

3. Site Description & Development Proposals

Appendix 3.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



GOODISON PARK LEGACY PROJECT, LIVERPOOL

Archaeological Desk- based Assessment



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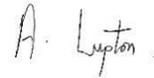
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SUMMARY

Everton Stadium Development Limited (ESDL), hereafter referred to as ‘Everton’ or ‘the Club’, are planning the redevelopment of Goodison Park, Liverpool (centred on SJ 35897 93976). Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by Everton to carry out an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the application site. The assessment is intended to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the area.

The Secretary of State has recently decided not to designate Goodison Park as a listed building, as it does not meet the criteria for listing. Goodison Park is therefore subject of a Certificate of Immunity from listing. There are four designated heritage assets within a radius of 250m from the centre of the application site, all of which lie outside the application site boundary. Both Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery, to the south-east and north-east of the site respectively, are Grade II* registered parks and gardens. In addition, both the main entrance and lodge at Anfield Cemetery are grade II listed buildings. The Merseyside Historic Environment Record contains records for seven non-designated heritage assets within a radius of 250m from the centre of the application site; two of these, Goodison Park itself and the church of St Luke the Evangelist, lie within the boundary of the application site. Six additional sites/areas of archaeological interest have been identified within the application site, associated with former dwellings on Goodison Avenue (no longer present), Goodison Road and Gwladys Street.

The present Goodison Park stadium was in an area known as Mere Green. The earliest cartographic evidence showing the application site in any detail dates from 1768, when Mere Green was part of the lands of Spellow House. Spellow was in a prominent location close to a major communication route: the modern A59, which passes through Walton close to Goodison Park, was the Roman Road between York and Chester. The place-name Spellow (which roughly translates as speaking hill), first recorded in the fourteenth century, may suggest the former presence of a Thing-mound with Viking origins. There were several windmills in the area in the eighteenth-nineteenth century, one of which was placed on a prominent mound, probably to the west of Goodison Road. Spellow House, also to the west of Goodison Road, was demolished by 1892 and the area was occupied by terraced housing.

The place-name Mere Green is indicative of marshland and the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851 show meres and ponds, with straight lines indicative of land-drains crossing the application site. By 1892, the edges of the application site had been built upon; Gwladys Street is shown to the north, and to the south, a terrace of houses fronting onto Walton Lane. A Sunday School/chapel pre-dating St Luke’s Church is also shown.

Although published in 1892, the OS town plan was surveyed before the construction of Goodison Park football ground began; after starting out in 1878, playing football games in Stanley Park, and following a brief spell at Anfield (1884-91), Everton FC played their first game in Goodison Park in September 1892.

Since the initial construction of the ground, the stands have been modified/re-built on several occasions. Two re-development phases have included the demolition of housing terraces; the south side of Gwladys Street was demolished in the 1930s, and the north side of Goodison Avenue was demolished in the 1960s. The north side of Goodison Avenue and houses fronting onto Walton Lane were demolished in the 1990s, the area now used for car-parking. It is considered that any archaeological remains of these

buildings, none of which have more than local heritage significance, will have been completely destroyed by this activity.

Although Goodison Park is not designated by listing, the site is of regional significance. Prior to demolition of the stadium, the buildings should be subject to detailed photographic and descriptive recording; although the modern stands have little archaeological significance, historic architectural elements may remain, and these may have heritage significance to the local and wider community who have used them.

The requirement for any recording of archaeological remains within the application site will be decided by the Local Planning Authority acting on the advice of Merseyside Environment Advisory Service.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank Everton for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Merseyside Environment Advisory Service (MEAS) for supplying background data from the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER). The desk-based research and report was compiled by Helen Evans, the illustrations were produced by Mark Tidmarsh and the project was managed by Alan Lupton, who also edited the report.

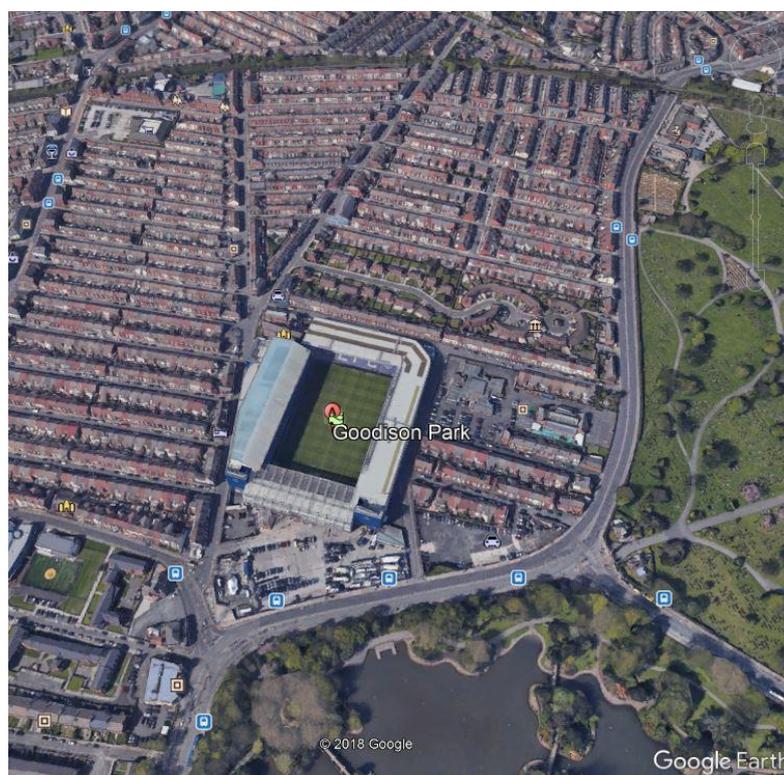
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Everton Stadium Development Limited (ESDL), hereafter referred to as ‘Everton’ or ‘the Club’, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the proposed development site (referred to hereafter as the application site). This was intended to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the study area, and, where relevant, to suggest measures to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

1.2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

1.2.1 The application site lies *c* 3.5km to the north-east of Liverpool city centre, and 1km to the south of Walton-on-the-Hill (centred on SJ 35897 93976). It is 3.39ha and is located 300m to the west of the A59 Walton Road/County Road. The bulk of the application site is taken up by Goodison Park Stadium, which is a prominent local landmark. The application site extends beyond the stadium building itself to include Goodison Place and an area of car parking to the south. It is bounded by Goodison Road to the west, Bullens Road to the east, Gwladys Street to the north, and Walton Lane, to the south (Fig 1). At present, the stadium remains in use by Everton Football Club, with the presently open area to its south, entered via the former Goodison Avenue (no longer present), being used for car-parking (Plate 1; Fig 1).



*Plate 1: Aerial image of the Goodison Park and its surroundings, from Google Earth
© Google 2019*

1.2.2 **Topography and geology:** the application site lies at 47.5m AOD. The bedrock geology is composed of sedimentary pebbly, gravelly sandstones relating to

former alluvial river terrace deposits (BGS 2019). This is overlain by glacial tills composed of clay and sandy gravelly outwash deposits from postglacial and seasonal meltwaters (*ibid*). The application site lies on the edge of an area of impeded drainage; the soil is characterised as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey (Cranfield University 2019).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1.1 The archaeological assessment has focused on the site of the proposed development, although information for the immediate environs has been considered, to provide an essential contextual background. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a, 2014b) and Historic England guidelines (2015). The principal sources of information consulted were historic and modern maps, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The following repositories were consulted during the data-gathering process:

- ***Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER)***: the MHER holds data on the historic environment for Merseyside, including Listed Buildings, all known archaeological sites, along with the location and results of previous archaeological interventions in a linked GIS and database format. The HER was consulted to establish the extent of sites of archaeological and historic interest within the study area;
- ***Britain from Above***: the Britain from Above Project (2010-14) conserved and digitised around 95,000 images from the Aerofilms archive which includes the largest collection of aerial photographs of Britain taken before 1939. The website includes a searchable database of these images, which was consulted in order to establish the early/mid-twentieth century layout of the application site and its surroundings;
- ***Oxford Archaeology North***: OA North has an extensive archive of historic maps and secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU).

2.1.2 Information regarding designated buildings, parks and gardens and non-statutory sites within 250m of the development site (the study area defined on the advice of the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS) Historic Environment Record Officer) has been collated into a gazetteer (*Section 4*). In total, 17 sites were identified within the 250m study area; these are illustrated on Fig 2.

2.2 STATUTORY SITES

2.2.1 The historic waterfront of the port city of Liverpool contains extant docks, warehouses, ancillary buildings and also several of Liverpool's iconic commercial buildings and monuments. The most significant of these form the Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City World Heritage Site (WHS), the status of which was confirmed in 2004 (UNESCO 2014). The application site is not within the WHS, nor its Buffer Zone, which lie *c* 2km to the west.

2.2.2 The application site does not contain any heritage assets that are afforded statutory protection. The Secretary of State recently issued a Certificate of Immunity from listing in relation to Goodison Park, as it does not meet the criteria for listing (MHER 17858). There are, however, four designated heritage assets within a radius of 250m from the centre of the application site. Both Stanley Park (Site **03**) and Anfield Cemetery (Site **02**), to the south-east and north-east of the site respectively, are Grade II* registered parks and gardens.

In addition, both the main entrance (Site **01**) and lodge at Anfield Cemetery (Site **04**) are Grade II listed buildings.

2.3 NON-STATUTORY SITES

2.3.1 The Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER) contains records for seven non-designated heritage assets within a radius of 250m from the centre of the application site; one of these, Goodison Park itself (Site **09**), lies within the boundaries of the application site, and the church of St Luke the Evangelist (Site **08**) is immediately adjacent. A further six areas of potential archaeological interest within the application site have been identified by this desk-based assessment, from cartographic sources (*Section 4*; Fig 2).

2.4 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.4.1 The results of the assessment have identified the significance of the archaeological resource of the application site. In order to assess the potential impact of any future development, consideration has been afforded to:

- assessing the significance of the archaeological sites identified, and the impact upon them arising from development of the application site; and
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites of interest identified during the desk-based assessment.

2.4.2 Key impacts have been identified as those that would potentially lead to a change to the archaeological site/heritage asset. Table 1 shows the criteria used to determine the significance of heritage assets.

Significance	Examples of Site Type
International	UNESCO World Heritage Sites and sites on the list of sites proposed for World Heritage Status
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings (statutory designated sites)
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (statutory designated Sites), Historic Environment Records (non-designated sites) and/or that contribute to regional research objectives
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough archaeological value or interest Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Low Local	Sites with a low local archaeological value Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant archaeological value or interest

Table 1: Criteria used to determine the significance of heritage assets

2.5 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.5.1 **National Policy:** in considering any planning application for development, local planning authorities are bound by the policy framework set by government

guidance. This guidance is a material consideration that, where relevant, must be taken into account in planning decisions. In accordance with central and local government policy, this assessment has been prepared in order to clarify the heritage potential of the application site and to assess the need for any measures required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

- 2.5.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out national planning policies relating to historic environment conservation (MHCLG 2019). Valued sites of archaeological or cultural heritage that merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as ‘heritage assets’ and are an ‘irreplaceable resource’, the conservation of which can bring wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits (MHCLG 2019, section 16.184-5). The policy framework states that the ‘significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting’ should be understood in order to assess the potential impact of any development (MHCLG 2019, section 16.189). In addition to standing features, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that ‘includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest’ (MHCLG 2019, section 16.189).
- 2.5.3 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation’ (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be) (MHCLG 2019, section 16.193). ‘Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed buildings or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional; assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’ (MHCLG 2019, section 16.194). Therefore, preservation *in situ* is the preferred course in relation to such sites, unless exceptional circumstances exist.
- 2.5.4 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to/loss of the site, to minimise or avoid conflict between conservation and development proposals (MHCLG 2019, section 16.189). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (MHCLG 2019, section 16.194, footnote 63).
- 2.5.5 **Local planning policy:** The Unitary Development Plan (UDP; Liverpool City Council 2002) remains the statutory development plan until the new Local Plan (submitted in 2018) is adopted. UDP policy HD17, *Protection of Archaeological Remains*, states that the council will seek to protect sites of archaeological importance and where development is proposed in areas of known or suspected archaeological importance, significant archaeological remains and their settings are to be permanently preserved *in situ*. However:
- “Where in situ preservation is not justified and disturbance by development is acceptable in principle, the applicants undertake an agreed programme of mitigation including investigation, excavation and recording before development begins, or as specified in the agreed programme.”*

2.5.6 The city of Liverpool's emerging Local Plan (submission draft yet to be examined; Liverpool City Council 2018) also contains policies regarding the protection of the historic environment. Policy HD1 *Heritage Assets: Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; Registered Parks and Gardens; Scheduled Ancient Monuments* states that:

“Proposals affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance should conserve those elements which contribute to their significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development. Subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination of the findings will be required to be submitted to the local planning authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record” (Liverpool City Council 2018, 221).

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the local historical and archaeological background. This has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

3.2 BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric period:** current understandings of prehistoric activity in the Merseyside region are poor, although the area may have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and proximity to the Mersey estuary (Cowell and Philpott 2000). There are no known prehistoric remains within 250m of the application site.
- 3.2.2 **Roman period:** Roman occupation is poorly represented in the archaeological record of the region. The A59 road between the Roman towns of Chester and York runs through Walton and Liverpool and there appears to be a concentration of finds and activity along its route, which follows the higher land along the edge of the North West's coastal mosses (Cowell and Philpott 2000). On the higher ground near Walton, it passes by the Church of St Mary, then descends towards the centre of Liverpool. There are no known Roman remains within 250m of the application site.
- 3.2.3 **Early Medieval period:** the period between the end of the Roman occupation c AD 410 and the Norman Conquest is also poorly represented in Liverpool's archaeological record and there are no known Early Medieval finds within 250m of the application site. However, at Meols, on the Wirral, sand dune erosion in the nineteenth century revealed thousands of finds, many dating to the Early Medieval period (Griffiths *et al* 1992). The proportion of exotica there, together with the site's location, suggest a trading centre, or beach market, similar to others found along the shores of the Irish Sea (*ibid*; Newman 2006). To the north of the application site, Walton-on-the-Hill may have been of some significance during this period. This is suggested by its place-name, derived from the Old English walla (Briton) and tun (settlement). St Mary's Church at Walton-on-the-Hill, 500m to the north-west Goodison Park, has a rare circular churchyard, suggesting it may have been part of a settlement in existence before the Norman Conquest; it was certainly the mother church of a large Medieval parish and was mother church to Liverpool until 1699 (Greaney nd).
- 3.2.4 About 100m to the north-west of Goodison Park, historic mapping indicates the former presence of Spellow House (Site **06**; *Section 3.2.8*). Spellow is derived from spell (speak) and how (barrow) in Anglo-Saxon (Harrison 1898). This may suggest the former presence of a Thing-mound, similar to the Viking-Age parliament of Tynwald on the Isle of Man. Although no actual mound has been recorded, one of three windmills shown at Spellow on Yates map of 1786 was painted by Samuel Austin c 1820; Plate 2; Fazackerley nd). This was clearly built on a large mound and may have been Spellow Mill, which was located to the west of Walton Road (the A59) on Yates and Perry's (1768) map of Liverpool's environs.



Plate 2: Spellow Mill, painted by Samuel Austin c 1820, was clearly built on a large mound (Fazackerley nd).

- 3.2.5 **Medieval and Post-medieval periods:** Liverpool's history as a settlement extends back at least into the Medieval period, and its location on the eastern bank of the Mersey played a significant role in its development from a small fishing village to an international port. In 1207, King John founded the Royal Borough of Liverpool on a greenfield site, seemingly as a speculative investment based on the potential of Liverpool being a convenient point to embark on trade and military ventures within the Irish Sea basin (Kermode *et al* 2006). The foundation of a new town provided an environment for commercial and economic growth.
- 3.2.6 After the Conquest it is supposed that Roger of Poitou included the manor of Walton in a large estate which he gave to Godfrey, his sheriff, by whom it was held at Domesday (Farrer and Brownbill 1907). St Mary's Church, possibly founded in the Early Medieval period, was also mentioned in Domesday (being re-built in 1326, 1724 and 1941) (*ibid*). The village of Walton-on-the-Hill lay to the south-east of the church and Walton Lane (now the A580) led south to Spellow and Mere Green (*ibid*).
- 3.2.7 Walton passed with the demesne of the honour of Lancaster until William, Earl of Surrey *jure uxoris* and Count of Boulogne, granted it to his servant Waldeve, later known as de Meath, then de Walton (Farrer and Brownbill 1907). At his death c 1426 of Richard, the last de Walton, the manor was divided into three; Walton Manor, Newsham and Spellow. Spellow had already been claimed by Robert de Fazakerley and Ellen, his wife, who was a de Walton and had a claim (*ibid*; Picton 1875).
- 3.2.8 Following the acquisition of Spellow by the Fazakerley family, Spellow House (Site 06) and 40 acres of land in Walton descended with them until 1728-9 when it became the property of James, tenth Earl of Derby (Picton 1875). Spellow House consisted of the main house with a number of large outbuildings and a chapel (Fazackerley nd). It is illustrated on the historic mapping until c 1880; its land was in use as market gardens until terraced housing was built in the last years of the nineteenth century (Section 3.3.10). Spellow Mill, to the west of Walton Road, was destroyed by fire in 1820, shortly after it was subject of a watercolour (Fazackerley nd; Plate 2).
- 3.2.9 The first half of the seventeenth century saw the growth of transatlantic trade and together with Liverpool's importance to the growing textile and coal industries of Manchester and Lancashire, by 1702 it was the third largest trading port in England (Kermode *et al* 2006). During the early-to-mid nineteenth century the rapid economic growth and expansion of Liverpool resulted from

the exploitation of local and global trading links, major technological innovations including the growth of canals and railways, the rise of textile manufacturing, and significant advances in naval technology (Gregory *et al* 2014).

- 3.2.10 The Liverpool and Manchester Railway (LMR) heralded a dramatic transformation in the transportation of both goods and people into and out of Liverpool. The first line was opened to the public in 1830 and the expansion of the network to include goods depots and branch lines in the 1840s and 50s had a significant impact on the port and dock systems (Gregory *et al* 2014). The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway was extended into Liverpool in 1848; this ran through Walton, with Walton Junction station lying on the Liverpool to Preston route. The availability of transport into the town and the docks also had a significant impact on surrounding villages, which became urbanised as people moved out of the increasingly crushed centre of Liverpool.

3.3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPLICATION SITE

- 3.3.1 The development of the application site may be traced from the sequence of available historic mapping. Although there are several early eighteenth-century maps and illustrations of central Liverpool and the waterfront, the application site was outside the boundaries of the borough until 1895 (Farrer and Brownbill 1907) and so was often not included.
- 3.3.2 A map of the environs of Liverpool (Yates and Perry 1768; Plate 3) illustrates the rural nature of the area at that time, the villages of Walton-on-the-Hill, Kirkdale and Everton, and marks the location of Spellow House (Site **06**), Spellow Mill (Plate 2) and Mere Green.

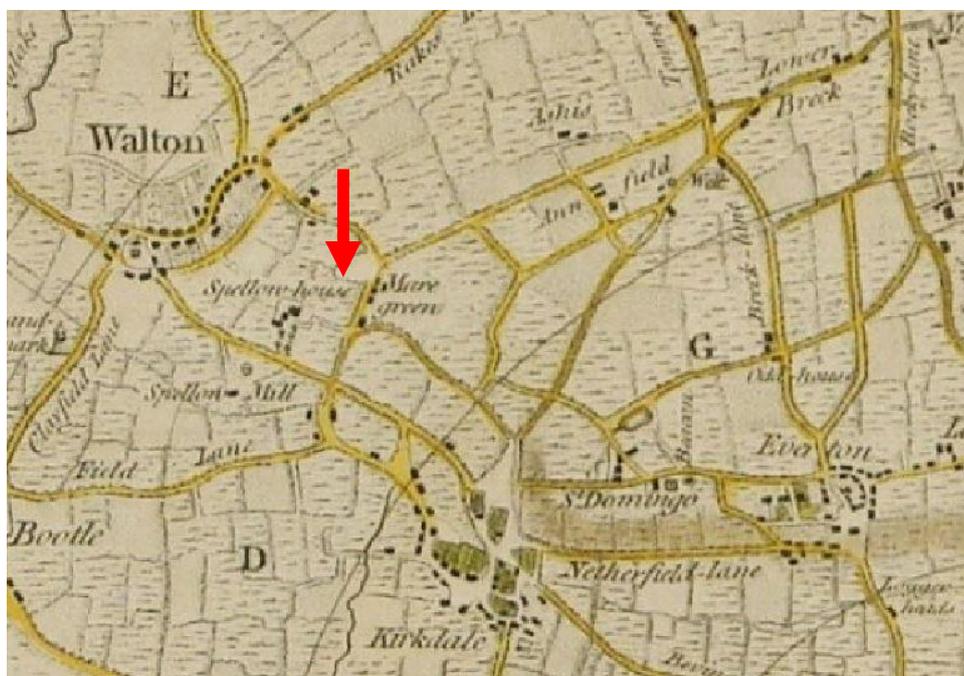


Plate 3: Excerpt from the Yates and Perry map of the environs of Liverpool (1768). North is to the left and the application site is marked with an arrow

- 3.3.3 The first edition six inch map of the area (Fig 3), surveyed in 1845 and published in 1851, illustrates the makeup of the application site and its immediate environs; Spellow house (Site **06**) is marked, with what is now Goodison Road

leading to it from Walton Lane, which diverts around Mere Green (and the application site) *en route* to Walton-on-the-Hill. Straight tree-lined boundaries on the map illustrate that the area had been subject to drainage; several ponds (meres) are illustrated further east. To the west and north-west of the application site at Mere Green, the land is labelled as Walton Nursery, an extensive market garden extending to the west and east of Walton Lane (the A59). The railway, opened in 1848, is shown separating Spellow and Mere Green from Walton-on-the-Hill.

- 3.3.4 A map of Liverpool contained within the 1878 Globe Encyclopaedia (Greaney 2019) illustrates Spellow House (Site **06**) and Walton Nursery virtually unchanged. A long narrow block of buildings is shown on the very southern boundary of the application site, on the corner of Walton Lane and Spellow Lane; this is a terrace of domestic housing shown in more detail on later mapping (Site **12**). At a wider scale, this map illustrates the presence of both Anfield Park Cemetery (opened in 1863; Site **02**) and Stanley Park (Site **03**). The latter, which opened in 1870, has ornamental fishponds (testament to the Mere Green place-name) opposite the application site, on the south side of Walton Lane.
- 3.3.5 Stanley Park played an important part in the development of what would become Everton Football Club. Liverpool's expanding population, which grew from 78,000 in 1801 to 709,000 in 1901 (Marriner 1953), was accompanied by house-building on a massive scale. With houses came associated amenities including hospitals, libraries, schools and places of worship. Many parks and gardens were also established during this period, to provide open green spaces for the town's inhabitants. Between c 1860 and 80, many of the skilled working-classes moved-out from the centre of Liverpool, into newly-built terraces near Kirkdale and Everton (Kennedy 2018).
- 3.3.6 Within 250m of the application site the MHER records three late nineteenth-century churches/chapels (Sites **8**, **10** and **11**). Churches were instrumental in providing and supporting the provision of leisure facilities for their congregations, especially in urban areas. This was stimulated by the unionised workers' struggle to shorten working hours; by the 1890s the Saturday half-day holiday had been extended from the skilled trades to the non-unionised casual Liverpool dock workers (Russell 1997; Physick 2006). Many churchmen advocated sport and reading over time spent in public houses and joined in with football games which were organised in local parks. The number of football clubs in the city grew from just four in 1880 to 213 by 1893 (Kennedy 2018).
- 3.3.7 St Domingo's was a church-based football club, established by the Reverend Ben Swift Chambers (Physick 2006). The name itself came from a West-Indian sugar-trader who named land he bought near Everton in the eighteenth century, after a ship from the island of the same name (Plate 3; EFC Statto 2016). His land later gave its name to streets, and in the late nineteenth century, to St Domingo's Methodist Church, located on Breckfield Road North between St Domingo Vale and St Domingo Grove. Although direct records are limited, local newspapers of the time and later memoirs recount that St Domingo played its games at Stanley Park, opposed by neighbouring teams from St Benedict's, St Peter's and the United Church (Kennedy 2018). In 1879 the best players from all these teams were integrated with the best players from the St Domingo team

and, with the coalescing of the football enthusiasts of the district, Everton was adopted as the name of the new district team in 1879 (Physick 2006). The name-change and the moving of the club's headquarters to a public house, the Queens Head in Everton, probably reflected a wish for the club to become independent of the church (Mason 1985).

- 3.3.8 The history of the early years of the club is well-known and much written about (eg Mason 1985; Physick 2006; Kennedy 2018; ToffeeWeb nd; MME17858) but can be summarised as follows: Large crowds gathered to watch football games in Stanley Park, and in 1882, brewer John Houlding, who lived close-by, arranged for the club to have its first home ground. This was on land donated by a Mr J. Cruit, at the corner of Priory Road and Arkle. Subsequently, in 1884, land was rented at Anfield, with Houlding's pub, The Sandon Hotel, used as changing rooms and offices. Houlding bought the land from its owner, John Orrel, in 1885 (MME17858); he charged the football club rent, which was increased as the team become more successful. By 1891 the team had become champions of the Football League and had appointed paid players and a permanent salaried secretary, gate receipts having increased ten times from about £600 to £6000 (*ibid*). After abortive negotiations to purchase the land from Houlding, or negotiate a lease, the club identified the Goodison Road site in 1891. Unhappy with the club's attempt to leave Anfield, Houlding tried to register Everton FC as a limited company based at Anfield (in an attempt to gain control over the club's name, colours, fixtures and league position), which ultimately failed (Mason 1985; ToffeeWeb nd; MME17858). The move to Goodison was confirmed in March 1892, on land bought for £8090, part-funded by the jam manufacturer W.P. Hartley and Hudson's Soap (Mason 1985). Goodison Park was constructed at a cost of £3,500, which was £1,000 more than the club's assets; the shortfall was provided by Dr James Clement Baxter, who served on the Board of Directors from 1889 until his death in 1928 (MME17858).
- 3.3.9 In August 1892, Goodison Park was opened in time for the start of the new football season. In June 1892, Houlding had created Liverpool FC, and in the same month, Everton FC became a Limited Liability Company, with 5000 shares floated to its fans, directors owning only 6% of the club (MME17858; wiki timeline).
- 3.3.10 The 25-inches to one-mile OS Town Plan, published in 1892 (Plate 4), does not show the new football field, indeed, the Anfield Road ground, complete with stands and pavilions, is labelled 'Everton Football Ground' At Mere Green, where the Goodison Park ground was established that year, there is a blank space surrounded by streets of terraced houses, one of which is Gwladys Street. To the west of Goodison Road, streets of terraced housing have been built over the former site of Spellow House (Site 12). On the north side of Mere Road (Walton Lane) opposite Stanley Park, the terrace of houses shown in 1878 are illustrated (Site 12; to the rear of these are four plots of land not shown on the earlier mapping; three contain buildings, including one which appears to be a house with an orchard (Site 13). To the north of Goodison Park, the Town Plan shows recreation and football grounds, where Everton played in the period between leaving Anfield Road and the start of the 1892/3 season (MME17858).

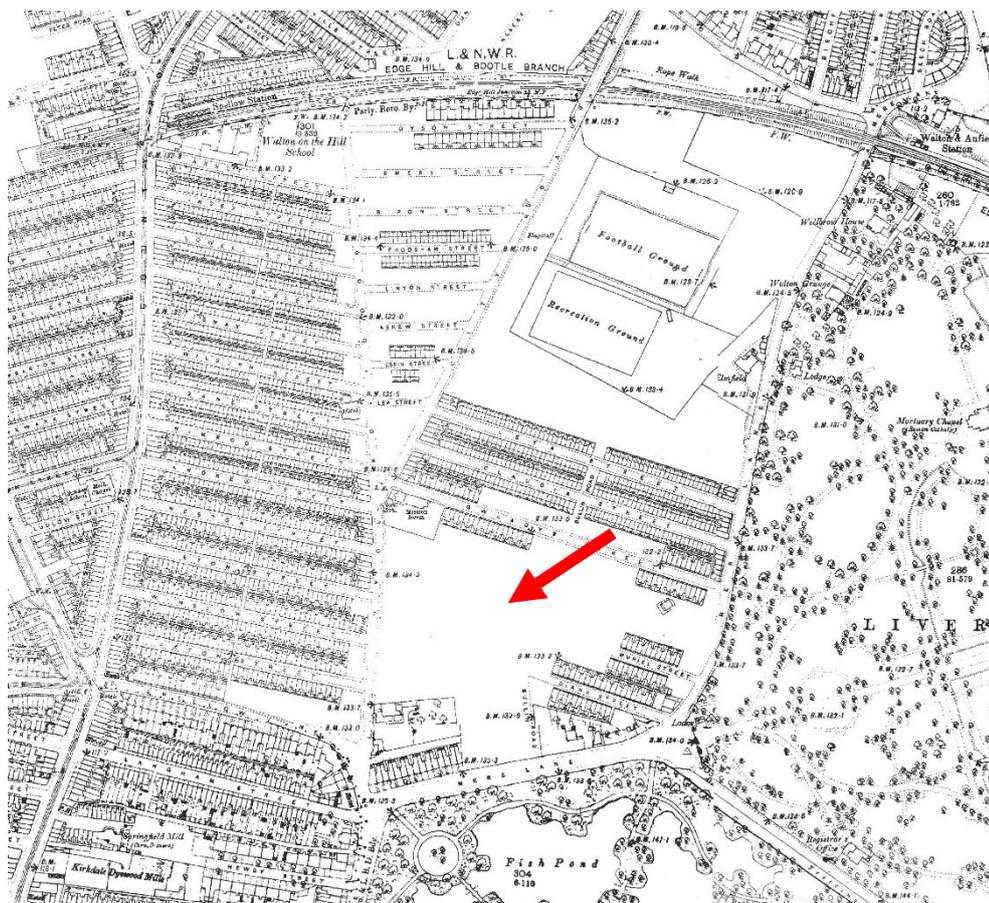


Plate 4: excerpt from the OS Town Plan of 1892 with the application site marked with an arrow

- 3.3.11 The OS Town Plan of 1892 also illustrates a Mission Room and Sunday School in the location of Church of St Luke the Evangelist (MME16142); Farrer and Brownbill report (1907) that a temporary church was constructed there in 1882 and replaced ten years later, which, according to Pevsner and Pollard (2006), was the present-day church, built 1898-1901 by James F. Doyle. The Royal Atlas of England and Wales, 1898 (Fig 5), shows a small building to the south of the location of the present-day church, with a blank space, indicating St Luke's was not completed at this time.
- 3.3.12 Goodison was built originally with two stands; one at either end, both with room for 4000 people; it was widely recognised as the finest stand in England and Everton hosted the FA Cup Final in 1894; by this time it was also the richest club in England (MME16142). In 1895 a new stand was erected on the ground's eastern side, alongside Bullens Road, and a roof was installed over the rear section of the previously uncovered Goodison Terrace, which backed onto Goodison Road (*ibid*). This is the layout illustrated on Bacon's map of 1900 (Fig 6).
- 3.3.13 The next available detailed OS mapping is from 1910; surveyed in 1906-7 this shows the same layout, but with the Goodison Terrace having been joined/roofed over for the full length of the pitch. In 1907 Henry Hartley, a Liverpool architect, designed a two-tiered (double-decker) stand at the Stanley Park end of the ground (Park End); this is not shown on the 1910 OS map (Fig 7) but is depicted on that of 1928 (Fig 8), which also shows the Archibald Leitch-

designed double-decker Main Stand alongside Goodison Road, built in 1909. This replaced the Goodison Terrace and featured Leitch's trademark gable and criss-cross steelwork balcony (*ibid*). In 1926, a double-decker stand designed by Leitch replaced the 1895 Bullens Road stand, and in 1938 this was joined to the new Gwladys Street stand. The final building in a terrace of houses on the south side of Gwladys Street (Site **17**) was knocked down in 1937 to make way for a stand of the same name; it had been planned since 1914 but construction was hampered by the First World War, and by a solitary resident, William Fraser, who refused to move even after the rest of the houses in his terrace had been demolished (Liverpool Echo 2018). These stands are illustrated on the OS map of 1946, surveyed in 1938 (Fig 9). An aerial photograph from 1938 (Plate 5; English Heritage 2019) illustrates this layout, and shows the three terraces of housing that existed at that date either side of Goodison Avenue, between the football ground and Mere Lane (Sites **12**, **14** and **15**).



Plate 5: Aerial photograph of Goodison Park, 1938 © Historic England 2019 (1938EPW057568)

3.3.14 Houses on the north side of Goodison Avenue (Site **14**) were demolished in the late 1960s; these were present on the 1:10560 OS map of 1965-8, and are illustrated on a photograph dated August 1965 (Plate 6; Price 2014). They are not present, however, on the OS 1:2500 map of 1969-70.



Plate 6: Houses to be demolished on the north side of Goodison Avenue, August 1965, from the Liverpool Echo (Price 2014)

3.3.15 In 1966, Goodison Park hosted five games in the World Cup, more than any other venue apart from Wembley (MME16142). Main Stand (the Goodison Road terrace) was replaced in 1969-1971 by Britain's first triple-decker stand. In 1972 the roof of the Bullens Road Stand was replaced and in 1986 this was extended to cover the Gwladys Street Stand (*ibid*). Following the Hillsborough disaster in 1989, seats were installed on the Bullens Road and Goodison Road Stands in the early 1990s. In 1994, the Park End stand was replaced by a new single-tiered stand with 6,000 seats; this is when the remainder of houses between Goodison Avenue and Mere Lane (or Walton Lane; Sites **12** and **15**) were demolished.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Main entrance to Anfield Cemetery
NGR	SJ 36113 93877
NHLE	1025284
HER No	MME10917
Designation	Grade II listed Building
Site type	Wall; clock tower; gate; gate pier
Period	1862-
Sources	HER/NHLE
Significance	National
Description	Red sandstone entrance screen, 1862, by architects Lucy and Littler. Octagonal central clock tower, with relief carvings, Gothic detailing and gabled, pinnacled top. There are iron-gated carriage drives either side of the tower; two square gate piers each side of these, tapering and with truncated spires, iron gates to pedestrian ways with iron canopies over.
Assessment	This site is outside the proposed development area

Site number	02
Site name	Anfield Cemetery
NGR	SJ 36504 93920 (centred)
HER No	MME3983
Designation	Grade II* Registered Park or Garden
NHLE	1000993
Site type	Cemetery
Period	1856-63-
Sources	HER/NHLE
Significance	Regional
Description	In 1854 the Liverpool Corporation prohibited further burials in the city's overcrowded cemeteries and Anfield cemetery was built, the first interment being in 1863. The layout, designed by Edward Kemp, is diamond-shaped, with symmetrical inter-locking circular and curved paths and four Gothic Revival-style entrances, one with ornate cast iron gates and a clocktower (Site 01). It included three cemetery chapels (Catholic, Non-conformist and Anglican) of which only one remains, and a later crematorium at the southern edge (1894-6).
Assessment	This site is outside the proposed development area

Site number	03
Site name	Stanley Park
NGR	SJ 36196 93478 (centred)
HER No	MME3984
Designation	Grade II* Registered Park or Garden
NHLE	1001000
Site type	Ornamental park
Period	1870-
Sources	HER/NHLE
Significance	Regional
Description	Bordered to the north by Anfield Cemetery (Site 02) Stanley Park is bounded by Walton Lane to the west and north, Priory Road to the north-east and Arkles Lane to the south-east. Anfield Road forms the remainder of the boundary. There are eight formal entrances, three of

which are on Walton Lane. The park divides into three distinct areas; a formal terraced area on the highest ground along the south-west boundary, informal landscaping on the middle ground below and a structured Picturesque area of walks and lakes in the north corner. An additional area of open grassland at the south-east end of the park was provided for sports; this is where early Everton FC games were played. Listed buildings within Stanley Park include a bandstand, a boathouse, five bridges, a iron and glass conservatory, pavilions and shelters.

Assessment

This site is outside the proposed development area

Site number	04
Site name	Lodge to Anfield cemetery
NGR	SJ 3612293897
HER No	MME11182
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE	1062568
Site type	Lodge
Period	1862-
Sources	HER/NHLE
Significance	National
Description	One storey stone-built lodge to north of main entrance, 1862, by architects Lucy and Littler.
Assessment	This site is outside the proposed development area

Site number	05
Site name	No. 87 Langham Street, Walton-on-the-Hill
NGR	SJ 35800 93825
HER No	MME3569
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	House/hotel
Period	c 1849-
Sources	HER
Significance	Regional/borough
Description	On the corner of Langham Street and the junction of Spellow Lane and Walton Lane, the first edition OS (1849) shows two houses labelled Knowsley view, which the OS Town Plan of 1849 shows as groups of semi-detached houses. The OS Town Plan of 1891 shows the southern pair of houses to have been converted into the Stanley Park Hotel.
Assessment	This site is outside the proposed development area

Site number	06
Site name	Site of Spellow House, Goodison Road
NGR	SJ 35791 94119 (point)
HER No	MME3584
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	House
Period	Medieval-c 1880
Sources	Yates and Perry 1768; OS first edition 1849; Globe Encyclopaedia 1878; Farrer and Brownbill 1907

Significance	Regional/borough
Description	A high-status hall-house with 40 acres of land, off what is now Goodison Road, subsidiary to Walton Manor, which was split into three, Spellow being one third. Medieval origins; first documented in the fourteenth century. First edition OS mapping shows it surrounded by a market garden, it may well have gone out of use before this date. It appears to have been demolished in the late nineteenth century when the land was being developed for terraced housing.
Assessment	This site of Spellow House is outside the proposed development area

Site number	07
Site name	No 38 City Road, Walton-on-the-Hill
NGR	SJ 35914 94233
HER No	MME15242
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Building
Period	1922-
Sources	HER
Significance	Regional/borough
Description	Former Coliseum Cinema opened in 1922, and was closed in 1956. It was purchased by Everton FC and used as a supporters' club until 1994, since when it has been a social club
Assessment	This site is outside the proposed development area

Site number	08
Site name	Church of St Luke the Evangelist
NGR	SJ 35859 94083 (point)
HER No	MME16142
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Church
Period	1898-
Sources	HER, OS Plan (1892); OS 1910 onwards; Farrer and Brownbill (1907); Pevsner and Pollard (2006)
Significance	Regional/borough
Description	The OS Town Plan of 1892 illustrates a Mission Room and Sunday School in the location of Church of St Luke the Evangelist (MME16142); Farrer and Brownbill report (1907) that a temporary church was constructed there in 1882 and replaced ten years later, which, according to Pevsner and Pollard (2006), was the present-day church, built 1898-1901 by James F. Doyle.
Assessment	This site lies outside and adjacent to the proposed development area; the illustrative masterplan of the proposed development indicates a wall between the church and the football stadium, constructed c 1938 and part of the Gwladys Road stand, will be demolished

Site number	09
Site name	Goodison Park Stadium
NGR	SJ 35870 93998 (point)
HER No	MME17858

Designation	n/a (a decision not to list in 2019; see below)
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Football stadium
Period	1892-
Sources	HER/maps
Significance	Regional
Description	The stadium has a seating capacity of 39,572 and comprises Main Stand (Goodison Road) on the west side, Gwladys Street Stand to the north, Bullens Road Stand on the east side, and Park End (now known as the Sir Philip Carter Park Stand) on the south. The Church of St Luke the Evangelist (Site 9) forms the north-west corner of the block, and to the south there is car-parking where there was formerly terraced housing (Sites 14 , 15 , 16). Terraced housing on Gwladys Street (Site 17) was demolished in the early twentieth century (completed 1937) before the stand of the same name was constructed.
Assessment	Goodison Park is within the application site of the proposed development. Proposed development plans show that the stands will be demolished and replaced with development, although the footprint of the football pitch will remain extant as an open green space. According to the HER record for the site, as of 2019, the Secretary of State has made the decision not to designate Goodison Park as a listed building, as it does not meet the required criteria.

Site number	10
Site name	Spellow Lane Church
NGR	SJ 35703 93923
HER No	MME18435
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Church
Period	1891
Sources	HER
Significance	Regional/borough
Description	Labelled by OS map as a Presbyterian church in 1908. Remains extant
Assessment	This site is outside the proposed development area

Site number	11
Site name	Salop chapel, Spellow Lane
NGR	SJ 35781 93855
HER No	MME19234
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Church
Period	1908-
Sources	HER
Significance	Regional/borough
Description	Welsh Methodists from Boundary Street East built the chapel in 1908. Remains extant
Assessment	This site is outside the proposed development area

Site number	12
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Site name	Walton Lane/Mere Lane terraced housing
NGR	SJ 35864 93848
HER No	n/a
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Terraced housing
Period	c 1878-1994
Sources	Globe Encyclopaedia (1878), OS Town Plan (1892) onwards until modern mapping c 1994
Significance	Local
Description	A terrace of 15 houses fronting onto Walton Lane, not shown on first edition OS mapping (1851), but is shown on Globe Encyclopaedia map of 1878, and OS Town Plan of 1892. Walton Lane is marked as Mere Lane on the OS Town Plan of 1892. There is a lane running west-to-east behind the houses, although this is not named. Several of the houses are visible on a 1938 aerial photograph (Plate 5), and other images of Goodison Park. These were demolished c 1994 during the re-development of the Park End stand. The area is now used predominantly for car parking.
Assessment	Any remains of these late Victorian terraced houses lie within the application site, in the location of proposed landscaping for residential blocks fronting onto Walton Lane opposite Stanley Park. Although the depth of the demolition is not known, it seems likely, given the scale of re-building in the area, that little or no archaeological evidence will remain.

Site number	13
Site name	House, orchard, and fields
NGR	SJ 35832 93910 (centre)
HER No	n/a
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Housing and gardens
Period	c 1892-1910
Sources	OS Town Plan (1892)
Significance	Low local
Description	Four plots of land to the north of the terrace of houses fronting onto Mere Lane/Walton Lane (Site 12). That in the north-west is a probable large house or workshop set back from Goodison Road. That to the north-east is a small building similar in size to a terraced house, with outbuildings and an orchard to its east. The south-eastern plot is an empty field. In the south-western corner of the south-western plot is a small house or industrial building, fronting onto Goodison Road. The four plots and associated buildings are marked on the OS Town Plan of 1892. These disappear by the time of the OS 1910 map, when they have been replaced by houses on Goodison Avenue (Sites 14 and 15), and a building on the corner of the north side of Goodison Avenue and Goodison Road (Site 16) possibly associated with the football ground
Assessment	These former plots of land lie within the application site. As the area was later developed into terraced housing either side of Goodison Avenue, it seems very unlikely that archaeological deposits pertaining to these late nineteenth-century building plots/fields will remain.

Site number	14
Site name	Housing terrace on north side of Goodison Avenue
NGR	SJ 35868 93905
HER No	n/a
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Housing terrace
Period	c 1910- c 1965
Sources	OS 1910-Liverpool Echo 2013
Significance	Local
Description	This former terrace of housing lies within the application site. It was demolished c 1965 during development of the Park End Stand; that part of the terrace not taken up by Park End stand has since been used as car parking.
Assessment	Depth of demolition not known, but it is unlikely any significant archaeological deposits remain <i>in situ</i>

Site number	15
Site name	Housing terrace on south side of Goodison Avenue
NGR	SJ 35857 93875
HER No	n/a
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Housing terrace
Period	c 1910-1994
Sources	OS 1910-1994
Significance	Local
Description	Housing terrace on south side of Goodison Avenue
Assessment	This former terrace of housing lies within the application site. Demolished c 1994 during development of Park End stand, it has since been used for car parking. Depth of demolition not known, but it is unlikely any significant archaeological deposits remain <i>in situ</i>

Site number	16
Site name	Buildings fronting onto Goodison Road south of the stand, c 1910
NGR	SJ 35831 93903
HER No	n/a
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Houses/shops
Period	c 1910- c 1994
Sources	OS 1910-1994
Significance	Local
Description	Buildings fronting onto Goodison Road south of the Goodison Road stand, c 1910. Given these fronted onto Goodison Road it is possible these were commercial premises with flats above, rather than terraced housing. Aerial photos of the site from the 1930s (Liverpool Echo 2013) illustrate that the building (s) incorporated apparently domestic chimney stacks.
Assessment	These former houses/shops lie within the application site and were demolished c 1994 during development of the Park End stand. The area

has since been used for car parking. Depth of demolition not known, but it is unlikely any significant archaeological deposits remain *in situ*

Site number	17
Site name	Housing terrace on south side of Gwladys Street
NGR	SJ 35933 94072
HER No	n/a
Designation	n/a
NHLE	n/a
Site type	Housing terrace
Period	c 1892-
Sources	OS 1892-1938
Significance	Local
Description	Housing terrace on the south side of Gwladys Street which is not shown in the Globe Encyclopaedia map of 1878 but it is shown on the OS Town Plan of 1892. The terrace was demolished when the new Gwladys Street stand was erected in 1938; the scheme was waylaid by one home-owner who refused to sell up until January 1937; there are photos of the one remaining house, courtesy of the Everton collection, in the Liverpool Echo, 11 th March 2018.
Assessment	Housing terrace is on the northern edge of the application site, beneath the current Gwladys Street stand. Depth of demolition not known, but it is unlikely any significant archaeological deposits remain <i>in situ</i>

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In total, seven sites/areas of archaeological interest have been identified within the boundary of the application site (Fig 2; Table 2; *Section 4*). There are no designated heritage assets within the application site. One of the sites identified within the application site is a non-designated heritage asset recorded on the MHER.

<i>OA Site</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>MHER</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Significance</i>
9	SJ 35870 93998	MME17858	Goodison Park Stadium, 1898-	Regional
12	SJ 35864 93848	n/a	Terraced houses, north side of Mere Lane, c 1878-1994	Local
13	SJ 35832 93910	n/a	Plots containing houses and land, c 1892-1910	Low local
14	SJ 35868 93905	n/a	Terraced housing to north of Goodison Avenue, c 1910-1965	Local
15	SJ 35857 93875	n/a	Terraced housing on south side of Goodison Avenue c 1910-1994	Local
16	SJ 35831 93903	n/a	Houses/shops fronting on corner of Goodison Road and Goodison Avenue, c 1910-1994	Local
17	SJ 35933 94072	n/a	Terraces on south side of Gwladys Street, c 1892-1937	Local

Table 2: Heritage assets within the application site, as described in the gazetteer of sites (Section 4)

5.2 CRITERIA

5.2.1 Where sites do not possess a statutory designation, their value as a heritage asset has been determined with reference to the Secretary of State's criteria for assessing the national importance of monuments, as contained in Annexe 1 of the policy statement on scheduled monuments produced by DCMS (2013). These relate to period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, and potential.

5.2.2 **Period:** none of the sites within the application site are of significance in terms of their period. Whilst Goodison Park itself is significant in terms of its period, being built when football was becoming very popular at the end of the

nineteenth century, the stands and facilities have been rebuilt or replaced at various times during periods of late twentieth century modernisation.

- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** none of the identified sites are considered to be significant on the basis of rarity.
- 5.2.4 **Documentation:** Goodison Park Stadium is well-documented; Everton Football Club has a substantial archive of photographs and other documentation regarding the site and the football games played there (The Everton Collection). None of the remaining sites are considered to be significant on the basis of documentation.
- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** none of the identified sites are considered to be significant on the basis of their group value.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** with the exception of Goodison Park Stadium and the church of St Luke the Evangelist, the buildings identified from historic maps have been demolished. None of the sites identified are considered to be significant on the basis of their survival or condition.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** none of the known sites within the application site are considered to be significant due to fragility or vulnerability.
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** none of the known sites within the application site are considered to be significant due to diversity.
- 5.2.9 **Potential:** none of the known sites within the application site are considered to be significant due to their potential to reveal important historical or archaeological evidence.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 Goodison Park has recently been assessed for designation and its MHER record (MME17858), which describes the extant structures in detail, states that a decision has been made not to list the site; this means that it was not considered to be of national importance according to the criteria outlined above (DCMS 2013). The terraces of housing destroyed during the expansion and re-development of Goodison Park, likewise, have limited heritage significance. The housing was of nineteenth/early twentieth century date and there are many similar, extant examples, in the vicinity of the site.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

- 6.1.1 Current planning policy guidance for the historic environment, embodied in NPPF (MHCLG 2019; *section 2.3*), advises that recorded heritage assets and subsurface archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource. It has been the intention of this study to identify the heritage significance and potential of the application site, and assess the impact of proposed development, thus allowing the policies stated in NPPF (MHCLG 2019) and Liverpool City Council planning documents (2018; *Section 2.5.5*) to be enacted.
- 6.1.2 None of the heritage assets identified within the application site are afforded statutory designation, and are thus not considered, in the terms set out by the NPPF (MHCLG 2019), to be of national importance that would require preservation *in-situ*. Where *in situ* preservation of significant archaeological remains is not justified, programmes of mitigative archaeological recording and investigation, agreed between the planning authority and the applicant, will be undertaken (Liverpool City Council 2002, UDP Policy HD17).

6.2 DEVELOPMENT PLANS

- 6.2.1 This Archaeological Desk-based Assessment accompanies an outline planning application for the following:

Application for Outline Planning Permission for the demolition of existing buildings and redevelopment of the site for a mix of uses, comprising residential units (Use Class C3); residential institution (Use Class C2); shops (Use Class A1); financial & professional services (Use Class A2); food and drink use (Use Class A3); drinking establishments (Use Class A4); hot food takeaways (Use Class A5); business use (Use Class B1); non-residential institutions (Use Class D1); and open space, with associated access, servicing, parking and landscaping. All matters (Access, Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale) are reserved for future determination.

- 6.2.2 Current plans to redevelop the application site indicate that the stadium will be demolished but the footprint of the pitch area will remain as an open green space internal to a housing development (Fig 11). To the south of the former stadium, in the area previously occupied by terraced housing either side of Goodison Avenue, the development plan includes three development blocks which will overlook the north end of Stanley Park. The access from Goodison Road of the former Goodison Avenue will remain extant and act as the main route into the development.

6.3 PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE

- 6.3.1 Groundworks for development within the proposed development area, including the reduction or other disturbance of ground levels, piling, the digging of foundations and service trenches, have the potential to have a direct impact by damaging or destroying any below-ground archaeological remains that are present. The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the proposed development.

6.2.2 The map regression (*Section 3.3*) clearly indicates the sequence of building and demolition across the application site. With the exception of building plots (Site **13**) demolished to make way for Goodison Avenue (Sites **14** and **15**) Goodison Park (Site **09**) was constructed on a greenfield site; there is no archaeological or historical evidence to suggest this former marshland area had seen any significant earlier use. The stands surrounding the pitch area have been repeatedly re-developed, in the cases of the Park End and Gwladys Street stands, being built over areas once taken in by terraced housing (Sites **14** and **17**). Construction work associated with foundations for the stands, and associated infrastructure, will have destroyed any sub-surface features which remained. It seems unlikely, therefore, that archaeological deposits will have survived the various phases of construction and demolition that took place across the application site throughout the nineteenth, and in particular, during the second half of the twentieth century. The scheme is not expected to have any material archaeological effects.

6.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.4.1 It is recommended that the buildings and associated infrastructure which make up Goodison Stadium as it presently stands are described and photographed in detail, with particular reference made to any historic building features which may remain within the modern stadium. It is considered that these measures could be secured by condition to any future consent.

6.4.2 The requirement for any further archaeological recording within the application site will be decided by the Local Planning Authority, acting on the advice of Merseyside Environment Advisory Service.

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Figure 11: Proposed Illustrative Masterplan

PLATES

Plate 1: Aerial image of the Goodison Park and its surroundings, from Google Earth © Google 2019

Plate 2: Spellow Mill, painted by Samuel Austin c 1820, was clearly built on a large mound (Fazackerley nd).

Plate 3: Excerpt from the Yates and Perry map of the environs of Liverpool (1768). North is to the left and the application site is marked with an arrow

Plate 4: excerpt from the the OS Town Plan of 1892 with the application site marked with an arrow

Plate 5: Aerial photograph of Goodison Park, 1938 © Historic England 2019 (1938EPW057568)

Plate 6: Houses to be demolished photo on the north side of Goodison Avenue, August 1965 from the Liverpool Echo (Price 2014)

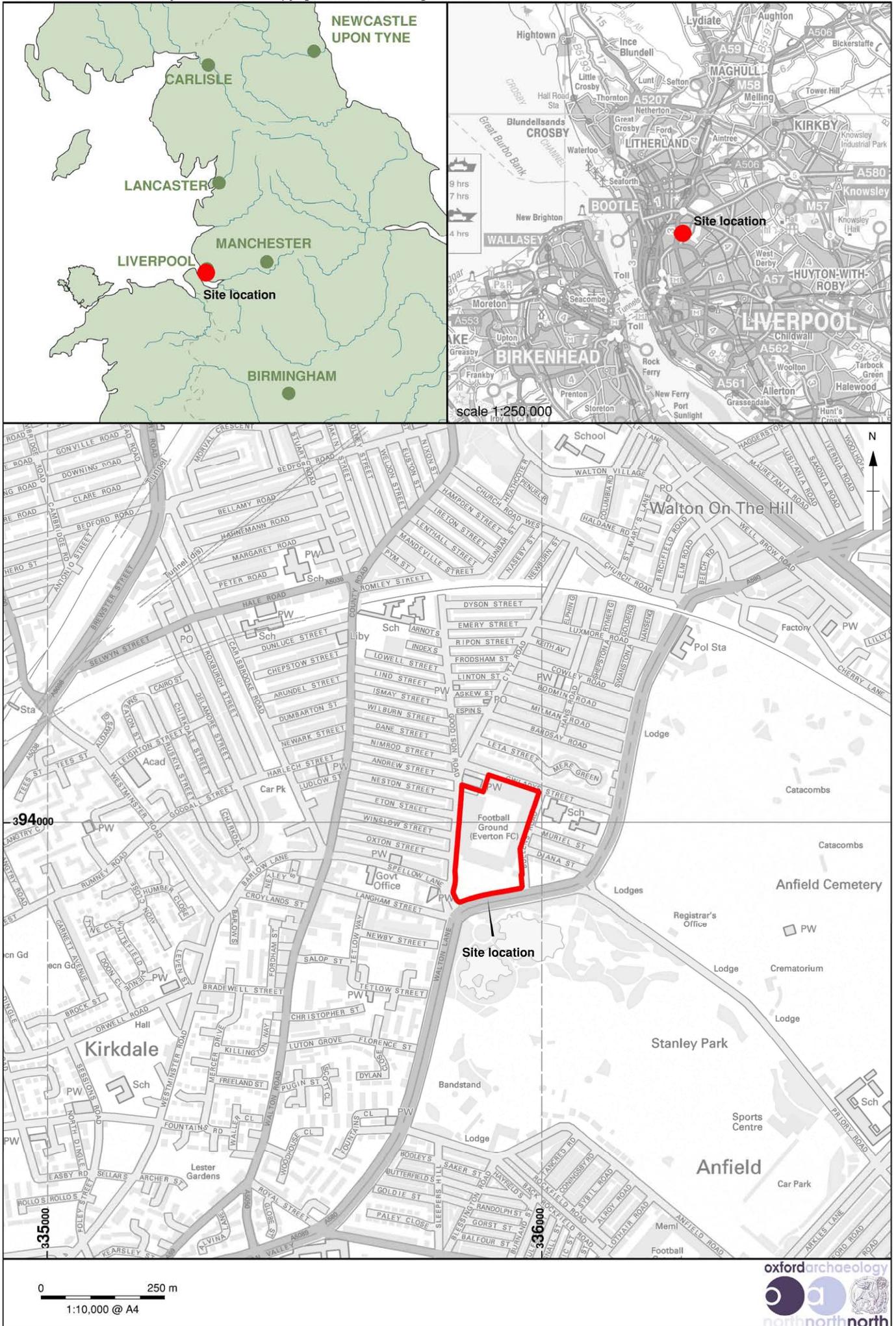


Figure 1: Site location

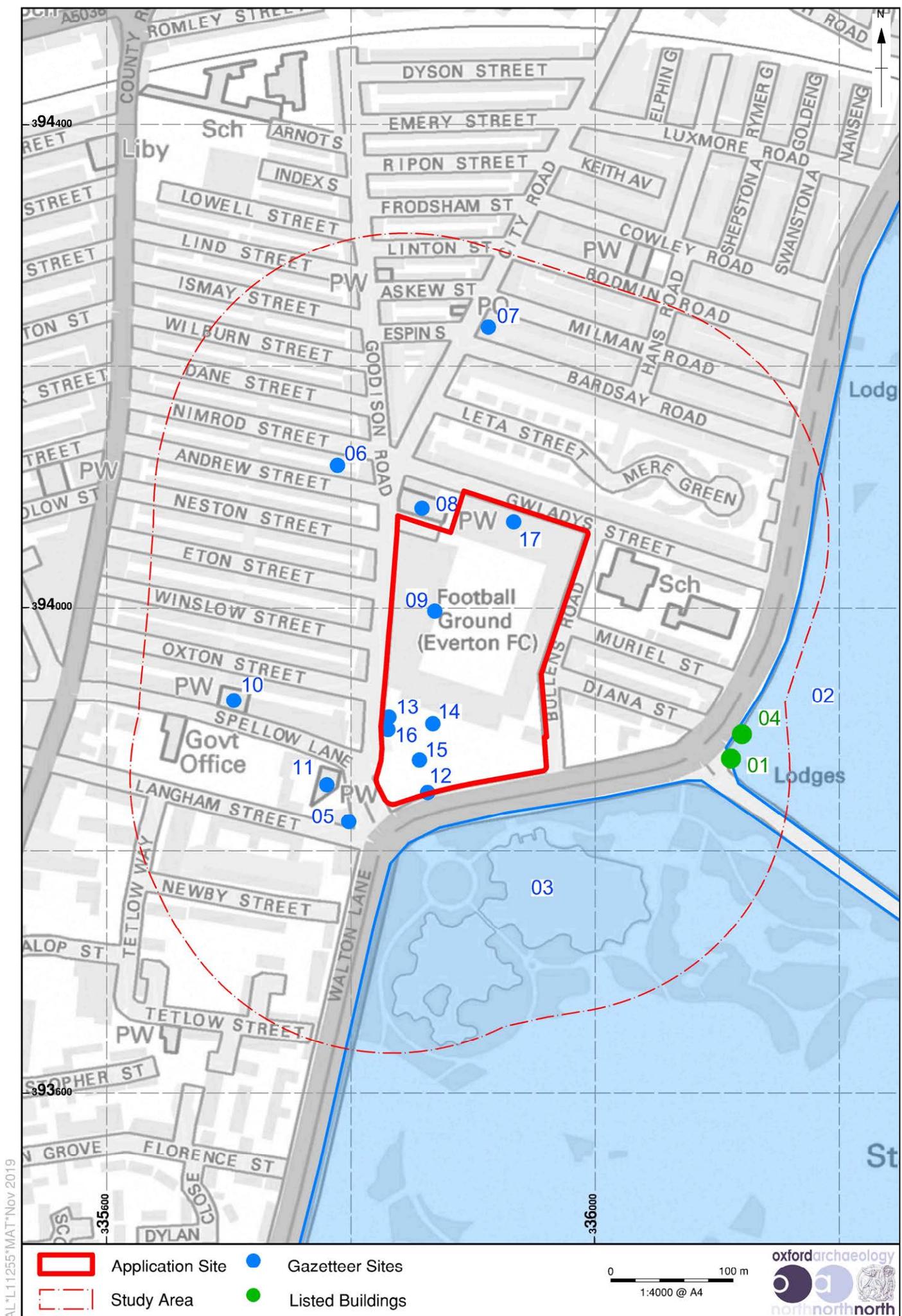


Figure 2: Plan of Gazetteer Sites

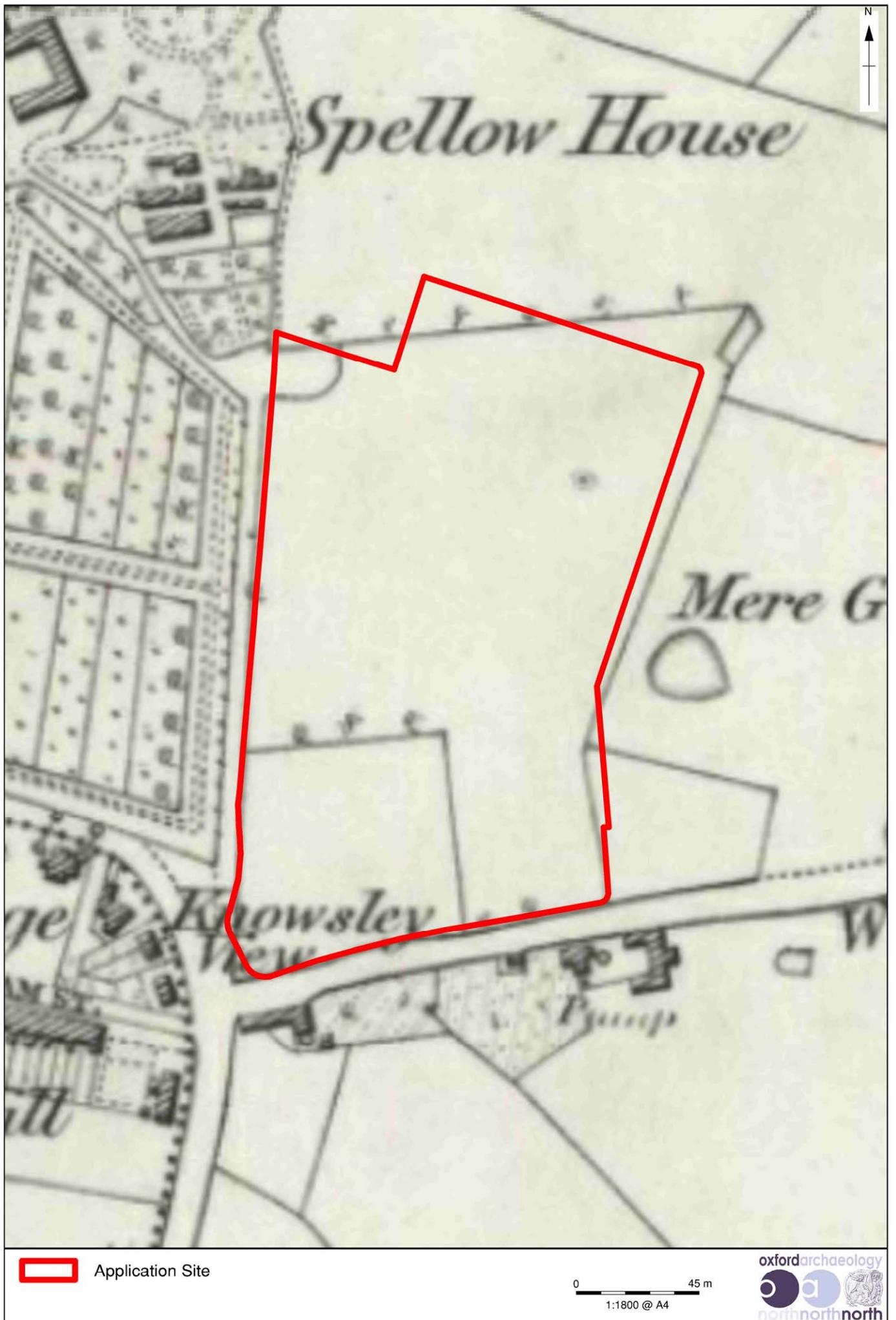


Figure 3: Application site superimposed on the Ordnance Survey first edition 6":1 mile map of 1851

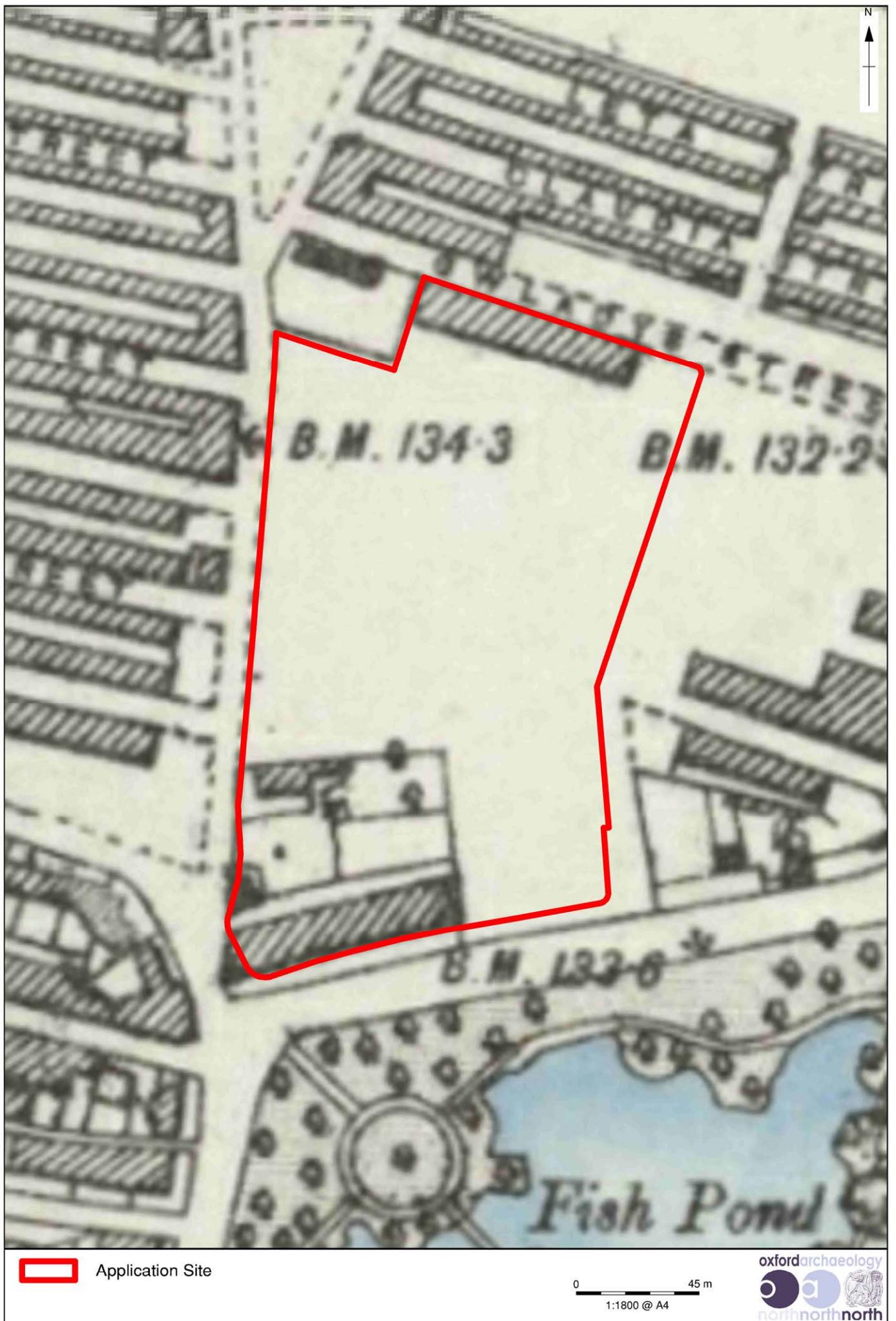


Figure 4: Application site superimposed on the Ordnance Survey second edition 6":1 mile map of 1894

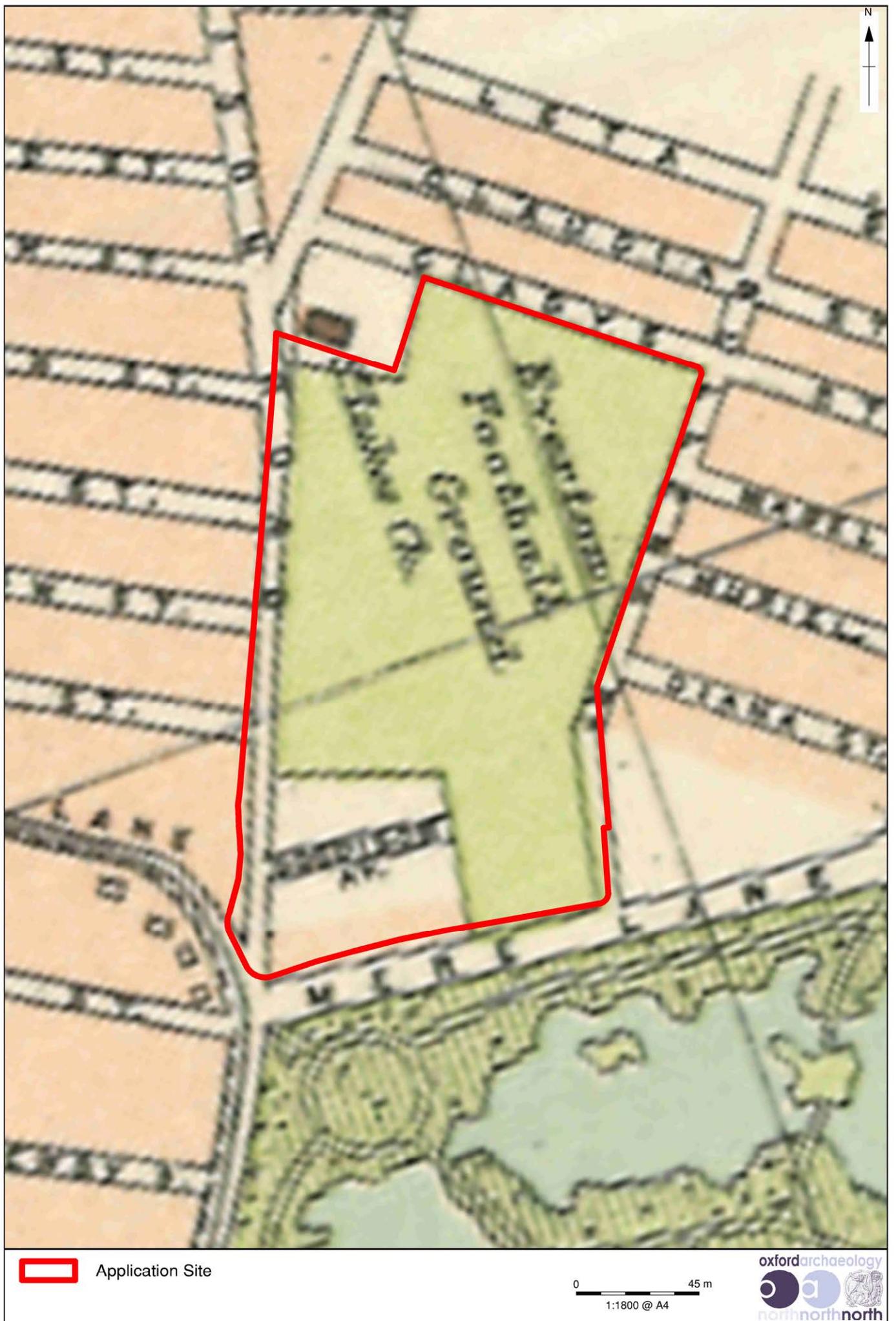
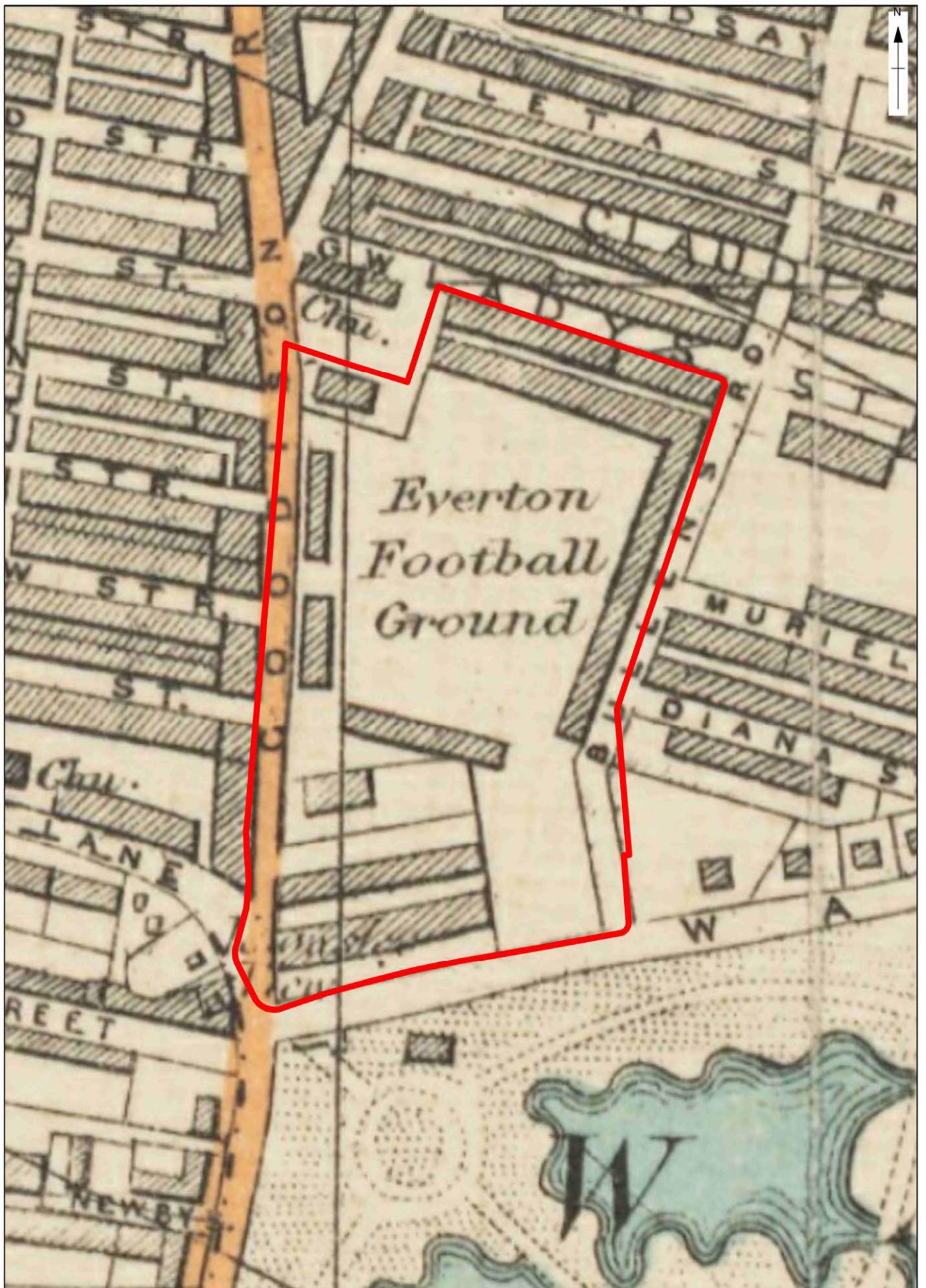


Figure 5: Application site superimposed on 'Plan of Liverpool'-Royal Atlas of England and Wales, 1898



 Application Site

0 45 m
1:1800 @ A4

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northnorthnorth

Figure 6: Application site superimposed Bacon's map of Liverpool, 1900

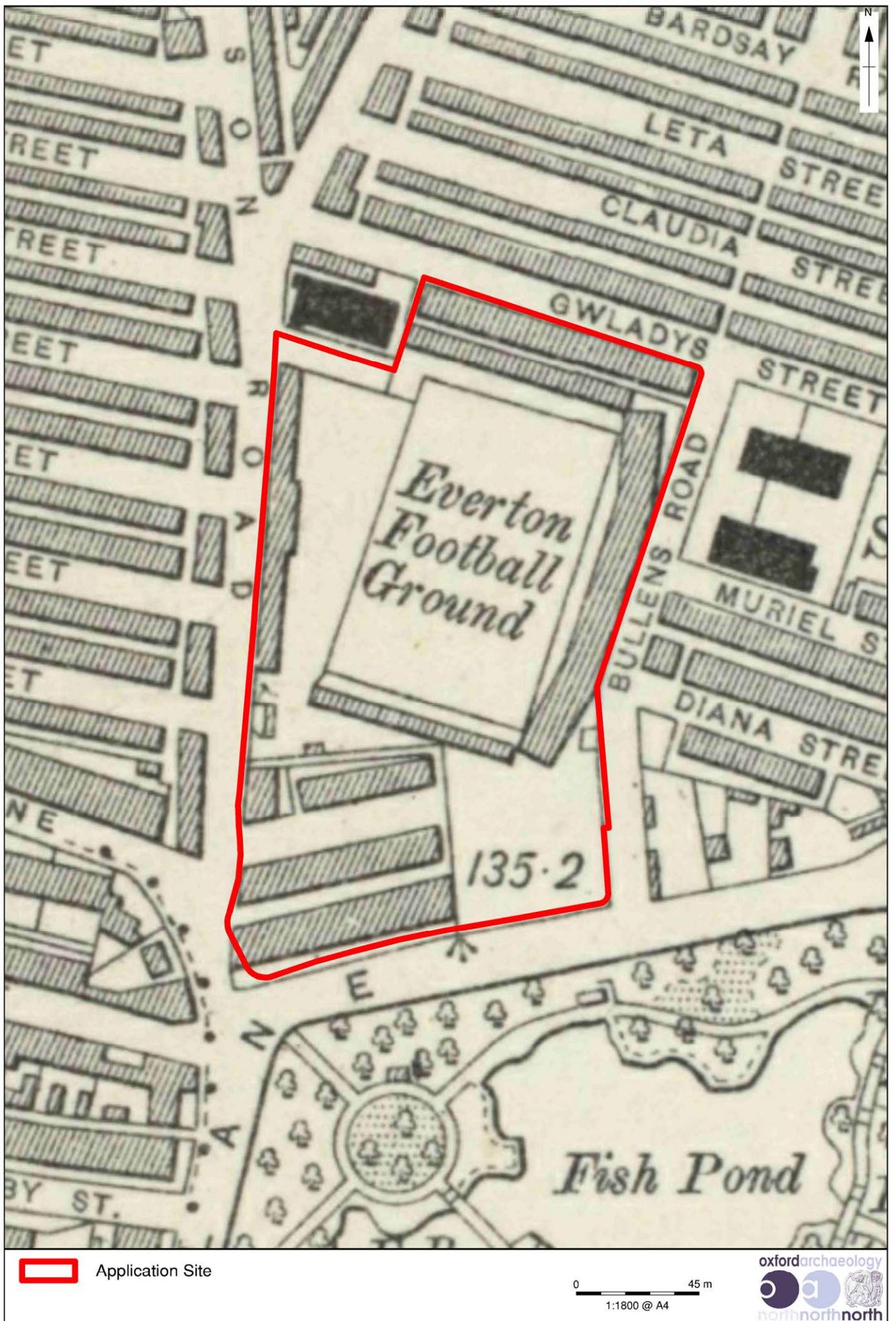


Figure 7: Application site superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1910



 Application Site

0 45 m
1:1800 @ A4

oxfordarchaeology

northnorthnorth

Figure 8: Application site superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1928



Figure 9: Application site superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1946

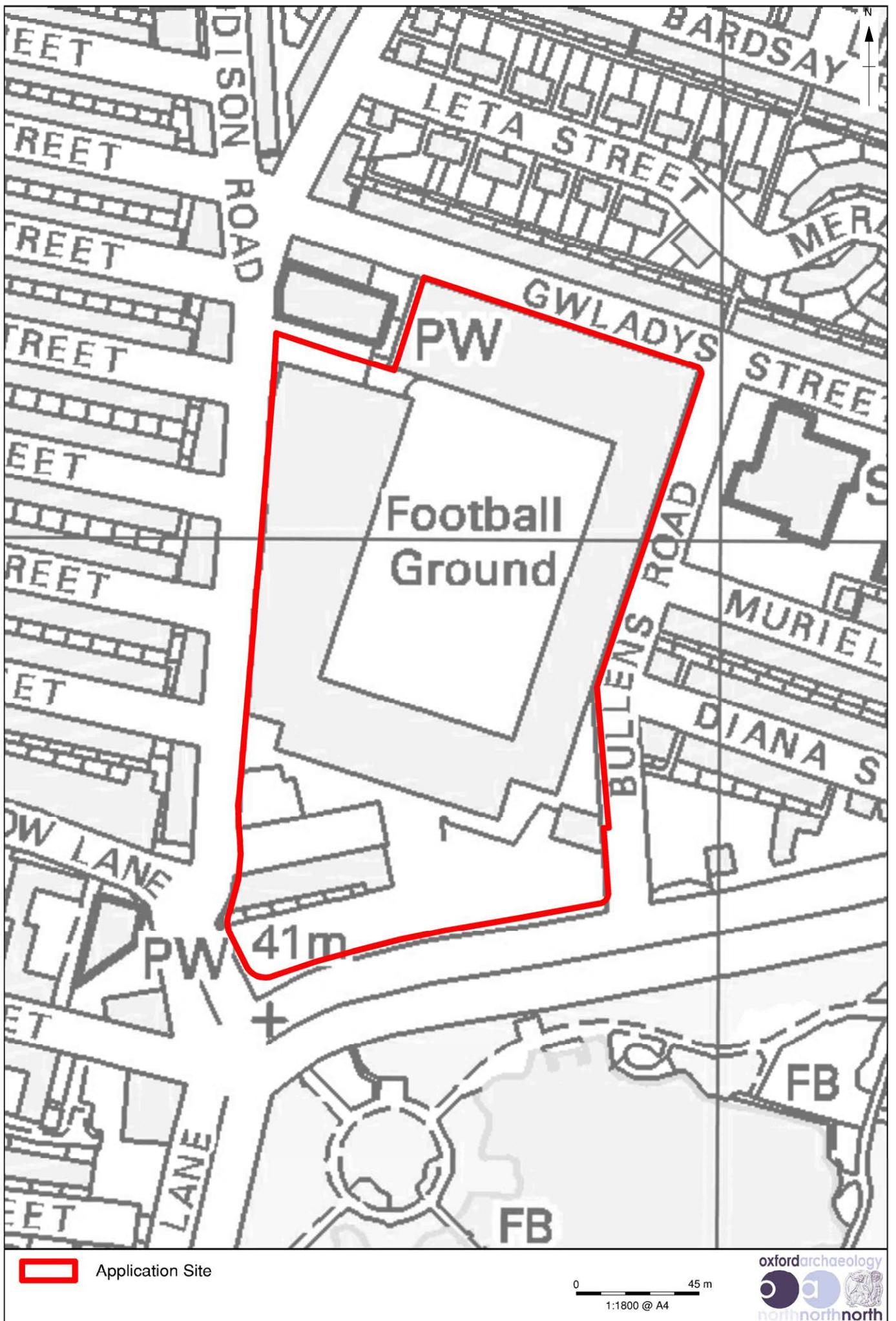
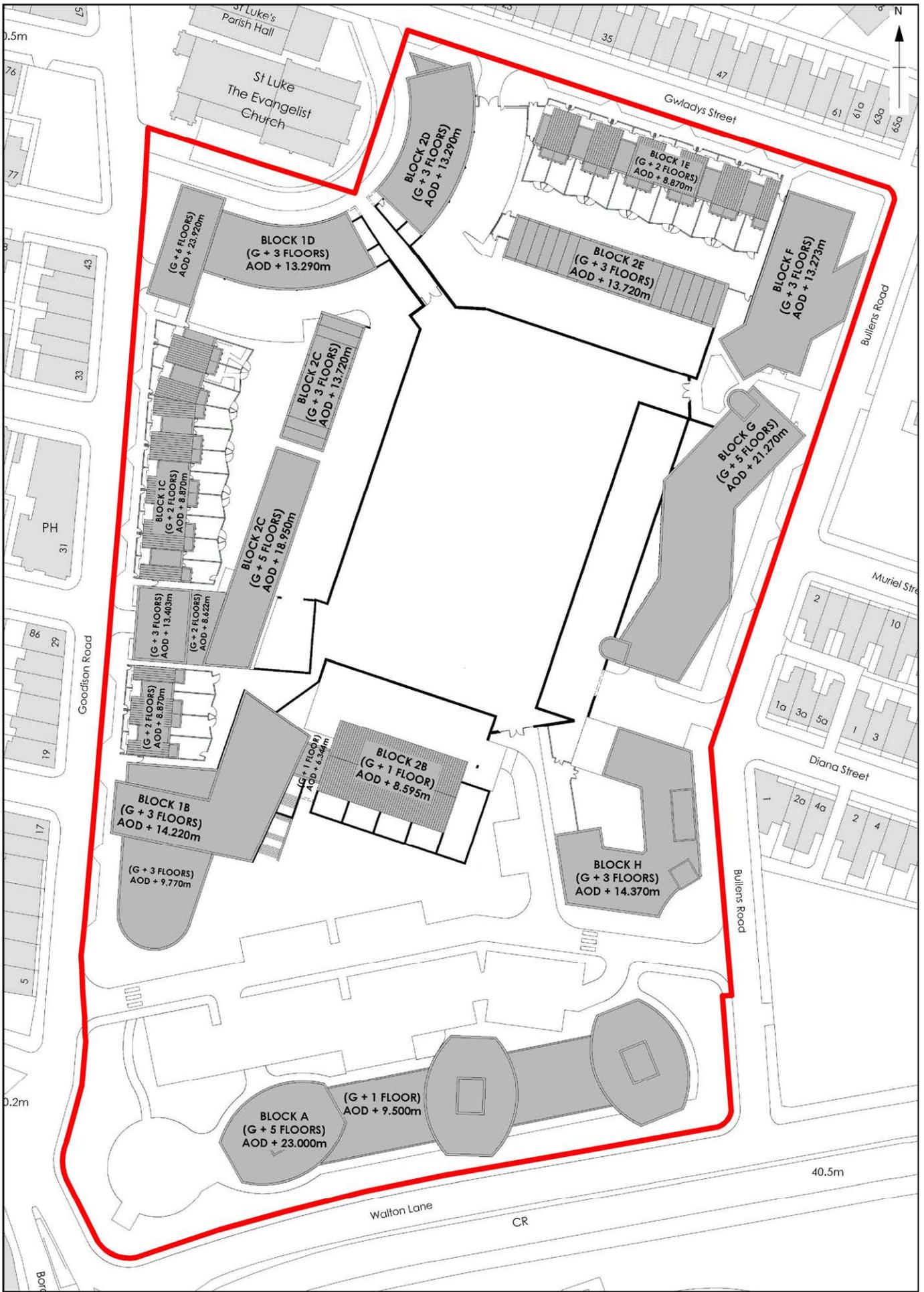


Figure 10: Application site superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map c1980



AL*L11255*MAT*Nov 2019

Not to Scale



Figure 11: Plan of proposed development



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