



Hampton Street, Liverpool

Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Research Report

May 2023

Client: Rockmount Developments Ltd

Issue No: V. 1

OA Reference No: L11499

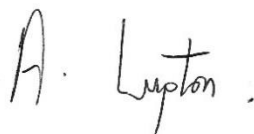
NGR: SJ 35699 89154



Client Name: Rockmount Developments Ltd
Document Title: Hampton Street, Liverpool
Document Type: Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Research Report
Report No.: 2023-24/2273
Grid Reference: SJ 35699 89154
Planning Reference: 22F/1241
Site Code: HSL23
Invoice Code: L11499
Receiving Body: Archaeology Data Service

OA Document File Location: X:\Paul\Projects\L11499_Hampton_Street_Liverpool\Report
OA Graphics File Location: X:\Paul\Projects\L11499_Hampton_Street_Liverpool\OAN_CAD

Issue No: V. 1
Date: May 2023
Prepared by: Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager) and Emma Fishwick (Assistant Supervisor)
Checked by: Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by: Alan Lupton (Operations Manager)
Signature:



Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarchaeology.com

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIFA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Hampton Street, Liverpool

Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Research Report

Written by Paul Dunn and Emma Fishwick

and illustrations by Mark Tidmarsh

Contents

Summary.....	7
Acknowledgements.....	9
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope of work	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	2
1.4 Development of the site	6
1.5 Census Returns	12
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	16
2.1 Aims	16
2.2 Methodology	16
3 RESULTS	18
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	18
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	18
3.3 Trench 1.....	18
3.4 Trench 2.....	19
3.5 Environmental and finds summary	21
4 DISCUSSION	22
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	22
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	22
4.3 Interpretation	22
4.4 Significance.....	22
APPENDIX A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....	24
APPENDIX B TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	25
APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	26
APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS	29

List of Figures

- Fig 1 Site location
Fig 2 Evaluation trenches
Fig 3 Evaluation trenches superimposed on the Liverpool Town Plan 1847-1849

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Excerpt from Saxton's 1577 Map of Lancashire, showing the enclosed parkland
Plate 2 Excerpt from Yates' 1786 Map of Lancashire, Sheet 7
Plate 3 Excerpt from Hennet's 1828 Map of Liverpool, with the red arrow showing the area in which the Hampton Street houses would be built
Plate 4 Excerpt from Gage's 1836 Map of Liverpool, with the red arrow showing the area in which the Hampton Street houses would be built
Plate 5 Excerpt from the 1847-9 OS Map, with the red square outlining the Site Area
Plate 6 Excerpt from the 1847-9 OS Map, showing a close up of the courts within the Site Area
Plate 7 Excerpt from the 1890-1891 OS Map, with the red square outlining the Site Area
Plate 8 Excerpt from the 1890-1891 OS Map, showing a close up of the courts within the Site Area
Plate 9 Excerpt from the 1908 OS Map, showing that 54 and 62 Hampton Street had extended into the adjoining court properties
Plate 10 Excerpt from the 1934 photograph, with the red arrow indicating the location of the Site Area
Plate 11 Excerpt from the 1946 OS Map, showing how some of the courts along Hampton Street had been removed by 1946, the red square shows the approximate position of the Site Area
Plate 12 Excerpt from the 1941 photograph, with the red square indicating the location of the Site Area
Plate 13 Excerpt from the 1951 OS Map, the red square showing the approximate position of the now demolished courts within the Site Area
Plate 14 Trench 1 looking south, scale 1m
Plate 15 Sondage at the southern end of Trench 1 with wall **102**, scale 1m
Plate 16 Trench 2 looking south, scale 1m
Plate 17 Lime plaster on face of wall **208**, scale 1m

Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Rockmount Developments Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation and historic research at the site of a proposed residential development on land off Hampton Street, Liverpool (NGR: SJ 35699 89154). The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 22F/1241). Discussions with the Planning Archaeologist for Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), as advisor to Liverpool City Council Planning Authority, confirmed the scope of the works required to be, in the first instance, an archaeological trial trench evaluation, along with supporting historic research. OA North were subsequently commissioned by the client to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and undertake the archaeological works necessary, which were completed in two days, 20th and 21st March 2023.

The historic research undertaken provided evidence that the back-to-back housing on the site was constructed by 1847 and did not change until they were demolished by 1951, although the names of the streets did change. Interrogation of the freely available census returns provided information regarding the people who lived in the back-to-back houses and also the surprising variety of different jobs they held. Occupations such as Dock Labourer would have likely been the most common job due to the significance of Liverpool's docks, however, there were also some non-dock-related occupations with a number of policemen, carters, joiners, and dressmakers. The census returns also suggest that the cellars of the properties were occupied as living quarters, rather than workshops.

Structural remains were encountered in both trenches, with the remains surviving fairly well, up to four courses of brickwork surviving in Trench 2, whilst wall **102** in Trench 1 survived to a height of eight courses. However, floor surfaces only survived in Trench 2 and only survived well in the central part of the trench; they were heavily truncated in the northern and southern parts. These structural remains corresponded well with the historic mapping, particularly the 1847-9 Town Plan of Liverpool.

The results of the evaluation corresponded well with the available historic mapping of the site, with the structural remains marrying up well with the mapping. The remains were also fairly well preserved, although clearly heavily truncated in parts following their demolition; they are considered to be of low to local significance.

If the proposed development were to extend below modern levelling deposits, approximately 0.5m below the modern ground surface, it would negatively affect the surviving archaeological remains. As such, a strip, map and record may be required to further expose and investigate the cellars, certainly in the surrounding location of Trench 2. However, the historic research, specifically the census returns, have suggested that the cellars were likely used as living

quarters, rather than workshops, and further investigation is unlikely to add to the questions posed by the Regional Research Framework.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North would like to thank Simon Kinsella of Rockmount Developments Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Alison Plummer of Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS) who monitored the work on behalf of Liverpool City Council.

The project was managed for OA North by Paul Dunn. The fieldwork was directed by Becky Wegiel, who was supported by Harlie Mason. Survey and digitising was carried out by Becky Wegiel, with illustrations produced by Mark Tidmarsh. The historic research was undertaken by Emma Fishwick, whilst this report was written by Paul Dunn.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Rockmount Developments Ltd to undertake an trial trench evaluation and historic research at the site of a proposed residential development on land off Hampton Street, Liverpool (NGR: SJ 35699 89154; Fig 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 22F/1241). Condition 9 stated:

No development or demolition shall take place until the applicant or their agents, has secured the implementation and submission of a report on a programme of archaeological works. That programme of archaeological works should be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to works taking place. The WSI must include the following five steps:

- i. Phased programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;***
- ii. A programme of post-investigation reporting to include production of a final report of the significance of the below-ground archaeological interest;***
- iii. provision for appropriate publication and dissemination of the archaeology and history of the site;***
- iv. provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation; and***
- v. nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.***

The use of such a condition is in line with the guidance set out in Paragraph 205, Section 16, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, of the NPPF.

1.1.3 Discussions with the Planning Archaeologist for Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), as advisor to Liverpool City Council Planning Authority, confirmed the scope of the works required to be, in the first instance, an archaeological trial trench evaluation, along with supporting historic research. OA North were subsequently commissioned by the client to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and undertake the archaeological works necessary, which were completed in two days, 20th and 21st March 2023; this document outlines how OA will implement those requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies within Toxteth, an inner-city area of Liverpool (NGR: SJ 35699 89154; Fig 1). It is bounded by Hampton Street to the north, derelict land fronting Berkley Street to the east, further derelict land and an electricity substation fronting Upper Stanhope Street to the south, and a residential area to the west. The site is currently a car park.

1.2.2 The solid geology of the area is mapped as Sandstone of the Helsby Sandstone Formation, formed in the Triassic Period (BGS 2023). There is no information available

for the superficial geology of the site (*ibid*). The soils of the site are mapped as freely draining slightly acid sandy (Cranfield University 2023).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 **Prehistoric and Roman:** both the MHER and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS 2003-2023) record no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity within the proposed development site.
- 1.3.2 Most early Prehistoric sites within the north-west of England have been identified along the coast or in wetland areas, where resources were plentiful (Philpott and Lewis 1999, 33), with the country inland covered by dense woodland. There is, however, evidence of some land clearance (burning) during the Mesolithic period. A practice that continued into the Neolithic, where evidence of cereal pollen suggests that agricultural practices had commenced (Philpott and Lewis 1999, 33-35). The archaeological record for the wider Merseyside area mirrors this trend.
- 1.3.3 Deforestation continued throughout the Neolithic period and into the Bronze Age, along with an increase in social organisation and identity (Philpott and Lewis 1999, 35). Burial monuments, such as the Neolithic Calderstones tomb at Allerton (Cowell 1983), were constructed during this period. The first significant farms within the region appear to have been located on areas of sandstone, from the Bronze Age through to the Iron Age (Philpott and Lewis 1999).
- 1.3.4 Farming continued in the Merseyside area during the Romano-British era, but there is little evidence of any major settlements (Margary 1973), the focus of the Roman army centred on nearby Chester, where a legionary fortress was later constructed (Cowell 1983). However, the Mersey estuary was likely used by the army to transport resources and troops (Shotter 1997, 9-14).
- 1.3.5 **Early Medieval Period:** it is likely that some scattered settlement continued after the fifth century AD's collapse of Roman administration within England. However, the earliest settlement evidence in the Merseyside area post the Romano-British period likely dates to the Saxon settlers moving into the area from Cheshire (Philpott and Lewis 1999, 39). The earliest settlement in the vicinity of the Study Area are Everton and Walton to the north. Both have names that derive from Old English and contain the word 'tun' or village (Ekwall 1922). The beginning of Everton is believed to have derived either from a personal name or the word 'boar.' Whereas Walton is thought to mean the 'village of the Welshmen' (Ekwall 1922). Settlements from this period tended to be nucleated and isolated, and, by the time of the 1066 AD Norman Conquest, Merseyside consisted of several small settlements within a wider rural landscape (Philpott and Lewis 1999).
- 1.3.6 **Later Medieval Period:** the Study Area lies within the medieval Hundred of West Derby in Lancashire (Baines 1836, 97), gifted to Roger de Poitou by William the Conqueror following the Norman Conquest of 1066 (Historic Liverpool, 2023). By the time of the Domesday survey, West Derby still consisted of large areas of woodland and measured 2880 customary acres (Farrer and Brownbill 1907,13). There is, however, historical evidence of rapid deforestation and land improvement during this period, as a result of successive grants made by the lords of the manor (Farrer and

Brownbill 1907, 13-14). A number of small settlements were identified within the township, known as 'berwicks' (Muir 1907).

- 1.3.7 The berwick of Liverpool is recorded in a 1190-1194 charter (LUAU 2001, 7) and its development has direct effect on the development of Toxteth, particularly from the seventeenth century onwards. Initially, it was Liverpool's coastal position that attracted King John's attention. In 1207 he granted Liverpool several rights, with the intent of increasing the town's size, with a hope of using it as a base from which to capitalise on trade with both Ireland and mainland Europe (LUAU 2001; Muir 1907). Liverpool rapidly grew, with basic street plans being laid out and several important buildings being constructed. By 1237, this included the construction of a castle by the Earl of Derby (LUAU 2001; Muir 1907). Liverpool's wealth grew, resulting in its inhabitants being able to afford to buy themselves further freedoms and privileges, which led to a degree of self-governance (Muir 1907). Such wealth and privileges did not extend, however to the remaining West Derby berwicks. Liverpool thrived through the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It then experienced an economic slump, from which it would not recover until the seventeenth century (Muir 1907).
- 1.3.8 Toxteth appears within the Domesday Book as Stochestede, becoming Tokestat by 1207 and eventually evolving into Toxteth by 1447. The meaning of Stochestede is believed to be the 'stockaded place' (Historic Liverpool 2023). However, the University of Nottingham's Institute for Name Studies attribute a different meaning to its later variations. They identify the word as being Old Norse, with the beginning of the word Toxteth being a personal name 'Toki/Tok,' whilst the later half derives from 'staðr/stoð,' meaning a landing-place or jetty (University of Nottingham 2023). This township lay along three miles of the River Mersey and stretched inland for two miles. Initially, it covered 3,598 acres, of which 1737 acres were later consumed by the expansion of the borough of Liverpool in 1835 (British History Online 2019).
- 1.3.9 Prior to the Norman Conquest, it was equally divided between the manors of Bernulf and Stainulf, after which Toxteth was added to the demesne of West Derby, with a smaller portion granted to the ancestors of the Molyneux family of Sefton, by Count Roger de Poitou and later exchanged for a moiety of Litherland. The whole vill was converted back into a forest, forming part of the West Derby forest until 1604. During the mid to late thirteenth century the land was enclosed and given Royal Park status (British History Online, 2019; Plate 1). This prevented the development of the area for many years as, in order to preserve the area for the deer chase the amount of agricultural practices or building that was allowed within the area remained very small (Historic Liverpool 2023). In 1327 Toxteth, along with other parks in the area, were granted to Henry, the brother of Thomas of Lancaster, on being allowed to succeed to the earldom and estates. At this time the park had become an important fuel resource and the importance of deer preservation for the chase declined. Various leases and grants were made, including to Sir Thomas Stanley, who took charge of Toxteth Park in 1447.



Plate 1: Excerpt from Saxton's 1577 Map of Lancashire, showing the enclosed parkland

- 1.3.10 **Post-medieval and modern Periods:** Toxteth Park remained in the control of the Stanley family until 1596 when William Stanley, Earl of Derby, sold the park, including all its lands and tenements. From this point onwards the land underwent various sales, through to the Molyneux family in the seventeenth century and then continued through the earls of Sefton (British History Online 2019).
- 1.3.11 It was only after the removal of park status in 1604 from Toxteth that farmers and later industrialists were able to make significant changes to the area. Forest clearance began, to enable the locals to graze their animals and both arable and pastural land to be created (Plate 2). During the seventeenth century a number of settlers moved to the area, both from Liverpool and beyond, to take advantage of the newly available farmland. One such group of settlers moved to the area around Otterspool. This group were Puritans and built the Ancient Chapel of Toxteth in the early 1600's AD. Farming continued in Toxteth into the early 1800's, before the rise of industrial practices saw a shift in landuse (Historic Liverpool 2023).

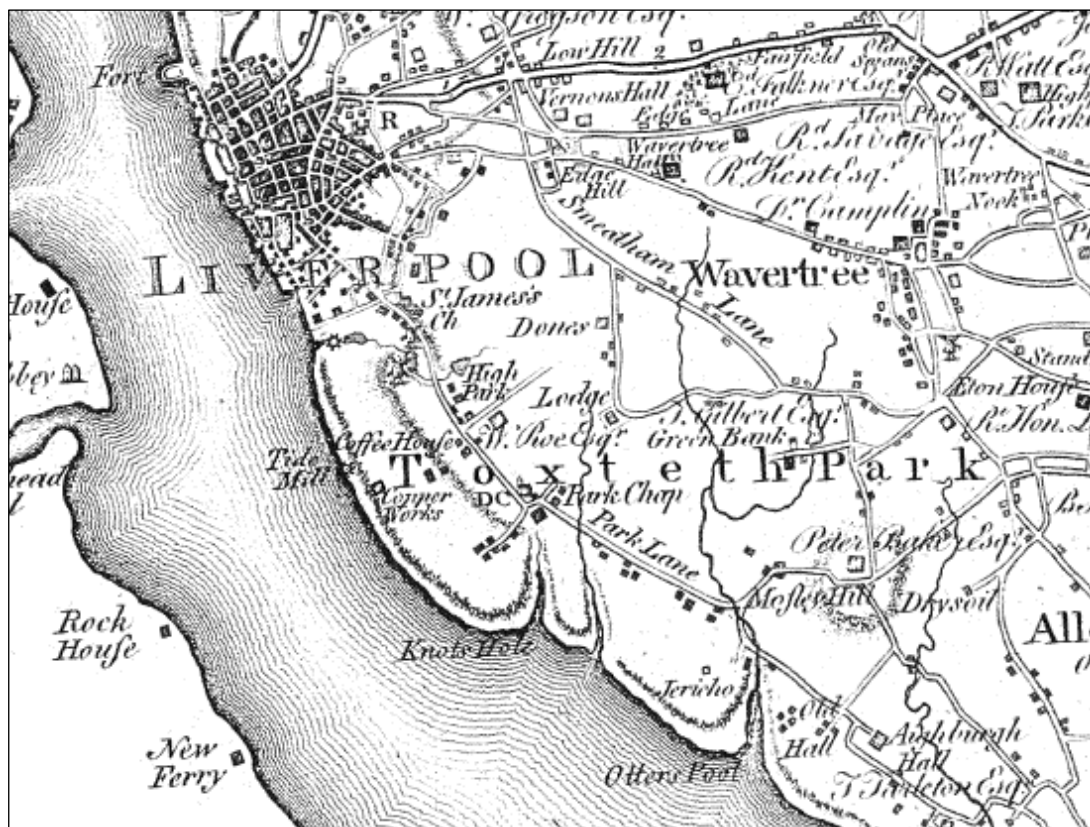


Plate 2: Excerpt from Yates' 1786 Map of Lancashire, Sheet 7

- 1.3.12 In contrast, Liverpool was granted borough status by the end of the seventeenth century and had become England's third biggest port (Muir 1907, 136), trading in commodities such as sugar and tobacco. The docks were constructed at the beginning of the eighteenth century, allowing for trade to expand and for larger ships, including those involved in the slave trade, to use the port (LUAU 2001, 7-8; Muir 1907, 243). By 1768 both Liverpool and its surrounding settlements were expanding again (Farrer and Brownbill 1907, 15). Increased trade, alongside the national economic boost during the Industrial Revolution resulted in a massive expansion of both the city's size and population (Muir 1907, 243).
- 1.3.13 Mechanical development during the nineteenth century increased production and furthered Liverpool's expansion (Muir 1907, 248) resulting in it being considered one of the four greatest ports in the World at this time (Muir 1907, 295). Great swathes of new terraced houses were constructed to house the expanding population and the city encroached further into the surrounding suburbs (Smith 1953, 197). This resulted in a shift in Toxteth's land use, as farming declined, and settlement expansion arose.
- 1.3.14 The residential area of Windsor in Toxteth, bounded by Parliament Street to the North and Upper Stanhope Street to the South, began its development in 1822. Hampton Street would be constructed between the two. Windsor had lain east of land known as Parliament Fields, belonged to the Earl of Sefton. Consequently, the value of the land remained high, hindering development in the area until the late eighteenth century. By 1826, Upper Stanhope Street had been purchased from Lord Sefton by a Wesleyan group, with residential streets being built, and a Wesleyan Chapel constructed in 1827.

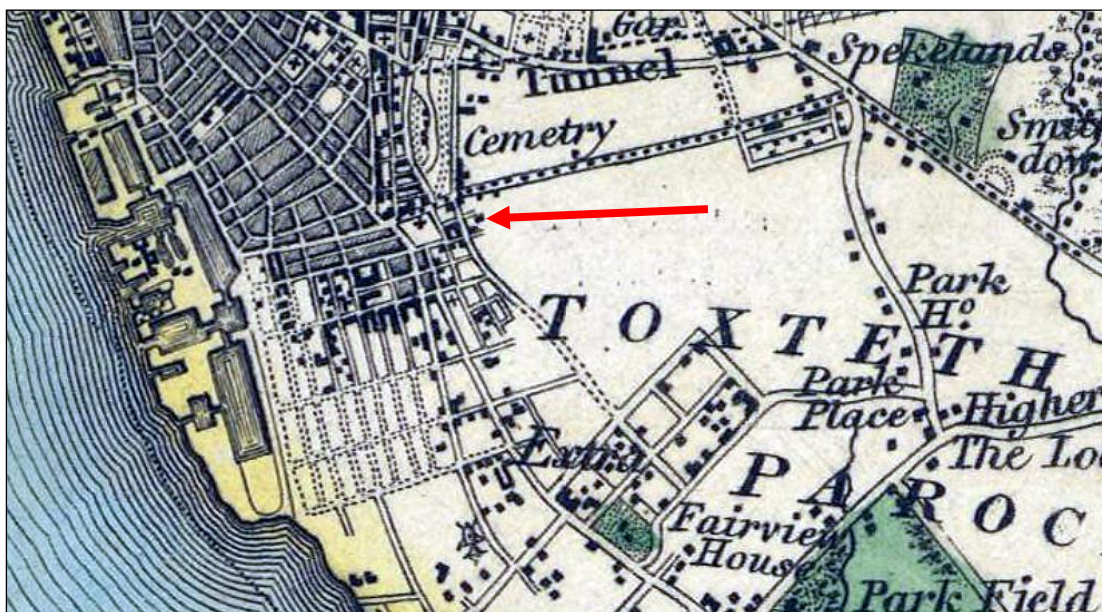


Plate 3: Excerpt from Hennet's 1828 Map of Liverpool, with the red arrow showing the area in which the Hampton Street houses would be built

1.3.15 Industrialisation saw an increased need for workers and a further increase in the building of residential areas. Originally, Toxteth began filling with wide streets containing rows of well-built terraced houses, following the plans of Liverpool-born builder, Cuthbert Bisbrown. Unfortunately, these plans had not foreseen the level of expansion that followed. By the 1840's the development of houses was occurring at an alarming rate. As Liverpool and Toxteth continued to expand, spare areas of land became densely packed with poorly built and dense courts of back-to-back houses, with the Liverpool population increasing by more than sixty percent in each of the censuses taken from 1801 to 1851. Disasters, such as the Irish Potato Famine of 1844 also saw an influx of migrants into the area. The issue of overcrowding worsened and living standards declined amongst the poorer members of society. Slum dwellings built up, often unfit for habitation (Historic Liverpool 2023).

1.3.16 Toxteth and its population continued to expand rapidly into the mid-nineteenth century. However, before the century's end, slum clearance had begun. The Medical Officer of Health, in 1955, identified 88,000 unfit dwellings in Liverpool and its surrounding area. This counted for forty-five percent of the housing stock at the time. Slum clearance began again, but 33,000 unfit houses remained in Toxteth, Abercromby and Everton alone. As the land along the Mersey became earmarked for redevelopment, a massive slum clearance programme was undertaken (Historic Liverpool 2023).

1.4 Development of the site

1.4.1 **Gage's map of 1836** (Plate 4): depicts that, although construction had begun at either end of Hampton Street by the mid-1830s, the target structures within the proposed development had not yet been built.

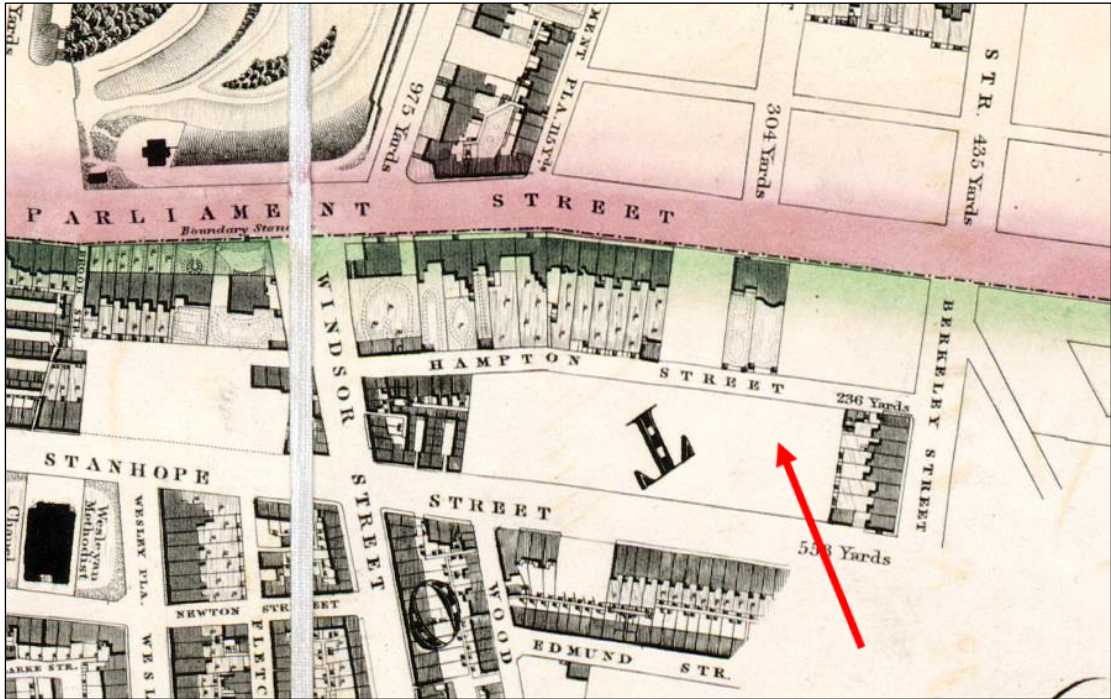


Plate 4: Excerpt from Gage's 1836 Map of Liverpool, with the red arrow showing the area in which the Hampton Street houses would be built (© National Library of Australia 2023)

1.4.2 **Ordnance Survey (OS) Map, Liverpool Sheet 35, 1849** (Plate 5): this map depicts that by the time of the map survey in 1847 all of the Hampton Street properties, including the back-to-back terraces, had been constructed. Also, at this point, the courts had street names, rather than the court numbers seen on later maps. Those properties within the Study Area were located along the streets of Union Place, Prince's Terrace, Hampton Place and Berkeley Place (Plate 6).

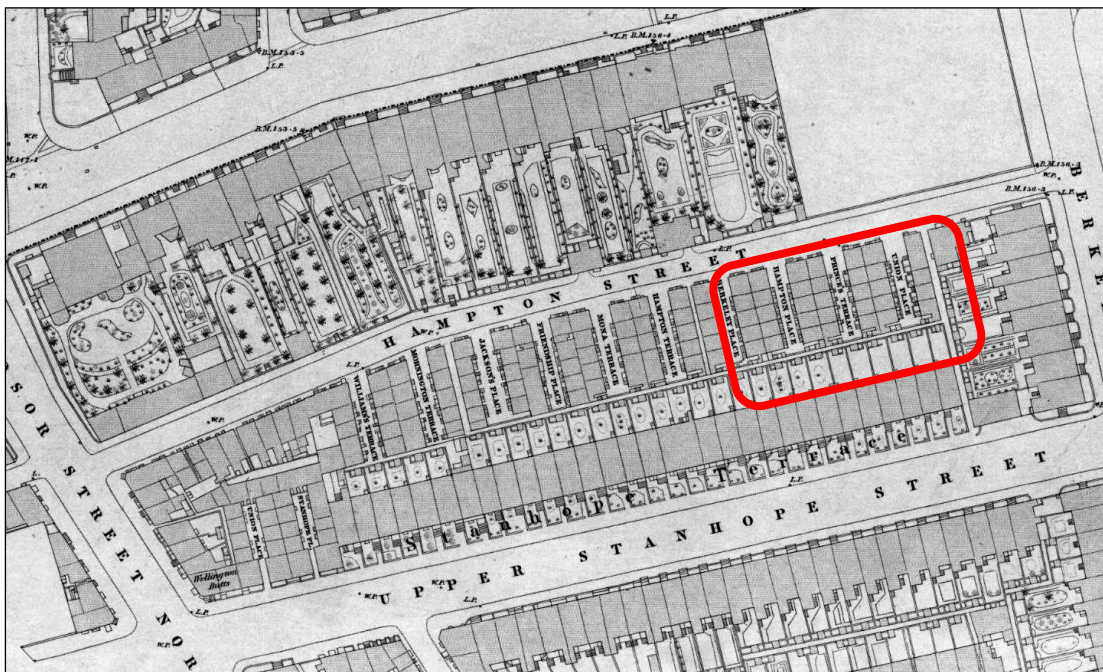


Plate 5: Excerpt from the 1847-9 OS Map, with the red square outlining the Site Area



Plate 6: Excerpt from the 1847-9 OS Map, showing a close up of the courts within the Site Area

1.4.3 **OS Map, Liverpool, 1891** (Plate 7): this map depicts that by the time of the map survey in 1890 the Hampton Street courts were no longer depicted with individual street names, but with court numbers. Those properties within the Study Area were located within Courts 18-26. The map also shows that 54 Hampton Street (Plate 8; red arrow) had extended into the property that was previously number 2, Court 18.

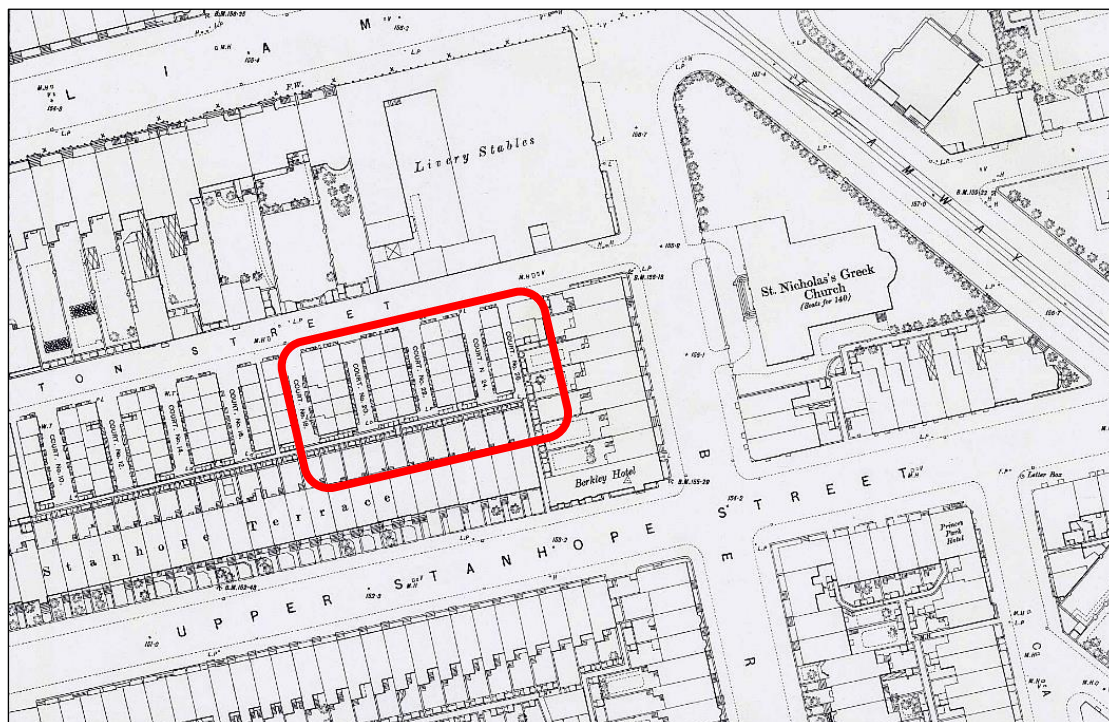


Plate 7: Excerpt from the 1890-1891 OS Map, with the red square outlining the Site Area

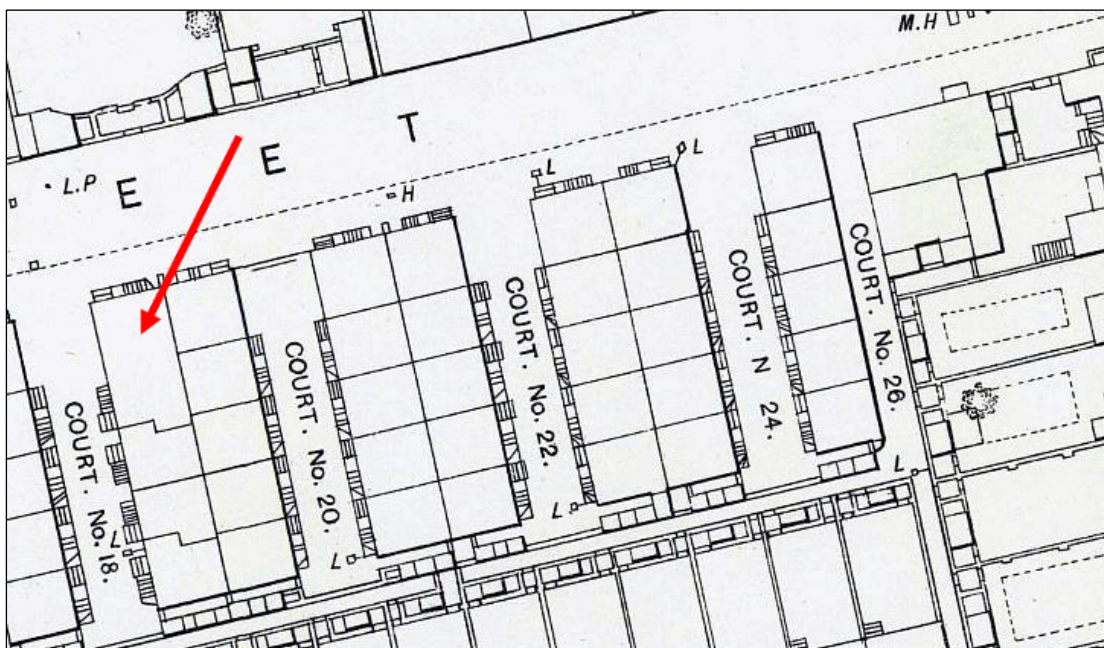


Plate 8: Excerpt from the 1890-1891 OS Map, showing a close up of the courts within the Site Area

1.4.4 **OS Map, Liverpool, 1908** (Plate 9): this map shows that by the time of the map's publication 62 Hampton Street (Plate 9; red arrow) had extended into the property that was previously number 2, Court 22.

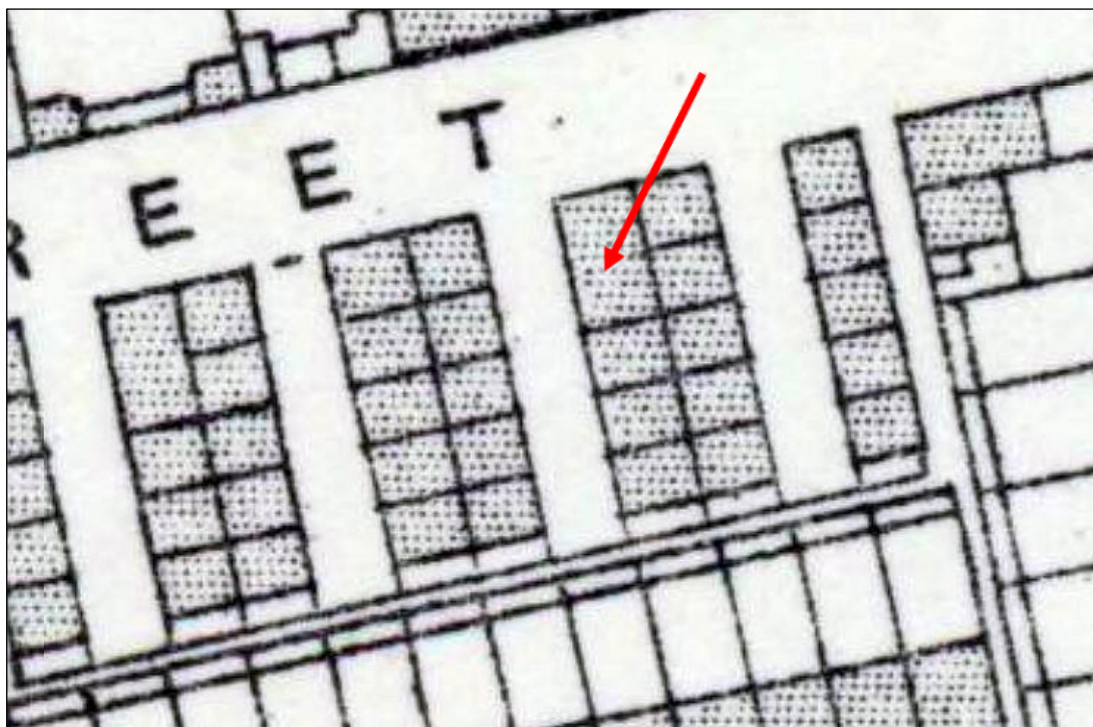


Plate 9: Excerpt from the 1908 OS Map, showing that 54 and 62 Hampton Street had extended into the adjoining court properties

1.4.5 **Historic England Aerial Photograph, Liverpool, 1934** (Plate 10): this photograph, taken on 1st July 1934 by Aerofilms, shows the back-to-back properties located along Hampton Street.



Plate 10: Excerpt from the 1934 photograph, with the red arrow indicating the location of the Site Area (© Historic England, Aerofilms Collection)

1.4.6 **OS Map, Liverpool, 1946** (Plate 11): this map depicts that by the time of the map's publication some of the courts along Hampton Street, west of the Site Area, had been cleared. However, an RAF aerial photograph (Plate 12) taken on 11th June 1941, shows that all of the properties along Hampton Street had been demolished by that time.



Plate 11: Excerpt from the 1946 OS Map, showing how some of the courts along Hampton Street had been removed by 1946, the red square shows the approximate position of the Site Area

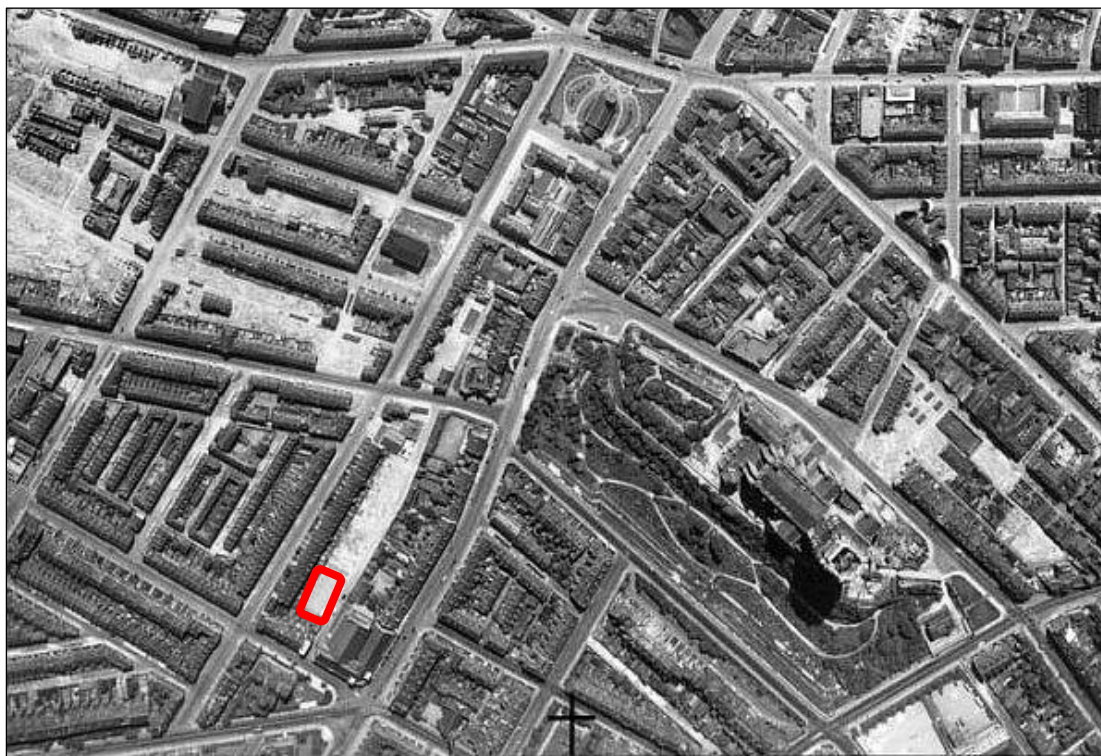


Plate 12: Excerpt from the 1941 photograph, with the red square indicating the location of the Site Area (© Historic England, RAF photography)

1.4.7 **OS Map, Liverpool, 1951** (Plate 13): this map confirms that, by the time of the map's publication, the Hampton Street properties had been demolished.



Plate 13: Excerpt from the 1951 OS Map, the red square showing the approximate position of the now demolished courts within the Site Area

1.5 Census Returns

- 1.5.1 The census records for the properties within the Study Area were consulted and the results from 1841 to 1911, along with the available 1939 Register records, have been tabulated in the project archive. The census records for 1921 were not consulted as they were not freely available at the time this report was written.
- 1.5.2 The details provided on these records provide a list of the individuals within a household, as well as their sex, age, occupation, and place of birth. Additional information is also listed on some of the records, such as an individual's relationship to the head of the household and their marital status. However, some of the records were more detailed than others. For instance, the 1841 census did not provide house numbers, only a street name. Therefore, for this record, it cannot be determined which property the individuals listed were living in. The majority are likely to have come from outside the Study Area. This census also did not provide specifics regarding the birthplace of individuals. Instead, it specified whether they were born within the same county as the census taking place and, if not, whether they were born in Scotland, Ireland or '*Foreign Parts*.'
- 1.5.3 **1841 Census records:** 26 properties are listed on Hampton Street, suggesting that many of the properties along the street and its courts had yet to be built by this point in time. Overall, 133 individuals were recorded in these 26 properties on the day the census was recorded, ranging from two to ten individuals per property. The vast majority of these individuals were born within Lancashire, eight in Ireland, one in Scotland and the remaining 35 individual's place of birth was left blank. The occupations of these individuals were abbreviated on the record, but it can be inferred that a range of occupations are listed, from those working as apprentices, through to industrial painters, sail makers, stone mason, carters and coopers *et cetera*. Of particular interest is the fifth property listed. Here, the Davanport family is shown alongside four adult males (21-44 years of age), all with different surnames and likely lodgers of James Davanport. With the exception of 21-year-old tailor, John Carter, the remaining lodgers and James Davanport were all listed as being constables, suggesting that James Davanport was renting rooms out to his fellow colleagues.
- 1.5.4 **1851 Census records:** by 1851 Hampton Street and its courts had been built. The increased detail of this census providing a greater understanding into the origins of the individuals living there. By this time, within the Study Area 178 individuals were living on Hampton Street, within 38 households. However, a further five of the properties have no records. Within these households, up to 14 individuals were living, often in four-roomed properties. Those listed as having originated from the Toxteth and Liverpool area are still the most common inhabitants, making up 37 percent of the Study Area inhabitants, whilst 33 percent came from elsewhere in England. Others came from the Isle of Man, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. In 1851, you would expect the greatest number of these groups to have been born in Ireland, as many fled Ireland between 1845 and 1852, seeking to escape the Great Famine (UK Parliament 2023). However, only eight individuals were originally from Ireland in 1851 (three households: the Harris family, Francis Gresham and Francis Flynn), the same amount as those coming from Scotland. Instead, it is from Wales that the greatest number had

settled in the Study Area by 1851. In total, 31 individuals (17 percent of the Study Area group), mostly from northern Wales and Anglesey, had moved to Hampton Street.

- 1.5.5 At this point in time, many of the children listed are described as Scholars. However, the majority of adult females are not listed as working in 1851. Exceptions include, at number 5 in Court 22, 50 year old Widow Jane Craig, who worked as a laundress, whilst supplementing her income by taking in lodgers. Others include 38 year old Charwoman, Widow Mary Watson, lodging at number 7 in Court 24 and at 64 Hampton Street two lodgers, 33 year old nurse Theobald Corrie and 20 year old servant Jane Noble. Male occupations were varied, from labourers and journeymen, up to railway porters, police officers and a clerk in docks.
- 1.5.6 **1861 Census records:** the number of individuals listed as living within the Study Area had increased to 214 individuals, within 45 households (number 66 was listed as a stable in 1851). Households ranged from a singular individual, up to twelve persons. The majority were either born in Toxteth or Liverpool. Fewer than ten individuals had moved from each of Scotland, Ireland or Isle of Man and Jersey. Also, the number of Welsh immigrants had fallen to 29. Again, the occupations of these individuals varied. Only six were listed as labourers, for instance. Some other occupations included, a baker, cabinet maker, coiffeur, seven dress makers (six were female), an engine driver, seven joiners, an omnibus conductor, two police officers, two sail makers, two ship's carpenters, two shipwrights and a watchman.
- 1.5.7 **1871 Census records:** a total of 195 individuals are listed across 46 properties (four have no information listed) in 1851 within the Study Area. Of which 56 percent come from Lancashire (24 percent from Liverpool itself). At this point in time, slightly more people came from Scotland (15), compared to Wales (14) and Ireland (2), whilst two further individuals (brother and sister, George and Jane May, 64 Hampton Street) were born in Canada.
- 1.5.8 Some of the occupations not previously listed include a Custom House Boatman, a confectioner, and a clerk within an accountant's office, as well as three Police Inspectors and the Verger of Saint Margaret's Church, Robert Swift (45 years old, a lodger at number 4, Court 24). Again, this variety of occupations show how people were moving into Liverpool, not just to work in a trade linked to the dockland and seafaring trades, but to take advantage of an expanding and varied economy in the Liverpool area in 1871.
- 1.5.9 **1881 Census records:** by 1871, within 39 properties (plus seven, not listed/occupied), 190 individuals were living within the Study Area, with up to 13 individuals living in a property at this time. By this point in time 57 percent of individuals within the Study Area are listed as having been born within Liverpool, with less than twenty people being identified in Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Instead, there is one individual from Norway and a family from Poland. The Polish family was headed by widow Betsey Smolanski (aged 40), and her four sons, the youngest of whom, Bernard (aged nine in 1871) was born in Liverpool. They live at number 2, Court 20 Hampton Street and Betsey remains there through later censuses, becoming a housekeeper by the time of the 1891 census. There is also an increase in the number of women being listed as having a profession in this census. Not only are there general domestic servants,

housekeepers, and a charwoman, but there are also, Emily Dry (29 years old, 68 Hampton Street), a teacher of music and Jane and Janet Russell (59 and 18-year-old, Aunt and niece respectively), waistcoat makers.

- 1.5.10 **1891 Census records:** 148 individuals are recorded living within the Study Area, within 35 households. A further six properties were not listed. Nearly 64 percent of these individuals are recorded as having been born in Liverpool, whilst nearly a further sixteen percent were born in the north-west of England. Only 18 individuals were born further afield in England, most travelling from the larger towns and cities, such as London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and York. It is also clear that, by 1891, the number of individuals from Ireland (seven), Scotland (three) and Wales (one) has also reduced. The widow, Betsey Smolanski remains the only individual born beyond the British Isles, all her sons having moved out of the family home by this point in time.
- 1.5.11 This census record continues to mark the rise in women being reported as having occupations. Not only do they continue to work as Charwomen or Housekeepers and domestic servants, but by 1891 we can see them move into manufacturing businesses. For example, Anne Scotland (aged 18) is listed as being a cigarette maker, whilst Louttor Smetham (aged 16) was a tailor's machinist and Margaret Barton (aged 28) was a blind manufacturer. The men's professions have seen a more marked shift towards the docks and Liverpool's maritime professions by 1891. There is an increase in mariners, seamen, porters, carters, dock labourers and an individual (Francis Matthews, aged 36) who worked on the Princess Dock landing stage.
- 1.5.12 **1901 Census records:** 168 individuals living within the Study Area, within 35 households. A further seven properties were not listed. Within these households there lived up to ten individuals, including lodgers. Overall, 75 percent of these individuals are recorded as having been born in Liverpool. Of those travelling to the area from elsewhere in Britain, there was an increase in individuals coming from the south-west of England, particularly Gloucestershire. However, all English born individuals, not from the north-west, only made-up seven percent of the overall Study Area group. A further fifteen individuals (nine percent) had been born in either Ireland, Scotland, or Wales. Only three individuals were born further away, widow Smolanski and her son, Eli, still residing at number 2, Court 20 and a 31-year-old German woman, Katharina Nanck, listed as married, but her husband was not present at the time of the census. She lived at number 2, Court 22, along with her Scottish boarder, Margaret McCann (aged 33, a non-domestic cook).
- 1.5.13 The wealth of those living in number 60 Hampton Street appears to be greater than many other individuals living in the Study Area in 1901. The head of the property was Joseph Littlar, a 33-year-old Liverpoolian Brass fitter, living with his wife, Mary (born in Keswick, Cumberland), and his mother-in-law, Mary Grave (from Scotland). By 1901, number 60's adjoining property, number 1, Court 22 had been acquired and expanded into. Meanwhile, number 3, Court 22, once adjoining number 1, had been demolished. The land it once stood on now listed as being paid for by those residing in 60 Hampton Street. Thus, turning number 60 into an eight-room property, with adjoining land. At the same time, in number 8, Court 20, Thomas (an Engineer's labourer) and Elanor Clarke, along with their eight children were making do with ten individuals, ranging from one to 42 years of age, living in just four rooms.

- 1.5.14 Another property, 68 Hampton Street, had ceased to be a domestic dwelling by 1901. Instead, it was being run as a mixed orphanage, housing seven male children, six female children and two staff (the institutions' matron and her assistant). It was known as the Liverpool Charity Mission Orphanage. The orphans ranged in ages, from five to fifteen, and were born in a variety of places, from Liverpool, through to the south and southeast of England (Sussex and Suffolk).
- 1.5.15 **1911 Census records:** By 1911 there were 120 individuals living within the Study Area, within just 28 households. There are no records for fifteen of the properties, some of these will have been knocked through or demolished, as discussed previously. Within the domestic households there lived up to nine individuals, including lodgers. Whilst at the orphanage, there were only five orphans and two staff present in 1911.
- 1.5.16 By this time, nearly 87 percent of the individuals residing in the Study Area are recorded as having been born in the Liverpool area (Liverpool, Everton or Toxteth Park). Meanwhile, only five individuals came from elsewhere in England, three from Irelands, five from Scotland and one from Wales. Widow Smolanski and her son, Eli, still residing at number 2, Court 20, were the only individuals recorded as being born outside of the British Isles.
- 1.5.17 The wealth of the individuals also appears to be on the decline. There is an increase in the number of men working as Labourers, including General Labourers and on those working on the Docks, and a decrease in more skilled occupations, such as carpenters. However, it is also on this census that women's roles within the home in 1911 were also being acknowledged. On three occasions, rather than be left blank, the women's occupation is listed as 'Housewife' or 'House Work.' Others continued to seek employment outside of the home, as Charwomen or Housekeepers, for those already married or widowed and as Domestic Servants, if unwed.
- 1.5.18 **1939 Register records:** Although the 1939 Register was consulted, the data within it was heavily redacted and no useful information relating to the Study Area was available. The only relevant property listed on the register, within the Study Area, was 68 Hampton Street. However, all the categories, beyond the property number, were left blank. This may suggest that the property was empty at the time of the survey.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. to adhere to and fulfil the agreed programme of works associated with the archaeological potential of the site, and consequently to successfully discharge the planning condition or inform the requirement of any additional archaeological mitigation;
- ii. to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
- iii. to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by artefactual or other means;
- iv. to undertake additional archaeological and historical desk-based research on the site, in particular, in relation to former back-to-back houses depicted on historic mapping;
- v. to determine whether any remains relating to the former back-to-back houses within the proposed development area survive, and if so, to what extent and whether any usage of their cellars, if present, can be inferred; and
- vi. to compile a professional archival record of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

2.1.2 The WSI (*Appendix A*) made reference to aiming to investigate post-medieval and industrial back-to-back housing and having the potential to contribute to several research questions identified in the regional research framework, *North West Regional Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2023). In particular:

- i. **Ind22:** How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?;
- ii. **Ind32:** To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?; and
- iii. **Ind 33:** How well studied and understood are the backyards of workers housing and what is their significance.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The full methodology is outlined in the WSI (*Appendix A*) and was adhered to in full, and, as such, was fully compliant with prevailing guidelines and established industry best practice (ClfA 2020a; 2020b; 2020c; 2022; Historic England 2015). A programme of field observation accurately recorded the character of the deposits within the excavations.

2.2.2 The trial trenching required the topsoil and subsoil to be removed by an 8-tonne tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit or natural geology, under direct archaeological supervision at all times. Subsequent cleaning and investigation of all archaeological deposits was undertaken manually, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions. All features of archaeological interest were investigated and recorded.

- 2.2.3 The trenches were located by the use of a real-time kinematic (RTK) global navigation satellite system (GNSS), accurate to within 0.02-0.03m, and altitude information was established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum. Prior to excavation, the trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) and Signal Generator (Genny), to identify any potential services. All trenches were excavated in a stratigraphic manner.
- 2.2.4 All information identified during the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the former Centre of Archaeology of English Heritage, with an accompanying pictorial record (plans, sections, and digital photographs). Primary recorded were available for inspection at all times.
- 2.2.5 Results of all field investigations were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive includes both photographic images and accurate large-scale plans and sections at appropriate scales (1:50; 1:20; 1:10).
- 2.2.6 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the WSI, and in accordance with current ClfA (2020c) and Historic England (2015) guidelines. The archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), in line with National Museum of Liverpool (NML) guidelines (NML 2021), due to no finds being recovered from the evaluation. An online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) form will be completed, including a digital copy of this report.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches. The full details of the trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in *Appendix B*.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of yellow sandy silt was cut by the structural remains present on site, and the structures were overlain by mixed made ground deposits formed when the buildings were demolished. This made ground was sealed by a leveling deposit comprising hardcore, which was, in turn, overlain by tarmac, 0.1m thick, forming the modern carpark.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features were easy to identify due to their structural nature.

3.3 Trench 1

3.3.1 Trench 1 (Fig 2 and Plate 14), located in the south-eastern part of the site, was aligned approximately north/south and targeted the back-to-back houses fronting Union Place (Fig 3). The trench was moved slightly to the west of its intended location due to avoiding a grassed area in this part of the site.



Plate 14: Trench 1 looking south, scale 1m

3.3.2 The trench was excavated throughout to a depth of 1m and natural geology was not encountered, however, a sondage was excavated at the southern end of the trench to

a depth of 1.6m (Plate 15), at which point, natural geology **105** was encountered. Although the sondage was excavated within a building, there was no evidence of any floor surfaces surviving, suggesting that the walls identified were foundations.



*Plate 15: Sondage at the southern end of Trench 1 with wall **102**, scale 1m*

- 3.3.3 Wall **102** was encountered running the full length of the trench on a north/south-alignment and was 0.2m wide (Plate 15). It was constructed from hand-made red brick and bonded with lime mortar, surviving to a height of eight courses. There was evidence towards the base of the wall for it stepping out slightly, forming a foundation course, and also evidence for the wall turning 90 degrees to an east/west alignment at the very southern end of the trench.
- 3.3.4 Approximately in the centre of the trench an east/west-aligned dividing wall, **104**, was identified. The wall appeared to be 0.2m wide and would have survived to the same height as wall **102**, however, it collapsed prior to being fully recorded.
- 3.3.5 The area between the walls was filled by made ground or backfill **103**, formed from the demolition of the structures, principally comprising brick and mortar rubble. Made ground **103** was overlain by modern leveling deposits **101**, approximately 0.4m thick, which were, in turn, overlain by tarmac **100**, 0.1m thick.

3.4 Trench 2

- 3.4.1 Trench 2 (Fig 2 and Plate 16), located in the south-western part of the site, was T-shaped, principally on a north/south-alignment with a shorter east/west-alignment at the northern end of the trench, again targeting back-to-back housing, fronting Prince's Terrace (Fig 3). The trench was excavated in its intended location.



Plate 16: Trench 2 looking south, scale 1m

3.4.2 Natural geology, **210**, was identified beneath floor surfaces (**204**, **206**, and **209**) which were encountered, in varying states of preservation, throughout the trench at an approximate depth of 1m. Three east/west-aligned brick walls (**203**, **205**, and **207**), constructed from hand-made brick, bonded with lime mortar, measuring approximately 0.2m wide, and surviving to a height of four courses, were identified regularly spaced throughout the trench, approximately 4m apart. Along with the floor surfaces, these walls appeared to form cellars, likely, of the properties fronting the western side of Prince's Terrace (Fig 3), with evidence of lime plaster of the faces of the walls (Plate 17).



*Plate 17: Lime plaster on face of wall **208**, scale 1m*

3.4.3 There was also evidence of a north/south-aligned wall, **208**, in the east/western-aligned section at the northern-end of Trench 2. The wall appeared to correspond with the dividing wall between the houses fronting Prince's Terrace and Hampton Place. The area between the walls was filled by made ground or backfill **202**, formed from the demolition of the structures, principally comprising brick and mortar rubble. Made ground **202** was overlain by modern leveling deposits **201**, approximately 0.4m thick, which were, in turn, overlain by tarmac **200**, 0.1m thick.

3.5 Environmental and finds summary

3.5.1 There were no environmental samples taken during the evaluation, as there were no suitable deposits identified. There were also no artefacts recovered during the evaluation.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Although Trench 1 was repositioned slightly due to the presence of a grassed area, the two proposed trenches were successfully excavated. The results produced were representative of the surviving archaeological remains throughout the site. The ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, with archaeological features being easily identifiable, due to their structural nature.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The principal aims, as identified above in *Section 2.1.1*, were to obtain sufficient information to establish presence or absence, character, extent, state of preservation, and date of any archaeological remains, and to provide sufficient information as to the need for and scope of any subsequent archaeological mitigation. To meet the aims, the programme of trenching was designed to provide adequate coverage across the site (Fig 2).

4.2.2 The original research questions (*Section 2.1.2*; Research Frameworks 2023) identified in the WSI (*Appendix A*) related to the results of the evaluation, certainly in the case of Trench 2, where there was clear evidence of cellars being encountered. However, there was no evidence that the cellars had been used as workshops, whilst the census information (*Section 1.5*) suggested that the cellars were utilised as living accommodation.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The historic research undertaken provided evidence that the back-to-back housing on the site was constructed by 1847 (Plate 6) and did not change until they were demolished by 1951 (Plate 14), although the names of the streets did change. Interrogation of the freely available census returns provided information regarding the people who lived in the back-to-back houses and also the surprising variety of different jobs they held. Occupations such as Dock Labourer would have likely been the most common job due to Liverpool's docks, however, there were also non-dock-related occupations with a number of policemen, carters, joiners, and dressmakers. The census returns also suggest that the cellars of the properties were occupied as living quarters, rather than workshops.

4.3.2 Structural remains were encountered in both trenches, with the remains surviving fairly well, up to four courses of brickwork surviving in Trench 2, whilst wall **102** in Trench 1 survived to a height of eight courses. However, floor surfaces only survived in Trench 2 and only survived well in the central part of the trench, they were heavily truncated in the northern and southern parts. These structural remains corresponded well with the historic mapping, particularly the 1847-9 Town Plan of Liverpool (Fig 3).

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The results of the evaluation corresponded well with the available historic mapping of the site, with the structural remains marrying up well with the mapping (Fig 3). The

remains were also fairly well preserved, although clearly heavily truncated in parts following their demolition; they are considered to be of low to local significance.

- 4.4.2 If the proposed development were to extend below modern levelling deposits, approximately 0.5m below the modern ground surface, it would negatively affect the surviving archaeological remains. As such, a strip, map and record may be required to further expose and investigate the cellars, certainly in the surrounding location of Trench 2. However, the historic research, specifically the census returns, have suggested that the cellars were likely used as living quarters, rather than workshops, further investigation is unlikely to add to the questions posed by the Regional Research Framework (Research Frameworks 2023).

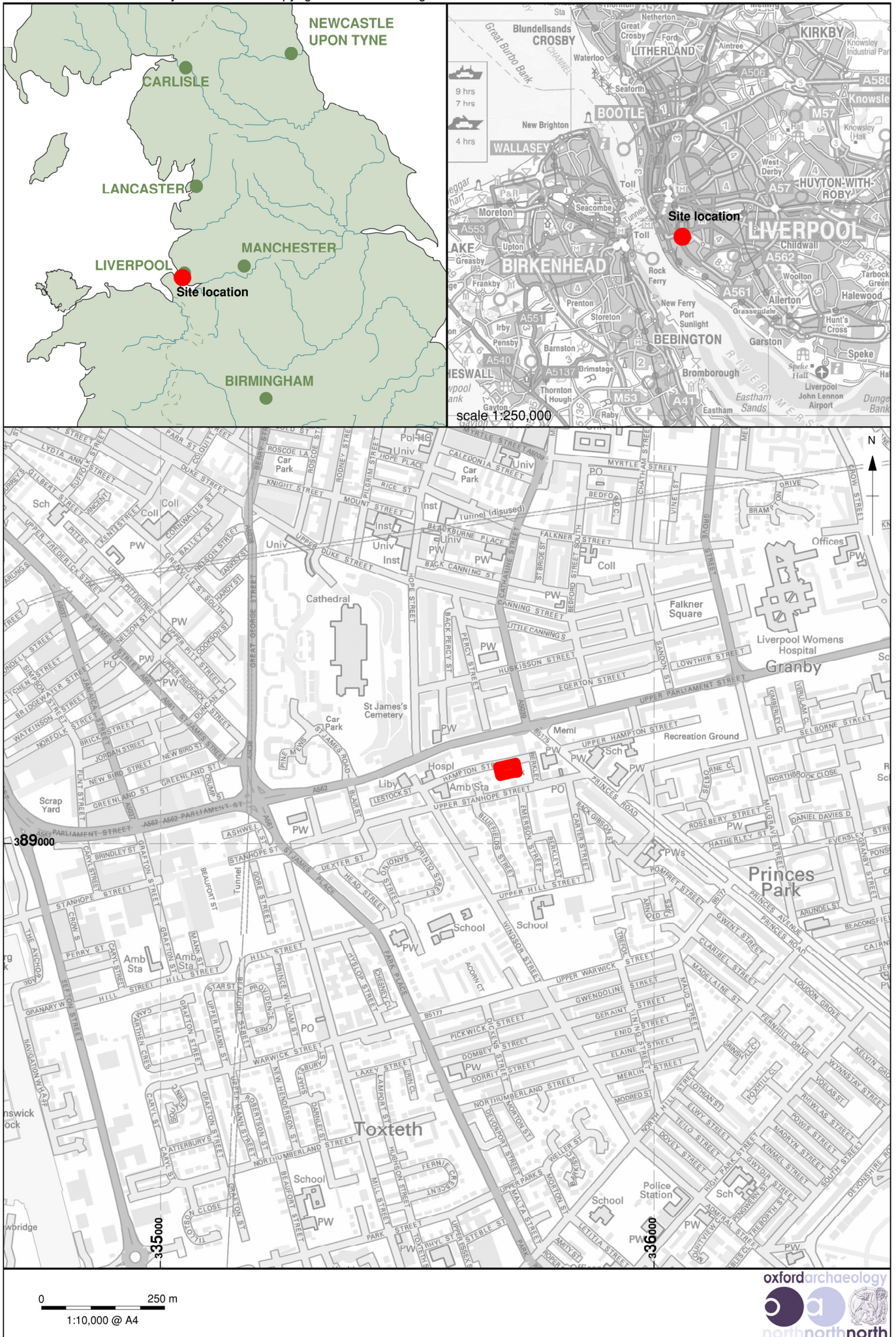


Figure 1: Site location

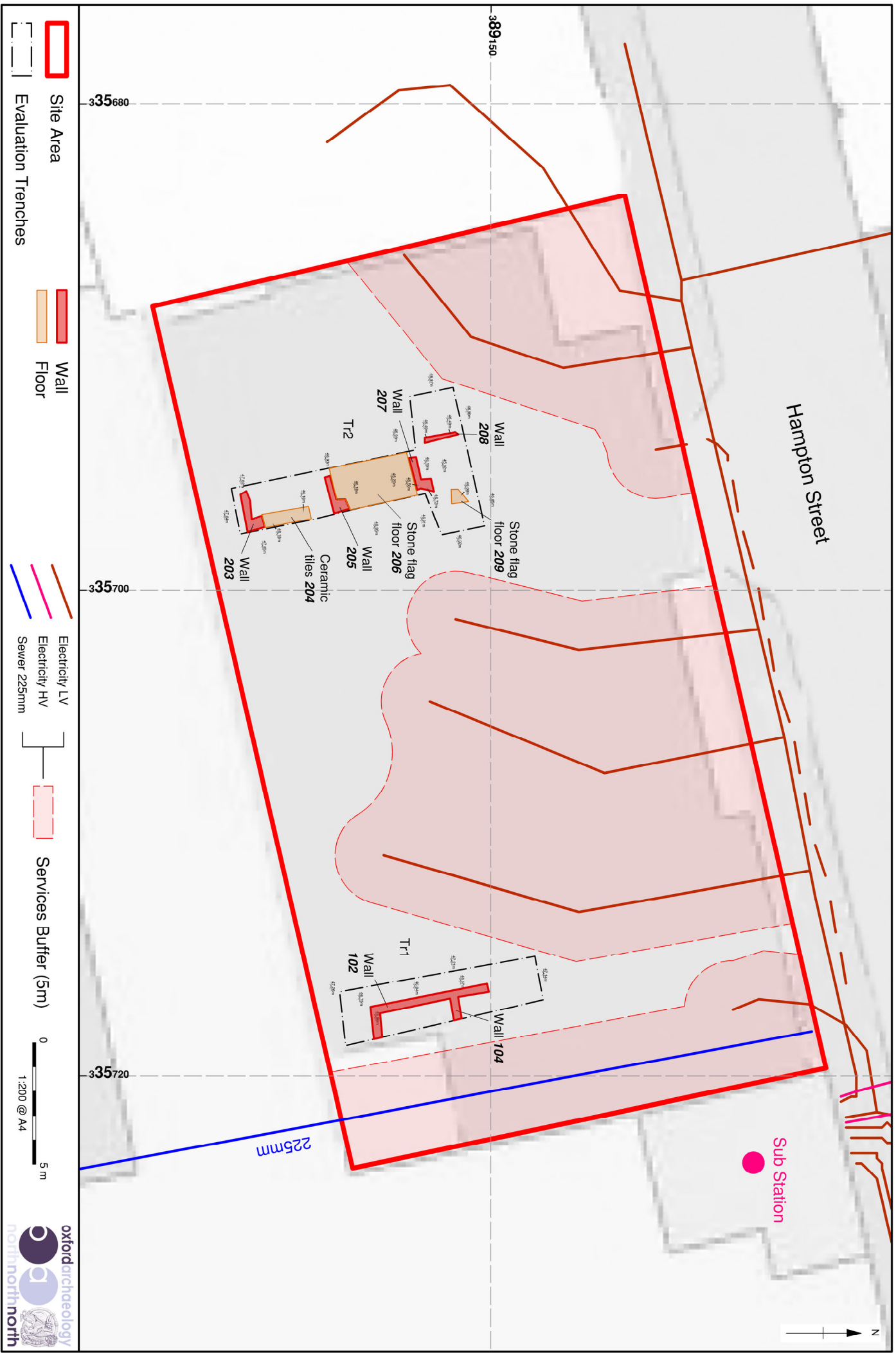


Figure 2: Evaluation Trenches

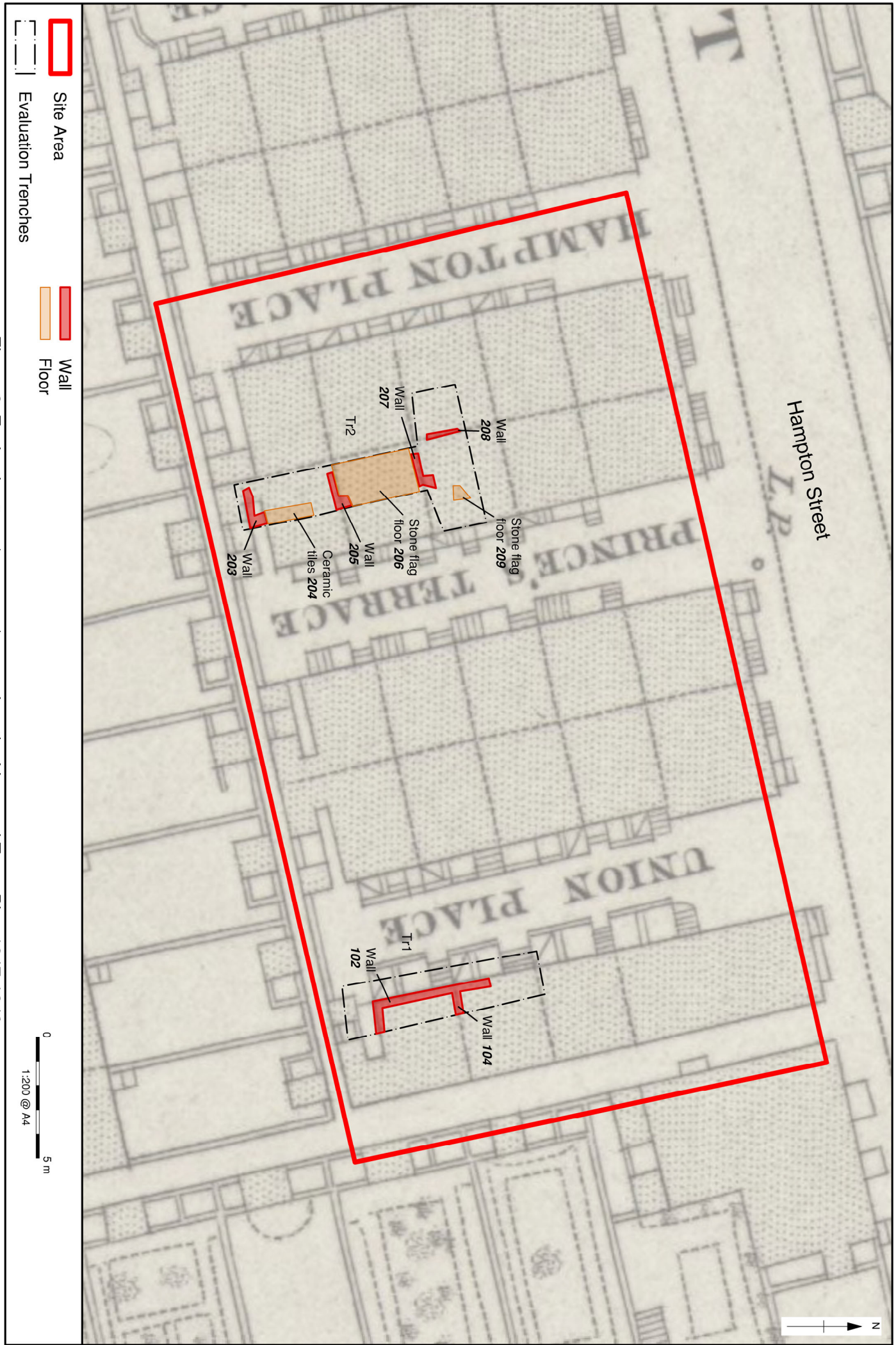


Figure 3: Evaluation trenches superimposed on the Liverpool Town Plan 1847-1849

APPENDIX A

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Hampton Street, Liverpool

Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Evaluation

February 2023

Client: Rockmount Developments Ltd

Issue No: V. 2

OA Reference No:

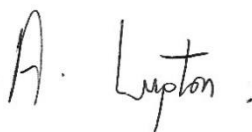
NGR: SJ 35699 89154



Client Name: Rockmount Developments Ltd
Document Title: Hampton Street, Liverpool
Document Type: Written Scheme of Investigation
Grid Reference: SJ 35699 89154
Planning Reference: 22F/1241
Site Code:
Invoice Code:

OA Document File Location: X:\Paul\Projects\Hampton_Street_Liverpool\WSI
OA Graphics File Location: X:\Paul\Projects\Hampton_Street_Liverpool\WSI\WSI_Figs

Issue No: V. 2
Date: February 2023
Prepared by: Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by: Alan Lupton (Operations Manager)
Signature:



Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc., MCIFA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Hampton Street, Liverpool

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Evaluation

Centred on SJ 35699 89154

Contents

List of Figures	7
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project details	1
1.2 Oxford Archaeology	2
1.3 Location, topography and geology.....	2
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL	3
2.1 Archaeological and historical background	3
2.2 Potential.....	3
3 PROJECT AIMS	4
3.1 General	4
3.2 Specific aims and objectives.....	4
4 PROJECT SPECIFIC EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY.....	5
4.1 Scope of works.....	5
4.2 Programme	5
4.3 Site specific methodology	5
5 PROJECT SPECIFIC REPORTING AND ARCHIVE METHODOLOGY.....	8
5.1 Programme	8
5.2 Content.....	8
5.3 Specialist input.....	10
5.4 Archive	10
6 HEALTH AND SAFETY.....	12
6.1 Roles and responsibilities.....	12
6.2 Method statement and risk assessment	12
6.3 Monitoring of works	12
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	13
OA STANDARD FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY APPENDICES	14
APPENDIX A GENERAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY.....	14
A.1 Standard methodology – summary.....	14
A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	15

A.3	Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation	15
APPENDIX B	GEOMATICS AND SURVEY	17
B.1	Standard methodology - summary	17
B.2	Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	18
B.3	Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation	19
APPENDIX C	ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	20
C.1	Standard methodology – summary.....	20
C.2	Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	20
C.3	Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation	21
APPENDIX D	ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	22
D.1	Standard methodology - summary	22
D.2	Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	23
D.3	Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation	24
APPENDIX E	HUMAN REMAINS	25
E.1	Standard methodology - summary	25
E.2	Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	27
E.3	Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation	28
APPENDIX F	REPORTING	29
F.1	Standard methodology - summary	29
F.2	Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	30
APPENDIX G	LIST OF SPECIALISTS REGULARLY USED BY OA	32
APPENDIX H	DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVING	34
	Standard methodology – summary.....	34
H.2	Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	35
H.3	Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation	36
APPENDIX I	HEALTH AND SAFETY	37
I.1	Standard Methodology - summary	37
I.2	Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	37

List of Figures

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Fig 1 | Site location |
| Fig 2 | Proposed trench locations |
| Fig 3 | Proposed trench locations superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1893 |

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North has been commissioned by Rockmount Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the site of a proposed residential development on land off Hampton Street, Liverpool (NGR: SJ 35699 89154; Fig 1).

1.1.2 The work is being undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref: 22F/1241). Condition 9 stated:

No development or demolition shall take place until the applicant or their agents, has secured the implementation and submission of a report on a programme of archaeological works. That programme of archaeological works should be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to works taking place. The WSI must include the following five steps:

- i. phased programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;***
- ii. a programme for post-investigation reporting to include production of a final report of the significance of the below-ground archaeological interest;***
- iii. provision for appropriate publication and dissemination of the archaeology and history of the site;***
- iv. provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation; and***
- v. nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.***

The use of such a condition is in line with the guidance set out in Paragraph 205, Section 16, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, of the NPPF.

1.1.3 Following email correspondence with the Planning Archaeologist for Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), as advisor to Liverpool City Council Planning Authority, confirmed the scope of the works required to be, in the first instance, an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Section 4.3.2) and supporting historic research (Section 5.1.2). If significant archaeological remains are encountered, additional archaeological mitigation may be required prior to or during development of the site. OA North were subsequently commissioned by the client to produce this WSI and undertake the archaeological works necessary; this document outlines how OA will implement those requirements.

1.1.4 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2022) and relevant *Standards and Guidance* (2020a, b and c), regional research frameworks (Research Frameworks 2023), national standards and guidance (Historic England 2015) and local and national planning policies (NPPF 2021).

1.2 Oxford Archaeology

- 1.2.1 OA North, based in Lancaster, is the northern office of Oxford Archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation no 17), the leading archaeological and heritage practice in the country, employing in excess of 250 professionals across three regional offices. OA North is itself the largest archaeological contractor in north-west England. As a registered educational charity, OA is dedicated to maintaining and promoting the highest professional, academic, commercial and ethical standards and to the provision of access to archaeology for all. It has both an established reputation and a philosophical imperative in the pursuit of efficient and cost-effective fieldwork, post-excavation excellence, and high-quality publication and outreach. We pride ourselves on our delivery of accessible outreach, including open days, lectures, information panels, leaflets, *etc.*
- 1.2.2 With over 40 years of experience in commercial archaeology, OA has undertaken tens of thousands of archaeological investigations of all types, scales and periods, from desk-based assessments to major open-area excavations. OA has particular experience of working closely with principal contractors, consultant, and curators to undertake high-quality archaeological works within the tight timetables and high-pressure environments of major projects.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site lies within Toxteth, an inner-city area of Liverpool (NGR: SJ 35699 89154; Fig 1). It is bounded by Hampton Street to the north, derelict land fronting Berkley Street to the east, further derelict land and an electricity substation fronting Upper Stanhope Street to the south, and a residential area to the west. The site is currently a car park.
- 1.3.2 The solid geology of the area is mapped as Sandstone of the Helsby Sandstone Formation, formed in the Triassic Period (BGS 2023). There is no information available for the superficial geology of the site (*ibid*). The soils of the site are mapped as freely draining slightly acid sandy (Cranfield University 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

2.1 Archaeological and historical background

- 2.1.1 There has been no desk-based assessment produced for this project, however, archaeological and historic research will be undertaken alongside the fieldwork. As such, this is only a summary of the archaeological and historical background based upon a cursory search of Heritage Gateway (2023).
- 2.1.2 There is limited information for anything before the post-medieval period in the vicinity of the site, with the majority of records in the Merseyside Historic Environment Record relating to listed post-medieval and industrial period buildings, including many fronting Upper Parliament Street to the immediate north of the site. The nearest entry to the site relates to the now derelict land to the east of the site, the former site of Nos. 2-14 Berkley Street, No. 68 Hampton Street and No. 123 Upper Stanhope Street, Toxteth Park (HER ref: MME3506), which relates to mid-nineteenth century buildings, formerly Grade II listed, which became increasingly run down in the mid twentieth-century and were then demolished in 2001.

2.2 Potential

- 2.2.1 The main potential of the sites lies in it being located on former back-to-back houses identified on historic mapping (Fig 3). As such, the recommendation from the Planning Archaeologist at MEAS, was for an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken, to identify whether the back-to-back houses survive and, if so, to what extent they do so. Also, additional desk-based research is to undertaken on the archaeological and historical background of the site.

3 PROJECT AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general projects aims can be summarised as follows:

- i. to adhere to and fulfil the agreed programme of works associated with the archaeological potential of the site, and consequently to successfully discharge the planning condition or inform the requirement of additional archaeological mitigation; and
- ii. to compile a professional archival record of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation are:

- i. to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
- ii. to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- iii. to undertake additional archaeological and historical desk-based research on the site, in particular, in relation to the former back-to-back houses depicted on historic mapping (Fig 3); and
- iv. to determine whether any remains relating to the former back-to-back houses within the proposed development area survive, and if so, to what extent and whether any usage of their cellars, if present, can be inferred.

3.3 North West Regional Research Framework (NWRRF)

3.3.1 The programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation is aimed at investigating post-medieval and industrial back-to-back housing. The results of the evaluation will have the potential to contribute to research priorities identified in the regional research framework, *North West Regional Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2023). In particular the results may contribute to:

- i. Ind22: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?;
- ii. Ind32: To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?; and
- iii. Ind33: How well studied and understood are the back yards of workers housing and what is their significance?

4 PROJECT SPECIFIC EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

4.1 Scope of works

- 4.1.1 The archaeological trial trench evaluation will consist of the excavation of two trenches within the proposed development area, with the principal aim being to identify whether archaeological remains relating to the former back-to-back houses survive within the site (Fig 3). The trench array has been designed to target the back-to-back houses whilst avoiding modern constraints. Prior to the excavation of the trenches, photographs will be taken showing the condition of the site and service checks will be undertaken utilising service plans and a cable avoidance tool and signal generator (CAT and Genny).
- 4.1.2 The trenches will be excavated by mechanical excavator fitted with toothless ditching bucket or breaker, under direct supervision of a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist at all times. The modern hardstanding and overburden will be excavated in stratigraphic order to natural geology, first significant archaeological horizon or a safe working depth of 1m, whichever is encountered first. The hardstanding and overburden will be kept separate, being stockpiled on either side of the trenches, the spoil will also be systematically checked and any finds will be retained.
- 4.1.3 Upon completion of the mechanical excavation, the trenches will be hand cleaned, as required, and any archaeological features will be investigated and recorded. Any finds or environmental material recovered will be returned to OA North's office in Lancaster for processing and assessment. If potentially significant archaeological remains are identified, the archaeologist will inform the client and their representative as soon as practicable.
- 4.1.4 Following completion of the recording of the trenches, the client and the local curator will be given the opportunity to view the trenches. Once they are satisfied with the works the trenches will be backfilled by the mechanical excavator. Once the trenches have been backfilled, photographs will be taken to show the condition of the site.

4.2 Programme

- 4.2.1 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will take approximately two days to complete, by a team consisting of a Project Officer/Project Supervisor, directing one Project Archaeologists, under the management of Paul Dunn, Senior Project Manager.
- 4.2.2 All fieldwork undertaken by OA North is overseen by the Operations Manager, Alan Lupton MCIfA.

4.3 Site specific methodology

- 4.3.1 The below site specific methodologies will be applied (*Section 4.3.2*), however, the appendices contain OA's general methodologies. A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in *Appendix A*. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (*Appendices B, C, D and E* respectively).
- 4.3.2 Evaluation site specific methodologies will be as follows:

- i. the evaluation trenches will be set out by a real-time kinematic (RTK) global navigation satellite system (GNSS), accurate to 0.02m, based upon the proposed trench plan (Figs 2 and 3). The trench locations will then be scanned using a CAT and Genny, operated by a suitably qualified and experienced person, the position of any potential services will be marked out and demarcated, with the trenches being potentially repositioned depending on the location of the services. Once the locations of the trenches are deemed clear, mechanical excavation will commence;
- ii. the modern hardstanding and overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator, under direct supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist, in stratigraphic order to natural geology, the first significant archaeological remains or a safe working depth, whichever occurs first. The excavated material will be banded on either side of the trenches, a safe working distance from the trench edges, approximately 1.5m. The trenches will not be entered if they exceed a safe working depth of 1m;
- iii. once the mechanical excavation of the trenches has reached the natural geology, the first significant archaeological remains, or a safe working depth, the trenches will be cleaned, where required, and recorded by hand. The hand excavation and recording methodology can be found in *Appendix A*;
- iv. if features of significance, in this case cellars, are identified during the evaluation, the client and the Planning Archaeologist will be informed as soon as possible. They will likely be deeper than the safe working depth of 1m, as such, once a safe working depth is reached, if there is no evidence of a floor surface or natural geology, a sondage will be mechanically excavated in the centre of the trench to prove the depth and survival of any floors. If it is deemed necessary, in discussion with the Planning Archaeologist, the trenches may be required to be widened out and stepped to allow safe access to clean and record the surviving structures. If it is not possible to do this during this evaluation stage, excavation of the cellars as part of a further mitigation stage, defined by an additional WSI, to be agreed in correspondence with the Planning Archaeologist and the local planning authority;
- v. all information identified during the course of the fieldwork will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the former English Heritage Centre for Archaeology with an accompanying pictorial record (plans, sections and digital photographs). Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive will also include a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at appropriate scales (1:50; 1:20; and 1:10);
- vi. once the trenches are fully recorded, and the client and Planning Archaeologist has had the opportunity to view the trenches, they will then be backfilled by the mechanical excavator, in the reverse order they were excavated, i.e. overburden first and then any hardstanding laid on top (although tarmac will need to be left banded to one side). The spoil will be compacted by the weight

- of the mechanical excavator provided and not by any other type of plant (*Appendix A*); and
- vii. following completion of the fieldwork an archaeological report detailing the results of the evaluation and an interpretation of their significance will be produced (*Section 5*).

5 PROJECT SPECIFIC REPORTING AND ARCHIVE METHODOLOGY

5.1 Programme

- 5.1.1 The level of reporting will depend upon the archaeological significance of the results. If significant remains of regional importance are revealed, then an interim report or statement will be provided to the archaeologist for MEAS following completion of the watching brief phase (*Section 5.2.1*). If only limited or no archaeological remains are discovered, then only an archive report will be produced (*Section 5.2.2*). If excavation is required, an English Heritage MAP2 style of post-excavation assessment report will be compiled following the fieldwork and will define the resource implications of completing the post-excavation programme (*Section 5.2.3*). This will form the basis and methodological approach with which to address a more comprehensive level of analysis and an appropriate level of subsequent publication, should it be required. The decision as to which reporting strategy will be followed will be discussed with the client and the archaeologist for MEAS upon completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.1.2 Additional archaeological and historical desk-based research on the site is required. This is particularly targeted to the former back-to-back houses identified on historic mapping (Fig 3). This will involve a search of:
- i. the Merseyside Historic Environment Record;
 - ii. OA North's extensive library and grey literature collection; and
 - iii. local libraries, including Toxteth Library and Liverpool City Council's Local Studies Collection.
- 5.1.3 A copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format will be provided to the client, and the archaeologist for MEAS for review and approval. If only a grey literature report is required, the report will be issued to MEAS within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork. If a post-excavation assessment is required, the report and updated project design will be issued to MEAS within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork. Once approved, a digital copy of the final report will be provided to the client for their submission to the Local Planning Authority, Liverpool City Council.

5.2 Content

- 5.2.1 ***Interim report for significant remains:*** if significant archaeological remains are identified during the fieldwork, an interim report will be produced. This will be an assessment of the quality and preservation of the archaeological remains identified. This will be presented verbally or electronically to the archaeologist for MEAS to prevent any delays. The results will then be combined with the excavation results in a post-excavation assessment (*Section 5.2.3*).
- 5.2.2 ***Archival report for limited archaeological remains:*** a draft copy of a written synthetic post-excavation assessment report will be submitted to the client for comment within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork, although the time frame for production of the report can be tailored to the client's requirements upon prior agreement. The report will include a copy of this WSI, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme

detailed above and present an assessment of the history of the site. The report will include the following:

- i. a title page detailing site address, National Grid Reference (NGR), author/originated body, client's name and address;
- ii. full contents listing;
- iii. a non-technical summary of the findings of the fieldwork;
- iv. a description of the archaeological background;
- v. a detailed account of the historical development of the site;
- vi. a description of the topography and geology of the site;
- vii. a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
- viii. a description of the findings of the fieldwork;
- ix. detailed plans of the trenches, showing the archaeological features exposed. The site location will be plotted with at least four 12-figure national grid references on the site plan at a scale of 1:2500;
- x. interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- xi. specialist analysis reports, with suitable images, on the artefactual/ecofactual/industrial remains from the site;
- xii. appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features. Appropriate photographs of specific finds of interest will also be included;
- xiii. a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains, if present, on the site in local, regional and national terms;
- xiv. a complete bibliography of sources consulted;
- xv. appendices to include a detailed list of all recorded contexts, all retrieved finds, all samples taken, all drawings produced and all photographs taken; and
- xvi. illustrative material will include a location map, site map, site plans and pertinent photographs.

5.2.3 ***Post-excavation assessment for significant remains following mitigation excavation phase:*** if the archaeological results are deemed to be of regional or national importance as a result of discussions with the archaeologist for MEAS, then the results of the evaluation will be combined with the results of the excavation following completion of the fieldwork. An assessment of the archive will then be undertaken, and the resource requirements for analysis and publication will be defined, in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2 (Historic England 2015). This will involve an assessment of the dataset, followed by a review of the project archive to establish the potential for further analysis. The assessment will take place in close consultation with the client, and the format for the final report will also be agreed at this stage of the work. The Harris Matrix, largely produced during the excavation programme, will be completed and checked as part of the assessment. The assessment will involve the

compilation of a brief archive report, outlining the significance of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence, and presenting recommendations for further analysis, as appropriate. The report will also include a short summary of the stratigraphic history of the site.

- 5.2.4 The project assessment will include an updated project specification, which will comprise a full project design for a programme of full analysis and publication, and will be in accordance with MAP2 (Historic England 2015). This document will be submitted to the client within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.2.5 **Analysis:** an appropriate programme of analysis should then be undertaken to prepare a research archive, as detailed in Appendix 6 of MAP2; the precise scope for this element will be defined within the updated project specification. Following the analysis of the excavation results, a report will be written which will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme and will incorporate specialist reports on artefact assemblages and environmental reports. It will include an index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the site's development. It will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans and section drawings all reduced to an appropriate scale. The archive report will be submitted within 12 months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.2.6 **Publication:** the publication proposals will be set out in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design, however, as a minimum, a short (*c* 300 word) summary of the results will be issued to the editor of *Post Medieval Archaeology* (PMA) for inclusion in their annual round-up of fieldwork. Copies will be forwarded to MEAS for their opportunity to review and comment prior to formal issue to PMA.

5.3 Specialist input

- 5.3.1 OA has a large pool of internal specialists, as well as a network of external specialists with whom OA have well established working relationships. A general list of these specialists is presented in *Appendix G*; in the event that additional input should be required, an updated list of specialists can be supplied.

5.4 Archive

- 5.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (2015), and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format.
- 5.4.2 The site archive, assuming finds are encountered, will be deposited with National Museums Liverpool (NML) following completion of the project. This will follow appropriate industry guidelines (ClfA 2020c) and the NML's own guidelines (NML 2021). The Archaeology Data Service (ADS) online database project Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) will be created once the fieldwork commences and then completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

5.4.3 A summary of OA's general approach to documentary archiving can be found in *Appendix H*.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Roles and responsibilities

- 6.1.1 The Senior Project Manager, Paul Dunn, has responsibility for ensuring that safe systems of work are adhered to on site. Elements of this responsibility will be delegated to the Project Archaeologist, who implements these on a day to day basis. Paul Dunn and the Project Archaeologist are supported by OA North's Health and Safety Advisor, Fraser Brown.
- 6.1.2 The Director with responsibility for Health and Safety at OA is Dan Poore Tech IOSH (Chief Business Officer).

6.2 Method statement and risk assessment

- 6.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to health and safety can be found in *Appendix I*. A risk assessment has also been undertaken and approved and will be kept on site, along with OA's standard Health and Safety file, which will contain all relevant health and safety documentation.
- 6.2.2 The Health and Safety file will be available to view at any time.

6.3 Monitoring of works

- 6.3.1 At least two weeks notice of the commencement of the survey will be given to Alison Plummer, Planning Archaeologist for Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), as advisors to the local planning authority, Liverpool City Council.
- 6.3.2 The Planning Archaeologist will have free access to the site (subject to Health and Safety considerations) and all records to ensure the works are being carried out in accordance with this WSI and all other relevant standards.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 2023 *Geology viewer* [Online] available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk> (accessed 8 February 2023)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020a *Standard and guidance for field evaluation*, Reading

CIfA, 2020b *Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment*, Reading

CIfA, 2020c *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Reading

CIfA, 2022 *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*, Reading

Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2023 National Soil Resources Institute's *Soilscapes of Britain map* [Online], available at: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes>, Cranfield University (accessed 8 February 2023)

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* [Online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework> (accessed 8 February 2023)

Heritage Gateway, 2022, available at <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> (accessed 8 February 2023)

Historic England (HE), 2015 *Management of research projects in the historic environment: a projects managers guide* (re-issue), London

National Museums of Liverpool, 2021 *Guidelines for the transfer of archaeological archives to the Museum of Liverpool* [Online], available at: <https://images.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/2021-02/Archive-deposition-guidelines-v8-2021.pdf> (accessed 8 February 2023)

Research Frameworks, 2023 *North West Regional Research Framework* [Online], available at <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/> (accessed 8 February 2023)

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

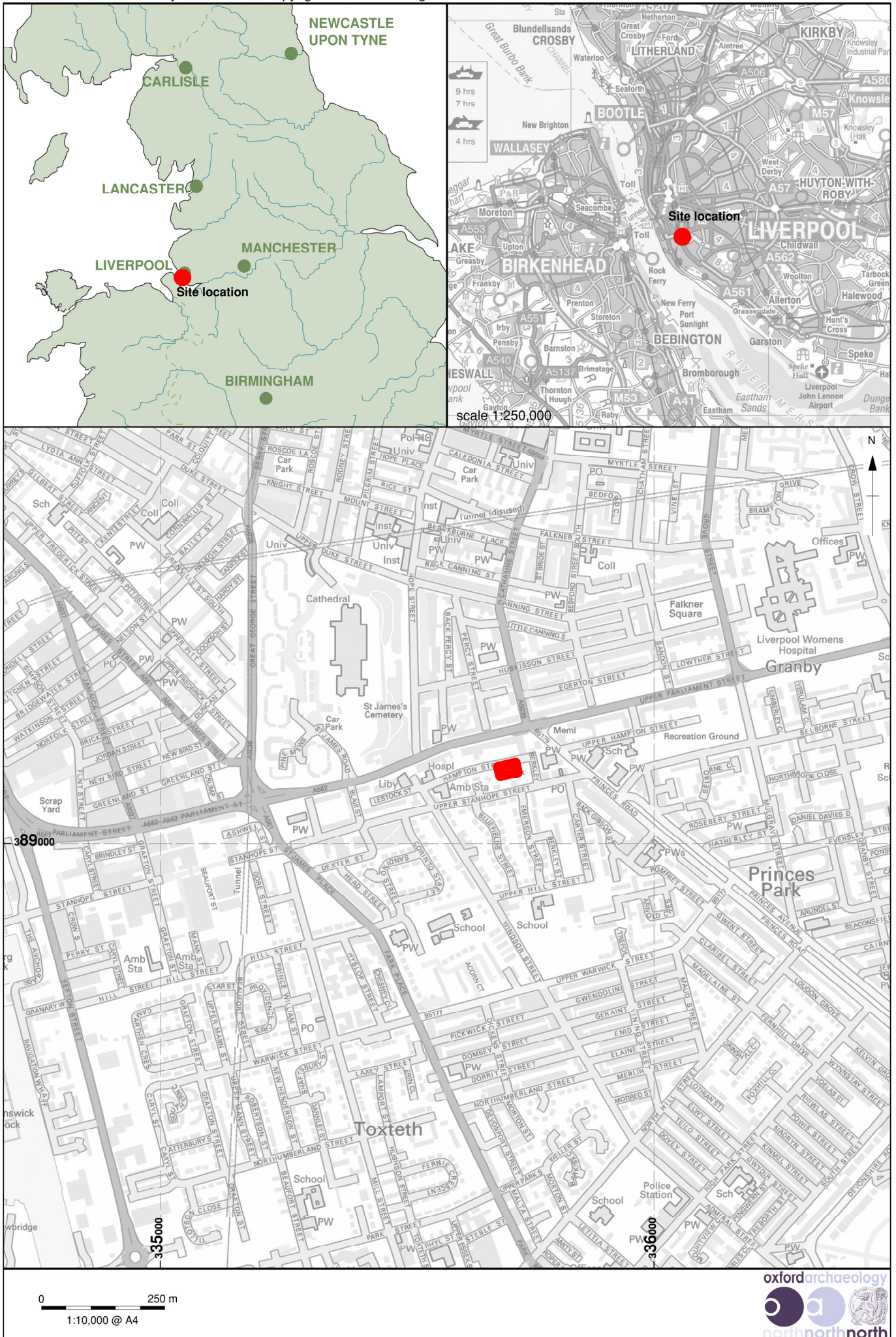


Figure 1: Site location

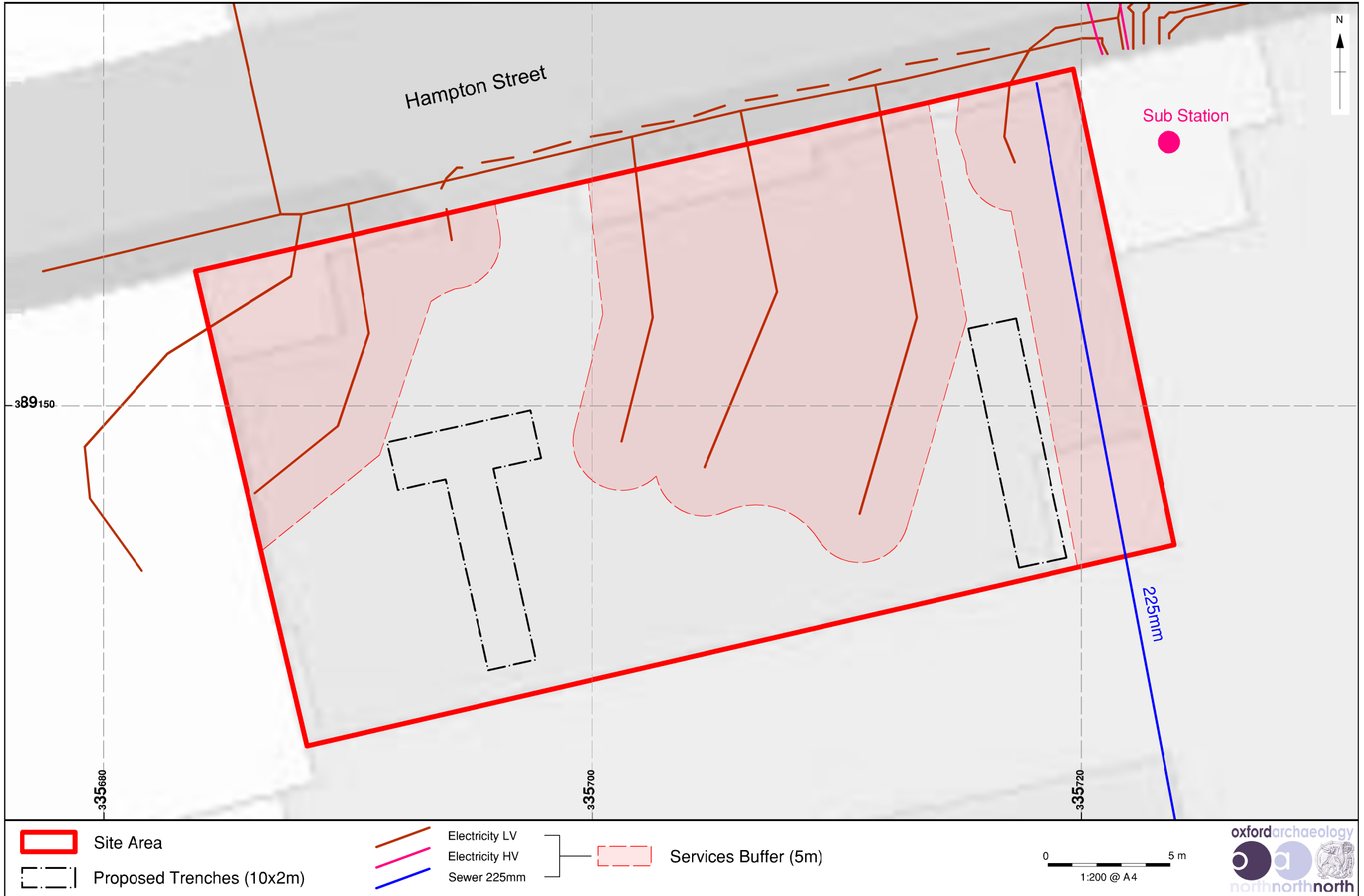


Figure 2: Proposed trench locations

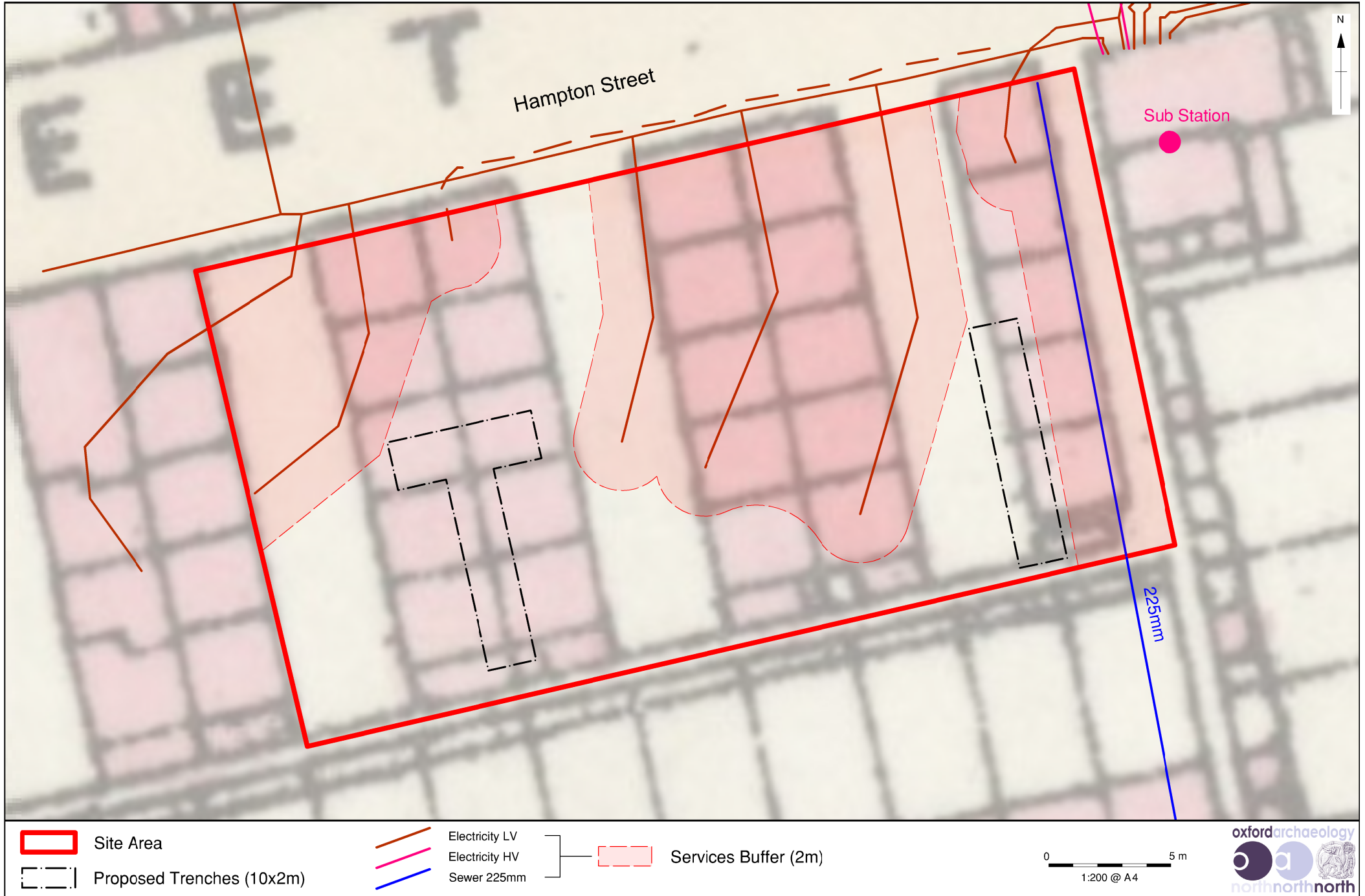


Figure 3: Proposed trench locations superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1893

OA STANDARD FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY APPENDICES

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by the accompanying detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

Copies of all OA internal standards and guidelines referred to below are available on request.

APPENDIX A GENERAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

A.1 Standard methodology – summary

Mechanical excavation

- A.1.1 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavation. This will normally be a JCB or 360° tracked excavator with a 1.5 m to 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator may be used.
- A.1.2 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.
- A.1.3 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.
- A.1.4 Following mechanical excavation, all areas that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- A.1.5 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.
- A.1.6 After recording, evaluation trenches and test pits will usually be backfilled with excavated material in reverse order of excavation, and compacted as far as is practicable with the mechanical excavator. Area excavations will not normally be backfilled.

Hand excavation

- A.1.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will usually be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- A.1.8 Within significant archaeological levels the minimum number and proportion of features required to meet the aims of the excavation will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will usually be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. More complex features such as those associated with funerary activity will usually be subject to 100% hand excavation.
- A.1.9 In the case of evaluations, it is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of a representative sample of the evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken

with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits, which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

Recording

- A.1.10 Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- A.1.11 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.
- A.1.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10 or recorded using geo-referenced digital photography.
- A.1.13 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- A.1.14 A register of plans will be kept.
- A.1.15 Long sections of showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.
- A.1.16 A register of sections will be kept.
- A.1.17 Generally, all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- A.1.18 A full photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- A.1.19 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- A.2.1 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance notes relevant to fieldwork are:
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014 (updated 2020)
 - Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation, 2014 (updated 2020)
 - Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief, 2014 (update 2020)
- A.2.2 These will be adhered to at all times.

A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- A.3.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

A.3.2 Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA 'Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual'. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

APPENDIX B GEOMATICS AND SURVEY

B.1 Standard methodology - summary

- B.1.1** The aim of OA methodology is to provide comprehensive survey cover of all investigation areas. Additionally, it is designed to provide coverage for any areas, beyond the original scope of the project, which arise as a result of further work. It provides digital plans of all required elements of the project and locates them within an overall grid.
- B.1.2** It also maintains all necessary survey data and ensures that the relevant information is copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, it ensures that all core data is securely stored and backed up. It establishes accurate project reference systems utilising a series of control stations and permanent base lines.
- B.1.3** The survey will be conducted using a combination of GPS/GNSS (Global Positioning System/Global Navigation Satellite System), hand-measured elements, Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM), or photogrammetry where appropriate.
- B.1.4** Before the main work commences, a network of control stations will be laid out encompassing the area as necessary. Control stations will be tied in to known points or existing features using rigorous metric observation. The control network will be set in using a TST to complete a traverse or using techniques as appropriate to ensure sufficient accuracy. A GNSS, or other appropriate method, will be used to orientate the control network to National Grid or other recognised coordinate system.
- B.1.5** Control stations will be checked by closed traverse and/or GNSS, as appropriate. The accuracy of these control stations will be accessed on a regular basis and re-established accordingly. Control stations will be recorded on Survey Control Station sheets.
- B.1.6** Each control station will be marked with a PGM (Permanent Ground Marker). Witness diagrams will include the full 3-D co-ordinates generated, a sketch diagram and measurements to at least three fixed details, written description of the mark and a photograph of the control point in its environs.
- B.1.7** Prior to entry into the field all equipment will be checked, and all pre-survey information will be uploaded onto survey equipment as appropriate. Prior to conducting the survey, the site will be reconnoitred for locations for a viable control network and check the line of sight and any possible hindrance to survey. Daily record sheets will be kept recording daily tasks and conditions as appropriate.
- B.1.8** All spatial data will be periodically downloaded uploaded and backed up to our central servers via ftp. It will be cleaned, validated and inspected.
- B.1.9** All survey data will be documented on daily survey record sheets as necessary. Information entered on these sheets includes key set up information (Instrument height etc.) as well as daily variables and errors/comments. All survey data will be digitally recorded in a raw format and translated during the download process this

shall allow for any errors to be cross referenced with the daily survey record and corrected accordingly.

- B.1.10 A summary of survey work will be produced as needed to access development and highlight problems. Technical support for the survey equipment and download software shall be available at all times. In those instances, where sites are remotely operated, all digital data will be backed up regularly via ftp to Oxford on a regular basis.
- B.1.11 A site plan will initially be created by a rapid survey of relevant archaeological features by mapping their extent using a combination of TST and GNSS. This will form the basis for deciding excavation strategy and will be updated as the excavation clarifies the extent of, and relationships between, archaeological features.
- B.1.12 Areas of complex stratigraphy will be hand drawn or recorded by photogrammetry as appropriate. Where hand drawn, at least two Drawing Points (DPs) will be set in as a baseline and measurements taken off this by tape and offset. The hand drawn plans will be referenced to the digitally captured pre-site plan by measuring in the DPs with a TST or GNSS. These hand drawn elements will then be scanned in, geo-referenced using the DPs as reference points and digitised following OA's digitising protocols. For further details on hand planning procedure please refer to the fieldwork guidelines.
- B.1.13 Photogrammetry may also be used to record standing structures or burials. This will be carried out in line with Standard OA procedures for photogrammetry.
- B.1.14 Survey data recorded in the field will be downloaded using appropriate downloading software, and saved as an AutoCAD Map DWG file, or an ESRI Shapefile. These files will be regularly updated and backed up with originals being stored on an OA server in Oxford.
- B.1.15 All drawings will be composed of closed polygons, polylines or points in accordance with the requirements of GIS construction and OA Geomatics protocols. Once created, additional GIS/CAD work will normally be carried out at the local OA central office or at on-site remote locations when appropriate. Support for all GIS/CAD work will be available from OA's Oxford Office during normal office hours. The aim of the GIS/CAD work is to produce workable draft plans, which can be produced as stand-alone products, or can be readily converted to GIS format. Any hand-drawn plans will be scanned and digitised on site in the first instance. Subsequent plans will be added to the main drawing as it develops.
- B.1.16 All plan scans will be numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number taken out from the site plan index.
- B.1.17 Information (metadata) on all other digital files will be created and stored as appropriate. At the end of the survey all data recorded will be made available for archiving purposes.

B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- B.2.1 Historic England, 2017 Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes A Guide to Good Recording Practice

- B.2.2 Historic England, 2015 Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage (3rd edn)
- B.2.3 Historic England, 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice
- B.2.4 Historic England, 2017 Photogrammetric Applications for Cultural Heritage: Guidance for Good Practice

B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- B.3.1 OA South Metric Survey, Data Capture and Download Procedures
- B.3.2 OA South Digitising Protocols
- B.3.3 OA South GIS Protocols
- B.3.4 These will be superseded by the OA South Geomatics Manual (in progress).

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Standard methodology – summary

- C.1.1 Different environmental and geoarchaeological sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies. Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. A register of samples will be kept. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g. TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.
- C.1.2 Geoarchaeological sampling methods are site specific, and methodologies will be designed in consultation with the geoarchaeological manager on a site by site basis.
- C.1.3 Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from potentially datable features and layers for flotation for charred plant remains and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 10-20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments. Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) and possibly for metallurgical analysis in consultation with the appropriate specialists.
- C.1.4 Bulk samples from dry deposits will be processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.25mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples (1L sub-sample) and snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.25mm (waterlogged plants) and 0.5mm (snails) respectively; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist. Samples specifically taken for insects, pollen, other microflora and microfauna, metallurgy and soil analysis will be submitted as whole earth to the appropriate specialists or processed following their instructions.

C.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- C.2.1 Historic England, 2010 Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood.
- C.2.2 Historic England, 2018 Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation.

- C.2.3 Historic England, 2011 Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation, (2nd ed)
- C.2.4 Historic England, 1998 Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates (revision due 2021).
- C.2.5 University of Bradford, 2019 Archaeomagnetism: Magnetic Moments in the Past <https://www.brad.ac.uk/archaeomagnetism/>
- C.2.6 Historic England, 2008 Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology (revision due 2020).
- C.2.7 Historic England, 2008 Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains (currently being revised).
- C.2.8 Historic England, 2015 Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.
- C.2.9 Historic England, 2015 Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.
- C.2.10 Historic England, 2017 Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology.
- C.2.11 Baker, P and Worley, F, 2019 Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to archive. Historic England, London
- C.2.12 Bayliss, A and Marshall, P, 2022 Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling: Guidelines and Best Practices, Historic England, London

C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- C.3.1 Oxford Archaeology 2017. Environmental Sampling Guidelines, 4th ed.

APPENDIX D ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

D.1 Standard methodology - summary

- D.1.1 Before a site begins arrangements concerning the finds will be discussed with the Finds Team Leader. Information will be provided by the project manager about the nature of the site, the expected size and make-up of the finds assemblage and any site specific finds retrieval strategies. On-site requirements will be discussed and a conservator appointed who can be called on to make site visits if required. Special requirements regarding particular categories of material will be raised at this early stage for instance the likelihood of recovering assemblages of waterlogged material, large timbers, quantities of structural stone or ceramic building material. Specialists may be required to visit sites to discuss retrieval strategies.
- D.1.2 The project manager will supply the Finds Team Leader with contact details of the landowner of the site so that consent to deposit any finds resulting from the investigation can be sought.
- D.1.3 The on-site retrieval, lifting and short term packaging of bulk and small finds will follow the detailed guidelines set out in the OA Finds Manual (sections 2 and 3), First Aid for Finds and the UKIC conservation guidelines No.2.
- D.1.4 All finds recovered from site will be transported to an OA regional office for processing; local sites will return finds at the end of each day, away based sites at the end of each week. Special arrangements can be discussed for certain sites with the Team Leader before the start of a project. Larger long running sites may in some instances set up on-site processing units to deal with the material from a particular site.
- D.1.5 All finds qualifying as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996), and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- D.1.6 Each box of finds will be accompanied by a finds context checklist itemising the finds within each box. The number of bags of finds from each context and individual small find from each context will be recorded. A member of the processing team will check the list when it arrives in the department. There are separate forms for finds recovered from fieldwalking.
- D.1.7 The processing programme is reviewed on a weekly basis and priorities are worked out after discussions with the Fieldwork Team Leader and the Post-excavation Team Leader. Project managers will keep the Finds Team Leader informed of any pressing deadlines that they are aware of. All finds from evaluations are dealt with as a matter of priority.
- D.1.8 All bulk finds are washed (where appropriate), marked, bagged and boxed by the processing team according to the guidelines set out in section 4 and 5 of the OA Finds Manual, First-aid for finds and the UKIC guidelines No.2. They must also take into

account the requirements of the receiving museum. Primary data recording count and weight of fragments by material from each context is recorded on the site database.

- D.1.9 Unstable and sensitive objects are recorded onto the database and then packaged and stored in controlled environments according to their individual requirements. The advice of a conservator will be sought for sensitive objects in need of urgent conservation. All metalwork will be x-rayed prior to assessment (and to meet the requirements of most receiving museums).
- D.1.10 Finds recovered from the environmental sample processing will be incorporated into the main assemblage and added to the database.
- D.1.11 On completion of the processing and data entry a finds file for each archaeological investigation will be produced, a summary of which is available for the project manager. The assemblage is allocated an OA number for storage purposes. Bulk finds are stored on a roller racking system, metals in a secure controlled storage and organic finds are refrigerated where possible.
- D.1.12 The movement of finds in and out of the storage areas is strictly monitored and recorded. Carbon copy transit forms exist to record this information. Finds will not be removed from storage without the prior knowledge of the Finds Team Leader.
- D.1.13 Finds information summarised in the finds compendium is used to assess the finds requirements for the post excavation stages of the project. The Team Leader holds a list of all specialists used by OA (see below) both internal and external.
- D.1.14 On completion of the post excavation stage of the project the team prepares the finds assemblage for deposition with the receiving museum. Discussions will be held with the museum, the excavator and the Finds Team Leader to finalise any selection, retention or discard policy. Most museums issue strict guidelines for the preparation of archives for deposition with their individual labelling, packaging and recording requirements.

D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- D.2.1 ClfA, 2014 (updated 2020) Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
- D.2.2 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 Selection, retention and dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Download available via <http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm>)
- D.2.3 UKIC, 1983 Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No.2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- D.2.4 UKIC, 1988 Excavated Artefacts and Conservation: UK sites Revised Edition. Conservation Guidelines No.1. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- D.2.5 Watkinson, D E & Neal, V, 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition). RESCUE & UKIC

D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

D.3.1 Allen, L, and Cropper, C (internal publication only) Oxford Archaeology Finds Manual.

APPENDIX E HUMAN REMAINS

E.1 Standard methodology - summary

- E.1.1 Human remains will not be excavated without a relevant licence/faculty and, where applicable (for example, a post medieval cemetery), a risk assessment from the local environmental officer.
- E.1.2 All human remains will be treated with due care and regard to the sensitivities involved, and will be screened from the public throughout the course of the works.
- E.1.3 Excavation will be undertaken in accordance with ClfA (Roberts and McKinley 1993), Historic England (2018), the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE, 2015, 2017) and British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice (2019) and Code of Ethics (2019). For crypts and post-medieval burials, the recommendations set out by the ClfA (Cox 2001) and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists and APABE (2010) are also relevant.
- E.1.4 In accordance with recommendations set out in the Historic England and Church of England (2005) and updated by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (2017), skeletons will not be excavated beyond the limits of the trench, unless they are deemed osteologically or archaeologically important.
- E.1.5 Where any soft tissue survives and/or materials (for example, inner coffins, mattresses and other paddings) soaked in body liquor, no excavation or handling of the remains will take place until an appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken. Relevant protocols (i.e. Cox 2001) for their excavation, recording and removal will be adhered to.
- E.1.6 OA does not excavate or remove modern burials (those less than 100 years old) and does not remove or open sealed lead coffins. Appropriate PPE (e.g. chemical suit, latex gloves) will be worn by all staff when working with lead coffins.
- E.1.7 Graves and their contents will be hand excavated in plan. Each component (for example, skeleton, grave cut, coffin (or remains of), grave fill) will be assigned a unique context number from a running sequence. A group number will also be assigned to all of these, and small finds numbers to features such as coffin nails, hobnails and other grave goods (as appropriate).
- E.1.8 Soil samples will be normally taken during the excavation of inhumations, usually from the region of the skull, chest, right hand, left hand, abdomen and pelvis, right foot and left foot. Infants (circa. less than 5 years) will normally be recovered as bulk samples. Soil samples will also be taken from graves that appear to contain no human bone.
- E.1.9 Burials (including the skeleton, cremation, coffin fittings, coffin, urn, grave goods / other) will be recorded by photographic and written record using specialised pro forma context sheets, although these records may only include schematic representations of the location and position of the skeletons, depending on the nature and circumstances of the burial.

- E.1.10 Where digital imaging is used it will be done in accordance with the British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Recommendations on the Ethical Issues Surrounding 2D and 3D Digital Images of Human Remains (2019).
- E.1.11 Where necessary, hand drawn plans (usually at 1:10, sometimes 1:5) will be made, especially of contexts where required details cannot be adequately seen using photography (for example, urned cremations; undisturbed hob nails).
- E.1.12 Levels will be taken. For inhumations this will be on the skull, pelvis and feet as a minimum.
- E.1.13 Human remains that are exhumed will be bagged and labelled according to skeletal region and carefully packed into suitable containers (for example, acid free cardboard boxes) and transported to a suitable storage location. Any associated coffins and coffin fittings will be contained with the human remains wherever possible.
- E.1.14 Urned cremations will not usually be half sectioned, but excavated in spits and/or quadrants (i.e. large deposits or spreads), or recovered as a bulk sample.
- E.1.15 Wherever possible, urned cremations will be carefully bandaged, recovered whole and will be excavated in spits in the laboratory, as per the recommendations of McKinley (2004, 2017).
- E.1.16 Unless deemed osteologically or archaeologically important disarticulated bone / chanel will be collected and reserved for re-burial if immediate re-internment as close to its original position is not practicable. In some instances, a rapid scan of this material may be undertaken by a qualified osteologist, if deemed relevant.
- E.1.17 If undisturbed, pyre sites will normally be excavated in quadrants, at the very least in 0.5 m blocks of 0.5 m spits.
- E.1.18 Pyre debris dumps will be half sectioned or quadrant and will be subject to 100% sampling.
- E.1.19 Wooden and lead coffins and any associated fittings, including fixing nails will be recorded on a pro forma coffin recording sheet. All surviving coffin fittings will be recorded by reference to Reeve and Adams (1993) and the unpublished master catalogue that is being compiled by OA. Where individual types cannot be paralleled, they will be drawn and/ or photographed and assigned a style number. Biographical details obtained from legible departum plate inscriptions will be recorded and further documentary research will be made.
- E.1.20 Funerary structures, such as brick shaft graves and/or vaults will be recorded by photogrammetry or hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Location, dimensions and method of construction will be noted, and the structure added to the overall trench plan.
- E.1.21 Memorials, including headstones, revealed within the areas of development will be recorded irrespective of whether they are believed to be in situ.
- E.1.22 Where required, memorials will be accorded an individual context number and will also be included as part of the grave group, if the association with a burial is clear.

E.1.23 Memorials will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets, based on and following the guidelines set out by Mytum (2002), and will include details of:

- Shape
- Dimensions
- Type of stone used
- Condition, completeness and fragmentation of stones, no longer in original positions
- Iconography (an illustration may best describe these features)
- Inscription (verbatim record of inscription; font of the lettering)
- Stylistic type

E.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- E.2.1 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, 2013 Science and the Dead. A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis. English Heritage Publishing.
- E.2.2 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England
- E.2.3 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, 2015 Large Burial Grounds. Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects
- E.2.4 Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists and APABE, 2010 Archaeology and Burial Vaults. A guidance note for churches. Guidance Note 2
- E.2.5 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. 2019a Code of Practice (<http://www.babao.org.uk/index/ethics-and-standards>)
- E.2.6 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. 2019b Code of Ethics (<http://www.babao.org.uk/index/ethics-and-standards>)
- E.2.7 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology, 2019c Recommendations on the Ethical Issues Surrounding 2D and 3D Digital Images of Human Remains (<http://www.babao.org.uk/index/ethics-and-standards>)
- E.2.8 Cox, M, 2001 Crypt archaeology. An approach. ClfA Paper No. 3
- E.2.9 English Heritage, 2002 Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports
- E.2.10 Historic England, 2018 The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. Swindon, Historic England
- E.2.11 McKinley, J, and Roberts, C, 1993 Excavation and post-excitation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, ClfA Technical Paper No. 13

- E.2.12 McKinley, J, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Brickley, M, and McKinley, J (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, ClfA Technical Paper No. 7. 9-13
- E.2.13 McKinley, J, 2017 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Mitchell P, and Brickley, M (eds) Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, ClfA 14-19
- E.2.14 Mitchell P, and Brickley, M (eds) Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, ClfA 2017
- E.2.15 Mytum, H, 2000 Recording and Analysing Graveyards. CBA Handbook No. 15
- E.2.16 Reeve, J, and Adams, M, 1993 The Spitalfields Project. Volume I – The Archaeology Across the Styx. CBA Research Report No. 85
- E.2.17 The Human Tissue Act 2004

E.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- E.3.1 Loe, L, 2008 The Treatment of Human Remains in the Care of Oxford Archaeology. Oxford Archaeology internal policy document
- E.3.2 Oxford Archaeology 2018 *Fieldwork Manual Human Remains* unpublished

APPENDIX F REPORTING

F.1 Standard methodology - summary

F.1.1 For Watching Briefs and Evaluations, the style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:

- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
- Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- A summary statement of the results.
- A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
- A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
- An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.

F.1.2 For Excavations, a Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design will generally be prepared, as prescribed by Historic England Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2015, Section 2.3. This will include a Project Description containing:

- A summary description and background of the project.
- A summary of the quantities and assessment of potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data. Detailed assessment reports will be contained within appendices.
- An explicit statement of the scope of the project design and how the project relates to any other projects or work preceding, concurrent with or following on from it.
- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
- A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and the current post-excavation assessment process.

F.1.3 A section on Resources and Programming will also be produced, containing:

- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken, along with an explanation of how the project team will communicate, both internally and externally.
- A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the revised research aims.

- A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
- A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.
- A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.

F.1.4 The Project Design will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.

F.1.5 Under certain circumstances (e.g. with very small mitigations), and as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent, a formal Assessment and Project Design may not be required and either the project will continue straight to full analysis, or a simple Project Proposal (MoRPHE 2015 Section 2.1) will be produced prior to full analysis. This proposal may include:

- A summary of the background to the project
- Research aims and objectives
- Methods statement outlining how the aims and objectives will be achieved
- An outline of the stages, products and tasks
- Proposed project team
- Estimated overall timetable and budget if appropriate.

F.1.6 Once the post-excavation Project Design or Project Proposal has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or their appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

F.1.7 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results and will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for each project as per Historic England guidelines.

F.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

F.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) adheres to the national standards in post-excavation procedure as outlined in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; HE 2015). Furthermore, all post-excavation projects

take into account the appropriate regional research frameworks as well as national research agendas such as the Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in Historic England (SHAPE; EH 2008).

APPENDIX G LIST OF SPECIALISTS REGULARLY USED BY OA

G.1.1 Below are two tables, one containing 'in-house' OA specialists, and the other containing a list of external specialists who are regularly used by OA.

Internal archaeological specialists used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
John Cotter	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, Clay Pipe and CBM	BA (Hons), MCIfA
Dr Alex Davies	Prehistoric Pottery	BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA
Edward Biddulph	Roman Pottery	BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA
Kate Brady	Roman Pottery	BA, ACIfA
Cynthia Poole	CBM and Fired Clay	BA (Hons), MSc
Leigh Allen	Metalwork and worked bone	BA (Hons), PGDip
Anni Byard	Metalwork, coins and glass	MSx, MCIfA
Dr Ruth Shaffrey	Worked stone artefacts	BA, PhD, MCIfA
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Fish and Bird Bone	BA (Hons), MA, D.Phil, MCIfA, FSA Scot
Dr Mairead Rutherford	Pollen	BSc, MSc
Ian Smith	Animal Bone	BA (Hons), MSc, PCIfA
Dr Martyn Allen	Animal Bone	BA (Hons), MA, PhD
Adrienne Powell	Animal Bone	BA (Hons), MA
Dr Denise Druce	Charred plant remains, charcoal and pollen	BA (Hons), PhD, MCIfA
Sharon Cook	Charred plant remains	BSc, MSc, ACIfA
Elizabeth Stafford	Geoarchaeology and land snails	BA (Hons), MSc
Carl Champness	Geoarchaeology	BA (Hons), MSc, ACIfA
Nicola Scott	Archaeological archive deposition	BA (Hons Dunelm)
Mike Donnelly	Flint	BSc, MCIfA
Dr Louise Loe	Human Bone	BA PhD, MCIfA, BABAO
Helen Webb	Human Bone	BSc, MSc, MCIfA, BABAO
Mark Gibson	Human Bone	BA, MSc, ACIfA, BABAO
Dr Lauren McIntyre	Human Bone	BSc, MSc, PhD, MCIfA, BABAO
Zoe Ui Choileain	Human Bone	Pg Dip, MA, Msc, BABAO
Natasha Dodwell	Human Bone	BA, MSc, BABAO

External archaeological specialists regularly used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lynne Keys	Slag	BA (Hons)
Quita Mould	Leather	BA, MA
Penelope Walton Rogers, The Anglo Saxon Laboratory	Identification of Medieval Textiles	FSA, Dip.Acc
Dana Goodburn-Brown	Conservation	BSc (Hons), BA, MSc
Steve Allen, York Archaeological Trust	Conservation	BA, MA, MAAIS
Dr Richard Macphail	Soils, especially Micromorphology	BA (Hons), MSc, PhD
Dana Challinor	Charcoal	MA, MSc
Dr Nigel Cameron	Diatoms	BSc, MSc, PhD
Dr David Smith	Insects	BA (Hons), MA, PhD
Professor Adrian Parker	Phytoliths and pollen	BSc (Hons), D.Phil
Dr David Starley	Metalworking Slag	BSc (Hons), PhD
Wendy Carruthers	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA (Hons)
Dr John Whittaker	Ostracods and Foraminifera	BA (Hons), PhD
Dr John Crowther	Soil Chemistry	MA, PhD
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeology	BSc, PhD
Dr Dan Miles	Dendrochronology	D.Phil, FSA
Dr Jean-Luc Schwenninger	Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dating	PhD
Dr David Higgins	Clay Pipe	BA, PhD, MCIfA
Dr Hugo Anderson- Wymark	Flint	BSc, PhD, FSA Scot, MCIfA
Dr Damian Goodburn- Brown	Ancient Woodwork	BA, PhD
Dr David Dungworth	Archaeometallurgy and Glassworking	BA (Hons), PhD

APPENDIX H DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVING

Standard methodology – summary

- H.1.1 The documentary archive constitutes all the written, drawn, photographic and digital records relating to the set-up, fieldwork and post-excavation phases of the project. This documentary archive, together with the artefactual and environmental ecofact archive collectively forms the record of the site. The report is part of the documentary archive, and the archive must provide the evidence that supports the conclusions of the report, but the archive may also include data which exceeds the limitations of research parameters set down for the report and which could be of significant value to future researchers.
- H.1.2 At the outset of the project OA Archive manager will contact the relevant local receiving museum or archive repository to notify them of the imminent start of a new fieldwork project in their collecting area. Relevant local archiving guidelines will be observed and site codes, which integrate with the receiving repository, will be agreed for labelling of archives and finds.
- H.1.3 Where there is currently no receiving museum for the project archive, although responsibility for the archive ultimately lies with the client, OA will hold the archive on their behalf for a period of up to 3 years after completion of the report, after which time (in the event that a suitable depository has not been secured) provision for further storage of the archive will be made in agreement with Oxford Archaeology, the client and the relevant planning archaeologist.
- H.1.4 During the course of the project the Archive team will assist the Project Manager in the management of the archive including the cataloguing and development technique suitable for photographic archive requirements.
- H.1.5 The hard copy site archive will be security copied by scanning to PdFA and a copy of this will be housed on the OA Archive Server. A full digital copy of the archive, including scanned hard copy and born digital data, will be deposited with and made publicly available on-line through the ADS. A further copy will be maintained on the OA server and if requested a copy on disk will also be sent to the receiving museum with the hard copy. This will act as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.
- H.1.6 Born digital data will only be printed to hard copy for the receiving museum where practical. Archive elements that need maintaining in digital form will be sent to ADS in accordance with Arches Standard and ADS guidelines. A copy will be sent to the receiving museum by CD and back-up copies will be stored on the OA digital network. In most cases a digital copy of the report will be included in the OASIS project library hosted by ADS.
- H.1.7 Prior to deposition the Archive team will contact the museum regarding the size and content of the archive and discuss any retention and dispersal policies which may be applicable in line with local and SMA Guidelines ' Selection, Retention & Dispersal of Archaeological Collections' 1993.

- H.1.8 The site archive will then be deposited with the relevant receiving museum or repository at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected. The documentary archive will include correspondence detailing landowner consent to deposit the artefacts and any copyright licences in accordance with the receiving museum guidelines. Deposition charges will be required from the client as part of the project costs, but the level of the fee is set by the receiving body and may be subject to change during the lifespan of the project. Changes to archiving charges beyond OA's control will be passed across to the client.
- H.1.9 Oxford Archaeology will 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 will provide the receiving repository or museum for the archive with a full licence for use to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation, and in line with the relevant receiving body guidelines.
- H.1.10 OA will advise the receiving repository or museum for the archive of 3rd party materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.
- H.1.11 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. Archaeological findings and conclusions can be kept confidential for a limited period but will be made publicly available in line with the above procedure either after a specified time period agreed with the client at the outset of the project, or where no such period is agreed, after a reasonable period of time. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

H.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- H.2.1 At the end of the project the site archive will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the following national guidelines:
- H.2.2 EAC, 2014 A Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (EAC Guidelines 1)
- H.2.3 ClfA, 2014 (Updated 2020) Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives
- H.2.4 Brown, D, 2011 Archaeological Archives A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation. AAF
- H.2.5 UKIC, 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage
- H.2.6 SMA, 2020 Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections
- H.2.7 Local museum guidelines such as Museum of London Guidelines: (<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/ArchiveResearch/DeposR> esource) will be adopted where appropriate to the archive collecting area.
- H.2.8 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, Historic England 1991.

H.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

H.3.1 The OA Archives Policy.

APPENDIX I HEALTH AND SAFETY

I.1 Standard Methodology - summary

I.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the current OA Health and Safety Policy, the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, a site-specific Risk Assessment and, if required, Safety Plan or Method Statement. Copies of the site-specific documents will be submitted to the client or their representative for approvals prior to mobilisation, and all relevant H and S documentation will be available on site at all times. The Health and Safety documentation will be read in conjunction with the project WSI.

I.1.2 Where a project falls under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015), all work will be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan (CPP).

I.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

I.2.1 All work will be carried out according to the requirements of all relevant legislation and guidance, including, but not exclusively:

I.2.2 The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974).

I.2.3 Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999).

I.2.4 Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended).

I.2.5 The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (2013).

I.2.6 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015).

I.2.7 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

I.2.8 The OA Health and Safety Policy.

I.2.9 The OA Site Safety Procedures Manual.

I.2.10 The OA Risk Assessment templates.

I.2.11 The OA Method Statement template.

I.2.12 The OA Construction Phase Plan template.



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIFA
Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627

APPENDIX B TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains north/south-aligned wall 102 , running along the western edge of the trench, and east/west-aligned wall 104 , with the majority of the trench comprising demolition rubble or cellar backfill. There was no evidence of floors surviving within this trench.					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.1	Tarmac	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.4	Modern leveling deposits	-	-
102	Structure	0.2	0.8	North/south-aligned red brick wall	-	-
103	Layer	-	0.8	Demolition rubble/cellar backfill	-	-
104	Structure	0.2	0.8	East/west-aligned red brick dividing wall	-	-
105	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	7.2
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.1	Tarmac	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.4	Modern leveling deposits	-	-
202	Layer	-	0.5	Demolition rubble/cellar backfill	-	-
203	Structure	0.2	0.5	Southernmost east/west-aligned internal dividing wall	-	-
204	Structure	-	0.1	Ceramic tile floor	-	-
205	Structure	0.2	0.5	Middle east/west-aligned dividing wall	-	-
206	Structure	-	0.1	Stone flagged floor between walls 204 and 206	-	-
207	Structure	0.2	0.5	Northernmost east/west-aligned brick dividing wall	-	-
208	Structure	0.2	0.5	North/south-aligned brick dividing wall	-	-
209	Structure	-	0.1	Stone flagged floor north of wall 206	-	-
210	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cartographic Sources

Gage, M A, 1836 *This trigonometrical plan of the town and port of Liverpool: including the environs of Edge Hill & Toxteth Park, Kirkdale, Everton, Low Hill from actual survey*, London

Hennet, G, 1829 *A Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Divided into Hundreds and Parishes from an Accurate Survey made in the Years 1828 and 1829*, London

Ordnance Survey (OS) *Town Plans of England and Wales*, 1849, *First Edition 1:1056, Liverpool Sheet 35, surveyed 1847*

OS, 1891 *Town Plans of England and Wales, 1891, First Edition 1:500, Liverpool CVI.14.25, surveyed 1889-1890*

OS, 1908, *Second Edition 25" to 1 mile, 1:2500, Liverpool CVI.14, surveyed 1889-1890*

OS *Series of Great Britain, 1946, Provisional Edition 2.5" to 1 mile, 1:25000, Liverpool Sheet 33/38*

OS *Series of Great Britain, 1951, Provisional Edition 2.5" to 1 mile, 1:25000, Liverpool Sheet SJ38 (33/38), compiled from 6" sheets fully revised 1908-1936 and partial revision 1938-1949*

Saxton, C, 1577 *Map of Lancashire*, London

Yates, W, 1786 *A Map of the County of Lancashire*

Aerial Photographs

Historic England 2023 *Aerial Photo Explorer* [Online] available at:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/> (accessed 11th April 2023)

Secondary Sources

Baines, E, 1836 *The History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster, Vol 1*, London

British Geological Survey (BGS), 2023 *Geology viewer* [Online] available at:

<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk> (accessed 8 February 2023)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020a *Standard and guidance for field evaluation*, Reading

CIfA, 2020b *Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment*, Reading

CIfA, 2020c *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Reading

CIfA, 2022 *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*, Reading

Cowell, R. W., 1983 *Liverpool Urban Fringes Survey*, Merseyside County Museums, Liverpool, unpubl rep

Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2023 National Soil Resources Institute's *Soilscapes of Britain map* [Online], available at: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes>, Cranfield University (accessed 8 February 2023)

- Ekwall, E, 1922 *The Place Names of Lancashire*, Manchester University Press
- Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, (eds), 1907 *The Victoria History of the County of Lancashire*, Volume 3, London
- Farrer W and J Brownbill ed. 1907 'Townships: Toxteth Park', in *A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 3. British History Online, Volume 3, pp 40-45* London [Online] available at: History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol3/pp40-45> (accessed 2 May 2023)
- Gale, A J, 2007 *Emigration, Immigration and Migration in Nineteenth-Century Britain*, British Library Newspapers. Detroit: Gale
- Historic England (HE), 2015 *Management of research projects in the historic environment: a projects managers guide* (re-issue), London
- Historic Liverpool, 2023 *History of Toxteth* [Online], available at: <https://historic-liverpool.co.uk/historic-townships/toxteth/> (accessed 2 May 2023)
- LUAU, 2001 *The Old Dock, Canning Place, Liverpool: Evaluation Report*, unpubl rep
- Margary, ID, 1973 *Roman Roads in Britain*, London
- Muir, R, 1907 *A History of Liverpool*, 2nd edition, Liverpool
- National Museums of Liverpool, 2021 *Guidelines for the transfer of archaeological archives to the Museum of Liverpool* [Online], available at: <https://images.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/2021-02/Archive-deposition-guidelines-v8-2021.pdf> (accessed 8 February 2023)
- Office for National Statistics, 2023 *Families and households statistics explained* [Online], available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/articles/familiesandhouseholdsstatisticsexplained/2019-08-07> (accessed 10 May 2023)
- Philpott R. A. and Lewis J. M. 1999 The Human Influence: the Norman Conquest - Industrial Revolution, in Greenwood E.F. (ed.) *Ecology and Landscape Development. A History of the Mersey Basin*, Liverpool University Press/NMGM, 45-55.
- Research Frameworks, 2023 *North West Regional Research Framework* [Online], available at <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/> (accessed 8 February 2023)
- Shotter, DCA, 1997 *Romans and Britons in North-West England*, 2nd edition, Lancaster
- Smith, W, 1953 The Urban Structure of Liverpool, in Smith, W (ed), *A Scientific Survey of Merseyside*, Liverpool
- Taplin, E L, 1977 Dock Labour at Liverpool: occupational structure and working conditions in the late-nineteenth century, *The Historic Society of Lancashire & Liverpool*, vol 127, 133-154
- The Institute for Name Studies, University of Nottingham 2023 *Toxteth Park* [Online], available at: http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Lancashire/Toxteth%20Park_ (accessed 2 May 2023)
- UK Parliament, 2023 *The great famine* [Online], available at: <https://www.parliament.uk/about/living->

[heritage/evolutionofparliament/legislativescrutiny/parliamentandireland/overview/the-great-famine/](#) (accessed 10 May 2023)

APPENDIX D**SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

Site name:	Hampton Street, Liverpool
Site code:	HSL23
Grid Reference	SJ 35699 89154
Type:	Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Research
Date and duration:	20 th and 21 st March 2023; 2 days
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA North, Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills, Moor Lane, Lancaster, LA1 1QD, and will be deposited with Archaeology Data Service in due course.

Summary of Results: The historic research undertaken provided evidence that the back-to-back housing on the site was constructed by 1847 and did not change until they were demolished by 1951, although the names of the streets did change. Interrogation of the freely available census returns provided information regarding the people who lived in the back-to-back houses and also the surprising variety of different jobs they held. Occupations such as Dock Labourer would have likely been the most common job due to Liverpool's docks, however, there were much fewer dock related occupations with a number of policemen, carters, joiners, and dressmakers. The census returns also suggest that the cellars of the properties were occupied as living quarters, rather than workshops.

Structural remains were encountered in both trenches, with the remains surviving fairly well, up to four courses of brickwork surviving in Trench 2, whilst wall **102** in Trench 1 survived to a height of eight courses. However, floor surfaces only survived in Trench 2 and only survived well in the central part of the trench, they were heavily truncated in the northern and southern parts. These structural remains corresponded well with the historic mapping, particularly the 1847-9 Town Plan of Liverpool.



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIFA
Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627