

HERITAGE STATEMENT

on behalf of Ms Anita Allen



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Heritage Statement supports a planning application to repair and restore 7, Market Place in accordance with the principles of the High Streets Heritage Action Zone initiative.

2.0 THE HERITAGE CONTEXT

The National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework) requires an Applicant to describe the significance of all heritage assets affected by new development in order to provide an understanding of the potential for impacts.

In doing this the relevant historic environment record should be consulted (the Framework paragraph 194). In this instance the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) has been consulted. This shows that 7 Market Place falls in the Prescott Town Centre Conservation Area and that there are a number of relevant heritage assets nearby.

The most obvious focal point in the Conservation Area lies between St Mary's Church and Eccleston Street around the former Market Place, although the original function has long since ceased and the area is degraded by the low quality public realm and the underused site below the church.

There are two nearby listed buildings:

No. 9 Market Place: The building fronts the Market Place and forms part of a terrace of similar, probably early 19th Century houses, two windows wide and three storeys high. It has a modern shopfront. Its special interest lies in the survival to the rear of a possibly 17th Century single storey free-standing tool and watchmaker's workshop built from brick with a stone-flagged floor. It is Grade 2 listed.

St Mary's Church: retains a 14th Century vestry, but much of the building dates to a rebuild of 1610 (dated on plaques) by John Ogle and Sir John Bold. The tower and spire were added in 1729 and later strengthened, and the aisles were added in 1818-19. The font is possibly Anglo-Saxon. It is Grade 1 listed.

In addition, the HER shows non-designated heritage assets in proximity to 7 Market Place, including this property. These are:

7 Market Place: Two bays, three storey white, painted Georgian town house. Steeply pitched slate roof. Quoin effect. Ground floor converted to shop front, upper windows blocked.

Former site of a house at 5 Market Place: This is the vacant site to the immediate north of the application property.

11 Market Place: narrow two bays, three storey Georgian town house. Ground floor converted to shop front. Sash windows on first and second floor. Parapet at eaves continues across No. 13. Slate roof.

The full HER record or listing description for each of these properties is provided at Appendix A.

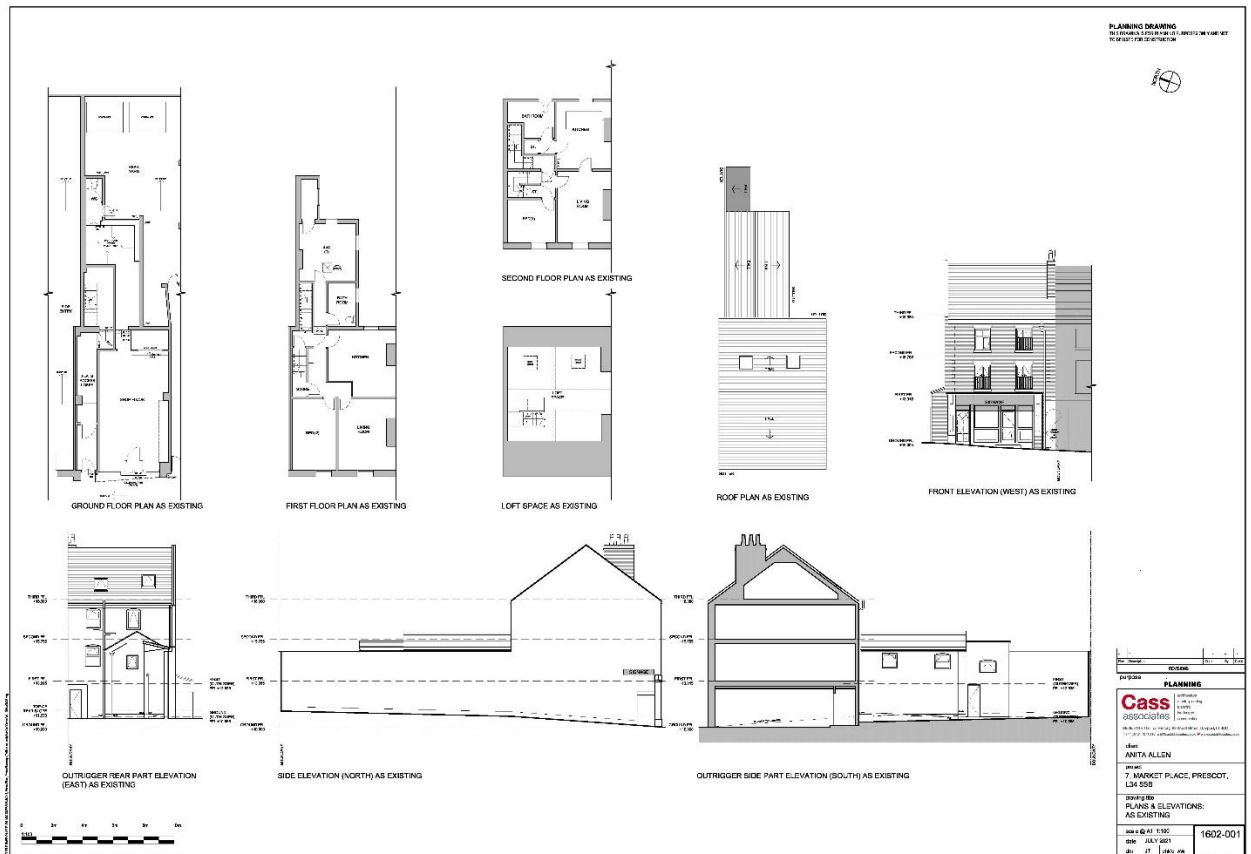
3.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING FOLLOWING SURVEY

- The building is a three storey property located within a terrace of similar properties on the east side of Market Place. The accommodation consists of a retail unit at the ground floor, presently a clothing boutique, and rented residential flats on the upper floors. The flats are accessed via a separate entrance on the front elevation. The shared rear yard provides service access and an escape route from the ground floor via a narrow passage at ground floor between No.7 and No.9.
- The property was originally terraced on both sides, however the original property to the north (left) is now demolished and the site vacant (though acting as an approach to a print shop to the rear). The exposed gable has been rendered, apparently with sand/cement.
- The construction is traditional loadbearing brickwork below a slate roof with a central ridge. There is a two-storey rear outrigger, in rendered masonry below a pitched slate roof, the side wall of which is in line with that of the main building on the northern boundary of the plot.
- See floor plans on following page for general layout.



- The historic photographs below illustrate former shopfronts applied to the property.





2.1 EXTERNAL

2.1.1 Elevations

Front

- The wall construction to the front elevation is 9" solid loadbearing clay brick with brick quoins to each side and stone cills and heads to the windows. The ground floor front elevation has a continuous timber shopfront extending across the full width of the property, including on the left hand side an access door to the flats above.
- The first floor external wall is presumed to sit on a concealed bressumer beam. The wall has deflected outwards and is currently restrained in by a triangular tie on the right hand side. The masonry has been painted and it is not possible to establish the type or condition of the pointing.
- The windows at both first and second floors have been replaced with modern UPVC, however older photographs suggest that these were originally vertical sliding sash with Georgian panes (2 panes over 2).
- The wall to the front elevation is capped by a carved stone eaves cornice, the top of which is dished and lined in lead to form a gutter. The lead lining appears to have failed causing some staining and deterioration to the wall below.



Rear

- The brickwork to the rear elevation is coated in sand cement painted render. There are no original windows and it is not apparent which openings are original, although some have arched heads which suggests that these are original. The outrigger, some of which is likely to have been original, is similarly rendered and fenestrated.
- The general condition of the rear of the property is poor, with PVC rainwater goods, missing fascias to the eaves and badly stained, cracked render.



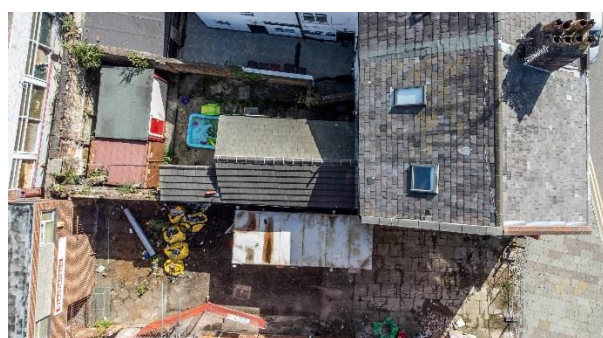
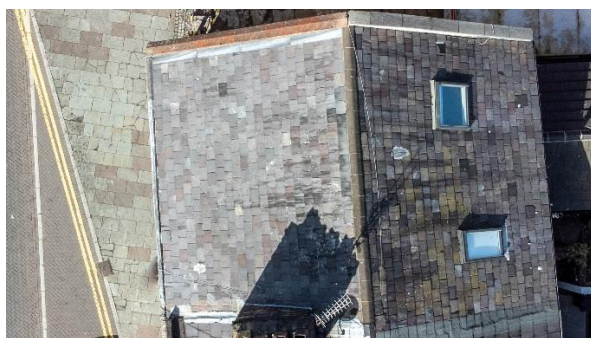
Side

- The side/gable elevation to the main building, the outrigger and rear boundary wall is coated in sand cement painted render, in varying condition. It is apparent that the internal face of the wall to the main house, which is partially retaining, is damp at lower level.
- Stone copings which cap the gable verge do not appear to have sufficient overhang to the face of the render to provide full weathering. The copings to the front slope differ from those to the rear.
- The boundary wall is in very poor condition and appears to be unstable and in need of rebuilding in the upper portion.



2.1.2 Roof

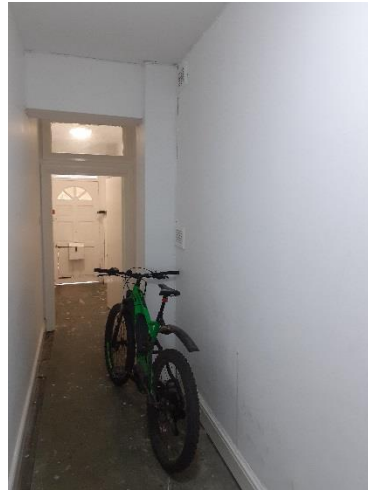
- The main roof is in traditional Welsh slate. The roof slopes require a further walk-over survey accompanied by a competent roofing contractor before finalising the scope of work. Similarly, the flashings should be inspected. Observed from ground level and from drone photographs however, it appears that the front slope has been re-laid and is in better condition than the rear, which has number of dislodged slates. The rear slope has two roof lights which appear to be poorly installed. The copings and flashings to the gable, flashings to the chimney on the adjacent property and ridge tiles are likely to need replacing.
- Rainwater goods and roof drainage appears to be in need of repair and/or replacement. The linings and condition of all the gutters should be replaced and flashings inspected.
- The rear outrigger has a pitched roof with concrete tiles to the outer slope and either slate or concrete tiles (tbc) to the inner slope. Further inspection of this element is also recommended by a competent roofer.



2.2 INTERNAL

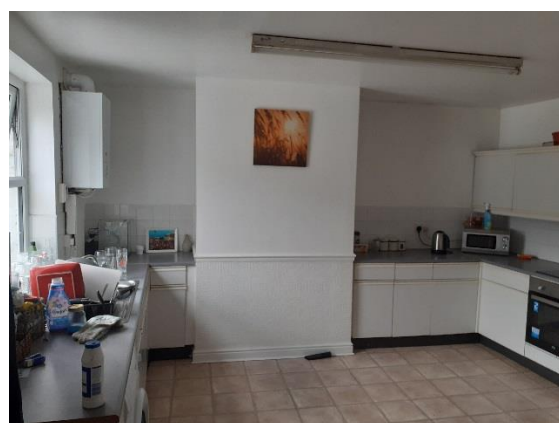
2.2.1 Ground Floor

- The retail unit is functioning and in a tidy and clean condition.
- There are no original decorative features apparent.
- The access corridor and stairwell to the flats on the upper floors has areas of significant dampness apparent, particularly to the lower part of the gable elevation wall on the northern side. It is likely this is caused by a combination of rising damp and damp from the retained earth outside, exacerbated by the application of impermeable sand/cement render and inadequate ventilation. This requires further investigation.



2.2.2 First and Second Floors

- The upper floors are occupied as residential flats and are in a clean and tidy condition. The roof space has been converted to provide a mezzanine level to the second floor flat.
- There are no original features apparent.





3.0 AN ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING

The Framework expects that major development proposals which affect heritage assessments should be accompanied by an assessment of the heritage significance of those heritage assets and an assessment of the impact of the development on that significance. The glossary of the NPPF defines significance (for heritage policy) as:

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

Architectural Significance

The building is a three-storey property on Market Place in Prescot Town Centre. The property is an unlisted building within the Prescot Town Centre Conservation Area, which is a designated heritage asset in accordance with the Framework.

Historic England

Historic England provides some guidance on understanding heritage interest and heritage values in its Conservation Principles (2008). It advises that heritage values can be in one of four categories:

- **Evidential Value:** Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- **Historical Value:** Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.
- **Aesthetic Value:** Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- **Communal Value:** Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly) associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspect.

In terms of the heritage value as set out in Historic England’s conservation principles, the building displays:

- **Evidential Value:** The building has moderate evidential value as an example of a 19th Century shop unit, although this has been compromised by late 20th Century modifications.

- **Historical Value:** The property has moderate illustrative value demonstrating the form and pattern of development in Market Place during the 19th Century, although again the alterations to the frontage have reduced the significance. The property has no significant associative value.
- **Aesthetic Value:** In its current state the property has limited aesthetic value as, following alterations, very few of the decorative and stylistic features representative of the period remain, both internally and externally.
- **Communal Value:** The communal value of the property is moderate, derived from its relatively long continuous use as a retail shop serving the local community and its central location on Market Place. The latter has however reduced significantly as Market Place has been altered, and the west side buildings lost, in the later 20th Century. The rejuvenation of this area may however restore some of the importance of Market Place within Prescott.

4.0 AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSED WORKS

The proposals for the repair and restoration of 7 Market Place comprise strategies and design elements which will have beneficial impacts on the heritage significance of the building.

Restoration

The original appearance of the building has been substantially damaged by poorly considered late 20th Century modifications, including replacing the shopfront and upper floor windows, removal of the adjacent property and alterations to the rear.

The proposals are to reinstate appearance of the street elevation, including a shopfront similar to that which existed in the early 20th Century and the original upper floor windows, based on historic photographic records.

Repair

The proposals also include the general repair of the building fabric, using traditional materials and techniques. This will include structural repairs, the removal of paint from the brickwork on the front elevation, replacement of inappropriate render from other elevations, new windows, rainwater goods and repairs to the roof, eaves and coping stones. The proposals will stabilise the building and restore the integrity, durability and appearance of the built fabric.

Justification for the Proposed Works

The proposals should be viewed in terms of both preserving and restoring the individual property, and also in the wider context of its contribution to the Conservation Area.

To avoid further degradation of the fabric it is important that repair work is carried out to secure the long term integrity of the building.

The restoration of earlier architectural features that have been lost, in particular to the front elevation, will enhance the appeal and value of the building in its own right, but will also contribute to the overall appearance and setting of the whole of Market Place and the Prescott Town Centre Conservation Area. The proposals have been developed in close liaison and with the support of the Prescott Heritage Action Zone Project Officer. The proposals can be considered to represent appropriate development.

Broader Impacts

In section 2 of this Statement the relevant heritage assets in the vicinity of the application property have been identified.

The degree and nature of the impacts on the significance of these assets needs to be considered. Taking each in turn,

Prescot Town Centre Conservation Area – Market Place lies at the core of the Conservation Area. Over a considerable period of time this core has diminished in value as a consequence of the loss of buildings and the dominance of traffic and parking in the public spaces. To an extent the improvements to the application property will improve the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and they have the potential to kick start the lasting refurbishment of other buildings along the terrace of former Georgian houses that provide an important edge to Market Place.

St Marys Church – The most significant heritage asset in the Conservation Area. Its setting will be marginally enhanced by improvements to the application property for the reasons noted above. Market Place and the church precinct are closely connected. Improvements to either will have mutual benefits.

9 Market Place – This listed building is a significant component of the collection of buildings along Market Place. Its immediate setting will be given significant enhancement through the improvements proposed at the adjacent property (no 7 Market Place).

11 Market Place – The setting of this property will be enhanced in a similar way to that experienced by 9 Market Place.

Site of 5 Market Place – To a limited extent the appearance of this vacant site will be improved but it will remain a negative feature of the Conservation Area on a significant and prominent frontage.

5.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

The proposals include a significant amount of alteration and repair. However, in this instance, the proposals are for repair and restoration works to remove inappropriate modifications and are therefore beneficial.

The proposals have been developed as part of the Prescott High Street Heritage Action Zone initiative and with significant input from the Prescott Heritage Action Zone Project Officer. The details and materials have been agreed with the HAZ Project Officer and can therefore be regarded as being in accordance with the aspirations and principles of the Initiative.

APPENDICES

A - MERSEYSIDE HER SEARCH RESULTS

Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **I**

List Entry Number: **1199139**

Date first listed: **19-Mar-1951**

Statutory Address 1: **CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH STREET**

Location

Statutory Address: **CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH STREET**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: **Knowsley (Metropolitan Authority)**

Parish: **Prescot**

National Grid Reference: **SJ 46531 92704**

Details

PRESCOT CHURCH STREET SJ 49 SE (south side) 6/28 Church of 19/3/51 St. Mary

G.V. I

Church. C14 lean-to vestry to south of chancel; nave and chapel, 1610 (dated on plaques); tower dated 1729; aisles, 1818-19. Tower has base with cyma moulding; west entrance has Tudor head with roll moulded surround with 3 pointed overlights, hollow-chamfered square-headed architrave with label mould. Round-headed west window has 3 round-headed lights and 2 roundels, roundel above has torus surround and top mask. Frieze inscribed "CONDITUM ANO DOMNI 1729" and cornice. Bell stage has Doric flat pilasters and entablature, 2-light round-headed bell openings, louvred lights and clock faces, that to east has angel key. Parapet with balustrading and 3 finials to each angle. Spire has 3 tiers of lucarnes and sill courses. Aisles have cornices and embattled parapets, 3-light windows with intersecting tracery. Clerestory has 3-light square-headed windows Chancel has south windows as above; east window of 4 lights with uncusped Perpendicular tracery. Vestry to south of 1900, north vestry has square-headed windows. Interior: 5- bay arcades, octagonal piers and single chamfered arches. West wall has stucco tracery panelling. Roof has alternating tie beam and hammer beam trusses, braces, pendants and curved wind braces. Wall plaques record armorial bearings of local families, and date, roof also dated. Timber screen of 1921. Stalls dated 1636, fluting and poppy-headed bench ends. Timber panelling with frieze. Panelled timber reredos, 1891. 3-sided early C17 altar rail with turned balusters. Round plain font, possibly Anglo- Saxon. Font of 1755, baluster on scrolly base supporting shallow reeded bowl. Monument to John Ogle, died 1612, upright effigy in contemporary dress. Other C18 and C19 monuments, principally T. Barrow, died 1751, by D. Sephton, and Sir W. Atherton, died 1803, by Sir R. Westmacott. South aisle east window, 1879, by Morris and Co., grisaille flower quarries and 3 small figures. East window of 1840, classically draped figures under gothic canopies, removed after damage, 1985.

Listing NGR: SJ4653192700

Legacy

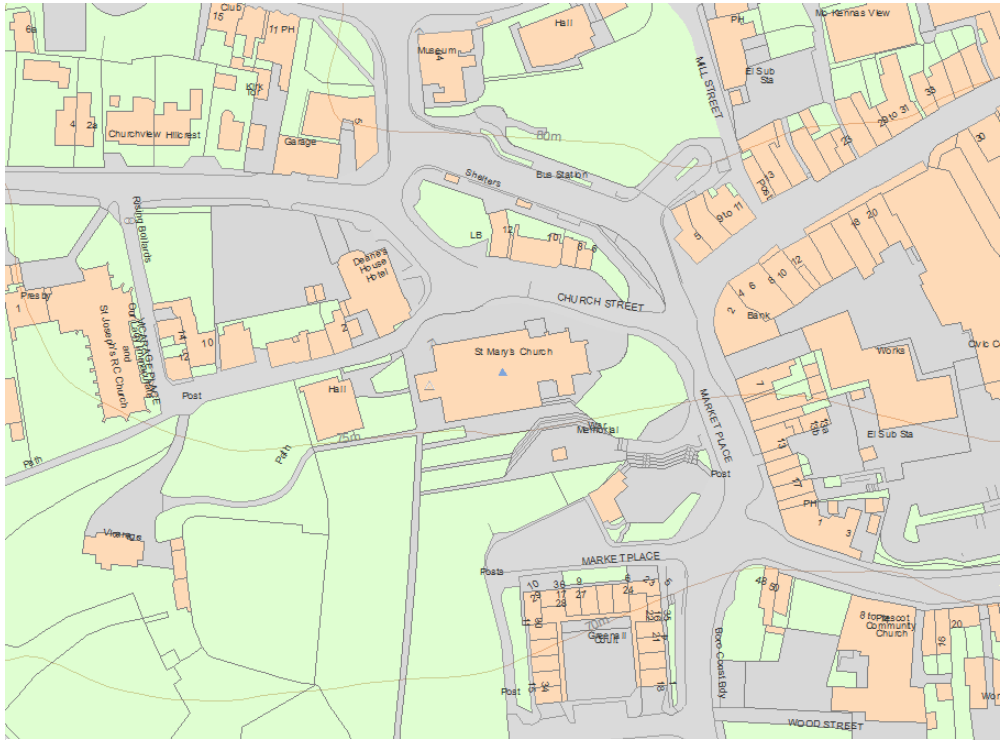
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: **215286**

Legacy System: **LBS**

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. This copy shows the entry on 27-Jan-2022 at 19:02:03.

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(<https://historicengland.org.uk/terms/website-terms-conditions/>).

End of official list entry

[< Back to Heritage Gateway.](#)

Merseyside HER

Church of St Mary, Church Street, Prescott

[View this record at the Archaeology Data Service](#)**Description:**

Church of St Mary, Church Street, Prescott. (1)

"The name Prescott is derived from the Anglo Saxon Priest Cote -- Prescott... The first record of a church in Prescott was made in 1140. The name Saint Mary was first used in 1286 in the Churchlee Charter when the rent for the ville of Churchlee (believed to be a small farmstead in Prescott) was one pound of incense a year payable to Saint Mary's Church". "In the medieval period the Lords of the Manor of Prescott appointed the Rectors of Prescott. The rectory and manor was held in succession by the families of Gernet, De Dacre, and Neville of Raby until 1391. The Rectors regarded the parish of Prescott as a rich possession. It measured 58 square miles and had 15 townships. As early as 1291 it was considered to be twelfth in value out of the fifty Lancashire parishes. In 1391 Neville of Raby sold the Manor to John of Gaunt from which it passed to his son King Henry IV. The rectors, appointed by the crown... very few of them lived in Prescott and they employed priests to substitute for them. The last extort, William Boothe, became Bishop of Lichfield in 1447 and in that same year oversaw the transfer of the Manor and Rectory to the newly established King's College at Cambridge. From that date King's College became Lord of the Manor and Rector of Prescott, and in future appointed vicars to run the parish for them". "By 1600 the lack of consistent upkeep meant that the church had deteriorated too badly for repair... The rebuilding work undertaken in 1610, was drastic... the chancel and nave were demolished and rebuilt, in red sandstone, as one of the last examples of the architectural style known as late perpendicular. It is likely that the 14th century tower together with the chancery chapel survived the rebuilding programme. ...during the Civil War, much of the carving and decoration was removed and unfortunately not all was restored at the end of the upheaval. ...In 1727 Mr Sephton was appointed to design and build a new tower and spire for the church. The work was finished in 1729 and cost £455. Little was known at the time of the stresses caused by the weight of a spire upon a tower. By 1797 the spire needed taking down and replacing. Half way through the rebuilding, the spire was damaged by a great storm. Work was restarted, and completed by 1798".

(2)

A document dating to 1272 establishes that "a rector of Priest-Cote, John Fairfax, left x pounds to build a tower of stone for the Church". (3)

A document written by William, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to the Provost and Scholars, dating to 1447 reads "...Since by reason of my consecration the church of Prescott in my diocese is vacant and is deprived of the Rector's stipend, I commit to you, for the duration of the vacancy, my duty and full power to gather in and receive, in my name and with my authority, the tithes, fruits, incomes and other benefits that pertain to the said church; to dispose of them according to the demands of the law; and to use them to provide for the masses and other services and the ministration of sacraments in the said parish church and its dependant chapels...". (4)

A copy of a decree dating to 1500 describes a dispute between the parishioners of the mother church at Prescott and the daughter church at Farnworth, mediated by the archdeacon of Chester, over the responsibility of payment for the maintenance and upkeep of the church. In that document it was reported that "...the fabric of the mother church is in a bad state of repair, and that if remedial action is not taken quickly, it will shortly collapse completely...". (5)

Court records of 1556 refer to the church as All Saints, as does a will of 1557. It is possible that the dedication to St Mary was wholly adopted following the rebuilding of 1610. (6-7)

The church survey of 1650 records the "very large church" at Prescott. (8)

A mid to late 17th century plan of Knowsley Park shows what is probably intended to be Prescott church to the south east of the park. It is shown with a tower at the west end with a large window above a door and crenelations above, with a spire. This drawing, however, may not be an accurate record of the building. (9)

"The Church of Our Lady stands on the south side of the town,

where the ground falls considerably to the south and west... Little evidence remains of the early history of the building, but the base of the south wall in the chancel may be ancient, and the north vestry is probably of the 15th century. With these exceptions the whole church was rebuilt in 1610 in a plain gothic style, and the west tower dates to 1729, apparently replacing an older tower, while in 1818 the aisles were enlarged and altered. The outer stonework of the church is entirely modern, and the south vestry is an addition of 1900... The chancel has a set of black oak stalls dated 1636, three returned on each side of the entrance to the chancel, three against the south wall, and two against the north. All have misericordes, but the carving beneath the seats has been removed. The fronts and standards are well carved, and the benches in front of the stalls are supported at intervals by turned balusters. The altar rails are also of the seventeenth century, and are returned westward in the middle of their length, giving kneeling space for communicants on three sides, while against the north and south walls are benches backed with seventeenth-century panelling. A bench-end on the north side seems to belong to an earlier date than any of the rest of the woodwork in the chancel. Against the north wall is an effigy placed upright, with a panel of heraldry over it, and the initials I O and the motto 'Veritas Vincit.' It commemorates John Ogle of Whiston. Near the effigy is a good example of a seventeenth-century poor-box. The roof of the chancel is not old, though following old work in its detail; and the chancel arch is modern. The nave has north and south arcades of five bays with octagonal pillars, plainly moulded capitals, and pointed arches of one chamfered order, which, in spite of their Gothic form, doubtless date from the rebuilding of 1610, and have over them a low clearstory, with ten three-light square-headed windows on each side, and over the chancel arch a five-light window of the same character between two three-light windows at a slightly lower level. The nave roof is a fine example, with alternate tie and hammer beams with carved brackets, and wind-braces to the purlins. On one of the beams is the inscription, 'Thomas Bold, knight, 1610'. The aisles of the nave have nothing of interest to show except some stone tablets let into the walls; one in the north aisle with the arms of Bold and 'T. B. 1610' (for Thomas Bold), and three in the south aisle, namely, one with the crowned arms of Derby and de Vere quarterly, with W. D. for William, sixth earl of Derby and king of Man; another, dated 1610, with the Bold arms and 'H. B., M. B.' (for Henry and Margaret Bold); and a third, with the Gerard coat, inscribed 'Sir T. G. Kt.' They are all of good workmanship, and form a distinctly unusual feature, and it is possible that they were here set up to record those who contributed to the rebuilding of 1610. In the south aisle also are the royal arms of George III. The west tower, though rather coarse in detail, is of good proportion, and has round-headed belfry windows of two lights flanked by Doric pilasters, and over them a heavy cornice with a group of three vases at each angle of the tower. Above is a tall stone spire with three tiers of spire lights, of Gothic form. In the second stage of the tower is a circular window on the west face, and above it an inscription recording the building of the tower, 'Conditum an^o domni 1729'; while in the ground stage is a three-light west window with two plain circles in the head, and below it a square-headed west doorway, the head of which is level with the tall, moulded plinth of the tower". (10)

A font that was said to have one belonged to this church, was relocated to the Church of Bartholomew at Roby, where it was used as a flowerpot in the churchyard. (11)

The stalls are dated 1636. A similarly dated screen was removed in the 19th century and the stalls altered. (12)

A chair dated 1610 was donated to the church by John Ogle. It was returned to the church, probably having been removed in the mid 17th century, in 1920. (13)

The ancient font was returned to the church in 1936. It had been displaced in 1755 by the marble tazza bowl presented by Daniel Willis of Halsnead. It went to St Bartholomew's in Roby in 1850 but was replaced there in 1875. It was then placed in the churchyard. (14)

The churchwardens' accounts from 1523 to 1607 detail various expenses relating to the church. (15-16)

The tower was built by Henry Sephton. The aisles were built by John Bird. W. and G. Audsley carried out a restoration in 1876. (17)

From the National Heritage List for England:

1PRESCOT CHURCH STREET SJ 49 SE (south side) 6/28

Church of 19/3/51 St. Mary

G.V. I

Church. C14 lean-to vestry to south of chancel; nave and chapel, 1610 (dated on plaques); tower dated 1729; aisles, 1818-19.

Tower has base with cyma moulding; west entrance has Tudor

head with roll moulded surround with 3 pointed overlights, hollow-chamfered square-headed architrave with label mould. Round-headed west window has 3 round-headed lights and 2 roundels, roundel above has torus surround and top mask. Frieze inscribed "CONDITUM ANO DOMNI 1729" and cornice. Bell stage has Doric flat pilasters and entablature, 2-light round-headed bell openings, louvred lights and clock faces, that to east has angel key. Parapet with balustrading and 3 finials to each angle. Spire has 3 tiers of lucarnes and sill courses. Aisles have cornices and embattled parapets, 3-light windows with intersecting tracery. Clerestory has 3-light square-headed windows Chancel has south windows as above; east window of 4 lights with uncusped Perpendicular tracery. Vestry to south of 1900, north vestry has square-headed windows. Interior: 5- bay arcades, octagonal piers and single chamfered arches. West wall has stucco tracery panelling. Roof has alternating tie beam and hammer beam trusses, braces, pendants and curved wind braces. Wall plaques record armorial bearings of local families, and date, roof also dated. Timber screen of 1921. Stalls dated 1636, fluting and poppy-headed bench ends. Timber panelling with frieze. Panelled timber reredos, 1891. 3-sided early C17 altar rail with turned balusters. Round plain font, possibly Anglo- Saxon. Font of 1755, baluster on scrolly base supporting shallow reeded bowl. Monument to John Ogle, died 1612, upright effigy in contemporary dress. Other C18 and C19 monuments, principally T. Barrow, died 1751, by D. Sephton, and Sir W. Atherton, died 1803, by Sir R. Westmacott. South aisle east window, 1879, by Morris and Co., grisaille flower quarries and 3 small figures. East window of 1840, classically draped figures under gothic canopies, removed after damage, 1985.

Listing NGR: SJ4653192700

(18)

"A small test pit by the writer under the floor of the late medieval vestry of St Mary's church produced a considerable depth of stratigraphy and medieval pottery in the sequence". (19)

Status: Listed Building

Grade: I

Status: Conservation Area

Parish: PRESCOT

District: KNOWSLEY

County: MERSEYSIDE

Grid reference: SJ465927

Map reference: [EPSG:27700] 346531, 392703

Period/Subjects: 1140 TO 2050 - CHURCH

Identifiers:

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- [ADS] Associated ID - HBSMR Id: MME6311
- [ADS] Associated ID - Related Event: EME3184
- [ADS] Associated ID - Related Monument: MME6312
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People Involved:

- [Publisher] Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1075509**

Date first listed: **21-May-1991**

Statutory Address 1: **NUMBER 9 WITH FORMER WORKSHOP TO REAR, MARKET PLACE**

Location

Statutory Address: **NUMBER 9 WITH FORMER WORKSHOP TO REAR, MARKET PLACE**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: **Knowsley (Metropolitan Authority)**

Parish: **Prescot**

National Grid Reference: **SJ 46610 92694**

Details

The following building shall be added:

PRESCOT MARKET PLACE SJ 49 SE 6/50 No 9, with former workshop to rear

II

House with shop, and former workshop to rear. The house fronting Market Place early C19, the workshop possibly C17 in part. Rendered brick, slate roof; the workshop random rubble. Double-depth house with rear wing; 3 storeys, regular 2 window range. Parapet raised and shaped to centre, with moulded cornice. Hornless sash windows, 9-pane to 2nd, 15-pane to 1st floors, stucco pilasters. Mid to late C19 shop front with central doorway (under rectangular overlight), and renewed brick plinth. House doorway to left, the door panelled. Large brick stack to front shape of roof to left. To the rear a structure understood to be the earliest free-standing tool and watchmaker's workshop in Prescot (which was one of the national centres of watch making in England); plain rectangular plan, single-storey, much patched (with brick in part), flag floor; various openings altered.

Listing NGR: SJ4710892821

Legacy

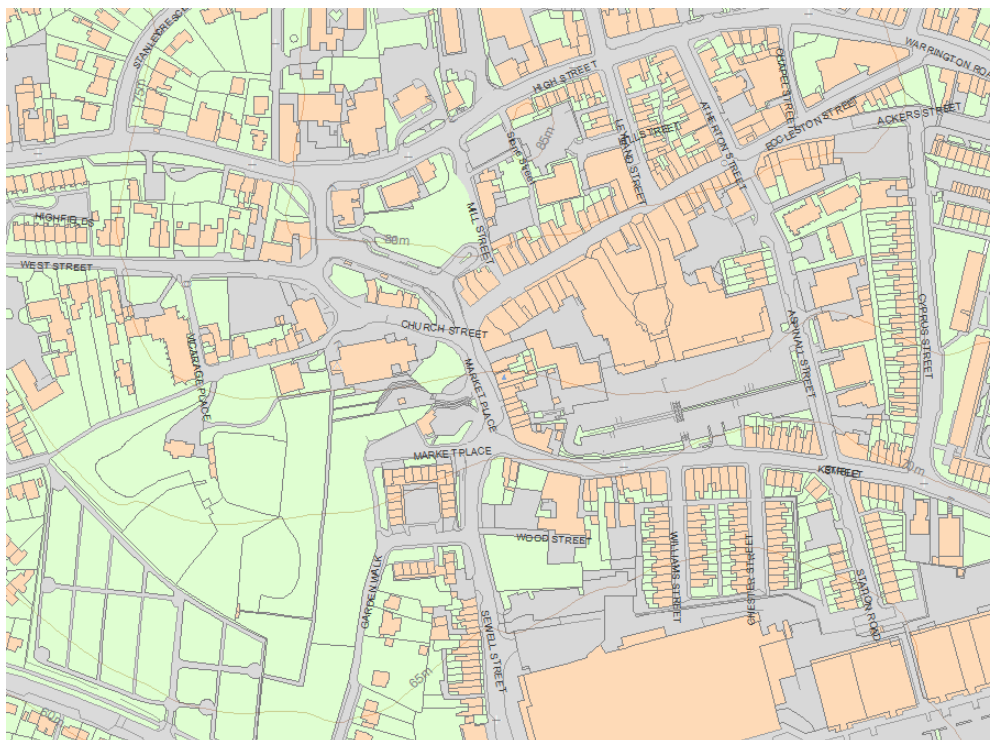
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: **215307**

Legacy System: **LBS**

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. This copy shows the entry on 27-Jan-2022 at 19:00:07.

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End of official list entry

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Merseyside HER

No. 9 Market Place and a workshop to the rear, Prescot

[View this record at the Archaeology Data Service](#)

No. 9 Market Place, Prescot. (1)

The property was included in an architectural condition survey carried out in 1980. It was believed that part of the core of the building might be older than the current brick shop front might imply. There was a well or spring in the basement, and the brick construction in the cellar followed the contour lines of the sub strata. The stable in yard was older than the building and had a stone flag floor. (2)

The workshop to the rear was described in a 1982 survey: "Behind house in yard is a former smithy, single storey, single pitch (felt) roof, sloping west. Dry stone walls (slate or shale type?), stone flagged floor. External: west side - wood door with wood beam across top on inside (Mr Beesley says it was probably made some time after the smithy), one large, slightly elongated window to right of door, frame is patched up and a fairly recent addition. South side - blank dry stone wall up to roof level, then remnants of brick built wall over roof level (Beesley says there was once a second storey on top but was demolished because it was unsafe). Next to south wall Beesley says there was once a small coal house. North and east sides: blank wall forming part of the boundary wall. Internal: Stone flagged floor, on east wall - brick repairs mixed with original stone, on left side of east wall opposite entrance is thick wooden beam (door lintel?), Beesley says this was probably the original entrance opening onto what was lane behind. South wall -- centre is blocked brick hearth possibly the original forge, remainder of wall is stone. West wall -- window in centre, deep set into wall so that frame is flush against outside, below window is a heavy wooden workbench (watchmakers?), dimensions are 83cm high (from front to ground), 78cm deep and 320cm long, bench covered with junk but looked in reasonable condition. There are more recent early 19th century extensions to the back of the main house next to the smithy, probable use, utility rooms". (3)

Description: It was included in the 1983 survey of watchmakers workshops in Prescot: "Positioning of workshop: Single storey, free standing outhouse with dry stone walls in yard behind house. Condition: Fair. Roof may need repairs, original (?) brick Forge, 19th century workbench, stone flags on floor. When built: 16th to 17th century. History: Originally smithy and later tool or watchmakers workshop. After 1880s No. 9 Market Place became an iron monger shop". (2)
From the National Heritage List for England:
PRESCOT MARKET PLACE SJ 49 SE 6/50 No 9, with former workshop to rear

II

House with shop, and former workshop to rear. The house fronting Market Place early C19, the workshop possibly C17 in part. Rendered brick, slate roof; the workshop random rubble. Double-depth house with rear wing; 3 storeys, regular 2 window range. Parapet raised and shaped to centre, with moulded cornice. Hornless sash windows, 9-pane to 2nd, 15-pane to 1st floors, stucco pilasters. Mid to late C19 shop front with central doorway (under rectangular overlight), and renewed brick plinth. House doorway to left, the door panelled. Large brick stack to front shape of roof to left. To the rear a structure understood to be the earliest free-standing tool and watchmaker's workshop in Prescot (which was one of the national centres of watch making in England); plain rectangular plan, single-storey, much patched (with brick in part), flag floor; various openings altered. Listing NGR: SJ4710892821

(6)

Status: Listed Building
Grade: II

Status: Conservation Area

Parish: PRESCOT
District: KNOWSLEY
County: MERSEYSIDE
Grid reference: SJ466926

Map reference: [EPSG:27700] 346609, 392694

Periods: 1600 TO 1970
1800 TO 2050
1880 TO 1970

Subjects: SHOP
BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP
HOUSE
WATCHMAKERS WORKSHOP

Identifiers: [ADS] Depositor ID - MME6514
[ADS] Associated ID - HBSMR Id: MME6514
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Event: EME2574
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Monument: MME20869
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME107
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1704
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME2828
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME3
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME3

People Involved:

- [Publisher] Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

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Merseyside HER

No. 7 Market Place, Prescott

[View this record at the Archaeology Data Service](#)

No. 7 Market Place, Prescott. (1)

The building is shown on the OS town plan of 1848.

In 1978 it was described as: "Two bay, three storey white, painted Georgian town house. Steeply pitched slate roof. Quoin effect. Ground floor converted to shop front, upper windows blocked". (2)

Description: It was included in an architectural condition survey in 1980 when it was reported to be in reasonably good condition. It was a shop with flats above at that time. The owner reported that there was a spring or a well in the basement, but the inspector did not gain access. (3)

Status: Conservation Area

Parish: PRESCOT

District: KNOWSLEY

County: MERSEYSIDE

Grid reference: SJ466927

Map reference: [EPSG:27700] 346607, 392701

Periods: 1848 TO 2050

1950 TO 2050

Subjects: SHOP

WELL

HOUSE

Identifiers: [ADS] Depositor ID - MME6410

[ADS] Associated ID - HBSMR Id: MME6410

[ADS] Associated ID - Related Event: EME2574

[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1702

[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME2828

[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME3

People Involved:

- [Publisher] Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

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Merseyside HER

Site of a house, Market Place, Prescott

[View this record at the Archaeology Data Service](#)

Description: Former site of a house, Market Place, Prescott. (1)
Court documents of 1585 record the surrender by Evan Pyke of several messuages and tenements in the occupations of William Greene and John Taylor to the use of William Green for a term of four years. (2)
Court documents of 1586 record that Euan Pyke surrendered all his messuages, tenements, lands and hereditaments to the use of William Greene for a term of eight years, after to Euan Pyke. (3)
Court documents of 1588 record the surrender by Edward Sutton and Euan Pyke of messuages, cottages, buildings and kilns in Prescott occupied by John Taylor to the use of John Worsley, a tanner. (4)
Court documents of 1589 record that John Worsley surrendered all his messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments which he had bought from Edward Sutton and Euan Pyke, occupied by John Worsley and James Taylor, to his use for life, after to Ann Fells, his wife to be. (5)
The survey of 1592 records that John Worsley held and occupied a messuage with a garden, abutting east on Ralph Houghton, west on the market place, north on Thomas Tarlton and south on the heiresses of Thomas Layton. In 1721 James Travers held it. (6)
Court documents of 1597 record that Thomas Tarelton was to repair a chimney of his house occupied by Thomas Dichfeilde adjacent to John Worsleyes house. (7)

Parish: PRESCOT

District: KNOWSLEY

County: MERSEYSIDE

Grid reference: SJ466927

Map reference: [EPSG:27700] 346603, 392707

Period/Subjects: 1585 TO 1721 - HOUSE

Identifiers: [ADS] Depositor ID - MME6513
[ADS] Associated ID - HBSMR Id: MME6513
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1728
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1728
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1728
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[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1728
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1728
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1728
[ADS] Associated ID - Related Casework: CME1026

People Involved:

- [Publisher] Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

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Merseyside HER

No. 11 Market Place, Prescott

[View this record at the Archaeology Data Service](#)

No. 11 Market Place, Prescott. (1)
 The building is shown on the OS town plan of 1848.
 In 1978 it was described as: "Narrow two bay, three storey Georgian town house. Ground floor converted to shop front. Sash windows on first and second floor. Parapet at eaves continues across No. 13. Slate roof". (2)
 The building was included in an architectural condition survey in 1980. At that time it was generally in good condition, but with some evidence of structural movement. The basement walls were of stone and brick, and followed the contours of the sub strata. (3)
 "No. 11 Market Place is a fairly extreme example [of a subdivided burgage plot], at around 3.8m wide it is probably the narrowest building plot in the medieval core of Prescott. The existing building probably dates from the mid 18th century and we do not know for certain what the previous building on this narrow plot looked like. No. 11 Market Place is faced with handmade bricks in Flemish bond – a sign of status as this method of building walls requires more bricks (and gives a sturdier wall), but the bond has had to be boded and contrived in places seeing as there is so little wall space between the windows and neighbouring buildings. The top floor might have been rebuilt or remodelled so that its stone gutter lined through with the later No. 13 next door. ...The shop front is one of the better preserved late Victorian shopfronts in Prescott (and indeed the Borough). Made of timber, the window mullions and frames have been made into slender little columns (or colonettes), which is a lovely little detail shop joiners were fond of using. At either end of the fascia sign are intricately shaped scroll brackets covered in carved leaves; the scroll-like S-shape of the brackets can be seen if you look sideways on to them. The contractor working on the building was surprised to find these were extremely heavy, as they are made of plaster on stone and not wood! Again it's great how so much effort went into such small details, ones that most people will never notice but perhaps pick up subconsciously as a sign of the building's quality and historic character...". (4)

Description:

Status: Conservation Area

Parish: PRESCOT
District: KNOWSLEY
County: MERSEYSIDE
Grid reference: SJ466926
Map reference: [EPSG:27700] 346611, 392690

Period/Subjects: 1875 TO 2050 - SHOP
 1750 TO 2050 - HOUSE

Identifiers: [ADS] Depositor ID - MME6411
 [ADS] Associated ID - HBSMR Id: MME6411
 [ADS] Associated ID - Related Event: EME2574
 [ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1702
 [ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME1711
 [ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME2828
 [ADS] Associated ID - Related Resource: SME3

People Involved:

- [Publisher] Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service