

Heritage Assessment

Anfield Road Stand, Anfield Stadium

Liverpool Football Club

October 2020

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1. Introduction

1.1 This Heritage Assessment is prepared by Turley Heritage on behalf of Liverpool Football Club and Athletics Group in connection with a full planning application for the expansion and redevelopment of the Anfield Road Stand (the 'Proposed Scheme') at Anfield Stadium, Liverpool (the 'Site').

1.2 The full description of the Proposed Scheme is:

"Full planning permission for:

- (i) The partial demolition and extension of the Anfield Road Stand to provide up to 7,000 additional seats and internal facilities including general admission concourses, hospitality lounges, a family fan zone, a c.300 sqm extension to the outside broadcasting area; club offices, staff facilities and plant and equipment; with associated public realm; lighting; landscaping and associated infrastructure.*
- (ii) Use of Anfield Stadium for other team sporting events and to host up to 10 concerts and / or major events per annum)"*

1.3 The Site comprises of the northern side of Anfield Stadium and land in-between Stanley Park including Anfield Road. There is also a separate smaller parcel of land within Stanley Park itself.

1.4 This report is a technical appendix (Appendix 8.1) to the Built Heritage Chapter (Chapter 8) of an Environmental Statement (ES) submitted in connection with the Proposed Scheme.

1.5 In determining the submitted full planning application, Liverpool City Council (LCC) has a statutory duty under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the special interest and setting of listed buildings (s.66).

1.6 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides the Government's national planning policy on the conservation of the historic environment. In respect of information requirements for applications, Paragraph 189 states the following:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance'"¹.

1.7 Section 2 identifies relevant designated and non-designated heritage assets that may be affected by the Proposed Scheme. Section 3 provides an overview of the context of the Site and describes its history and development. Section 4 provides an assessment of significance of the identified heritage assets; proportionate to both the importance

¹ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - para. 189

of the asset and the likely impacts. The assessment is undertaken on the basis of published information, archival research and an on-site visual survey.

- 1.8 Section 5 provides an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Scheme on the significance of the identified designated heritage assets, in light of the statutory duty of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, national and local planning policy for the historic environment, and relevant Historic England Good Practice Advice on '*Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment*'² (GPA 2) and '*The Setting of Heritage Assets*' (GPA 3).³

² Historic England (2015) Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment

³ Historic England (2017) Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd edition)

2. Heritage Assets and Study Area

2.1 The NPPF (2019) defines a heritage asset as:

“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.”⁴

Study Area

2.2 All designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 1km Study Area from the Site boundary (focussed on the green boundary line where construction works are proposed) have been identified and the potential effect of the Proposed Scheme on these assets has been considered. These are illustrated on the Heritage Asset Plan at **Appendix 1** of this report.

2.3 A number of heritage assets within the Study Area will not be affected. This is due to the following factors:

- The nature and scope of the Proposed Scheme;
- The proximity of heritage assets to the Proposed Scheme;
- The degree of inter-visibility between the heritage assets and the Site taking into consideration, for instance, changes in topography as well as interposing townscape and landscape features;
- The significance and setting of the relevant heritage assets; and
- The absence of known functional and historic connections with the Site.

2.4 As a result of the above factors and confirmed through detailed site visits in December 2019 and February 2020, these have been excluded from this assessment.

2.5 The designated and non-designated heritage assets which are considered to have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Scheme are assessed in the following sections of this report.

Designated Heritage Assets

2.6 The Site falls partially within the grade II* listed Stanley Park Registered Park and Garden. This part of the site is a small parcel of land for construction works. There are no other designated heritage assets within the remainder of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

2.7 The Study Area includes two registered parks and gardens which have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Scheme. These are set out below at **Table 2.1** and are proportionately assessed within this report.

⁴

MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – Annex 2: Glossary

Table 2.1: Registered Parks and Gardens

Registered Parks and Gardens	Grade	Date of Designation
Stanley Park	II*	01 February 1986 (amended on 17 July 2012)
Anfield Cemetery	II*	01 February 1986

Listed Buildings

- 2.8 The Study Area includes approximately 47 listed buildings from the green line boundary of the Site. One of the listed buildings (Shelter at East End of Park) has since been removed and is no longer situated within the park.
- 2.9 Based upon a detailed review (as set out above), the Proposed Scheme has the potential to affect 33 of these listed buildings. These are set out below at **Table 2.2** and are proportionately assessed within this report.

Table 2.2: Listed Buildings

Plan Ref No	Listed Building	Grade	Date of Designation
1	Lodge to Anfield Cemetery, 238 Priory Road	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
2	Main Entrance to Anfield Cemetery	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
3	Lodge to Anfield Cemetery, 302 Priory Road	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
7	Bridge to North West of Pavilion to East of Lake	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
9	Pavilion at East End of Main Section of Screen Wall	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
10	Lodge to Stanley Park on Anfield Road	II	14 March 1975
11	Bridge to North of East End of Lake	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
12	Bridge to East of Pavilion	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
14	North Catacomb	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
15	South Catacomb	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
16	No's 9 and 11 Anfield Road	II	14 March 1975
17	Lansdowne House	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)

Plan Ref No	Listed Building	Grade	Date of Designation
18	Crematorium at Anfield Cemetery	II	19 June 1985
19	Church of St George	I	12 July 1966 (amended on 19 June 1985)
20	Mclennan Monument	II	19 June 1985
21	No's 43 and 45 Anfield Road	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
24	Pavilion at West End of Main Section of Screen Wall	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
25	Terrace to North of Screen Wall	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
26	Shelter to South East of Lake	II	14 March 1975
29	Anfield County Girls Secondary School	II	14 March 1975
30	No's 35 and 37 Anfield Road	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
31	Boathouse on the East side of the Lake in Stanley Park	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 03 January 2017)
32	Bandstand in Front of Conservatory	II	14 March 1975
33	Bridge at East End of Lake	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
34	Mere Bank Public House	II	14 March 1975
35	The Arkles Public House	II	19 June 1985
37	South Chapel	II	14 March 1975
38	Roseneath Cottage	II	14 March 1975
39	No's 39 and 41 Anfield Road	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
41	Screen Wall	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
42	Conservatory	II	14 March 1975
43	Bridge Over Lake	II	14 March 1975
45	Lodge to Anfield Cemetery, 242 Priory Road	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
46	Entrance to Anfield Cemetery, Priory Road	II	14 March 1975 (amended on 19 June 1985)
47	Westminster Road Fire and Police Station	II	25 October 2007

Conservation Areas

- 2.10 There are no conservation areas within the Study Area or proximate to the Site that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Scheme.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.11 The NPPF identifies that heritage assets include both designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.12 GPA 2 produced by Historic England (2015) states that:

“Non-designated heritage assets include those that have been identified in a Historic Environment Record, in a local plan, through local listing or during the process of considering the application.”

Local List

- 2.13 Liverpool City Council does not currently maintain a local list or a list of formally identified non-designated heritage assets within the area.

Historic Environment Record

- 2.14 A number of buildings and structures were recorded as being on the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) on 29 November 2019 and updated in October 2020. This identified approximately 39 potential non-designated heritage assets from the green line boundary of the Site.
- 2.15 Based upon a detailed review (as set out above), the Proposed Scheme has the potential to affect 4 of these buildings or structures. These are set out below at **Table 2.3** and are proportionately assessed within this report.

Table 2.3: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Plan Ref No	Building / Structure	Street/Road	HER No
2	Anfield Road School	Anfield Road	MME18574
24	No's 31 and 33 Anfield Road	Anfield Road	MME9853
25	Anfield Stadium	Anfield Road/Walton Breck Road	MME15776
39	No 73 Anfield Road	Anfield Road	MME18816

- 2.16 All designated and non-designated assets within the Study Area are identified on the **Heritage Asset Plan** included at **Appendix 1** of this report.

3. The Site and Surrounding Area

Context

- 3.1 The Site comprises Anfield Stadium and land in-between Stanley Park including Anfield Road (Figure 3.1). It is currently in use as an area of hard standing utilised as a car park for the stadium. The Site also includes a separate smaller parcel of land within Stanley Park itself for construction works.



Figure 3.1: Satellite View of the Site

- 3.2 Anfield Stadium is located between Walton Breck Road and Anfield Road. The surrounding area is predominantly residential and characterised by a predominance of pre-1919 terraced housing. These have been partially redeveloped as part of the regeneration of the Walton Breck Road corridor.
- 3.3 Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery collectively comprise a large area of open space immediately to the north of the stadium. Stanley Park has been completely restored in two stages, 2010 and 2016, through a mixture of public and private funding, including significant investment by Liverpool Football Club (LFC). A large car park is located at the western end of Stanley Park; it is owned by the City Council and leased to LFC and Everton Football Club for exclusive use on their respective match days and event days. On non-match days the car park provides facilities for visitors to Anfield.

Overview of History and Development

- 3.4 Below includes an overview of the history and development of the Site and the surrounding area. It is followed by a summary of the historic development of Liverpool Football Ground.
- 3.5 The 1851 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 3.2) shows the former rural nature of the area around the Site prior to the development of Stanley Park. The triangular area of land created by the route of Walton Breck Road and Annfield Lane (now Anfield Road) is clearly visible, together with the former Annfield House and associated lane. To the north west is St Ann's Hill House, beyond which is Mill Bank House and Mill Bank sandstone Quarry, with Belle Vue House further west. The area is seen within the wider context of the expanding city on the 1863 Dower Map.



Figure 3.2: 1851 and 1890-93 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 3.6 By the time of publication of the 1890-1893 OS map (Figure 3.2) Stanley Park has been established with the decorative Kemp designs most evident in the north western portion of the landscaped area. To the north of the park the cemetery has also been established, beyond which the area is still dominated by fields and open countryside.
- 3.7 The name 'Anfield' has now been adopted and to the south of Anfield Road a dense network of terraced housing has encroached into the area and the football ground has been established, originally the home of Everton Football Club. More affluent detached and semi-detached properties with large front and rear gardens have been developed to the north of Anfield Road, adjacent to Stanley Park.
- 3.8 By 1908 there is evidence of alterations and additions to Stanley Park including bowling greens, a bandstand and a more formal network of paths through/across the Park. Elsewhere within the area there has been further development of terraced housing and the football ground has now been renamed 'Liverpool Football Ground'.



Figure 3.3: 1908 and 1927 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 3.9 Very little change is discernible between 1908 and 1927 (Figure 3.3), with the exception of the modernisation of the football ground. By the 1950s (Figure 3.4) there is further evidence of expansion of the football ground and partial demolition is evident to the north of Anfield Road. Notably, the south eastern portion of Stanley Park has been simplified and by 1977 this area accommodated a sports centre and a car park (developed in the 1960s).



Figure 3.4: 1951 and 1977 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 3.10 In the early 21st century, a row of the former properties lining Anfield Road have been demolished together with terraced properties along Kemlyn Road to facilitate expansion of Anfield Stadium. The Main Stand was redeveloped and extended in December 2014 following receipt of planning permission (ref: 14F/1262). The extended Stand contained significantly enhanced match-day facilities and also provided a large area of new public realm (Paisley Square and 96 Avenue) lying between the new Stand and the Rockfield Road residential area (Alroy Road). A number of improvement works were also undertaken to Stanley Park as part of its wider regeneration.

Liverpool Football Ground: Historic Development

- 3.11 There has been a football ground on the site of the current Anfield Stadium since circa 1884 and the 1890-1893 OS map (Figure 3.2) shows the original ground as a rectangular pitch flanked by a small south stand and a larger north stand, with two pavilions to the east and west. The ground was originally used by Everton Football Club, prior to becoming the home of Liverpool Football Club in 1892.
- 3.12 The various stands of Anfield stadium have been re-built and modified throughout the history of the ground. The following provides a broad overview of the major developments:
- In 1894, a new main stand was constructed on the west of the ground to hold 3,000 spectators;
 - In 1903, the Anfield Road stand was covered with timber and corrugated iron;
 - In 1906, the whole ground was rebuilt. The main stand was dismantled and the pitch moved 55ft to the west. A new main stand was built to the designs of Archibald Leitch (1865-1939); the stand employed the Hennibique technique of reinforced concrete. The stand had two tiers, with criss crossed steel balustrades at the front of the upper tiers; the central roof span of the roof was larger incorporating a mock Tudor pediment, surmounted by a decorative weathervane;
 - The Spion Kop stand was subsequently built along Walton Breck Road in tribute to the many men from Liverpool who lost their lives in the Boer War and a new stand along Kemlyn Road followed;
 - The Kop was re-designed and extended in 1928 by Crosby architect, J Watson Cabre in the art deco style;
 - In order to allow for evening games throughout the season, floodlights were installed in 1957;
 - In 1963 the Kemlyn Road stand was replaced by a cantilevered stand and two years later, alterations were made at the Anfield Road end, turning it into a large covered standing area;
 - The biggest development came in 1973 when the old main stand was extensively remodelled, including an extension and removal of the roof;
 - A second tier was added to the Kemlyn Stand in 1992 and it was renamed the Centenary Stand;
 - The Kop was rebuilt after the recommendation of the Taylor report in 1994. The Anfield Road stand was extended in 1998.
 - More recently, the Main Stand was redeveloped and extended in 2014-2016.

- 3.13 As is common with football stadia, the current Anfield Stadium is the culmination of successive phases and layers of development and change in response to the changing fortunes of the football team, the findings of the Taylor Report, general advances in stadia design and the need for facilities.

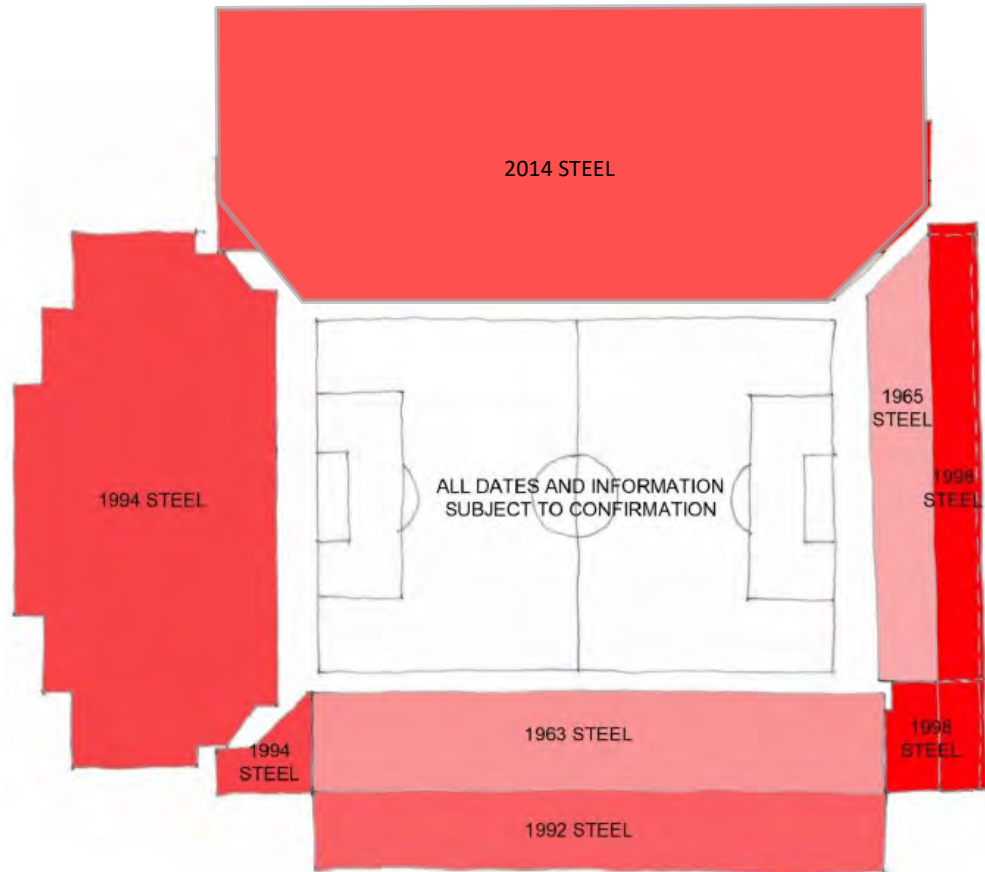


Figure 3.5: Broad Phases of Development

- 3.14 The above summary of the stages of development of the stadium (Figure 3.5) identify the date of the various component parts of the stadium.

4. Significance of the Heritage Assets

- 4.1 The NPPF defines the significance of a heritage asset as:

“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”⁵

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 4.2 The main purpose of the Register is to identify designed landscapes of special historic interest. Whilst there is no additional statutory protection arising from inclusion on the register it is a ‘material consideration’ in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the landscapes’ special character. In considering the potential special historic interest of a park or garden the principal overarching consideration is age and rarity.
- 4.3 To assist with consideration of potential special historic interest Historic England has produced a series of selection guides which set out in more detail the approaches to designating designed landscapes.

Listed Buildings

- 4.4 Listed buildings are designated heritage assets that hold special architectural or historic interest. The principles of selection for listing buildings are published by the Department for Digital, Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) and supported by Historic England’s Listing Selection Guides for each building type.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.5 The NPPF identifies that heritage assets include both designated assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) defines a non-designated heritage asset as:

‘Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets.’

- 4.6 The Good Practice Advice Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking published by Historic England (2015) states that:

“Non-designated heritage assets include those that have been identified in a Historic Environment Record, in a local plan, through local listing or during the process of considering the application.”⁶

⁵ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – Annex 2: Glossary

⁶ Historic England (2015) Good Practice Advice Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking

Setting

- 4.7 The NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral⁷.”

- 4.8 Historic England has published guidance⁸ in respect of the setting of heritage assets, providing detail on understanding setting and the associated assessment of the impact of any changes. The guidance confirms that at paragraph 9 that

“setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, rather its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the relevant heritage asset itself”.

- 4.9 The guidance sets out a step by step process to allow for a proportionate assessment of the significance of a heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal.

- 4.10 Further guidance on the definition of setting and how it should be taken into account is set out in PPG. PPG Paragraph 013 sets out that:

“The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places”.

- 4.11 The *Catesby Estates Ltd v Steer* (2018) EWCA Civ 1967 confirmed that historic, social and economic connections are relevant in determining setting of heritage assets.





Heritage Assets

- 4.12 The following Tables 3.1 to 3.6 describe the significance of the listed buildings and contribution of setting to that significance located within a 1km radius from Anfield Stadium. The assets have been grouped accordingly:

- Registered Parks and Gardens (both listed at grade II*)
- Listed Buildings (all listed at grade II); and
- Non-Designated Heritage Assets

7 MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – Annex 2: Glossary
8 Historic England (2015) Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets

Table 4.1: Registered Parks and Gardens

Registered Park and Garden	Significance	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
Stanley Park (grade II* listed)	<div></div> <p>Historical Development and Interest</p> <p>Stanley and Sefton Parks were authorised by the Liverpool Improvement Act of 1865. Stanley Park was identified on a site to the south of the new Liverpool Cemetery and was originally open fields, with some villas. By May 1867 Edward Kemp had been appointed to plan and lay out the park, subject to agreement over the architectural elements of the scheme, to be designed by E.R Robson (City Surveyor and Architect). A strip on the southern edge of the park, facing Anfield Road was sold off as approximately a dozen building lots. The Park opened in 1870.</p> <p>Stanley Park is a fine example of a 19th century municipal park, designed by Edward Kemp, one of the most successful park designers of his day. It is one of three, planned simultaneously by the Liverpool Corporation as part of a coordinated plan to provide a rapidly expanding and overcrowded city, lacking in public open space, with a ring of attractive, municipally-funded and maintained parks in the interests of public health and social cohesion.</p> <p>Sefton Park is an expression of the ideals and ambitions of middle class Victorian Liverpool, whereas Stanley Park was conceived and planned for the ‘toiling multitudes.’ It is of significance to the communities of north Liverpool as a key open space within the densely developed urban landscape. It also played a significant role in improving the quality of life for the working classes of north Liverpool.</p> <p>Its social significance is reinforced by its relationship with Anfield Cemetery immediately to the north, and particularly with the stadiums of Everton and Liverpool football clubs, adjacent to the northern and southern boundaries of the park.</p> <p>Landscape and Architectural Significance</p> <p>Stanley Park was designed by Edward Kemp, one of the leading landscape designers of his time. He was influential in the development of public park design as the pupil and assistant of Sir Joseph Paxton and was responsible for overseeing the laying out of Paxton’s influential Birkenhead Park. Kemp went on to design a number of municipal parks himself and was also involved in the design of Anfield Cemetery. Stanley Park is an interesting example of the designer putting into practice his own published design theories.</p> <p>Kemp’s original design was a composition of 3 distinct zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The formal landscape of the southern terraces;• The informal landscape of the middle ground; and• The ‘picturesque landscape’ with lakes and shore walks located along the northern boundary. <p>The formal landscape is the highest point of the park and the terrace is intended as a promenade for viewing the rest of the park. The terraces and walks were designed to take advantage of the panoramic views from the</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The register entry description for the park and garden provides an overview of the varied setting of its surroundings. The park is located within a predominantly late 19th century and early 20th century area, characterised mainly by terraced housing.</p> <p>The park is enclosed by cast iron railings (reinstated in 2007-9 in the original style) set upon a stone plinth. Its boundaries are formed by Walton Lane to the west and north, Priory Road to the north east, and Arkles Lane to the south east.</p> <p>The southern boundary of the park is defined partly by Anfield Road where it is enclosed at the western end by the same stone plinth surmounted by railings. The remainder of the park’s southern boundary is formed by the gardens of the Victorian villas that lie along Anfield Road, and which are divided from the park by a high red sandstone screen wall.</p> <p>Immediately bordering the north side of Priory Road is Anfield Cemetery (also designed by Edward Kemp in 1861-4). The park is flanked to the north and south by the football stadiums of Goodison Park and Anfield respectively.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>Anfield Cemetery is an important aspect of the Park’s setting. There are reciprocal views to and from the cemetery and the designed landscape, also attributed to Kemp, plays a role in the experience of Stanley Park. In designing the landscaped park, Kemp took advantage of local topography and designed a series of views from the southern terrace and pavilions (the most elevation position of the park) of Stanley Park northwards to Anfield Cemetery and originally beyond to a much wider area including Snowdonia, Liverpool Bay, the Isle of Man, the Lake District and the Pennines. From this vantage point, the landscape was intended to be seen as a continuation of the natural landscape. These views are now more urban in character due to the expansion of the city northwards, views of the cemetery are however preserved and the park restoration plan involved the reinstatement of a number of these through a programme of tree removal.</p> <p>Another notable view is the view eastwards along Dahlia Walk towards Holy Trinity Church.</p> <p>As noted above, land to the south of the park, including Anfield Road and the villas and terraced properties lining the route are largely screened from the park by a high red sandstone screen</p>	High

Registered Park and Garden	Significance	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
   	<p>elevated position out of the park to the north and north east towards Snowdonia, Liverpool Bay, the Isle of Man, the Lake District and the Pennines. From this vantage point, Kemp's man-made landscape was intended to be seen as a continuation of the natural landscape. The high screen wall along the southern boundary of this part of the park was intended to turn the viewer's eye away from the houses lining Anfield Road and the city beyond. This is the most architectural section of the park and is a fusion of landscape and built forms.</p> <p>The informal landscape is laid out as open grasslands crossed by serpentine paths with clumps of trees. It falls/slopes away from the terrace and walks and this area functions as a transition and neutral foil between the formal and picturesque landscapes of the park.</p> <p>The eastern part of the park essentially acts as a continuation of the middle ground, but is also discerned as a separate zone. It is a simplified area and even the most formal element, Dahlia Walk, along the northern boundary is a simple broad straight path, flanked by grass, shrubs and tree border. Mill Lane was still a public highway when Kemp laid out the park he therefore designed it as two separate sections, with design effort and capital expenditure concentrated in the west of the park. The eastern portion of the park became dedicated to sporting activities demanded by the local population. Football pitches were installed in the eastern portion of the park as a direct response to the working populations' affiliation with the emerging national game.</p> <p>Within the picturesque landscape, Kemp created a condensed romantic landscape of four interconnecting lakes set amongst wooded mounds. Five bridges connected a circuit of paths. Kemp created a constant element of surprise with ever-changing and controlled vistas and a sequence of spaces. The register entry for the park describes the eastern part of the park as an area 'characterised mainly of open grassland...provided for sports'. It is also noted within the register entry that 'the whole of the extreme south-eastern end of the park is occupied by a large tarmac car park constructed in c.1964 to serve the 1966 World Cup matches played at Goodison Park'. In 1970 the Vernon Sangster Sports Centre was constructed on a site between the car park and grassland to the west. This was demolished and the area restored in 2007. The eastern part of the park (to the east of Mill Lane) has recently been restored as part of the S106 associated with the Main Stand and includes serpentine paths with traditional lighting and native tree planting. The car park has also been resurfaced and improved.</p> <p>Aside from the continuation of the serpentine walk along Priory Road, Dahlia Walk is the only landscape component with any designed intent or formality within the eastern section of the park. This is a straight path of simple layout and form flanked by mature tree and shrub planting, creating a strong feeling of enclosure and an intimate scale. Gaps in planting allow views into the eastern part of the park and beyond.</p>	<p>wall. The steep pitched roofs of Nos. 35 to 45 Anfield Road and the upper stages of other properties are visible above the screen wall and these properties benefit from views across the park. The Main Stand of the LFC stadium has a presence within the registered park being visible from within, principally from the middle ground and eastern areas of the park. Views into Stanley Park from Anfield Road are limited, due to the built development lining the route and the mature trees to Dahlia Walk.</p> <p>From the north along Walton Lane/Walton Road, views into the park are partially screened by the extensive tree belt and rise in the land which follows the boundary of the park. There are intermittent views into the park towards the lake and the picturesque landscape.</p> <p>Beyond its boundaries, the park is primarily experienced from Priory Road and there are open views of the park landscape from the road. From the southern end of Priory Road there are clear views over the eastern section of the park towards the Main Stand of Anfield Stadium. Views of the upper stages of the Victorian villas along Anfield Road are also possible from this point.</p> <p>To the east of Stanley Park the terraced housing along Arkles Lane forms a strong visual backdrop and sense of enclosure to the eastern section of the park.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>Together with the strong visual and historic associations Stanley Park has with Anfield Cemetery, it has a strong historical and functional association with the residential community that surrounds it. The park has historic and contemporary links with both Anfield Stadium and Goodison Park.</p>	














Registered Park and Garden	Significance	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
<p>Anfield Cemetery (grade II* listed)</p>    	<p>Historical Development and Interest</p> <p>Anfield Cemetery is a nationally important example of a Victorian publicly funded cemetery. It is known as an ambitious example of the wave of municipal cemeteries constructed across England under the provisions of the Burial Acts in response to mounting public concerns about the health risks of chronic overcrowding in urban graveyards. The scale and quality of the buildings and layout express the extent of the problem to be addressed in a city the size of Liverpool. It was not the first public cemetery to be laid-out in greater Liverpool, but it was the first to be built for the Borough and the Crematorium Chapel is only the fourth example to be built in the UK.</p> <p>Anfield Cemetery was the principal cemetery in Liverpool in the later Victorian and Edwardian era. It is also one of the City's grandest expressions of its long standing religious and ethnic diversity. The design and development of the Cemetery clearly and deliberately reflects the diverse range of religious and immigrant communities. The layout and architecture of the Cemetery bestowed parity on the three sections, the Church of England, non-conformist and Roman Catholic. The large Chinese area of the cemetery, begun during the First World War, is another reminder of Liverpool's ethnic diversity.</p> <p>The Cemetery also fulfils a local recreational function as an area of public open space.</p> <p>Landscape and Architectural Significance</p> <p>Anfield Cemetery is attributed to both William Gay (a little known landscape designer, specialising in cemetery lay-outs) and Edward Kemp.</p> <p>The layout of the cemetery is by Edward Kemp, and was developed from the skeleton of a plan devised by Gay before his resignation. Unable to create a vertically interesting landscape due to the natural flat topography of the area, Kemp created an elaborate horizontal one including a near symmetrical arrangement of interlocking circular and curved paths arranged about two intersecting axial drives. The result is a complex and inventive layout of national significance.</p> <p>Overlaying this formal pattern of paths was an informal planting scheme of naturalistic clumps of trees. Although Kemp's scheme has been degraded by subsequent formal planting, notably avenues, Anfield Cemetery remains a fine example of the synthesis of the formal and informal, which typified the first generation of Burial Board cemeteries.</p> <p>Kemp created nearly 3,000 brick graves under the central sunken area and two catacomb complexes between the chapels. Kemp unusually built up the centre of the site to create a platform for the chapel, level with the main entrance.</p> <p>Local architects Lucy & Littler and James Rhind were responsible for the cemetery structures. As a group, their buildings are a good example of mid-Victorian public architecture, expressed in the Gothic idiom.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The register entry for the cemetery provides a clear description of the setting of the asset and states the following:</p> <p><i>"The setting is generally residential with a railway line to the north. To the south of the site, on the other side of Priory Road, Stanley Park, also designed by Kemp, forms part of the setting. The site is bounded by a railway embankment along the north side, private gardens to houses on Ince Avenue on the east side, Priory Road on the south side and Walton Lane on the west side. The boundary is formed by a red sandstone wall which is treated decoratively along Priory Road and more simply elsewhere."</i></p> <p>There are four entrances to the cemetery with the main entrance situated on the corner of Priory Road and Walton Lane, consisting of a pair of stone lodges and a screen wall with ornate cast-iron gates on either side of a tall clock tower. To the north on Walton Lane is another stone lodge and there is a third lodge of similar design on Priory Road. All these buildings are in Gothic Revival style.</p> <p>The entrance at the north-east corner of the site is formed by an elaborate bridge carrying the railway line and has a central arched tunnel flanked by subsidiary tunnels, all with ornate cast-iron gate. This is known as the Cherry Lane entrance after the road with which it connects. A lodge formerly situated at this entrance has been demolished. There is a separate entrance to the crematorium, also with a lodge, on Priory Road. A former Registrar's Office on Priory Road has its own entrance as does a works yard on Walton Lane</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>Anfield Cemetery is primarily and directly experienced from the junction of Walton Lane and Priory Road at the main entrance and there is a view from here along the main axial drive, flanked by the two lodge buildings. Elsewhere, the cemetery is largely enclosed by boundary walls and mature hedgerows, although there are glimpsed views into it from the various entrances around its perimeter.</p> <p>Along Priory Road there is a combined experience and appreciation of Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery to the north of the route. The south of Priory Road consists of a modern car wash and the former site of Anfield Comprehensive School.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The cemetery has an associative relationship with Stanley Park and it also has a strong historical and functional association with the residential community it was designed to serve.</p>	High

Table 4.2: Listed Buildings



Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
1	Lodge to Anfield Cemetery, 238 Priory Road (grade II listed)		<p>The lodge for Anfield Cemetery was designed by Lucy and Littler in 1862. The building is constructed from stone and has a slate roof. The building is of two storeys and has an L-shaped plan with a porch in the angle; it contains an oriel window in the ground floor. There is also an octagonal staircase turret with a lancet window, an embattled parapet and a spire with fleuron.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it forms part of the original design and layout of Anfield Cemetery as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The building is also of historic interest as part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The building is set back from the boundary wall of the cemetery. To the south and west is Stanley Park with Anfield Cemetery to its north and east.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The building is primarily experienced from Priory Road to the north and from within Anfield Cemetery to the south. Its role and function as a lodge to the cemetery, together with its architectural detailing, is best appreciated from these areas. The buildings are also experienced from within the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The building also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead. The building also forms part of a designed composition with the adjacent gate and piers.</p>	Medium
2	Main Entrance to Anfield Cemetery (grade II listed)		<p>The main entrance was designed by Lucy and Littler in 1862. The entrance contains a red sandstone screen, and an octagonal Gothic clock tower surmounted by a gable with a pinnacle. Flanking the tower are wrought iron gates with gate piers with truncated spires. Between the piers are pedestrian ways, above which are iron canopies.</p> <p>They are of historic interest as they form part of the original design and layout of Anfield Cemetery as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structures are also of historic interest as part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The main entrance forms a prominent boundary feature and is located to the west of Anfield Cemetery at the south western junction of Walton Lane and Priory Road. To the south is Stanley Park and Goodison Park to the west. To the north and east is Anfield Cemetery.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The main entrance to Anfield Cemetery is principally experienced along Walton Lane eastwards. It is here that the architectural composition and grouping with the flanking lodges is best appreciated. Similar views are gained from within the cemetery. Due to the height and prominence of the clock tower, this is more visible within various areas of the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The structures hold a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The structures also hold an association with the other architectural elements designed by Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead. The structures also form part of a designed composition with the adjacent lodges.</p>	Medium


Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
3	Lodge to Anfield Cemetery, 302 Priory Road (grade II listed)		<p>The lodge to the south end of the entrance to Anfield Cemetery was designed by Lucy and Littler in 1862. The building is constructed in stone, and has a slate roof. The building is single storey with an attic and has an L-shaped plan, with a porch in the angle; To the front is a canted bay window over which are the arms of Liverpool. Above the entrance to the porch is inscribed the word 'SEXTON'.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it forms part of the original design and layout of Anfield Cemetery as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The building is also of historic interest as part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The building is located to the west of Anfield Cemetery at the south western junction of Walton Lane and Priory Road. To the south is Stanley Park and Goodison Park to the west. To the north and east is Anfield Cemetery.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The building is principally experienced along Walton Lane eastwards. Its role and function as a lodge to the cemetery, together with its architectural detailing, is best appreciated from these areas. The buildings are also experienced from within the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The building also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead. The building also forms part of a designed composition with the adjacent gate, piers and clock tower.</p>	Medium
7	Bridge to North West of Pavilion to East of Lake (grade II listed)		<p>The bridge is located to the northwest of the pavilion to the east of the lake and was constructed in 1870. It was designed by E. R. Robson, and consists of iron girders supporting iron railings between stone piers.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structure is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The park bridges are located within the picturesque (northern) section of Stanley Park situated within and around various landscape features such as lakes, pathways, trees and soft landscaping.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The bridges form part of the picturesque landscape to the north and are principally experienced within the close and secluded areas within this area of the park.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The bridges hold a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The bridges also hold an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
9	Pavilion at East End of Main Section of Screen Wall (grade II listed)		<p>The pavilion was constructed in 1870. It was designed by E. R. Robson, and consists of stone with a slate roof in an octagonal plan. Each side contains a two-bay arcade with a central column. On the top is a lantern with five lights on each side.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structure is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The pavilions are located along the pathways adjacent to the screen wall located to the southern boundary of the park. The buildings are also proximate to the terrace.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The pavilions hold a commanding position at the elevated southern end of the park, overlooking the middle ground. It is here that their distinct octagonal design and architectural detailing can be appreciated.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The pavilions hold a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp including glimpsed views and defined vistas. The pavilions also hold an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium
10	Lodge to Stanley Park on Anfield Road (grade II listed)		<p>The Lodge to Stanley Park dates from the 1868 and was designed by E. R. Robson as part of the laying out of Stanley Park and is constructed from speckled red sandstone under a slate roof. The building is of two storeys with 3 x 2 bays. The building consists of varied fenestration, with most of the windows being mullioned. The external projecting chimney stack holds a date stone of 1868.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it forms part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The building is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The Lodge to Stanley Park is contained within the boundary of the park and fronts it to the north and west. The lodge is set back to the south along Anfield Road by a private garden. The building overlooks the public car park to the east.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The building is most visible and primarily experienced from within Stanley Park by the path adjacent to the car park. It is here that its function as a lodge to the park can be appreciated. The building is also visible from the steep path via the entrance of Walton Lane and Anfield Road. The rear elevation is also visible along Anfield Road which reinforces its historic use as a lodge.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building has an association with the wider Stanley Park; the designed landscape by Edward Kemp and the architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
11	Bridge to North of East End of Lake (grade II listed)		<p>This bridge is to the north of the east end of the lake and was constructed in 1870. It was designed by E. R. Robson, and consists of stone abutments supporting iron girders with iron rails. At the ends of the bridge are stone piers.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structure is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The park bridges are located within the picturesque (northern) section of Stanley Park situated within and around various landscape features such as lakes, pathways, trees and soft landscaping.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The bridges form part of the picturesque landscape to the north and are principally experienced within the close and secluded areas within this area of the park.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The bridges hold a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The bridges also hold an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium
12	Bridge to East of Pavilion (grade II listed)		<p>The bridge is located to the east of the pavilion. It was designed by E. R. Robson, and consists of iron girders supporting iron railings between stone piers. The space under the bridge has been filled in.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structure is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The park bridges are located within the picturesque (northern) section of Stanley Park situated within and around various landscape features such as lakes, pathways, trees and soft landscaping.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The bridges form part of the picturesque landscape to the north and are principally experienced within the close and secluded areas within this area of the park.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The bridges hold a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The bridges also hold an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium
14	North Catacomb (grade II listed)		<p>The North Catacomb was designed by Lucy and Littler and constructed in 1863 from stone with a slate roof. The building is single storey with nine bays. There are weathered buttresses and a corbelled parapet with gargoyles. The end bay entrances on the north side have pointed arches. The returns have round apses with three lancets with iron grilles. The buildings are currently in poor condition.</p> <p>When the building was in use, coffins were lowered on stone catafalques by a hydraulic lift.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it forms part of the original design and layout of Anfield Cemetery as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The building is also of historic interest as part</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The north catacomb is located at the centre of Anfield Cemetery. The building is positioned to the north of the axial route through the cemetery to the Cherry Lane entrance.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The north catacomb is primarily experienced and visible from within Anfield Cemetery to the north. It provides built form and a sense of enclosure within the centre of the cemetery. The building is also experienced at various other points within the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The north catacomb holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The building also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
15	South Catacomb (grade II listed)		<p>of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p> <p>The South Catacomb was designed by Lucy and Littler and constructed in 1863 from stone with a slate roof. The building is single storey with nine bays. There are weathered buttresses and a corbelled parapet with gargoyles. The end bay entrances on the north side have pointed arches. The returns have round apses with three lancets with iron grilles. The buildings are currently in poor condition.</p> <p>When the building was in use, coffins were lowered on stone catafalques by a hydraulic lift.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it forms part of the original design and layout of Anfield Cemetery as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The building is also of historic interest as part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The south catacomb is located at the centre of Anfield Cemetery. The building is positioned to the south of the axial route through the cemetery to the Cherry Lane entrance.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The south catacomb is primarily experienced and visible from within Anfield Cemetery to the south. It provides built form and a sense of enclosure within the centre of the cemetery. The building is also experienced at various other points within the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The south catacomb holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The building also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	Medium
16	No's 9 and 11 Anfield Road (grade II listed)		<p>No's 9 & 11 Anfield Road consist of a pair of semi-detached houses dating from c.1840 and are constructed from stucco with a slate roof. The buildings are of two storeys with an attic and have six bays with a string course. The second and fourth bays break forward under steep gables. No. 9 has casement window of 2 pointed lights under label moulds. No. 11 is pebble dashed with later 20th century windows replacing the originals. The building has been heavily altered.</p> <p>The buildings formed part of the remaining plots along Anfield Road in the mid to late 19th century. Despite the downward social trend and successive waves of terraced housing, the eligibility of the Anfield Road area as a location for villa building was prolonged by the opening of Stanley Park in 1870.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>No's 9 & 11 Anfield Road are situated along Anfield Road to the south. To the east are terraced properties fronting Anfield Road. The north consists of their domestic gardens with the grounds of the Anfield County Girls Secondary School further north. Roseneath Cottage is located to the west.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The buildings form part of a typical domestic setting and are primarily experienced from Anfield Road to the south east. With the exception of a parcel of land to the north (between the house and Stanley Park), there are no other areas in which to experience the listed building.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building has no known associative attributes.</p>	Medium



Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
17	Lansdowne House (grade II listed)		<p>Lansdowne House was designed by Lucy and Littler in the Gothic Revival style and dates from 1862. The building was originally the registrar's office. The building is constructed from stone with a slate roof in an irregular plan. The building is of two storeys has a front of five bays. The front contains gables with bays windows to the front and rear. The windows are placed irregularly and are principally mullioned and transomed.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it forms part of the original design and layout of Anfield Cemetery as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The building is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>Lansdowne House is contained in its own plot within Anfield Cemetery and is bounded by Priory Road to the south. To the north, west and east is Anfield Cemetery.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>Lansdowne House is primarily experienced from Priory Road with clear views of the buildings west, south and east elevations. Its detailing and architectural composition is best appreciated from this point. The north elevation is visible from within Anfield Cemetery, allowing for an understanding of its role and link to the cemetery. There are intermittent views of the building from within the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>Lansdowne House holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The building also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	Medium
18	Crematorium at Anfield Cemetery (grade II listed)		<p>The crematorium was designed by James Rhind in the free Perpendicular style and dates from 1894-96. The building is constructed in stone with a slate roof in a T-shaped plan; with a south porch and a north wing. The chimney is disguised as a tower with an embattled parapet, gargoyles and louvered openings.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it was the fourth crematorium to be built in the country.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The crematorium is contained in its own plot within Anfield Cemetery. The building fronts a private courtyard to its south with a later curved porch / terrace arrangement and lodge. To the north, west and east is Anfield Cemetery.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The crematorium is largely enclosed from the cemetery and Priory Road. It is primarily experienced from within the cemetery at its entrance. Here, the architectural composition and large arched entranceway are best appreciated. Due to its height, there are intermittent views of the chimney from within the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The crematorium holds an association with the introduction of crematoria in the country. The building also holds an association with the architect James Rhind.</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
20	Mclennan Monument (grade II listed)		The Mclennan monument is designed in the form of an Egyptian Pylon. It was built for Alexander Mclennan (d.1893) and his wife Isabella (d.1896). The monument was constructed in 1893 from grey granite. There are clasp buttresses and a frieze with cover above. There is a raised slab above with further coving. The sides of the monument have rectangular recesses and engraved Egyptian-style decoration. There is an inscription panel to the south side.	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The monument is located to the north west of the crossing of the main paths along the axial route through Anfield Cemetery.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The monument is principally experienced along the axial route through the cemetery at the centre. Its highly decorative appearance is best appreciated from this point. The structure forms a key focal point within this part of the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The monument has an association with the Mclennan Family.</p>	Medium
24	Pavilion at West End of Main Section of Screen Wall (grade II listed)		<p>The pavilion was constructed in 1870. It was designed by E. R. Robson, and consists of stone with a slate roof in an octagonal plan. Each side contains a two-bay arcade with a central column. On the top is a lantern with five lights on each side.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structure is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The pavilions are located along the pathways adjacent to the screen wall located to the southern boundary of the park. The buildings are also proximate to the terrace.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The pavilions hold a commanding position at the elevated southern end of the park, overlooking the middle ground. It is here that their distinct octagonal design and architectural detailing can be appreciated.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The pavilions hold a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp including designed views and vistas. The pavilions also hold an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
25	Terrace to North of Screen Wall (grade II listed)		<p>The former pavilion is sited to the east of the lake and was constructed in 1870. It was designed by E. R. Robson and consists of a square stone base which originally had a timber gothic structure above. This has since burnt down but the stone foundations remain. There are two flights of steps leading up to the former pavilion and one down to the basement.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. Its interest has been diminished by the loss of the timber pavilion above.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The former pavilion is located adjacent to the paths and lakes within the picturesque landscape section of the park.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The foundations to the pavilion is most visible and primarily experienced from the pathway to the north and along the nearby bridge. The structure also allows views of the middle ground. There are distant views of Anfield Stadium from the viewing platform.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The former pavilion holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The pavilion also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium
26	Shelter to South East of Lake (grade II listed)		<p>The shelter was designed by E. R. Robson in 1870 and is constructed from stone. The structure has a hexagonal plan, with a six-sided base in the centre, but no seats. The timber roof is carried on round columns with pointed arches, and has a lantern with a pyramidal roof.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structure is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The shelter is located within the picturesque landscape of the park, adjacent to the lakes. It is immediately surrounded by stone steps and areas of hard standing.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The building is situated in a secluded position and is primarily experienced along the pathway to the principal bridge over the lake. The shelter can be seen in glimpsed views from various locations within the picturesque landscape of the park.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The shelter holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The shelter also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium
29	Anfield County Girls Secondary School (grade II listed)		<p>Anfield County Girls Secondary School is an example of a small country villa, now school, dating from the early 19th century constructed from stucco with a slate roof. The building is designed in the Italianate style. The building is of two storeys with four bays, the first of which breaks forward under a gable and is partly obscured by a later addition. The building is embellished through the use of a sill band at first floor level and top bracketed frieze and cornice to the upper floor. The porch consists of flat pilasters with entablature and blocking course. The windows are predominantly sash windows and are adorned with an architrave. The rear elevation is similar with the exception of a canted bay window and cornices</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The building is set back from Anfield road to its south and is approached via a pair of stone gate piers. The original building has later extensions to the east and west. To the north is the former original garden which provides views over to and from Stanley Park. This is now an area of hard standing.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The building is principally experienced from and visible from Anfield Road. The distinctive cream painted finish ensures that the building is highly visible and prominent above the wall line; however views when travelling eastwards along Anfield Road are limited by the large extension immediately to the west. The complex of buildings to the east of the building (Roseneath Cottage and Nos. 9 & 11 Anfield Road) screen it in views from the</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
			<p>to each window. The building has been latterly altered and extended at either side in the 20th century.</p> <p>The building was constructed in the early 19th century as a small country villa and was originally known as ‘Woodlands’. During the 1860s, Woodlands was the home of Henry Tate (1819-99), who later became famous both for his sugar-refining business and as the first benefactor of London’s Tate Gallery.</p>	<p>east. There are also some limited views of the rear of the building from Stanley Park to the north.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building has an association with the well-known sugar-refiner Henry Tate.</p>	
30, 21 and 39	No’s 35-45 Anfield Road (grade II listed)		<p>No’s 35-45 Anfield Road consists of three pairs of semi-detached houses dating from the mid to late 19th century constructed from stucco, with a slate roof. To the front elevation along Anfield Road, each house has two bays and two gables. To the ground floor, there is a canted bay window with hollow chamfered cross windows and embattled cresting which flanks projecting paired 4-centred entrances (now windows). The windows consist of either timber casement or replacement up. The rear (garden) elevation onto Stanley Park is of similar design with the addition of quoins and stone dressings to the windows.</p> <p>The buildings formed part of the remaining plots to the south of Stanley Park along Anfield Road in the mid to late 19th century. Despite the downward social trend and successive waves of terraced housing, the eligibility of the Anfield Road area as a location for villa building was prolonged by the opening of Stanley Park in 1870. The buildings were also designed to be elaborate to the rear facing the gardens and park.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>No’s 35-45 are situated along Anfield Road to its south west and are set back from the road. To the south are terraced residential properties. To the east are their associated gardens, an area of modern hard standing (utilised by LCC as a depot) beyond which is Stanley Park. To the south is a pathway into the park and a newly landscaped area which includes the LFC TV Stand.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The buildings form part of a typical domestic setting and were designed to benefit from views to the rear of Stanley Park. The buildings are principally experienced from Anfield Road and are also visible within views along Priory Road to the north. It is from these points that the architectural detailing and connection with Stanley Park is best appreciated. Due to the tight urban grain of the surrounding area, there are limited other areas in which to experience the listed buildings.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The buildings are associated with the development of a collection of villas within Anfield. The buildings also hold a group value with each other, forming part of a continuous arrangement of semi-detached dwellings designed in the same materials and architectural style.</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
31	Boathouse on the East side of the Lake in Stanley Park (grade II listed)		<p>The boathouse is sited to the east of the lake and was constructed in 1870. It was designed by E. R. Robson and consists of a square stone base which has a large Gothic-arched boat entry opening to its south west elevation. The boathouse originally had a timber gothic structure above. This has since burnt down but the stone foundations remain. There are two flights of steps leading up to the former pavilion and one down to the basement.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as boathouse forming part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. Its interest has been diminished by the loss of the timber pavilion above.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The boathouse is located adjacent to the paths and lakes within the picturesque landscape section of the park.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The boathouse is most visible and primarily experienced from the pathway to the north and along the nearby bridge. The structure also allows views of the middle ground. There are distant views of Anfield Stadium from the viewing platform.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The boathouse holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The pavilion also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium
32	Bandstand in Front of Conservatory (grade II listed)		<p>The bandstand was constructed in 1899. The structure is in cast iron, and has an octagonal roof with a decorative peak. This is carried on eight thin iron columns with ornamented arch braces.</p> <p>The bandstand is of historic interest as an example of a Victorian bandstand from the late 19th century.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The bandstand is located to the south west of Stanley Park within the formal landscape, immediately in front of the Conservatory.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The bandstand is primarily and directly experienced from the formal landscaping around it, adjacent to the Conservatory. Here, the architectural detailing of the structure is best appreciated together with its intended use as a bandstand. There are intermittent views of the bandstand from Walton Lane but these are filtered by planting to the park boundaries.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The bandstand has no known associative attributes.</p>	Medium
33	Bridge at East End of Lake (grade II listed)		<p>The bridge is located to the east end of the lake and was constructed in 1870. It was designed by E. R. Robson, and consists of iron girders supporting iron railings between stone abutments. At the ends of the bridge are stone piers.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structure is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The park bridges are located within the picturesque (northern) section of Stanley Park situated within and around various landscape features such as lakes, pathways, trees and soft landscaping.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The bridges form part of the picturesque landscape to the north and are principally experienced within the close and secluded areas within this area of the park.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The bridges hold a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The bridges also hold an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
34	Mere Bank Public House (grade II listed)		<p>Mere Bank Public House dates from 1881 and is constructed from brick, moulded terracotta panels, half-timbering and pargetting. The building is of two storeys and six bays with a canted corner bay; there are two bays to Mere Lane. The roof is steeply pitched and is of slate with domed louvre.</p> <p>The Mere Bank Public House is of historic interest as a late 19th century public house and part of the suburb of Everton. The exterior of the building has been little altered with the original function of the building as a public house remaining legible.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The Mere Bank Public House is positioned on the corner of Heyworth Street Road and Mere Lane to its west and south respectively. To its immediate north is vacant land and nearby Everton Library.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The Mere Bank Public House is primarily experienced from Heyworth Street. The position, orientation and height of the building, facing south west, allow clear views and appreciation of the principal elevation of the public house when moving along Heyworth Street. The building is a prominent landmark in the area. There are extensive views across Liverpool to the north of the building, including Anfield Stadium.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building has no known associative attributes.</p>	Medium
35	The Arkles Public House (grade II listed)		<p>The Arkles is a late 19th century public house constructed of yellow brick with red brick and stone dressings, with a slate roof. It is of two storeys in height with an attic and has 3 x 3 bays. The ground floor has a sill band and frieze of decorative red brick with a bracketed cornice. To the upper storeys, there is a square clock tower and pyramidal roof to the principal elevation with an entrance consisting of a segmental head and corbelled hood. The building is of architectural interest as an elaborate example of a public house exploiting a corner site.</p> <p>The Arkles is of historic interest as a late 19th century public house and part of the suburb of Anfield. The exterior of the building has been little altered with the original function of the building as a public house remaining legible.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The Arkles is positioned on the corner of Anfield Road and Arkles Lane to its north and west respectively. To its immediate north east and south east, the building forms part of the grid-plan of terraced properties which was laid out in the late 19th century. The building is surrounded to the west, south and east by terraced residential properties. To the north is Stanley Park.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The Arkles is primarily experienced from Anfield Road and Arkles Lane. The position, orientation and height of the building, facing north west, allows clear views and appreciation of the principal elevations of the public house. As the building is taller than the surrounding residential properties, it has increased prominence within the immediate vicinity. The clock tower of the Arkles can be seen at the end of Arkles Lane at the junction with Priory Road.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>There are no known associative attributes, with the exception of its role during Liverpool Football Club match days and as a facility for the nearby residential community.</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
37	South Chapel (grade II listed)		<p>The South Chapel was designed by Lucy and Littler in the Gothic Revival style and dates from 1862. The building is constructed from stone under a slate roof. The chapel consists of a nave with an apse, aisles and porches. Above the north porch is a tower with buttresses, louvred bell openings, gargoyles and a spire incorporating lucarnes and pinnacles. The rainwater heads are dated 1862.</p> <p>The building is the only surviving chapel of three designed for the cemetery.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it forms part of the original design and layout of Anfield Cemetery as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The building is also of historic interest as part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The South Chapel is located to the south of Anfield Cemetery. The building is positioned to the south of the axial route through the cemetery to the Cherry Lane entrance.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The South Chapel is principally experienced and visible within Anfield Cemetery at various points. It has an increased presence following the loss of the other two chapels and now acts as a landmark within the centre of the cemetery. There are intermittent views of the chapel tower above the mature trees and planting in and around the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The South Chapel holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The building also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	Medium
38	Roseneath Cottage (grade II listed)		<p>Roseneath Cottage consists of a residential dwelling from the early 19th century constructed from red sandstone coursed rubble with a slate roof. There are quoins to one corner of the building. The building is of two storeys. The porch is embellished with a castellated parapet and architraved entrance. The windows have chamfered reveals and have been replaced with modern UPVC.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it holds the term ‘cottage’ which was directly influenced by the popularity of the cottage orne style, which emphasises picturesque rusticity, usually in parkland settings. The building differs from the nearby larger villas in being built against the roadside, where it originally had an attached stable and coach house.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>Roseneath Cottage is situated within a confined plot fronting Anfield Road to the south east. To the north and west is Anfield County Girls Secondary School and to the east is Nos. 9 & 11 Anfield Road.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The building is primarily experienced from Anfield Road to the south east. Due to the tight urban grain of the surrounding area, there are limited other areas in which to experience the listed buildings.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building has no known associative attributes.</p>	Medium

Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
41	Screen Wall (grade II listed)		<p>The screen wall has a central section, and two side sections meeting the central section at narrow angles. It was constructed in 1807 and was designed by E. R. Robson. Along the wall is blind arcading and buttresses with conical pinnacles. The central section contains a rectangular pavilion. The screen wall was designed to screen views southwards and focus attention to the north.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structure is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The screen wall sits along the southern boundary of the park with two octagonal pavilions and a smaller square pavilions adjoining the wall.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The screen wall is principally experienced from the adjacent wide path and from the middle ground. Its functional use to screen views to the south is understood from this part of the park.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The screen wall holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp including designed views and vistas. The wall also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.</p>	Medium
42	Conservatory (grade II listed)		<p>The Conservatory was constructed in 1899 and was designed by Mackenzie and Moncur. The Conservatory consists of an iron and glass structure on a stone base. It has fifteen bays on the front and back with seven bays on the sides. To the top of the Conservatory is a clerestory and a hipped roof. There is a veranda to the north with glazed ends and iron balustrade.</p> <p>The Conservatory is of historic interest as an example of a Victorian Conservatory form the late 19th century. The building was designed and cast by Mackenzie & Moncour of Edinburgh.</p> <p>The construction of the building was funded by the wealthy banker Henry Yates Thompson.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The Conservatory is located to the west of Stanley Park within the formal landscape, immediately in front of the Western Walk.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The Conservatory is primarily and directly experienced from the formal landscaping to its north west, near the bandstand. The building is also situated on an elevated position (it is now more elevated following restoration works to the park) and is visible from Walton Lane and Anfield Road. It has a commanding and landmark presence within the western section of Stanley Park.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building has an association with the later changes which occurred within Stanley Park. The building also holds an association with Henry Yates Thompson.</p>	Medium
43	Bridge Over Lake (grade II listed)		<p>The bridge over the lake was constructed in 1870. It was designed by E. R. Robson, and consists of stone with six dentilled arches carried on piers. Alternate piers have projecting refuges supported by corbels. The parapet contains recessed panels.</p> <p>The structure is of historic interest as part of the original design and layout of Stanley Park as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structure is also of historic interest as it forms part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect E. R. Robson.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The park bridges are located within the picturesque (northern) section of Stanley Park situated within and around various landscape features such as lakes, pathways, trees and soft landscaping.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The bridges form part of the picturesque landscape to the north and are principally experienced within the close and secluded areas within this area of the park. The bridge over the lake is more prominent within the picturesque landscape of the park.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The bridges hold a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The bridges also hold an association with the</p>	Medium





Plan Ref No	Listed Building		Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Significance)	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
				other architectural elements designed by E. R. Robson.	
45	Lodge to Anfield Cemetery, 242 Priory Road (grade II listed)		<p>The lodge to the south end of the entrance to Anfield Cemetery was designed by Lucy and Littler in 1862. The building is constructed in stone, and has a slate roof. The building is single storey with an attic and has an L-shaped plan, with a porch in the angle; To the front is a canted bay window over which are the arms of Liverpool. Above the entrance to the porch is inscribed the word 'SEXTON'.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest as it forms part of the original design and layout of Anfield Cemetery as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The building is also of historic interest as part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The building is located to the west of Anfield Cemetery at the south western junction of Walton Lane and Priory Road. To the south is Stanley Park and Goodison Park to the west. To the north and east is Anfield Cemetery.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The building is principally experienced along Walton Lane eastwards. Its role and function as a lodge to the cemetery, together with its architectural detailing, is best appreciated from these areas. The buildings are also experienced from within the cemetery.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building holds a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The building also holds an association with the other architectural elements designed by Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead. The building also forms part of a designed composition with the adjacent gate, piers and clock tower.</p>	Medium
46	Entrance to Anfield Cemetery, Priory Road (grade II listed)		<p>The entrance gate and gate piers were designed by Lucy and Littler and were constructed in 1862. There are four stone gate piers with pyramidal finials. The central two-lead gate and flanking gates are of wrought iron with rich ornament.</p> <p>They are of historic interest as they form part of the original design and layout of Anfield Cemetery as designed by Victorian landscape architect Edward Kemp. The structures are also of historic interest as part of the group of architectural elements designed by the architect Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The structures form a prominent boundary feature and access route into Anfield Cemetery from Priory Road. The structures are set back from the boundary wall of the cemetery. To the south and west is Stanley Park with Anfield Cemetery to its north and east.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The structures are primarily experienced from Priory Road to the north and from within Anfield Cemetery to the south. Their decorative detailing and functional use as entrance gates and piers are appreciated from these points.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The structures hold a strong association with the designed landscape by Edward Kemp. The structures also hold an association with the other architectural elements designed by Lucy and Littler of Birkenhead. The structures also form part of a designed composition with the adjacent lodges.</p>	Medium

Table 4.3: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Plan Ref No	Non-Designated Heritage Asset		Significance	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
2	Anfield Road School		<p>Anfield Road School dates to the late 19th century (c.1885) and is designed in the Domestic Revival architectural style. It was built by Charles Deacon for the Walton on the Hill School Board, alongside two other schools in the area. The building is constructed from gault brick with red pressed brick dressings. The original 1885 range lies along Feltwell Road and has a long 17-bay frontage consisting of gabled bays. The central projecting bay contains an arched opening with a pressed brick surround to the ground floor with a porch behind containing a short stair leading to an entrance doorway. The Anfield Road return is of a shorter 7-bays including a lower 3-bay section to the far right. The elevation incorporates features including a false gable with mock timber-framing detail, a large terracotta panel to the first floor with relief lettering reading 'Walton on the Hill School Board Anfield Road Schools', and a tall bell tower with a bobbin-shaped top and belfry with a conical roof/spire. The spire forms a striking landmark on Anfield Road. The building was extended in c.1900.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The building is located on an island site, bound by Anfield Road to the west, Feltwell Road to the north, Edgworth Road to the east and Douglas Road to the south. The building is surrounded to all sides by residential terraced dwellings.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The building is primarily experienced from the corner of Anfield Road and Feltwell Road where it's prominent corner position is best appreciated. The ventilation spire forms a key local landmark in short and long range views along Anfield Road. The building is more intimately experienced along Feltwell Road within a domestic setting.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>There is a minor association with the other schools built by the Walton on the Hill School Board. There are no other known associative attributes.</p>	Low
24	No's 31-33 Anfield Road		<p>No's 31-33 Anfield Road consist of semi-detached houses dating from the mid to late 19th century. They are constructed from stucco render with slate roofs. Each house has three bays with a central doorway, decorated with Doric columns set within a large door surround. This is flanked by rectangular and canted bay windows. Above are moulded architraved windows with decorative embellishment above. The buildings are framed and divided by pilaster detailing.</p> <p>The rear (garden) elevation onto Stanley Park is plain with outriggers and was never intended to be viewed from the park itself due to the extent of intervening planting and the screen wall.</p> <p>The buildings (along with No's 35-45) formed part of the remaining plots to the south of Stanley Park along Anfield Road in the mid to late 19th century.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>No's 31-33 are situated along Anfield Road to its south west and are set back from the road with front gardens. To the south are terraced residential properties. To the east are their associated gardens beyond which is Stanley Park. To the south is the neighbouring grade II listed 35-45 Anfield Road.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The buildings form part of a typical domestic setting. The buildings are principally experienced from Anfield Road where their architectural detailing is best appreciated, contrasting with the Gothic detailing of 35-35 Anfield Road. Due to the tight urban grain of the surrounding area, there are limited other areas in which to experience the buildings.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The buildings are associated with the development of a collection of villas within Anfield. The buildings also hold a group value with each other, forming part of a continuous arrangement of semi-detached dwellings designed in the same materials.</p>	Low

Plan Ref No	Non-Designated Heritage Asset		Significance	Contribution made by Setting to Significance	ES Value
25	Anfield Stadium		<p>There has been a football ground at Anfield since at least c.1884, first for Everton FC and later for Liverpool FC. As is common with football stadia, the stadium is the culmination of successive phases and layers of development and change in response to the changing fortunes of the football team. The present stadium contains no original fabric, principally dating from the mid to late 20th century. The building therefore holds no architectural interest.</p> <p>The history of the stadium is however of local interest, in particular its early origins and association with architect Archibald Leitch and key local figures, together with its significant role and prominence in the local community.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>Anfield Stadium sits within a predominantly residential area. To the north west is the new area of public realm (linked to the Main Stand) beyond which is terraced residential dwellings. To the south west and south east are further terraced residential dwellings. To the north east is Anfield Road beyond which is Stanley Park.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>Anfield Stadium is experienced from numerous points in the surrounding area due to its size and elevated position. It forms a key landmark from the eastern section of Stanley Park and along key routes such as Arkles Lane and Priory Road. There are wider views of the stadium in the local area and in distant views from Everton Brow and Liverpool City Centre.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>The building holds an association with the nearby Stanley House and Stanley Park in terms of their proximity and historic association with one another.</p>	Low
39	No 73 Anfield Road		<p>No 73 Anfield Road is a villa dating from 1876 for John Houlding, brewer and football promoter. The building is constructed from red and buff chequer-work brick with painted stone dressings lintels, sash windows and yellow brickwork to string courses and the central door surround. The roof is of slate flanked by projecting chimneys. As with the other villas along, the value of the outlook is emphasised in the form of a tall, well-lit stair turret rising on the garden elevation, whilst towards the street, a stable and coach house block is set to one side of a large forecourt. To the south east elevation is a Palladian window.</p> <p>The building holds historic interest with the football clubs of Liverpool and Everton as John Houlding originally leased the field opposite his property in 1884 to provide a new ground for Everton Football Club. Following Everton's move to its location at Goodison, he later established Liverpool Football Club in the same location.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>No 73 Anfield Road is set within its own grounds and is principally accessed from the forecourt to the south west. To the north east, there is a private garden which is enclosed by mature trees and planting. The building is orientated to face north east and is primarily experienced from within the forecourt to the front and private gardens to the rear.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The building originally looked out over Stanley Park; however this view has been altered through mature trees and the construction of the car park to the south east of Stanley Park. This limits the visual relationship the house has with Stanley Park. The currently open land to the north west, including the Application Site, allows views of the side elevation from Anfield Road. Anfield Stadium is proximate and clearly visible from No 73 Anfield Road.</p> <p>Associative Attributes</p> <p>As aforementioned, the building has an association with the football clubs of Liverpool and Everton.</p>	Low

5. Impact Assessment

Summary of Legislation and National Planning Policy

- 5.1 Under s66(1) of The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Liverpool City Council, in determining the submitted full planning application has a statutory duty to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving listed buildings, their setting or any features of special interest they may possess.
- 5.2 Case law has confirmed that Parliament's intention in enacting s66(1) was that decision-makers should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the special interest and setting of listed buildings, where 'preserve' means 'to cause no harm'.
- 5.3 In accordance with paragraph 189 of the NPPF, the significance of the identified designated heritage assets, including the contribution made by setting to that significance (including the Site), has been assessed at Section 4 of this report.
- 5.4 Paragraph 192 states that in determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, putting them into viable uses consistent with their conservation, as well as the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
- 5.5 Paragraph 193 requires when considering the impact of a Proposed Scheme on the significance of a designated heritage asset that great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. 'Conservation' is defined by the NPPF as *'the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.'*⁹
- 5.6 Paragraph 195 states:
- "Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use".*
- 5.7 Paragraph 197 states that in weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly on non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss of the significance of the heritage asset.
- 5.8 Paragraph 200 requires local planning authorities look for opportunities for new development within the setting of heritage assets to better reveal their significance. It states that proposals that preserve those elements of setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

- 5.9 The relevant heritage legislation, policy and guidance context for consideration of the Proposed Scheme is also set out in full in **Appendix 2**.
- 5.10 The key heritage issues to be taken into consideration are therefore the effect of the Proposed Scheme on the significance and setting of nearby registered parks and gardens, listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets.

Planning Context

- 5.11 In June 2014, a hybrid planning application for expansion of the Main Stand (full application) and Anfield Road Stand (outline application) was submitted to Liverpool City Council (ref: 14F/1262). The scheme was designed to add c.13, 500 additional seats comprising c.8, 500 in the new Main Stand and around 4,800 in the Anfield Road Stand, taking the overall capacity of the stadium to c.58, 300.

- 5.12 The hybrid application was approved in September 2014. In relation to the Anfield Road Stand, the case officer noted that:

“In respect of Phase 2 and the expansion of the Anfield Road Stand, this element is considered to be less sensitive in relation to Stanley Park due to the existing lack of inter-visibility between the Park and this location. The enlarged stand would be considerably larger in height and scale than the existing structure, however the introduction of areas of public realm will improve the immediate setting of the stadium and provide a more sympathetic interface between the park and the stadium. Nevertheless, due to the increased visibility of the stadium from within the registered landscape the stadium expansion will cause some harm to the significance of the Park.”

- 5.13 The case officer concludes that:

“In conclusion, whilst the enlarged stands would cause some harm to the setting of the park and cemetery, as it would be more visible when viewed from certain parts these views are from the less sensitive and informal landscape of the middle ground and east of Mill Lane. There will be only limited views from the more formal and decorative elements of the park. The Interim Head of Planning considers that the enlarged stadium will not alter or interrupt any of the intended or designed views of the park towards Anfield Cemetery and this is a viewpoint also supported by English Heritage. He concludes that this ‘less than substantial harm’ will be outweighed by the significant regenerative benefits delivered by the stadium expansion.”

- 5.14 Similarly, the case officer identified the same conclusions to the listed buildings along Anfield Road (No’s 35-45) and the non-designated No 73 Anfield Road located adjacent to the Site.
- 5.15 The planning permission was subject to a S106 Agreement which delivered funding for completion of the Stanley Park Regeneration Scheme east of Mill Lane. These works were completed by the Council in 2016.
- 5.16 The Proposed Scheme seeks full planning permission for a building of a similar footprint to the previously approved outline scheme with a reduced height. Detailed design and materiality have also been applied to the Anfield Road Stand.

The Proposed Scheme

- 5.17 The Proposed Scheme involves the partial demolition and extension of the Anfield Road Stand, increasing capacity from 8,962 to approximately 16,000, along with the provision of new associated facilities. The full description of the Proposed Scheme is:

“Full planning permission for:

- (i) The partial demolition and extension of the Anfield Road Stand to provide up to 7,000 additional seats and internal facilities including general admission concourses, hospitality lounges, a family fan zone, a c.300 sqm extension to the outside broadcasting area; club offices, staff facilities and plant and equipment; with associated public realm; lighting; landscaping and associated infrastructure.*
- (ii) Use of Anfield Stadium for other team sporting events and to host up to 10 concerts and / or major events per annum)”*

- 5.18 Further information on the Proposed Scheme is set out in the Planning Statement prepared by Turley.

Location and Siting

- 5.19 The Anfield Road Stand will replace the existing stand located to the north east of Anfield Stadium. The location and siting has been informed by the previously approved application on the Site (ref: 14F/1262) but it is of slightly increased width.
- 5.20 Areas of new public realm and landscaping are proposed as part of the scheme, with a re-aligned Anfield Road. A new access route from this landscaping into Dahlia Walk (within Stanley Park) is also proposed.

Form and Appearance

- 5.21 The Anfield Road Stand is a similar but smaller form and concept to the recently constructed Main Stand. The external appearance of the new stand echoes that of the Main Stand, maintaining a similar design approach and palette of materials. The primary material is red facing brickwork, enclosing elements of glazing and cladding with profiled metal cladding to the roof and gables.
- 5.22 The brickwork will be smooth dark red facing brick in stretcher bond with coloured mortar to match the Main Stand with panels of textured brickwork to the gables. Curtain walling will be grey powder coated with clear glazing, incorporating matching glazed doors at ground level, with grey and red back painted glazed spandrels and colour matched louvres at upper floors. Cladding used at ground level (Level 0) will be red stove enamelled metal cladding with matching doors. Louvres generally will be powder coated red or grey to match the curtain walling and cladding.
- 5.23 The principal (north) façade facing Stanley Park is composed of a three-storey high brick colonnade enclosing full storey height bays of metal cladding and curtain walling. The ground floor façade is composed of storey high stove enamelled cladding denoting the concourse entrances, and curtain walling to the hospitality entrance. The three central glazed bays provide access to the premium hospitality areas and are defined

with splayed brickwork reveals with LFC signage surmounted by a sandstone band at first floor string course level.

- 5.24 Upper floor façades are composed of two storey bays of curtain walling set within the brickwork colonnade, incorporating red and grey back painted spandrel panels with colour matched metal louvres. The glazed facade would be protected by a powder coated security roller shutter for when the building is closed, and continuous louvre cladding for plant ventilation would sit over
- 5.25 Further information on the design of the Proposed Scheme is set out within the Design and Access Statement prepared by KSS Architects.

Impact on Significance

- 5.26 The heritage impacts for each of the affected designated heritage assets are described in turn in this section of the report. This assessment employs current national advice provided by Historic England as an appropriate framework for analysis, including Historic Environment Good Practice Advice (GPA) in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment (2015), which sets out the importance of good design and response to local distinctiveness for new development in the historic environment. This advice provides a checklist of factors that may influence what will make the scale, height, massing, alignment, materials and proposed use of new development successful in its context.
- 5.27 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice (GPA) in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition) (2017) sets out guidance relating to setting and views of heritage assets. The guidance advocates a staged approach to assessment involving identification of the affected assets and setting, an assessment of the degree to which setting and views contribute to the significance of the assets, an assessment of the effects of the Proposed Scheme, exploration of ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm and the monitoring of outcomes.
- 5.28 The below assessment should be read in conjunction with the submitted Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment (TVIA) prepared by Planit. A series of viewpoints, illustrating the visual impact of the Proposed Scheme have been prepared, and include a range of distant and close views. Each viewpoint is included three times, the first as existing, the second considering the approved outline scheme for the Anfield Road Stand and the third considering the current scheme. It is important to note that these viewpoints were assessed in winter and therefore represent a worst case scenario when the filtering effect of foliage and landscaping is lessened.

Registered Parks and Gardens

Stanley Park

- 5.29 There has been a football ground within the setting of Stanley Park since the late 19th century. The stadium has been successively extended and the Main Stand is a large modern structure that has an increased presence within the setting of Stanley Park. The Proposed Scheme involves the construction of the Anfield Road Stand which will extend towards the immediate southern boundary of Stanley Park, adjacent to Dahlia Walk. A series of viewpoints have been prepared to illustrate the visual impact of the

Proposed Scheme (included in the submitted TVIA). These viewpoints illustrate/show that the Proposed Scheme will be visible from within various parts of Stanley Park. It will increase the scale, massing and height of the stadium in a number of viewpoints within Stanley Park (including Views 3, 4, 7 and 9).

- 5.30 As with the Main Stand, the Proposed Scheme will be visible from the less sensitive and decorative informal landscape (middle ground) and the eastern areas of the park, thereby minimising the impact of the proposals on the more formal and decorative elements of the designed landscape. The Proposed Scheme will be largely concealed or filtered in views from the western side of the park. The new stand will also not alter or interrupt any intended or designed views from the park, all of which were orientated northwards out of the park towards Anfield Cemetery and to the surrounding countryside and the wider area beyond.
- 5.31 The increased visibility of Anfield Stadium from within Stanley Park is considered to cause a degree of harm to the significance of the registered park and garden due to the scale and height of the new stand. The Proposed Scheme is considered to increase built form of a greater mass which will result in an increased presence within the park, distracting to a degree from the appreciation of Stanley Park. This is consistent with the judgements reached in connection with the previous application on the Site but the current scheme includes a number of measures taken to minimise harm. This includes:
- The external appearance of the new stand echoes that of the Main Stand, maintaining a similar design approach and palette of materials. The primary material is red facing brickwork, enclosing elements of glazing and cladding with profiled metal cladding to the roof and gables.
 - As with the Main Stand, no reflective materials are proposed (with the exception of glazing) to reduce glaring in longer range views from Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery.
 - The introduction of glazed elements fronting onto Stanley Park to allow views across the Park, and to create a positive relationship between the stadium and the Park.
 - The proposed stand is of a comparable form, character and function to the recently constructed Main Stand but will be lower in height and scale. This assists in reducing the impact of the stand upon Stanley Park.
 - The previously approved scheme involved continuing the metal roof trusses from the Main Stand around onto the Anfield Road Stand. This has been removed from the Proposed Scheme to assist in reducing the perceived mass of the building in views from the surrounding area.
 - Creation of a high quality public realm which reflects its position in relation to Stanley Park, enhances the relationship between the Park and the Stadium, and prioritises pedestrian movement.
- 5.32 The Proposed Scheme, as with the previously approved scheme, involves bringing built form of a greater mass closer to the boundary of Stanley Park and the linear route of

Dahlia Walk. As part of this, improved landscaping and public realm is proposed to connect the stadium with the park. This will help provide a more sympathetic interface between the site and its surroundings.

- 5.33 The level of harm caused by the increased visibility is considered to constitute 'less than substantial harm' under the terms of the NPPF. This harm will be limited and confined to the eastern part of the park. The design measures (set out above) have been introduced to reduce the harm in accordance with Historic England setting guidance (2017).
- 5.34 As set out earlier, a construction compound is proposed within Stanley. This is located on the modern surface car park and will not involve the removal of any trees or features that contribute to the significance of the registered park and garden. These works are temporary and will not affect the significance of Stanley Park. The impact of the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme is considered within the Built Heritage Chapter (Chapter 8) of the ES submitted in connection with the Proposed Scheme.

Anfield Cemetery

- 5.35 The Proposed Scheme will be clearly visible from within the centre of Anfield Cemetery, alongside the existing Main Stand (as illustrated within Views 5 and 6 of the submitted TVIA). Prior to the construction of the Main Stand, the strong sense of enclosure and mature planting to the boundaries of the cemetery limited views out to the surrounding area. This character has since changed since the construction of the Main Stand which now has a clear presence from within the cemetery.
- 5.36 The Proposed Scheme will introduce further built form of a greater height and mass within views from the registered park and garden. This alters the experience within the designated area and distracts to a degree from the appreciation of Anfield Cemetery in limited views. This is considered to cause some harm to the significance of the heritage asset. The level of harm is considered to constitute 'less than substantial harm' under the terms of the NPPF. As identified, a number of design measures (set out earlier) have been introduced to the design of the new stand to reduce harm to both Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery in accordance with Historic England setting guidance (2017).
- 5.37 The Proposed Scheme will not affect the sense of calmness and tranquillity that is evident within the cemetery nor will it disrupt views of key architectural elements such as the South Chapel, Crematorium or lodges. Key views from the main entrances into the cemetery will also remain as will the important visual relationship between the cemetery and Stanley Park.

Listed Buildings

No's 35-45 Anfield Road

- 5.38 In relation to No's 35 to 45 Anfield Road, the Proposed Scheme will not change, alter or harm the key elements of setting that contribute to the significance of the listed buildings along Anfield Road. This is principally due to the orientation of view, facing away from the Site. The domestic setting and immediate private garden curtilage of these properties will be unaffected by the Proposed Scheme and this will the

relationship these properties have with Anfield Road and the way they address the street.

- 5.39 The Proposed Scheme will however alter the way in which these properties are experienced and will result in a change to the traditional route of Anfield Road as a street by its realignment and development at the eastern end. As aforementioned, public realm and landscaping is proposed that will enhance the area around the extended footprint of the stadium but existing clear views to the east and west along Anfield Road will be terminated by the new Anfield Road stand and will be clearly visible from No's 35 to 45 Anfield Road. This is illustrated on viewpoint 8 of the TVIA.
- 5.40 For this reason, and on balance, it is concluded that the Proposed Scheme will partially diminish the significance of the listed buildings and cause a degree of harm. This is limited and less than substantial harm due to the nature of the significance of the assets and that no key elements of setting are harmed.

The Arkles Public House

- 5.41 The Proposed Scheme will be visible within the context of the Arkles Public House in distant views along Anfield Road, from the south east. It will reduce the visibility of the building from Anfield Road to a small extent. These views do not however contribute to the significance of the listed building. Those aspects of setting which do contribute, principally the way the asset is appreciated from the junction of Anfield Road and Arkles Lane will be unaffected due to the orientation of view. The experience and prominence of the building will not be compromised or challenged by the Proposed Scheme due to the distance and degree of separation with the Site. The Proposed Scheme will not affect the significance of the listed building as an elaborate 19th century public house.

No's 9-11 Anfield Road, Roseneath Cottage, Anfield County Girls Secondary School and Lodge to Anfield Road

- 5.42 These listed buildings line the north western extent of Anfield Road. These properties are separated from the Site by intervening rows of terraced houses on Lothair Road, Alroy Road, Sybil Road, Coningsby Road, Tancred Road, and those lining the south eastern side of Anfield Road. The listed buildings are experienced from Anfield Road, northwards, away from the Site. This, together with the dense townscape between the Site and the listed buildings ensures that the Proposed Scheme will not affect these assets and their significance will be sustained.

Stanley Park: Listed Buildings and Structures

- 5.43 The listed buildings and structures within Stanley Park were designed as decorative features and carefully sited as part of the designed landscape of Stanley Park. They are focussed in the western part of the park, away from the Proposed Scheme. The expanded Anfield Road Stand will be visible in distant filtered views from the pavilion to the east of the lake and may be visible in the winter months from the bridges and the shelter to the south east of the lake. These assets are however an integral part of the picturesque landscape of the park and with the exception of the winter months they are surrounded by planting and foliage, filtering views. The Proposed Scheme may also be visible from the screen wall and pavilions of the formal landscape in the southernmost portion of the park. The decorative and viewing qualities of some of

these assets and their role within the park will however not be altered by the development and it is not considered that the Proposed Scheme would harm their significance.

Anfield Cemetery: Listed Buildings and Structures

- 5.44 Similar considerations apply to the listed buildings and structures of Anfield Cemetery. The Proposed Scheme will be visible in distant views from some of these structures, most notably the South Chapel and the buildings proximate to Priory Road. However the role of these buildings and the important relationship they have with the designed landscape of the cemetery will not be altered. The Proposed Scheme will not harm the elements of setting that contribute to the significance of these assets and their significance will be sustained.

Mere Bank House

- 5.45 Mere Bank Public House is located at a distance from the Application Site and is close to the boundary of the established 1km Study Area. The existing stadium is visible in long distance views from the corner of Mere Lane and St Domingo Road, adjacent to Mere Bank Public House and the Proposed Scheme will also be visible from this vantage point. However given the distant nature of the view, the fact that it is of a wide area of the city townscape and built development, together with the nature of the significance of the public house, the development will cause no harm to the significance of this asset.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Anfield Road School

- 5.46 Anfield Road School is experienced alongside Anfield Road in short and long range views, with its tall projecting spire forming a landmark within this part of the area. The Proposed Scheme will conceal distant views of the building through the redevelopment of the Site. The local significance of the building is not however readily appreciable at this distance.
- 5.47 Views from the junction of Anfield Road and Skerries Road eastwards towards the non-designated heritage asset will remain, allowing for continued appreciation of the architectural detailing of the building and its tower. Overall, the significance of the non-designated heritage asset is considered to be sustained by the Proposed Scheme.

Anfield Stadium

- 5.48 As set out at Section 4, the present stadium contains no original fabric, principally dating from the mid to late 20th century and holds no architectural interest. The significance of the Site is confined to its historic use and local interest. The Proposed Scheme will provide a new stand to Anfield Road to allow for the continued use of the Site for LFC, complementing the recently completed Main Stand. These works involve no removal of any features of interest and overall, these works are not considered to affect the significance of Anfield Stadium.

No's 31 to 33 Anfield Road

- 5.49 As with No's 35 to 45 Anfield Road, the Proposed Scheme will not change, alter or harm key elements of setting that contribute to the significance of the non-designated

heritage asset due to the orientation of view. It will continue to sit alongside its neighbouring buildings, forming a typical residential streetscene.

- 5.50 However, the Proposed Scheme will result in a change to the traditional route of Anfield Road as a street by its realignment and development at the eastern end. This will partially diminish the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.

No 73 Anfield Road

- 5.51 The Proposed Scheme will sit alongside No 73 Anfield Road in views from Anfield Road and Arkles Lane. The height and mass of the new stand, together with its proximity, is likely to distract from the presence of No 73 Anfield Road in these views. There is however a setback between the non-designated heritage asset and the new stand and the realigned Anfield Road is proposed to be finished with high quality materials to integrate within the proposed new public realm, and landscaping to the immediate north of the stand. This will improve the immediate surroundings of the asset.
- 5.52 The Proposed Scheme will affect, to a degree, the significance of the heritage asset due to the scale and extent of the development in such close proximity. There will be no change to the historic associations between the Site and No 73 Anfield Road, being inextricably linked with the football club throughout most of its history, most notably as the former residence of John Houlding, the founder of LFC.

Statutory Duty of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the NPPF

- 5.53 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Liverpool City Council, in determining the full submitted planning application, has a statutory duty to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving listing buildings, their setting and any features of special interest they may possess building (s.66).
- 5.54 This statutory duty is a matter which should be accorded considerable importance and weight. The presumption is therefore that development proposals should not give rise to harm to the special interest of a listed building.
- 5.55 Based on our assessment of nearby listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets, there will be no harm to the significance or setting of **No's 9-11 Anfield Road (grade II listed), Roseneath Cottage (grade II listed), Anfield County Girls Secondary School (grade II listed), Lodge to Anfield Road (grade II listed), The Arkles Public House (grade II listed), Mere Bank Public House (grade II listed) and Anfield Road School (non-designated heritage asset), together the listed buildings and structures within Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery (grade II listed)**. The Proposed Development will therefore (in respect of these assets) meet the objectives of Paragraphs 192, 193, 197 and 200 of the NPPF.
- 5.56 As set out earlier, the Proposed Scheme is considered to cause a degree of harm to Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery (both grade II* registered parks and gardens) and No's 35-45 Anfield Road (grade II listed). The reasons are briefly set out below:
- **Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery (both grade II* registered parks and gardens):** This is due to the increased visibility and presence of Anfield Stadium

from within the registered parks and gardens, distracting from an appreciation of their significance.

- **No's 35-45 Anfield Road (grade II listed):** This is due to the realignment and termination of Anfield Road at its eastern end together with the visual impact of the new stand.

5.57 Where possible, a number of design measures have been introduced to the design of the Proposed Scheme to reduce the harm in accordance with Historic England setting guidance (2017).

5.58 Based on the definition of substantial harm set out in NPPG and taking into consideration design measures applied to the Proposed Scheme, it is concluded that the level of harm would be less than substantial. Paragraph 195 of the NPPF is therefore engaged which states the following:

“where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.”

5.59 Notwithstanding the considerable importance and weight that needs to be given to the statutory duty of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Planning Statement prepared by Turley sets out the public benefits that will be delivered by the Proposed Scheme.

5.60 The NPPG confirms that public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the NPPF.

5.61 In relation to the non-designated heritage assets, the Proposed Scheme is considered to cause a degree of harm to the significance No 73 Anfield Road and No's 31-33 Anfield Road. The reasons are briefly set out below:

- **No 73 Anfield Road:** This is due to the height and mass of the Proposed Scheme, together with its proximity, which is considered to distract from the presence of No 73 Anfield Road in views along Anfield Road.
- **No's 31-33 Anfield Road:** This is due to the change to the traditional route of Anfield Road as a street by its realignment and development at the eastern end, together with the visibility of the new stand.

5.62 Paragraph 197 of the NPPF states that in weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset which in this case is low.

Local Planning Policy Considerations

5.63 Policy HD5 asserts that planning permission will only be granted for development affecting the setting and important views of a listed building where the setting and

important views of the building are preserved. This will include control over the design and siting of new development and control over the use of adjacent land.

- 5.64 As set out earlier, the Proposed Scheme is considered to cause less than substantial harm to the significance of No's 35 to 45 Anfield Road and paragraph 195 of the NPPF is therefore engaged and this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 5.65 Policy HD15 of the UDP states that the Council will not grant planning permission for development in or adjacent to a Historic Park, Garden or Cemetery which would adversely affect their character and setting.
- 5.66 The Proposed Scheme does not involve the removal of features which are an integral part of the character and setting of Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery and will not introduce a use that is not related to the original function of Stanley Park. The proposals are of a high standard of design and the proposed materials are appropriate to the historic character and setting of the park and complement the Main Stand which has recently been constructed.
- 5.67 As set out above, the Proposed Scheme will cause some limited harm to the significance of Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery, paragraph 195 of the NPPF is therefore engaged and this less than substantial harm must be balanced with the public benefits of the proposal. The 'character' of Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery will be preserved.
- 5.68 Strategic Policy 1 outlines the sustainable development principles against which all new development proposals will be assessed. The criteria include the need to protect and enhance environmental and heritage assets. The policy's supporting text confirms that *"Liverpool's environmental and heritage assets are an integral part of Liverpool's distinctive character and make a vital contribution to the attractiveness of the City as a place in which to live, work and invest. Their protection is therefore important"*.
- 5.69 The requirement for new development proposals to protect and enhance the character and identity of the City's historic fabric, including the wider setting of heritage assets, is confirmed by Strategic Policy 24.
- 5.70 Strategic Policy 24 relates to the historic environment and confirms that heritage assets will be protected from inappropriate development by requiring development proposals within or adjacent to them to demonstrate that it will preserve and enhance them and the special features for which they are designated. These 'features' include both the buildings and landscaping that are integral to their character, important views within and to them, and their settings.
- 5.71 Policy 24 of the draft Liverpool City Council Local Plan is not consistent with national policy guidance set out in the NPPF. The application does not propose 'inappropriate development' and will preserve the 'special features' for which the assets within the 1km study area are designated. The less than substantial harm that has been identified in relation to Stanley Park, Anfield Cemetery and No's 35 to 45 Anfield Road must be balanced with the public benefits of the Proposed Development. These benefits are set out in the Planning Statement accompanying the application.

6. Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 Club and Athletics Group in connection with a full planning application for the expansion and redevelopment of the Anfield Road Stand (the 'Proposed Scheme') at Anfield Stadium, Liverpool (the 'Site'). The Site comprises of the northern side of Anfield Stadium and land in-between Stanley Park including Anfield Road. There is also a separate smaller parcel of land within Stanley Park itself.
- 6.2 This report is a technical appendix (Appendix 8.1) to the Built Heritage Chapter (Chapter 8) of an Environmental Statement (ES) submitted in connection with the Proposed Scheme.
- 6.3 In determining the submitted full planning application, Liverpool City Council (LCC) has a statutory duty under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the special interest and setting of listed buildings (s.66).
- 6.4 Based on our assessment of nearby listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets, there will be no harm to the significance or setting of **No's 9-11 Anfield Road (grade II listed), Roseneath Cottage (grade II listed), Anfield County Girls Secondary School (grade II listed), Lodge to Anfield Road (grade II listed), The Arkles Public House (grade II listed), Mere Bank Public House (grade II listed) and Anfield Road School (non-designated heritage asset)**, together the **listed buildings and structures within Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery (grade II listed)**. The Proposed Development will therefore (in respect of these assets) meet the objectives of Paragraphs 192, 193, 197 and 200 of the NPPF.
- 6.5 As set out earlier, the Proposed Scheme is considered to cause a degree of harm to Stanley Park and Anfield Cemetery (both grade II* registered parks and gardens) and No's 35-45 Anfield Road (grade II listed). The reasons for this are briefly set out below:
- The increased visibility and presence of Anfield Stadium from within the registered parks and gardens, distracting from an appreciation of their significance.
 - The realignment and termination of Anfield Road at its eastern end together with the visual impact of the new stand upon the significance of the listed buildings.
- 6.6 Based on the definition of substantial harm set out in PPG and taking into consideration those positive aspects of setting which will remain together with the various repairs and improvements to the listed building itself, it is concluded that the level of harm would be less than substantial. Paragraph 134 of the NPPF is therefore engaged which states the following:

"where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use."

- 6.7 Notwithstanding the considerable importance and weight that needs to be given to the statutory duty of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Planning Statement prepared by Turley sets out the public benefits that will be delivered by the Proposed Scheme. The NPPG confirms that public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the NPPF.
- 6.8 In relation to the non-designated heritage assets, the Proposed Scheme is considered to cause a degree of harm to the significance No 73 Anfield Road and No's 31-33 Anfield Road. Paragraph 197 of the NPPF states that in weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset which in this case is low.

Appendix 1: Heritage Asset Plan



Appendix 2: Heritage Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance

Heritage Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance

The proposals for the site should be considered in light of policy and guidance in respect of heritage assets. The statutory duties, national policy, and regional and local plan policy and guidance relevant to the Proposed Development are summarised below:

Statutory Duties

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”

The concept of ‘preserve’ has been interpreted through case law to mean ‘to cause no harm’.

National Planning Policy

NPPF: National Planning Policy Framework, 2019

One of the twelve core planning principles of the NPPF is that planning should:

“conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.”

Chapter 16 outlines the Government’s guidance regarding conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Paragraph 189 outlines the information required to support planning applications affecting heritage assets. It states that applicants should provide a description of the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.

With regard to determining such planning applications, Paragraph 192 provides that local planning authorities should take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of the heritage assets, and putting them into viable uses consistent with their conservation, as well as the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Paragraph 193 further outlines that local planning authorities should give great weight to the asset’s conservation when considering the impact on a Proposed Scheme on the significance of a designated asset. The more important the heritage asset, the greater the weight should be. Annex 2: Glossary defines conservation (for heritage policy) as:

“The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.”

It also specifies that any harm to, or loss, of significance of a designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Paragraph 195 outlines that local planning authorities should refuse consent where a proposal will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance, unless it can be demonstrated that this is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh such harm or loss, or a number of other tests can be satisfied. Paragraph 196 concerns proposals which will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset. Here harm should be weighed against the public benefits, including securing the optimum viable use.

In considering development affecting non-designated heritage assets, paragraph 197 only requires that the effect of an application on the significance of such an asset should be taken into account in determining the application. It requires decision makers, in weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, to make a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Paragraph 200 states that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset should be treated favourably. The setting of a heritage asset is defined by the NPPF as:

“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral”.

Paragraph 201 highlights that not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

Local Planning Policy

Liverpool Unitary Development Plan (November 2002)

Policy HD5 asserts that planning permission will only be granted for development affecting the setting and important views of a listed building where the setting and important views of the building are preserved. This will include control over the design and siting of new development and control over the use of adjacent land.

Policy HD15 of the UDP states that the Council will not grant planning permission for development in or adjacent to a Historic Park, Garden or Cemetery which would adversely affect their character and setting.

Strategic Policy 1 outlines the sustainable development principles against which all new development proposals will be assessed. The criteria include the need to protect and enhance environmental and heritage assets. The policy's supporting text confirms that *“Liverpool's*

environmental and heritage assets are an integral part of Liverpool's distinctive character and make a vital contribution to the attractiveness of the City as a place in which to live, work and invest. Their protection is therefore important”.

The requirement for new development proposals to protect and enhance the character and identity of the City's historic fabric, including the wider setting of heritage assets, is confirmed by Strategic Policy 24.

Strategic Policy 24 relates to the historic environment and confirms that heritage assets will be protected from inappropriate development by requiring development proposals within or adjacent to them to demonstrate that it will preserve and enhance them and the special features for which they are designated. These 'features' include both the buildings and landscaping that are integral to their character, important views within and to them, and their settings.

Draft Core Strategy (2012)

Strategic Policy 1 outlines the sustainable development principles against which all new development proposals will be assessed. The criteria include the need to protect and enhance environmental and heritage assets. The policy's supporting text confirms that *“Liverpool's environmental and heritage assets are an integral part of Liverpool's distinctive character and make a vital contribution to the attractiveness of the City as a place in which to live, work and invest. Their protection is therefore important” (Paragraph 6.33).*

The requirement for new development proposals to protect and enhance the character and identity of the City's historic fabric, including the wider setting of heritage assets, is confirmed by Strategic Policy 23.

Strategic Policy 24 relates to the historic environment and confirms that heritage assets will be protected from inappropriate development by requiring development proposals within or adjacent to them to demonstrate that it will preserve and enhance them and the special features for which they are designated. These 'features' include both the buildings and landscaping that are integral to their character, important views within and to them, and their settings.

National Planning Practice Guidance, 2019

Whilst not planning policy the Planning Practice Guidance provides a clear indication of the Government's approach to the application of national policy contained in the NPPF. Where there is conflict between the guidance in the PPG and earlier documents the PPG will take precedence

Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)

GPA Note 2 provides information to assist in implementing historic environment policy in the Framework and the related guidance given in the NPPG. These include; assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.

Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)

GPA Note 2 provides information to assist in implementing historic environment policy in the Framework and the related guidance given in the NPPG. These include; assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.

Historic England: Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)

The guidance focusses on the setting of heritage assets, providing detail on understanding setting and the associated assessment of the impact of any changes. The guidance clarifies that there can be a distinction between views that are valued for reasons other than their contribution to heritage significance such as reasons of landscape character or visual amenity.

It states that the extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places. It also clarifies that the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting.

Paragraph 9 of the guidance states that setting is not itself a heritage asset. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.

The guidance highlights a series of other considerations that can be relevant to the assessing the impact of development such as 'change over time', 'cumulative change', 'access and setting', 'buried assets and setting', 'designed settings', 'setting and urban design', and 'setting and economic viability'.

It is identified within the guidance that views which contribute more to understanding the significance of a heritage asset include the following:

- Those where the composition within the view was a fundamental aspect of the design or function of the heritage asset.
- Those where town- or village-scape reveals views with unplanned or unintended beauty.
- Those with historical associations.
- Those with cultural associations.
- Those where relationships between the asset and other heritage assets or natural features or phenomena are particularly relevant.

As set out above, a staged approach to assessment is advocated involving identification of the assets that may be affected, assessing the degree to which setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset or allows significance to be appreciated, assessing the effects

of the proposed development and exploring ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.

In assessing the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets or allow significance to be appreciated, the key attributes of the heritage asset should be addressed and then the following considered:

- The physical surroundings of the asset and its relationship with other assets;
- The asset's intangible associations with its surroundings, and patterns of use;
- The contribution made by noise, smells etc to significance; and
- The way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated.

The Step 2 Checklist provides a list of potential setting attributes that may help to elucidate its contribution to significance under the headings 'The asset's physical surroundings' and 'Experience of the asset'. The Step 3 Checklist provides a list of potential attributes of a development affecting setting that may help to elucidate its implications for the significance of the heritage asset including the 'Location and siting of development', the 'Form and appearance of development', 'Wider effects of the development' and 'Permanence of the development'.

Turley Office
1 New York Street
Manchester
M1 4HD

T 0161 233 7676