



Defence
Infrastructure
Organisation

Fulwood Barracks, Preston

Site Allocation Heritage Impact Assessment

April 2024



Figures 1 & 2: Fulwood Barracks c.1900 and 2023

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Introduction

This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared in support of the proposed site allocation (**Appendix 1**) of Fulwood Barracks into the emerging Central Lancashire Local Plan. The focus of this document is to establish principles which will then be supported by more detailed assessments of significance as part of the development of a future scheme.

Paragraph 190 of the National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF') (2023) notes that Local Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. It further notes that this strategy should take into account the following:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place

The associated statutory duties of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 in relation to conservation areas (s.72) and listed buildings (s.16 and s.66) also need to be considered as part of the Local Plan process.

In accordance with the NPPF, great weight should be given to an asset's conservation and the more important the asset, the greater the weight to be asset's conservation there should be. Annex 2 of the NPPF defines 'Conservation' as *"the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance."*

The Heritage Impact Assessment has been informed by site visits, proportionate archival research and initial discussions with officers at Preston City Council and Historic England.

Methodology

The methodology for this Heritage Impact Assessment follows the guidance set by Historic England's 'Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans' from October 2015. This sets out a methodical approach to the assessment and consideration of heritage assets as part of the site allocation process:

- **Stage 1:** Identification of the Heritage Asset(s)
- **Stage 2:** Identification of the Heritage Asset's Importance and Contribution of the Site to the Significance
- **Stage 3:** Identification of Potential Impact of Allocation on Significance
- **Stage 4:** Considerations for Maximising Enhancements and Mitigating Harm

The overall approach, scope and methodology of this Heritage Impact Assessment has been agreed through discussions Historic England. Other guidance set by Historic England and UNESCO have also been considered as part of the preparation of this assessment.

Stage 1: Identification of Heritage Asset(s)

Heritage Asset	Total	Description of Asset(s)
Listed Buildings	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Gate, Chapel, Offices & Museum (Grade II Listed) (1244769) (LB1) • Armoury (Grade II Listed) (1244758) (LB2) • The Canteen (Grade II Listed) (1244771) (LB3) • Former Racquet Court (Grade II Listed) (1244768) (LB4) • Building 37 (Grade II Listed) (1244757) (LB5) • Building 32 (Grade II Listed) (1244831) (LB6) • Keep (Grade II Listed) (1244766) (LB7) • Former Infantry Barracks (Grade II Listed) (1244763) (LB8) • Former Officers Quarter and Mess (Grade II Listed) (1244764) (LB9) • Former Cavalry Barracks, Building 57 (Grade II Listed) (1244761) (LB10) • Former Artillery Barracks, Building 40 (Grade II Listed) (1244759) (LB11) • Former Hospital, Building 56 (Grade II Listed) (1244762) (LB12) • Former Sick Horse Infirmary, Building 48 (Grade II Listed) (1244765) (LB13) • South West Perimeter Wall Extending Approximately 200 Metres from Main Entrance (Grade II Listed) (1361630) (LB14) • South Perimeter Wall Extending Approximately 50 Metres East from South Entrance (Grade II Listed) (1244770) (LB15) • North Perimeter Wall Extending Approximately 150 metres along North End of Fulwood Barracks (Grade II Listed) (1244767) (LB16)
Scheduled Monuments	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas	1	Fulwood Conservation Area (CA1) (The Fulwood Conservation Area Appraisal (the 'Council Appraisal') was adopted by Preston City Council in 2018).
Registered Parks and Gardens	N/A	N/A
Registered Battlefields	N/A	N/A
World Heritage Sites	N/A	N/A
Non-Designated	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site of Watling Street (Roman Road) (ND1) • Battle of Preston (A.D. 1648) (ND2)

The Heritage Asset Plan (Appendix 1) illustrates the extent and location of all heritage assets.

Stage 2: Site Contribution to Significance of the Asset(s)		
Name of Asset	Significance of the Asset and the Contribution made by Setting (Physical Surroundings, Experience and Associations)	Site Contribution to the Significance of the Asset
Designated Heritage Asset(s)		
<p>South Gate, Chapel, Offices & Museum (Grade II Listed) (LB1)</p>	<p>The South Gate, Chapel, Offices & Museum forms the centre piece to Fulwood Barracks which was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The listed building is designed in the late Georgian style and consists of a linear single-depth plan with first floor chapel over a central archway and flanked by offices and former stores. It is symmetrical in its design and composition with various embellishments including pilasters, cornice, blocking course and central pediment with clock and cupola. The flanking ranges are plainer with more simple detailing.</p> <p>The building is two storeys and constructed from sandstone ashlar with ashlar gable and ridge stacks with a slate roof. The windows include 10 over 10 and 6 over 6 timber sashes and mid 20th century stained glass windows to the first floor of the chapel. The interior of the chapel, with its pews and panelling, principally dates to the mid 20th century. The chapel is also of interest as one of the earliest occurrences of a church within a barracks complex.</p> <p>The setting of the South Gate, Chapel, Offices & Museum is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>The land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). In the 20th century, some aspects of the land were latterly utilised by the army on an informal basis. The northern extremity was also utilised as a range in the mid to late 20th century. The land to the east therefore holds some historic and functional connections as well as visual relationship to the Fulwood Barracks complex.</p> <p>Despite the above, the land to the east makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the South Gate, Chapel, Offices & Museum. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>On this basis, the land to the east is considered to make a limited/low contribution to the significance of the South Gate, Chapel, Offices & Museum.</p>

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	<p>arrangement of the barracks complex. The chapel and entrance form a distinct landmark both within the site and in the local area. It is principally experienced from the parade ground and Watling Road.</p>	
<p>Armoury (Grade II Listed) (LB2)</p>	<p>The Armoury (originally the Detention Centre) forms one of the various supporting buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The listed building is relatively restrained in its design and appearance and is consistent with other buildings in the complex. It is two storeys and constructed from sandstone ashlar with ashlar gable and ridge stacks with a slate roof. The building has been altered but retains a number of smaller cell window openings which allows for its former use as a detention centre to remain appreciable. Many of the windows are doors are later 20th century replacements.</p> <p>The setting of the Armoury is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the Armoury. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Armoury.</p>
<p>The Canteen (Grade II Listed) (LB3)</p>	<p>The Canteen forms one of the various supporting buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p>

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	<p>As with others, the listed building is relatively restrained in its design and appearance and is consistent with other buildings in the complex. It is two storeys and constructed from sandstone ashlar with ashlar gable and ridge stacks with a slate roof. Many of the windows are doors are later 20th century replacements. The rear elevation has a later modern single storey extension.</p> <p>The setting of the Canteen is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the Canteen. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Canteen.</p>
<p>Former Racquet Court (Grade II Listed) (LB4)</p>	<p>The Former Racquet Court forms one of the various supporting buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The listed building is relatively restrained in its design and appearance and is constructed from snecked rock-faced sandstone. It is single storey and originally consisted of a windowless and roofless racquet court (since been infilled with a roof and utilised as storage and accommodation). An original lean-to remains to the south.</p> <p>The setting of the Former Racquet Court is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the Former Racquet Court. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Former Racquet Court.</p>

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<p>Building 37 (Grade II Listed) (LB5)</p>	<p>Building 37 consists of a purpose-built store historically used for fodder, forges, and equipment stores. It forms one of the various supporting buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>As with others, the listed building is relatively restrained in its design and appearance and is consistent with other buildings in the complex. It is linear, single storey and built against the perimeter wall and constructed from sandstone ashlar with slate roof. Many of the windows and doors are later 20th century replacements.</p> <p>The setting of Building 37 is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of Building 37. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of Building 37.</p>
<p>Building 32 (Grade II Listed) (LB6)</p>	<p>Building 32 consists of a purpose-built store historically used for fodder, forges, and equipment stores. It forms one of the various supporting buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>As with others, the listed building is relatively restrained in its design and appearance and is consistent with other buildings in the complex. It is linear, single storey and built against the perimeter wall and constructed from sandstone ashlar with slate</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of Building 32. It is distinctly separate to the 18th</p>

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	<p>roof. Many of the windows are doors are later 20th century replacements.</p> <p>The setting of Building 32 is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of Building 32.</p>
Keep (Grade II Listed) (LB7)	<p>The Keep consists of a former armoury and store which was constructed at some point between 1870 and 1880, after Fulwood Barracks was established in 1842-48. The original architect of the Keep is not known.</p> <p>The listed building is three storeys and rectangular in plan. It is constructed from sandstone ashlar with modern asphalt flat roof. At one corner is a projecting stair tower with plinth and dentil parapet. Many of the windows are doors are later 20th century replacements.</p> <p>As with others, the setting of the Keep is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building. The Keep has a slightly increased presence in the centre of the site due to its slightly increased height and tower.</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the Keep. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Keep.</p>
Former Infantry Barracks (Grade II Listed) (LB8)	<p>The Former Infantry Barracks forms one of the original residential buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England. The barracks was</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p>

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	<p>latterly converted to offices in the mid 20th century.</p> <p>The listed building is two storeys and designed in the late Georgian style and consists of a linear single-depth plan. It is broadly symmetrical in its design and composition and constructed from rock-faced sandstone ashlar with ashlar gable and ridge stacks with a slate roof. The building includes various embellishments including plain ashlar surrounds. Many of the windows are doors are later 20th century replacements.</p> <p>The setting of the Former Infantry Barracks is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building. The setting of the Former Infantry Barracks has been slightly diminished by the loss of the other barrack blocks opposite on the south east range.</p>	<p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the Former Infantry Barracks. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Former Infantry Barracks.</p>
<p>Former Officers Quarter and Mess (Grade II Listed) (LB9)</p>	<p>The Former Officers Quarters and Mess forms one of the original residential buildings to Fulwood Barracks. It was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board and historically contained servants' accommodation in the basement and officers on the first floor. The building forms the central dividing range between the former infantry and cavalry parade grounds. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The listed building is two storeys (above basement) and designed in the late Georgian style. It is broadly symmetrical in its design and composition and consists of a linear single-depth plan with double-depth plan at first floor</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the Former Officers Quarters and Mess. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p>

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	<p>with messes at each end with gable-end porches.</p> <p>The Former Officers Quarters and Mess is constructed from sandstone ashlar with ashlar gable and ridge stacks with a slate roof. The building includes various embellishments including ashlar porch with clasping pilaster, cornice and blocking course. Many of the windows and doors are later 20th century replacements. At the front and rear of the building are dwarf walls and iron railings with stepped access which lead to the main entrances and the basement levels.</p> <p>The setting of the Former Officers Quarters and Mess is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building. Its setting has been slightly diminished by the loss of the other barrack blocks opposite on the south east range.</p>	<p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Former Officers Quarters and Mess.</p>
<p>Former Cavalry Barracks, Building 57 (Grade II Listed) (LB10)</p>	<p>The Former Cavalry Barracks (Building 57) forms one of the original residential buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. It is one of a matching pair on the opposite side of the Cavalry Parade Square. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The listed building is two storeys and designed in the late Georgian style and consists of a linear single-depth plan. It is broadly symmetrical in its design and composition and constructed from rock-faced sandstone ashlar with ashlar gable and ridge stacks with</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the Former Cavalry Barracks (Building 57). It is distinctly separate to the</p>

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	<p>a slate roof. The building includes various embellishments including plain ashlar surrounds and segmental arched windows. Many of the windows are doors are later 20th century replacements.</p> <p>The setting of the Former Cavalry Barracks (Building 57) is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Former Cavalry Barracks (Building 57).</p>
<p>Former Artillery Barracks, Building 40 (Grade II Listed) (LB11)</p>	<p>The Former Artillery Barracks (Building 40) forms one of the original residential buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. It is one of a matching pair on the opposite side of the Cavalry Parade Square. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The listed building is two storeys and designed in the late Georgian style and consists of a linear single-depth plan. It is broadly symmetrical in its design and composition and constructed from rock-faced sandstone ashlar with ashlar gable and ridge stacks with a slate roof. The building includes various embellishments including plain ashlar surrounds and segmental arched windows. Many of the windows are doors are later 20th century replacements.</p> <p>The setting of the Former Artillery Barracks (Building 40) is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the Former Artillery Barracks (Building 40). It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Former Artillery Barracks (Building 40).</p>

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<p>Former Hospital, Building 56 (Grade II Listed) (LB12)</p>	<p>The Former Hospital (Building 56) forms one of the various supporting buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE for the Ordnance Board. It was built in 1844 and includes dated hoppers. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The listed building is two storeys and designed in the late Georgian style and consists of a linear single-depth plan with central rear ablution pavilion. It is broadly symmetrical in plan and constructed from rock-faced sandstone ashlar with ashlar gable and ridge stacks with a slate roof. The building includes various embellishments including plain ashlar surrounds. Many of the windows are doors are later 20th century replacements.</p> <p>The setting of the Former Hospital (Building 56) is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the Former Hospital (Building 56). It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Former Hospital (Building 56).</p>
<p>Former Sick Horse Infirmary, Building 48 (Grade II Listed) (LB13)</p>	<p>The Former Sick Horse Infirmary (Building 48) consists of a former purpose-built store historically used for fodder, forges, and equipment stores. It forms one of the various supporting buildings to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. The complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>As with others, the listed building is relatively restrained in its design and appearance and is consistent with other buildings in the complex. It is linear, single</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the</p>

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	<p>storey and built against the perimeter wall and constructed from sandstone ashlar with slate roof. Many of the windows are doors are later 20th century replacements.</p> <p>The setting of Former Sick Horse Infirmary (Building 48) is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>significance of the Former Sick Horse Infirmary (Building 48). It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the Former Sick Horse Infirmary (Building 48).</p>
<p>South West Perimeter Wall Extending Approximately 200 Metres from Main Entrance (Grade II Listed) (LB14)</p>	<p>The South West Perimeter Wall forms part of the enclosing boundary walling to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. It forms an important part of the only example of a defensible barracks in England. The wider complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The perimeter wall consists of a tall wall with half-round coping and blocked rifle holes. It is constructed from snecked sandstone ashlar. The main entrance originally contained a pedimented archway with a carved stone Royal Arms which was demolished in the 20th century and the stone relocated.</p> <p>The setting of South West Perimeter Wall is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the South West Perimeter Wall. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the South West Perimeter Wall.</p>

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<p>South Perimeter Wall Extending Approximately 50 Metres East from South Entrance (Grade II Listed) (LB15)</p>	<p>The South Perimeter Wall forms part of the enclosing boundary walling to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. It forms an important part of the only example of a defensible barracks in England. The wider complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The perimeter wall consists of a tall wall with half-round coping and blocked rifle holes. It is constructed from snecked sandstone ashlar.</p> <p>The setting of South Perimeter Wall is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the South Perimeter Wall. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p> <p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the South Perimeter Wall.</p>
<p>North Perimeter Wall Extending Approximately 150 metres along North End of Fulwood Barracks (Grade II Listed) (LB16)</p>	<p>The North Perimeter Wall forms part of the enclosing boundary walling to Fulwood Barracks and was designed by Major T Foster RE in 1842-1848 for the Ordnance Board. It forms an important part of the only example of a defensible barracks in England. The wider complex forms the most complete surviving example of a late 18th century concept of barrack design in England.</p> <p>The perimeter wall consists of a tall wall with half-round coping and blocked rifle holes. It is constructed from snecked sandstone ashlar.</p> <p>The setting of North Perimeter Wall is largely enshrined in its group value with other listed buildings and the planned layout</p>	<p>The original 18th century plan of Fulwood Barracks remains substantially intact with the exception of the south east range and perimeter wall. The collection of other contemporary military buildings which form part of the wider complex contribute towards the significance of the listed building.</p> <p>As set out above, the land to the east appears to have been open land next to the barracks (originally separated by a tall stone perimeter wall, since removed). It makes no meaningful contribution to the significance of the North Perimeter Wall. It is distinctly separate to the 18th century design and was separated by a stone wall.</p>

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	<p>and arrangement of the barracks complex. This contributes towards the significance of the listed building.</p>	<p>The land to the east is considered to make a limited/ low contribution to the significance of the North Perimeter Wall.</p>
<p>Fulwood Conservation Area (CA1)</p>	<p>The special character and appearance of the Fulwood Conservation Area is principally derived from the following components, as informed by the Council Appraisal¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large section of the conservation area forms Preston’s first suburb which was originally developed from the mid-Victorian period. This is principally domestic in character with a mix of Victorian villas (of Nooklands Estate) and later Edwardian houses. These buildings retain a high number of architectural features and have a restrained palette of traditional building materials. • A surviving workhouse originally known as Preston Union Workhouse which allows for an understanding of social care and reform from the 19th century. • The area includes one of the finest examples of a 19th century army barracks known as Fulwood Barracks. • The area retains green spaces to the front and rear gardens with large areas of mature trees, planting and hedgerows. 	<p>The site is located within the Fulwood Barracks Character Area (Zone 4). The Council Appraisal notes that:</p> <p><i>“The Barracks are a large imposing set of buildings that sit at the junction of Sir Tom Finney Way and Watling Street Road. The buildings are local stone, constructed in manner with rusticated stone and battlement and are legible as defensive structure. The buildings are set back from the road and the setting on the Watling Street Road frontage is landscaped which adds to the impressive appearance.”²</i></p> <p>As set out the above, the buildings and plan form of the barracks complex makes a positive contribution towards this part of the Fulwood Conservation Area.</p> <p>The land to the east is however largely enclosed by modern houses and is not visible from the surrounding area. It is not recognised in the Council Appraisal as an important open space nor is it identified as a contributing green space. There are also no key views within this area.</p> <p>Overall, the land to the east makes no discernible contribution to the significance of the Fulwood Conservation Area.</p>

¹ Preston City Council (2018) Fulwood Conservation Area Appraisal

² Preston City Council (2018) Fulwood Conservation Area Appraisal

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Non-Designated Heritage Asset(s)		
Site of Watling Street (Roman Road) (ND1)	The Site of Watling Street forms part of an original Roman Road which was discovered in the mid 19 th century. The route is understood to have been from Ribchester to the coastline. The extent of survival of the road is not known.	With the exception of the road/route itself, there are no aspects of the wider site which contribute towards the significance of non-designated heritage asset.
Battle of Preston (A.D. 1648) (ND2)	The Battle of Preston, from 17-19 August 1648, was a battle fought and won by Oliver Cromwell over the Royalists and Scots commanded by the Duke of Hamilton. The historic mapping notes that the site was involved in the battle but existing published information notes that the battle was largely fought at Walton-le-Dale.	The land to the east of the site is known to have been associated with the Battle of Preston. The remainder of the site does not contribute towards the significance of non-designated heritage asset.
Overall Significance of Fulwood Barracks	<p>Generally, the significance of Fulwood Barracks is largely defined by the layout and built form of the 19th century planned military barracks complex. The perimeter walls which remain to the north, west and south form a strong enclosure and limit views from and out into the surrounding area. The walls themselves help define the importance of the site and its use as a military barracks.</p> <p>Each of the original buildings within Fulwood Barracks are of a generally consistent scale and materiality (stone, slate and timber windows/doors) which provides an overall strong character which is emphasised by the change of materials in the surrounding environs (principally red brick). There are a number of modern buildings in the site which deviate from this and have a generally neutral and negative impact on the setting and significance of the heritage assets.</p> <p>The key open spaces are the two large parade grounds which provide open and uninterrupted views of the original military buildings. The sense of enclosure to the east of the south parade ground has been lost by later demolition. The other area of open space is located to the east, which consist of large playing fields and a training area, and but which makes no discernible contribution to the heritage assets.</p> <p>From the surrounding conservation area, the military complex is largely screened from view with the exception of the south chapel and approach into Fulwood Barracks. The remainder is largely screened by modern residential development or the perimeter wall.</p>	

Stage 3: Potential Impact of Allocation on Significance

Name of Asset	Description of Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Location and Siting (e.g. proximity, extent, topography, key views)</i> • <i>Form and Appearance (e.g. prominence, massing, scale, and materials)</i> • <i>Secondary Effects (e.g. increased traffic movement, vibration, noise, lighting, access, and use of landscape).</i> <p>The allocation of the site envisages the retention and re-use of the existing listed buildings on the site, retention of parade grounds and the partial redevelopment of the modern buildings and the open land to the east.</p>
<p>South Gate, Chapel, Offices & Museum (Grade II Listed) (LB1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the South Gate, Chapel, Offices & Museum and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • Broadly, the plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses (with the exception of the chapel). In principle, the conversion of these parts of the building into residential or other uses has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior. The future use of the Chapel and its associated fixtures and fittings will need to be considered further. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the South Gate, Chapel, Offices & Museum.
<p>Armoury (Grade II Listed) (LB2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Armoury and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the conversion of the Armoury into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior (such as retaining the cell windows to allow for its original use as a detention centre to remain legible). • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Armoury.
<p>The Canteen (Grade II Listed) (LB3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Canteen and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the conversion of the Canteen into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Canteen.
<p>Former Racquet Court (Grade II Listed) (LB4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Former Racquet Court and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The conversion of the listed building may require further alteration and intervention into the enclosing stone walls of the Former Racquet Court. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Former Racquet Court.
<p>Building 37 (Grade II Listed) (LB5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for Building 37 and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the conversion of Building 37 into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public

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	<p>realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of Building 37.
<p>Building 32 (Grade II Listed) (LB6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for Building 32 and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the conversion of Building 32 into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of Building 32.
<p>Keep (Grade II Listed) (LB7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Keep and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the conversion of the Keep into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Keep.
<p>Former Infantry Barracks (Grade II Listed) (LB8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Former Infantry Barracks and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the reinstatement of the

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	<p>Former Infantry Barracks into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Former Infantry Barracks.
<p>Former Officers Quarter and Mess (Grade II Listed) (LB9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Former Officers Quarter and Mess and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the reinstatement of the Former Officers Quarter and Mess into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Former Officers Quarter and Mess.
<p>Former Cavalry Barracks, Building 57 (Grade II Listed) (LB10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Former Cavalry Barracks (Building 57) and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the reinstatement of the Former Cavalry Barracks (Building 57) into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Former Cavalry Barracks (Building 57).

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<p>Former Artillery Barracks, Building 40 (Grade II Listed) (LB11)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Former Artillery Barracks (Building 40) and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the reinstatement of the Former Artillery Barracks (Building 40) into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment and consideration of works to the interior/exterior. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Former Artillery Barracks (Building 40).
<p>Former Hospital, Building 56 (Grade II Listed) (LB12)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Former Hospital (Building 56) and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the conversion of the Former Hospital (Building 56) into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Former Hospital (Building 56).
<p>Former Sick Horse Infirmary, Building 48 (Grade II Listed) (LB13)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site could secure a new viable use for the Former Sick Horse Infirmary (Building 48) and presents a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed building through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The plan form and architectural interest of the listed building lends itself to differing uses. In principle, the conversion of the Former Sick Horse Infirmary (Building 48) into a residential use has the potential to sustain its special interest. This is subject to further detail and assessment of works to the interior/exterior. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the

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	<p>immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the Former Sick Horse Infirmary (Building 48).
<p>South West Perimeter Wall Extending Approximately 200 Metres from Main Entrance (Grade II Listed) (LB14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site would not affect the special interest of the South West Perimeter Wall and presents a positive opportunity for wholesale repairs and removal of later alterations/additions. • The conversion of the listed building may require further alteration and intervention into the walls. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the South West Perimeter Wall.
<p>South Perimeter Wall Extending Approximately 50 Metres East from South Entrance (Grade II Listed) (LB15)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site would not affect the special interest of the South Perimeter Wall and presents a positive opportunity for wholesale repairs and removal of later alterations/additions. • The conversion of the listed building may require further alteration and intervention into the walls. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the South Perimeter Wall.
<p>North Perimeter Wall Extending Approximately 150 metres along North End of Fulwood Barracks (Grade II Listed) (LB16)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of the site would not affect the special interest of the North Perimeter Wall and presents a positive opportunity for wholesale repairs and removal of later alterations/additions. • The conversion of the listed building may require further alteration and intervention into the walls. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The existing parade grounds contribute towards the significance of the listed building. Any landscaping and works to the public realm to provide communal or private residential gardens in the immediate area has the potential to affect the significance of the listed building. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The redevelopment of the open land to the east would not affect those elements of setting which positively contribute towards the significance of the North Perimeter Wall.

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<p>Fulwood Conservation Area (CA1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation would secure a new viable use for Fulwood Barracks and ensure its significance and contribution to the Fulwood Conservation Area is maintained and enhanced where possible. • There is a positive opportunity to enhance the special interest of the listed buildings through refurbishment, removal of later additions/ alterations and reinstatement of any lost features. • The siting and layout of any new buildings, together with their form and appearance, has the potential to respond to those found elsewhere within the Fulwood Conservation Area. These considerations could be sensitively managed through the adoption of design codes for the site. • Any landscaping and works to the public realm, including re-use and adaptation of the parade grounds, has the potential to affect the significance of the conservation area. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • As set out earlier, the land to the east makes no discernible contribution to the significance of the Fulwood Conservation Area. The redevelopment of this land, in principle, would not harmfully impact the significance of the designated area. This is subject to the layout, scale, massing, and materials of any final development.
<p>Site of Watling Street (Roman Road) (ND1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the Site of Watling Street (Roman Road) could be adversely affected by direct works as part of the redevelopment of the land to the east. This could, however, be mitigated and/or avoided through the final layout and positioning of future development. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • The development should look to retain and/or reinterpret the route of the Roman Road within the layout and siting of any future development.
<p>Battle of Preston (A.D. 1648) (ND2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the Battle of Preston (A.D. 1648) could be affected by direct and indirect works as part of the layout and siting of new development on land to the east. This could, however, be mitigated and/or avoided through the final layout and positioning of future development. This could be reviewed further as part of a future masterplan. • There is an opportunity to retain a parcel of land and/or reinterpret the history of the Battle of Preston within the layout and siting of any future development.

Stage 4: Enhancements and Mitigating Harm

Maximising Enhancement (e.g. public access, interpretation, increase understanding through research, repair/regenerate heritage assets, removal from HAR register, better reveal significance through new viewpoints)

- Opportunity to provide public access across the entire of Fulwood Barracks for the first time since it was built in 1842-48. This could include pedestrian routes from Watling Street Road to the south and Arroyo Way to the north.
- Securing viable new uses for all the listed buildings at Fulwood Barracks and opportunities to refurbish, remove later additions/alterations and reinstate lost features.
- Detailed archival research to understand the original design, layout and appearance of the listed buildings to inform any future conversion and layout of future uses and/or location for any reinstatement works.
- Construction of a new building (on the site of the former south eastern range) of a similar scale, massing and materiality to reinstate the eastern enclosure to the infantry parade ground.
- Retention and adaptation of the former infantry and cavalry parade grounds / squares to provide new communal spaces for the general public and future occupants of the site.
- Opportunity to replace later modern buildings, added in the 20th century, with more contextually designed and appropriately scaled buildings with characteristic materials.
- Interpretation across the site to better reveal the former use and significance of the listed buildings on the site (including barrack blocks, detention centre and chapel) to remain appreciable. This can also include interpretation for the non-designated Battle of Preston and Roman Road.
- Opportunity to improve the wider landscaping and public realm across the military barracks through new surface materials.

Mitigating Harm (e.g. identify alternative sites, amendments to site boundary, relocate development within the site, identify design requirements, open space, protection of key views, density, layout and heights of buildings, traffic management)

- Detailed assessments of the significance / setting of the designated and non-designated heritage assets to inform the future masterplanning and parameters of development on land to the east.
- Detailed archival research to understand the original design, layout and appearance of the listed buildings to inform any future conversion and layout of future uses and/or location for any reinstatement works.
- Consultation with stakeholders including the County Archaeologist, Conservation Officer, Historic England, the Battlefields Trust and other amenity societies.
- Retention of the Watling Street (Roman Road) and Battle of Preston.
- Ensuring an appropriate location, scale, massing and height for any new or replacement buildings across the site. This could be controlled through the implementation of design codes.

Stage 5: Whether the Proposed Site Allocation is Appropriate

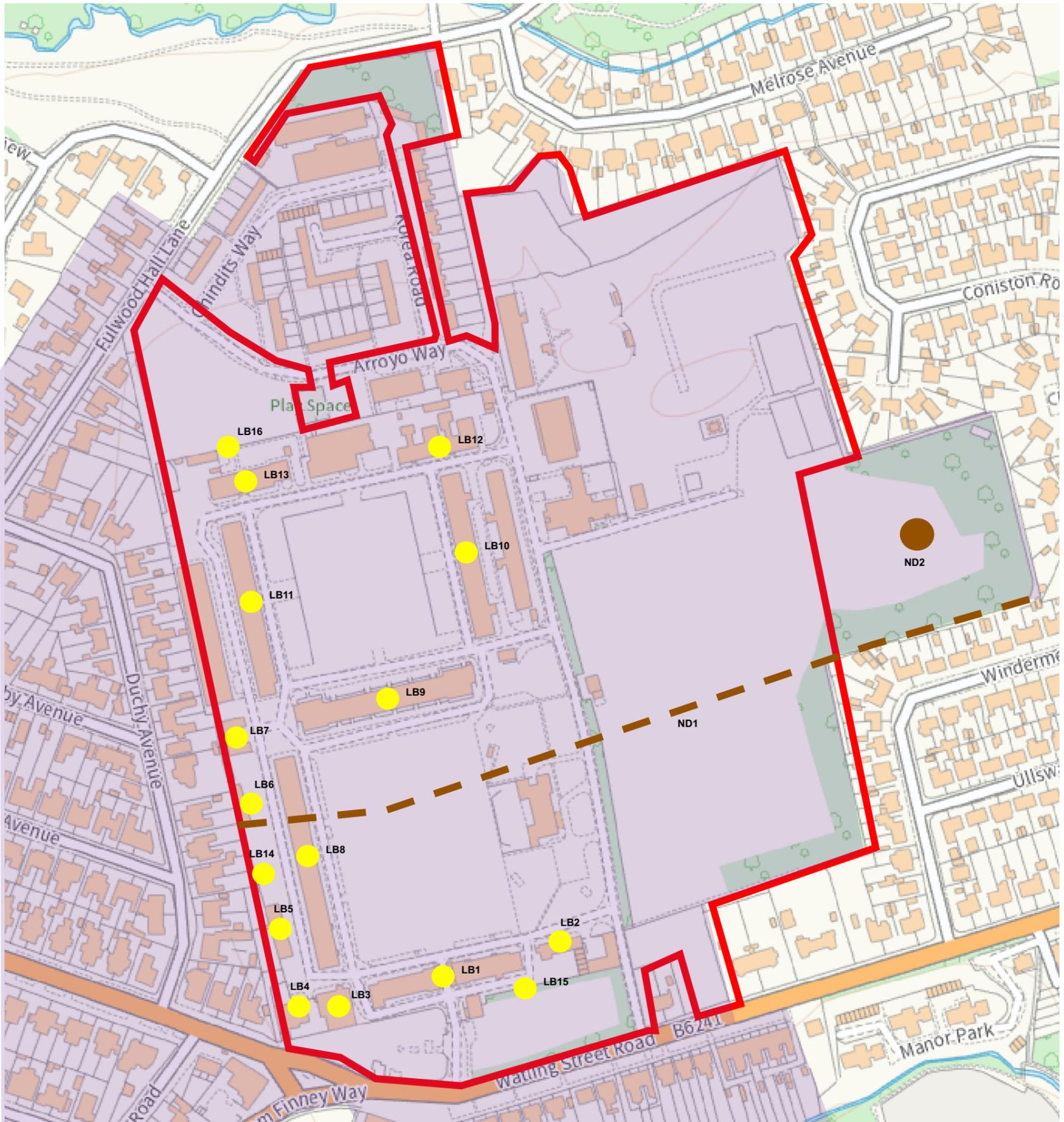
Determine whether the proposed site allocation is appropriate in light of the NPPF's tests of soundness, such as:

- *Positively prepared in terms of meeting objectively assessed development and infrastructure needs where it is reasonable to do so, and consistent with achieving sustainable development (including the conservation of the historic environment).*
 - *Justified in terms of any impacts on heritage assets, when considered against reasonable alternative sites and based on proportionate evidence.*
 - *Effective in terms of deliverability, so that enhancement is maximised and harm minimised.*
 - *Consistent with national policy in the NPPF, including the need to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.*
-
- The proposed allocation of Fulwood Barracks is considered to reflect sustainable development and would deliver economic, social and environmental objectives described in the NPPF.
 - The allocation of Fulwood Barracks has the potential to sustain the significance of the relevant heritage assets. Any potential harm can be reduced and/or controlled through appropriate design measures. This can be outweighed by the positive reuse and restoration of the listed buildings within the site.
 - Subject to viability, the allocation would be deliverable and is not reliant or dependant on other factors such as highways infrastructure.
 - Overall, the allocation of Fulwood Barracks is consistent with national and local policy and is considered appropriate in NPPF terms.

Conclusions and Recommendations

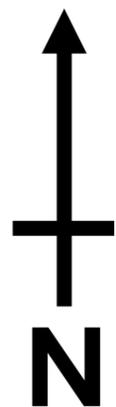
- The overall approach, scope and methodology of this Heritage Impact Assessment has been agreed through discussions with Historic England and Preston City Council.
- The allocation of the site provides an opportunity to provide viable new uses for approximately 16 listed buildings at Fulwood Barracks alongside potential enhancements and improvements through refurbishment, removal of later additions/alterations and reinstatement of any lost features.
- Any harm to the listed buildings as part of their conversion could be controlled through further archival research and heritage assessment work.
- Any potential harmful landscaping and public realm works could be avoided and/or mitigated as part of a masterplan for the site.
- The allocation could reveal the significance of heritage assets through increased public access, new development and interpretation.
- The land to the east makes a limited/low contribution to the significance of the listed buildings and conservation area and its redevelopment would cause limited/low harm, subject to the final layout, scale and massing of any new built form. This could be controlled through appropriate design codes and a masterplan for the site.
- The site could impact the non-designated heritage assets; the Site of Watling Street (Roman Road) and the Battle of Preston (A.D. 1648). The harm could be mitigated through retaining these and integrating them into a masterplan for the site.
- Overall, the allocation of the site at Fulwood Barracks provides an opportunity to deliver numerous enhancements to the historic environment and better reveal the significance of heritage assets through increased public access, new development and heritage interpretation. Any potential harm could be mitigated and/or avoided through the implementation of design codes and a masterplan for the site.

Heritage Asset Plan



Key

-  *Listed Building*
-  *Conservation Area*
-  *Non-Designated Heritage Asset*



Defence
Infrastructure
Organisation