



Shireburn Health Centre

Heritage Statement | September 2021

Levitt Bernstein **People.Design**

Job name
Shireburn Health Centre

Job number
3477H

Date of issue
24.09.21

Revision
A

Author
JP

Checked by
VT

File path
\\levittbernstein\projects\3477H\00 WIP\0-1
Presentations\20210727 - Heritage statement

Contents

1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Site Context	5
2.1 - Site description	6
2.2 - Site ownership	7
2.3 - Site description	8
2.4 - Development context	9
2.5 - Old Infirmary site history	9
2.6 - Heritage context	10
2.7 - Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	11
2.8 - Heritage significance	11
2.9 - Existing uses	12
3.0 Heritage Assessment	13
3.1 - Heritage policies	14
3.2 - Assessment methodology	15
3.3 - Overview of the works	15
3.4 - Masterplan context / alternative use	15
3.5 - Scope of work	15
3.6 - Stakeholder consultation	16
3.7 - Impact assessment	17
3.8 - Significance assessment	18
4.0 Appendix	19
4.1 - A. Official listing	20
4.2 - B. Historic photos	24

Introduction

This heritage statement accompanies an application for listed building consent seeking to refurbish the health centre on the ground floor north and east ranges of the Shireburn Quadrangle.

Listed building consent application

In order to satisfy the requirements of planning policy and Ribbles Valley Borough Council, the application consists of the following:

- Application form and certificates
- Design & Access statement
- Location plan, existing plans and elevations
- Proposed plans and elevations
- Photographic record
- Site context (within this report)
- Written justification (within this report)

Purpose of the report

Levitt Bernstein has been appointed by Stonyhurst College to prepare the LBC application for the interior refurbishment of the ground floor of the north and east ranges of the Shireburn Quad into an improved school health centre. This statement is in support of those vital proposals that will bring the current facility up to standards; explaining the historical, health & safety and legislative context of the scheme and justification for the works.

A brief overview

Located within the Stonyhurst estate on the North part of the primary College buildings, the Shireburn Quad is Grade II listed. Originating as a service area for the Shireburn house, the north and east ranges were developed in 1699-1701. In 1922 the north east corner remodelled internally for staff quarters and a new laundry. The ranges were internally re-fitted in 1996 as the health centre. The surviving external fabric of the ranges are of high significance, on the South Quad side in particular. This application does not seek permission to alter the external fabric on the quad side. It seeks to make minor interventions to the north elevation to demarcate a redefined entrance with a small canopy and replace modern frosted window glass of a shower room with clear to suit a new office function. Minimal historic features remain internally within the application area due

to successive phases of extensive remodelling (as noted in Part 2: Gazetteer of the CMP) The altered interiors range from low significance (1699 north range) to low/medium significance (1701 east range). Proposals seek to re-configure partitions; checks will be made on partitions of the north range before works commence to verify their date and check for surviving 16th Century fabric.

The refurbishment proposals will relocate the entrance, improve treatment facilities and increase bedroom space. Unsympathetic modern fittings will be removed and replaced where appropriate. Historic stone walls will remain largely unaltered. Overnight staff flat facilities will be retained.

01. FRONT COVER: Historic shireburn roofscape (date unknown)
02. Current medical centre entrance



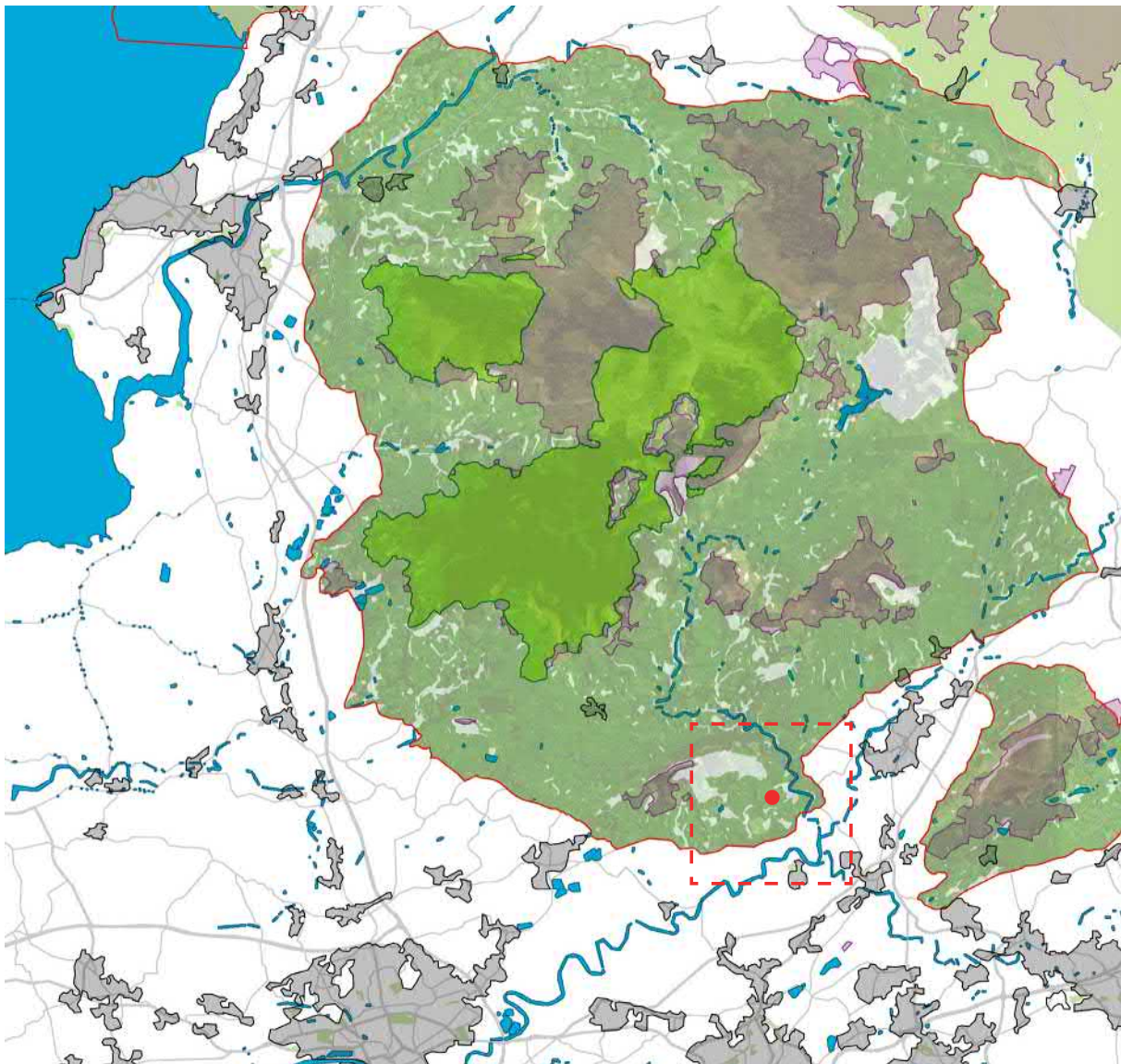
2.0 Site context

2.0 Site context

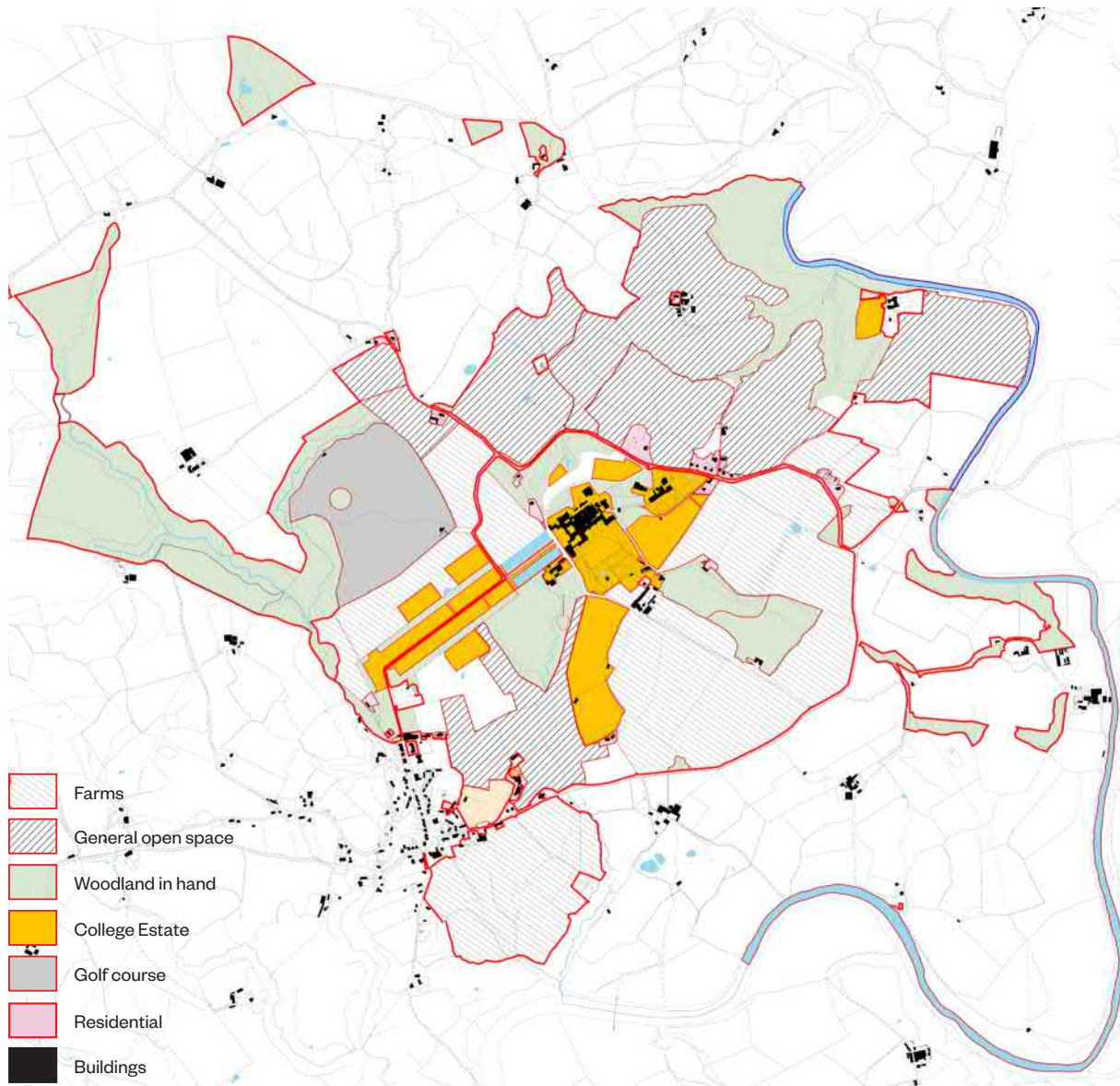
This section describes the history and development of the application site and serves as an introduction to the architectural and historic interest of the Old Infirmary.

2.1 The setting

The application site is located within the Stonyhurst Estate, situated in the Ribble Valley area of Lancashire, England and set within the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.



Regional context



Stonyhurst estate ownership

The Countryside Agency, English Nature, RDS, English Heritage, (updated 2006) place Stonyhurst College in Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill national character area, whilst the Lancashire Landscape Classification places it within the Undulating Lowland Farm land character area, more specifically, the Undulating Lowland Farmland with Parkland classification area (Hurst Green).

Surrounded by a mixture of Open Moorland plateau to the north and valley farmlands, Stonyhurst College is located in the upland fringes and ridges

area. Located to the West, Hurst Green is a small village with a close historical relationship to the College. The population of approximately five hundred has grown from a small Hamlet, and it's historical expansion is closely linked to the establishment of Shireburn House and subsequently, the College.

2.2 Site ownership

Situated at the heart of the wider College Estate the Shireburn Quad north and east ranges form part of the collection of older main college buildings.

2.3 Site description

The 1699 north range and 1701 east range of the Shireburn Quad are built on the North part of the main Stonyhurst College buildings and bound the north east corner of the cobbled Shireburn Quad. A tarmaced pedestrian and service access route runs parallel and adjacent to the North Facade.

The north range consists of three levels, with two principle storeys at ground (health centre) and first floor (collections storage) and attic storage / service space above. The east range consists of three levels; a ground floor (health centre) first floor (staff accommodation) and second floor (languages tutorial rooms and offices)



View of north elevation and service road



Site location plan - not to scale



18th Century view of the south elevation showing the north range block on the far right, prior to the erection of the imposing South Fronts

2.4 Historic development context

The buildings at Stonyhurst College have been formed over the past four centuries, starting with the creation of the Gatehouse by the Shireburn family in 1606. The origins of the estate itself date back to the 13th Century. The College moved to Stonyhurst in 1794. Extensive detail and explanation can be found within the 2015 Conservation Management Plan.

2.5 Shireburn Quad North and East range history

As described in the CMP, the Shireburn Quad is a complex area constructed primarily for services to support the house and later the college, and presently adapted for teaching and staff areas. The 1699 and 1701 blocks have high significance as examples of Jacobean ancillary ranges, but this significance is largely limited to the external elevations, and surviving roof and floor structures. The interiors have been remodelled several times and now have low significance.

2.5.1 1699 (North range)

Block on north side of service yard constructed
Original function not verified but probably part of the service accommodation or a stable block. Ashlar-faced south front previously visible from gardens to the South. North front coarse rubblestone with ventilation slits indicating previous non-domestic use e.g. stable with hay loft

2.5.2 1700-1701 (East range)

Block on east side of service yard built. Probably as part of kitchen and service accommodation (as noted in Part 2: Gazetteer of the CMP)

2.5.3 1843 (North range)

Slaughterhouse, store room and outdoor servants rooms at ground floor.

2.5.4 1871 (North)

Archway into yard / west extension added. Ground floor washroom, salting room and boiling room.

2.5.5 19th century (East range)

Ground floor used for bewing, baking and laundry.

2.5.6 1922 (North and East range)

Interior improved for staff quarters and the north east doorway in the quad courtyard was inserted. Staircase and parquet floors added to East range.

2.5.7 Early to mid 20th Century (North range)

First floor refurbished for bedrooms; windows to north elevation inserted.

2.5.6 1996 (North and East range)

Internal re-fitting of both blocks for health centre.



South elevation of North range as it is today

2.6 Heritage context

The wider Stonyhurst site contains a number of Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, as itemised below. Much of the College resides within a Grade II* Historic Park and Garden, as illustrated on the diagram (bottom). The Shireburn Quad is Grade II listed - refer to appendices for the official list entry.

Buildings

- 01. Old Quadrangle
- 02. St. Peters Church
- 03. Shirk
- 04. South Front and Boy's chapel
- 05. Shireburn Quadrangle, Ambulacrum and former laboratories
- 06. Old Infirmary
- 07. Corn mill and Granary
- 08. St. Mary's Hall

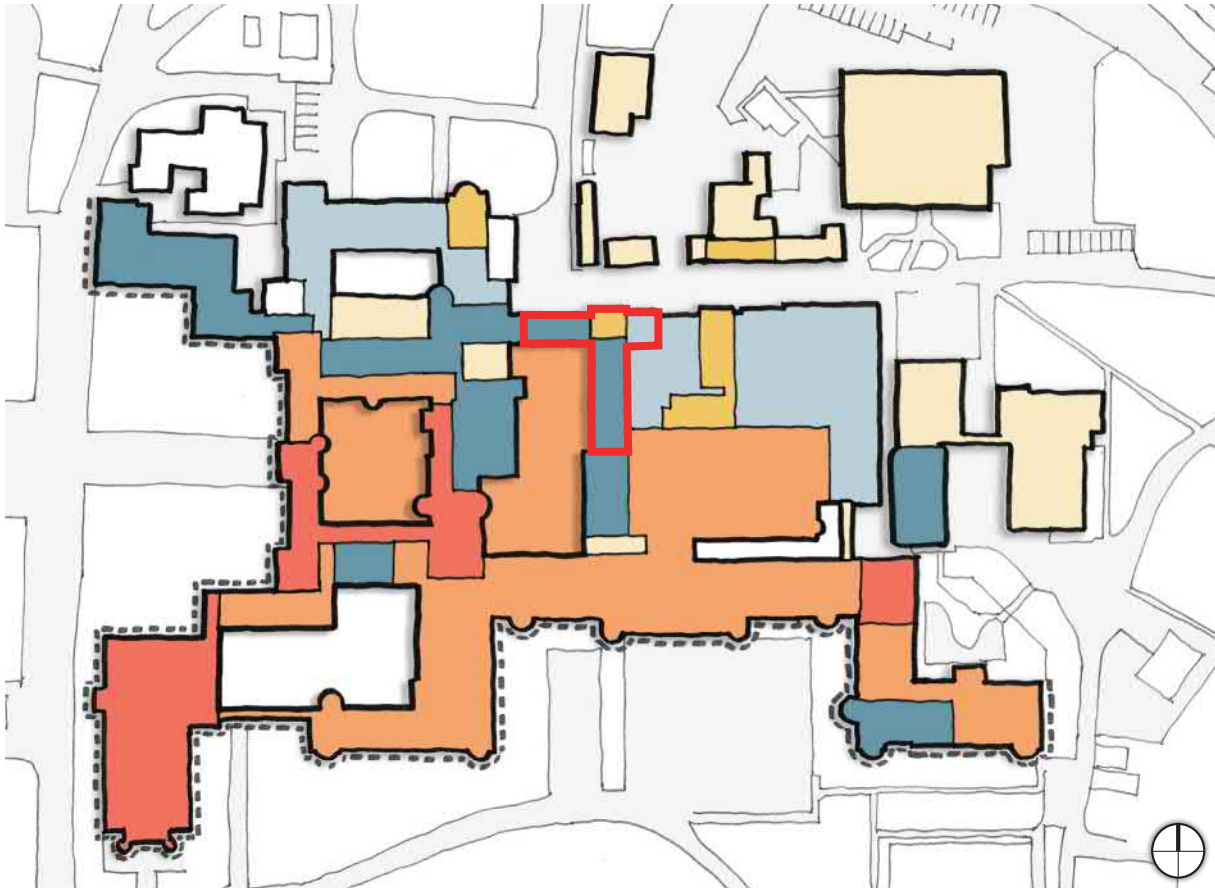
- 09. Barn on north west side of farmyard
- 10. Barn at south east side of farmyard
- 11. Woodfields Farmhouse and No. 8L

Landscape features

- A. Gardens (character area)
- B. Gate piers
- C. Wall and gateway door
- D. Statue of St Jerome
- E. Statue of St Mary Magdalene
- F. Retaining wall, statue and observatory pond
- G. Garden steps walls and piers
- H. Gate piers
- I. Observatory
- J. Garden steps and walls
- K. Former font
- L. Wall
- M. The garden pavilions and connecting wall
- N. Harry Meadow (character area)
- O. Two piers and wall



Listed buildings and structures at Stonyhurst - not to scale



Heritage significance diagram (re-presentation of CMP diagram)

- Significant facade
- Highest
- High
- Medium
- Low
- High exterior / low-medium interior
- Medium exterior / low-medium interior

2.7 Conservation Management Plan

The Stonyhurst CMP consists of three separate volumes and was compiled in 2015 by The Architectural History Practice Ltd. Previous conservation plans were produced in 1999 by Martin Stancliffe Architects and in 2008 by Nightingale Associates. The document was produced to describe and explain the significance of the historic buildings, archaeology and landscape of Stonyhurst, in the context of the latest conservation practice and planning policy (as of 2015). The brief for the Conservation Management Plan was agreed with Historic England.

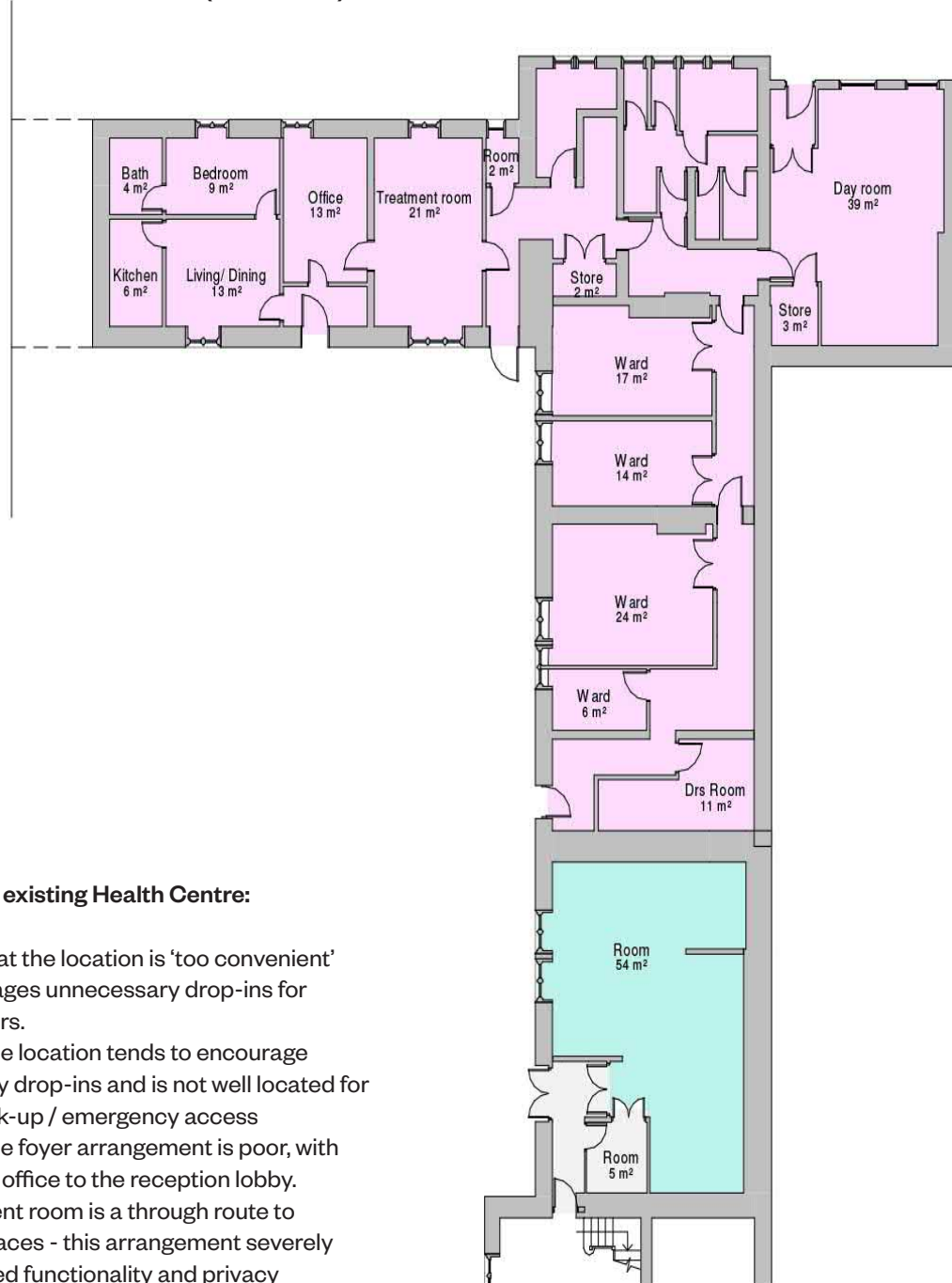
2.8 Heritage significance

Part 1, Section 4.2 of the Conservation Management Plan includes a significance assessment of the buildings, per key principles of the NPPF relating to the management of heritage assets, and change to those assets. A diagram representing this information has been re-presented above to communicate the most significant parts of the building in simple terms.

The Shireburn Quad North and East ranges are categorised as having overall high exterior significance for historic, evidential, aesthetic and communal values and low-medium interior significance. This significance assessment has informed the design proposals. Section 5.1, of Part 2 of the Conservation Management Plan, elaborates further on the exterior and interior contrast:

“Some of the altered pre-19th century buildings in the Shireburn Quadrangle have been extensively altered internally, affecting their integrity but they have high significance for historical, evidential, communal and aesthetic values. Whilst exteriors are fairly intact, interiors in this area are of medium or low significance.”

EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN (not to scale)



Headline issues: existing Health Centre:

- It was felt that the location is 'too convenient' and encourages unnecessary drop-ins for minor matters.
- The entrance location tends to encourage unnecessary drop-ins and is not well located for parental pick-up / emergency access
- The entrance foyer arrangement is poor, with no separate office to the reception lobby. The treatment room is a through route to adjacent spaces - this arrangement severely compromised functionality and privacy
- There is very limited private 'timeout' space for addressing mental health issues, for example (staff flat 'lounge' area used - less than ideal).
- The overall plan arrangement is not ideal due to lack of office space, circulation cutting across spaces, inefficiencies in the layout and some room sizes not being adequate.
- The interior fabric is in poor condition and in need of decoration, services upgrades and general remediation of finishes

3.0 Heritage assessment

3.0 Heritage assessment

This section describes the purpose and need for the proposed alterations to the Old Infirmary, and justifies the reasons why this option has been adopted over possible alternatives.

3.1 Heritage policies

The National Planning Policy Framework [NPPF] was issued in March 2012 and immediately replaced the old system of PPGs and PPSs. The NPPF was later updated in July 2021.

The NPPF introduced a presumption in favour of sustainable development [para. 11] whereby proposed developments which correctly balance the requirements of economic, social and environmental issues should be granted planning permission unless there are strong reasons why permission should not be granted.

With regards to heritage issues the following extracts are considered of particular relevance:

Para. 184: . Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

Para. 185: Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring

Para. 189: 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.

Para. 192: In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Para. 196: 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.

Ribble Valley Core Strategy was adopted by the Council on 16 December 2014. Policy EN5 states that there will be a presumption in favour of the conservation and enhancement of the significance of heritage assets and their settings. Assets and their settings will be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance for their heritage value; their important contribution to local character, distinctiveness and sense of place; and to wider social, cultural and environmental benefits.

3.2 Heritage assessment methodology

Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of the heritage assets affected, including the contribution made by their setting. This heritage assessment has been prepared in accordance with this guidance to evaluate the significance of the relevant and impacted heritage assets at Stonyhurst and the potential impact of the proposal upon this significance.

Accordingly, the following approach was undertaken to produce the heritage assessment:

- Desktop study of existing literature including listing description and associated documents, photos and drawings (including the three parts of the Conservation Management Plan);
- Site visit to review the context in respect of the existing condition of the Old Infirmary;
- Assessment of the results of the first two stages to establish the significance of the site, its heritage assets; and
- Assessment of the impact of the proposed development upon the identified assets.

The application sits comfortably within this local and national policy context. The proposed refurbishment secures a viable long term use for the building whilst enabling future restoration to the current condition. Furthermore, this assessment determines that the proposals will lead to less than substantial harm due to the sensitive design approach and minimal structural alterations. As there are no material alterations proposed to the external fabric, it is set out that the development would not have a detrimental impact upon the significance of the Registered Park and Gardens, the composition of the Fronts or any of the Listed Buildings on site.

3.3 Overview of the works

The application seeks listed building consent to allow for the refurbishment of the ground floor northern range of the Shireburn Quad into an improve school medical centre. Accommodation will consist of a GP room, a treatment room, waiting area, 3 isolation rooms, 2 ward rooms, 3 staff beds, a staff lounge, staff bathroom and staff kitchen, 3 stores, sluice, an office room and a WC.

3.4 Masterplan context / future alternative use

The 2018 Masterplan identifies the eventual function of these buildings as potential boarding

accommodation. Whilst this remains the long term target, the present requirement is to consolidate the health centre in this location and to bring the accommodation up to modern standards and with better self-isolation facility, particularly within the context of COVID-19 and the challenges this brings.

3.5 Scope of work

In brief, the scope of works consists of the following, as drawn on the accompanying drawings:

- Removal of modern decorative wall coverings
- Removal of modern suspended ceilings
- Removal of some modern partitions
- Remedial repair works to plaster as required
- Removal of some modern existing doors
- Remedial patch plastering where required
- Creation of new wall openings in some existing walls to facilitate passive supervision
- New canopy structure on north elevation above redefined main entrance
- New vision panel to existing solid external timber door of new main entrance
- Replacement of some frosted glass to existing windows (where the function changes from bathroom/toilets to office space)
- Paint decoration of existing; walls, doors, woodwork, interiors of windows
- Electrical rewiring (reusing existing wall chases where possible)
- En-suite bathroom pods with associated extract ductwork generally vented to the adjacent existing plant room to the east
- New hot and cold water pipework distribution with existing radiators generally reused
- Construction of new acoustic stud and plasterboard partition walls to re-organise the facilities and provide more ward / isolation rooms
- Construction of new MF ceilings
- Installation of specialist health FF+E

Any hidden and as yet undiscovered existing historic features will be retained and protected for the duration of the works. Existing (original) coving will remain in place where discovered.

Existing (original) skirting, window surrounds and architraves will be retained, repaired where necessary and decorated.

New elements, such as partitions and ceilings, will be connected to the existing fabric using soft joint

There are minimal amounts of structural intervention related to the proposed refurbishment, to maintain the historic plan and avoid exacerbating historic structural movement.

An updated asbestos refurbishment survey will be undertaken at the earliest opportunity. This will necessitate some opening up works but is absolutely necessary from a Health and Safety and Building Regulations perspective. The shortlisted contractors have prior experience of working at the College and will be thoroughly briefed with regards to minimising harm to the existing fabric.

3.6 Stakeholder consultation

Due to time constraints and the limited project scope, a formal pre-application has not been submitted to Ribble Valley Borough Council on this occasion. However, the proposals have been discussed informally with Planning Conservation Officer Adrian Dowd on 9th September and no immediate objections were raised in principle.

A historic telephone call was made to David James of Historic England on 18th January 2019 to discuss the comparatively much more extensive boarding refurbishment proposals to the Old Infirmary. David had familiarity with the strategic Masterplan for Stonyhurst College, and provided formal feedback in May 2018 following a walkaround with Levitt Bernstein and a review of the Masterplan document. It was informally agreed at the time that pre-application consultation with Historic England was not essential or indeed necessary for all refurbishment projects such as the Old Infirmary (and by extension this less impactful health centre refurbishment) where the impact on the historic fabric is kept to a minimum (which it is) and the proposals are in keeping with the Strategic Masterplan (which they are, given the health centre is a continuing function). Furthermore, it was also acknowledged generally by both parties that consultation would be undertaken during the assessment of the application and a formal opportunity for feedback would be given at this point, regardless.

With respect of alterations to the buildings, Part 1 - Section 5.3 of the Conservation Management Plan suggests a degree of internal consultation:

“A lot of valuable knowledge about the buildings

is held by the College’s Curator, the Archivist, the Maintenance Manager and other long-standing members of staff, and this internal resource should be used when questions arise about the buildings.”

On this basis, the Estates / Maintenance Manager and Curator have been consulted during the initial design process, to ascertain knowledge of the existing buildings and appropriateness of the proposed refurbishment respectively. The full proposals were issued to the Curator Jan Graffius on 10th September, for comment. An e-mail response of 14th September stated that the refurbishment ‘is not only a very good and long-overdue refurbishment, but hopefully might make the Servants’ Quad a more beautiful and appreciated space. Further consultation will be undertaken to agree suitable colours and furniture finishes in due course.

3.7 Significance assessment

Para. 189 of the NPPF requires applicants to identify and assess the particular significance of heritage assets or their setting and take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal in order to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

The significance of a heritage asset may comprise a number of factors which are similar to the criteria for listing and include, but are not restricted to:

- Age and rarity: most buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most built between 1700 and 1840
- Architectural interest: through architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship and also important examples of particular building types and techniques
- Historic interest: encompassing buildings which illustrate important aspects of the nation’s social, economic, cultural or military history, or close historical association with nationally-important people or events
- Group value: especially where buildings are part of an important architectural or historic group or are a fine example of planning (such as squares, terraces and model villages)

Taking such factors into account, the relative significance of the elements of the site can be assessed, using the following scale:

- **High significance** – buildings/features which make an important contribution to the architectural and historic interest and character of the site, through age, rarity, architectural merit or historical association or group value, and whose preservation and enhancement is considered essential.
- **Medium significance** – those making a lesser contribution, but which nevertheless are also considered worthy of preservation or enhancement.
- **Low significance** – those making only a limited contribution to the site overall, although not necessarily detracting from it.

A significance assessment of the Shireburn buildings is set out in section 2.8 of this report, and volume 2 of the Conservation Management Plan. The breadth and scope of the Conservation Management Plan, that was published following extensive consultation with Ribbles Valley Borough Council and Historic England, the College Curator and Heritage experts, is determined by Levitt Bernstein to be of sufficient basis to accept and on which to base this application.

3.8 Impact assessment

As the refurbishment is internal, it is the interior significance assessment (from the conservation Management Plan) that is of particular relevance:

“interiors in this area are of *medium or low significance*.”

The general design approach is to retain the historic fabric (windows, stone walls, timber floor structure above etc) and any remaining historic features to prevent the further loss of these features. The proposals will therefore retain any discovered remaining original coving, ceiling roses and fireplace etc. Any such features will be protected and retained as part of the proposals for their aesthetic and evidential value should the new function need to be reversed in the future.

Existing plaster finishes will be retained and patched where viable with a suitable lime plaster finish, although some disruption to these finishes is inevitable due to the construction and fixing of new stud walls and MF ceilings. Some walls may need to be skimmed, depending (*continues overleaf*)



Typical existing room with minimal visible historic features



Typical existing corridor with modern ceiling, doors and skirting.



Frosted glass to be replaced with clear to suit new office function

on condition but this will be reviewed on a case by case basis. Less substantial existing walls may need to be dry lined for acoustics or fire separation purposes - the details of which are pending agreement with Building Control.

The proposals include the removal of recent finishes and fittings that were undertaken during the previous 1996 health centre refurbishment works. Due to the modern origins of the decoration and joinery, that has no significance per the statement in the Conservation Management Plan, this work is determined to cause no harm to the historic significance.

The proposals include the removal of some existing doors. This is to suit the layouts and generally avoid the need to create new openings in the internal historic stone walls. These doors are generally modern in nature but any found to be original will be stored by the College for possible future restoration. Historic frames and architraves will be retained in situ for evidential value. It is determined that this may cause minor heritage harm but within the threshold set out in paragraph 196 of the NPPF, and to enable the optimum viable use of the building which is as accommodates a series of en-suite rooms within the health centre that can indeed be used for a future boarding use when required.

The proposals include the insertion of new en-suite bathroom pods. The associated infrastructure will require minor 'coring' of some internal walls to enable the distribution of drainage and hot and cold water, but neither this or the associated pipework will be visible. On this basis it is assessed to cause negligible heritage harm and no reduction in the significance of the asset. These works can also be reversed in the future.

The proposals include the insertion of new MF ceilings and new stud partitions. These interface with existing walls. The subdivision of some rooms will affect the spatial character. However, this architectural and historic significance was very much compromised by the 1996 refurbishment that created the present layout.

As any revealed historic ceiling features will be concealed by new MF ceiling in places there is some potential for a (temporary) impact on aesthetic significance. To mitigate the impact, details for new

wall and ceiling interfaces with existing walls will be designed to facilitate reversal in the future. On this basis we assert the new walls and ceilings to be fully justified particularly as the proposals enable a much better use of the building than the existing layout.

A full set of existing drawings and an internal photographic survey are provided as part of this application. This will provide a publicly accessible resource with regards to any evidential value that may be determined to be held by the current layout, prior to any strip out works or alterations. Given the interiors have already been heavily modified, this evidential value is likely to be very limited.

Overall, the impact of the proposals on the significance of the asset is determined to be negligible. The health centre is also determined to be a viable continued medium-term use for the building (as a minimum), and therefore deemed to be both appropriate and sustainable. The potential to convert to future boarding accommodation, as part of the masterplan, is also not compromised.

4.0 Appendix

4.0 Appendix

Appendix A - Statutory Listed Building Description

List entry summary

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

Name: Stonyhurst College, Shireburn Quadrangle, Ambulacrum and former Laboratories

List entry Number: 1419721

Location

Stonyhurst College, Stonyhurst, Clitheroe, Lancashire, BB7 9PZ

The listed building(s) is/are shown coloured blue on the attached map. Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), structures attached to or within the curtilage of the listed building (save those coloured blue on the map) are not to be treated as part of the listed building for the purposes of the Act.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribbles Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Aughton, Bailey and Chaigley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first registered: 14-Jan-2015

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Summary of buildings

School buildings, 1699 and later.

Reasons for Designation

The Shireburn Quadrangle (1699, c1700 and later) with the Ambulacrum (1849-52 by J.A. Hansom) and

adjoining former laboratories (c1810 and later) at Stonyhurst College are listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

**** Architectural Interest:** the buildings include elements of c1700 service buildings with the Ambulacrum (by the notable Catholic architect, J A Hansom) and former laboratories as particularly early examples of their building type in an educational context; *** Historical Interest:** the late-C17 country house is associated with a prominent recusant Catholic family, the Shireburns. Stonyhurst was the destination for Jesuits fleeing continental persecution in 1794, and played a central role in the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in England throughout the C19 and C20, as the principal school and college for the Society of Jesus in England; *** Group Value:** the Shireburn Quadrangle forms part of a strong group with other elements of the complex at Stonyhurst.

History

The buildings at Stonyhurst College grew out of a courtyard plan house commenced by Sir Richard Shireburn in 1592, on or close to the site of a medieval house. Work continued under his successors, including Sir Nicholas Shireburn who added classical features and a formal landscape setting after 1690. The Shireburns and their descendants were a notable recusant Lancashire Catholic family. Mary, the daughter of Sir Nicholas married the 8th Duke of Norfolk, inheriting the estate in 1732, but the house was largely unoccupied during the rest of the C18.

In 1794 the Society of Jesus fled from a temporary school in Liège, and came to Stonyhurst at the invitation of Thomas Weld, the Shireburns' descendant. In 1809, Weld gifted the buildings and estate at Stonyhurst to the Jesuits. In 1803, the Society of Jesus was re-established in England at

Stonyhurst under the Provincial Marmaduke Stone, although the Society was not formally recognised by the English Bishops until 1829. In this location, the school continued the lineage of Catholic boys' education and the training of Jesuit priests for the English Mission established at Saint-Omer (St Omers), France by Father Robert Persons in 1593, following Elizabeth I's Protestant Religious Settlement of 1559. In affiliation to the University of London, from 1840 to 1916, Stonyhurst provided degree-level education for men (known as the Philosophers) at a time when Catholics were excluded from Oxford and Cambridge. As the centre for the Society of Jesus in England a seminary was maintained at St Mary's Hall (NHLE 1362219) from 1828 to 1926. Stonyhurst has been co-educational since 1988, continuing to expand on the site and to adapt existing buildings. This long history of Catholic education is reflected in an important collection of Catholic and Jesuit artefacts, devotional relics and works of art, many in situ within the college buildings since the C19.

The Jesuits adapted the Shireburn domestic buildings and added new school ranges including Shirk, as well as striving towards self-sufficiency with its own gas plant for lighting and later a corn mill. As Catholic ambition and confidence grew after the Emancipation Act (1829), the Jesuits built (and still own) St Peter's Church (1833-35), to serve local Catholics as well as the college. The college buildings expanded in the mid-C19 with the completion of the north side of the Front Quadrangle and the Sodality Chapel (1859). Further development in the mid-C19 included an infirmary, new kitchens, the Ambulacrum and extended chemistry laboratories. More ambitious rebuilding culminated in the new South Front and Boys Chapel designed by Dunn & Hansom, 1875-1888. Early C20 development included a gymnasium and physics laboratory and, in the 1960s, an accommodation block known as the New Wing.

This building was previously Listed under an entry on the NHLE which covered the entire complex of school buildings at Stonyhurst (NHLE 1072336).

Details

Roman Catholic boarding school comprising classrooms, communal areas, services and offices.

SHIREBURN QUADRANGLE: NORTH RANGE, 1699 for Sir Nicholas Shireburn, extended to west c1860 in similar style, altered to north-east corner c1922. EAST RANGE c1700, extended to south c1810 for Jesuits.

KITCHEN BLOCK 1862. AMBULACRUM: 1849-52, by J.A. Hansom. ART DEPARTMENT: c1861. MATERIALS: sandstone ashlar or coursed dressed stone, chamfered plinths, string courses, hoodmoulds, parapets and copings; pitched roofs of graduated Lakeland or Welsh slate, mineral felt. Jacobean, late Georgian and C17 revival style. PLAN: buildings arranged around the north, east and west sides of the Shireburn Quadrangle, with the Ambulacrum extending to the east.

EXTERIOR: SHIREBURN QUADRANGLE, NORTH RANGE of two phases: east part, 1699 for Sir Nicholas Shireburn, extended to west c1860 in similar style, with semi-elliptical arched cart entry, altered at east end c1922. Ashlar south elevation, 2 and a half storey with chamfered plinth, mullioned windows with hoodmoulds, chamfered or moulded doorways, gabled dormers with coped verges and ball finials. Central doorway to 3-bay primary phase has 1699 inscribed on lintel, 1922 inscribed to lintel of inserted doorway to right. Rear elevation is plainer, coursed stone, ventilation slits to ground and first floor, C20 inserted windows. EAST RANGE of two phases, north part c1700 for Sir Nicholas Shireburn, 3-storey, 5-bay west elevation, ashlar, with mullioned windows with hoodmoulds and moulded doorway, Welsh slate roof, ridge

Appendix A - Statutory Listed Building Description (continued)

stacks. Rear elevation is coursed stone with 16-pane sashes and modern replacements. South block built c1810, the only surviving element of the Jesuits' first south front, upper floor added mid C19. 3-storey, 5-bay, pairs of narrow sashes and 16-pane sash windows to ground floor, 36-pane sash windows to first floor, and 16-pane sashes to second floor, all in raised architraves, stone box gutter to pitched slate roof. C20 infill against south gable-end not of special interest.

KITCHEN RANGE to west side, 3 to 4-storey, 3-bay block, 1862, ashlar, slate roof behind plain parapet. Chamfered plinth, string courses, tall mullioned and transomed windows to ground floor former kitchen, mullioned windows to upper floors and 4-storey south bay, cast-iron vents. To the north, a lean-to service block, c1860s, in similar revival style to the north range, with tall doorway, C20 infill to north not of special interest. South side of quadrangle enclosed by rear of South Front (qv).

ART DEPARTMENT: Former chemistry laboratory erected c.1810 as part of the Jesuits' first South Front buildings, remodelled and extended to east in c1861. Abuts south side of Ambulacrum. Single-storey linear range sub-divided into three large top-lit laboratories or lecture halls, with 2-storey bay to east end, and taller primary phase block to the west. Dressed sandstone and cement render, pitched roofs with roof-lights. Entrance on south elevation, modern door flanked by fixed windows with top-lights. Canted bay window with sashes to east gable end. Flat roof over east end constructed in late C20, not of special interest.

INTERIORS: AMBULACRUM has iron roof trusses and tongue-and-groove roof soffit, ashlar-lined walls. Floor is modern and not of special interest. Refurbished octagonal lantern ante-room to south-west.

ART DEPARTMENT has, three full-height rooms built as chemistry laboratories, instrument room or lecture rooms with decorative plasterwork to deep coved ceilings with moulded cornices and octagonal top-lights, partglazed panelled screen between two rooms, panelled doors with brass fittings, windows

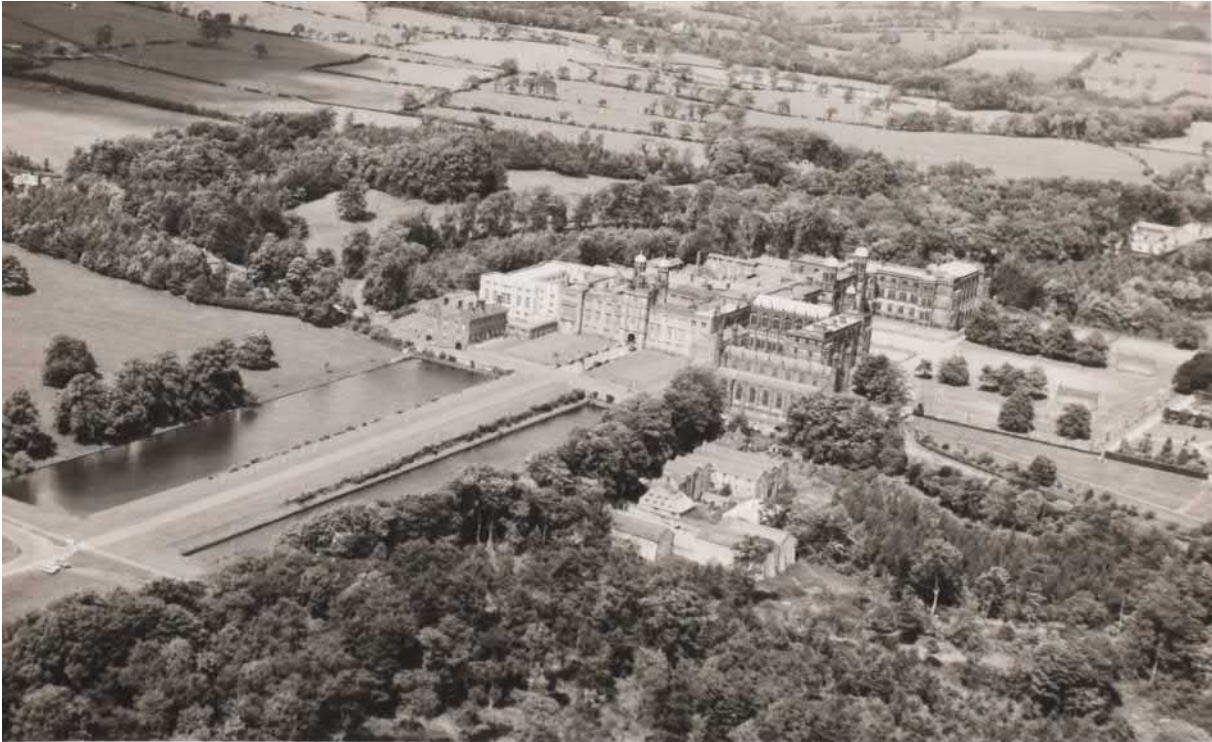
retain ironmongery.

ANCILLARY FEATURES: Shireburn Quadrangle surface laid with sandstone setts, c1862. Pair of low coursed stone walls with curved ends and half-round copings enclose a former coal store, now the setting for Memorial to the St Omers martyrs, dated 1833, comprising fragments including the two-armed St Omers cross.

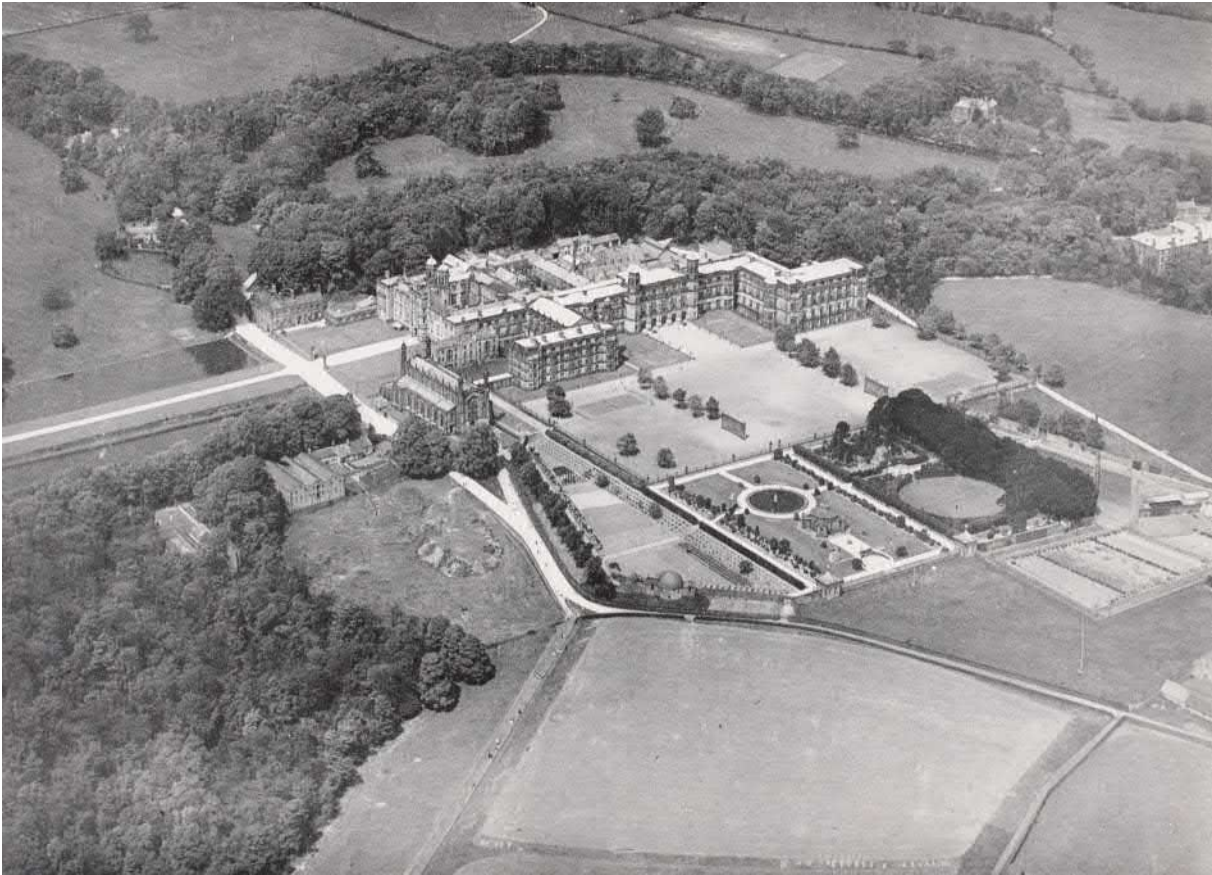


Stonyhurst College, Shireburn Quadrangle, Ambulacrum and former Laboratories (with site boundary overlaid)

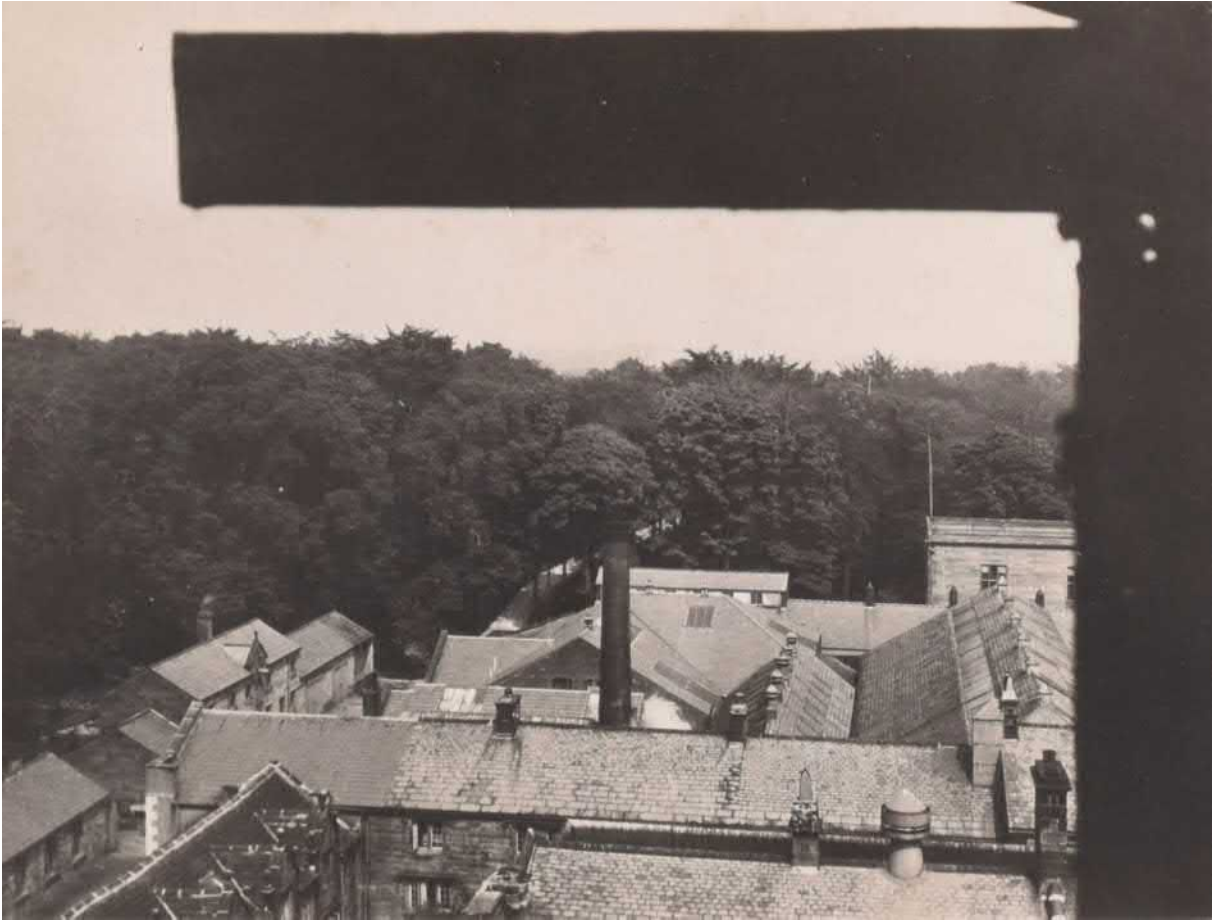
Appendix B - Historic photos



Aerial from South West (unknown date)



Aerial from South (unknown date)



View over roof of Shireburn Quad (unknown date)

levittbernstein.co.uk

London

Thane Studios
2-4 Thane Villas
London N7 7PA
+44 (0)20 7275 7676

Manchester

Bonded Warehouse
18 Lower Byrom Street
Manchester M3 4AP
+44 (0)161 669 8740