

# Appendix



*North Window in the Great Hall at St George's Hall showing Coat of Arms of Liverpool © LCC*

*Allen Ginsberg*

*"Liverpool... is at the present moment the centre of the consciousness of the universe."*



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# Appendix

## APPENDIX 1

### INDEX OF SITES SHOWN ON FIGURES 4.1 AND 4.2

#### *Medieval Sites (see Fig 4.1)*

- 1 The castle, built c1235, demolished 1726
- 2 The Tower, fortified by the Stanleys c 1406, demolished early 19th century
- 3 Chapel of St Mary del Key, first recorded 1257, demolished 1814
- 4 Chapel of St Nicholas, consecrated 1361, partially destroyed by bombing 1941 and subsequently rebuilt
- 5 Moore Hall (Old Hall), home of the Moore family, c 13th-14th centuries, demolished early 19th century
- 6 Granary of Birkenhead Priory, approximately 13th to 14th centuries
- 7 Sites of mills recorded in medieval documents

#### *16th and 17th Centuries Sites (see Fig 4.2)*

- 8 Town Hall, c1511-1674
- 9 Crosse Hall, home of the Crosse family from c1520
- 10 Tithe barn, built by Sir William Molyneux in 1523-4
- 11 Sites of mills recorded in the 16th and 17th centuries
- 12 Pool House, built in 1558 and used as a Poor House
- 13 Salt house, owned by the Moores and in existence by 1636
- 14 Townsend Bridge, stone bridge at the head of the Pool, first recorded in 1564
- 15 Pool Bridge, spanned the Pool south of Townsend Bridge by 1648
- 16 Site of the first sugar refinery (sugar house) in Liverpool, a five-storey building erected by Richard Cleveland and Daniel Danvers between 1670 and 1673
- 17 Lord Street Bridge, built by Lord Molyneux in 1671
- 18 Town Hall, replaced the old Town Hall in 1674, was itself replaced by the present building in 1754
- 19 Custom House, a two-storey structure on the shore, in use by c1680
- 20 Poole's almshouses, the first in Liverpool, built in 1684
- 70 Civil War defences

*18th Century Sites (see Fig 4.2)*

- 21 St George's Church, built on the site of the castle, c1726, demolished 1899-1900
- 22 St Peter's Church, consecrated in 1704, demolished in 1922
- 23 Key Street Presbyterian Chapel, built in 1707, demolished in 1848
- 24 Friends' Meeting House, built in 1711, demolished in 1861
- 25 Baptist Chapel, built in 1722
- 26 Benn's Gardens Presbyterian Chapel, built in 1727
- 27 Site of a synagogue in the mid-18th century
- 28 Warbrick's almshouses, built in 1706, demolished in 1787
- 29 Site of almshouses, built c1748
- 30 Sites of mills
- 31 Sites of sugar houses
- 32 Sites of salt works
- 33 Sites of brick works
- 34 Sites of lime kilns
- 35 Sites of potteries
- 36 Sites of roperies
- 37 Sites of glass works
- 38 Sites of dye works
- 39 Sites of tanneries
- 40 Site of copper works
- 41 Sites of iron foundries
- 42 Sites of breweries
- 43 Sites of boat yards
- 44 Site of basin at the terminal end of the Leeds-Liverpool canal, enlarged in 1792, infilled in 1882

*18th Century Docks (see Fig 4.2)*

- 45 Old Dock, the world's first commercial enclosed wet dock. Built by Thomas Steers in the mouth of the Poll between 1710 and 1715. The system also included a small entrance basin and a graving dock. Infilled in 1826 and now lies beneath Canning Place.
- 46 Salthouse (South) Dock, opened in 1753 and almost doubled in size in the 1840s and 1850s. Survives largely intact.
- 47 George's Dock, built between 1762 and 1771, increased in size in the 19th century, infilled in the early twentieth century and now lies beneath the Liver, Cunard and Port of Liverpool buildings on the Pier Head.
- 48 Duke's Dock, built in 1773, extended in the 1790s and reconstructed in the 1840s. A small dock for the inland trade. Still survives largely intact.
- 49 Manchester Dock, a small tidal basin opened in 1785 for barges using the inland waterways, converted to a half-tide dock in 1818, infilled between 1928 and 1936.
- 50 Chester Basin, built in 1796 for the same purpose as Manchester Dock, and infilled at the same time.
- 51 King's Dock, opened in 1788, extensively altered in the early 20th century and infilled in the early 1980s.
- 52 Part of the same complex as King's Dock, opened in 1796, enlarged in 1810-16 and extensively altered in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Survives partly intact.

### *19th Century Docks in the Study Area (Fig 4.2)*

- 53 Princes Dock, commenced in 1810 and opened in 1821 for the North American trade. The Princes Dock (much altered) and Half-tide Dock survive today but are currently unused.
- 54 Canning Dock, formed in 1829 by the conversion of the mid-18th century Dry Dock (itself converted from the Old Dock's tidal entrance basin). A half-tide entrance basin was constructed in 1845. Closed to commerce in 1972, the half tide dock and graving docks are today important elements of the Merseyside Maritime Museum.
- 55 Clarence Dock, half-tide dock and graving dock basin were opened in 1830. The dock itself was infilled in 1929 and the half tide dock and graving basin were incorporated into the extensively re-modelled Trafalgar Dock.
- 56 Brunswick Dock opened in 1832 specifically for the timber trade and a Branch Dock was built in 1878. The Dock was altered in 1905 and closed in 1975 but still survives today.
- 57 Waterloo Dock, opened in 1834 and extensively altered in 1868 to create East and West Waterloo Docks. Closed in 1988 but survives largely intact, with adjacent warehouses converted into flats.
- 58 Victoria Dock, opened in 1836 on the same day as Trafalgar Dock. Largely infilled in the early 1970s and closed completely in 1988, the remnant still survives today.
- 59 Trafalgar Dock, opened in 1836 as a conventional rectangular basin but extensively altered in 1929. Still open today and occasionally used.
- 60 Coburg Dock, established in 1840 by fitting the Brunswick tidal basin with gates and re-naming it. Enlarged in 1858 and 1902, closed in 1972 but still in existence today.
- 61 Albert Dock, opened in 1845 complete with extensive dockside warehousing. Closed in 1972, but recently redeveloped and now a major tourist attraction.
- 62 Salisbury Dock, opened in 1848 as the half-tide entrance dock to the group of docks opened in 1848 (Collingwood, Stanley, Nelson and Bramley-Moore Docks).
- 63 Collingwood Dock, opened in 1848 for smaller vessels, and survives today largely unaltered.
- 64 Stanley Dock, opened in 1848, and the only Liverpool dock on the landward side of the dock road. Direct access to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was provided by a flight of locks. Closed in 1988 but survives largely intact, together with the adjacent 12-storey tobacco warehouse of c.1900.
- 65 Nelson Dock, opened in 1848. Survives largely unaltered and is still in occasional use by coastal container vessels.
- 66 Bramley-Moore Dock, opened in 1848. Used for much of its life for coal bunkering and export. Closed in 1988 but survives today.
- 67 Wellington Dock, opened in 1850 and still sees some use today.
- 68 Sandon Dock, opened in 1851 and extensively remodelled during the 20th century. Still survives as the Sandon Half Tide Dock.
- 69 Huskisson Dock, opened in 1852 and extended and extensively modified on a number of occasions. Still in operation today for the handling of bulk oil and other bulk cargoes.



*St. Nicholas' Church © English Heritage*