

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Dye House & Outbuilding, Liverpool Road, Prescot, Merseyside

ARS Report N°: 2022/118
Oasis ID N°: archaeol5-509381



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Historic Building Recording: Dye House & Outbuilding, Liverpool Road, Prescot, Merseyside

ARS LTD REPORT 2022/118



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Local Authority: Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley
Site central NGR: SJ 45856 92786

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	Historic Building Recording: Dye House & Outbuilding, Liverpool Road, Prescott, Merseyside
Planning Authority:	Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley
Location:	Dye House, Liverpool Road, Prescott, Merseyside, L34 1NL
Parish:	Prescot
Hard Geology:	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation
Soil Type:	Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils
NGR:	SJ 45856 92786
Date of Fieldwork:	August & September 2022
Date of Report:	September 2022

In August 2022, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by SEP Construction Services Ltd (the clients), to undertake a historic building recording of a Dye House and Outbuilding at Liverpool Road, Prescott, Merseyside, L34 1NL. The historic building recording was undertaken to Historic England's Level 2 Standard, and was conducted in support of a planning application for a housing development on the site of the Dye House (Application Ref. No. 21/00023/PREAPP).

The former Dye House and Outbuilding likely originated between the late 18th to early 19th century, first appearing clearly on mapping from the mid-19th century. The on-site recording determined that the Dye House had been entirely rebuilt as a residential property around the mid-20th century, with no surviving historic fabric. The outbuilding comprises a multi-functional structure, built as ancillary to the original Dye House to support its needs. The extant fabric suggests that the building had been substantially remodeled in the late 19th century, with the structure close to the formation depicted on the 1893 OS Map. The building had functioned with a heated washroom, with a chimneystack that served a former copper or wash boiler that is no longer present. The outbuilding features an earth closet privy with mucking out space to the west, and an animal accommodation, likely as a small pig sty, with a log store over.

The historic building recording provides a descriptive and photographic record of the former Dye House and Outbuilding, and provides a comprehensive preservation by record of the building, prior to any development works taking place.



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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned in August 2022 by SEP Construction Services Ltd (the clients), to undertake a historic building recording of a former Dye House and Outbuilding at Liverpool Road, Prescott, Merseyside, L34 1NL. The historic building recording was undertaken to Historic England's Level 2 Standard, and has been produced to support a planning application for a housing development at the site (Application Ref. No. 21/00023/PREAPP).

1.1.2 The former Dye House and Outbuilding likely originated between the late 18th to early 19th century, first appearing clearly on mapping from the mid-19th century. The on-site recording determined that the Dye House had been entirely rebuilt as a residential property around the mid-20th century, with no surviving historic fabric. The outbuilding comprises a multi-functional structure, built as ancillary to the original Dye House to support its needs. The extant fabric suggests that the building had been substantially remodeled in the late 19th century, with the structure close to the formation depicted on the 1893 *OS Map*. The building had functioned with a heated washroom, with a chimneystack that served a former copper or wash boiler that is no longer present. The outbuilding features an earth closet privy with mucking out space to the west, and animal accommodation, likely as a pig sty, with a log store over.

1.1.3 The historic building recording was undertaken in compliance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) (**Appendix 6**) that was approved by Alison Plummer, Planning Archaeologist with the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, prior to the commencement of the work. The recording was undertaken to a Level 2 standard in accordance with the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016). The fieldwork was also carried out following the guidance within the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019), and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2020).

2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The proposed development area encompasses a total area of 1.14ha, and is located c.0.5 miles to the west of Prescott town centre (**Figure 1, Appendix 1**). The site presently consists of an open field flanked by two areas of woodland, and a residential property known as the Dye House, as well as an associated outbuilding. The site is bisected from the north-west to south-east by Prescott Brook. To the north, the site is bounded by the former Whitakers Garden Centre, now a development site. To the east, there is an open field, with Liverpool Road to the south and the A58 to the west. The site is accessible from Liverpool Road via an access track to the Dye House.

2.2 Site Geology

2.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site consists of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone, and Sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed in the Carboniferous Period. The superficial geology comprises Diamicton and Devensian Till (British Geological Survey 2022).

2.2.2 The soils of the proposed development area are characterised as '*Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils*' (Cranfield University 2022).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Historic Building Recording Aims & Objectives

3.1.1 The aim of the building recording is to provide a descriptive and visual record of the Dye House and Outbuilding prior to any development works taking place.

3.1.2 The objectives of the building recording are as follows.

- ◆ To produce a formal description of the buildings, including, where applicable, their floor plans, elevations, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form and fabric, and evidence for phasing and development.
- ◆ To produce a full visual photographic record with photographic scales of the exterior and interior of the buildings with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan(s) clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image references.
- ◆ To produce measured and annotated survey drawings showing the location of features of historic interest.
- ◆ To produce an account of the building's origins, development and use.

3.2 Regional Research Aims & Objectives

3.2.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research objectives and overarching research themes identified within the *Northwest Regional Research Framework* (Brennand *et al.* 2007), notably the following.

- ◆ *PM28: How can we identify domestic buildings adapted for the textile industry?*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Historic Building Recording

4.1.1 A historic building recording of the Dye House and Outbuilding at Liverpool Road, Prescott, was carried out in August and September 2022. The recording was undertaken to a Level 2 standard, in accordance with Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016). The fieldwork was undertaken by Joseph Empsall (BA, MA, MRes). The project was supervised by Senior Consultant Dr Ian Wyre, with the project managed by Lucie McCarthy, Head of Heritage Consultancy for ARS Ltd. The recording was conducted in line with the WSI (**Appendix 6**), which stipulated that only buildings containing historic fabric were to be recorded. A Level 2 survey provides a visual and descriptive record of the buildings. The recording consists of a written, drawn and photographic account comprising the following.

- ◆ The written record provides the precise location of the buildings together with any statutory and non-statutory designations, the date of the survey, and the location of the archive. It also includes a descriptive account of the buildings' form, function, and phasing, together with a summary of the names of its architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known.
- ◆ The photographic record included the interior, exterior and setting of the buildings, taken using a Canon EOS 700D (18 megapixels) to capture high-resolution digital photographs. A two-metre ranging rod was included in a selection of general photographs in order that the scale of elements of the buildings can sufficiently be established. The buildings' external appearance was recorded. This included a series of oblique views showing all external elevations of the structures and providing an overall impression of their size and shape. Where an individual elevation has embodied complex historical information, views at right angles to the plan of the elevation were taken. All photographs contain a graduated

photographic scale, where practicable. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each photograph was compiled (**Appendix 1 & 2**). The location and direction of each photograph have also been noted on plans of the buildings to accompany the archival photographs. Contact sheets for the full photographic resource are included in **Appendix 3**.

- ♦ The building recording drawn record includes a site location plan at a suitable scale indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building. A plan indicating the position and orientation of photographs has been included in the report, along with a set of detailed measured and annotated survey drawings. This includes a measured floor plans and elevations of the buildings (**Appendix 1**).

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1.1 Information from the *Heritage Assessment* (Owen 2020) has been drawn upon to place the buildings in their historic context, and to provide an overall interpretation of their phasing. A Groundsure Historic Mapping Report has been utilised to inform the map regression (**Appendix 4**).

5.1.2 Prescott is thought to have originated by the later 12th century, with the earliest record of the settlement dating from 1178 at *Prescota*. The name's meaning is thought to derive from '*The priests' cottage, parsonage*' (Ekwall 1960 373). However, the circular graveyard of the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (NHLE 1199139) is suggestive of a pre-Conquest date. By the 14th century, records indicate that Prescott had developed into a thriving market town, with streets and burgage plots scattered around the Medieval church. The proposed development area lies c.0.5 miles to the west of Prescott's centre, suggesting that the land had likely been in agricultural use at this time.

5.1.3 The study area is depicted on 18th century mapping, as seen with Yate's 1786 *Map*. The earliest available map to provide a clear depiction of the site is the 1849 *Plan of the Township of Knowlsey*. This shows the site access from Liverpool Road, with the area recorded as plot 618. The plot is described as a cottage occupied by Thomas Stevens, and owned by Richard Willis Esq. The cottage is situated within the position of the former Dye House, and is depicted as a small rectangular structure. The extant outbuilding is not depicted within this plan, though the lands of the site are roughly depicted as the same, which are bounded to the north, west and east by fields, and by Liverpool Road to the south. The 1850 1st edition *Ordnance Survey Map* provides a more detailed depiction of the site, and is the first to note the building as '*Dye House*'. The outbuilding to the west of the Dye House appears to be present by this date, though the quality of the mapping makes this unclear. Brook Farm is shown within the southern boundary of the site, as well as the nursery to the north-east. The location of the Dye Works is unclear from the mapping.

5.1.4 The 1893 *OS Map* shows the Dye House and Outbuilding situated within the northern extent of the PDA. Both the Dye House and Outbuilding are shown as 'L' plan structures. The Outbuilding appears to feature two small square walled enclosures attached to its western side. The PDA otherwise remains mostly unchanged. By the 1908 *OS Map*, a small rectangular structure is depicted to the south-east of the Dye House. Within the 1927 *OS Map*, this structure is shown as situated within a walled enclosure, separate to the rest of the site. The Dye House features a small square structure attached to the southern extent of its western side, with a small rectangular structure also now present to the north-west of the Outbuilding. By the 1954/5 *OS Map*, the structure to the south-east of the Dye House and to the north-west of the Outbuilding had been demolished. By the 1965/6 *OS Map*, the formation of the Dye House has been altered significantly. This suggests that the structure had been rebuilt around the mid-20th century.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 Building Description - Setting

6.1.1 The site of the Dye House and Outbuilding is situated on the northern side of Liverpool Road, c.0.5 miles to the west of Prescot town centre (**Photographs 1 & 2**) (**Figure 1, Appendix 1**). The site is accessed from a narrow entrance point, leading to a track continuing c.80 yards to the north towards the buildings subject to this historic building recording (**Photographs 3 & 4**). The proposed development area encompasses a total area of 1.14ha, comprised of an open grassy field with the Dye House and Outbuilding situated within the northern extent of the site (**Photograph 5**). The site is bounded to the north and west by fields, to the south by trees and Liverpool Road, and to the east by an ongoing residential property development (**Photographs 6-9**). The eastern side of the site features a low brick boundary wall, with a small, single-storey pitched structure positioned on the eastern side, which is built from corrugated sheeting (**Photograph 10**). The former Dye House and Outbuilding are visible along Liverpool Road to the south-east, being blocked from view from the south-west by trees (**Photograph 11**).



Photograph 1: View to the east on Liverpool Road, from the access point to the site (File: HBR_1)



Photograph 2: View to the west on Liverpool Road, from the access point to the site (File: HBR_2)



Photograph 3: View of the access point to the site off Liverpool Road, taken facing north (File: HBR_3)



Photograph 4: View of the former Dye House and Outbuilding, situated within the northern extent of the site, taken facing north (File: HBR_24)



Photograph 5: View of the Dye House and Outbuilding, taken facing north-east from the western extent of the site (File: HBR_23)



Photograph 6: View of the field to the north of the site, taken facing north-east (File: HBR_9)



Photograph 7: View of the residential development to the east of the site, taken facing east (File: HBR_10)



Photograph 8: View to the south of the site, taken facing south along the access track (File: HBR_7)



Photograph 9: View to the west of the site, taken from the access track (File: HBR_8)



Photograph 10: View of the structure on the eastern side of the eastern boundary of the site, taken facing south-east (File: HBR_6)



Photograph 11: View of the former Dye House and Outbuilding (highlighted) from Liverpool Road to the south-east, taken facing north-west

6.2 Building Description – Former Dye House

6.2.1 The on-site recording determined that the building on the site of the Dye House had been entirely rebuilt around the mid-20th century. This structure is positioned in the same location as the former Dye House, suggesting it had been constructed over the structural footings for the original building. The building comprises a two-storey 'L' plan structure, roughly three bays in length and two in width (**Photographs 12 & 13**). The structure is built from modern machine cut red brick, with a pitched roof formed of modern slates. A modern glazed conservatory with a brick base is attached to the western side of the building, and the northern side features a projecting extension with a flat roof (**Photographs 14 & 15**). There is an historic brick wall attached to the western side of the building, which is c.1.2 meters in height (**Photograph 16 & 17**). This has been constructed in an English Garden Wall bond capped with brick headers, and features low buttresses with a chamfered head.

6.2.2 The interior of the building is modernly furnished, with no historic fabric evident. The ground floor comprises a dining room, living room and kitchen, with the first floor featuring three bedrooms and a bathroom (**Photographs 18-23**).



Photograph 12: View of the former Dye House, taken with 2m scale facing north (File: HBR_17)



Photograph 13: Oblique view of the former Dye House, taken facing north-west with 2m scale (File: HBR_12)



Photograph 14: View of the western extent of the former Dye House, taken with 2m scale facing north-east (File: HBR_19)



Photograph 15: View of the northern side of the former Dye House, taken facing south with 2m scale (File: HBR_18)



Photograph 16: View of the brick wall attached to the western side of the former Dye House, taken with 1m scale facing north (File: HBR_21)



Photograph 17: Oblique view of the brick wall attached to the western side of the former Dye House, taken with 1m scale facing north-east (File: HBR_22)



Photograph 18: View of the ground floor dining room of the former Dye House, taken with 2m scale facing north (File: HBR_27)



Photograph 19: View of the ground floor living room of the former Dye House, taken with 2m scale facing south-east (File: HBR_28)



Photograph 20: View of the kitchen within the former Dye House, taken facing east with 2m scale (File: HBR_29)



Photograph 21: View of one of the first floor bedrooms of the former Dye House, taken facing south-east with 2m scale (File: HBR_31)



Photograph 22: View of one of the first floor bedrooms of the former Dye House, taken facing south-west with 2m scale (File: HBR_31)



Photograph 23: View of one of the first floor bedrooms of the former Dye House, taken facing north-east with 2m scale (File: HBR_33)

6.3 Building Description – Exterior – Outbuilding

6.3.1 The outbuilding is situated to the west of the former Dye House, and comprises a single-storey rectangular structure, roughly two bays in length and one in width (**Photograph 24**). The building has been constructed from red/orange brick, with the core of the structure comprising a pitched blue slate roof, gabled to the west and east, and with a lean-to structure to the west, with a mono-pitched roof with corrugated sheeting (**Photographs 25 & 26**). The pitched roof features a chimneystack within the south-western corner, which is pitched with stone coping, and features a ceramic flue projecting from the apex (**Photograph 27**). The building has been constructed with two main varieties of brick, with the southern and western exterior walls constructed with a red/orange brick in an English bond with cement mortar (**Photograph 28**). The northern and eastern walls are constructed with an earlier brick, comprised of a red/orange hand thrown brick in an English Garden Wall bond, though with one course of headers for every four course of stretchers (**Photograph 29**).

6.3.2 The southern elevation of the building is roughly two bays in length (**Photographs 30 & 31**). The elevation features a timber plank door to the east, which has an ashlar sandstone lintel and is flanked by two small circular ceramic vents (**Photograph 32**). The western extent connects with the lean-to structure with a mono-pitched roof, with no clear signs of structural breaks within the brickwork (**Photograph 33**). The chimneystack forms part of this elevation, being constructed into the southern wall of the building. At the western end of the southern elevation, there is a low wall extension, situated at c.0.9 meters in height, which is capped with brick headers (**Photograph 34**). There is a straight joint in the fabric delineating the phasing of this wall from the rest of the southern elevation.

6.3.3 The western elevation is roughly one bay in length, and is predominantly formed of the lean-to structure with part of the gable associated with the pitched structure visible (**Photographs 35 & 36**). The southern portion of this elevation extends further to the west, forming part of a low brick wall extension (**Photograph 37**). This portion of the elevation features a doorway, with timber frame connecting to the roof structure. The northern extent of the outshot features a rectangular

timber-framed aperture tucked under the eaves, with a chamfered ashlar sandstone sill (**Photograph 38**).

6.3.4 The northern elevation is roughly two bays in length, with the eastern bay comprising the core rectangular structure, projecting further outwards to the north (**Photographs 39 & 40**). The western extent features a rectangular aperture, with lintel and chamfered sill formed of ashlar sandstone blocks (**Photograph 41**). Adjacent to this to the east, there is a timber plank doorway with ashlar sandstone lintel, which has been constructed into the western wall of the pitched structure (**Photograph 42**). The eastern extent of the northern elevation is relatively plain of architectural features, with two circular ceramic vents (**Photograph 43**). Unlike the vents of the southern elevation, the brickwork surrounding these features shows signs of rebuilding, indicating that they represent later inserts (**Photograph 44**). This suggests that the brick of the northern elevation comprises earlier fabric, with the southern elevation comprising a later remodeling, with the vents added during this phase.

6.3.5 The eastern elevation of the building comprises a gable end, and is roughly one bay in length (**Photographs 45 & 46**). The elevation demonstrates that the pitch of this structure extends further outwards to the north, suggesting it has seen a period of rebuilding. Within the centre of the elevation, there is a timber plank doorway with ashlar sandstone lintel (**Photograph 47**). The southern end of the elevation features straight joints, with varied brickwork (**Photograph 48**). This indicates that the southern elevation had likely been rebuilt, with the earlier brickwork of the eastern and northern elevations for the pitched structure, representing original fabric.



Photograph 24: View of the outbuilding from the south-west, taken with 1m scale facing north-east (File: HBR_49)



Photograph 25: View of the pitched slate roof of the outbuilding, taken facing north-west (File: HBR_55)



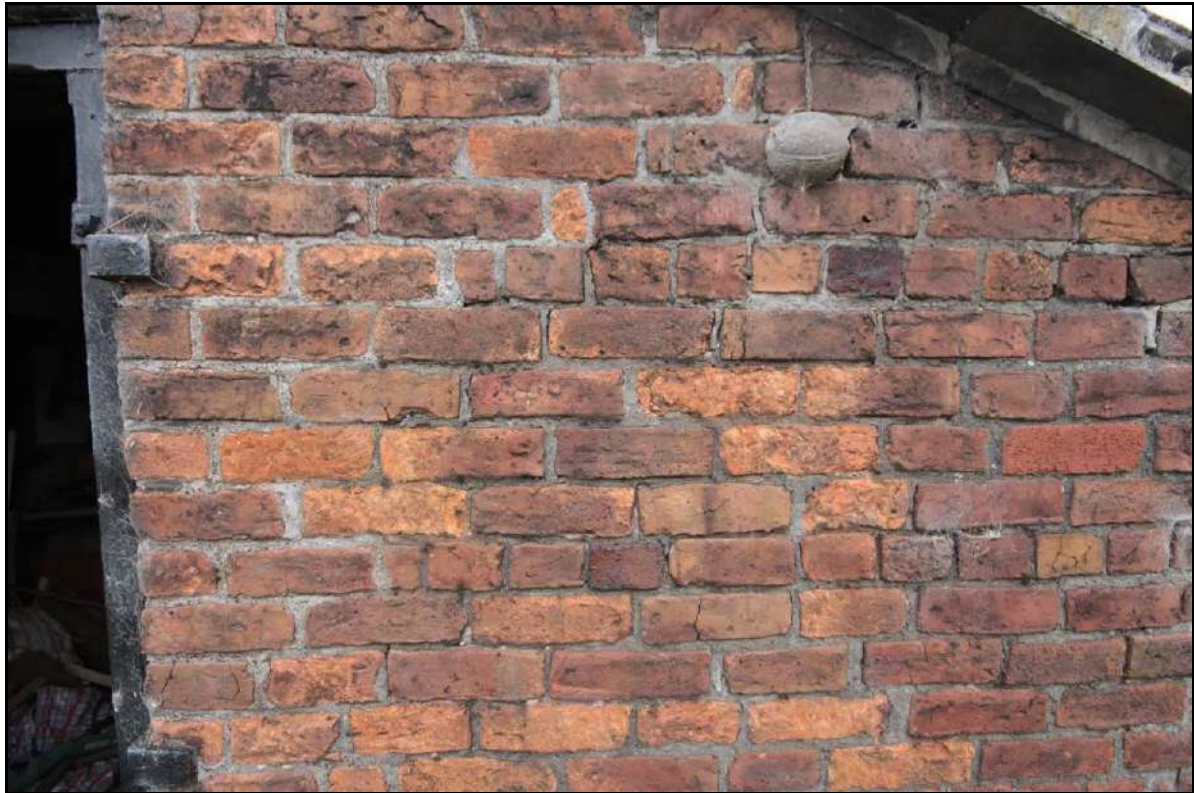
Photograph 26: View of the corrugated roofing sheets of the outbuilding's lean-to, taken facing north-east (File: HBR_56)



Photograph 27: View of the chimneystack of the outbuilding's pitched roof, taken facing north-west (File: HBR_43)



Photograph 28: View of the brick used in the southern and western walls of the outbuilding, taken facing north (File: HBR_39)



Photograph 29: View of the brickwork used in the eastern and northern walls of the outbuilding, taken facing west (File: HBR_75)



Photograph 30: Oblique view of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken facing north-east with 2m scale (File: HBR_37)



Photograph 31: Oblique view of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken facing north-west with 2m scale (File: HBR_38)



Photograph 32: View of the door flanked by vents on the southern elevation of the outbuilding, taken facing north with 2m scale (File: HBR_40)



Photograph 33: View of the central extent of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken facing north with 2m scale (File: HBR_42)



Photograph 34: View of the western end of the outbuilding's southern elevation, with straight joint of the low brick wall highlighted, which delineates its later phase. Taken with 2m scale facing north (File: HBR_44)



Photograph 35: Oblique view of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken with 1m scale facing south-east
(File: HBR_52)



Photograph 36: Central view of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken facing east with 1m scale (File: HBR_46)



Photograph 37: View of the southern portion of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken with 1m scale facing east (File: HBR_50)



Photograph 38: View of the northern portion of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken facing east with 1m scale (File: HBR_51)



Photograph 39: Oblique view of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south-east
(File: HBR_58)



Photograph 40: Oblique view of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south-west
(File: HBR_65)



Photograph 41: View of the western extent of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south (File: HBR_63)



Photograph 42: View of the doorway lintel of the outbuilding's northern elevation, built into the pitched structure's western wall, taken facing south-east (File: HBR_61)



Photograph 43: View of the eastern extent of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken facing south with 2m scale (File: HBR_66)



Photograph 44: View of one of the inserted vents of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken facing south (File: HBR_70)



Photograph 45: Oblique view of the outbuilding's eastern elevation, taken facing north-west with 2m scale
(File: HBR_72)



Photograph 46: Oblique view of the outbuilding's eastern elevation, taken facing south-west with 2m scale
(File: HBR_73)



Photograph 47: View of the doorway of the outbuilding's eastern elevation, taken facing west with 2m scale (File: HBR_76)



Photograph 48: View of the straight joints of the outbuilding's eastern elevation, delineating the two phases of brickwork. Taken facing west with 2m scale (File: HBR_74)

6.4 Building Description – Interior – Outbuilding

6.4.1 The interior of the outbuilding is comprised of six main spaces (Rooms 1-6), and appears to have originated as a multi-functional building, comprising a main heated area, likely a wash house, earth closet privy, animal pen/accommodation and log store (**Figure 2, Appendix 1**). Room 1 comprises the eastern room of the space, which represents a small square space, roughly one bay in length and width (**Photograph 49**). The space is open to the roof structure, which comprises two purlins with chamfered edges, with machine cut rafter beams to the south and hand-sawn rafter beams to the east (**Photograph 50**). The northernmost purlin features a metal hook fixture, and the rafter beams support timber plank boarding above (**Photograph 51**). The flooring of the space is formed of concrete, and features the square outline of a former structure within the south-western corner, likely a wash copper boiler (**Photographs 52 & 53**). The walls of the space have been painted white.

6.4.2 The western wall of Room 1 features a brick buildout in the southern corner, which is associated with the chimneystack (**Photographs 54 & 55**). This wall, and the northern wall, have modern timber shelving units fixed with brackets. The northern wall has two circular ceramic vent fixtures (**Photograph 56**). On the eastern wall, there is a central ledged timber plank door (**Photograph 57**). Within the south-eastern corner of the room, there is a small ceramic basin supported by brick piers, situated at c.0.5 meters in height (**Photograph 58**). The southern wall features a central ledged timber plank door, as well as the outline for the copper boiler (**Photograph 59**).



Photograph 49: General view to the south-west within Room 1, taken with 2m scale (File: HBR_77)



Photograph 50: View of the roof structure within Room 1, taken facing north-west (File: HBR_79)



Photograph 51: View of the hook fixture on the northern purlin within Room 1, taken facing north-east (File: HBR_87)



Photograph 52: View of the concrete flooring of Room 1, taken facing west with 2m scale (File: HBR_78)



Photograph 53: View of the structural scarring where the wash copper stood within the south-western corner of Room 1's flooring, taken with 2 x 1m scale facing south-west (File: HBR_80)



Photograph 54: View of Room 1's western wall, taken facing west with 2m scale (File: HBR_81)



Photograph 55: View of the buildout within the south-western corner of Room 1, taken facing south-west with 2m scale (File: HBR_82)



Photograph 56: View of the northern wall of Room 1, with vents highlighted, taken facing north with 1m scale (File: HBR_83)



Photograph 57: View of the eastern wall of Room 1, taken facing east with 2m scale (File: HBR_88)



Photograph 58: View of the basin within the south-eastern corner of Room 1, taken facing south-east with 1m scale (File: HBR_89)



Photograph 59: View of the southern wall of Room 1, with scarring associated with an earlier brick structure highlighted. Taken facing south with 2m scale (File: HBR_91)

6.4.3 Room 2 comprises a small square space, which functioned as a privy and represents part of the western lean-to structure (**Photograph 60**). The roof structure of this space is formed of two

timber joists, supporting timber boards above (**Photograph 61**). The flooring is formed of concrete, with extant whitewash on the brick walls (**Photograph 62**).

6.4.4 The eastern extent of the space features a low slate structure, associated with the privy function (**Photograph 63**). This has a connection with Room 3 to the east, via an aperture on the eastern wall, with flat arch featuring brick stretcher voussoirs (**Photograph 64**). The southern wall of the space features the access doorway, formed of a ledged and braced timber plank door, with an internal timber lintel (**Photograph 65**). The northern wall features timber plank shutters at c.1.1 meters in height, with cast iron strap hinges, which provides a link with the small loft space of Room 6 (**Photographs 66 & 67**).



Photograph 60: General view into Room 2, taken with 1m scale facing south (File: HBR_96)



Photograph 61: View of the roof structure within Room 2, taken facing east (File: HBR_97)



Photograph 62: View of the concrete flooring within Room 2, taken facing south (File: HBR_99)



Photograph 63: Oblique view of Room 2's western wall, taken with 1m scale facing south-west (File: HBR_100)



Photograph 64: View of the slate privy attached to the western wall of Room 2, taken with 1m scale facing west (File: HBR_101)



Photograph 65: Oblique view of Room 2's northern wall, taken with 1m scale facing north-east (File: HBR_103)



Photograph 66: View of Room 2's southern wall, taken facing south with 1m scale (File: HBR_105)



Photograph 67: View of the timber plank shutters on the southern wall of Room 2, taken facing south (File: HBR_106)

6.4.5 Room 3 comprises a small square space forming the north-western room of the outbuilding (**Photograph 68**). The mono-pitched roof structure of the space is formed of timber boards (**Photograph 69**). The brick walls have been painted blue with cement plaster up to c.0.35 meters in height, and with the flooring formed of concrete. This space appears to have been built as ancillary to the privy, with a low aperture of c.0.7m in height on the eastern wall, linking with the privy of Room 2 (**Photograph 70**). The western and northern walls both feature rectangular apertures with lintels and chamfered sills formed of ashlar sandstone blocks (**Photographs 71 & 72**). The southern wall is plain of architectural features. (**Photograph 73**). This space likely housed the waste collected from the privy, which was an earth closet type toilet, with the apertures used for mucking out the space.



Photograph 68: View of the eastern wall of Room 3, taken with 1m scale facing east (File: HBR_114)



Photograph 69: View of Room 3's roof structure, taken facing south (File: HBR_117)



Photograph 70: View of the aperture connecting with the privy of Room 2, on the eastern wall of Room 3, taken with 1m scale facing east (File: HBR_115)



Photograph 71: View of the western wall of Room 3, taken with 1m scale facing south-west (File: HBR_118)



Photograph 72: View of the northern wall of Room 3, taken with 1m scale facing north-east (File: HBR_120)



Photograph 73: View of the southern wall of Room 3, taken with 1m scale facing south (File: HBR_116)

6.4.6 Room 4 represents a small square space, roughly one bay in length and width, which forms the south-western portion of the structure (**Photograph 76**). The roof structure formed of timber joists supporting floorboards above, with iron bars fixed to the low brick walls (**Photograph 75**). The walls of the space feature extant whitewash, with the flooring formed of brick (**Photograph 76**). Within the south-western corner of the flooring, there is a small stone trough (**Photograph 77**). The western and southern walls of the space are formed of the later low brick walls, with an access point on the western wall (**Photographs 78 & 79**). The eastern wall features a small access doorway to Room 5, with a semi-circular archway formed of brick voussoirs (**Photographs 80 & 81**). This archway is situated at c.0.7m in height, suggesting it had represented an animal doorway. With the stone trough, it seems likely that this space, as well as Room 5 to the east, had functioned as a form of animal accommodation, likely as a small pig sty. On the upper portions of the eastern wall, there are two circular ceramic vents. The northern wall is plain of architectural features (**Photograph 82**).



Photograph 74: General view to the south-east within Room 4, taken with 1m scale (File: HBR_121)



Photograph 75: View of Room 4's roof structure, taken facing east (File: HBR_122)



Photograph 76: View of the brick flooring of Room 4, taken facing north (File: HBR_133)



Photograph 77: View of the stone trough within the south-western corner of Room 4, taken with 1m scale facing south (File: HBR_124)



Photograph 78: View of the western wall of Room 4, taken facing west with 1m scale (File: HBR_130)



Photograph 79: Oblique view of Room 4's southern wall, taken with 1m scale facing south-east (File: HBR_129)



Photograph 80: View of Room 4's eastern wall, taken facing east with 1m scale (File: HBR_125)



Photograph 81: View of the semi-circular arched aperture on the eastern wall of Room 4, taken with 1m scale facing east (File: HBR_126)



Photograph 82: View of the northern wall of Room 4, taken with 1m scale facing north (File: HBR_132)

6.4.7 Room 5 comprises a small space, roughly one bay in length and width, with a low ceiling height of c.1.1m (**Photograph 83**). This ceiling is formed of timber joists supporting timber floorboards associated with Room 6 above, with the flooring comprised of concrete (**Photograph 84**). The walls feature extant whitewash, and are relatively plain of architectural features (**Photographs 85-87**). On the western wall, there is the semi-circular archway with brick voussoirs (**Photographs 88 & 89**). This space formed part of the animal accommodation for the building, likely as a pig sty, along with Room 4.



Photograph 83: General view to the east within Room 5 (File: HBR_136)



Photograph 84: View of the ceiling structure of Room 5, taken facing north-east (File: HBR_139)



Photograph 85: View of the eastern wall of Room 5, taken with 1m scale facing east (File: HBR_141)



Photograph 86: View of the northern wall of Room 5, taken with 1m scale facing north (File: HBR_141)



Photograph 87: View of the southern wall of Room 5, taken facing south (File: HBR_135)



Photograph 88: Oblique view of Room 5's western wall, taken with 1m scale facing west (File: HBR_140)



Photograph 89: View of the semi-circular archway on the western wall of Room 5, taken with 1m scale facing west (File: HBR_134)

6.4.8 Room 6 forms a small square space, comprising a loft above Room 5, and accessed from the small timber shuttered aperture of Room 2. The roof structure of this space is mono-pitched, with two timber joists supporting timber boards above. The space features timber floorboards and has extant whitewash on the walls. The southern wall of the space features a blocked circular aperture, with two circular ceramic vents on the western wall. The northern wall features the timber shuttered aperture, with the eastern wall plain of architectural features. This space likely formed a log store.



Photograph 90: General view to the south within Room 6 (File: HBR_107)



Photograph 91: View of the roof structure of Room 6, taken facing south (File: HBR_108)



Photograph 92: View of the timber floorboards of Room 6, taken facing south (File: HBR_109)



Photograph 93: View of the southern wall of Room 6, taken facing south (File: HBR_111)



Photograph 94: Oblique view of Room 6's western wall, taken facing south-west (File: HBR_113)



Photograph 95: View of the eastern wall of Room 6, taken facing south-east (File: HBR_110)

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 The former Dye House and Outbuilding likely originated between the late 18th to early 19th century, first appearing clearly on mapping from the mid-19th century. The on-site recording determined that the Dye House had been entirely rebuilt as a residential property around the mid-20th century, with no surviving historic fabric.

7.1.2 The outbuilding comprises a multi-functional structure, built as ancillary to the original Dye House to support its needs. The extant fabric suggests that the building had been substantially remodeled in the late 19th century, with the structure close to the formation depicted on the 1893 *OS Map*. The eastern and northern walls for the core pitched structure appear to be of an earlier date, comprising brick in an English Garden Wall bond. The remainder of the structure is predominantly formed of red/orange brick in an English bond. The remodeling phase had seen the addition of circular ceramic vents (likely for venting the washroom), the brick chimneystack which served a copper or wash boiler, as well as a lean-to mono-pitched structure to the west. Room 1 had functioned as a washroom, with scarring in the walling and flooring evidencing the location of the copper or wash boiler, associated with the adjacent buildout. There is also a ceramic basin on brick piers within the south-eastern corner, which supported the washroom function. Room 2 had functioned as an earth closet privy, with a connection to Room 3, likely used for adding earth thorough the open apertures and mucking out the composted waste. Room 5 had been used as animal accommodation, as evidenced by the low semi-circular arched animal access door. The space features an associated yard, with the areas likely used as either pig sty. Above this within Room 6, there had been a small log store, accessed via a timber-shuttered aperture within Room 2. Room 4 comprises an enclosed area created from a later low brick wall extension, serving as a small yard for the animal accommodation, which features a low stone trough. This is first clearly depicted on the 1956 *OS Map*, indicating it had likely been added in the early to mid-20th century.

7.1.3 The historic building recording provides a descriptive and photographic record of the former Dye House and Outbuilding, and provides a comprehensive preservation by record of the building, prior to any development works taking place.

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

8.1.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

9.1.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1.1 A digital archive has been prepared by ARS Ltd and will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (**Appendix 5**). The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011). A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be sent to the Merseyside

Environmental Advisory Service Planning Archaeologist. An Oasis form has been completed and is included in **Appendix 7** of this report. A digital copy of the report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeology Data Service.

II ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like thank SEP Construction Services Ltd (the client) for commissioning the work, and for providing access to the site. Thanks also to Alison Plummer, Planning Archaeologist with the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, for their advice and assistance.

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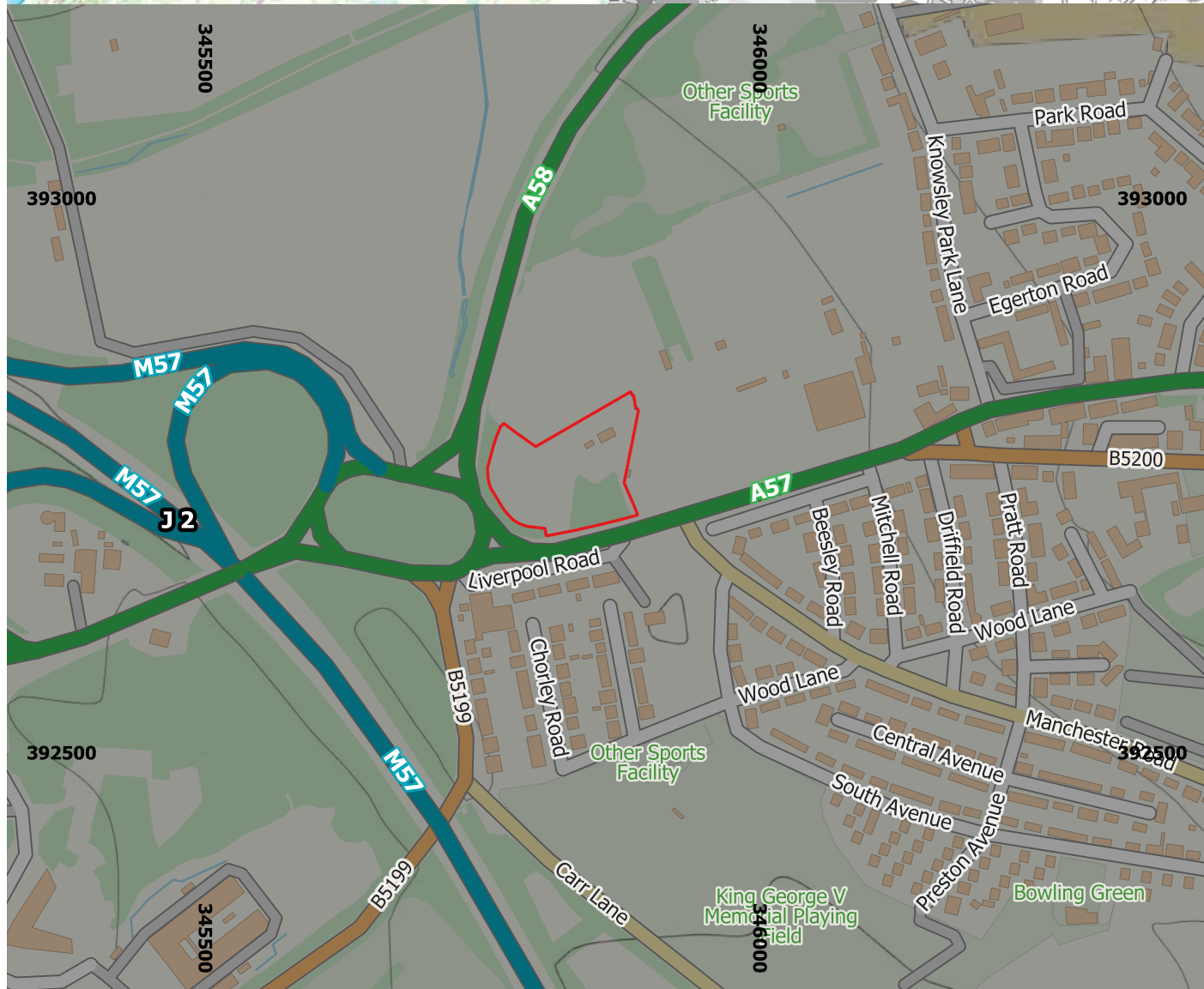
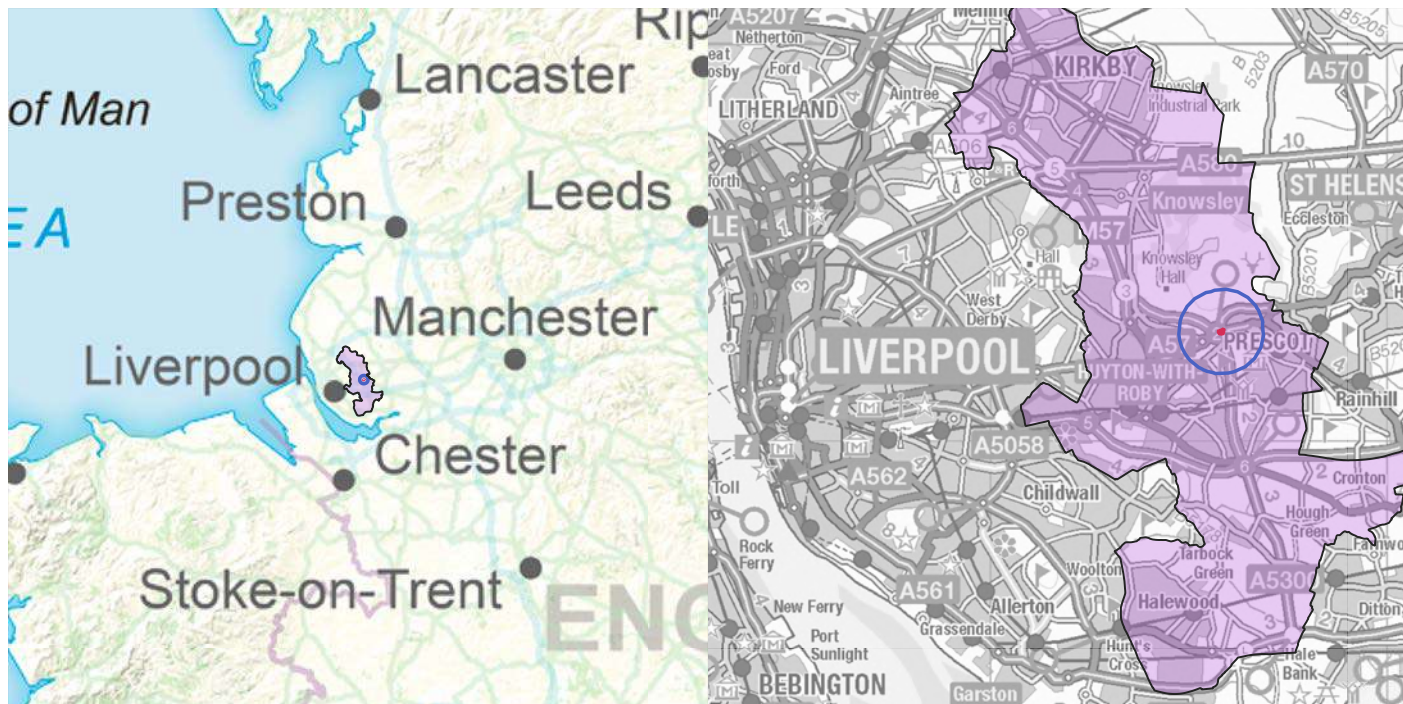
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APPENDIX I FIGURES



Site name: Dye House, Prescot
 Date: August 2022
 Drawn by: JL
 Scale: Varies

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- Site Boundary
- Knowsley District

Figure 1:
Site location



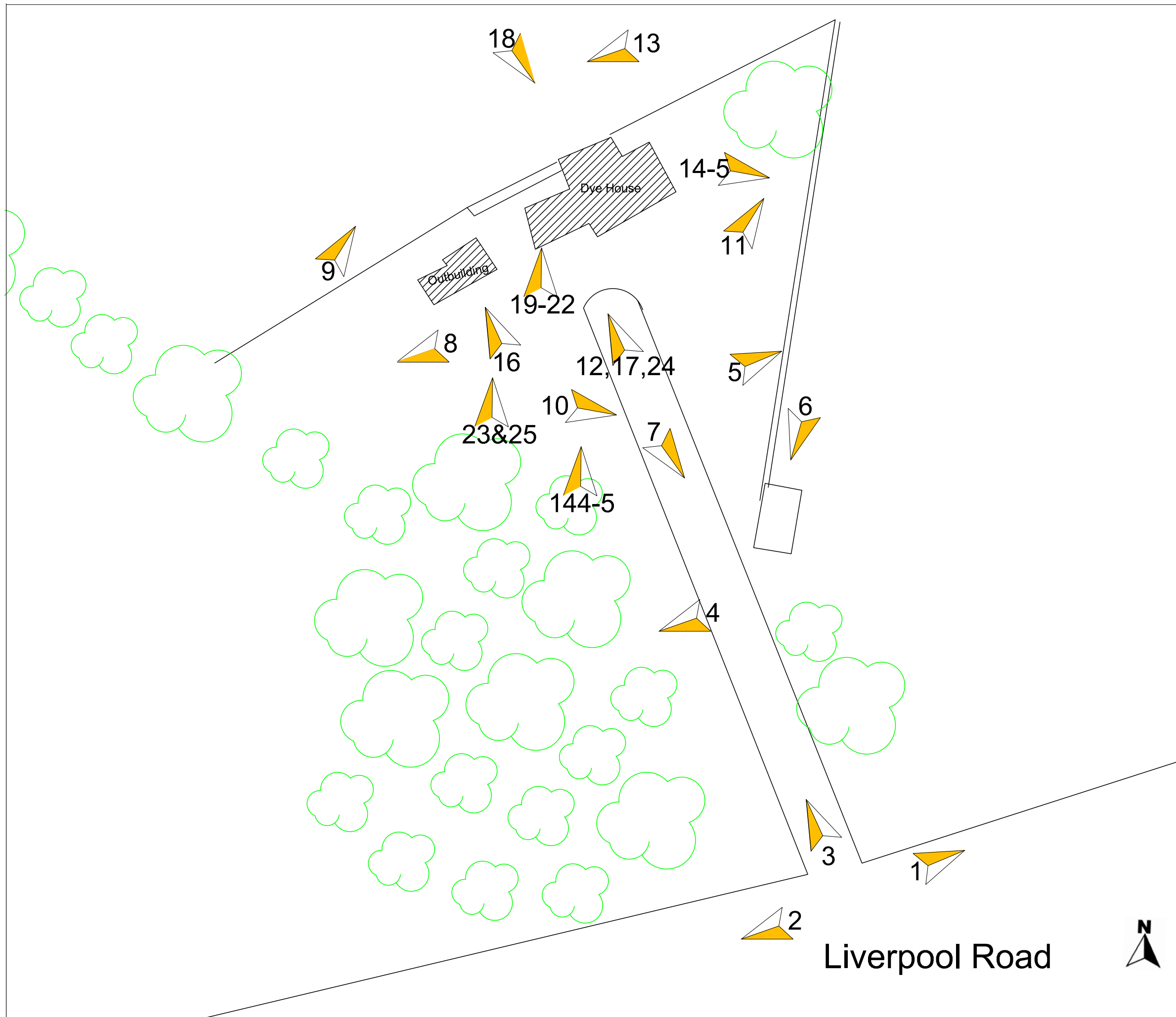
Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Suite 1
 First Floor
 Dunham House
 Cross Street
 Sale
 M33 7HH
 Tel: 01619 762544

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Site Name: Dye House & Outbuilding,
Liverpool Road, Prescot
Date: 15/09/2022
Drawn by: JE

**Figure 2: Historic Building Recording -
Site Photographic Location Plan**

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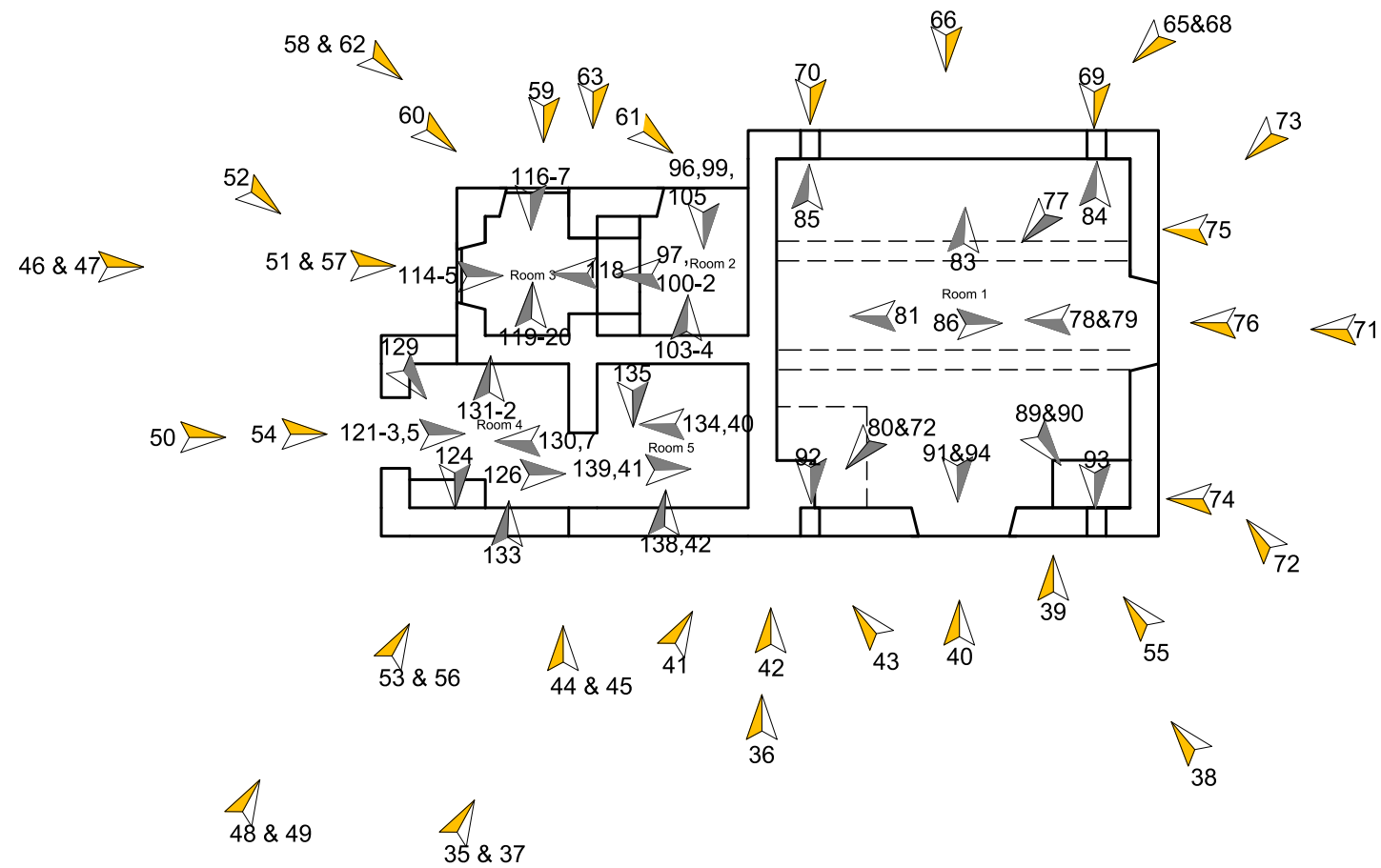
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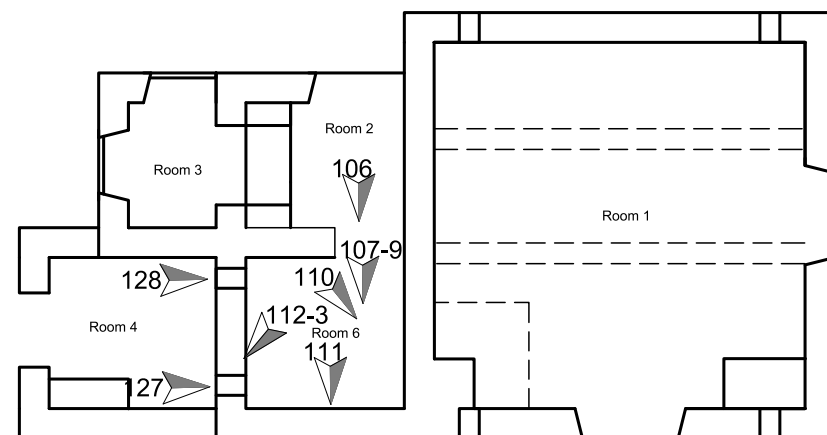


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Floor Level: Ground



Floor Level: Upper Ground



Site Name: Dye House & Outbuilding,
Liverpool Road, Prescott
Date: 15/09/2022
Drawn by: JE

**Figure 3: Historic Building Recording -
Outbuilding Photographic Location Plan**

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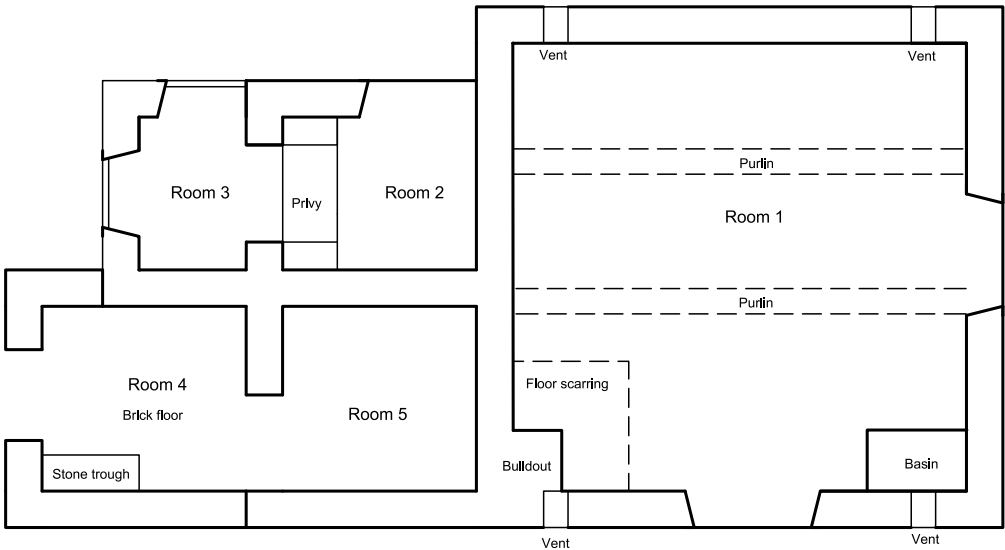
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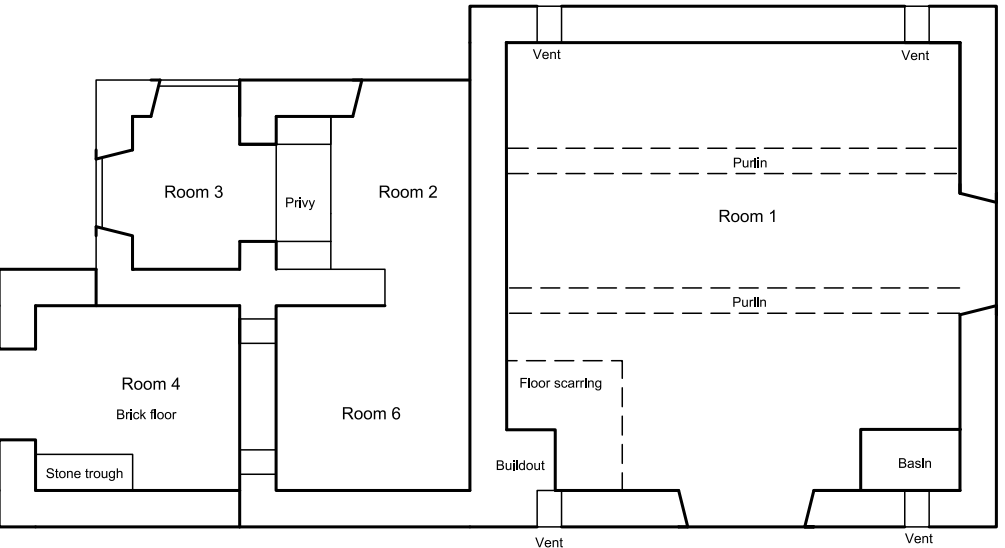
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Floor Level: Ground



Floor Level: Upper Ground



Site Name: Dye House & Outbuilding,
Liverpool Road, Prescott
Date: 15/09/2022
Drawn by: JE

Figure 4: Historic Building Recording -
Annotated Plans

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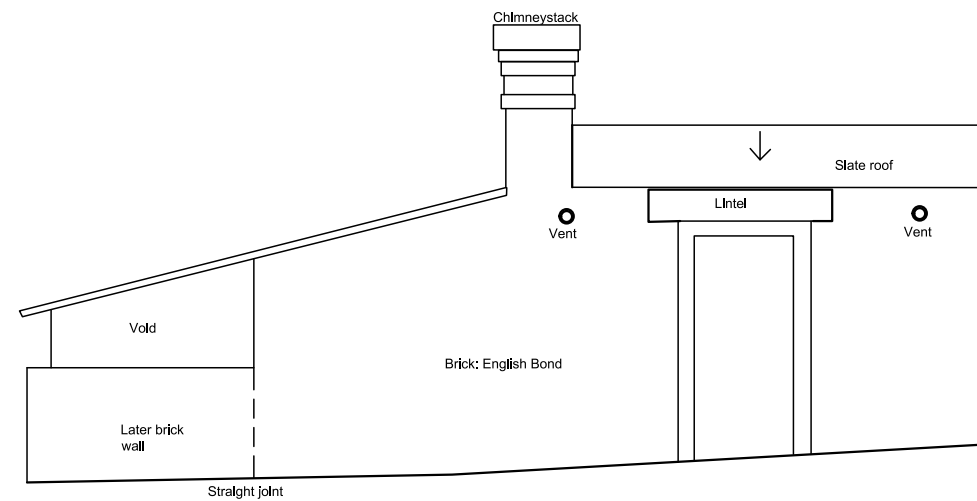
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DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540

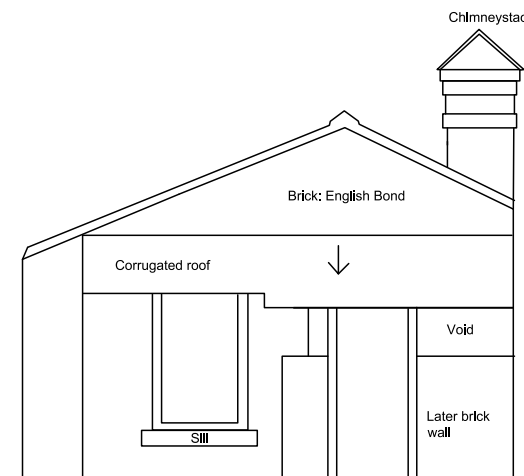
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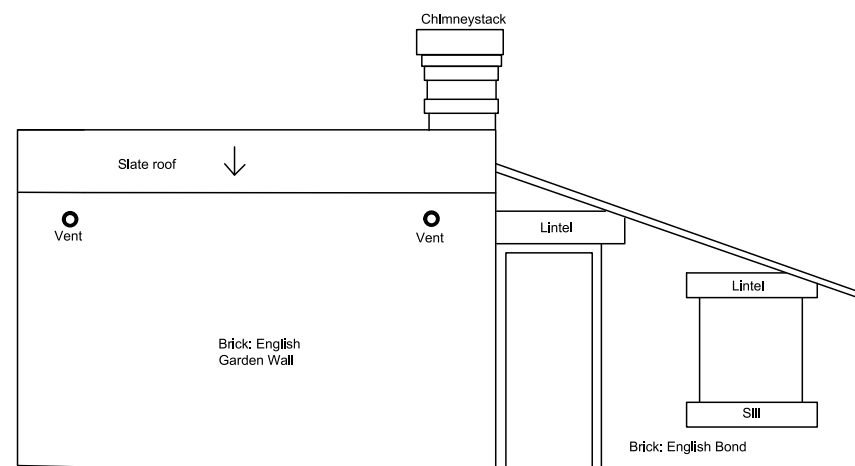
Elevation: Southern



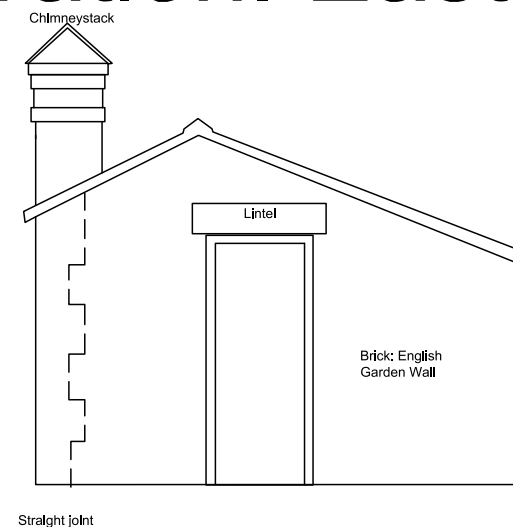
Elevation: Western



Elevation: Northern



Elevation: Eastern



0m 5m



Site Name: Dye House & Outbuilding,
Liverpool Road, Prescott
Date: 15/09/2022
Drawn by: JE

Figure 5: Historic Building Recording - Annotated Elevations

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APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Site:	Dye House & Outbuilding, Liverpool Road, Prescot, Merseyside			
Date:	August & September 2022			
Officer:	Joseph Empsall			
Camera:	Canon EOS 700D			
Photo No. Image prefix: Dye_House_ HBR	Description	Scale	Orientation	Located on drawing
1	View to the south-east on Liverpool Road, adjacent to the access point to the site		SE	✓
2	View to the south-west on Liverpool Road, adjacent to the access point to the site		SW	✓
3	View of the access point to the site, off Liverpool Road, taken facing north		N	✓
4	View of the trees to the south-west of the site, taken from the access road facing west		W	✓
5	View of the housing estate to the east of the site, taken facing east		E	✓
6	View of the single storey corrugated sheeting structure, attached to the eastern side of the site's eastern boundary wall. Taken facing south-east		E	✓
7	View of the access road to the site, taken facing south		S	✓
8	View of the grassland within the western portion of the site, taken facing west		W	✓
9	View of the land to the northern rear of the site, taken facing north-east		NE	✓
10	View of the eastern portion of the site, taken facing south-east		SE	✓
11	View of the north-eastern corner of the site, taken facing north-east		NE	✓
12	Oblique view of the Dye House and brick outbuilding, taken facing north-west with 2m scale	2m	NW	✓
13	View to the west within land to the north of the site		W	✓
14	View of the eastern boundary wall, taken with 1m scale facing south-east	1m	SE	✓
15	View of the eastern boundary wall, taken with 1m scale facing south-east	1m	SE	✓

16	General view of the brick outbuilding, taken facing north with 2m scale	2m	N	✓
17	View of the southern elevation of the Dye House, taken facing north with 2m scale	2m	N	✓
18	Oblique view of the Dye House's northern elevation, taken facing south-west with 2m scale	2m	SW	✓
19	Oblique view of the Dye House's western elevation, taken facing north-east with 2m scale	2m	NE	✓
20	View of the brick wall to the west of the Dye House, taken with 1m scale facing north-east	2m	NE	✓
21	View of the brick wall to the west of the Dye House, taken with 1m scale facing north	2m	N	✓
22	View of the brick wall to the west of the Dye House, taken with 1m scale facing north-east	2m	NE	✓
23	View of the Dye House and outbuilding, taken facing north-east		NE	✓
24	View of the Dye House and outbuilding, taken facing north		N	✓
25	View of the Dye House and Outbuilding, taken facing north-east		NE	✓
26	View of the ground floor landing and staircase within the Dye House, taken facing north	2m	N	
27	View of the ground floor dining room of the Dye House, taken with 2m scale facing north	2m	N	
28	View of the ground floor living room of the Dye House, taken facing south-east with 2m scale	2m	SE	
29	View of the ground floor kitchen of the Dye House, taken with 2m scale facing east	2m	E	
30	View of the first floor landing of the Dye House, taken facing east with 2m scale	2m	E	
31	View of one of the first floor bedrooms of the Dye House, taken with 2m scale facing south-east	2m	SE	
32	View of one of the first floor bedrooms of the Dye House, taken with 2m scale facing north-east	2m	NE	
33	View of one of the first floor bedrooms of the Dye House, taken with 2m scale facing north	2m	N	
34	View of the first floor bathroom, taken facing west		W	
35	Oblique view of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing north-east	2m	NE	✓
36	View of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken facing north with 2m scale	2m	N	✓
37	Oblique view of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing north-east	2m	NE	✓

38	Oblique view of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing north-west	2m	NW	✓
39	View of the brickwork of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken facing north		N	✓
40	View of the doorway on the southern elevation of the outbuilding, taken facing north with 2m scale	2m	N	✓
41	View of the chimneystack of the outbuilding, taken facing north-east		NE	✓
42	View of the chimneystack on the southern elevation of the outbuilding, taken with 2m scale facing north	2m	N	✓
43	View of the chimneystack of the outbuilding, taken facing north-west		NW	✓
44	View of the western extent of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken facing north with 2m scale	2m	N	✓
45	View of the western extent of the outbuilding's southern elevation, taken facing north with 1m scale	1m	N	✓
46	View of the western elevation of the outbuilding, taken facing east with 1m scale	1m	E	✓
47	View of the western elevation of the outbuilding, taken facing east with 1m scale	1m	E	✓
48	Oblique view of the western elevation of the outbuilding, taken facing north-east with 1m scale	1m	NE	✓
49	Oblique view of the outbuilding, taken facing north-east with 1m scale	1m	NE	✓
50	View of the southern portion of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken with 1m scale facing east	1m	E	✓
51	View of the northern portion of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken with 1m scale facing east	1m	E	✓
52	Oblique view of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken facing south-east with 1m scale	1m	SE	✓
53	Oblique view of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken facing north-east with 1m scale	1m	NE	✓
54	View of the upper portions of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken facing east		E	✓
55	View of the blue slate of the outbuilding's pitched roof, taken facing north		N	✓
56	View of the corrugated sheeting of the outbuilding's mono-pitched roof, taken facing north-east		NE	✓
57	View of the pintel fixture on the aperture of the outbuilding's western elevation, taken facing east		E	✓
58	Oblique view of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south-east	2m	SE	✓

59	View of the base of the western portion of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken facing south with 1 scale	1m	S	✓
60	Oblique view of the western portion of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south-east	2m	SE	✓
61	View of the lintel attached to the brickwork on the northern elevation of the outbuilding, taken facing south-east		SE	✓
62	Oblique view of the western portion of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south-east	2m	SE	✓
63	View of the western portion of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south-east	2m	SE	✓
64	View of the aperture at the western end of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 1m scale facing south	1m	S	✓
65	Oblique view of the eastern extent of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south-west	2m	SW	✓
66	View of the eastern extent of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south	2m	S	✓
67	Oblique view of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing south-east	2m	SE	✓
68	Oblique view of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken facing south-west with 2m scale	2m	SW	✓
69	View of the eastern vent of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken facing south		S	✓
70	View of the western vent of the outbuilding's northern elevation, taken facing south		S	✓
71	Central view of the outbuilding's eastern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing west	2m	W	✓
72	Oblique view of the outbuilding's eastern elevation, taken facing north-west with 2m scale	2m	NW	✓
73	Oblique view of the outbuilding's eastern elevation, taken facing south-west with 2m scale	2m	SW	✓
74	View of the straight joints on the eastern elevation of the outbuilding, taken with 2m scale facing west	2m	W	✓
75	View of the brickwork of the outbuilding's eastern elevation, taken facing west		W	✓
76	View of the doorway of the outbuilding's eastern elevation, taken with 2m scale facing west	2m	W	✓
77	General view to the south-west within Room 1, taken with 2m scale	2m	SW	✓

78	View of the flooring of Room 1, taken with 2m scale facing west	2m	W	✓
79	View of Room 1's roof structure, taken facing north-west		NW	✓
80	View of the flooring scaring within the south-western corner of Room 1, taken facing south-west with 2 x 1m scale	1m	SW	✓
81	View of Room 1's western wall, taken with 2m scale facing west	2m	W	✓
82	View of the buildout on Room 1's western wall, taken facing south-west with 2m scale	2m	SW	✓
83	View of Room 1's northern wall, taken with 1m scale facing north	1m	N	✓
84	View of the eastern vent on Room 1's northern wall, taken facing north		N	✓
85	View of the western vent on Room 1's northern wall, taken facing north		N	✓
86	View of Room 1's eastern wall, taken with 2m scale facing east	2m	W	✓
87	View of the hook on the purlin of Room 1, taken facing north-east		NE	✓
88	View of Room 1's eastern wall, taken with 2m scale facing east	2m	W	✓
89	View of the basin within the south-eastern corner of Room 1, taken with 1m scale	1m	SE	✓
90	View of the basin within the south-eastern corner of Room 1, taken with 1m scale	1m	SE	✓
91	View of Room 1's southern wall, taken with 2m scale facing south	2m	S	✓
92	View of the western vent of Room 1's southern wall, taken facing south		S	✓
93	View of the eastern vent of Room 1's southern wall, taken facing south		S	✓
94	View of the door on Room 1's southern wall, taken with 2m scale facing south	2m	S	✓
95	General view to the south-east within Room 1, taken with 2m scale	2m	SE	✓
96	General view to the south within Room 2, taken with 1m scale	1m	S	✓
97	View of Room 2's roof structure, taken facing east		E	✓
98	View of Room 2's roof structure, taken facing west		W	✓
99	View of Room 2's flooring, taken facing south		S	✓
100	View of Room 2's western wall, taken with 1m scale facing south-west	1m	SW	✓

101	View of the slate privy of Room 2, taken with 1m scale facing west	1m	E	✓
102	View of the slate privy of Room 2, taken facing west		W	✓
103	Oblique view of Room 2's northern wall, taken facing north-east with 1m scale	1m	NE	✓
104	View of the door on Room 2's southern wall, taken with 1m scale facing north	1m	NE	✓
105	View of Room 2's southern wall, taken facing south with 1m scale	1m	S	✓
106	View of the timber shuttered aperture on Room 2's southern wall, taken facing south		S	✓
107	General view to the south within Room 6		S	✓
108	View of Room 6's roof structure, taken facing south		S	✓
109	View of the flooring of Room 6, taken facing south		S	✓
110	Oblique view of Room 6's eastern wall, taken facing south-east		SE	✓
111	View of Room 6's southern wall, taken facing south		S	✓
112	Oblique view of Room 6's western wall, taken facing south-west		SW	✓
113	Oblique view of Room 6's western wall, taken facing south-west		SW	✓
114	View of Room 3's eastern wall, taken with 1m scale	1m	E	✓
115	View of the aperture at the base of Room 3's eastern wall, taken with 1m scale facing east	1m	E	✓
116	View of Room 3's southern wall, taken with 1m scale facing south	1m	S	✓
117	View of Room 3's roof structure, taken facing south		S	✓
118	View of Room 3's western wall, taken with 1m scale facing south-west	1m	SW	✓
119	View of the northern wall of Room 3, taken facing north with 1m scale	1m	N	✓
120	View of the northern wall of Room 3, taken facing north-east with 1m scale	1m	NE	✓
121	General view of Room 4, taken facing south-east with 1m scale	1m	SE	✓
122	View of Room 4's roof structure, taken facing east		E	✓
123	View of the flooring and trough of Room 4, taken facing south-east with 1m scale	1m	SE	✓
124	View of the flooring and trough of Room 4, taken facing south with 1m scale	1m	S	✓
125	View of Room 4's eastern wall, taken facing east with 1m scale	1m	E	✓

126	View of the arched aperture on the eastern wall of Room 4, taken facing east with 1m scale	1m	E	✓
127	View of the southern vent of Room 4's eastern wall, taken facing east		E	✓
128	View of the northern vent of Room 4's eastern wall, taken facing east		E	✓
129	Oblique view of Room 4's southern wall, taken with 1m scale facing south-east	1m	SE	✓
130	View of Room 4's western extent, taken facing west with 1m scale	1m	W	✓
131	Oblique view of Room 4's northern wall, taken with 1m scale facing north-east	1m	NE	✓
132	View of Room 4's northern wall, taken with 1m scale facing north	1m	N	✓
133	View of Room 4's brick flooring, taken facing north		N	✓
134	View of the arched aperture on the western wall of Room 5, taken facing west with 1m scale	1m	W	✓
135	View of Room 5's southern wall, taken facing south		S	✓
136	General view to the east within Room 5		E	✓
137	View of Room 4's western extent, taken facing west with 1m scale	1m	W	✓
138	View of Room 5's flooring, taken facing south		S	✓
139	View of the ceiling structure of Room 5, taken facing east		E	✓
140	View of Room 5's western wall, taken facing west with 1m scale	1m	W	✓
141	View of Room 5's eastern wall, taken with 1m scale facing east	1m	E	✓
142	View of Room 5's northern wall, taken with 1m scale facing north	1m	N	✓
143	View of the former Dye House and Outbuilding from Liverpool Road, taken facing north-west		NW	
144	General view of the former Dye House and Outbuilding, taken facing north		N	✓

APPENDIX 3 PHOTOGRAPH CONTACT SHEETS



Dye_House_HBR_1



Dye_House_HBR_2



Dye_House_HBR_3



Dye_House_HBR_4



Dye_House_HBR_5



Dye_House_HBR_6



Dye_House_HBR_7



Dye_House_HBR_8



Dye_House_HBR_9



Dye_House_HBR_10



Dye_House_HBR_11



Dye_House_HBR_12



Dye_House_HBR_13



Dye_House_HBR_14



Dye_House_HBR_15



Dye_House_HBR_16



Dye_House_HBR_17



Dye_House_HBR_18



Dye_House_HBR_19



Dye_House_HBR_20



Dye_House_HBR_21



Dye_House_HBR_22



Dye_House_HBR_23



Dye_House_HBR_24



Dye_House_HBR_25



Dye_House_HBR_26



Dye_House_HBR_27



Dye_House_HBR_28



Dye_House_HBR_29



Dye_House_HBR_30



Dye_House_HBR_31



Dye_House_HBR_32



Dye_House_HBR_33



Dye_House_HBR_34



Dye_House_HBR_35



Dye_House_HBR_36



Dye_House_HBR_37



Dye_House_HBR_38



Dye_House_HBR_39



Dye_House_HBR_40



Dye_House_HBR_41



Dye_House_HBR_42



Dye_House_HBR_43



Dye_House_HBR_44



Dye_House_HBR_45



Dye_House_HBR_46



Dye_House_HBR_47



Dye_House_HBR_48



Dye_House_HBR_49



Dye_House_HBR_50



Dye_House_HBR_51



Dye_House_HBR_52



Dye_House_HBR_53



Dye_House_HBR_54



Dye_House_HBR_55



Dye_House_HBR_56



Dye_House_HBR_57



Dye_House_HBR_58



Dye_House_HBR_59



Dye_House_HBR_60



Dye_House_HBR_61



Dye_House_HBR_62



Dye_House_HBR_63



Dye_House_HBR_64



Dye_House_HBR_65



Dye_House_HBR_66



Dye_House_HBR_67



Dye_House_HBR_68



Dye_House_HBR_69



Dye_House_HBR_70



Dye_House_HBR_71



Dye_House_HBR_72



Dye_House_HBR_73



Dye_House_HBR_74



Dye_House_HBR_75



Dye_House_HBR_76



Dye_House_HBR_77



Dye_House_HBR_78



Dye_House_HBR_79



Dye_House_HBR_80



Dye_House_HBR_81



Dye_House_HBR_82



Dye_House_HBR_83



Dye_House_HBR_84



Dye_House_HBR_85



Dye_House_HBR_86



Dye_House_HBR_87



Dye_House_HBR_88



Dye_House_HBR_89



Dye_House_HBR_90



Dye_House_HBR_91



Dye_House_HBR_92



Dye_House_HBR_93



Dye_House_HBR_94



Dye_House_HBR_95



Dye_House_HBR_96



Dye_House_HBR_97



Dye_House_HBR_98



Dye_House_HBR_99



Dye_House_HBR_100



Dye_House_HBR_101



Dye_House_HBR_102



Dye_House_HBR_103



Dye_House_HBR_104



Dye_House_HBR_105



Dye_House_HBR_141



Dye_House_HBR_142



Dye_House_HBR_143



Dye_House_HBR_144



Dye_House_HBR_145

APPENDIX 4 GROUNDSURE HISTORIC MAPPING REPORT

Site Details:

Dye House, Liverpool Road,
Prescot, Merseyside

Client Ref: 2022209
Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: 1056 Scale Town Plan

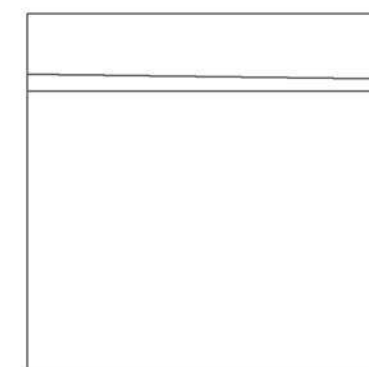
Map date: 1852

Scale: 1:1,056

Printed at: 1:1,056



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Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

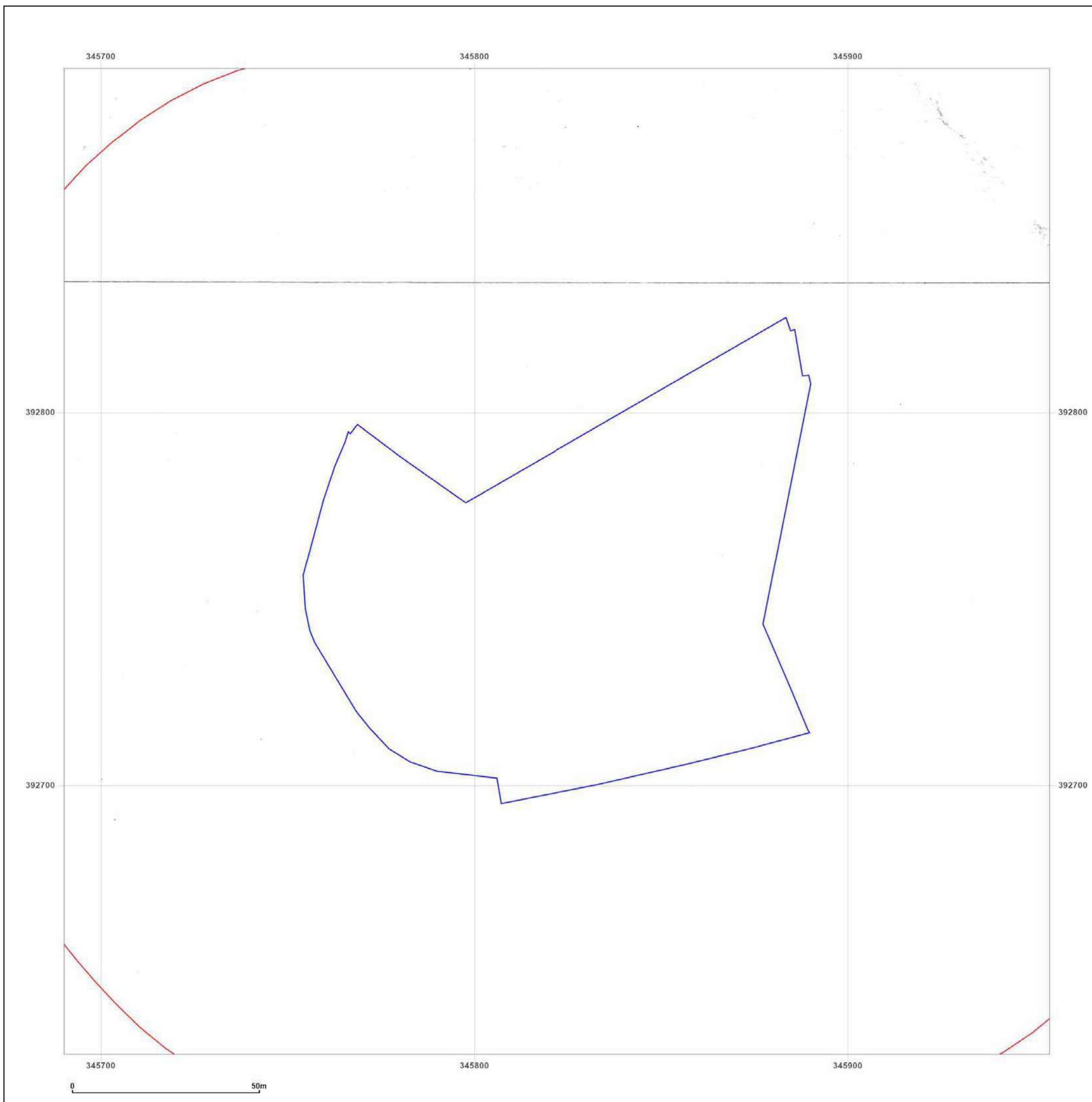


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

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Production date: 26 August 2022

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

Dye House, Liverpool Road,
Prescot, Merseyside

Client Ref: 2022209
Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1893

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1893
Revised 1893
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1893
Revised 1893
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

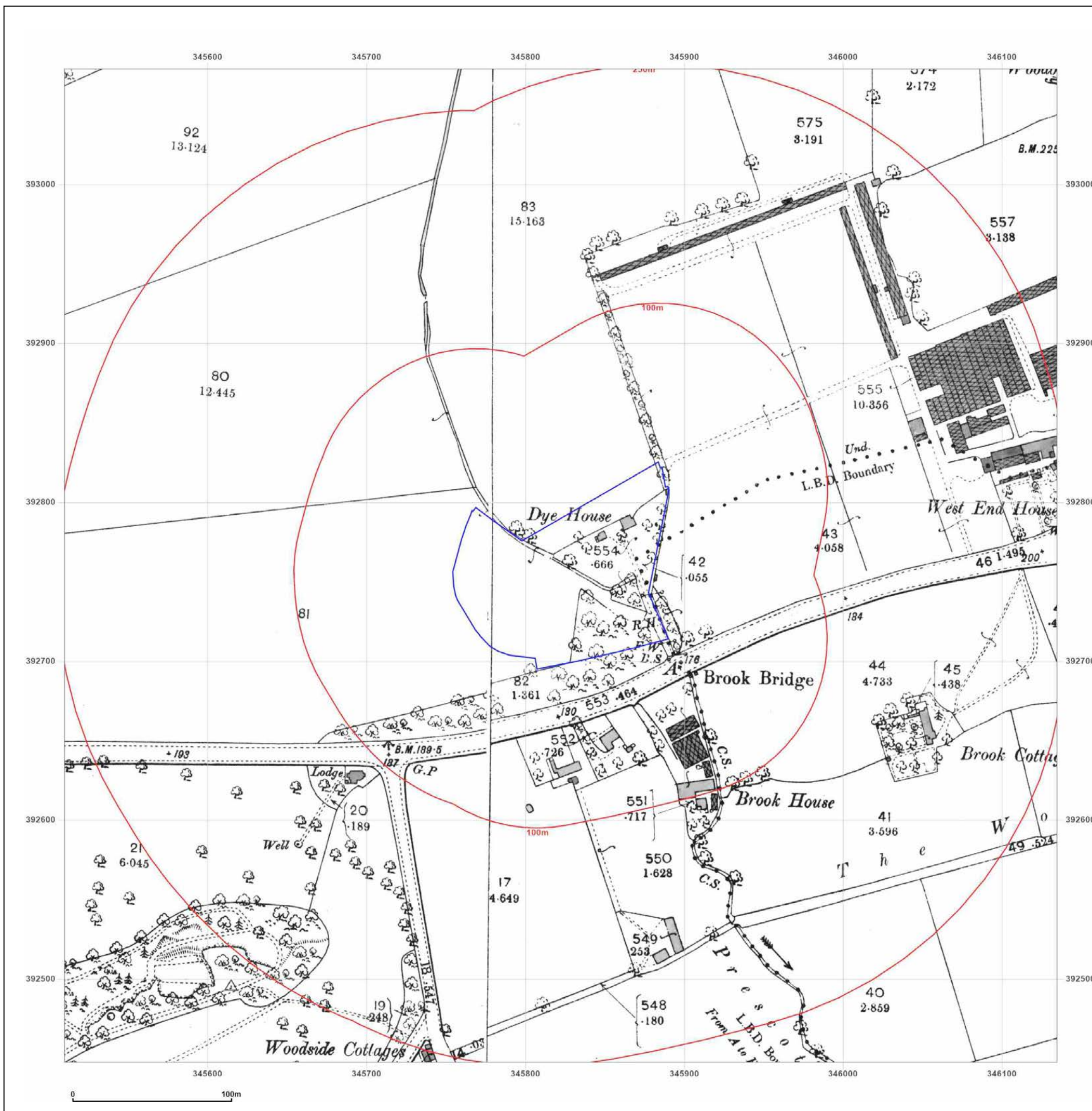


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Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

Dye House, Liverpool Road,
Prescot, Merseyside

Client Ref: 2022209
Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1908

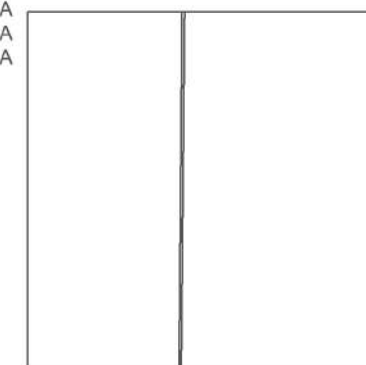
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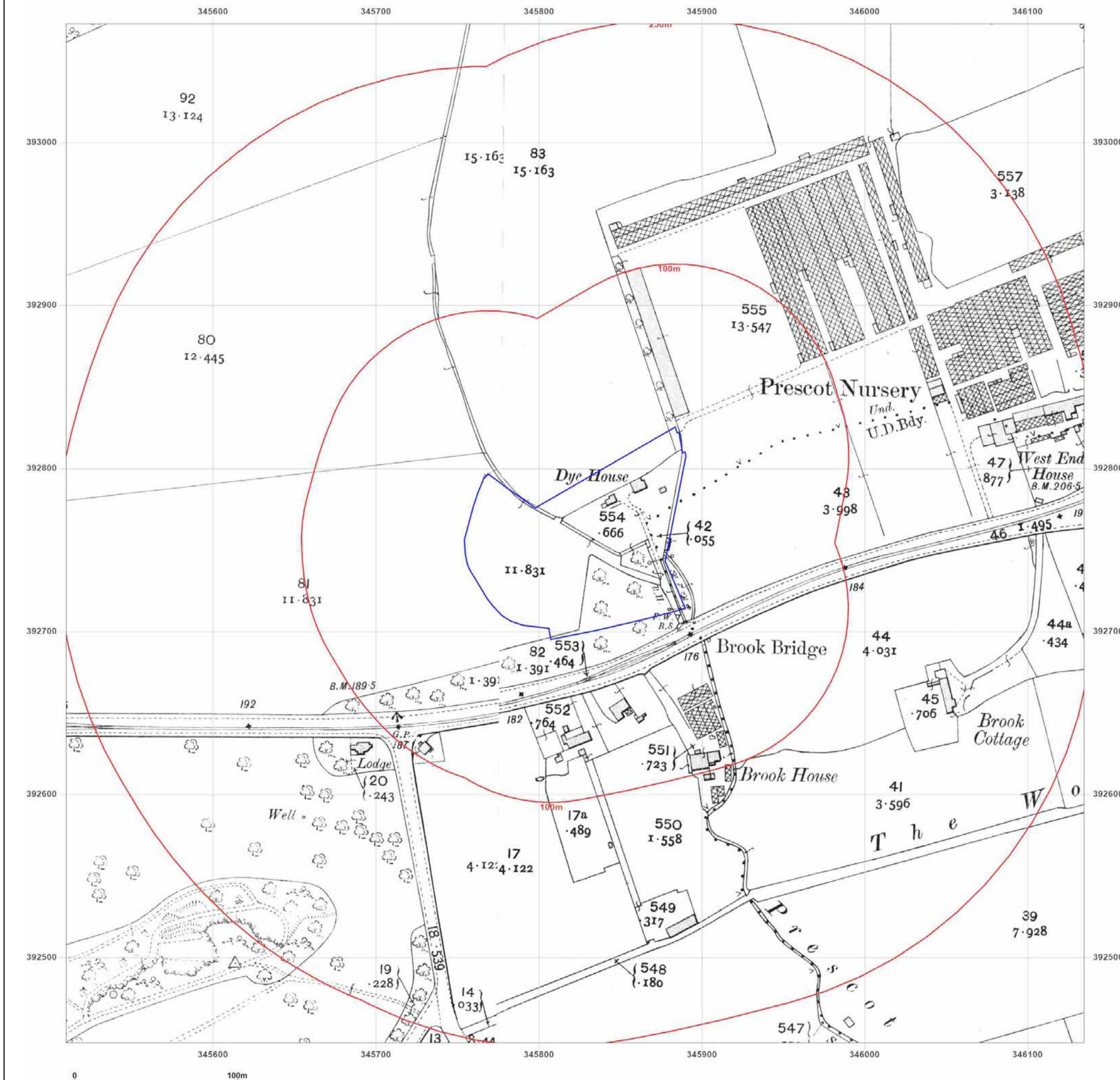


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Site Details:

Dye House, Liverpool Road,
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Client Ref: 2022209
Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1927

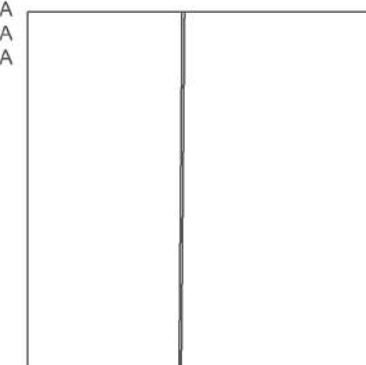
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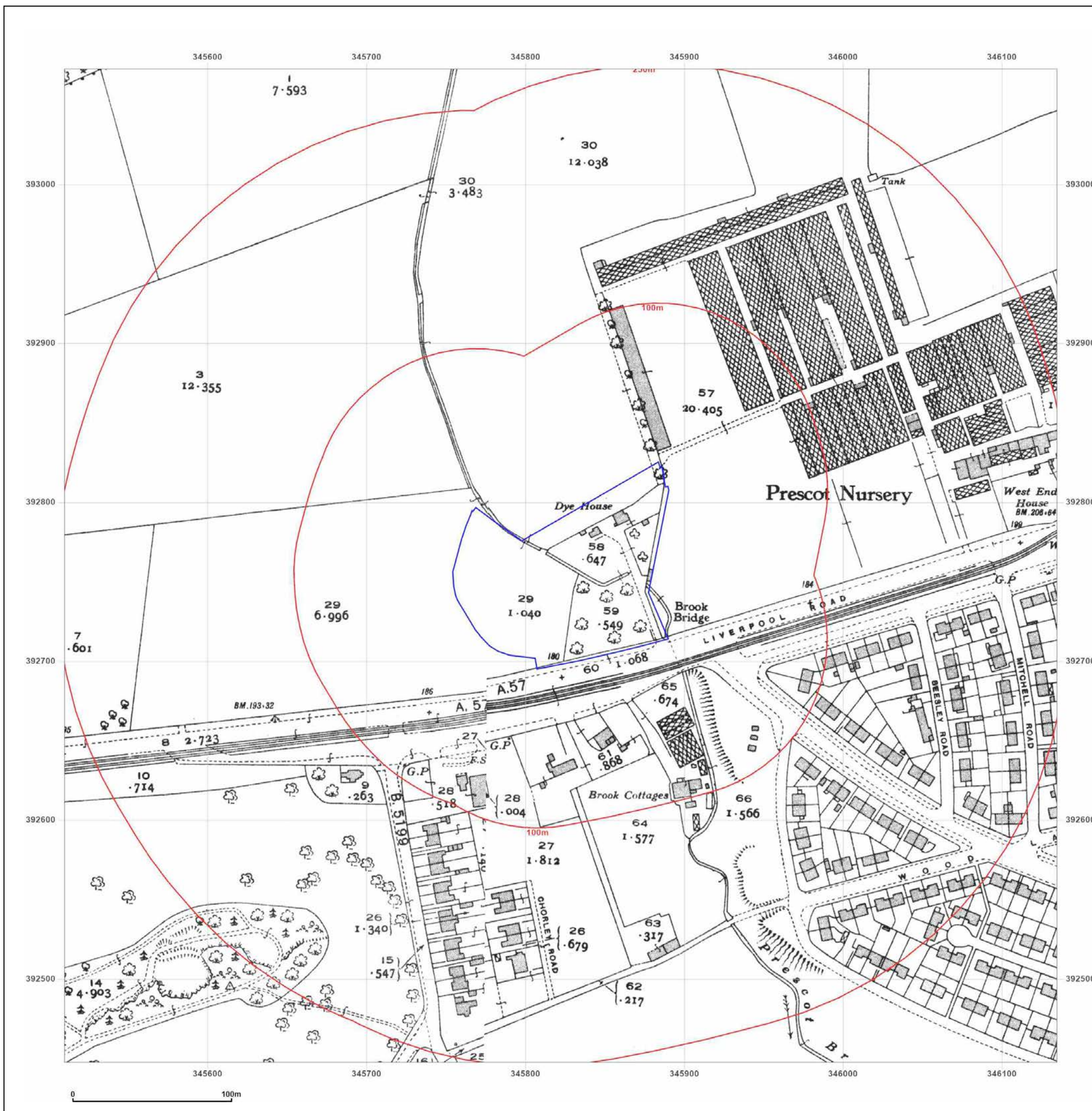


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Site Details:

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Client Ref: 2022209
Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1954-1955

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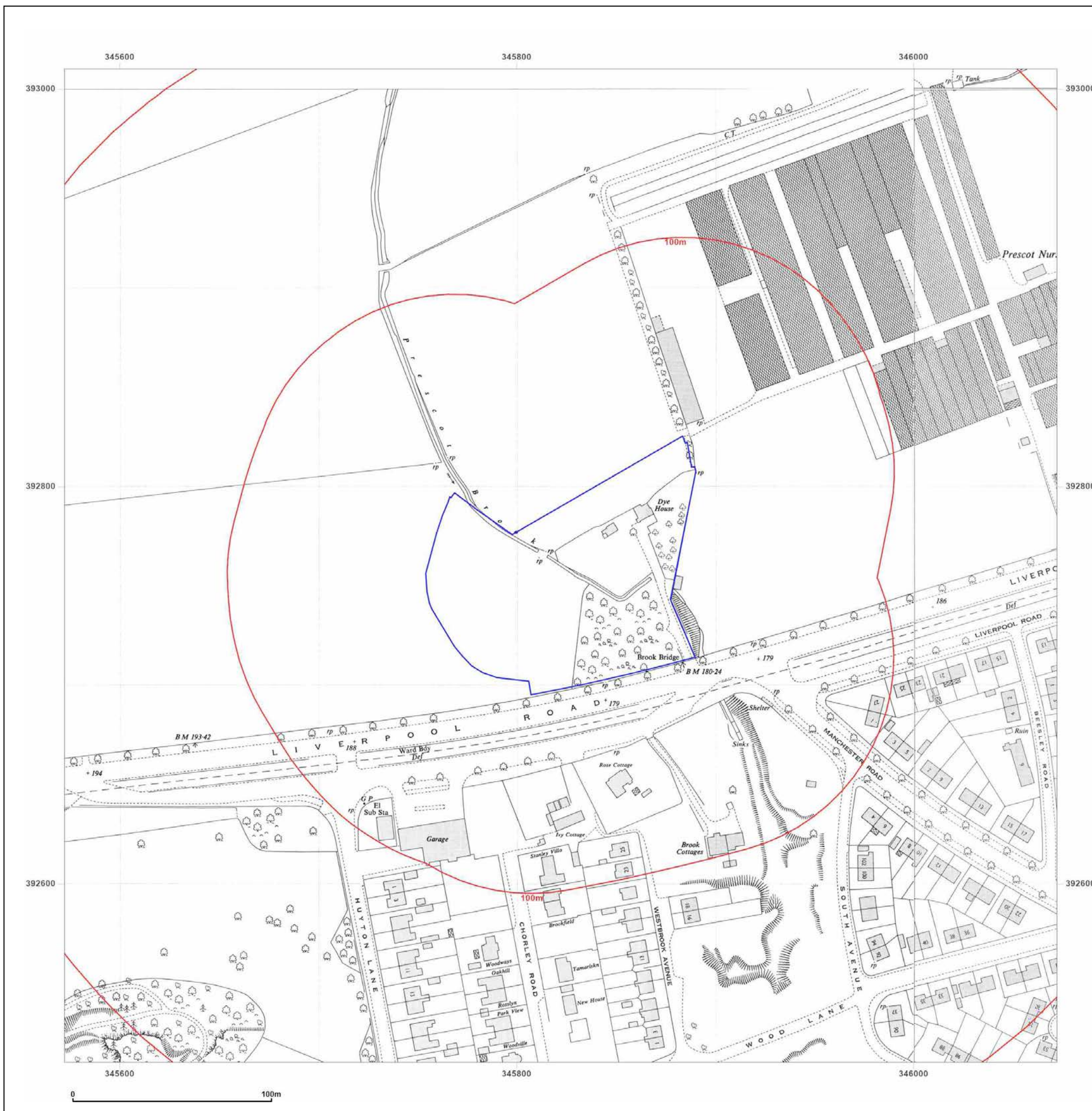


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Site Details:

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Client Ref: 2022209
Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1955

Scale: 1:1,250

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Client Ref: 2022209
Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: National Grid

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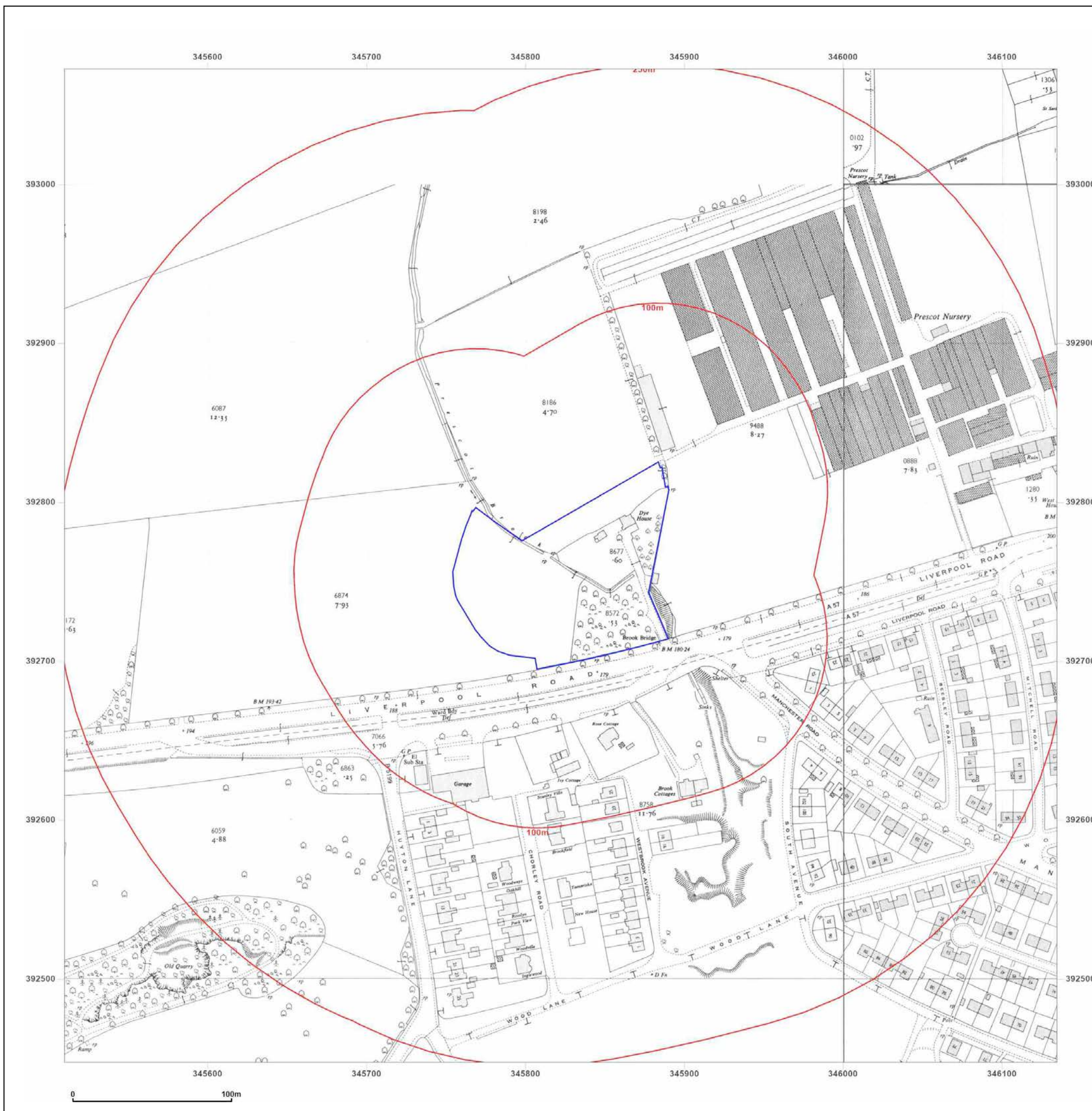


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Client Ref: 2022209
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Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: National Grid

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Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: National Grid

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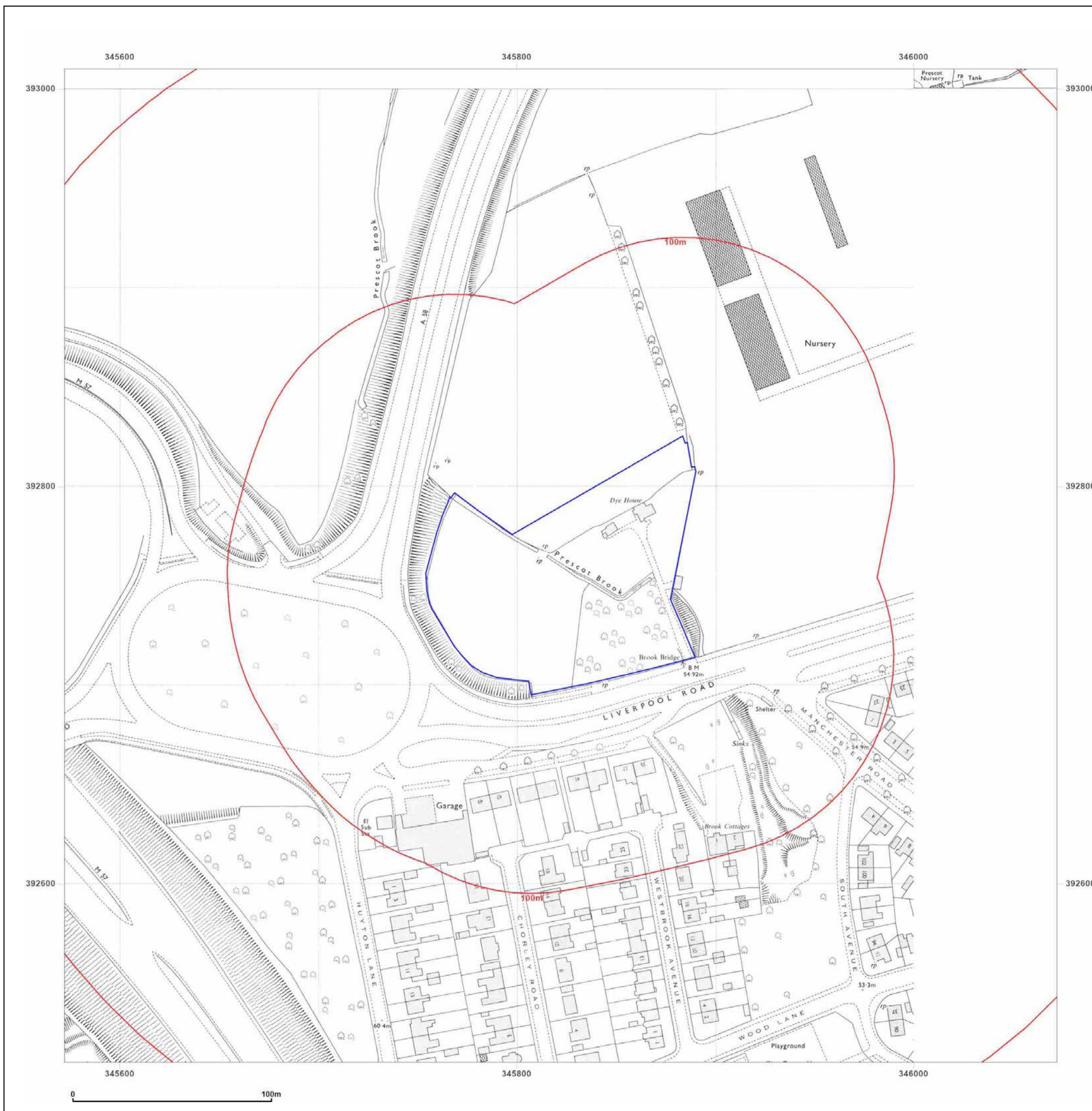


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Client Ref: 2022209
Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1993

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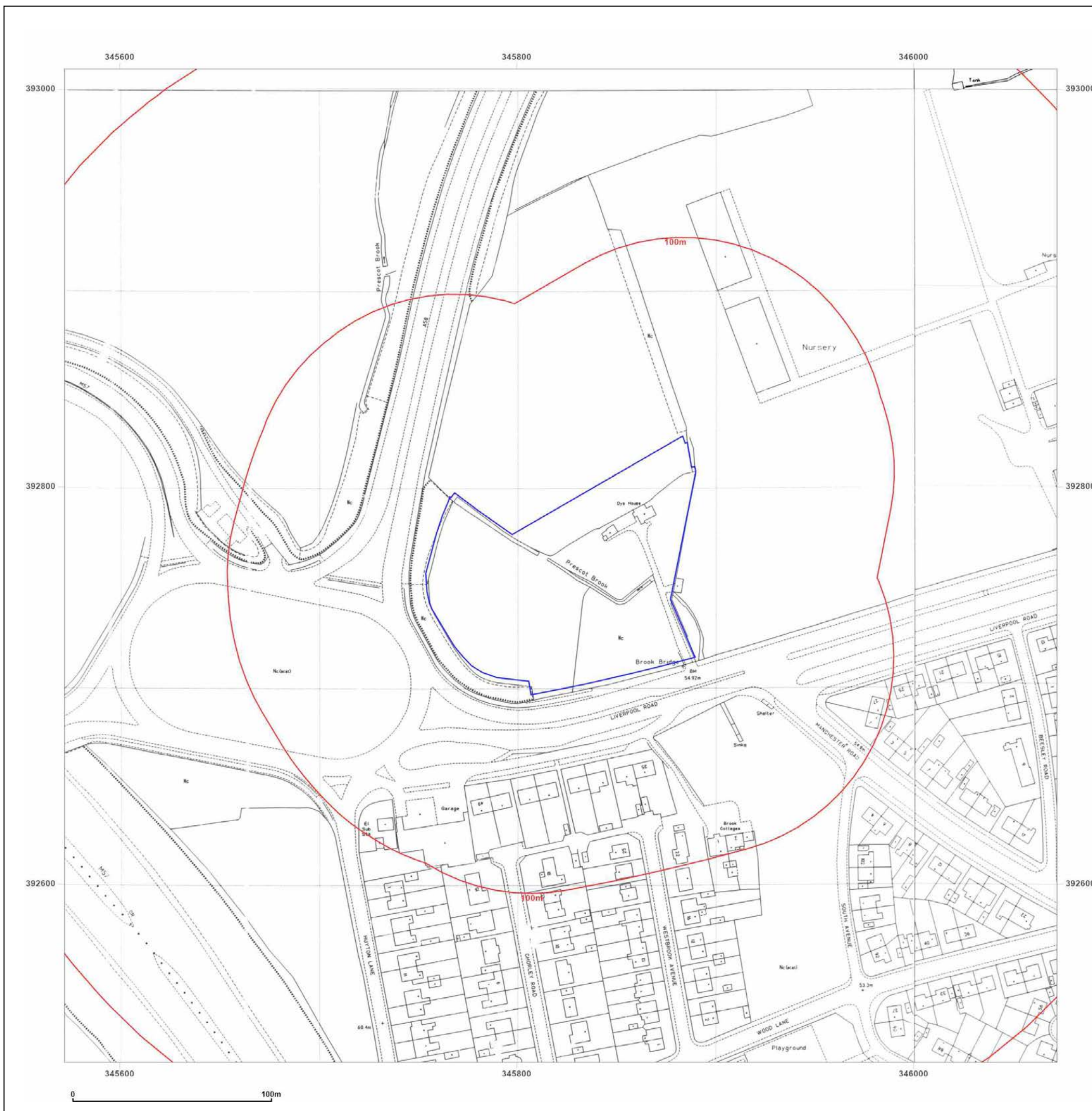


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Site Details:

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Client Ref: 2022209
Report Ref: GS-9012157
Grid Ref: 345822, 392760

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

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APPENDIX 5 ARCHIVE INDEX TABLE

Dye House & Outbuilding,
Liverpool Road, Prescott,
Merseyside
Archive Index

Record type	Quantification
Context Register	
Evaluation Trench Register	
Drawings Register	
Drawing Sheet Register	
Drawing Sheet	
Drawing	4
Digital Photograph Register	1
Environmental Sample Register	
Context Sheets	
Evaluation Trench Recording Sheet	
Written Report	1
WSI	1
Digital Photographs	145

APPENDIX 6 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Dye House, Prescott, Merseyside
Archaeological Strip/Map/Recording and Level 2 Historic Building
Recording



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A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip/Map/Recording and Level 2 Historic Building Recording at the former Dye House, Prescott, Merseyside

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Issue	Author	Checked by	Approved by	Date approved	Reason for issue
1	John Lavender	Jim Brown	Jim Brown	10/08/22	Initial draft for consultation
2	John Lavender	Jim Brown	Jim Brown	12/08/22	Revised following MEAS comments

Prepared on behalf of: SEP Construction Services Ltd
Planning Reference: 21/00023/PREAPP
Local Authority: Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley
Site central NGR: SJ 45823 92744

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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Level 2 historic building recording and archaeological evaluation by strip/map/recording that has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of SEP Construction Services Ltd.

1.1.2 The WSI sets out a scheme of archaeological evaluation in support of a planning application for development at Dye House, Prescott, Merseyside comprising the erection of 47 units, made up of 25 houses and 22 1 x bed apartments over a 1.14 ha parcel of land (Planning application no. 21/00023/PREAPP).

1.1.3 A Heritage Assessment was conducted in 2020 in support of a planning application for proposed development 19/00684/FUL immediately to the north of the site (Owen 2020). The extent of data collected from historic sources included the site of the present application next door, but did not include an assessment of the present site. The presence of the former Dye Works and Brook Farm show clear potential for post-medieval and modern remains associated with them. There was low potential for archaeological evidence of all other periods for the neighbouring site and this applies to the present development proposal.

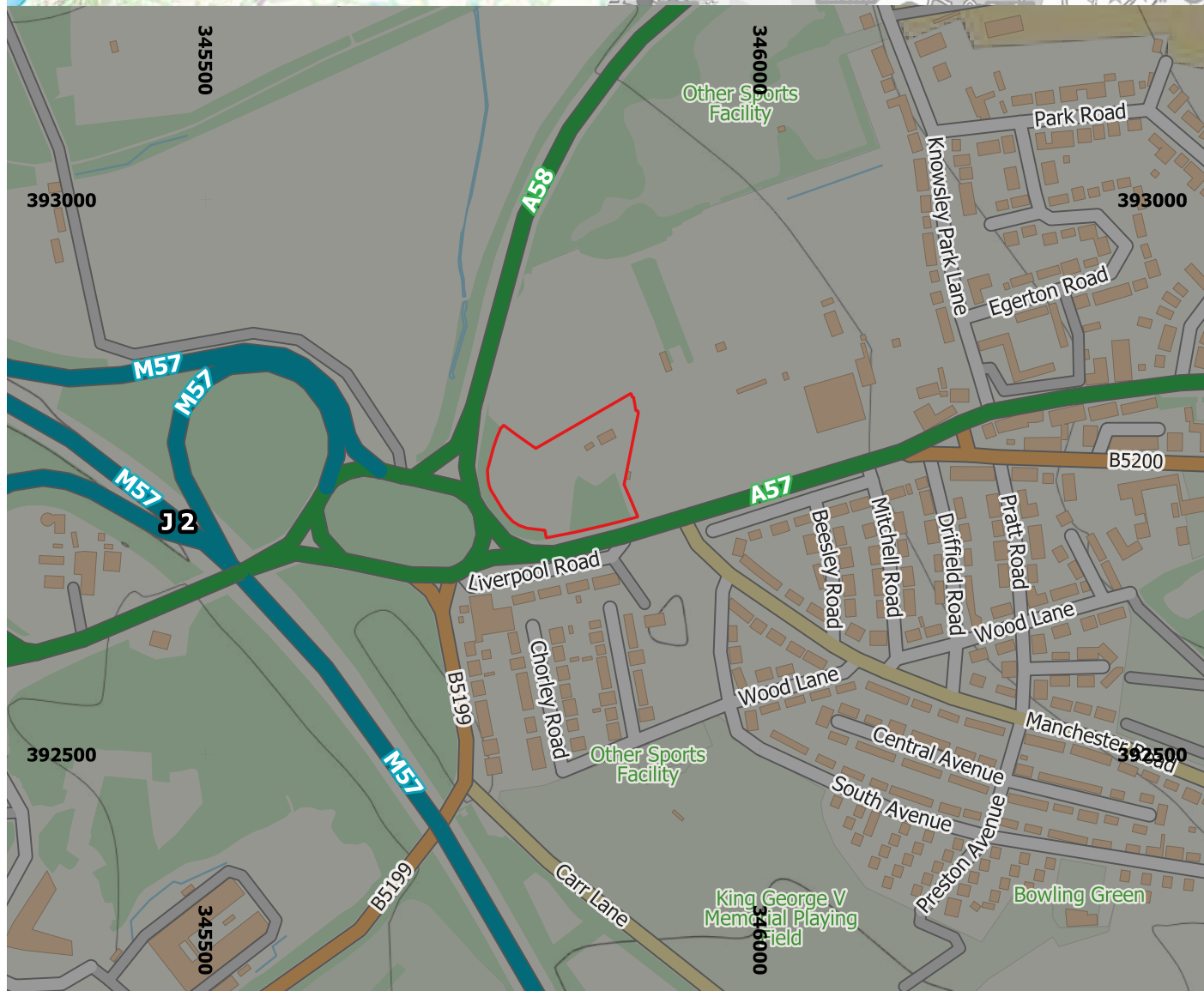
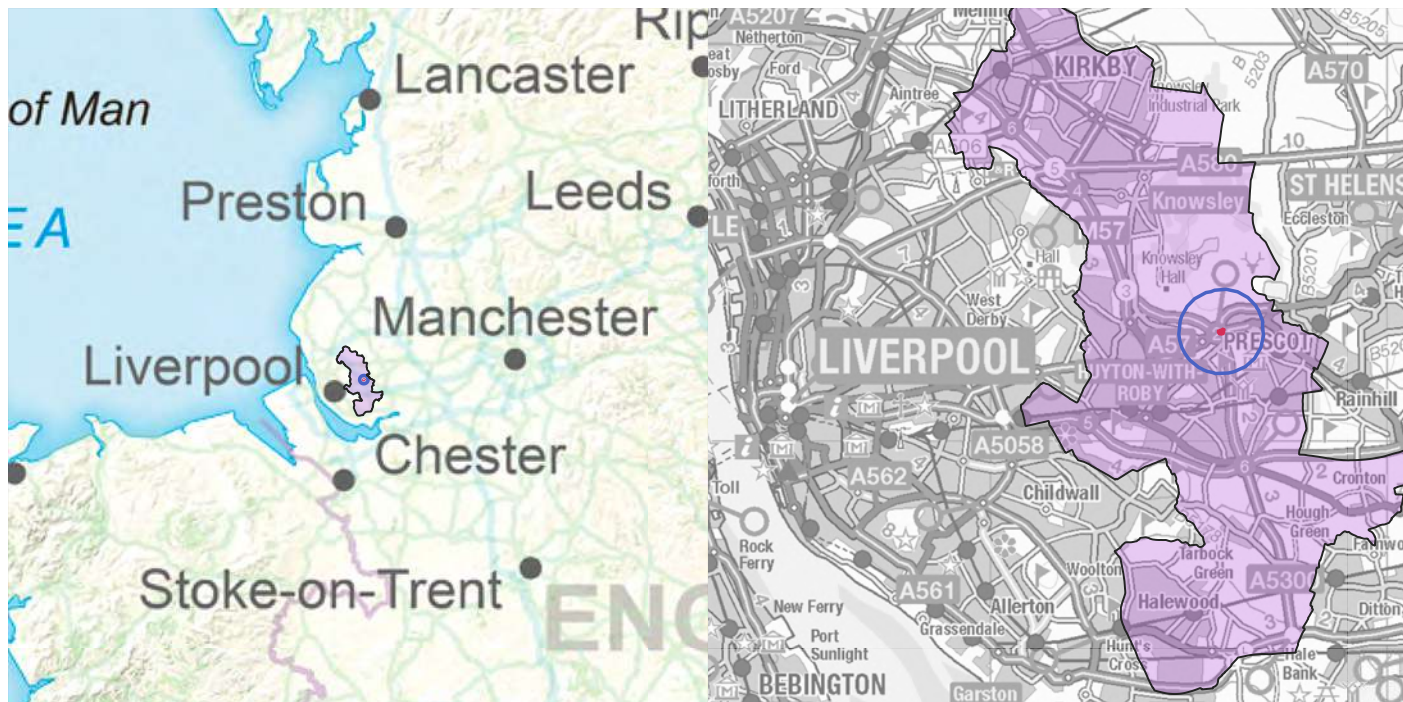
1.1.4 Historic map regression shows the Dye Works to have been on the site prior to 1850 with the presence of Brook Farm on the southern side of the site at that time. There are two standing buildings on the site that will be demolished, which occupy the site of the Dye Works and may contain surviving historic fabric. Brook Farm was demolished before 1908, its archaeological survival is unknown.

1.1.5 The proposed development area is considered to have potential to host buried archaeological remains. An archaeological evaluation is required in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*. "...Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation" (MHCLG 2022, para 194).

1.1.6 As pre-application works, the work will follow the advice of MEAS in accordance with current planning protocol to implement a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation that will be acceptable to the planning authority upon submission of the planning application.

1.1.7 The scope of this WSI is therefore to evaluate the impact of the development proposal by Level 2 Historic Building Recording of the two standing structures occupying the former Dye Works, followed by strip/map/recording of the footprint of both the Dye Works and Brook Farm with sufficient coverage of the curtilage to identify any unmapped outbuildings or sub-surface features.

1.1.8 Any variations to this scope of works will be by agreement of the Client and the archaeological planning advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Should further evaluation requirements be deemed appropriate by the LPA that arise from discoveries during the works outside the scope of this WSI, then these will be informed to the Client and only proceed if agreed by both parties prior to implementation.



Site name: Dye House, Prescot
 Date: August 2022
 Drawn by: JL
 Scale: Varies

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- Site Boundary
- Knowsley District

Figure 1:
Site location



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1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The proposed development encompasses a total area of 1.14 ha and is located 500m west of Prescott town center (Figure 1; NGR SJ 45823 92744). The site presently consists of an open field flanked by two areas of woodland and a residential property called Dye House. The site is bisected from the north-west to south-east by Prescott Brook. To the north the site is bounded by the former Whitakers Garden Centre, now a development site and to the east lies an open field, to the south is Liverpool Road and to the west is the A58. The site is accessible from Liverpool Road via an access road to Dye House. The extent of the excavation comprises 0.3ha (Figure 2).

1.2.2 Ordnance Survey maps show the site to lie at 55–58m above Ordnance Datum. The site lies on an area of flat ground with Prescott Brook running northwest to southeast through the middle of the site.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the site consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. Sedimentary bedrock formed 319–318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (British Geological Survey 2022). The superficial geology is described as Diamicton and Devensian till.

1.3.2 The soils are characterised by the Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute as Soilscape 18, which is slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soil (Cranfield University 2022).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 There are no designated assets or archaeological events recorded within a 1km radius of the site, except for a trial trench evaluation at the neighbouring Whitakers Garden Centre that produced no evidence for archaeological remains predating the post-medieval nursery.

1.4.2 This archaeological and historical background is drawn from the Desk-based Assessment of the neighboring site (Owen 2020). The information is summarised below:

1.4.3 Whilst the area of the study site is shown on maps from the later 18th century onwards, the earliest to show it any detail appear in the mid-19th century, with the publication of the 1850 Prescott tithe map and the 1850 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map. The 1850 OS map shows the location of the Dye Works and is recorded in the HER in the north of the site (MME15266), which is now an outbuilding. The map depicts canalization of the Prescott Brook, suggesting associated water management features. The site appears virtually identical on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map. The extant house (MME6118) could have 18th century origins, although it is not clear if any historic fabric remains.

1.4.4 Brook Farm (MME6117) is also depicted on the southern boundary of the site. There is no record of any previous investigations of the farm having been undertaken at the time of Liverpool Road being widened. Approximately one third of the former farmhouse footprint lies beneath the road, beyond the boundaries of the proposed development.

1.4.5 Brook Bridge is a non-designated heritage asset recorded in the HER (ME6120). Brook Bridge lies at the southern boundary of the site and carries the access from Liverpool Road to Dye House.

Table 1: Historic Environment Record data

HER Reference	Description
Non-designated assets	
<i>Post-medieval</i>	
MME14397	18th or 19th century pottery, No. 16 Knowsley Park Lane, Knowsley
MME6320	Site of Elm House, Knowsley Park Lane, Knowsley
MME15634	Site of a gate lodge to The Hazels, Huyton Lane, Prescott
MME15266	Site of a dye works, Liverpool Road, Knowsley
MME6117	Site of Brook Farm, Liverpool Road at Brook Bridge, Knowsley
MME6118	Dye House, residential house, possible 18th century building
MME6121	Site of Brook Cottage, South of Liverpool Road, Knowsley
MME6120	Brook Bridge
MME6122	Site of Prescott Brook Colliery, South of Liverpool Road, Prescott

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Strip/Map/Recording Aim

2.1.1 The aim of archaeological evaluation is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development, and where possible to establish their significance. Specifically, to investigate and record the potential of any buried remains that may be related to the former Dye Works and Brook Farm.

2.2 Excavation Objectives

2.2.1 The objectives of excavation are to investigate all archaeological remains within the extent of excavation in order to:

- ◆ excavate, sample, record and interpret all archaeological features and deposits found;
- ◆ recover artefacts and ecofacts to evidence the character, nature and function of the remains and provide datable materials to aid in establishing their chronological sequence and the processes of archaeological deposition;
- ◆ establish the significance of the archaeological remains;
- ◆ interpret and understand the evidence in relation to the surrounding landscape and within a wider regional and national context.

2.3 Level 2 Building Recording Aim

2.3.1 The aim of the Level 2 Building Recording is to establish a descriptive record of the two buildings occupying the 19th-century Dye Works in order to allow for analysis of the historic development and use of these structures.

2.3.2 There are two buildings to be recorded: Dye House, a residential property that appears on maps from 1850 and occupied part of the Dye Works; and an ancillary outbuilding that may be a part-remnant of the original dye house. It is not thought that Dye House was the original industrial processing building, but this is to be clarified by the historic building recording. Historic Building Recording is only required for those buildings that contain historic fabric. If entirely of modern construction, then building recording is not deemed necessary.

2.4 Level 2 Building Recording Objectives

The objectives of the historic building recording are:

- ◆ to produce a formal description of both buildings, including the layout, exterior, roof structure, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form and fabric, and evidence for phasing and development;
- ◆ to produce a full visual photographic record with photographic scales of the exterior and interior of the building with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan(s) clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference;
- ◆ to produce accurate annotated floor plans showing the location of features of historic interest; and,
- ◆ to produce an account of each buildings' origins, development and use.

2.5 Research Aims and Objectives

2.5.1 The investigations will be conducted with a view to addressing objectives suggested by the published research priorities set out for the Northwest Regional Research Framework (Brennand *et al.* 2007; Historic England 2022) and overarching national priorities (EH 1997).

2.5.2 Research priorities that might become relevant are those that focus upon the development of textile industries in the northwest, specifically in relation to dyeing and the agricultural industry.

2.5.3 The following specific themes are expected to be relevant:

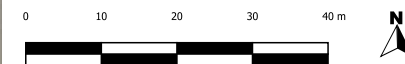
- ◆ PM28: How can we identify domestic buildings adapted for the textile industry?
- ◆ Ind15: How well recorded and understood are farming landscapes and field patterns?

2.5.4 Other research objectives may become relevant should any archaeological features investigated during the investigations produce significant findings of regional or greater importance.



Figure 2: Extent of Archaeological Excavation

- Site Boundary
- Excavation Areas



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3 EXCAVATION STRATEGY

3.1 Coverage

3.1.1 Historic assets including both standing buildings and potential buried archaeological remains survive within the site that are of local significance or greater. The buildings will be subject to historic building recording before demolition and then the areas will be the subject of archaeological evaluation by means of open area excavation.

3.1.2 The maximum extent of the site subject to archaeological excavation is depicted on Figure 2, which comprises a total of 0.3ha. The strip will not extend beyond the limits of the archaeology once fully exposed. Area 1 is 0.15ha and lies north of Prescott Brook and focuses on the former dye works. Area 2 is also 0.15ha and lies to the south of the brook, targeted upon the former Brook Farmhouse.

3.1.3 The exact edges of excavation will avoid utilities, overhead services, drains, tree preservation orders and/or other constraints (i.e. generally by no more than 1.0m, or allowing for exclusion). Any substantive change will be by agreement of the archaeological planning advisor. The trenches and any archaeological features within them will be planned and tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

3.2 Principal detailed excavations

3.2.1 The excavations will be accurately tied into the National Ordnance Survey Grid and located at a suitable scale. Survey data of features will be collected using survey grade equipment typically providing accuracy of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ (Historic England 2016a). Digital data will be surveyed with equipment using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) corrections from a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network. The same equipment will be used to record known points on drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights to supplement other available planning/survey techniques as applicable.

Machine Excavation

3.2.2 A suitably experienced archaeologist will direct machine excavation. The machine works will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil, subsoil, and non-archaeological modern overburden will be removed to the surface of the first archaeological horizon, or where this is absent the natural substrate. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped. Excavations will not be reduced below 1.2m without stepping out the sides for safe working.

3.2.3 Excavation areas will be machined cleanly, sufficient to identify and establish the extent of any archaeological features present. Photographs will be taken during machine preparation to record the process.

3.2.4 Where unexpected, complex, or undated archaeological remains are encountered care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record without first undertaking a full investigation. Where archaeological remains are encountered that are of greater significance, complexity or quality and preservation than anticipated (e.g. human burial, kiln etc.) the Client will be informed, and the archaeological planning advisor will be consulted.

Investigation and Recording

3.2.5 The MEAS archaeologist will be consulted on the results of the strip prior to commencing investigations, and a decision will be made whether to proceed as an evaluation or undertake full evaluation.

3.2.6 The site previously contained post-medieval buildings, the remains of which may be expected to form a stratigraphic sequence. Layers of archaeology bring additional complexity to hand excavation that require a differing approaches (*i.e.* building with intact floor layers, flattened pottery midden, ditch filled with butchery waste, cremation cemetery flooded in antiquity *etc.*). If necessary single context recording may be employed as part of the recording process, but not to the exclusion of sectional interventions where they are more appropriate. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled on site as excavation proceeds and will be kept up to date with the context index and site plans.

3.2.7 In this instance it is expected that the building remains will be uncovered, cleaned up and planned, probably without needing to resort to detailed stratigraphic reduction of layers unless more than one structural build is evident. Given the opportunity for innovation, the use of UAV-mounted photogrammetry or LIDAR surveys will be employed to speed the progress of hand planning and aid the identification of features that are not visible at ground level. The use of planning frames may still be employed for certain discrete features (*e.g.* human burials, pottery waste dumps *etc.*) and over small areas (*e.g.* a single building).

3.2.8 Should cut features be found, a representative proportion of all archaeological features and deposits will be sample excavated to achieve the evaluation objectives. Archaeologically sensitive horizons will be investigated in the following ways:

- ◆ Isolated discrete features such as individual pits, postholes, or scattered features without clear associations, will be half sectioned.
- ◆ Where pits/postholes form structural features or are representative of industrial activities they will be fully excavated and recorded in association with each other.
- ◆ If features contain deposits of particular value or significant artefactual or environmental assemblages, these may be fully excavated and sampled.
- ◆ Archaeological linear features, such as ditches and gullies that are not of a structural nature will be sample excavated at dispersed intervals. Where possible, interventions will be a minimum of 1m in width for effective visibility and recording.
- ◆ Structural beam slots and gullies will typically be fully excavated.

3.2.9 The key points of any linear features associated with Brook Farm will be investigated:

- ◆ All termini will be fully investigated with specific attention to entranceways.
- ◆ Key changes in alignment will also be investigated (*i.e.* the corners of enclosures *etc.*).
- ◆ The mid-point along the length of each boundary.
- ◆ Where it is desirable to understand the relationship of an intersecting feature, this will be investigated and recorded in section.

3.2.10 The overall proportion of features to be investigated will be representative of their significance and potential to inform upon the evaluation objectives. Typically, this will be greatest where structural deposition is present, and may be subject to a more specific sampling methodology in consultation with the archaeological planning advisor (*e.g.* the ditch has been used as a waste dump *etc.*).

3.2.11 Features requiring more specialist attention such as burials, kilns, wells, buildings, structures, floor levels and other significant industrial or domestic features or deposits will be cleaned, planned, and photographed in the first instance. Following discussion with the archaeological planning advisor they will then be subject to systematic sample excavation in reverse order of their deposition/construction as appropriate. Samples and finds will be recovered and recorded by context.

3.2.12 Deep features such as wells or ponds will be investigated by hand as far as Health and Safety measures allow, usually to 1.2m depth. An augur may be employed from this point to establish the anticipated full depth of the well or pond. Further excavation would be by consultation with the archaeological planning advisor and Client (as deep excavations may affect foundation designs). If agreed a machine section will be cut after all other programmed works are completed in order to allow a half-section to be recorded to full depth and finds/samples to be collected. This may require a system of machine stepped edges to reach the full depth.

3.2.13 Area deposits, such as buried soils and former land surfaces, will be sampled excavated in the first instance as deemed suitable in consultation with the archaeological planning advisor. Once the deposit is understood and has been recorded subsequent stripping, usually by spit, by machine will be considered to reveal any underlying features/deposits.

3.2.14 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working proves will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate. For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions, and type (handmade/machine made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins). Brick samples will be taken for structures likely to pre-date the mid-19th century.

3.2.15 All excavated spoil will be visually scanned to retrieve any artefacts. Artefacts will be collected by hand and retained, provided they are uncontaminated, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2020b; Walker 1990; Watkinson and Neal 2001). No contaminated finds or samples will be retained. Unstratified animal bones and modern material will not be collected. Selected examples of material that comprise a large quantity of a standard product, such as brick or tile, will be retained for assessment by a specialist.

3.2.16 Archaeological features will be recorded on an all-features plan at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100, appropriate to their complexity. Buildings and other significant remains (*i.e.* kiln, stone structures etc.) will be planned individually in greater detail. Sections or profiles through features and stratigraphic sequences will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:10, or 1:20 or larger for long sections. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.

3.2.17 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the investigation will be fully recorded. Recording will follow the Company's field recording practices appropriate to the archaeology under investigation (ARS Ltd 2020). All archaeological features will be given a separate context number. Deposits will be described on *pro-forma* context sheets. The information given will include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds and samples. Stratigraphic matrices will be compiled where archaeological sequences can be discerned.

3.2.18 Digital photographs will form the principal photographic record for report purposes a photographic record will be maintained by high resolution digital photography. Overall images of the site will be taken prior to excavation. Detailed images of individual features will be recorded. All photographs, except general site images or specific images for publication, will include a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

Soil Samples

3.2.19 Deposits of clear archaeological origin, with the potential to provide paleoenvironmental evidence, industrial residues, small animal/fish bones, datable charred remains and micro artefacts significant to the interpretation of the site will be reviewed by the project manager and archaeological planning advisor to agree an appropriate sampling strategy. Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.

3.2.20 Sampling methods will typically follow guidelines issued by Historic England (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to assess the quality of organic preservation that may be present.

3.2.21 Typically, bulk environmental samples will be collected from contexts that have potential for further analysis. Bulk sample sizes will be 40 litres per context or the entire excavated portion of smaller features if less than 40 litres and collected and stored in sealable buckets.

3.2.22 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought, and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Specialist sampling techniques such as column sampling, geoarchaeological sampling, organic residue analysis, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetic dating or other alternative scientific methods will not typically be applied during evaluation without a specific requirement to do so, and the agreement of the Client. If such a variation is required by the LPA, advice from the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) may be sought. Close attention will be paid to retrieve samples that have the potential to contribute to the proposed evaluation objectives.

Human Remains

3.2.23 If any human remains are encountered, they will be investigated sufficiently to confirm identification and then left *in situ*. They will not be exposed, disturbed, cleaned, or recorded in detail. The Client, local Coroner and the archaeological planning advisor will be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains by the Project Manager.

3.2.24 If removal is deemed necessary and appropriate on the requirement of the LPA it will be completed following the issue of the relevant Ministry of Justice license in accordance with the relevant legislation and according to the conditions set out therein. Any exhumation will be undertaken following current best practice guidelines (APABE/Historic England 2017; Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

Treasure

3.2.25 Finds coming under the definition of ‘treasure’ as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer within 48 hours of discovery by the Project Manager and dealt with under the procedures of the Treasure Act and Code of Practice (DCMS 2008). This includes both precious metals and base metals where they are of prehistoric date. Suitable measures will be taken to ensure their security where removal cannot take place (*e.g.* they are within a human burial).

3.2.26 The archaeological planning advisor will also be notified and, if necessary, a meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4 LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING STRATEGY

4.1.1 A programme of building recording of the former Dye House and outbuilding (but only if either contains historic fabric) will be carried out to the equivalent of Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, Level 2 (Historic England 2016b) prior to refurbishments and alterations.

4.1.2 Information from historic maps will be drawn on to place the building in its historical context and provide an overall interpretation and phasing of its development, where possible.

4.1.3 Any stored materials will be emptied from inside the buildings, and all vegetation and other obstructions to the exterior elevations will be cleared away prior to the building recording being undertaken.

4.1.4 Adequate lighting for internal record photographs will be provided, including the use of portable lighting powered by a battery of generator, if required.

4.1.5 The building specialist on site will carefully examine all parts of the buildings prior to the commencement of the photographic and drawn recording, in order to identify all features relevant to original and later use. As part of this exercise, the building specialist will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing, detail, building function etc.) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structures identified.

4.1.6 Each external wall or internal space will be examined individually, and the results of that examination noted in a systematic fashion. These site records will be adequate to allow a full architectural and archaeological description of the building to be included in the subsequent report, as a walk around and through each building, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor upwards.

4.1.7 The photographic record will cover the following as a minimum:

- ◆ Photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building. A 2m ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established;
- ◆ The building's external appearance is to be recorded. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate;
- ◆ Photographs of any internal or external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development or use over time and which does not show adequately on general views;
- ◆ Photographs of any internal or external fixtures, fittings or machinery or evidence of its former existence relevant to the building's use or development; and,
- ◆ Copies of any dates, decorative detail, masons' marks, historic graffiti or inscriptions present in the building and illustrating its development/use.

4.1.8 High resolution digital photographs and where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale. Cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation.

4.1.9 The drawn records will include the following:

- ◆ A site location plan at a suitable scale indicating a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building;
- ◆ A plan indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the report;
- ◆ A set of floor plans showing the location of features of historic significance, and elevations with annotations and conventions following Historic England's Level 2 standard (2016b).

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1.1 Notice is given prior to commencement of the archaeological works upon submission of this WSI to the archaeological planning advisor. The proposed start date will be a minimum of 10 working days from submission. Work will not commence until the WSI has been approved.

5.1.2 If the start date is not known, then the archaeological planning advisor will be kept informed of progress and will be notified when a start date has been set within 5 working days, assuming that the WSI has already been approved and there have been no changes to the proposal.

5.1.3 The archaeological planning advisor for the LPA is Alison Plummer, Planning Archaeologist, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service.

5.1.4 ARS Ltd will consult with the archaeological planning advisor at regular intervals throughout the course of the work. Access will be afforded to the archaeological planning advisor for monitoring purposes by appointment. It is expected that archaeological monitoring will take place on a regular basis for large projects.

5.1.5 The client will afford reasonable access to the archaeological planning advisor for the LPA or representative officers, for the purposes of monitoring the evaluation works.

6 VARIATIONS TO THE SCOPE OF WORKS

6.1.1 Any variations to the coverage, methodology or scope of works will be made in agreement with the Client and the archaeological planning advisor.

6.1.2 Variations prior to the commencement of works will be agreed in writing by updating and recirculating the WSI or an addendum. Variations on site will be tracked by the Project Manager as part of the course of monitoring the works.

6.1.3 Additional works that trigger contingency items or extra overs will be notified to the Client and agreed before they are implemented. Where no contingency agreement exists such works will only be implemented where they are reasonably practicable with the resources already available, or unless the Client grants further resource.

7 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

7.1.1 ARS Ltd is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisation. Registered Organisations are regularly assessed to ensure that high standards of work, processes and training are embedded in the organisation, in line with the professional *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2021) and the Chartered Institute's Standards and Guidance documents.

7.1.2 The fieldwork will be managed and conducted by a suitably qualified Project Manager and Team Leader, supported by a team of archaeological staff and assistants, as necessary.

7.1.3 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and will be briefed on the archaeological context of the area and the work required by this specification.

7.1.4 The Historic Building Recording will commence 5 days after approval of this WSI and should be completed within 2 days. Subsequent open area stripping will be scheduled following demolition of the buildings later this year. It is expected that there will be a lead in period from the commencement of stripping to expose sufficient archaeology and create a safe working interface before field staff are deployed to begin archaeological investigations.

7.1.5 All artefact and sample processing will be undertaken swiftly following the completion of fieldwork, whilst archive consolidation and post-excavation analysis of the plans and records are brought together.

7.1.6 Information will be provided to specialists by context and site location, appropriate to the relevant assemblages.

7.1.7 Specialist analysis will be undertaken by the following individuals where needed, subject to availability and if not, other specialists will be found as appropriate:

Worked flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate
Iron Age/Roman pottery:	Dr Jerry Evans or Sally/James Gerrard
Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Paul Blinkhorn
Ceramic Building Materials:	Dr Phil Mills
Coins:	Dr Peter Guest
Registered (small) finds:	Nicola Rogers
Ferrous objects:	Patrick Ottoway
Clay tobacco-pipes:	Dr Rebecca Trow
Glass:	Cecily Cropper
Worked bone:	Ian Riddler
Faunal remains:	Milena Grzybowska
Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

7.1.8 Sufficient time will be given for adequate specialist assessment of the materials recovered, and the production of the accompanying specialist reports.

8 FINDS AND SAMPLE PROCESSING

8.1.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be conducted in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020b) and the *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

8.1.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate to the contextual and stratigraphic circumstances of the material identified, its quality as a resource and the practicality of retention (*e.g.* stone gate posts would be photogrammetrically recorded and not retrieved).

8.1.3 Bulk finds worthy of retention will be washed and marked. Bone will only be marked where required by the receiving repository. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed, and recorded.

8.1.4 All small finds will be recorded and appropriately packaged according to context (*e.g.* lithics in self-sealing plastic bags, ceramic in acid-free tissue paper *etc.*). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. Ceramics will be bagged by context, whereas small finds such as chipped lithics, coins *etc.* will be recorded as individual finds by context.

8.1.5 Bulk soil samples taken for environmental purposes will be sieved and scanned during processing by ARS Ltd using the flotation technique to retrieve botanical macrofossils, charcoal and mollusc remains. All the resultant residues will then be hand sorted to retrieve any other items such as bone, flint, and other finds.

8.1.6 During and after the fieldwork, all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information. ARS Ltd undertake controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring, and immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material as part of the archive process. All storage will have appropriate security provision.

8.1.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Museum of Liverpool in accordance with *Guidelines for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to the Museum of Liverpool* (Stewart 2021).

9 REPORTING

9.1.1 Given the scale and extent of the evaluation works, and the likely quantity of archaeological remains and/or features, it is not envisaged that an Updated Project design (UPD) will be needed. Where archaeological planning advisor agrees with this at the sign-off stage, reporting will proceed directly to post-excavation analysis report.

9.1.2 The final archive report will contain details of all of the archaeological works conducted, together with the results, analysis, and discussion of any further analysis, and will be prepared in a format intended as the basis for any publication (where required). For large sites this may mean that the intended publication draft will be submitted in a form that can easily be edited down for public dissemination.

9.1.3 The arrangement of the final report will be bespoke to the size and scope of the project but would typically include:

- ◆ Non-technical summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and objectives
- ◆ Method statement
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ A statement of results
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled plans and sections
- ◆ Specialists' assessments of artefacts and samples, where found
- ◆ Discussion outlining conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
 - Context information

- Any stratigraphic information
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ Bibliography
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form

9.1.4 A draft report will be submitted to the archaeological planning advisor for agreement and comment before being issued as a planning document to the client.

9.1.5 One bound copy of the final report (if required) and a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

9.2 Provisions for publication

9.2.1 Any publication requirements contained within the archaeological planning brief will be reviewed between the Project Manager, Client, and archaeological planning advisor prior to preparation of the final archive report. A suitable form of publication will be agreed with MEAS, should publication be deemed necessary, so as to fulfill the needs of the *NPPF* by making the significant knowledge and understanding gained accessible to the public.

9.2.2 The form of any publication will be agreed with MEAS under the permission of the Client. Forms of publication could include making the report available on-line, an article in an academic journal, popular articles for magazines or web-based outlets, or potentially a monograph (digital or print) or popular booklet.

9.2.3 As a minimum publication would be as a c.300-word summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected illustration for inclusion in the annual round-up of fieldwork within the region. More significant sites may warrant a light article in a relevant county or period journal with, if appropriate, selected illustrations and photographs.

10 PROJECT ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive Selection Strategy

10.1.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project, as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.

10.2 Documentary Archive

10.2.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected according to the ARS Ltd Retentions and Discard Policy for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive.

10.3 Digital Archive

10.3.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan.

10.3.2 The key types of digital data produced will include:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the WSI and final report
Images	Site photographs, scans of site drawings, report illustrations, digital drawings
Finds data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

10.3.3 Only the final copies of any digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

10.3.4 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-excavation and archiving phase of works. Digital photographs will be assessed and selected in line with Historic England guidelines (Cole and Backhouse 2015). Any data to be excluded from the archive will be removed in accordance with ARS Ltd retention and discard policy.

10.4 Material Archive

10.4.1 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner prior to the works taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

10.4.2 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material may be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded.

10.4.3 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in line with the ARS Ltd Retention and Discard Policy during the post-excavation phase. This policy draws on guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019).

10.5 Archive Deposition

10.5.1 The archaeological archive will be deposited with Museum of Liverpool. Should the archaeological works produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not deemed necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum.

10.5.2 Archaeologically significant finds and project archives will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd. The archive will comprise the primary record and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

10.5.3 High resolution digital photographs will typically be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

10.5.4 The archive will be deposited in line with industry standards and best practice guidelines (SMA 1993; Brown 2011; CIfA 2020b). In addition, the recommendations of the receiving repository will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited at the next available opportunity agreed with the museum after completion of the report.

10.5.5 All projects have an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) registration form within the report. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Historic Environment Record (HER). This will include an uploaded PDF/A version of the entire report. Upon final completion of the project, a final copy of the report will be deposited with the county HER in an agreed format.

11 PUBLICITY, ENGAGEMENT AND COPYRIGHT

11.1.1 The Client will manage media publicity. ARS Ltd will not undertake media engagement except where approved and directed by the Client.

11.1.2 Opportunities will be sought for engaging the local community in any archaeological investigations and findings during fieldwork, although this may be limited by site safety restrictions and site access arrangements. Limited opportunities may be available for volunteers or work experience staff on appropriate projects.

11.1.3 The results of the archaeological investigations will be brought to the attention of the wider public. Subject to discussion and approval with the Client, options may include:

- ◆ A guided site tour and/or open day, subject to site access and safety considerations.
- ◆ Dissemination of information via the ARS Ltd and the Client's websites, and on social media, if appropriate.
- ◆ Presentation of the results at a public lecture to form a contribution to local active archaeological and historical interest groups.
- ◆ Contributions to regional or national conferences where the opportunity may arise.

11.1.4 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

12 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

12.1.1 The project will be managed according to the Historic England guidance for research projects (Historic England 2015a).

12.1.2 As a Registered Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of conduct* (2021). All archaeological works will follow the CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (2020a).

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

13.1.1 All works will be undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.

13.1.2 A risk assessment will be produced before commencement of the work that will be updated and adhered to throughout the course of the project.

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Summary for archaeol5-509381

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol5-509381
Project Name	Historic Building Recording: Dye House & Outbuilding, Liverpool Road, Prescott, Merseyside
Sitename	Dye House, Liverpool Road, Prescott, Merseyside
Activity type	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2)
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	21/00023/PREAPP
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	
Project Dates	01-Aug-2022 - 14-Sep-2022
Location	Dye House, Liverpool Road, Prescott, Merseyside NGR : SJ 45856 92786 LL : 53.4290676821739, -2.81634179516799 12 Fig : 345856,392786
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Merseyside District : Knowsley Parish : Prescott
Project Methodology	In August 2022, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by SEP Construction Services Ltd (the clients), to undertake a historic building recording of a Dye House and Outbuilding at Liverpool Road, Prescott, Merseyside, L34 1NL. The historic building recording was undertaken to Historic England's Level 2 Standard, and was conducted in support of a planning application for a housing development on the site of the Dye House (Application Ref. No. 21/00023/PREAPP).
Project Results	The former Dye House and Outbuilding likely originated between the late 18th to early 19th century, first appearing clearly on mapping from the mid-19th century. The on-site recording determined that the Dye House had been entirely rebuilt as a residential property around the mid-20th century, with no surviving historic fabric. The outbuilding comprises a multi-functional structure, built as ancillary to the original Dye House to support its needs. The extant fabric suggests that the building had been substantially remodeled in the late 19th century, with the structure close to the formation depicted on the 1893 OS Map. The building had functioned with a heated washroom, with a chimneystack that served a former copper or wash boiler that is no longer present. The outbuilding features an earth closet privy with mucking out space to the west, and a kennels with a log store over.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	
Person Responsible for work	Joseph, Empsall
HER Identifiers	
Archives	