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Heritage Statement

The Clock Face, Derby Street, Prescott

NOVEMBER 2023

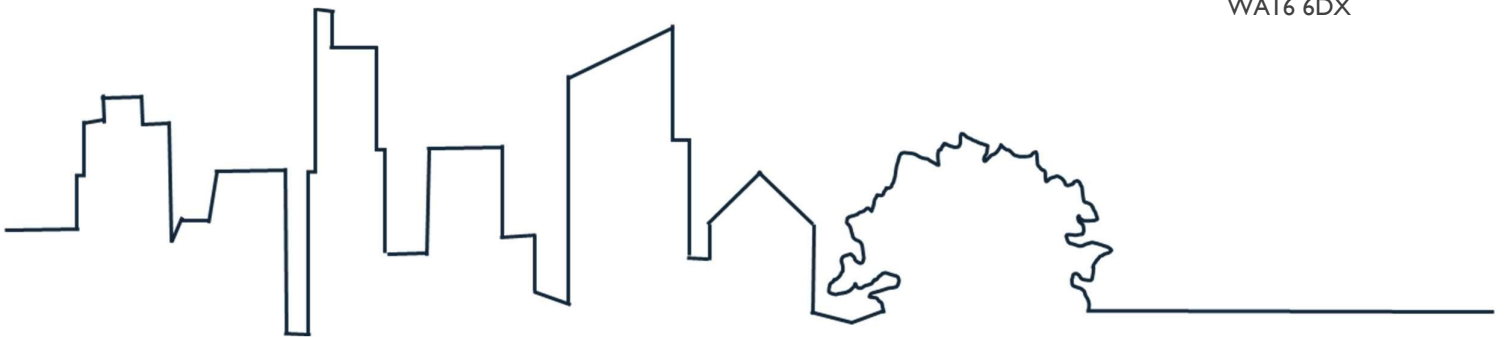
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TO REMOVE BEFORE ISSUE

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I INTRODUCTION

- I.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared by Walsingham Planning to accompany an application for listed building consent for the installation of replacement externally illuminated signage and amenity board signs to the Clock Face public House, 52-54 Derby Street, Prescott. Specifically, the works seek consent for the following:
- 1 no. externally illuminated hanging sign on the southeast elevation.
 - 2 no. amenity boards, one on the southeast elevation and one on the southwest elevation.
 - 1 no. building mounted sign on the southwest elevation.
- I.2 The Clock Face is a Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1075502) located within Prescott Conservation Area. Works to the exterior of the building, including installation of signage, have the potential affect both its individual significance and the character and appearance of the conservation area. In accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), it is necessary for the application to be supported by a Heritage Statement that identifies the heritage assets which could be affected by the proposals, provides a proportionate description of their significance considers and which assesses the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the identified heritage assets.
- I.3 This report should be read alongside the drawings prepared by IMD and Associates.

2 BASELINE INFORMATION

Heritage Assets

- 2.1 The Clock Face (number 52 and 54 Derby Street) is included on the statutory list of buildings of special architectural and historic interest in England at Grade II (NHLE: 1075502). The listing for the building provides the following information:

House and public house. Early C19 with facing c.1830. Brick with stone dressings and facing, slate roof. Main facade of No. 54 at right angle to street; 2 storeys, 5 irregular bays. 1st floor sill band and top cornice and parapet with wreaths, and panel with flanking acroteria to entrance bay. Panelled pilasters to ends. Ground floor has canted bay window to 1st bay, other 2 bays have segmental-headed windows with tripartite sashes. 1st floor windows have architraves, that to entrance bay has frieze and consoled cornice. All windows are sashed with glazing bars. Entrance to 2nd bay has glazed doorcase with complete over light and 4-fielded-panel door. Distyle-in-antis Ionic porch. 4 stacks. Stone-coped brick wall to right has gate and stone gate piers with incised lines and pediments. Right return to street of 5 bays, the 1st 2 are to No. 54 and are higher, with cornice and parapet. 1st floor sill band. Windows have, wedge lintels and are sashed. Elliptical-headed entrances have inset Doric doorcases with fluted friezes, complete fanlights, and 6-panel doors. No. 52 has casements to ground floor and two 1st floor windows are boarded (1985). No. 54 was built as Dower house to Knowsley estate and was known as West End House.

- 2.2 The building forms parts of a larger terrace row with the adjoining cottages at 44 – 50 Derby Street also Grade II listed (NHLE: 1283501). An associated outbuilding range located to the northeast of the Clock Face is separately listed at Grade II also (NHLE: 1199248). Additionally, the property is located within the boundary of Prescott Conservation Area.
- 2.3 Due to the nature of the extent of the proposed works to the Clock Face it is anticipated that the significance of the abovementioned nearby designated assets would not be affected by the proposals (their significance would be sustained). This is due to the lack of change which the proposed works would introduce in respect to elements of the setting of these assets which contribute towards their significance.
- 2.4 Therefore, only the Clock Face and Prescott Conservation Area will be discussed further in this report.

Location and Site Description

- 2.5 The Clock Face is located to north side of Derby Street and lies to the west of the centre of Prescot. To the north is the former Whitakers Nursery which is currently under redevelopment for housing.
- 2.6 The building forms part of a larger terraced row; the southeast elevation of the building directly abuts the rear edge of the public footway and is contiguous with adjoining number 52 Derby Street which is collectively listed with the Clock Face (54 Derby Street). Matching, paired entrances set under round brick arch heads with rounded fanlights with decorative astragal bars, fluted frieze and wide doorcases, that to the Clock Face retaining Doric pilasters distinguish the two properties. Each entrance retains fielded and raised six-panel timber entrance doors. Adjoining number 52 to the north are four terraced cottages, also collectively listed Grade II (NHLE: 1283501). These cottages whilst of a contemporary early 19th century date are more diminutive in scale and simpler in detail.
- 2.7 The principal frontage of the Clock Face is orientated southwest overlooking the carparking area serving the public house and hotel rooms to the first floor. The carparking area is rectangular in form and bound to the southwest and northeast by red brick walls with stone copings, the wall to the northeast being higher. To the southeast, the boundary is defined by a lower, more formal tooled and coursed red stone block wall with half round red stone copings. Vehicular access into the carpark is available to the immediate south of the building. The entrance is set between two, decorative red sandstone gate piers.
- 2.8 To the northeast of the building is a small yard with has a mix of stone sett and cobble surface finishes. This area is enclosed to the northeast by a part single and two storey outbuilding which is individually listed at Grade II (NHLE: 1199248).

The Clock Face

- 2.9 The Clock Face occupies number 54 Derby Street. The building extends to two storeys in height slate roof coverings and a mix of red brickwork and red sandstone external elevations. The original building has a rectangular footprint with later, single storey red brick addition to the northeast. Windows comprise of vertically sliding, painted timber sashes. There are two entrances; the first is set directly onto Derby Street to the southeast and defined within a wide, round arched surround and is paired with a matching entrance to the adjoining and contemporary number 52 Derby Street. The second entrance is positioned off centre and has a projecting red sandstone porch with Ionic columns and antae carrying a deep entablature surmounted by a segmental pediment parapet.

- 2.10 The southeast elevation is two bays with two narrow, six over six pane sash windows and the secondary entrance to the ground floor and two sash windows to the first floor; that aligned above the entrance door being wider having an eight pane over one pane composition. Windows have red stone wedge lintels and red stone sills, the sills to the first-floor window being contiguous with a red stone storey band. The sill to the ground floor window to the left of the entrance door has been renewed in concrete.
- 2.11 The southwest elevation has been faced in red sandstone ashlar and presents a formal asymmetrical composition. The elevation is of five irregular spaced window bays with panelled end pilasters. To the first-floor windows comprise of the six over six pane sashes set within moulded and raised stone architraves. The third opening is positioned off centre to the left and has a flat cornice carried on consoles and is aligned above the projecting Ionic entrance porch. To the right of the porch and aligned below the first-floor openings are two, large tripartite sashes. These are slightly recessed and set under cambered arch stone heads. To the left of the porch is a canted bay window with panels inset above each window opening. Opening contain six over nine pane sliding sashes. The slate roof is partially concealed behind a red sandstone parapet which sits above a moulded cornice, and which is decorated with wreath panelled motifs. Aligned above the entrance bay is a decorated red stone panel. Four chimney stacks, two end stacks and two axial stacks, punctuate the roof. That to the left end being rebuilt in stone and displaying detailing typical of the Knowsley estate architecture.
- 2.12 Adjoining the southwest frontage at the left end is a swept brick wall with stone copings which encloses the rear yard area and associated stable block range. Metal gates hung from stone gate piers with incised lines and pediments provide access to the yard and stable range. The brick wall continues around the perimeter of the carpark to the northeast and southwest.
- 2.13 The northeast side elevation of the Clock Face has been extended at ground floor level with brick constructed WC block. Windows to the original elevation are typically eight over eight pane sliding sashes with red stone wedge lintel and sills.

Relevant Planning History

- 2.14 Planning history relevant to the current proposals is detailed below:
- Application Ref: 74/07619/HIST Illuminated trade sign and house name. Granted.

- Application Ref: 18/00730/FUL Change of use of part of first floor from dwellinghouse to form 3 bed hotel together with erection of 2.3m cast iron gates to courtyard and construction of ramp to front of building. Granted.
- Application Ref: 18/00731/LBC Partial change of use of part of first floor from dwellinghouse to form 3 bed hotel together with erection of 2.3m cast iron gates to courtyard and construction of ramp to front of building and re-surfacing of car park. Granted.

3 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.1 The significance of a heritage asset is defined within the NPPF as *‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic.’* The NPPF also notes that *‘Elements of setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’* (MHCLG 2023, Annex 2 page:72).
- 3.2 The NPPF stipulates that a description of the significance of an asset potentially affected by the proposed development should be provided in order to satisfy the requirements of the NPPF.
- 3.3 The assessments of significance provided below for the Clock Face and Prescot Conservation Area are in proportion with the scale of the works proposed and the value of the assets affected in order to determine the impact of the proposed works to their heritage significance. The assessment of significance it is not intended to be a detailed analysis of the assets. The summary below has been informed by the Historic England listing description for the building, site observations and available secondary resources.

The Clock Face

- 3.4 The significance of the Clock Face derives principally from its historical and architectural interests. The setting of the Clock Face as part of a terrace of Grade II listed building and being within the boundary of Prescot Conservation Area are considered to positively contribute towards its overall significance.

Historical Interest

- 3.5 The building holds historical interest in its fabric which is illustrative of the architectural fashions and styles being employed within the late Georgian period and into the Regency Period when the building was purportedly re-faced in around c.1830. This phase of alteration resulted in the formal composition extant today and offers some evidence as to the early status of the building; this elevation having a greater aesthetic interest and presence than the simple, classical detailing employed to the Derby Street frontage and the contemporary, adjoining number 52 Derby Street. Internal and external detailing, such as external fabric, original internal dividing walls, windows, plasterwork, fireplaces, staircases etc originating from

the original and early 19th century phases of works will be of particular importance in evidencing the historic origins and development of the building.

- 3.6 Historical interest is also derived from the reported association of the building with the Knowsley Estate. The estate is located to the northwest of Prescott, and the building is reputed to have been constructed as a Dower House to the estate which is the ancestral home of the Earls of Derby, after whom Derby Street is named. The treatment of the main façade is certainly suggestive of the occupiers being of high status however in reviewing the Earl of Derby family, it is unlikely the property was constructed for use as dower house; the early 19th century date attributed to the house relates to the period during which Edward Smith-Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby was in title. The 12th Earl died in 1834 outliving both his first and second wives with his first son, also Edward, inheriting the title following his mother's death.
- 3.7 Association with the estate is not tangibly presented by the building fabric. Further research into the Knowsley Estate records may reveal physical evidence as to estates links to the property. A suggestion of being within estate ownership is provide by the 1847 Tithe survey for Prescott; the outline of the building footprint is depicted, and the outbuilding and garden clearly shown however no plot number is given. The lack of plot number indicates that the owner of the property did not pay tithes therefore no record was required for the tithe survey. The adjacent plot to the north is clearly labelled as nursery on the Knowsley Tithe survey with this land under the ownership of the Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby. Further evidence as to a possible link to estate is the recorded occupation of the property by William Moul on the 1851 census. The property, located on Fall Lane, the precursor to both Derby Street and Liverpool Road, is recorded as 'West End' and the occupation of Moul is given as Land Agent. Slaters Directory of 1851 and 1865 record Moul as agent to the Knowsley Estate. Moul is later recorded as 'Gentry' in the 1865 Slaters Directory and residing at Parkside, a large property located to the northeast of Prescott, which was purchased by the estate in the late 18th century and later subsumed into park grounds (Scholl, 1985). Further evidence of a connection is also suggested by an infilled opening in the northeast enclosing wall to the stable yard area of the Clock face which would have provided pedestrian connection between the property and the adjacent estate owned nursery grounds.
- 3.8 On later census returns of 1861 and 1871, identification of the property, known as West End House, is difficult due to the order and recording of addresses however, it appears that by 1861 the property was occupied by Edward Draper whose occupation is recorded as 'Attorney at Law'. When the road names were altered in 1871, Derby Street, on which the

Clock Face is the first property on the northeast side, is recorded as commencing from 'Drapers House'. This referenced further suggests Edward Draper occupied the property.

- 3.9 The occupation of the property changed in the early 1870s; the 1876 Slaters Directory within records a John Daniel Banks esq as residing at West End House. Banks is listed within the 'Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy' section which offers evidence as to his status. The Banks Family continue to be recorded as residing at the property within the 1881, 1891 and 1901 census returns 1901 with Banks occupation listed as Solicitor.
- 3.10 The occupation of the known, recorded prior occupiers of the property provides evidence as the status such jobs yielded and the accommodation which was available to them. In addition, the census returns offer evidence as to the number of people residing at the property overall including staff where house / domestic maids and governess' are listed as living at the property.
- 3.11 The earliest available mapping which depicts the building is the 1848 Town Plan for Prescott (See Appendix I, Map 1) although Greenwood's map of 1818¹ indicates buildings to be present upon the Site at this date. Both the canted bay and projecting porch are shown to be present on the 1848 plan. The arrangement of the wider site is depicted largely as extant; the rear yard and stable range are present with the gated access clearly shown. The enclosing walls to the carpark are also shown to be present however the carpark is laid out as a garden with formal paths. A circular or octagonal summer house is depicted to the west of the house.
- 3.12 Little change is shown to have occurred to the property footprint or the surrounding grounds during the second half of the 19th century with Map 2 depicting the property in the early 1890s. This map identifies the property as 'West End House' and suggests that number 52 and 54 possibly formed part of a single, larger property. Later mapping (Maps 2 and 3) depicts the properties as being separate in the early 20th century.
- 3.13 Aerial imagery dated to 1925² captures the southwest frontage and garden area of the property and shows a possible, slightly raised terrace area to the immediate southwest of the house with a rectangular area of lawn at the southwestern extent. The summer house recorded on earlier mapping from the mid and late 19th century appears to have been replaced by a greenhouse type structure.

¹ <https://library.lancs.ac.uk/maps/cc/lancasteruniversity%20Lancashire%20Greenwood%205.jpg>

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/EPVW014156>

- 3.14 Enclosing the Site to the northwest is Whitakers Nursery which is shown on the 1925 image to consist of regularly arranged sheds and glass houses. The Whitaker family are recorded as residing at West End Villa, a mid to late 19th century three storey property located to the southeast between Derby Street to the north and West Street to the south.
- 3.15 A later image of the Derby Street frontage held within Knowsley Archives (catalogue reference GB1076.IMPT/1/17/3) (see Appendix 2, plate 2) dated to 1978 indicates the Derby Street elevation has been altered with a window opening inserted to the left of the secondary entrance door. This would offer some explanation as to why the windowsill is of concrete construction rather than of red sandstone to match the original window openings present to the elevation. In addition, a subtle change in brickwork texture to the area of wall between the two ground floor windows suggests it has been rebuilt.
- 3.16 The building was bought by Daniel Thwaites and converted to a public house in the latter part of the 20th century. Bedroom accommodation is now also provided within the building.
- 3.17 As a public house which is prominently sited, the building will also derive some historic interest from its communal value whereby people, particularly locals or those who have visited the building may hold memories or have experiences of the building.
- 3.18 The name of the pub the 'Clock Face' refers to the historic horology industry of Prescott. This industry grew rapidly in the town in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Architectural Interest

- 3.19 The architectural interest of the building is derived principally from its external appearance. The materials, scale, detailing, and arrangement provide the building with its historic and architectural character.
- 3.20 The property is compact house of roughly rectangular footprint with projection to the northeast elevation. Derby Street elevation presents a simple composition with the window proportions and style, the brickwork bond pattern and the simple, classical detailing to the secondary entrance are indicate of its late Georgian origin.
- 3.21 The southwest frontage is of particular architectural interest showing a more formal and grander aesthetic intention which clearly defines status of the elevation as the primary entrance frontage as well the status of the building more generally. This elevation was reportedly re-faced in c.1830 and displays a red sandstone ashlar with red sandstone detailing

and embellishment. Of particular note is the projecting classical porch with deep entablature and ionic columns. This is positioned off centre but is vertically aligned with a first floor opening and encased panel to the parapet which provide horizontal emphasis to the elevation. To the left of the entrance is a single storey canted bay window. The uneven arrangement of the frontage is very likely informed by the external composition of the earlier house.

- 3.22 To the interior, the building has been altered. The staircase is noted to have been removed as part of the 1980s works to accommodate the bar and lounges however the interior retains elements of the original plan form which provide evidence as to the arrangement of the internal spaces. Remaining decorative elements such as cornicing and functional elements such as chimney breasts provide evidence as to the use and status of the earlier spaces.

Setting

- 3.23 The immediate setting of the building has experienced alteration associated with its new use as a public house with hotel accommodation to the first floor with the former garden area to the southwest altered and replaced with carparking. To the northeast, the wider setting has also been altered with the redevelopment of the former Whitakers Nursery site for housing.

- 3.24 The aspects of the current setting from which the building is considered to derive some significance comprise the following:

- Former Stable block range and enclosing boundary walls – The former stable block range located to the northeast of the Clock Face contributes to the historic interest of the building offering further evidence as to the status of the building and the occupiers. Similarly, the enclosing red brick and red sandstone boundary walls to the wider site along with the red sandstone gate piers offer further understanding as to the status of the house and its occupiers and to the extent of the curtilage / garden associated with the property.
- Remaining trees to the southeastern boundary of the carpark – The remaining trees within the carpark along the southeast boundary offer evidence as to the former function of the space as a garden.
- Number 52 Derby Street and the adjacent Grade II listed terraced cottages – Number 52 Derby Street is collectively listed with the Clock Face. The two properties are of contemporary date and share contemporary detailing to the southeast Derby Street elevation with matching and paired formal entrances. Number 52 is of three bays wide

to Derby Street with the stone storey band and brickwork running continuous between the two properties. The property is set slightly lower than the Clock Face which offers some distinction between the two properties. Adjoining number 52 are four terraced cottages which are also Grade II listed. The cottages are simple in their arrangement of two bays with vertically sliding timber sashes and red stone wedge lintels. The properties, have historical value as a group of late Georgian building which Define the historic western approach into Prescott.

- Orientation and positioning to Derby Street – The principal frontage of the Clock Face is set perpendicular to Derby Street and orientated southwest where the frontage would have overlooked the associated garden and grounds. This orientation is deliberate in allowing the primary rooms of the property to enjoy the slightly elevated position and views over the gardens this would have permitted. Furthermore, the orientation also allows for views towards the property on approach along Derby Street from the southwest where an appreciation of the architectural composition of the frontage can be experienced.
- Prescott Conservation Area – The Clock Face is located at the western extent of the conservation area within the Derby Street and West Street character area. This part of the conservation area is characterised by linear road layout where terraced properties line the street and where the west-facing slope allows for views along Derby and West Street. The conservation area provides the property with its wider setting and anchors the property within a broader historic context.

Prescott Conservation Area

- 3.25 The Clock Face is located within the Derby Street and West Street Character Area of Prescott Conservation Area. The special character and appearance of this part of the conservation area derives from the following key positive features as detailed within the adopted Prescott Conservation Area Appraisal (2012):
- 3.26 The location of the streets on a west-facing slope which permits long views along Derby Street and West Street. Views west along Derby Street present the roofscape of a collection of mainly listed buildings at the junction with Knowsley Park Lane.

- Principal buildings which to Derby Street include No. 2 (Tickle Hall Cross Solicitors) at one end of the street and the Clock Face (formerly known as West End House) and the adjoining house and stables at the other end.
- Presence of both listed and unlisted historic buildings which provide historic integrity through their materials, detailing and character.
- The linear street pattern which is enhanced by the strong building line where properties are typically terraced and set directly adjacent to the rear edge of the highway.
- The terrace and semi-detached building typology provide a definite sense of rhythm to the streetscape.
- The quieter residential character of West Street where spacious plots and mainly semi-detached late 19th Century houses remain.
- The positive condition of the historic buildings with many retaining chimney stacks, traditionally detailed timber windows and timber doors.

Setting

- 3.27 The conservation area sits on a hill overlooking the valleys of two small streams, the Prescott Brook to the west and the Hindle Brook to the south. The topography also descends in a westwards direction allowing views along Derby Street and West Street. The topography enhances the prominence of the Grade I listed St Mary's Church which sits on this natural summit.
- 3.28 The geological setting of the conservation contributes towards its character and appearance; the town lies on an outcrop of Upper Carboniferous red sandstone which contains coal measures, referred to as Westphalian rock. The sandstone has been quarried for use in buildings and walls. Notable red sandstone building includes St Mary's Church and the southwestern frontage of the Clock Face.
- 3.29 Within the wider setting to the north is the Knowsley Park estate. The park contains the historic Knowsley Hall and was the ancestral seat of the Earls of Derby. Association with the estate is not easily discernible; the park is not visible from within the town and the construction of the Prescott bypass has dissected Knowsley Park Lane and cut off direct access.

Estate influence within the buildings of the conservation is also not obviously expressed; whilst the Clock Face is reputed to have been constructed as a dower house to the estate, there is no tangible feature within the fabric to evidence this association.

- 3.30 The wider setting includes the M57 which curves around Prescott in north-south orientation to the west with a large golf course (Huyton and Prescott) next to it. The Liverpool to St Helens railway line lies to the south of the conservation area with 20th century residential areas enclosing Prescott to the immediate north, west and southwest.

4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 The NPPF (2023) stipulates three levels of potential impact to designated heritage assets. The NPPF references these as:

- Substantial harm;
- Less than substantial harm; and
- No harm.

4.2 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) discusses how to assess substantial harm where it states '*In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting*' (Para 19).

4.3 The application of the terms 'less than substantial' and 'substantial' in respect to quantifying potential to heritage significance is made based upon professional judgement and experience. The level of impact expressed by this assessment will be either no harm, less than substantial harm or substantial harm.

Southeast Elevation

4.4 Proposed works to the southeast (Derby Street) elevation comprise the following:

- 1 no. externally illuminated hanging sign set within a metal bracket at first floor level.
- 1 no. amenity board sign located at ground floor level.

4.5 The proposals seek consent to replace the existing hanging sign. The replacement is of a traditional style sympathetic to the historic character of the listed building and the conservation area. The sign is externally illumination with above-sign trough lighting. The casing of the trough lights has been finished in black to match the finish of the hanging sign bracket. The hanging sign bracket is black finished with a simple form.

- 4.6 An existing, small amenity signage board has been installed at ground floor level. This replaces an previous amenity board installed on the same location. The board is a reversible installation being able to be easily removed and any fixing positions made good.

Southwest Elevation

- 4.7 Proposed works to the southwest (principal entrance) elevation comprise the following:
- 1 no. amenity board sign located at ground floor level.
 - 1 no. building mounted sign installed at first floor level. #
- 4.8 The signage to the southwest elevation is consolidated to the right side of the elevation only. The first-floor level building mounted sign includes applied lettering which is externally illuminated from below through a trough light fixed into the first-floor storey band with two fixing locations. The lettering is of a simple font with gold effect coloured finish. Set above is a small Thwaite logo badge and a traditional clock face.
- 4.9 Below the applied lettering at ground floor level is a small amenity board sign, of matching design to that present on the Derby Street elevation.
- 4.10 Both the amenity board and building mounted signage are reversible installations to the elevation with any fixing positions made good following removal.

Summary of Impact

- 4.11 In consideration of the impact of the signage upon the special interest of the Clock Face and upon the character and appearance of Prescott Conservation Area, the installations have sought to be sympathetic in design to the historic context and to be minimal in their extent replicating the style, scale and position of earlier signage schemes installed to the building.
- 4.12 The consolidation of signage and the type of signage installed to the southwest elevation allows for the architectural interest of this elevation to remain prominent and does not conceal or disturb any key features such that there is no harm to the interest of the elevation or the overall significance of the building.
- 4.13 The primary signage to the southeast elevation is of a traditional hanging style common on historic buildings.

- 4.14 The amenity boards through their ground floor positioning, small size, design, and reversible nature are judged to have a neutral impact such that the significance of the building and the character and appearance of the conservation area is preserved.
- 4.15 The signage scheme elevation preserves the character and appearance of Prescott Conservation Area and would not result in harm to the significance of the listed building.

5 ASSESSMENT AGAINST PLANNING POLICY

National Policy

- 5.1 Relevant national planning policy is presented within chapter 16 of the NPPF.
- 5.2 In accordance with paragraph 194 this assessment has provided descriptions of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposals which in this instance are limited to the Clock Face and Prescott Conservation Area. The description of significance provided includes the contribution made by setting and is in proportion with the value of the assets and the extent of the works proposed.
- 5.3 The proposed works have been assessed as resulting in no harm to the significance of the listed building or the conservation area and therefore paragraphs 200 – 202 of the NPPF would not be engaged.
- 5.4 The proposals are judged to comply with the requirement of chapter 16 of the NPPF.

Local Policy

- 5.5 Applicable planning policy relating to the historic environment is set out within the following documents:
- Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy: Policy CS20 Managing the Borough's Historic Environment (January 2016).
 - Knowsley Shopfront and Signage Design Supplementary Planning Document (Juen 2023) Policy EQ3: Conservation, Preservation and Protection of Heritage Assets of the Core Strategy.
- 5.6 Policy CS20 sets out the Council's approach to managing change affecting the historic environment. In respect to the proposals, part 1a) of the policy is relevant. This requires development proposals to preserve or enhance listed buildings and conservation areas requiring the preservation of local distinctiveness and the character of historic assets through sensitive design and integration. The proposed signage accords with the relevant requirements of the policy having no adverse effect on the significance of the building or the character and appearance of the conservation area due to the limited extent, position and style of sign installed.
- 5.7 Knowsley Council have recently adopted their Shopfront and Signage Design SPD. In respect to signage, this document provides the following design guidance:

- a) Signage should be limited to the fascia and, where acceptable, the shop windows and hanging signs, and signage above fascia level, on the sides of buildings will not be acceptable in most cases;
- b) Signage should be both in scale with the rest of the shopfront and building elevation;
- c) Signage should be kept to a minimum and not clutter the elevation by virtue of the number of signs and/or their positions;
- d) The use of 'busy' signs with a proliferation of logos, graphics, lettering styles and font sizes will not be acceptable;
- e) The cumulative impact of signage on a building, terrace, parade, street, or area will be taken into consideration by the Council; and
- f) Surviving historic signage should normally be retained, even when no longer relevant to the current occupier of the building, unless it is within the fascia where it would interfere with the current retail operation.

5.8 In accordance with the adopted supplementary planning guidance, the signage scheme is simple, clearly stating the brewery and public house name without dominating or cluttering the external elevations. The signage is proportionate in scale to the elevations and is of a style which is sympathetic to the historic character of the building and the conservation area. In respect to lighting the, the proposals include for discreet, trough style external lights to the hanging sign and applied lighting.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared with due respect to guidance published by Historic England and with the utilisation of the terminology in full accordance with the NPPF to accompany an application for listed building consent for installation of external signage to the southeast and southwest elevations of the Clock Face, 54 Derby Street, Prescott, a Grade II listed building located within the boundary of Prescott Conservation Area.
- 6.2 The proposed works have been assessed to cause no harm to the significance of the listed building or the character and appearance of the conservation area. The architectural and historic interest held by building will be conserved by the work.
- 6.3 The proposals are considered to be in compliance with both local and national planning policy.

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- Prescot Parish Census Returns.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – HISTORIC MAPS

APPENDIX 2 - PLATES

Appendix I – Historic Mapping



Map 1 – Extract of the Prescott Town Plan (sheet 3) surveyed 1848 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Map2 – Extract of the 1890 – 1891 Ordnance Survey Plan for Lancashire (CVI 1.7) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Map 3 – Extract of the 1925 (published 1927) Ordnance Survey Plan for Lancashire (CVI 1.7)
(Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Map 4 – Extract of the Revised 1937 (published 1939) Ordnance Survey Plan for Lancashire
(CVI 1.7) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Appendix 2 – Plates



Plate 1 – September 2011: Previously installed amenity board to the southeast elevation.



Plate 2 - April 2015: Previously installed pictorial hanging sign to first floor. Extant amenity board sign installed by this date.



Plate 3 - April 2015: Previously installed pictorial hanging sign to first floor. Extant amenity board sign installed by this date.



Plate 4 – September 2011: previously installed building mounted first floor sign and amenity board sign to the southwest elevation.



Plate 5 – April 2015: Existing building mounted sign and amenity board sign installed by this date.



Plate 6 – November 2022: Extant hanging sign on the southeast elevation installed by this date.

