

Conservation Management Plan Stage 1 - Conservation Statement



Huddersfield Grammar School,
Royds Mount, Luck Lane, Huddersfield.

Our Ref: 10-036

Revised 26th February 2013

1 BACKGROUND TO THE CONSERVATION STATEMENT

1.1 Introduction

Storah Architecture has been commissioned to produce a Conversation Management Plan for the Huddersfield Grammar School complex for Cognita Schools Ltd. The school is sited in a house formally known as Royds Mount, in Lindley, Huddersfield. The Conservation Statement is the first stage in this Plan and has been produced as a discussion document to guide maintenance and future works and to inform the owner, their agents and the planning authority of the significance of the building. Comments on the condition of the fabric of the Building and the cost of maintenance are outside of the scope of this report.

This statement has been prepared by Richard Storah BA (Hons) Dip. Arch, MA Cons. RIBA AABC SCA IHBC of Storah Architecture.

1.2 Huddersfield Grammar School - A Summary

Huddersfield Grammar School was until c.1940 a private Victorian house (Royds Mount) set in its own grounds. The house, with its stable and coachhouse block were built around 1867 for James Crosland, a local woollen mill owner. Around c.1940 the house and grounds became a private school, St. David's Preparatory School under the ownership of Mrs Wilson. In 1995 the school amalgamated with Central (Kayes) College to form Huddersfield Grammar School.

The house was listed at Grade II in 1978, the buildings significance is reflected in its listing. Listed Buildings are considered to be local and historic interest and account for approximately 373,000 buildings or structures in England. Listed buildings are listed by English Heritage on behalf of the Secretary of State, and protected by legislation under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

1.3 Location

Royds Mount is situated off Luck Lane in Lindley, a township of Huddersfield and approximately 1.5 miles west of the centre of Huddersfield. The house is sited within its own grounds to the east of Luck Lane. The grounds are boarded to the north and west by modern housing developments, and to the south by allotments. The National Grid Reference for the house is: SE 12413 16807.



Fig. 1. Location plan showing Huddersfield Grammar School.

(Source: Cognita)

1.4 Ownership

The building is in the ownership of Cognita Schools Ltd. Kirklees Council are the local planning authority.

1.5 Purpose and scope of the statement

The conservation statement is intended to provide an understanding of the historical development of the school and its site. It examines and evaluates the significance of the building. It is intended to be the first stage of a Conservation Management Plan which when completed will form a single, comprehensive document that can be used to:

- Consider the scope for change in relation to significance;
- Provide clear guidelines for the testing and evaluation of new development proposals or for materials changes to the site;
- Help prepare longterm conservation programmes for the site;
- Make day-to-day decisions with regard to maintenance and repair.

The statement should be read in association with the detailed building gazetteer which is included as an appendix

1.6 Limitations

This report outlines the significance of the building and is not designed to be a full historical account or comprehensive description. Appropriate sources have been consulted to inform an understanding of the Building but Storah Architecture recognise that further primary sources and literature are available. Management issues such as acoustics, fire safety, Building Regulations and access and the condition of spaces and finishes are outside the scope of this conservation statement. It should also be noted that the listed building description (attached as an Appendix) is compiled to identify the building and is not a thorough record of the Building's features.

1.7 Updating the conservation statement

The conservation statement should not be considered as being static; updating and amendment may be required as circumstances change. This document should therefore be considered as part of an on going exercise, to be updated at intervals of not more than five years, or whenever changing circumstances demand.

1.8 Acknowledgements

Storah Architecture are grateful for the assistance and advice given by the staff at Huddersfield Library, West Yorkshire Archive Services at Huddersfield and Wakefield, staff at Huddersfield Grammar School, Mrs Shelagh Hughes, Anthony Lunn and Robert Thompson's Ltd.

2 UNDERSTANDING

2.1 Context

2.1.1 Lindley

The origins of Lindley probably date from 600 AD and established by the Angles who formed a farming community. The area is mentioned in the Domesday Book as Lilleia and was own by Ilbert de Lacy. The name Lindley probably derives from the Saxon for 'flax meadow' or the Germanic word lind which denotes an area of linden (lime) trees.

By the mid nineteenth century the area began to be developed first with woollen mills and houses for the Victorian gentry, then by the turn of the twentieth century the area was developed for housing, namely terraces.

2.1.2 Royds Mount - Huddersfield Grammar School

Royds Mount was constructed by James Crosland sometime between 1862 and 1867 on land purchased from Joseph Smith in 1862 (WYAS Wakefield). Prior to the construction of a house the area is shown as a tetterfields on the 1854 ordnance survey map of the area. The earliest map to show Royds Mount is dated 1879 however the property is referred to as Royal Mount which is probably an error on the part of the publisher.

Information relating to the construction of Royds Mount, notably the architect, builder, and costs are unknown. The architectural style of the house is secular or domestic Gothic and the building has been extended several times as can be seen on the ordnance survey maps of varying date.



*Fig. 2. Royds Mount taken 1867. Note stable block to the right of the picture.
(Source: Mrs Hughes)*

In 1878 Royds Mounts was sold to Amelia Jane Clough (WYAS Wakefield), however James continued to reside at Royds Mount with his family (1881 and 1891 Census), therefore it is presumed the property was mortgaged to Amelia Clough. In 1897 Amelia Clough sold the property to John Edward Crowther, a successful local woollen manufacturer with a mill in Marsden.

John Edward Crowther lived at Royds Mount until 1931. It is reported that he committed suicide in his dressing room at the house (Colne Valley Guardian). Probate for his estate was settled in 1934.

It is likely that the next owner of Royds Mount was Mrs Wilson. She established St. David's Preparatory School in the house, converting part of the first floor for use as a flat. The earliest recorded date for the school is 1941 shown on a board in the hallway.



Fig. 3. Earliest known date of St. David's Preparatory School.

When Mrs Wilson retired, she continued to reside in her private accommodation within the house. This accommodation was partitioned off from the remaining house which continued to be used for the school. The private accommodation has now been integrated into the school.



*Fig. 4. Mrs Wilson's private accommodation located on the first floor.
(Source: Drawing from CARD Geotechnics)*

Michael Knighton had been a teacher at the school since 1977, he purchased the school in the 1980s. In 1995, St. David's School was merged with Central College a co-educational private grammar school which was also owned by Michael Knighton. The merged school was renamed Huddersfield Grammar School and became a private co-education school. However the school closed in 1995 due to Michael Knighton's financial state.

The School was purchased by **(Information still required)** and Janet Straughan in 19XX **(Information still required)**. In 2007, the Cognita group purchased the school.

2.1.3 James Crosland 1832-1913

James Crosland was born in 1832 in Huddersfield, unfortunately not much of his early life is recorded. The earliest written record appears in the 1851 census which shows James was the youngest of three children to Thomas and Mary Ann (née Woodhead). James, his brother Samuel and along with their father are noted as woollen manufacturers.

The 1861 census records James living at Hazel Grove (spelling identical to the record) with his wife Ann (née Bentley) whom he married in 1859 and he occupation is recorded as manufacturing woollen.



*Fig. 5. James and Ann Crosland (date unknown)
(Source: Mrs Hughes)*



Fig. 6. James and Ann Crosland with their family taken at Royds Mounts.

(Source: Mrs Hughes)



Fig. 7. Photograph dated 1867 with the stable block in the background.

(Source: Mrs Hughes).

A notice in the London Gazette of 2nd October 1863 relates to the dissolution of the partnership between Thomas, Samuel and James Crosland. The company known as James Crosland and Sons, although it is unlikely the name relates to James as he didn't have his first child until 1864 so it was probably one of James' ancestors. The partnership had a mill at Paddock, Huddersfield named Millsgate and the business was carried on by James and Samuel.

It is not known how long Samuel and James were in partnership after 1863, another notice in the London Gazette, dated 13th August 1878 relates to dissolution of a partnership in the name of James Crosland and Sons. The partners were James Crosland and John Mallinson. John Mallinson was married to James' cousin, Emma Crosland who's brother Sir Joseph Crosland lived at Royds Hall.

The 1881 census shows James employing fifty hands, noting that he was an Alderman and Member of the School Board and still living at Royds Mount with seven children.

In 1888 James Crosland's mill (Millsgate) at Paddock was destroyed by fire resulting with an estimated cost of damage between £10-12,000. This was only partly covered by the insurance (Hughes 2010). James Crosland and Sons was declared bankrupt in 1899 (Hughes 2010) probably due to losses and business interruption resulting from the fire.

The 1901 census shows James Crosland residing at Church Street, Paddock with the occupation of coal merchant. He ran his business from Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield for sixteen years before selling the business to pay for a passage to Canada with his son Samuel. They intended to join his other son Ralph, who had previously emigrated to the province of British Columbia. Unfortunately James died in April 1913 a month before he was due to sail (Mrs Hughes 2010). Although James had built a splendid Victorian Gothic

house set in its own grounds, had employed up to eighty people in his mill at Paddock, before becoming bankrupt, and had established another business as a coal merchant, he only left a sum of £132.

2.1.5 Amelia Jane Clough

Research with regards to Amelia Jane Clough is limited to census records and the deed registries. It is surmised from the 1881 and 1891 census records she never lived at Royds Mount and was a woman of substance. In the 1881 census Amelia was living with her son who was an architect, later in the 1891 census she is recorded as living with her two sons, Frederick, 33, an active architect and James, 41, a retired solicitor.

In 1897 Amelia sold Royds Mount to John Edward Crowther. The deed noting the transaction was between him and Amelia and her son James.

2.1.6 John Edward Crowther 1863 -1931

John Edward Crowther was the youngest son of the eight children (four boys, four girls) of John and Martha Crowther of Golcar. His father John started a woollen manufacturing business at Lees Mill, Golcar in 1840. The business was moved to Bank Bottom Mills, Marden in 1867, trading under the name John Crowther and Sons. John Edward was taken into partnership of the firm in 1882, which had previously been managed by Joseph Crowther since 1871, when the other two brothers, William and Elon retired to establish the firm W and E Crowther Ltd (Lockwood 1936).

Joseph and John Edward dissolved their partnership in 1901 with Joseph continuing under the name John Crowther and Sons and John Edward taking over the Marsden Mill Co. Ltd. (Lockwood 1936). By the time John Edward died he had become recognised as the owner of the worlds largest woollen manufacturing business (Lockwood 1936).

John Edward purchased Royds Mount in 1897, living there with his wife. He extended the property in 1903, engaging a local architect, John Ernest Lunn to design the additions to the property which included a dark room for developing camera film (WYAS, Hudds).

In 1931 a year after the death of John Edward's wife, he committed suicide with a pistol in his dressing room. It was reported by the Colne Valley Guardian that his maid, Miss Popperton, whom had been inservice with him for three years had seen a change in him since his wife died and it is noted in the deed registry at WYAS Wakefield, John Edward made a will two day before committing suicide.

2.1.7 Mrs Wilson

After the death of John Edward Crowther little is known with regards to the ownership of the property expect probate for Royds Mount wasn't proved until 1934. It is thought that the house was purchased by Mrs Wilson and became a private boys school with Mrs Wilson as the headmistress. The earliest recorded date for the school comes from a board hung in the hall showing the first date of 1941.



Fig. 8. Portrait of Mrs Wilson dated 1946



*Fig. 9. Photograph taken of Mrs Wilson in 1977
(Source: Anthony Lunn)*

2.1.8 Michael Knighton

Michael Knighton was a physical education teacher at St. David's School from 1977 and became headmaster in 1982 (Independent Newspaper 28/09/2000). A talented footballer he grew up in Derbyshire before becoming an apprentice footballer at Everton in 1965 and later at Coventry City where a muscle injury put an end to his professional career. Michael achieved a degree in physical education from St. Cuthbert's Society, one of the sixteen colleges within Durham University.

Whilst teaching at St. David's, Michael bought, refurbished and sold houses, making enough money in the 1980s property boom to retire to the Isle of Man. There, he says he did an "academic study" of football and looked for clubs to buy (Independent Newspaper 28/09/2000).

Michael Knighton's reported notoriety stems from his takeover bid in 1989 of Manchester United FC for a sum of £20 million a record figure paid at the time for a British football club. The bid was accepted but it fell through when his financial backers gradually withdrew.

Undeterred Michael Knighton went on to buy Carlisle United in 1992 but by the end of the decade he became increasingly unpopular with the fans. He tried to sell the club in 2001 but was unsuccessful and the club was put in voluntary administration, he sold the club in 2002.



Fig. 10. Michael Knighton
(Source: www.newsandstar.co.uk)

In 1995 Michael Knighton's ownership of St. David's school came to an end after it became bankrupt, Knighton reportedly losing £175,000 (Independent Newspaper, 28/09/2000). Coincidentally in the same year it was reported that Knighton saw a UFO from the M62 near Huddersfield (Independent Newspaper, 28/09/2000).

In 2009 it was reported in a Cumbrian newspaper, the News and Star, that Knighton was living in Paris, France where he was writing three books, one about his time as owner of Carlisle United (News and Star Newspaper 30/01/2009).

2.1.9 John Ernest Lunn (1872 -1964)

Although architectural and photographic evidence along with map regression shows Royds Mount has been extended and altered over time, the only documented addition and alteration was undertaken by John Ernest Lunn in 1903 (WYAS Hudds).

John Ernest Lunn was born c.1872 and died in 1964, a local architect practicing at Milnsbridge and a member of the local council. Professionally he practiced for over sixty years founding the firm 'Lunn and Lunn, Architects and Surveyors' a partnership formed with his son. John Lunn's clients included most of the local authorities in the area (Huddersfield Daily Examiner, 1964).



*Fig. 11. John Ernest Lunn has Mayor in 1943
(Source: Huddersfield Reference Library)*

John Lunn was a member of Huddersfield Town Council and was at one time the longest serving member. His professional skills lead him to be elected to the Housing Committee which he later became chairman. During his chairmanship he saw the interwar building of eight thousand houses (Huddersfield Daily Examiner, 1964).

He was also chairman of the Council's Town and County Planning Committee from its inception prior to the Second World War until it was merged with the Highway Committee (Huddersfield Daily Examiner, 1964).

For a period in 1943 John Lunn was appointed Mayor of Huddersfield with the death of the Alderman W Halstead who was the appointed Mayor. He retired from the council in the 1950s.

2.2 Royds Mount - Huddersfield Grammar School

2.2.1 General

Royds Mount now known as Huddersfield Grammar School, evolved from a Victorian house constructed by a local mill owner. The house is set in its own grounds although these have been much altered over the generations.

The architectural style of the house is domestic Gothic Revival of the Early English style, the dominant style for Victorian houses (Yarwood, 1977). By constructing such a property in a fashionable style, James Crosland was elevating himself and his family up the social ladder.

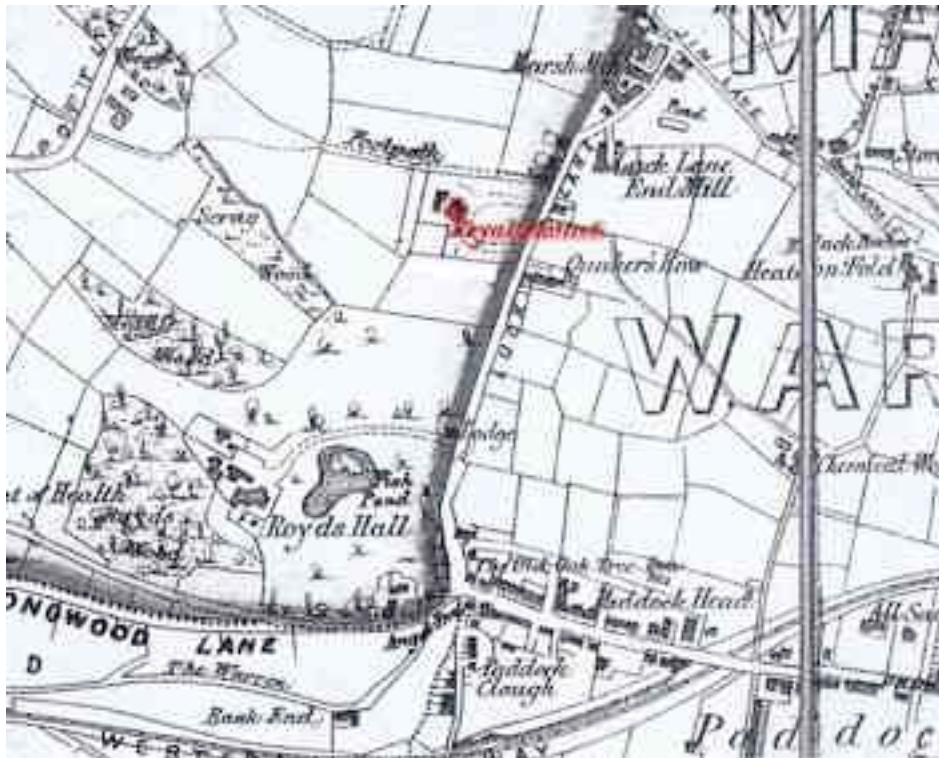
The architecture of Gothic Revival became the dominant style of the nineteenth century which saw battle between classical and Gothic inspired architects. Although there was no set rule, classical architecture was often preferred for civic and public buildings, government offices, town halls and universities, with Gothic being the choice for ecclesiastical and domestic buildings. But after the 1860s Gothic Revival became the dominant style used for academic buildings, public and civic buildings, such as railway station façades and town halls.

The wealth generated by the West Yorkshire's Victorian textile entrepreneur's funded the building of their mansions, villas and houses in the boom years of construction from the 1850s until the 1870s (Sheeran, 2006).

Locally Royds Mount was constructed in the same era as Royds Hall and Reins Wood. Royds Hall is of related historical significance as it was built by Sir Joseph Crosland, James Crosland's cousin. Regionally Royds Mount is part of the wider context of houses constructed by the Victorian new rich stemming from industrialisation.

The property and its grounds have evolved with past owners, each leaving their mark for future generations.

The building has been extended over several phases, probably to meet the family's needs: such as increased family size; domestic improvements, such as running water and piped gas, which had an impact with the introduction of bathrooms, WC's and kitchens equipped with gas burning stoves by the 1870s. The incorporation of these items required new room types to accommodate them.



*Fig. 12. This 1879 map is the earliest map to show Royds Mount although it is called Royal Mount.
(Source: WYAS Huddersfield)*



*Fig. ? 1893 Ordnance Survey map. The morphology of the house has altered.
(Source: Huddersfield Reference Library)*



*Fig. 13. 1918 Ordnance Survey map. With this map we can clearly see the house has been extended. With a glass roof to the conservatory and the coach house being enlarged by the addition of the canopy and an extension to the rear.
(Source: Huddersfield Reference Library)*



Fig. 14. 1932 Ordnance Survey map. The house in terms of additions has remained the same when contrasted with the 1918 OS map however the areas which surround the grounds have started to be developed.

(Source: Huddersfield Reference Library)



Fig. 15. Photograph of a summer house dated 1867 with the James and Ann Crosland with their family.

(Source: Mrs Hughes)

2.2.2 Exterior

The building is constructed from local rock faced coursed sandstone, with ashlar detailing. The stone is coloured due to atmospheric exposure, in part from Huddersfield's industrial past. The patina on the building being a present reminder of the industry that paid for this house to be built. The steep pitched roofs are covered with Westmorland slates give the building a more imposing dramatic appearance almost an ecclesiastical look enforced by the carved stone cross toping the gable along with its asymmetrical entrance façade with its Gothic style windows.

The ridge of the roof is embellished with terracotta ridge tiles and the tall chimney stacks topped with clay pots (where they still remain in situ) are part of the nineteenth century architectural embellishment. Until the middle of the nineteenth century gutters were made from wood or lead with downpipes being constructed from lead but this gave way to cast iron and zinc. Carved stone gutters were also used and incorporated into the architectural detailing of the eaves. This is the system used on the house along with cast iron hoppers and downpipes for the collection and disposal of rain from the building.

Other embellishment on the building included two cats on the gable of the porch however these were stolen together with the porch leadwork several years ago.



Fig. 16. Terracotta ridge tiles and chimney stack with a later pot.

The original building is a good example of domestic Gothic architecture with trefoil windows, carved leaf capitals and a quatrefoil banding detail to the bay window on the entrance façade (east elevation). The south elevation is equally splendid in detail and includes a balcony which incorporates an ashlar stone quatrefoil balustrade. The balcony also forms part of the verandah of four arched bays all constructed from local sandstone with the work undertaken probably by local contractors.



Fig. 17. The imposing main entrance - east elevation.



*Fig. 18. Royds Mounts in 1977. Note statue on the plinth and globe light both now gone.
(Source: Anthony Lunn)*

Where the house has been extended it has largely been carried out sympathetically thus giving the impression of a single building phase. The exception of the single storey façade to the east elevation. This section of the building replaced an earlier conservatory and is heavy in its detailing, obscuring an earlier gable, partly visible over the roofline.



Fig. 19. 20th Century addition. Also note veranda and balcony to the main house.

The verandah is a feature predominantly found on Victorian houses such as Royds Mount or country villas of the same period. It is an architectural feature which originated in India. The verandah allowed the occupants to relax when the weather was warm whilst giving shade from the sun and it was viewed as an outside living room. The verandah's roof is also used for a balcony.

The gable of the south elevation incorporates an oriel window, a form of bay corbeled out from the wall, which does not extend to the ground. Oriel bays are another feature firmly rooted in Gothic revival architecture. The 1903 addition (see fig. 20) to the first floor is supported by a cast iron column with an Corinthian capital, a feature which is in contrast to the Gothic style of the house.



Fig. 20. Additions to the north elevation - c.1893 addition bordered in red and 1903 WC addition bordered in blue.



Fig. 21. Modern Porch to the the rear (servants/trade) entrance



*Fig. 22. Development stages, looking west.
(Source: Adapted from www.bing.com/maps)*



*Fig. 23. Development stages, looking east.
(Source: Adapted from www.bing.com/maps)*



*Fig. 24. Development stages, looking south.
(Source: Adapted from www.bing.com/maps)*



*Fig. 25. Development stages, looking north.
(Source: Adapted from www.bing.com/maps)*

2.2.3 Interiors

Basement

The basement of the house was originally used for storage. Within the basement are wine bins within room B5 on the plan, together with a large stone cooling table which has also been retained in situ within room B4.

Basements made excellent areas for storing food and drink stock as they retain a static cool temperature throughout the year.

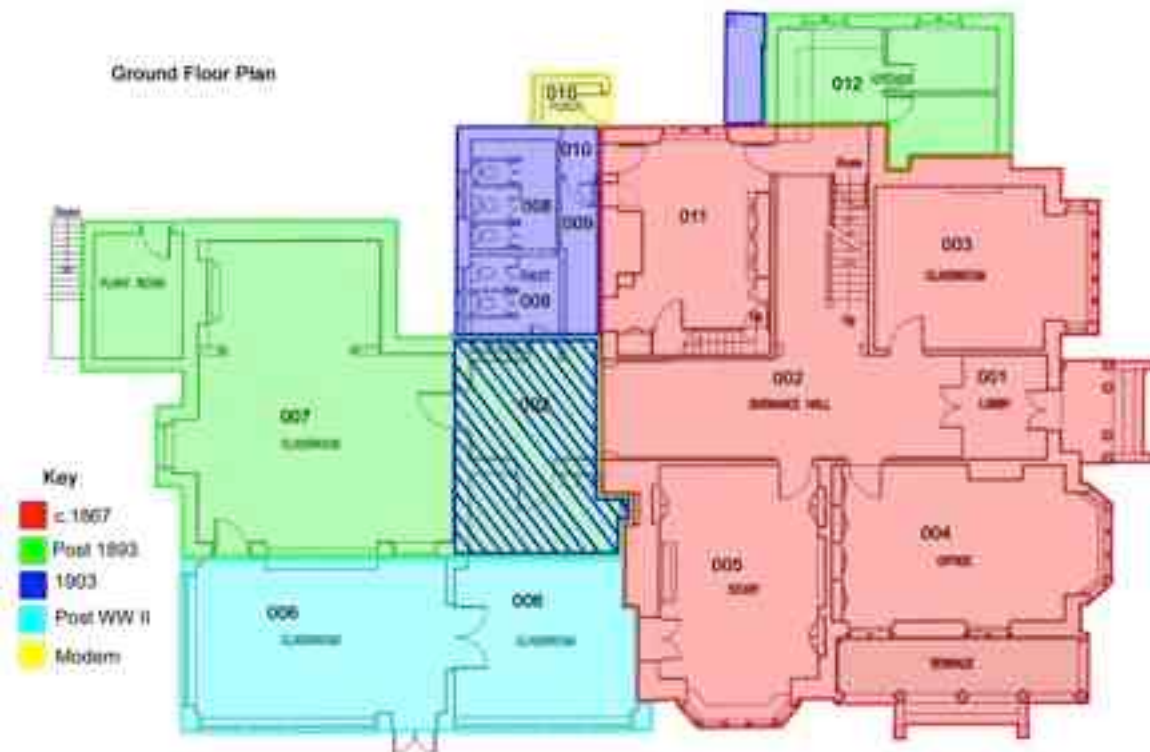
This area is now used for storage and workshops for the schools maintenance department.



*Fig. 26. Basement Plan.
(Source: CARD Geotechnics)*

Ground Floor

Large houses such as Royds Mount usually had on the ground floor an entrance hall, drawing room, dining room, morning (living) room and depending on size a smoking room, billiard room and library. Other service rooms used for domestic purposes like the kitchen would also be on this floor. With the house's transformation into a school most of the original room uses can only be surmised without historical documentation however the location of the kitchen (011), billiard room (007) and conservatory (006) can be identified through architectural detailing of the rooms.



*Fig. 27. Ground floor plan showing the building's morphology.
(Source: Adapted from CARD Geotechnics)*

The main entrance to the house is enhanced as a visual statement by a porch. The porch also give the visitor protection again the weather. Porches were popular features on Victorian houses and became by the mid 1870's incorporated into the main building as a recess by the front door.



*Fig. 28. Main door within a Gothic arch.
Stained glass panels was to allow daylight into the hallway/porch.*

The lobby (001) is the first indoor space a visitor to the house would see, therefore it was highly decorated. At Royds Mount the floor is terrazzo, being laid with marble chips to form a mosaic or pattern. Historically terrazzo was invented by Venetian construction workers as a cheaper form of flooring using marble chips laid into clay. Goats milk was used as a sealer as newly set terrazzo did not look like marble unless it was wet. The goats milk acts as a sealer, preserving the wet, marble like look.

The lobby also give protection to the house from from draughts. At Royds Mount it is partitioned from the hallway (002) by a hardwood timber and stained glass panel screen, this is a common feature used in Gothic revival houses.



Fig. 29. View of the stained glass and timber frame separating the lobby and hallway. This panel may of been a later addition as the flow of the stained glass detail is more Art Nouveau than Gothic Revival.

The hallway was not only the central thoroughfare giving access to the rooms of the house but it was also used for social purposes. The hall was designed to impress with the lower half of the walls having wainscotting panels of hardwood such as oak or mahogany.

The hallway would of been heated by a fire originally until the development of cast iron radiators towards the end of the nineteenth century. The radiator in the hallway appears to be a Jobson radiator which are now rare and would be difficult to source and replace.



*Fig. 30. Wainscot panels now painted.
The radiator is a later addition the hall.*

The hallway is covered with a wooden parquet floor which provides a hardwearing surface which would be easy to clean. However the existing parquet floor is a later addition which may have replaced a previous parquet floor or possibly an encaustic tiled floor. These became fashionable after 1840 when they started to be commercially manufactured.

At the opposite end of the hall is an arch which is probably a later addition. Dating from when the house was extended as the arch is classical in detail as opposed to Gothic.



Fig. 31. Three centred arch between the original hallway and extension.



Fig. 32. Egg and dart, and dentil detail to the fluted pilaster.

The hallway in plan is a T shape with the staircase being hidden from view of the main entrance. The two passageways are separated by a three pointed arch identical to the one already identified.

The stairs are timber with an oak timber barley twist balustrade and handrail. The torchère probably dates from when the house was converted to electric light.



Fig. 33. Staircase and archway. The archway is a later addition to the original house.



Fig. 34 The brass torchère is identical to the statute that has since disappeared.

Access from the hallway leads to numerous rooms each having an individual function, historical evidence from an electronic bell board identifies a drawing room, morning room, dinning room, billiard room, conservatory and smoke room although it is possible the original room purpose may differ from this historical evidence as the house was extended several times before the introduction and subsequent conversion to electricity.

Historically the drawing and morning rooms are described as having a more feminine character, as this was where the middle class Victorian lady spent her day time, whilst the dining and billiard rooms were seen as male domains thus decorated in a darker, masculine style in contrast to the day rooms.

Room 003 which is now a classroom may of been the front room prior to the school. This may have originally been the dining room when the house was constructed for James Crowther c.1867 due to its proximity to the kitchen.



Fig. 35 Bay window to the classroom (003) which was probably the original dining room when the building was a house. Two of the windows have been adapted by the addition of casement lights.



Fig. 36. Fire place in room 003



Fig. 37. Door to room 3 is probably later as it is Art Nouveau in style, in particular the door plate.

The administration office (room 004) would have probably been the morning room. It has windows to two elevations, letting in more natural light. Morning rooms typically had east facing windows. In modern terms the morning room would be known as the sitting room and is where everyday family life took place.



Fig. 38. Fire place in the administration office.



Fig. 39. Bookcase in the administration office.



*Fig. 40. Windows over looking the verandah from the admin office.
Note the right hand window has been altered.*



Fig. 41. Original light switch from when the house was converted to electricity and are still in used today.

Room 005, now the heads study may of been the drawing room. Bookcases and panelling are later in date, and made to match the existing fire surround. The drawing room was for special occasions and entraining.



Fig. 42. Wood panelling, note above the photographs is an arch which has similar detail to the arch found in the hallway.



Fig. 43. The panelling to the Head's study is of a later date, but made to match the earlier fireplace.

Room 011 was probably the kitchen for the house now a cloakroom. From here staircase for the servants use leads to first and attic floors. Original cupboards have been retained in situ. From here is access to the basement and a former external doorway to the 1903 addition leading to the tradesman entrance which now incorporates a modern porch.

The house had a conservatory constructed sometime between 1893 and 1918, this has subsequently been replaced by a stone building probably after the house became a school.



Fig. 44. Internal decor of the building which replaced the conservatory.

Within this modern room now used for classrooms (006) the quarry glass panels to the windows are retained in the now internal wall to the former billiard room. These date from when the house was extended in 1903. A stone pediment can be seen externally in line with the wall above this window.



Fig. 45. Stained glass window between the classroom and former billiard room.

Within room 006 elements of the original fabric of the main house can be seen within two cupboards. These include a barley twist cast iron pipe and the external wall of the heads office, both of which date from the first construction phase of the house.



Fig. 46. Original fabric now hidden enclosed within two cupboards.

The billiard and smoking rooms (007) were considered a male domain and the retained decoration would confer this, in the use of the wood paneling. The architectural style of this area is not Gothic but classical which gives evidence to the room being a later addition.



Fig. 47. Woodwork dividing the billiard room is in a classically based freestyle, with fluted columns and corinthian capitals embellished with Chinese lions to the frieze above.



Fig. 48. Fire place in the billiard room.



*Fig. 49. Borrowed light once give light over the billiard table.
The reason why the glass is etched is to allow maximum light and disguise the window above.*

The only known evidential date the house was extend is 1903 when the property was in the ownership of John Edward Crowther. However only the first floor plan gives a room layout. An elevation of the extension shows a dotted line for a pitched roof, suggesting that an existing single storey building was here previously and that the first floor was built on top of an earlier extension to the building.

This area (008, 009 & 010)is now forms part of a corridor and toilets, the only historical fabric identifiable is the sliding sash window frames with one pair of windows retaining quarry glass panels. It should be noted that the quarry glass panels are very similar to those found in the front door.



*Fig. 50. Modern toilets in the 1903 addition. The sash window frames are original
and the glass in the left hand window part of the historic fabric but the glass
in the right hand window has Georgian wired glass.*

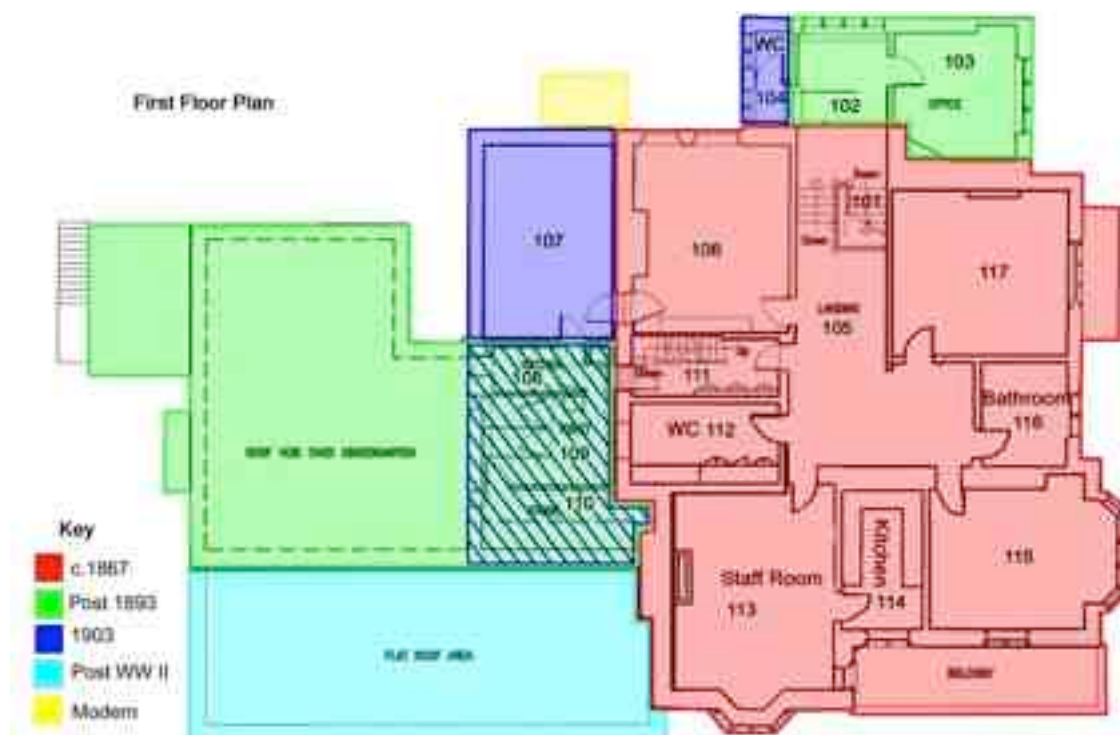


Fig. 51. Modern toilets in part of the Lunn's 1903 addition.

First Floor

The first floor originally comprised of bedrooms and bathrooms and then became a mixture of school facilities and living accommodation for Mrs Wilson (see fig 4) however this floor is now used by the teaching and administration staff.

A plan of the first floor drawn by John Ernest Lunn in 1903 (held by WYAS Huddersfield) in connection with its extension shows the first floor having five bedrooms, a bathroom, two box rooms. The rooms within the extensions included a WC, bedroom, dark room and linen cupboard. This floor plan has subsequently been altered.



*Fig. 52. First floor plan showing Mrs Wilson's private accommodation.
(Source: Adapted from CARD Geotechnics)*

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The electric bell board, dating from prior to the house being a school, names three bedrooms: Oak, Walnut and Ash, together with a spare bedroom and a dressing room. The dressing room is synonymous as the place John Edward Crowther committed suicide in 1931.

The dark room and linen cupboard now form the toilet and store (rooms 108 and 109)



Fig. 53. Toilets in the area identified as a dark room on Lunn's 1903 architectural plan.

Room 107 according to Lunn's architectural plans was a bedroom. The decor is identical to room 106, both rooms are linked via a door. It is probable that room 106 was a bed room and room 107 was a dressing room. Room 106 was therefore the Oak bedroom



Fig. 54. According to Lunn's architectural plans this room was a bedroom (room 7).



Fig. 55. Washbasin in room 7.



Fig. 56. Art Nouveau detail to furniture in room 7.



Fig. 57. Door soffit detail between rooms 6 and 7.



*Fig. 58. Room 6, part of the original house. The room as identical decor as room 7.
Note bell push to the right of the fire.*

The staff room (113) is linked with the kitchen (114) which is modern. The kitchen was according to Lunn's 1903 plan a box room with an entrance from the landing however architectural detailing would suggest the staff room and the kitchen were linked. The kitchen gives access to the balcony.



Fig. 59. Staff room.



Fig. 60. Kitchen with modern units and entrance onto the balcony.

Room 115 is the grandest room on this floor with its fittings retained. The fittings to these two room are not part of the houses original fabric but are latter, probably dating from John Edward Crowther's ownership. However they are still significant architecturally and historically, providing an insight to the fit out of a late Victorian or early Edwardian bedroom.



Fig. 61 Fire place and wash basin (room 115).



Fig. 62. Bathroom (116), probably dating from the 1930's.



Fig. 63. Room 117 was according to Lunn's 1903 architectural plan a bedroom and latter became Mrs Wilson's lounge.

The half landing of the stairs leads to the Bursar's office (103) and to the 1903 addition which is still serves its original function as a WC. The half landing is divided by a Robert Thompson screen which has been relocated to its current position. The screen dates from the 1960s and therefore is from after Robert Thompson's death in 1955 (Information supplied by Robert Thompson Ltd.).

Robert Thompson furniture is identified by the carving of a mouse, which he started to carve on all his furniture from 1919 onwards. It continues to be made by the family firm at Kilburn, North Yorkshire (www.robertthompsons.co.uk).

Room 103, now an office (also noted as a bedroom on Lunn's plan) was part of an extension which pre-dates Lunn's 1903 work. The room retains not only its fire but a Jobsons' radiator identical to the two located in the hallway.



Fig. 64. Jobsons radiator located in the Bursar's office in the c.1893 addition to the north elevation.



Fig. 65. Quarry glass windows with identical pattern found in the ground floor WC's (room 9 ground floor).



Fig. 66. Robert Thompson screen.



Fig. 67. Carved mouse, Robert Thompson's trademark.



Fig. 68. Torchère on the first floor newel.

Attic

The attic is now used for a variety of functions including a music room (208), school shop (203) and storage (204, 205 & 207). Originally the attic space would have been used to provide bedrooms for servants. Only the service stairs give access to this level and windows provide natural daylight to the rooms.

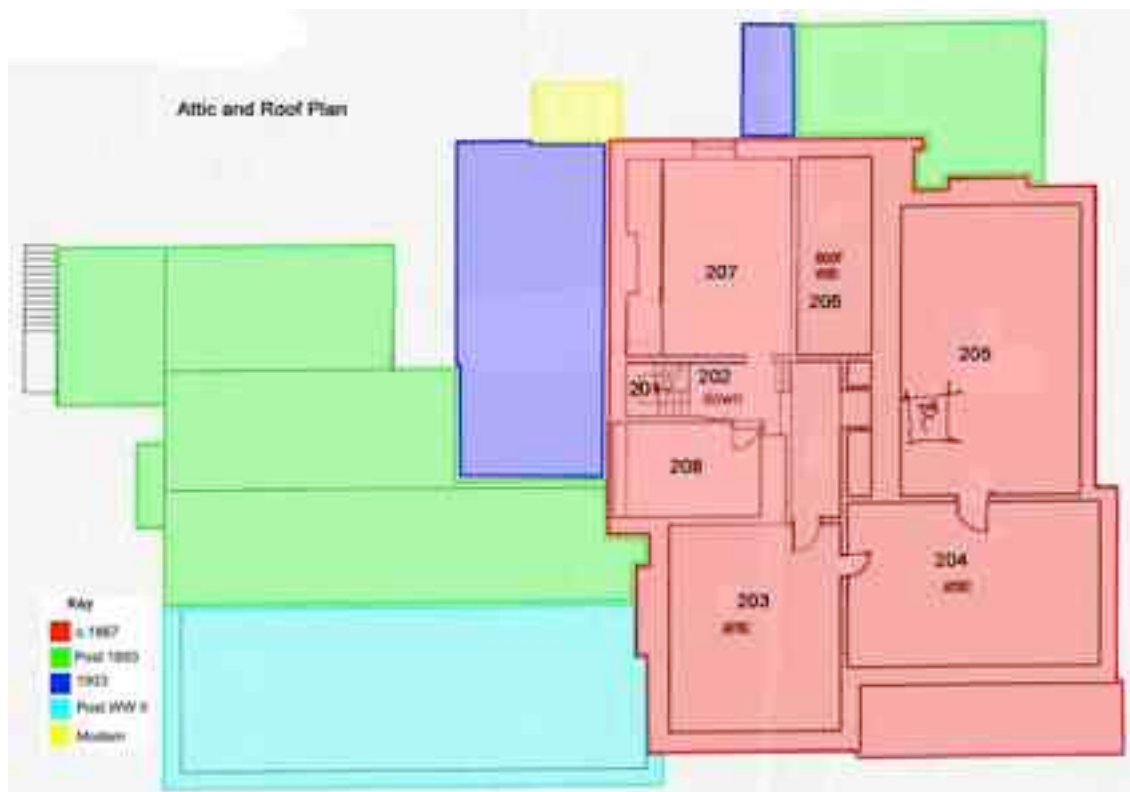


Fig. 69. Attic plan



Fig. 70. Former servants room now used for the school shop.



Fig 71. Staircase to attic.

2.5.7 Setting

When Royds Mount was constructed it was surrounded by private grounds which would be landscaped to compliment the house. On the 1893 Ordnance Survey map a fountain and pond are shown, but by the 1907 Ordnance Survey map only the pond is identified. This feature has subsequently been filled in and a car park now occupies this area.

The area to the front of the main elevation (east) has also changed between 1977 and the present day. Only one lamp post has been retained and the base for another is still in situ. The retained lamp post has been altered, the glass globe seen on a 1977 photograph has been replaced with a lantern. The lamp post is not visible on the 1867 photograph of the house however it is probable such a feature would of been implemented soon after.

A statue is also visible on the 1977 photograph and has subsequently vanished. The figure was identical to the torchère found on the ground floor newel post.



*Fig. 72. Left hand picture show the lamp post as current and the right hand picture dates from 1977. Also note the statue, now gone.
(Source: Anthony Lunn)*

To the north of the house, separated from the house by a small service yard is the former stables and coachhouse. The stable block was probably constructed together with the house and is typical of those dating from this period. It has been extended over time, first with a matching range to the rear and latter with various single storey additions. The glass canopy is a later addition, probably added following the purchase of a motor car in the early twentieth century.



Fig. 73. Former stable block and canopy. The building is now used for classrooms

Other buildings identified on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map are two glass roofed buildings which were probably greenhouses. These structures no longer exist.

Since the house has become a school there have been various buildings erected in the grounds. Of these the laboratory and gym block is the major, permanent addition, the others being prefabricated buildings of a more temporary construction. These have no conservation significance, but affect the setting of the house and stable block.



Fig. 74. Site plan showing location of ancillary buildings in relation to Royds Mounts



Fig. 75. Ancillary building



Fig. 76. Pavilion now used for a classroom.



Fig. 77. Ancillary building used as a library and arts room.

3 SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Introduction

This section assesses the relative significance of the Building and its key significance values. 'Conservation Principles' (English Heritage, 2008) sets out a range of heritage values that can be used to establish the significance of a building or place. These include **evidential** value (the physical aspects of a building that yield evidence about its past), **historical** value (the extent to which a building is associated with or illustrative of historic events or people), **aesthetic** value (includes design, visual, landscape and architectural value) and **communal** value (includes social and commemorative value and local identity). These values may be tangible, for example, the listed building grade of the building or they may be intangible, for example, the site's association with a past event or group of people.

Significance is a concept for measuring the cultural value of a place, using judgement to assess the place and its different aspects in a hierarchy. The concept was first developed in Australia by James Semple Kerr, to assist with the management of cultural assets. It has been adopted by the Heritage Lottery Fund and in adapted forms by organisations such as The National Trust and English Heritage. The established levels of significance are:

Exceptional – important at national to international levels, reflected in statutory designations, such as Grade I listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments.

High – important at regional or sometimes a higher level, e.g. Grade II listed buildings

Medium – important at a local level, and possibly at a regional level, for example for group value

Low – of no more than local value

Negative or intrusive features – features which in their present form detract from the value of the site.

3.2 Assessment of Significance of buildings on the site.

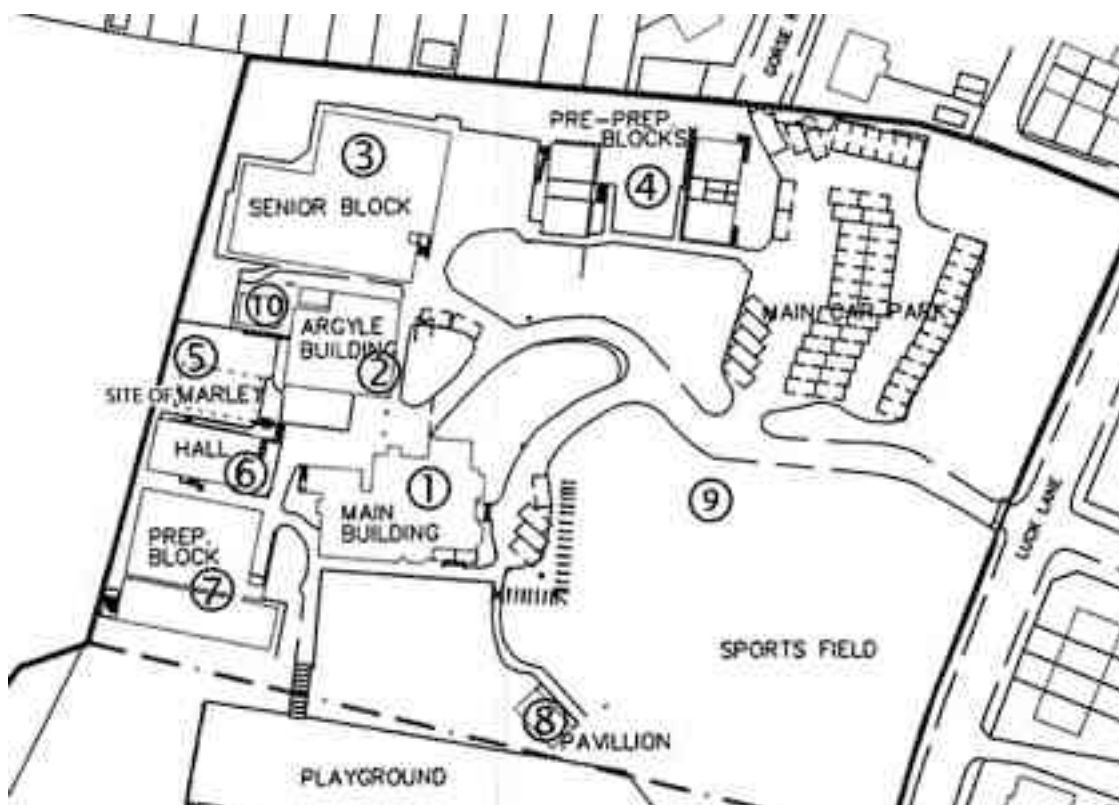


Fig 78. Key plan.

Buildings are numbered: (1) Royds Mount, para. 3.2.1; (2) Argyle Building, para. 3.2.2; (3) Senior Block, para. 3.2.3; (4) Pre-Prep Block, para. 3.2.4; (5) former Marley Building, para. 3.2.5; (6) The Hall, para. 3.2.6; (7) The Prep Block, para. 3.2.7; (8) Former Sports Pavillion, para. 3.2.8 (9) Modular Block, para. 3.2.9; and (10) Other buildings, para. 3.2.10.

3.2.1 The main school building - Royds Mount

3.2.1.2 Assessment of Significance - Exterior

The former woollen manufacturer's house is important for its evidential, historical and aesthetic values. It also has communal value through association with the schools and the collective memories of former pupils staff and visitors, as well as descendants of the families who lived in the house whilst it was a dwelling. It retains many of the appearance, circulation patterns, materials and fittings of a high quality middle class house of the period and is a good example of the housing of this particular social group of successful northern manufacturers of the late-Victorian era. It is fashionable in the Gothic style of the period, yet also pragmatic in its layout, with a clear distinction between the family living and service zones both within the building and within its curtilage. This layout distinction is also indicative of the social hierarchy both within the house and within general society at the time of construction. Although changed by use as a school, the alterations have not greatly changed or diluted the understanding of the building. Many of the residential fittings and finishes have been retained, increasing its evidential value.

The exterior is significant as the outward expression of the social role and aspiration of the Crosland family as mill owners and manufacturers in the late nineteenth century, possibly induced by competition with others within their peer group, who have built many similar, though often less grand, statements of their social aspirations in Lindley, elsewhere around Huddersfield and throughout the former West Riding industrial belt.

In architectural terms, the design of the main body of the building is a demonstration of domestic Gothic of the period, with the extensions to the west illustrating the stylistic change in emphasis to a more classically derived freestyle, common in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The exterior demonstrates the functional form of the building and the social aspiration of the Crosland and late Crowther Families.

The interior of the building demonstrates a high degree of survival of original features and finishes, whilst the room uses may have changed, the circulation patterns generally remain. This leaves the original form of the house and many of the changes made over time legible.

The Building is generally considered to be of **High significance**, reflected in the Grade II listing. The principal elevations retain their original form, whilst the west of the house has been altered by the 1903 additions and the subsequent alteration of the conservatory. Apart from the altered conservatory and the modern service porch, the elevations are considered to be of **High significance**. Due to the past alterations to the conservatory, this elevation is considered to be of **Medium significance**, having a negative impact on the building as a whole, but due to its location and prominent position within the garden, requiring careful attention if change is proposed.

There are areas of **negative impact** which detract from the building, these include: the satellite dish; the gas pipe passing around the building and the dormer on the west pitch of the main roof.

3.2.1.2 Assessment of Significance - Interior

The Basement

The basement has been altered and refitted in a piecemeal fashion over time. Some features, including the wine bins and cooling table are original and should be retained. The basement is of **Low Significance**.

The Ground Floor - Lobby, Foyer and Main Stair

The principal entrance to the building is highly and richly detailed to a high standard. This area of the building has survived little changed, apart from the introduction of school regalia and demonstrates both the social aspiration of the families who lived in the house and the civic, communal and social pride of the school which followed. It is considered to be of **High significance**.

Ground Floor - Principal Rooms

These areas are now used as classrooms and offices. They are little altered. Original features including joinery and covings have been retained, with further panelling and bookcases added early in the twentieth century. This area is considered to be of **High significance**.

Ground Floor - Billiard and Smoking Room

This area dates from around 1903. Original features including joinery and covings have been retained, though the relationship between the room and the garden has been affected by the addition of a solid cap to the former conservatory. This area is considered to be of **High significance**.

Ground Floor - Former Conservatory

A later addition to the house, this section has been altered by the addition of a solid roof, which significantly altered the appearance and understanding of the space and that of the billiard room behind. Some original features have been retained. In its plan form and location, this area is considered to be of **Medium significance**, though there may be opportunities to improve the space and the understanding of the building as a whole through the alteration of the structure in this area.

Ground Floor - former Kitchen and Service Rooms

This area was altered early in the twentieth century and has been changed at intervals since. Despite this many original fittings remain and the layout of this area of the house remains legible. They are considered to be of **Low significance**, though original features such as coving and joinery, where it exists, should be retained.

First Floor - Main Stair and Passageway

The main stair and the first section of passageway are richly detailed. The stair, joinery and plasterwork survives, though some changes have been made, for example the introduction of relocated bedroom furniture into the space. These areas are considered to be of **High significance**.

First Floor - Former Bedrooms and principal bathroom

The main stair and landing are richly detailed. The bedrooms off the main stair and landing retain much of their finishes, fitted furniture and fittings. These areas are considered to be of **High significance**. A kitchen has been added in a small dressing room, the fittings are of no significance, though the volume of the space should be retained.

First Floor - Servants' Stair and School Staff Toilets

The stair is an indication of past hierarchies within the house, and simple and robust in its detailing. The room has been extensively altered over time. This zone is considered to be of **Low significance**. Should the opportunity be available to remodel this space consideration should be given to the original spatial volumes and retention of surviving features. Roof voids off the space relate to the billiard room below and should be considered with them.

Attic Floor

Former servants rooms and storage, now altered by the addition of a dormer and fitting out of part of the space as a school shop and the blocking of rooflights. These areas are considered to be of **Low significance**.

3.2.2 Assessment of Significance - The Argyle Building (former coachhouse and stables).

The former coachhouse is important for its evidential, historical and aesthetic values. It also has communal value, in common with the house and setting through association with the school.

The coachhouse the canopy indicating the use as a garage for early motor cars.

It is a good example of an ancillary building to a house of the late nineteenth century, the quality and status of the house being reflected in the detailing and design of the coachhouse. The build and design being more robust and fashionable than most with elaboration of the detailing, including a gable over a central pitching hole surmounted by a decorated with a carved stone bird finial.

The coach house has been extended in phases, initially with an additional matching range to the rear and a series of three later single storey additions to the east side and rear. The coachhouse had a canopy added over the service yard indicating its change of use to become a garage for early motor cars.

The exterior is significant as an example of its type and as a building in its own right. It also has significance as a curtilage building, contemporary to and within the setting of the listed house. The front elevation, including its canopy, the two gables, the massing of the building and its roofscape is considered to be of **High significance**. The single storey additions to the rear are considered to be of **No significance**.

The interior of the building has been extensively altered over time. This leaves the original form of the coachhouse and many of the changes made over time illegible, with only some areas of later textured concrete stable flooring remaining as an indication of the past use. The interior is considered to be of **No significance**, though it would be preferable, though not essential to retain the surviving stable flooring. If any original features are discovered during any alteration works then these should be considered on their merits at that time.

3.2.3 Assessment of Significance - The Senior Block

The block is a modern building of cavity wall construction, faced in stone with flat roofs on two levels. Shielded from the house by the Argyle Building. It is considered to be of **No significance**.

3.2.4 Assessment of Significance - The Pre-Prep Blocks

A pair of prefabricated panel classrooms faced in render panels, with metal roofs. Generally shielded from the core of the school by planting, they are considered to be of **No significance**.

3.2.5 Assessment of Significance - The former Marley Building

Reportedly destroyed by fire and removed, therefore of **No significance**. The landscaping to the area is poor, though elements of the kitchen garden remain which are described elsewhere.

3.2.6 Assessment of Significance - The Hall

The block is a modern building of cavity wall construction, faced in stone with a flat roof. Partially shielded from the core of the school by planting, it is of **No significance** historically.

3.2.7 Assessment of Significance - The Prep Block

The block is a composite of linked single and two storey modular units. These are faced in grey textured panels with partially rounded aluminium framed windows and flat roofs. They are of minor interest, being visibly of their time, and despite their bulk and massing are partially shielded from the core of the school by planting but nevertheless, set within the context of the school grounds are of **negative impact**.

3.2.8 Assessment of Significance - The former Sports Pavilion

A small timber prefabricated pavilion, with a verandah. Possibly dating from the 1950's, in style and appearance it is typical of many found on small sports pitches throughout the country. Now almost completely shielded from the school and all play areas by planting, it is of no particular evidential, historical and aesthetic value, but may be of social significance through association with past school sports events. It is provisionally considered to be of **Low significance**.

3.2.9 Assessment of Significance - The Modular Block (Library and Art)

A modern modular unit, light coloured and situated on the approach to the school, within the principal grassed area of the school in direct view. The building is of no merit and considered to be of considerably **negative impact**.

3.2.10 Assessment of Significance - Other Buildings

There are a part back to earth outbuilding and a modular garage to the rear of the Argyle building. They are on merit and considered to be of **negative impact**.

3.3 Assessment of Significance - Landscape and Curtilage.

The site of the school is primarily the grounds of the original house at Royds Mount. This would have been arranged as a house in a walled garden, surrounded by walls with gated approach and a more discrete service entrance. The grounds would then be sub-divided to suit the various needs of the house, the family garden, the service yard (for horses and transport), kitchen garden and hothouses.

To the south of the garden is an area leased by the school and used as playing fields and an area of hard surfaced playground.

3.3.1 Boundary Walls

3.3.1.1 Boundary to Luck Lane

The boundary to Luck Lane is a high wall, broken only by a single gateway to the garden of the house (though there is a gate on the boundary to playing fields to the south). The existing school entrance and driveway was the main carriage drive to the house, the gateway has been altered to create a wider splay at the entrance, with the gate removed and the wall rebuilt in this location. The line of the driveway beyond though is as the original approach to the house.

To the northern corner of the garden on Luck Lane is the blocked former service entrance, with the gateposts visible, but the opening walled up. A postal collection box has been fitted in the walled up opening. No trace of the service access remains within the grounds from this point.

The boundary wall is considered to be of **medium significance**, though the gateways have been altered and are, apart from their locations, of **low significance**.

3.3.1.2 Boundary to North and West

The grounds were surrounded by open countryside, which has recently been developed for housing. The boundaries to North and West are high walls, with a recently inserted gateway to Gorse Road and a blocked pedestrian gate from the former kitchen garden to the west.

The boundary wall is considered to be of **medium significance**, though the gate to Gorse Road is modern and of **no significance**.

3.3.1.3 Boundary of garden to the South

To the south the garden wall has been lost, though the low wall to the side of the hardstanding may be the base of the former boundary to the garden if this was defined. The land was prior to the school in the same ownership and the boundary in this location is of **no significance** historically.

3.3.2 The Garden

3.3.2.1 The Family Garden

The family area of the garden would have been arranged as pleasure gardens with grassed areas, planting beds, ferneries, ponds and other features for the family to enjoy. These would be linked by perambulations along footpaths though and around the wooded edges of the garden. The concept was in miniature an arcadian parkland developed from the ideals of the English Landscape Movement, but distilled to be accommodated within the smaller footprint.

The layout of the garden survives in the hard landscape of the approach drive, the stone ferneries, grassed lawn and playing field and the mature woodland. The underplanting generally remains, but has become overgrown. In places traces of the paths in the surrounding woodland edges remain.

The section of the family garden to the north of the driveway has been largely lost. The pond and fountains indicated on earlier Ordnance Survey maps has been displaced by car parking, whilst the gardens to the north west and the glasshouse shown in the 1918 Ordnance Survey map have been displaced by more recent buildings.

It is considered that the largely intact gardens to the south and east are of **high significance**, owing to the survival of the original features and the legibility of the garden layout.

It is considered that the overgrown gardens to boundary of the site the north of the drive and along the northern boundary are of **medium significance**, though this may be enhanced by the cutting back of undergrowth and the maintenance of the remaining features.

The areas of the garden to the north of the drive and the north eastern corner of the site have been developed with both permanent and temporary accommodation for the school. The majority of the garden features have been lost and the se spaces are considered to be of **no significance**, though the area to the north east of the Senior Block is under utilised and may be enhanced.

3.3.2.2 The Service Court

The service court is hard surfaces and includes the grid textured paving below the canopy of the Argyle Building and tarmacadam surfaces. It is separated from the garden to the west by a dividing wall with gate piers, one of which retains an urn. Presumably other urns existed on the gate piers at the entrance and the other side of this gateway, these appear to have been removed.

The layout is informative of past use, and though surfacing is relatively new, the area is considered to be of **high significance**.

3.3.2.3 The Kitchen Garden

The only remains of the kitchen garden are the brick lined walls with shallow piers and the heated wall with its flue alongside the site of the former Marley Building. These remain legible, contribute the the sence of space, the quality of boundary finishes and the orientation within the grounds. The kitchen walls are of **high significance**.

The remainder of the kitchen garden with its glass houses and the walls which would have bounded it to the south and east, as shown on the 1918 Ordnance Survey map have been displaced by more recent buildings.

3.3.2.4 The playing field and hardstanding to the South

Although leased for use by the school, the playing field and hardstanding to the south are outside the school's ownership. Historically the land was owned with the house and is related to its setting, it is however outside the scope of this report.

The garden as a whole is generally considered to be of **High significance**, as a curtilage to the Grade II listed house. The basic structure of the gardens retain its original form, though overlaid with various layers of permanent and temporary school buildings and service areas.

There are areas of **negative impact** which detract from the gardens and the setting of the listed school and lampposts, the most apparent is the siting of the modular building on the approach to the school (see 3.2.9), though the quality of other recent buildings also raises concerns. The grounds have been adapted piecemeal to the changing needs of the school, though at the same time, the soft landscaping has not been considered and been eroded of character and left to become overgrown. A more holistic view of the site is required to allow the school to develop as a planned entity, this may also provide an opportunity to manage and enhance the soft landscaping and the setting of the school.

3.4 Overall Significance of the School as a whole

3.4.1 Architectural and Landscape Significance

The architectural significance of the Building is reflected in its designation at Grade II, placing it at the same level of significance as many other surviving houses of a similar period in within Kirklees. It is an important part of the late Victorian civic heritage of Lindley. It is little altered, with the principal elevations and most major internal spaces retaining their original features and character.

The building is considered to be of **High architectural significance**.

3.4.2 Townscape Significance

The building sits discretely within its landscape, as such it has currently has little townscape impact. In part this is due to the overgrown condition of the surrounding planting and the high boundary walls which surround much of the school site.

The boundary walls and street frontage, particularly if considered with the surrounding playing fields and allotments provide a green sward, breaking up the suburban appearance of the district and contributing to the character of the district.

The site in contributing to the landscaped break within the area of mixed low density development has a **high townscape significance**, though this is principally due to its landscape impact than from any heritage value.

3.4.3 Historical Significance

The house as an historical significance with its association to the development of the area, predating much of the suburban expansion which has developed around it. It has a role in the social history of the town, as a wool manufacturer's house, a role associated with the development of industry and the expansion and development of the town and the borough, coupled with minor notoriety due to John Edward Crowther's suicide in the building in 1931.

There is a developing social and historic significance to the building use as a school, remaining the collective memory of students, staff and visitors of the past and present.

The Building has **high significance**, as a local social and historical point of reference.

3.5 Statutory designation

Royds Mount was listed, Grade II on the 29th September 1979. The building's significance is reflected in its listing. Listed Buildings are considered to be of local and historic interest and account for approximately 373,000 buildings or structures in England. Listed buildings are listed by English Heritage on behalf of the Secretary of State, and protected by legislation under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

4 SCOPE FOR CHANGE

The building is a significant Grade II listed building, this does not prevent alteration or change to the building, though places obligations on the owners and others in respect of this. There may be a need for change which is acceptable, provided it is justified and informed by a full understanding of the building and its significance as a heritage asset. This potential for change must be viewed in accordance with the Council's own planning policies, together with the government's advice in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment issued in 2009. The NPPF, para 128 requires that *"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting"*. This report has been produced to assist in managing the future of the Building, by indicating which elements or spaces are most significant and where there may be scope for change.

4.1 Areas of high significance

The areas of highest significance are the external appearance of the building; its contribution to the landscape setting; and the entrance to and the principal civic and concert rooms within.

The external elevations are of high significance and are highly vulnerable to the impact of change owing to their ordered, restrained style. Care will be required to ensure that any internal alterations do not adversely affect the character of the exterior, particularly to the fenestration, especially the windows which retain stain glass.

4.3 Areas of Medium significance

Subject to review, there is scope for alteration and change within the interior of the building if this is necessary and justified, though care should be taken to ensure that no important features are lost, and that the understanding of the building is not diminished.

4.4 Areas of low or no significance or of negative impact

Areas with the greatest scope for change are the areas which have had modern intervention or additions. Future development work should be carried out to enhance the listed building and its setting.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Conservation Audit is a summary of background research and a visual inspection of the building. The audit is intended to provide information for discussion and to ascertain significance through the involvement and input of stakeholders.

This is not an exhaustive assessment of the options for the building, which should be considered as part of a wider ranging appraisal, with the feasibility of preferred options fully investigated. The levels of significance identified in this report may however feed into and guide any proposals for alteration, refurbishment or repair.

It is intended that this audit is developed into a full Conservation Management Plan and so it should not be considered a finished document.

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Other Sources

Mrs Shelagh Hughes - descendant of James Crosland.

Mr. Anthony Lunn - descendant of John Ernest Lunn and former pupil of St. Davids Preparatory school between 1951 and 1959.

Claire Seyffert - Robert Thompson's Ltd.

APPENDIX A - Listing Descriptions

Building Name: Royds Mount
Parish: Huddersfield
District: Kirklees
County: West Yorkshire
Postcode: HD1 4RA
LBS Number: 340181
Grade: II
Date Listed: 29 September 1978
National Grid Reference: SE1241316807

Listing Text:

LUCK LANE 1. 5113 (West Side) Marsh Royds Mount SE 1216 33/860

Mid C19. Hammer-dressed stone. Ashlar dressings. Pitched slate roof. Coped gables on kneelers. 2 storeys and attics. Entrance front has 3 ranges of windows, all grouped trefoil-headed sashes, separated by detached colonnettes with delicate foliage capitals. 1st floor windows have hoodmoulds with some figurative label stops. South range (gabled) has a 2-storey canted bay, each side gabled, and grotesque heads at junctions of gables: moulded cornice above ground floor: blind quatrefoil panelling between the stories: 1st floor windows trefoil-headed, ground floor windows 2-centred with cusps. Other windows also 2-centred with cusps: 2-light and 3-light respectively in centre and north ranges, 5-light in the oblong bay on the ground floor of the north range. Gabled porch with finely carved grotesque animals at corners: 3 trefoil-headed arches with hood mould and figurative label stops, taken on columns, each with different, finely carved capitals. Double doors with ornamental iron hinges and stained glass panels, in moulded trefoiled arch. South front has an ashlar verandah of 4 arched bays. Clustered columns with foliate capitals taking moulded cusped 2-centred arches with pierced quatrefoils in spandrels. Balustrade of pierced quatrefoils. Slightly projecting gabled bay to west with canted ground floor bay: crenellated parapet. 1st floor window on very highly carved oriel, with hipped and crocketed stone roof. Both windows have 2-centred arched lights, cusped, on colonnettes with delicate foliage capitals. Elaborately moulded rainwaterheads and spirally fluted downpipes fixed to wall by ornamental brackets.

Listing NGR: SE1241316807

Building Name: Two Lamp Posts Opposite Corners Of East Front
Parish: Huddersfield
District: Kirklees
County: West Yorkshire
Postcode: HD1 4RA
LBS Number: 340182
Grade: II
Date Listed: 29 September 1978
National Grid Reference: SE1243616799

Listing Text:

LUCK LANE 1. 5113 (West Side) Marsh Two lamp posts opposite corners of east front SE 1216 33/861

Mid C19. Octagonal ashlar plinths, chamfered tops. Cast iron stands: moulded bases, spirally fluted stems, capitals. Globe lights.

Listing NGR: SE1243616799