



FAS
HERITAGE

HALL BARNs FARM

STONYHURST

LANCASHIRE

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

DRAFT REPORT
FEBRUARY 2019

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

HALL BARNS FARM
STONYHURST
LANCASHIRE

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Summary

This document presents the results of a Heritage Assessment (HA), prepared to support a planning application for a new barn, silage clamp and slurry lagoon at Hall Barns Farm, Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The assessment was undertaken by FAS Heritage on behalf of Carter Jonas for Stonyhurst College between September 2018 and February 2019.

In order to assess heritage significance and archaeological potential, a study area was established, encompassing a 1km radius around site of the proposed new barn, silage clamp and slurry lagoon. Searches of the Lancashire Archaeology Advisory Service and historic map regression were undertaken, and published and unpublished sources were consulted.

Hall Barns Farm lies to the southeast of Stonyhurst College, and forms part of its wider estate. The Jesuit college was established at Stonyhurst in 1794, occupying the site of a post-medieval and later country house with associated formal designed landscape. The formal gardens, designed landscape and associated parkland are included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade II*).

Hall Barns Farm contains two Listed Buildings, one of which is a cruck barn of possible 16th-century date (Grade I), indicating that the site has formed part of the agricultural operations of the estate from an early period. From the 18th century, the farm complex was developed further, taking its current layout in the mid-19th century; the second, Grade II Listed barn forms part of this development.

This assessment considers the potential heritage impact of a proposed new barn, silage clamp and slurry lagoon, in terms of direct impact, and also impact on the setting and significance of heritage assets.

The proposed development would not directly affect any known heritage assets, designated or non-designated.

The proposed work is likely to affect the setting of a non-designated, stone-walled enclosure known as Barn Hey; this parcel of land originated in the 18th-century or earlier, and the style of walling reflects estate architecture. The proposed slurry lagoon would be located close to Barn Hey, removing an area of open pasture, associated hedgerows, and introducing new, modern structures into the landscape. This would not affect the legibility or layout of the field structure; overall impact on significance is considered to be less than substantial.

The proposals would affect long distance and panoramic views of Stonyhurst College, including views which include elements of the formal gardens to the south of the college, the Church of St Peter, and glimpses of the core college buildings. The proposals would introduce new, modern features into these views, and would alter the existing topography and landscape grain. These new buildings are agricultural in function, and would be viewed in the context of the historic and

modern farm buildings at Hall Barns Farm, which appear distinct from the more formal elements of the designed landscape. As such, they would not affect ability to understand and appreciate the historic and aesthetic value of buildings of Stonyhurst College. As these do not represent key designed views within and of the designed landscape, and would not be substantially affected, potential impact is anticipated to be less than substantial.

Impact on the historic buildings of Hall Barns Farm would be similar. The Grade I Listed 16th-century barn lies at the northern edge of the complex. Direct views of the building would not be affected, and the proposals would affect the wider rural setting only by altering the general rural context of the farm complex; impact on the significance of this heritage asset is considered slight-negligible.

A Grade II Listed barn occupies the western edge of the farm complex, and the new structures would appear in long-distance views of this building from the south and southwest, and also in more immediate views from the track running alongside the farm. The introduction of more modern buildings would have an adverse impact on the historic setting of this barn, which is viewed primarily in the context of historic, stone-built farm buildings. As the structures would appear in an agricultural context, and would not harm ability to appreciate the historic character or original function of the core farm buildings, overall potential impact is considered to be less than substantial.

Archaeological potential is currently unknown. The Lancashire Archaeology Advisory Service should be consulted; it may be necessary to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks to ensure that any hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains encountered are preserved by record.

Acknowledgements

FAS Heritage would like to thank Joanne Smith and Peter Iles (Lancashire Archaeology Advisory Service), Mark Smeeden (Smeeden Foreman), Joel Gandhi and Josh Brear (Carter Jonas) for assistance during the preparation of this assessment.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of a Heritage Assessment (HA), prepared to support a planning application for a barn, silage clamp and slurry lagoon at Hall Barns Farm, Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The assessment was undertaken by FAS Heritage on behalf of Carter Jonas for Stonyhurst College between August 2018 and February 2019.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Hall Barns Farm lies in a rural setting within the wider estate of the Stonyhurst College, to the south of the designed gardens and sports grounds of the college. This is a working farm, comprising farmhouse, barns, and outbuildings. The site of the proposed new structures lies within two fields pasture to the south and southeast of the farm (Figure 1; Plate 1). Historic maps indicate that these fields were known as Dove Coat Field and High Long Meadow, and these labels are used for ease of reference (Figure 2).



Plate 1 Aerial view of Stonyhurst College, with the site of proposed new structures shown

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this HA is set out the heritage significance of the site, and to inform the impact that proposed options would have on that significance. This is in line with Paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2018) which states:

‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.’

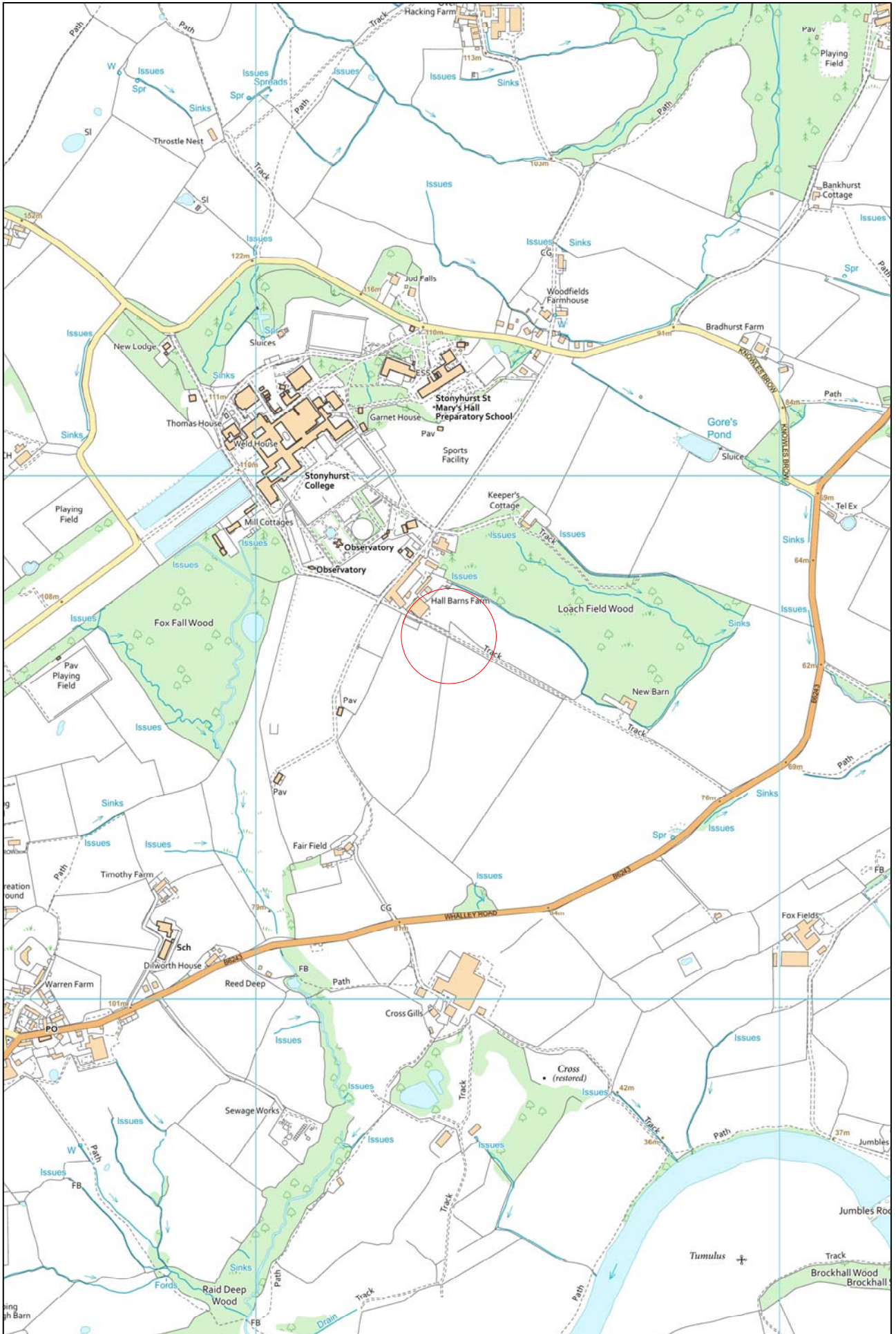
The significance of a heritage asset is defined as:

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

1.3 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND PLANNING GUIDANCE

1.3.1 Legal frameworks

The HA aims to address the requirements of relevant legal frameworks and planning policy pertinent to the site and proposed development. The following apply:



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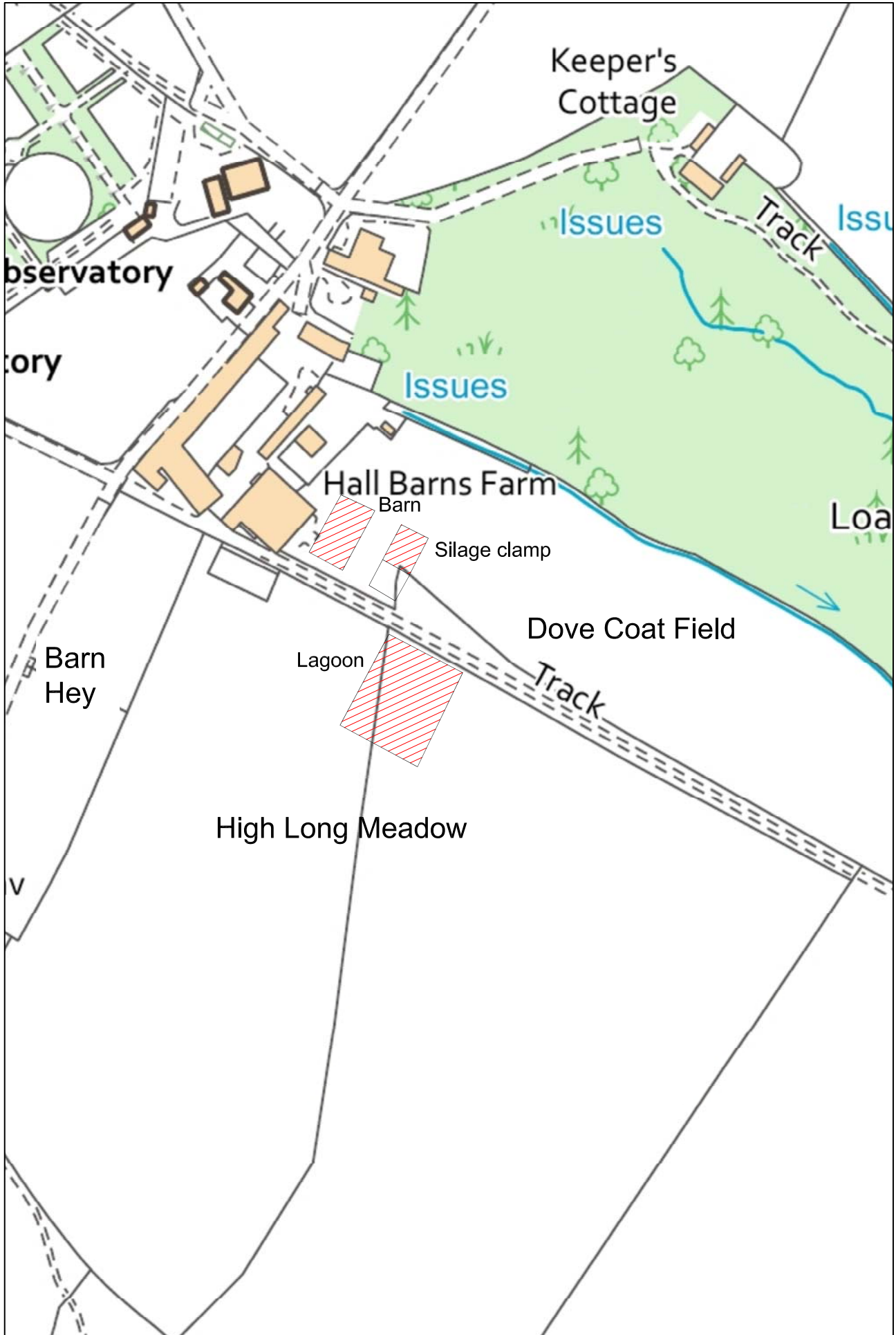
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Location map

Scale 1:10000



Figure 1



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Location of proposed new structures, with field names

Scale 1:2500



Figure 2

National and Regional Planning Framework

- Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
- National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2018)

Guidance

- National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)
- Historic England, 2017. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets

2.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The HA has been prepared with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* and also takes into account Historic England, 2017. *Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

2.1 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

2.1.1 Sources

The following were consulted as part of the process:

- Lancashire Archaeology Advisory Service (LAAS)
- Historic England Archive
- Historic maps
- Published and unpublished sources

2.1.2 Gazetteer

A search of the LAAS for a 1km radius around the proposed site identified 87 heritage assets. These have been included in a Gazetteer (Appendix A) and have been cross-referenced throughout the text with Heritage Asset (HA) numbers. Events in the area are detailed in Appendix B.

2.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

2.2.1 Assessment of significance

Heritage significance has been assessed taking into account:

- archaeological interest
- architectural interest
- artistic interest
- historic interest

Contribution of setting to the significance of the heritage asset

Consideration is also given to the level to which setting contributes to the significance. Attributes of setting which contribute to the significance of each heritage asset have been identified, drawn from the check-list provided by Historic England (2017).

The following grades of significance have been employed:

- **Exceptional significance** - resources which can be demonstrated to have international or national significance, special relevance to British history or culture, and/or are of extraordinary or unique archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic merit. This will include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments (or those monuments which otherwise meet scheduling criteria) all Listed Buildings Grades I and II*, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens grades I and II*, and Registered Historic Battlefields;
- **Considerable significance** - resources with importance within a national or regional context, due to special archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. This category will include Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens Grade II;
- **Moderate significance** - resources of local importance. This might include heritage assets with archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest, but which do not meet the criteria for designation;
- **Some significance** - resources of limited local importance, due to their high frequency, lack of provenance or limited survival. This might include resources of local significance that have been partially destroyed by past land use, whether by agricultural activity or built development;
- **Unknown significance** - resources of uncertain importance based upon their type or condition.

2.2.2 Assessment of impact

The impact of development upon the significance of a heritage asset may be adverse or beneficial. The significance of a heritage asset might be affected by direct physical impact, including destruction, demolition and alteration, but may also be affected by changes to its setting. This could include changes to the historic character of an area, alterations to views to and from a site, accidental damage from construction work, temporary loss of amenities (largely arising during development work and including air and noise pollution, visual intrusion, increased traffic, changes in the character of a landscape or townscape).

Categories of impact have been graded thus:

- **Substantial** - elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are substantially harmed or lost;
- **Moderate** - elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are harmed;
- **Slight** - there is change to elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset or its setting, but that harm is minimal;

- **Beneficial** - those elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are enhanced or better revealed;
- **No change** - no change.

Following consideration of the value of the heritage asset, the attributes which contribute to its significance and the likely magnitude of the impact of development on those attributes, an assessment can be made of the overall effect of the proposed development on each asset and on the heritage resource as a whole. This is broadly based on the assumption that the most significant effect will result in circumstances where the very highest impact occurs to very important remains.

3.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

A search of the LAAS returned a total of 87 heritage assets within the study area, of which 29 are designated heritage assets. An initial scoping exercise was undertaken to ascertain which heritage assets would be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed works, before undertaking a more detailed assessment of significance and impact.

3.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Designated heritage assets within the study area are shown on Figure 3.

3.1.1 Registered Parks and Gardens

Stonyhurst College is designated Grade II* on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. The site of the proposed works lies outside and to the southeast of the Registered Park and Garden (see Figure 3), but is partly intervisible with the designated area and so potential impact on significance is considered further.

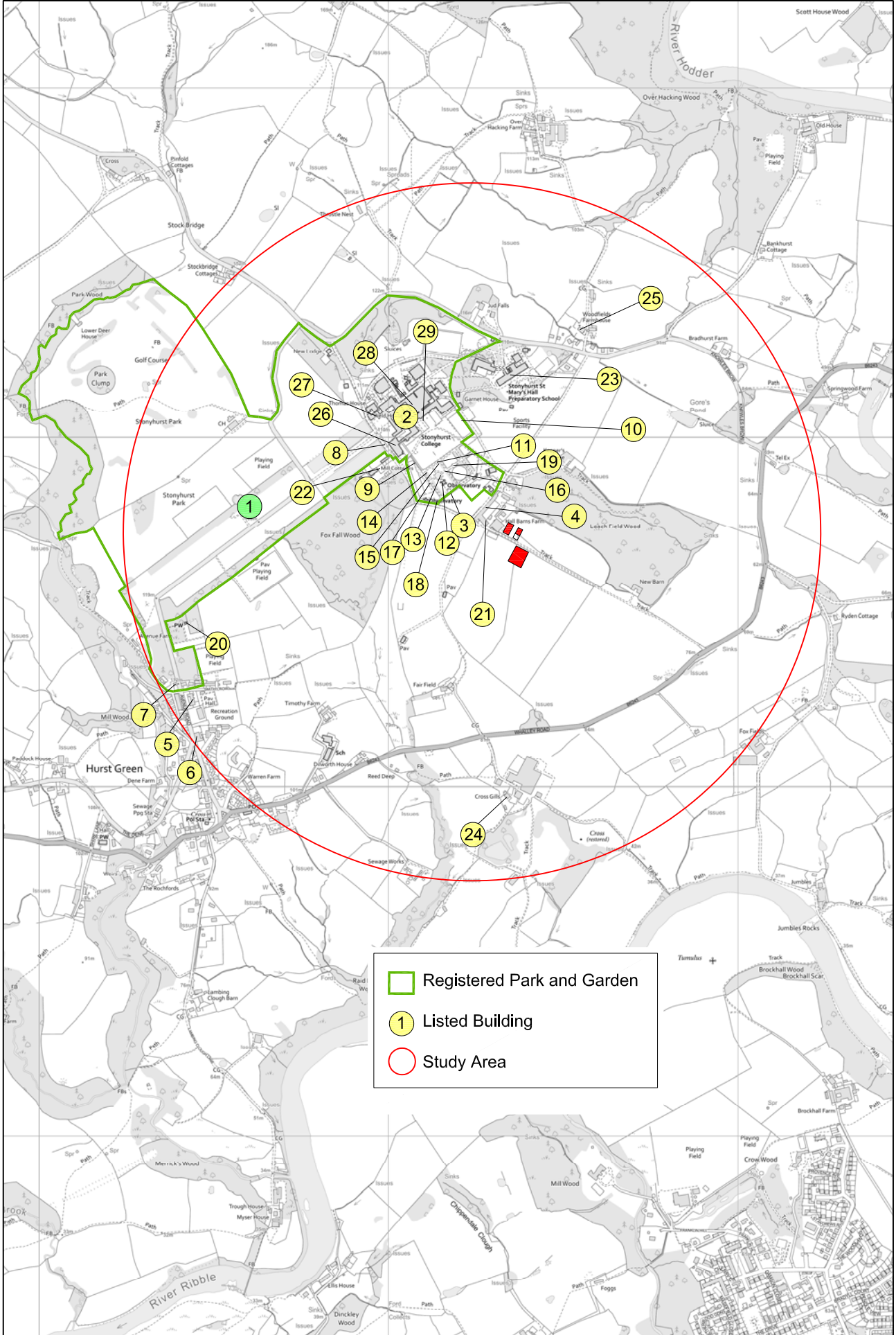
3.1.2 Listed Buildings

A total of 28 Listed Buildings were identified in the study area (see Figure 3).

No Listed Buildings lie within the area of proposed works.

To the immediate north of the site, two barns forming part of the Hall Barns Farm complex are Listed, including a 16th-century barn forming the northwestern part of the complex (HA 4; Grade II* Listed), and a perpendicular barn which flanks the track running alongside the farm (HA 21; Grade II Listed). The impact on the setting of these heritage assets is considered in more detail.

Most of the remaining Listed Buildings represent buildings and related garden features associated with Stonyhurst Park (HA 3, HA 8, HA 9, HA 13-19). These are predominantly 18th-century in date, but including the 16th-century and later country house at the centre of the park (HA 2), and later 19th-century additions (HA 10-12, HA 20-22).



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Location of designated heritage assets

Scale 1:15000



Figure 3

Of these, the majority lie away from the area of proposed works, and their setting would not be affected. Those heritage assets which are considered further are the pavilions and clair-voie wall that occupy the southern boundary of formal gardens, immediately north of Hall Barns Farm (HA 3), as these have a more direct relationship with the area of potential impact.

Within the wider landscape are two farmhouses (HA 24 and 25), and a series of almshouses, an inn and estate cottages at Hurst Green (HA 5, 6, 7), c.1km to the southeast of the proposed site. The significance of these heritage assets would not be affected by the proposed work.

3.1.3 Non-designated heritage assets

Figure 4 shows the density of non-designated heritage assets within the study area, identified through searches of the LAAS and the Historic England archives (see Appendix A; HA 30 to 87). These include entries dating from the prehistoric monument to the present day.

None lie directly within the area of proposed development. A walled enclosure known as Barn Hey lies to the immediate west of Hall Barns Farm, and so impact on the setting of this structure is considered further (see Figure 2).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A wealth of information is available regarding the historical development of Stonyhurst College and the buildings. The following presents a summary account only, focussed primarily on the development and significance of the buildings at Hall Barns Farm, and the land immediately associated with it. The aim is to provide sufficient detail to allow the significance of the proposed development site to be set out, and the potential heritage impact of the proposals to be assessed. Information derives from a search of the LAAS, and from previous assessments of the site, in particular *Stonyhurst College, Hurst Green: Archaeology Survey Report*, prepared by Oxford Archaeology North in 2015.

4.1 PREHISTORIC TO ROMAN PERIOD

Although previous identification of a Roman camp at Stonyhurst Park has now been rejected (HA 84), evidence does indicate some level of activity dating to this period. A Roman coin (*denarius of Aelius*) was found in 1953 in the yard at Hall Barns Farm (HA 85). A cast copper-alloy head was recovered from Hurst Green, and has been assigned a late Iron Age to Roman date (HA 52).

4.2 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Stonyhurst College itself is reported to have been built on a site with 14th or 15th-century origins. The estate fell into the hands of the Shireburn family in 1377, and remained so until 1754. It is assumed that a house of this date would have existed at the site, and historic maps show a curving pond (now lost) which has been interpreted as evidence for a former moated site (HA 81). Medieval activity is represented in the wider landscape by earthworks of ridge and furrow (HA 29,

39, 72, 80, 86 and 87), and spot finds, including a short-cross penny dating to 1199-1216 recovered from the college (HA 49).

Further afield, medieval activity is represented in the landscape by a cross base from Croskell's Cross (HA 30), re-erected at its current site in the 19th century (HA 31). An incised cross has been identified in a field wall close to Warren Farm (HA 32).

4.3 POST MEDIEVAL PERIOD

4.3.1 Stonyhurst

The principal building at Stonyhurst was started by Sir Richard Shireburn in 1592 (HA 2). Speed's map of 1610 shows the park pale around the deer park, known to have been situated to the northwest of the main house and designed landscape.

Sir Richard's grandson, Nicholas Shireburn, extended the house after 1690, and oversaw the introduction of classical features and the formal gardens to the west and south of the house, including the parallel fishponds, or 'canals' that extend westwards from the west front of the house along the great avenue (HA 1; Plate 2). These features are depicted on two estate maps, dating to 1733 (Plate 3) and 1774 (Plate 4), and on a smaller scale on Yates' map of 1786 which shows the large house of Stonyhurst, with a great avenue leading away from the house to the southwest, the park to the west and Weld family lands to the east (OAN 2015).

The 1733 and 1774 maps show that the avenue extends to the southwest, with a track to Hurst Green leading off from the southern end. Fields flank the avenue to the northwest, with Low Park and High Park beyond (deer park wall and shelters survive HA 66, HA 67).

To the south of the main buildings were lawns and playing fields, and an area of formal gardens, the southern boundary of which is marked by two garden pavilions and connecting clair-voie wall, affording views across the Pennines (HA 3)(Plate



Plate 2 View along the southern of the two 'canals', looking southwest

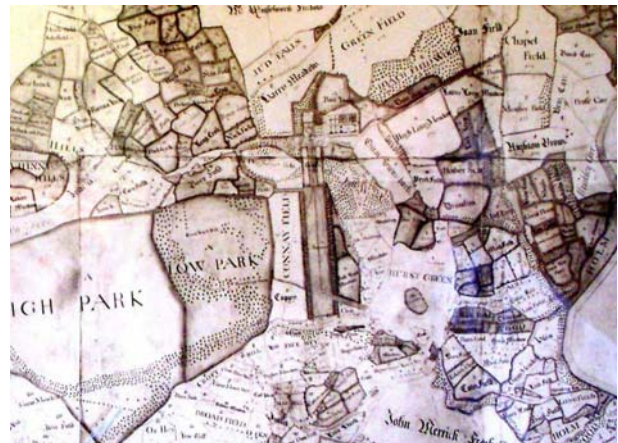


Plate 3 Extract from 1733 Estate Map, reproduced in OAN 2015

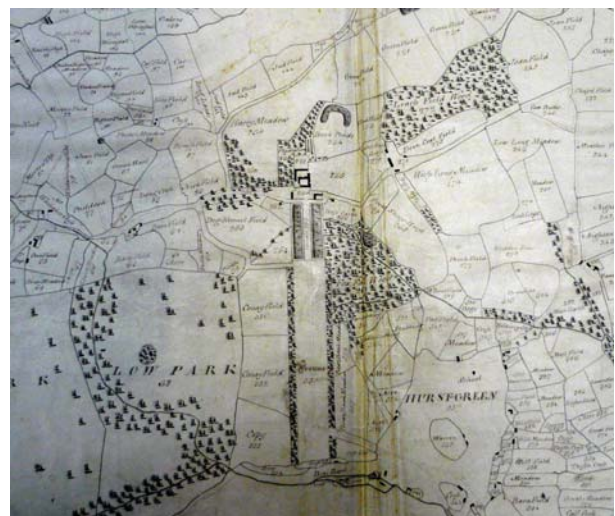


Plate 4 Extract from 1774 Estate Map, reproduced in OAN 2015

5). A grouping of Listed Buildings occurs in this area, representing a variety of 18th-century garden features including gate piers (HA 8, 9, 11, 18), garden steps (HA 16, 17), an ornamental pond, with circular wall, statues, sundials (HA 13), and individual statues of St Jerome (HA 14) and St Mary Magdalene (HA 15).

In the wider estate, gateways are recorded to the south (HA 56) with adjacent estate cottages (HA 54, 55) and close to the formal gardens south of the principal buildings (HA 59).

4.3.2 Hall Barns Farm

The most northerly barn forming the Hall Barns Complex is a cruck barn of possible 16th-century date (HA 4), which would suggest that it functioned alongside the principal house constructed for the Shireburn family, long before the establishment of the college at the end of the 18th century.

The farm and its immediate landscape can be traced on the 1733 and 1774 maps. The land on which the farm is situated appears then, as now, to represent a clearing within Loach Field Wood, labelled on these plans as Dove Coat Field. To the south of Dove Coat Field is a large parcel of land labelled as High Long Meadow. The maps show the track that now leads past the farm, dividing these two fields; this splayed out at its northern end to form an irregular, roughly triangular, yard. The 1774 plan shows two perpendicular buildings, presumably the two Listed barns, and a small structure in the location of the current farmhouse within this yard area (Plate 6).

To the immediate west, the estate maps shows a long, thin plot named 'Barn Hey' which corresponds with the walled enclosure to the immediate west of Hall Barns Farm (HA 58; Plate 7). The OAN report on Stonehurst states that the construction of the wall would suggest estate architecture and corralling of animals such as rabbits or deer, or maybe a market garden. It has a single-storey, two celled, unroofed pitched roof shelter located on the west junction of the sub-dividing wall.



Plate 5 Garden wall and pavilions, looking north



Plate 6 Detail from 1774 estate map, overlaid onto modern Ordnance Survey



Plate 7 Eastern gate of Barn Hey, looking north (with pavilion visible to the right)

4.3.3 Wider area

The majority of heritage assets of post-medieval date in the wider study area are buildings, including a group of structures at Hurst Green: St Joseph's school, stated to originate in the late 17th century (HA 33). A possible rabbit warren has been identified, suggested by an oval enclosure to the north of Warren Farm (HA 34).

With Hall Barns Farm, Woodfield farm (HA 25) was one of the farms that would have served the estate; estate cottages of 18th-century date are also recorded in the HER (HA 54, 55).

The rural, agricultural character of the landscape is reflected in the records of post-medieval ridge and furrow in the landscape (HA 40, HA 41, HA 64), and a lynchet bank (HA 70). A quarry is also recorded in the study area, indicating exploitation of local resources (HA 60).

Spot finds of post-medieval date include a 17th-18th-century shoe buckle recovered from Stonyhurst College (HA 50), and a miscellaneous lead object depicting a skull (HA 51).

4.4 LATE 18TH TO 19TH CENTURY

4.4.1 Stonyhurst College

In 1794, the Shireburn family heir, Thomas Weld of Lulworth, leased the site to the Society of Jesus, who were fleeing from a temporary school in Liege in the face of continental persecution and war. In 1809, the buildings and estate were gifted to the Jesuits, and since then a college has occupied the site; from 1828-1928 a seminary was maintained at St Mary's Hall.

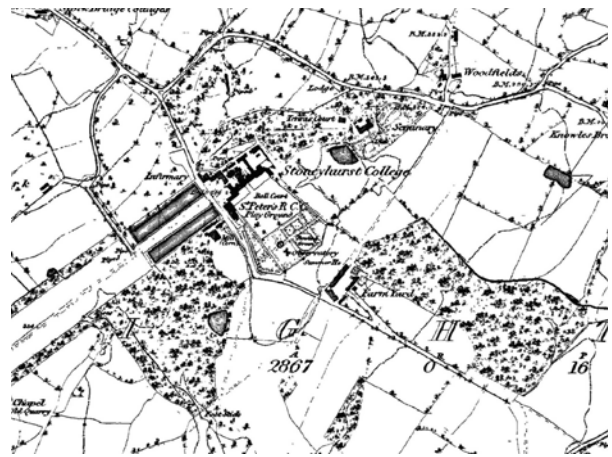


Plate 8 Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1847-8

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey (1847-8) and subsequent 19th-century editions show the changes to the landscape brought about by the development of the site as a college (Plate 8). In

order to accommodate the college, the Jesuits added to the principal building, including the Shirk building of 1799 (HA 26)(Plate 9). Much greater expansion of the buildings occurred from the mid-19th-century onwards, arranged around three quadrangles. Following the Emancipation Act



Plate 9 West front of Stonyhurst College

(1829), the Jesuits built the Church of St Peter, designed by J J Scoles and built from 1832, adjacent to the Shirk building (HA 26)(Plate 10). The Old Infirmary was added to the north end of the west front in 1842-3 (HA 27), and the service ranges of the 17th century were extended to form the Shireburn quadrangle in the first half of the 19th century (HA 28). The south front was added in 1875-1888 (HA 29).



Plate 10 Church of St Peter

To the southwest of the main buildings, the avenue and formal gardens with parallel 'canals' were enhanced with the refurbishment of the Stonyhurst buildings. A playground or ball park lay to the southeast, and a bowling green, observatories and

summerhouse beyond. In addition to the 18th-century garden features, elements dating to the 19th century include the pair of 'handball walls' (HA 76, 77), observatories (HA 74, 79) a statue entitled Ave Maria (first shown at the end of the canal/avenue in 1894)(HA 62), and a statue of St Aloysius was erected near the south entrance to the college in 1889 (HA 78).

A seminary was established at St Mary's Hall from c.1830, and remained at the site until 1920s, being expanded in 1880 (HA 23).

By 1894, additional sporting facilities had been provided from the college, including the cricket ground with pavilion to the southeast of the avenue (HA 53). An additional pavilion (now demolished) was added in 1912 at the southeastern corner of Barn Hey (HA 57). Early Ordnance Survey editions show a tennis court near St Mary's Hall (HA 73), possibly earlier in origin.

Continued development of the surrounding area included new lodges (HA 68, HA 71) and gateway (HA 69) to the northwest and northeast of the college buildings. Further estate cottages are recorded (HA 65 and 82), and a mill was established (HA 83).

4.4.2 Hall Barns Farm

On the Ordnance Survey edition of 1847-8, the irregular yard at Hall Barns Farm had been altered, and buildings are shown arranged around a rectangular yard, the three main ranges of which represent the stone barns that are extant today (Plate 11). It has been suggested that the southwestern barn of the complex (Grade II Listed) dates to the 19th century, although a structure appears in this location on the 1774 estate map (HA 21). The eastern boundary of the former yard had been fossilised as a track boundary; by 1894

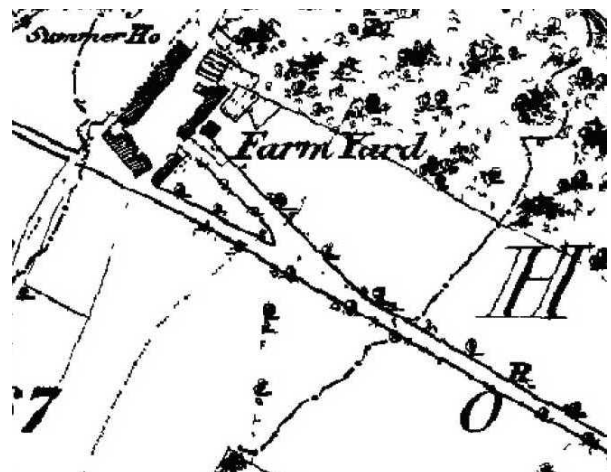


Plate 11 Detail from Ordnance Survey 1847

this had become a field boundary, still evident on aerial views of the early 20th century (Plate 12). High Long Meadow had been divided into three fields (OAN 2015 states that this also shown on a plan of 1815).

OAN (2015, 10) note that the development of the farm, with the addition of the mill to the north (HA 22), and a new track extending to Woodfields, were probably driven by a need to provide for the increased number of residents on the estate.

The track leading southeast from the farm, along the northern edge of Barn Hey, was formalised at this time.

4.4.3 Wider area

Heritage assets of 18th and 19th-century date in the wider study area are mainly buildings of agricultural origin, including barns at Bradhurst (HA 42, HA 43, HA 44, HA 48), cottages (HA 63) and other farm buildings (HA 45, HA 46). Amongst the buildings of this period is the 19th-century 'New Barn' at Hall Barns Farm, situated some distance to the south of the main farm complex and now converted to residential use (HA 47). A post-office is recorded at Woodfields (HA 75).

4.5 UNDATED

Within the wider landscape, cropmark and earthwork evidence has been recorded of field boundaries and routes which do not have a date, but are likely to be medieval or post-medieval in origin (HA 35, HA 36, HA 37). Some can be readily identified as modern, including a probable pipeline adjacent to the Stonyhurst College playing fields (HA 38).

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Initial scoping has suggested that the proposed works would affect a small number of designated heritage assets in the surrounding area. Table 1 sets out the significance of those heritage assets that would potentially be affected by the proposed works, and the contribution that setting makes to their significance. Section 5.2 then sets out the contribution that the proposed site makes to the setting of these heritage assets.

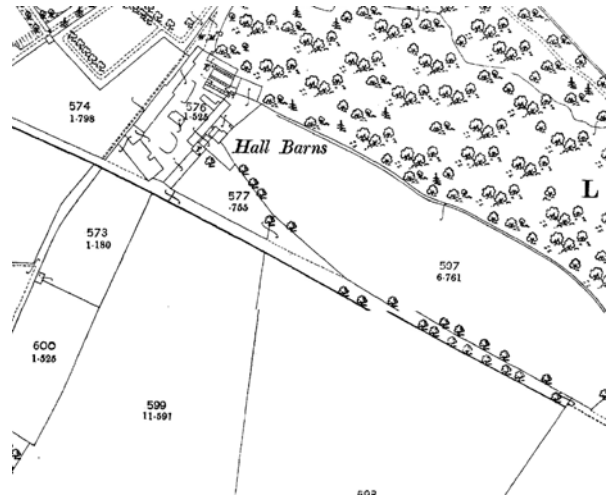


Plate 12 Detail from Ordnance Survey 1894



Plate 13 Aerial view of the farm, looking northwest, 1925 © Britain from Above, EPW013897

NB a detailed analysis of the setting of the Registered Park and Garden is not considered necessary for this assessment and so summary points only are included.

Table 1 Assessment of significance and setting

HA no	Name	Status	Significance	Justification	Attribute of setting contributing to significance
1	Stonyhurst College (and Listed College buildings)	RGP GII* LB GI LB GII	Exceptional	Architectural, historic, artistic value	Other heritage assets/group value – value enhanced by the numerous historic buildings and structures that make up the historic landscape
					Views of the heritage asset – structures visible for some distance within the surrounding landscape, designed to be appreciated and seen
					Views within the heritage asset – formal design of the gardens includes intended key views along the canals from the west front, and views of and through the formal gardens (not detailed at length here)
					Views from the heritage asset – features such as the clair-voie allow long distance views across the Pennines. Long distance views along the avenue.
					Historical associations – with the Jesuits, notable individuals and architects
					Formal design – good survival of 18th-century and later formal landscape design
3	Garden wall and pavilions	LB GI	Exceptional	Architectural, historic, artistic value	Views of the heritage asset – these features are designed to be viewed within the context of the formal garden; views of the asset allow aesthetic and architectural value to be appreciated
					Views from the heritage asset – designed to frame and allow views towards the Pennines to the south
					Other heritage assets/group value – value enhanced by the numerous historic buildings and structures that make up the designed landscape
					Landscape character – rural surroundings enhance significance, forming backdrop to intended views of and from the heritage asset

HA no	Name	Status	Significance	Justification	Attribute of setting contributing to significance
4	Hall barn	LB GI	Exceptional	Architectural and historic value	Landscape character – rural setting reflects the historic, agricultural context of the barn
					Views of the heritage asset – allow architectural value to be appreciated
					Other heritage assets – set with the associated barns and farm buildings initially, and within the wider estate more widely, allowing understanding of intended function and historic context
21	Barn	LB GII	Considerable	Architectural and historic value	Landscape character – rural setting reflects the historic, agricultural context of the barn
					Views of the heritage asset – allow architectural value to be appreciated
					Other heritage assets – set with the associated barns and farm buildings initially, and within the wider estate more widely
57	Barn Hey	Non-des	Moderate	Archaeological and historic value	Landscape character – rural setting reflects the historic, agricultural context of the enclosure and structures
					Views of the heritage asset – allow historic significance and architectural value of the enclosure to be appreciated.

5.2 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The proposed works would affect parts of Dove Coat Field (barn and silage clamp) and High Long Meadow (slurry lagoon). These parcels of land form part of the wider agricultural estate associated with Stonyhurst College, and as areas of pasture have a strong rural character.

The fields are divided and bounded by hedges, which contrast with the stone walling around Barn Hey to the north. Historic map regression indicates that the subdivision of High Long Meadow occurred between 1774 and 1815. The triangular area of Dove Coat Field bounded by hedgerows represents the vestiges of the former farmyard boundary, which fell out of use during the 19th-century.

Hall Barns Farm is a working farm (Plate 14), and in addition to the historic barns, more modern structures exist at the site, in particular a large barn to the south of the site (Plate 15)



Plate 14 View of the farmyard, looking west



Plate 15 View looking north towards Hall Barns Farm

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

No archaeological investigations have been reported from the site of proposed works, and the archaeological potential of the area is not known.

Finds of Roman to post-medieval date from the surrounding area indicate some potential for activity of this period in the area, but no securely located features have been identified in the immediate vicinity.

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACT

Assessment of potential impact has been undertaken with reference to the following drawings:

- 602-01-D Proposed site location plan
- 602-02-A Existing topographical survey
- 602-03-D Proposed site location plan
- 602-04 Existing and proposed site sections
- 1376-00 (002) Lagoon cut and fill
- 1254-001 (002) Planning elevations

This report should also be read in conjunction with a *Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal* (LVIA) prepared by Smeeden Foreman. Viewpoints discussed in the LVIA are cross-referenced where appropriate.

Discussions regarding heritage and landscape impact have been ongoing during the preparation of these designs. The proposals have been driven by the need for these features in the functioning of the working farm; location of the individual features has been dictated to a degree by existing services.

6.1 DIRECT IMPACT

6.1.1 Heritage Assets

The proposed works would not directly affect any known designated or non-designated heritage assets.

6.1.2 Historic landscape character

The construction of the new slurry lagoon would see the removal of part of a late 18th- to early 19th-century hedgerow, and a cut and fill operation would be required. The grain and topography of this field would be altered, and the structure, topped by a stock-proof fence, would represent a new feature within a formerly open field. Hedgerows have been proposed to screen the mound, which would soften visual impact.

The new barn and silage clamp would see removal of part of a hedgerow in Dove Coat Field, and loss of an area of pasture. It is notable that these features lie within an area that the 18th-century maps suggest was formerly a farmyard, to the immediate south of an existing modern barn. These structures would serve to extend the built form of the farm to the south along the track.

6.1.3 Archaeology

Archaeological features within the area of proposed works would be affected by the groundworks, and particularly the cut and fill operation required for the lagoon. The archaeological potential of this area is not known; the land has been agricultural since the post-medieval period, and coin finds would indicate some level of activity in the area from the Roman period onwards.

6.2 IMPACT ON THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Consideration has been given to the potential impact of the proposals on the attributes of setting set out in Table 1. For these heritage assets, many of the attributes of setting that contribute to significance would not be affected (formal design, group value/other heritage assets, historical associations); those that would potentially be affected include landscape character, and views of and from heritage assets.

Registered Park and Listed Buildings of Stonyhurst College

For the Registered Park as a whole (HA 1), and the buildings of the core College complex, the impact of the proposals would be on the character of the surrounding landscape, and on views towards the designated landscape, specifically views from Whalley Road to the south, and from the footpath to the southwest. The key designed views within the landscape – along the avenue, and those contained within the core complex – would not be affected.

In terms of landscape character, there would be change to what amounts to a small part of the wider rural estate. While resulting in the loss of open ground to new, modern structures, the proposed buildings are agricultural in function and so do not detract from the general, rural character of this part of the estate, which is primarily associated with Hall Barns Farm.



Plate 16 View from Whalley Road, looking north

Views of the College and grounds that would be affected are long-distance views from the Whalley Road to the south, and the panoramic views from the public footpath that follows the southern boundary of High Long Meadow (these have been considered in the LVIA as Viewpoints 4 and 5).

From the south, at Whalley Road, the new barn, silage clamp and lagoon would appear as new features to the right (south) of the main elements of the formal landscape (Plate 16)(LVIA Viewpoint 5). The proposals, and the slurry lagoon in particular, would result in the erosion of the open, rural character, which forms the broader setting against which the historic buildings designed landscape features are viewed. The proposed structures would therefore represent intrusive elements in this view. They would not, however, encroach directly into views of the formal gardens and College; these features would be seen in the context of the farm, and would be readily legible as agricultural elements of the landscape. For these reasons impact on this aspect of the setting of Stonyhurst College is considered moderate (less than substantial).



Plate 17 View from south west, with the college buildings and gardens (left), Barn Hey (central, behind the tree) and the location of the proposed slurry lagoon and barns (far right)

From the southwest, from the footpath that skirts the cricket ground, the new structures would feature in sweeping panoramic views that take in the college and formal garden features to the north, Barn Hey and Hall Barns Farm beyond, and the fields to the south (Plate 17)(LVIA Viewpoint 4). While the barn and clamp would be largely screened behind hedgerows that flank the track, the slurry lagoon would represent an intrusive feature in a formerly open pasture in the southern parts of this view. This would be understood within the agricultural context of Hall Barns Farm and would not intrude directly in the views towards the designed landscape; impact on this attribute of setting of the Registered Park and college buildings is considered moderate (less than substantial).

From the immediate vicinity of the proposed new farm buildings, views to the north do not feature the more formal elements of the designed landscape due to the topography of the site.

Overall impact on the setting and significance of the Registered Park and the designated heritage assets of the core complex is considered to be less than substantial.

Garden pavilions and clair-voie wall

The views towards the Registered Park from the south and southwest include the pavilions and clair-voie wall (HA 3)(see Plate 16 and Plate 17); the design and function of these features can be appreciated in views, and as such this attribute of setting makes some contribution to significance. These are long-distance and panoramic views, they are not critical to significance. The proposed new features would not mask or screen the wall and pavilions, but would appear as new elements seen in the context of the agricultural complex of Hall Barns Farm. Impact on the setting of this garden feature specifically is considered to be slight.

The views from the clair-voie are critical to the significance of this garden feature, as it was designed primarily to frame views southwards from the formal gardens towards the Pennines. The northern barn of the Hall Barns Farm (HA 4) is visible in these views; the presence of this barn, and the falling topography, means that the new structures would be screened from view. Impact is considered to be negligible (LVIA Viewpoint 3).

Hall Barns Farm: northern barn

The proposed work would represent erosion of the open fields associated with this barn, and so there would be some impact on landscape character. This would not affect the ability to appreciate the age, and architectural and historic significance of this Grade I Listed Building. The proposed structures are not considered likely to affect views of this structure. Overall impact is considered to be negligible.

Hall Barns Farm, southwest barn

Again, the proposals would represent erosion of the landscape character associated with the farm complex, but this would not affect the ability to appreciate the architectural and historic significance of this Grade II Listed Building. The proposed structures would feature in long-distance views of the barn from the southwest and south (see Plate 16 and Plate 17). As the structures would appear relatively prominent against the scale of the barn, impact on these views is considered to be moderate.

There may be some impact on more immediate views; the Listed barn flanks the track leading past the farm, on which the new buildings would be constructed. Although a modern barn already lies to the south of the farm, the majority of buildings are stone-built, and the farm has a strong historic



Plate 18 View south along the track, with the Listed Barn (left), and Barn Hey (right)

character (Plate 18). The new barn and silage clamp would represent the extension of modern features along the road, detracting from the historic character of views of this building looking south. It is possible, however, that these structures would be sufficiently set back so as not to appear in these views.

In summary, the historic character of the farm would be altered with the addition of new structures, but this would not harm ability to appreciate the architectural and historic significance of this Grade II Listed Building; overall impact is considered moderate (less than substantial).

Barn Hey

Barn Hey is a distinctive element in this part of the historic Stonyhurst landscape, and the character of the walls marks this feature out as an element of estate management. Barn Hey is clearly visible in views from Whalley Road to the south and from the footpath to the southwest, and the new silage lagoon in particular, would intrude in views of this non-designated heritage asset. From the track adjacent to the farm, the new lagoon would significantly alter views across the southern boundary of Barn Hey (see also LVIA Viewpoint 2). In terms of affecting the overall significance of the landscape feature, the proposed new buildings would not affect the form, layout, or legibility of this structure, or ability to appreciate its significance, and so impact is considered to be moderate (less than substantial).

Table 2 summarises the potential impact that the proposed barn, silage clamp and lagoon would have on the attributes of setting that contribute to the significance of heritage assets in the immediate area.

Table 2 Assessment of potential impact

HA no	Name	Status	Significance	Attribute of setting contributing to significance	Impact on attribute of setting	Overall impact on significance
1	Stonyhurst College	RGP GII*	Exceptional	Other heritage assets/group value	No change	Slight-moderate
				Views of the heritage asset	Moderate impact on view from south and moderate-substantial impact on views from the southwest	
				Views from the heritage asset	No change	
				Historical associations	No change	
				Formal design	No change	
3	Garden wall and	LB GI	Exceptional	Views of the heritage asset	Slight	Slight

HA no	Name	Status	Significance	Attribute of setting contributing to significance	Impact on attribute of setting	Overall impact on significance
	pavilions			Views from the heritage asset	Negligible	
				Other heritage assets/group value	No change	
				Landscape character	No change	
4	Hall barn	LB GI	Exceptional	Landscape character	Slight	Negligible-slight
				Views of the heritage asset	No change	
				Other heritage assets	No change	
21	Barn	LB GII	Considerable	Landscape character	Slight	Moderate
				Views of the heritage asset	Moderate-substantial	
				Other heritage assets	No change	
				Other heritage assets/group value	No change	
				Landscape character	No change	
				Historical associations	No change	
57	Barn Hey	Non-des	Moderate	Landscape character	Slight	Moderate
				Views of the heritage asset	Moderate-substantial	

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This heritage assessment considers the potential impact of a proposed new barn, silage clamp and slurry lagoon at Hall Barns Farm. These structures would be constructed within two fields to the south of the farm complex, which in its turn lies to the south of the main college buildings and associated formal gardens of Stonyhurst College.

The proposed development would not directly affect any known heritage assets, designated or non-designated.

The proposed work would affect the setting of a non-designated, stone-walled enclosure known as Barn Hey; this parcel of land originates in the 18th-century or earlier, and the style of walling reflects estate architecture. The proposed structures would be located close to Barn Hey, removing an area of open pasture, associated hedgerows, and introducing new, modern structures into the landscape. This would not affect the legibility or layout of the structure, and so overall impact on significance is considered to be less than substantial.

The proposals would affect long distance and panoramic views of Stonyhurst College, including view of elements of the formal gardens to the south, the Church of St Peter, and the core college buildings. There would be an erosion of the broader landscape setting, through removal of areas of pasture, the introduction of new, modern structures and changes to the landform. The new structures would intrude in views towards the college across open agricultural land. However, these new buildings are agricultural in function, and would be viewed in the context of the historic and modern farm buildings at Hall Barns Farm. They would not affect ability to see and appreciate the historic and aesthetic value of buildings of Stonyhurst College; impact is anticipated to be less than substantial.

Impact on the historic buildings of Hall Barns Farm would be similar. The Grade I Listed 16th-century barn lies at the northern edge of the complex. Views of the building would not be affected, and the proposals would affect the wider rural setting only; impact is considered negligible-slight.

A Grade II Listed barn occupies the western edge of the farm complex, and the new structures would appear in views of this building from the south and southwest, and also possibly in more immediate views from the track running alongside the farm. The introduction of more modern buildings would have an adverse impact on the historic setting of this barn, which is viewed primarily in the context of 19th-century and earlier stone-built farm buildings. Again, however, the structures would appear in an agricultural context, and would not harm ability to appreciate the historic character of the core farm buildings. Impact is considered to be slight (less than substantial).

Archaeological potential is currently unknown. The Lancashire Archaeology Advisory Service should be consulted; it may be necessary to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks to ensure that any hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains encountered are preserved by record.

Paragraph 196 of NPPF states that

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use

The proposed impact on designated and non-designated heritage assets associated with Stonyhurst College and Hall Barns Farm must be weighed against the benefits of the scheme, which would include facilitating the operation of the farm which in itself forms an important historic element in the wider Stonyhurst estate.

8.0 REFERENCES

Cartographic sources

1610 John Speed

1733 Estate map

1774 Estate map

1847-8 Ordnance Survey 1:10560

1894 Ordnance Survey 1:2500

Secondary sources

OAN 2015. *Stonyhurst College, Hurst Green: Archaeology Survey Report*

APPENDIX A GAZETTEER

Key

NHLE	National Heritage List for England
SM	Scheduled Monument
LB GI/GII*/GII	Listed Building Grade I, II*, II
RPG GI/II/II*	Registered Park and Garden
PRN/MLA	Lancashire Historic Environment Record

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS						
1	SD 686 388	PRN5094-MLA5094 NHLE 1000953	RPG II*	Stonyhurst Park	Gardens and parkland with late 17th-century origins, including well-preserved formal garden dating from c.1700 and an avenue and water features of similar date. The deer park now forms part of the golf course	Post-med
2	SD 6905 3906	PRN1024-MLA1024 NHLE 1419714	LB GI	Stonyhurst College	Country house, started in 1592 with additions of 1700. It became a Jesuit public school in 1799 with 19th C additions	Post-med
3	SD 6918 3884	PRN17590-MLA17552 NHLE 1146979 DLA 1536	LB GI	Garden pavilions and connecting wall	Pair of garden pavilions and connecting clair-voie wall, built c.1700. Square, sandstone ashlar with lead roof.	18th C
4	SD 6928 3880	PRN17596 - MLA17558 NHLE 1072302 DLA 1542	LB GII*	Hall Barn	Hall Barn (north west side of farmyard), Stonyhurst College. Cruck barn, possibly C16th. Originally with timber-framed walls, now encased with sandstone rubble of at least 2 different periods and with a slate roof.	16th C and later
5	SD 6844 3825	PRN17574-MLA17537 NHLE 1308779 DLA5122	LB GII*	Nos 1-6 (Shireburn Cottages)	Almshouses, 1706. Removed from Kemple on Longridge Fell and rebuilt in 1946 when a first floor was added to the wings and a number of doorways opening off the courtyard was reduced	18th/20th C
6	SD 68451 38144	PRN17573-MLA17536 NHLE 1362234 DLA5123	LB GII	Bayley Arms	Public house, early 19th century. Formerly Mason's Arms Inn. Shown on the OS 1847	19th C
7	SD 68390 38294	PRN17575-MLA17538 NHLE 1072332 DLA 5121	LB GII	Nos 51 to 53 Avenue Road, Hurst Green	Two estate cottages, dating to c.1821	19th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
8	SD 6899 3898	PRN17585-MLA17547 NHLE 1308732 DLA 1531	LB GII	Church of St Peter, gate piers, Stonyhurst College	Wall containing two gate piers, c.1700	18th C
9	SD 69077 38928	PRN17586-MLA17548 NHLE 1072337 DLA 1532	LB GII	Wall and gateway, Church of St Peter, Stonyhurst College	Wall and gateway, c.1700, southeast of the church	18th C
10	SD 6921 3905	PRN17587-MLA17549 NHLE 1072338 DLA 1533	LB GII	Wall, Stonyhurst College	Wall on N side of playing field, including gate piers. Low sandstone ashlar with cast iron railings	19th C
11	SD 6914 3893	PRN17588-MLA17550 NHLE 1072339 DLA 1534	LB GII	Gate piers, north of Observatory Road, Stonyhurst College	Gate piers, c.1700. Sandstone ashlar with broken segmental pediments with urns and festoons	18th C
12	SD 69155 38870	PRN17589-MLA17551 NHLE 1308739 DLA 1535	LB GII	The Observator Stonyhurst College	The Observatory, 100m southeast of pond, Stonyhurst College. Built c.1838 by Mr Tuach of Preston, with underground magnetic chamber of 1866. Sandstone ashlar with timber and glass lantern and felted roof.	19th C
13	SD 69150 38892	PRN17591-MLA17553 NHLE 1072340 DLA 1537	LB GII	Observatory Pond	Pod with low circular retaining wall with 5 statues, sundials and a lead statue of Regulus, c.1700.	18th C
14	SD 69111 38900	PRN17592 - MLA17554 NHLE 1308710 DLA 1538	LB GII	Statue of St Jerome	Statue of St Jerome, 250m North West of Observatory Pond, Stonyhurst College	Early 18th C
15	SD 69145 38925	PRN17593 - MLA17555 NHLE 1072341 DLA 1539	LB GII	Statue of St Mary Magdalene,	Statue of St Mary Magdalene, 250m North of Observatory Pond, Stonyhurst College	Early 18th C
16	SD 69162 38904	PRN17594 - MLA17556 NHLE 1362216 DLA 1540	LB GII	Steps, NE of Observatory Pond	Flight of 11 sandstone garden steps, c.1700, removed from the front court in 1856. North East of Observatory Pond , Stonyhurst College	Early 18th C
17	SD 6912 3887	PRN17595 - MLA17557 NHLE 1072300 DLA 1541	LB GII	Garden steps	Garden steps with side walls and end piers, c.1700. South West of Observatory Pond , Stonyhurst College	Early 18th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
18	SD 69140 38818	PRN17597 - MLA17559 NHLE 1072301 DLA 1543	LB GII	Gate piers	Gate piers 50m south of Observatory, Stonyhurst College. Sandstone ashlar gate piers, square section	18th C
19	SD 69187 38921	PRN17598 - MLA17560 NHLE 1362217 DLA 1544	LB GII	Font	Font (now garden ornament), date uncertain. North east of Observatory Pond, Stonyhurst College	Unknown
20	SD 68420 38470	PRN17599 - MLA17561 NHLE 1072303 DLA 5120	LB GII	The Mausoleum, Stonyhurst College	Mausoleum, c.1825.	19th C
21	SD 69280 38762	PRN17600 - MLA17562 NHLE 1362218 DLA 1545	LB GII	Barn, possibly early C19	South west side of Farmyard, Stonyhurst Hall. Squared sandstone with stone slate roof.	19th C
22	SD 68976 38911	PRN17601 - MLA17563 NHLE 172304 DLA 1546	LB GII	The Mill, Stonyhurst College	Former granary, c.1830-40. Extended to the SW by a mill building pre-1847 and by a wheelhouse and store pre-1894, also to the SW. Altered C19 and C20. Severe roof collapse 2010. Appears to replace a mill noted in 1810. Proposed for refurbishment and conversion 2015.	19th C
23	SD 69350 39180	PRN17602 - MLA17564 NHLE 1362119 DLA 1547	LB GII	St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst College	Preparatory school, built as seminary in 1830 and extended in 1880.	19th C
24	SD 69340 37970	PRN17604 - MLA17566 NHLE 1362220 DLA 5106	LB GII	Cross Gills Farmhouse	Late C18 farmhouse. Brick with stone dressings and slate roof.	18th C
25	SD 69550 39310	PRN17605 - MLA17567 NHLE 1308721 DLA 1548	LB GII	Woodfield Farmhouse and No.8 Woodfield	House, C17. Sandstone rubble, partly rendered, with slate roof. 2 storeys.	17th C
26	SD 69021 38978	PRN1024-MLA1024 NHLE 1419718	LB GI	Stonyhurst College – Church of St Peter	St Peter's Church was added to the complex in 1832-5 to serve local Catholics as well as the college. Built for the Society of Jesus by J J Scoles, later 19th C internal alterations by Edmund Kirby and others	19th C
27	SD 68966 39062	PRN1024-MLA1024 NHLE 1419719	LB GII	Stonyhurst College – Old Infirmary and attached passage	Former infirmary, constructed 1842-3 by J J Scoles	19th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
28	SD 69069 39095	PRN1024-MLA1024 NHLE 1419721	LBGII	Stonyhurst Colege – Shireburn Quadrangle, Ambulacram and former laboratories	The Shireburn quadrangle lies to the rear/east of the west front. Elements of 17th century service wings were added to in the 19th C with the ambulacram (1849-1852) and adjoining laboratories (c.1810).	17th-19th C
29	SD 69100 39048	PRN1024-MLA1024 NHLE 1419717	LB GII*	Stonyhurst College – South Front, Boys Chapel and Shirk	South front, including Shirk, 1799 for Father Charles Wright. The ambitious south front was built 1875-1888 by Dunn & Hansom, including Boys Chapel.	18th-19th C
NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS						
30	SD 6956 37830	PRN1016-MLA1016	-	Croskell's Cross	Croskell's Cross, 200yds south of Cross Gills Farm, near Hurst Green, and about ¼mile north of the River Ribble. The cross base, of millstone grit, measures 0.9m square and is 0.5m high. It is surmounted by a modern cross of red sandstone, which has been broken and re-assembled again at some time. The site is a very prominent one, high above the River Ribble, upon the top of a grassy knoll	Medieval, 19th C
31	SD 69550 37850	PRN1564-MLA1564	-	Crostrell's Cross, Cross Gills	Cross re-erected after moving from previous site	Post-med
32	SD 5751 3807	PRN1023-MLA1023	-	Waren Farm Cross	Incised cross lying in a field wall. Wall surrounds a coppice, just behind the clubhouse at Hurst Green, about a foot in height	Medieval
33	SD 68824 38131	PRN1027-MLA1027	-	St Joseph's RC School, Hurst Green	Free school building dating from 1686, shown on OS mapping as Walker's Castle, now a house. Current school building is to south.	Post-med
34	SD 68558 38095	PRN2867-MLA2867	-	Warren Farm, Hurst Green	Possible Rabbit warrant – suggested by the oval enclosure to the N of the farm	Post-med?
35	SD 68570 38430	PRN3111-MLA3111	-	Earthwork, North of Hurst Green	Soilmark of linear earthwork – long, straight and narrow. Possibly an old road or field boundary	Unknown
36	SD 3988 3919	PRN3113-MLA3113	-	Field boundaries Knowles Brow	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks, length of earthwork, probably field boundaries	Undated

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
37	SD 692 394	PRN3436-MLA3436	-	Cropmarks nr Stonyhurst College	Two parallel ditches of uncertain date seen on aerial photography	Undated
38	SD 6953 3913	PRN3437-MLA3437	-	Cropmark	Land adjacent to Stonyhurst College playing fields shows a linear mark, tending north-west and banding more to the west where it crosses a road, almost certainly the line of a pipeline	Modern
39	SD 6938 3955	PRN3438-MLA3438	-	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow shown on aerial photography. Also a trackway respecting the ridge and furrow	Med to Post med
40	SD 688 396	PRN9100-MLA9100	-	Ridge and furrow, Stockbridge Cottages	Earthworks remains of ridge and furrow and field boundaries, seen on aerial photographs	Post med
41	SD 684 390	PRN9101-MLA9101	-	Ridge and furrow, Stonyhurst Park	Earthwork remains of old field boundaries and ridge and furrow	Post med
42	SD 69959 39246	PRN25010 - MLA24371	-	Barn at Bradhurst, Knowles Brow,	Archaeological building survey, April 2001. A building recording was carried out by S Haigh in April 2001 prior to the barn at Bradhurst being converted to residential use. The barn is stone- built and has a dated lintel, 1818. It has been extended by a small rear outshot and its interior has been altered somewhat, although the original threshing floor still survives. There is a detached pigsty to the north of the barn and a separate heated outbuilding to the east.	19th C
43	SD 69959 39246	PRN25012 - MLA24373	-	Barn at Bradhurst	Combination barn, built in 1818, converted to residential use in 2001. Archaeological building recording was carried out in April 2001 at a barn at Bradhurst, near Hurst Green, Lancashire (NGR SD 69963924), prior to its conversion to residential use. The recording involved photography, drawings and a written report. The barn is stone-built and dated to 1818.	19th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
44	SD 68594 38047	PRN25480 - MLA24837 PRN25481 - MLA24838	-	Buildings at Warren Farm, Hurst Green	Archaeological building survey was carried out by S Haigh in August 2001 at two sites at Hurst Green prior to conversion of the buildings to domestic use. At Warren Farm the buildings are all part of a single range and comprise two shippens plus a pigsty and a small shed, probably constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries. Farm and outbuildings constructed in the 19th/20th centuries	19th C
45	SD 68920 38079	PRN25482 - MLA24839	-	Dilworth House	Farmstead shown on 1847 first edition OS map. A barn and farmhouse are shown on the 1844 OS map and the pigsties are shown on the 1893 map but may be earlier. The barn is combination barn and evidence suggests it postdates the farmhouse.	19th C
46	SD 68919 38077	PRN25493 - MLA24850	-	Barn at Dilworth House	Archaeological building survey, August 2001. The barn is probably early 19th century, the pigsties are of the later 19th century.	19th
47	SD 69712 38570	PRN30317 - MLA26772	-	New Barn: Hall Barns Farm	New Barn at Hall Barns Farm on the Stonyhurst College estate is a large, stone built horseshoe plan building erected in 1873 for the housing of dairy cattle and storage of hay. Now converted to residential use.	19th C
48	SD 69582 39409	PRN30319 - MLA26774	-	Woodfields Barn,	Combination barn, c.1750-99, with attached C20 shippon; now converted to residential use.	18th C
49	SD 69 39	PRN32579 - MLA29144	-	Coin: Stonyhurst College	Medieval cut short cross penny of John I (1199-1216), moneyer: Ravf (Rauf)/Lincoln, dating the coin to 1204/5-c.1208/09.	medieval
50	SD 69 39	PRN32798 - MLA29363	-	Shoe buckle: Aighton	Cast cu-alloy shoe-buckle, probably dating from the 17th/18th century.	Post med
51	SD 69 39	PRN32799 - MLA29364	-	Find: lead object	Cast lead-alloy object, possibly depicting a skull, dated 1600-1900?	Post med
52	SD 68 38	PRN36588 - MLA33182	-	Find: Cu alloy head. Hurst Green	Cast copper alloy head dating from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period, (300 BC-410 AD). The artefact takes the form the forward-facing bust of uncertain sex.	IA/ Roman

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
53	SD 69044 38422	PRN39699 - MLA37114	-	Cricket Pavilion	Cricket Pavilion, Stonyhurst College, Hurst Green. Pre-1894 cricket pavilion.	19th C
54	SD 69161 38279	PRN39700 - MLA37115	-	Fair Field (formerly Sherburn House)	The westernmost of two C18 estate cottages, shown as Sherburn House on OS 1847 six inch map and as Fair Field on OS 1894 25 inch map.	Post med
55	SD 6917 3829	PRN39701 - MLA37116	-	Fair Field (formerly Sherburn House)	The easternmost of two C18 estate cottages, shown as Sherburn House on OS 1847 six inch map and as Fair Field on OS 1894 25 inch map.	Post med
56	SD 69163 38295	PRN39702 - MLA37117	-	Gateway	Stonyhurst College, Hurst Green 18th century elaborate gateway	18th C
57	SD 6916 3855	PRN39703 - MLA37118	-	Cricket pavilion, Stonyhurst college	Cricket pavilion first shown on OS 1912 25 inch map.	Late 19th C
58	SD 69212 38664	PRN39704 - MLA37119	-	Barn Hey,	Shown on 1733 estate map, a walled garden or used for corralling of animals such as rabbits or deer?	18th C
59	SD 69139 38802	PRN39705 - MLA37120	-	Gateway, Stonyhurst College	Ornamental gate piers	18th C
60	SD 6844 3847	PRN39706 - MLA37121	-	Quarry, Stonyhurst	Old Quarry shown on OS 1847 six inch map, still extant as a pond.	Post med
61	SD 68339 38536	PRN39707 - MLA37122	-	Boundary stone, Stonyhurst	Boundary stone shown on OS 1847 six inch map as Large Stone, still extant.	19th ?
62	SD 68309 38522	PRN39708 - MLA37123	-	Statue, Stonyhurst	A large stone statue entitled 'Ave Maria'. It is first depicted on the OS map of 1893.	19th C?
63	SD 68411 38292	PRN39709 - MLA37124	-	Nos.1-3 Smithy Row	Pre-1847 estate cottages.	19th C
64	SD 68789 39096	PRN39710 - MLA37125	-	Dog Kennel Field	Post-Medieval broad ridge and furrow.	Post med
65	SD 68878 39149	PRN39711 - MLA37126	-	St Philips (formerly Dashwood)	Pre-1847 estate cottage.	19th C
66	SD 68558 39034	PRN39712 - MLA37127	-	Deer Cote Stonyhurst College,	Pre-1847 deer cote. A pair of parallel rectangular single-storey deer shelter sheds located around a small central courtyard.	18th-19th

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
67	SD 68600 39063	PRN39713 - MLA37128	-	Deer park wall	Deer park wall, pre-1733?. A substantial stone wall defining the north-east and south-east sides of Low Deer Park at Stonyhurst. The park is depicted on the 1733 estate map. This section includes the 1km of boundary south and east of the beck running through Park Wood. The boundary is constructed of small angular drystone stones and survives in places over 1.5m high.	Med to post-med
68	SD 68829 39250	PRN39721 - MLA37136	-	New Lodge, Stonyhurst Park	Gate lodge dated 1915.	20th C
69	SD 68839 39271	PRN39722 - MLA37137	-	Gateway Stonyhurst Park,	18th-19th C gateway	18th-19th C
70	SD 68913 39316	PRN39723 - MLA37138	-	Bank: Stonyhurst Park	Medieval - post-medieval lynchet bank.	Med to post-med
71	SD 69299 39281	PRN39724 - MLA37139	-	Gate lodge Stonyhurst Park,	Gate lodge dated c.1915, it replaced a pre-1847 building.	20th C
72	SD 69252 39158	PRN39726 - MLA37141	-	Ridge and furrow: Stonyhurst	A small area of broad ridge and furrow, medieval/post-medieval.	Med to post-med
73	SD 69295 39198	PRN39727 - MLA37142	-	Tennis court: Stonyhurst	Tennis court shown on OS 1847 six inch map. An C18 real tennis court?	18th C?
74	SD 69345 39104	PRN39728 - MLA37143	-	Earthwork Mound: Stonyhurst	Earthwork remains of a mound that is shown as an observatory on the OS 1892 25 inch map.	19th C
75	SD 69539 39235	PRN39729 - MLA37144	-	The Old Post Office	The old post office, dated 1824.	19th C
76	SD 69131 38955	PRN39730 - MLA37145	-	Handball wall, Stonyhurst	Handball wall, post-1799, it was moved to this position in 1876. The 'Big' handball wall located in the playground on the north-west end of the formal garden. It was apparently moved to this position in 1876. It is constructed of ashlar stone masonry with chamfered edges, and an overhanging top with a trio of urns placed above.	18th to 19th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
77	SD 69186 38995	PRN39731 - MLA37146	-	Handball wall, built in 1876.	The 'New' handball wall located in the playground on the north-west end of the formal garden. It was apparently constructed in 1876 and has recently been renovated. It is constructed of ashlar stone masonry with chamfered edges, and an overhanging top with a trio of urns placed above.	19th C
78	SD 69111 39053	PRN39732 - MLA37147	-	Statue	A statue of St Aloysius located near the south main entrance to the college. It was erected in 1889 by Mrs. Butler, of Bunnahow, in memory of her son, William Lambert Butler, who died at Stonyhurst in February 1886.	19th C
79	SD 69108 38824	PRN39733 - MLA37148	-	Observatory Stonyhurst College	Dome observatory, constructed in 1866.	19th C
80	SD 68888 39057	PRN39734 - MLA37149	-	Ridge and furrow, Stonyhurst	Earthwork remains of Medieval/post-Medieval ridge and furrow.	Med to post-med
81	SD 69270 39069	PRN39736-MLA37151	-	Possible moated site, Stonyhurst College	Cropmark remains of an infilled ditch to a probably medieval moated site	Med?
82	SD 68990 38936	PRN39738 - MLA37153	-	Estate Cottages, Stonyhurst College	Building shown on an 1810 map, originally a carpenter's workshop. Extended to form (or replaced by) cottages by 1847, possibly incorporating remains of the earlier building. Fourth cottage added pre-1894. The row has a (reused?) 1810 date stone.	19th C
83	SD 68965 38934	PRN40084 - MLA37482	-	Site of mill	Site of 'a mill for thrashing and grinding' and 'a bone mill', c.1810. probably water-powered. Replaced pre-1847 by 'The Old Mill' (PRN17601) and buildings demolished pre-1894. Some elements of walling survive however.	19th C
84	SD 684 391	PRN153-MLA153	-	Roman Camp, Stonyhurst Park	Supposed site of Roman camp, now rejected	Null
85	SD 6932 3880	PRN1871-MLA1871	-	Roman coin ,Hall Barns Farm	A denarius of Aelius (AD 137) was found in late 1953 in the yard at Hall Barns Farm	Roman

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
86	SD 68316 38979	PRN39718 - MLA37133	-	Ridge and furrow, Stonyhurst Park	Earthwork remains of Medieval - post-Medieval ridge and furrow.	Med to post-med
87	SD 68483 38905	PRN39720 - MLA37135	-	Ridge and furrow, Stonyhurst Park	Earthwork remains of Medieval - post-Medieval ridge and furrow.	Med to post-med

APPENDIX B EVENTS

HA No	NGR	Reference	Site	Survey type	Date
1	SD 69027 39014	ELA1344	Shirk Building	Historic Building Recording	2007
2	SD 69053 39100	ELA2143	Shireburn	Building Survey	2012
3	SD 7016 3639	ELA494	Brockhall Village	Desk-based Assessment	1994
4	SD 69965 39246	ELA619	Barn at Bradhurst, Knowles Brow	Building Survey	2001
5	SD 68593 38047	ELA819	Buildings at Warren Farm	Building Survey	2001
6	SD 6892 3808	ELA820	Barn at Dilworth House	Building Survey	2001
7	SD 69711 38567	ELA1302	New Barn, Hall Barns Farm	Building Survey	2007
8	SD 69584 39409	ELA1304	Woodfields Barn	Building Survey	2007
9	SD 64438 34034	ELA1375	ALSF Aggregate extraction, Lower Ribble Valley	DBA and aerial/LIDAR survey	2006
10	SD 64438 34034	ELA1376	ALSF Aggregate extraction, Lower Ribble Valley	Field Survey	2006
11	SD 64438 34034	ELA1377	ALSF Aggregate extraction, Lower Ribble Valley	Core sampling and OSL	2006
12	SD 6866 3889	ELA2608	Stonyhurst College	Walkover Survey	2014-2015
13	SD 6897 3890	ELA2742	Old Corn Mill, Stonyhurst College	Historic Building Survey	2017