

Heritage Impact Assessment

Site Location:

Land south of, Gynn Lane, Honley,
Holmfirth

Site reference number:

H584

On behalf of

Kirklees Council

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Study

- 1.1 This study has been carried out on behalf of Kirklees Council by Farrell and Clark Architects LLP. At the time of writing, the Council have identified sites in the Kirklees area for inclusion in their 2015 Kirklees Local Plan which has recently been approved. Following consultation with the relevant statutory bodies the Council have identified a selection of allocated sites which may have a potential impact on the Historic Environment. A number of these sites have been rejected as they were deemed to cause significant harm to a heritage asset which could not be mitigated. The remaining sites require independent assessment of the potential impact on the Historic Environment.
- 1.2 Farrell and Clark Architects have been appointed to assess this impact and, where possible, to advise on any mitigation which may be required. Kirklees Conservation Officer, Nigel Hunston, Historic England and West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), have been consulted on the proposed allocations.
- 1.3 This report has been informed by a review of historic mapping and secondary source material in addition to undertaking a site visit. The conclusions made as part of this report relate solely to the impact of the development on the Historic Environment.

Relevant Policy - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

- 1.4 This statement has taken into account Chapter 126 of the NPPF which provides guidance for local planning authorities on the strategy for site selection/allocation and states:

“Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

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

- 1.5 This statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements under paragraph 129 which states:

“... Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of

1.0 INTRODUCTION cont.

any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

1.6 In addition to the above the NPPF states that :

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

1.7 In the case of sites which have the potential to contain archaeological finds, the NPPF advises that the developers of the site submit an appropriate desk based assessment and where necessary a field evaluation.

1.8 The NPPF indicates that when assessing impact, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that this should be proportionate to the importance of the asset. Significance can be harmed not just by a material change to the asset but also to it's setting which can be of great value to the significance. If the proposal is deemed to cause harm to the asset, a robust justification will need to be presented to and assessed by the local planning authority.

1.9 If the development will lead to substantial harm, paragraph 133 indicates that the development should be refused consent by the local planning authority, unless it can be proved that the loss or damage to the asset can be outweighed by substantial benefits to the public OR if the proposal can demonstrate all of the following:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

1.10 If the development leads to less than substantial harm, paragraph 134 indicates that this harm still needs to be assessed against the public benefit of the scheme and whether or not the viability of the site is being optimised.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

General approach

2.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with “The Setting of heritage assets” published by Historic England and seeks to assess the impact on a heritage asset using four steps:

- Step 1:** Identify the heritage assets and their settings affected by the allocation.
- Step 2:** Assess the contribution of the setting to the heritage asset.
- Step 3:** Assess the effect of the proposed allocation on the significance of the asset.
- Step 4:** Assess the options for mitigation in order to maximise the enhancement and minimise harm.

Identifying the heritage asset

2.2 As part of the consultation process Historic England, WYAAS and the Conservation team at Kirklees Council Identified the allocated sites which had the potential to affect the Historic Environment. This report has assessed the potential impact of the development of the allocated site on the heritage asset(s) identified.

Assessing the contribution of the setting

2.3 Once the asset has been identified as having the potential to be affected by the development, the significance of the asset is assessed in order to determine the contribution of the setting to the significance. The significance of the heritage asset has been assessed in accordance with “Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management for the historic environment”. This document advises that in order to understand the significance of the Asset, it is necessary to first understand the perceived “heritage value” of the Asset.

2.4 These heritage values can be arranged in four groups, which may be attached to places. These are:

- Evidential:** The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical:** The ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected Through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
- Aesthetic:** The ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal:** The meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

2.5 Once the heritage value has been ascertained, the significance of that heritage value to the asset can be determined in order to assess the contribution the setting has to the significance. In the case of large numbers of listed buildings the significance of the setting will be presented in table form. If the site is particularly large it may not be possible to assign a single level of significance to the whole site and as such the varying levels of significance will be shown on a map.

2.0 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

2.6 The general level(s) of significance of the contribution made by the overall setting to the asset will be discussed and assessed in terms of a positive or negative contribution to the asset.

Assessing the potential impact of developing the proposed allocated site

2.6 The purpose of this Heritage Impact Assessment is to provide guidance with regards to the potential impact of developing the allocated site. It is not possible to assess the impact of the various aspects of the design such as the form and appearance of the development as this has not yet been determined but it is possible to provide guidance on the likelihood that the development will harm the heritage asset. This will in turn will assist Kirklees Council to ascertain the level of justification required should an applicant wish to submit a planning application on the site.

2.7 In order to assess the level of harm of the development or elements of the development, the level of significance of the contribution made by the allocated site will be assessed and defined as follows:

Negligible: The allocated site provides little or no contribution to the heritage asset.

Slight: The allocated site provides some contribution to the heritage asset but not to the extent that any alteration will cause harm.

Moderate: The allocated site is important to the significance of the asset and requires assessment with the assumption that any harm will be less than substantial and can be mitigated.

High: The allocated site is very important to the significance of the asset and careful consideration is required to assess if the harm is substantial or less than substantial and whether the harm can be mitigated .

Considerable: The allocated site is essential to our understanding of the significance of the heritage asset with the assumption that any harm to that setting would be constitute substantial harm to the heritage asset and would require full justification.

2.8 For the larger sites it is possible that the contribution of the site will vary depending on the proximity of the site to the heritage asset. In this situation the contribution of the various areas of the site will be shown on a plan of the site.

Assessing the options for mitigation and/or enhancement

2.7 Options for enhancement and mitigation are considered in response to the particular needs of the heritage asset and as such vary from site to site. It is important that these are assessed at this stage so that any decisions made regarding the setting of the asset can be used to agree the scope and form of the development. The options outlined in this assessment are by no means finite and further discussions should be held with Kirklees Planning and Development team in order to ascertain the potential options for this particular site.

2.0 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

2.8 Options for enhancement include:

- Removing or re-modelling an intrusive building or feature
- Replacement of a detrimental feature by a new and more harmonious one
- Restoring or revealing a lost historic feature or view
- Introducing a wholly new feature that adds to the public appreciation of the asset
- Introducing new views (including glimpses or better framed views) that add to the public experience of the asset, or
- Improving public access to, or interpretation of, the asset including its setting.

2.9 Options for mitigation include:

- The creation of buffer zones within the area for development
- Limiting building heights within certain areas of the site
- The use of sensitive design including the use of vernacular materials

2.10 Screening is also an option which can be considered when assessing the options available for mitigating the negative impact of a development on a heritage asset. Screening should only be used in addition to other options for mitigation and should not be used as a substitute for good design or buffer zones. Screening requires careful consideration with regards to the impact of the screening on the heritage asset. This can potentially have a greater impact on the asset than the development itself, if used incorrectly or insensitively.

Glossary

2.11 The following terms have been used in this report with the definitions taken from the NPPF and from the Historic England publication “ The Setting of Heritage Assets”

Conservation area

‘An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’, designated under what is now s69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Designated heritage asset:

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

Historic environment record

Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and

2.0 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

Setting of a heritage asset

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 (for heritage policy)

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

Value

An aspect of worth or importance, here attached by people to qualities of places.

Harm

Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of a place.

3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located on the eastern rural fringe of Honley. To the north-west is a small group of buildings known as Reins, to the east is Woodroyd and to the south-east is Hall Ing. The grade II listed building, 30-32 Gynn Lane is situated by the western boundary of the site and there is a further grade II listed building located on the eastern side of the railway tracks known as Woodroyd.
- 3.2 The area around the northern side of the site is mostly residential which is accessed via Gynn Lane. There are no great point of interest or constrain in the proximity of the development area. To the south, there is a large open field with a wooded area separating this from the sports grounds of the Holmfirth Harriers.
- 3.3 There are two structures within the boundary of the site, no.34 Gynn Lane and an outbuilding. These structures are not heritage assets and not included on the National Heritage List for England and will not be assessed as part of this Impact Assessment.

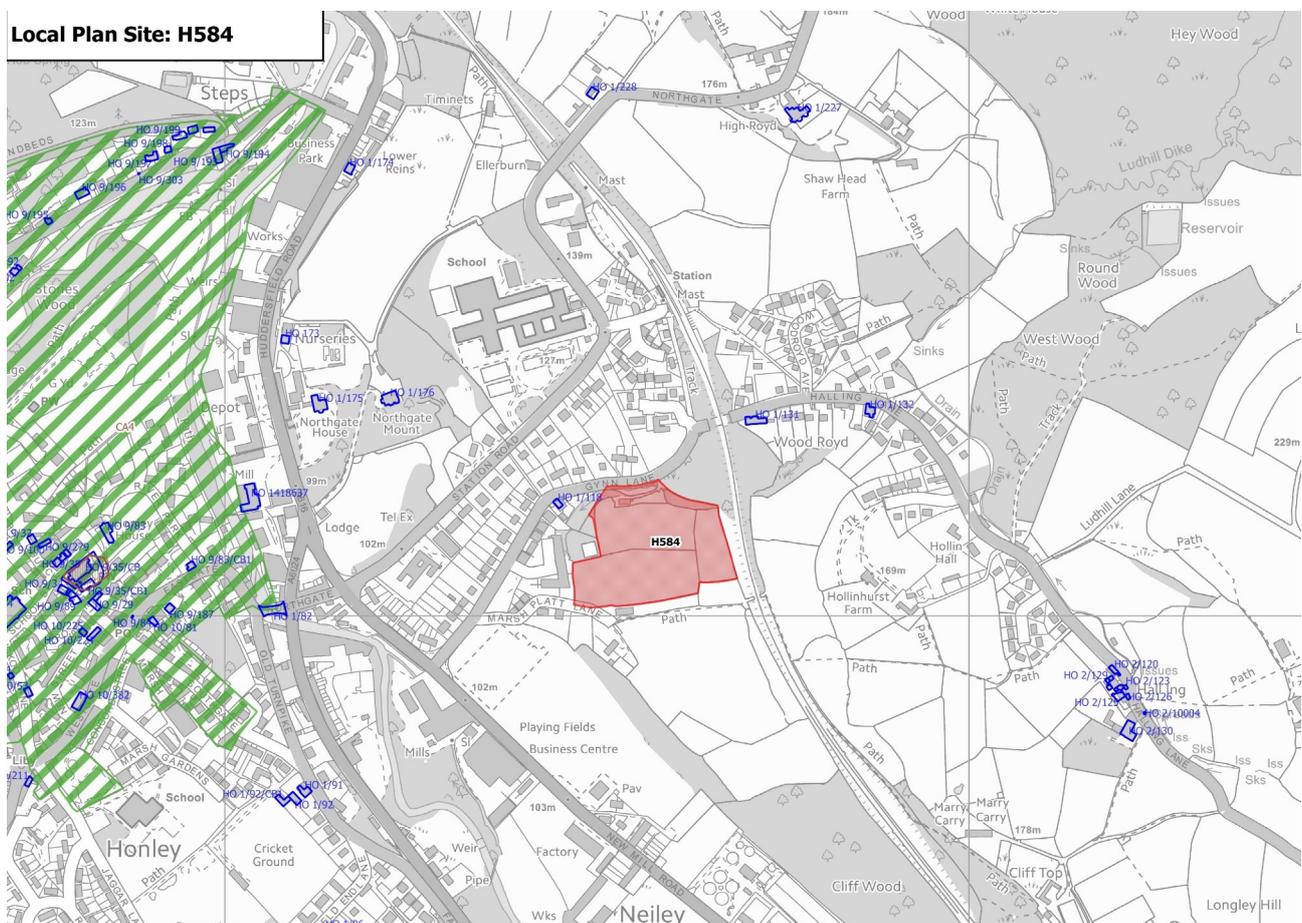


Figure 1 - Site Location

3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

Brief site history

- 3.4 The site is located on the rural fringe of Honley, Gynn Lane leads from Honley towards the railway line in the east. Beyond the railway line the road changes to Hall Ing Lane and Hall Ing Road which lead towards the Kirkburton area. The site contains a dwelling to the northern boundary. A small structure is shown on site on the 1894 OS map.
- 3.5 The settlement of Honley and the surrounding area has seen human activity as far back as the Bronze Age. To the south of Honley is a Bronze Age Cairnfield, cairns were built with stone cleared from the surrounding land which improved the surface for farming. There has also been evidence of Roman activity in the area. However, it was the Norse who have influenced place names following their arrival in West Yorkshire. Honley was listed in the Domesday Survey as “Haneleia” and was recorded as having water powered corn and fulling mills which has been a continuous characteristic since this time.
- 3.6 Due to the rural location, the area has historically been used for farming, sheep grazing and domestic weaving with the raw wool being spun within local cottages. There were many small scale farmsteads on the land surrounding the site. One such farm is New Gynn Farm which is located to the north of the site and was formerly known as Gynn House. It is likely that this building started off as a laithe house which contained a house, barn and mistal all in one structure.
- 3.7 In the 18th Century the weaving took place in weaver’s cottages, these cottages have long rows of stone mullioned windows which allow for plenty of light to carry out the weaving process. Tenters, timber frames used to stretch and dry out dyed cloth, were also erected across the area. The 1854 OS map shows that there were tenters to the west of the site and a number located to the eastern side of the railway line around the small settlements of Woodroyd and Hall Ing. Small sized mills were located to the west and north-east of the site and the larger mills of Crosley Mill and Neiley’s Mill, are located by the river in Honley to the south-west. The 1894 OS maps shows the mill to the west increasing in size and being named as Grove House Mill.
- 3.8 Coal mining has also been prevalent in the area with coal pits to the north and north-east of the site and a colliery located at Woodroyd. Pits started off on a small scale with shallow tunnels and the operations gradually increased in size when the demand increased to run the mills in the valley.
- 3.10 In the 20th Century, housing extended from Honley and were built along Gynn Lane, Woodroyd Avenue, Southwood Avenue, Ludwood Close and Marsh Plat Lane.

3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

Identification of Historical Assets

3.11 As part of the consultation process, 30,32, GYNN LANE - List Entry Number: 1216518 was identified as having the potential to be affected by the development and required assessment in order to ascertain the impact of developing the site.

3.12 The listing for 30,32 Gynn Lane states:

“Terrace pair. Early C19. Hammer dressed stone. Stone slate roof (turned). Three storeys. South-west elevation: continuous first and second floor sill bands. Entrance to left and right and two 4-light stone mullioned windows, each with 2 mullions removed, to ground floor. To first and second floors each dwelling has one 6-light stone mullioned window. (No 30 has centre light blocked to first floor). North-east elevation: modern extensions to ground floor. One 2-light stone mullioned window to first and second floors, both dwellings. Single-storey extension to each gable of no interest.”



Figure 2 - View from Gynn Lane

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

4.1 Weavers' cottages are an important part of our heritage and they require protection as part of our industrial past. They signify a time before the industrial revolution when the Cottage Industry was thriving within the villages and the towns of Kirklees due to a good supply of wool and fast running soft water. Yorkshire became well known for the production of fine fabrics that could be traded throughout the country. The tradition was for the weavers to live in the lower storeys of the house with the looms located on the top floor where there was an abundance of light. In this



Figure 3 - South elevation

building the top two floors have the long ranges of mullioned windows that you would expect to see on a weavers cottage which indicates that the inhabitants of the dwellings were full time weavers rather than farmers who supplemented their incomes by weaving. Taking into account the location and design of the dwellings one can assume that the cottages were built solely for the purposes of weaving. It would also be fair to assume that there was some connection to at least one of the woollen mills in Honley and that these cottages were constructed by a mill owner as workshops or to house specialist or "master" weavers who were educating apprentices as well as producing cloth for the mills.

4.2 Contrary to the listing description WYAAS has an entry relating to this building which states: "*House (now two dwellings) from the early 19th century.*" This statement would seem to suggest that the building was originally a single house, if this was the case, this lends credence to the possibility that the dwelling was constructed as more of a workshop affiliated with one of the mills rather than a simple weavers cottage but further investigation would need to be carried out to ascertain whether this was the case.

4.3 The beginning of the 19th century, when these cottages are thought to have been constructed, was a time of turbulence within the textile industry. Textile workers at this time were considered to be skilled artisan weavers who were known for producing high quality fabrics. In 1811 a group of activists known as the Luddites were becoming increasingly aggrieved at the move towards industrialising the textile industry. A group of hosiers from Nottinghamshire objected to the introduction of larger stocking frames which resulted in a lower quality product and which could be operated by novice weavers which resulted in the lowering of wages for the more skilled weavers. The Luddite rebellion spread to Yorkshire where the cause was taken up by the "croppers" whose were skilled in the art of trimming and finishing the fabric. Their livelihood was being threatened

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

by the introduction of the shearing frame, a machine which would eventually make the role of the cropper obsolete.

- 4.4 The Luddite response was to break the machines which were threatening their livelihood. One of the well know phrases from this era was “Enoch has made them and Enoch shall break them”. This was a reference to one of the leading manufacturers of the textile machines who also made a large lump hammer which the Luddites used to break them. As they became more bold in their activities, their tactics moved from wrecking machines in transit to threatening the local mill owners to remove the machines from their properties or the Luddites would enter the properties and destroy the machines.
- 4.5 One of the most famous attacks on a local Mill took place in April 1812 and was the inspiration for a scene Charlotte Bronte’s novel Shirley. The croppers from the Huddersfield area decided to target one of the largest mill owners in the area - William Cartwright who owned Rawfold mill in Liversedge near Cleckheaton. Over a hundred croppers and textile workers gathered at the Dumb Steeple near Kirklees Park at midnight on the 11th April and walked on mass to the Mill armed with various weapons including guns, hatchets and hammers, intent not only on wrecking the machines but also of murder. Cartwright had been forewarned of the attack and was well prepared for retaliation. The night ended with a number of Luddites shot and killed and with no entry gained into the mill they eventually retreated.
- 4.6 As stated previously, the location of these weavers cottages is ideal for their purpose with the stream running to the east and the road leading to the village of Honley to the west. There were a number of “out weavers” at this time who worked for the Brooke family who owned and ran Armitage Bridge Mill located to the north of Honley. It is possible that the inhabitants of this weaver’s cottage would have undertaken “out weaving” services for the mills in Honley due to the proximity to the village.
- 4.7 **Evidential Value** - There is potential for the property to reveal more evidence about the Historic uses of the building and if the building was indeed a single dwelling.
- 4.8 **Historical Value** - As a weaver’s cottage the building has associative value due to the direct link with the historical weaving community and textile industry in the area.
- 4.9 **Aesthetic Value** - The building has retained the appearance of a pair of cottages with the symmetrical facades to the south and the matching facades to the rear. The single storey extensions have no value to the building although they may have been constructed on the footprint of a former workshop to the rear as there seem to be a number of outbuildings shown on the 1904

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

OS map in this location. These could have been used as workshops or storage areas.

- 4.10 **Communal Value**—30 - 32 Gynn Lane has communal value due to the links with the textile community and the collective memory and industrial identity of Honley



Figure 4 - View of the north elevation

Immediate Setting

- 4.11 **Evidential Value** - The site has the potential to provide more evidence regarding the historical uses of the land including the possible location of any former tenters.
- 4.12 **Illustrative Historical Value** - The stream running to the east provides a great deal of illustrative historical value and is essential to our understanding of the heritage asset.
- 4.13 **Aesthetic Value** - The land rises sharply up to a plateau towards the east, this embankment is planted with trees which provide a positive contribution to the aesthetic setting of the building and the relationship to the stream.



Figure 5 - View of the setting to the asset

Wider Setting

- 4.14 It is the opinion of this report that the cottages would have been used solely for weaving and would not have been connected to the agricultural land adjacent. As such the land directly to the east which forms the allocated site does not contribute to the historical significance of the weavers cottages.
- 4.15 The land has always been agricultural and the belt of trees which sit between the stream and the allocated site are shown as woodland on the first edition OS map. As such the view of the cottage set against the trees and the open land beyond does form a historic view of the asset and provides aesthetic value.

5.0 ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE ALLOCATION ON THE ASSET

5.1 The exact form of the development is not yet known so the following is a general assessment of the effect of developing H584 and whether or not this will cause harm to the heritage assets.

5.2 **Stream and woodland adjacent to Gynn Lane and the asset: Considerable significance** - This strip of land has considerable significance to the historic asset as the stream would have been essential in the operational activities of the weavers and the woodland forms the historic approach and view of the asset. Loss of this stream and adjacent, ancient woodland land would cause significant harm to the asset and this area should be retained as existing.



Figure 6 - View of the setting to the asset

5.3 **Land adjacent to woodland: Moderate significance** - This land has significance as the setting to historic views of the asset from Gynn Lane. Loss of this open land would cause less than substantial harm to the asset and would require mitigation / justification.

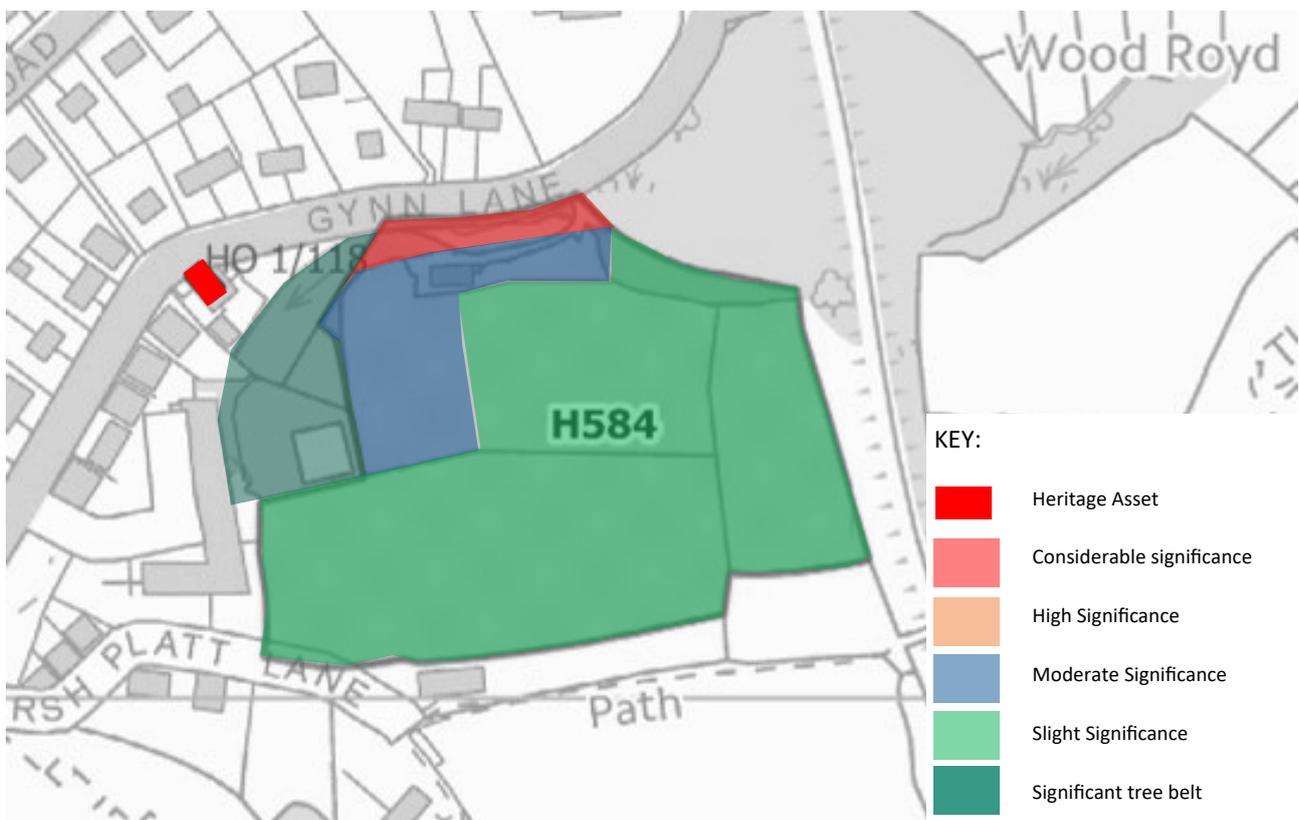


Figure 7 - Site assessment

5.0 ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE ALLOCATION ON THE ASSET

- 5.4 **Extended setting : Slight significance** - The remaining areas of the allocated site are of slight significance.

6.0 OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION / ENHANCEMENT

- 6.1 The advice below has been given in order to provide guidance on how the harm to the heritage assets may be mitigated. Each one of these options needs to be explored further as part of the design process for the site but this list is not exhaustive and alternative options should also be considered. Any mitigation / enhancement options need to be discussed and agreed with Kirklees Planning and Development. All development in any area of the site which is deemed to have any significance to the asset, however slight, should be treated as being within the setting of a heritage asset and should be in accordance with policy PLP35 of the Kirklees Local Plan.
- 6.2 The areas of the site that have been identified as having considerable significance are very important are essential to our understanding of the asset and require retention. In this case it is the opinion of this report that the loss of this area of woodland and the watercourse would result in substantial harm and should be retained. The belt of trees to the rear of the asset are also important to the setting and as such should be retained.
- 6.3 The areas of the site that have been identified as having moderate significance are important to the significance of the asset and require assessment with the assumption that any harm will be less than substantial and can be mitigated. This area of open land has been identified as having moderate significance as the agricultural land forms a historic view of the asset. In order to mitigate the harm to the asset this area either needs to be retained as open land or the tree belt retained and the design of the development is carefully considered to ensure that the agricultural nature of the land is retained. This may be achieved by having low density housing in this area set back from the boundary in larger size plots.
- 6.4 Areas of the site which have been identified as having slight significance have been assessed as providing some contribution to the asset. It is the opinion of this report that despite the slight significance of the area, it is still considered to be within the setting of a heritage asset and as such any proposals for this area should be in keeping with policy PLP35 of the Kirklees Local Plan, as stated above, in order for there to be no harm to the heritage asset.

LIST DESCRIPTIONS



Historic England

30,32, GYNN LANE

List Entry Summary

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

Name: 30,32, GYNN LANE

List entry Number: 1216518

Location

30,32, GYNN LANE

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

County:

District: Kirklees

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Holme Valley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised

records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.

Date first listed: 04-Aug-1983

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

Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 340345

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SE 11 SW GYNN LANE 1/118 (Honley)

Nos 30 and 32

Terrace pair. Early C19. Hammer dressed stone. Stone slate roof (turned). Three storeys. South-west elevation: continuous first and second floor sill bands. Entrance to left and right and two 4-light stone mullioned windows, each with 2 mullions removed, to ground floor. To first and second floors each dwelling has one 6-light stone mullioned window. (No 30 has centre light blocked to first floor). North-east elevation: modern extensions to ground floor. One 2-light stone mullioned window to first and second floors, both dwellings. Single-storey extension to each gable of no interest.

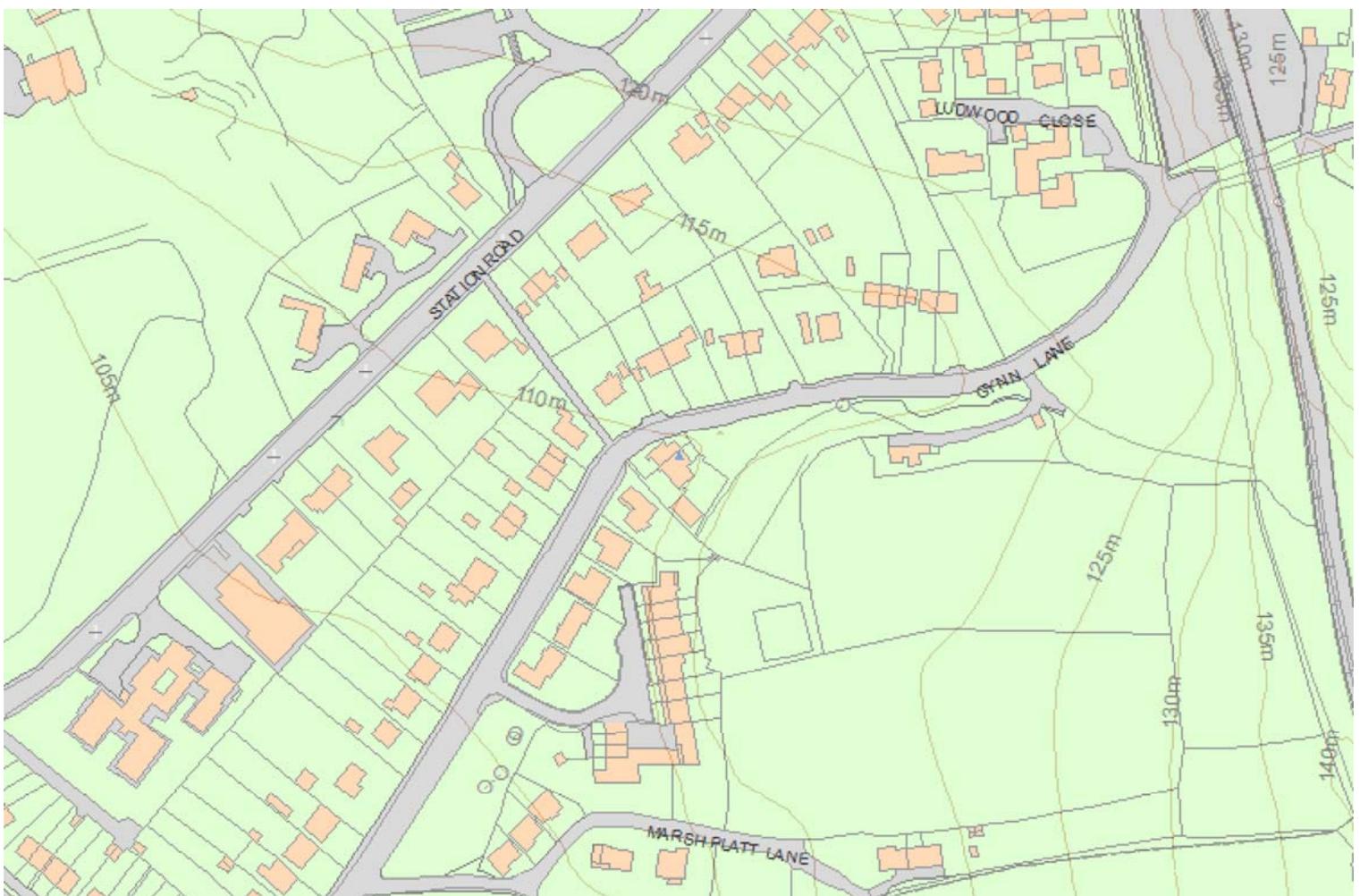
Listing NGR: SE1445212154

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SE 14452 12154

Map



The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale.
For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1216518 .pdf](http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/386075/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf)
(http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/386075/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 03-Apr-2017 at 09:06:21.

End of official listing

SITE PLANS / DRAWINGS

Local Plan Site: H584

- Legend**
- Local Plan Site
 - Archaeological Site
 - Registered Battlefield
 - Conservation Area
 - Listed Building
 - Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Scheduled Monuments

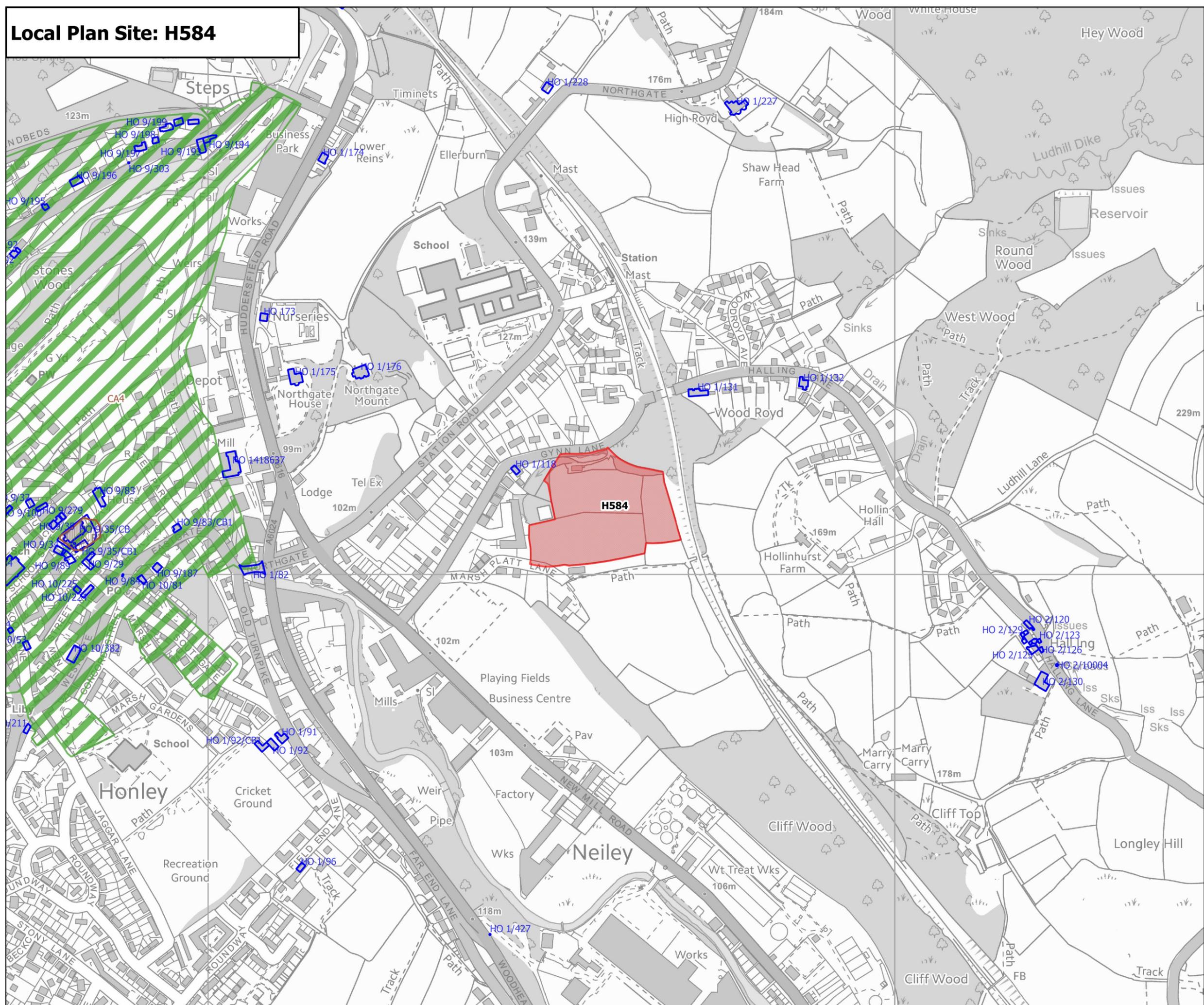


Planning Policy

Scale: 1:5000

Date: January 2017

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HISTORIC MAPS



Leeds@farrellandclark.co.uk
London@farrellandclark.co.uk
www.farrellandclark.co.uk

First Floor, Brodrick's Building,
43 -51 Cookridge St,
Leeds, LS2 3AW

Tudor House,
35 Gresse Street,
London, W1T 1QY