



# **ST PAUL'S SQUARE, Liverpool**

## **Archaeological Watching Brief**



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## CONTENTS

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<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>3. RESULTS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>4. DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5. BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>6. ILLUSTRATIONS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
5.1 Figures.....	7
5.2 Plates .....	7
<b>APPENDIX 1. SPECIFICATION</b> .....	<b>8</b>

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 ***Circumstances of the Project:*** as part of the Liverpool New Central Business District, English Cities Fund are redeveloping an area of land at St Paul's Square, Liverpool (SJ 3390 9066) (Fig 1). Following a desk-based assessment by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC 2001), Merseyside Archaeological Service (MAS) decided that the site lay within an area of archaeological interest and, to further inform the planning process, requested that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken at the site. Accordingly, JSAC issued a specification for an evaluation and a watching brief (*Appendix 1*). Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook the evaluation in May 2005, revealing parts of the foundations of the demolished eighteenth century St Paul's church (OA North 2005). A fuller historical background to the site can be found in that document.
- 1.2 In November 2005 OA North were commissioned by JSAC to undertake an intermittent archaeological watching brief to the west of the evaluation area (Fig 2), within an area (Area A) known to have been occupied by nineteenth century buildings and cellars. The aim of the watching brief was to identify and record any islands of archaeology between the cellars, surviving under yards, lanes and alleyways; this report briefly outlines the results. Unmonitored groundworks were also undertaken in Area B, to the south of Area A.
- 1.3 ***Location, Topography and Geology:*** the site is located 750m to the north of the centre of Liverpool, within the commercial district and, until recently, was part of a 1.3ha municipal carpark. The site was formerly occupied by nineteenth and twentieth century buildings. The Area A measures 50m by 20m enclosed within concrete piles and is level at 21m aOD. The solid geology of Liverpool consists of drift deposits of Boulder Clay overlying Pebble Beds and Upper Mottled Sandstone (Philpott 1999).

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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- 2.1 Area A was excavated, under intermittent archaeological supervision, to a depth of 3.5m by a mechanical excavator using a toothed ditching bucket. Area B was excavated by similar machinery, to a depth of *c* 0.4m. Due to health and safety concerns and in compliance with the procedures of the on-site contractors, Shepherds, the watching brief was maintained from a safe distance. Results were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets, and a monochrome and colour slide photographic record was maintained.
- 2.2 **Archive:** a full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Merseyside Record Office.

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### 3. RESULTS

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- 3.1 **Area A:** Area A was covered by a thin concrete layer that probably relates to its recent use as a municipal car park. The concrete overlay at least 2m of made ground which mostly comprised demolition material such as bricks and concrete. The natural geology, beneath this made ground, consisted of greyish-brown sandy-clay. The water table was reached at a depth of *c* 2m, further reducing already poor visibility conditions.
- 3.2 A brick structure located in the south-east part of the watching brief area, consisted of an east/west aligned wall made of factory-made frogged bricks with 'Orrell' etched into them. The structure measured *c* 0.8m wide by 3m long but, due to access limitations, the exact dimensions are not known.
- 3.3 Beneath the made ground at a depth of 2m, an east/west aligned brick-built arched culvert was located in the southern part of the watching brief area. This culvert measured *c* 0.8m in width and ran the length of the watching brief area; it was still active and, when fractured, flooded the site.
- 3.4 **Area B:** of particular interest was a small iron muzzle-loading cannon, which appeared to be associated with an iron stand and a pair of chains (Plate 1). Unfortunately, this rather unexpected find was made in the absence of an archaeological presence and its exact location of origin within Area B is uncertain. It would appear to have derived from a deposit of demolition debris-rich made ground revealed by the shallow groundworks within Area B, analogous to those deposits observed in Area A. The gun, identified as a cannonade (M Hart *pers comm*), measured *c* 1.3m in length and had a bore of *c* 150mm. Such guns were made from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries, including by the Fawcett Company Ironworks at the Phoenix Foundry in Liverpool (*ibid*). The iron stand is thought to have been for the cannon, but may not have been its original mounting, which, for a naval piece, is much more likely to have been a low wooden carriage.

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## 4. DISCUSSION

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- 4.1 No significant archaeological features were seen during the watching brief and the area would appear to have been heavily disturbed. This disturbance is likely to relate to the complete demolition of above- and below-ground elements of structures seen on cartographic sources of the area from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries (JSAC 2003). Such thorough demolition, producing the observed thick layer of made-ground, probably relates to 1930s slum clearances. Although no dating evidence was found, the culvert is likely to be nineteenth century in date, while the wall is probably twentieth century, as it does not relate to any structures shown on nineteenth century maps of the area (JSAC 2003). Although natural geology was exposed, the identification of surviving archaeological remains was hindered by the method of excavation, the restricted access and by deep flooding. However, the deep truncation of the natural geology means that the potential for archaeological remains is limited. Although the cannon could be identified and quite closely dated, it is uncertain how it reached its final context of deposition; despite this, it is an interesting artefact of Liverpool's maritime and armaments manufacturing heritage.

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## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage*, London



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## 6. ILLUSTRATIONS

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### 6.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Watching Brief Location Plan

### 6.2 PLATES

Plate 1: The cannon found during groundworks in Area B, with the iron stand in the background



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:100000  
 with the permission of the controller of HMSO  
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0 5000  
 metres

Figure 1: Location Map





Figure 2: Watching Brief Location Plan



Plate 1: The cannon found during groundworks in Area B, with the iron stand in the background

## APPENDIX 1. SPECIFICATION

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

Contents

<i>Summary</i>	2
<b>1.0 Introduction</b>	3
1.1 Site Location and Description	3
1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background	4
1.3 Aims	6
<b>2.0 Methodology</b>	
2.1 Excavation	8
2.2 Watching Brief	12
2.3 Post Excavation	13
<b>3.0 Timetable and Personnel</b>	18
<b>4.0 Insurance</b>	18
<b>5.0 Health and Safety</b>	18
<b>6.0 Figures</b>	20

*Summary*

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

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

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

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

## **1.0 Introduction**

### *1.1 Site Location and Description*

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

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

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



## ***1.2 Archaeological and Historical background***

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

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

throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **1.3 Aims**

#### 1.3.1 The aims of this evaluation and watching brief are:

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

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

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

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

*Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);

*Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations*

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

## **2.0 Methodology**

### *2.1 Excavation*

2.1.1 It is intended that 5 trenches be excavated, within the area of the former St Paul's Church Yard (now demolished) each trench will be 10 metres by 2 metres, see figure 3. The locations will be finalized on site. The trenches will be excavated with a JCB, or 360<sup>0</sup> mechanical excavators fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Every effort will be made to excavate the trenches to size, but the discovery of services and other substantial immovable features may require some flexibility on the ground.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 2.1.7

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

### 2.2 *Watching Brief*

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

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

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

### 2.3 *Watching brief methodology*



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

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

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

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

##### 2.4.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:

- i. checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- ii. production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- iii. cataloguing of photographic material and labelling of slides which will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
- iii. cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to an appropriate Conservation Laboratory. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.

##### 2.4.2 Following completion of fieldwork a report detailing the project will be produced within one month. The reports final format will depend upon the nature and significance of any archaeology recorded within the site. As a minimum, however, it will contain:

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

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

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

e Report date

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

## 2.5 *Publication and dissemination*

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

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

## 2.6 *Copyright*

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

## 2.7 *Archive*

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

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

### **3.0 *Timetable and Personnel***

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

*Details to be provided on appointment of a fieldwork contactor.*

#### **4.0 Insurance**

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

#### **5.0 Health and Safety**

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

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



## **6.0 Figures**

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Site Location area of watching brief

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

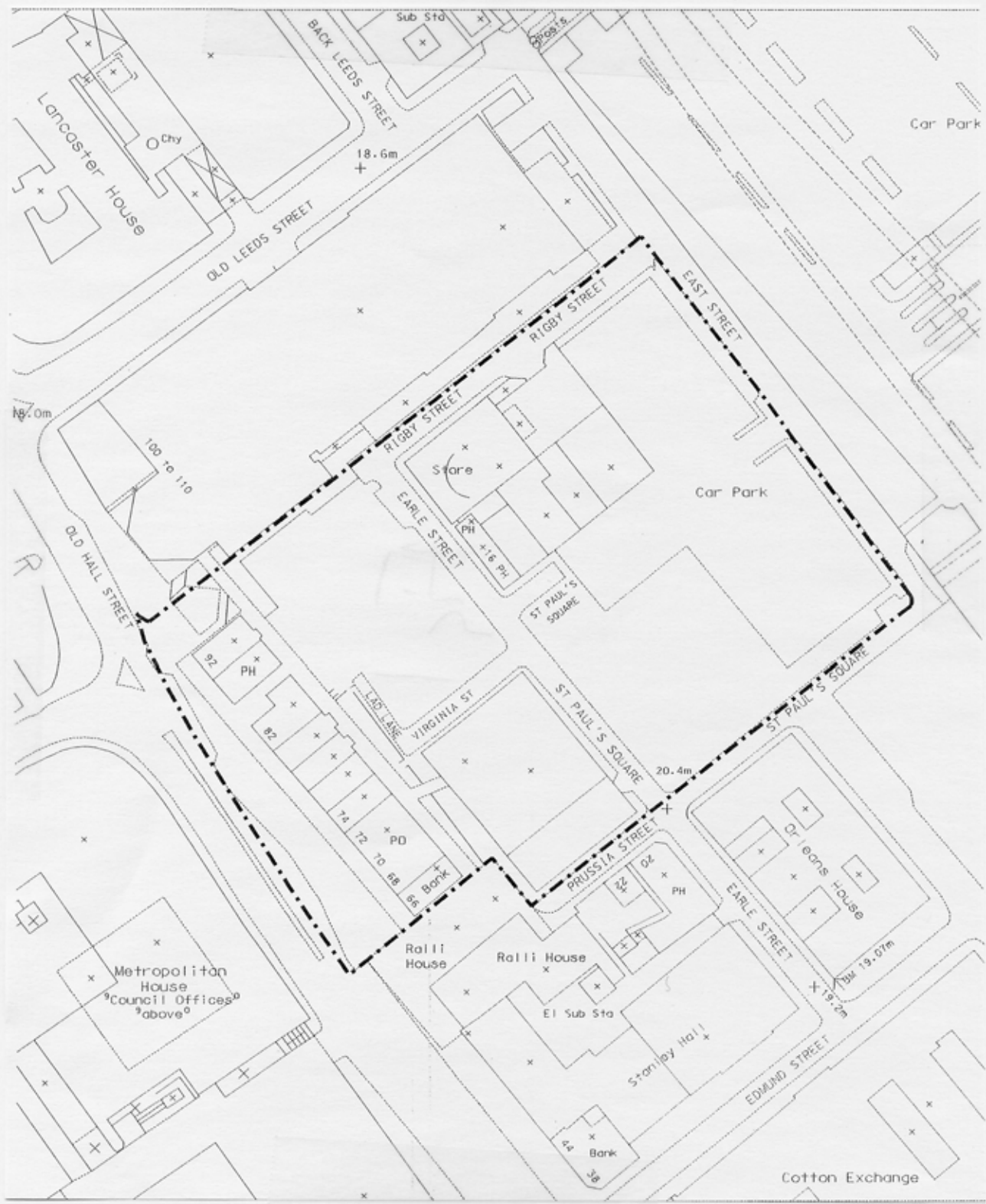


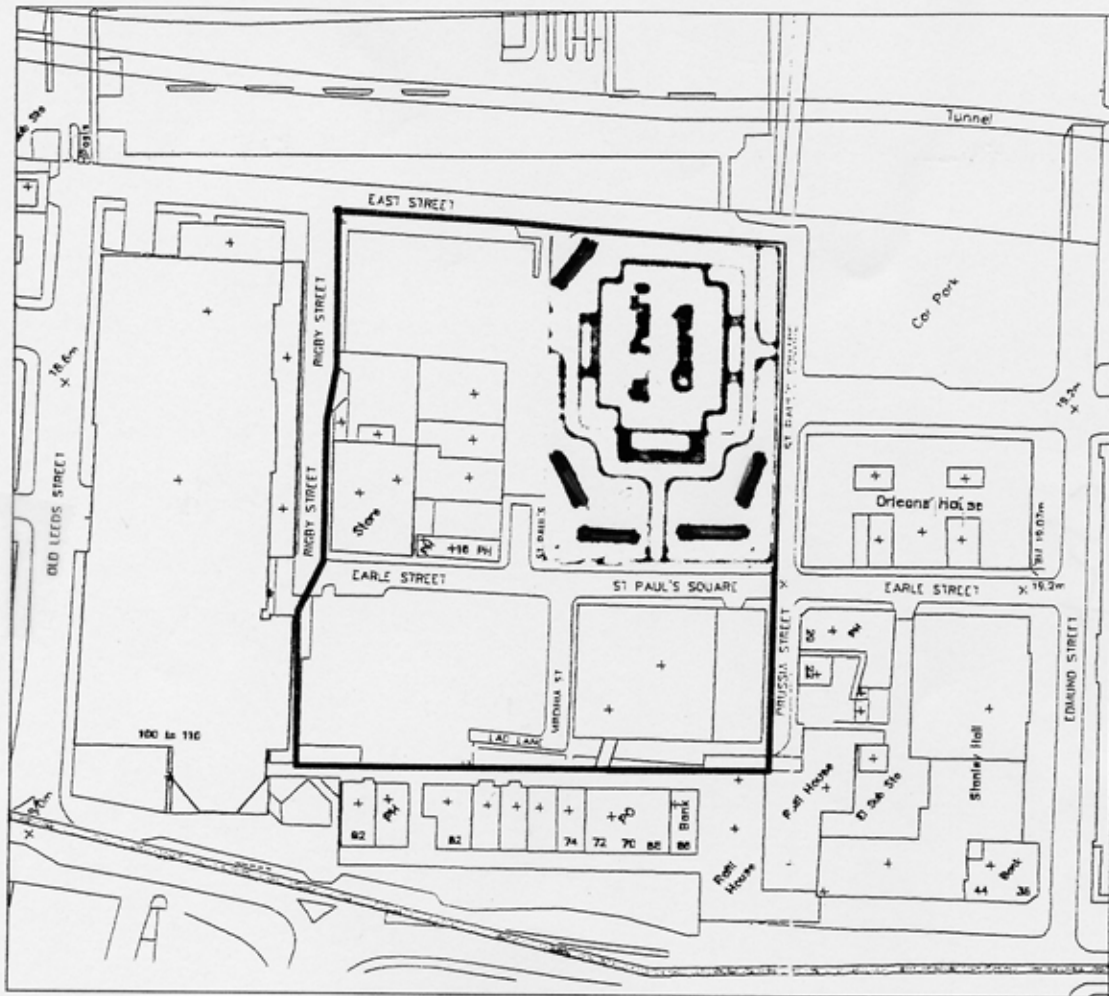
Figure 1: Site Location



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Figure 2: Site Location area of watching brief



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