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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



ST GABRIEL'S (LIVERPOOL) LTD

ST GABRIEL'S CONVENT, BEACONSFIELD ROAD, LIVERPOOL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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ST GABRIEL'S (LIVERPOOL) LTD

ST GABRIEL'S CONVENT, BEACONSFIELD ROAD, LIVERPOOL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by St Gabriel's (Liverpool) Ltd to compile an archaeological desk based assessment for the site of St Gabriel's Convent, Beaconsfield Road, Liverpool (centred on NGR SJ 41831 87538). Planning permission has been granted for the conversion of the main building into 35 apartments, the erection of 15 new dwellings, associated infrastructure and the demolition of the German wing extension to the main building, Gardeners Cottage, Taylor Cottage, the Hollies and all other non-listed buildings on site (Planning Ref: 15F/2676). The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken to fulfil Condition 9 of the planning consent.

Whilst there is evidence for prehistoric, early medieval and medieval activity in the wider area around Woolton, there is currently no evidence for activity within the site boundary or the 0.5km study area, and therefore the potential for remains relating to these periods to exist sub-surface is considered to be low.

It is from the early 19th century when the site itself appears to have been developed, seemingly shortly after the enclosure of land on Little Woolton Common in 1813. A house is believed to have occupied the site from around 1820, however the building which still stands is suggested to date in some sources, in particular the listed building description, to be c.1840, which may indicate that there was an earlier property on the site. It is therefore possible that sub-surface remains of an earlier house may be present within the site boundary.

Historic Ordnance Survey mapping clearly shows the extent of the gardens, and the location of other buildings within the grounds, however it is possible other features may have existed between the publications of the mapping, and therefore there is a high potential for sub-surface remains relating to post medieval garden features to survive.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong thank Ben Croxford, Historic Environment Record Officer, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, and staff at Lancashire Archives and Liverpool Record Office.

The site visit and the documentary research was undertaken by Fiona Wooler.

The report was written by Fiona Wooler and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. Martin Railton managed the project and edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by St Gabriel's (Liverpool) Ltd to compile an archaeological desk based assessment for the site of St Gabriel's Convent, Beaconsfield Road, Liverpool (centred on NGR SJ 41831 87538; Figure 1). Planning permission has been granted for the conversion of the main building into 35 apartments, the erection of 15 new dwellings, associated infrastructure and the demolition of the German wing extension to the main building, Gardeners Cottage, Taylor Cottage, the Hollies and all other non-listed buildings on site (Planning Ref: 15F/2676). The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken to fulfil Condition 9 of the planning consent. This condition also relates to the requirement for an archaeological watching brief, which will be the subject of a separate report.

1.1.2 The site contains a large three-storey Neo-Classical Grade II listed villa formerly known as Knolle Park, which was built c.1840 (more latterly St Gabriel's Convent) (National Designation List Ref: 1356262). The house has been occupied by a religious order since 1909 when it was opened as a children's home by the Sisters of the Order of St Catherine, a German order, who then extended the property by the addition of a large, three storey brick wing, known as German Wing, at right angles to the southern end of the main house. In 1915 the site was taken over by St Gabriel's and continued to operate as a children's home. The convent and other buildings within the site are currently vacant.

1.1.3 The term '*site*' is used throughout the report to refer to the development area as defined by a red line on Figure 2. The term '*study area*' refers to a 0.5km radius, from the site boundary, used to provide evidence for the archaeological and historical character of the site and its surrounding landscape.

1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation

1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted to, and approved by, the local planning authority prior to the commencement of the archaeological desk-based assessment (Wardell Armstrong 2017). The WSI set out the methodology and objectives of the work, and was prepared in accordance with the recommendations of Historic England (formerly English Heritage) as set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006), and in conjunction with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 All work undertaken is consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014), and in accordance with terminology expressed within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).

2.1.2 The data underlying this report was collated through a desk based assessment of documentary sources and through a site visit.

2.2 Documentary Sources

2.2.1 The purpose of the desk-based assessment was to determine, as far as possible, the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the site boundary. This work involved the consultation of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) in the first instance for details of known cultural heritage sites within 0.5km of the site boundary, and to make an assessment of known archaeological sites and previous archaeological work within the study area.

2.2.2 Following this, primary and secondary sources used within this report were derived from Lancashire Archives and Liverpool Record Office, as well as from online sources including the Archaeology Data Service, the National Heritage List, and PastScape.

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 The site and its environs were visited in June 2017.

2.3.2 The study area was inspected to assess if there was any evidence for features of archaeological/historic interest within the site boundary, and to assess the character of the landscape of the site including any evidence for previous landscaping and levelling activities which may have had an impact on any potential buried archaeological remains.

2.4 Reporting

2.4.1 Once approved by the client, a digital copy of the report will be deposited with the Merseyside Historic Environment Record where viewing will be made available on request. A hard copy of the report will be deposited with the local archaeological archive at the Museum of Liverpool.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Site Location and Geology

3.1.1 The former St Gabriel's Convent is located in Woolton, approximately 7.5km to the south-west of Liverpool. The site is situated to the south side of Beaconsfield Road, and west of Church Road. The site currently comprises a complex of vacant buildings set within enclosed grounds (Figures 1 and 2).

3.1.2 The bedrock geology of the site consists of the Chester Pebble Beds Formation – sandstone, pebbly (gravelly), a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 246 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic period. The British Geological Survey does not record the superficial deposits (BGS 2017).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.2.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from sources consulted during the desk-based research. It is intended as a summary of historical developments within and around the proposed development site in order to assess the archaeological potential. The locations of known heritage assets, as identified from the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) database, within the approximate 0.5km study area are illustrated in Figure 3, and summarised in Appendix 1. Only those of particular relevance to the current study site are referred to below.

3.2.2 The following chronological dates are based on Historic England's Period List. The date ranges have been provided to assist with the identification of archaeological and cultural periods, however these dates should not be taken as definitive or absolute, as time periods vary depending on geographical focus and archaeological science disciplines (FISH 2017).

3.2.3 **Place Name Evidence:** the place name Woolton is believed to derive from the personal name *Wulf* or *Ulf* and *tūn* meaning farmstead, therefore the 'farmstead of Wulf'. Little Woolton is identified in Domesday Book (1086AD) as *Ulventune*, and Much Woolton as *Uvetone*, indicating settlements of some form at that date (Harrison 1898, 74; Wyld 1911, 270).

3.2.4 **Prehistoric (up to c. AD43):** the HER does not contain any entries relating to this extensive period within the site boundary, or within the 0.5km study area.

3.2.5 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider area as indicated by the site of Calderstones, located to the west of the site. An apparent Neolithic burial

chamber was first documented in 1568 and described as a 'tumulus'. The site was destroyed in the late 19th century (Barrowclough 2008, 85). An Iron Age hillfort is recorded to the south of the site at Camp Hill (NGR SJ 424 858). This site is apparently no longer visible, but it was recorded as a circular enclosure (Forde-Johnston 1962, 12).

- 3.2.6 Based on the available evidence, the potential for archaeological remains relating to the prehistoric period being present sub-surface within the site boundary is considered to be low.
- 3.2.7 **Romano-British Period (c.AD 43 to c. 410):** the HER does not contain any entries relating to this period within the site boundary, or within the 0.5km study area.
- 3.2.8 There is limited evidence for activity in the vicinity dating to this period. Several Roman roads have been identified in the wider area, for example at Grasendale (3.5km to the south-west), Toxteth (7.5km to the south-west) and Otterspool (5km to the west (L-P Archaeology 2011), however there is currently no evidence for settlement or land use in close proximity to the site.
- 3.2.9 Based on the available evidence, the potential for archaeological remains dating to the Romano-British period to be present sub-surface within the site boundary is considered to be low.
- 3.2.10 **Post Roman and Early Medieval (AD c.410-1066):** the HER does not contain any entries relating to this period within the site boundary, or within the 0.5km study area.
- 3.2.11 Evidence for settlement in the vicinity is derived largely from place names, such as Woolton, as noted in 3.2.3 above. Other place names in the vicinity, such as Aigburth, Gateacre ('road to the field') and Thingwall, also suggest early medieval settlement; Thingwall in particular, which derives from Old Norse and means 'assembly or parliament fields', implies the existence of a Scandinavian community (Harding 2002, 107-108; Whale 1984,49).
- 3.2.12 It is considered that the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains relating to this period to be present within the site boundary is low.
- 3.2.13 **Medieval (AD 1066-1540):** as noted in 3.2.3 above, Little Woolton is included in Domesday Book of 1086AD indicating that there was some form of settlement at that date. The Victoria County History records that in 1338AD *'the Hospitallers established a camera at Woolton; it had one messuage, fifty acres of land, five acres*

of meadow, a water mill and £8 of annual rent, and was let to farm for 20 marks' (Farrer and Brownbill 1907, 114).

- 3.2.14 A watermill was recorded at Woolton in the early 14th century; this seemingly stood on Childwall Brook 'just below Naylor's Bridge at the end of Childwall Valley Road' (Whale 1984, 49-50). From that description, this location would have been some distance to the east of the present study site. Woolton Cross, now restored, is also believed to date to the 14th century. Its location in Woolton village, at the southern end of Church Road, may indicate the vicinity of the medieval settlement.
- 3.2.15 Whilst there is documentary evidence for a settlement of some form at Woolton in the medieval period, with regards to the development site there is currently no evidence for sub-surface archaeological remains to be present within the site boundary, and therefore the potential for such remains is considered to be low.
- 3.2.16 **Post Medieval (AD 1540-1901):** whilst there is tangible evidence for settlement in the area in the early 17th century, as provided by the still extant Much Woolton Old School (Grade II* listed), this building is located to the south side of the modern settlement of Woolton and therefore some distance from the present study site. There may have been an earlier building at the site of the early 18th century Woolton Hall; a date of 1560 has been suggested (Whale 1984, 51), but may have been even earlier, and possibly the headquarters of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem in the medieval period (Anon 1930, 41). This too, however, is located some distance to the south of the present study site and may provide an indication of the focus of settlement in the early post medieval period.
- 3.2.17 The earliest readily available map consulted to show the area of the site was Yates and Perry's map of Liverpool dating to 1768. At this date, Woolton is shown as a linear settlement, with a settlement and chapel shown at Gateacre. It is difficult to assess the exact location of St Gabriel's Convent on this map, due to the scale, but a comparison of the roads on this map and later mid-19th century Ordnance Survey mapping appears to indicate that Church Road was not in existence in 1768, and the site of St Gabriel's appears to have formed part of 'Childwall Heath', although a 'Summer House' (Asset 38) is shown in close proximity on a raised area of land (Figure 4).
- 3.2.18 The fact that the site of St Gabriel's had previously formed part of uncultivated land or heath up to the late 18th century is further indicated by the Little Woolton Enclosure Map of 1813, which shows areas of land divided up with owner names and

acreages. At this date, the site of St Gabriel's was owned by John Dwerryhouse, and appears to have comprised 10 acres of land defined for enclosure. No buildings are shown to have existed at this date, but the distinctive meeting point of Beaconsfield Road, Church Road and Woolton Hill Road is clearly evident, although none are named as such on this map (Figure 5).

3.2.19 It has been suggested that many of the changes that occurred at Woolton in the early 19th century were due to a local man, James Rose (born 1783), who was instrumental in changing the '*barren heathland into cultivated farmland and parkland*'. He is also noted to having been responsible for laying out Church Road, Rose Street and Rose Brow (Paul 2009).

3.2.20 Many of the houses in the Woolton and Gateacre area were built using sandstone from Woolton Quarry, which was opened by James Rose; the quarry is still remembered by the name 'Quarry Street' which now runs from Beaconsfield Road to the north and Allerton Road to the south (Horton 2002, 37).

3.2.21 The 19th century was a time of increasing prosperity in Liverpool and the surrounding area. Gentlemen of business, such as ship owners, merchants and cotton brokers were able to have fine country houses built within travelling distance of the city. The areas of Gateacre and Belle Vale are noted to have been a '*convenient and healthy retreat for those wealth derived from the chemical industries of the Mersey valley and Cheshire*' (Plent and Chitty 2009, 110).

3.2.22 One such house appears to have been what would later become St Gabriel's (Asset 5). This property, historically known as 'Woolton Hill' and later 'Knoll(e) Park', is believed to have been constructed in the early 19th century; Greenwood's Map of Lancashire dating to 1818 (not reproduced here) shows a building with a driveway leading in from the north-east, and a band of trees to the south. Hennet's map of Lancashire 1829 (Figure 6) also shows a building with a curving access road, and appears to label it as 'Rose Mount'. It is noted that an Italian merchant, Henry William Ross, was living in the property in the 1820s and from 1829, Thomas Foster, brother of John Foster Jun., the architect, was resident (Pollard and Pevsner 2006, 513). An 'H W Ross' is listed in a trade directory of 1824 as living at 'Hill Top' which may have been a former name of St Gabriel's which is not recorded on historic mapping (Baines 1824, 699).

3.2.23 The listed building description, however, states that the existing property dates to c.1840 (Asset 5). The Little Woolton Tithe Map of 1848 provides a clear indication of

the property as it was in the mid-19th century, with an access road leading in from the north-east, and the principal elevation facing to the north-west. This map labels the house as 'Woolton Hill', and there are several smaller buildings within its environs including the lodge (Asset 3), U-shaped stable block/farm buildings to the south (Asset 6), as well as possible garden-related structures to the west of the main building. In 1848, the property was owned and occupied by Sarah Foster. The following associated plots are recorded within the Tithe Schedule: Plot 393 (house, outbuildings, gardens, pleasure grounds); Plot 395 (farm buildings, yard, plantation); Plot 399 (large meadow); Plot 394 (plantation); Plot 396 (plantation); Plot 397 (plantation) and Plot 398 (plantation) (Figure 7).

3.2.24 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 shows the relatively rural character of the landscape around the site of St Gabriel's. The north-eastern side of the site is shown to be occupied by the house and associated gardens and buildings, whilst the south-west side is undeveloped land (Figure 8).

3.2.25 In the mid-1850s the house passed to the Stock family, headed by John Stock. It has been suggested that it was the Stock family that arranged the gardens as they now appear, although the Tithe Map of 1848 indicates that the layout pre-dates the occupation of the house by the Stock family, and is therefore likely to relate to the Foster occupation (L-P Archaeology 2011).

3.2.26 The Ordnance Survey map of 1893 clearly shows the buildings and garden features within the site boundary, as they were at the end of the 19th century. There appears to have been some additions to the main house, for example an addition to the north-east side, and an apsidal addition against the south-east facing elevation. The lodge, located to the north of the house, has been extended to its south-east side, and there are additional structures, seemingly glasshouses, in the garden to the west of the property (Figure 9).

3.2.27 The potential for sub-surface remains relating to the post medieval period to be located within the site boundary is considered to be high. The site has been partly occupied by a large house with associated gardens and garden structures, such as glasshouses, since the early 19th century. It is possible that features may have come and gone between the publications of Ordnance Survey mapping, and therefore previously undocumented features or structures may have existed. There is currently no evidence that any garden features or structures were located to the south-west area of the site, which is still undeveloped grassland.

- 3.2.28 **Modern (1901-present):** in 1906, Colonel Myles Sandsy took over the site which by this date had become known as 'Knoll Park' (Brown 2004, 20). By 1907, the Ordnance Survey map published in that year records the buildings within the site boundary as being essentially the same as they were in 1893, although there has been some loss of garden features such as paths, which may indicate the property, or at least the grounds, were in decay (Figures 10 and 11). The smaller scale map of this series clearly shows the large number of detached properties which had been constructed in the Woolton area between the mid-19th century and 1908 (compare Figures 8 and 11).
- 3.2.29 At some point between 1908 and 1909, the house changed hands and was purchased by Archbishop Whiteside who was looking for a property in the country to house poor children. The Archbishop invited a German Order, the Order of St Catherine, to come and care for the children at Knoll Park, and from then onwards it was known as St Catherine's Convent. The first two German sisters arrived on the 9th June 1909, with the first 25 children being admitted from Leyfield Poor Law School on the 5th October 1909 (Brown 2004, 20).
- 3.2.30 The German Sisters started to build a new wing to the south side of the property; this was completed in June 1910. By July 1913, there were seven sisters, 116 children, two servants for the house, a gardener and an assistant gardener (Brown 2004, 20). The site became known as St Gabriel's Convent at the outbreak of World War One in 1914 (Brown 2003, 28).
- 3.2.31 The Ordnance Survey map of 1927 clearly shows the addition of the new wing to the south side of 'Knolle Park' which by this date was known as 'St Gabriel's Convent' (Figure 12).
- 3.2.32 There is a suggestion that in April 1941, the German's dropped over 200 incendiary bombs in the Beaconsfield Road area (Brown 2006, 47), however it is not known if any landed within the present study site boundary, or had any impact on the buildings.
- 3.2.33 As with the post medieval period, there is a high potential for sub-surface remains relating to the modern period to be located within the site boundary. It is possible that features may have come and gone between the publications of Ordnance Survey mapping, and therefore previously undocumented features or structures may have existed, particularly to the north, north-east and eastern parts of the site, where the main house, gardens and later buildings were located.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 3.3.1 A Historic Building and Archaeological Assessment was undertaken by L-P Archaeology of St Gabriel's Convent in 2011, in advance of proposed redevelopment of the site. The report concluded that the site lay within an area surrounded by activity from the prehistoric period onwards, although there is no known activity on the site until the post medieval period. It was considered that there was low potential for evidence of prehistoric activity within the site boundary; low potential for Roman activity; moderate potential for early medieval and medieval activity, and a high potential for evidence for post medieval activity, particularly relating to Knolle Park and associated grounds (L-P Archaeology 2011).
- 3.3.2 In 2015, a Heritage Statement was prepared by Woodhall Planning and Conservation to inform proposals for redevelopment of St Gabriels' Convent (formerly Knolle Park) for residential use. The report concluded that some aspects of the proposed development would enhance the special interest of the three listed buildings within the site boundary. Other aspects of the proposals, it was concluded, would result in less than substantial harm (Woodhall Planning and Conservation 2015).

4 SITE VISIT

- 4.1 The site was visited in June 2017. At the time of the site visit, all of the buildings were redundant, although there were some works being undertaken within the main house (Plate 1). The German Wing (Plate 2) had recently been the subject of vandalism and fire, and therefore it was not possible to access internally.
- 4.2 The buildings associated with St Gabriel's in its most recent form are largely concentrated to the eastern side of the site, and to the north-west corner, although the lodge is still extant at the junction of Beaconsfield Road and Church Road (Plates 1-5). It was noted that the majority of the site, therefore, had been utilised for buildings, access roads, and gardens/landscaping.
- 4.3 The south-western part of the site appears to have remained undeveloped throughout the post medieval period, as suggested from cartographic sources. At the time of the site visit this area continued to be undeveloped and bounded to the south by a hedgerow, and to the west by the rear of gardens on Baroncroft Road (Plate 6). Some areas of concrete/tarmac were noted to the eastern side, possibly relating to either the bases of former small structures, or features relating to sports/games facilities (Plate 7). There were no features of archaeological interest noted within this area, largely due to the length of the grass.



Plate 1: View looking east showing the principal elevation of St Gabriel's (Knoll Park)
(Asset 5; No.1 on Figure 2)



Plate 2: South-west elevation of the German Wing (No.2 on Figure 2)



Plate 3: View looking west showing the Grade II listed Lodge (Asset 3; No.3 on Figure 2)



Plate 4: View looking west showing Taylor House (to the north-west side of the site)
(No.6 on Figure 2)



Plate 5: View looking south showing the north elevation of the former Nursery
Building (No.8 on Figure 2)



Plate 6: View looking west showing the undeveloped south-west side of the site



Plate 7: View looking west showing a rectangular area of concrete/tarmac

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 Whilst there is evidence for prehistoric, early medieval and medieval activity in the wider area around Woolton, there is currently no evidence for activity within the site boundary or the 0.5km study area, and therefore the potential for remains relating to these periods to exist sub-surface is considered to be low.
- 5.2 It is from the early 19th century when the site itself appears to have been developed, seemingly shortly after the enclosure of land on Little Woolton Common in 1813. A house is believed to have occupied the site from around 1820, however the building which still stands is suggested to date in some sources, in particular the listed building description, to be c.1840, which may indicate that there was an earlier property on the site. It is therefore possible that sub-surface remains of an earlier house may be present within the site boundary, however if it was demolished prior to the construction of the c.1840 building, such remains may be below the standing structure.
- 5.3 Historic Ordnance Survey mapping clearly shows the extent of the gardens, and the location of other buildings within the grounds, however it is possible other features may have existed between the publications of the mapping, and therefore there is a high potential for sub-surface remains of local significance to survive, although mainly within the northern, north-eastern and eastern part of the site.
- 5.4 There is currently no evidence that the undeveloped part of the site, located to the west and south-west of the main house, has been developed in the past. It appears to have been utilised for agricultural purposes historically, and possibly for sports/recreation purposes more latterly.

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Maps Consulted (not all of relevance to the present study site)

Map of Enclosures at Much Woolton in 1613 (Ref: 1/4/26B)

A Map of the Environs of Liverpool drawn from an Actual Survey taken in the year 1768 by Wm Yates and Geo. Perry

A Plan of Hames Okill Esq. Land in the Township of Little Woolton Surveyed 1752 by John Eyes and Copies 1783 by Charles Eyes

Yates's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster 1786

A Plan of the Allotments on Little Woolton Common 1813

A Plan of the Allotment at Great Woolton 1813

Greenwood's Map of Lancashire 1818

The Township of Much Woolton in the Hamlet of Thingwall 1840 (Ref: DRL 1/93)

A Plan of the Township of Little Woolton in the Parish of Childwall 1848 (Ref: DRL 1/92)

Websites

British Geological Survey (BGS):

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - Accessed July 2017

FISH (Forum on International Standards in Heritage):

<http://heritage-standards.org.uk/chronology/> - Accessed July 2017

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEER

Heritage Assets within the approximate 0.5km search area (study area, see Figure 3). HER = Historic Environment Record; NDL = National Designation List:

Asset No.	Source	Site Name	Brief Description	Grid Reference	Period
1	NDL 1218179; HER MME12435	Tower House and Towers Cottage and Woolton Tower	Pair of houses with cottage to rear, c.1850s. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342313, 387486	Post Medieval
2	NDL 1280721; HER MME12764	Abbots Lea (original mansion only)	House, now part of school, c.1860s <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341400, 387597	Post Medieval
3	NDL 1280728; HER MME12766	Lodge to Knolle Park (Greek Lodge)	Lodge, c.1840, one storey <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341879, 387654	Post Medieval
4	NDL 1356261; HER MME12626	Beaconsfield and the Cottage	Pair of houses, pre-1848 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341548, 387511	Post Medieval
5	NDL 1356262; HER MME12641	Knolle Park (St Gabriel's Convent)	House, c.1840, stone with slate roof. No building shown on Yates's map of 1786; Sherriff's map of 1816 shows a building labelled 'Breed'. Greenwood's map of 1818 shows a building with a short drive leading to it from the east. Hennessey's map of 1829 shows a building and labels it 'Rose Mount' <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341875, 387568	Post Medieval
6	NDL 1356303; HER MME12646	Knolle Park Mews	Former stable block to Knolle Park, now houses. Built 1828 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341967, 387480	Post Medieval

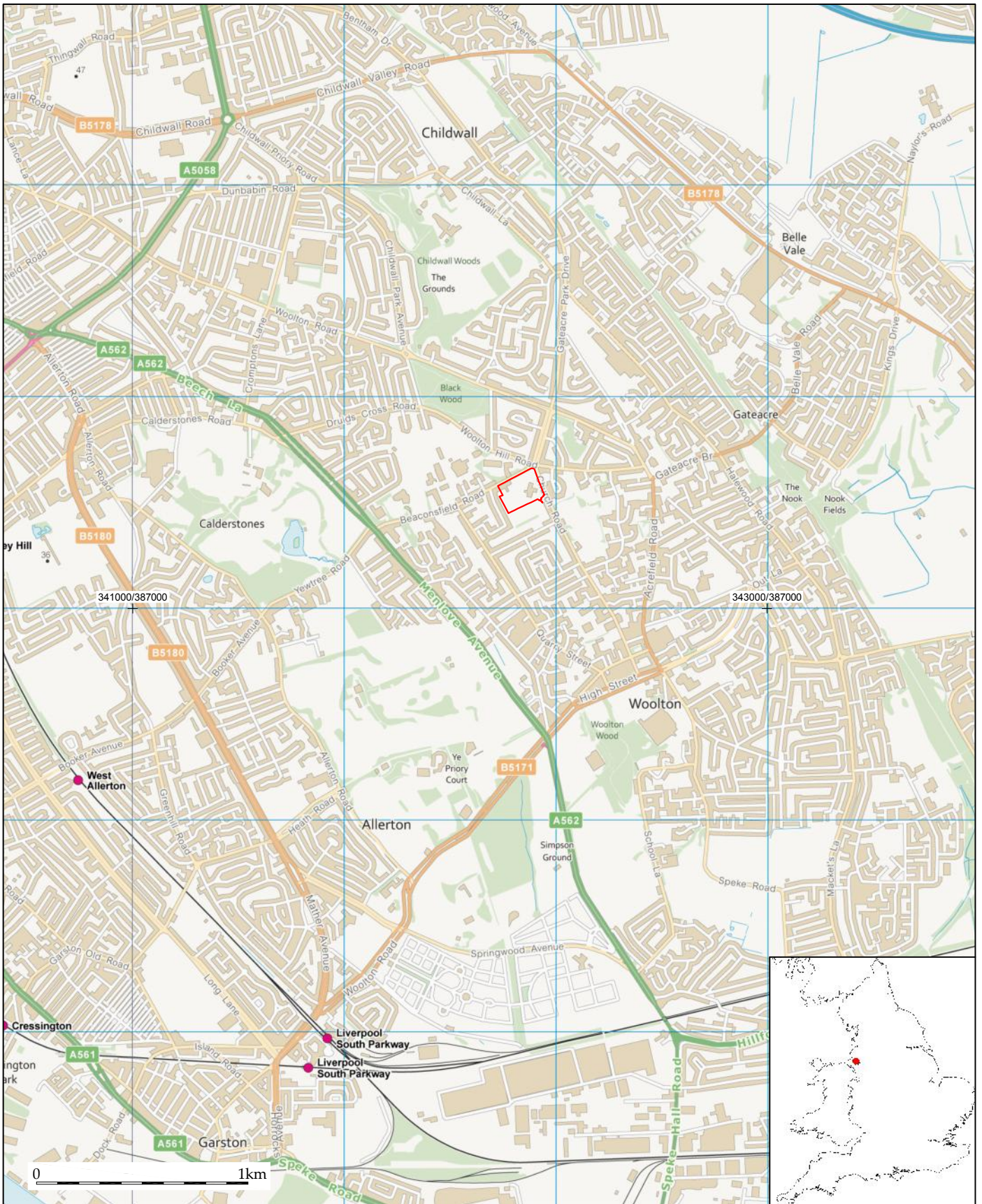
Asset No.	Source	Site Name	Brief Description	Grid Reference	Period
7	NDL 1356327; HER MME12955	Riffel Lodge	Cottage orné, dated 1859 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342139, 387192	Post Medieval
8	NDL 1356371; HER MME13023	Crawfordsburn, Mossdene and Strawberry House	House, now subdivided, mid 19 th century <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342431, 387504	Post Medieval
9	NDL 1359649; HER MME12688	Cliff Cottage	House, mid-19 th century <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342093, 387637	Post Medieval
10	NDL 1361654; HER MME12670	1-5 Rose Brow	Five houses, early-mid 19 th century <i>Grade II Listed Buildings</i>	342381, 387767	Post Medieval
11	NDL 1072943; HER MME10995	Water Tower	Water tower, c.1900 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341939, 387385	Post Medieval/Modern
12	NDL 1072974; HER MME11066	Newstead Farmhouse and attached buildings	House and outbuildings, early 19 th century <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341643, 387300	Post Medieval
13	NDL 1391948; HER MME14678	Cedarwood	House, 1960 <i>Grade II* Listed Building</i>	341728, 387557	Modern
14	NDL 1073491; HER MME11143	1A Rose Brow and Smithy Cottage	House and shop, early 19 th century. Shop c.1860s <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342386, 387777	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Source	Site Name	Brief Description	Grid Reference	Period
15	NDL 1073492; HER MME11144	House to north of Gateacre Grange	House with re-sited datestone of 1787, and rainwater head dated 1837 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342406, 387731	Post Medieval
16	NDL 1068272; HER MME5341	Oakfield Terrace	Symmetrical terrace of three houses, early 19 th century <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342306, 387935	Post Medieval
17	NDL 1068292; HER MME11577	Churchfield	House, mid 19 th century <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342231, 387111	Post Medieval
18	NDL 1068293; HER MME11578	Outbuilding, Church Road	Outbuilding to Reynolds Park, early 19 th century <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342130, 387216	Post Medieval
19	NDL 1068294; HER MME11579	Reynolds Lodge	Lodge dated 1883 in gable <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342034, 387401	Post Medieval
20	NDL 1068329; HER MME11732	Boundary Stone, south side of Reservoir Road junction	Boundary stone, date uncertain. Stone divided into two parts by vertical line. Left part inscribed 'MUCH WOOLTON', right part 'LITTLE WOOLTON' <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	342010, 387403	Post Medieval
21	NDL 1068367; HER MME11853	Entrance to Knolle Park (corner Church Road)	Four gate piers and flanking railings, c.1840s <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341894, 387660	Post Medieval
22	NDL 1068398; HER MME11889	Beacon Hill	House, mid 19 th century. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341447, 387496	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Source	Site Name	Brief Description	Grid Reference	Period
23	NDL 1068399; HER MME11890	Stoneleigh and 48 Beaconsfield Road	Two houses, mid 19 th century <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341631, 387516	Post Medieval
24	NDL 1205407; HER MME12159	Beaconsfield House	House, mid 19 th century <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	341711, 387588	Post Medieval
25	HER MME5106	Site of Beaconsfield, Beaconsfield Road	Former site of Beaconsfield. No buildings shown on Hennet's map of 1828. The Tithe Map of 1848 shows the building. Not present on OS map of 1937	341611, 387593	Post Medieval
26	HER MME5107	Site of High Lee, Beaconsfield Road	Former site of High Lee. No building shown on Yates's map of 1786. Sherriff's map of 1816 shows a building at the end of a short lane. Building last recorded on OS map of 1949, not shown by 1893	341499, 387553	Post Medieval
27	HER MME5335	Hillcroft, Church Road	No buildings shown on Enclosure Map of 1813. Bennison's map of 1835 shows the building and labels it	342168, 387179	Post Medieval
28	HER MME5336	Site of Gateacre Hall	Former site of Gateacre Hall. Building shown on the site on Yates's and Perry's map of 1768. Two buildings shown on this site on Enclosure Map of 1813	342421, 387583	Post Medieval
29	HER MME5346	Site of Rosehill, Woolton Road	Two buildings shown on Yates's and Perry's map of 1768. Yates's map of 1786 labels the building 'Rose Hill'. Building last recorded on OS map of 1967	342127, 387809	Post Medieval
30	HER MME12647	Lodge, Woolton Hill Road	No building shown on Hennet's map of 1829. The Tithe Map of 1848 shows the building. It was the gate lodge to a large house to the south-east	342023, 387650	Post Medieval
31	HER MME12650	Site of Woolton Hill House	No building shown in the area on Yates's map of 1786. Hennet's map of 1829 appears to show a building at the end of a curving drive	341951, 387624	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Source	Site Name	Brief Description	Grid Reference	Period
32	HER MME12651	Site of Strawberry Field, Beaconsfield Road	No building shown on OS map of 1849. The 25" OS map of 1893 shows a large house with grounds and labels it Strawberry Fields	341332, 387379	Post Medieval
33	HER MME12658	Site of a house, Woolton Road	Yates's and Perry's map of 1768 shows a building north-east of Black Wood. Hennessey's map of 1829 shows two buildings in the area	341766, 388075	Post Medieval
34	HER MME1283	Site of a house, Woolton Road	A building is shown on the site of Yates's and Perry's map of 1768. Last recorded on OS map of 1967	342275, 387820	Post Medieval
35	HER MME12685	Site of a house, Reynolds Park	Site of a former house. No buildings shown on Enclosure map of 1813	342167, 387538	Post Medieval
36	HER MME12861	Site of Dove Park	Building last recorded on OS map of 1938	342106, 087307	Post Medieval
37	HER MME15861	The Hollies, Beaconsfield Road	Yates's and Perry's map 1768 does not show a building in this area. Sherriff's map of 1816 shows a building, labelled Breed	341775 387587	Post Medieval
38	HER MME15864	Site of a summerhouse, Reservoir Road	Yates's and Perry's map of 1768 shows a building adjacent to a surveying point on the top of a hill. It is labelled 'Summer house'	341920, 387410	Post Medieval

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES






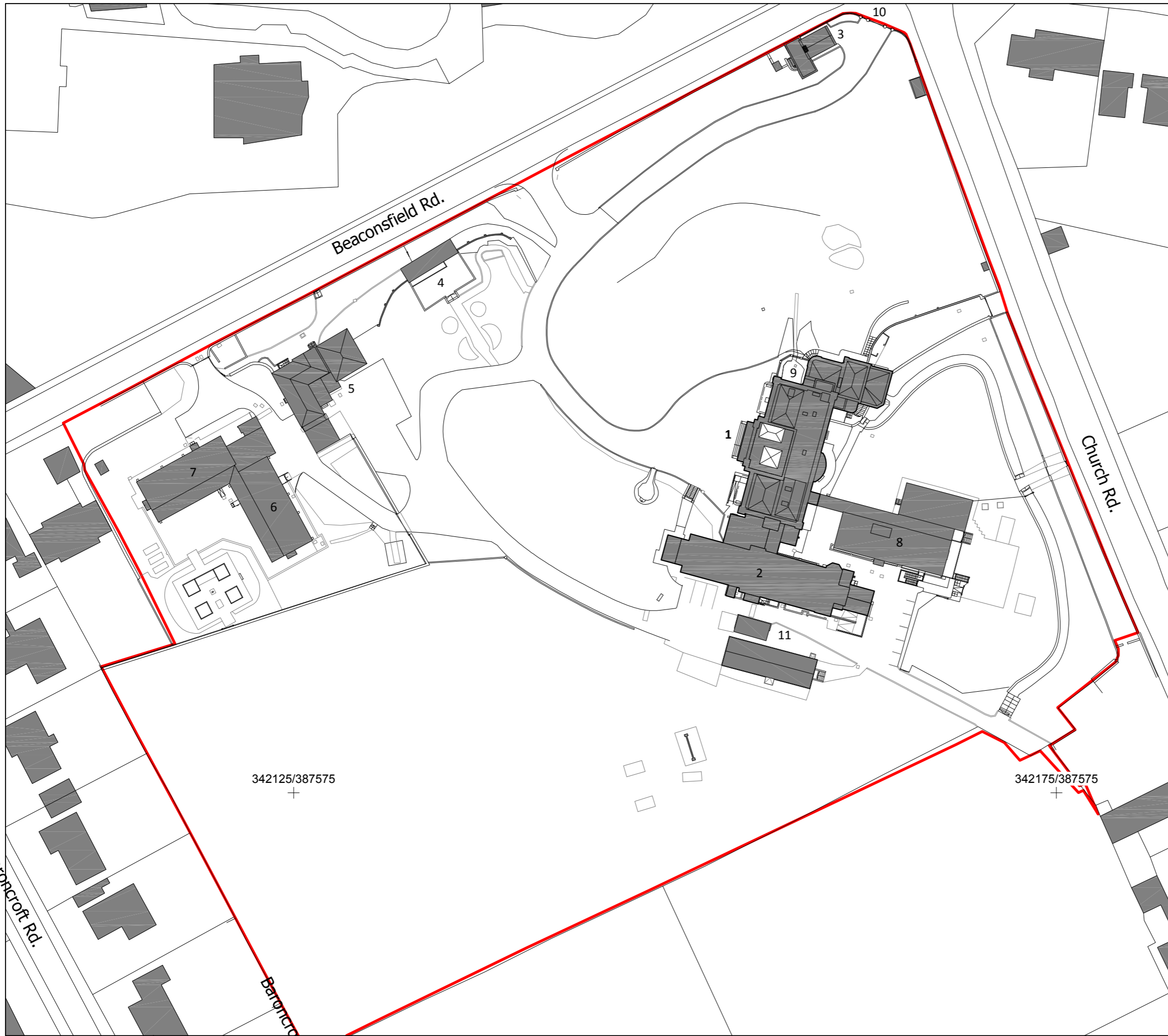
 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<p>PROJECT: St Gabriel's Convent, Beaconsfield Road, Liverpool</p> <p>CLIENT: St Gabriel's (Liverpool) Ltd</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2017</p> <p>REPORT No: LE14021</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076</p>
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Figure 1: Site location



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:

St Gabriel's Convent,
Beaconsfield Road,
Liverpool

CLIENT:

St Gabriel's (Liverpool) Ltd

SCALE: 1:250 at A3

DRAWN BY: MDR

CHECKED BY: MDR

DATE: July 2017

KEY:



- 1 St Gabriel's Convent
- 2 German Wing
- 3 Greek Lodge
- 4 Orangery House
- 5 Gardener's Cottage
- 6 Taylor House
- 7 Nugent House
- 8 Former Nursery Building
- 9 Grotto
- 10 Gate Piers (entrance)
- 11 Garages/sheds







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LE14021

Figure 2: Detailed site location.



 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	PROJECT:	St Gabriel's Convent, Beaconsfield Road, Liverpool	KEY:	 Site location
	CLIENT:	St Gabriel's (Liverpool) Ltd	 0.5km radius	
	SCALE:	1:7,500 at A4	 Heritage assets	
	DRAWN BY:	AB		
	CHECKED BY:	AB		
	DATE:	July 2017		
REPORT No:	LE14021			

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Figure 2: Location of heritage assets within the approximate 0.5km search area



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:
St Gabriel's Convent,
Beaconsfield Road, Liverpool

CLIENT:
St Gabriel's (Liverpool) Ltd

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: July 2017

KEY:
 Approximate site location



REPORT No:
LE14021

Figure 4: Extract from Yates and Perry's Map of the Environs of Liverpool, 1768.

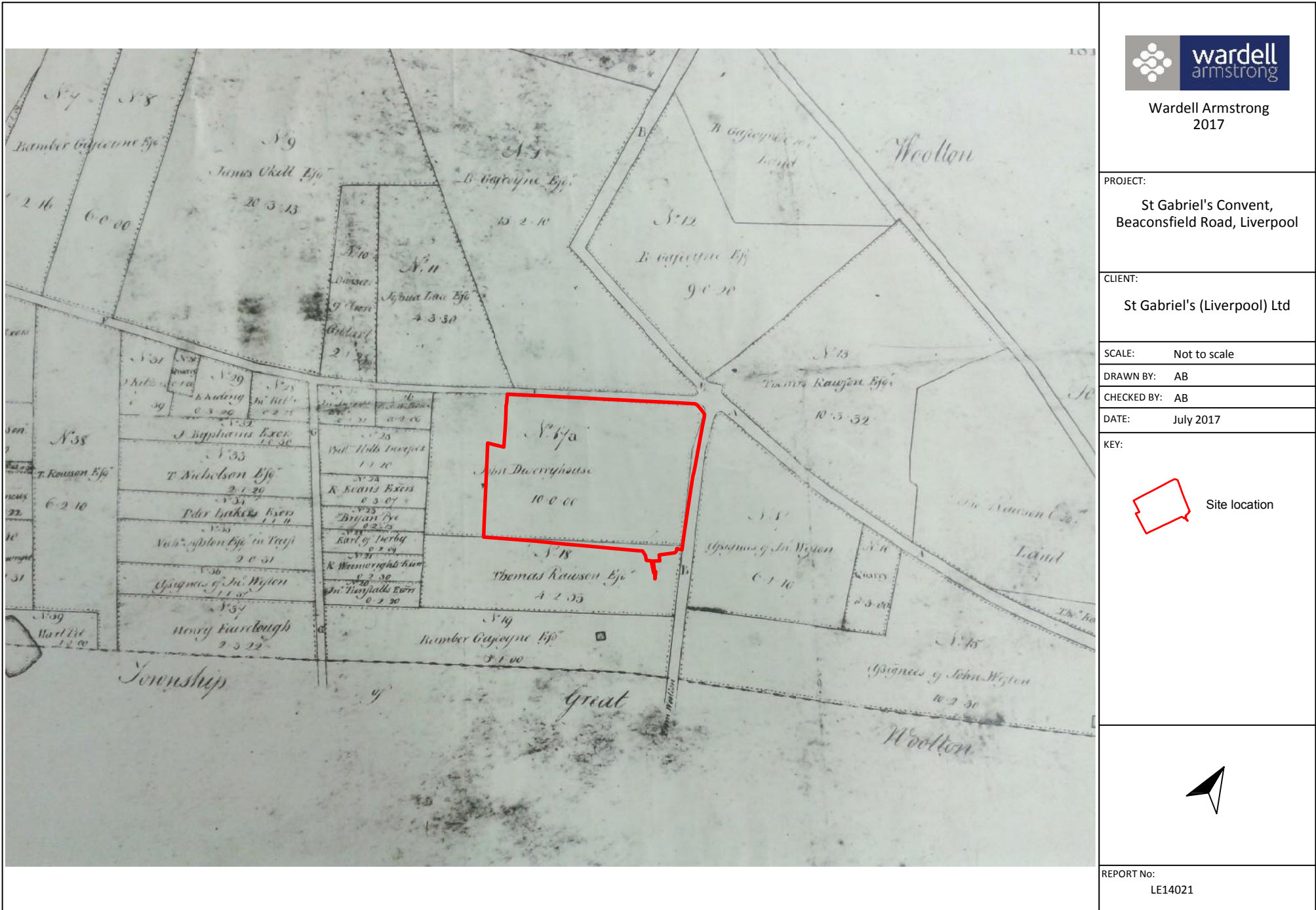
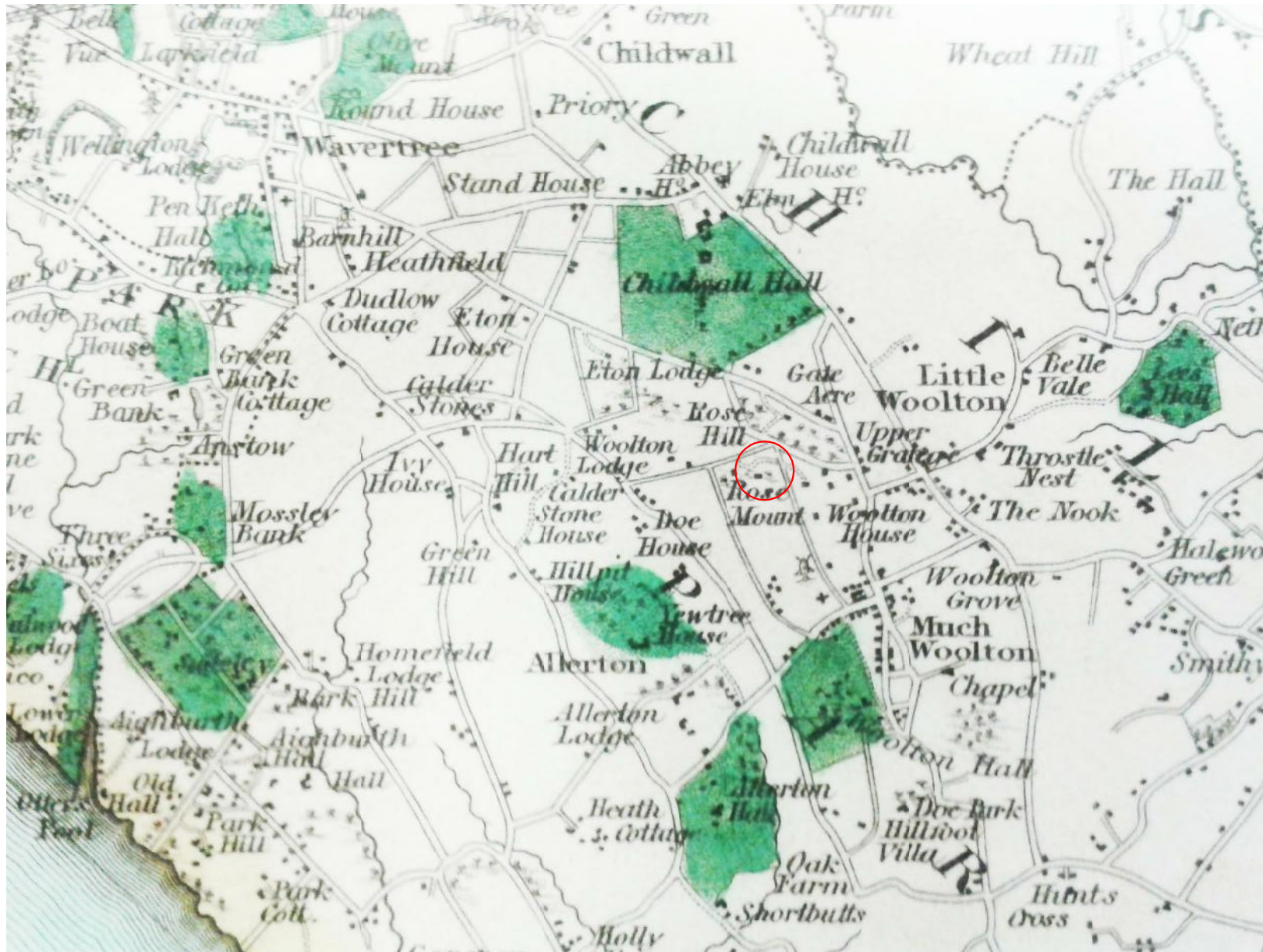


Figure 5: A Plan of the Allotments on Little Woolton Common, 1813.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:
St Gabriel's Convent,
Beaconsfield Road, Liverpool

CLIENT:
St Gabriel's (Liverpool) Ltd

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: July 2017

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
LE14021

Figure 6: Extract from Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1828-29.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:
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Beaconsfield Road, Liverpool

CLIENT:
St Gabriel's (Liverpool) Ltd

SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

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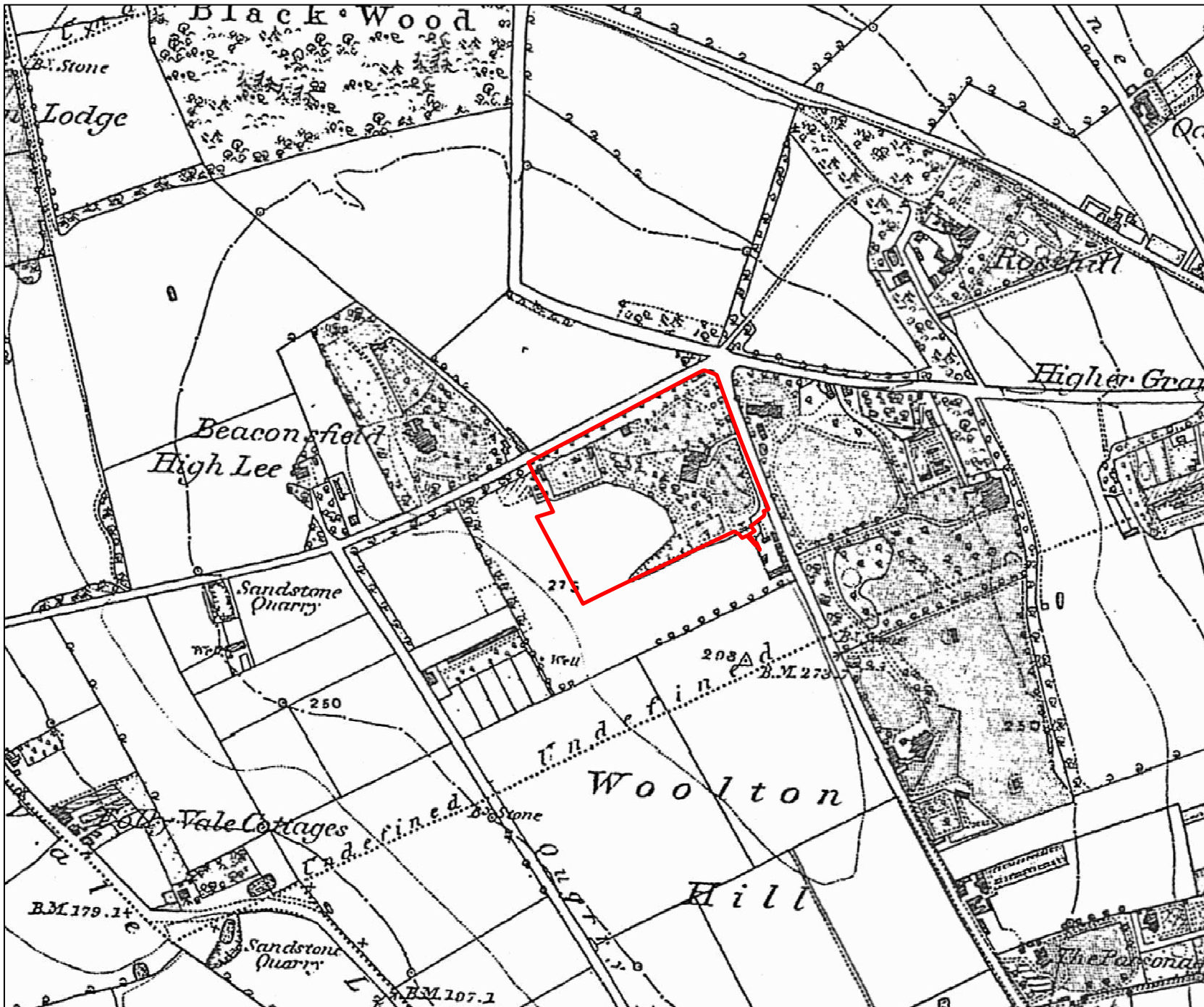
DATE: July 2017

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
LE14021

Figure 7: Little Woolton Tithe Map, 1848.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

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Figure 8: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1849 (6 inches to 1 mile scale).



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SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

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DATE: July 2017

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
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Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map, 1893 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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CLIENT:
St Gabriel's (Liverpool) Ltd

SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

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DATE: July 2017

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
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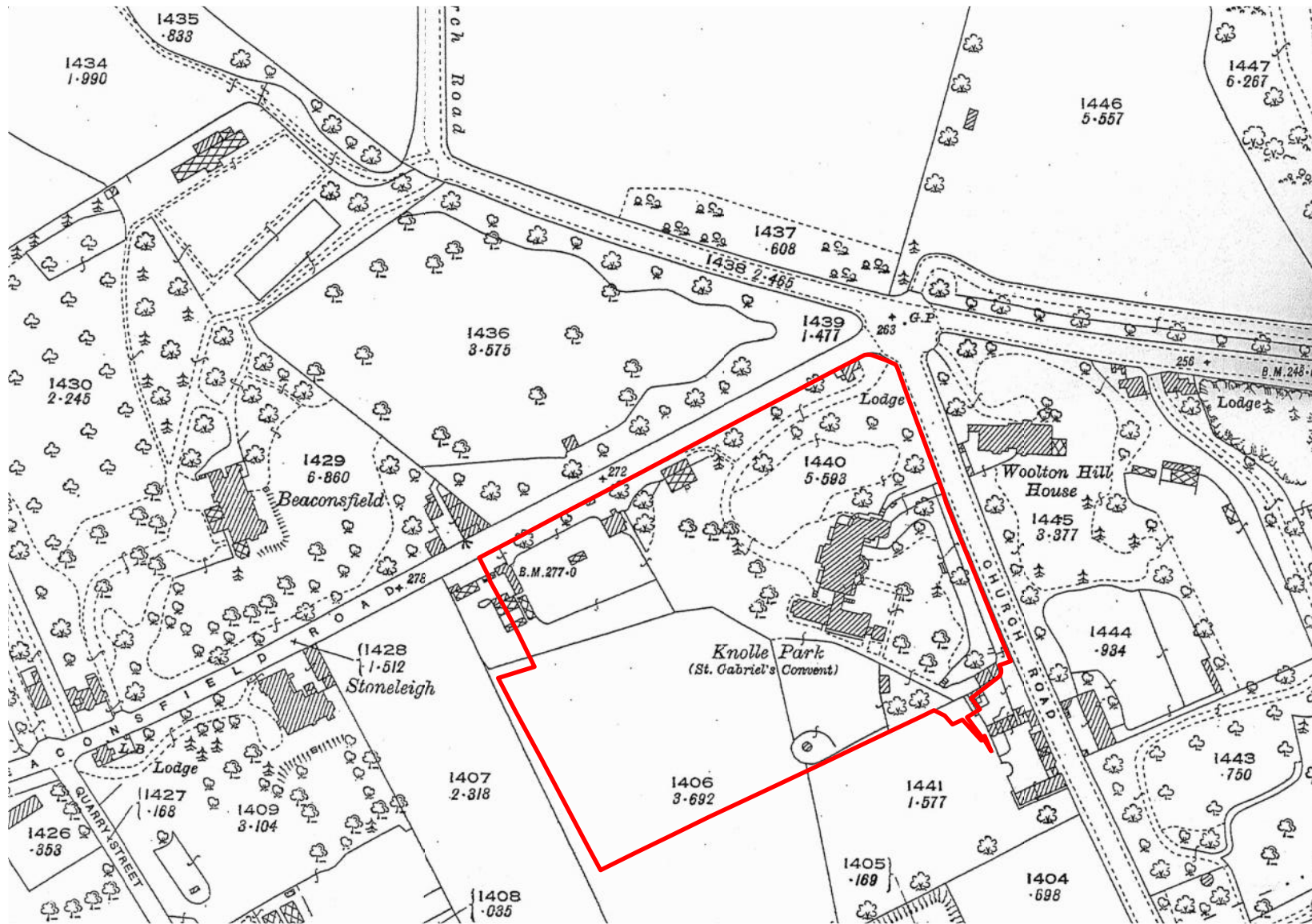


Figure 12: Ordnance Survey Map, 1927 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).

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