



FAS
HERITAGE

HALL BARN S FARM

STONYHURST

LANCASHIRE

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

REPORT
APRIL 2020



HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

HALL BARNS FARM
STONYHURST
LANCASHIRE

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Summary

This document presents the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), prepared to support an application for a Certificate of Lawfulness of Proposed Works (Planning Ref: 3/2019/1107) at Hall Barns Farm, Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The HIA was prepared in response to comments made by Peter Iles, Planning Officer (Archaeology), Lancashire County Council. The assessment was undertaken by FAS Heritage on behalf of Carter Jonas for Stonyhurst Estate between February and March 2020.

In order to assess heritage significance and impact, a 1km study area was defined around the site, and searches of the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and historic map regression were undertaken. Information was obtained from the Stonyhurst College Archives, and from the Lancashire Archives.

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*).

Two barns forming part of the Hall Barns Farm complex are Listed. The barn that forms the focus of this study forms the southwestern side of the farmyard (HA 18; Grade II Listed). The northwestern side of the farmyard is formed by a 16th-century barn (HA 4; Grade II* Listed).

Cartographic sources indicate that there was a barn in this location from the early 18th century, added to the existing agricultural barn of 16th-century date. The fabric is consistent with an early 18th-century date, and it seems that the barn was originally constructed with two outshuts. There is evidence for the main body of the barn having been reroofed, and stonework replaced in the late 18th or 19th century.

The proposed works would involve the removal of the existing roof covering of the southwestern outshut of the barn, replacement of rotten timber trusses with equivalents, re-covering the roof with a breathable membrane, fitting new softwood battens and re-roofing with the set-aside roof slates. This work required in order to allow for the continued, safe use of the building as part of the working dairy farm. As such the overall impact is positive. The removal of rotten timbers would involve the loss of some original fabric, which could be mitigated for by the preparation of a pre-intervention record.

Requirements for mitigation recording should be agreed with the Lancashire Planning (Archaeology) Officer.

Acknowledgements

FAS Heritage would like to thank Joanne Smith and Peter Iles (Lancashire Historic Environment Record), staff at the Lancashire Archives, and Joe Reed (Stonyhurst Estate) for assistance during the preparation of this assessment.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), prepared to support an application for a Certificate of Lawfulness of Proposed Works (Planning Ref: 3/2019/1107) at Hall Barns Farm, Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The HIA was prepared in response to comments made by Peter Iles, Planning Officer (Archaeology), Lancashire County Council. The assessment was undertaken by FAS Heritage on behalf of Carter Jonas for Stonyhurst Estate between February and March 2020.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Hall Barns Farm lies in a rural setting within the wider estate of Stonyhurst College, to the south of the designed gardens and sports grounds of the college. This is a working dairy farm, comprising farmhouse, barns and outbuildings (Figure 1; NGR: SD 6936 3869; Plate 1).



Plate 1 Aerial view of Stonyhurst College, with the site of barn

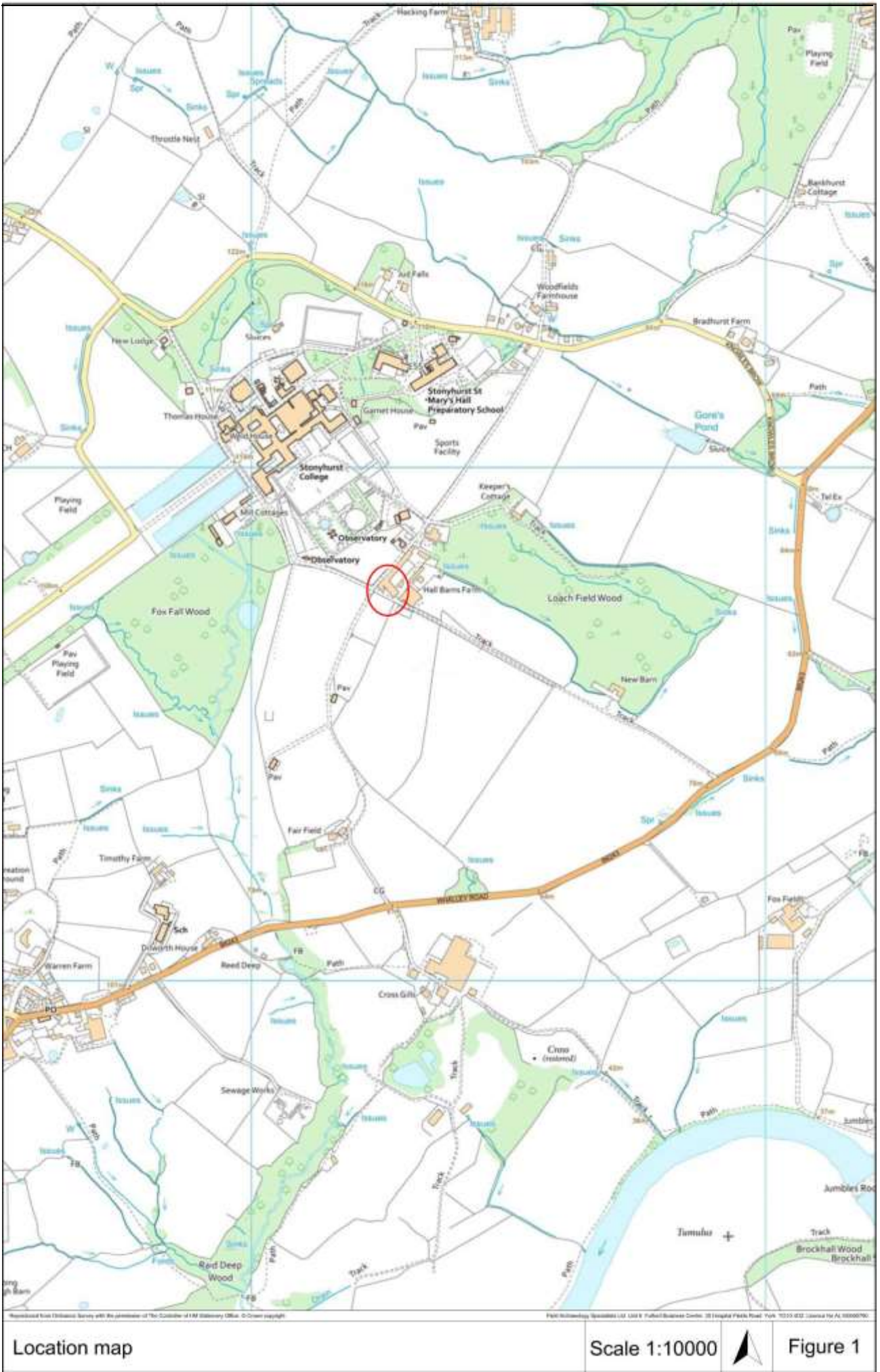
The barn that forms the focus of this study is oriented NW-SE, and forms the southwestern side of a rectilinear farmyard (Plate 2). A track runs through the estate to the southwest (Plate 2).

1.2 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

The barn is designated as a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1362218)(Listing description provided in Appendix A).



Plate 2 Location of the barn



1.3 PROPOSED WORKS

The southwest lean-to of the barn is in a deteriorating state of repair and requires re-roofing. The proposed works would involve the removal of the existing roof covering, replacement of rotten timber trusses with equivalents, and recovering the roof with a breathable membrane, fitting new softwood battens and re-roofing with the set-aside roof slates. Any shortfall in roof tiles would be made up using slates of matched colour, size and appearance salvaged from elsewhere on the estate.

At the time of preparing the report, the roof had partially been removed for safety reasons.

1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this HIA is to set out the heritage significance of the barn, and to inform an assessment of the impact that the proposed works 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)

1.5 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND PLANNING GUIDANCE

1.5.1 Legal frameworks

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

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 METHODOLOGY

The HIA 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 Historic Environment Record
- Stonyhurst College Archives
- Lancashire Archives
- Historic England Archive
- Historic maps
- Published and unpublished sources

2.1.2 Gazetteer

A search of the LHER for a 1km radius around the proposed site identified 74 heritage assets. These have been included in a Gazetteer (Appendix B) and have been cross-referenced throughout the text with Heritage Asset (HA) numbers. Events in the area are detailed in Appendix C.

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 LHER returned a total of 78 heritage assets within the study area, of which 29 are designated heritage assets. These have been used to inform the historical background to the project, and are cross-referenced through the text with Heritage Asset (HA) numbers.

3.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Designated heritage assets within the study area are shown on Figure 2.

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 immediately to the southeast of the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden (see Figure 2), and so is partly intervisible with the designated area; potential impact on significance is therefore considered further.

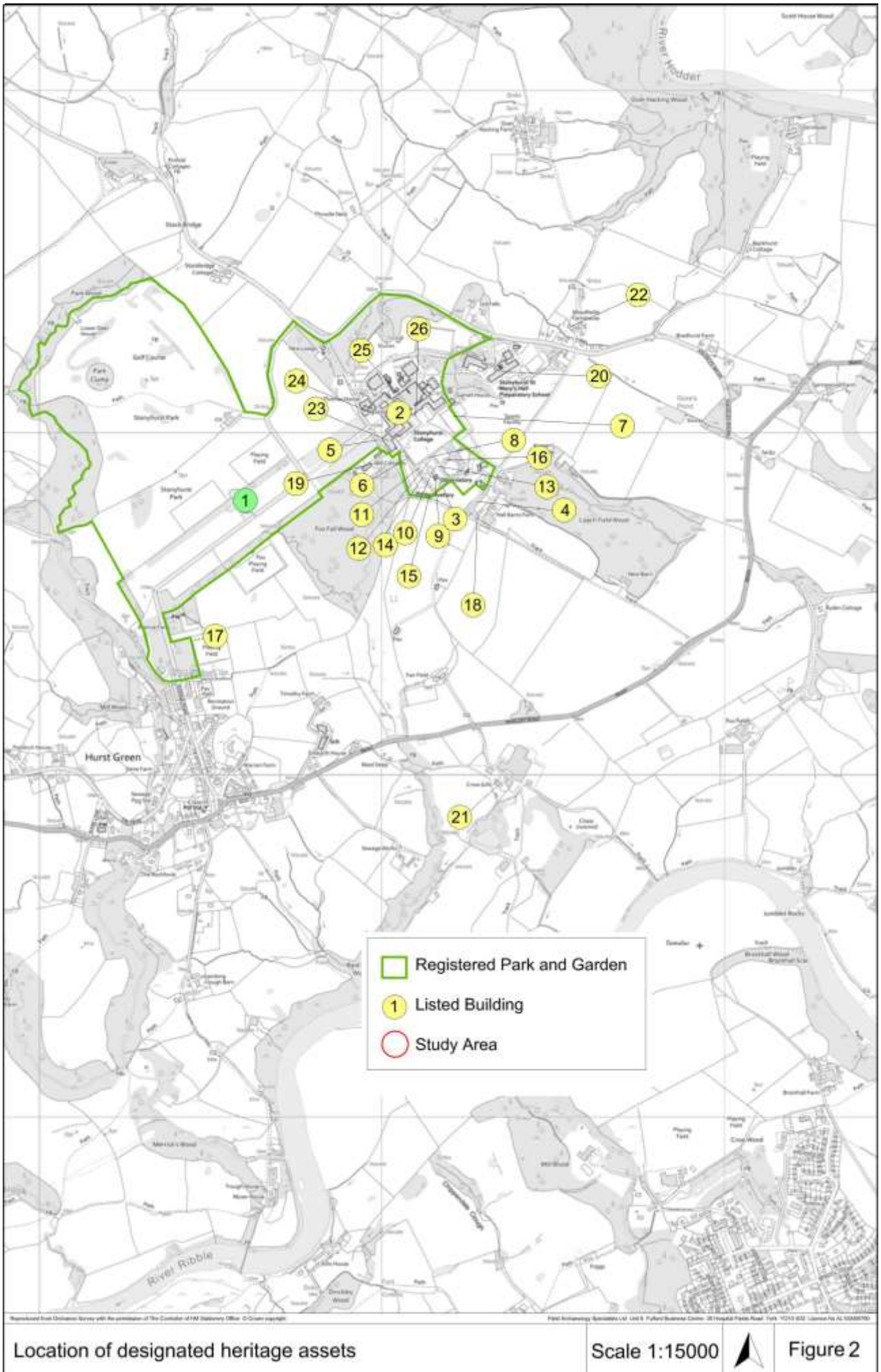
3.1.2 Listed Buildings

A total of 26 Listed Buildings were identified in the study area (Figure 2).

Two barns forming part of the Hall Barns Farm complex are Listed. The barn that forms the focus of this study is Grade II Listed (HA 18). In addition, the northwestern side of the farmyard is formed by a 16th-century barn (HA 4; Grade II* Listed).

Most of the remaining Listed Buildings represent buildings and related garden features associated with the wider Stonyhurst Park (HA 3, HA 5, HA 6, HA 10-16). These are predominantly 18th-century in date, but include the 16th-century and later country house at the centre of the park (HA 2), and 19th-century additions (HA 7-9, HA 17-19). Within the wider landscape are two Listed farmhouses (HA 21 and 22). The significance of these heritage assets would not be affected by the proposed work.

Of the Listed Buildings, the majority lie away from the area of proposed works, and their setting would not be affected by the proposed works. 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); these potentially form part of the setting of the barn.



3.1.3 Non-designated heritage assets

Figure 3 shows the density of non-designated heritage assets within the study area, identified through searches of the LHER and the Historic England archives (see Appendix B; HA 27 to 78). These include entries dating from late prehistory 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.

3.1.4 Previous investigations

Although the wider estate has been subject to archaeological assessment, the barns at Hall Barns Farm have not previously been subject to detailed study.

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 barn to be set out, and the potential heritage impact of the proposals to be assessed. Information derives from a search of the LHER, information from the Stonyhurst and Lancashire Archives, and from previous assessments of the site, in particular *Stonyhurst College, Hurst Green: Archaeology Survey Report*, prepared by Oxford Archaeology North in 2015.

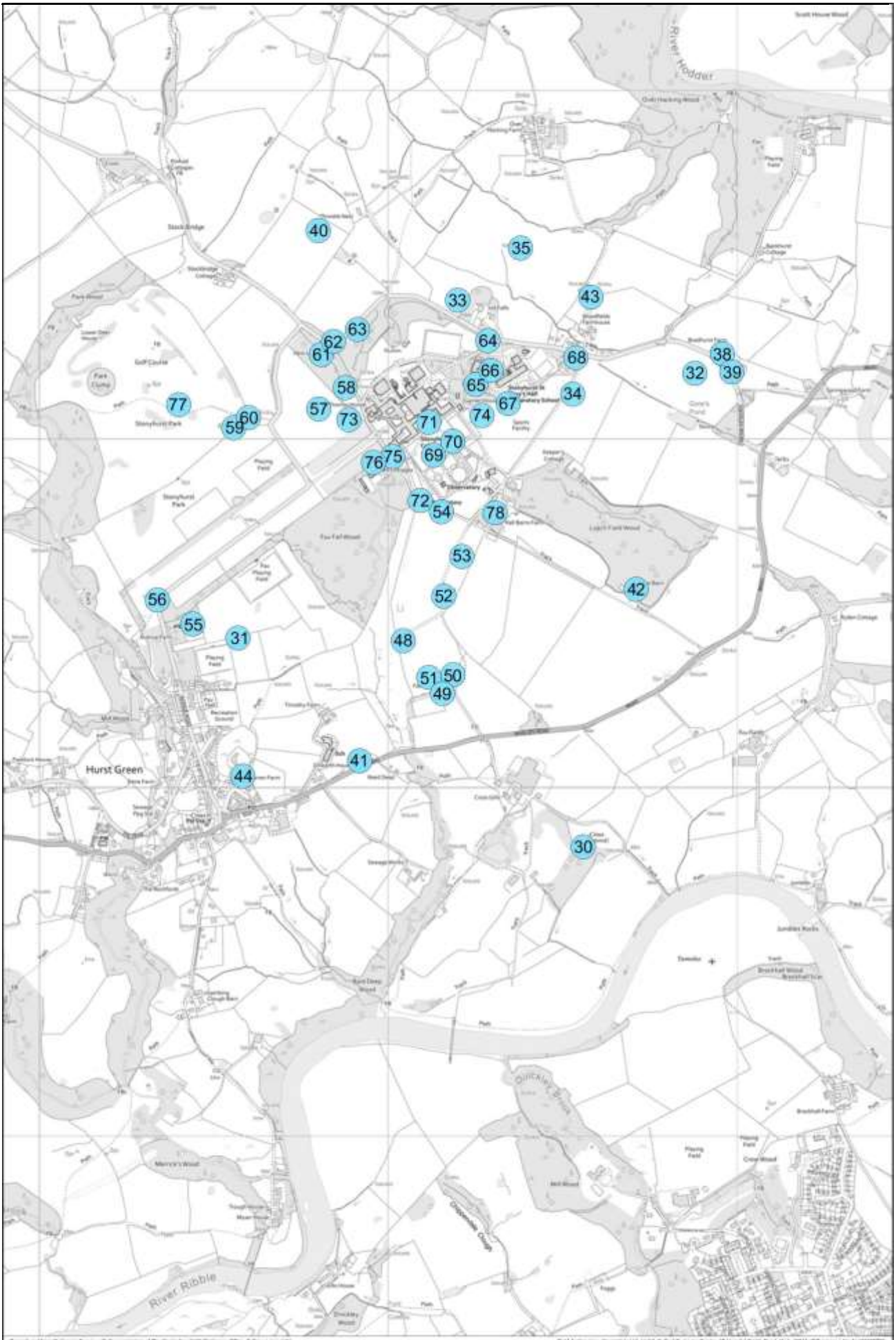
4.1 PREHISTORIC TO ROMAN PERIOD

Although previous identification of a Roman camp at Stonyhurst Park has now been rejected (HA 77), 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 78). A cast copper-alloy head was recovered from Hurst Green, and has been assigned a late Iron Age to Roman date (HA 47).

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 74). Medieval activity is represented in the wider landscape by earthworks of ridge and furrow (HA 26, 28, 35, 65, 73), and spot-finds, including a short-cross penny dating to 1199-1216 recovered from the college (HA 54).

Further afield, medieval activity is represented in the landscape by a cross base from Croskell's Cross, re-erected at its current site in the 19th century (HA 27).



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Location of non-designated heritage assets

Scale 1:15000



Figure 3

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 3). These features are depicted on two estate maps, dating to 1733 (Plate 4) and 1774 (Plate 5), 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 59-60).

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 6). A grouping of Listed Buildings occurs in this area, representing a variety of 18th-century garden features including gate piers (HA 5, 6, 8, 15), garden steps (HA 13, 14), an ornamental pond, with circular wall, statues, sundials (HA 10), and individual statues of St Jerome (HA 11) and St Mary Magdalene (HA 12).

In the wider estate, gateways are recorded to the south (HA 51) with adjacent estate cottages (HA 49, 50) and close to the formal gardens south of the principal buildings (HA 54).



Plate 3 View along the southern of the two 'canals', looking southwest



Plate 4 Extract from 1733 Estate Map



Plate 5 Extract from 1774 Estate Map (Lancashire Archives DDX59/1)



Plate 6 Garden wall and pavilions, looking north

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. A photograph published in the *Stonyhurst Magazine*, shows the interior of the barn in 1927, then described as the 'Shireburn Barn' (Plate 7). A short description of the barn is also included, describing the 'massive and magnificent specimen' of a crook [sic] barn. It notes adze marks on the surviving timbers.



Plate 7 Interior of the 'Shireburn Barn', 1927 (Stonyhurst Magazine)

Development of the farm and its immediate landscape can be traced on the 1733 and 1774 maps, and then on later Ordnance Survey editions and aerial photographs. These plans suggest that the farm and adjacent pasture represent a clearing within Loach Field Wood; the pasture is 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, and extending east from the farm is a thin, linear plot of land labelled as Barn Hey.



Plate 8 Detail from 1733 Duchess's map, showing Hall Barns Farm (oriented with north to the left)

The 1733 plan shows the farm, with a series of stylistic buildings shown in the location of the current farm (Plate 8). The map shows 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. Of



Plate 10 Detail from 1733 Duchess's map, showing Hall Barns Farm (oriented with north to the left)

particular note is a barn that stands at the eastern end of Barn Hey (Plate 9). When overlaid onto the Ordnance Survey mapping, this barn appears to be in the location of the barn forming the focus of this report and notably appears to be directly connected to the parcel of land labelled as Barn Hey.

The 1774 plan shows a similar arrangement, with perpendicular buildings, presumably the two Listed barns, and a small structure to the east (Plate 10). When overlaid onto Ordnance Survey the barn at the end of Barn Hey does appear to correspond with the location of the barn of interest.

To the immediate west, the estate maps consistently show the long, thin plot named 'Barn Hey' which corresponds with the walled enclosure to the immediate west of Hall Barns Farm (HA 53; Plate 12), and would appear to have been directly associated with a barn in the location of the structure of interest.

The OAN report on the Stonyhurst Estate 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 subdividing wall.



Plate 9 Detail from 1774 Estate map showing Hall Barns Farm (oriented with north to the left)



Plate 11 1774 plan overlaid and oriented to Ordnance Survey mapping



Plate 12 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).

With Hall Barns Farm, Woodfield Farm (HA 22) was one of the farms that would have served the estate; estate cottages of 18th-century date are also recorded in the HER (HA 49, 50).

The rural, agricultural character of the landscape is reflected in the records of post-medieval ridge and furrow in the landscape (HA 36, HA 37, HA 57), and a lynchet bank (HA 63). A quarry is also recorded in the study area, indicating exploitation of local resources (HA 55).

Spot finds of post-medieval date include a 17th to 18th-century shoe buckle recovered from Stonyhurst College (HA 45), and a miscellaneous lead object depicting a skull (HA 46).

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 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.

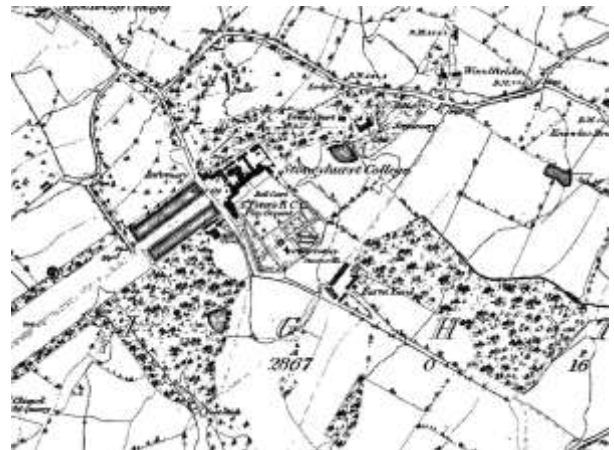


Plate 13 Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1847-8

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 13). In

order to accommodate the college, the Jesuits added to the principal building, including the Shirk building of 1799 (HA 23)(Plate 14). Much greater expansion of the buildings occurred from the mid-19th-century onwards, arranged around three quadrangles. Following the Emancipation Act (1829), the Jesuits built the Church of St Peter, designed by J J Scoles and built in 1832, adjacent



Plate 14 West front of Stonyhurst College

to the Shirk building (HA 23)(Plate 15). The Old Infirmary was added to the north end of the west front in 1842-3 (HA 24), and the service ranges of the 17th century were extended to form the Shireburn quadrangle in the first half of the 19th century (HA 25). The south front was added in 1875-1888 (HA 26).

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 69, 70), observatories (HA 67, 72), and a statue of St Aloysius was erected near the south entrance to the college in 1889 (HA 71).

By 1894, additional sporting facilities had been provided from the college, including the cricket ground with pavilion to the southeast of the avenue (HA 48). An additional pavilion (now demolished) was added in 1912 at the southeastern corner of Barn Hey (HA 52). Early Ordnance Survey editions show a tennis court near St Mary's Hall (HA 66), which is possibly earlier in origin.

Continued development of the surrounding area included new lodges (HA 61, HA 64) and gateway (HA 62) to the northwest and northeast of the college buildings. Further estate cottages are recorded (HA 48 and 75), and a mill was established (HA 76).

4.4.2 Hall Barns Farm – 19th-century map regression

On the Ordnance Survey edition of 1847-8, the irregular yard at Hall Barns Farm had been further developed, and buildings are shown arranged around a rectangular yard; the three main ranges shown represent the stone barns that are extant today (Plate 16). The eastern boundary of the former triangular yard to the southeast had been fossilised as a track; by 1894 this had become a field boundary, still evident on aerial views of the



Plate 15 Church of St Peter

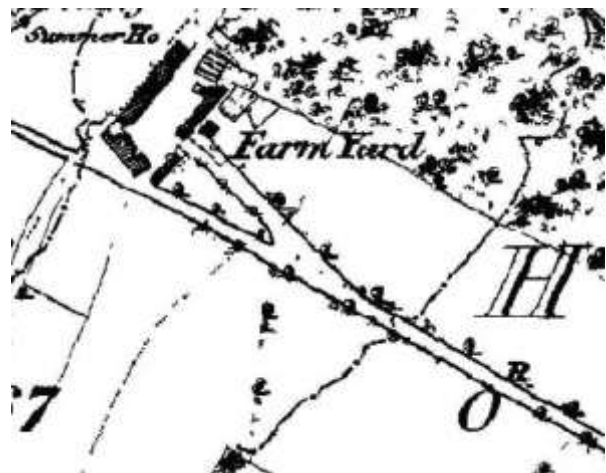


Plate 16 Detail from Ordnance Survey 1847

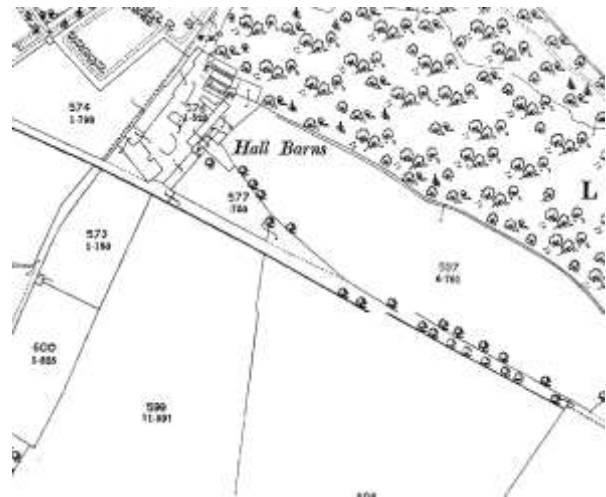


Plate 17 Detail from Ordnance Survey 1894

early 20th century (Plate 18). High Long Meadow had been divided into three fields by this time (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 19), and a new track extending to Woodfields, were probably driven by a need to provide for the increased number of residents on the estate.

Subsequent Ordnance Survey editions show very limited change to the layout of the farm. Historic maps suggest that the current footprint of the barn had been achieved by at least the mid-19th century; the plan of 1774 is not sufficiently detailed to ascertain whether the outshuts are depicted.



Plate 18 Aerial view of the farm, looking northwest, 1925 © Britain from Above, EPW013897

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 38, HA 39, HA 43) and other farm buildings (HA 40, HA 41). Among 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 42). A post-office is recorded at Woodfields (HA 68).

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

The proposed works would affect the southwestern outshut of the Grade II Listed Barn. In order to assess significance, the significance of the building as a whole needs to be considered.

The barn is largely constructed from sandstone, which varies from rubble to squared blocks, with a stone slate roof. The main body of the barn is c.30m long and c.8.5m wide; single-storey outshuts extend along both long walls and extend out for c.4m.

5.1 EXTERIOR

5.1.1 Southwest elevation

The upper part of the southwest elevation consists of the main body of the barn, while the lower part of the elevation consists of a single storey outshut. (Plate 19). The upper part is of roughly coursed sandstone rubble and incorporates a series of regularly positioned small openings intended to serve as ventilators. There are no other features of note and no evidence for any phasing in the



Plate 19 The southwest side of the barn

fabric. The roof covering of the main body of the barn is of stone slate with ventilators positioned regularly along the ridge.

The single-storey outshut has a slightly more complex history. The elevation centres on a large double door to the north of which the fabric consists of large, well-squared sandstone blocks. Within this fabric there are three window openings; that to the immediate north of double doors appears to be an insertion, the next has been inserted into a blocked door opening (the door opening appears to be an original feature) and the window at the northern end also appears to be an insertion (Plate 20). All three windows contain timber transom frames, the two to the north of the late 19th century, that to the south of mid- to late 20th-century date. The former two frames provide a likely date for when the windows were inserted.



Plate 20 The southwest side of the barn

To the south of the double door the fabric consists of much smaller sandstone blocks. These blocks are regularly coursed, until close to the south end of the building where there is a break in the fabric. The main features of note are a blocked ventilator towards the north end, a door opening and a further blocked ventilator towards the south end. The door opening contains a timber frame with overlight and a ledged and braced door. All features appear to be primary to the fabric. The break in the fabric towards the southern end of the elevation is near vertical (Plate 21). The relationship appears to be that the fabric to the north cuts into the fabric to the south, although stonework to the south does not appear to be vastly different to that to the north.



Plate 21 Vertical break in the fabric of the southwest outshut

The roof covering of all sections of the outshut are of stone slate. A section of the covering which has been removed towards the north end has exposed a section of the wall plate (Plate 22). The section exposed includes a simple scarf joint in the plate which has been secured with pegs.



Plate 22 Wall plate towards the north end of the southwest outshut

5.1.2 Southeast elevation

The southeast elevation forms one of the gables of the barn (Plate 23). The fabric of the elevation is of coursed, roughly-squared sandstone blocks. The centre of the elevation has a large door opening with a steel 'I'-section lintel. Packing around the stonework forming the jambs suggests that this door is an insertion, while the steel lintel probably replaced a timber lintel. Above the large door opening is a further small opening which would have served as a taking-in door; this appears to be an original feature. A single window with timber lintel is located on the western side of the elevation which lights the interior of the southwest outshut; the window appears to be an insertion.



Plate 23 Southeast elevation of the barn

A regular pattern of ventilators is discernible across the elevation which encompasses both gables of the barn and the outshuts to either side. Those towards the top of the elevation remain unblocked, while those lower down have all been blocked. The regular pattern of the ventilators, and the absence of evidence for addition to the elevation, indicates that the barn was conceived with outshuts as part of the design.

5.1.3 Northeast elevation

The northeast elevation of the barn follows a similar pattern to the southwest elevation with the upper part being the main body of the barn and the lower part a single storey outshut (Plate 24).

The upper part is of coursed squared blocks of sandstone, which contrasts with the southwest elevation (of more irregular coursing and less squared blocks) and suggests that they might not be of coeval date, and could represent some stone replacement.

This upper part of the elevation incorporates a series of regularly-positioned small openings intended to serve as ventilators. The roof arrangement is as observed on the southwest side of the building. In contrast to the southwest elevation, there is a gap in the outshut range to allow access to a central segmental-arched threshing door opening. The arch has a dropped keystone and immediately above it a stone bearing



Plate 24 Northeast elevation of the barn



Plate 25 Threshing door opening through the northeast elevation

a heraldic shield (Plate 25). A similar threshing door opening is located opposite in the southwest elevation but externally is now concealed by a secondary door opening in the outshut.

To either side of the threshing door are single-storey outshuts. They are constructed of large squared blocks of sandstone (identical to that employed in the northern half of the outshut on the southwest side) and facades which are symmetrical to each other. From the gap for the central threshing door there is a sequence which starts with window opening (appears to be inserted on each outshut), a large door opening (probably both original), window opening (both inserted) and door opening (both appear original although that to the south has been partly blocked and converted into a window).

5.1.4 Northwest elevation

The northwest elevation is completely concealed by a barn that was constructed across the elevation in 1938.

5.2 INTERIOR

5.2.1 Main barn

The interior of the main body of the barn is largely lined with roughly coursed rubble sandstone with areas of render surviving (Plates 26 and 27). There appears to be a possible area of reconstruction on the northeast wall at its southern end where more regular squared blocks of sandstone have been employed.

Along the lower parts of both the long walls is a series of window and door openings that provided access to the outshuts. Most of these openings appear to have been original features although many have been blocked with brick probably in the 19th century.

The threshing door opening through the southwest wall is best seen from the interior, the exterior now masked by the (modified) outshut (Plate 28).

The roof structure is a fairly standard pattern roof of the late 18th or 19th-century date. The trusses consist of king posts with raking struts to the principal rafters. Iron strapwork and fixings are in evidence holding the timbers together. This is



Plate 26 Interior of the barn, looking north



Plate 27 Interior of the barn, looking south



Plate 28 Interior of the threshing door opening through the southwest wall

probably a reroofing of the barn contemporary with areas of rebuilding of the stonework.

5.2.2 Outshuts

The interiors of the outshuts are generally difficult to view due to their current uses, but the northern half of the southwest outshut is typical (Plate 29). Of particular note is the arrangement of trusses. These are of simple form with a tie beam resting on the wall plate of the outer wall and their inner ends resting on stone corbels. The lower edges of the tie beams have been chamfered and stopped. The upper parts of the trusses consist of principal rafters supported by raking struts; the outer ends of the principals have mortice joints into the ties secured with pegs which the inner ends are let into sockets in the wall.



Plate 29 Interior of the north end of the outshut on southwest side

Two purlins have been provided which have been chamfered on their lower corners. The construction of the outshut roofs (other than one section in the southern end of the outshut on the southwest side) contrasts markedly with the replaced roof of the main body of the barn and would be consistent with a date in the first half of the 18th century.

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 DATE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Listing description for the building suggests an early 19th-century date for this structure, but the historic maps indicate that the structure may be of early 18th-century origin.

The physical evidence of the fabric suggests a building of the first half of the 18th century, which was subsequently extensively repaired in the late 18th or early 19th century when the roof on the main body of the barn and some stonework was replaced. The southern end of the outshut on the southwest side was probably rebuilt around the same time. Later alterations primarily consist of the insertion of additional openings and the blocking of several openings between the outshuts and the main body of the barn.

6.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING

The building is a well-preserved example of an agricultural building of early 18th-century date. In meeting the criteria for Grade II Listing, the building is considered to be of **considerable** significance.

6.2.1 Contribution of setting

As an agricultural building, the setting of the barn within the context of a working farmyard enhances its legibility and allows the intended function of the building to be appreciated. Historic maps suggest that the building may historically have been more directly associated with Barn Hey, but this link has been lost.

6.2.2 Contribution to the setting of designated heritage assets

As part of the farm, this barn contributes to the setting of the nearby cruck barn, representing the development of the farm around this early structure. As such it contributes to the exceptional significance of this Grade II* Listed structure.

The barn features partly in views of the clair-voie and pavilions (from the track to the west), and the barn roof is visible from the formal gardens in views south. These views are not integral to the significance of the features of the Registered Park and Gardens, but represent agricultural elements of the wider estate and so contribute to their setting.

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACT

The proposed works would see the removal of the roof of the outshut, and replacement with new membrane and original roof slates.

7.1 DIRECT IMPACT

There would be some direct impact on the fabric of the building, largely restricted to removal of timbers and addition of a new membrane. However, this would be limited to those timbers that are rotten, and as such their removal is necessary to ensure the continued safe use and good condition of the building. The legibility of the structure would not be affected.

7.2 IMPACT ON SETTING

The overall appearance of the building and its legibility would not be affected, as the replacement of the roof would not involve any additional construction, and the covering would be replaced as is. As such, there would be no change to the setting of the gardens, pavilions and clair-voie.

8.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The HIA has considered the available historical and documentary evidence relating to the barn, and involved a site visit to study the fabric of the structure.

Cartographic sources indicate that there was a barn in this location from the early 18th century, added to the existing agricultural barn of 16th-century date. The fabric is consistent with an early 18th-century date, and it seems that the barn was originally constructed with two outshuts. There

is evidence for the main body of the barn having been reroofed, and stonework replaced in the late 18th or 19th century.

The proposed works are required in order to allow for the continued, safe use of the building as part of the working dairy farm. As such the overall impact is positive. The removal of rotten timbers would involve the removal of some original fabric, which could be mitigated for by the preparation of a pre-intervention record.

Requirements for mitigation recording should be agreed with the Lancashire Planning (Archaeology) Officer.

9.0 REFERENCES

Cartographic sources

1610 John Speed

1733 'Duchess' 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 LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION**BARN AT SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF FARMYARD****Overview**

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1362218

Date first listed: 22-Nov-1983

Statutory Address: BARN AT SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF FARMYARD, STONYHURST

Location

Statutory Address: BARN AT SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF FARMYARD, STONYHURST

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

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley (District Authority)

Parish: Aughton, Bailey and Chaigley

National Grid Reference: SD 69270 38767

Details

SD 63 NE AUGHTON, BAILEY & STONYHURST CHAIGLEY

Hall Barns

8/31 Barn at south-west side of farmyard

GV

II

Barn, possibly early C19th. Squared sandstone with stone slate roof. Single-storey outshuts to both long walls and openings with plain reveals, all symmetrically treated. The north-east side has a wide doorway in the main barn wall with a segmental arch of punched stone with keystone and with a coat of arms re-set over it. Inside, the trusses are said to be softwood.

Listing NGR: SD6927038767

Legacy

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

Legacy System number: 182918

Legacy System: LBS

Sources

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 25 Lancashire,

Legal

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

End of official listing

APPENDIX B 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

	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS						
1	SD 686 388	PRN5095-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 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
6	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
7	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

	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
8	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
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	SD 69145 38925	PRN17593 - MLA17555 NHLE 1072341 DLA 1539	LB GII	Statue of St Mary Magdalene,	Statue of St Mary Magdalene, 250n North of Observatory Pond, Stonyhurst College	Early 18th C
13	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
14	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
15	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
16	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
17	SD 68420 38470	PRN17599 - MLA17561 NHLE 1072303 DLA 5120	LB GII	The Mausoleum, Stonyhurst College	Mausoleum, c.1825.	19th C
18	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

	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
19	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
20	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
21	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
22	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
23	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
24	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
25	SD 69069 39095	PRN1024-MLA1024 NHLE 1419721	LB GII	Stonyhurst College – 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
26	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						
27	SD 69550 37850	PRN1564-MLA1564	-	Crostrell's Cross, Cross Gills	Cross re-erected after moving from previous site	Post-med

	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
28	SD 68483 38905	PRN39720 - MLA37135	-	Ridge and furrow, Stonyhurst Park	Earthwork remains of Medieval - post-Medieval ridge and furrow.	Med to post-med
29	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
30	SD 70 38	PRN41556-MLA38753	-	Early medieval strap end find, N of Foxfields	Find of a corroded lead alloy tongue shaped strap end, early medieval in date. 10th-11th	E med
31	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
32	SD 3988 3919	PRN3113-MLA3113	-	Field boundaries Knowles Brow	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks, length of earthwork, probably field boundaries	Undated
33	SD 692 394	PRN3436-MLA3436	-	Cropmarks nr Stonyhurst College	Two parallel ditches of uncertain date seen on aerial photography	Undated
34	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
35	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
36	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
37	SD 684 390	PRN9101-MLA9101	-	Ridge and furrow, Stonyhurst Park	Earthwork remains of old field boundaries and ridge and furrow	Post med

	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
38	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
39	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
40	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
41	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
42	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
43	SD 69582 39409	PRN30319 - MLA26774	-	Woodfields Barn,	Combination barn, c.1750-99, with attached C20 shippon; now converted to residential use.	18th C
44	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

	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
45	SD 69 39	PRN32798 - MLA29363	-	Shoe buckle: Aighton	Cast cu-alloy shoe-buckle, probably dating from the 17th/18th century.	Post med
46	SD 69 39	PRN32799 - MLA29364	-	Find: lead object	Cast lead-alloy object, possibly depicting a skull, dated 1600-1900?	Post med
47	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
48	SD 69044 38422	PRN39699 - MLA37114	-	Cricket Pavilion	Cricket Pavilion, Stonyhurst College, Hurst Green. Pre-1894 cricket pavilion.	19th C
49	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
50	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
51	SD 69163 38295	PRN39702 - MLA37117	-	Gateway	Stonyhurst College, Hurst Green 18th century elaborate gateway	18th C
52	SD 6916 3855	PRN39703 - MLA37118	-	Cricket pavilion, Stonyhurst college	Cricket pavilion first shown on OS 1912 25 inch map.	Late 19th C
53	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
54	SD 69139 38802	PRN39705 - MLA37120	-	Gateway, Stonyhurst College	Ornamental gate piers	18th C
55	SD 6844 3847	PRN39706 - MLA37121	-	Quarry, Stonyhurst	Old Quarry shown on OS 1847 six inch map, still extant as a pond.	Post med
56	SD 68339 38536	PRN39707 - MLA37122	-	Boundary stone, Stonyhurst	Boundary stone shown on OS 1847 six inch map as Large Stone, still extant.	19th ?
57	SD 68789 39096	PRN39710 - MLA37125	-	Dog Kennel Field	Post-Medieval broad ridge and furrow.	Post med
58	SD 68878 39149	PRN39711 - MLA37126	-	St Philips (formerly Dashwood)	Pre-1847 estate cottage.	19th C

	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
59	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
60	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
61	SD 68829 39250	PRN39721 - MLA37136	-	New Lodge, Stonyhurst Park	Gate lodge dated 1915.	20th C
62	SD 68839 39271	PRN39722 - MLA37137	-	Gateway Stonyhurst Park,	18th-19th C gateway	18th-19th C
63	SD 68913 39316	PRN39723 - MLA37138	-	Bank: Stonyhurst Park	Medieval - post-medieval lynchet bank.	Med to post-med
64	SD 69299 39281	PRN39724 - MLA37139	-	Gate lodge Stonyhurst Park,	Gate lodge dated c.1915, it replaced a pre-1847 building.	20th C
65	SD 69252 39158	PRN39726 - MLA37141	-	Ridge and furrow: Stonyhurst	A small area of broad ridge and furrow, medieval/post-medieval.	Med to post-med
66	SD 69295 39198	PRN39727 - MLA37142	-	Tennis court: Stonyhurst	Tennis court shown on OS 1847 six inch map. An C18 real tennis court?	18th C?
67	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
68	SD 69539 39235	PRN39729 - MLA37144	-	The Old Post Office	The old post office, dated 1824.	19th C
69	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

	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
70	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
71	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
72	SD 69108 38824	PRN39733 - MLA37148	-	Observatory Stonyhurst College	Dome observatory, constructed in 1866.	19th C
73	SD 68888 39057	PRN39734 - MLA37149	-	Ridge and furrow, Stonyhurst	Earthwork remains of Medieval/post-Medieval ridge and furrow.	Med to post-med
74	SD 69270 39069	PRN39736-MLA37151	-	Possible moated site, Stonyhurst College	Cropmark remains of an infilled ditch to a probably medieval moated site	Med?
75	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
76	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
77	SD 684 391	PRN153-MLA153	-	Roman Camp, Stonyhurst Park	Supposed site of Roman camp, now rejected	Null
78	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

APPENDIX C 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
14	SD 6896 3905	ELA2892	The Old Infirmary, Stonyhurst College	Interior photographic recording	2019