



Barlborough Hall, Ward Lane, Barlborough, Derbyshire

Heritage Appraisal





**BARLBOROUGH HALL, WARD LANE,
BARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE**

Heritage Appraisal

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Report reference: 75850.03

Planning references:
BDC10/00212/FUL; BDC10/00213/LBC;
BDC10/00255/FUL; BDC10/00257/LBC

November 2010

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| SITE CODE | 75700 | ACCESSION CODE | TBC | CLIENT CODE | NA |
| PLANNING APPLICATION REF. | BDC10/00212/FUL; BDC10/00213/LBC; BDC10/00255/FUL; BDC10/00257/LBC | NGR | SK 4777 7825 | | |

| VERSION | STATUS* | PREPARED BY | APPROVED BY | APPROVER'S SIGNATURE | DATE | FILE |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| V1.0 | E | JT/OMJ | CM | <i>Chris Moore</i> | 30.11.10 | 75850_03_DBA_V1_0 |
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**BARLBOROUGH HALL, WARD LANE,
BARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE****Heritage Appraisal****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a Heritage Appraisal of Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire and its surrounding historic landscape. The survey has been requested by the Local Planning Authority to provide supporting information for a series of planning applications (BDC10/00212/Ful; BDC10/00213/LBC; BDC10/00255/FUL; BDC10/00257/LBC; 08/01049/LBC) that will involve essential repairs to a garden boundary wall, alterations to a former stable building and demolition of a section of brick walling.

Barlborough Hall Park was established in the late-16th century as the seat of one third of Barlborough Manor by Francis de Rodes. Whilst little evidence survives to indicate the 16th and 17th century form of the Park, there is more extensive documentary and landscape evidence for the broad character of the Park and gardens from the 18th century onwards. Wide scale developments to the structures and gardens within the centre of the Park occurred in the 19th century, and the landscape was altered to create a more open southern approach to the Hall. From the mid-18th century the Park passed through a succession of hands, although the overall form of the Park changed little after the 1850s until its acquisition by Mount St. Mary's College in the mid-20th century.

The landscape created during the 18th and 19th century is still largely extant, although it has become fragmented as a result of its division into private ownership and subsequent differences in land management. Despite this, the larger elements of the historic Park survive, including the plantations, ponds, and avenues; with the boundary of the formal gardens still evident. Structures within the Park are in varying states of survival. The lodges to the north, south and east of the Park have all been retained as residential dwellings however the banqueting hall is in poor condition. Field boundaries within the Park have changed throughout its use, with a number of boundaries being removed in the 19th and 20th century.

Overall, the recent usage of the centre of the Park as a school has been beneficial to its preservation. Continued management of Barlborough Hall Park will safeguard it as a significant heritage asset, and continue to benefit the historic character of the region. Consideration of the wider management of the Park's constituent parts is, however, necessary. Although the historic character of the landscape is still largely evident, there is a significant risk that with time the unity of design that defined the original Park will continue to fragment.

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This project was commissioned by Mount St. Mary's College and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to them in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the staff of the Derbyshire HER, Derbyshire Record Office, Tony Bak of the Barlborough Heritage Centre, Matlock Local Studies Library, and CS Surveying and Architectural Design Limited for their help with locating background material and for permission to reproduce historic mapping and images.

The report was researched and compiled by Oliver Jessop and James Thomson and the illustrations were by produced by Chris Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Moore.

**BARLBOROUGH HALL, WARD LANE,
BARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE****Heritage Appraisal****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mount St. Mary's College (hereafter 'the Client') to prepare a Heritage Appraisal for the site of Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire, and its surrounding historic landscape (hereafter 'the Site') centred on NGR 447770 378250 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site largely encompasses meadows and playing fields that surround a historic core comprising the former Hall and service buildings (the stables and farm yard) (**Figure 2**). Initially built as the seat of one moiety (a third part) of Barlborough Manor for Francis Rodes between 1583-4, the Hall and part of its Park were sold to the Society of Jesus in 1938 and established as a school the following year. Presently, Barlborough Hall remains a preparatory school for Mount St. Mary's College, whilst subsequent sales have split the former Park.

1.1.3 This appraisal was requested by Derbyshire County Council to define the nature, location, and relative significance of known and potential heritage assets within the Site.

1.2 The Site, Location and Layout

1.2.1 The Site encompasses an area of approximately 132ha to the north of the village of Barlborough in northeast Derbyshire (**Figure 1**). It lies on a plateau (approximately 135m AOD) overlooking lower ground to the west, with rising ground to the south, north and east obscuring views of the Hall from the village and surrounding roads.

1.2.2 To the west the Site lie the M1 and Wards Lane which form the western boundary to the present extend of Barlborough Hall Park, although historically it had extended further west. To the north the Site is bounded by fields and Nitticarhill Wood adjacent to Rotherham Road (A618). The eastern boundary of the Site is delimited by a lane running northeast from Barlborough that joins with Rotherham Road at Nitticarhill Farm.

1.2.3 The Site is approximately centred on the former Hall, which is surrounded by walled and formal gardens (**Figure 2**). The wider historic landscape contains woods and plantations forming boundary belts, avenues and clumps. Driveways lead from the Hall to the south and east, and Wards Lane passes west of the Hall from north to the south. A number of ponds are also located throughout the Site.

1.2.4 Geologically, Barlborough is situated on the junction of two major formations comprising Pennine Middle Coal Measures across the northern two thirds of the Site, changing to Cadeby magnesium limestone in the south third, with areas of sandstone at the interface (BGS map sheet E100).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Scope

2.1.1 The intention of this document is to consider the Site within the wider historic environment and to identify how it contributes to understanding the past and our sense of national, local and community identity. This will include a consideration of the significance of any heritage assets in terms of their character, history, dating, form and archaeological development (IfA 2008).

2.2 Sources

2.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

Historic Environment Record

2.2.2 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) was consulted for information held relating the cultural heritage resource within the Site. The DHER is a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots, and archaeological events within the administrative area, and was consulted for this study in September 2010. Information from the DHER along with that from the additional sources has been reviewed and synthesised for the purposes of this report. The DHER data is included in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1**.

Documentary Sources

2.2.3 A search of relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out digitally, at DHER, in Derbyshire Record Office, at Barlborough Local History Archive, at Matlock Local Studies library, in the National Monuments Record, and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Unpublished reports for previous archaeological work undertaken within the house (ARCUS 2009) and during external drainage works (TPAU 1994) were examined. All sources consulted are listed in the **References** section below.

Cartographic Sources

2.2.4 A search of historic manuscript and Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photographs was undertaken at the DHER, Derbyshire Record Office, and Matlock Local Studies Library. In addition, copies from a private collection of architectural drawings of the hall and stables, dating to 1815 and 1856, were examined in the Barlborough Local History Archive. All maps consulted in the preparation of this document are listed in **References**.

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 The Site was visited on 23rd September 2010. A rapid walkover survey was undertaken of the Site, including limited access to the exterior of the buildings, to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site. Heritage assets observed during this appraisal are included in gazetteer form in **Appendix 1**.

2.4 Best Practice

- 2.4.1 This appraisal has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2008) and English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice* (2008).

2.5 Assumptions and Limitations

- 2.5.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. It is assumed that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is accurate.
- 2.5.2 The gazetteer presented in this report is a synthesis of the data from the DHER and the results of a rapid walk-over survey and does not present all surviving elements of the cultural heritage resource or preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.6 Copyright

- 2.6.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DESIGNATIONS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 3.1.2 The following sections outline national and local planning guidance governing the treatment of sites such as this and designations specifically attached to the Site.

3.2 PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment

- 3.2.1 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (**Appendix 3**) was released in March 2010 by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) replacing Planning Policy Guidance notes 15 (1994) and 16 (1990).
- 3.2.2 The historic environment provides a tangible link with our past and contributes to our sense of national, local and community identity. It also provides the character and distinctiveness that is so important to a positive sense of place.

- 3.2.3 Development Management policies set out in PPS5 identify the approach to be taken by planning authorities in considering applications for consent that may affect 'heritage assets', defined as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Specific terminology used within PPS5 is listed in **Appendix 4**.
- 3.2.4 Policy HE1 states that consideration should be given to the potential impact of a development affecting a heritage asset in relation to climate change, and whether modification to an existing structure is preferable in this regard to demolition and new-build.
- 3.2.5 Policy HE6 requires an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance, together with an assessment of the impact of the proposals.
- 3.2.6 Policy HE7 stipulates that in considering the impact of a proposal on any heritage asset, local planning authorities should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset; the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets; the positive contribution that conservation can make to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities and economic vitality; and the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the historic environment.
- 3.2.7 The effect of an application on the significance of a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application (Policy HE8). There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated assets and the more significant the designated asset, the greater the presumption should be.
- 3.2.8 Development that will lead to substantial harm to, or total loss of significance may be refused. Where the application will result in less than substantial harm, approval may be justified if it will help secure the long term preservation of the heritage asset (Policy HE9).
- 3.2.9 When considering applications for development that affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset (Policy HE10).
- 3.3 Statutory and Local Heritage Designations**
- 3.3.1 The Site lies within the Barlborough Hall Conservation Area, and the Grade II Registered Park of Barlborough Hall (GD3255). Whilst a Grade II listed Lodge (LBS 79213) lies to the south of the Site, there are additional undesignated heritage assets identified in this report and included in a gazetteer (**Appendix 1**).
- 3.3.2 Listed Building designations also apply to structures within the centre of the Site including the Hall (Grade I, LBS 79215), the set of gate and piers to the east of the Hall (Grade II, LBS 79216), the stables (Grade II, LBS 79217), and a former banqueting house or gazebo (Grade II*, LBS 79218). The banqueting house/gazebo is included on the 2010 English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register as being in Poor condition with a priority rating of C (slow decay).

- 3.3.3 The statutory and local heritage designations within the Site recognise the significant relationship between the structural elements of the Site and the landscape that surrounds it in terms of its perceived historic character. Consequently there is a high risk for changes to the landscape that have a physical or lasting visual impact on designated heritage assets within the Site to adversely affect its historic character.
- 3.3.4 National guidelines for Conservation Areas generally stipulate that development should seek to respond to the historic form of the area. Important views into and out of the Conservation Area should be retained. Any alterations and extensions to existing buildings should favour the use of traditional materials and ideally follow similar lines and proportions as original frontages.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief synthesis of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources detailed above. The aim of the synopsis is to establish the known resource within the Site and to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential cultural heritage resource which may survive.
- 4.1.2 For the purposes of this appraisal the Site has been divided into two study areas, comprising the wider landscape and its historic core. The historic core for the purposes of the report encompasses the Hall and stables buildings with their adjacent parcels of land (**Figures 2-3**).
- 4.1.3 A gazetteer of heritage assets within the Site is provided in **Appendix 1**. This contains structural and landscape features of archaeological and historic significance based on data from the DHER and the walk-over survey conducted as part of this appraisal. It provides a concise record of features based on visual assessment and available records, and is intended to aid future management of aspects of the heritage assets comprising Barlborough Hall and its surrounding landscape. Sites are numbered from **1-47** with a **WA** prefix for ease of reference, and an overall illustration showing sites in the gazetteer is provided in **Figures 2-3**.

4.2 Brief Archaeological Summary of the Site

- 4.2.1 Whilst this statement focuses on the Medieval and Post medieval development of the Park and gardens of Barlborough Hall, the Study Area is situated in a much older archaeological landscape. Within northeast Derbyshire there is a large body of evidence indicating the presence of inhabitants from the Palaeolithic to the present, which is reflected to a lesser extent within Barlborough itself. Evidence for prehistoric activity, although sparse, has been located in the vicinity of the Site, comprising: the tip of a Bronze Age spearhead within the village (SMR 1140); and cropmarks north of the Study Area indicating rectilinear enclosures (SMR 1125).
- 4.2.2 The evidence in Barlborough for occupation during the Romano-British and Saxon periods is equally elusive. Chance findspots of Roman coins (SMR

1101 & 15188), and the discovery of Roman pottery from within an enclosure overlooking Barlborough Hall from the east (SMR 1120) indicate the possibility of Roman activity in the vicinity, although no definite settlement sites have been identified. The earliest reference to Barlborough appears in a will of 1002 as *Barleburh*, which when translated from Old English means 'fortification at Barley' (Cameron 1959), suggesting the presence of a defensive site, although no evidence has yet come to light to confirm this.

4.2.3 By the time of the Domesday survey of 1086, Barlborough was a small settlement, most likely surrounded by arable land, the property of Ralph Fitzhurbert, from whom it was held by Robert Meynell. While much of the earlier field system surrounding the village is now gone, evidence does remain in the form of occasional ridge and furrow earthworks, examples of which are still visible west of the driveway to the south of the Hall (**WA 1-2; Plate 8**).

4.2.4 Whilst agriculture undoubtedly formed the central concern of the Barlborough community, coal mining was also undertaken to an increasing extent into the Post-Medieval period. There are documentary references from 1770 to small coal pits in Barlborough Park (Stroud 2003), corroborating a plan of Barlborough manor produced in 1723 (**Figure 4**) on which two fields are named 'Great Coal Pit Close' and 'Far Coal Pit Close'. Mining on this scale would have had a localised visual impact on the landscape, with scars still visible in cropmarks from aerial photographs taken of the area north of the East Avenue (**WA 3**). Extraction appears to have continued after the Park was established in the 16th century, with an additional stone quarry appearing within the Raiswell Plantation to the south of the Hall on the 1875 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 6**). Intriguingly, on the map of 1723 there is also a field at the northern end of the manor named 'Mill Close', suggesting there may have been a corn mill in the vicinity of Pebley Pond: the present Pebley Pond, and Harthill Reservoir to the north of it, were formed in the 18th century to supply water to the Chesterfield Canal.

4.3 Historical Development of Park and Gardens

4.3.1 The history of the ownership of the manorial estate at Barlborough is particularly convoluted, with the estate becoming divided between co-heiresses into three moieties after the death of Robert Meynell (Lysons 1817, 43; Craven and Stanley 1991, 26). Subsequent complex phases of descent and alienation kept the moieties separate, and on each in time a seat was built comprising Barlborough Hall, Park Hall, and Barlborough Old Hall (Craven and Stanley 1984: 10). Records of the 14th century indicate Barlborough had contained three deer-parks (Lysons 1817: 167-170), presumably one to each moiety. It is possible that of these deer parks one comprised the lands which became the present Barlborough Hall Park.

16th and 17th Centuries

4.3.2 The origins of the present Park appears to lie in the 16th century, when one moiety of Barlborough manor was purchased by Francis de Rodes from John Selioke with 1020 acres of land (Craven and Stabley 1991: 26). Rodes, a protégé of Lord Shewsbury and a Justice of the Common Pleas, was responsible for constructing the present Hall, and most likely the conversion of the farmland and deer park around it into a formal Park. The design of Barlborough Hall (**WA4**) has been stylistically attributed to the architect Robert Smythson, renowned for designing Hardwick Hall, and also Shireoaks Hall in

Nottinghamshire for Rodes' cousins, the Hewetts, and Thorpe Salvin Hall in Yorkshire for Rodes' father-in-law Henry Sandford (Craven and Stanley 1991: 26). Intriguingly Barlborough Hall was twinned architecturally to Heath Old Hall in Yorkshire, this was demolished in 1961, but shared an almost identical plan and southern façade (Girouard 1983, 120).

- 4.3.3 The construction of Barlborough Hall and the development of its surrounding gardens were shaped both by consideration of existing landscape features and the developing fashions of the time. In the 16th century a growing sense of political stability is seen to have encouraged the gentry to abandon the fortified settings favoured by their predecessors for new seats in the country (Jones 2005: 12). Deer parks, having flourished as symbols of wealth and a reliable source of food and timber since the 10th century, had by the 16th century evolved to become an aesthetic extension of the country house (*ibid.*: 7-11). Hence the design of houses moved away from the earlier courtyard format to place a new emphasis on the situation of the house within the wider landscape. Gardens, walks, approach roads and service buildings were often factored into an overall architectural scheme (Henderson 2005, 11), as demonstrated by surviving drawings by Robert Smythson for halls at Wollaton, Wimbledon, and Twickenham.
- 4.3.4 Similarly, when Barlborough Hall was constructed in 1583-4 it is possible that it had been situated in the centre of the manor's former deer park, utilising existing landscape features in considering the design of the Hall. From its situation on the edge of the limestone plateau it possessed commanding views to the west, whilst the gently rising ground to the south added privacy by obscuring views of the Hall from the village. The original approach to the Hall was most likely along the South Avenue (**WA17; Plate 3**), which appears on early estate plans (**Figure 4**). Wards Lane (**WA18; Plate 7**), which passes north-south through the Park, would have provided service access to the Hall, and may predate the 16th century Park.
- 4.3.5 The earliest cartographic evidence of the Park dating from 1723 reveals that the layout of the property was very structured, with a series of courts and gardens surrounding the main property. These were typical features of 16th century hall design and may have respected boundaries which were established during the Hall's initial construction. The treatment of these courts varied, with service structures to the west (**WA6-7; Figure 3**) containing stables, barns and brew/bake houses around two courtyards; orchards and kitchen gardens planted with produce and ponds for fish; and pleasure gardens adjacent to the Hall containing grass lawns, walks and decorative structures.
- 4.3.6 Although subsequent developments of the gardens surrounding the Hall have removed all of their original interiors, elements of their boundary walls are still extant within the present structures. The remaining 17th century or earlier elements comprise the gates of the Eastern Garden (**WA9; WA44; LBS 79216**), and the east end of the north wall of the South Garden (**WA10**) where a short stretch of ashlar faced brick wall likely corresponds to the 17th century boundary wall. The drainage plan produced in 1825 (**Figure 9**) depicts the arrangement of the gardens around the Hall, which are thought to have reflected those of the 16th and 17th centuries. Interestingly, the plan also indicates a small group of outbuildings within the angle of the east and south gardens, of which no other reference is known.

- 4.3.7 Within the wider Park a distinction is visible on the map of 1723 (**Figure 4**) between the plots of land nearest the house and those farther afield. Those situated close to the Hall have names containing *park*, *walk*, *paddock*, *orchard* or *lawn*, whereas those further away are typically named after tenants or have practical names like *winter pasture* or *cow pasture*.
- 4.3.8 A significant surviving element of the gardens is the Gazebo or Banqueting Hall structure (**WA5; Plate 6**) in the northeast corner of the Orchard Garden (**WA43**). There is a certain amount of confusion surrounding the origins of the structure, which is claimed variously to be a remnant of an earlier 13th or 14th century building on the Site (Bradley 1999: 7), or to be an old chapel 'believed to be the smallest in England and of much interest to archaeologists' (Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire 1936).
- 4.3.9 However, it is more likely the structure is a 16th to 17th century garden pavilion or banqueting hall, recorded in a probate inventory of 1639 as a 'Chamber and Parlor near the ponds' (Park Listing; Appendix 3). Banqueting halls were one of the largest structural elements of the 16th and 17th century pleasure garden, suitably described by Gervase Markham in 1613: 'Some curious and artificiall banqueting house... would give luster to the orchard' (Henderson 2005: 165). Extant examples sharing similarities to the one at Barlborough Hall survive at Hardwick Hall (Derbyshire), Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Leicestershire) and Weston Hall (North Yorkshire). These buildings were lavishly decorated and their location was carefully chosen to provide views of the gardens or surrounding landscape.
- 4.3.10 Additional evidence for the form of the gardens from the 18th to 20th centuries is provided by paintings and photographs taken of the Hall and its grounds. Interpretation of paintings can often be unreliable, as illustrated in an anonymous 16th-century painting that depicts a range in front of the Hall to the south that it is doubtful ever existed (**Figure 11.1**). However, repeated themes or elements between different paintings do indicate how the boundaries around the gardens, and the form of the service buildings, evolved. A number of watercolours produced by Samuel H. Grimm during a visit to the Hall in the late 18th century illustrate the Hall from a number of angles, showing the walled gardens and an impression of the features within them (**Figures 11.2-6**). A watercolour taking in the northern elevation and the southern vista of the Hall appears to contain a possible obelisk (**Figure 11.5**) in the rough vicinity of the Raiswell Plantation (**WA24**). It is possible that this obelisk was associated with the water cistern (**WA13**) located west of the plantation. Subsequent paintings from the mid 19th century show the wall around the South Garden replaced with railings (**Figures 11.7-8**).

18th and 19th Centuries

- 4.3.11 The Park remained within the de Rodes family until the senior line died out in 1743, descending via the Heathcotes and Reastalls to the Hatfields by the mid 19th century. From its original design, the landscape and function of the Park gradually evolved with the tastes of the owners. One of the earliest illustrations of this is through comparison of the 1723 estate map with a similar one evidently produced later in the same year (**Figure 4**). Whilst the field boundaries and their names remained the same, a few changes are apparent, notably the creation of a pond within the Orchard Garden to the south of the service buildings, and two others to the south of the Hall. The creation of the ponds or reservoirs indicates wider landscape alterations with the

groundworks for which would have generated substantial amounts of spoil which was presumably deposited elsewhere within the Park to raise ground levels.

- 4.3.12 Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries the Park had gradually been altered, either changing the setting of structures or replacing them entirely. For instance, the conversion of the Old Orchard in 1723 would have had a direct impact on the views from the Gazebo (**WA5**), which were further impaired by landscaping along Wards Lane to the west of the Orchard Garden. Recent renovation work undertaken on the retaining wall west of the Orchard Garden (**WA43**) revealed that the level of Wards Lane had been raised by over 2m (Wessex Archaeology 2010b), requiring a much higher retaining wall which consequently obscured views from the gazebo to the west. The encroachment of the service buildings around the gazebo would also have made its situation increasingly undesirable.
- 4.3.13 A substantial period of redesign of the gardens around the Hall was undertaken in the mid-19th century. These reflected changes to the interior of the Hall that included the reorientation of the main entrance towards the east, and the expansion of the family rooms into the former service rooms of the ground floor. One of the larger alterations to the Park included the replacement of the walled garden north of the Hall (**WA31**) with a rectangular lawn and the construction of a larger enclosed walled garden with a gardener's cottage, potting sheds and bothies 300m north of the Hall (**Figure 6**). Adjacent to the Hall a glazed canopy was erected above the path leading to the new eastern entrance (**WA9**), and a formal garden was created to the southeast (**WA12**). In addition the gardens to the south of the Hall were enhanced with the construction of a glass domed vinery (**WA42; Figure 11.10**) within the Orchard Garden and the creation of an arboretum to the south (**WA32**). Furthermore a lawn was laid a little to the south of the Hall (**WA40**), with a ha-ha along its northern boundary (**WA15; Plate 5**) and a terraced walk along the western boundary (**WA41**) leading to the arboretum.
- 4.3.14 In the latter half of the 19th century, the Ordnance Survey maps of 1875 and 1898 (**Figure 6**) show an expansion in the number and range of ancillary buildings within the Park, including the construction of Lodges at the northern end of Wards Lane (**WA30**), at the south of the Southern Avenue (**WA29**), and at the eastern end of Nitticarhill Lane (**WA28**). These structures likely served the dual purpose of formalising an entrance into the Park and providing accommodation for estate staff. Furthermore, the eastern lodge (**WA28**) was associated with kennels and a pheasantry, for breeding game and housing the estate's pack of hounds, reflecting the popularity of hunting and shooting at this period.
- 4.3.15 Additional facilities were also built comprising an ice house west of Wards Lane and gas house at what is now Manor House Farm. The ice house (**WA14**) would have comprised a deep shaft with small above-ground structure and was situated adjacent to a pond. In the winter months ice would be taken from the pond and laid between layers of straw within the shaft in order to preserve it for use within the house. Within the gas house (**WA26; Figure 11.9**) water would have been mixed with acetylene-carbide to produce gas which could be piped to the Hall for lighting and heating. Neither structure is now extant, although it is possible sub-surface structures remain.

- 4.3.16 In the direct vicinity of the Hall, alterations comprised the expansion and reconstruction of elements of the service complex to the east, although a number of smaller outbuildings also appear on the 1875 OS to the east and west of the north elevation of the Hall. A large number of elevations and plans produced in 1815 and 1858 (**Figure 10**) for the Stables illustrate alterations focused on increasing the quantity of functional spaces, essentially replacing those removed from the Hall due to the conversion of its ground floor from service rooms to family rooms.

20th Century

- 4.3.17 A vast number of changes occurred within the parkland at Barlborough Hall during the 20th century as a result of the Park's division into multiple ownerships. During the first half of the 20th century there appear to have been very few changes, despite the Park changing hands from the Hatfield family to the Locker-Lampsons. The fragmentation of the Park occurred following its sale in 1935 to T.J. Garlick, who resold the Hall and 300 acres of park to the Society of Jesus that established a school on the site in the following year. The remainder of the park was divided up and sold, which subsequent differences in management and land use resulted in the fragmentation of the former parkland landscape.
- 4.3.18 Subsequent changes to the landscape and arrangement of the grounds surrounding the Hall were undertaken to provide the school with playing fields and tennis courts to the north and east of the Hall, visible on recent editions of the OS (**Figure 8**). Furthermore, where garden furnishings were unnecessary or dilapidated they have been removed in order to ease management of the Park. Alterations have also been made to the Hall and Stables in order to provide adequate classroom facilities.
- 4.3.19 Construction of the M1 in the late 1960s severed the western extent of the parkland (**Figure 8**). However, due to the fall of the land and existing plantations the motorway had very little visual impact on the Historic Core of the Site.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Background

- 5.1.1 Barlborough Hall and its parkland were established in the late-16th century as the seat of one moiety of Barlborough Manor by Francis de Rodes. Whilst little evidence survives to indicate the 16th and 17th century form of the Park, there is more extensive evidence for the broad character of the park and gardens from the 18th century onwards.
- 5.1.2 Wide scale developments to the structures and gardens within the Historic Core of the park occurred in the 19th century. These largely comprised of the expansion and reorganisation of family and service facilities within the Hall and Stables, which were also reflected in an increased formalisation of the gardens to the south of the Hall. The general character of the landscape alterations within this period served largely to create a more open southern approach to the Hall, with walkways and terraces to provide improved views. Furthermore, the walled garden to the north of the Hall was taken down and a

new one built some 300m away, the space filled instead with an open lawn with an avenue of trees re-established leading away from it to the north.

- 5.1.3 Following the developments of the 1850s the Park appears to have remained largely unchanged until it became fragmented in the mid-20th century when the Hall became a school.

5.2 Summary of Presence and Survival Within the Site

- 5.2.1 The landscape visible through cartographic evidence and extant landscape features is attributable to the fashions of the 18th century. The irregular plantations and reservoirs spread throughout the Park reflect the informality and naturalistic style characteristic of that period (Jones 2005: 17). The placement of the plantations increased the natural appearance of the landscape by masking nearby dwellings and emphasising particular views and walks around the Park. The 19th century Park added prominence to drives into the Site by means of wooded avenues, whilst improving views of the grounds from the house.

- 5.2.2 There is little evidence for the form of the 17th century Park, which would likely have been characterised by formal gardens, which commonly utilised geometric shapes and straight lines. Whilst the gardens closest to the Hall reflect 19th century design traditions, the arrangement of the gardens nevertheless conforms to earlier formalistic design and historic paintings allude to earlier internal arrangements.

- 5.2.3 Within the surviving park the landscape created during the 18th and 19th centuries is still largely evident, although its division into private ownership has led to its fragmentation through differences in land management. Despite this the larger elements of the historic park survive, including the plantations, ponds, and avenues.

- 5.2.4 Although the internal character of the Hall and service buildings has been significantly altered by their conversion to a school, their historic fabric appears to have been largely preserved. The phased expansion of the Stables and service buildings to the west of the Hall is evident from changes in their fabric and historic plans, but remains little understood.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Statement of Significance

- 6.1.1 Barlborough Hall and its parkland are of regional significance due to their architectural merit, depth of history, and the preservation of the 18th and 19th century structural and landscape elements that define the manorial Park. This is reflected in the statutory designation of the Park as a conservation area and a number of its structural constituents.

- 6.1.2 However, whilst the poor visual amenity of the Site from outside the Park is largely due to design decisions made in its creation, the continued lack of public access restricts the potential significance of the Site in terms of the wider historic character of Barlborough village.

- 6.1.3 Overall, the recent usage of the Historic Core of the Site as a school has been beneficial to its preservation. Continued management of Barlborough Hall will safeguard it as a significant heritage asset, and continue to benefit the historic character of the region. However, consideration of the wider management of the parkland is necessary, for although the historic character of the landscape is still largely evident, there is a significant risk that with time the unity of design that defined the original Park will continue to fragment.

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British Geological Society Map Sheet E100

FIGURES AND PLATES

APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

| No. | Name | Description | NGR | Designations |
|------------|------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Ridge and Furrow | Low ridge and furrow earthworks to south of Arboretum WA32 and to the west of the south avenue WA17 ; ridges orientated northeast-southwest. | SK 47667801 | None |
| 2 | Ridge and Furrow | Low ridge and furrow earthworks to south of Arboretum WA32 and to the west of the south avenue WA17 ; ridges orientated north-south. | SK 47627785 | None |
| 3 | Coal Bellpits | Circular cropmarks visible along north side of East Avenue WA27 believed to be up-cast material from post-medieval coal bellpits. Corresponds to field labelled as Hibert Yard on the 1723 Estate Maps and bordered to the north and west by fields named Far Coal Pit Close and Great Coal Pit Close. | SK 479783 to SK 483783 | HER No.1116 |
| 4 | Barlborough Hall | Elizabethan Hall designed by Robert Smythson for Sir Frances Rodes. The interior layout was altered in 1825 when the main entrance was reoriented to the east. | SK 47767825 | Grade I (79215); HER No.1105 |
| 5 | Gazebo | Two storey gazebo, or banqueting house with bow window in southern gable. Situated in southwest of complex of former complex of agricultural outbuildings WA6 . | SK 47657826 | Grade II* (79218); HER No.1108; Building at Risk (C) |
| 6 | Outbuildings | An L-shaped range of former agricultural barns and outbuildings, attached to the west of the stable courtyard WA7 . Converted to classrooms. | SK 47617826 | HER No.1106 |
| 7 | Stables | Courtyard range of stable and service buildings to the southwest of Barlborough Hall WA4 . Functions included kitchen, washroom, brew house and stables. Now classrooms, and dining rooms. | SK 47697825 | Grade II (79217); HER No.1106 |
| 8 | North Garden | Formerly a large rectangular walled garden to the north of Barlborough Hall WA4 . It was reduced in size in 1875 when railings were set up, with a pair of ornamental gate piers (now WA46). Converted to playing fielding 1950 when railings removed. Outbuildings formerly against south wall 1875-1960. Brick walls date to 19 th century. | SK 47777828 | HER No.1132 |

| No. | Name | Description | NGR | Designations |
|-----|------------------|--|-------------|---|
| 9 | East Garden | Walled garden forming enclosure against east façade of Barlborough Hall WA4 . Following reorientation of entrance into the Hall in 1825, this became principle entrance, with a glazed covered walkway constructed over path, although dismantled by 1900. Gate piers and parts of walls 17 th to 18 th century in date WA44 . | SK 47797825 | Piers and walls Grade II (79216); HER No.1132 |
| 10 | South Garden | Walled garden forming enclosure to against the former principle south façade of the Hall WA4 . Is illustrated on 1723 Estate map, although altered in size and treatment of south wall during 18 th and 19 th centuries. By 1900 it was planted with ornamental yews and flower beds. Walling largely dates to 19 th century, except for short section of ashlar faced brick wall to northeast which is possibly 17 th century. | SK 47767823 | HER No.1132 |
| 11 | West Garden | Walled garden forming enclosure against west façade of Barlborough Hall WA4 . Appears on 1723 Estate map with a drive from Wards Lane. Brick walling dates to 19 th century, although gate piers 18 th century WA45 . | SK 47757826 | HER No.1132 |
| 12 | Southeast Garden | Rectangular garden to the southeast of Barlborough Hall WA4 . It appears on 1798 Enclosure Award and plans of 1825 depicted as two structures and possible enclosures. Extended and converted to ornamental garden by 1875. Walls date to 19 th century. | SK 47797822 | HER No.1132 |
| 13 | Cistern | An open sunken stone lined water cistern within small clump of trees to the southeast of Barlborough Hall WA4 . Water piped to house. Clump depicted on 1723 Estate map, with cistern on 1839 Tithe Plan. Possible obelisk monument positioned above cistern depicted on 19 th century painting. | SK 47767784 | HER No.1132 |
| 14 | Ice House | Located to the west of the Orchard Garden WA43 and Ward Lane WA18 was an icehouse. Illustrated on 1875 OS map adjacent to 18 th century pond. No remains extant above ground. | SK 47567823 | HER No.1132 |

| No. | Name | Description | NGR | Designations |
|-----|----------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 15 | Ha-ha | Ditch with a sharp slope along the north edge of the South Lawn WA40 . The north side of the feature comprises a vertical rubble stone wall, c.1m high forming a ha-ha to the south terrace WA41 . | SK 47757820 | HER No.1132 |
| 16 | North avenue | Substantial avenue (now degraded) of Oak trees orientated on the north façade of Barlborough Hall WA4 . Appears on 1723 Estate maps, although reduced in stature by the 1798 Enclosure survey. The 1839 Tithe plan indicates the avenue was being replanted on a slightly different alignment enabling access from the North Carriage Drive WA38 . | SK 47807835 to SK 47937896 | HER No.1132 |
| 17 | South Avenue | Lime tree avenue forming south approach to Barlborough Hall WA4 . Driveway from Barlborough village to the aligned to approach the south façade of the Hall. Appears on 1723 Estate maps. The drive curves around the east side of the Hall, but originally forked to the west (removed during the realignment of the hall in 1825). | SK 47747811 to SK 47617744 | HER No.1132 |
| 18 | Ward Lane | Largely un-surfaced single carriage track from Barlborough village to Rotherham Road (A618) passing to the west of Barlborough Hall WA4 and Orchard Garden WA43 . Ward Lane continues through the northern part of the park as a carriage drive WA38 . | SK 4750 7743 to SK 4798 7930 | None |
| 19 | Oak Plantation | Plantation to the northwest of Barlborough Hall WA4 , adjacent to Ward Lane WA18 . Labelled as <i>Oaks</i> on 1723 Estate Maps. An avenue is indicated to pass through it on a northwest-southeast alignment until it is largely truncated in the 1960s during the construction of the M1. | SK 476 784 | HER No.1132 |
| 20 | Fish Pond | Rectangular pond within Orchard Garden WA43 . Appearing on one of the 1723 Estate plans. By 1798 the pond has been enlarged, being labelled as a <i>Fish Pond</i> on 1875 OS. Used as a swimming pool during early 20 th century. | SK 476 782 | HER No.1132 |

| No. | Name | Description | NGR | Designations |
|-----|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 21 | Fish Pond | Irregular pond situated to the south of the Hall WA4 and east of the South Avenue WA17 . Appears on one of the 1723 Estate plans. Initially southern of two connected ponds, the northern one is in-filled between 1839-1875. Labelled <i>Fish Pond</i> on 1898 OS. | SK 478 780 | HER No.1132 |
| 22 | Butcherlawn Pond | Large irregular shaped pond situated to the south of Nitticarhill Wood. The pond appears on the 1723 Estate Maps, slightly smaller in size. It was enlarged to its current size by 1798. There is a brick boat house and has been used for duck shoots since the late 19 th century. | SK 484 783 | HER No.1132 |
| 23 | Icehouse Plantation | Roughly triangular tree plantation to the south of the Icehouse WA14 , and west of Ward Lane WA18 . Created between 1798 and 1839 with mixed planting. | SK 475 781 | HER No.1132 |
| 24 | Raiswell Plantation | Irregularly shaped tree plantation in the south park, created in the early 19 th century in Reasewell field. It encompasses a small quarry site, first depicted on the 1875 OS and is likely to have been designed to conceal any quarry activity. A flat topped ridge between the Raiswell and Speetly Plantations demarks the quarry access to the east. | SK 478 777 | HER No.1132 |
| 25 | Southwest Garden | This rectangular garden is located to between the Stables WA7 and the South Garden WA10 . Appears on 1825 plan as an enclosure, but by 1875 was a formal garden with central cistern WA39 . | SK 4779 7822 | HER No.1132 |
| 26 | Manor House Farm | This small farm (stable) complex has contained buildings since the 18 th century. By 1875 gas was being produced there for use in the Hall, although the machinery was dismantled in the 1950s. | SK 4758 7836 | None |
| 27 | East Avenue | Tree lined avenue leading from northeast corner of North Garden WA8 towards Butcherlawn Pond WA22 . The road was created between 1839-1875, and cut across existing field boundaries. | SK 4786 7833 to SK 4838 7839 | HER No.1132 |

| No. | Name | Description | NGR | Designations |
|-----|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------|
| 28 | Kennel Cottage | Remnant cottage from 19 th century kennels and pheasantry at the west edge of Nitticarhill Wood, and northwest of Butcherlawn Pond WA22 . | SK 4839 7843 | None |
| 29 | South Lodge | Single storey stone entrance lodge at the south end of the South Avenue WA17 . Early 19 th century in date. | SK 4760 7741 | Grade II (79213) |
| 30 | North Lodge | Brick two-storey lodge at north entrance to the North Carriage Drive WA38 . Mid 19 th century in date. | SK 4798 7929 | None |
| 31 | Walled Kitchen Garden | Square brick-walled kitchen garden to the northeast of Barlborough Hall WA4 . Internally, planting beds and path network grassed over, although remains of glass house structures survive along north wall. East boundary wall partially demolished. Yews and a metal estate fence form a walk around the exterior of the garden walls, presumably intended to help conceal it from the Hall WA4 . A service yard survives with depilated outbuildings to the north, associated with a former gardeners house. Mid 19 th century in date. | SK 479 784 | HER No.1132 |
| 32 | Arboretum | An irregular plantation to the south of the Orchard Garden WA43 was laid out in the 19 th century as an arboretum. The garden is bounded by a metal estate fence and A wide variety of species are still evident including Oak, Monkey Puzzle, Beech, Elm, Lime and Sycamore. | SK 4762 7815 | HER No.1132 |
| 33 | Garden Plantation | Mixed plantation of irregular plan located to the northeast of the Walled Kitchen Garden WA31 ; c.1839-1875 in date. | SK 480 785 | HER No.1132 |
| 34 | Halfmoon Plantation | Irregular shaped plantation situated to the east of the hall, and to the southeast of the existing school running track; c.1839-1875 in date. | SK 480 780 | HER No.1132 |
| 35 | Speetly Plantation | Small irregular shaped plantation against the boundary road to the east of the Park; c.1839-1875 in date. | SK 481 775 | HER No.1132 |
| 36 | Walled Garden Drive | Short drive connecting northeast corner of North Garden WA8 with Walled Kitchen Garden WA31 . | SK 47857833 to SK 47937843 | None |
| 37 | Longrybank Wood | Large belt of woodland in northeast corner of park. Adjacent to Butcherlawn Pond WA22 . | SK 485780 | None |

| No. | Name | Description | NGR | Designations |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|---|------------------|
| 38 | North Carriage Drive | Carriage drive leading from northwest corner of garden out through north parkland to North Lodge WA30 on the A618. Survives as grass track and forms a continuation of Ward Lane WA18 . North section is wooded. | SK 47697832 to SK 47987930 | None |
| 39 | Lion Cistern | Square yellow brick water cistern with ashlar quoins and carved Lion statue centrally located in Southwest Garden WA25 ; mid 19 th century in date. | SK 47747823 | None |
| 40 | South Lawn | Irregular shaped lawn to the south of stone ha-ha WA15 forming setting to Hall WA4 . Remains of terrace walk along west edge WA41 . | SK 477781 | None |
| 41 | South Terrace | L-shaped terrace running west-east along south edge of South Garden WA10 and then continuing south between Orchard Garden WA43 and South Lawn WA40 . Stone retaining walls form a ha-ha along the north section and a raised terrace to the west. | SK 47787820 to SK 47727821 to SK 47717816 | None |
| 42 | Vinery | Site of large domed glass-house used as a vinery. Built against north brick wall of Orchard Garden WA43 , with a semi-circular plan. No remains of the super structure survive above ground, although fixtures are exposed in the north brick wall. Mid 19 th century in date. | SK 47677824 | None |
| 43 | Orchard Garden | Rectilinear garden to the south of the stables WA7 and outbuildings WA6 . sloping north section leading down to large rectangular pond WA20 . Bounded by the Arboretum to the south, Ward Lane WA18 to the west and the South Terrace WA41 to the east. | SK 476782 | None |
| 44 | Gate Piers – East Garden | Large ornamental ashlar gate-piers with wrought iron gates in east wall of East Garden WA9 . | SK 47807824 | Grade II (79216) |
| 45 | Gate Piers – West Garden | Ornamental gate-piers and gate in west wall of West Garden WA11 . | SK 47747826 | None |
| 46 | Gate Piers – SW corner North Garden | Ornamental gates-piers and gates in southwest corner of North Garden WA8 , relocated from north edge of North Garden c.1950s. | SK 47747827 | None |
| 47 | Gate Piers – SE Garden | Small gate-piers and low gate in east side of Southeast Garden WA12 . | SK 47807821 | None |

APPENDIX 2 – LISTING DESCRIPTIONS

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Building Name: | Lodge To Barlborough Hall | LBS No: | 79213 |
| Parish: | Barlborough | Grade: | II |
| District: | Bolsover | Listed: | 23 March 1989 |
| County: | Derbyshire | Delisted: | n/a |
| Postcode: | S43 4ES | NGR: | SK4760877413 |

Listing Text:

SK 47 NE PARISH OF BARLBOROUGH PARK STREET

1/43 (West Side)

Lodge to Barlborough Hall**GV II**

Lodge. Mid C19. Tudor style. Sandstone ashlar. Stone slate roof with decorative octagonal ridge stack. Stone coped gables with moulded kneelers. Ball finials. Single storey, T-plan. The south elevation of three bays has a deeply projecting gabled bay with canted bay window of 1-2-1 lights. The lights are pointed lancets within chamfered square surrounds and with pierced spandrels. Moulded cornice and blocking course. Slit window above, with chamfered stone surround. To the left is a similar 2-light window. To the right an extruded porch, gabled to the east. Deeply chamfered four-centred arched entrance. A single light window in the side wall and to the right. The gabled bay to the east has a canted bay window similar to that to the south.

Listing NGR: SK 47608 77413

Source: English Heritage

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Building Name: | Stable Block At Barlborough Hall | LBS No: | 79217 |
| Parish: | Barlborough | Grade: | II |
| District: | Bolsover | Listed: | 23 March 1989 |
| County: | Derbyshire | Delisted: | n/a |
| Postcode: | S43 4JD | NGR: | SK4772578247 |

Listing Text:

SK 47 NE PARISH OF BARLBOROUGH WARD LANE

1/47 (East Side)

Stable Block at Barlborough Hall**GV II**

Stable block now converted into accommodation. C17, C18 and C19. Brick, rubblestone and ashlar. Machine tile roofs. Coped gables and plain kneelers. Three ranges around a courtyard. Two storeys. East elevation of 2-5-3 bays. Single storey gabled two bays on the left have a pair of blind round arches enclosing stone cross windows. Blind circular window in the gable. To the right are five symmetrical bays. Central doorway with keyed moulded segmental arch. Flanked by half-columns supporting a cornice. Flanked on each side by two cross windows. Five cross windows above. Three broader bays to the right have three cross windows to each floor. The north elevation of eight bays has single light and 2-light windows, and in the centre three 2-light windows with two transoms. Three gabled dormers above, each with a 2-light mullioned window. The courtyard elevations have C20 fenestration. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK 47725 78247

Source: English Heritage

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Building Name: | Gazebo At Barlborough Hall | LBS No: | 79218 |
| Parish: | Barlborough | Grade: | II* |
| District: | Bolsover | Listed: | 23 March 1989 |
| County: | Derbyshire | Delisted: | n/a |
| Postcode: | S43 4JD | NGR: | SK4765278265 |

Listing Text:

SK 47 NE PARISH OF BARLBOROUGH WARD LANE

1/48 (East Side)

Gazebo at Barlborough Hall**GV II***

Gazebo and attached range of outbuildings. C17 and later. Rubblestone and ashlar. Pantile roofs with coped gables. One and two storeys. South elevation has a gabled bay with a two storey bow window. The ground floor has a blind cross window, the first floor a pair of attached blind cross windows. Relief panel between the two windows with two wreathed circles. Moulded cornice. Relief panel above with wreathed circle. Long range to the right with ramped and gabled coped parapet. Mostly blind to south.

Listing NGR: SK 47652 78265

Source: English Heritage

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Building Name: | Balborough Hall | LBS No: | 79215 |
| Parish: | Barlborough | Grade: | I |
| District: | Bolsover | Listed: | 19 Nov 1951 |
| County: | Derbyshire | Delisted: | n/a |
| Postcode: | S43 4JD | NGR: | SK4777078258 |

Listing Text:

SK 47 NE PARISH OF BARLBOROUGH WARD LANE

1/45 (East Side)

19.11.1951

Barlborough Hall**GV I**

Country house, now a school. Built for Sir Francis Rodes, a judge in the Court of Common Pleas and patronized by the Earl of Shrewsbury. Dated 1583 on the porch and 1584 on the Great Chamber overmantel. Probably by Robert Smythson.

Sandstone ashlar and render. Roofs hidden behind battlemented parapets. Chamfered plinth and moulded bands linking the heads of all the windows and sometimes stepped up over them. Compact square plan with canted and polygonal bays. Basement and two storeys, the bays rising to an extra storey. The principal elevation faces south and is of five symmetrical bays. Square projecting central porch bay has a flight of balustraded stone steps leading up to the doorway which has coupled Tuscan Doric columns and pieces of entablature. Four-centred arched doorway with moulded arch and carved spandrels. Two carved coats of arms above, one above the other. Six-light window above with two major mullions and two transoms. Carved coat of arms above again. The recessed bays on either side have to the basement a cross window and a 3-light mullioned and transomed window. Four-light windows above with a major mullion and two transoms. Two similar windows above. Polygonal bays have a 2-light window to the basement and three tiers of windows above of 1-2-2-2-1 lights with two transoms, except the top storey which has one transom. North elevation of five bays has three tiers of windows as to the south. Square projecting bay in the centre has four-light windows, the centre two lights breaking forward to a point. Single lights to the returns. Four-light windows on either side with two transoms and a major mullion. Irregular four-bay east elevation has a central canted bay and projecting canted porch dated 1825. Four-centred arched doorway with carved spandrels. Two tiers of windows above of 1-2-2-1 lights. To the left area 5-light and a 3-light mullioned and transomed window. Six-light window above with a major mullion and two transoms. Similar window above again. To the right are a 5-light and a 3-light mullioned and transomed window. Above is a 6-light and a 4-light window with two transoms. Above again is a similar 6-light window. The west elevation has a central canted bay. Cross windows and early C19 glazing bar sashes. Six-light mullioned and transomed windows to the top floor.

Interior: The chapel (formerly the Great Chamber) has a decorative plaster ceiling and a stone chimneypiece with paired fluted columns and richly carved overmantel. C18 fluted pilasters. Early C19 stained glass. Adjoining Music Room has a richly carved wooden chimney piece, fire back dated 1616. Plaster overmantel with coat of arms, dated 1697. C18 bolection moulded door surrounds. Staircase hall in the centre of the house, originally open, with 3-light mullioned and mullioned and transomed windows. Open well staircase with two heavy turned balusters per tread. C19 gothic arches to landing. The entrance hall has early C19 gothic fireplace, doors and shutters. One C16 four-centred arched doorway. C19 porch has a gothic rib-vault. The second floor has a corridor along the west side with five moulded four-centred arched stone doorways. C19 gothic doors. The south west room has late C16 panelling. East corridor has four similar doorways. Timber spiral staircase from the first to second floor. West corridor on the first floor has four similar doorways, one with a latin inscription and carved spandrels. The north west room has C16 panelling. The south west room has a C16 plaster ceiling and C18 panelling. Mid-C18 eared chimneypiece. The middle room on the west side has a C16 plaster frieze.

Source: Robert Smythson & the Elizabethan Country House by Mark Girouard, Yale University Press 1983.

Listing NGR: SK 47770 78258

Source: English Heritage

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Building Name: | Gatepiers To East Of Barlborough Hall | LBS No: | 79216 |
| Parish: | Barlborough | Grade: | II |
| District: | Bolsover | Listed: | 23 March 1989 |
| County: | Derbyshire | Delisted: | n/a |
| Postcode: | S43 4JD | NGR: | SK4780578250 |

Listing Text:

SK 47 NE PARISH OF BARLBOROUGH WARD LANE

(east side)

1/46

26.8.65

Gatepiers to East of Barlborough Hall**GV II**

Gatepiers and walls. C18 and early C19. Coursed squared sandstone and ashlar. Two tall gatepiers, square in plan. Rusticated, with moulded tops and ball finials. Pair of wrought iron gates and pilasters between. Flanked by ramped walls with chamfered plinth and chamfered copings. Returning to the south with low wall and flat copings, enclosing a garden to the south of the house. Various square piers with urns.

Listing NGR: SK 47805 78250

Source: English Heritage

APPENDIX 3 – ENGLISH HERITAGE REGISTER OF PARKS AND GARDENS

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| Park Name: | Balborough Hall | Listing No: | GD3255 |
| Parish: | Barlborough | Grade: | II |
| District: | Bolsover | Listed: | 1998 |
| County: | Derbyshire | Delisted: | n/a |
| Postcode: | S43 4JD | NGR: | SK 470 780 |

DERBYSHIREBARLBOROUGH HALL
BOLSOVER GD3255
BOLSOVER II
SK4778

Walled gardens laid out around Barlborough Hall probably in the C16, a C16 garden pavilion and parkland with C16 origins.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The estate was owned by the Rodes family who acquired it in the late C16 when Francis Rodes, a prominent lawyer whose patron was the Earl of Shrewsbury, purchased the land. The estate remained in the family until 1938 when it was sold. Subsequent sales have split the site into several different private ownerships (1998).

DESCRIPTION**LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING**

Barlborough Hall lies immediately north of the village of Barlborough with the M1 motorway running along the west side of the park in an area which is otherwise rural and agricultural. The c. 125ha site is on high land which rises gently to the south. The west side is bounded by Ward Lane and the M1 motorway, and the east by the road between Barlborough and Nitticarhill. Remaining boundaries are formed by fencing separating the site from agricultural land.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The main entrance, where there is a C19 lodge, is on the north end of Park Street in Barlborough from which an avenue of limes runs northwards to the Hall. The avenue is shown on the 1839 Tithe map. An entrance from Rotherham Road on the north side of the site leads south and joins with Ward Lane west of the Hall. This route, shown on the 1875 OS map, replaced a drive shown on the 1839 map which curved to the south-east and approached the Hall as an avenue planted with platoons, aligned for part of the route with the north front of the Hall. Remains of this avenue survive in fields north of the Hall. The north-east side of the site is entered from Nitticarhill Lane, immediately north of Butcherlwn Pond, and a track with the remains of an avenue shown on the 1875 OS map leads west to join with Ward Lane north-west of the Hall. This drive is shown taking a slightly different route on the 1839 Tithe map.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Barlborough Hall (listed grade I) was built 1583—4 for Francis Rodes. There is no documentary evidence of the authorship of the design but it is widely accepted that it is the work of Robert Smythson who designed the Earl of Shrewsbury's house at Worksop. The Shrewsbury arms are displayed on the south side of the Hall, between Rodes' coat of arms and those of the Queen. The Hall is of a striking design with polygonal bays which rise above the roof line as turrets. Panoramic

views can be obtained from the roof which is flat with a parapet. Major alterations were made in 1825 and more followed after 1938, when the Hall was sold for use as a school. Partial restoration of the rooftop lantern was completed in 1998 and the Hall remains in use as a school (1998).

Some 40m south-west of the Hall and attached to it by a low corridor range there is a range of ancillary buildings of various dates around a double courtyard. The buildings range in date from the C16 to the late C20 and include a stable block (listed grade II). The buildings have been converted to accommodation of various types (1998).

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The Hall is surrounded by walled enclosures. On the south side of the building there is a range of three enclosures. Aligned with the south front of the Hall a grassed garden bounded by low stone walls has a central path leading to a staircase which ascends to the first floor of the Hall. The garden is planted with clipped yews. The north-east side of the garden has a full-height wall of worn stone with a doorway with a Tudor arch and a hoodmould giving access to the east side of the Hall. The south-east enclosure has a north wall of brick, railings on the east side and low stone walls on the other sides. The garden has quartering paths between mature shrubs. On the west side of the central south garden a low wall has a central opening with steps leading down into an enclosure formed by the east side of the stable block and a C19 extension attached to the west side of the Hall. The remains of a conduit house which was probably rebuilt in the mid C19 stand in the centre of the lawn. The 1839 map shows the central and south-west enclosure, but that to the east is shown as a smaller square enclosure. The south side of the Hall is shown on a painting of c 1583 (reproduced in Baxter and Assocs 1992) and this suggests that there may have been a courtyard fronted by a range of buildings on this side; alternatively the view may have been distorted so that buildings on the site of the stables could be included in the picture.

On the east side of the Hall a walled enclosure has stone gate piers with ball finials and gates (listed grade II), probably of early C19 date, aligned with the entrance. The archway entrance from the southern garden leads to a paved terrace which is matched by another paved terrace on the north side of the central porch. A blocked archway in the north wall corresponds with that in the south wall. The enclosure is shown on the 1839 map and the walls were probably largely rebuilt when the porch was built in 1825, or possibly at a later date.

On the north side of the Hall there are playing fields which have brick walls with stone piers forming the east and west sides of an enclosure shown on both the 1839 Tithe map and 1923 OS map when the north side was closed by a wall. Parchmarks on the line of this wall can be seen on mid to late C20 aerial photographs (EH file) which also show faint outlines of two further enclosures to the north which seem to correspond with gardens shown on an estate map of 1723. Two drawings of 1780 by S H Grimm (Baxter and Assocs. 1992) show the north side of the Hall. One shows a fountain aligned with the centre of the north elevation and formal beds planted with shrubs, while the other shows the Hall within parkland with a wail with a central entrance with gate piers surmounted by ball finials on the north side of the northern garden enclosure. A gateway with stone gate piers surmounted by ball finials lies at the southwest corner of the enclosure. This is not shown on a drawing of 1776 (ibid); the piers however are similar to a set shown on the west side of the Hall in the same drawing and may have been brought from elsewhere, perhaps from the demolished north wall. West of the enclosure there are C20 tennis courts sheltered

by low banks to the west.

On the west side of the Hall a brick-walled enclosure has an entrance in the west wall with a set of stone gate piers flanking gates with a wrought-iron overthrow (all probably C18, listed grade II). The walls step down on each side of the gate piers and the arrangement is much as shown on the 1776 drawing. A stone slab with a partially legible inscription is set into the south-west wall.

With the exception of the stub of wall with a C17 archway between the south and east garden enclosures and the enclosure and gateway on the west side of the Hall, it appears that the garden walls were altered and rebuilt during the C19, though they seem (with the exception of the south-east enclosure) to be on the lines shown on the 1839 map.

Immediately south of the southern gardens there is a path and a ha-ha. The path runs west to an enclosure immediately south of the stable yard called the Gazebo Garden or the Pool Garden. The east side has a low wall and hedge and a tall red-brick wall flanked by a grassed terrace forms the north side. The remains of a rookery lie at the west end of the terrace. A glasshouse is shown against the centre of the wall on the 1875 and 1923 OS maps. The west side of the garden is walled in irregular rubble. In the centre of the garden there is a rectangular pond aligned north-west/south-east which is one of a chain of ponds running across the park shown on the 1839 map. South of the pond there is a grassed bank and south of this a patch of woodland with ornamental planting. The 1839 map shows the garden as a sub-rectangular enclosure covering a smaller area which extended for a short distance south of the pond. It had been extended to its present size by 1875, when the OS map shows the woodland to the south of the pond with walks leading through it.

In the north-west corner of the garden the north wall turns to run northwards for a short distance and in the space between this and the west wall there is a gabled garden pavilion (listed grade II*) dated 1582 or 1587. It has a central projecting semicircular bay with an entrance on the ground floor and a blocked mullioned and transomed window on the first floor. It can be entered at first-floor level from the stable yard where there is an arched entrance leading into a chamber with a large, elaborate, C16 chimneypiece against the north wall. A probate inventory of 1639 (*ibid*) has an entry which refers to the 'Chamber and Parlor near the ponds' which may be a reference to this building.

PARK

South Park, to the south and south-east of the Hall, consists largely of pasture with scattered trees. A belt of planting shelters the south boundary, and Longrybank Wood the north-east side of the park, as shown on the 1839 map. Butcherlawn Pond, an irregular stretch of water in the north-east corner of the park, is also shown on the map. A chain of ponds shown on the 1839 map survives in part, with an irregularly shaped stretch of water c 300m south of the Hall, the pond within the garden, and Dogkennel Pond immediately north-west of the garden. A pond between that south-east of the Hall and the one within the garden is shown in 1839 but it does not appear on the 1875 OS map. These may have originated as fishponds, and the probate inventory of 1639 mentions 'fishing nets' in the Great Hall of the house. An additional pond west of Dogkennel Pond was formed in the late C20. Woodland to the south of Dogkennel Pond is called Icehouse Plantation.

Parkland to the west and north of the Hall is largely under arable cultivation. A patch

of woodland called Garden Plantation shelters the north-east side of the kitchen garden. The park extended westwards until it was truncated by the M1 motorway in the mid C20, and the C19 OS maps show park and woodland extending 200—300m west of the present line.

A map showing a proposed drain c 1590 shows a pale and annotations mention East Park and Long (?) [illegible] Park which suggests that Francis Rodes created a park at the time that the Hall was built.

KITCHEN GARDEN

Some 300m north-east of the Hall there is a rectangular brick-walled garden with a range of ancillary buildings and sheds built along the outer face of the north wall and a cottage, altered in the late C20, at the north-west corner. The walls are in ruinous condition and that to the east has largely disappeared (1998). The garden is not shown on the 1839 map but it appears on the 1875 OS which shows it with quartering paths.

REFERENCES

- Country Life*, 8 (27 October 1900), pp 528—34
N Pevsner and E Williamson, *The Buildings of England: Derbyshire* (2nd edn 1978), pp 81—3
M Girouard, *Robert Smythson* (1983), pp 120—5
Barlborough Hall, (Alan Baxter and Associates 1992)

Maps

- (all reproduced in Alan Baxter and Associates 1992)
Map showing a proposed drain, c 1590 (Lambeth Palace Archive)
Estate map, 1723
Tithe map, 1839

- OS 6" to 1 mile: 3rd edition published 1923
OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1875
2nd edition published 1898
3rd edition published 1923

- Description written: September 1998
Amended: March 1999
Register Inspector: CEH
Edited: November 1999

APPENDIX 4 – PLANNING GUIDANCE (PPS 5)

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 5

Policy HE1: Heritage assets and climate change

HE1.1 Local planning authorities should identify opportunities to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change when devising policies and making decisions relating to heritage assets by seeking the reuse and, where appropriate, the modification of heritage assets so as to reduce carbon emissions and secure sustainable development. Opportunities to adapt heritage assets include enhancing energy efficiency, improving resilience to the effects of a changing climate, allowing greater use of renewable energy and allowing for the sustainable use of water. Keeping heritage assets in use avoids the consumption of building materials and energy and the generation of waste from the construction of replacement buildings.

HE1.2 Where proposals that are promoted for their contribution to mitigating climate change have a potentially negative effect on heritage assets, local planning authorities should, prior to determination, and ideally during pre-application discussions, help the applicant to identify feasible solutions that deliver similar climate change mitigation but with less or no harm to the significance of the heritage asset and its setting.

HE1.3 Where conflict between climate change objectives and the conservation of heritage assets is unavoidable, the public benefit of mitigating the effects of climate change should be weighed against any harm to the significance of heritage assets in accordance with the development management principles in this PPS and national planning policy on climate change.

Policy HE2: Evidence base for plan making

HE2.1 Regional and local planning authorities should ensure that they have evidence about the historic environment and heritage assets in their area and that this is publicly documented. The level of detail of the evidence should be proportionate and sufficient to inform adequately the plan-making process.

HE2.2 Local planning authorities should either maintain or have access to a historic environment record.

HE2.3 Local planning authorities should use the evidence to assess the type, numbers, distribution, significance and condition of heritage assets and the contribution that they may make to their environment now and in the future. It should also be used to help predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

Policy HE3: Regional and local planning approaches

HE3.1 Regional spatial strategies (RSS) and local development frameworks (LDF) should set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their area, taking into account the variations in type and distribution of heritage asset, as well as the contribution made by the historic environment by virtue of:

- (i) its influence on the character of the environment and an area's sense of place

- (ii) its potential to be a catalyst for regeneration in an area, in particular through leisure, tourism and economic development
- (iii) the stimulus it can provide to inspire new development of imaginative and high quality design
- (iv) the re-use of existing fabric, minimising waste; and
- (v) its mixed and flexible patterns of land use that are likely to be, and remain, sustainable.

HE3.2 The level of detail contained in an RSS or LDF should reflect the scale of the area covered by the plan and the significance of the heritage assets within it.

HE3.3 At a regional level, the character and significance of the historic environment should inform the RSS with particular attention paid to the landscapes and groupings or types of heritage assets that give distinctive identity to the region or areas within it.⁸ Some individual heritage assets such as World Heritage Sites are likely to have regional significance in plan-making.

HE3.4 At a local level, plans should consider the qualities and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and how these can contribute to the development of the spatial vision in the local development framework core strategy. Heritage assets can be used to ensure continued sustainability of an area and promote a sense of place.

Plans at a local level are likely to consider investment in and enhancement of historic places, including the public realm, in more detail. They should include consideration of how best to conserve individual, groups or types of heritage assets that are most at risk of loss through neglect, decay or other threats (see also policy HE5).

Policy HE4: Permitted development and article 4 directions

HE4.1 Local planning authorities should consider whether the exercise of permitted development rights would undermine the aims for the historic environment. If it would, local planning authorities should consider the use of an article 4 direction to ensure any development is given due consideration.

Policy HE5: Monitoring indicators

HE5.1 Local planning authorities should consider how they can best monitor the impact of their planning policies and decisions on the historic environment. They should pay particular attention to the degree to which individual or groups of heritage assets are at risk of loss or decay, how they expect this will change over time, and how they propose to respond.

Policy HE6: Information requirements for applications for consent affecting heritage assets 10

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

HE6.2 This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required) as part of the explanation of the design concept. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

HE6.3 Local planning authorities should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of any heritage assets affected cannot adequately be understood from the application and supporting documents.

Policy HE7: Policy principles guiding the determination of applications for consent relating to all heritage assets

HE7.1 In decision-making local planning authorities should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected by the relevant proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of:

- (i) evidence provided with the application
- (ii) any designation records
- (iii) the historic environment record and similar sources of information
- (iv) the heritage assets themselves
- (v) the outcome of the usual consultations with interested parties; and
- (vi) where appropriate and when the need to understand the significance of the heritage asset demands it, expert advice (from in-house experts, experts available through agreement with other authorities, or consultants, and complemented as appropriate by advice from heritage amenity societies).

HE7.2 In considering the impact of a proposal on any heritage asset, local planning authorities should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the value that it holds for this and future generations. This understanding should be used by the local planning authority to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposals.

HE7.3 If the evidence suggests that the heritage asset may have a special significance to a particular community that may not be fully understood from the usual process of consultation and assessment, then the local planning authority should take reasonable steps to seek the views of that community.

HE7.4 Local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and of utilising their positive role in place-shaping; and
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets and the historic environment generally can make to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities and economic vitality by virtue of the factors set out in HE3.1

HE7.5 Local planning authorities should take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials and use.

HE7.6 Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset in the hope of obtaining consent, the resultant deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be a factor taken into account in any decision.

HE7.7 Where loss of significance is justified on the merits of new development, local planning authorities should not permit the new development without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred by imposing appropriate planning conditions or securing obligations by agreement.

Policy HE8: Additional policy principle guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to heritage assets that are not covered by policy HE9

HE8.1 The effect of an application on the significance of such a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining the application. When identifying such heritage assets during the planning process, a local planning authority should be clear that the asset meets the heritage asset criteria set out in Annex 2. Where a development proposal is subject to detailed pre-application discussions (including, where appropriate, archaeological evaluation (see HE6.1)) with the local planning authority, there is a general presumption that identification of any previously unidentified heritage assets will take place during this pre-application stage. Otherwise the local planning authority should assist applicants in identifying such assets at the earliest opportunity.

Policy HE9: Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to designated heritage assets

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

HE9.2 Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance local planning authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that:

- (i) the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss; or
- (ii) (a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- (b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term that will enable its conservation; and
- (c) conservation through grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is not possible; and
- (d) the harm to or loss of the heritage asset is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use.

HE9.3 To be confident that no appropriate and viable use of the heritage asset can be found under policy HE9.2(ii) local planning authorities should require the applicant to provide evidence that other potential owners or users of the site have been sought through appropriate marketing and that reasonable endeavours have been made to

seek grant funding for the heritage asset's conservation and to find charitable or public authorities willing to take on the heritage asset.

HE9.4 Where a proposal has a harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset which is less than substantial harm, in all cases local planning authorities should:

- (i) weigh the public benefit of the proposal (for example, that it helps to secure the optimum viable use of the heritage asset in the interests of its long-term conservation) against the harm; and
- (ii) recognise that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss.

HE9.5 Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The policies in HE9.1 to HE9.4 and HE10 apply to those elements that do contribute to the significance. When considering proposals, local planning authorities should take into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the World Heritage Site or Conservation Area as a whole. Where an element does not positively contribute to its significance, local planning authorities should take into account the desirability of enhancing or better revealing the significance of the World Heritage Site or Conservation Area, including, where appropriate, through development of that element. This should be seen as part of the process of place-shaping.

HE9.6 There are many heritage assets with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. These include heritage assets:

- that have yet to be formally assessed for designation
- that have been assessed as being designatable, but which the Secretary of State has decided not to designate; or
- that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance and they should be considered subject to the policies in HE9.1 to HE9.4 and HE10.

Policy HE10: Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset

HE10.1 When considering applications for development that affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, local planning authorities should weigh any such harm against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.

HE10.2 Local planning authorities should identify opportunities for changes in the setting to enhance or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset. Taking such opportunities should be seen as a public benefit and part of the process of place-shaping.

Policy HE11: Enabling Development

HE11.1 Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of an application for enabling development to secure the future conservation of a heritage asset outweigh the disbenefits of departing from the development plan (having regard to the requirements of section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004) or from national policies, taking into account whether:

- it will materially harm the significance of the heritage asset or its setting
- it will avoid detrimental fragmentation of management of the heritage asset
- it will secure the long term future of the heritage asset and, where applicable, its continued use for a purpose sympathetic to its conservation
- it is necessary to resolve problems arising from the inherent needs of the heritage asset, rather than the circumstances of the present owner, or the purchase price paid
- there is a source of funding that might support the heritage asset without the need for enabling development
- the level of development is the minimum necessary to secure the future conservation of the heritage asset and of a design and type that minimises harm to other public interests.

Policy HE12: Policy principles guiding the recording of information related to heritage assets

HE12.1 A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset, and therefore the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether a proposal that would result in a heritage asset's destruction should be given consent.

HE12.2 The process of investigating the significance of the historic environment, as part of plan-making or development management, should add to the evidence base for future planning and further the understanding of our past. Local planning authorities should make this information publicly available, including through the relevant historic environment record.

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

ANNEX 1: CANCELLED PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15, 1994)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16, 1990)

APPENDIX 5 – PPS5 TERMINOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

An interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. These heritage assets are part of a record of the past that begins with traces of early humans and continues to be created and destroyed.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTIC INTEREST

These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.

CONSERVATION

The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and where appropriate enhances its significance.

DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSET

A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated as such under the relevant legislation.

ENABLING DEVELOPMENT

Development that would be unacceptable in planning terms but for the fact that it would bring heritage benefits sufficient to justify it being carried out, and which could not otherwise be achieved

HERITAGE ASSET

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in this PPS) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing).

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold significance are called heritage assets.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

Historic environment records are information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use. Typically, they comprise databases linked to a geographic information system (GIS), and associated reference material, together with a dedicated staffing resource.

HISTORIC INTEREST

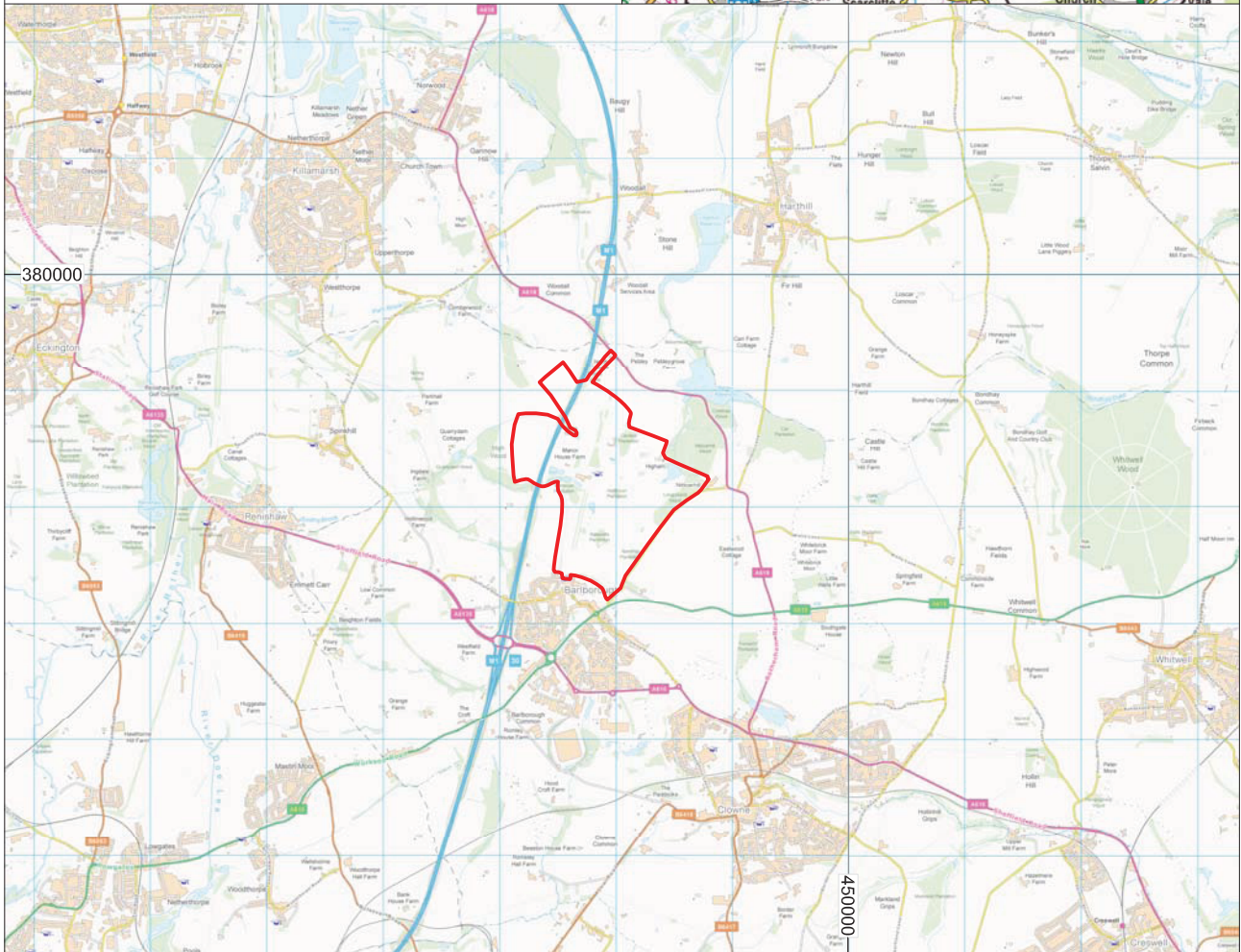
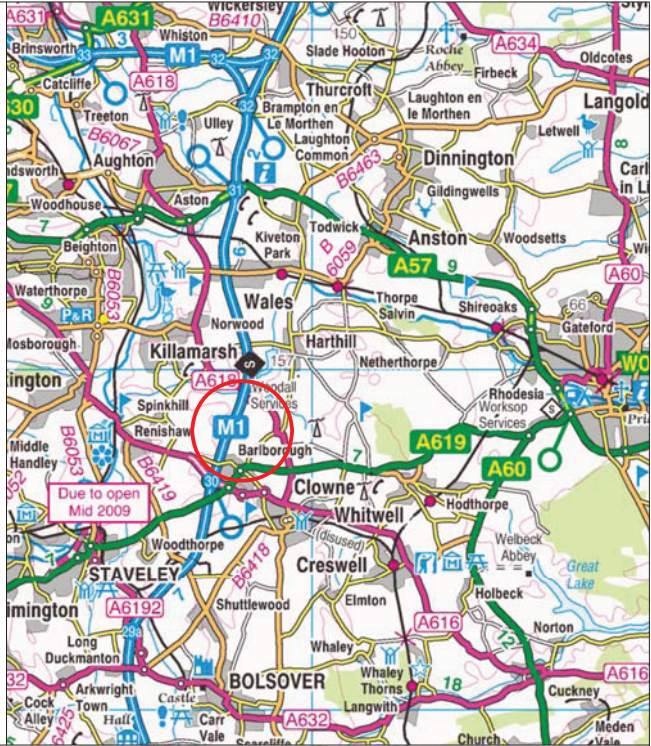
An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide an emotional meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.




SETTING

The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

SIGNIFICANCE

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.



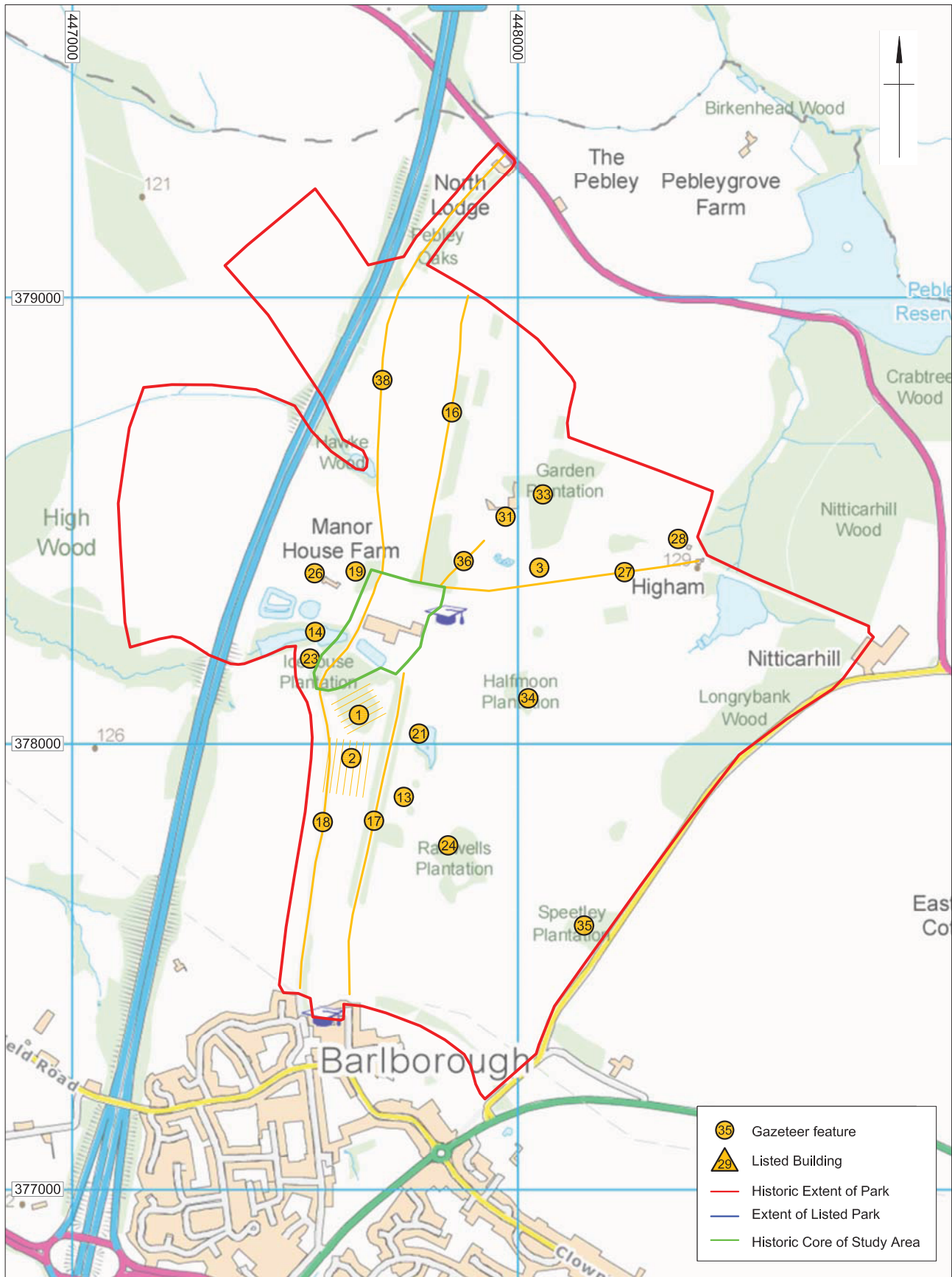
 Site location



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Site location

Figure 1



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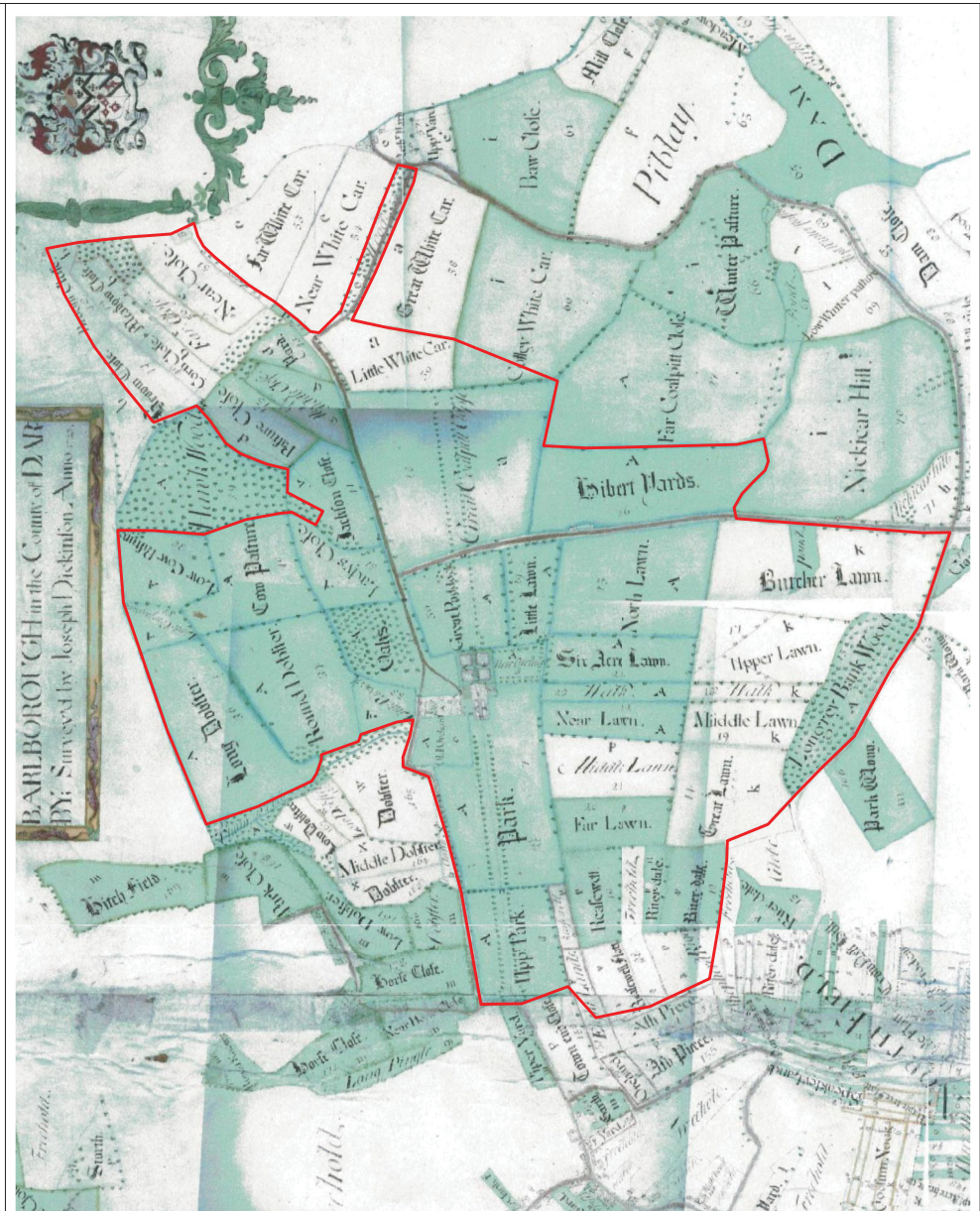
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Gazetteer features & statutory designations within the Historic Core

Figure 3



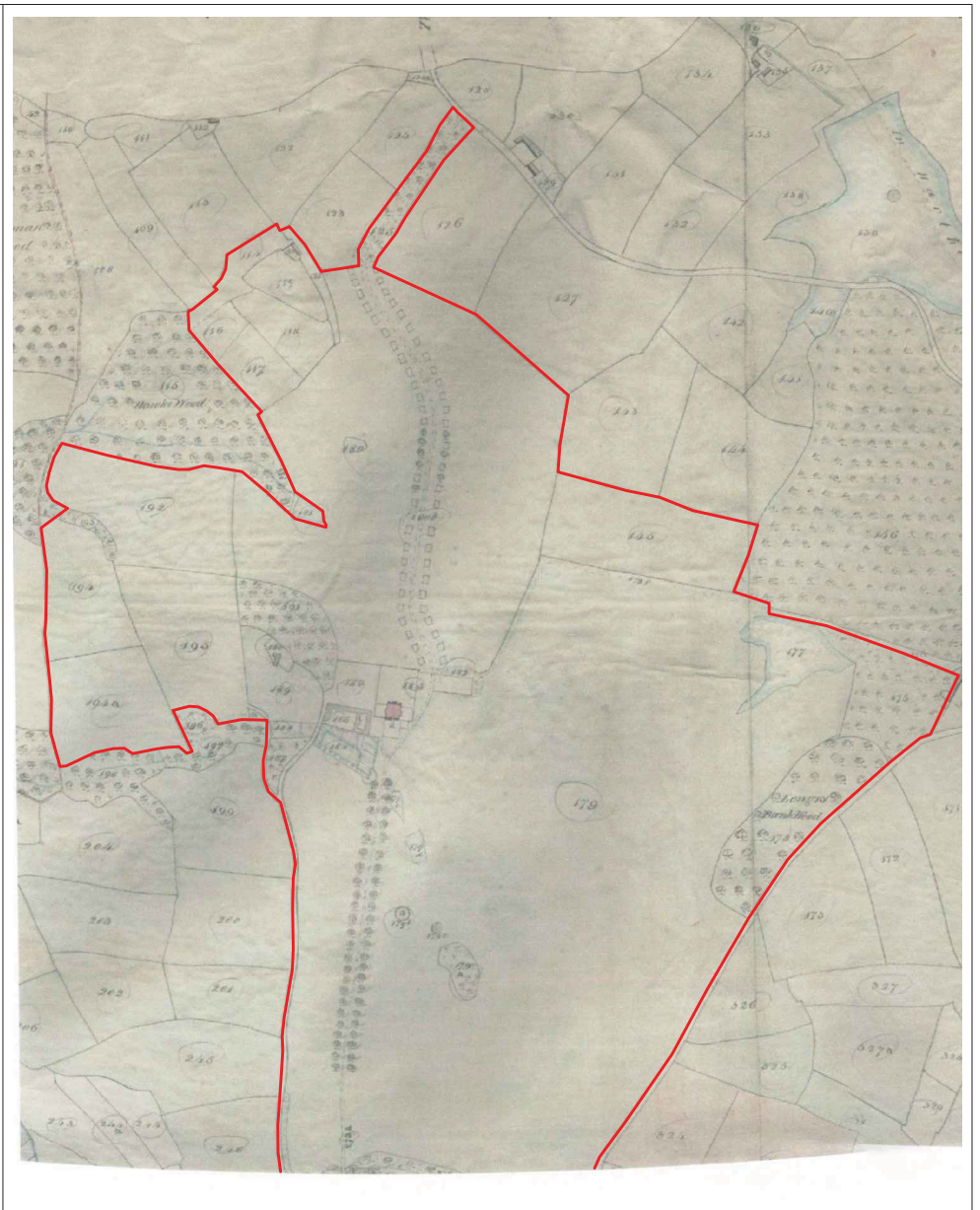
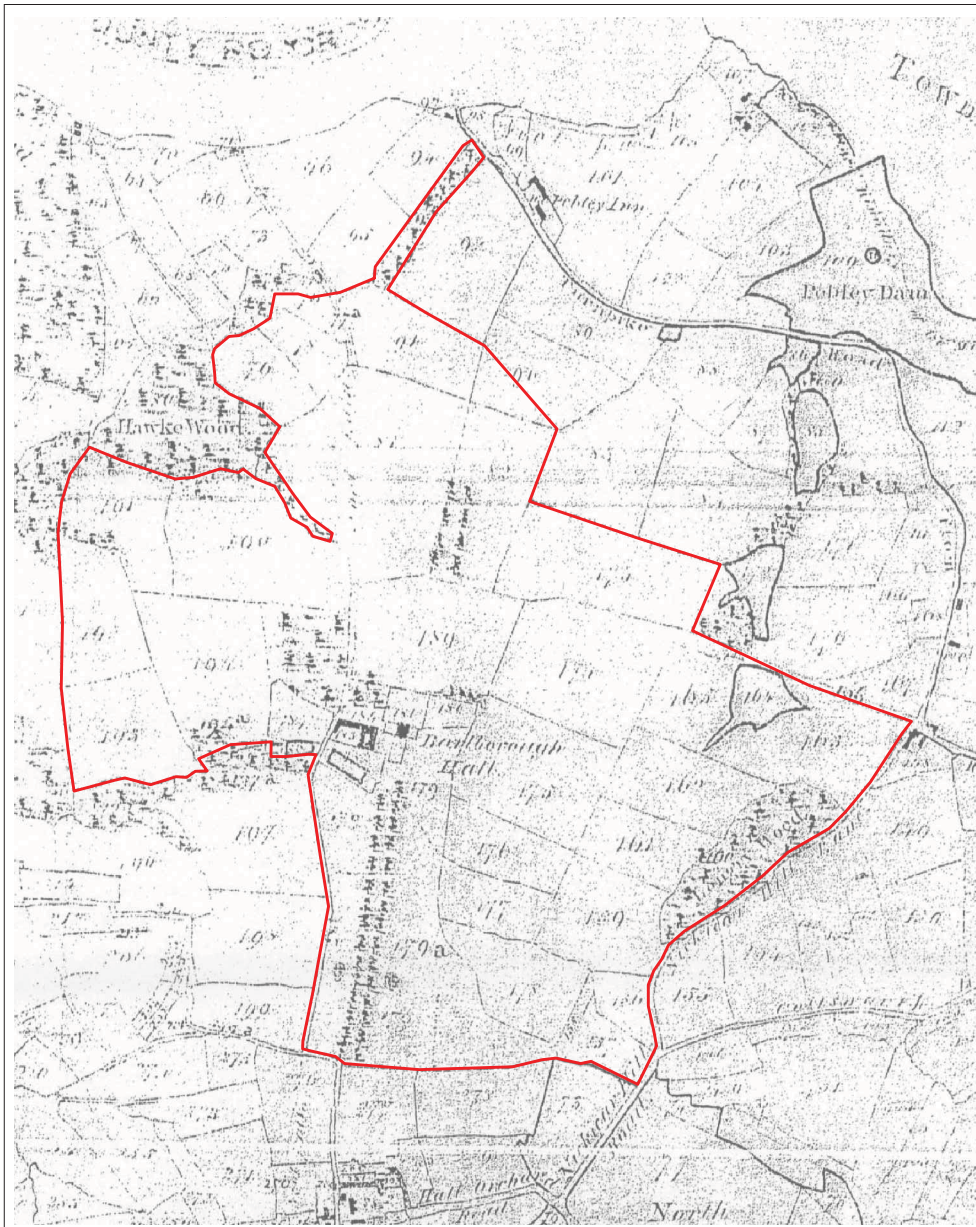
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Barlborough estate plans c.1723

Figure 4



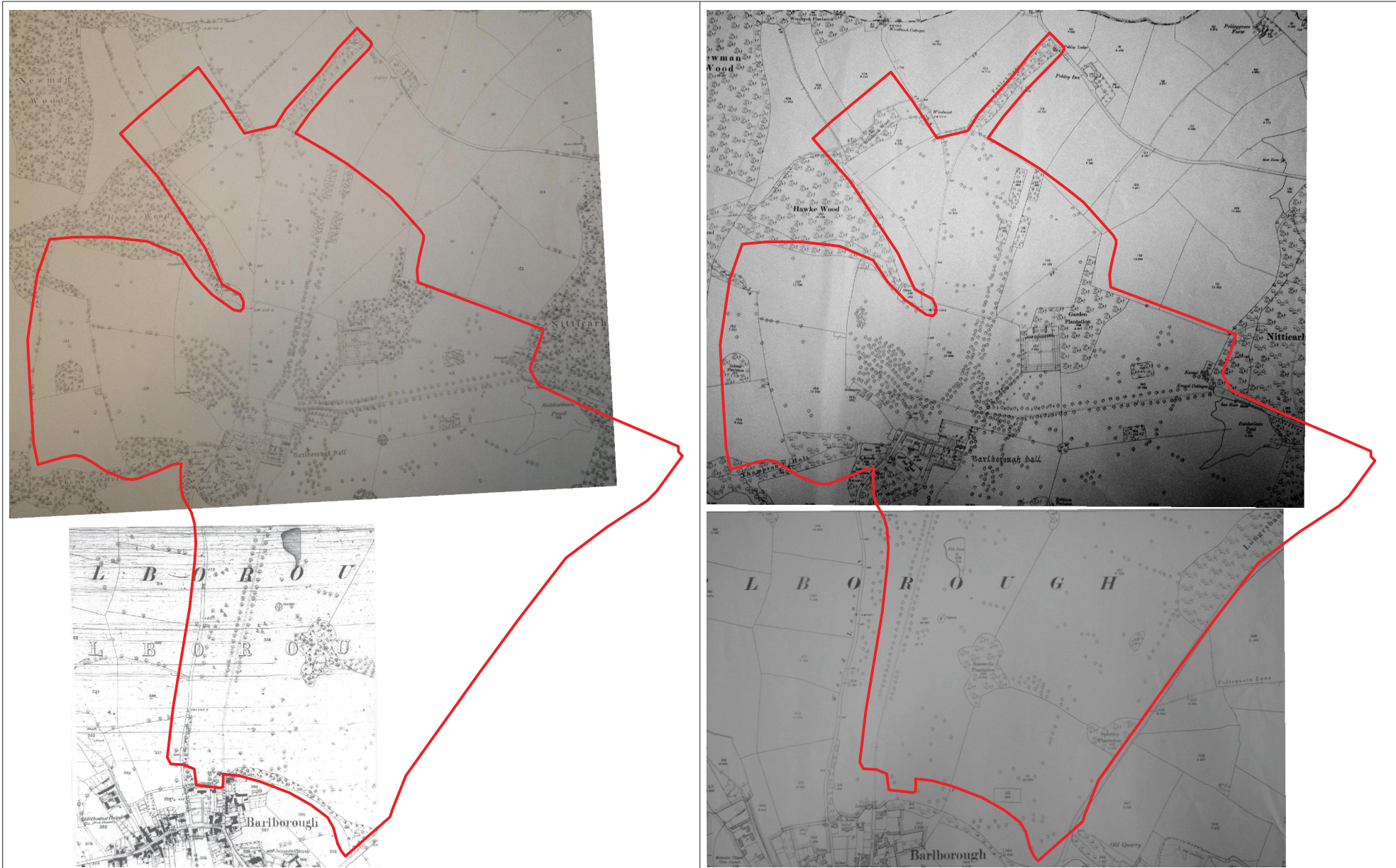
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1798 Enclosure map & 1839 Tithe map of Barlborough Parish

Figure 5



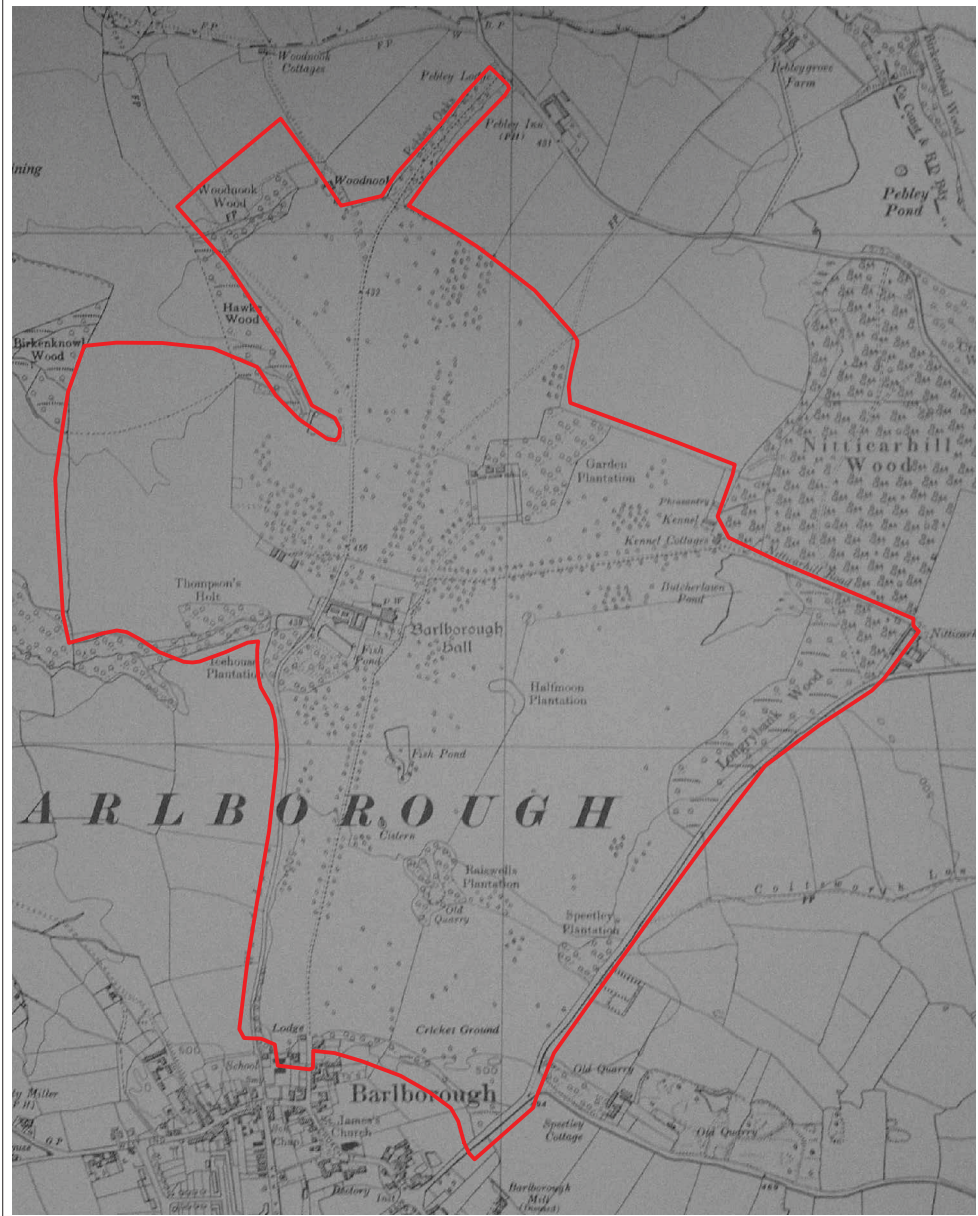
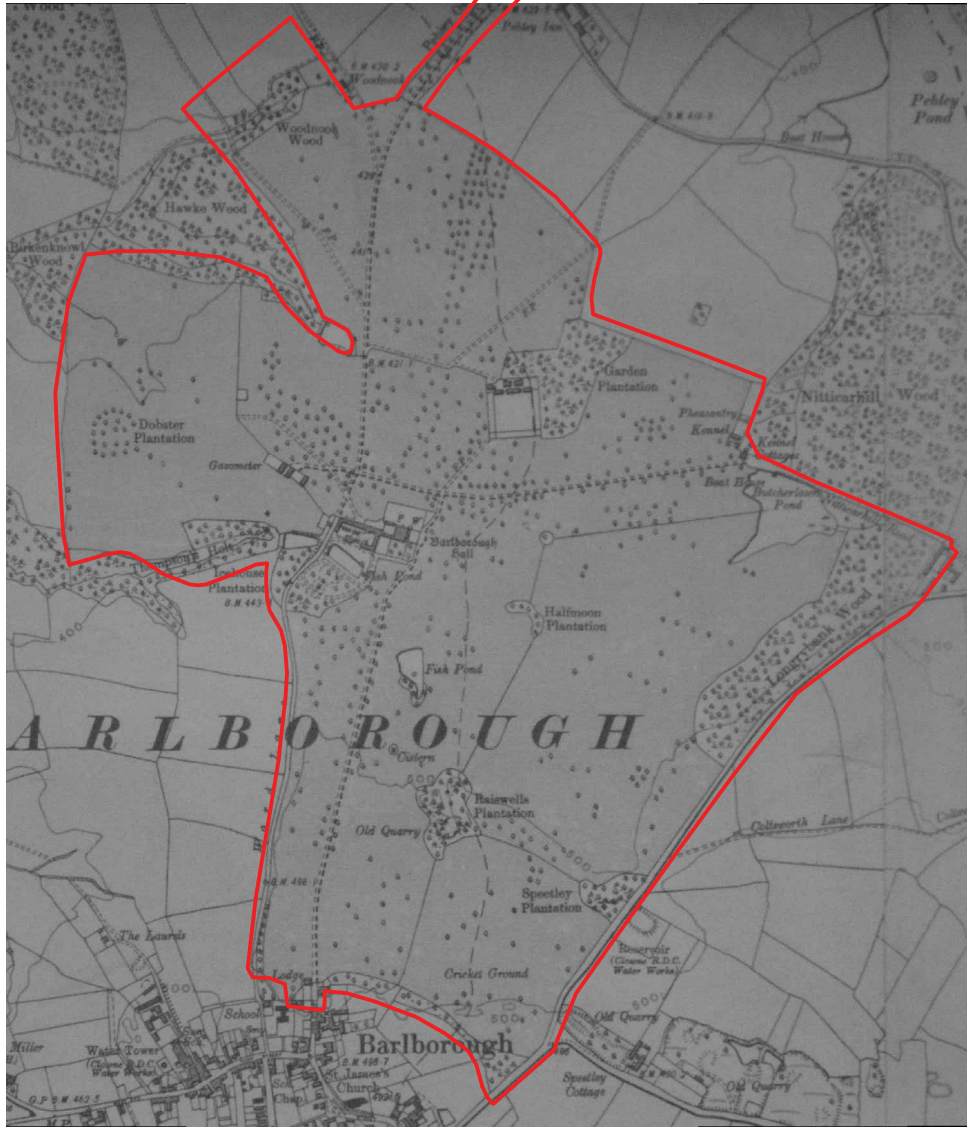
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Ordnance Survey Map: 1875 & 1898

Figure 6



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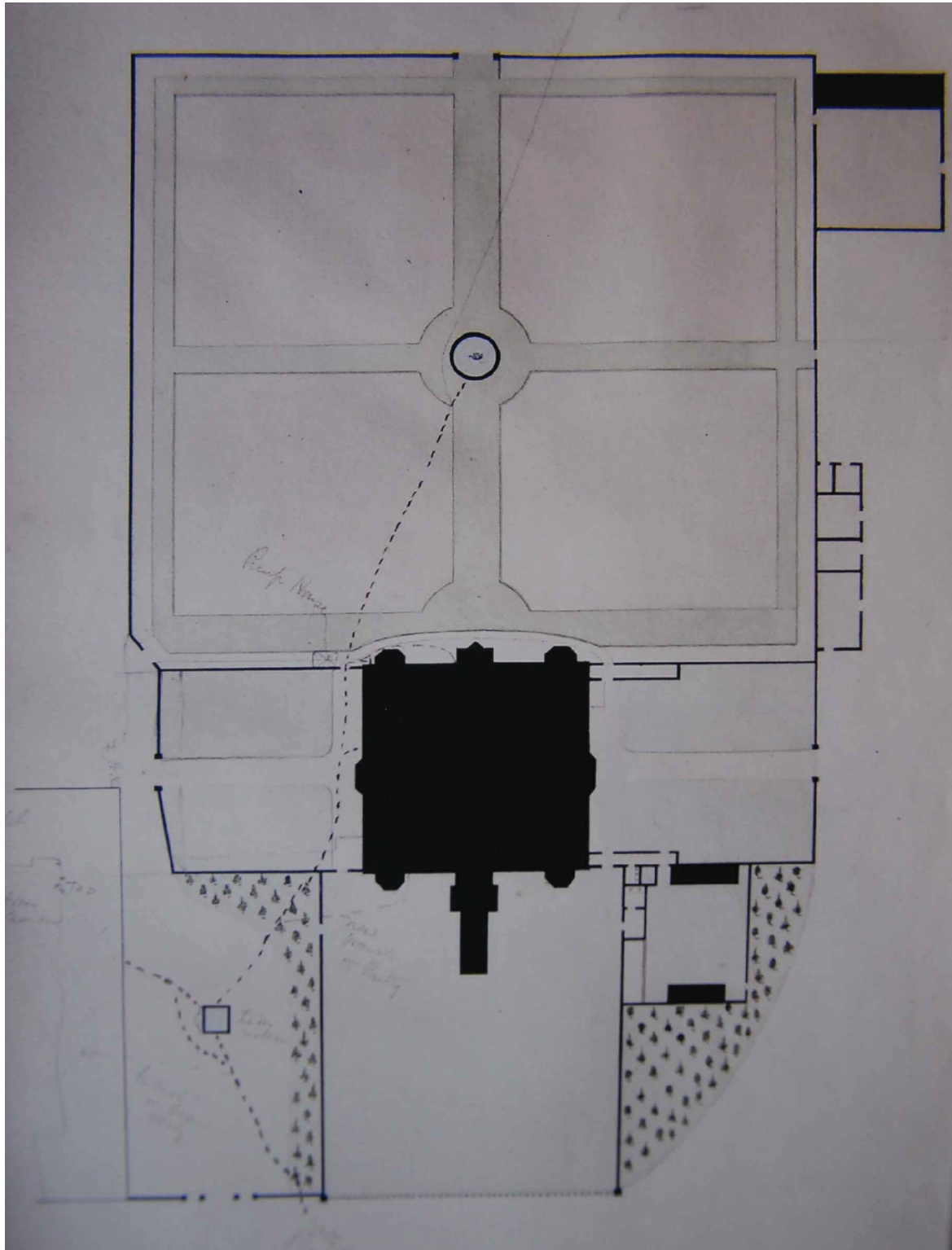


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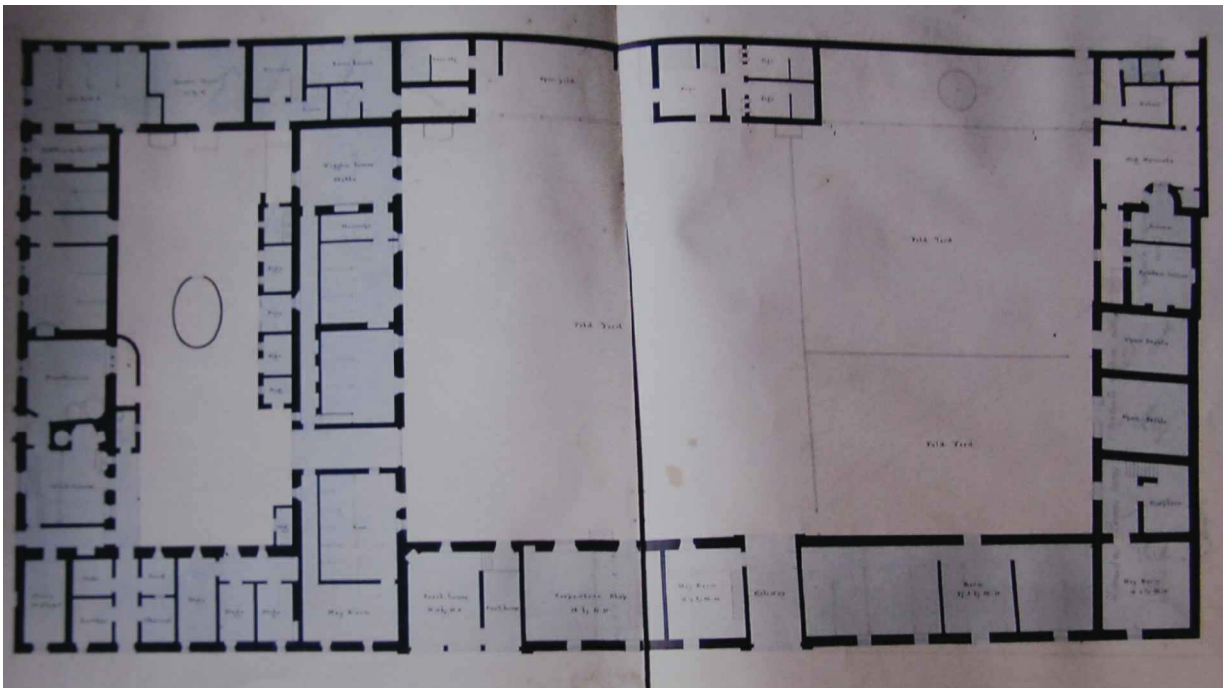
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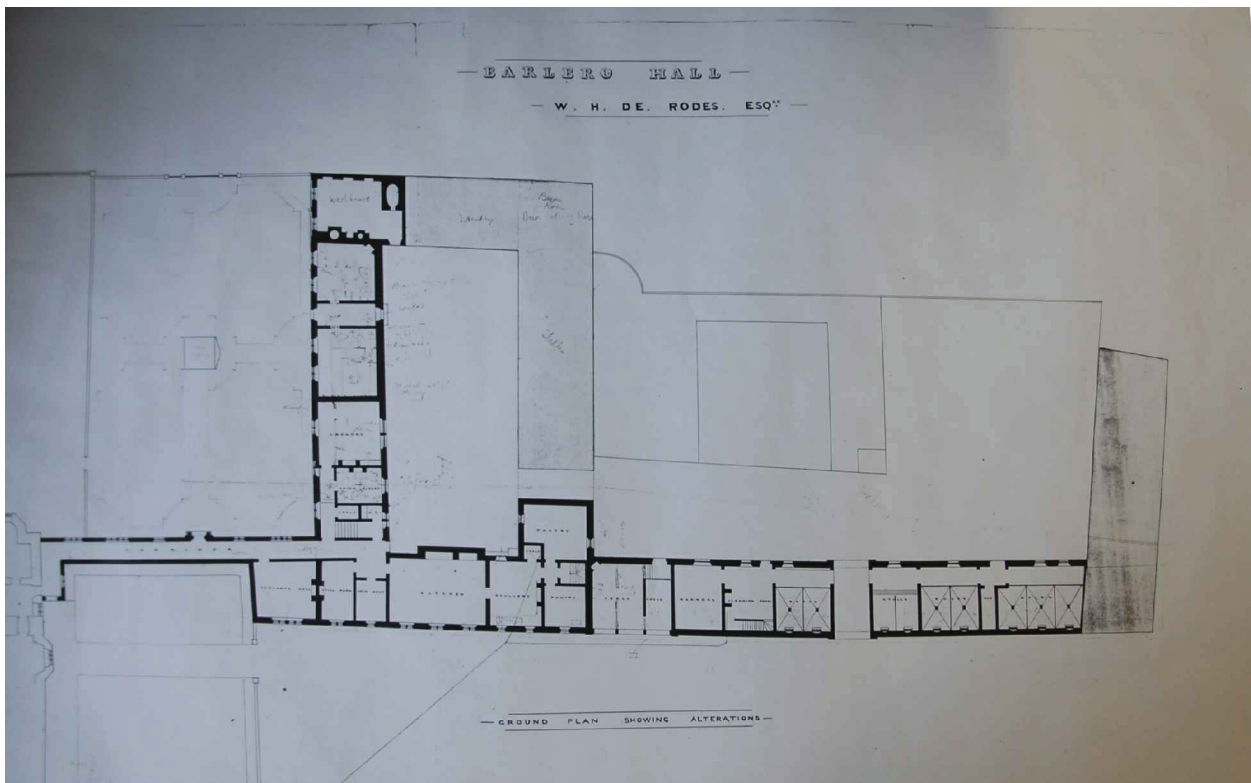


1825 Drainage plan of gardens around Barlborough Hall

Figure 9



1815 Plan of service buildings



1858 Plan of service buildings

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1. 1583 Annon



2. H S Grimm c.1780



3. H S Grimm c.1780



4. H S Grimm c.1780



5. H S Grimm c.1780



6. H S Grimm c.1780



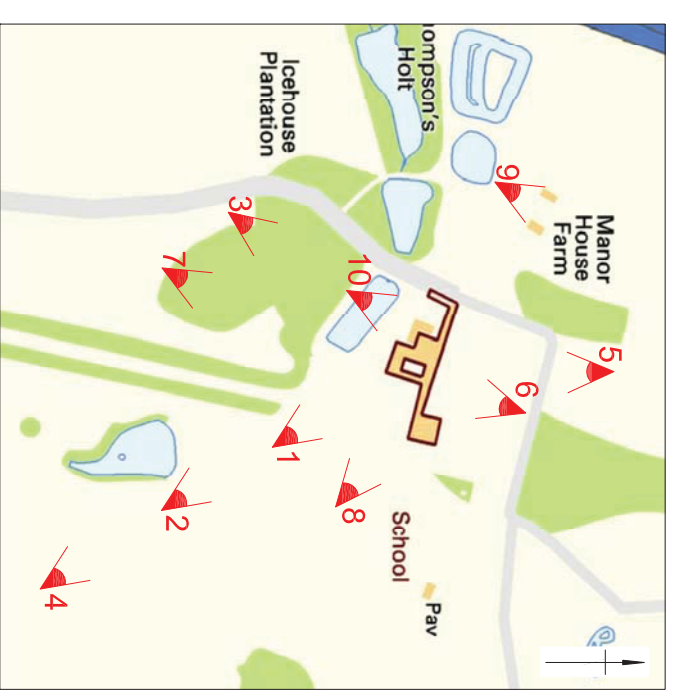
7. J Thornhill c.1850



8. 1829 Jones



9. Gas House c.1930



10. Rupert in front of Vinery 1933

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Plate 1: General view of Barlborough Hall and estate looking west, noting wide vistas beyond



Plate 2: General view of service buildings and lawn to the west of hall

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Plate 3: General view of South Avenue, looking north



Plate 4: General view of playing fields to north of Hall

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Plate 5: General view of southern lawn and ha-ha



Plate 6: General view of banqueting hall in north-west corner of Orchard Garden

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Plate 7: General view of service buildings from Wards Lane



Plate 8: General view of ridge and furrow earthworks in field to west of southern avenue, looking south-west

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