members of eighteenth and nineteenth century Liverpool society. These included: Joseph Williamson, William Hutchinson, Richard Tate, William Pownall, James Currie, Charles Goore, Edward Molyneax, the Parr Family who individually contributed to the success of Liverpool as an internationally significant Maritime City. The summary biographical history of these selected individuals interred within the graveyard are presented below. The biographical information is in no specific order and does not attempt to characterise individuals in terms of their wealth or status; however, it follows that available documentary sources for the period are biased towards people of wealth, mark and social standing.

4.2 TATE / WILLIAMSON

- 4.2.1 The Tate family, including Joseph Williamson, were interred in plot 221 in the north-west side of the graveyard (Fig 3). This grave was identified and recorded as part of the archaeological investigation in 2005.
- 4.2.2 ***Joseph Williamson:*** Joseph Williamson was buried at St Thomas' within the Tate family vault in plot number 221 (Plate 1). He was born in Warrington on the 10th March 1769, and came to Liverpool in 1780 to work for Richard Tate, a tobacco manufacturer (Hand 1928, 106; Whittington-Egan 1952, 110). In 1802 he was married to Elizabeth Tate, the daughter of his employer Richard Tate, at the family church St Thomas's. The succeeding employer, Thomas Moss Tate, died in 1803, leaving him the business (Hand 1917, 2; Whittington-Egan 1952, 110).

- 4.2.3 By 1806 he had begun to lease the land around Mason Street (Head 1995, 4). In some sources it states that Williamson bought the land (Hand 1917, 2; Whittington-Egan 1952, 109-10); however, it is recorded that the leases ran out in 1858 when the land reverted to the West Derby Commission (Head 1995, 4; Stonehouse 1863, 185; Stonehouse 1879, 131) and therefore he could not have owned it. Williamson retired from business in 1818 (Hand 1917, 2) and concentrated on the construction of the complex of buildings and tunnels within and adjacent to the study area.



Plate 1: Sketch of Joseph Williamson (courtesy of Athenaeum, Liverpool)

- 4.2.4 Williamson's building works continued for many years. He employed large numbers of the poor at a time when the Napoleonic Wars had left many of the returning soldiers without work. His workforce built houses along Mason Street one of which, Number 44, he took for his own home (Hand 1928, 88). Presumably, the houses built by Williamson filled in gaps between the detached houses that had been constructed a few years earlier along Mason Street, since maps from 1817 onwards show a continuous row of houses along the west side of the street (LRO Hf 912 1817/53; Fig 2). A drawing by Stonehouse of 1846 (LRO H 942 570 1/3) shows that the layout of gardens were in existence at this time, and that the rear boundary of the gardens is the same as those shown on later maps. Therefore, the land may have already been terraced by this date.
- 4.2.5 In addition to houses, he built an incredible complex of tunnels and caverns which extended right across his land and beneath Mason Street. Many of the houses were built on arches over the tunnels, and there were underground passageways linking the buildings. Williamson himself was said to live in a cellar beneath his house.

The tunnels were multi-layered in places, lying one over another, and seemingly had no function beyond creating work for the local population.

- 4.2.6 Work began in 1832 on George Stephenson's railway tunnel, which was to connect Edge Hill station with Lime Street. Williamson's workmen broke through into the tunnel from beneath. Stephenson was given a conducted tour around Williamson's tunnels, with which he was very impressed (Hand 1917, 15). The railway tunnel, now a cutting, forms the northern boundary to the study area, although Williamson's tunnels extend beyond it to the north and east.
- 4.2.7 Williamson died on 1st of May 1840 aged 71 years and was buried with his wife and her family in the Tate family vault located within the graveyard of St Thomas' church. Williamson died having produced no heir to the Williamson fortune, and by 1840 he had amassed lands and businesses to the value of £40,000. There are four codicils attached to his will suggesting that he outlived all but one of the executors. With the death of Williamson work on the tunnels ceased immediately and the lease on the land expired in 1858 (*op cit*, 23). Many of the tunnels had begun to be filled in with rubbish, even by 1845. The Liverpool Corporation then took over the land and a deliberate policy was adopted of using the tunnels to dump rubbish (Head 1995, 4; The Porcupine 1867, August 31st and November 23rd).
- 4.2.8 **Richard Tate:** Richard Tate, although now considerably less well known than his son-in-law, was a very wealthy and successful merchant and had a high standing within Liverpool society. He was born in 1736 and his father was a glassmaker at Gawber Hall near Barnsley. Richard Tate was listed in Liverpool's street directories for 1766, 1767 and 1768 as a merchant on Duke Street; in 1772 he was recorded as living on Wolstenholme Square (which backed onto Duke Street). This was a prestigious area at the time and the square was one of the first to have a central garden area. Tate dealt in tobacco and snuff and at the time of his death his business was expanding to take over several properties on Pan Street.
- 4.2.9 He was a keen patron of the arts and was a member of Liverpool Library from 1782. He was also one of the Founder members of an early Liverpool Art Society, which in 1769 took a room over the subscription library in John Street. Other founders of this society included PP Burdett (a cartographer and aquatint engraver), Thomas Chubbard and Richard Caddick, who were both portrait painters, Charles Eyes the surveyor and cartographer and his brother John Eyes, a lawyer. In 1774 the society held the first art exhibition in provincial England and Richard Tate exhibited 11 of his own works.
- 4.2.10 In 1783 the Liverpool Society for the promotion of Painting and Design was formed and Richard Tate exhibited further works as an honorary exhibitor. Tate was friendly with Joseph Wright of Derby who was a noted artist of the day. Wright lodged with Tate when he visited Liverpool and tutored William Tate (Richard's brother) who went on to become a noted artist in his own right. Richard Tate died in 1787 and his business interests were taken on by his son Thomas Moss Tate who subsequently sold the business to Joseph Williamson.
- 4.2.11 The memorial inscription reads:
- 'To the memory of Richard Tate who departed this life 7th May 1787 in the 51st year of his age.*
- Also Ann Tate the mother of the above Richard Tate died the 6th day of October 1791 in the 76th year of her age.*

Hannah Tate the wife of Rich'd Tate died 29th July 1793 aged 59 years.

Also the remains of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Hannah Tate and wife of Joseph Williamson of Edge Hill who departed this life the 3rd day of October 1822 aged 56 years.

Also the remains of Richard, the youngest son of the above Richard and Hannah Tate who died 7th June 1826 aged 56 years.

Also the remains of Joseph Williamson of Edge Hill who died 1st May 1840 aged 71 years.'

4.3 FUHRER

4.3.1 **Andrew Fuhrer and Benedict Wagner:** Andrew Fuhrer was buried in plot 253, on the west side of the churchyard (Fig 3), and his grave plot is located on the boundary of the 1885 Paradise Street extension. Fuhrer was a merchant partnered with Benedict Paul Wagner, who also attended St Thomas' Church and was buried in plot 281. The two partners operated from premises on Mersey Street (the street to the south side of the Old Dock, and previously known as Canning Place) and are listed as Fuhrer and Wagner Merchants in the 1766 Gores Directory (Anon 1766), although the directory does not specifically list the type of merchandise. It is likely that Fuhrer lived above the premises as there is no listing for him other than for his business premises, while Wagner lived in a residential area on Pitt Street (now called Cleveland Square).

4.3.3 These two merchants were of German origin and their descendants most likely arrived in Liverpool as refugees from Palatine in Southern Germany around 1709 (the partners listed in the 1766 Gores directory are likely to be second generation German immigrants). A large number of Germans (c13,000), known as 'poor palatines', fled the Palatinate states at this time due to political and religious upheavals (Statt 1995). The majority were shipped to New York from London but a few remained in Britain making homes and establishing businesses in major cities such as Bristol and Liverpool. At least nine of the names listed in the Memorial Inscription for St Thomas appear to be of German descent.

4.3.4 The inscription on the Fuhrer grave, recorded in 1906 reads;

'Sacred to the memory of Andrew Fuhrer Esq.

Merchant in Liverpool, where though a stranger here

He rose to Esteem and wealth by Integrity and Industry and died respected at the advanced age of 83 years. Dec 10th 1797. His widow erected this monument as a Tribute due to his worth and affection.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.4 PRINCE

4.4.1 **Sarah Prince:** Sarah Prince was buried within the graveyard, although the location of her plot has not yet been determined. It is not listed in the St Thomas Memorial Inscription book and it is likely that she may be interred in one of the many plots marker N.I (No Internment) as the recent watching brief work has demonstrated that most of these plots were in fact occupied.

4.4.2 Little is documented about Sarah other than the fact that she was married to the Reverend JC Prince who was minister of the church of St Thomas from 1835 to 1851. She would have played an active part in the church community and may have been involved in the school associated with the church, although there is no documentation to substantiate this. What is most unusual about her grave is that neither her husband, nor children, were interred here, although this may reflect that her husband left the Parish of St Thomas to serve at another church after Sarah's death.

4.4.3 The inscription on the grave reads;

'Sacred to the memory of Sarah, daughter of the late Thomas Huson Esq of Everton and the beloved wife of Rev J.C Prince M.A, Chaplain of this church who died on the 31st day of May 1841, Aged 47 years. Her ambition was Quietly, faithfully and Religiously to do her duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased god to call her. As a daughter, a wife, a mother and a friend. The righteous have hope in her death Prov. 10 – 14 V32'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.5 BUSHELL

4.5.1 **Mary Bushell:** Mary Bushell had plot 208 dedicated to her memory; the grave is located at the south-east side of the churchyard and would have been removed at the time of the 1885 Paradise Street extension (Fig 4). The Bushell grave, is an usual memorial as it clearly indicates that Mary Bushell was not actually buried at St Thomas's but rather at St James (located at the south end of Park Lane rather than the north). No one else is mentioned as having been interred in this plot so it can only be assumed that the plot remained empty and acted as a memorial rather than a final resting place.

4.5.2 The plot is registered under the name of Longton, her sisters married name, but no members of the Longton family were interred here; the inscription suggests that Mary may have died a spinster. Mary Bushell was the daughter of Dr Daniel Bushell who was employed as a surgeon at the Royal Infirmary around 1770, and who acted as ships Surgeon on board The Alice, which sailed from St Vincent in 1792. No records could be found which directly related to the life of Mary Bushell.

4.5.3 The memorial inscription reads;

Sacred to the memory of Mary Bushell,

Daughter of Daniel and Jane Bushell of this town,

Who departed this life Feby 13th 1860 Aged 81 years

And was interred at St James Churchyard

In remembrance of their beloved Aunt

The children of her deceased sister

Jane Longton have erected this tablet as a token of their gratitude to her who performed all duties of a tender and devoted parent.

Her life was that of a consistent Christian

Endeavouring in all humility to follow the steps of her Blessed Lord and Saviour

'Them that honour me, I will honour' 1st Sam.2.20

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.6 POWNALL

- 4.6.1 William Pownall is most notable for having achieved the rank of Mayor (Plate 2). The location of William Pownall is somewhat uncertain as there are three plots attributed to the Pownall family (plots 24, 25 and 35) (Fig 4). He was probably interred in plot 35 on the south west side of the graveyard at the junction of Park Lane and Liver Street, as this is a single plot (he was interred alone) and because his death, in 1768, was shortly after the Church and churchyard had opened; this would place him in close proximity to the church. Pownall operated as a merchant and lived on Liver Street (now Park Lane), and, due to the proximity of his house and business to St Thomas' Church, it is likely that he would have played a very active interest in its construction.



Plate 2: William Pownall (1768) (Image courtesy of the Athenaeum Liverpool)

- 4.6.2 As well as a thriving merchant business he was able to commission the construction of ships with his partner John Gorrill, and it is likely that he was responsible for the commissioning of the ship HMS Liverpool, a Coventry class frigate; the keel was laid down in 1756 and the ship was launched in 1758. The ship was wrecked in Jamaica Bay, Long Island in 1778 (Winfield 2007).
- 4.6.3 He was Mayor of Liverpool from 1767 to 1768 but died during his Mayoralty, allegedly after catching a severe cold while helping to quell a serious riot of the Irish at Devil's Acre near the Salthouse Dock (Stonehouse 1863, 129). Baines (1852, 132) notes that his death was met with 'universal lament'. as he was so well liked in the city. It is a credit to his importance to the city that Pownall Street and Pownall Square, located directly opposite the churchyard, were named after him following his death.
- 4.6.4 The memorial inscription reads;
- 'Underneath this stone are deposited the remains of William Pownall Esq Late Mayor of this town who dy'd 12th of March 1768 aged 49. It would be doing injustice not to point out his conduct in the station of life he bore as the retrospect*

will return fraught with please and instruction. As a Merchant of Extensive Commerce in who trade had the truest friend, as by his punctual integrity therein he did an honour to business. As a magistrate steadfast to the justest principles, exemplary exercise in his office and firm in his allegiance. As a husband, father and Master, Equally distinguished in the several dutys relative thereto. In public life a successful arbitrator and reconciler of differences. Ready to every good work, which benevolence of disposition proved him the friend of mankind in general. Such he lived a favourite of The Friends of Merit.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.7 LAKE

4.7.1 The Lake family were buried in Plot 402 and 402a, which was located at the eastern side of the graveyard (Fig 3) and was moved as part of the 1885 extension of Paradise Street. This grave was not excavated as part of the archaeological investigation.

4.7.2 The memorial inscription of plot 402 reads:

'In Memory of Mary Lake, relict of Richard Lake Esq who departed this life on 6th of October 1796 aged 79 years.

John Srange Lake departed this life 8th May 1797 aged 13 months and 1 day

Also in memory of Thomas Lake, Esq eldest son of the above Richard and Mary Lake who departed this life on the 13th September 1803 in the 58th year of his age.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.7.3 The memorial inscription of plot 402a reads;

'In Memory of Richard Lake who departed this life the 20th August 1775 aged 70 years. Ann, the wife of William Charles Lake Esq. Departed this life at Birkenhead Priory Cheshire on the 3rd of September 1810 in the 52nd year of her age leaving a husband and 15 children deeply to deplore an irreparable loss.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.8 CROSS

4.8.1 **Catharine Cross:** Catharine Cross was the wife of William Cross, a barber and peruke maker (popular eighteenth century type of wig) who, according to Gores Directory of 1766 (Anon 1766), had a business on Dale Street. Catharine Cross was buried in plot 366 on the south-east side of the graveyard, which was removed as part of the 1885 Paradise Street expansion. No further information could be found regarding Catherine Cross.

4.8.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'In memory of Catharine, wife of William Cross

In beauty she was equalled by few, In virtue surpassed by none. She died immediately after the birth of her 4th child, July 22nd 1772, in the 29th year of her age.

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.9 CORLETT

- 4.9.1 Thomas Corlett and his family were buried in plot 216 on the western side of the graveyard (Fig 3); their grave is likely to still be *in situ* although it was not excavated as part of the archaeological investigation. The memorial inscription reads;

'Here lyeth the body of Thos. Corlett

Who departed this life the 19th May 1774

In the 44th year of his age

'If merit dead compels the gushing tear,

In justice, Reader pay that tribute here

Hast thou a brother, Son or Dearer name

Now then our loss we once enjoyed the same

No brighter soul treads the celestial plains

Than warms the dust this peaceful grave contains'

Isabella his daughter died the 9th Feb 1768

Isabella his daughter died the 7th June 1770

John Corlett, son of the above died 3rd of October 1794 aged 24 years

Also James Killop

Grandson of the above Thomas Corlett was interred here Feb 6th 1821 aged 26 years'.

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.10 LEWIS

- 4.10.1 **Resolution Lewis:** Resolution Lewis was buried with his wife in plot 393 (Fig 3). Despite having what can only be described as a unique name, no further information could be found about Resolution Lewis at this time. Plot 393 was located on the east side of the graveyard and would have been moved as part of the 1885 Paradise Street extension.

- 4.10.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Here resteth the body of Resolution Lewis who died Nov. 6th 1779 aged 59 years.

Ellen Lewis relict of Resolution Lewis departed this life, the 29th day of October 1798 Aged 85 years.'

4.11 RIDINGS

- 4.11.1 **Mary Ridings:** Mary Ridings was buried in Plot 233, located at the south-east side of the graveyard (Fig 4) and so would have been moved as part of the 1885 clearance; the grave was not identified during the archaeological investigation. Although Mary was interred here her husband, Samuel Ridings, was not. Mary was the daughter of the Reverend Henry Richmond, Rector of Liverpool in 1721 and, as such, would have been based at the Chapel of St Mary del Key.

4.11.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Here lieth the body of Mary Ridings, widow of Samuel Ridings Esq. Of Manchester & daughter of the Rev. Henry Richmond, formerly one of the Rectors of this town who departed this life May 17th 1785 aged 73 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.12 HAMER

4.12.1 **Henry Hamer:** Henry Hamer was a Customs House officer and had a house on Union Street (now known as Old Hall Street). The Hamer family was buried in plot 232 in the south-east side of the graveyard (Fig 4); their grave would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance. This grave was not investigated as part of the archaeological investigation.

4.12.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Elizabeth Hamer, widow of the late Henry Hamer and daughter to the above named Henry Richmond died 4th April 1788 Aged 72 years.

Michael Hamer of this place, merchant died 18th March 1787. Aged 41 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.13 HUTCHINSON

4.13.1 William Hutchinson was buried in plot 239, located at the south-east side of the graveyard (Fig 4). This plot would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance and it was not recorded as part of the archaeological investigation.



Plate 3: William Hutchinson from a painting held at the LRO

4.13.2 William Hutchinson was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1715 and went to sea probably around 1727, and then steadily worked his way up the sea-faring ranks from cabin boy to captain, although not on the same vessel. He quickly established himself as one of Liverpool's most famous sons and thrived in his adopted city (Williams 1897) (Plate 3).

4.13.3 Between 1738-1739 he sailed in an East Indiaman as forecandleman to India and China. By 1747 he was allied with Fortunatus Wright, one of Liverpool's most famous and successful privateers, and in 1750 was in command of a Lowestoft

Frigate, engaged in privateering. In 1755 Hutchinson was made a freeman of the city for his services to the improvement of the fishing industry, particularly the fitting out of cod smacks (*ibid*). On the 7th of February 1759 he was appointed Dock Master in Liverpool, the position for which he is now best remembered; this appointment gave him the time and authority to investigate and improve various aspects of shipping and navigation on the river.

- 4.13.4 Hutchinson was a man of many talents being in his time Sea Captain, Dock Master, Inventor, Author, Scientist and Philanthropist and he seems to have been a talented and productive man who had a great impact on various seafaring matters. His businesses included being a sea-farer, a ship-owner, boat builder, commercial trader and noted local politician. Touzeau (1910, 15) says of him that '*His qualifications were as great as his pursuits were varied*'. The first parabolic reflector to be used in British lighthouses was made by William Hutchinson in 1763 and was erected at Bidston. He also proposed ideas for alerting the town to ships in trouble on the estuary by suggesting the installation of gunpowder flares in the lighthouses which could be lit and would explode in the sky thus providing an audible and visual warning (*ibid*). Hutchinson was also instrumental in the establishment of the world's first lifeboat station at Formby (Yorke and Yorke 1982), and of Mersey pilotage services and, with Dr Thomas Houlston of the Liverpool Infirmary, developed early methods of artificial respiration (Williams 1897).
- 4.13.5 He was the author of the 'Treatise on Practical Seamanship' which was published in 1777 (Hutchinson 1777) followed by a second version in 1787. He also founded Liverpool Marine Society in 1789 for the benefit of masters of vessels, widows and children and was regarded as a contributor to all the benevolent institutions of the town. He also proposed, unsuccessfully, Maritime Academies at Liverpool, North Shields and Limehouse, London for students of seamanship (Williams 1897).
- 4.13.6 Hutchinson turned his hand to a variety of marine and maritime inventions, which included different types of rudder and was a prolific commentator on ship design; he was the author of a 'Treatise on Naval Architecture' (Hutchinson 1794). He measured heights and times of high waters and meteorological parameters at the Old Dock 1764-1793 (data survive for 1768-1793) (Woodworth 1999). These tide tables are viewed as being very accurate and are still the basis for working out tide tables today. They also represent the most complete record of this kind for the period and indicate the significant role that Liverpool played in the establishment of vital scientific discoveries, including the fixing of Longitude.
- 4.13.7 Having lived an incredibly productive life, Hutchinson died in Liverpool on 7th of February 1801 aged 85 years (Williams 1897). He left his estate to his sister and nephew suggesting that he may have never married or produced an heir.

4.14 DOUGLAS

- 4.14.1 **William Douglas:** the grave plot of William Douglas has not been identified using on the available grave plots. The memorial inscription is notable for its frankness and lack of formality and seems to be a rare occurrence where the demise or illness is discussed as part of the inscription.
- 4.14.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'William Douglas departed this life 12th February 1776 Aged 40.

After a long and tedious indisposition, which he bore with much Christian patience; much lamented by his acquaintance. He was a good husband, a sincere friend and an honest man.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.15 BLACKBURNE

4.15.1 **John Blackburne:** the Blackburne family were interred in plots 63 and 63a adjacent to the south wall of the church in the north-west area of the graveyard (Fig 3); the graves were not identified or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation. The Blackburne family were extensively engaged in the salt trade, at that time a very important feature of Liverpool commerce as salt was used in a number of industrial processes including pottery manufacture as well as the preservation of goods for shipping.

4.15.2 The offices of the family business were at Nova Scotia, Liverpool and John Blackburne constructed Blackburn House on Hope Street in 1785-1789; the family later resided at Wavertree Hall. Blackburne Place was named after the Blackburne family (LRO/Hf352 CEM 1/17/2). John Blackburne was mayor of Liverpool in 1760 and in 1788/9.

4.15.3 The memorial inscription reads;

'Here lie the remains of Dorothy, wife of Alderman John Blackburne, Esquire of Liverpool who departed this life on the 2nd day of July in the year of our Lord 1777 in the 54th year of her age.

Here also lieth the remains of Miles, son of the same Alderman John Blackburne, Esq who departed this life on the 2nd day of June in the year of our lord 1783 in the 23rd year of his age.

Here also lieth the remains of the said Alderman John Blackburne Esq who departed this life on the 23rd day of August in the year of our Lord 1789 in the 67th year of his age. He was elected Mayor of the borough in the year 1760.

Also to the memory of Catharine Blackburne, daughter of the above named John Blackburne who departed this life on the 22nd of October 1816 aged 62 years.

Also to the memory of Ashton Blackburne son of the above-named John Blackburne who departed this life the 10th of February 1836 aged 74 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.16 WATKINSON

4.16.1 **Benjamin Watkinson:** the burial plot of the surgeon Benjamin Watkinson could not be located accurately using the available mapping resources, and it is likely that the plot was registered or purchased by another individual, hence his omission from the grave plan. No biographical information was obtained for Benjamin Watkinson, however his memorial inscription is one of the most lengthy and poetic recorded as part of this study. The memorial inscription reads:

'Resurgam

Beneath this stone is interred the remains of Benjamin Watkinson, Surgeon.

Who, after passing through a variety of interesting scenes of life with integrity, reputation and esteem both by sea and land, was called to life eternal where there is no varying nor shadow of change the 4th day of July in the year of redemption 1783.

In the 25th year of his age to the very great grief of a numerous circle of respectable relations and acquaintances who, while he was living admired his virtues as they now revere his memory, to perpetuate which his inconsolable sister has caused this monumental stone to be laid.

*Thus fell a youth in his meridian bloom
Consign'd by deaths cold solitary tomb
His years tho' few were guided by that plan
Which form the social friend and worthy man
As from a hill a weary pilgrim views
His resting place and with new strength pursues
The path prescrib'd so well conducted youth
Through reasons eye surveys unerring truth
Her ways he finds and makes her path his way
The sacred paths to everlasting day.
Lament not then his transitory hour,
Nor think too short life's momentary power,
Twas heavens decree that closed the passing scene
And heaven's decrees are never formed in vain
Not chance nor accident, but love Divine
Called him from earth to purer joys sublime
Ah reader, then with me reflect a while
On Life's duration and fortunes smile
As shadows have power of each today
Tomorrows sun will find them both away.
Life tho' insured with every sign of health
And man's estate tho' dignify'd by wealth
Upon the one death silently attends
Cuts the small thread and life short passage ends
Upon the other pride and envy wait
And soon eclipse the empire of the great
What now my friend (while living) should we do?
What trust to health or fleeting zeal pursue?
Forbid the thought be in thy plan and mine*

*To fix our hopes beyond the grasp of time
 Be that eternal life our object still
 Which pain nor accident nor death can kill
 And be our wealth deposited in trust
 With heavens great king exempt from moth and rust.
 Mary Watkinson departed this life 16th November 1785 aged 79 years'
 (Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)*

4.17 ROUGHSEGE

- 4.171 RH Roughsedge was buried in plot 306 on the south-east side of the graveyard (Fig 4) and his grave would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance, so was not identified during the archaeological investigation.
- 4.17.2 His biography, presented below, is based on a hand-written sheet produced by Mrs RH Roughsedge after his death, and which is retained by the Liverpool Athenaeum (LRO/Hf352 CEM 1/17/2).
- 4.17.3 RH Roughsedge MA was born in Pool Lane, Liverpool, August 28th 1746 (Plate 4). He was incumbent at Chapel Douglas in the parish of Ecclestone for three months at the rate of £30 per annum in 1769. He was Curate of Bury in Lancashire at £50 per annum for the years 1770 and 1771. He was appointed Curate of Liverpool and remained in the post for nearly six years at first at the rate of about £43 per annum from 1772 and one of the Curates of St Thomas's for £80 per annum at first for six years from 1777. Roughsedge was one of the chaplains of St George's for two years from 1794 and he was Rector of Liverpool from July 6th 1796.



Plate 4: Reverend RH Roughsedge (courtesy of the Athenaeum Liverpool)

- 4.17.4 The Reverend RH Roughsedge was minister of St Thomas's Church from 1781 until 1794. In 1796 he was promoted to Rector of Liverpool and a substantial white marble bust and inscription were erected to commemorate his time as Rector at The

Church of Our Lady and St Nicholas. His wife, Elizabeth Roughsedge, was related to the Redival family of Bury. Roughsedge was generous enough to provide relatively high status burials for his family's servants who are interred in plot 179.

4.17.5 The memorial inscription reads;

'R.H Roughsedge

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord

In Memory of Robert the fourth son of the Rev Robert Hankinson Roughsedge M.A of this town and of Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Wareing of Bury in this county, who died on the 23rd day of November AD 1785 Aged 10 weeks.

Joshua the 5th son of the same parents. Catharine the fifth daughter and Robert their youngest son, Died in their infancy AD 1790, 1790 and 1792.

Also to the memory of Ann the eldest daughter and the wife of the Rev. William Black M.A Rector of Blaysden in Gloucestershire who died on the 9th day of February AD 1816 aged 37 years.

Also to the memory of Elizabeth the beloved and respected wife of the Rev R.H Roughsedge who after a life of unostentatious usefulness and exemplary meekness died on the 28th day of June A.D 1816 aged 67 years.

Also of Wareing Roughsedge, the second son who died on the 4th day of September 1816 aged 40 years.

And to the memory of the Rev R.H Roughsedge, M.A for thirty three years the Benevolent, Upright and Reverend Rector of this Parish. Who died 'old and full of days' on the 28th day of September AD 1829 aged 83 years.

Blessed are the dead which lie in the Lord from henceforth yea saith the spirit that they might rest from their labours and their works do follow them.

Revelations.c.xiv.v13'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.18 OPENSHAW

4.18.1 **Rachel Openshaw:** the Openshaw plot, number 179 was located on the western side of the graveyard (Fig 4) and was not affected by the 1885 clearance; it was purchased by the Reverend RH Roughsedge for his two domestic servants, Rachel Openshaw and Ann Peers (LRO/Hf352 CEM 1/17/2). Perhaps unsurprisingly there was no further biographical data available for either woman. The memorial inscription reads;

'1881 Here rests Two faithful Domestic's Rachel Openshaw and Ann Peers, in the service of the Rev R.H Roughsedge. The former lived 43 years and died aged 67. The latter lived 47 years and died aged 80.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.19 KENT

4.19.1 **Richard Kent:** Richard Kent and his family were buried in plots 193 and 193a at the north-west side of the graveyard adjacent to the southern wall of the church (Fig 3); the graves were not identified or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation. Richard Kent was a Merchant who had premises on Atherton Street (now South Castle Street) and built a substantial house on the corner of Duke Street and Kent Street – Kent Street was named after him. In 1770 Richard Kent was elected to become a member of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, along with William Wallace who was also buried in this cemetery.

4.19.2 According to Picton in his 'Memorials of Liverpool':

'At the corner of Duke Street and Kent Street, there formerly stood a noble mansion, erected in 1768 by Mr Richard Kent, Merchant. At the time of its erection and for many years subsequently, it has extensive gardens and grounds attached, reaching back to Pitt Street and including the site of St Michaels Church. Mr Kent was the representative, by female descent and inheritance of the ancient family of Lancelyns of Poulton Lancelyn, Cheshire and their successors, the Greens; his father Randal Kent of Knutsford having married Catherine, the last heiress of that race. Richard Kent died in 1790 and was interred in St Thomas's Church. One of his daughters married Lord Henry Murray, the son of the Duke of Athol and another was married to John Blackburne Esq. His only surviving son Joseph succeeded to the Poulton Lancelyn estates and in 1793 by royal license assumed the name and arms of Green.' (Picton 1875, 274)

4.19.3 The Kent family home on Hanover Street was noteworthy enough to warrant being the subject of a painting by notable Liverpool artist, James Brierly. The original is held by the Liverpool Athenaeum. The Memorial Inscription reads:

'Jane, daughter of Richard Kent, of Liverpool, Merchant, died the 13th Jan'y 1771 aged 10 years and a half. Peter Kent also son of the above Richard and Elizabeth Kent died the 27th October 1775 aged 9 years.

William Kent another son also died the 26th August 1777 Aged 18 years. Richard Kent another son of the above died the 18th July 1784 Aged 22 years.

Here lieth the remains of Richard Kent Esq. Who died 20th March 1790 aged 58 years.

Also Elizabeth his wife died 24th July 1797 aged 61 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.20 STEWART / MCNEILL

4.20.1 **James Stewart and Hector McNeill:** Captain James Stewart and Hector McNeill, although presumed unrelated, were buried in the same plot (plot 300), which was on the south-east side of the graveyard (Fig 4). This location means that their plot would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance for the extension of Paradise Street, and therefore their plot was not observed or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation.

4.20.2 Hector McNeil was formerly the master of the Sloop Lady Mount Stuart of Rothesay, built by Ralston and Smith in 1793 at the shipyard in Ayr, Scotland and

was registered at Whitehaven as having a burden (tonnage) of 79 tons. The ship was wrecked off the coast of Campbell Town on a journey from Ayr to Bangor on the 19th of October 1818. No biographical information could be found regarding either Captain Stewart or Hector McNeill.

4.20.3 The memorial inscription reads:

'Here lies the body of Captain James Stewart of Rothesay who departed this life the 8th of December 1786 Aged 29 years.

Here lie the remains of Hector McNeill late Master of the Sloop Lady Mount Stuart of Rothesay who departed this life on the 28th day of April 1802 Aged 46 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.21 WAINWRIGHT

4.21.1 **Thomas Wainwright:** the Wainwright family were buried in plot 425 at the eastern limit of the graveyard (Fig 3), and the grave would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance for the extension of Paradise Street; the plot was not observed or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation. No biographical information was found for the Wainwright family.

4.21.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Sacred to the memory of Thomas Wainwright who departed this life the 9th September 1800 aged 76 years.

He filled the office of Clark at this church for upwards of forty one years with great propriety.

Also Ellen, relict of the above Thomas Wainwright who departed this life the 26th of Decr. 1800 aged 73 years.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord

Even so saith the spirit for they rest from their labours.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.22 PRICE / SOUTHWORKER / KING

4.22.1 **Thomas Price:** the plot of Price, Southworker and King is listed as plot 350, located on the eastern side of the graveyard (Fig 3), and would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance for the extension of Paradise Street; the plot was not observed or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation. No biographical information was found for any of the persons interred within this plot. However, the inscription for Nathan Southworker, a native of Duxbury in Massachusetts, is a clear reminder of the important international links between Liverpool and the Americas. Southworker would have been part of a varied international community that existed around the docks at this time.

4.22.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Here lyeth the body of Thomas Price who departed this life 23rd May 1771 Aged 39 years. Also Sarah Price, wife of Thomas Price who departed this life, 7th December 1775 Aged 45 years

In Memory of Nathan Southworker,

Who departed this life 15th June 1800 Aged 22 years and 9 days.

He was born in North America at Duxbury, County of Plymouth in the state of Massachusetts.

Mary Clark died 21st March 1805 aged 44 years.

Ellen King died 12th October 1819 aged 31 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.23 ABBOTT

4.23.1 **William Abbott:** William Abbott was interred in plot within double plot 411/412, located at the south-east side of the graveyard (Fig 3). William Abbott was a merchant and resident of Cleveland's Square (Price Street) which is located directly east of the graveyard.

4.23.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Here lie interred the remains of William Abbott who departed this life the 10th of May 1788 aged 68 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.24 FORESHAW

4.24.1 **Agnes Foreshaw:** the plot belonging to Agnes Foreshaw was not identified using the available historic mapping and it is likely that she was interred in a plot bought and registered under another name. No biographical information was found for Agnes Foreshaw.

4.24.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Here lie the remains of Agnes Foreshaw who departed this life on the first day of June 1813 in the 62nd year of her age.

Happy saint though now are landed on that peaceful, blissful shore where no troubles can assail thee, sin nor sorrow grieve no more.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.25 BOULTON / TWIST/ WRIGHTS

4.25.1 **Nicholas Boulton:** the Boulton/Twist/Wrights were buried in plot 183 on the west side of the graveyard (Fig 4). It was uncovered during the 2005 excavations and was found to have been disturbed and the grave stone had been damaged at some point in antiquity. No biographical information was found for any of the persons interred within this plot and no direct familial relationship could be discerned. The fact that Nicholas Boulton and Thomas Wright were both mariners, albeit of different rank, is a clear reminder of the fact that many of the persons living in and around the Old Dock were employed as crew on the numerous ships.

4.25.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Here lieth the body of Captain Nicholas Boulton who departed this life the 4th December 1792 in the 70th year of his age.

To the memory of Betty Twist, wife of Thomas Twist who departed this life on the 31st day of December 1800 in the 55th year of her age.

Thomas Wright, mariner dept. This life the 14th day of May 1802 Aged 28 years.'

4.26 RICHARDSON

4.26.1 **James Richardson:** the Richardson family were interred in plots 79 and 80 on the west side of the graveyard (Fig 4). Their graves were partially uncovered as part of the archaeological excavations in 2005 but the gravestone was too weathered for the inscription to be recorded. The inscription below was made prior to the closure of the graveyard in 1906.

4.26.2 Edmund Richardson was a victim of the wrecking of Pilot boat Number One, the 'Good Intent' which went down with 22 pilots, men and boys on board at Formby Point. Thirteen men were drowned and nine were saved (LRO/H352 CEM 1/17/1-2)

4.26.3 The memorial inscription reads;

'James Richardson, Pilot, died 13th September 1821 aged 27 years.

Also Mary Richardson who departed this life on the 2nd of May 1883, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Also the remains of Edmund Richardson, Pilot, who perished in getting ashore from the Pilot Boat at Formby on the 29th Nov. 1883 aged 33 years.

Tho' Boreas Blast and Neptunes Waves

Has tost me to and fro,

Yet here I am by God's decree

I harbour here below.

Here at an anchor I do lay

With many of our fleet

In hopes for to set sail

Our admiral Christ to meet.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.27 RATHBONE

4.27.1 **Thomas Rathbone:** the Rathbone family were interred in plots 138 and 139, in the south-central area of the graveyard (Fig 4) and as such their plot would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance for the extensions of Paradise Street. Their graves were not examined or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation. No biographical information was found for the family.

4.27.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Sacred to the memory of Margaret Rathbone who died on the 26th October 1833 in the 69th year of her age.

Also Thomas Rathbone, husband of the above who died on the 20th of November 1842 Aged 79 years.

Also Sarah Evans, daughter of the above who died on the 20th February 1841 Aged 55 years.

Also Margaret Rathbone daughter of the above who died on the 23rd of April 1852 Aged 51 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.28 BOURNE

4.28.1 ***Cornelius Bourne:*** Cornelius Bourne, Merchant, was buried with his wife in plot 342 (Fig 3); Plot 343 was also registered in the Bourne name. Cornelius was born in 1747 and was married to Ann Reymer, the widow of Edward Glover. The Bourne family had a well established lineage which was extensively recorded in Burkes Landed Gentry and this privileged background would have undoubtedly aided his merchant ventures. The Bourne plots are located on the east side of the graveyard and would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance for the extension of Paradise Street; their graves were not examined or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation.

4.28.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'In memory of Cornelius Bourne, Merchant who departed this life 1st of April 1806 aged 60 years.

And of Ann his wife who died 12th June 1828 aged 86 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.29 CURRIE

4.29.1 ***James Currie:*** James Currie was born on the 31st of May 1756 in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and was a notable member of Liverpool Society for the duration of his stay in the city (Plate 5). He is most famous for this friendship with the Scottish poet Robert Burns and for writing his biography.

4.29.2 He was also one of the first people to champion hydrotherapy as a cure for fevers, publishing an extensive treatise titled *'Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, Cold and Warm, as a Remedy in Fevers and Other Diseases'* (1797) on this at least 90 years before this was officially recognised as a treatment.

4.29.3 Between 1801 and 1802 he was President of the Liverpool Athenaeum, and was also very influential in the expansion of the first Liverpool Library (the Lyceum built in 1800). He was a humanitarian and prominent member of the campaign for the Abolition of slavery. He is not buried in this cemetery with his children as he died on a journey to Sidmouth in 1805. There are no records of his wife's burial place, but his children are buried in plot 153 on the western side of the graveyard (Fig 3) and their grave was identified and recorded as part of the archaeological investigation in 2005.



Plate 5: James Currie (Image courtesy of the Athenaeum)

4.29.4 The memorial inscription reads:

'Here lieth the remains of Sarah Currie, the infant daughter of Dr J Currie who died on the 19th day of Feby 1790, aged 9 months and at her feet lies James Currie her Brother who died on the 12th day of March 1790 aged 2 years and 9 months.'

4.30 SWARBRICK

4.30.1 **Margaret Swarbrick:** Margaret Swarbrick was a personal servant to the Twentyman family and was buried in plot 21 on the western edge of the graveyard, adjacent to Park Lane (Fig 4). No biographical information was found relating to Margaret Swarbrick, although this is not unexpected given her profession and therefore implied social status. Plot 21 was not observed or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation. The Twentyman family are also buried in St Thomas's in plot 294 and their wealth is reflected in the fact that they could afford to purchase a significant plot for a family servant. The memorial inscription reads;

'Here lie the remains of Margaret Swarbrick, she died April the fifteenth 1807 Aged 78 years. The much loved and highly valued Servant of Mrs Twentyman for forty eight years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.31 FEARNLEY / FEAVIOUR

4.31.1 **Richard Fearnley:** Richard Fearnley and John Feaviour were buried together in plot 99 in the south-central area of the graveyard (Fig 4). Their grave would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance for the extension of Paradise Street and consequently was not observed during the course of the archaeological

investigation. The plot was likely purchased for them by their employers - Samuel Staniforth and John Bolton, both of whom were wealthy slave trading merchants. No biographical information was found for either man, and can probably be attributed to their role and social standing.

4.31.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Richard Fearnley, many years faithful servant to Samuel Staniforth, Merchant who died 14th July 1807 aged 43 years. Also John Feaviour who died Feby 7th 1847 aged 52 years. The faithful servant of John Bolton.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.32 HAIGH

4.32.1 **Maria Haigh:** Maria Haigh was buried in plot 13 on the far south-west side of the graveyard adjacent to Park Lane (Fig 4), which was not observed or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation. No biographical information was uncovered relating to Maria, presumably because she was so young when she died.

4.32.2 The memorial inscription reads:

'To the memory of Maria Haigh. The dear child began, like Josiah, to seek after the Lord while she was yet young and was suddenly killed by a falling wall on Monday Dec. 7th 1818 Aged 15 years.

Her flesh shall slumber in the ground

Till the last trumpets joyful sound

Then burst the chains with sweet surprise

And in her saviours image rise.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.33 BROWN

4.33.1 **John Brown:** the Brown family were buried in plot 159 on the north-west side of the graveyard (Fig 3); the grave slab was uncovered during the archaeological investigation and was found to be in good condition. The partial removal of one slab rendered the interior of the shaft grave visible. The upper coffin (that of Elizabeth) appears to have been lead-lined and was decorated with a shield-shaped breast plate bearing her name and date of death. John Brown was a merchant who lived on Cleveland's Square (Price Street), adjacent to the churchyard (Gores Directory (Anon 1766)).

4.33.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'The burial place of John Brown.

Here lieth interred Jane, the daughter of John Brown, Merchant who departed this life 4th day of August 1768 aged fourteen days.

Elizabeth his wife who departed this life the 16th day of January 1780 aged 55 years.

Rebecca Brown, daughter of John Brown died the 10th day of January 1791 aged 26 years.

Eleanor Brown the widow of the late John Brown Esq. Died on the 20th day of January 1819 aged 78.'

4.34 GOORE / STANIFORTH

- 4.34.1 **Charles Goore:** the Goore family were interred in plot 269 on the south-east side of the churchyard (Fig 4), and as such, their grave would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance for the Paradise Street extension. Consequently, their grave was not identified or recorded as part of the archaeological investigation.



Plate 6: Charles Goore (courtesy of LRO)

- 4.34.2 Charles Goore lived at the Old Churchyard, next to the church of Our Lady and St Charles Nicholas on the Strand, directly overlooking the river (Plate 6). He was a very prominent member of Liverpool society, and was Mayor of Liverpool in 1754-1755 and again in 1767-1768. He was a well known Merchant and was involved with the proposals to construct the Old Dock. He owned the large central ropewalks which extended from the back of the houses on Ranelagh Street to the South end of Renshaw Street. His Ropery business went from strength to strength with records suggesting that Goore and Staniforth made the most of the rapidly expanding shipping industry by supplying cordage to a large number of mercantile and privateer vessels in the 1770s and 1780s (Williams 1897).
- 4.34.3 Charles Goore was the head of a very successful shipping business with interests in both the Africa Trade and in the Greenland Fisheries. His ship, the 'Golden Lion', was the only vessel operating out of the Old Dock in the 1750s that was actively involved in the whaling industry. Whaling became a core part of Goore's trade interests and records show that his ships predominantly carried oil, whales, seals (skins), ivory, iron and slaves.
- 4.34.4 Goore married one of his daughters to Thomas Staniforth who subsequently inherited his thriving shipping business and went on to become even more greatly involved in the slave trade. He was very involved with the politics of the city and in 1761 even featured in a popular political song composed for the Tory campaign led by Sir William Meredith.
- 4.34.5 **Thomas Staniforth:** Thomas Staniforth was born on March 27th 1735, the elder son of Samuel Staniforth of Darnall, near Sheffield (Staniforth 1965) (Plate 7). When

he was nine, he was sent to Mrs Marshalls School in Sheffield and then to Heath School near Wakefield. It was initially intended that he should have a career in law but at the age of fifteen his mother was dying and so his brother-in-law and guardian John Younge of Sheffield used his influence to get Thomas apprenticed to an old family friend, Charles Goore at his offices in Liverpool.



Plate 7: Thomas Staniforth (courtesy of LRO)

- 4.34.6 After completing a seven year apprenticeship, Staniforth made more binding links with the Goore family by marrying Charles Goore's only daughter, Elizabeth. Goore had two sons who were involved in their fathers business but both died young leaving Thomas Staniforth to inherit a trading empire. Until 1774 they lived on Union Street but, following the death of Charles Goore, they occupied a grand new house on the same street as the Goore Ropery (Ranelagh Street) (*ibid*).
- 4.34.7 Between the 1770s and 1780s the slave trade expanded considerably and Staniforth recorded that Goore's ships were responsible for the transportation of over 7000 slaves. In July 1777 he was appointed a member of the Africa Association (essentially a slave traders association). He also acquired a warehouse on Hanover Street for the storage of Whale bone which would have been a very desirable commodity as it was used to produce the stays which were inserted into ladies corsets. He was also partnered in a wine, rum and brandy firm but this was dissolved on the 1st of July 1776 with the business continuing under his partners Richard Machell and Thomas Burton (*ibid*).
- 4.34.8 In 1787 Thomas Staniforth became Bailiff of Liverpool and in 1789 he invested in a cottage and farm at Broad Green in the parish of Childwall which he used as a country retreat. In 1791 he embarked on a new venture and set up a banking business, going into partnership with Jonas Bold, Francis Ingram and Joseph Daltera. Hughes (1906, 127) describes the partnership of Staniforth, Ingram, Bold and Daltera as fully typical of their time, 'Full of energy and resource, they engaged in multifarious businesses and enjoyed considerable reputation in their day and generation'.
- 4.34.9 In 1797 he was elected as Mayor of Liverpool, and he also found time to become the first president of the Liverpool Marine Society, to serve the Chamber of Commerce and was also a president of the Liverpool Music Hall (the fore-runner of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society).

4.34.10 Thomas and Elizabeth Staniforth produced seven children, of whom three died as infants and two as young adults. The young adults, Alethea and Charles are also buried in the Goore family vault; however, the burial place of the infants is not recorded. It is likely that the infants died before baptism and, therefore, may be in an unmarked plot, near or outside the churchyard walls.

4.34.11 The memorial inscription reads;

'Henry Goore, son of Charles gore, Merchant,

Departed this life on the 7th of August 1771 aged 35 years.

Margery Goore, daughter of Henry Halsall of Everton, Gentleman and wife of Charles Goore of Liverpool, Merchant who departed this life on the 12th and was interred on the 15th day of August 1776.

At the age of 70 years and 13 days. John, son of Thomas Staniforth, died February 1st 1788 Aged 2 years and 6 months.

Charles Goore died March 13th 1783 aged 81 years.

Alethea daughter of Thomas Staniforth died February 13th 1791 in the 27th year of her age.

Charles son of Thomas Staniforth, died 8th January 1795 aged 27 years.

Thomas Staniforth Esq died on the 15th and was interred on the 21st of December 1803 in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Staniforth, Esq died January 29 1822 aged 84 years.

Mary wife of Samuel Staniforth died 24th August 1846 aged 73 years

Samuel Staniforth Esq died 5th of April 1851 aged 82 years.'

(Transcript of Graves of St Thomas's Churchyard - Hf352 CEM 1/17/2)

4.35 SHAW

4.35.1 The Shaw family were interred in plots 121 and 122, which were located at the north-west side of the graveyard (Fig 3). Both plots were partially exposed during the archaeological investigation conducted in 2005, but the memorial inscription was illegible.

4.35.2 The Shaw family were successful potters with premises on Shaw's Brow (LRO/Hf352 CEM 1/17/2). The Shaw family had links with the Old Dock as they allegedly took the excavated the spoil clays removed from the pool and used them to produce bricks which were then used to construct some of the buildings in and around King Street (now Hanover Street). They were also contractors for the erection of St George's Church which was designed by the city engineer and dock master Thomas Steers.

4.35.3 The Shaw family produced some very notable pottery including a commemorative plate depicting Charles Goore's ship, The Golden Lion. This was presented in 1753 to Captain Metcalf who had returned from his second successful voyage in the Greenland Whale Fishery. The Golden Lion was originally a French sloop-of-war but was captured in 1749 by an unknown privateer and was subsequently converted into a whaling vessel (the first to trade from Liverpool). In 1808 there was a pub on

Dale Street named the Golden Lion to commemorate this famous trading vessel and then in 1837-1838 the pub itself was turned into the site of the Liverpool Royal Bank (LRO/Hf352 CEM 1/17/2).

4.36 LEATHER

4.36.1 **John Leather:** the Leather family were interred in plots 160, 161 and 162, located at the north-west side of the graveyard (Fig 3). It is not clear which grave the memorial inscription below pertains to as these plots were not uncovered as part of the archaeological investigation. John Leather is listed in the 1766 Gores Directory (Anon 1766) where his profession was listed as a Currier and who lived on Park Lane, adjacent to the church.

4.36.2 The memorial inscription reads;

'Here lie the remains of John Leather of Liverpool who departed this life 30 of January 1771 aged 57 years.

Also the remains of Mary, Granddaughter of the above and daughter of John and Mary Leather who departed this life on the 23rd February 1824 Aged 33 years.

Also the remains of Elizabeth Leather daughter of the late John and Mary Leather who departed this life on the 20th day of February 1857 Aged 60 years.

Sacred to the memory of John Leather who departed this life October 13th 1836 aged 84 years .

Also Mary, relict of the above John Leather who departed this life December 23rd 1846 aged 85 years.'

4.37 MOLYNEUX

4.37.1 **Edmund Molyneux:** Edmund Molyneux was interred in plot 100 in the south-central area of the graveyard (Fig 4) and his grave would have been removed as part of the 1885 clearance for the extension of Paradise Street; his grave was not observed during the archaeological investigation, nor was the memorial inscription recorded. Molyneux was a merchant with a leased property on Fenwick Street c1802 (Williams 1897) (Plate 8). He was also listed as a proprietor of the Athenaeum in 1820 (Burrell 1820, 15).



Plate 8: Edmund Molyneux (Courtesy of the Athenaeum, Liverpool)

5. WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 Following a detailed investigation over a three day period in 2005, it was determined that a watching brief should be carried out during the course of the final landscaping phase of works on site LA6A. Previous work had revealed the extensive presence of grave slabs which were, for the most part, intact and *in situ*. For the sake of coherency the results of the project will be broken down into areas by function of trench ie tree pits, retaining wall trenches, and drainage trenches.
- 5.1.2 The ground level was initially reduced across the area by not more than 50mm in order to provide a level suitable for the makeup/levelling layer which was to be added to protect the burials as part of the landscaping process. The perimeter trench for the retaining wall was machine excavated in limited areas and was hand dug by a member of Willerbys staff where a potential impact upon the archaeology was likely.
- 5.1.3 The initial levelling and exploratory trenching (not undertaken under archaeological watching brief conditions) in November 2009 inadvertently exposed a series of grave slabs and part of the interior of a brick vault. This was recorded as part of the watching brief and then back-filled with sharp sand to allow the reinstatement of the grave slab at the recommendation of the Sarah Jane Farr (Merseyside Archaeologist) and Dr Mark Adams (Diocesan archaeologist) (Fig 5).
- 5.1.4 The excavation of the perimeter trench in November 2009, and subsequent removal of a small layer of aggregate and silty clay overburden, exposed the eastern ends of three grave slabs (Fig 5), all of which appeared to be *in situ* although this was never fully determined, as only a small section of each was exposed and none of these areas had any inscription exposed. At this time a small section of wall, probably relating to a garden or perimeter wall around the former churchyard after its remodelling in 1885, was uncovered. The perimeter trench also highlighted the presence of drainage and reinforcing slabs on the south-east side of the site relating to the extension of Paradise Street through the area of the former graveyard in 1885. Following this phase of work, the watching brief was temporarily suspended as it was determined that no further intrusive work would take place until January 2010.
- 5.1.5 The final phase of the watching brief was carried out during January to February 2010 and focused on the excavation of tree pits and trenches to contain a retaining wall at the south-eastern limit of the site and drainage at the south-western limit of the site and a bench at the north-eastern side of site. The ground was initially broken in these areas using a hand-held breaker to remove the concrete bedding from beneath the road that was part of the former extension of Paradise Street; however, the concrete proved to be a considerable thickness and so a breaker was attached to the two ton mini digger. Removal of the concrete in the area of Paradise Street for the retaining wall and tree pit trenches did not result in the exposure of further grave slabs but did reveal a bedding layer comprising a mixture of silty soil and organic refuse which was probably part of the make up layer put down in 1885 after the removal of the burials from this area.

5.2 FIELDWORK RESULTS

- 5.2.1 The excavation of the area was undertaken in several small phases with intrusive work limited to the excavation of discrete garden features including the excavation of a perimeter trench for a retaining wall, two tree pits, small linear trenches for sections of hedge and benches and a small drainage trench. The perimeter trench, broken down into Trenches A, B, C and D (Fig 5), was excavated to accommodate a low, wooden sleeper-founded wall, which was designed to contain the two raised areas of the garden on the east and west sides of the path.
- 5.2.2 Trenches A and B were excavated by hand to accommodate the timber sleeper retaining walls that mark the western and eastern edges respectively, of the path between the two raised edges of the garden. Despite the staggered design, the trenches were oriented roughly north-west/south-east. The southern limit of both Trenches A and B form an interface with the edge of the curvilinear Trench C. Trench D was located at the junction of Park Lane and Liver Street where it followed the line of the modern street lay out; it was excavated to a maximum width of 0.5m. This trench was excavated prior to the archaeological watching brief; however, the trench was inspected and recorded as part of the watching brief. The north-eastern end of the Trench D stopped 1m short of the northern terminus of Trench A.
- 5.2.3 **Trench A:** Trench A measured c17.0m long, had a variable width of typically between 0.5m and 0.9m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m (Fig 5). Near the centre, the trench widened considerably to 2.6m, where it connected with Trench B. The excavation of Trench A partially exposed a group of graves that had not been investigated as part of the previous watching brief (OA North 2005), as they were located to the north of the original 2005 watching brief area.
- 5.2.4 *Grave 44 (Plot 159):* burial vault **10001** contained multiple inhumations within a double vault and had a standard stone slab, bearing the name of Brown (Plates 13 and 14). The grave stones were accidentally removed (prior to watching brief conditions) exposing a brick-lined vault containing deposit **10002**, a mid brown sandy silt and the edges of lead lined coffin (Fig 5). The inscription is as follows:
- '...The burial places... Here Lieth... Jane the Daughter of John Brown [departed] this life the 4th day August... Elizabeth his wife who departed...1780 Ag'd... Rebecca Brown daughter of John [Brown]...1791...Aged...Eleanor Brown Widow of the Late....day of January...'*
- 5.2.5 A shield-shaped copper alloy coffin plate was also found bearing the name of Elizabeth Brown who was the last person interred in the vault. Following recording and consultation, the grave was back-filled using clean sharp sand and the grave stones were reinstated.
- 5.2.6 *Grave 45: (Plots 158 and 158a):* burial vault **10003** was located directly south of vault **10001** and was a multiple inhumation with a standard stone slab, bearing the name of Thompson. The grave stone was *in situ* and heavily weathered. The inscription is as follows:
- 'Thomas and Dorothy Thompson died...Berry their daughter died Sept...ughter of Henry and Mary Thompson... Aged 2 month...May 1795 aged 64 years'*
- 5.2.7 *Grave 46: (plot 157):* burial vault **10022** was located directly south of **10003** and was probably a single inhumation with a standard stone slab bearing the name of

Smith. The grave stone and inscription were heavily weathered and only partially legible. The inscription was as follows:

'...the remains of... Smith. Daughter of Captain Will Smith who died on the ...interred here 29th May 1826 [in the] 80th year of her age'

- 5.2.8 During the course of this work, Grave 34 (previously recorded during the 2005 watching brief) was re-exposed but was not recorded. This grave was occupied by the Hampston family and is identified as Plot 156.
- 5.2.9 These graves were overlain by deposit **10000**, the mixed overburden comprising friable sandy clay, concrete fragments, ballast, brick rubble and modern rubbish. This disturbed deposit was between 0.10m and 0.30m thick and was largely derived from the demolition of the church and the subsequent use of the site as a car park.
- 5.2.10 **Trench B:** Trench B, to the east of Trench A, measured approximately 17.0m in length and was between 0.7m and 1.3m wide (Fig 5); it was excavated by hand to a depth of 0.35m to accommodate the timber sleeper retaining wall. The excavation of Trench B partially exposed three grave stones near the northern limit of excavation. The limited area exposed did not include any inscription or decoration on the slabs. As in Trench A, the grave stones directly were overlain by the mixed, modern overburden **10000**.
- 5.2.11 During this phase, the Tate Vault, Grave 42 (Plot 221) was partially re-exposed. The original landscaping plans for St Thomas' memorial garden were designed to minimise the risk of disturbance to any graves, and to be particularly sensitive to the location of the Tate family vault identified in 2005. Due to the uneven nature of the ground, however, a moderate level of impact was unavoidable.
- 5.2.12 Excavation at the southern end of Trench B at the interface with Trench C exposed a wall oriented north-east/south-west, running parallel to, and east of, the boundary for the southern 1885 extension of Paradise Street. The wall, **10015**, was made up of a single row of small yellow ashlar sandstone blocks on its east side **10008**, and two rows of bricks on its west side **10007**. In addition, there was a stone drainage channel, **10009** abutting the wall and running parallel to it along its length on its west side. This structure may be contemporary with the boundary following the construction of the Paradise Street extension.
- 5.2.13 Following consultation with the Merseyside Archaeologist, a 1m section of this wall was removed in order to reach the limit of excavation. The profile through the wall at the limit of excavation revealed that two courses of the sandstone blocks and four courses of the brick rows were left *in situ*; all were set into a mortared foundation **10013**. The wall had been truncated 3m north of the limit of Trench B, making its preserved exposed extent approximately 20m (Fig 7). The continuation of this wall was also exposed in Tree Pit 1 at the north-eastern side of the site.
- 5.2.14 The stone drainage channel **10009** was interrupted by a metal-grated inlet **10012**, 6.3m to the south of the wall's northern end. The stone drainage channel, **10009**, was set on top of **10014**, a disturbed, 0.2m thick deposit of friable sandy clay that related to the construction of wall **10015** (Plate 15). Context **10014** contained a large amount of brick fragments, small pieces of crushed stone, modern glass, metal and ceramic rubbish; **10014** was overlain by the mixed overburden **10000**. Wall **10015**, and the associated deposits, relate to the truncation of the original churchyard following the 1885 works to extend Paradise Street to the south. Following the extension of the

road, the graveyard was enclosed with a new brick and sandstone wall which reflected the orientation of the new public realm to the east.

- 5.2.15 **Trench C:** Trench C, like Trenches A and B, was excavated to accommodate a timber-sleeper retaining wall that divides the raised garden beds on the west from the open public realm to the east (Fig 5). The curvilinear trench was approximately 36m long, and measured between 0.5-1.5m wide; this trench was excavated by hand to a depth of c0.4m. At the southern end of Trench C, the continuation of wall group **10015**, previously seen in Trench B, was identified. The linear drain and brick wall components of this structure were identical in configuration to those previously identified. The modern OS map confirms that this wall corresponds with the former south-west side of Paradise Street.
- 5.2.16 A further structure, wall **10010**, was exposed near the northern end of Trench C, oriented on an east/west axis, extending beyond the limit of excavation. The wall was seen to butt an *in situ* grave stone; one of two adjacent grave stones that were at the western edge of the trench and, therefore, were not impacted by it. It is likely that this ashlar yellow sandstone wall represents part of the church wall following the 1885 modifications, and would have edged Paradise Street.
- 5.2.17 **Trench D:** Trench D (Fig 5), located at the north-western limit of excavation, effectively represents a continuation of Trench C. Trench D was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m to accommodate the construction of the modern brick retaining wall, and was 15.3m long. Exposed within this trench was structure **10023**, the continuation of the yellow ashlar masonry church boundary wall **10018**, observed within the north-western tree pit (*Section 5.2.21*). This structure was partially destroyed after the closure of the church in 1905; however, it was not truncated further by the addition of the new site boundary wall and remains *in situ*.
- 5.2.18 **Tree-pits:** the hand excavation of a series of small circular pits, each measuring approximately 1.3m in diameter, was undertaken to accommodate eight individual trees (*Quercus Robur Fastigiata* and *Quercus Palustris*) planted within the raised garden beds (Fig 5). As the raised ground level effectively created a buffer between the archaeology and the base of the tree pits, there was only a very minimal impact to the archaeology. York-stone paving slabs, **10016**, were exposed in the most north-westerly pit, and these probably represent the remains of a pathway that ran along the southern side of the church, oriented on an east/west axis. Each slab measured 1.5m by 1.03m, and, at this location, the paving had subsided and cracked, possibly suggesting the presence of a burial. To the north of this paving was ashlar sandstone wall foundation, **10018**, which comprised yellow sandstone blocks, 0.9m in length. The width could not be determined as the majority of the wall continued beyond the limit of excavation. This wall represents the surviving foundations of the original churchyard perimeter wall and prior to the start of the PSDA development, small sections of the wall were still visible. Immediately south of the paving was a drainage grate / inspection junction grate **10017**.
- 5.2.19 The paving **10016** was directly above a mixed bedding deposit **10019**, comprising a relatively compact sandy clay deposit with a large amount of small brick fragments and modern rubbish. Deposit **10019** was excavated down to c0.1m from the ground surface, as this was the maximum proposed depth for the tree.
- 5.2.20 At the north-eastern limit of the site, two 2m x 2m square pits were excavated to a depth of 0.5m for the installation of two trees (one of which was proposed as a

dedication tree), and formed a visual boundary for the public realm. Excavations were undertaken using a hand-held pneumatic breaker and a two ton mini digger with toothed bucket; the trenches were bottomed out by hand. The area proved to be relatively devoid of archaeological material as this area was previously cleared in 1885 to accommodate the extension of Paradise Street to the south. At this time grave stones were removed (and placed on the western side of the site) and the ground level was reinstated with a imported backfill, much of which was found to contain domestic refuse. Directly overlying this bedding layer was a substantial concrete raft designed to support the weight of traffic.

- 5.2.21 *Tree-pit 1 (Fig 5)*: Tree-pit 1 measured 2m x 2m and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Stratigraphically, the earliest deposit within the trench was **10021**, a make-up/levelling layer comprising dark-brown organic silty clay containing a heterogeneous mix of ash, crushed oyster shells, butchered animal bones and post-medieval pottery. This deposit was at least 0.15m thick but the full extent of the deposit was not ascertained as it exceeded the limit of excavation. Slightly later than this deposit was the construction of a linear brick boundary wall and corresponding drainage gully feature, **10015**, that had previously been identified in Trench B and Trench C. This structure bisected the trench on a north-east/south-west orientation and was visible in the north-west corner of the site. Butting against the east-facing edge of this structure was concrete layer **10024**, a 0.4m thick raft beneath the modern tarmac road surface.
- 5.2.22 *Tree-pit 2 (Fig 5)*: Tree-pit 2 measured 2m x 2m and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Stratigraphically, the earliest deposit within the trench was **10021**, a midden deposit, as described above. This was directly overlain by **10024**, a 0.4m thick layer of concrete beneath the modern tarmac road surface.
- 5.2.23 No grave stones or evidence of brick vaults was identified during the excavation of the two tree pits, which supports the idea that the grave stones were removed from the area prior to the extension of the road in 1885. This is further supported by the discovery of grave stones which should previously have been located in this area during the 2005 watching brief (OA North 2005). The trenches were not excavated to a depth which would rule out the presence of human remains within brick vaults in this area, as these could potentially survives beneath the midden deposit made-ground layer.

5.3 FINDS

- 5.3.1 The majority of material identified during the excavation, including human bone, coffin furniture and broken fragments of grave stone from Trenches A, B, C and D were all re-buried on site without being subject to analysis. A small proportion of material was collected from midden deposit **10021**, as identified in Tree-pit 1 and Tree-pit 2.

Context	Material	Quantity	Description
10021	Pottery	2	1 Rim sherd of manganese streaked Red Earthenware, 18th century 1 body sherd of hard fired Green Glaze

10021	Animal Bone	9	3 Sheep/Goat 2 femurs 1 metacarpal 3 Cow of including 1 mandible 1 Calcaneum and 1 femur 3 Large mammal fragments
10021	Shell	2	2 Large Oyster Shells

- 5.3.2 The finds from this context are all indicative of domestic midden material, recycled to provide a make up/levelling layer within the graveyard. Several of the animal bones show signs of butchery practises and the mixture of sheep, goat and cow is not unexpected in a nineteenth century urban, midden deposit.
- 5.3.3 The pottery was locally produced and both sherds are representative of common domestic vessels, probably a large plate or charger and a water vessel such as an ewer.
- 5.3.4 The oyster shells are a common find in domestic middens of this period as they could be freely obtained from oyster beds in the River Mersey and would have been used to supplement a low protein diet.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 The intention of the investigation was to ensure that none of the surviving brick shaft graves, or buried extant structures relating to the church within the proposed memorial garden area were damaged during the landscaping works. Despite the unintentional exposure of a small group of grave stones, the damage was minimal and no human remains were exposed or disturbed as a result of the works. The work provided the opportunity to gain further understanding about the original lay out of the graveyard and the modifications which were made in the later part of the nineteenth century. Investigations around the 1885 extension to Paradise Street support the notion that the gravestones, impacted upon by this road extension, were removed at this time; however, there is still a level of uncertainty as to whether all the human remains were cleared from this area or were simply sealed beneath a make-up layer, prior to the laying of the concrete slab for the road.
- 6.1.2 Upon completion of the investigation all graves were left *in situ* and the slabs were backfilled, with the completion of the St Thomas; Memorial Garden Landscaping works effectively sealing all the surviving gravestones and structures related to the church beneath a carefully designed, artificially raised landscape (Plate 16).

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APPENDIX 1

PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The former churchyard of St Thomas's church is to be landscaped as a Memorial Garden, dedicated to those still buried on the site. The site was previously investigated by OA North (2005) which revealed that the grave slabs were for the most part intact and *in situ*, although there are some relocated from part of the site which was disturbed for the construction of the adjacent south-eastern extension of Paradise Street. The previous watching brief also discovered the disturbed slab marking the burial vault in which Joseph Williamson, the Mole of Edge Hill, was interred.
- 1.1.2 The church yard is still consecrated, even though St Thomas's Church was closed in 1905. As such any development to the site is subject to a faculty from the Diocese of Liverpool, rather than planning permission. The maintenance of an archaeological watching brief during intrusive ground works to the site is required by the Diocesan Archaeologist and accordingly Oxford Archaeology North have been invited by Grosvenor to produce a project design for a watching brief during the ground works at the site. The proposed methodology is in accordance with a verbal brief by the Liverpool Diocesan Archaeologist and this project design will need to be approved by him.
- 1.1.3 The proposed landscaping by Grosvenor is intended to have a minimal impact upon the underlying remains, and to afford protection for the graves the level of the ground will be raised using imported soil. However, it is anticipated that there will be some localised disturbance into the present ground surface, but it is hoped that this will not extend to the depth of the grave slabs. The design element that will have the greatest impact will be the planting of trees, where there will need to be an allowance for the root bowl.

1.2 BACKGROUND TO ST THOMAS' CHURCH

- 1.2.1 St Thomas' Church was built by subscription; an extract from records held at Liverpool Records office states that 'a number of gentlemen living principally to the south and east of the Old Dock (Steers Dock)' agreed that if Reverend W Martin, one of the parish curates, 'would become their minister, they would build a church' (Thompson 1905). By 1746 £2,300 had been subscribed towards the construction of the new church and one John Okill (c1687–1773), a timber merchant, had promised a site for the construction, of which the town council granted a reversion in 1747 (*ibid*).
- 1.2.2 In 1748 the Liverpool Corporation Act provided for the building of the new church and stated that patronage of the church should belong to the Town council and that seats and pews within the building should be vested in the subscribers to the building. St Thomas's Church, on Park Lane, was consecrated and opened in July 1750 (Thompson 1905).
- 1.2.3 An extract from the *Picture of Liverpool: Strangers Guide* (Anon 1834) states that:

This structure is situated at the bottom of Park Lane and was consecrated in 1750. It is a handsome stone building, with a rusticated base and has on each side two rows of windows, adorned with Ionic Pilasters, crowned with a cornice and balustrade, and surmounted by vases. The chancel end is of a semi circular form.

The lower part of the steeple is quadrangular, supplied with windows, and ornamented with Corinthian columns, on which rises a neat balustrade. This spire when complete was 258 feet high, and remarkable for it's beautiful symmetry, and was seen to great advantage from the river and the opposite shore: but on the 15th March 1757, a violent gale blew down forty feet, and the interior of the church was much damaged by the stones falling through the roof. Afterwards it was rebuilt to the height of 240 feet; but subsequently in consequence of the apprehensions entertained respecting its stability which were caused by its frequent vibration, particularly during high winds, the common council resolved on the 11th of March 1822 that the whole of the spire should be taken down to the part where it sprung from the tower and since that time it has continued in it's present imperfect state.

The chancel is panelled and decorated with beautiful gilt fluted Corinthian pilasters. The galleries rest on eight pedestals, which support a corresponding number of columns, of the Corinthian order of architecture. The pews are commodious and calculated to seat 1188 persons.

- 1.2.4 In 1871 the church underwent yet more alterations, apparently in an effort to make the church more accessible to the poor, and it is believed that this was because there had been a population shift in the dockland area. The demographic had previously been wealthy Protestants, but this shifted to a poorer catholic population. By 1885 the churchyard was officially closed and the south-eastern half was given over to street improvements, that is the extension of Paradise Street to the south. The remaining portion of the graveyard was laid out as an ornamental garden and later went on to become a private car park (LRO 283 THO/2230).
- 1.2.5 By 1900 it is thought that around sixty five percent of the population in that area were Roman Catholics and, as such, the presence of St Thomas Church was no longer in keeping with the spiritual needs of the Diocese. The church was closed for good on 31st December 1905 (LRO 283 THO/2230; Thompson 1905).

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of excavation, evaluation and watching brief of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 25 years, including Liverpool. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.
- 1.3.2 OA North has undertaken all the archaeological work during the development of the PSDA project and has produced the archaeological element of an application for World Heritage status for Liverpool's docklands'. OA North previously undertook the watching brief at the site of St Thomas's Churchyard (OA North 2005).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide for the accurate recording of any archaeological deposits, charnel or burials that are disturbed by the landscaping ground works. The archaeologist will provide on-site guidance as to the most appropriate means to minimise disturbance to the underlying graves.
- 2.2 A written client report will assess the significance of the data generated by the watching brief, within a local and regional context, and will make recommendations for further publication of any discoveries that are made should they warrant a wider dissemination.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.1.1 *Parameters for the Ground Works:* part of the development area is the former south-eastern extension of Paradise Street which, when it was established, substantially disturbed the underlying graves. There is a requirement that this road be left undisturbed and there will be a build up of topsoil over it to enable this. Given that the area of the road has already been severely disturbed and that the development will not penetrate through the tarmac, it is considered that there will not be a requirement for an archaeological watching brief during ground works in this area. The remaining area of the triangle has underlying intact burials, at variable depths below the present surface. These, for the most part, comprise vaults with coffins laid one on top of the other and capped by stone grave slabs. There is the potential for voids beneath the grave slabs and it is recommended that only vehicles with low ground pressure be used on site to minimise the risk of collapsing the vaults. There is the potential for out of situ grave slabs, that were originally in the area of former Paradise Street, but which were subsequently placed on top of *in situ* grave slabs. These *out of situ* slabs can be moved, as long as they are retained on site, but the *in-situ* grave slabs should not be moved or disturbed.

- 3.1.2 Any ground works, away from the limits of the former Paradise Street, should be subject to an archaeological watching brief. There will be considerable amounts of chanel (human bone) within the soil overlying the grave slabs and reflects the dumping of material from the area of the former section of Paradise Street during its construction. As far as possible the human bone should be collected and redeposited on consecrated ground, which can be within the Memorial Garden. It will not be possible to remove all human material from the soil, and therefore the soil that is excavated in the course of the ground works should be retained on site - ie within the extent of the consecrated ground.
- 3.1.3 There are large amounts of historic masonry, that originated from all over the PSDA site, but which are now stored within the extent of Williamson's Triangle. This stone does not need to be retained, but before it is removed each stone should be photographed, and a copy retained within the PSDA archaeological archive (presently maintained by OA North).
- 3.1.4 **Methodology:** a programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the excavations in the course of the proposed development works. This work will comprise observation during the excavation for these works, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundwork's, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features, burials and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation. Out of situ chanel will be removed, recorded on site and then redeposited on site.
- 3.1.5 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid coordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large scale plan provided by the Client. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.
- 3.1.6 A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more dimensioned sketch sections will be produced per cut or test pit.
- 3.1.7 A watching brief will be conducted of all ground works within the extent of the extant graveyard. Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and where appropriate sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie. selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).
- 3.1.8 It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop the works for a sufficient time period to enable the recording of important deposits. It may also be necessary to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified or a high density of archaeology is discovered. In normal circumstances, field recording will also include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential.
- 3.1.9 Environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from suitable deposits (i.e. the deposits are reasonably well dated and are from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence). Where such deposits are encountered, an appropriate sampling strategy will be agreed with the Liverpool Diocesan Archaeologist.
- 3.1.10 **Health and Safety:** full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc.), as well as to all Health and Safety regulations. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Unit Managers.

3.2 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 3.2.1 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the Liverpool Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with the National Museums Liverpool.
- 3.2.2 **Report:** one bound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and further copies will be submitted to the Merseyside Archaeology Officer and the Liverpool Diocesan Archaeologist within six months of completion of fieldwork. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.2.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans. This report will be in the same basic format as this project design.
- 3.2.4 **Confidentiality:** All internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

4 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.1 Monitoring of this project will be undertaken by the Diocesan Archaeologist, who will be informed of the start and end dates of the work.

5 WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 OA North could commence the watching brief within one week of receipt of written notification from the client.
- 5.2 The client report will be completed within two months following completion of the fieldwork.

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Jamie Quartermaine BA Hons Surv Dip MIFA** (Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 6.2 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing at this stage exactly who will be undertaking the desk-based assessment and watching brief elements of the project.
- 6.3 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA** (OA North project officer). Christine acts as

OA North's in-house finds specialist and has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England. However, she has specialist knowledge regarding Roman glass, metalwork, and leather, the recording and management of waterlogged wood, and most aspects of wetland and environmental archaeology.

- 6.4 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.

7 INSURANCE

- 7.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context	Description
All	1000	Modern overburden layer
Tr A	10001	Double brick shaft grave
Tr A	10002	Fill within 10001
Tr A	10003	Thompson brick shaft grave
Tr A	10004	Unidentified grave stone
Tr A	10005	Hampston brick shaft grave
Tr B	10006	Tate brick shaft grave
Tr B	10007	Linear brick structure (part of 10015)
Tr B	10008	Yellow sandstone wall (part of 10015)
Tr B	10009	Linear sandstone drainage gully (part of 10015)
Tr B	10010	Linear sandstone wall (part of 10015)
Tr B/C	10011	Linear sandstone wall (part of 10015)
Tr C	10012	Vertical drain (part of 10009)
Tr C	10013	Brick wall foundation (part of 10015)
Tr C	10014	Backfill deposit
Tr C	10015	Group no for 10007,10008,10009.10010,10011 etc
Tr C	10016	York stone paving
Tr C	10017	Drainage in 10016
Tr C/D	10018	Sandstone boundary wall
Tr C	10019	Made ground layer
TP1	10020	Brick boundary wall (same as 10007)
TP1/2	10021	Midden layer
Tr A	10022	Smith brick shaft grave
TP1	10023	Sandstone boundary wall (same as 10018)
TP1/2	10024	Concrete slab
TP1/2	10025	Modern Tarmac layer

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

- Fig 1: Location Map
- Fig 2: St Thomas' Graveyard on the OS 1850 First Edition Map prior to its truncation
- Fig 3: Grave locations superimposed on site plan (prior to landscaping), highlighting graves mentioned in the text (based upon a transcription by the Friends of Williamsons Tunnels) - North
- Fig 4: Grave locations superimposed on site plan (prior to landscaping), highlighting graves mentioned in the text (based upon a transcription by the Friends of Williamsons Tunnels) - South
- Fig 5: Location of watching brief areas

PLATES

- Plate 1: Sketch of Joseph Williamson (courtesy of Athenaeum, Liverpool)
- Plate 2: William Pownall (1768) (Image courtesy of the Athenaeum Liverpool)
- Plate 3: William Hutchinson from a painting held at the LRO
- Plate 4: Reverend RH Roughsedge (courtesy of the Athenaeum Liverpool)
- Plate 5: James Currie (Image courtesy of the Athenaeum)
- Plate 6: Charles Goore (courtesy of LRO)
- Plate 7: Thomas Staniforth (courtesy of LRO)
- Plate 8: Edmund Molyneux (Courtesy of the Athenaeum, Liverpool)
- Plate 9: Burial Proposal from 1765 (CH/TCBP; unaccessioned document). Note the plot numbers vary from those used on the later grave transcription (Figs 2 and 3)
- Plate 10: The disturbed Tate / Williamson grave looking south-east (Plot 221)
- Plate 11: The Tate / Williamson grave slab inscription
- Plate 12: The damaged grave slab of Edward Wilson (Plot 222) adjacent to the Tate / Williamson grave
- Plate 13: Two fragmented parts of the Brown family grave slab (Plot 159)
- Plate 14: The reinstated Brown family slab
- Plate 15: Wall **10015** looking south (left) and north (right)
- Plate 16: The landscaped St Thomas' Church Memorial Garden looking east



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0 500m

Figure 1: Location Map



St Thomas' Church and
Graveyard

Fig 5

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Figure 2: St Thomas' Graveyard on the OS 1850 First Edition map prior to its truncation

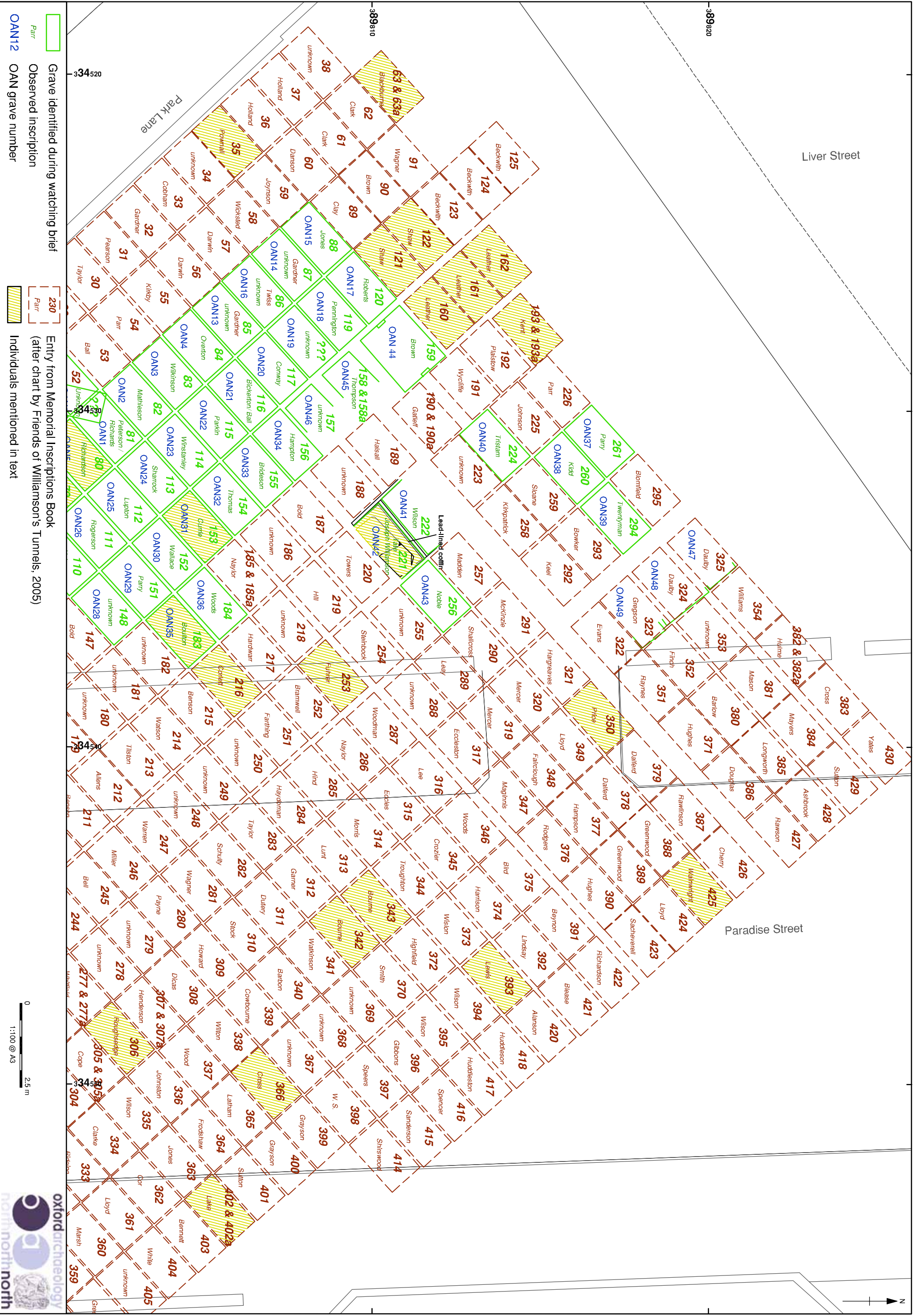


Fig. 3: Grave locations superimposed on site plan (prior to landscaping), highlighting graves mentioned in the text (based upon a transcription by the Friends of Williamson's Tunnels) - North

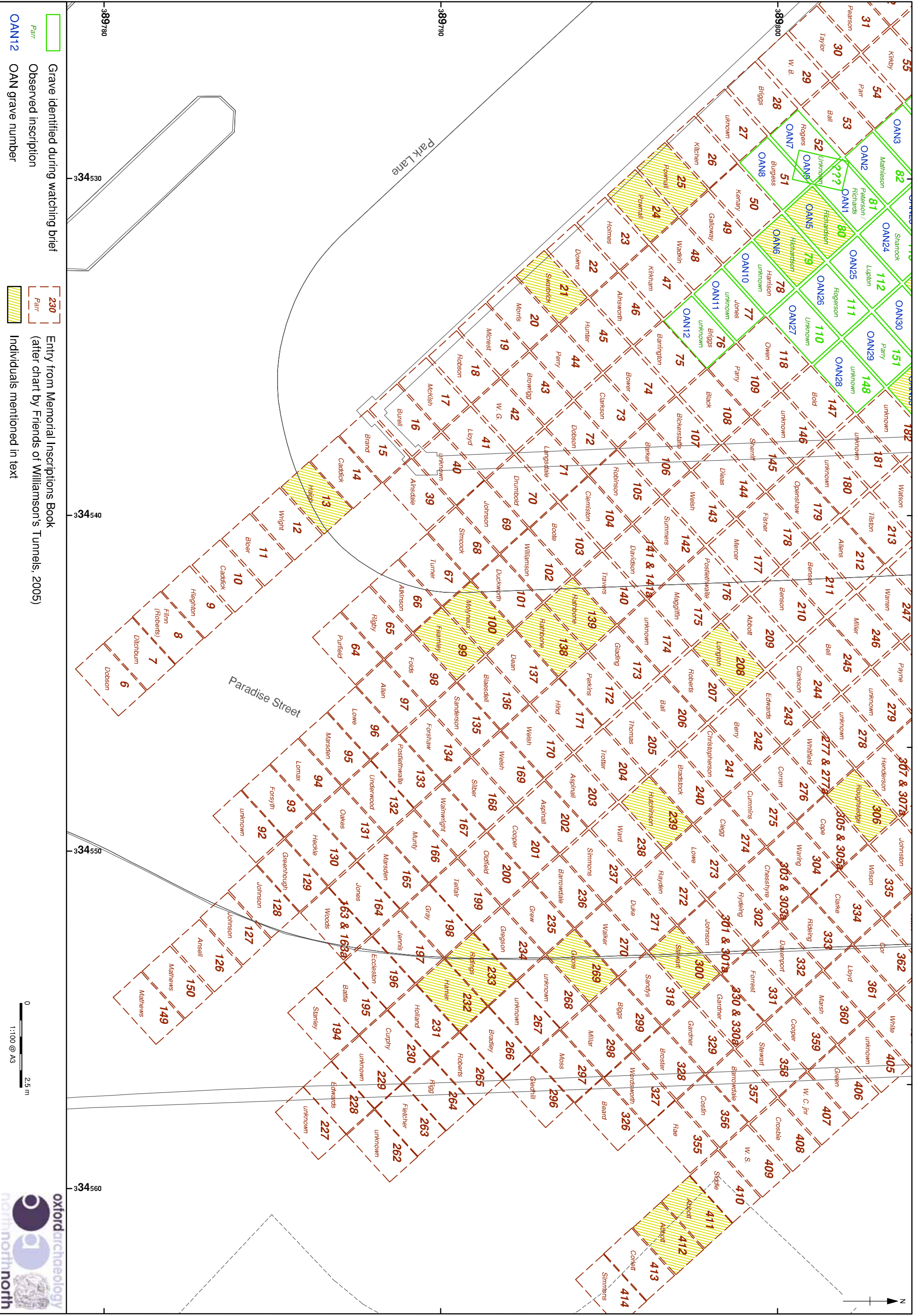


Fig. 4: Grave locations superimposed on site plan (prior to landscaping), highlighting graves mentioned in the text (based upon a transcription by the Friends of Williamson's Tunnels) - South

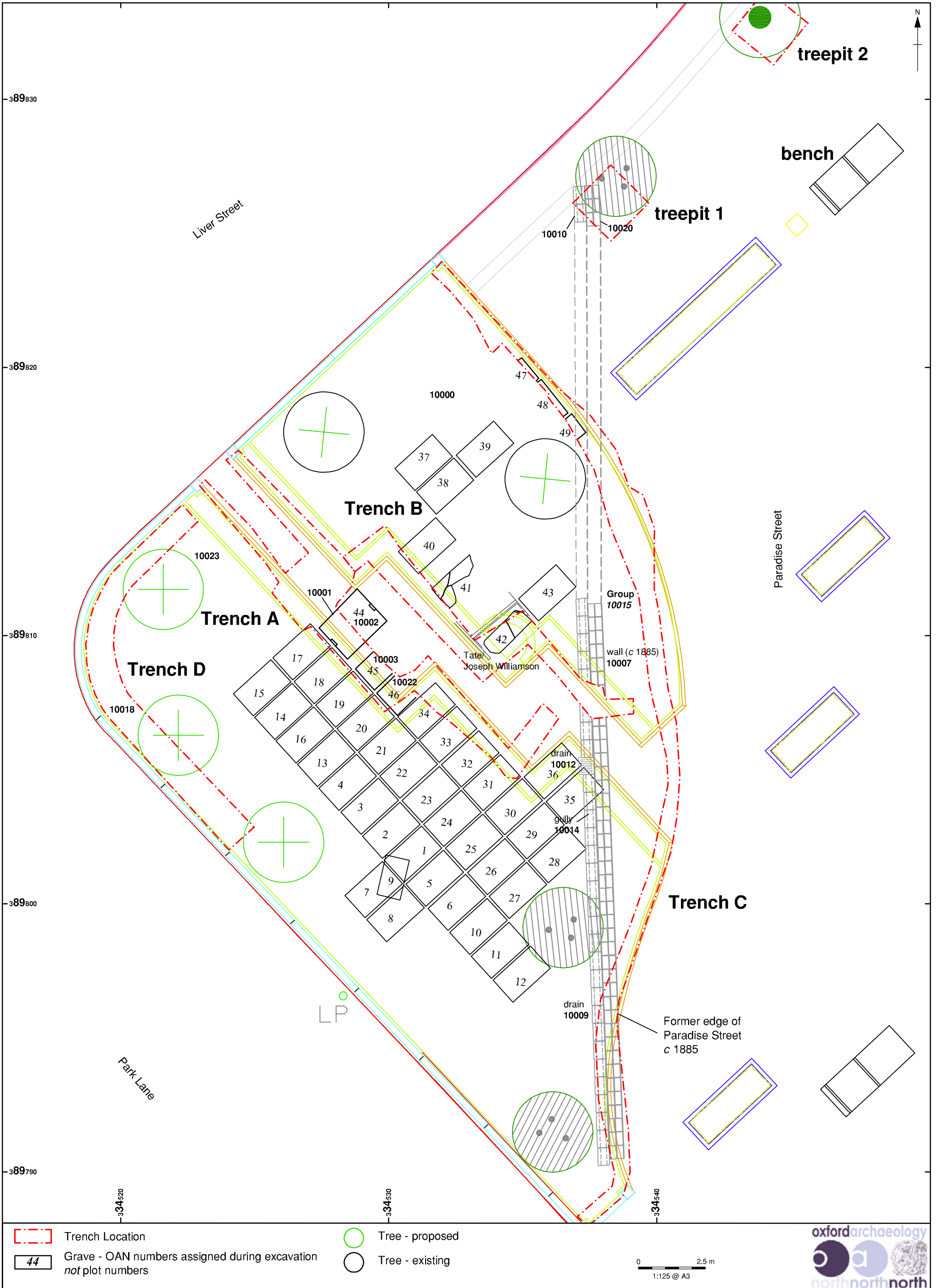


Figure 5: Location of Watching Brief areas

Plate 9: Burial Proposal from 1765 ((CH/TCBP) unaccessioned document). Note the plot numbers vary from those used on the later grave transcription (Figs 2 and 3)



Plate 10: The disturbed Tate / Williamson grave looking south-east (Plot 221)



Plate 11: The Tate / Williamson grave slab inscription



Plate 12: The damaged grave slab of Edward Wilson (Plot 222) adjacent to the Tate / Williamson grave



Plate 13: Two fragmented parts of the Brown family grave slab (Plot 159)



Plate 14: The reinstated Brown family slab



Plate 15: Wall *10015* looking south (left) and north (right)



Plate 16: The landscaped St Thomas' Church Memorial Garden looking east