

**FORMER KIRKLEES  
COLLEGE SITE,  
NEW NORTH ROAD,  
HUDDERSFIELD**

**HERITAGE STATEMENT  
(Revision A)**

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## **APPENDICES**

- A Sources and bibliography
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.01 Woodhall Planning and Conservation has been commissioned to prepare this Heritage Statement in connection with proposals for the redevelopment of the former Kirklees College, New North Road, Huddersfield (the Site). This statement has been revised to take account of consultation comments and design changes undertaken since the planning and listed building consent applications were submitted in August 2018. This statement focuses on an assessment of the above ground (built) heritage.
- 1.02 The Site contains two listed buildings. The former college buildings are included on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest at Grade II\* as Huddersfield Technical College (Administration and Business). The statue of King Edward VII on the Site is listed Grade II (see Appendix B). By virtue of attachment, the Grade II\* listed building incorporates all the college buildings on the Site. There are other listed buildings in the Site's vicinity (see Appendix B), and the northern half of the Site is within the Greenhead Park Conservation Area. The Grade II Registered Park and Garden, Greenhead Park, sits to the west of the Site, within the Conservation Area. The Site is also adjacent to the Huddersfield Town Centre Conservation Area which lies to the east, and Springwood Conservation Area which lies to the south.
- 1.03 Woodhall Planning & Conservation is a heritage consultancy with a specialised interest in listed buildings and historic places, architectural design and advice. The consultancy has extensive experience of building evaluations, conservation area appraisals and management plans, historical research, condition surveys, strategies for conservation and re-use, the design and management of repair and conversion projects and conservation legislation.
- 1.04 The purpose of this statement is to satisfy the requirement of paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which indicates that applicants should provide a description of the significance of any heritage assets affected by their proposals (including any contribution made by their setting).

### **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**

- 1.05 Section 16 (2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

*“In considering whether to grant listed building consent for any works the local planning authority or the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”*

- 1.06 Section 66(1) of the same Act states that:
- “In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”*

I.07 Section 72(1) of the Act also states that:

*“In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in sub-section (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.”*

I.08 The Courts have held that a decision maker should give considerable weight and importance to the preservation of the setting of listed buildings (and, by extension, to the preservation of a listed building and to the character or appearance of conservation areas). However, the Courts have also made it clear that harm to the significance of a listed building or conservation area can be accepted if it is outweighed by other material considerations, provided they are of sufficient force, and that there is a sliding scale, with ‘substantial harm’ having greater force than ‘less than substantial harm’.

### **Local Development Plan Policies**

I.09 The adopted Kirklees Local Plan (February 2019) contains the following policy related to the Historic Environment:

#### **Policy LP35 – Historic Environment**

- 1. Development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) should preserve or enhance the significance of the asset. In cases likely to result in substantial harm or loss, development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposals would bring substantial public benefits that clearly outweigh the harm, or all of the following are met:
  - a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;*
  - b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;*
  - c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
  - d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.**
- 2. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be permitted only where benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. In the case of developments affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.*
- 3. Proposals should retain those elements of the historic environment which contribute to the distinct identity of the Kirklees area and ensure they are appropriately conserved, to the extent warranted by their significance, also having regard to the wider benefits of development. Consideration should be given to the need to:
  - a. ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets;*
  - b. ensure that proposals within Conservation Areas conserve those elements which contribute to their significance;**

- c. *secure a sustainable future for heritage assets at risk and those associated with the local textile industry, historic farm buildings, places of worship and civic and institutional buildings constructed on the back of the wealth created by the textile industry as expressions of local civic pride and identity;*
- d. *identify opportunities, including use of new technologies, to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change in ways that do not harm the significance of heritage assets and, where conflict is unavoidable, to balance the public benefit of climate change mitigation measures with the harm caused to the heritage assets' significance;*
- e. *accommodate innovative design where this does not prejudice the significance of heritage assets;*
- f. *preserve the setting of Castle Hill where appropriate and proposals which detrimentally impact on the setting of Castle Hill will not be permitted*

I.10 The site is has a mixed use allocation in the Local Plan (Site MXS4). With regard to Heritage Issues it notes that:

- *Street tree connection between Greenhead Park and ring road to be considered*
- *Development proposals will be required to retain and reuse the Grade II\* former Infirmary buildings. Any new buildings or other structures should conserve these elements which contribute to the significance of the Listed Buildings on this site and the character of the Conservation Area*
- *Proposals will identify an appropriate layout, scale, appearance and materials of the proposed residential development to conserve those elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage assets on this site, taking into account the updated Heritage Impact Assessment submitted by the applicant as part of the planning application process.*

### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

I.11 Section 16 of the NPPF (paragraphs 184 - 202) sets out general policies relating to the historic environment and further guidance is provided in the online Planning Policy Guidance. Heritage assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

*“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage and interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).”*

I.12 In Annex 2 of the NPPF ‘Significance (for heritage policy)’ is defined as:

*“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. For World Heritage sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.”*

I.13 Paragraphs 195 and 196 of the NPPF make a distinction between proposals that will lead to ‘... substantial harm to or total loss of significance ....’ of a designated heritage asset

(paragraph 195) and proposals which will have ‘... *less than substantial harm* ...’ (paragraph 196).

**Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)**

- I.14 The national Planning Practice Guidance contains guidance on conserving and enhancing the historic environment. It sets it in the context of the NPPF’s drive to achieve sustainable development and the need for appropriate conservation of heritage assets. It identifies that any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as well as the relevant policies in the NPPF and the Development Plan.
- I.15 The national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) contains guidance on conserving and enhancing the historic environment. It sets it in the context of the NPPF’s drive to achieve sustainable development and the need for appropriate conservation of heritage assets. It identifies that any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as well as the relevant policies in the NPPF and the Development Plan.
- I.16 Kirklees Council has not published an appraisal of the Greenhead Park Conservation Area and, therefore, a brief assessment of the Conservation Area that may be affected by the proposed alterations has been undertaken within this Heritage Statement.
- I.17 This assessment of the former Kirklees College site is the result of inspections of the buildings and surroundings in 2017 and 2018, consideration of historic maps and photographs, and research at the West Yorkshire Archive Service in Huddersfield. Ordnance Survey maps are reproduced here under Woodhall Planning and Conservation Licence 100056720.

## 2.00 THE BUILDINGS AND THEIR CONTEXT

2.01 The former Kirklees College site is located to the west of Huddersfield town centre, immediately beyond the Castlegate inner ring road. The Site sits within an historic inner suburb of Huddersfield, which is visually and physically cut off from the town centre due to the presence of the ring road. The former Huddersfield Infirmary building in the centre of the site is listed Grade II\*. It has nineteenth and twentieth century extensions to the west and north that relate to its use as a hospital. When in the college ownership, the various blocks were attributed names Blocks A to J. A large, concrete extension to the south (Blocks A-E) and a block to the north (Block J) relate to its use as the former Kirklees College dating from 1967 onwards. To the east of the original hospital building stands the Grade II listed statue of King Edward VII.



**Figure 1: Block Plan**

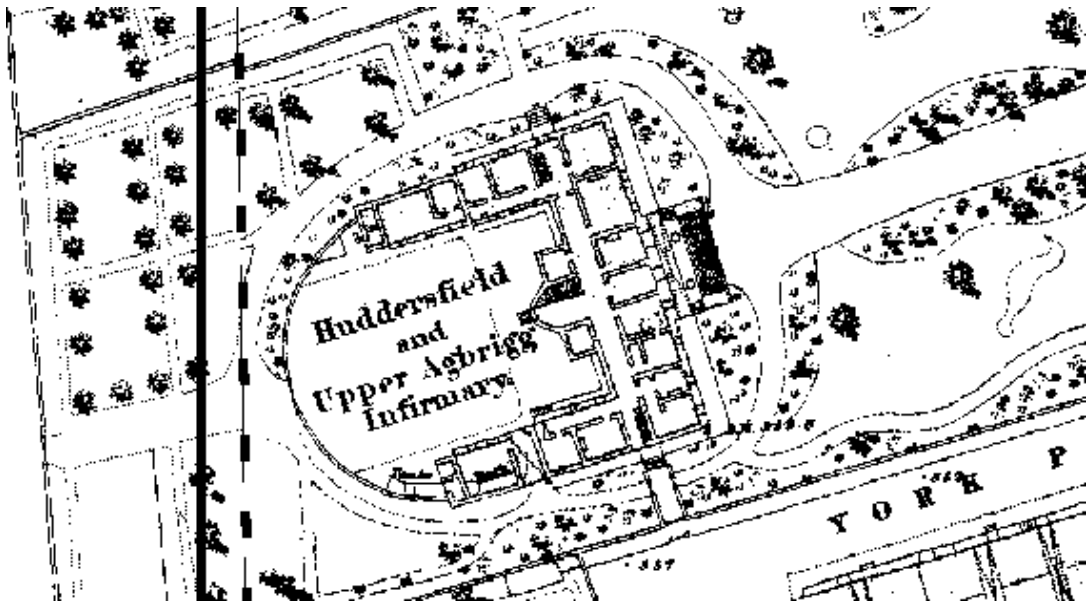
### **History of the buildings**

#### *1829-1859*

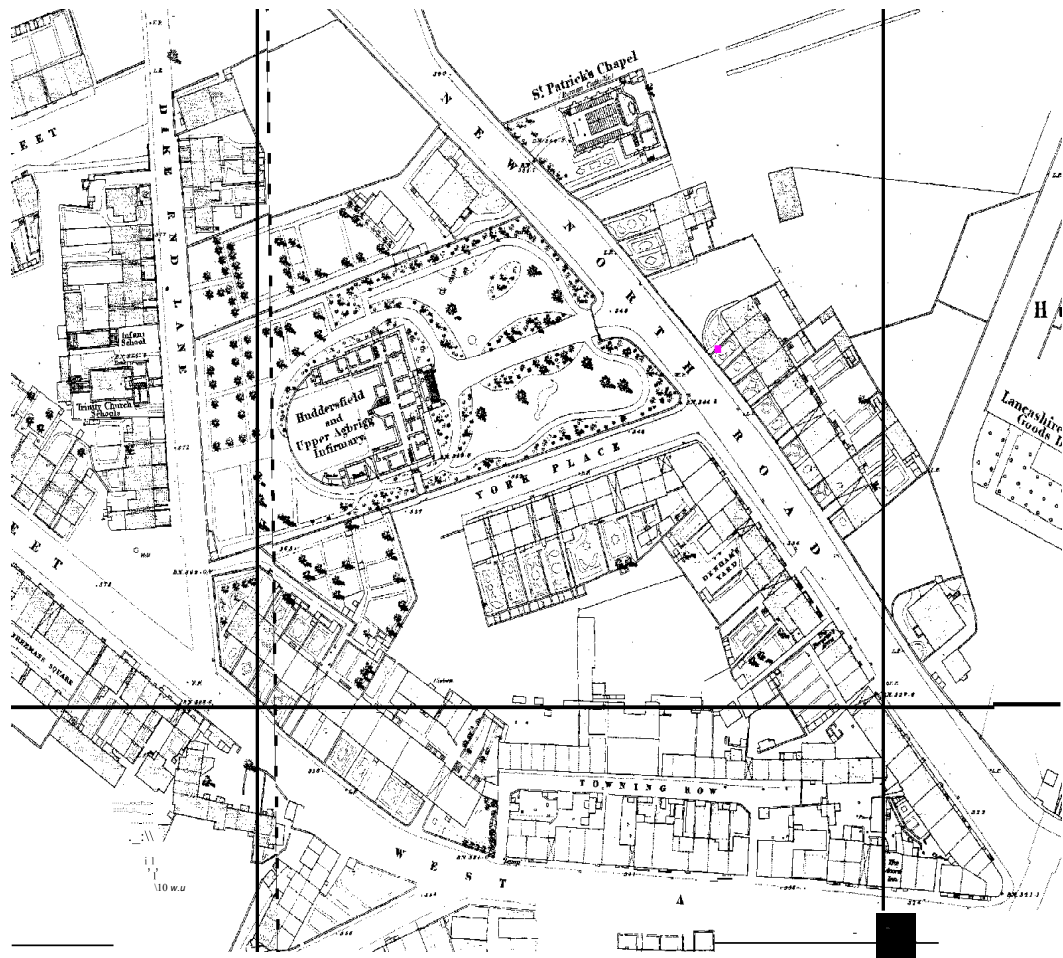
2.02 The Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg Dispensary was first established in 1814 in premises situated in Pack Horse Yard. It was founded at a time of extensive outbreaks of disease including typhus, typhoid fever, small pox, and cholera, which were exacerbated by the overcrowding of the poor. Funded through subscription, its object was “for the relief of the industrious poor of the town and district” (Anon, 1922, 2). The organisation of relief at a central spot made dealing with the sick more effective, whereby patients were able

to attend the dispensary at regular intervals, and those too ill to attend were visited at home by a doctor paid for by the dispensary.

- 2.03 It was soon clear that a larger site was required, enabling patients to stay in hospital for treatment and recovery. A committee was set up in 1824 to evaluate the financial support available to establish an infirmary. In 1826, the committee applied to Sir John Ramsden for the lease of a two acre site to erect such a building. The site was in the best part of the high ground north of Westgate, and an architectural competition was held for the building. John Oates of Oates Pickersgill was appointed architect, and in 1829 the foundation stone was laid by the local MP. At this time, the site was beyond the built up edge of the town, in an area known as Dyke End (Broadway Malyan, 2005, 12). There was limited development found here along the arterial roads of Halifax New Road (now New North Road), West Parade, and Greenhead Road, and the surrounding land was primarily agricultural.
- 2.04 The Huddersfield Infirmary (Block F1) was completed in 1831 and equipped and opened for the reception of emergency cases and those in need of removal from their own homes. It provided for 48 sick beds, 24 only being used at first, rooms for resident staff, and domestic offices. The dispensary was moved to the building, together with a consulting room and waiting room for outpatients. It was constructed of ashlar sandstone with a giant tetrastyle Greek Doric temple frontispiece. Its design included two short wings to the rear of the building, arranged so that they might be extended without impacting upon the rest of the building. At this time, the infirmary employed a medical officer, matron, day and night nurses, a cook and gardener. Income was raised by subscriptions, donations, legacies, church collections, friendly societies and fines from the Borough Magistrates.
- 2.05 No plans of the original building appear to survive. However, in 1836 baths and heating apparatus were installed in the south wing, and the building was lit by gas (anon, 1922, 35). A plan of 1845 (West Yorkshire Archives DD/RE/C/14/37) shows the form of the building at that date. In addition, plans from 1846 (Broadway Malyan, 2005, 16) show the extensive grounds to the front (east) and rear (west), and the 1848 Ordnance Survey plan shows the detailed internal layout of the building. A history of the infirmary states that the building was not extended until 1859-60. Therefore, it is assumed that the layout and ground floor plan seen on the plans of the 1840's was the building's original construction. Secondary entrances are shown on the north and south elevations, with steps leading up to them, and internal stairs in these positions, presumably giving access to the first floor. Another entrance is shown with steps at the rear (west elevation). The 1848 map shows a covered access in the south wing, perhaps for access by horse drawn ambulance or deliveries.



**Map 1: Detail from the 1851 Ordnance Survey Plan (surveyed 1848)**



**Map 2: Surrounding area 1851 Ordnance Survey Plan (surveyed 1848)**

- 2.06 Thomas Brook's plan of the Huddersfield estate of Sir John Ramsden, published 1850 shows significant, mostly terraced housing in the immediate vicinity of the infirmary at that time. In White's directory of Huddersfield in 1853, the infirmary is described as follows:

*"The Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg Infirmary is a large elegant stone building, in the Greek Doric style, erected at the cost of £4000...It has beds for 40 patients. The number which this excellent charity relieved, in 1852 was 6271 out patients and 373 in patients..."* (Broadway Malyan, 2005, 21).

- 2.07 In the 1851 and 1854 Ordnance Survey maps a detached house facing New North Road, with extensive gardens, can be seen to the immediate north of the infirmary. Other buildings stand on the plot north of this against Dyke End Lane, and terraced housing can be viewed to the south of the infirmary. By this date the area was becoming more built up. The railway had been built by 1841, and the station by 1846.



**Map 3: Extract from 1854 Ordnance Survey Map**

*1859-1860*

- 2.08 As medical and surgical procedures developed, more patients were unable to be treated at home, and greater accommodation was needed at the infirmary. The first extension was built in 1859, adding eighty feet to the south wing for greater outpatient accommodation (Anon, 1922, 35). It is therefore assumed that the short southern wing

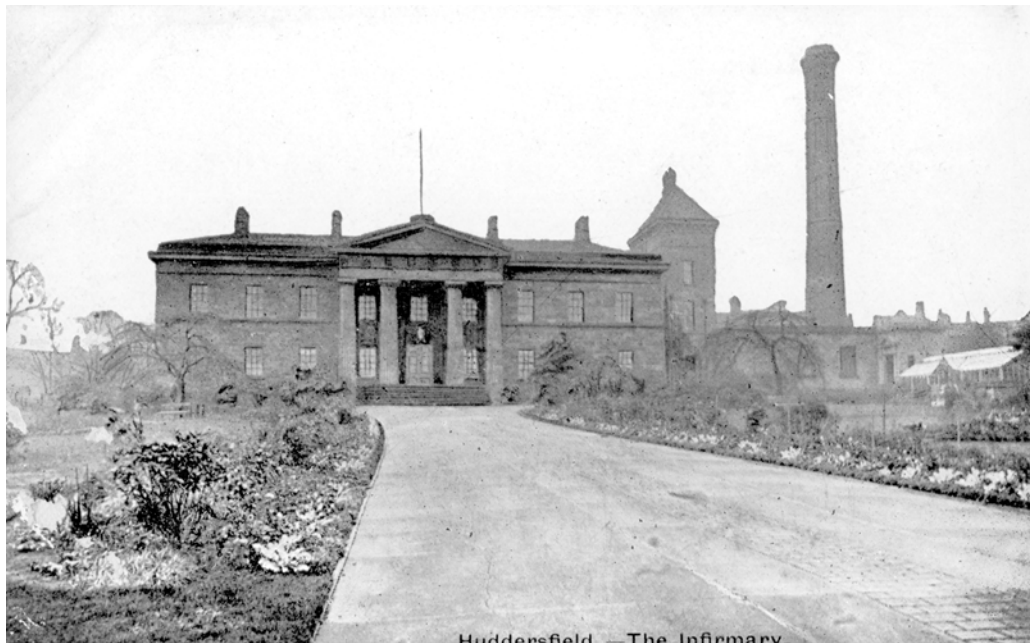
depicted in 1845 and 1848 was part of the original structure of 1829-31 but was soon replaced in 1859. A plan of the site dated 1871 shows this arrangement.

*Attic storey conversion 1872-73 (Block F1)*

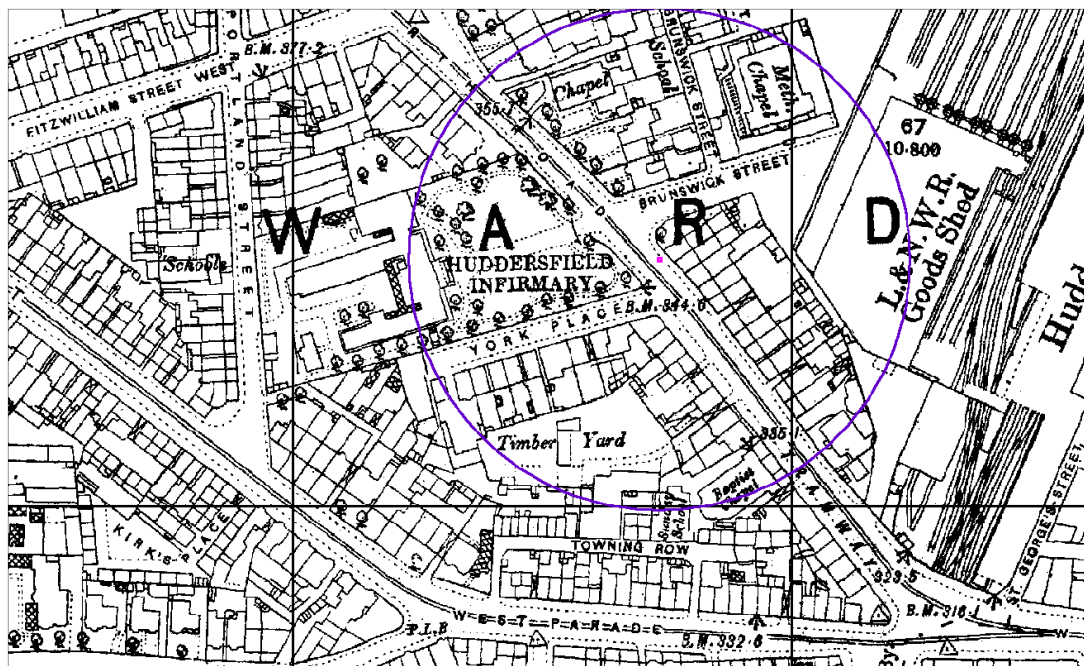
- 2.09 In 1872 the attic was converted in the main building for the accommodation of nurses.

*1874 - 1896*

- 2.10 In 1874 the present north wing of 56 beds was added, measuring 100ft in length, and said to have been designed by John Kirk and Sons of Huddersfield (Linstrum, 1978, 380). This provided for a 28 bed ward for men and the same for women. The wards were lofty with plenty of windows, a kitchen, and bathrooms, and the whole was warmed by hot water from a central system (Anon, 1922). The previous wing here, shown in the 1848 map was replaced with this construction.
- 2.11 In 1876 a complete series of medicated baths including Turkish and Russian baths, was constructed to the north of Block F1. They cost £2,000 and were funded by George Brooke Esq. of Springwood. These were still open to the public in 1927 (Historic England Archive) and appear on the plans of the 1932 extension.
- 2.12 The 1893 Ordnance Survey 25 inch plan (surveyed 1887-89) shows the two wings, as well as the baths building. This baths block (now part of Block G) is described as 'Laundry' in a plan of 1901 and later as 'Baths' in the 1913 Ordnance Survey plan revision. Building plans in the archives suggest the water tower was not built until 1894 along with a new boiler house, laundry and chimney (Planning Heritage, 2015). The baths block had been extended to the west by 1905, and then became incorporated into the Portland Street building in 1932 and 1936. The 1932 plans show retention of the basement of the 1905 extension and the baths building, and a new link created through the baths from the original hospital building. It is therefore likely that this block was adapted in 1894, and the pedimented entrance here dates from this time. Between 1871 and 1887-89, a glazed passage had been subsequently constructed across the rear of the original building, linking the north and south wings. Listed Building Consent was approved for its removal in 2000 (Broadway Malyan, 2005). In 1895 electricity was introduced to replace gas (Anon, 1922, 42).



**Plate 1: Undated photograph of the east elevation of the infirmary, showing water tower and baths building to the right, and gardens to front (Courtesy Kirklees Museums & Galleries)**



**Map 4: Extract from 1893 Ordnance Survey Map**

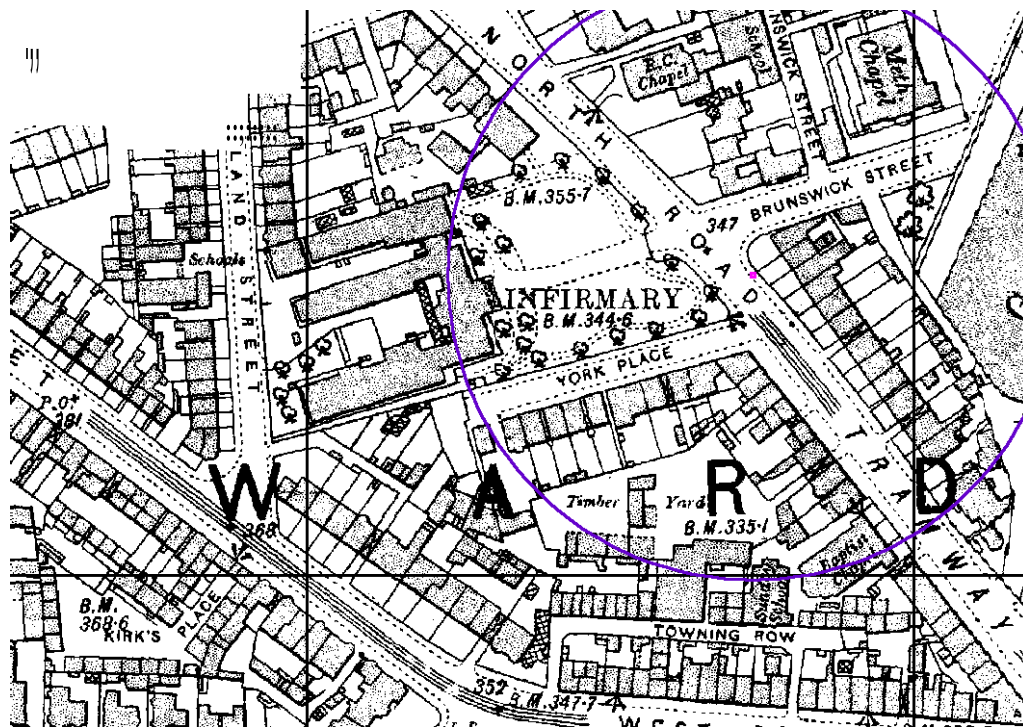
- 2.13 Building plan archives also show that a new dissecting room was built along the boundary wall of Portland Street in 1883. In addition, temporary buildings were constructed in the rear yard in 1898 to provide a consulting room, waiting room and dispensary whilst the Carlile Wing was under construction.
- 2.14 Development in the immediate vicinity of the infirmary had continued apace by 1893 with an increased density of housing, along with schools and chapels. A timber yard was noted in the south part of the former Kirklees College site, together with terraced housing and a Baptist Chapel. Terraced housing had also developed along Portland Street, Fitzwilliam Street and New North Road to the north of the infirmary.

*1896-1902*

- 2.15 In 1896 reconstruction of the south wing began and was completed by 1902. Designed by Huddersfield architects Stocks, Sykes and Hickson, the extension was named the Carlile Wing after Hildred Carlile, a prominent businessman and Conservative Party politician who donated £20,000. The wing consisted of 3 storeys and a basement, including a men's medical ward, two theatres, pathologists room, childrens ward, outpatients, dispensary, casualty, storerooms, rooms for domestic staff and lift. This brought the number of beds up to 140.
- 2.16 Two houses on New North Road (within the current site) were purchased and suitably reconstructed for staff accommodation around this time (Anon, 1922, 45). Broadway Malyan suggest this was No.'s 39 and 41 New North Road, and it is presumed that these were the large detached villas to the immediate north of the site and its neighbour (both now demolished).
- 2.17 A plan of 1901 shows the proposed location of a temporary isolation building to the north of the laundry and baths building. This building (Block H2) appears to remain on site today.



Plate 2: Photograph of 1910 of former nurses' home at Block H1 (left) and at Nos. 39 & 41 New North Road (right) (Courtesy Kirklees Museums & Galleries)



Map 5: 1907 Ordnance Survey Map

1910- 1929

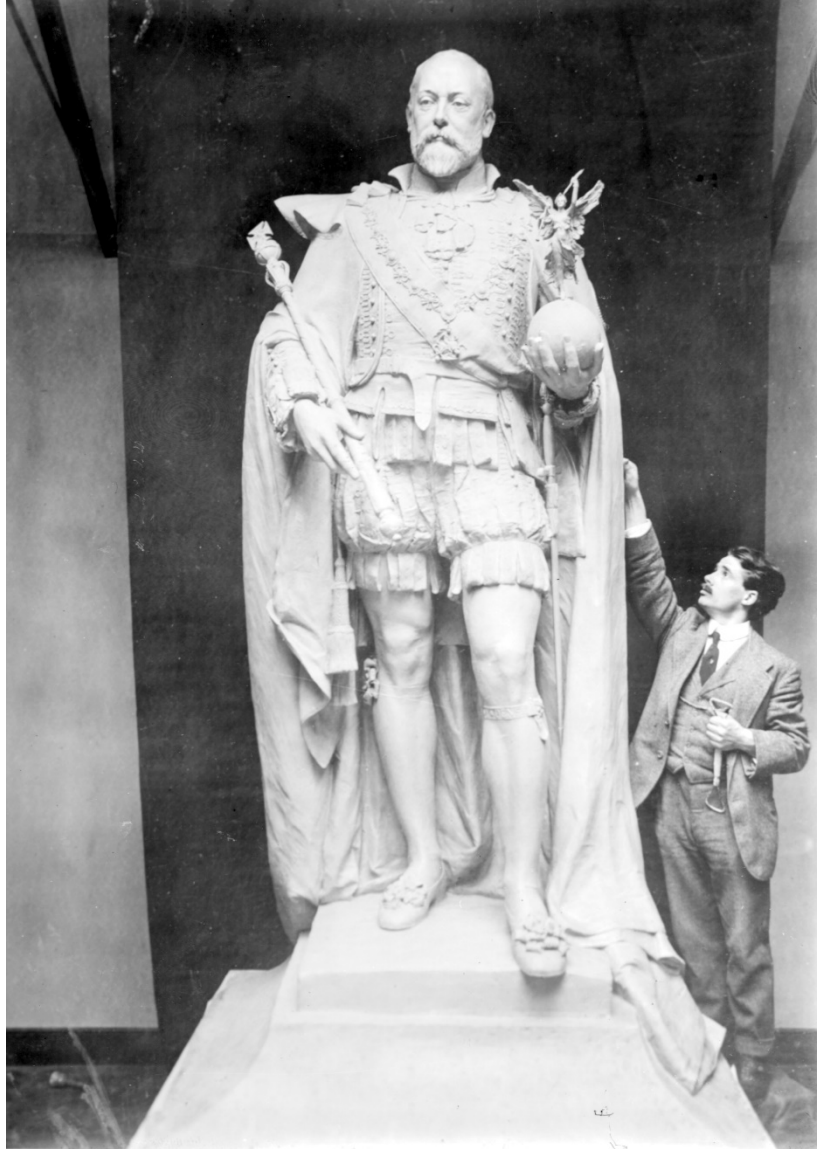
- 2.18 In 1910 thanks to a donation by Mr and Mrs Heywood, a wing containing 18 bedrooms was added to the nurses' home and known as the Ernest Edward Heywood Memorial Nurses Home (Block H1). The Heywoods later funded its extension to create another 24 bedrooms in 1936.
- 2.19 In 1911 the infirmary became known as the Royal Infirmary, as commanded by George V. In 1912 the King and Queen Mary visited the hospital and unveiled the bronze statue of King Edward VII in the hospital grounds. The statue was erected by the citizens of Huddersfield and district, and accompanied the endowment of a ward containing 24 beds and named the King Edward VII ward. Historic photographs show this ward located in the north wing, where the jack arch floor and ceiling construction survives today.



**Plate 3: Photograph c.1912 showing former entrance to the infirmary on New North Road (Courtesy Kirklees Museums & Galleries)**

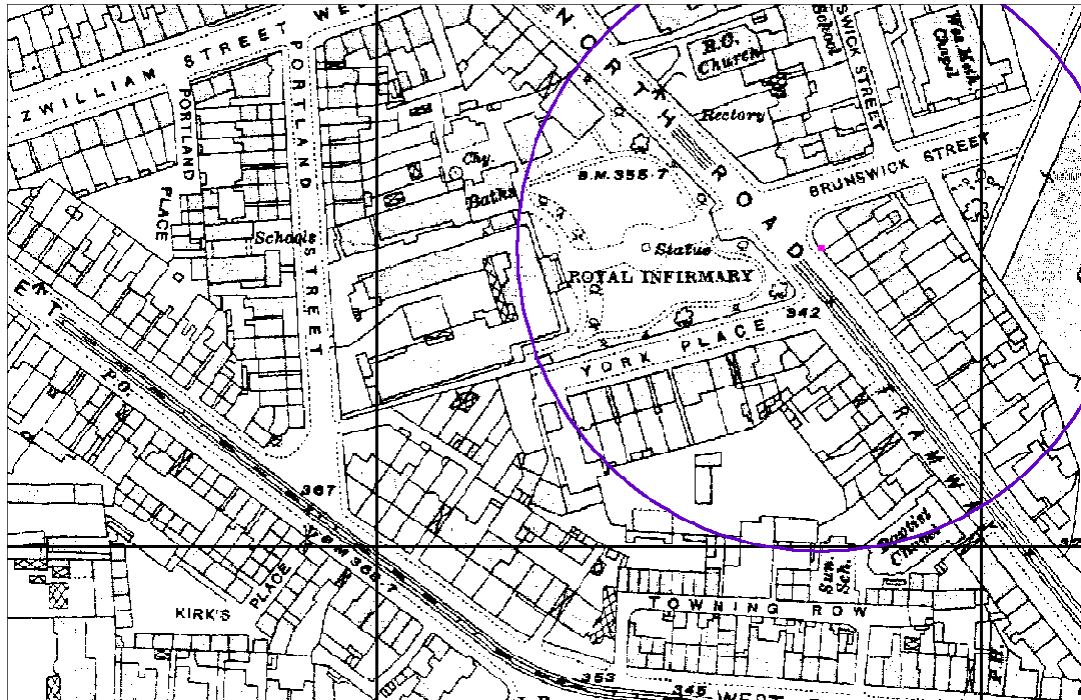


**Plate 4: 1910 photograph of Ward 5. This is the central room on the first floor of Block F1. The large sash windows on the corridor still remain. (Courtesy Kirklees Museums & Galleries)**

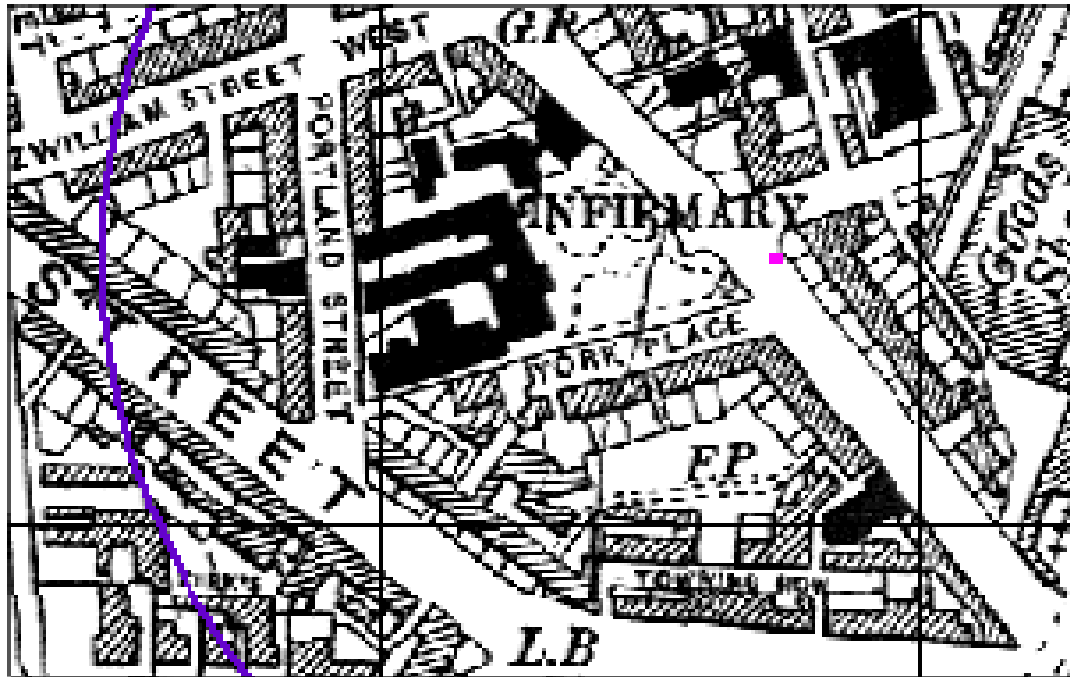


**Plate 5: Undated photograph of sculptor Percy Bryant Baker with his statue of King Edward VII, prior to its installation at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (Courtesy Kirklees Museums & Galleries)**

- 2.20 During the First World War beds were placed at the disposal of the War Office, and convoys admitted directly from the front. In 1927 a building was erected at the end of Block F3 believed to be a dispensary and designed by Stocks, Syles and Hickson. In 1929 land to the rear of houses in Trinity Street was acquired for the erection of a new VD Clinic (Broadway Malyan, 2005, 27).



Map 6: 1918 Ordnance Survey Map



Map 7: 1930 Ordnance Survey Map

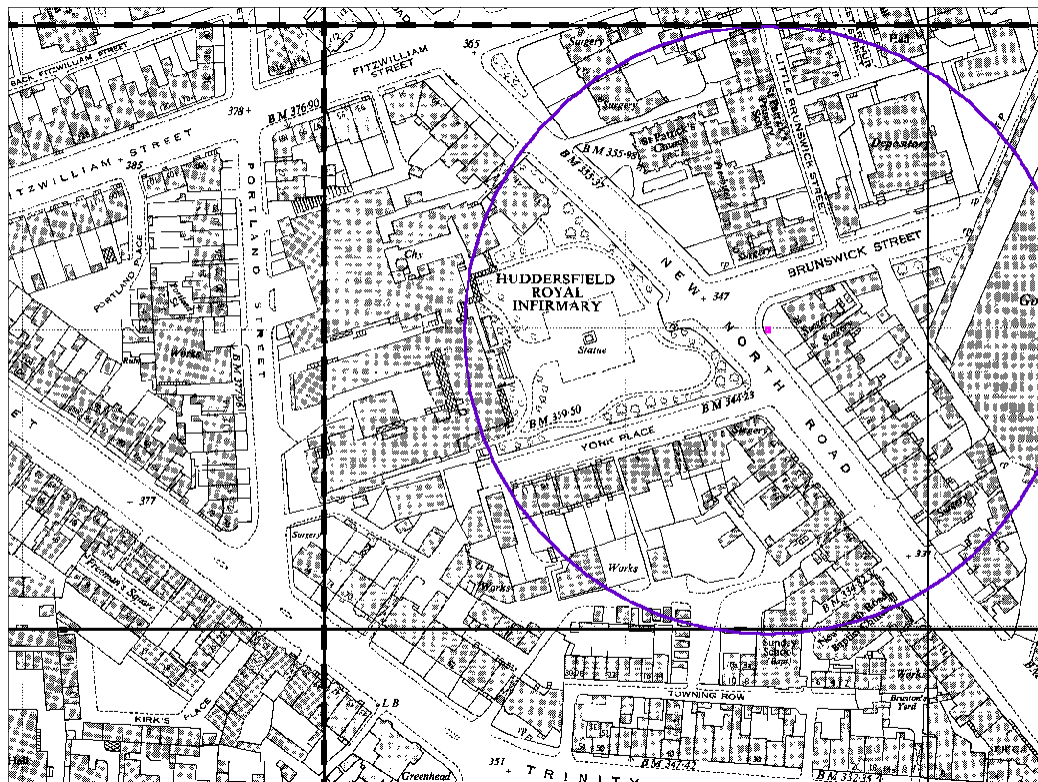
- New Portland Street buildings 1932-3*
- 2.21 In 1932 and 1933 a substantial extension was constructed providing accommodation for Outpatients, Casualty, Children's Wards, Massage, Ear, Nose and Throat, and X ray. In addition, accommodation for nurses, medical staff and maids was provided. Properties on Portland St (No.'s 23-31) were acquired for the new building between 1920 and 1932 (Broadway Malyan, 2005, 28). The new building foundation stone was laid in March 1932 by the Duke of York (later to become King George VI), and 18 months later the new building was opened by Lord Moynihan.
- 2.22 Approved building plans of the Portland Street building dating from 1931, show the new building required demolition of 6 houses on Portland Street and the partial demolition and internal reconfiguration of the most recent northern wing containing the laundry and baths. Existing houses on Fitzwilliam Street remained, and the Heywood Nurse's Home was retained. The chimney and part of the baths building seen on the 1913 Ordnance Survey plan remained.
- 2.23 The new Portland Street building was designed by associated architects Joseph Berry and Sons (Huddersfield), and Calvert and Jessop (Nottingham). The approved plans show the variety of uses accommodated in the new building, including a substantial waiting hall and separate entrances and receptions for Outpatients and Casualty. The builder was T Bottomley & Sons (Huddersfield), and the cost of construction £75,000.

*Development after 1932*

- 2.24 As discussed above the Heywood Nurse's Home (Block H1) was extended in 1936 by two additional storeys. The previously single storey baths building was also extended with three additional storeys. The east elevation of Block G and south elevation of Block H1 were of a similar design, and reflected the classical design of the 1932 building.
- 2.25 The 6 inch Ordnance Survey plans published in 1948 and 1956 do not show the Portland Street buildings of 1931-2. However, the 1960 edition of the 25 inch plan clearly shows the Portland Street building, together with houses on Fitzwilliam Street and New North Road. The area south of the infirmary but within the Site remains largely unaltered with terraced housing, a chapel and Sunday school and 'Works'. In January 1967 a new Huddersfield Infirmary building was opened on the site of the old Green Lea Hospital. Ownership of the old infirmary buildings on the application site was transferred from the Minister of Health to the Huddersfield Corporation, and this is recorded in a conveyance (Broadway Malyan, 2005). This shows the extent of the hospital ownership at the time, and shows No. 93 Fitzwilliam Street, 46 New North Road and 39 to 41 New North Road (the former Victorian villa) were owned by the hospital.



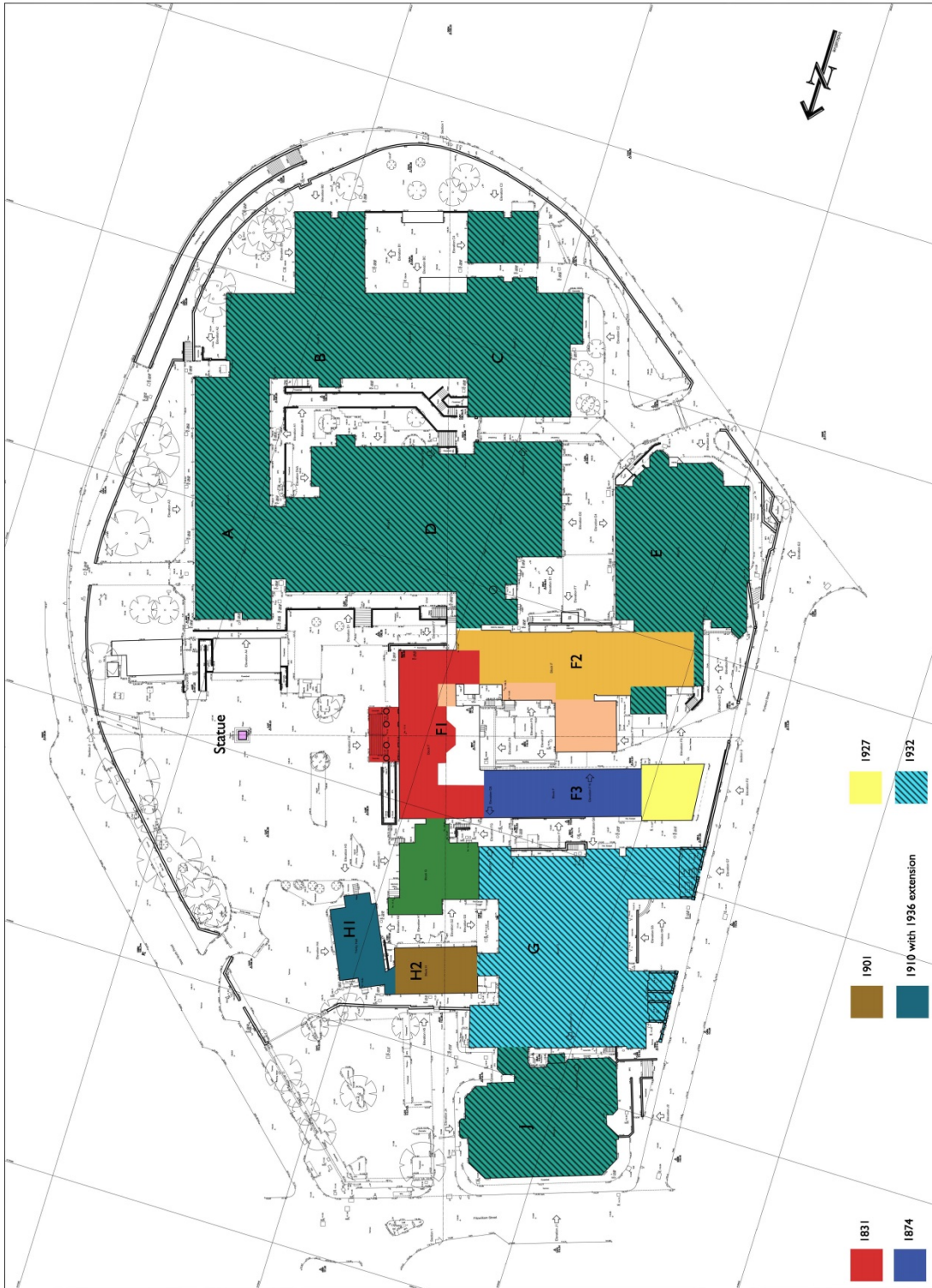
Map 8: 1948 Ordnance Survey Map



Map 9: 1959-60 Ordnance Survey Map

- 2.26 The Huddersfield Technical College was developed on the Site from 1967 onwards. The college acquired the southern part of the Site in the 1970's after the Ring Road development cleared the finely grained block of terraced housing, 'works', and chapel. The buildings on Fitzwilliam Street appear to have been demolished after the hospital closed, and highway improvements to Castlegate and Trinity Street have encroached further on the site. Today, the college's three and five storey concrete clad buildings cover the north and south of the Site.
- 2.27 Figure 2 outlines the general phasing of the Site.

**Overleaf, Figure 2: General phasing of the Site**



**Former Kirklees College Site Phasing Block Plan**

**NOTES:**  
 Although this phasing plan identifies when each part of the building was first constructed, in many cases there has been substantial alteration at subsequent periods and the surface finishes are often of a later date.

## Description of the buildings

### Overview

- 2.27 As discussed above, the former college site comprises a large complex of buildings dating from 1831 to the present day. The original infirmary building is Block F1 (see phasing plan).

### External elevations

- 2.28 Block A is a five storey, purpose built, concrete teaching block, built between 1970 and 1975 to serve the Technical College. Block B dates from between 1970 and 1975 and is also a five storey, purpose built, concrete teaching block. Block C is believed to date from between 1975 and 1978 and again is a purpose built concrete teaching block. Block D dates from c.1975 and later and is a purpose built teaching block. Block E is a two storey administration block built in the 1980's to serve the Technical College (Broadway Malyan, 2005).
- 2.29 The original building (Block F1) comprises a two storey, hipped roof building with basement and attic storey, built of ashlar sandstone and with a slate roof. Its primary elevation is to the east and comprises a giant tetrastyle Greek Doric temple frontispiece up a flight of steps, together with a moulded eaves cornice with blocking course above and a continuous sill band at first floor level. There are 9 ranges of sashes with glazing bars. The central 3 window ranges have moulded frames, and the door has an Egyptian surround. A lamp sits above the door on an ornamental cast iron bracket. The south side has an unsightly, modern first floor level extension. The rear (west) elevation contains a 2 storey projection with broken pediment and a canted bay with hipped roof. The original, rear projecting nibs also remain, consisting of 3 bays and being 3 storeys in height, with basement. Some of the historic fenestration of 8 over 8 sash windows remains at the front and rear, and on the projecting nibs. However, the basement windows on the east elevation, and some south and west elevation windows have been altered.



**Plate 6: Front (east) elevation of the Infirmary building (Block F1)**



**Plate 7: Rear (west elevation) showing rear wings**

- 2.30 There is a flat roofed stair tower between the main building and its southern nib which appears to have been built around 1910. A modern first floor walkway is attached to the south elevation of Block F1, and there are also modern additions on the rear (west) elevation, notably a ground floor single storey extension and infill of the voids between the wings and the pedimented projection. There are scars evident where the glazed passage of 1871-1889 was removed in 2000. The construction of the wings, baths extension, and the college buildings have all significantly altered the elevations of the 1831 building to which they are attached. The front (east) elevation of Block F1 is the least altered. However, even this has altered fenestration at basement level, a modern access ramp to its northern half, two chimney stacks have been lost, and the remaining two reduced in height.
- 2.31 The southern wing of Block F (Block F2) displays two main phases of construction: 1896-1902, and 1910 which can be clearly read from the elevations. The 1896-1902 Carlisle

Wing remains with cill banding and corbeled eaves. The wind tower has a projects beyond the roof, complete with its own hipped roof and finial. The wind tower appears to have been built around 1910 as the stonework has been altered here for its construction. A plenum chamber stands at ground level here and is dated to the same time. Many hospitals adopted combined heating and ventilation systems, notably the plenum system which brought air in at the eaves level, filtered, warmed and humidified it and expelled it at a rate of ten changes per day (Historic England, 2011).



**Plate 8: North elevation of the Carlile Wing (southern wing)**

- 2.32 The remainder of the south wing is of three storeys above a basement. The south elevation is largely obscured by the modern college buildings, and includes a 2 bay projecting section near the centre topped with a pediment. It also includes the inscriptions “CARLILE WING” and “OPENED JUNE 11<sup>TH</sup> 1902”. A first floor walkway on the north elevation of Block F2, from the 1831 block to the southern wing appears to be of the same date as the Carlile Wing construction, displaying the same stonework,

albeit with modern glazing. The fenestration for Block F2 consists of timber casements with 6 panes. Some of the windows have been replaced.

- 2.33 The north wing (Block F3), added in 1874 to designs by John Kirk and Sons is of three storeys and 13 bays long. The regimented windows are of 2 over 4 sash windows with a strong vertical emphasis. It was extended to the west in 1927 for use as a dispensary, with a two storeyed building with a first floor overhang to the west, and a deep stone cornice.



**Plate 9: North elevation of the 1874 north wing extension**

- 2.34 Block G began as a rectangular baths building added to the north side of the original infirmary c. 1876. The 1894 water tower block remains between these two buildings and is three storeys with a hipped roof and cupola. By 1905 a single storey structure to the north of the baths had been constructed (also seen in historic photographs). Its stone pedimented entrance still survives today, and was probably an independent entrance to the baths. The external stonework of this former baths building survives today along with the pedimented doorway (east elevation).
- 2.35 The 1932 extension (Block G) is a mixture of three and two storeys in height and has its primary elevation on Portland Street. It has two projecting wings with respective entrances for Outpatients (to the north) and Casualty (to the south) on Portland Street. It is steel framed and faced with small sandstone blocks. At first floor, second floor and eaves level is ashlar banding, and it is topped by a pared down cornice with a detailed

frieze. This same motif is copied around the Portland Street entrance doors which also have overlights, and contain stone inscriptions “Outpatients” and “Casualty”. An Egyptian style parapet stands at the top of the 2 entrance blocks on Portland Street. It has Georgian style multi-paned casement windows, and remnants of the balustrading as seen on the 1932 architect’s model survive on a ramp and the forecourt walls. The rainwater hoppers are decorated with dentils and laurel wreaths. The rear (east) elevation is largely obscured by the former nurses’ accommodation. However, a modern roof extension can be viewed from this side. The east elevation (dating from 1936) built above the baths building also has a slightly different elevational treatment with ashlar banding at first, third and eaves level, an Egyptian style parapet and leaded windows that illuminate the internal stairs here.



**Plate 10: Block G, as seen from Portland Street**

- 2.36 Block H (in some literature referred to as K Block or Trinity Hall) comprises two buildings. The easternmost one (H1) was built in 1910 on the site of earlier structures as an annexe to the nurse’s home in Nos. 39 and 41 New North Road. It provided additional nurses’ accommodation and became known as Heywood House. It is seen in a photograph of 1912-1920 in its two storey form. In 1936 an additional storey and mansard roof were added. Its southern gable is a rectangular façade designed to match the adjacent eastern elevation of Block G. Unfortunately, part of it is obscured by a modern stair tower. It is built of coursed stone with a slate roof, and retains sash windows on its first and second floor. The ground floor windows have been boarded over, and the attic storey has modern dormers. The westernmost building (H2) is also of stone with a slate roof, and of two storeys and appears to have been built around 1901

and was later converted into nurses' accommodation. Its first floor has sash windows, but its ground floor windows have been boarded up.



**Plate 11: Block H1 south and east elevation**



**Plate 12: Block H2 north elevation**

- 2.37 Block J is a two and three storey building constructed of concrete block built on the site of terraced houses at the corner of Fitzwilliam Street and Portland Street between 1978 and 1987.

*Condition*

- 2.38 It is understood that the site has been vacant for around 8 years. Blocks G and H are in the best condition, being mostly weathertight. However, the other blocks have many roof slates missing allowing water and bird ingress, and illegal entry has resulted in a number of fires in Block F1 and Block G.

*Interiors*

- 2.39 The interiors of the majority of the buildings on the Site have been visually inspected. However, this has been limited by the internal condition of the buildings, where fire damage, broken glass, broken suspended ceilings, vandalism and drug use is evident. Blocks A, B, C, D, E, H1, H2, and J have not been accessed internally.
- 2.40 Block F1 retains most of its ground floorplan as shown in the Ordnance Survey plan of 1848. However, the north east room at ground floor has been opened up, with the loss of a chimney breast, the south stair has been lost, and a number of door openings have been altered or formed. The basement also appears to retain much of its historic floorplan, although there has been loss of a chimney breast, alteration to door openings,

and the insertion of cold stores. There is late nineteenth century / early twentieth century parquet flooring and cupboards in one room in the basement. The first floor is significantly altered, with opening up and new partitions.

- 2.41 At ground floor an early twentieth century painted glass door partition stands in the main entrance, together with decorative bosses and timberwork in the entrance hall, which appear to be of the same period. The original stone cantilevered staircase with a cast iron balustrade links the ground floor to the first within a canted bay. A staircase shown in the north part of this block on the 1848 plan also survives with turned balusters and a ball mounted newel post. A plain cornice is evident in the ground floor, together with historic skirting, paneled doors, and paneled window reveals throughout the building. The first floor has no cornice, skirting is shallower and there are no plinth blocks to door architraves, suggesting a more functional design here. Historic photos show the central, first floor room used as a ward c. 1910, and show the surviving internal sash windows between the corridor and this room allowing borrowed light from the central stairs. The floorplan suggests large wards were also found to the north and south of this central room on the first floor. Given the two ground floor entrances and stairs on the north and south elevations (shown on the 1848 Ordnance Survey plan), it is possible that there were originally male and female entrances, and routes to their respective wards on the first floor. At attic level, chimney breasts remain but there is much modern partitioning. This space was converted to nurses' accommodation in the 1870's.



**Plate 13: Stone cantilevered staircase in Block F1**

- 2.42 Many historic sash windows survive, some with paneled reveals. There has been a fire within this building at ground floor to the north of the main entrance. The first floor construction has been damaged here along with historic skirting, coving and shutters. However, evidence of these features remain elsewhere in the block. Stone fireplace surrounds survive at basement level, together with a cold store, suggesting that this area was used for kitchens. The c. 1910 stair tower sitting at the southern internal corner of Block F1 retains its original staircase with turned balusters (metal to the basement) and a timber hand rail with ball mounted newel posts, which are a different style to that in the north part of the block (mentioned above). The ground floor corridor is laid with stone flags, as seen from the basement.
- 2.43 The interiors of Blocks F2 and F3 have been significantly altered since their original construction, and show little evidence of their former infirmary use. There is no evidence of the various infirmary roles that these buildings once performed. The more recent

college use has opened up spaces and created new partitions. Historic photos suggest these were built with large, open wards. Corridors appear to have been inserted later. Late nineteenth century / early twentieth century timber parquet flooring and cupboards survive within one room at basement level in Block F2. The ground and first floor of Block F3 is constructed with jack arches, and this detail can be viewed in historic photographs of the wards dating from around 1910.

- 2.44 The internal stairs in Block G have balustrading that matches that used externally, and terrazzo flooring with a chequerboard edge. The columns of the former waiting hall can still be viewed, together with a section of the glazed roof but this has subsequently been built over, and modern partitions have been constructed between the columns to create a separate room. Some leaded fanlights survive above internal doors. Whilst the original circulation of the buildings can still be understood, there has been considerable loss of original partitions and creation of new ones, and there is little surviving evidence of the various functions of this building from the original 1932 design due to its recent use as a college.

*Boundaries and landscaping*

- 2.45 As New North Road was widened in the 1970's the majority of the original, front boundary wall to the east of the infirmary was lost. Historic photographs show a boundary wall with railings, together with an imposing gateway with six stone piers and iron gates. Remnants of this wall survive on New North Road, with evidence of where railings were once attached.
- 2.46 The east front of Block F1 was originally a garden and historic photographs show this survived until at least the mid-twentieth century. Today, this area is a hardstanding and used for surface car parking. At the Portland Street boundary to Block F remains a coursed stone wall with brick inner skin, which appears to have been constructed in several phases. The 1932 stone forecourt walls of Block G survive on Portland Street, and there is limited survival of the steel balustrading, although it remains in its entirety on the ramp. The stone piers that punctuate the forecourt wall are of dressed stone with ashlar stone tops. The remaining historic walls on New North Road and Portland Street are considered to be part of the curtilage of the listed building.
- 2.47 A significant area of stone setts covers the rear yards of Block F (see Plate 5), and the area between Block F and Block G. Rubbing stones are found at the corners of buildings in the yard to protect structures from vehicle damage.

**Statue of King Edward VII**

- 2.48 The Grade II listed statue of King Edward VII stands in the car park to the east of the original infirmary building. It consists of a bronze statue of the King in Garter Regalia on a granite plinth with bronze plaques of Peace, Sympathy and Industry on three sides. It is inscribed "Edward VII King and Emperor 1901-10" on the fourth side.



**Plate 14: Statue of King Edward VII, showing water tower and Block H1 behind (Courtesy Kirklees Museums & Galleries)**

#### **Setting of the listed buildings on the Site**

- 2.49 The immediate setting of the listed buildings here is characterised by surface parking and the Greenhead Park Conservation Area. It is surrounded to the west, north and east by primarily residential development dating from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century. Development is two or three storeys in height. The southern part of the Site is outside of the conservation area, and has a clearly different character. Following the construction of Castlegate in the 1970's, historic streets leading from the town centre were severed, and the area is dominated by traffic. The road presents a hard edge which cuts off this area's links to surrounding historic areas including the Town Centre and Springwood Conservation Areas, and listed buildings to the south and east.

### Setting of adjacent listed buildings

- 2.50 As outlined above, the application site sits adjacent to a high concentration of listed buildings dating from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century. These are primarily stone built terraced houses, but also include detached stone villas, churches, warehouses, and commercial buildings within the town centre. The setting of these adjacent listed building is currently undermined by the disrepair, and redundancy of the former Kirklees College site. The modern college buildings and surface car parking here are also detrimental to the setting of adjacent listed buildings.

### Greenhead Park Conservation Area



**Plate 15: View up Fitzwilliam St, within Greenhead Park Conservation Area**

- 2.51 The former 2007 Kirklees UDP (Appendix I) described the Greenhead Park Conservation Area as follows:

*“Victorian terraces and villas surrounding a large contemporary public park with an impressive war memorial. Trinity Street and New North Road are important radial routes into Huddersfield, lined by mainly ashlar stone faced terraced and detached dwellings, and public buildings including the prominent Holy Trinity Church. Also includes Highfields, an earlier area of mainly nineteenth century or older housing of considerable charm.”*

- 2.52 There is a very high concentration of Grade II listed buildings within the Greenhead Park Conservation Area, and immediately adjacent to the application site. Most buildings are two storey, terraced houses but this is peppered with substantial villas, particularly at corners and on New North Road. Long distance views can be gained from Fitzwilliam Street to the surrounding countryside to the east above the rooftops of buildings within the Huddersfield Town Centre Conservation Area, and the top of Fitzwilliam Street is punctuated by the entrance to Greenhead Park, and its mature trees and greenery. Landmark buildings within the immediate vicinity of the Site include St Patrick's Church, Spring Bank, and No. 51, New North Road (all Grade II listed), Commerce House, Fitzwilliam St (Grade II listed), and two and a half storey houses on the south west corner of Portland Street and Fitzwilliam Street (unlisted, but within the conservation area). Greenhead Park itself is a Grade II listed Registered Park and Garden (see Appendix B).

### **Setting of Greenhead Park, Town Centre and Springwood Conservation Areas**

- 2.53 The setting of Greenhead Park Conservation Area comprises residential development to the north and west. To the east sits the Huddersfield Town Centre Conservation Area, described in the former 2007 Kirklees UDP (Appendix I) as:

*“Major shopping and administrative area which includes St George’s Square, an outstanding public square of national importance substantially renovated in 1991/92. The Grade I listed railway station forms the dominant element in the square. Other fine Grade II buildings in commercial uses front onto the square. Ashlar stone, stone setts and flags dominate. The Town Centre contains many other fine and prominent ashlar stone built Victorian public and commercial buildings especially in the northern part in a regular historic street pattern including arcades, together with older properties in the various yards and folds, and on the part Georgian Queen Street. Significant public spaces include the Market Place and St Peter’s Gardens, the former graveyard, alongside the Parish Church. A large area given over to railway uses includes a massive brick built listed warehouse. Modern buildings in the town centre are of varied quality.”*

- 2.54 Views from the Site afford glimpses of the four storey warehouses adjacent to the station, and commercial buildings in the town centre, which are predominantly three storeys in height. The Town Centre Conservation Area sits on lower ground to the application site.

- 2.55 To the south of the application site sits the Springwood Conservation Area. The former 2007 Kirklees UDP (Appendix I) described it as

*“Mainly ashlar faced mid nineteenth century terraced urban residential development of a generally formal layout. Widespread listing of buildings. Hard landscaping important, including Spring Street resurfaced in stone. Iron railings to front areas. Includes Princess Royal Hospital.”*

### **Castle Hill**

- 2.56 To the south east of the Site, views can be gained of Castle Hill. Castle Hill is a prominent landmark within Kirklees and is widely used and appreciated by those living in and visiting the area. Set in a commanding position atop a hill to the south-east of Huddersfield, this highly unusual site (in the context of northern England) shows evidence of extensive continuing occupation, from the construction of a late Bronze Age hill fort, through its development into a medieval castle, and more recently the construction of Victoria Tower in the late 19th century, which is a key feature of the landmark today. There are few, if any, comparators in the region. The topography of Castle Hill is closely linked to its continued use; it both commands views across the surrounding area and can be seen from a wide radius (Atkins, 2015). Castle Hill is designated as a scheduled monument, with Victoria Tower further designated as a Grade II listed building.

### 3.00 SIGNIFICANCE

3.01 As noted in 1.12, Annex 2 of the NPPF defines significance as:

*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. For World Heritage sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.*

3.02 The PPG includes definitions of significance as follows:

- *archaeological interest: As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;*
- *architectural and artistic interest: These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can rise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture;*
- *historic interest: An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.*

3.03 Definitions of the levels of significance attributed to the various elements of the site in this report are below:

<b>High significance</b>	Of national or international importance, that strongly contributes to the significance of a place. Conservation will be a priority and alterations would require a defined and compelling need.
<b>Moderate significance</b>	Likely to be of regional importance and makes a modest contribution to the significance of a place. Efforts should be made to protect and enhance.
<b>Low significance</b>	Of local importance, that makes a slight (yet still noteworthy) contribution to the significance of a place. A greater capacity for enhancement exists. Recording should typically be a requirement prior to loss.
<b>Neutral</b>	An aspect that has no discernible value, and neither adds nor detracts from the significance of a place.
<b>Negative</b>	An aspect that detracts from the significance of a place, removal should be strongly encouraged.

### **Architectural significance**

3.04 The original 1831 building (Block F1) has high architectural significance. The east elevation with its giant tetrastyle Greek Doric temple frontispiece is highly refined, and one of the finest buildings in the town. It was designed by architect John Oates. Oates was a renowned regional architect whose work included a number of other listed buildings, namely:

- Church of St Paul, Shipley (1823-5 and listed Grade II)
- All Saints Church (Kirke House), Longwood (1828-9 and listed Grade II)
- Church of St Stephen, Lindley (1828-9 and listed Grade II)
- Church of Christ Church, Harrogate (1830-1 and listed Grade II)
- Church of St James, Hebden Royd (1832-3 and listed Grade II)
- Church of St Paul, Huddersfield (1828-30 and listed Grade II)
- Christ Church, Sowerby Bridge (1819 and listed Grade II)
- Church of Holy Trinity, Idle (1828-30 and listed Grade II).

3.05 Oates also designed much other work, which was mainly ecclesiastical, and included St Mary, Birdsall (1824), St Mark, Shelton (1831-2), St Matthew, Wilsden (1823-5), Rishworth Grammar School (1827-8), New Rooms, Halifax (1828), St James, Halifax (1830-1), St Paul, Crosstone (1833). He practiced from c.1819 to his death, at the age of 37 in 1831. Matthew Oates and Joseph Pickersgill completed the outstanding work after his death, and it is likely that they were involved to some degree in the infirmary given that it was completed the year Oates died (Linstrum, 1978).

3.06 The list description queries whether the builder Joseph Kaye (1780-1858) was responsible for the design of the building, although Linstrum attributes the design of the infirmary to Oates (Linstrum, 1978). Kaye was the leading builder in Huddersfield for the first half of the nineteenth century. Operating in 1798, he was also a stone merchant, quarry owner, lime burner and dealer, millowner, maltster and brewer. He referred to himself as an architect from the 1830's, and is said to have designed St Mary, Mirfield (1825-6), which was rebuilt by G.G Scott (1871) and St Patrick, Huddersfield (1832 and Grade II listed), which stands opposite the infirmary. Most significantly, he was the builder of Huddersfield Railway Station (1847-8) which is arguably the town's finest building and is listed Grade I.

3.07 He laid out several streets in Huddersfield for the Ramsden Estate, and built many mills, including four at Folly Hall. In 1851 he employed 75 men. Among the buildings he erected in Huddersfield and district are:

- Holy Trinity (1816-9)
- Queen St Church (1819)
- St Paul's Church (1823-5 and Grade II listed)
- Ramsden St Church (1824)
- Holy Trinity, South Crosland (1827-8)
- Christ Church, Linthwaite (1827-8)
- St John, Golcar (1828-30 and Grade II listed)
- All Saints, Paddock (1828 and Grade II listed)
- St Stephen, Lindley (1829 and Grade II listed)
- St John (1829 and Grade II listed)

- The George Hotel (1849-50)
  - St John, Birkby (1852-3).
- 3.08 The association of the original infirmary building with John Oates and Joseph Kaye, who are key personalities in the architecture of Huddersfield, and beyond, adds to its high architectural significance.
- 3.09 Blocks F2, F3, G, H1 and H2 have moderate to low architectural significance. Together they have group value and display the evolution of local hospital architecture over a century.
- 3.10 Block F2 has a simple architectural presence. Designed by local architects Stocks, Sykes and Hickson, the southern elevation is today largely obscured by the 1970's college building. Like Blocks F1 and F3, it was built at a time when the mechanics of infection were poorly understood. 'Miasmatic' theories (the idea that disease passed through the air rather like a cloud) prevailed, and ventilation remained the determining factor in hospital design until the twentieth century (Historic England, 2011). The fenestration here is altered, but together with the survival of the plenum chamber and wind tower, Block F2 is of local value and consequently of low architectural significance.
- 3.11 John Kirk and Sons designed the northern wing (Block F3) in 1874. The company was originally a building company in Huddersfield and the younger John Kirk set up as an architect in the 1850's. They had a general practice firmly rooted in the West Yorkshire textile towns. The range of commissions was comprehensive, including domestic, public and residential buildings. They made plans of working class housing, as well as for large villas in Edgerton. One of their most interesting groups of buildings is that at Wilshaw, (including Wilshaw Almshouses, 1871 and listed Grade II) which was designed for the industrialist and philanthropist Joseph Hirst (Linstrum, 1978). Block F3 is of a simple architectural design, and somewhat undermined by the 1920's extension at its west end. It is of moderate architectural significance, due to its link with regionally significant architects.
- 3.12 Block G's architectural significance lies primarily in its imposing form displaying a purpose built hospital from 1932 (with a 1936 extension) with classical references in its elevations. It was built at a time when advances in medicine and new methods of building construction were leading to major developments in hospital design. By the 1920's, bacteriological research showed that infection took place by direct contact with diseased matter, and no amount of cross ventilation would kill germs. Surgery advanced, aseptic environments, and anaesthetics were developed, and consequently hospital plans were adapted (RCHME, 1998).
- 3.13 Block G's architectural form reflects the trend at the time for compact design, avoiding long corridors and centralizing services. It is in a simplified Egyptian style which was fashionable at the time, following the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922, and which influenced the burgeoning Art Deco style. It was designed by Joseph Berry and Sons together with Calvert and Jessop. Berry and Sons was a firm of architects based in Huddersfield. They designed a number of houses, parish halls and Sunday schools in the local area. Calvert and Jessop were Nottingham based architects. Block G's architectural

- significance has been undermined by the alteration of its floorplan, which retains little evidence of its former uses. It is of local value, and of low architectural significance.
- 3.14 Block H1 was first built as a nurses home. From the late 1860's nurses' homes were introduced to provide secure on-site accommodation mainly to attract a higher class of women to the profession. Purpose built nurses' homes emerged as a building type on hospital campuses from the 1880's and continued to be built well into the twentieth century. While many are institutional in nature, facades can also be proud and well detailed, in response to the growth of nursing as a profession and the increased attention to staff comfort and welfare (Historic England, 2011). Block H1 has one detailed façade as seen on the south east elevation, designed to match the rest of the 1932 and 1936 building (Block G). However, it has been altered, and its remaining elevations are very simple. Block H2 is thought to have originally been built as an isolation ward. It is also of a simple architectural form. Blocks H1 and H2 are of low architectural significance.
- 3.15 It is considered that Blocks A, B, C, D, E and J have negative architectural significance, in terms of their scale and massing, which results in a detrimental impact on the principal part of the listed building (Blocks F).

#### **Historic significance**

- 3.16 As a complex, Blocks F1, F2, F3, G, H1 and H2 are all of historic interest. They illustrate the development of an infirmary building over a period of 130 years. These blocks indicate the social and economic history of the developing industrial town of Huddersfield as it strived to provide healthcare for its working population, and as a group are of local historic significance.
- 3.17 Block F1 has moderate historic significance as an example of a late Georgian infirmary building, built by public subscription. It was also designed and built by an architect and builder of regional importance. Its surviving internal floor plan reflects the evolving use of the building over almost two centuries.
- 3.18 Block F2 is associated with a period of expansion of the infirmary, and is also associated with Sir Edward Hildred Carlile (1852-1942), a prominent businessman and Conservative Party politician of the time who funded the Carlile Wing. Block F3 is associated with an architect of regional importance and similarly displays a period of expansion of the infirmary in 1874. Blocks F2 and F3 are of low to moderate historic significance.
- 3.19 Block G incorporates elements from 1874-94, the major extension of the hospital in 1932, and a limited extension in 1936. It is of local, historic significance given its illustrative role in reflecting a purpose built hospital of the 1930's. Block H is of low historic significance, displaying evidence of the ancillary accommodation required for a hospital building of the time. It is considered that Blocks A, B, C, D, E and J, which were built for the college use in the twentieth century have neutral historic significance.
- 3.20 The setting of the historic buildings is currently undermined by the presence of the large and imposing 1970's college buildings. However, the survival of historic boundary walls on Portland Street and New North Road, and the extent of stone sett surfacing in the rear yards add to the significance of the historic buildings.

### **Statue of King Edward VII**

- 3.21 The statue of King Edward VII has high artistic and historic significance. It was unveiled in 1912 by King George V and Queen Mary, after the infirmary became known as the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. It was sculpted by Percy Bryant Baker, a British-born American sculptor who sculpted a number of busts of famous Americans (including five presidents). Born into a family of sculptors, he created carvings for Westminster Abbey and the Victoria and Albert Museum. Whilst studying at the Royal Academy he was chosen by King George V and Queen Alexandra to model a statue and bust of King Edward VII. In 1916 he moved to the United States and served in the army, working to rehabilitate American veterans from World War I by modeling artificial limbs. He created sculptures of many presidents, including a 17 foot statue of George Washington and busts of William H. Taft, John F. Kennedy, and Calvin Coolidge ([www.americanart.si.edu](http://www.americanart.si.edu)). In 1929 he sculpted Pioneer Woman for E.W Marland, the Oklahoma oil magnate. The 27 foot statue now stands in Ponca City, Oklahoma and is his best known work in America ([www.marlandmansion.com](http://www.marlandmansion.com)).
- 3.22 The immediate setting of the statue of King Edward VII currently undermines the significance of this listed building. The surface parking, condition of surrounding buildings, and proximity of the large college buildings are all detrimental to its setting. However, the partial survival of the 1830's boundary wall on New North Road adds to the statue's significance, hinting at the once grand entrance here, and the former garden setting of the statue.

### **Character and appearance of Greenhead Park Conservation Area**

- 3.23 The contribution of the Site to the designated area differs between the New North Road and Portland Street frontages. On New North Road Block F1, the southern part of Block G, and the statue make a positive contribution to the conservation area, adding historic and architectural interest. However, Block H1 and the northern end of Block G make a neutral contribution, given their side and roof top extensions. The extensive surface parking on this side of the Site makes a negative contribution to the conservation area.
- 3.24 Block F2 and G stand as landmarks within the conservation area, when viewed from Portland Street, where surrounding development is primarily two storey in nature. Block F3 is currently only glimpsed from Portland St and is somewhat undermined by its 1920's extension. The contribution of these buildings to the character of the designated area is undermined by the security fencing and general dereliction.
- 3.25 It is not considered that Block J makes a positive contribution to the conservation area by virtue of its lack of architectural and historic significance. Blocks A, B, C, D, and E sit outside the conservation area and are considered to be detrimental to the setting of the designated area.

## 4.00 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 4.01 The proposal is to demolish a large portion of the existing buildings on the Site, and to create a mixed use development, with the principal part of the Grade II\* listed former Kirklees College (Blocks F1, F2 & F3) and the Grade II listed statue set within a new landscaped forecourt.
- 4.02 The original scheme, as submitted in August 2018, proposed the following:
- Block F1 (known as Building 1 in the masterplan) to be restored and converted to office use.
  - On the site of the former wings (Blocks F2 and F3) two new separate blocks to be built. Block 2 was retail and residential use, and Block 3 was be residential.
  - On the site of Blocks A-E w a new 6 to 11 storey block was proposed, accommodating a mix of retail at ground floor and residential uses above, with associated parking.
  - The front of Block F1 was to be landscaped to provide a more fitting setting to the Grade II listed King Edward VII Statue.
  - In the north part of the Site the outline application proposed three new residential or office blocks with associated landscaping and parking.
- 4.03 In February 2019 the Kirklees Local Plan was adopted and the Site was allocated for mixed use development – Site MXS4.
- 4.04 Since the original submission, the scheme has been redesigned to respond to the issues raised during the consultation period. In particular, concern was expressed about the impact of the proposed residential tower on the setting of the listed buildings and the loss of all the later extensions associated with the former Huddersfield Infirmary.
- 4.05 The revised scheme addresses these issues by the omission of the residential tower and the retention of the two earliest ward wings (Blocks F2 and F3). As with the original application, a full planning application and listed building consent application has been submitted for the existing buildings F1, F2 and F3 (also referred to as Buildings 1, 2 & 3), associated landscaping and the southern part of the Site. An outline planning application is submitted for the northern part of the Site and proposed buildings 4 & 5.
- 4.06 On the southern part of the Site, currently occupied by the 1970/80's College Buildings (Blocks A, B, C, D & E), a new LIDL store with associated parking and ancillary structures, is proposed. It is designed as a single storey building, with a monopitch roof and reflects the layout and design that was approved in 2016. The proposal for this part of the Site is illustrated on the following drawings prepared by Smalley Marsey Rispin Architects:
- Proposed Site Plan 7355/00/2003/P4
  - Proposed External Works 7355/00/2004/P3
  - Site Sections 7355/00/2005/P2
  - Proposed Floor Plan 7355/00/2101/P2
  - Proposed Roof Plan 7355/00/2102/P2
  - Proposed Elevations 7355/00/2103/P4

- 4.07 The principal part of the Grade II\* listed former Infirmary building (Block F1) will be restored and converted into offices, whilst the two rear wings (F2 & F3) will be converted to residential use. The front (east) of Block F1 will be carefully landscaped to form an entrance forecourt in order to create a more appropriate setting for both the Grade II\* listed Infirmary building and the Grade II listed King Edward VII Statue.
- 4.08 On the northern part of the Site, the outline application proposes two blocks laid out around a courtyard, for either residential or office use, with associated landscaping and parking.
- 4.09 The proposals for the listed buildings and northern part of the Site are illustrated in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Enjoy Design and the following drawings, Job No. 16,047:

- Proposed Site Masterplan 00 001 Rev X
- Proposed Site Masterplan – Parking & Servicing 00 002 Rev L
- Site Sections as Existing 00 003 Rev A
- Landscape Plan (sheet 2) 00 006 Rev C
- Site Sections as Proposed 00 007 Rev C
- Site Location Plan Planning 00 032 Rev A
- Site Location Plan LBC 00 033
- Site Plan Buildings to be demolished 00 034 Rev B
  
- Building 1 Proposed GA Plans 20-100 Rev B, 101 Rev B, 102 Rev B, 103 Rev B, 104 Rev B
- Building 1 Proposed Elevations 20-120, 121 Rev A, 122 Rev A
  
- Building 2 Proposed Plans 200 Rev C, 201 Rev C, 202 Rev C, 203
- Building 2 Proposed Elevations 20-220 Rev C, 221, 222
  
- Building 3 Proposed Plans 300 Rev C, 301 Rev C
- Building 3 Proposed Elevations 320 Rev C, 321 Rev B
  
- Building 4 GA Plans and Elevations 20 415 Rev A
  
- Building 5 GA Plans 20 509, 510, 511, 512,
- Building 5 Elevations 20 520, 521

**Direct impact on the listed buildings on the Site**

- 4.010 The proposals will not directly impact the Grade II listed Statue of King Edward VII and the impact on its setting is assessed separately. This section focuses on the impact of the proposed development on the Grade II\* listed former College. As noted in Section 3.0, Block F1 is the earliest and most significant part of the Grade II\* listed building and it is considered that the demolition of the modern Blocks A to E, together with Block J will have a beneficial impact on the principal part of the Grade II\* listed building. These blocks currently detract from the special historic and architectural interest of the listed building.

- 4.011 The demolition of Blocks G, H1 and H2 would result in the loss of some of the later phases of the hospital complex but as noted in Section 3, these buildings have been altered, are currently vacant, and as a result of vandalism and fire are in a poor condition. Due to their design and layout, these later blocks do not lend themselves to conversion for modern office or residential use. However, Blocks F2 and F3, aspects of which are considered to be of moderate significance, will be retained and converted to residential use. Their retention will retain evidence of some of the later nineteenth and twentieth century phases of development of the former infirmary and therefore minimise the impact of the loss of Blocks G, H1 and H2 on the significance of the Grade II\* listed building.
- 4.012 The current proposal will provide new uses for Buildings F1, F2 and F3 whilst enhancing the appearance of the principal building (F1) with the restoration of the principal east elevation, and key features within the building. The demolition of the modern College buildings will enable the south elevation of Building F1 to be revealed and the proposal is to restore its fenestration. The proposed development will also provide an enhanced setting to the principal elevation, with a new east forecourt, incorporating a paved and soft landscaped area linking the listed statue to the east entrance.
- 4.013 Building F1 will be restored to largely reflect its 1831 layout but without the temporary wings built at that time. As part of the college use, a number of extensions were constructed. These later alterations include the first floor walkway on the south elevation, which detracts in a major way from the architectural significance of the building. The removal of this walkway will enable the 'classical' symmetrical appearance of the original design to be restored.
- 4.014 As part of the work, external stone repairs will be carried out and historic timber framed windows repaired and refurbished. Later windows which detract from the appearance of the building will be replaced with new timber windows to match the detail of the historic windows.
- 4.015 Whilst the historic, 'classical' proportions of the principal east and south elevations will be restored, evidence of the later extensions and phases of development will be retained in the north and west elevations. The retention of the existing ashlar link to Block G will enable the retention and restoration of the historic north stair (which is built into the thickness of the north wall). The new gable elevation of this link has been designed as a modern intervention into the building in order to maintain the legibility of the historic structures.
- 4.016 There are a number of blocked windows in building F1, and the proposal is to restore them as window openings. At basement level, the glazed extension in the south-east corner will be removed, along with the adjoining structures and the original pattern of fenestration restored with new timber windows. Where new external doors are required at basement level, they have been designed to be of single door width, in order to reflect the proportions of historic openings.
- 4.017 Internally, the pattern of the historic floorplan will be largely retained, with the historic staircases and chimney breasts (as shown on the 1848 map) being retained insitu and modern partitions removed. Some limited opening up of the interior is proposed in order to provide viable office accommodation. The alterations to the interior have been

- designed to maintain any evidence of the historic layout and details, by the retention of downstand beams and walls nibs where openings are formed in historic walls or partitions.
- 4.018 Historic paneled doors, window reveals and shutters, cornicing, skirting, architraves, and fireplaces will be repaired, and modern boarding and suspended ceilings which currently mask these features will be removed. Likewise, the northern staircase, associated with the former infirmary use and which is currently boarded over will be repaired and brought back into use and the fire-damaged rooms to the north of the main entrance will be restored.
- 4.019 More generally, it should be noted that Building F1 will be fully and sensitively repaired to facilitate its new use. This will bring it back into a weathertight and secure condition, and ensure its historic significance can be enjoyed for generations to come.
- 4.020 Buildings F2 and F3 provide evidence of the historic development of the infirmary site, and their architectural significance primarily relates to their overall form and external appearance, albeit somewhat altered.
- 4.021 The demolition of the southern College buildings will allow the restoration of the southern elevation of F2. The later boiler house adjoining on the north elevation of F2, occupies much of the west yard area and this will be demolished. This will enable the creation of a landscaped courtyard between Buildings F2 and F3 which will provide amenity space for the new residential units and for the construction of a new stair tower to provide circulation between the floors and residential units in Building F2. In association with this, some of the window openings on the north elevation will be altered and the existing external fire escape stair at the western end replaced. This elevation is a secondary elevation, which has a history of previous alteration and the proposed work, has been designed to minimise the loss of historic fabric, whilst also providing a new use for the building.
- 4.022 As noted in 2.43 above, Buildings F2 and F3 contain few internal features of interest. The basement of F2 will provide storage for both the office and residential units and the parquet flooring and fitted cupboards within two basement rooms will be retained in situ.
- 4.023 The ground and upper floors of both wings will be converted into apartments. Due to the configuration of Building F2, with the addition of the new external stairs, an internal corridor will provide access to the new units along the north side. However, in Building F3, two new stair cores are proposed within the building, with an external deck access at first floor level, along the north elevation.
- 4.024 The proposed development would secure the repair, restoration and future of the principal part of the Grade II\* listed building (F1), along with the two west wings (F2 and F3). The loss of Buildings G and H and the work necessary to convert Buildings F1, F2 and F3 to new use will inevitably result in a degree of harm to the significance of the building but this must be considered in relation to the benefits associated with the restoration of the principal facades of the buildings along with the provision of new uses which will secure the future of these vacant buildings. In relation to the distinctions set out in the NPPF (see 1.11 above) this would be 'less than substantial harm'.

### **Impact on the setting of the listed buildings on the Site**

- 4.025 This assessment makes use of the methodology set out in the Historic England advice document *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

#### Step 1 – Identify the heritage assets

- 4.026 The Site contains the Grade II\* listed former college building, dating from 1831, and the Grade II listed Statue of Edward VII.

#### Step 2 – Assessment of setting

- 4.027 The existing setting of the principal part of the former college building (Block F1) and the statue is significantly undermined due to the derelict and altered former hospital buildings, the derelict and poor quality college buildings, and the extent of surface parking.

#### Step 3 – Effect of the proposed development

- 4.028 The demolition of the modern college buildings to the south, and the layout and scale of the proposed LIDL store will enable the restoration of a view of the south elevation of the principal part of the Grade II\* listed building (F1) along with its rear wing (F2).

- 4.029 Prior to the construction of Blocks G, H, and J, as shown on Map 4, the northern end of the Site was occupied by terraced housing, built up to the back edge of the pavement along Fitzwilliam Street and slightly set back behind small garden areas to New North Road and Portland Street. These buildings were aligned with the streets that they faced thus creating a reinforcing and creating a degree of enclosure to the streets and a strong urban grain. The layout of Buildings 4 and 5, reflects this historic development and will reinstate the urban grain that was lost with the subsequent development of this part of the Site.

#### Step 4 – Maximising enhancement and minimising harm

- 4.030 As a major site adjoining the town centre, the new buildings have been designed to create a new urban form which respects the significance of the listed buildings and the surrounding conservation area, whilst also addressing modern office, residential and retail requirements. The new development will also enhance and enable restoration of the south elevations of Buildings F1 and F2.

- 4.031 The provision of improved hard and soft landscaping will enhance the setting to the Grade II \* listed building and Grade II listed statue. The creation of an axial pedestrian route from New North Road to the portico of the Grade II\* listed building, paved in natural stone, with a landscaped square around the statue will reflect the earlier twentieth century appearance of this area, as shown on Plates 2 and 3, restoring the visual link between the two listed buildings. The car parking will be set back from this axis and will be surfaced in block paving to create a shared pedestrian/vehicular space.

- 4.032 Overall, the setting of the listed buildings will be improved with well -designed landscaping and parking. Activity on the Site will be greatly increased, being focused around the front of the listed building and the statue, with the entrance to the building I located here. Moreover, the masterplan reintroduces pedestrian links through the Site and to the conservation area beyond. The mix of uses and pedestrian links will create round the clock activity. The proposed development has also been designed using a palette of materials which reflects that of surrounding buildings.

- 4.033 With the demolition of college buildings that adversely impact upon the setting of the listed buildings, it is considered that the proposals will overall result in a positive impact on the setting of the listed buildings on the Site.

### **Impact on the setting of listed buildings adjacent to the Site**

#### Step 1 – Identify the assets

- 4.034 The Site is surrounded by a high concentration of listed buildings dating from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century. These are primarily Grade II listed, stone built terraced houses, but also include Grade II listed detached stone villas, a former school, and St Patrick's Church, Presbytery and garden wall. Further away from the Site the town centre contains a number of listed commercial buildings, and notably the Grade I listed Huddersfield Station. The Scheduled Castle Hill, and its Grade II listed Victoria Tower stand to the south east of the Site.

#### Step 2 – Assessment of setting

- 4.035 The existing setting of the listed buildings immediately adjacent to the Site is currently undermined by the derelict condition of the Site, the poor quality, modern college buildings, and the presence of Castlegate, which has cut through the historic street pattern here. Those heritage assets further away from the Site have a varied urban setting characterized by a mix of historic and modern buildings of varying quality, and the presence of late twentieth century highway works.

#### Step 3 – Effect of the proposed development

- 4.036 The creation of a coherently designed forecourt to the east of the restored Building I (Block FI) and around the listed statue will significantly enhance the setting of the listed buildings on the opposite side of New North Road. Similarly, the new buildings will bring an improved environment and renewed vitality to the setting of all the surrounding listed buildings.
- 4.037 The detailed design of Buildings 4 and 5 will be subject to a Reserved Matters Application. However their proposed height reflects that of the existing buildings on the northern part of the Site, their layout responds to the historic urban grain of the area and the uses will reflect those of the surrounding area.

#### Step 4 – Maximising enhancement and minimising harm

- 4.038 The proposed development has been designed to enhance the setting of surrounding listed buildings. The public realm will be improved with well -designed landscaping and parking. Activity on the Site will be greatly increased, and the masterplan reintroduces pedestrian links through the Site and to the conservation area beyond. The mix of uses and pedestrian links will create round the clock activity. The proposed development has also been designed using a palette of materials which reflects that of surrounding buildings.

### **Impact on the Greenhead Park Conservation Area**

- 4.039 On New North Road the repair and re-use of Block FI (Building I), the removal of the second floor walkway, and the improvement of the landscaped setting here will enhance the conservation area. The loss of the northern part of block G, together with Blocks H1 and H2 will result in a neutral impact on the conservation area, given their current neutral contribution to it. On Portland Street the loss of Block G which makes a positive contribution to the conservation area, will result in some degree of harm to the designated area.
- 4.040 Buildings 4 and 5 reflect the historic development that occurred prior to the construction of Block G. Given the scale of these proposed buildings, balanced with the environmental improvements and increased vibrancy which they will facilitate, it is concluded that, subject to their detailed design, they have the potential to enhance the appearance of the designated area.
- 4.041 In accordance with paragraph 196 of the NPPF, it is considered that the loss of a positive building will result in 'less than substantial harm' to the designated area but this must be considered in relation to the benefits arising with the overall development of the Site and in particular the restoration of the principal parts of the Grade II\* listed buildings and the provision of new uses which will secure the future of these vacant buildings.

### **4.042 Impact on the setting of Greenhead Park, Town Centre and Springwood Conservation Areas**

#### Step 1 – Identify the assets

- 4.043 The character and appearance of these conservation areas is discussed in Section 2.0 above.

#### Step 2 – Assessment of setting

- 4.044 The setting of these conservation areas is currently extremely varied. The setting of the three designated areas is undermined by the derelict condition of the Site, with its poor quality, modern college buildings, and the presence of Castlegate, which has cut through the historic street pattern. Those conservation areas further away from the Site have a varied urban setting characterised by a mix of historic and modern buildings of varying quality, and the presence of late twentieth century highway works.

#### Step 3 – Effect of the proposed development

- 4.045 The new buildings and enhanced landscaping will bring an improved environment and renewed vitality to the setting of all the surrounding conservation areas. The scale of the new development will reflect the larger scale of development currently found in this part of the conservation area.

#### Step 4 – Maximising enhancement and minimising harm

- 4.046 The proposed development has been designed to enhance the setting of surrounding conservation areas. The public realm will be improved with well-designed landscaping and parking. Activity on the Site will be greatly increased, and the masterplan reintroduces pedestrian links through the Site and to the conservation area beyond, opening up views of the Grade II\* listed former college building. The mix of uses and pedestrian links will

create round the clock activity. The proposed development has also been designed using a palette of materials which reflects that of surrounding buildings.

- 4.047 It is concluded that the proposed development will have a positive impact on the setting of the surrounding conservation areas.

## 5.00 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.01 As indicated in 1.01 above, this Heritage Statement has been prepared in connection with the proposed redevelopment of the former Kirklees College site, which involves repair and conversion of the principal parts of the Grade II\* listed building, development of the rest of the site and enhanced landscaping. The northern part of the Site is located within Greenhead Park Conservation Area and there is also a Grade II listed statue on the Site.
- 5.02 The Site has a varied history, with development on the site beginning in 1831 with the construction of the original Huddersfield Infirmary (Block F1). Development of its wings (Blocks F2 and F3), and a water tower and baths building (part of Block G) continued into the late nineteenth century. In 1911 the statue of King Edward VII was unveiled, and in 1932 a substantial extension (Block G) was built on Portland Street. From 1967 onwards the Kirklees College developed on the site.
- 5.03 The principal part of the Grade II\* listed building and the Grade II listed statue are of high significance, but their setting and significance is currently undermined by the derelict condition of the Site, the altered nature of later hospital buildings, the poor quality of college buildings, and the extent of non-landscaped surface parking.
- 5.04 The Site has constantly evolved over the last two centuries to firstly meet the needs of a local hospital and secondly a college. A new use is required for the Site, and it is considered that this new development will reintroduce a thriving, urban use, and more fully reveal the significance of the principal part of the Grade II\* listed building. The proposed development will form another phase in the evolution of the Site. The principal parts of the Grade II\* listed building will be sensitively repaired and converted to new uses.
- 5.05 The impact of the development on the significance of the Grade II\* listed buildings and the Greenhead Park Conservation Area, the setting of the listed buildings on and around the site, and the setting of the surrounding conservation area has been assessed and it has been concluded that it would have the following impacts:
- a) Direct impact on Grade II\* listed building – ‘less than substantial harm’ to the significance of this listed building (see 4.024 above)
  - b) Impact on the setting of the listed buildings on the Site – enhancement of their setting (see 4.033 above)
  - c) Impact on the setting of the listed buildings around the Site – enhancement of their setting (see 4.038 above)
  - d) Direct impact on Greenhead Park Conservation Area - ‘less than substantial harm’ to the significance of this designated area (see 4.041 above)
  - e) Impact on the setting of the surrounding conservation areas - enhancement of the setting of the designated areas (see 4.047 above)
- 5.06 As a result of the above assessment it is necessary for the harm to the Grade II\* listed building and the Greenhead Park Conservation Area to be considered against the statutory duty set out in Sections 16, 66 and 72 of the *Planning (Listed Building and*

*Conservation Areas) Act 1990* (see 1.05 – 1.07 above) and paragraph 196 of the NPPF (see 1.13 above).

- 5.07 The level of harm needs to be balanced against the substantial public benefits that would be achieved by the redevelopment of the Site, the repair and restoration of the principal parts of the Grade II\* listed building, the provision of a secure economic future for the Grade II\* listed building and the enhancement to the setting of the listed buildings and the conservation areas.

## APPENDIX A

### SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## **APPENDIX B**

### **LIST ENTRY DESCRIPTIONS**

Listed Buildings within and immediately outside the Site,  
including Registered Park and Garden

HUDDERSFIELD

**HUDDERSFIELD TECHNICAL COLLEGE (ADMINISTRATION AND BUSINESS),  
NEW NORTH ROAD**

Listed 29/09/78

Grade II\*

1831. Architect John Oates or Joseph Kaye. Former Huddersfield Infirmary. Ashlar. Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. Continuous sill band. 9 ranges of sashes with glazing bars. Giant tetrastyle Greek Doric temple frontispiece up flight of 9 steps with flanking dies. Central 3 window ranges have moulded frames: door has Egyptian surround. Lamp on ornamental cast iron bracket. Interior: stone cantilevered staircase with cast iron balustrade.

Listing NGR: SE1405016884

HUDDERSFIELD

**STATUE OF KING EDWARD VII  
NEW NORTH ROAD**

Listed 29/09/78

Grade II

Statue of King Edward VII outside the former Infirmary SE 1416 NW 1/993 II 2. Early C10. Sculptor: P Bryant Baker. Granite plinth with bronze plaques of Peace, Sympathy and Industry on 3 sides. Inscribed "Edward VII King and Emperor 1901-10" on 4th side. Life size bronze statue of King in Garter Regalia.

Listing NGR: SE1408916897

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 2 TO 14 (EVEN) PORTLAND STREET**

Grade II

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Stone brackets to gutter. No 6 has a band. 2 ranges of sashes each. Nos 2, 6, 10 and 14 have 4-panelled doors with fanlights. Nos 4, 8 and 12 have door with fanlights. No 14 has a passage entrance with blind semi-circular fanlight, moulded imposts and voussoirs.

Listing NGR: SE1396716842

HUDDERSFIELD

**FORMER SCHOOL, PORTLAND STREET**

Grade II

1845. Hammer dressed stone, with ashlar dressings. Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Ground floor blind. 1st floor has one sash with glazing bars in moulded frame, and paired pilasters at angles, moulded cornice, pediment-shaped blocking course, pairs of acroteria over pilasters.

Listing NGR: SE1394816892

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 80-86 (EVEN), 90,92,96 AND 100 TRINITY STREET**

Grade II

Mid C 19. Ashlar. Pitched stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Modillion eaves cornice (except for No 92 which has stone brackets to gutter, and No 96 whose cornice is rendered over). No 92 has band. Nos 80 and 82 have doors with 4-moulded panels, fanlight with glazing bars, Tuscan pilasters and full entablature. Nos 84, 86, 90, 92, 96 and 100 have doors with moulded stone frames and moulded cornices, No 90's with 2 moulded panels, No 100's with 2 fielded panels, No 86's with 4-moulded panels, Nos 92 and 96's with 6 panels, 4 fielded. Nos 82 and 86 have passage entrances with blind fanlights, moulded voussoirs and imposts. Nos 90, 96 and 100 have unframed passage entrances, No 100's with 2 fielded panels, No 90's with 4 moulded panels and fanlight. Some cast iron railings with spear finials.

Listing NGR: SE1392016877

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 118 TRINITY STREET**

Grade II

Mid C19. Rendered. Pitched slate roof. Coped gable. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Band. One range of paired sashes, and one sash over front door. 1st floor windows have segmental heads, plain raised voussoirs and keystones, sills on brackets. Ground floor windows have round heads, plain raised voussoirs and keystones, and are separated by colonnettes with acanthus capital. Door is round-arched has 2 moulded panels, moulded surround, keystone, and moulded hood on very elaborate scrolled ornamental brackets.

Listing NGR: SE1387116910

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 95-99 (ODD) TRINITY STREET**

Grade II

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Modillioned eaves cornice. Band. 2 ranges of sashes each. No 95 has a door to passageway with plain raised surround and moulded imposts. Area with cast iron railings.

Listing NGR: SE1389516852

HUDDERSFIELD

**No. 103 TRINITY STREET**

Grade II

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Band. 2 ranges of sashes in very florid and eclectic stone frames, of which one breaks forward and is crowned by gable. Door with moulded panels in similar frame.

Listing NGR: SE1387616870

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 35 AND 37 TRINITY STREET**

Grade II

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. No 35 2 sashes with glazing bars, and No 37 2 sashes. No 35 has early C20 shop. No 37 has door with Tuscan pilasters, entablature and blocking course.

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 3 GREENHEAD ROAD**

Grade II GV

Probably early C19. Hammer-dressed stone. Pitched stone slate roof. Coped gable end. 2 storeys. Stone brackets to gutter. 2 ranges of sashes. Door with 6 fielded panels up 4 steps with ornate mid C19 cast iron railing.

Listing NGR: SE1405316730

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 7 & 9 GREENHEAD ROAD**

Grade II GV

Probably C18. Hammer-dressed stone. Pitched stone slate roof. Coped gable end. 2 storeys. 2 casements and 2 sashes on 1st floor. One casements and one bipartite stone mullioned sash on ground floor.

Listing NGR: SE1404316726

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 11 & 13 GREENHEAD ROAD**

Grade II GV

C18 or early C19. Hammer-dressed stone. Pitched stone slate roof. Red brick stack. 2 storeys. One 1st floor sash and 2 ranges of tripartite sashes.

Listing NGR: SE1403416720

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 19 GREENHEAD ROAD**

Grade II GV

Early or mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Modillioned eaves cornice. Band. 2 ranges of sashes. Door with 6 panels, 4 fielded. Cast iron railings to area.

Listing NGR: SE1401216718

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 25 GREENHEAD ROAD**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched stone slate roof. Coped gables. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. 2 ranges of sashes. Door with 4 moulded panels, Tuscan pilasters, entablature and blocking course. Passage entrance with blind semi-circular fanlight.

Listing NGR: SE1400416709

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 27 & 29 GREENHEAD ROAD**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Modillion eaves cornice. Band. 9 sashes on 1st floor, 5 on ground floor. Canted ground floor bay with moulded cornice and blocking course. 2 doors, both with Tuscan pilasters and full entablature.

Listing NGR: SE1398616708

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 8 HENRY STREET**

Grade II

Probably mid C19. Hammer-dressed stone. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Parapet. Stringcourse. 5 arched windows on ground floor, with concentric relieving arches, keystones and continuous impost band; blind up to impost level, thereafter tympana glazed. 5 oblong panels above these, 3 blind, 2 with modern windows, separated by pilasters.

Listing NGR: SE1420516703

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 23 NEW NORTH PARADE**

Grade II

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. Band. 3 ranges of sashes. Door with oblong fanlight and moulded cornice.

Listing NGR: SE1417616821

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 25 NEW NORTH PARADE**

Grade II

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. Band. 3 ranges of sashes. Late C19 shopfront. Door with 6 moulded panels, oblong fanlight, and Tuscan pilasters with moulded cornice. Carriage arch with depressed arched head, moulded imposts and voussoirs.

Listing NGR: SE1417216827

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 18 NEW NORTH PARADE**

Grade II GV 2

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornices. Blocking course. 3 ranges of sashes. Door with moulded cornice. Oblong bay on ground floor: moulded cornice and blocking course.

Listing NGR: SE1417916880

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 10 & 12 NEW NORTH PARADE**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched modern tile roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. Band. 5 ranges of sashes. Doors with plain raised frames and moulded cornices.

Listing NGR: SE1419716854

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 8 NEW NORTH PARADE**

Grade II GV 2.

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Parapet with panelled piers. 3 sashes on 1st floor, one with moulded surround, cornice and blocking course on ground floor. Depressed arched carriage entrance (now a window) with moulded imposts and voussoirs. Door with Tuscan 3/4 columns, moulded cornice and blocking course.

Listing NGR: SE1420416845

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 6 NEW NORTH PARADE**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice with brackets. Band. 3 segment-headed sashes with chamfered surrounds, hoodmoulds on foliate label stops. and sills on cut brackets. Door (now a window) with Tuscan pilasters, stilted hollow-chamfered segmental arch and moulded cornice.

Listing NGR: SE1421116840

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO.30 NORTH ROAD**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. 3 ranges of sashes of which outer 2 break forward slightly. Door with 4 moulded panels, fanlight with glazing bars, Tuscan 3/4 columns and moulded cornice. Canted bay to ground floor, with round-arched sashes (carving in spandrels), entablature and blocking course.

Listing NGR: SE1413816929

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 32 NEW NORTH ROAD**

Grade II GV 2. Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof, hipped at north end. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. 3 ranges of sashes. Door with oblong fanlight, Tuscan 3/4 columns, full entablature and blocking course.

Listing NGR: SE1413716936

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 34 (ST PATRICK'S PRESBYTERY) NEW NORTH ROAD**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. 2 storeys. String at eaves level. Crenellated parapet. 4 ranges of stone mullioned casements with hoodmoulds, of which north one breaks forward. 3 windows with pointed arches and marginal glazing bars on ground floor. Door with pointed chamfered arch and square hoodmould.

Listing NGR: SE1411516961

HUDDERSFIELD

**CHURCH OF ST PATRICK ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH NEW NORTH ROAD**

Grade II GV

1832. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. Coped gable end. 2 octagonal turrets with conical caps and foliate finials on west front. Diagonal buttresses with crocketed pinnacles at corners. 5 ranges of untraceryed chamfered lancets, separated by shallow buttresses to aisles. West front has 2 untraceryed chamfered lancets to aisles, and 3-light west window with Perpendicular tracery. C20 Perpendicular one-storey exonarthox. Interior: Shallow ribbed apse, with triple lancet. Quadripartite rib vaults on foliate corbels: ridge rib. Gallery at west end on clustered columns.

Listing NGR: SE1411516961

HUDDERSFIELD

**DWARF WALL IN FRONT OF NO.'S 30,32,34 & ST PATRICKS CHURCH NEW NORTH ROAD**

Grade II GV

Presumably 1832. Low stone wall. Nos 30, 32 and 34 have one simple pair of gatepiers each, with moulded capitals. Church has 3 pairs with traceried panels and conical caps.

Listing NGR: SE1410316942

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 40 NEW NORTH ROAD**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof, hipped at south end. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. 3 ranges of sashes on 1st floor. One tripartite sash with moulded surround, moulded cornice and blocking course on ground floor. One canted bay with Tuscan piers, full entablature and blocking course on ground floor. Door with oblong fanlight, Tuscan 3/4 columns, moulded cornice and blocking course.

Listing NGR: SE1409616974

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 42 NEW NORTH ROAD**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. 2 modern windows on 1st floor. Canted bay window on ground floor, with Tuscan piers, full entablature and blocking course. Door with oblong fanlight, Tuscan 3/4 columns, moulded cornice and blocking course.

Listing NGR: SE1409216987

HUDDERSFIELD

**WALL IN FRONT OF NO. 112 FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Dwarf. Panelled piers with corniced capitals. Cast iron railings with spear and urn finials.

Listing NGR: SE1401216992

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 112 (COMMERCE HOUSE) FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course, with 3 pediment-shaped acroteria. 3 sashes in moulded surrounds. 2 ground floor bays, one oblong, one canted, with Tuscan piers to entablature and blocking course. Tuscan porch with entablature and blocking course, front breaking forward slightly and taken on pilasters applied to the columns.

Listing NGR: SE1400316998

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 114 FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar, Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Pitched slate roof. Moulded eaves cornice.

Blocking course. 2 ranges of sashes.

Listing NGR: SE1398916997

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 116 FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV 2. Mid C19. Ashlar. Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Blocking course. Rounded corner to Portland Street. 2 ranges of sashes, one on ground floor with moulded surround. Door with 7 fielded panels, Tuscan pilasters and full entablature: 4 steps up, cast iron railings with spear finials.

Listing NGR: SE1398316994

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 38 & 40 PORTLAND STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. 4 ranges of sashes. 2 doors, with Tuscan pilasters, full entablature and blocking course.

Listing NGR: SE1395916996

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 36 PORTLAND STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. Rounded corner to Fitzwilliam Street. 3 ranges of sashes. Door with Tuscan pilasters, full entablature and blocking course.

Listing NGR: SE1395916984

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 118 FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. 2 ranges of sashes. Door with 4 fielded panels, fanlight with glazing bars, and Tuscan pilasters with full entablature.

Blocked passage entrance with moulded impost and voussoirs, and semi-circular fanlight with glazing bars.

Listing NGR: SE1395216981

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 122 FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. 2 ranges of sashes. Door with 4 fielded panels, Tuscan pilasters and full entablature. 5 steps: cast iron railings with urn finials.

Listing NGR: SE1394516978

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 122 FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. 2 ranges of sashes. Door with Tuscan pilasters and full entablature. Blocked passage entrance with moulded impost and voussoirs.

Listing NGR: SE1393816975

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 124 & 126 FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. 2 ranges of sashes each. Doors with 4 fielded panels each, Tuscan pilasters and full entablatures.

Listing NGR: SE1392616971

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 128 FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. 2 ranges of sashes. Door with 2 moulded panels, fanlight with glazing bars, Tuscan pilasters and full entablature.

Listing NGR: SE1391816968

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO. 130 FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. 2 ranges of modern windows. Door with 2 moulded panels, fanlight with glazing bars, Tuscan pilasters and full entablature. Passage door with impost blocks and voussoirs. Ornate cast iron railings to area.

Listing NGR: SE1391216966

HUDDERSFIELD

**NO'S 109 TO 119 (ODD) FITZWILLIAM STREET**

Grade II GV

Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. Moulded eaves cornice. 2 ranges of sashes each. Nos 109, 111, 117, and 119 have doors with 2 fielded panels, No 113's has 4 fielded panels, No 115's has 4 moulded panels. Nos 109 and 111 have doorframes with Tuscan pilasters, and full entablature, No 109's up 4 steps with plain cast iron railings, No 111's up 3 steps. No 113's door has a fanlight with glazing bars, and 4 steps up with plain cast iron railings. Nos 115, 117 and 119 have doorframes with Ionic pilasters, No 115's with 4 steps, Nos 117 and 119 with 4 steps, all with areas and plain cast iron railings.

Listing NGR: SE1393116939

## HUDDERSFIELD

### **GREENHEAD PARK**

Grade II Registered Park and Garden

A public park laid out in 1883 by the Borough Surveyor, Mr Dugdales, set in a contemporary estate development.

#### HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Discussions concerning Huddersfield's need for a public park appear to have taken place as early as 1858 when Sir John William Ramsden proposed the establishment of a park on the Springwood estate. The conditions which accompanied the offer were deemed unacceptable and little further action took place until shortly after the town had been incorporated into a Borough in 1868 when the arguments for a public park were revived. These were primarily instigated by the Alderman and JP, Thomas Denham, who, having viewed the housing developments proposed by the Ramsden Estate for the parkland of Greenhead Hall (standing north-west of the centre of Huddersfield), recommended that the Corporation should buy the land for use as a public park.

Concerns over the cost and conditions delayed the purchase from Sir John Ramsden. From 1870 to 1873 however Denham rented the land, provided rustic seats and a concert platform, and opened it to the public for recreational use. The Corporation took over the tenancy in 1873 and in 1884 bought an area of c 12ha comprising the current park with the exception of the tennis courts and bowling greens, which were added in 1927.

In 1882, the perimeter road around the park, Park Drive, was set out. Work began in 1883 on the laying out of the park itself under the direction of the Borough Surveyor, Mr Dugdales, and it was formally opened to the public in September 1884. By 1890 (OS) most of the site had been laid out and the majority of the park's distinctive elements had been established. Prominent features included the principal east/west path, which terminated in the monumental, two-sided promenade terrace, and the five fishponds, bridges, and arbours. The timber bandstand on its stone platform, and the stone fountain basin in the Italian Gardens were also in place.

The park was extended westwards in 1927 to include an open strip of land between Park Drive and Gledholt Road. As a result, the north-west stretch of Park Drive was absorbed into the circulation of the park. A pavilion was constructed to the east of what had been Park Drive to serve new tennis courts and bowling greens. The park remains (2000) in public ownership.

#### DESCRIPTION

**LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING** The park is c 13.5ha in area and is located c 800m north-west of Huddersfield Town Hall. The site is irregular in shape. The park is bordered on the north-east and south by Park Drive. On the north of the park, Park Drive runs parallel to Trinity Street which continues to form the southern end of the park's north-east boundary. The short east boundary is against Park Avenue and the west boundary is marked by Gledholt Road. The addition of the tennis and bowling facilities in 1927 necessitated the integration of the west length of Park Drive into the park's internal circulation and the west boundary was moved to Gledholt Road. The boundary between the park and the perimeter

roads is marked by a low stone wall, the top of which shows evidence of railings that are now (2000) missing.

The ground slopes from a high point in the north-west down to the south-east towards the lodge, east gate, and town centre. The north-east boundary is set on a bank which hides Park Drive from the park. This allows an exchange of views between the park and substantial stone-built villas on Park Drive whose fronts overlook the park.

**ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** The park has one principal entrance. This is situated at the east end of the west to east promenade and is c 15m from the junction between Trinity Street and Park Avenue. Stone gate piers remain although the gates are missing. The stone-built lodge, in Swiss style, is situated c 10m to the south of the entrance.

Vehicular access is also provided at the north-west corner of the site. This entrance is marked by stone gate piers that are similar in design to those at the east entrance, although they were erected after the west extension was added in 1927. The original gates are missing from this entrance also. Pedestrian access to the north of the park is gained via an entrance on Park Drive, opposite Vernon Avenue.

**GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS** The park is divided into two main sections, to the north and the south. The south of the park is laid out with ornamental landscape features whilst the north is open and provides space for games and other uses.

The south section of the park is arranged around a central axis which runs west from the lodge gates at the east corner of Trinity Street and terminates at the monumental terrace c 320m to the west-south-west. The terrace's impact on the park is emphasised by the war memorial. Views extend eastwards from the terrace towards the town. The central axis is complemented by a serpentine circulation system which links together various features to north and south of the broad path. Some 180m south-west of the lodge the central path is carried over the serpentine path by a bridge; the roughcast balustrade remains although the arch is now filled in (2000). A serpentine perimeter path extends around the park c 10(20m in from Park Drive.

In the south section of the park, the majority of the historic features are retained in the area north of the central axis. A stone fountain basin surrounded by banked bedding out displays lies c 100m north-west of the lodge. A Boer War memorial statue, unveiled in 1905, stands c 60m north-west of the lodge. The timber bandstand, in Japanese style, is set on a stone apron c 210m west of the lodge and the remains of an arbour and viewing platform stand c 80m north-west of the bandstand. The Temperance Drinking Fountain, presented by the Huddersfield Temperance Society in 1885, is c 40m to the south-west of the bandstand. The largest fishpond, located between the bandstand and the arbour, is now (2000) filled in.

One pool remains in the south section of the park, c 25m south of the central axis. On the pool's southern perimeter stands an arbour and viewing platform which has been largely reconstructed in brick. South of the central axis and c 90m south-west of the lodge a rose garden now (2000) stands on the site of the third largest fishpond. A conservatory and three attached glasshouses are located c 30m to the south of the lodge. These were erected on the site of the two smallest fishponds in c 1930(1.

South of the central axis the rockwork and fantastic castellated arbours and viewing platforms depicted in late C19 and early C20 photographs and postcards (HCLA) are now (2000) missing.

The north section of the park is open and is set aside for informal games and events. The most distinctive feature is the games pavilion and refreshment rooms. This building stands on the broad north/south path that was originally Park Drive before the park was extended in 1927.

## REFERENCES

'The Weekly News', Huddersfield Weekly News, 4 October 1894, p 5 Aspects of Culture and Recreation in the 19th and early 20th Century in Huddersfield, (Bretton Hall 1979), pp 79(83 Greenhead Park, Huddersfield Feasibility Study, (Kirklees Metropolitan Council 1997)

Maps Huddersfield County Borough, 1898(9 (Huddersfield Central Library Archives)

OS 1:500: surveyed 1889, published 1890 OS 25" to 1 mile: 2nd edition published 1907 3rd edition published 1918 1932 edition

Archival items Late C19 and early to mid C20 photographs and postcards of Greenhead Park, Huddersfield (Huddersfield Central Library Archives)

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