

# STANLEY PARK, LIVERPOOL



## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



**Oxford Archaeology North**

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Athletic Grounds Plc and  
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## CONTENTS

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<b>CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Circumstances of the Project .....	5
<b>2. METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Project Background.....	6
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment .....	6
2.3 Archive.....	7
<b>3. BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	8
3.2 Geology and Topography .....	8
3.3 History and Archaeology .....	8
<b>4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	14
4.2 Sites and Monuments Record .....	14
4.3 Record Office Liverpool .....	15
4.4 Liverpool City Library .....	16
4.5 Lancaster Library and OA North Library .....	16
<b>5. DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>17</b>
5.1 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment .....	17
<b>6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>18</b>
6.1 Archaeological Resource .....	18
6.2 Potential Impact .....	20
6.3 Recommendations.....	21
<b>7. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>23</b>
Primary and Cartographic Sources .....	23
Aerial Photographs.....	24
Secondary Sources .....	24

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<b>ILLUSTRATIONS .....</b>	<b>28</b>
Figures.....	28
Plates .....	28
 <b>APPENDIX 1: SITE GAZETTEER.....</b>	 <b>29</b>

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## SUMMARY

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Following a proposal by Liverpool Football Club and Athletic Grounds Plc to redevelop the area of the Anfield football stadium and relocate across Anfield Road to Stanley Park (SJ 3648 9351), an archaeological desk-based assessment of the area was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) at the request of Turley Associates. This was part of a wider Environmental Impact Assessment and was intended to examine the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the development area, their nature, and the likely impact that such a development would have on them. A study area of ½km around the proposed development area at Stanley Park was examined in order to provide an archaeological background and context.

The historical background showed that the area was rural until the later nineteenth century. There is little evidence for activity prior to the medieval period, although prehistoric sites are known elsewhere on Merseyside. The nearest habitations of any significance, the villages of Everton and Walton, have early medieval origins and certainly existed by the time of the Norman Conquest. A number of large houses were built within the study area as the wealthy inhabitants of Liverpool moved out of the overcrowded city centre. By the later nineteenth century Liverpool was expanding rapidly in this direction and large numbers of terraced houses were constructed. At the same time (1867-70) Stanley Park was constructed and associated with this was the creation of the Everton Football Club. Initially, Everton used Stanley Park for its games, but eventually the club developed its own ground. A later split within the club led to the creation of Liverpool Football Club, which took up permanent residency at what became Anfield.

The results of the assessment fit well with the historical background. Many of the sites identified, mainly from the examination of early maps, relate to the park itself. There are also a number of large buildings, probably houses built during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Several other sites relate to the expansion of the city towards Everton, and include social, religious and industrial structures.

The area of Stanley Park is an historic part of this part of Liverpool and is archaeologically interesting not only because of the remains of the park itself, but also because it offers an opportunity to examine a part of the city that has not been extensively built upon.

The results of the assessment have indicated that a large part of Stanley Park has been subject to a limited amount of development, although there is some potential for archaeological remains to survive. Various parts of the site should be inspected to gauge the extent of elements of the park visible on the surface, and a geophysical survey should be carried out to attempt to identify other, earlier, remains. In places evaluations should be carried out to try to identify specific sites identified within the assessment.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to express its thanks to Liverpool Football Club and Sports Grounds Plc and Turley Associates for commissioning the work. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Liverpool City Library Record Office and Local History Service for their help. Further thanks are due to Sarah-Jane Farr, Yvette Alagul, Neil Wearing and Mark Hart of the Merseyside Archaeological Service for their assistance and information. Particular thanks are due to Sarah Nicolson of the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for her help and extremely useful information. OA North would specifically like to thank the Trustees of the National Museums Liverpool for permission to use information held in the SMR in this report. Thanks are also due John Kinnaird of the Keswick Bookshop for his assistance with a particular reference.

Daniel Elsworth carried out the desk-based assessment and wrote the report. Emma Carter produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report, which was also edited by Ian Miller.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following a proposal to redevelop the area of the Anfield football stadium and relocate the stadium within part of neighbouring Stanley Park by The Liverpool Football Club and Athletic Grounds Plc (SJ 3648 9351, Fig 1), an archaeological desk-based assessment was requested by Turley Associates on their behalf. This was intended to identify the nature of the archaeological resource within the study area (Figs 1 and 2), in order to establish the likely impact such a development would have on it. OA North prepared a verbal Project Design for an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area and the surrounding 0.5km.
- 1.1.2 Liverpool Football Club's ground at Anfield lies across Anfield Road from Stanley Park (Fig 2), but it is connected historically through the development of the club, and currently as part of the park is used as sports grounds owned by Liverpool FC.
- 1.1.3 The results of the assessment are presented in the form of a short report outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the study area and the impact any development is likely to have on this.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1.1 A Project Brief for the proposed development area, prepared as part of a feasibility study, was presented by Turley Associates and Liverpool Football Club and Athletic Grounds Plc, in response to which a verbal Project Design was submitted by OA North. As no formal brief was prepared, OA North carried out the assessment in accordance with briefs for similar projects. The Project Design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 **Introduction:** the study area (Fig 2) for the assessment consisted of the area of proposed development outlined by Turley Associates and a further 0.5km surrounding this. The slightly wider area is examined in order to gain an impression of the typical archaeological resource of the area, in order that the archaeological potential of the site can be assessed.

2.2.2 **Liverpool City Libraries Record Office and Local History Service (RO(Liverpool)):** the Record Office was visited principally to examine primary sources such as maps of the study area and other original documents. The comparison of maps of different periods, known as map regression analysis, reveals the way in which the landscape has changed through time, and show areas of potential archaeological interest. Secondary sources were also examined, including both modern histories, reports and academic studies, as well as a number of contemporary accounts.

2.2.3 **Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):** the SMR for Merseyside was consulted. The SMR is a list of known sites of archaeological interest within Merseyside, and is the primary source of information for a study of this kind.

2.2.4 **Liverpool City Library:** some secondary sources were also consulted at the City Library, in particular more recent histories about Everton and Liverpool Football clubs.

2.2.5 **Lancaster City Library:** as Liverpool was historically part of Lancashire its early history is in many cases included in histories of Lancashire. Some of these were consulted in Lancaster.

2.2.6 **OA North Library:** OA North has undertaken a number of projects in the North West including Liverpool, many under its former name of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). As a result, a large library of secondary sources covering the area and several relevant unpublished client reports is held at the Lancaster offices.

## **2.3 ARCHIVE**

- 2.3.1 A full archive of the archaeological investigation has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project, including processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork, in accordance with UKIC guidelines (Walker 1990). The archive will be deposited at the Liverpool Record Office and a copy of the report will be sent to the Merseyside SMR.

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## 3. BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The background for the area was mainly compiled from secondary sources, with primary sources referenced where relevant. The history of the development of Stanley Park is outlined in particular detail. This background is intended to place the results of the assessment into a topographic and historical context by giving an outline description of the more general area.
- 3.1.2 The study area lies on the northeast side of the city of Liverpool, within the Anfield district of the Liverpool Kirkdale Borough Council (Ordnance Survey 1978). It was originally entirely within the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, mostly in Walton township, although a small part was within Everton.

### 3.2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.2.1 Merseyside is situated on the low-lying Lancashire plain, which stretches between the Pennines to the east and Wales to the west (Cowell and Innes 1994, 2). This is cut by the Mersey estuary, which forms a wide channel through the plain, the land on either side of which is typically between 15m and 30m OD, although the study area is at the higher end of this range (Ordnance Survey 1978). The major conurbations of Liverpool and Birkenhead cover the majority of the area, with Stanley Park some distance from Liverpool city centre, but still within its outer limits. Green spaces are rare and those that do exist are typically artificial landscapes such as parks, of which Stanley Park is one example, and derelict industrial land (Countryside Commission 1998, 135). The solid geology underlying the area is principally made up of Triassic and Carboniferous sandstone, which forms low ridges and hills in places (Cowell and Innes 1994, 2). This in turn was influenced by glacial activity, which not only created the wide river valleys and estuary, but also covered the area in a thick layer of boulder clay (*ibid*).

### 3.3 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.3.1 **Prehistory:** there is no known evidence for human activity in northwest England prior to the last Ice Age, and occupation following it has left little trace in the Mersey Basin (Cowell 1999, 33). The earliest known settlements in the area are Mesolithic in date, and these tend to form two types; larger residential sites, which may have been used for some time, and smaller specialist sites associated with hunting and/or gathering episodes (*ibid*). The majority of sites of this period identified in the area are found on the coast where it is thought that a plentiful and varied supply of resources would have been available (*ibid*). Other areas that were inhabited are also typically linked to wetland areas, again probably places where there would have been plentiful food (*ibid*). Dense woodland covered much of the country and there is some evidence that by the end of the Mesolithic some areas were burnt deliberately as people gradually attempted to control the landscape around them (*op cit*,

34). By the sixth millennium BP, the beginning of the Neolithic, there is evidence not only of burning but also of the arrival of cereal pollen, suggesting that the adoption of agriculture had taken place by this time (*op cit*, 35). The archaeological record for the Merseyside area suggests that the landscape was still exploited in largely the same way, with the coastal fringe still an important area (*ibid*). There were evidently some major social changes during the Neolithic, however, as permanent burial monuments, such as the Calderstones tomb at Allerton, appear for the first time alongside a slightly more intensified exploitation of the landscape (Cowell 1983).

3.3.2 During the Bronze Age the woodland cover was at first only further reduced in isolated patches, and the evidence from artefacts does little to identify core areas, rather it suggests a degree of mobility of settlement was still practised (Cowell 1999, 35). Greater social organisation and identity must have existed, however, as there is an increase in the number of burial monuments found at this time, which in turn indicates a necessary decrease in woodland cover (*ibid*). By the end of the Bronze Age a degree of environmental deterioration created new areas of raised bog and other wetland, which must have seriously affected agricultural and settlement activity (*ibid*). The majority of the evidence during this period consists of artefact finds, in particular deposits of metalwork, especially hoards (*op cit*, 36-7). The first substantial farm settlements identified in the area were established on sandstone areas during the third millennium BP, into the Iron Age, although only a few sites of this period have been examined in detail (*ibid*). There is, however, an evident degree of continuity from one period to the next at this time (*ibid*).

3.3.3 **Roman:** the Roman influence over Merseyside was probably limited as there is little evidence for direct connections with the major sites of the area (Margary 1973). A number of small farmsteads are known to have existed, although the higher, sandy areas to the north and northwest were seemingly not as popular as they had previously been, and a vast amount of the area was still covered in dense woodland (Cowell 1999 38). Merseyside was probably by-passed by the initial influx of Roman troops heading north in the first century as an attempt was made to contain or control the various tribes, although use of the estuary to move troops to the Irish Sea is likely (Shotter 1997, 9-14). More intensive activity is known on the Wirral by comparison (Cowell 1983, 14). As the Roman infrastructure grew in complexity during the late first and early second centuries AD, industrial sites were established at Wilderspool to the east and Chester became a legionary fortress (*ibid*). During this time there was limited expansion and more interest in consolidation as tensions between the Romans and the natives grew (*ibid*). The later second century AD saw a degree of stability and prosperity; a single coin find near the study (Site 17) suggests that there was a degree of contact with the area, and by the later decades of the Roman administration coin hoards are known from Merseyside (Shotter 1997, 62).

3.3.4 During the third century this prosperity increased and trade in and out of the region flourished while local industries developed to supply specific necessary goods. In many cases these were focussed around forts and formed satellite economies (*op cit*, 70-3). In rural areas, such as the study area, by contrast, it is

possible that retired members of the military may have been allocated pieces of land to farm, while at the same time native settlements may have remained almost unchanged, albeit dependant on Romanised society for their market (*op cit*, 85-7). During the fourth century AD there was a decline in the use of a number of military sites, which, coupled with restructuring of the army lead to a decreased militarisation (*op cit*, 92). This, combined with a period of economic difficulties, led to a number of rebellions and conflicts across the Roman Empire (*op cit*, 93). On the northern frontier a new threat from invading Picts could not be adequately met and it was only a matter of time before defences broke down entirely (*op cit*, 102). In rural areas, as before, settlement seems, in some cases at least, to have continued almost unchanged with sites remaining in use for centuries (*op cit*, 103).

- 3.3.5 **Early Medieval:** although settlement may have continued through after the collapse of Roman administration the earliest settlement evidence in the study area probably dates to the arrival of Saxon settlers from Cheshire (Cowell 1999, 39). Both of the earliest settlements, Everton and Walton, have Old English names and include the word ‘*tun*’ or village (Ekwall 1922). The first part of the name Everton is thought to derive from a personal name or the word ‘*boar*’, while Walton is thought to mean ‘*village of the Welshmen*’, which suggests that some ‘native’ inhabitants remained in the area (*ibid*). It is likely that Saxon settlers made use of areas that had previously been inhabited by Romano-British peoples, and there is some evidence that estates formed at this time took over ones that had already existed (Cowell 1999, 39). Settlements tended to be nucleated and isolated, and it is possible that an influx of Norse settlers into the area during the tenth century AD may have contributed to this (*ibid*). By the time of the Norman Conquest the Mersey area consisted of a number of small settlements in a largely unimproved landscape marginal to most of Medieval England (*ibid*).
- 3.3.6 **Medieval:** the Domesday survey records the study area as part of the Hundred of West Derby in Lancashire, which is made up of a number of small settlements known as berwicks (Muir 1907). The city of Liverpool was no more exceptional than the rest of these, and is recorded in a charter as early as 1190-4 (LUAU 2001, 7). In 1207, however, King John, hoping to capitalise on trade with Ireland and Europe, granted Liverpool a number of rights intended to increase the size of the town (*ibid*; Muir 1907). As a result it grew in size and a number of important buildings were constructed, the basic street plan that remains today was laid out, and by 1237 a castle had been built (*ibid*). The people of the city grew rich and were able to buy themselves greater freedoms and privileges, leading to a degree of self-governance (Muir 1907). The remaining berwicks of the area around the city, including Everton and Walton, were soon left behind as Liverpool developed.
- 3.3.7 Henry III (1216-72) granted all of his lands in Lancashire to the Earl of Chester from whom the manor passed to the Earls of Derby, who built the first castle (*ibid*). During the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the city thrived, despite being involved in Edward II and Edward III’s wars with Ireland (*op cit*, 40). Liverpool’s freedoms and rights were, however, called in to question on a number of occasions, which lead to economic difficulties, and it was not

until the seventeenth century that it began to recover (*ibid*). By the end of the seventeenth century, having been besieged three times during the Civil War and granted borough status, Liverpool had become the third biggest port in the country (*op cit*, 136).

3.3.8 There is less known about the two nearest settlements to the study area at this time: Everton and Walton. Everton was initially part of the land holdings of Roger de Poitou, before passing through a number of hands (Farrer and Brownbill 1907, 20-1). During the seventeenth century the tenants of the manor asserted their rights to separate from West Derby and were granted rights and privileges to this effect, which remained until Everton was incorporated into the borough of Liverpool in 1835 (*ibid*). Walton was also at first held by Roger de Poitou and then William, son of King Stephen, who eventually gave the estate to Waldeve (*op cit*, 24). One of his successors, William, gave 'lands in the Breck' to Burscough Priory (*ibid*), and it is possible that this included lands within the study area. Anfield may have got its name from pastures called 'Hangfields' (Whale 1985a, 8), although this is not shown on later tithe maps (DRL/1/25 1846; DRL/1/81 1847). Everton is recorded by that name as early as 1225, the oldest part of which was, until its destruction, a fire beacon thought to be of medieval date (*ibid*). Walton is certainly an ancient settlement, the site of the church having been used for more than 1000 years (Whale 1985b, 56), but the exact extent of the settlement is not clear during the early part of its existence.

3.3.9 **Post-medieval:** at first Liverpool had grown rich on trading commodities such as sugar and tobacco, taking advantage of its position on the River Mersey (LUAU 2001, 7). The creation of the docks at the beginning of the eighteenth century allowed for a great expansion in trade, with larger ships able to comfortably access Liverpool (*op cit*, 8), in particular those involved in the slave trade. The inevitable effect of this on the town, coupled with the national economic boom of the Industrial Revolution, was a huge growth in both size and population of the city (Muir 1907, 243). The study area soon became an exclusive suburb of the city, with so many large houses being built around Everton that the area was nicknamed 'Dunnock Brow'; 'from its brown appearance' (Whale 1985a, 8). Development continued throughout the nineteenth century due to 'the triumph of mechanism' (Muir 1907, 248) and vast grids of new terraced housing were built, pushing the boundaries of the city further into the suburbs (Smith 1953, 197). Not everyone living in the enlarged city of Liverpool benefited from the profits of this period however, many were poverty-stricken and living in appalling and overcrowded conditions (Muir 1907, 270). Nevertheless, at the end of the nineteenth century Liverpool was counted amongst the four greatest ports of the world (*op cit*, 295).

3.3.10 **History of Liverpool and Everton Football Clubs, and the development of Stanley Park:** as early as the late eighteenth century there were calls from the upper levels of society for the creation of parks and open pieces of land for the benefit of the working classes (*op cit*, 281). During the massive expansion of the city during the nineteenth century, a spirit of social improvement began to grow and a number of parks were created (*op cit*, 321). Indeed, Stanley Park

was built specifically as a response to the problems of overcrowding and mortality rates in the city and was referred to as the ‘*peoples’ park*’ (Anon 1868a, 30). There was also, however, a degree of public pressure on the council to provide such facilities (Anon 1871), and there were certainly some political gains to be made from their construction.

- 3.3.11 The building of Stanley Park began in 1867 to the designs of Edward Kemp (Usher 1978, 108) who was considered of ‘*well-merited reputation*’ (Anon 1868a, 30), at the behest of the city council’s Improvement Committee. The purchase of the necessary 100ha of land had cost £53,660, and it was considered that ‘*it will cost much more to lay out the space as a park*’ (*ibid*). The work was carried out by Mr Pearson Lea (*ibid*) and ER Robson (Usher 1978, 108). At the time it excited much comment and interest, and not a little sceptical criticism. As soon as 1868 there were concerns about how long the project was taking, and claims were made that the allocated time had already been exceeded (Anon 1868b, 38). Nevertheless, local people were already interested, so much so that they were entering the site during construction and having to be chased off (*ibid*). There were also concerns about a proposal to sell off part of the land for the construction of a parsonage and church, an act which was quickly condemned: ‘*Let it not, however, be transformed into the “thin edge of the wedge” by which a large proportion of the land may be separated from the park and converted into building ground*’ (*op cit*, 39). During construction the work was criticised as taking too long and being too complicated a design producing too artificial a result (Anon 1868c). It was further attacked as being typical of council extravagance and an example of their overspending (Anon 1868d).
- 3.3.12 The park finally opened on May 16<sup>th</sup> 1870 in a grand ceremony where it was declared to be ‘*for the benefit of the great masses of the town of Liverpool*’ (920 TOM 843/1-3 1870). It immediately proved popular, several thousand visited on the first day, and it was used for fund-raising fairs and events on a number of occasions (Anon 1888; 614 SOU 40/1(i) 1889 (Plate 8)). A committee was established by at least 1881 to maintain all parks and gardens in the city (H 352 COU 1881). By 1885 Liverpool was described as having ample parks and gardens on the outskirts of the town, although Stanley was considered ‘*outrivalled by the more aristocratic Sefton Park, yet in some points... it holds its own in comparison with any of its rivals in Lancashire*’ (Anon 1885, 11). Within almost twenty years of being built it was apparently in need of refurbishment though as it was described thus: ‘*The park itself bares evident signs of neglect... the grass seems to getting the worst of the struggle for existence, for it is badly worn in patches*’ (Anon 1891, 6). Additions were made after 1900 (Ordnance Survey 1908a; 1908b; 1927a, 1927b (Plate 10)), but the park was in decline to some extent. It suffered bomb damage during the Second World War, which led to the demolition of the aviary (352 ENG/2/12385 1952 (Plate 9)). In the later part of the twentieth century a sports centre was built over part of it and a large section turned into a car park (just visible in Plate 11) (Ordnance Survey 1978).
- 3.3.13 Stanley Park and Liverpool and Everton Football Clubs are intimately linked. During the 1830s football was not a sport that was encouraged (Rowlands

2001, 11), but it was becoming increasingly popular. In 1878 the St Domingo's Football Club was formed, based at the nearby chapel of St Domingo (Jones 1989, 5; Kelly 1998, 5). At first they used part of the newly constructed Stanley Park as a ground (Jones 1989, 5), and in 1879 they became Everton Football Club (Ross and Smailes 1988, 9; Kelly 1998, 5). By 1880 they were playing games against teams from across Lancashire, although these were still played on the public pitch at Stanley Park (Kelly 1998, 5). A change in the ruling in 1882 forced teams to find an enclosed ground for matches and a proper pitch had to be constructed (*ibid*). A local businessman, John Houlding, took an interest in providing the team with a ground and secured some land off Priory Road in 1884 (*ibid*). For the next eight years '*Everton thrived... stands were erected, (and) gates topped 8000*'; in 1888 the club was one of the founder members of the new football league (*op cit*, 6). Unfortunately disputes between Houlding, who was playing a major part in the running of the club, and the rest of the managers over the way the clubs affairs were being run led to a split in 1892 (*ibid*). Houlding was outvoted and his opponents opted to leave Anfield and move to a new site at Goodison Park (*ibid*). Not to be outdone, and with a vacant stadium in his possession, Houlding decided to form a new club, the Liverpool Association Football Club in, May 1892 (*ibid*). This new club soon joined the Lancashire Association and John McKenna, a friend of Houlding, brought in players from Scotland in order to supply fresh talent (*ibid*).

3.3.14 During the next hundred years Liverpool Football Club went on to considerable success, and the stadium was rebuilt a number of times. A new stand was constructed in 1895 capable of seating 3000 on the site of the present main stand, and remained until 1973 (Anfield Reds 2003). Another stand was built at the Anfield Road end in 1903 from timber and corrugated iron, and a new banking, christened the 'Spion Kop' was constructed at the Walton Breck Road end in 1906 (*ibid*). In 1928 the Kop was redesigned to hold 30,000 people under a roof and the topmast from the iron ship *Great Eastern* was included in the structure (*ibid*). In 1963 the Kemlyn Road stand was replaced with cantilevered seating and a few years later the Anfield Road end was entirely roofed (*ibid*). A major redevelopment took place in 1973 when the Main Stand was removed and rebuilt, and a second tier was added to the Kemlyn Road stand in the early 1990s (*ibid*). One of the most symbolic, and most recent, alterations was the replacement of the Kop in 1994 with an all-seater stand following the events of the Hillsborough disaster. In the meantime Stanley Park continued to be used for football and pitches remain in use to the present day, along with a sports centre (Plate 11).

## 4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 A total of 51 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area (Fig 2). Of these, 32 were already included in the SMR or form part of an SMR site. Almost all of the sites are post-medieval in date, and 17 relate to features within Stanley Park itself. The detailed results of the assessment are shown in the Site Gazetteer (*Appendix 1*), and an outline of the results is presented in Table 1 below.

<i>Type of Site</i>	<i>Site Numbers</i>	<i>Periods</i>
Domestic buildings	01, 05, 06, 10, 11, 14-20, 26, 27, 32, 35, 41, 42	Post-medieval
Religious buildings	02, 08, 09, 13, 44	Post-medieval
Park features	07, 21-5, 29-31, 36, 39-40, 46-51	Post-medieval
Find spots	18, 46	Roman/Post-medieval
Other structures	12, 34, 38, 43, 52	Post-medieval
Industrial Sites	03, 28, 33	Post-medieval
Other recreation	04, 12, 37	Post-medieval

Table 1: Sites arranged by type

### 4.2 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

4.2.1 Although only 17 individual SMR sites were listed within the study area, these accounted for 32 of the sites listed in the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*). This is because some SMR entries cover more than one site listed in the gazetteer; in particular there are 17 individual sites included in the SMR account for Stanley Park, and these are listed as separate sites in the gazetteer. Because of the importance of Stanley Park to the assessment it was considered worthwhile separating out these features.

4.2.2 A number of secondary sources were also consulted at the Merseyside SMR, in particular those connected to the identified sites, as well as a number of additional background references. A limited number of aerial photographs were also examined, but these failed to identify any additional sites of interest.

### 4.3 RECORD OFFICE LIVERPOOL

- 4.3.1 All of the remaining 20 sites were identified by reference to sources held in the Liverpool Record Office. In addition, further information about many of the sites identified in the SMR was gathered. All of the additional sites were identified by reference to maps, in particular the Ordnance Survey and Tithe Maps. Earlier maps of Liverpool, such as Sherriff (1817) and Bennison (1835), were consulted but revealed only limited information, while even earlier maps of the county (such as Yates and Perry's map of 1768) revealed few pertinent details.
- 4.3.2 *Yates and Perry 1768*: (Plate 1) very few structures are shown in the development area, although The Ashes (Site **15**) and Annfield House, labelled Annfield, (Site **14**) are both shown. It also demonstrates that the area is considerably less developed and rural in character. Both Everton and Walton are still recognisable settlements in their own right, and the expansion of Liverpool has yet to reach this area.
- 4.3.3 *Sherriff 1817*: (Plate 2) although this map is far from detailed it does show some features of interest. These include a number of large houses, which are now lost, including Walton Priory (Site **41**), The Ashes (Site **15**), Annfield House (Site **14**) and Annfield Lodge (Site **01**). The character of the area is evidently still rural, although there is a degree of development slowly moving into the area.
- 4.3.4 *Bennison 1835*: (Plate 3) several more houses are shown by this time as development of the area for large individual houses evidently continues apace. Annfield Cottage (Site **06**), Annfield Villa (Site **05**), Breck House (Site **04**), Coney Green (Site **32**) and St Ann's Hill House (Site **17**) all first appear at this time, although not all are named.
- 4.3.5 *Ordnance Survey 1845*: (Plate 5) the landscape has changed little in the intervening ten years, and the numerous large houses are still present. Further buildings such as Heatherlow Cottage (Site **35**), Belle Vue House (Site **19**), St Ann's Lodge (Site **26**), Walton Breck Road Cottage (Site **09**), and Mill Bank House (Site **27**) are shown at this time although most probably have earlier origins. Industrial remains such as quarries are also shown (Sites **28** and **33**), as well as more unusual sites such as the Walton Lodge asylum (Site **38**) and a greenhouse (Site **43**).
- 4.3.6 *Tithe maps 1846 and 1847*: (Plate 3) the Tithe maps differ little from the Ordnance Survey first edition map, except that they give field names, list owners and occupiers, and outline the type of land. Gentry own most of the houses listed and in many cases they have gardens, coach houses, stables and so forth. No additional sites were identified by reference to these maps (particularly the Everton Tithe Map, which listed every field as named nothing more than 'field').
- 4.3.7 *Ordnance Survey 1893*: (Plate 6) the first edition 25": 1 mile maps were published in 1893. By this time Stanley Park and Everton Football Ground (Site **12**) have been constructed and vast new areas of terraced housing have

been built across the study area as well as larger houses like those making up Site 16. A number of sites relate to this period of expansion including features making up parts of Stanley Park (Sites 21, 24-5, 29, 36, 40 and 47-8). A large number of social and functional buildings and industrial remains also appear, which relate to the expansion of the city in this direction (Sites 02-04, 07-09, 11, 13 and 34), including the new Anfield Cemetery (Sites 44). The rapid development of this part of the city in turn leads to the destruction of several of the earlier large houses and has a severe impact on a formerly rural landscape.

4.3.8 **Ordnance Survey 1908 - 1989:** (Plate 7) further development occurred in this part of the city during the early twentieth century, in particular within Stanley Park. Several new structures have been added by 1908, including greenhouses (Site 22), a bandstand (Site 23), shelters (Sites 30-1, 49), a bowling green (Site 37), an aviary (Site 46) and a boathouse (Site 50). In the following decades the area developed at a slightly slower pace, with only a few new terraces appearing and few new sites of archaeological interest. Both the cemetery and the park gained new features (Sites 39, 51 and 52). Later expansion of Liverpool Football Club's grounds appears to have led to the demolition of part of one of the original terraces (Site 11), while the construction of a new sports centre and car park has removed traces of a large part of Stanley Park.

4.3.9 **Articles relating to Stanley Park:** a number of references including photographs and original documentation connected to Stanley Park were also consulted. Many of these added further information or provided illustrations for sites already identified within the park, as well as giving additional information about aspects of its use. Some however (such as aerial photographs 352 ENG/2/4332 and Aerofilms 1995) did not reveal any further information. Several references in contemporary journals were consulted for use in the background history, as well as numerous secondary sources.

#### 4.4 LIVERPOOL CITY LIBRARY

4.4.1 A small number of secondary sources regarding the history of Liverpool and Everton football clubs was consulted, along with other general histories of the city.

#### 4.5 LANCASTER LIBRARY AND OA NORTH LIBRARY

4.5.1 Secondary sources were consulted at both of these to provide additional background information and elucidate the sites identified during the assessment. No further sites of archaeological interest were discovered during this.

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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### 5.1 RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 The compilation of the archaeological and historical background revealed that although prehistoric activity in Merseyside began shortly after the end of the last Ice Age, it does not become particularly evident until the Mesolithic period. Even then, settlement does not appear to have been particularly prolific in the area until the end of the Bronze Age. The earliest recorded evidence in the study area is a single find of Roman date and there is little evidence for activity until after the Norman Conquest, although the place-names of both Everton and Walton suggest at least early Medieval origins. The area would probably have made up part of the original medieval settlement of the Hundred of West Derby, but there is little archaeological evidence for the extent of settlement at that time. It was not until the Industrial Revolution and the development of Liverpool as a major British port that physical remains become evident in the study area.
- 5.1.2 During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the area around Everton became popular with the growing numbers of wealthy merchants and bankers living in Liverpool, and many built homes here away from the city centre. As the city continued to expand during the later nineteenth century the area gradually succumbed to the expansion of terraced housing required to keep pace with the growing population. Eventually the large houses were sold off and the land claimed for housing, although a large part of it formed Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery. The former of these was intended to provide open spaces for the working people of the city to take advantage of at a time when overcrowding and poor health were endemic. At around the same time Everton Football club was formed, and at first it made use of Stanley Park as a pitch. Eventually the club constructed its own ground, which, following a split within the club and the creation of Liverpool Football Club became known as Anfield. During the twentieth century new additions were occasionally added to Stanley Park and new terraced houses were still built, albeit at a slower pace. By the second half of the twentieth century the area had essentially reached its present appearance, although the economic success of Liverpool Football Club did lead to some redevelopment focussed around its ground at Anfield.
- 5.1.3 The results the assessment correspond well with the outline of the history of this part of Liverpool. Almost all of the sites are post-medieval in date, with most relating to either the large private houses of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, or the development of the expanding town and construction of the park. Although of relatively modern date these sites are of not inconsiderable importance when considering the development of this part of Liverpool.

## 6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

6.1.1 The vast majority of sites within the study area are very unlikely to be affected by the development as they are well outside of its area. However, seven sites may be affected or are certain to be affected. These are outlined in Table 2 below and detailed in the Site Gazetteer (*Appendix 1*).

Site No.	Type	Period	Impact	Recommendations
<b>11</b>	Terrace	Post-medieval	Will be affected	Evaluation
<b>12</b>	Football ground	Post-medieval	Will be affected	Site visit/evaluation
<b>16</b>	Houses	Post-medieval	Likely to be affected	Site visit/building survey
<b>17</b>	House	Post-medieval	Will be affected	Site visit/building survey
<b>29</b>	Lodge	Post-medieval	May be affected	Site visit
<b>30</b>	Shelter	Post-medieval	Will be affected	Site visit
<b>31</b>	Shelter	Post-medieval	Will be affected	Site visit

Table 2: Sites likely to be affected by the development

6.1.2 The way in which the significance of archaeological sites is graded is explained in Planning Policy Guidance 16 (Department of the Environment 1990), and an outline of these definitions is presented in Table 3 below.

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Type of site</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Appropriate mitigation/further work</i>
A	Legally protected	Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas	Avoid
B	Nationally or regionally important	Burial sites, DMVs, Roman roads, Industrial complexes	Avoid/area excavation
C	Locally important, landscapes	Field systems, finds scatters, transport networks	Preferable to avoid if possible/ topographic survey, evaluation
D	Other sites	Isolated parts of landscapes, unclassified AP sites, agricultural features, individual building remains, documentary sites	Not necessary to avoid, watching brief/ evaluation
E	Find spots, modern or probably natural features	Modern features, drains, ponds, isolated find spots, inaccurately located sites	Not necessary to avoid, watching brief

Table 3: Grading criteria for archaeological sites

6.1.2 As is demonstrated by Table 3, none of these sites are of particularly high archaeological value. They could, however, be argued to have regional value to the area, Sites **11**, **12**, **16** and **17** in particular, and fall between grades C and D in Table 3. These relate to a three major phases in the development of Liverpool: the initial development of the area for exclusive out-of-town houses for the newly wealthy industrialists/merchants, the intensive building of lower-class housing during the economic boom of the late nineteenth century associated with attempts at social improvement, and the modern development of the city, in this case based on football.

6.1.3 Site **11** is not a particularly rare example of housing in the city, but opportunities to examine such remains archaeologically are unusual. For this reason a small amount of excavation could provide valuable information, which could inform any further studies of such structures elsewhere in the Liverpool or similar cities. Concerns have already been raised about the level of destruction of such areas of housing (Lambrick 2002), and archaeological

investigation of such a site may demonstrate the level of survival and archaeological potential of such remains. Site **12** is a more untypical opportunity; archaeological investigations of the development of football stadia are rarely undertaken and as such any information gathered by limited evaluation could prove useful for future studies. It is unlikely, given the extensive amounts of rebuilding that have taken place at the Anfield stadium (3.3.14 above) that any upstanding fabric of historic importance still survives. Previous studies of football stadia have revealed that extensive rebuilding took place at most stadia following the Hillsborough Disaster and the ensuing improvements in safety recommended by the Taylor Report (Smith 2001, 55). Liverpool Football Club, being at the centre of these events, is certainly no exception and is likely that early remains of the stadium will have all been removed. An archaeological investigation by way of evaluation may be the only way to find evidence of the former structure. Examination of Site **16** and **17**, either the standing remains (should they still exist) or the buried remains, would provide archaeological information about the lifestyles of the gentry of Liverpool during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the later expansion during the nineteenth century. While the people related to these events may not be of historical importance to the city as individuals, as social groups they helped shape its development and prosperity during the Industrial Revolution, and represent the more general type of people living in the city during the nineteenth century.

- 6.1.4 Those sites likely to be affected by the development, which make up elements of Stanley Park (Sites **29-31**) form part of a larger artificial landscape, and so cannot be considered entirely in isolation. Similarly, remaining elements of the park landscaping along the north edge of the study area, which will be affected form part of this same landscape. The destruction of these would severely damage a major artificial landscape of historic significance within the Liverpool, considered to be a good example of a nineteenth century park (Taigel and Williamson 1993, 128). The historic significance of public parks has only recently been recognised (English Heritage 2003), and lists have recently been drawn up of important examples (Jordan 2003).
- 6.1.5 As a large part of the proposed development area was open fields until the construction of Stanley Park, there has been relatively little disturbance to the area. There is therefore some potential for the discovery of as yet unknown archaeological remains. The two earliest settlements in the area, Everton and Walton, are thought to have pre-Norman origins and there is some evidence for Roman activity (Site **18**). Sites of prehistoric date are known from the surrounding area, and often made use of higher ground such as this. Any remains identified of pre-Industrial date would be very significant in understanding the early history of Liverpool.

## **6.2 POTENTIAL IMPACT**

- 6.2.1 The sites which are likely to be affected by the proposed development are outlined in Table 2 above. The level of severity is judged by the following criteria:

**Severe** – the site will be completely or mostly destroyed

**Major** – a large part of the site will be damaged or destroyed

**Minor** – a small part of the site will be damaged or destroyed

**Minimal** – the site is unlikely to be affected at all because of its distance from the development, although related structures might be depending on the scale of the deposits, or the exact location of the site is uncertain

**Uncertain** – the nature of the site is unclear

These criteria are used in conjunction with those in Table 3 when considering what recommendations for future work are suitable.

- 6.2.2 Those sites that are identified as certain to be affected (**11, 12, 16, 17, 30** and **31**) are likely to face a *severe* or *major* impact as a result of the proposed development (as outlined in the criteria above). It is therefore important to gain as much information as possible from them, although it debatable how much can be gained from Sites **30** and **31**. Some areas of the landscaping carried out during the formation of the Stanley Park will also be severely affected along the northern edge of the development area, either side of Site **31**.
- 6.2.3 It is difficult to assess what the impact of the proposed development would be on archaeological remains that might exist on the site, which have not been identified during the assessment. Any that are present within the development area would be likely to very severely affected or totally destroyed.

### 6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.3.1 It is therefore recommended that the sites identified within the development area be subject to further archaeological investigation prior to the proposed development taking place, as outlined in Table 2, above, and the site gazetteer (*Appendix I*). In the case of Sites **11** and **12** it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation be carried out in order to establish the extent of survival of any archaeological remains either relating to these sites or predating them. For Sites **16, 17** and **29-31** it is recommended that a site visit be carried out prior to any further work in order to establish whether any remains survive on the surface and to identify areas to target for further work. In the case of Sites **16** and **17**, it is recommended that further work should involve recording of any original building remains that survive to RCHME Level I or II-type standards (RCHME 1996). It is also recommended that the park landscaping along the north edge of the development area is examined by a rapid walkover survey, and a topographic survey is carried out of this, followed by evaluation, if appropriate, prior to development, assuming these landscape elements cannot be preserved *in situ*. As this forms a relatively large part of the artificial landscape making up this historic park it is important to preserve, by record at least, the extent of the affected section.

- 6.3.2 In order to identify the likelihood of unidentified pre-post-medieval archaeology surviving within the area of Stanley Park, it is recommended that a low-level geophysical survey (such as Magnetic Sensibility survey) be carried out across the whole of the affected section, including the car park if possible. Any areas that are identified should then be subject to archaeological evaluation as necessary. Carrying out a geophysical survey should also identify the position of Sites **30** and **31** and enable suitable evaluation to be carried out, again, if considered necessary.

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites

### PLATES

Plate 1: Part of Yates and Perry's plan of 1768, showing the approximate extent of the development area

Plate 2: Part of Sherriff's plan of 1817, showing the approximate extent of the development area

Plate 3: Part of Bennison's plan of 1835, showing part of the development area

Plate 4: Part of the Walton Tithe Map of 1847 (DRL/1/81), showing the approximate extent of the development area

Plate 5: Part of the OS 6" : 1 mile map of 1845, showing the approximate extent of the development area

Plate 6: Part of the OS 25" : 1 mile map of 1893, showing the approximate extent of the development area

Plate 7: Part of the OS 25" : 1 mile map of 1927, showing the approximate extent of the development area

Plate 8: Plan of the Fancy Fair of 1889 (614 SOU 40/1(i)), showing part of the development area

Plate 9: The aviary (Site 45) in 1952 (352 ENG/2/12385)

Plate 10: Aerial view of Stanley Park in 1928 (after Rowlands 2001)

Plate 11: Aerial view of Anfield and Stanley Park in c1989 (after Jones 1989)

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**APPENDIX 1: SITE GAZETTEER**


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<b>Site name</b>	Anfield Road
<b>Site number</b>	01
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36692 92860
<b>SMR No</b>	3692/14
<b>Site type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Sherriff 1817; Bennison 1835; OS 1893b; 1908b

**Description**

A house named Annfield Lodge is shown on the OS map of 1893. It may be probably the same as that shown on Sherriff's map of 1817 where it appears to be the lodge for Annfield House, and it is certainly shown on Bennison's map of 1835. It is not present on the OS map of 1908.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the southeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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<b>Site name</b>	Glaisher Street
<b>Site number</b>	02
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36223 92844
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Site type</b>	Mission Room
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1893b

**Description**

A mission room is shown here on the OS map of 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the south of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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<b>Site name</b>	Donaldson Street
<b>Site number</b>	03
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36249 92889
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Site type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1893b; 1908b; 1927b

**Description**

A large quarry is shown in this position on the OS 1893. By 1908 a free Welsh church has been built on the site and by 1927 the east part of the site is used as a recreation ground while there is a church and gospel hall on the west side.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the south of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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**Site name** Walton Breck Road  
**Site number** 04  
**NGR** SJ 36411 92883  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Bowling Green  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893b

**Description**

A bowling green is shown here on the OS map of 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the southeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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**Site name** Harrow Road  
**Site number** 05  
**NGR** SJ 36674 92892  
**SMR No** 3692/15  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR; OS 1845

**Description**

A house named 'Annfield Villa' is shown on the OS map of 1845. It has been replaced by terraced housing by 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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**Site name** Clapham Road  
**Site number** 06  
**NGR** SJ 36845 93041  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1845

**Description**

A house named 'Annfield Cottage' is shown on the OS map of 1845.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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**Site name** Feltwell Road  
**Site number** 07  
**NGR** SJ 36640 92916  
**SMR No** -

**Site type** Lodge  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893b

**Description**

A lodge is shown here on the OS map of 1893. It is presumably a house, rather than a lodge.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the southeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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**Site name** Walton Breck Road  
**Site number** 08  
**NGR** SJ 36581 92962  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Mission Hall  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893b

**Description**

A mission hall is shown here on the OS map of 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the southeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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**Site name** Walton Breck Road  
**Site number** 09  
**NGR** SJ 36354 92911  
**SMR No** 3692/16  
**Site type** Methodist Chapel  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1845; 1893b

**Description**

A Methodist chapel is shown on the OS map of 1893 in this position. A cottage named 'Walton Breck Road Cottage' is shown in approximately this location on the OS map of 1845

**Assessment**

The site lies to the south of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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**Site name** Walton Breck Road  
**Site number** 10  
**NGR** SJ 36290 92928  
**SMR No** 3692/13  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** SMR; OS 1845

**Description**

A house named 'Breck House' is shown on the OS map of 1845.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the south of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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**Site name** Kemlyn Road

**Site number** 11

**NGR** SJ 36252 93007 – 36347 93124

**SMR No** -

**Site type** Terrace

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** OS 1893b

**Description**

A row of terraced houses is shown along the northwest side of Kemlyn Street. These remain until the development of the modern stadium late in the twentieth century when they are presumably demolished during its expansion.

**Assessment**

The site lies under part of the football ground and is likely to be affected by the development

**Further Work**

Archaeological evaluation

---

**Site name** Anfield Football Ground

**Site number** 12

**NGR** SJ 36251 93103

**SMR No** -

**Site type** Football stadium

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** OS 1893b; Jones 1989; Kelly 1998; Rowlands 2001; Anfield Reds 2003

**Description**

On the OS map of 1893 the football ground is named 'Everton Football Ground'. It became the ground of Liverpool Football Club after 1892 (although this is apparently not shown on the OS map). It underwent a number of modifications and the rebuilding of several sections between 1895 and 1994.

**Assessment**

The site forms part of the development area but it is not clear if any of the earlier stadium is likely to survive

**Further Work**

Archaeological evaluation

---

**Site name** St John and St Jude's Church

**Site number** 13

**NGR** SJ 36545 93039

---

**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Church  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893b

**Description**

The church of St John and St Jude is shown here on the OS 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the southeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Arkles Lane  
**Site number** 14  
**NGR** SJ 36481 93035 – 36592 93160  
**SMR No** 3693/2  
**Site type** Houses  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Yates and Perry 1768; Sherriff 1817; Bennison 1835; OS 1845; 1893b; 1908b; DRL/1/81 1847

**Description**

A large house named 'Annfield house' with outbuildings and gardens is shown here as early as 1768. It is later replaced by several smaller blocks of terraced houses, shown on the OS map of 1893. These are replaced or amalgamated by 1908 into the large terrace that survives today.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the southeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** The Ashes  
**Site number** 15  
**NGR** SJ 36779 93324  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Yates and Perry 1768; Sherriff 1817; Bennison 1835; DRL/1/81 1847; OS 1845; 1893b, 1908b

**Description**

A house called The Ashes or Ashes is shown here as early as 1768 and is on the OS map of 1893. It has disappeared by 1908.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Anfield Road  
**Site number** 16

**NGR** SJ 36198 93305 – 36450 93085  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Houses  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893

**Description**

A row of five pairs of semi-detached houses and three other small buildings are shown as early as the OS map of 1893, apart from Site **17**, which is earlier. These appear to remain in almost the same form to the present day.

**Assessment**

The site lies within development area and likely to be affected

**Further Work**

Site visit/building survey

---

**Site name** Anfield Road  
**Site number** 17  
**NGR** SJ 36308 93215  
**SMR No** 3693/3  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR; OS 1845; 1893b; 1908b; 1927b

**Description**

A large house named 'St Ann's Hill House' with gardens and outbuildings are shown on the OS map of 1845. It survives until at least 1927 by which time it forms part of a row of large houses. It is not clear if it is still present.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the development area and is likely to be affected

**Further Work**

Site visit followed by building survey and/or evaluation

---

**Site name** Tinsley Street  
**Site number** 18  
**NGR** SJ 36100 93000  
**SMR No** 3693/14  
**Site type** Coin  
**Period** Roman  
**Source** SMR

**Description**

A Sestertius of Faustina I, wife of Antonius Pius dated 138-161 AD was found 'under cobblestones' on Tinsley Street.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the south of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Rockfield Road  
**Site number** 19

**NGR** SJ 35968 93311  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1845

**Description**

A large house named 'Belle Vue House' is shown on the OS map of 1845.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Anfield Road  
**Site number** 20  
**NGR** SJ 35918 93379  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1845; 1893a

**Description**

A large house is shown on the OS map of 1845. It is still present in 1893 and named 'Woodlands'.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 21  
**NGR** SJ  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Lodge  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893a; 1908a; Usher 1978

**Description**

A lodge for Stanley Park shown on the OS maps from 1893 to the present day. It is described as in the Gothic style with steep gables and relieving arches one of the ground floor windows.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 22  
**NGR** SJ 35868 93416  
**SMR No** 3693/16

**Site type** Greenhouse  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1908a; Usher 1978; Pevsner 1979

**Description**

A pair of large greenhouses is shown on the OS map of 1908. At least one of these was probably built by McKenzie and Moncur in 1899 and has a light cast iron frame with Gothic decoration (Usher 1978, 108) and one is presumably the Palm House shown in later photographs.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 23  
**NGR** SJ 35822 93445  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Bandstand  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1908a; Usher 1978

**Description**

A bandstand is shown on the OS map of 1908. It has an octagonal slate roof supported by slender iron columns with delicate tracery (Usher 1978, 108).

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 24  
**NGR** SJ 35930 93444  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Shelter  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893a; Usher 1978; Pevsner 1979

**Description**

A shelter is shown on the OS map of 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 25  
**NGR** SJ 36003 93460  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Shelter

**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893a; Usher 1978; Pevsner 1979  
**Description**  
 A shelter is shown on the OS map of 1893.  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected  
**Further Work**  
 None

---

**Site name** Annfield Road  
**Site number** 26  
**NGR** SJ 35982 93383  
**SMR No** 3693/5  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR; OS 1845  
**Description**  
 A house named 'St Ann's Lodge' is shown on the OS map of 1845.  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected  
**Further Work**  
 None

---

**Site name** Annfield Road  
**Site number** 27  
**NGR** SJ 36150 93337  
**SMR No** 3693/4  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR; Sherriff 1817; OS 1845  
**Description**  
 A house named 'Mill Bank House' is shown on the OS map of 1845. A windmill also is shown in this position on Sherriff's plan of 1817 (Plate 2).  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies to the northwest of the development area and is unlikely to be affected  
**Further Work**  
 None

---

**Site name** Near Stanley Park  
**Site number** 28  
**NGR** SJ 36190 93370  
**SMR No** 3693/6  
**Site type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR; OS 1845  
**Description**  
 The 'Mill Bank Quarry (Sandstone)' is shown on the OS map of 1845.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the northwest of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park Lodge  
**Site number** 29  
**NGR** SJ 36240 93386  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Lodge  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893b; Usher 1978

**Description**

A lodge marking the entry to Stanley Park from Anfield Road is shown on the OS map of 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the on the edge of the development area and may be affected

**Further Work**

Site visit

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 30  
**NGR** SJ 36397 93350  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Shelter  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1908b

**Description**

A shelter is shown here on the OS map of 1908.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the development area and will be affected

**Further Work**

Site visit

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 31  
**NGR** SJ 36462 93503  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Shelter  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1908b

**Description**

A shelter is shown here on the OS map of 1908.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the development area and will be affected

**Further Work**

Site visit

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<b>Site name</b>	Coney Green
<b>Site number</b>	32
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36575 93477
<b>SMR No</b>	3693/10
<b>Site type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; OS 1845; 1893b

**Description**

A building named Coney Green is shown here on the OS map of 1893, it is presumably a house, and elements of it still survive. On the earlier map of 1845 there is a house named 'Brownsoil House' at approximately this position, although it is not clear if they are the same.

**Assessment**

The site is on the northeast edge of the development area but is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

<b>Site name</b>	Annfield Cemetery
<b>Site number</b>	33
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36669 93535
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Site type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1845

**Description**

An 'Old Quarry (sandstone)' is shown on the OS map of 1845.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the northeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

<b>Site name</b>	Anfield Cemetery
<b>Site number</b>	34
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36620 93621
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Site type</b>	Hospital
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	(614 SOU 40/1(i), 1889); OS 1893b

**Description**

A 'fever hospital' is shown here on the OS map of 1893. This is presumably the Liverpool Stanley Hospital, which was built in 1872. Fundraising events for it were held in Stanley Park (614 SOU 40/1(i), 1889 (Plate 8)).

**Assessment**

The site lies to the northeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Anfield Cemetery  
**Site number** 35  
**NGR** SJ 36518 93572  
**SMR No** 3693/9  
**Site type** House  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR; OS 1845; 1893b; DRL/1/81 1847

**Description**

A building named 'Heatherlea' is shown here on the OS map of 1893. On the OS map of 1845 it is known as Hetherlow and several of the fields around it are similarly named on the Tithe Map of 1847 (DRL/1/81).

**Assessment**

The site is on the northeast edge of the development area but is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 36  
**NGR** SJ 36094 93477  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Shelter  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893a; Usher 1978

**Description**

A shelter is shown on the OS map of 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 37  
**NGR** SJ 36020 93528  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Bowling green  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1908a; Usher 1978

**Description**

A bowling green with associated fountains is first shown on the OS map of 1908.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 38  
**NGR** SJ 35797 93534  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Asylum  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1845

**Description**

A large building with grounds named 'Walton Lodge (Lunatic Asylum)' is shown on the OS map of 1845.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 39  
**NGR** SJ 36134 93660  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Pavilion  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1927b

**Description**

A pavilion is shown here on the OS map of 1927.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the northwest of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 40  
**NGR** SJ 36183 93680  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Pavilion  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1893b

**Description**

A pavilion is shown here on the OS map of 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the northwest of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Walton Priory  
**Site number** 41

<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36445 93647
<b>SMR No</b>	3693/8
<b>Site type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Sherriff 1817; Bennison 1835; OS 1845; DRL/1/81 1847; 1893b; 1908b; Usher 1978

**Description**

A building named Walton Priory is shown here on the OS maps of 1845 and 1893. By 1908 the crematorium serving the cemetery has replaced it. The building is shown on maps from as early as 1816, and appears to have belonged to a sequence of wealthy gentlemen including a George Case (Sherriff 1817; Bennison 1835) and a Robert Ellison Harvey on the Tithe Map (DRL/1/81 1847). Despite the name there is no evidence from the immediate area for any monastic connections.

**Assessment**

The site is on the north edge of the development area but is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

<b>Site name</b>	Ashes Cottage
<b>Site number</b>	42
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36594 93643
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Site type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1893b

**Description**

A building named Ashes Cottage is shown here on the OS map of 1893.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the northeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

<b>Site name</b>	Anfield Cemetery
<b>Site number</b>	43
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36617 93688
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Site type</b>	Greenhouse
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1845; 1893b

**Description**

A greenhouse is shown here on the OS maps of 1845 and 1893. It appears to be connected to Walton Priory.

**Assessment**

The site lies the northeast of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

<b>Site name</b>	Anfield Cemetery
<b>Site number</b>	44
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36507 93922
<b>SMR No</b>	3693/15
<b>Site type</b>	Cemetery
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; OS 1893a; 1893b; 1908a; 1908b; 1927a; 1927b; Usher 1978; Pevsner 1979

**Description**

The Anfield Cemetery was laid out in 1856-63 and designed by Edward Kemp, although TD Barry won the original competition. The main 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings were designed by Lucy and Littler and the crematorium, built from 1894-6 was probably by James Rhind. The cemetery is a c57ha diamond-shaped area, quartered by straight avenues from the four corners and then further divided by lesser axial and circular paths. The main avenue runs southwest/northeast, with lodges at either end. There are two lodges (built 1862) with a screen, gates, gate piers and octagonal clock tower at the southwest end and another lodge and gates (built 1872 and 1864 respectively) at the northeast end. The latter are built into the railway embankment. The original 1860s chapel was in the centre of the main avenue, with Gothic catacombs to the north and south, and there were further chapels also to north and south, the southern example still surviving. The Former Registrar's Office, now Lansdowne House, built in the 1860s, is in the southwest quarter. There were further lodges at Priory Road and Walton Lane, not all of which survive.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the north of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

<b>Site name</b>	Anfield Cemetery
<b>Site number</b>	45
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36500 93900
<b>SMR No</b>	3693/1
<b>Site type</b>	Coin
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Smith 1870

**Description**

A silver two-penny piece of James II was found in April 1869 by Thomas Green during levelling for the Anfield Cemetery (Smith 1870, 268).

**Assessment**

The site lies to the north of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

<b>Site name</b>	Stanley Park
<b>Site number</b>	46
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 36094 93748
<b>SMR No</b>	3693/16
<b>Site type</b>	Aviary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval

**Source** OS 1908a; 352 ENG/2/12385 1952

**Description**

An aviary is shown on the OS map of 1908. It is photographed in 1952 (Plate 9) when it is said to have been destroyed by bomb damage during the Second World War.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park

**Site number** 47

**NGR** SJ 35972 93768

**SMR No** 3693/16

**Site type** Pond

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** OS 1893a; 1908a

**Description**

A 'fish pond' is shown on the OS maps of 1893 and 1908. This is later referred to as the boating lake.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park

**Site number** 48

**NGR** SJ 35907 93749

**SMR No** 3693/16

**Site type** Footbridge

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** OS 1893a; 1908a; Usher 1978

**Description**

A footbridge is shown on the OS maps of 1893 and 1908. It is built of sandstone and has six arches (Usher 1978, 108).

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park

**Site number** 49

**NGR** SJ 35883 93804

**SMR No** 3693/16

**Site type** Shelter

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** OS 1908a

---

**Description**

A shelter is shown on the OS map of 1908.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 50  
**NGR** SJ 35945 93813  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Boathouse  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1908a

**Description**

A boathouse is shown on the OS map of 1908.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Stanley Park  
**Site number** 51  
**NGR** SJ 36047 93815  
**SMR No** 3693/16  
**Site type** Swimming baths  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1927a

**Description**

Swimming baths are shown on the OS map of 1927.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the northwest of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

---

**Site name** Anfield Cemetery  
**Site number** 52  
**NGR** SJ 36103 93886  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Clock tower  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS 1908a

**Description**

A clock tower is shown on the OS map of 1927.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the northwest of the development area and is unlikely to be affected

**Further Work**

None

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Figure 1: Location Map

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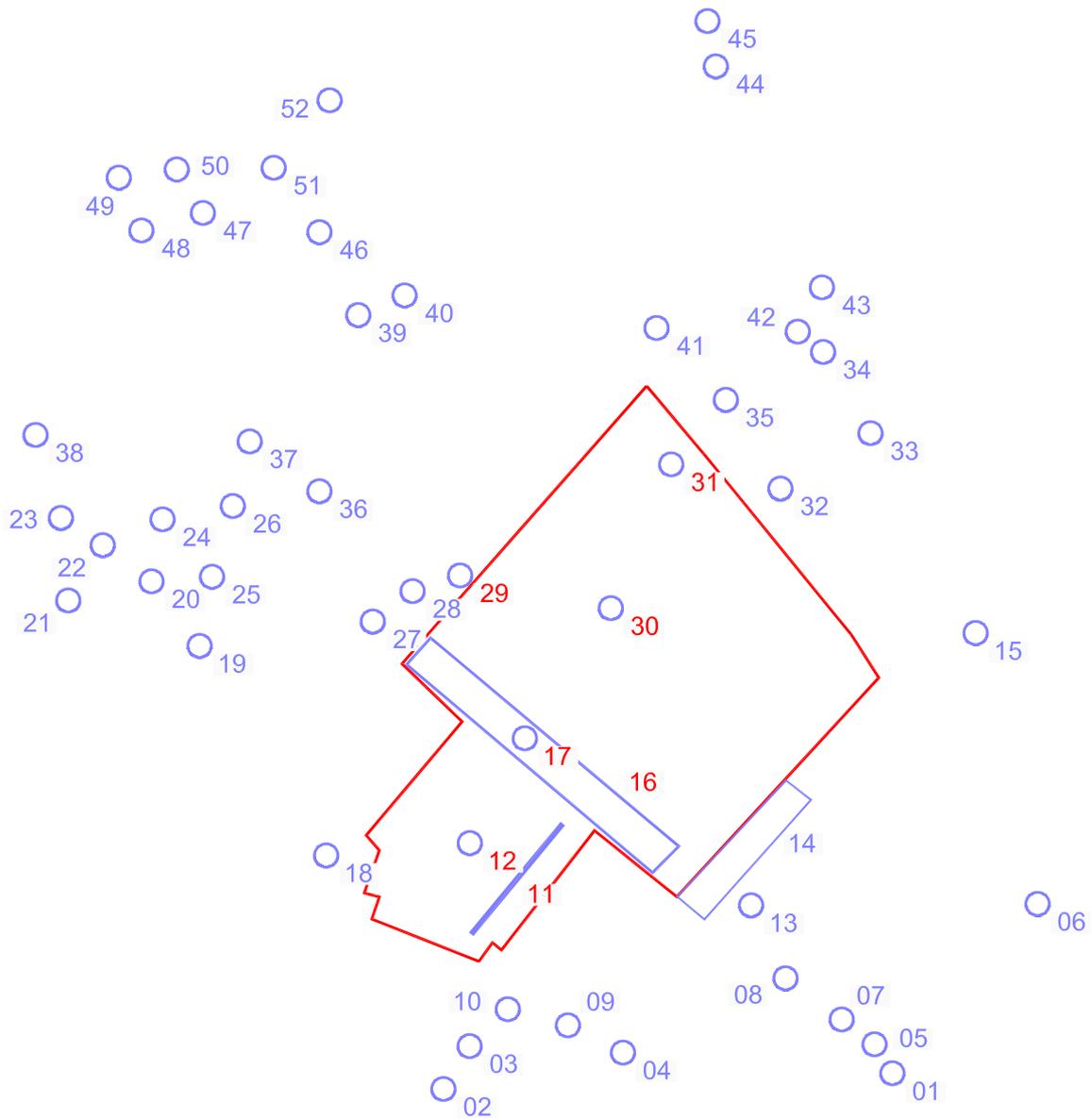


Figure 2 : Gazettee Sites

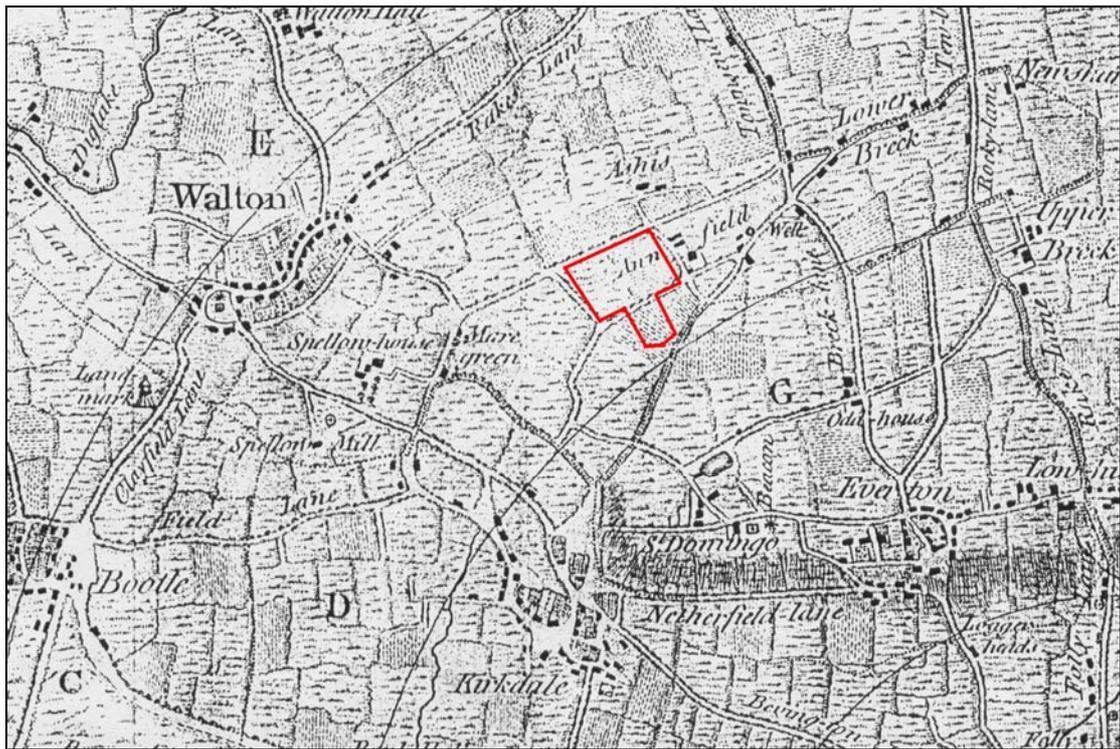


Plate 1: Part of Yates and Perry's plan of 1768, showing the approximate extent of the development area

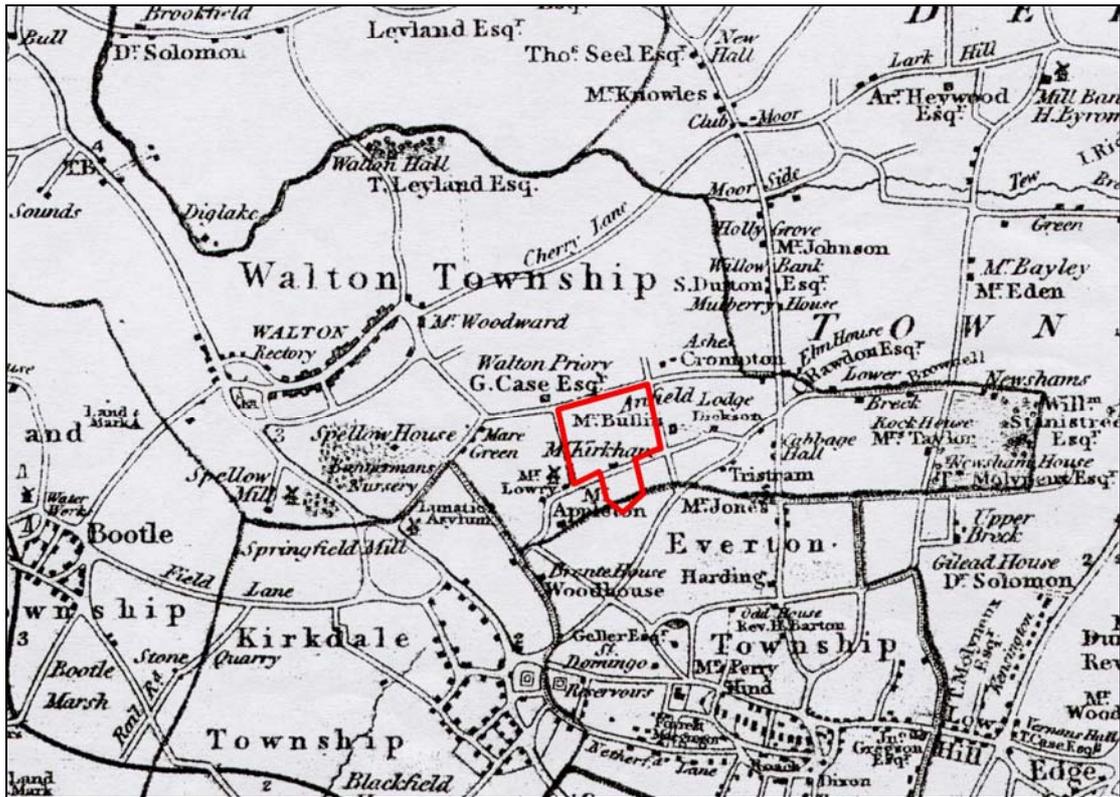


Plate 2: Part of Sherriff's plan of 1817, showing the approximate extent of the development area

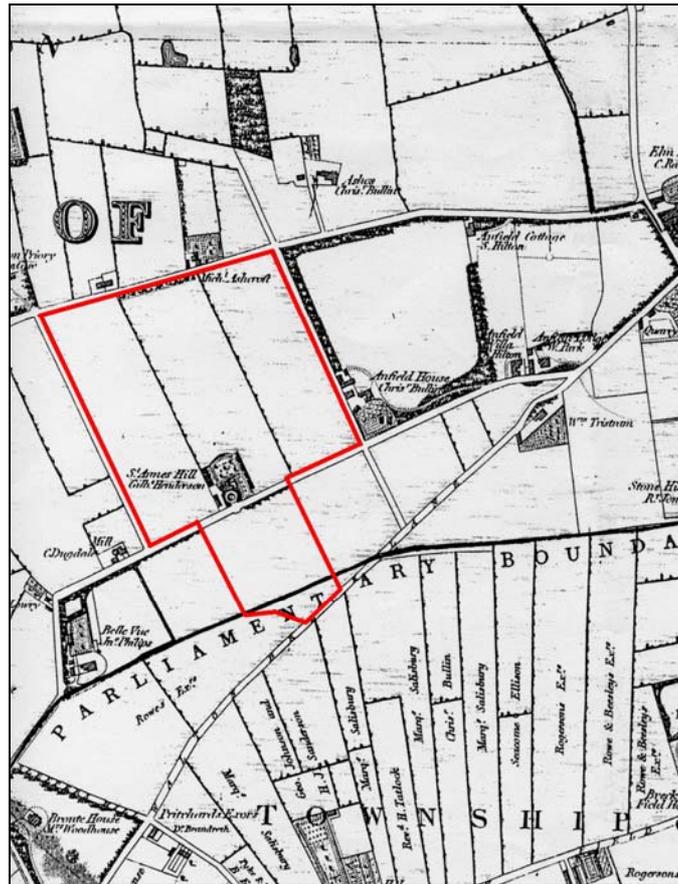


Plate 3: Part of Bennison's plan of 1835, showing the approximate extent of the development area

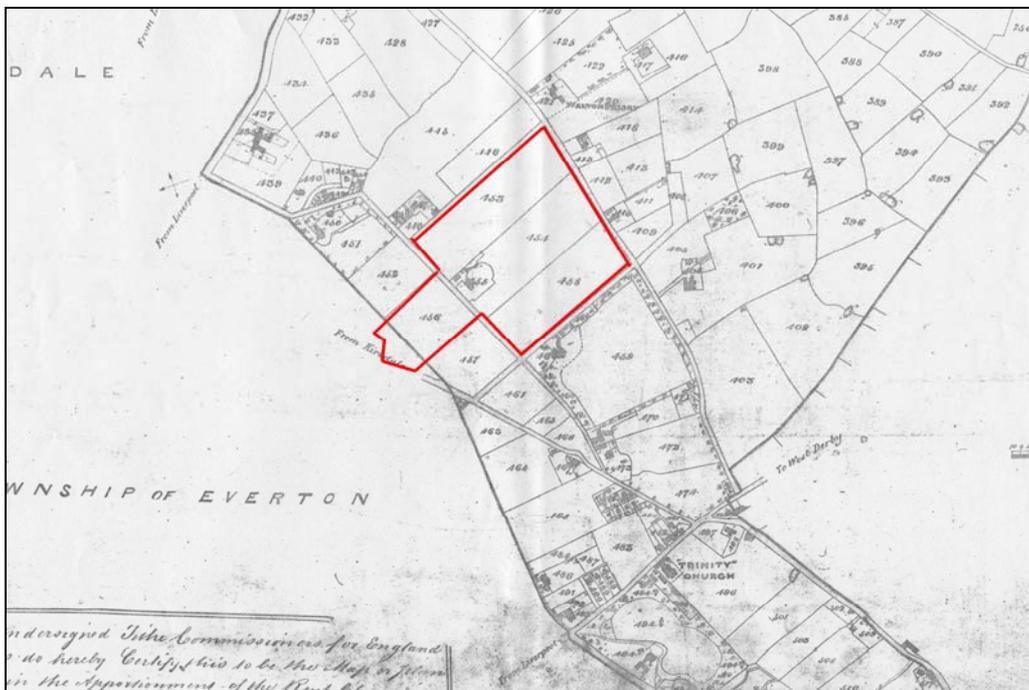


Plate 4: Part of the Walton Tithe Map of 1847 (DRL/1/81), showing the approximate extent of the development area

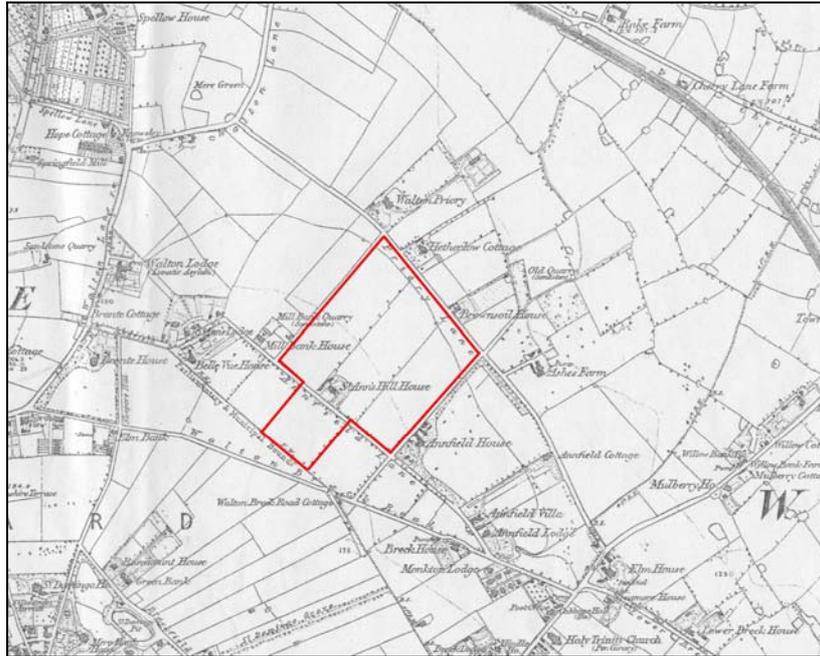


Plate 5: Part of the OS 6" : 1 mile map of 1845, showing the approximate extent of the development area



Plate 6: Part of the OS 25" : 1 mile map of 1893 showing the approximate extent of the development area

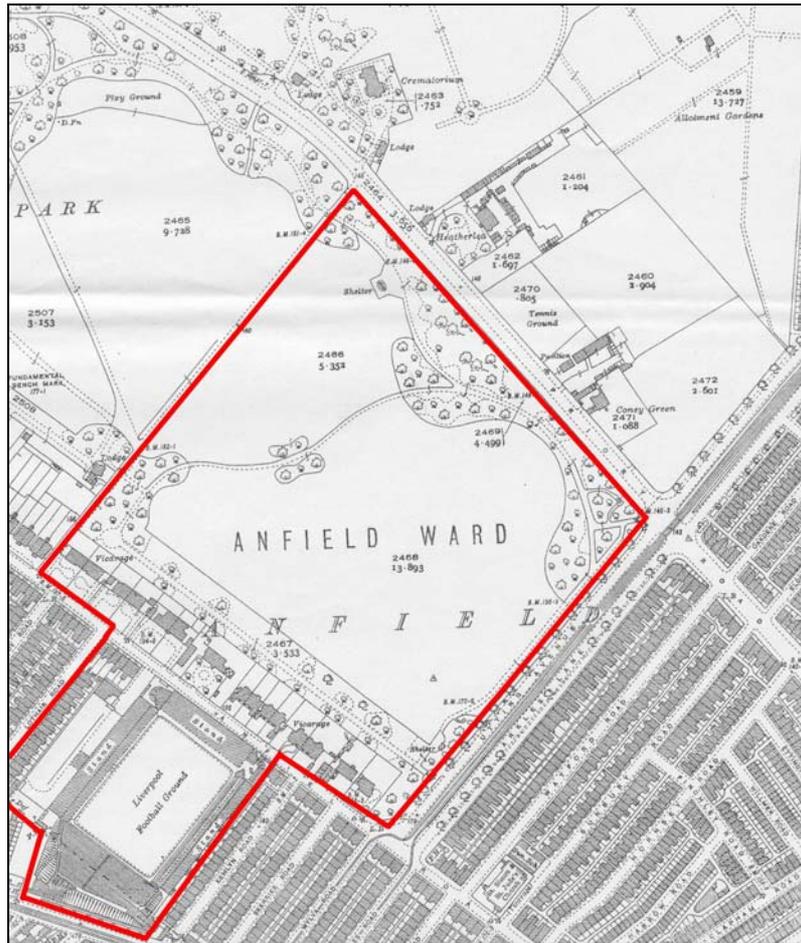


Plate 7: Part of the OS 25" : 1 mile map of 1927 showing the approximate extent of the development area



Plate 8: Plan of the Fancy Fair of 1889 (614 SOU 40/1(i)) showing part of the development area

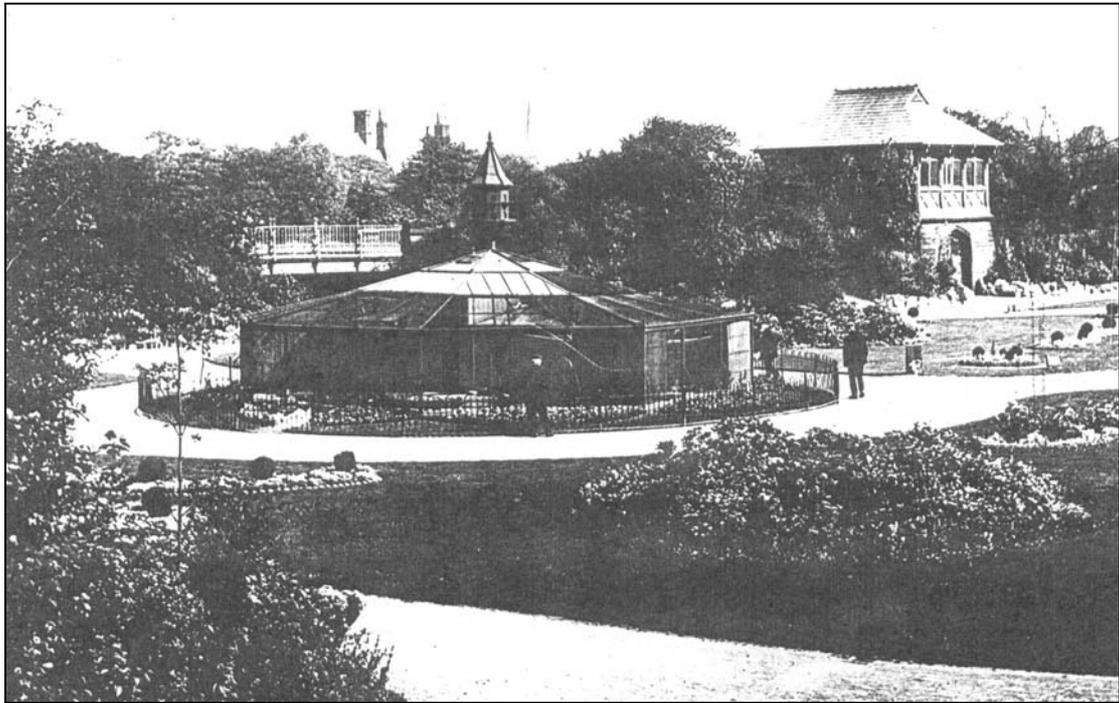


Plate 9: The aviary (Site 45) in 1952 (352 ENG/2/12385)

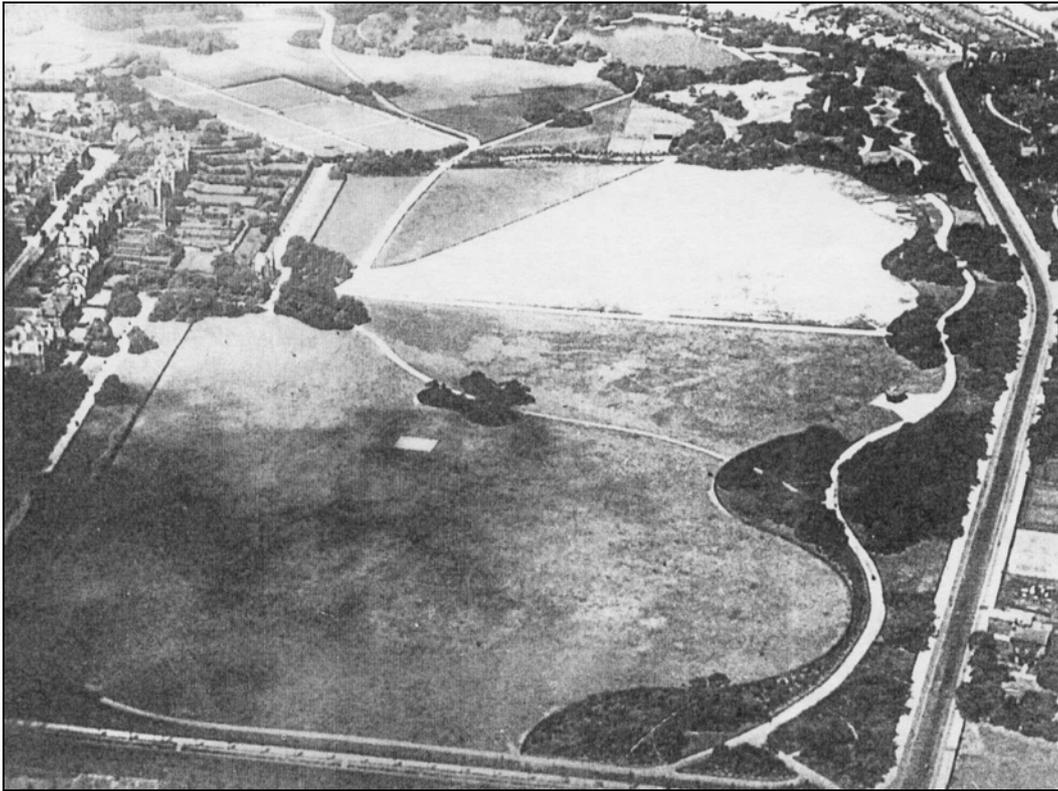


Plate 10: Aerial view of Stanley Park in 1928 (after Rowlands 2001)





Plate 11: Aerial view of Anfield and Stanley Park in c1989 (after Jones 1989)