



99 New North Road, Huddersfield, Kirklees

Heritage Statement

September 2021

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This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with
Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS EN ISO 45001:2018)

Issue	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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Comments

Second	Updated to clarify vegetation loss and impacts
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Comments

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Limited, with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client, incorporation of our General Terms and Condition of Business and taking account of the resources devoted to us by agreement with the client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Waterman Infrastructure and Environment (WIE) has been commissioned by Kirklees Council ('the Client') to provide a Heritage Statement to support a planning application for minor highway works at No. 99 New North Road, Huddersfield, Kirklees, West Yorkshire. The works are related to compensation works associated with the proposed junction improvements for the A629 Halifax Road and comprise the demolition of a section of a wall, the re-facing of an existing wall and the widening of a driveway. As the proposed minor highway works are to be undertaken within the Greenhead Park Conservation Area, it is understood that planning permission is required.

The Heritage Statement follows best practice procedures produced by Historic England and guidance by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), as far as practicable, and is intended to meet the information requirements of national heritage planning policy contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

1.2 Site Location

The proposed minor highway works are located at No. 99 New North Road, Huddersfield ('the Site', NGR 413596, 417382; **Appendix A, Figure 1**) and form the entrance to a private residential property. The Site lies to the north-west of Huddersfield City Centre on the south side of the A629, approximately 50m north-west of the junction with Cedar Avenue and Cemetery Road.

1.3 The Scheme Proposals

The proposed minor highway works are required to widen the access to No. 99 New North Road from the A629 and extend the existing driveway to the north-west (see **Appendix A**). They are required as part of compensation works for a larger highways project (proposed junction improvements of the A629 Halifax Road). The works proposed comprise:

- Permanent removal of 1.5m length of stone wall located to the north-west of the existing entrance;
- Removal and relocation of the northern stone gate pillar 1.5m to the north-west;
- Removal and reconstruction of southern stone gate pillar;
- Removal and reconstruction of approximately 1m length of stone wall to the south-east of the existing entrance;
- Permanent removal of existing stones for earthworks support along the existing north-western edge of the driveway;
- Removal of landscape/ garden material and construction of a new retaining/boundary stone wall approximately 1.5m north-west of the existing driveway to enable the widening of the driveway;
- Relaying and extension of block paving forming the driveway;
- Removal of vegetation located within area of driveway extension and to the south of the stone gate pillars ; and
- Construction of a temporary access way to the south-east of the driveway in the form of a ramp and three steps.

1.4 Scope of the Report

The aim of this report is to understand the heritage significance of the entrance way to No. 99 New North

Road and its contribution to the value of the Greenhead Park Conservation Area, and to assess the impact of the proposed scheme to that significance. The Heritage Statement will be submitted to support a planning application for the proposed scheme. Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance, based on historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, as set out in National Planning Policy Framework¹ (NPPF) and the emerging updated Historic England's Conservation Principles².

The aim is achieved through the following objectives:

- Provide a summary historical background of the architectural features and the Greenhead Park Conservation Area;
- Interpret the significance of the architectural features and their contribution of value and setting of the Greenhead Park Conservation Area;
- Assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the architectural features and the Greenhead Park Conservation Area; and
- Provide recommendations where appropriate.

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (NPPF), 2021. *National Planning Policy Framework* [\[National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)\]](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/91761/nppf-2021.pdf)

² Historic England, 2017a, *Conservation principles, policies and guidance. Consultation Draft*, Swindon [\[https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/guidance/conservation-principles-consultation-draft-pdf/\]](https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/guidance/conservation-principles-consultation-draft-pdf/)

2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

This assessment has been produced within the context of legislation, as well as local and national planning policy, taking into account policies laid out in the NPPF and the local planning policy of Kirklees Council. Relevant legislation, policy and guidance is listed below with further details provided in **Appendix B**.

Legislation

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979³.
- Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990⁴.

National and Local Policy

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), see Section 16, June 2021⁵.
- Kirklees Council, Kirklees Local Plan Strategy and Policies, see Policy LP35, adopted February 2019⁶.

Guidance

Historic England

- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Draft), 2017⁷.
- Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2, 2015⁸.
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2nd Edition) (GPA 3) – The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2017⁹.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments, 2020¹⁰.

³ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. 1979

⁴ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act. 1990

⁵ NPPF

⁶ Kirklees Council, 2019. *Kirklees Local Plan, Kirklees Local Plan Strategy and Policies*, accessible via <https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/local-plan-strategy-and-policies.pdf>

⁷ Historic England, 2017a

⁸ Historic England, 2015. *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2*. [<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/>]

⁹ Historic England, December 2017b. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2nd Edition) (GPA 3) – The Setting of Heritage Assets*. [<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>]

¹⁰ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments* [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf]

3. Methodology and Sources

The Heritage Statement has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990¹¹, the NPPF¹² and to Historic England standards^{13 14}.

Data was sought from the following sources:

- Historic Environment Desk-based assessment for the A629 Halifax Road junction improvement scheme;¹⁵
- Historic England's *National Heritage List for England* (NHLE)¹⁶ for designated heritage assets;
- The West Yorkshire Archive Service and online historic mapping provided by Kirklees Council, the British Library and Vision of Britain for information from early historic maps and secondary sources;
- A site visit undertaken on 11th August 2021 to assess the conditions of the heritage assets. The results of this are discussed in **Section 5**.

References and sources are presented in **Section 7**.

3.1 Criteria for Assessment of Significance

The NPPF defines 'significance' in the context of heritage policy as:

*"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."*¹⁷

This report uses a set of criteria to assess the significance of individual or grouped assets, as applicable. This is determined by ascribing a level of importance (*Importance of Heritage Assets* - **Table 1**) to a given asset based on current statutory determined by Historic England and Highways England¹⁸ guidance in relation to level of designation or otherwise and then considered in the context of specific values¹⁹ (*Value of Heritage Assets criteria* – **Table 2**). This is applied using professional judgement against the current contextual and environmental conditions of each asset to provide an overall statement of significance.

Table 1: Summary of Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance	Type of Heritage Asset
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Heritage assets of international importance
High	Scheduled Monuments (including assets of schedulable quality) Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas of national importance Grade II Listed Buildings of national importance Registered Battlefields Protected Wrecks

¹¹ Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 [[Town and Country Planning Act 1990 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/68/section/1)]

¹² NPPF 2021

¹³ Historic England 2017a

¹⁴ Historic England, 2017b,

¹⁵ Waterman E&I, 2021, Halifax Road, A629, Kirklees: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

¹⁶ Historic England, available via <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

¹⁷ NPPF 2021

¹⁸ Highways England, 2020. *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*. Section LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring, accessible via <https://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/dmrb/search/0f6e0b6a-d08e-4673-8691-cab564d4a60a>

¹⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2014, Planning Policy Guidance, Historic environment, <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment#overview-historic-environment>

Importance	Type of Heritage Asset
	Heritage assets of national importance
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings of regional importance Conservation Areas of regional importance Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Heritage assets of regional importance
Low	Locally listed buildings Heritage assets of local importance
Negligible	Historic environment resource with no significant value or interest
Unknown	Heritage assets for which current level of understanding is insufficient to allow significance to be determined

Table 2: Value of Heritage Assets

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

3.2 Assessing the Contribution of Setting to the Significance of Heritage Assets

The definition of setting is taken from the NPPF Annex 2: Glossary as “the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral”. Historic England’s guidance²⁰ considers that the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to, the heritage asset’s surroundings.

Guidance produced by Historic England²⁰ has been used to adopt a stepped approach for settings assessment, which is summarised below:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;

²⁰ Historic England 2017b

- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

3.3 Criteria for Assessment of Impact on Heritage Asset and/or setting

The determination of the magnitude of impact requires an understanding of the magnitude of change to the heritage asset, both through direct physical effects or due to changes in its setting. Impacts may be adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The assessment of magnitude impact is a matter of professional judgement and should not be guided by the value or importance of the heritage asset itself. Table 3 provides guidance for the assessment of magnitude of impacts and is based on Highways England's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)²¹.

Magnitude of impact (change)		Description
Major	Adverse	• Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of heritage asset and its setting. • Severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements that contribute to value of the heritage asset and its setting.
	Beneficial	• Large scale or major improvement of heritage asset and/or setting. • Extensive restoration which reintroduces elements which contribute to the value of the heritage asset previously lost.
Moderate	Adverse	• Loss of resource and/or quality, but not adversely affecting the integrity of heritage asset and its setting. • Partial loss or damage to key characteristics, features or elements that contribute to value of the heritage asset and its setting.
	Beneficial	• Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features of elements of heritage asset and/or setting. • Improvement of elements which contribute to the value of the heritage asset previously lost.
Minor	Adverse	• Some measurable change in attributes that contribute to the value of heritage asset and its setting. • Minor loss or alteration to key characteristics, features or elements that contribute to value of the heritage asset and its setting.
	Beneficial	• Minor benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features of elements of heritage asset and/or setting. • Minor improvement of elements which contribute to the value of the heritage asset previously lost.
Negligible	Adverse	• Very minor loss or alteration to key characteristics, features or elements that contribute to value of the heritage asset and its setting.
	Beneficial	• Minor benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features of elements of heritage asset and/or setting. • Minor improvement of elements which contribute to the value of the heritage asset previously lost.
No Change		No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

²¹ DMRB 2021

4. Baseline Conditions

4.1 Site Description

The Site is located on the south-west side of the A629, which runs between the towns of Huddersfield and Halifax. It comprises the driveway, a wall and gated entrance to the private property from the A629. The Site lies to the north-west of Huddersfield City Centre on the south side of the A629, approximately 50m north-west of the junction with Cedar Avenue and Cemetery Road.

The Site is located within the Greenhead Park Conservation Area. The following 10 Grade II listed buildings are located within 100m of the Site (see **Appendix A, Figure 1**):

- 96 and 98, New North Road (Reference 1279155);
- Gate Piers and Wall to Numbers 96 and 98 (Reference 1229266);
- 92, New North Road (Reference 1279242);
- Wall to Number 92 (Reference 1229265);
- 90, New North Road (Reference 1229110);
- Wall in front of Number 86 88 and 90 (Reference 1229215);
- Ivedene (Reference 1228889);
- Gatepiers to Number 97 (Reference 1228890);
- 93 and 95, New North Road (Reference 1228887); and
- Gatepiers to Numbers 93 and 95 (Reference 1228888).

No 99 New North Road, the walls and gate piers are not designated heritage assets.



Image 1 View of entrance to No. 99 New North Road (A629)

4.2 Chronological Background

A detailed archaeological and historic background for the wider scheme area is provided in the HEDBA²². Below is a summary relevant to the Site.

The settlement in Huddersfield is first recorded in the Domesday Book, suggesting occupation by the later Saxon period. The Manor of Huddersfield formed part of the estates held by the de Lacy's, one of the principal landowners in West Yorkshire. They held the estate until the early 14th century when the Earl of Lancaster, who acquired the land titles through his marriage into the de Lacy family, was convicted for treason and his lands confiscated. After his execution for treason, the Honour was then held by the Crown until 1599 when William Ramsden bought the manor of Huddersfield from the King. It remained in the ownership of the Ramsden family until 1920 after it was sold to The Corporation, the municipal borough administrative body formed in 1868, and became known as 'The town that bought itself'.

The focus of the early settlement lay approximately 1km south-east of the Site around, St Peter's Church. The land surrounding the settlement was probably open, agricultural land throughout the medieval and early post medieval periods until the expansion of Huddersfield and the neighbouring settlements in late 18th and 19th centuries. The Ramsden family had been key to the growth of Huddersfield during the Industrial Revolution, building a textile market and canal and supporting the construction of the railway, the latter being completed in 1840. These assisted the growth of the textile, cotton, linen, wool, engineering and chemical industries within the town and the wider regional growth of industrial activity.

Historic mapping shows the development along New North Road developing gradually along the 19th century, and the surrounding listed buildings around the site were all constructed in the mid-19th century. The Site itself remained free from development until the 1930s to 1940s when No.99 New North Road and the properties along Cedar Avenue and Cedar Mount are built.

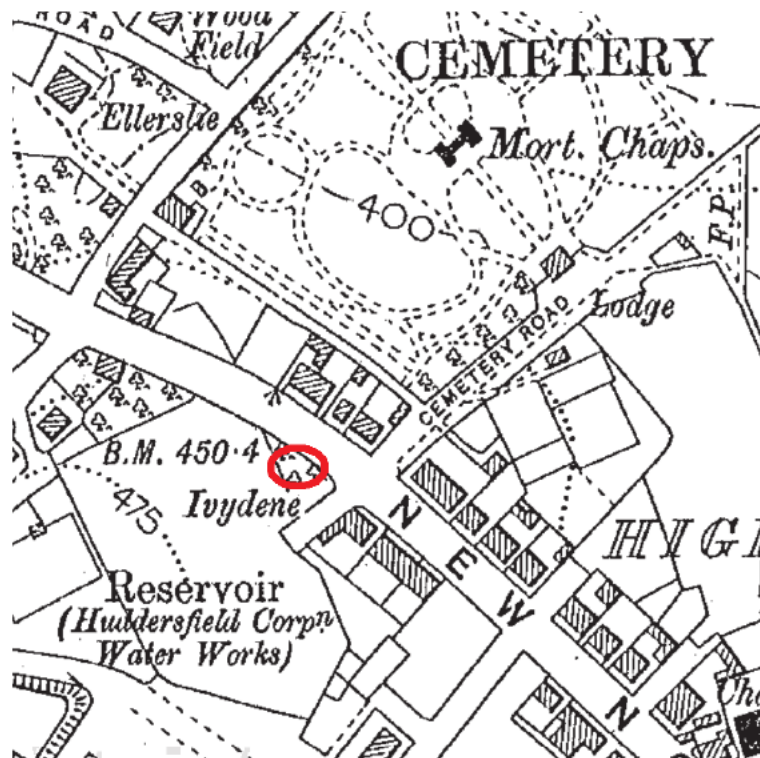


Image 2 Extract from the 1907 Ordnance Survey Map, showing the location of the Site in red

²² Waterman I&E, 2021

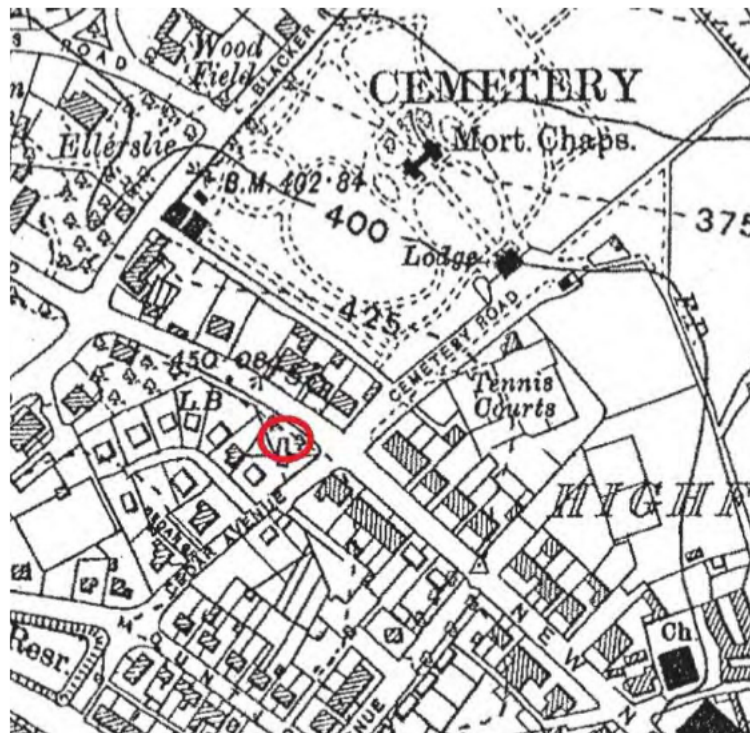


Image 3 Extract from the 1948 Ordnance Survey Map, showing the location of the Site in red

4.3 Description of Heritage Assets

4.3.1 Wall and Gate Piers to No. 99 New North Road

The boundary walls and gate piers are of stone construction. They show evidence of periodic rebuilding and reconstruction, especially the south-eastern gate pier and adjacent wall which appear to have been subject to recent repair.



Image 4 South-eastern gate pier and adjacent wall



Image 5 North-western gate pier and adjacent wall

The stone wall continues in this construction design south-eastwards along New North Road and then along Cedar Avenue (see Image 6). The north-west, it continues along New North Road before it is appended to stone wall of differing construction (see Image 7).



Image 6 View north-west along New North Road and Cedar Avenue



Image 7 View of north-western end of wall

The construction date for the walls and stone gate pillars is not known. New North Road was established as a turnpike road in the late 18th century, however the properties located behind the wall (including Number 99) are of mid-20th century date so it is likely it is contemporary with the buildings given the variation in appearance of the boundary walls along New North Road. Furthermore, the extent of the wall

corresponds with the evidence from the Ordnance Survey (see **Error! Reference source not found.**) showing the extent of the development of Cedar Avenue and Cedar Mount, including No. 99 New North Road.

5. Assessment of Significance and Potential Impacts

5.1 Assets within the Site

The walls and stone gate pillars are not designated heritage assets, unlike other boundary wall and gatepiers located in close proximity to the Site, such as Nos. 98 to 96 and No. 92 New North Road, located on the opposite side of the road. The walls and stone gate pillars to No. 99 are judged to have very limited historic value as they are believed to be of mid-20th century date, when the property and its surrounds were constructed, unlike the neighbouring designated examples which are of mid-19th century date. They also have limited architectural value being of a style frequently used, and also due to the evidence for periodic repair and reconstruction. It is judged, therefore, that they are **Negligible** value.

5.2 Contribution of Site to Greenhead Park Conservation Area

The Site is located within the Greenhead Park Conservation Area. There is no available appraisal for Greenhead Park Conservation Area and therefore it is not known how the boundary of designated area has been defined and what features are judged to provide a positive contribution to it. The appraisal for the adjacent Edgerton Conservation Area is available, however, and this describes its general character as:

predominantly that of a leafy Victorian residential area, with large, architecturally interesting, detached buildings set in generous grounds. The mature trees, shrubs and hedges in the private gardens, partially screen the buildings and create a sense of open space and area separated from the public highways by stone walls²³.

Given the proximity and similarities of the two conservation areas, it is assumed that the presence of stone walls along the public highways in the Greenhead Park Conservation Area is similarly a contributing factor to its value. Therefore, the stone walls within the Site, which are also associated with mature trees and shrubs, likely do contribute to the overall value of the conservation area due to their consistency in appearance.

5.3 Assessment of Impact

The work proposed will see the repositioning of the stone gate pillars and the permanent removal of 1.5m of the stone wall to facilitate the widening of the driveway entrance to No. 99 New North Road. The proposals will also see the widening of the driveway and the removal of vegetation within the boundary of the property.

The wall and stone gate pillars are not designated assets (unlike others in the immediate vicinity which are Grade II Listed Buildings), and are assessed as being of negligible value as heritage assets, based on the very limited architectural and historic values they hold. The proposals will have a no more than negligible impact on these un-designated assets as they will be mostly retained.

Despite their limited value as individual assets, the walls and stone gate pillars do contribute to the value of the Greenhead Conservation Area as stone-built features positioned along the public highway, a common feature within this and adjacent conservation areas. The proposals will retain all but 1.5m of the existing wall and both the stone gate pillars, with one stone gate pillar repositioned 1.5m to the north-west of its current position. This will, therefore, not result in any readily discernible change in the views along New North Road and not change the character of the Greenhead Conservation Area.

The widened driveway will not be visible from the public highway and will not change the character of the Conservation Area. The loss of some vegetation may result in some impacts on the views along New

²³ Kirklees Council, 2010, Edgerton Conservation Area Appraisal [<https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/trees-listing-and-conservation/pdf/conservation-appraisals/Edgerton.pdf>]

North Road, however due to quantity and density of existing trees, hedgerows and shrubs lining New North Road, any change is judged to be limited (see Images 6 and 7).

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

The proposed works are related to compensation works associated with the proposed junction improvements for the A629 Halifax Road and comprise the demolition of a section of a wall, the re-facing of an existing wall and the widening of a driveway. As the proposed minor highway works are to be undertaken within the Greenhead Park Conservation Area, it is understood that planning permission is required.

The evidence from Ordnance Survey mapping shows No. 99 New North Road was built in the mid-20th century and the walls and stone gate pillars are likely to be of the same date. Unlike other boundary wall and gatepiers located in close proximity to the Site, such as Nos. 98 to 96 and No. 92 New North Road which are Grade II Listed Buildings and of mid-19th century date, the assets in the Site are not designated heritage assets. Based on their limited historic and architectural values, they are judged to be of **negligible value**, however they do contribute positively to the value of the Greenhead Park Conservation Area as they allow for consistent views along New North Road and its similarity with other public highways in the conservation area.

Permanent visible changes resulting from the proposed works would comprise the loss of 1.5m of the existing wall to allow for the repositioning of one stone gate pillar and the widening of the driveway entrance, and the loss of some vegetation along the boundary wall. The changes in views along New North Road are therefore judged to be no more than **negligible** and would not result in any discernible changes in the character of the Greenhead Park Conservation Area. The impacts are, at most, **negligible** in magnitude.

Due to limited nature of the impacts, no further works or mitigation is recommended.

7. References and Sources

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. 1979 [[Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)]

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments* [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf]

Historic England, 2015. *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2*. [<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/>]

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Historic England, 2017b. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2nd Edition) (GPA 3) – The Setting of Heritage Assets* [<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>].

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Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act. 1990 [[Planning \(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas\) Act 1990 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)]

Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 [[Town and Country Planning Act 1990 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)]

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APPENDICES

Appendices

99 New North Road, Huddersfield, Kirklees
WIE14496-100-R-27-2-1-HS



A. Figures

Appendices

99 New North Road, Huddersfield, Kirklees
WIE14496-100-R-27-2-1-HS

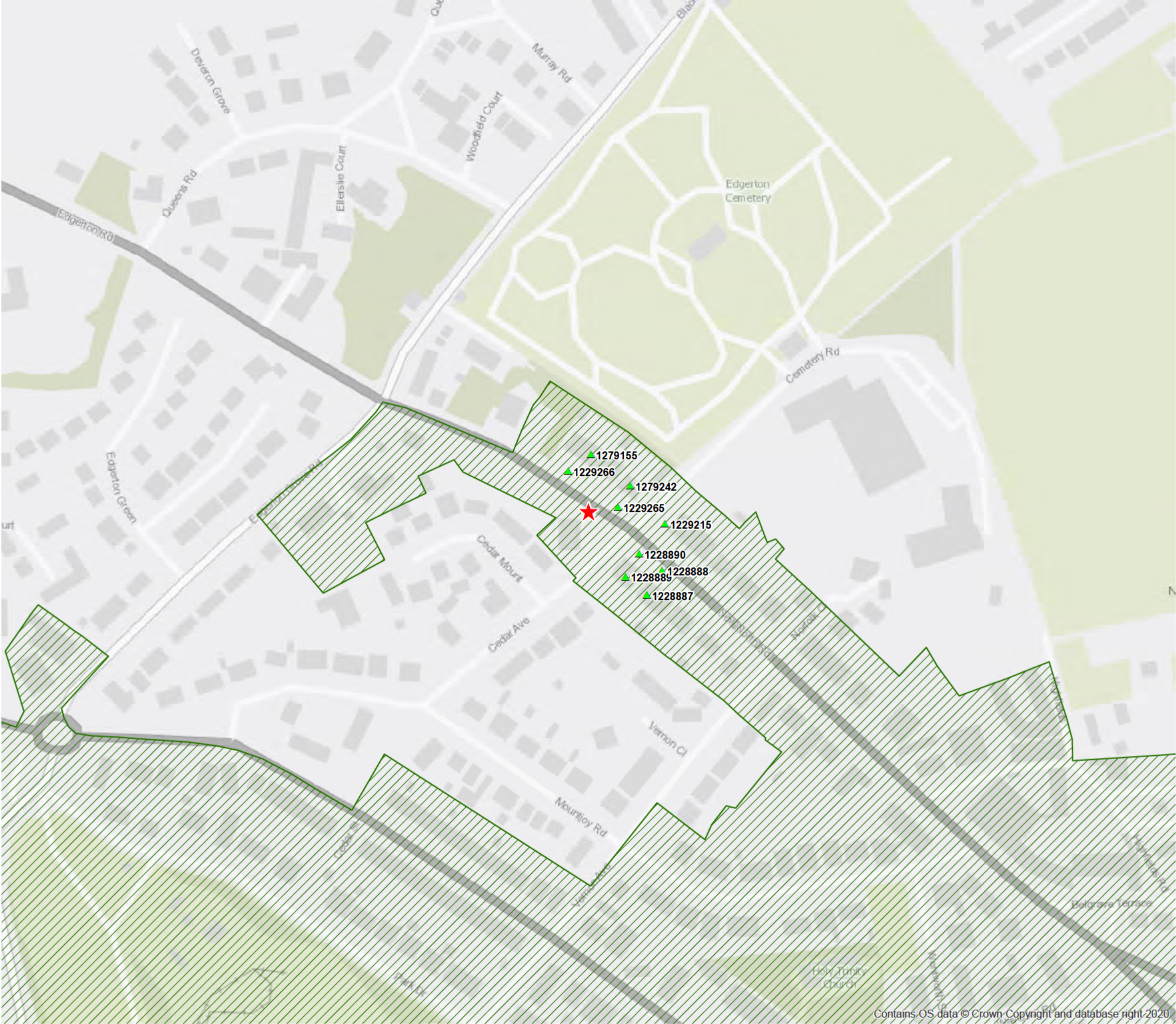


Figure 1: Site Location

Appendices

99 New North Road, Huddersfield, Kirklees
WIE14496-100-R-27-2-1-HS

-  Site Location
-  Listed Buildings
-  Greenhead Conservation Area



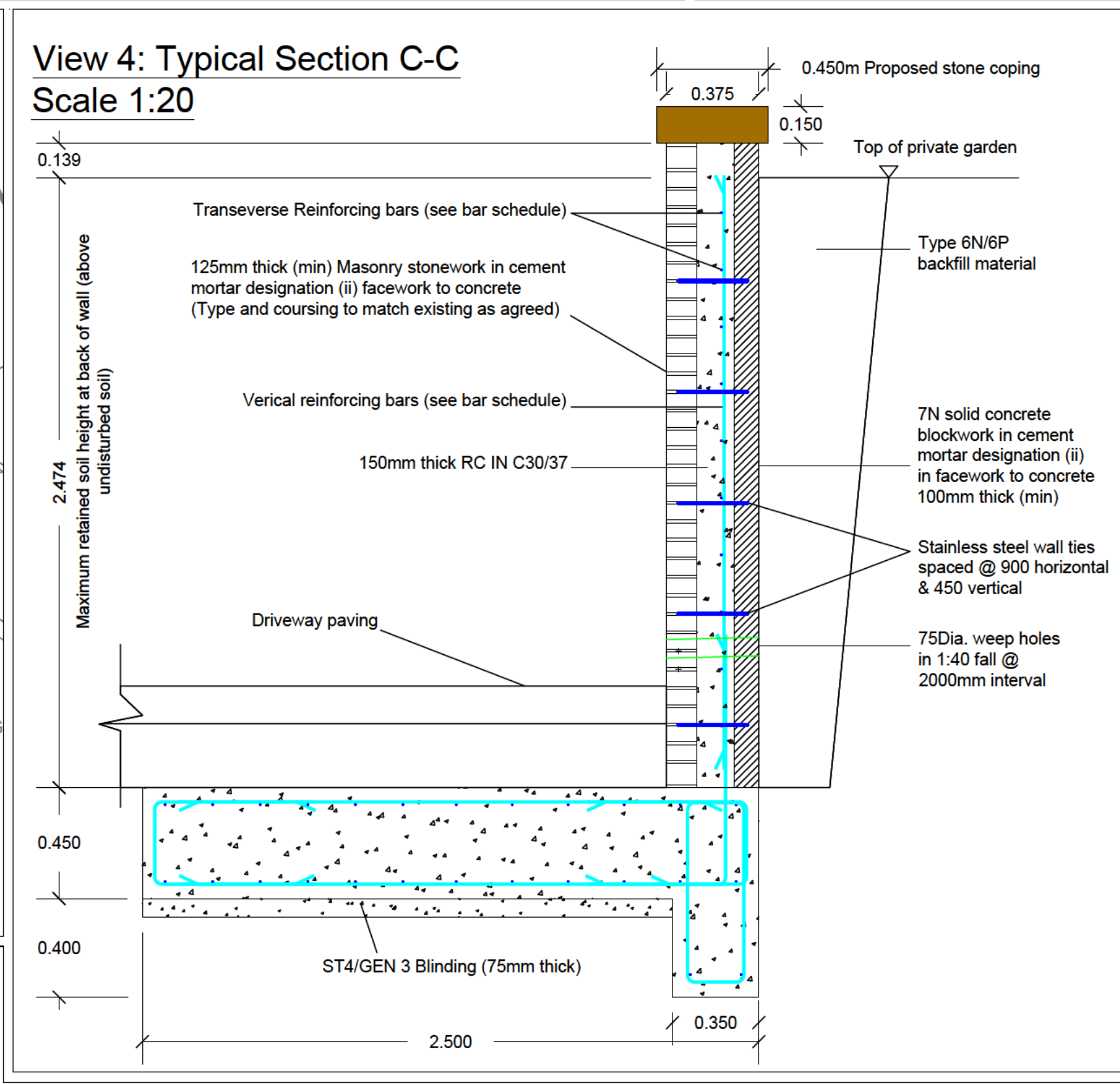
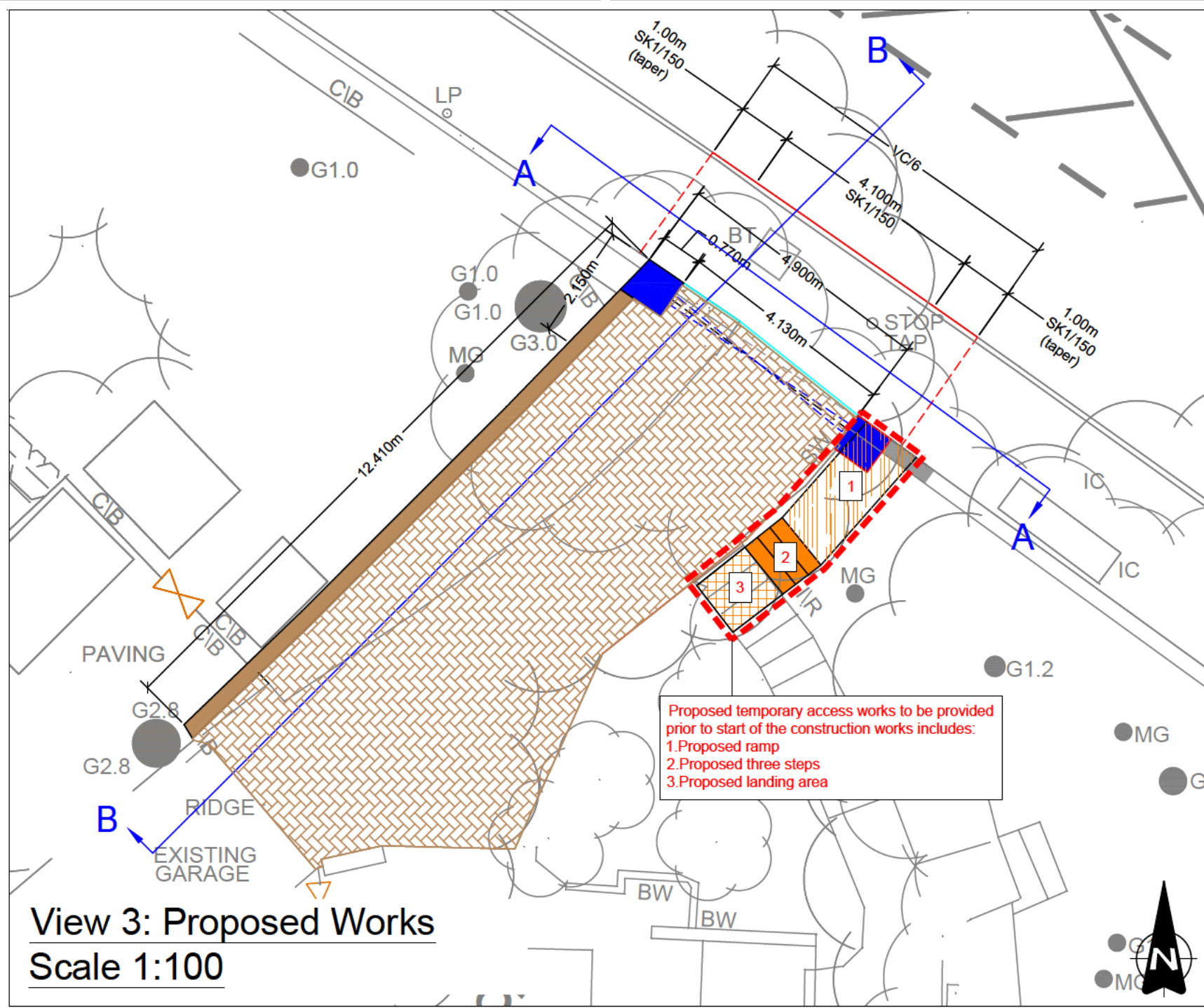
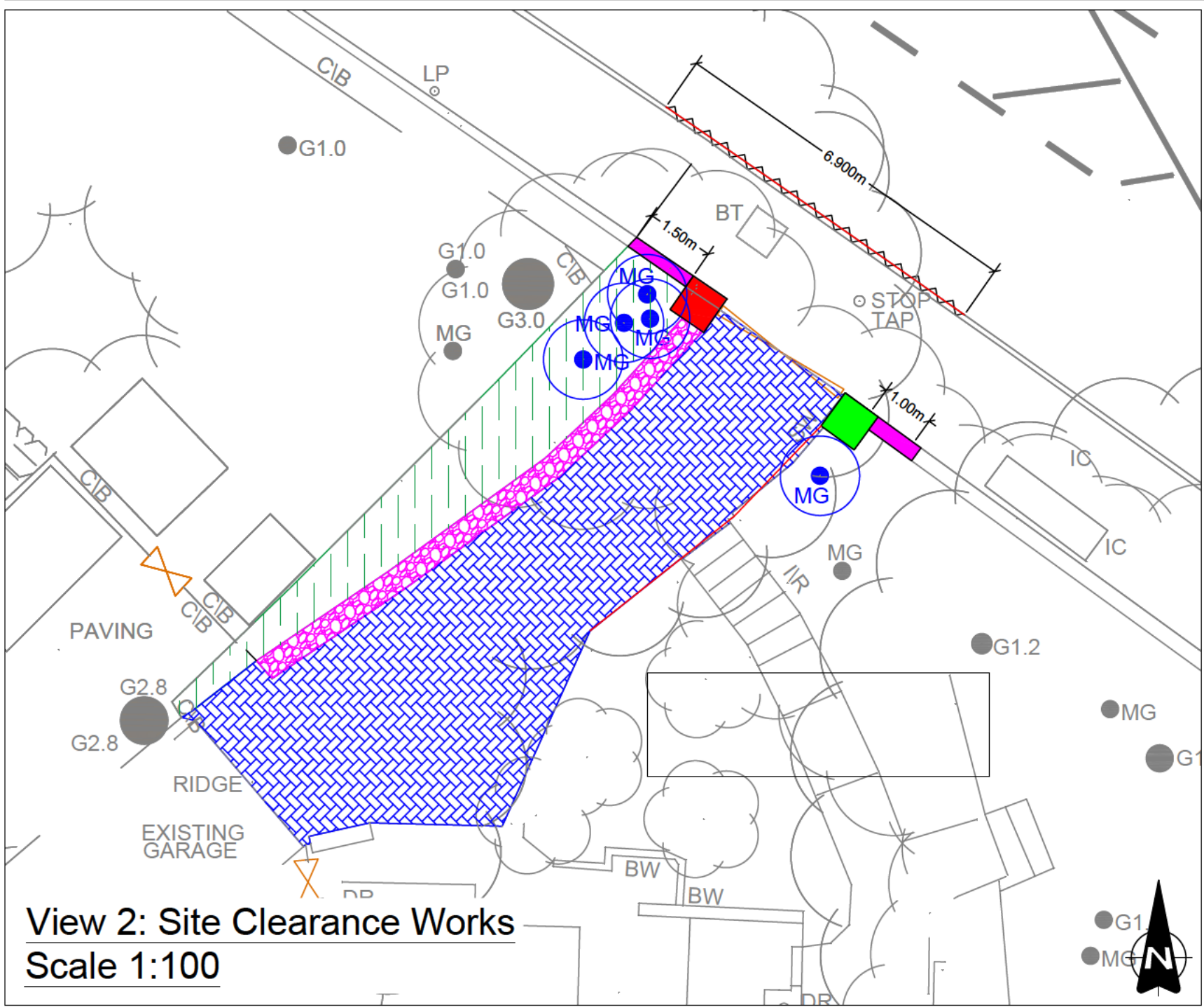
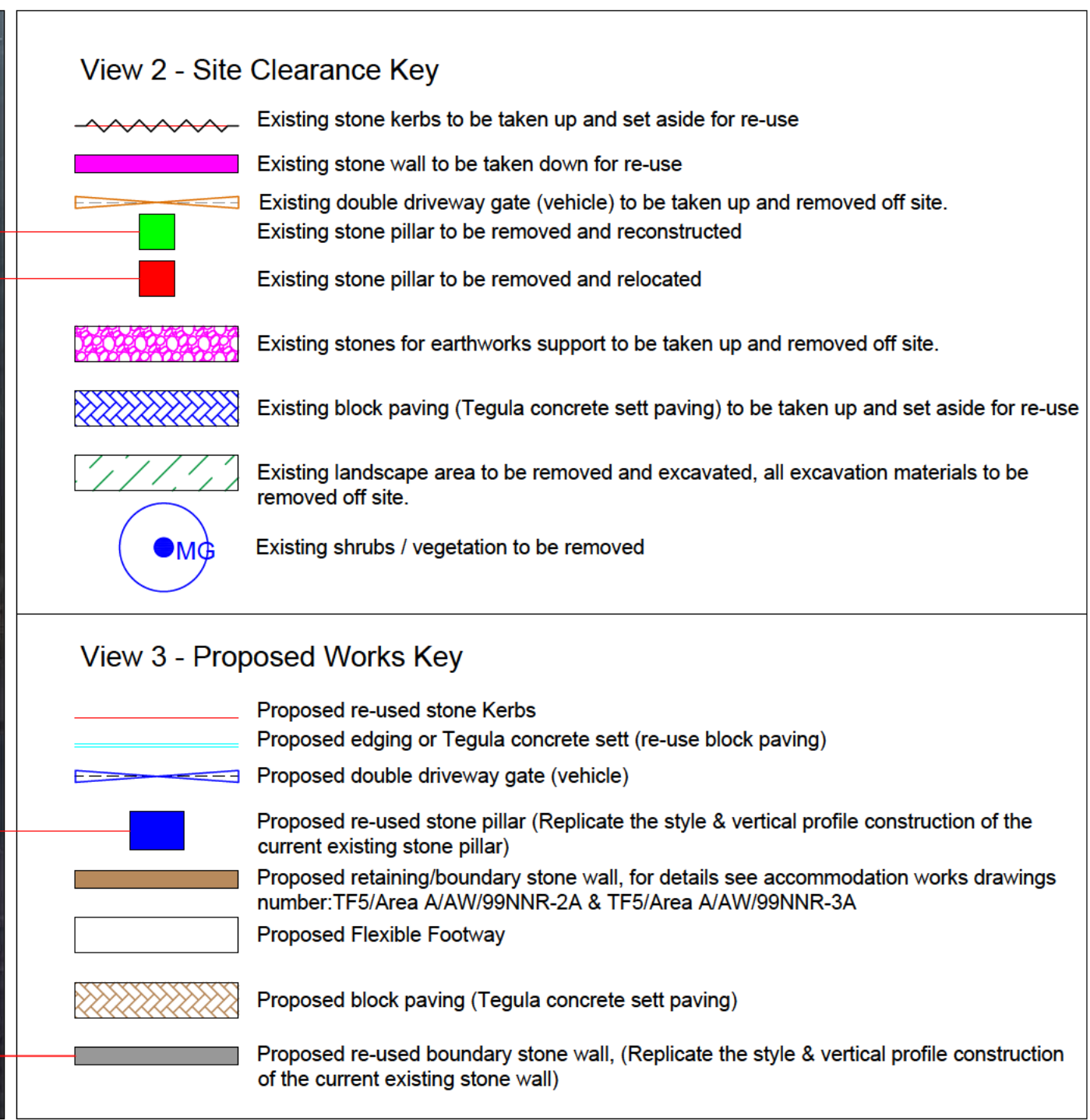
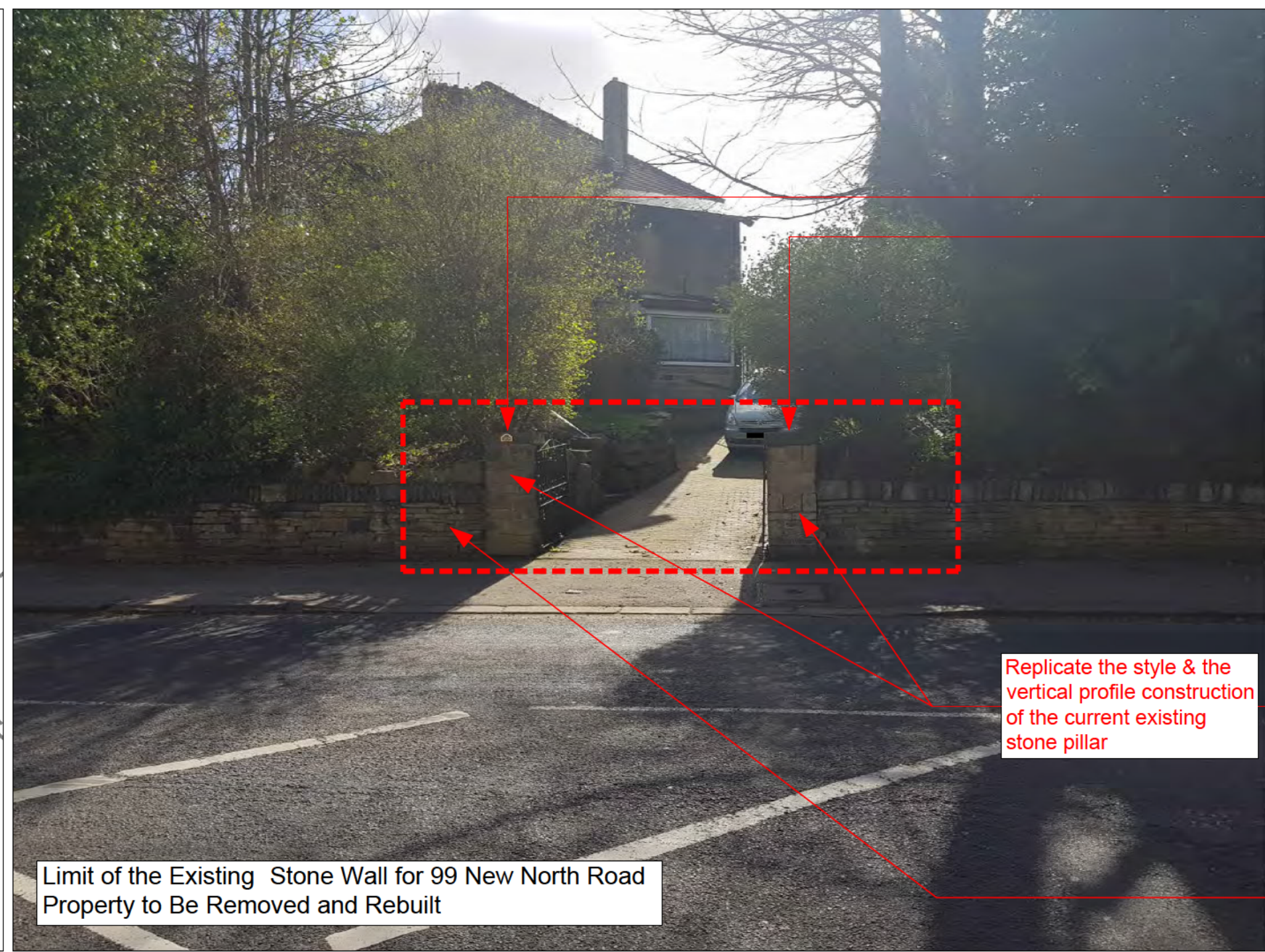
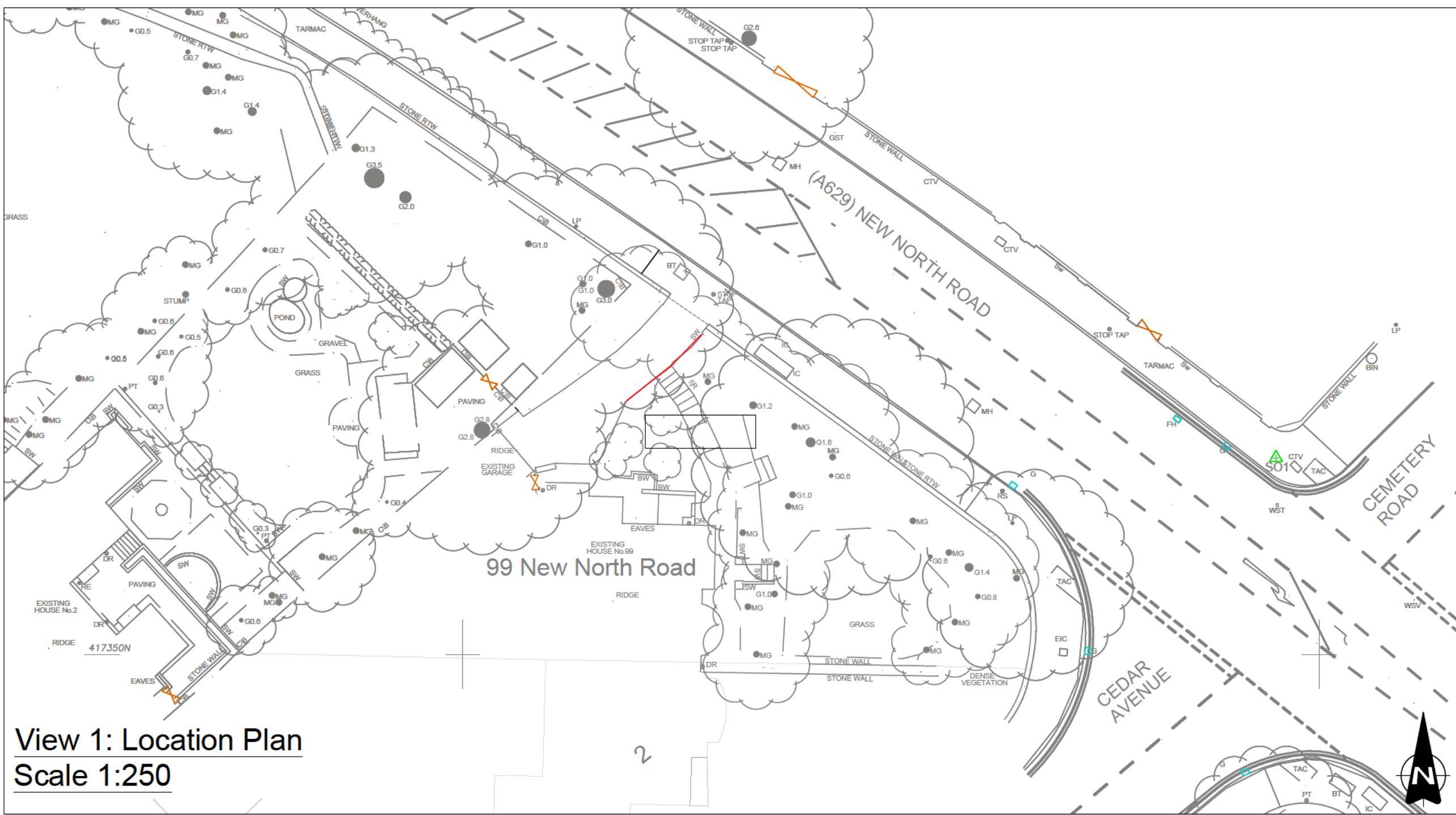
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Project Details	WIE14496-107: 99 New North Road, Huddersfield, Kirklees
Figure Title	Figure 1: Site Location
Figure Ref	WIE14496-107_GIS_HS_1A
Date	August 2021
File Location	\\s-incs\wie\projects\wie14496\107\gis\27 hs\issued figures

B. Detailed Scheme Proposals



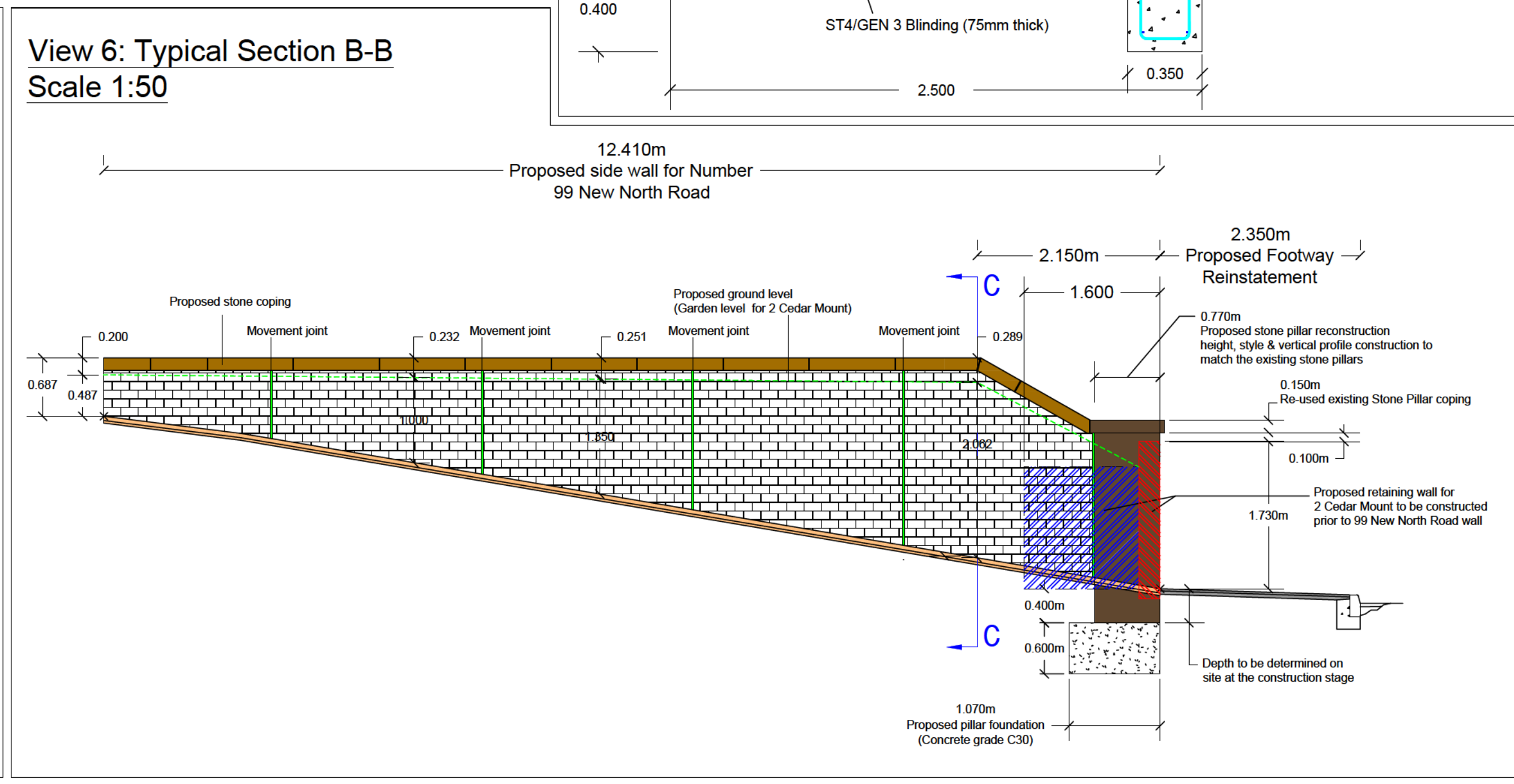
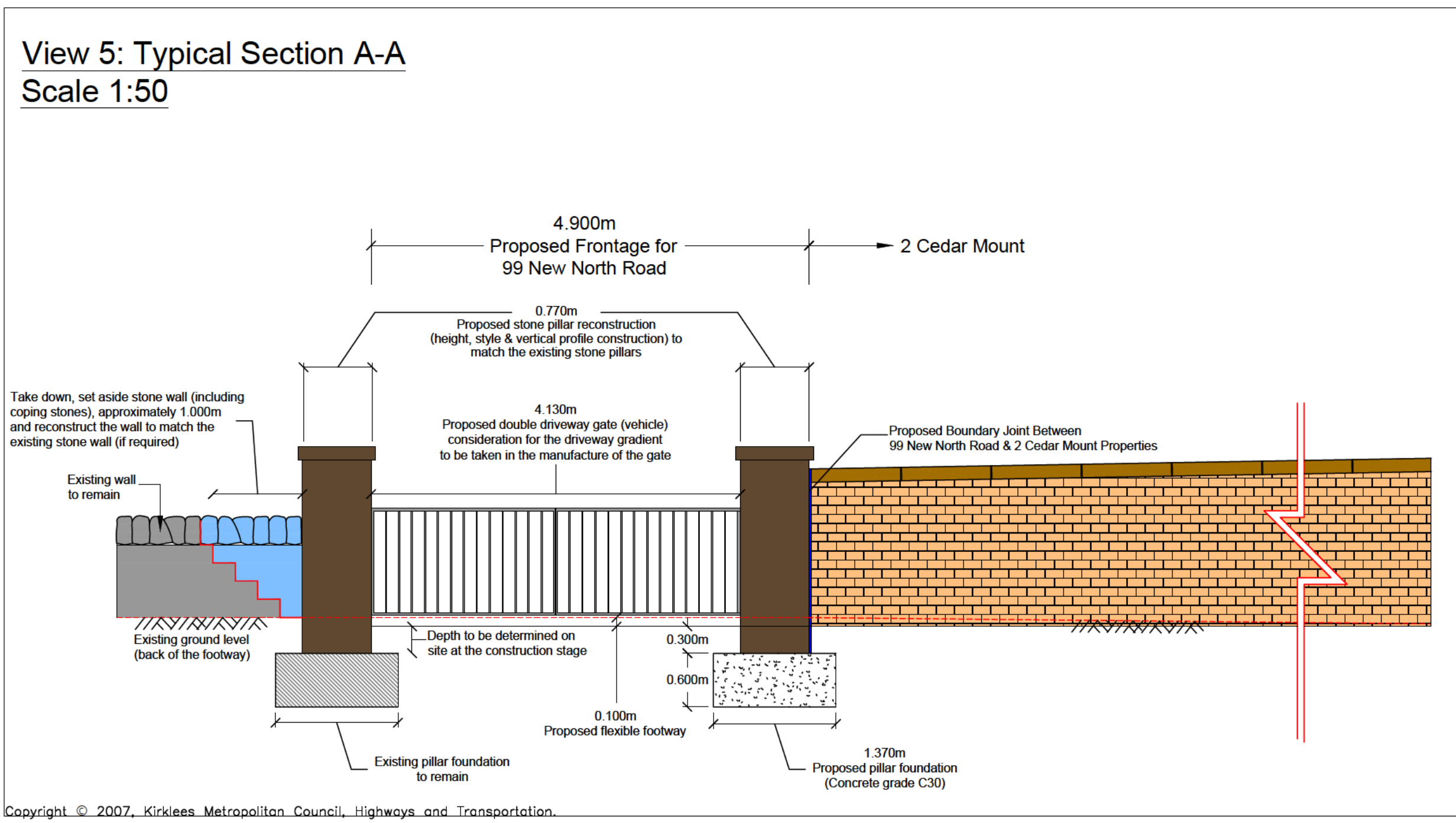
Notes:

- The proposed wall will be marked out on site by the design engineer prior to the start of the works.
- All of the existing stone copings shall be reused unless deemed to be unsuitable.
- The style & vertical profile construction for the proposed re-used stone pillar to match the current existing property style pillars.

REF.	DATE	REVISIONS
C	21/09/21	Key to annotations & drawing reference amended
B	14/04/21	Proposed temporary access works added
A	05/05/20	First issue

Kirklees COUNCIL

Streetscene and Housing Service
Highways and Operation Division
Flint Street, Fartown
Huddersfield HD1 6LG



PROJECT
A629
HALIFAX ROAD (PHASE 5)

TITLE
BLACKER ROAD JUNCTION
ACCOMMODATION WORKS
99 NEW NORTH ROAD

DRAWING No.
TF5/Area A/LW/99NNR-1-rev C

CAD No.

C. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Legislation, Policy & Guidance	Document	Section/Policy
Legislation	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Secretary of State (Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the DCMS, as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Legislation	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) 1990	In England, under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Secretary of State (Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)) is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England are a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
National Planning Policy	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework, 2021	Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Core Planning Principles of which 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' is one. NPPF determines that heritage assets should be afforded proportionate weight to their significance when determining acceptable impacts on the asset or its setting. Developments affecting heritage assets are required to submit a statement describing the significance and any contribution of the assets setting. Any impact on a heritage asset should be weighed against public benefits of the proposal.
Local Plan (Policy)	Kirklees Council, Local Plan, 2019	<u>Policy LP35 Historic Environment</u> 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

Legislation, Policy & Guidance	Document	Section/Policy
		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.
Guidance	Historic England 2017. Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Draft)	The document sets out the emerging approach to assessing the value of heritage assets in accordance to NPPF, required in order to establish the potential impacts on the historic environment.
Guidance	Historic England, 2017. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2 nd edition) (GPA 3) – The Setting of Heritage Assets	The documents sets out guidance against the backdrop of NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas and landscapes.
Guidance	Historic England, 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA 2) – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking	The document provides information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing policy outlined in NPPF and PPG including; assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.
Guidance	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020. Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments	The document defines good practice for the execution and reporting of desk-based assessment in line with the regulations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

UK and Ireland Office Locations

