



UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

MASTERPLAN ESTATE  
STRATEGY 2026+

CAMPUS BUILT HERITAGE



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# Introduction

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The University of Liverpool campus has a rich heritage of built history spanning the past two centuries that makes up a substantial proportion of its Estate. The University of Liverpool under the ES2026+ masterplan vision will invest up to £1bn in its Estate over the next 20 years; with a significant amount being allocated to maintain or invest in its historic and existing buildings.

During the masterplan development, a careful evaluation of the campus built heritage has been undertaken with input and consultation from Historic England, Liverpool City Council, Liverpool School of Architecture and the University Estates team. The campus building assessment framework was designed to offer balanced views regarding important aspects of a building's pedigree for each non-listed building of interest on campus. This assessment subsequently has helped inform decisions to define individual development plots included within the ES2026+ masterplan. It is foreseen that 89% of the historic or existing buildings of interest on campus are to be either maintained or receive investment.

A framework was designed to assess the campus buildings against a set of criteria to evaluate each building's heritage value based on the statutory criteria used by Historic England for the selection of listing buildings. Note this desktop assessment does not replace the requirement for an individual heritage impact assessment for any building affected by subsequent development. Under each criterion, an indication of the significance has been described using an A/B/C rating. The criteria are:

- Architect – who was the architect and what is their wider architectural pedigree or significance?
- Design merit – what are the key elements of the architectural design of the building and how successfully have these been executed?
- Cultural/ social – are there any significant stories, roles or associations that the building has played on campus?
- Wider context – the extent of which the building contributes to the architectural, historic or campus life interests in the surrounding area?
- Re-use/ adaptability – how readily is the building able to accommodate or maintain future functionality on the University campus?

For completeness, this document also records and profiles each of the listed buildings that are located across the University campuses.

Both Historic England and Liverpool City Council have previously described this campus built heritage document as an exemplar in demonstrating the University of Liverpool's commitment to fulfil its key value of being guardians of heritage and innovators for the future.

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Senate House	
Eleanor Rathbone Building	
Vine & Chestnut Houses	
Shelley's Cottage	
Bedford House	
Gordon Stephenson Building	
Sir Alastair Pilkington Building	

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**Listed Buildings**

04

Victoria Building  
Waterhouse Building  
Chatham Building  
Ashton Building  
George Holt Laboratory  
Thompson Yates Buildings  
Reilly Building/ Guild of Students  
Whelan Building  
19-23 Abercromby Square  
2-7 Abercromby Square  
8-14 Abercromby Square  
Oxford Street House  
2-4 Cambridge Street Houses  
78, 80 & 82 Bedford Street South  
Harrison Hughes Laboratory  
Walker Building

**Other Campus Buildings**

05

Mickwell Brow  
Wyncote Sports Pavilion

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# Campus Heritage Buildings

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- |           |   |           |  |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|
| <b>01</b> | Sydney Jones Library (423)                                    | <b>26</b> | Victoria Building (421)                    |
| <b>02</b> | Sports centre (511)   | <b>27</b> | Waterhouse Building (351-359)              |
| <b>03</b> | Rendall Building (432)  | <b>28</b> | Chatham Building (425)                     |
| <b>04</b> | South Campus Teaching Hub (120)                               | <b>29</b> | Ashton Building (422)                      |
| <b>05</b> | Harold Cohen Library (431)                                    | <b>30</b> | George Holt Laboratory (231)               |
| <b>06</b> | Electrical Engineering & Electronics (EEE) Building (235/236) | <b>31</b> | Thompson Yates Buildings (301)             |
| <b>07</b> | Mathematical Sciences Building (206)                          | <b>32</b> | Reilly Building/ Guild of Students (501)   |
| <b>08</b> | Leverhulme Building (149)                                     | <b>33</b> | Whelan Building (302)                      |
| <b>09</b> | Roxby Building (107)  | <b>34</b> | 17-27 Abercromby Square (148/149)          |
| <b>10</b> | Muspratt Building (232)                                       | <b>35</b> | 1-7 Abercromby Square (141-3/406/503)      |
| <b>11</b> | Derby & Hartley Building (252/253)                            | <b>36</b> | 8-14 Abercromby Square (144-147)           |
| <b>12</b> | Cedar House (360)   | <b>37</b> | 14-30 Oxford Street Houses (436-444)       |
| <b>13</b> | Central Teaching Hub (221)                                    | <b>38</b> | 2-4 Cambridge Street Houses (115/116)      |
| <b>14</b> | Chadwick Lecture Theatre (207)                                | <b>39</b> | 78, 80 & 82 Bedford Street South (104/109) |
| <b>15</b> | Chadwick Tower & Laboratories (207)                           | <b>40</b> | Harrison Hughes Laboratory (238)           |
| <b>16</b> | 126 Mount Pleasant (114)                                      | <b>41</b> | Walker Building (237)                      |
| <b>17</b> | Jane Herdman Laboratories (201)                               |           |  |
| <b>18</b> | Brodie Tower (233)  |           | OTHER CAMPUSES                             |
| <b>19</b> | Senate House (423)  | <b>42</b> | Mickwell Brow                              |
| <b>20</b> | Eleanor Rathbone Building (106)                               | <b>43</b> | Wyncote Sports Pavilion                    |
| <b>21</b> | Vine & Chestnut Houses (670)                                  |           |  |
| <b>22</b> | Shelley's Cottage (255)                                       |           |  |
| <b>23</b> | Bedford House (505)   |           |  |
| <b>24</b> | Gordon Stephenson Building (109)                              |           |  |
| <b>25</b> | Sir Alastair Pilkington Building (152)                        |           |  |
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# Campus Building Assessment

BUILDING NAME	FCBS RATING	LISTED BUILDING	MASTERPLAN	BUILDING CRITERIA				
				ARCHITECT	DESIGN MERIT	CULTURAL/ SOCIAL	WIDER CONTEXT	RE-USE/ ADAPTABLE
01 Sydney Jones Library	A	-	invest	A	A	A-	A-	A-
02 Sports centre	A-	-	maintain	A	A/B	A/B	A/B	B
03 Rendall Building	A-	-	maintain	B	A-	B-	A	A-
04 South Campus Teaching Hub	B+	-	maintain	B	B+	B	B+	B+
05 Harold Cohen library	B	-	invest	B	B	B-	B	B
06 Electrical Engineering & Electronics (EEE)	B	-	invest	B	B	B-	B-	B-
07 Mathematical Sciences Building	B	-	invest	B	B-	B-	B	B
08 Leverhulme Building	B	-	invest	B	B	B	B	B
09 Roxby Building	B	-	maintain	B	B	B-	B	B
10 Muspratt Building	B	-	demolish	B	B-	B	B	B-
11 Derby & Hartley Building	B	-	invest	B	B	B	B-	B
12 Cedar House	B	-	invest	B	B	B	B	B
13 Central Teaching Hub	B	-	invest	B	B+	B	B	B
14 Chadwick Lecture Theatre	B	-	maintain	A	A-	B-	B	B-
15 Chadwick Tower & Laboratories	B-	-	demolish	A	B-	B-	B-	B-
16 126 Mount Pleasant	B-	-	maintain	B-	B	C	B	B
17 Jane Herdman Laboratories	B-	-	invest	B	B-	B-	B	B-
18 Brodie Tower	B-	-	maintain	A	B-	B-	B-	B-
19 Senate House	C+	-	maintain	C+	B-	B-	C+	C
20 Eleanor Rathbone Building	C+	-	invest	B	B-	C	B-	B
21 Vine & Chestnut Houses	C+	-	demolish	B	B-	B-	C	C
22 Shelley's Cottage	C	-	demolish	-	C	B	B	C
23 Bedford House	C	-	demolish	B	C	C	C	C
24 Gordon Stephenson Building	C+	-	invest	B	B-	C	C	C
25 Sir Alastair Pilkington Building	C	-	invest	-	C-	B-	C+	C
26 Victoria Building	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
27 Waterhouse Building	-	II	invest	-	-	-	-	-
28 Chatham Building	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
29 Ashton Building	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
30 George Holt Laboratory	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
31 Thompson Yates Buildings	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
32 Reilly Building/ Guild of Students	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
33 Whelan Building	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
34 19-23 Abercromby Square	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
35 2-7 Abercromby Square	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
36 8-14 Abercromby Square	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
37 14-30 Oxford Street Houses	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
38 Cambridge Street Houses	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
39 Music department/ Bedford Street South	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
40 Harrison Hughes Laboratory	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
41 Walker Building	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER CAMPUSES								
42 Mickwell Brow	-	II	invest	-	-	-	-	-
43 Wyncote Sports Pavilion	-	II	maintain	-	-	-	-	-



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# BUILDINGS OF INTEREST

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# 1 Sydney Jones Library

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Sydney Jones Library
<b>Current Use:</b>	Library
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	423
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Sir Basil Spence
<b>Year Built:</b>	1974-76
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	A
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Invest

## **Architect: A**

Sir Basil Spence is one of Britain's most notable and celebrated 20C architects in the post-war period. Many of his works have been listed in recognition of their design quality with some of his most notable works including Coventry Cathedral (Grade I listed), Embassy of the United Kingdom in Rome, and Falmer House at the University of Sussex (Grade I listed).

## **Design Merit: A**

Concrete framed building with brick panels. The twin brick towers originally marked the main entrance. Independent study 'boxes' are arranged along the north and south elevations. This building can be considered an exemplar of a 1970s University library building.

## **Cultural/ Social: A-**

The building of a second library (following the Harold Cohen library) marked the ambitious post-war expansion plans to the South of the historical heart of the University. The library was built to provide for students and academics of the Arts and Social & Environmental Studies. Presently this building is considered the key central hub building of the Central/ Southern campus.

## **Wider Context: A-**

Although distinctly modernist in its design, it complements and harmonises with the Georgian brick of Abercromby Square. The original approach to the building was via a steep slope finished in glazed brick, but later removed when the building was linked to Senate House and the main entrance re-located.

## **Re-use/ adaptable: A-**

The building is still used successfully as a fully functioning University library.

## **Building Name:**

Named after the English shipowner and Liberal Party politician. Jones held various positions within the University throughout his career and was a significant benefactor upon his death.

## **Building Artwork:**

The sculpture, '*Red Between*' by Philip King, currently on display in the Quadrangle was originally displayed on the approach to the building.

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*Sydney Jones Library, 2019*



*Southern facade, 1978*



*Entrance frontage, 1978*



*Internal study bay, 1978*

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## 2 Sports Centre

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Sports Centre</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Sports</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>511</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Sir Denys Lasdun (later extension: Austin Smith:Lord)</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1963-66</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>A-</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect: A**

Sir Denys Lasdun was an eminent British architect in the post-war period. Perhaps his two most notable works are the Royal National Theatre (Grade II\* listed) and the Royal College of Physicians (grade I listed). He is also noted for buildings at other Universities including Cambridge, Leicester and East Anglia.

### **Design Merit: A/B**

Originally employed a winged elevation, with sports hall to one wing and the swimming pool to the other. The elevations are faced with concrete except for the Oxford Street frontage, which has a tilted glass facade lighting the swimming pool. Its original distinct design makes it unique in University sports provision of mid 20C architecture. Design by Lasdun is diminished by later addition to north facade. Note that the south facade of the building has relatively recently been painted white.

### **Cultural/ Social: A/B**

The Sports Centre was built for the indoor athletics needs of the University and reflects the improving social provision of post-war student welfare on campus. The centre is still widely used by students and staff and is considered a key aspect of health and wellbeing provision on campus.

### **Wider Context: A/B**

The design of an enclosed building with few openings results in a building that suffers from minimal visual engagement with the campus, however, the building's scale and orientation is successful in its context.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: B**

The building has some challenges in adapting to current trends in University sports provision but its robust construction has allowed for internal alterations to maintain its functionality thus far.

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*Sports Centre, 2019*



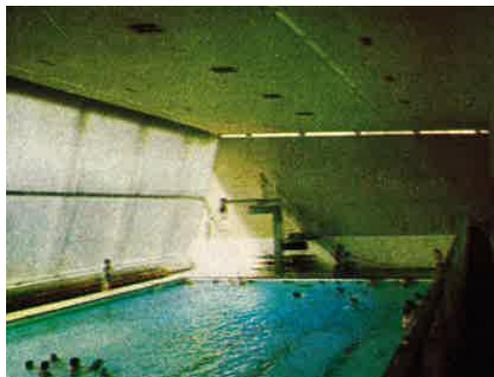
*View from Oxford St, 1960s*



*View from Mathematical Science, 1969-74*



*View from Abercromby Sq, 1964-69*



*Swimming pool, 1964-69*

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## 3 Rendall Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Rendall Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Sociology, Social Policy &amp; Criminology</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Westwood, Piet &amp; Partners</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1964-66</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>A-</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect: B**

Westwood, Piet & Partners were well-known architects during the post-war period in Britain and built a body of varied work including army barracks, retail and theatre design. An example of their work is the Congress Theatre in Eastbourne (Grade II\* listed).

### **Design Merit: A-**

Sculptural concrete panels above a brick base. Between the concrete is 'dalle de verre' stained glass by Gillian Rees-Thomas. The glass was used in the Rendall Building at a similar time to John Piper's use of the material in the Metropolitan Cathedral Lantern. The inner cloister-like courtyard is largely glazed onto a landscaped garden.

### **Cultural/ Social: B-**

Originally built to accommodate the arts library and lecture rooms on the south campus as the University grew to accommodate larger numbers of students. The current use as lecture and seminar rooms maintains the building's use as a key learning space on campus.

### **Wider Context: A**

Located in an area of the southern campus where Westwood, Piet & Partners designed four blocks resulting in a group which Pevsner described as the "most coherent and satisfying part of the precinct (campus)." The massing and materiality of the external is complementary and respectful to the surrounding Georgian buildings.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: A-**

These buildings have generous internal proportions and have been adapted previously. The former arts library has been sectioned into separate spaces following the construction of the Sydney Jones library which housed the arts collection.

### **Building Name:**

Named after Gerald Henry Rendall who was an English educator and college administrator. He was principal of University College Liverpool (later became University of Liverpool) in 1880-97.

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*Rendall Building, 2019*



*View from Bedford St South, 1964-69*



*Arts library, 1964*



*Internal staircase, 1960s*



*Courtyard, 1960s*

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## 4 South Campus Teaching Hub

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>South Campus Teaching Hub (former Law Building)</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Teaching Hub</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Westwood, Piet &amp; Partners</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1961-66</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>B+</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect: B**

Westwood, Piet & Partners were well-known architects during the post-war period in Britain and built a body of varied work including army barracks, retail and theatre design. An example of their work is the Congress Theatre in Eastbourne (Grade II\* listed).

### **Design Merit: B+**

Square in plan with a roof that hints at the intricate internal planning. Pevsner describes the various spaces as "interlocking like pieces of an ingenious puzzle." Externally the upper block of shuttered concrete with slender vertical fins sits above a brick base, visually supported by concrete pilasters. Note that the building has relatively recently been painted white. The building once won a Civic Trust award in recognition of its design.

### **Cultural/ Social: B**

The building was originally built to accommodate the Faculty of Law as they outgrew their former spaces around Abercromby Square. It housed the Faculty of Law for many years until being converted to the South Campus Teaching Hub a few years ago.

### **Wider Context: B+**

Located in an area of the southern campus where Westwood, Piet & Partners designed four blocks resulting in a group which Pevsner described as the "most coherent and satisfying part of the precinct (campus)." The ground level openings onto a pleasant collegiate type landscape have resulted in a successfully engaging building on campus.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: B+**

This building was adapted a few years ago to accommodate the South Campus Teaching Hub.

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*South Campus Teaching Hub, 2019*



*View from South campus green, 1969*

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## 5 Harold Cohen Library

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Harold Cohen Library
<b>Current Use:</b>	Library
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	431
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Harold Dod (later additions by Gilling Dod)
<b>Year Built:</b>	1936-38
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	B
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Invest

### **Architect: B**

Harold Dod was a graduate of the University of Liverpool School of Architecture and went on to become a well-known architect in the region. Perhaps his most notable projects were Liverpool Athenaeum Club and Royal Exchange Assurance building in Liverpool.

### **Design Merit: B**

An example of 1930s art deco architecture with a symmetrical central block flanked by two pavilions (originally lower) in white Portland stone. Metal windows with horizontal panes of glass. Art Deco sculpture above the main entrance. Later additions diminish the original design.

### **Cultural/ Social: B-**

This was the University's first purpose-built library building which was to house the growing book collection formerly housed in the Victoria building's library. Since its completion it has played a fundamental part as a key learning resource for thousands of students to experience during their studies at the University.

### **Wider Context: B**

Built adjacent to the original University buildings that were centred around the Victoria building, the Harold Cohen Library adds to the sense of a collegiate feel to the south end of Ashton Street and the University's rich range of architectural styles prevalent in its built heritage from the early 20th century.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: B**

Later adaptations to the building have been incorporated largely successfully.

### **Building Name:**

Named after the former chairman of Lewis's department store, who made a significant donation to the construction of the library. Harold Cohen sadly died suddenly on the day he was due to lay the foundation stone. He was posthumously awarded an honorary degree which is the only posthumous award of this degree in the University's history.

### **Building Artwork:**

The Art Deco sculpture above the entrance is by Eric Kennington entitled '*Learning*' and inside the building there is a memorial plaque by Herbert Tyson Smith - a leading sculptor in Liverpool and long time member of the Bluecoat Studios.

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*Harold Cohen Library, 2019*



*Internal main reading hall, 1930s*



*View along Ashton St, 1930s*

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## Electrical Engineering & Electronics (EEE) Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Electrical Engineering & Electronics (EEE) Building
<b>Current Use:</b>	Electrical Engineering & Electronics
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	235/236
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall
<b>Year Built:</b>	1962-74
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	B
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Invest

**Architect: B**

Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall (YRM) was a British architectural practice with a national profile. Their most notable trademark was the use of white ceramic tiles to inform the external facade design of their buildings which was inspired by Le Corbusier. They had a varied workload including hospitals, schools, industrial buildings, etc. The company was sold to RMJM in 2011.

**Design Merit: B**

A typical YRM building of a sequence of three blocks (including data centre) using their trademark of being clad in white glazed tiles. These determined the building's measurements so that no tiles were cut. The building is accessed via a bridge to the main entrance that crosses a sunken 'moat', allowing daylight into the basement level accommodation. The building had won both RIBA and Civic Trust awards for its design.

**Cultural/ Social: B-**

The building was delivered during a period of rapid growth in student numbers at the University (1959-64) and is the only modernist type building to be built in the locality of the historic heart of the University around the Victoria building.

**Wider Context: B-**

The building occupies a key strategic and symbolic location on Brownlow Hill that faces onto University Square. The physical disconnection of the building from the street due to the moat at ground level and visual connective compromise of fenestration design at upper levels means the building is under-performing to the level expected of a building at such a key campus location.

**Re-use/ adaptable: B-**

The University Estate Strategy 2026+ condition is classed as C. There are reported issues of facade maintenance of tiles falling off the building. The structure of the building is believed to be sound for potential future adaptations.

**Building Artwork:**

Artwork was displayed in the lower ground gallery space using a percentage of the construction cost to acquire the pieces - the range of work selected, including early 1960s prints by artists such as Bridget Riley, provided an interesting snapshot of British art at the time.

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*EEE Building, 2019*



*Entrance, 1965*



*Bridge between blocks, 1965*

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## 7 Mathematical Sciences Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Mathematical Sciences Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Mathematics</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Bryan Westwood</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1959-61</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Invest</b>

### **Architect: B**

Bryan Westwood later joined partnership to form Westwood, Piet & Partners who were well-known architects during the post-war period in Britain and built a body of varied work including army barracks, retail and theatre design. An example of their work is the Congress Theatre in Eastbourne (Grade II\* listed).

### **Design Merit: B-**

An interesting essay in the use of different materials including concrete and stone cladding. Low front block with a covered walkway to the main tower behind. The original roof level penthouse was later replaced with a simplified iteration which diminishes the original design. Formerly there were decorative gables to the main tower which have now been removed. The end pavilion which was the University's original computer room has a copper hyperbolic paraboloid roof.

### **Cultural/ Social: B-**

This building was one of the first buildings to follow the post-war William Holford plan for the campus that was to offer a framework for rapid growth and expansion of the University. The end pavilion marks the rapid expansion of computer use on the campus during this period whereby it was deemed necessary to build a specialist wing to accommodate new equipment.

### **Wider Context: B**

The orientation and scale of the building happily sits within its context at the centre of the University campus.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: B**

The University Estate strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition B rating. It is thought that the building should be readily adaptable to continue academic functionality into the future.

### **Building Artwork:**

Main entrance iron screen by John McCarthy incorporating mathematical symbols. McCarthy's work continues inside through a set of relief terracotta plaques on the stairwell. A sculptural relief found in the foyer is by Eric Peskett, *untitled*, black concrete, 1961.

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*Mathematical Sciences Building, 2019*



*Gable facade and penthouse, 1960*



*View from Chadwick Tower, 1969-74*



*Covered entrance walkway, 1964*



*Maths and Oceanography buildings, 1964*

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## 8 Leverhulme Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Leverhulme Building (School of Architecture)
<b>Current Use:</b>	Architecture
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	149
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Reilly, Budden & Marshall (later glazed addition by Gerald Beech & extension by King McAllister)
<b>Year Built:</b>	1933
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	B
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Invest

### Architect: B

Charles Herbert Reilly was perhaps the most successful Head of the School of Architecture at University of Liverpool (1904-33) where he was responsible for establishing university training of architects as an alternative to the old system of apprenticeship. This model of training is now the most common form of architectural training used around the world today. Lionel Bailey Budden was a past graduate and Roscoe Professor in Architecture at the School of Architecture. James Ernest Marshall was also a former graduate of the School. The trio collaborated on several other projects but this was perhaps their most notable.

### Design Merit: B

Extension building built behind Abercromby Square Georgian terraces containing studio spaces. Minimalist brick facade with horizontal band of windows signalling its modernity. A projecting glazed stair between new and old was later added by Gerald Beech in the 1970s. Later adapted and extended in 1990s by King McAllister (now Shed KM) to former courtyard and rooftop to add further studio space.

### Cultural/ Social: B

Lord Leverhulme (see *building name* below) had long promised to provide a new building for the School of Architecture and the Leverhulme Building was the result of his patronage of the School. The building's architects all have strong cultural connections to the School with many internationally notable architects also having studied here, such as Sir James Stirling and Jim Eyre (Wilkinson Eyre).

### Wider Context: B

It is noted that the architects paid great attention to achieving harmony between the new and old buildings through their materiality and scale. One would want more engagement as a 'shop front' with the street at ground level but this building was typical of its age when designed.

### Re-use/ adaptable: B

The University Estate strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition B rating. It is thought that the building should be readily adaptable to continue academic functionality into the future.

### Building Name:

Named after Lord Leverhulme of Sunlight Soap, Port Sunlight and Lever Brothers (now Unilever Group), who funded the construction of the purpose-built School of Architecture building. His son, William Hulme Lever, 2nd Viscount Leverhulme was Pro Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, 1932-36.

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*School of Architecture, 2019*



*Leverhulme building, 1960s*



*Original courtyard, 1960s*

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## 9 Roxby Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Roxby Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Environmental Sciences</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Bryan &amp; Norman Westwood, Piet &amp; Partners</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1961-66</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect: B**

Westwood, Piet & Partners were well-known architects during the post-war period in Britain and built a body of varied work including army barracks, retail and theatre design. An example of their work is the Congress Theatre in Eastbourne (Grade II\* listed).

### **Design Merit: B**

The tallest building on campus; the building facade has alternating bands of shuttered concrete and glass. The fenestration has angled panes of glass to enhance oblique angled views for building occupants. The staircase on the west side is entirely glazed with prefabricated glass panels.

### **Cultural/ Social: B-**

Roxby tower was built to house the growing environmental sciences faculty which it still houses to the current day. It is one of the few tall buildings on campus that can be seen from various parts of the campus making it one of the more recognisable landmarks.

### **Wider Context: B**

The ten-storey building offers a clear landmark for orientation on the campus. It is also located in an area of the southern campus where Westwood, Piet & Partners designed four blocks resulting in a group which Pevsner described as the "most coherent and satisfying part of the precinct (campus)." The orientation of its main entrance onto a pleasant collegiate type landscape is successful.

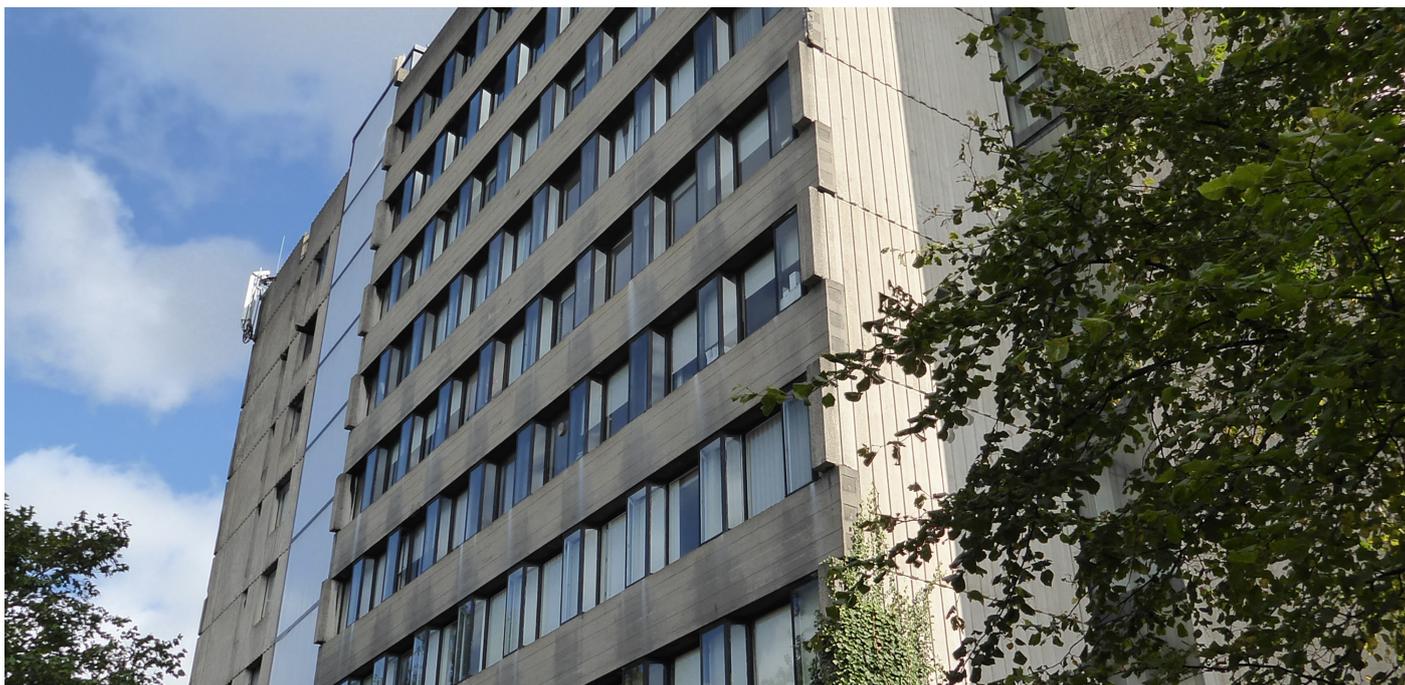
### **Re-use/ adaptable: B**

The University Estate strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition C rating. It is noted that there are reports of some maintenance challenges with regards to material deterioration in places but the building could have continued functional viability for the future.

### **Building Name:**

Named after the Geographer Percy Maude Roxby who was appointed the first named chair of Geography in the British Isles.

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*Roxby Building, 2019*



*View from Mulberry Street, 1960s*



*Entrance, 1964-69*

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# 10 Muspratt Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Muspratt Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Not in use</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Willink &amp; Thicknesse</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>circa 1906</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Demolish</b>

**Architect: B**

Willink & Thicknesse was a well-respected architectural practice based in Liverpool. The practice's most notable building was one of Liverpool's "Three Graces", the Cunard Building (Grade II\* listed).

**Design Merit: B-**

Edwardian architecture built of red pressed brick with stone dressings. Notable corner domes to roof level. Original brick banding is now covered by rendering. Later adaptations and additions greatly diminish original design.

**Cultural/ Social: B-**

Upon completion of the building, it was noted in the local press that it was the only "special and completely equipped laboratory for the study of physical and electro-chemistry" of its type in the British Empire.

**Wider Context: B**

Its materiality, scale and heritage is appropriate to the context of other Victorian and Edwardian buildings in its locality.

**Re-use/ adaptable: B-**

The building has been noted as being in very poor condition by the University Estates team with limited scope for adaptation to have any longer term future viability.

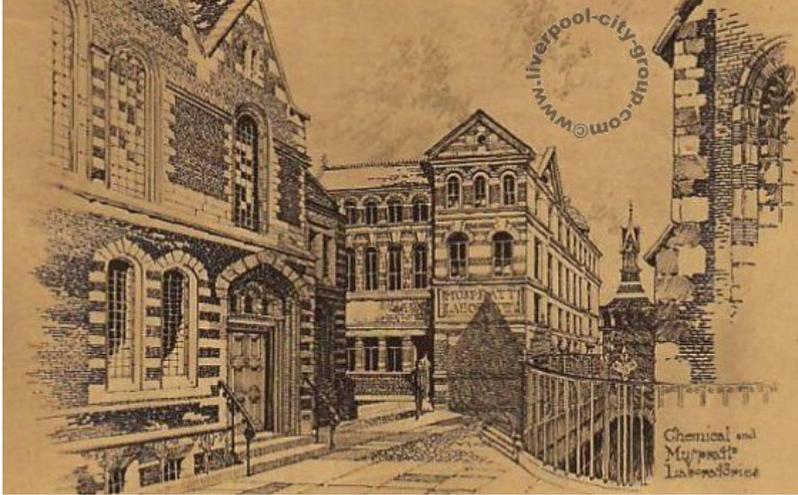
**Building Name:**

Named after the Muspratt family who were prolific in the development of the chemical industry in Liverpool as far back as the 18th century.

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Muspratt Building, 2019



View from Brodie Tower location, 1906



View from Dover Street, date unknown

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# 11 Derby & Hartley Buildings

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Derby &amp; Hartley Buildings</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Not in use</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>252/253</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Willink &amp; Thicknesse (Derby) F.W. Dixon &amp; Son (Hartley)</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1905 (Derby), 1901 (Hartley)</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Invest</b>

## **Architect: B**

Willink & Thicknesse were a well-respected architectural practice based in Liverpool. The practice's most notable building was one of Liverpool's "Three Graces", the Cunard Building (Grade II\* listed). F.W. Dixon & Son was a practice based in Lancashire that was more commonly known for designing mills throughout the region at this time.

## **Design Merit: B**

Both Edwardian in style with red pressed bricks and stone detailing. Derby is baroque in feel, with the asymmetrically-placed tower flanked by two wings of two super-posed giant arcades each enclosing two storeys. Hartley is more mildly mannered with a distinctly proportioned fenestration pattern and dressings reflecting the architects' mill design pedigree. There are several poor quality ancillary buildings which have accumulated to the rear over subsequent years.

## **Cultural/ Social: B**

These buildings are some of the earliest surviving purpose-built University buildings across the campus. Originally built to house the Zoology department and later the School of Biological Sciences.

## **Wider Context: B-**

Their materiality, scale and heritage is appropriate to the context of other Victorian and Edwardian buildings in its locality. The buildings contribute to creating a sense of the University's heritage around the north campus.

## **Re-use/ adaptable: B**

The original buildings are understood to be sound structurally yet requiring cosmetic attention. It is thought that the buildings' proportions lend themselves to future adaptation and re-use.

## **Building Name:**

(Derby): Named after the 15th Earl of Derby, Edward Henry Stanley, who contributed significantly to the funding of the beginnings of the University.

(Hartley): Named after Sir William Pickles Hartley, the founder of Hartley's jam, and philanthropist. He was a major donor to the University who funded the clock tower and bells in the Victoria building.

## **Building Artwork:**

Large bronze bosses of insect and animal designs were originally fixed to the main entrance doors of the Derby Building. These are now held by the Museum in their collection.

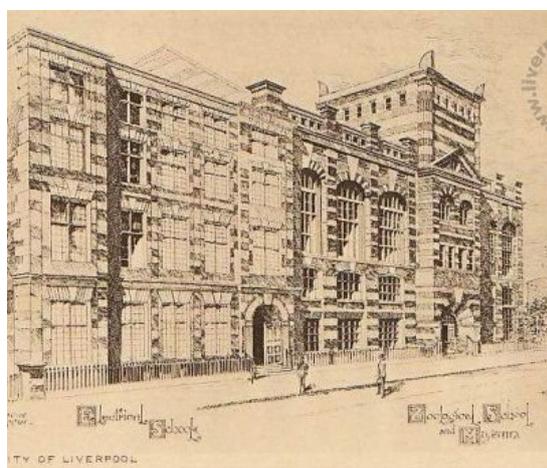
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*Derby & Hartley Buildings, 2019*



*Main frontage, 1906*



*Main frontage, 1900s*



*Sectional drawing, n/a*

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# 12 Cedar House

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Cedar House (Formerly Liverpool Royal Infirmary Nurses Home)</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Medicine</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Edmund Kirby &amp; Sons</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1923-</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Invest</b>

### **Architect: B**

Edmund Kirby & Sons was an architectural practice that worked largely in the northwest of England and North Wales. The practice was largely renowned for designing churches amongst other typologies, including banks, offices and schools. They also designed several houses at Port Sunlight (Grade II listed).

### **Design Merit: B**

Reference to adjacent Waterhouse buildings (former Royal Infirmary) is evident in the red terracotta dressings to the upper levels. It has a stripped-back Edwardian style with repetitive window openings that reflect its original programme as nurses accommodation. Portland stone dressings to the ground level. The original stone pediment to the main entrance appears to have been removed at some point. Subject to a refurbishment and rear extension in 2005.

### **Cultural/ Social: B**

This building was originally built to house the nurses based at the neighbouring Royal Infirmary building. Along with the former Royal Infirmary, the building records the changes in British healthcare provision being established at the time.

### **Wider Context: B**

Its materiality, scale and heritage is appropriate to the context of other Victorian and Edwardian era buildings located to its rear.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: B**

The original buildings are understood to require some work to improve the current condition internally to continue future functionality.

### **Building Artwork:**

The sculptures in the entrance and garden areas are by Simon Hitchen, a local artist, who was commissioned to produce the work as part of the 2005 refurbishment.

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*Cedar House, 2019*



*Cedar House, 1930s*



*Cedar House garden, 1930s*



*Cedar House dining room, 1930s*



*Cedar House, Nurses room, 1930s*



*Cedar House, library, 1930s*

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# 13 Central Teaching Hub

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Central Teaching Hub
<b>Current Use:</b>	Lecture theatres
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	221
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Robert Gardner-Medwin
<b>Year Built:</b>	1965-67
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	B
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Invest

#### **Architect: B**

Robert Joseph Gardner-Medwin, was a former graduate of the University of Liverpool School of Architecture Roscoe Chair of Architecture (1952-1973). He was a nationally regarded architect who was made a lifetime fellow of the RIBA in 1951 in recognition of his major contribution to architecture.

#### **Design Merit: B+**

An interesting mass of shuttered concrete (now painted white) whose angles reflect the internal layout of lecture rooms. Originally a much lighter construction to the rear with large glazed openings facing out onto the former large green space beyond called the 'Lawn'. The building was later added an extension to the rear called Central Teaching Laboratories (by ADP Architecture) in 2012 to increase the capacity of teaching spaces at this location.

#### **Cultural/ Social: B**

The building was built predominantly to contain a group of large lecture rooms for general use by the University during the post-war period of rapid expansion. The building has remained a hive of activity by various departments since its completion and remains popular today.

#### **Wider Context: B**

The building's location conveniently serves its function as a centralised teaching space for use across the campus by various departments. It borders onto major pedestrian routes through the central campus with sculptured facades adding to the pedestrian experience.

#### **Re-use/ adaptable: B**

The building has fairly recently received investment to improve its functionality for future. Further works are planned to ensure future viability.

#### **Building Artwork:**

Concrete frieze by David Le Merchant Brock and Frederick Bushe. The relief on the western side of the building is by Hubert Dalwood and was originally sited on a University of Manchester building.

'Three figures' by Hubert Dalwood were originally sited in a shallow pool at the tower end of Chadwick Lecture Theatre; these have since been moved to the Central Teaching Hub.

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*Central Teaching Hub, 2019*



*Detail, 2018*



*Original rear of building, 1969*

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# 14 Chadwick Lecture Theatre

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Chadwick Lecture Theatre
<b>Current Use:</b>	Lecture theatres
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	207
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Sir Basil Spence
<b>Year Built:</b>	1957-59
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	B
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Maintain

## **Architect: A**

Sir Basil Spence is one of Britain's most notable and celebrated 20C architects in the post-war period. Many of his works have been listed in recognition of their design quality with some of his most notable works including Coventry Cathedral (Grade I listed), Embassy of the United Kingdom in Rome, and Falmer House at the University of Sussex (Grade I listed).

## **Design Merit: A-**

The block clearly translates the internal arrangement of lecture theatres into a dramatic cantilevered winged form. The building is executed in concrete with a limited brick base. The block is joined to the Chadwick Laboratories with glazed links.

## **Cultural/ Social: B-**

Part of the wider plans for the new Physics buildings (Chadwick Tower and Laboratories); this set of buildings was some of the first to be commissioned in the post-war period and still survive today.

## **Wider Context: B**

The building was laid out in accordance with the post-war vision for the University campus as described by William Holford. The building has since been a well-used hub for lectures used by various University departments.

## **Re-use/ adaptable: B-**

The University Estates strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition B rating.

## **Building Name:**

Named after Sir James Chadwick, who was Professor of Physics at University of Liverpool 1935-48. Chadwick was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1935 for the discovery of the Neutron.

## **Building Artwork:**

Geoffrey Clarke designed the mosaic wall found at the end of the Chadwick lecture theatre.

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*Chadwick Lecture Theatre, 2019*



*View from Chatham St, 1960s*

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# 15 Chadwick Tower & Laboratories

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Chadwick Laboratories
<b>Current Use:</b>	Not in use (Tower); Stephenson Institute for Renewable Energy (Laboratories)
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	207
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Sir Basil Spence
<b>Year Built:</b>	1957-59
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	B-
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Demolish

#### **Architect: A**

Sir Basil Spence is one of Britain's most notable and celebrated 20C architects in the post-war period. Many of his works have been listed in recognition of their design quality with some of his most notable works including Coventry Cathedral (grade I listed), Embassy of the United Kingdom in Rome, and Falmer House at the University of Sussex (grade I listed).

#### **Design Merit: B-**

A tower block at the southern end that is clad in grey mosaic and glazed horizontal bands. Leading from the tower is a series of single storey laboratory blocks with an externally expressed structure that hangs the roof.

#### **Cultural/ Social: B-**

These buildings were some of the first buildings to be commissioned in the post-war period and still survive today.

#### **Wider Context: B-**

The buildings occupy a key site on the campus but with little engagement at ground level due to poor permeability of visual connections, limited glazing and locations of entrances.

#### **Re-use/ adaptable: B-**

The University Estates strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition B rating. There have previously been feasibility studies commissioned by the University to test future viability of bringing the tower building back in to use. There are difficult challenges in achieving regulatory requirements due to plan size and circulation limitations of the original design.

#### **Building Name:**

Named after Sir James Chadwick, who was Professor of Physics at University of Liverpool 1935-48. Chadwick was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1935 for the discovery of the Neutron.

#### **Building Artwork:**

Geoffrey Clarke, a relief aluminium sculpture called '*Bubble Chamber Tracks*', was originally sited within the building but now marks the entrance at the south end below the tower.

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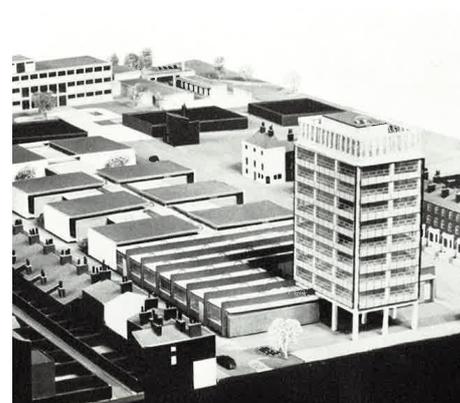
*Chadwick Tower, 2019*



*Original architectural sketch*



*Original architectural sketch*



*Original architectural model*



*View towards Cathedral, 1964*

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# 16 126 Mount Pleasant

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>126 Mount Pleasant</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Offices</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Thomas Shelmerdine</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1914</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>B-</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

**Architect: B-**

Thomas Shelmerdine was the youngest architect to have held the position of City Surveyor of Liverpool at the age of 26. He designed many buildings in Liverpool including several libraries with his most notable being the Hornby library (Grade II\* listed).

**Design Merit: B**

Edwardian period building with several classical design flourishes including stone pediments and doric columns on the facade. Built of red brick with a stone base.

**Cultural/ Social: C**

Originally the School of Hygiene and City Laboratories, where the public analyst labs were on the upper floors.

**Wider Context: B**

The buildings occupy a key site on the corner of Mount Pleasant and Oxford Street fronting onto the piazza space that leads to the ceremonial stair to the entrance of the Metropolitan Cathedral. It addresses a difficult site with quiet confidence.

**Re-use/ adaptable: B-**

The University Estates strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition B rating. There has recently been work undertaken to upgrade the existing office spaces to allow continued use and future viability.

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*126 Mount Pleasant, 2019*

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# 17 Jane Herdman Laboratories

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Jane Herdman Laboratories
<b>Current Use:</b>	Environmental, Ecological Sciences
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	201
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Briggs & Thornely (later rear extension by Weightman & Bullen)
<b>Year Built:</b>	1927-29
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	B-
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Invest

#### **Architect: B**

Frank Gatley Briggs and Arnold Thornely had an architectural practice that became renowned in the Liverpool area in the early 20th century. Their most famous collaboration (with Henry Vernon Wolstenholme) was to design the first of the "Three Graces" to be built, The Port of Liverpool building (Grade II\* listed).

#### **Design Merit: B-**

Neoclassical style that is reminiscent of American campus buildings of the time. Built of red brick with stone dressings; the central of the three bays features three windows set within blind arches with the University's arms above. A later addition to the rear is set diagonally and linked by a glazed stair.

#### **Cultural/ Social: B-**

Originally built for the Geology department, these buildings still house the department of Earth and Ocean Sciences (of which Geology is included) today.

#### **Wider Context: B**

The building sits comfortably opposite its distinguished Victorian neighbours, albeit different in execution. The materiality, scale and detailing is appropriate in its context.

#### **Re-use/ adaptable: B-**

The University Estate strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition C rating. The building will require work to maintain functionality into the future but is understood to be able to readily accommodate necessary upgrades.

#### **Building Name:**

The building was named after Jane Herdman, who was the wife of the Chair of Geology of the University of Liverpool, Professor William Herdman who was also a major benefactor to the establishment of the department and this building.

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*Jane Herdman Laboratories, 2019*



*Stone dressings, 2018*

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# 18 Brodie Tower

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Brodie Tower</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Engineering</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Maxwell Fry</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1958-59</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>B-</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

## **Architect: A**

Maxwell Fry was a hugely influential figure in the field of architecture who was also a former graduate of the School of Architecture at University of Liverpool. He practised with eminent figures of the time including Walter Gropius and Le Corbusier, later collaborating with a young Denys Lasdun. He has several buildings which are listed in recognition of their design, including Impington Village College (Grade I listed) on which he collaborated with Walter Gropius.

## **Design Merit: B-**

A modernist tower rising from a brick podium, its facade is ordered with the concrete grid picked out in cobalt coloured tiles. The lower workshop buildings are less successful in their design and layout. The facade facing the Quadrangle is decorated with the names of celebrated engineers cast in concrete. Several later additions diminish design.

## **Cultural/ Social: B-**

The building was largely funded by the announcement in 1956 by the Government to expand technological education through grants whereby the University of Liverpool proposed building a Civil Engineering School. This building was a result of that process. The building has remained home for this department since completion.

## **Wider Context: B-**

A product of its era, the building does not sensitively respond to its context but neither can it be considered to offend. The low lying workshop buildings clutter the pedestrian route from Brownlow Street to the Quadrangle with little ground level engagement.

## **Re-use/ adaptable: B-**

The building is believed to be sound structurally and currently adequate for ongoing use for the foreseeable future.

## **Building Name:**

Named after John Alexander Brodie, a British Civil Engineer responsible for the Mersey Tunnel and an associate Professor of Engineering at the University.

## **Building Artwork:**

Mural in entrance hall by Peter Lanyon.

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*Brodie Tower, 2019*



*Under construction, 1959*



*Brodie Tower, 1959*

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# 19 Senate House

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Senate House (now part of Sydney Jones Library)
<b>Current Use:</b>	Library
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	423
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Tom Mellor & Partners
<b>Year Built:</b>	1966-68
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	C+
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Maintain

#### **Architect: C+**

Tom Mellor OBE was a past graduate of both the School of Architecture and School of Civic Design at the University of Liverpool who went on to establish a successful architectural practice based in the northwest of England. Mellor later returned to the University of Liverpool to take up the Leverhulme Research Fellowship in Civic Design in 1947.

#### **Design Merit: B-**

The scale and materials respond sensitively to the terraced houses on the other sides around Abercromby Square. The windows are proportioned and rhythmically located across the main elevation in reference to its Georgian neighbours. At the northern end it bridges across Oxford Street to join Oliver Lodge. To the south a recent glass extension now connects it physically and functionally to the Sydney Jones Library.

#### **Cultural/ Social: B-**

Following the University's rapid period of post-war expansion the increasing membership of the Senate and Departments of the Registrar meant it had quickly outgrown the Victoria building. The Senate House was built to accommodate offices for the University management but also contained an exhibition hall.

#### **Wider Context: C+**

Although sensitively designed to respond to its context it suffers from a lack of direct engagement with the key space of Abercromby Square in front of its main western elevation.

#### **Re-use/ adaptable: C**

Although the building has generous proportions and should be readily adaptable internally to maintain functionality, the raising of levels from that of Abercromby Square means it complicates how the building would be able to be altered to effectively address the Square in the future.

#### **Building Artwork:**

There is an off-centre projecting platform that was designed for a bronze sculpture named '*Squares with Two Circles*' by Barbara Hepworth. This recently has been moved to a new location near the Central Teaching Hub.

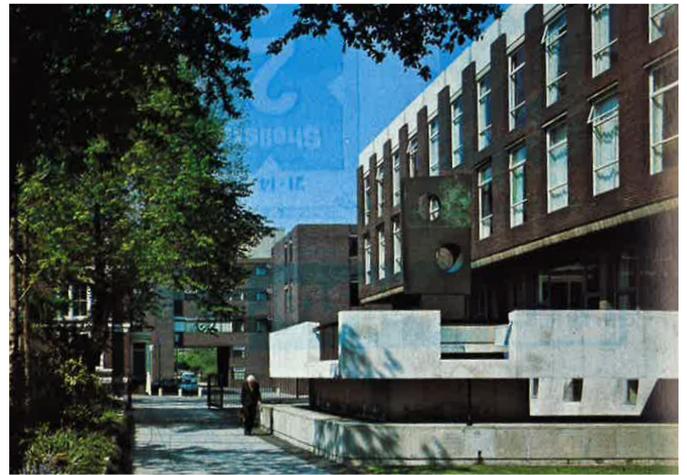
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*Senate House, 2019*



*Senate House, 1969*



*Senate House, 1974*

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## 20 Eleanor Rathbone Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Eleanor Rathbone Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Psychology, Sociology</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Yorke, Rosenberg &amp; Mardall</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1970-73</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>C+</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Invest</b>

### **Architect: B**

Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall (YRM) was a British architectural practice with a national profile. Their most notable trademark was the use of white ceramic tiles to inform the external facade design of their buildings which was inspired by Le Corbusier. They had a varied workload including hospitals, schools, industrial buildings, etc. The company was sold to RMJM in 2011.

### **Design Merit: B-**

Built in a blue-grey brick of vertical pilasters punctuating horizontal bands of brick and strip windows that recall local terraced housing. The building is laid out in a general form of two rectangles which are joined in the centre by a central mall which locates the main entrances.

### **Cultural/ Social: C**

The building marked the latter years of expansion to the Faculties of Arts and Social & Environmental Studies to the southern campus; it was built to house the departments of Psychology, Sociology, Economics and Commerce. The building still accommodates the departments of Psychology and Sociology today. Upon completion the building also housed a workshop theatre that was used for a variety of purposes including concerts, plays and special lectures.

### **Wider Context: B-**

The building bridges Bedford Street South and was originally designed to allow pedestrian access to continue through its central mall, however, the entrance on to Myrtle Street is no longer in use which diminishes the original design strategy. The street side facade was purposely designed to reduce noise disturbance but as a result the building lacks visual transparency and permeability.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: B**

The University Estates strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition B rating. The building is believed to be readily adaptable to be able to continue future functionality.

### **Building Name:**

Eleanor Rathbone was the first woman to be elected to Liverpool City Council and was known for her many campaigns for social reform for women, including what is now known as child benefit. In 1905 she assisted in establishing the School of Social Science at the University of Liverpool, where she lectured in public administration.

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*Eleanor Rathbone Building, 2019*

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## 21 Vine & Chestnut Houses

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Vine &amp; Chestnut Houses</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Not in use</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>670</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Gerald Beech</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1967-70</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>C+</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Demolish</b>

### **Architect: B**

Gerald Beech was a former graduate and member of staff (1937-1988) at the School of Architecture at University of Liverpool. He had a broad portfolio of work but he was most notable for his modernist houses including Cedarwood House in Liverpool (Grade II\* listed).

### **Design Merit: B-**

Two five-storey finger buildings with precast concrete vertical fins providing rhythm to the facade. Raised walkways are used to access buildings from the central enclosed private garden space.

### **Cultural/ Social: B-**

This was the first purpose-built residential accommodation built on campus in response to difficulties in obtaining lodgings for postgraduate students in the area. The building also accommodated the University Chaplaincy.

### **Wider Context: C**

The building was located close to other social aspects of campus life including the Guild and sports centre. The layout and function of these buildings are introverted resulting in poor engagement with campus life and de-values its key location opposite on Mount Pleasant, opposite the Metropolitan Cathedral.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: C**

Materially the building is in poor condition requiring many repairs to maintain viability. There are challenges for re-usability and accessibility due to current spatial constraints and steps/walkways to access buildings; resolution of these would fundamentally compromise the original design.

### **Building Name:**

Named after former streets that used to occupy the land they were built on.

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*Vine & Chestnut Houses, 2019*



*Raised walkway, 1960s*



*View from promenade, 1969*



*View from Chadwick Tower, 1969*

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## 22 Shelley's Cottage

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Shelley's Cottage
<b>Current Use:</b>	Not in use
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	255
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Year Built:</b>	Approx. Late 1800s
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	C
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Demolish

**Architect: -**

The architect responsible for the design is unknown.

**Design Merit: C**

Unremarkable Victorian era cottage built of red pressed brick.

**Cultural/ Social: B**

The acquisition of the cottage was indicative of the University's rapid post-war expansion where neighbouring available properties were purchased to be ear-marked for later development.

**Wider Context: B**

The cottage is an isolated surviving example of the pre-war context of the area; before bomb damage and development cleared other remnants of what was once predominantly a residential area in the late Victorian era.

**Re-use/ adaptable: C**

It is reported that the building is in poor condition externally and internally. The spatial constraints of the building means the future functionality as a University building is limited.

**Building Name:**

The reasoning behind the naming of the building is unknown.

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*Shelley's Cottage, 2019*

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## 23 Bedford House

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Bedford House</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Facilities Management</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>505</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Not listed</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Gerald Beech</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1965-66</b>
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Demolish</b>

### **Architect: B**

Gerald Beech was a former graduate and member of staff (1937-1988) at the School of Architecture at University of Liverpool. He had a broad portfolio of work but he was most notable for his modernist houses including Cedarwood House in Liverpool (Grade II\* listed).

### **Design Merit: C**

A four-storey rectangular building built on a raised concrete platform that covers a subterranean car park at basement level. The sunken car park to the rear was to provide space for possible future expansion. A brick plinth supports upper levels of horizontal bands of glass and dark cladding with secondary vertical elements.

### **Cultural/ Social: B**

The building was to provide lounge and dining facilities for the growing number of non-academic staff during the post-war period of rapid expansion. The building housed across three floors two large dining rooms, bar, lounge and games rooms. At some point the building was converted to office space to house security, facilities management and estates teams.

### **Wider Context: C**

The raised access into the building from ground level isolates it from animating the street on an important street crossing the campus east-west. The form and material choice is poorly suited to its predominantly Georgian context of Abercromby Square and Mulberry Street.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: C**

The University Estate strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition C rating. Reportedly there are many maintenance issues resulting from the building fabric deterioration. The spatial arrangement of the building means there is limited scope for adaptability for future viability.

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*Bedford House, 2019*



*View from rear of Abercromby Square buildings, 1964*



*Under construction, 1966*

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## 24 Gordon Stephenson Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Gordon Stephenson Building
<b>Current Use:</b>	Architecture Studios
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	109
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Gordon Stephenson
<b>Year Built:</b>	1950-51
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	C+
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Invest

### **Architect: B**

Gordon Stephenson was an architect and town planner who was notable for his urban planning work in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and America. He was responsible for planning much of the metropolitan area of Perth, Australia. He was also a former graduate of the School of Architecture at University of Liverpool graduating in 1930.

### **Design Merit: B-**

The design and detailing of the building was a product of immediate post-war austerity borne out of a scarcity of materials and skilled labour. A brick facade proportioned in reference to suit the adjacent scale of buildings. Using horizontal bands of metal-framed windows with lightweight structural detailing to the entrance porch and roof terrace.

### **Cultural/ Social: C**

The building was one of the first buildings to be built in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War to house the department of civic design. This was partially in response to the nationwide increase in demand for civic planners to layout major civic re-building plans that were required across Britain's post-war towns and cities.

### **Wider Context: C**

Well suited proportions of scale paid in reference to surrounding Georgian and Victorian buildings, however, the austere facade reduces connectivity of internal functions and campus life at street level.

### **Re-use/ adaptable: C**

The University Estate strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition C rating. The building has recently received funding that has seen the building be internally adapted to be used as additional architecture studio space.

### **Building Name:**

Named after architect who designed the building.

### **Building Artwork:**

The knotted door handles to the entrance doors and the sculptures to the rear garden were designed by Mitzi Cunliffe.

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*Gordon Stephenson Building, 2019*



*View from Abercromby Square, 1960s*



*View along Bedford Street South, 1960s*



*View from Abercromby Sq, 1951*

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## 25 Sir Alastair Pilkington Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	Sir Alastair Pilkington Building
<b>Current Use:</b>	Liverpool International College/ KAPLAN
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	152
<b>Designation:</b>	Not listed
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Year Built:</b>	Approx. Early 20C
<b>FCBS Rating:</b>	C
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Invest

**Architect: -**

The architect responsible for the design is unknown.

**Design Merit: C-**

Large Victorian building built of brown/red brick with pressed red brick used as dressings.

**Cultural/ Social: B-**

The building has accommodated for many years the Liverpool International College which offers pathway courses to undergraduate and postgraduate course at the University of Liverpool for international students.

**Wider Context: C+**

The street side elevation of the building poorly engages with the street, however, the former rear of the building (now the main entrance) offers a more engaging elevation along Back Bedford Street.

**Re-use/ adaptable: C**

The University Estate strategy 2026+ indicates this building has a condition B rating. The building has generous floor-to-floor heights with floor plans that should be readily adaptable for future functional viability.

**Building Name:**

Named after Sir Alastair Pilkington who was the chairman of his family firm, Pilkington glass in St Helens, Merseyside. He later became Chancellor of the University of Liverpool (1994-95).

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*Sir Alastair Pilkington Building, 2019*



*Mulberry Street, 1930s*



*Sir Alastair Pilkington (left) building in background, 1940s*



*Mulberry Street area, 1936*

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# LISTED BUILDINGS

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## 26 Victoria Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Victoria Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Museum &amp; Gallery</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>421</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Alfred Waterhouse</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1887-92</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect:**

Alfred Waterhouse is perhaps Britain's most famous and successful Victorian architect. He is best known for his designs for Manchester Town Hall (Grade I listed) and the Natural History Museum in London (Grade I listed).

### **Design:**

A finely designed building of pointed arches and spire-capped towers constructed in common brick with red brick and terracotta dressings over a fire-proof iron frame. The facades are deliberately picturesque, reflecting the internal arrangements. Henry Tate was a major donor for the raising of funds for the building and library.

### **Cultural/social:**

This was the first purpose-built building for what was to become the University of Liverpool. It housed accommodation for administration, teaching, common rooms and a library. The building is believed to have coined the term "red brick university" that became commonly used to describe civic universities founded in major industrial cities in the 19th century. The building was converted to a museum and gallery in 2008.

### **Building Name:**

Due to the plans to build a purpose-built university building originating from the year of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee it was named in honour of the monarch upon opening.

### **Building Artwork:**

The funds for the building came with the condition that the design included a clock tower with an inscription relating to the Jubilee.

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*Victoria Building, 2019*



*Brownlow Hill, 1950s*



*Mount Pleasant, 1900*



*Brownlow Hill, 1900s*



*View along Mulberry St, 1962*

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## 27 Waterhouse Buildings

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Waterhouse Buildings (Formerly Royal Infirmary)</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Various (mainly offices)</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>351-359</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Alfred Waterhouse</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1887-90</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Invest</b>

**Architect:**

Alfred Waterhouse is perhaps Britain's most famous and successful Victorian architect. He is best known for his designs for Manchester Town Hall (Grade I listed) and the Natural History Museum in London (Grade I listed).

**Design:**

Built of common brick with red brick and terracotta dressings, the three former ward finger blocks terminate with twin towered facades reminiscent of Romanesque churches. Corbel tables at the top of the walls and round arches are also Romanesque. Large windows for ventilation and light were used that were unusual for hospital buildings at the time.

**Cultural/ social:**

Originally built as the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, it is believed that Florence Nightingale (the Victorian founder of modern nursing) was consulted on the hospital design - in particular the round wards which provided a window for each bed.

**Building Name:**

Named after the famous Victorian architect, Alfred Waterhouse, who designed the building.

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*Waterhouse Buildings, 2019*



*Infirmary internal, 1930s*



*Infirmary aerial, 1950s*



*Infirmary ward internal, early 1900s*



*Aerial sketch, 1890s*

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## 28 Chatham Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Chatham Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Management School</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>425</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Oliver &amp; Lamb</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1860-61</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

**Architect:**

Oliver & Lamb was an architectural practice based in Sunderland known for their church designs in the mid-19th century.

**Design:**

Victorian Italianate Style with a decorative pediment supported by giant pilasters with Corinthian capitals between round headed windows. The facade is a combination of red brick and stone dressings.

**Cultural/ social:**

The building was originally a Welsh Presbyterian chapel to serve the large local Welsh population of the area. The University originally acquired the building to serve as an examination hall. Later following an extension to the rear it became part of the Management School.

**Building Name:**

Named after street it is located on.

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*Chatham Building, 2019*



*Sketch 1930s*



*View from Chatham St, 1949*

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## 29 Ashton Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Ashton Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Computer Sciences</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>422</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Briggs, Wolstenholme &amp; Thornely</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1912-14</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect:**

Briggs, Wolstenholme & Thornely was a well-regarded architectural practice based in the northwest of England at the turn of the 20th century. Their most famous collaboration was to design the first of the “Three Graces” to be built, The Port of Liverpool building (Grade II\* listed).

### **Design:**

Edwardian baroque in style with a central flamboyant Classical facade with a giant order of Ionic pilasters above a rusticated base, supporting an attic storey and pediment. Large sash windows are set in a red brick facade. The last bay has a large rusticated round-arched gateway with a mask keystone that connects the Quadrangle with Ashton Street.

### **Cultural/ social:**

As recorded on the facade of the building, it was originally built to house the faculty of arts to relieve pressure on space in the adjoining Victoria building as the University expanded.

### **Building Name:**

Named after the street on which it is located.

### **Building Artwork:**

Pediment figure sculpture by William Birnie Rhind.

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*Ashton Building, 2019*



*Quadrangle view, 1910s*



*Quadrangle view, 1949*

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## 30 George Holt Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>George Holt Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Engineering</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Willink &amp; Thicknesse</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1904</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect:**

Willink & Thicknesse was a well-respected architectural practice based in Liverpool. The practice's most notable building was one of Liverpool's "Three Graces", the Cunard Building (Grade II\* listed).

### **Design:**

A mix of historical motifs including Jacobean gables and oriel windows. The building features a tower facing onto the Quadrangle and a facade that employs horizontally striped masonry. The main entrance is marked by a deeply splayed surround and round-headed arch with decorative stone detailing and an elaborate copperwork nameplate filling tympanum.

### **Cultural/ social:**

The building was erected to house the department of Physics as the University expanded out of the Victoria building. Amongst the former occupants of the George Holt building are two Nobel prize winners, Sir James Chadwick (Physics) and Sir Joseph Rotblat (Peace). Albert Einstein once visited the building in 1923.

### **Building Name:**

George Holt was a founding partner in the Lamport and Holt steamship line; was a major benefactor of University College, Liverpool which became the University of Liverpool in 1903. His wife contributed the largest single donation to the erection of the building and was thus named in his honour.

### **Building Artwork:**

Internally has a plaque by CJ Allen to commemorate Francis Gotch becoming the Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford in 1896. It was commissioned by his friends at University of Liverpool to mark his promotion.

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*George Holt Building, 2019*



*George Holt Building, 1960s*

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## 31 Thompson Yates Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Thompson Yates Building</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Health Sciences</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Alfred Waterhouse</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1894-98</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect:**

Alfred Waterhouse is perhaps Britain's most famous and successful Victorian architect. He is best known for his designs for Manchester Town Hall (Grade I listed) and the Natural History Museum in London (Grade I listed).

### **Design:**

More workmanlike in its design in comparison to its adjacent neighbouring buildings from the period. Built of common brick with red brick and terracotta dressings that are punctuated by 3 gabled shallow wings. Tall windows set in pairs allow light to flood in. The rear has an impressive stair turret heavily buttressed with staggered round-headed windows.

### **Culture/ social:**

One of the set of buildings that formed the original University College Liverpool. It was built to house laboratories in the study of Physiology and Pathology.

### **Building Name:**

Named after Rev. Samuel Ashton Thompson Yates who came from a notable mercantile, banking and shipping family and made a substantial donation to fund the building of the laboratories.

### **Building Artwork:**

Terracotta panel by CJ Allen showing female personifications of Physiology and Pathology. CJ Allen was a famous artist who also sculptured the monument to Queen Victoria on Castle Street, Liverpool.

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*Thompson Yates Building, 2019*



*Terracotta relief panel*

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## 32 Reilly Building/ Guild of Students

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Reilly Building/ Guild of Students</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Student Union</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>501</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Charles Reilly</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1910-13</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect:**

Charles Herbert Reilly was perhaps the most successful Head of the School of Architecture at University of Liverpool (1904-33) where he was responsible for establishing university training of architects as an alternative to the old system of apprenticeship. This is the model of training that is now the most common form of architectural training used around the world today.

### **Design:**

The facade is built of red brick with an eclectic mix of stone Classical details. The plan was originally set out to have the west side (street) for women and east side for men. The facade onto University Square is largely devoid of windows; this reflects how at the time of construction the railway cutting (now capped by University Square) was exposed and the area suffered with smoke from steam trains passing below. The building was extended in two subsequent stages; again by Reilly (with Budden and Marshall) in 1932-35; and Bridgewater, Shepheard & Epstein further extending the building in 1966. Subsequent refurbishments and alterations have been undertaken notably in the mid 1990s and 2013 albeit largely to the non-listed extensions.

### **Cultural/ social:**

The purpose-built Liverpool Guild of Students was the first student union building in the UK.

### **Building Name:**

Named after Charles Reilly, the architect who designed the original building.

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*Reilly Building, 2018*



*Prior to University Sq revamp*



*Historical Internal (date unknown)*



*Historical Internal (date unknown)*

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## 33 Whelan Building

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Whelan Building (Formerly Anatomy Building)</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Engineering</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Alfred &amp; Paul Waterhouse</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1899-1904</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect:**

Alfred Waterhouse is perhaps Britain's most famous and successful Victorian architect. He is best known for his designs for Manchester Town Hall (Grade I listed) and the Natural History Museum in London (Grade I listed). Paul Waterhouse was also an architect and the son of Alfred.

### **Design:**

Physically linked to the Thompson Yates laboratory by a pointed arched bridge, it is built in the same language of common brick with red brick dressings. The left corner has semi-circular lecture theatres internally that are expressed externally with a series of 5 facets divided by full-height buttresses each with set-offs and gables at roof level.

### **Cultural/ social:**

Initially designed to become the anatomy building as part of the original set of buildings around off the Quadrangle. It is significant as being the last University building that Alfred Waterhouse designed.

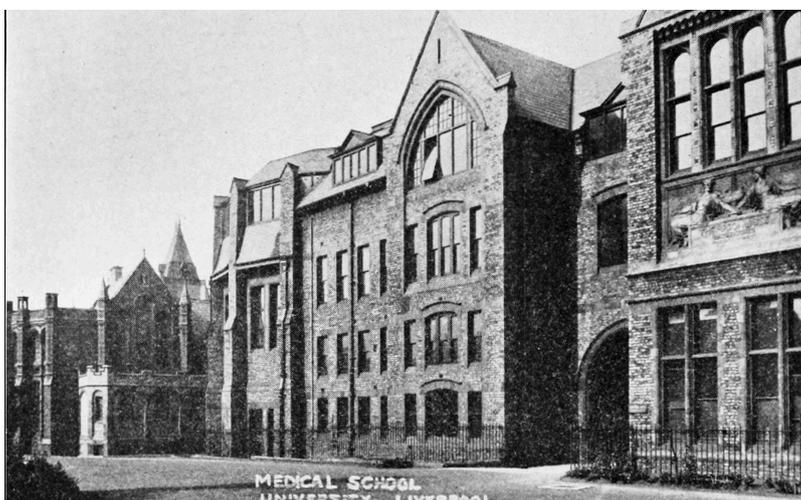
### **Building Name:**

Following refurbishment in 1991, the building was re-named to commemorate the University's late Vice-Chancellor (1977-84), Emeritus Professor Robert Whelan.

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*Whelan Building, 2019*



*Quadrangle view, 1905*

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# 34 17-27 Abercromby Square

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<b>Building Name:</b>	17-27 Abercromby Square
<b>Current Use:</b>	Archaeology, History & Archive Studies
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	148/149
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II
<b>Architect:</b>	Plan of Square - John Foster Sen. William Culshaw (No.19)
<b>Year Built:</b>	1830s 1862-63 (No.19)
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Maintain

## **Architect:**

John Foster Senior was Senior Surveyor to the Corporation of Liverpool. He was notably responsible for the completion and expansion of various Liverpool docks including Prince's Dock and George's Dock.

William Culshaw was a local architect who practised and built many buildings in Liverpool and the local area. One of the largest buildings he is responsible for designing (with his partner Henry Sumners) was the Midland Railway Goods Warehouse (Grade II listed) which later became the Conservation Centre for the National Museums of Liverpool in 1995.

## **Design:**

Located at the Northern side of Abercromby Square, comprising of a terrace of former Georgian housing of three storeys with sunken basements protected by iron railings. Entrances have angled Doric pilasters with no.19 and no.23 having Doric porches. No.19 is seven bays wide that is larger than its neighbours. The first floor window above its porch has architrave, frieze and consoled pediment.

## **Culture/ social:**

Typical of the type of housing that occupied the majority of the University precinct land before the post-war expansion.

No.19 - Was built for CK Prioleau, a South Carolina-born businessman whose firm encouraged support for the Confederate cause during the American Civil War. The vestibule has a palmetto tree painted on the ceiling which was featured on the flag adopted by South Carolina in 1861. Early in the 1880s it was altered to become the Liverpool Bishop's Palace.

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*17-27 Abercromby Square, 2019*



*Palmetto Tree ceiling painting, 19 Abercromby Square*



*17-27 Abercromby Square, date unknown*

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## 35 1-7 Abercromby Square

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<b>Building Name:</b>	1-7 Abercromby Square
<b>Current Use:</b>	Irish studies, Philosophy, English Language Centre
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	141-143/ 406/ 503
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II
<b>Architect:</b>	Plan of Square - John Foster Sen.
<b>Year Built:</b>	1820s
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Maintain

**Architect:**

John Foster Senior was Senior Surveyor to the Corporation of Liverpool. He was notably responsible for the completion and expansion of various Liverpool docks including Prince's Dock and George's Dock.

**Design:**

Located at the western side of Abercromby Square, comprising of a terrace of 8 former Georgian houses of three storeys with sunken basements protected by iron railings. Entrances have angled Doric pilasters with no.4 having a Doric porch.

**Culture/ social:**

Typical of the type of housing that occupied the majority of the University precinct land before the post-war expansion.

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*1-7 Abercromby Square, 2019*



*8-14 Abercromby Square, date unknown*

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## 36 8-14 Abercromby Square

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<b>Building Name:</b>	1-7 Abercromby Square
<b>Current Use:</b>	Archaeology, History & Archive Studies
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	144-147
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II
<b>Architect:</b>	Plan of Square - John Foster Sen.
<b>Year Built:</b>	1830s
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Maintain

**Architect:**

John Foster Senior was Senior Surveyor to the Corporation of Liverpool. He was notably responsible for the completion and expansion of various Liverpool docks including Prince's Dock and George's Dock.

**Design:**

Located at the Southern side of Abercromby Square, comprised of a terrace of former Georgian housing of three storeys with sunken basements protected by iron railings. Entrances have angled Doric pilasters with no.10 having a Doric porch.

**Culture/ social:**

Typical of the type of housing that occupied the majority of the University precinct land before the post-war expansion.

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8-14 Abercromby Square, 2019



8-14 Abercromby Square, date unknown



8-14 Abercromby Square, date unknown



8-14 Abercromby Square, 1954

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## 37 14-30 Oxford Street Houses

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<b>Building Name:</b>	14-30 Oxford Street Houses
<b>Current Use:</b>	Counselling, Occupational Health Services & Safety Advisors
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	436-444
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Year Built:</b>	1820s
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Maintain

**Architect:**

The architect responsible for the design is unknown.

**Design:**

A terrace of former Georgian housing with recessed doorways under arches each flanked by Doric columns.

**Culture/ social:**

Typical of the type of housing that occupied the majority of the University precinct land before the post-war expansion.

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*14-30 Oxford Street Houses, 2019*



*14-30 Oxford Street Houses, date unknown*

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## 38 2-4 Cambridge Street Houses

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<b>Building Name:</b>	2-4 Cambridge Street Houses
<b>Current Use:</b>	Liverpool University Press
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	115/116
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II
<b>Architect:</b>	Plan of Square - John Foster Sen.
<b>Year Built:</b>	1820s
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Maintain

**Architect:**

John Foster Senior was Senior Surveyor to the Corporation of Liverpool. He was notably responsible for the completion and expansion of various Liverpool docks including Prince's Dock and George's Dock.

**Design:**

A remnant of a terrace, 2 former Georgian housing of three storeys with sunken basements protected by iron railings. Entrances have angled Doric pilasters under an arched opening.

**Culture/ social:**

Typical of the type of housing that occupied the majority of the University precinct land before the post-war expansion.

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2-4 Cambridge Street, 2019

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# 39 78, 80 & 82 Bedford Street South

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<b>Building Name:</b>	78, 80 & 82 Bedford Street South
<b>Current Use:</b>	Music
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	104/109
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Year Built:</b>	1840s
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	Maintain

**Architect:**

The architect responsible for the design is unknown.

**Design:**

Terrace of 3 houses with stuccoed facades and slate roofs. No.80 breaks forward under an open pediment with flanking panelled pilasters. Windows are sashed with window bars. No.78 & 82 have iron balconies to 1st floor over rectangular porches at the entrances. Later extensions were added to the rear of the buildings.

**Culture/ social:**

Typical of some of the housing that was found in this area of the University precinct land before the post-war expansion.

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*78, 80 & 82 Bedford Street South, 2019*



*78, 80 & 82 Bedford Street South, 1974*

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## 40 Harrison Hughes Laboratory

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Harrison Hughes Laboratory</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Engineering</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Assume Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Briggs, Wolstenholme &amp; Thornely</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1912</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect:**

Briggs, Wolstenholme & Thornley was a well-regarded architectural practice based in the northwest of England at the turn of the 20th century. Their most famous collaboration was to design the first of the Three Graces to be built, The Port of Liverpool building (Grade II\* listed).

### **Design:**

Largely Gothic styling built of pink/red brick with sandstone dressings and carvings on the facade. The L shaped plan is broken into pointed gables that address the Quadrangle and street with large windows throughout. The main entrance to the Quadrangle is marked by a trio of large arched head openings. The building was later extended to add workshops to Brownlow Street and at the rear to adjoin the later Mechanical Engineering building to Brownlow Hill.

### **Cultural/ social:**

Built as one of the original set of buildings around the Quadrangle area of the University, the building was to house engineering laboratories to study technology advances of the late Victorian period.

### **Building name:**

Named after Liverpool shipowners Thomas Fenwick Harrison, Heath Harrison and John William Hughes who funded the building of the Engineering laboratories.

### **Building Artwork:**

The elevation facing onto the Quadrangle has three arches that are each adorned with 8 plaques each of the tools and technologies of engineering. Another set of plaques are dedicated to prominent engineers of the day including George Stephenson and James Joule.

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*Harrison Hughes Laboratory, 2019*



*After WWII bombing, 1941*



*View of extension, Brownlow St, 1949*



*Arch adornment examples (L-R) - compass, electro magnet, arc lamp, bell & wheel, chain link measure, protractor & dividers, bellows, distillation apparatus.*

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# 41 Walker Laboratory

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Walker Laboratory</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Engineering</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Assume Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Alfred Waterhouse</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1887-89</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

**Architect:**

Alfred Waterhouse is perhaps Britain's most famous and successful Victorian architect. He is best known for his designs for Manchester Town Hall (Grade I listed) and the Natural History Museum in London (Grade I listed).

**Design:**

Built of the same common brick with red brick and terracotta dressings as the neighbouring Victoria building albeit with a simplified stylised facade treatment. The building is adjoined to the Victoria Gallery by a bridge with a pointed arch linking Brownlow Hill to the Quadrangle beyond.

**Culture/ social:**

Built as one of the original set of buildings around the Quadrangle area of the University, the building was to house engineering laboratories to study technology advances of the late Victorian period.

**Building Name:**

Named after Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, a local businessman in the brewing industry who gifted the funds to enable the building of the laboratory. Notably Sir Andrew also gifted an art gallery to the city of Liverpool that was named the Walker Art Gallery.

**Building Artwork:**

There is a plaque under the pointed arched from Brownlow Hill to the Quadrangle dedicated to Sir Andrew Barclay Walker.

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*Harrison Hughes Laboratory, 2019*



*Brownlow Hill, 1900s*



*Plaque dedicated to Sir Andrew Barclay Walker*

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## OTHER CAMPUS BUILDINGS

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## 42 Mickwell Brow

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Mickwell Brow (Ness Gardens House)</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Offices &amp; store</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II (part of Ness Gardens)</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1898</b>
<b>Campus:</b>	<b>Ness Gardens</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Invest</b>

### **Architect:**

The architect responsible for the design is unknown.

### **Design:**

It is a large, south-facing, Ruabon brick villa, which was extended in circa 1927 into an L-plan building when the billiard room wing was built for Alfred Bulley as a twenty-first birthday present.

### **Cultural/ Social:**

This is the family home of Arthur K Bulley, a successful cotton broker who established Ness Gardens to indulge his passion for unusual plants from around the world. He collected and grew exotic plants in his extensive botanic gardens to sell as seeds under the company name Bees Ltd.

In 1948 AK Bulley's daughter Agnes Lois Bulley (1901-95) gave the house and gardens to the University of Liverpool with an endowment of £75,000. Under the terms of her daughter's bequest, Mrs Bulley lived in the house until her death in 1955. It was then converted for use by the University initially as a ticket office, shop, cafe, and as offices. The property also used to house laboratories for use by University plant biologists.

The ticket office, shop and cafe functions have been transferred to the adjacent visitor centre that was built in 1981.

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*Ness House & Gardens, 2019*



*Mickwell Brow, 1903*



*Mickwell Brow, 1905*

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## 43 Wyncote Sports Pavilion

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<b>Building Name:</b>	<b>Wyncote Sports Pavilion</b>
<b>Current Use:</b>	<b>Sports</b>
<b>UoL Ref:</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Designation:</b>	<b>Grade II</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Gerald Beech</b>
<b>Year Built:</b>	<b>1962</b>
<b>Campus:</b>	<b>Wyncote Sport Pitches</b>
<b>Masterplan Intention:</b>	<b>Maintain</b>

### **Architect:**

Gerald Beech was a former graduate and member of staff (1937-1988) at the School of Architecture at University of Liverpool. He had a broad portfolio of work but he was most notable for his modernist houses including Cedarwood House in Liverpool (Grade II\* listed). Wyncote Sports Pavilion is perhaps Beech's finest building.

### **Design:**

The buildings have a strong horizontal linear emphasis provided by bold timber handrails, concrete floors and roof slabs. The clubhouse has continuous full-height glazing with notable features such as corners lacking mullions. All three sections are linked at first floor by bridges. The building went on to win a RIBA Bronze Award and Civic Trust Award in 1963. It was praised by the Architects' Journal at the time as 'a building on which rather more than the usual amount of thought and imagination has been spent'.

### **Cultural/ Social:**

Originally built to provide a pavilion with clubhouse bar and cafe along with changing rooms for use by the University sports teams at the Geoffrey Hughes Memorial Ground. The building still forms part of the University sports experience when students visit to play sports.

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*Wyncote Sports Pavilion, 2019*



*External view, 1960s*



*View down on lower pavilion, 1960s*



*Internal, 1960s*

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