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# Introduction

## Purpose

This heritage statement has been prepared in support of the planning application for the development of Greenhead College in Huddersfield.

The site sits within Greenhead Park Conservation Area. The existing building on the site, the former Greenhead High School for Girls, is considered by the local planning authority to be a non designated heritage asset. There are several other heritage assets within the surrounding area including the Grade 2 Staff Block at Princes Royal Maternity Hospital on Greenhead Road, and the Grade 2 Registered Park and Garden, Greenhead Park which contains several listed structures including the Grade 2\* Huddersfield War Memorial.

In line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021), a heritage statement is required for applications impacting on the setting of heritage assets. The heritage statement should be read in conjunction with the design and access statement.

The heritage statement comprises an overview of relevant policy, historic context, and an overview of the design narrative and proposals. Heritage assets are identified and their significance and setting described. The final section assesses the impact of the proposals on the significance of the heritage assets identified.

This report follows the approach and structure recommended in Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019).



# Designation Records of the Heritage Asset

## **Greenhead High School for Girls**

The main building is considered by the local planning authority to be a non designated heritage asset and should be treated accordingly (as per paragraph 203 of the NPPF).

## **Heritage assets surrounding the site**

Designation records for heritage assets surrounding the site are included within the section ‘Setting of Heritage Assets Surrounding the Site’.



# Reference in the Local Historic Environment Record

The Historic Environment Record has been consulted, accessed via the Heritage Gateway. There are seven Historic research records within 500m of the site:

### Springdale Mill

Springdale Mill, formerly Starkeys' Mill. Woollen mill established in 1819 and expanded rapidly to fill island site between River Colne and Huddersfield Canal. By 1835 the site included four multi storey mills used for all stages in woollen manufacture, with both powerlooms and handlooms, dyehouses, heated cloth dryhouses, finishing shops and steam power plant. The block end on the canal is listed Grade II.

### Monument Number 1330624

West entrance to Gledholt Tunnel. Railway tunnel portal built in 1845-9, possibly by Thomas Nicholson. Two round arched tunnel entrances with tapering buttresses, rock faced rustication and a moulded ashlar cornice and blocking course with three acroteria. This part of the line opened on 1 August 1849.

### Huddersfield Royal Infirmary

A two storey infirmary, rectangular in plan and built 1829-31 to designs by J Oates. Ward blocks were added in 1861 and 1871-4, a nurses' home, mortuary and fever wards in 1900. Further 20th century extensions followed.

### Monument Number 49096

The foundations of a Roman temple, also an altar dedicated to Fortune by Antonius Modestus of the VI Legion, were discovered in 1743 at Huddersfield.

### Waterworks Offices

















Former offices of the Huddersfield Corporation Waterworks Department, dating from 1828. Two storey ashlar building with a hipped slate roof.

### Monument Number 1408996

A large detached house built in 1882-3 for George Kirk, extended in 1913 and later occupied by a private school specialising in drama and ballet. The building is of pitch faced stone with ashlar dressings and hipped slate roofs.

### Monument Number 1330618

East entrances to Gledholt Tunnel. Railway tunnel portal built in 1845-9, possibly by Thomas Nicholson. The entrance consists of two staggered semi circular arches, with rock faced rustication and plain roll moulded surrounds. This part of the line opened on the 1st of August 1849.

Statutory Data		
<a href="#">The National Heritage List for England</a>	No records matched your search	  
National Designation Decisions		
<a href="#">Designation Decision Records (De-listed entries)</a>	No records matched your search	 
<a href="#">Designation Decision Records (Non-designated entries)</a>	No records matched your search	 
Non-Statutory National Data		
<a href="#">Historic Milestone Society Database</a>	No records matched your search	  
<a href="#">Historic England research records</a>	7 results	
<a href="#">National Trust HBSMR</a>	No records matched your search	 
<a href="#">Parks and Gardens UK</a>	No records matched your search	  
<a href="#">PMSA</a>	An error occurred	
<a href="#">NMR Excavation Index</a>	No records matched your search	  
<a href="#">Church Heritage Record</a>	No records matched your search	  
Local Records		
<a href="#">Durham Historic Environment Record</a>	No records matched your search	 
<a href="#">Gloucestershire County Council: Historic Environment Record</a>	No records matched your search	 
<a href="#">Northumberland Historic Environment Record</a>	No records matched your search	 
<a href="#">North Yorkshire HER</a>	No records matched your search	 
<a href="#">South Yorkshire SMR</a>	No records matched your search	 
<a href="#">West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS)</a>	An error occurred	  

HER search within 500m of site		
Title	Location	Description
<a href="#">Springdale Mill</a>	Kirklees	Springdale Mill, formerly Starkeys' Mill. Woollen mill established in 1819 and expanded rapidly to f...
<a href="#">Monument Number 1330624</a>	Kirklees	West entrance to Gledholt Tunnel. Railway tunnel portal built in 1845-9, possibly by Thomas Nicholso...
<a href="#">Huddersfield Royal Infirmary</a>	Kirklees	A two-storey infirmary, rectangular in plan and built 1829-31 to designs by J Oates. Ward blocks wer...
<a href="#">Monument Number 49096</a>	Kirklees	Remains of a Roman temple and an altar were found in 1743.
<a href="#">Waterworks Offices</a>	Kirklees	Former offices of the Huddersfield Corporation Waterworks Department, dating from 1828. Two-storeyed...
<a href="#">Monument Number 1408996</a>	Kirklees	A large detached house built in 1882-3 for George Kirk, extended in 1913 and later occupied by a pri...
<a href="#">Monument Number 1330618</a>	Kirklees	East entrances to Gledholt Tunnel. Railway tunnel portal built in 1845-9, possibly by Thomas Nichol...

# Archaeological Potential

The pre application did not request archaeological assessment for this site.

There do not appear to have been previous desktop assessments or archaeological surveys carried out for this site, as part of previous applications.



# Planning Context

## National Planning Policy Framework

We have consulted the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021). Within the NPPF, section 16 conserving and enhancing the historic environment contains paragraphs 189 – 208 referring to significance, setting and harm to heritage assets.

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

In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

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

When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.

Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification.

Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (2019) has also been consulted.

## Kirklees Local Plan Strategy and Policies

The following local plan policies relate to heritage:

- LP35: Historic environment

## Historic England

The following guidance has been consulted:

- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)
- Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019)

## Previous related proposals

Please refer to the planning history for Greenhead College on the next page.

Application Ref	Description of Development	Decision	Date
2000/91334	Erection of ground floor office and first floor science classroom	Approved	16/06/2000
2000/91393	Erection of extension to form covered walkway, storage and additional sports hall accommodation (within a conservation area)	Approved	20/07/2000
2002/90709	Erection of new entrance to common room (within a conservation area)	Approved	30/04/2002
2002/94250	Erection of art studios and classrooms extensions, creation of new access and additional parking (within a conservation area)	Approved	13/02/2003
2006/95249	Construction of synthetic grass pitch, porous macadam sports area for basketball, netball and tennis, access ramps vehicular access, 4m high fence, floodlights erection of single storey changing and storage accommodation and associated engineering works (within a conservation area)	Approved	02/02/2007
2011/91422	Demolition of existing single storey lean-to and erection of single storey extension (within a Conservation Area)	Approved	18/07/2011
2011/92096	Part demolition of boundary wall, erection of 2 storey classroom building and associated landscaping, and entrance gates (Within a Conservation Area)	Approved	22/09/2011
2011/93106	Single storey extension to existing common room, to form improved student social area and entrance	Approved	30/01/2012

2012/90238	Recladding of science block and replacement windows (within a Conservation Area)	Approved	19/04/2012
2012/90519	Erection of second floor extension to existing classroom building (Within a Conservation Area)	Approved	24/05/2012
2012/90523	Erection of single storey extension (within a Conservation Area)	Approved	01/05/2012
2012/92702	Non material amendment on previous application 2011/93106 for single storey extension to existing common room, to form improved student social area and entrance.	Approved	31/08/2012
2013/93550	Erection of four storey teaching block and demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area	Approved	14/2/2014
2014/93113	Non-Material Amendment to previous permission no. 2013/93550 for erection of four storey teaching block and demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area	Approved	6/11/2014
2015/93763	Erection of a two-storey building (within a Conservation Area)	Approved	25/02/2016

# Consultations Undertaken

There have been two rounds of pre application engagement with the Local Planning Authority (2020 and 2021).

Meetings with the Local Planning Authority have been held on 20 January 2021, 4 March 2021, 10 March 2021 and 8 April 2021. The scheme has also been presented to the Strategic Planning Committee for their early comments (31 March 2021).

Furthermore, engagement has taken place with Historic England, with a meeting held on 7 April 2021.

Historic England stated that the site / location is an important one, and it will be an important institutional building, and a key building in the Conservation Area. Historic England also agreed with the proposed location as limiting impact on the Grade II Registered Park and Garden, and supported the north south lines of the retained / proposed buildings. Historic England recommended that the new building establishes a strong relationship with the Park on the north elevation and the north west corner particularly, and establishes interest here to help activate and refine the relationship with the Park.

Historic England supported considering symmetry in the elevation facing the Old Girls School and stated that the use of the internal spaces could be considered to maximise views to the Park from inside the building. Social spaces have received support from Historic England. It has been agreed that impact on the Park cannot be avoided but the way the building / roofscape is expressed will help, and the institutional use and mass of the building is as expected for this type of site.

# Approach and Methodology

## Significance

Significance is one of the guiding principles running through the historic environment section of the NPPF. The NPPF defines significance as ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest’. Such interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic’ and it may derive ‘not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’.

Significance is what conservation sustains, and where appropriate enhances, in managing change to heritage assets.

This heritage statement follows the staged approach recommended in Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019).

### 1 Understand the form, materials and history of the affected heritage asset(s), and / or the nature and extent of archaeological deposits

This has been carried out through:

- Visiting the site
- Documentary research, architectural history and deskbased assessment
- Historic maps and plans to demonstrate the development of the buildings
- Photographs, both new and historic, of the heritage asset
- Drawings including plans and elevations
- Detailed photographs of the features concerned

### 2 Understand the significance of the asset(s)

The various interests of the heritage asset are described:

#### Archaeological interest

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 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 skills, like sculpture.

#### Historic interest

An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). 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 Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance

Where the proposal affects the historic fabric of the heritage asset, this will be described, including: the effect on that fabric including loss or concealment of historic features and fabric which contribute to significance, both inside and out, proposed removals and demolitions and the impact of alterations and extensions, where proposed.

The proposal affects the setting, and related views, of the heritage asset, therefore the contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset, or the way that the setting allows the significance to be appreciated is described. This includes the impact of the location of new development within the setting, of the impact on key views, the impact on the relationship of the heritage asset to its setting.

The proposal impacts both on the heritage asset directly and on its setting, therefore a cumulative assessment of impact is needed. Impacts both harmful and beneficial should be noted.

### 4 Avoid, minimise and mitigate negative impact, in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF

The NPPF stresses that impacts on heritage assets should be avoided. Therefore, how the impact is to be avoided or minimised has been outlined. Reference is made to the Design and Access Statement.

Where there would be an impact on the significance of the heritage asset, any further archaeological analysis and building recording proposed is described.

### 5 Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance

In some circumstances, the ability to appreciate significance may be enhanced or otherwise revealed by the proposal, and is outlined within this section. Reference is made to the Design and Access Statement.

## Setting

The setting of heritage assets is also considered, and follows the staged approach set out in Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017):

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. This is carried out through the assessment of baseline photography and proposed views.

Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.

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

## Conclusion

This section summarises the overall impact of the proposals (direct and setting) on the heritage asset(s), and justifies any harmful impacts with reference to public benefits in the planning statement.



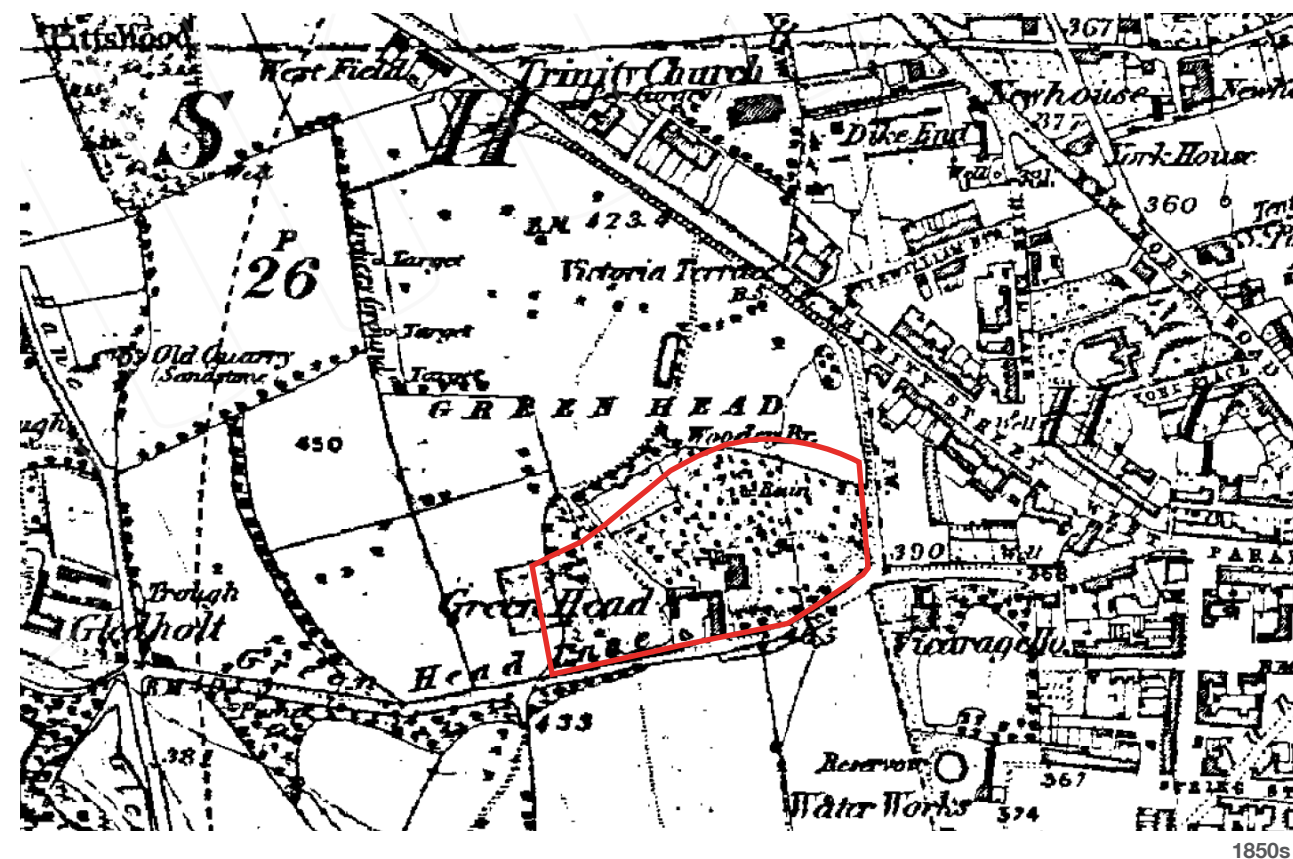
# The Heritage Assets and their Significance

## Understanding the Form and History of Greenhead College

### Historic context

#### 1850s

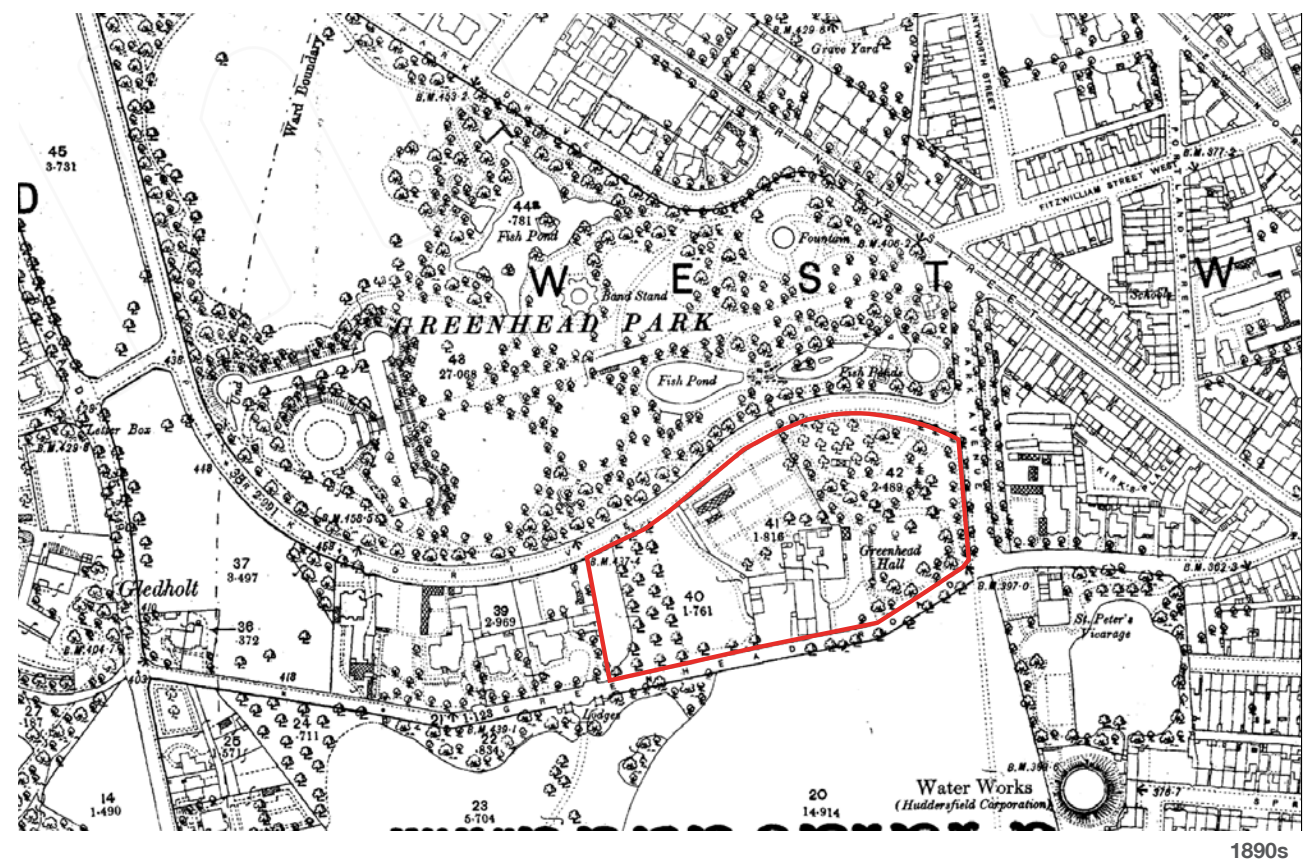
This map shows the third (1820s) Greenhead Hall and its grounds which extended into the area to the north (now Greenhead Park). On the College site, the grounds included wooded areas and stables to the south west. The entrance is at the south eastern corner of the site, off Greenhead Road. There is a circular carriage drive leading to the main entrance on the principal eastern elevation which faces towards the town centre.



1850s

#### 1890s

This map shows Greenhead Park now laid out (1881) and Park Drive between the park and the third Greenhead Hall. There are also secondary entrances off Park Drive into the grounds from the north, and off Greenhead Road to the south elevation and stables. The remaining grounds of the hall on site appear to be more formal, and the loop of the carriage drive has been altered. Large houses have been developed in the plots between Park Drive and Greenhead Road to the west of the Hall, including Wentworth School.

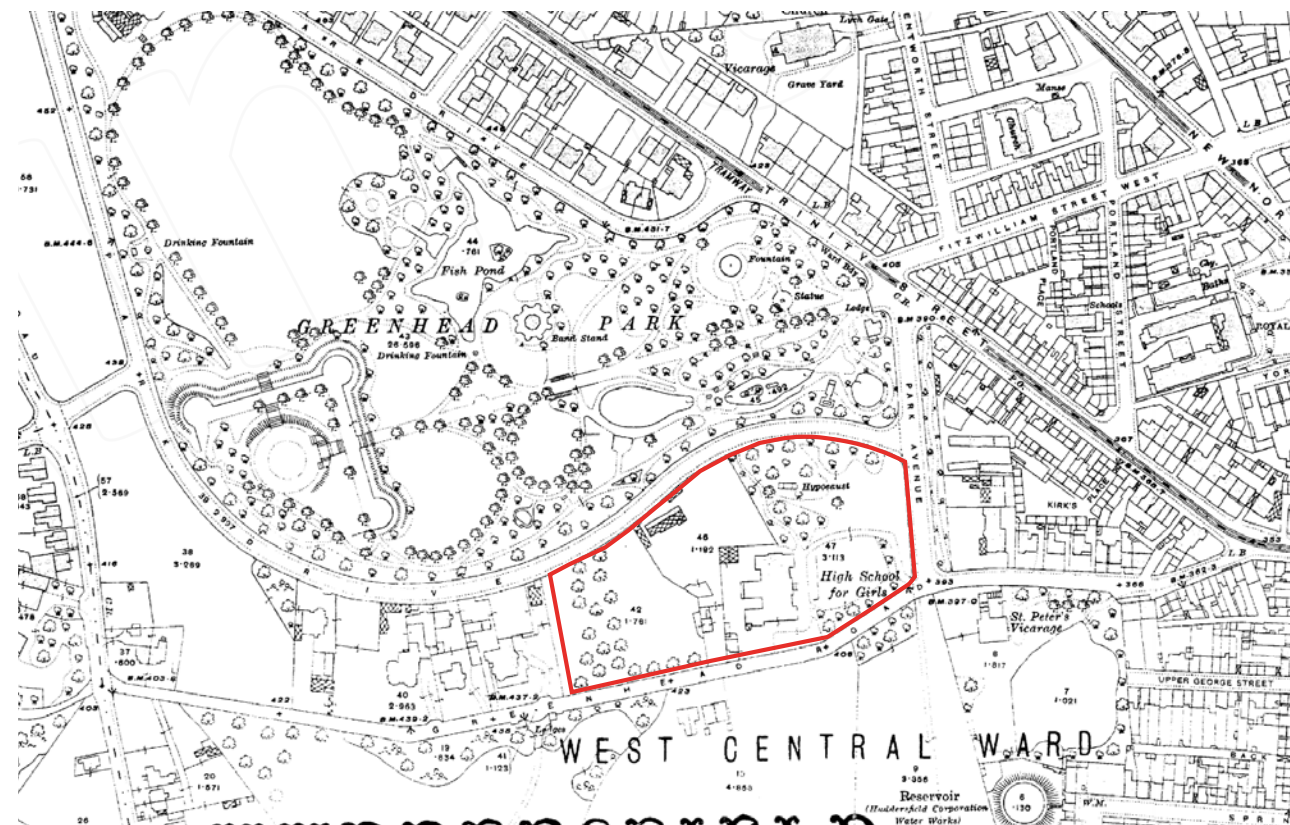


1890s



### 1910s

Greenhead Hall and stables has been replaced by Greenhead High School for Girls. The grounds are largely unchanged, with some outbuildings to the rear, including the Lodge building which remains on the site today. The land to the south of Greenhead Road remains undeveloped.



1910s

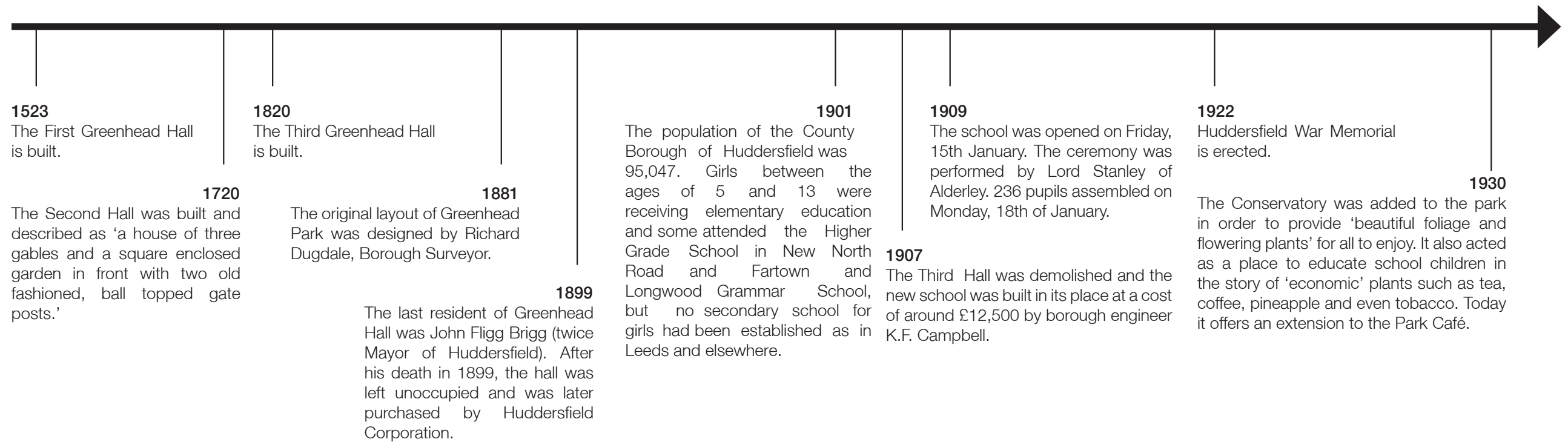
### 1960s

By the 1960s there are new buildings (Rosemary House including dining and kitchen facilities and further classrooms) to the rear of the main block. Trees have been cleared to create a playing field to the west of this. In front of the main block are tennis courts. The area to the south of the site was developed for housing in the interwar years. And to the south east of the site, St Peter's Vicarage has been replaced by the Princess Royal Maternity Hospital.



1960s





### Greenhead Hall

Greenhead College was originally a grand house, Greenhead Hall. Prior to Greenhead Hall's demolition, it had housed many prominent figures, including John Fligg Brigg, the three times mayor of Huddersfield. In addition, Matthew Wilkinson who bought the house and the estate in 1660 established the first grammar school within Huddersfield.

Greenhead Hall's history was shaped by national events. The first owners of the estate in 1453 ended when Thomas Hirst was on the losing side of the English Civil War and was driven from the estate as a result, selling the estate to Matthew Wilkinson in 1660.

In 1720 the Second Hall was built and was described as 'a house of three gables and a square enclosed garden in front with two old fashioned ball topped gate posts.'

'In 1745, at the time of the Young Pretender's Rebellion, 'General Oglethorpe lodged at Greenhead.'

In the early 19th century Greenhead Hall was home to the magistrate, Benjamin Haigh Allen, until his death in 1829. Holy Trinity Church was built in monument to him, endowed from his own wealth in 1816-19. This Grade II\* church sits to the north of the College site, across Greenhead Park.

In 1881 the creation of Greenhead Park left the hall with much reduced grounds and after Brigg's death in 1899 no new tenant could be found to take on the large and costly house. Huddersfield Corporation offered to buy what remained, as the site for the new Girls' High School.

The Georgian hall (dating from 1820) was demolished and in 1907 the new Greenhead School for Girls replaced it.



Greenhead Hall



GREENHEAD HALL, HUDD. (186.)

Greenhead Hall 1890

### **Greenhead High School for Girls**

In 1901 the population of the County Borough of Huddersfield was 95,047. Girls between the ages of five and 13 were receiving elementary education and some attended the Higher Grade School in New North Road and Fartown and Longwood Grammar Schools, but no secondary school for girls had been established, as it had in Leeds and elsewhere. By 1901 the Girls' Public Day School Trust (GPDST) had founded 38 schools including in Yorkshire one in York and one in Sheffield, but when the Act of 1902 laid on local authorities responsibility for the provision of secondary education, the situation in Huddersfield was challenging.

At a meeting of the Huddersfield Education Committee on 10 August 1905, it was voted that "inquiries be made as to the adaptability of Greenhead Hall for a High School for Girls [and] also the probable cost of the necessary alterations". By the summer of the following year, Huddersfield Corporation had formally approached Sir John William Ramsden to negotiate the acquisition of the Greenhead Hall Estate "as a site for a school for girls".

Huddersfield Municipal High School for Girls, designed by borough engineer K.F. Campbell, was opened on 15 January 1909 by Lord Stanley of Alderley on the site of Greenhead Hall. In 1920 the name "Greenhead High School" replaced that of the "Municipal High School for Girls."



Greenhead School

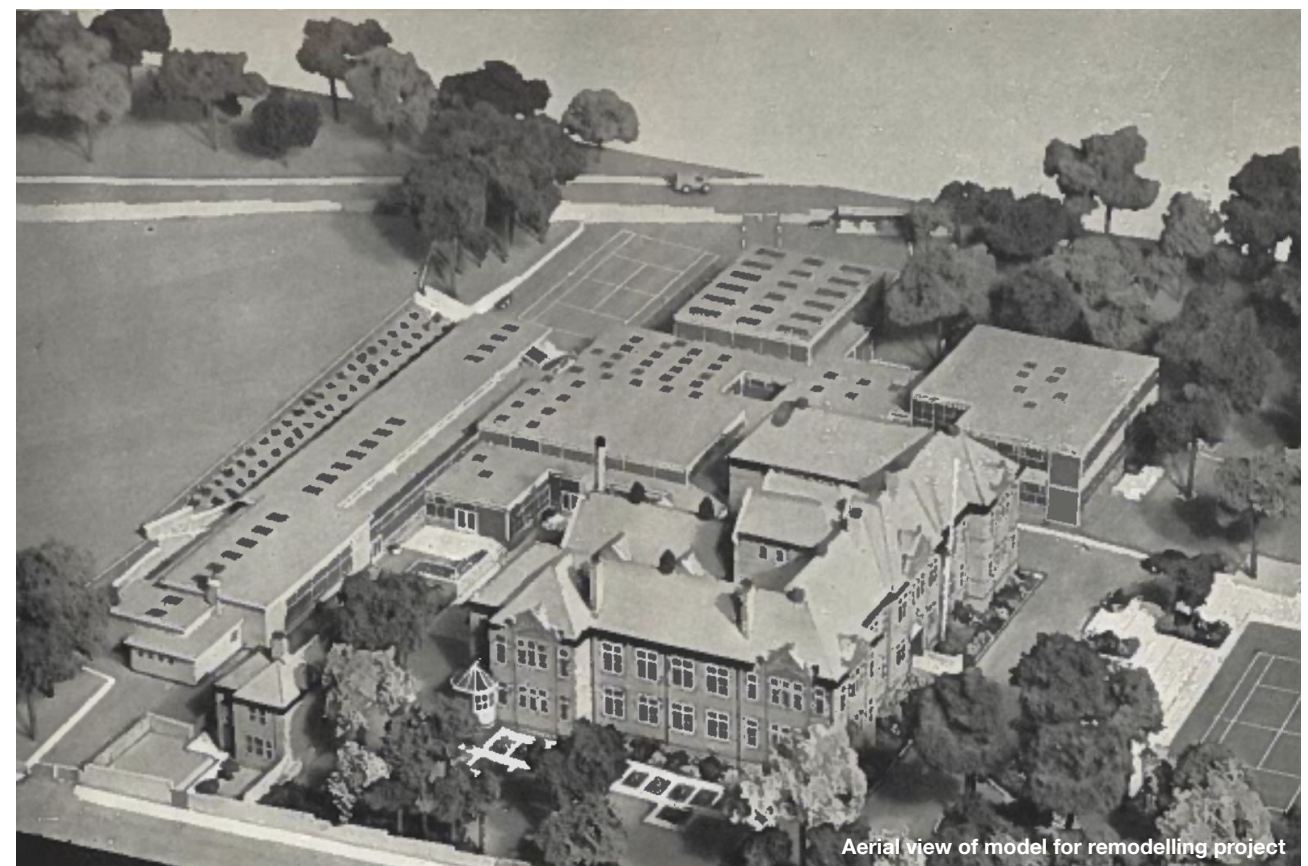


Greenhead High School for Girls 1930

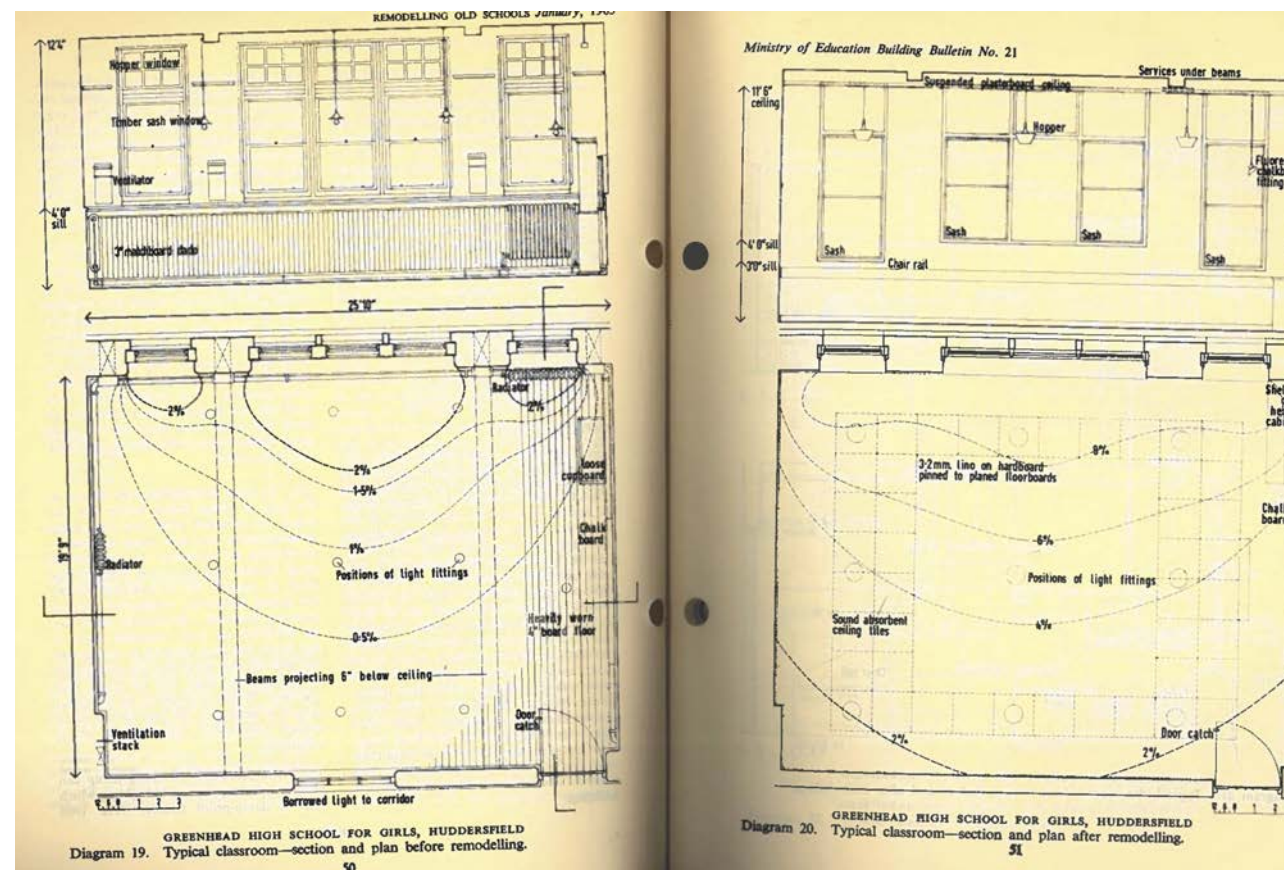


Greenhead School was selected for remodelling within the first group of school development projects in the early sixties. It was felt due to the large site area, contribution towards playing fields, and post war additions to the buildings, Greenhead School would serve future generations well. The architect was briefed on educational needs and facilities. The brief also included consideration of views.

The statue named Gladys, was designed by Hungarian sculptor Peter Peri and installed at the newly built science block of what was then Greenhead High School for Girls in 1961. The statue – which is attached to what is now the college common room block – was due to be moved to another wall of the building as part of a redevelopment plan.

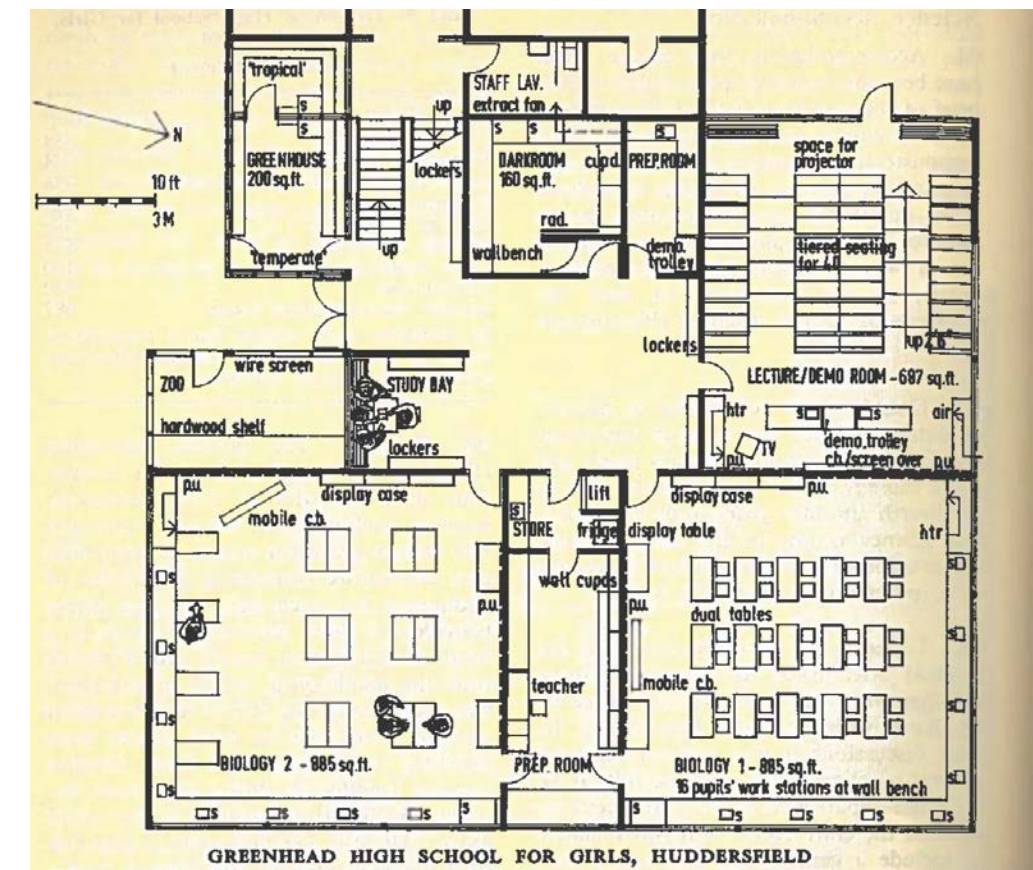




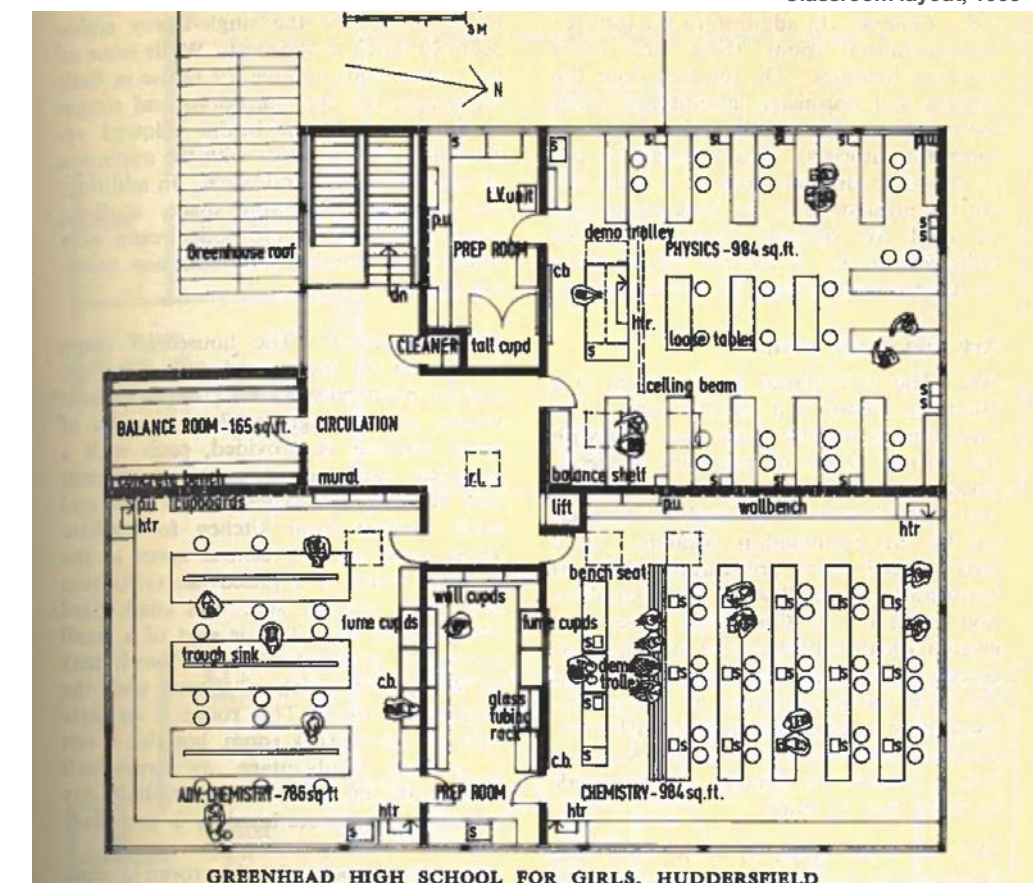


Remodelling Plan, 1963

Floor plans of Greenhead School for Girls from the Bulletin No.21 1963. The Bulletin details how schools should be remodelled following the influx in primary school age children. The school is highlighted as a best practice example.

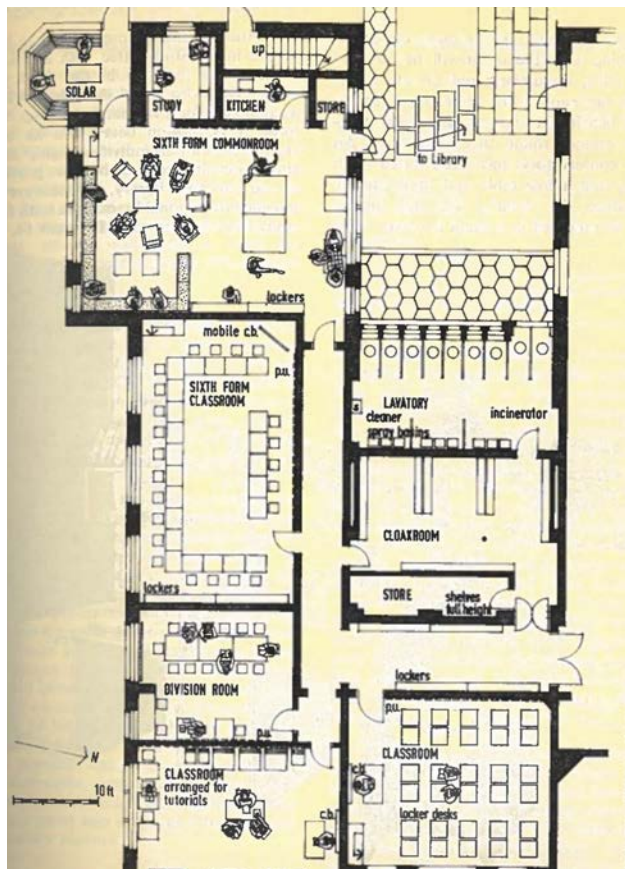


Classroom layout, 1963

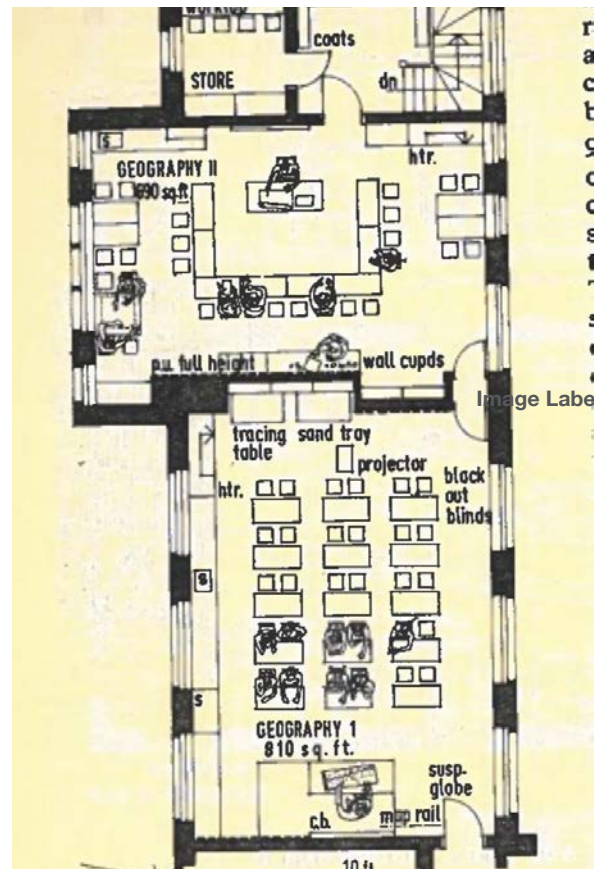


Science Labs, 1963

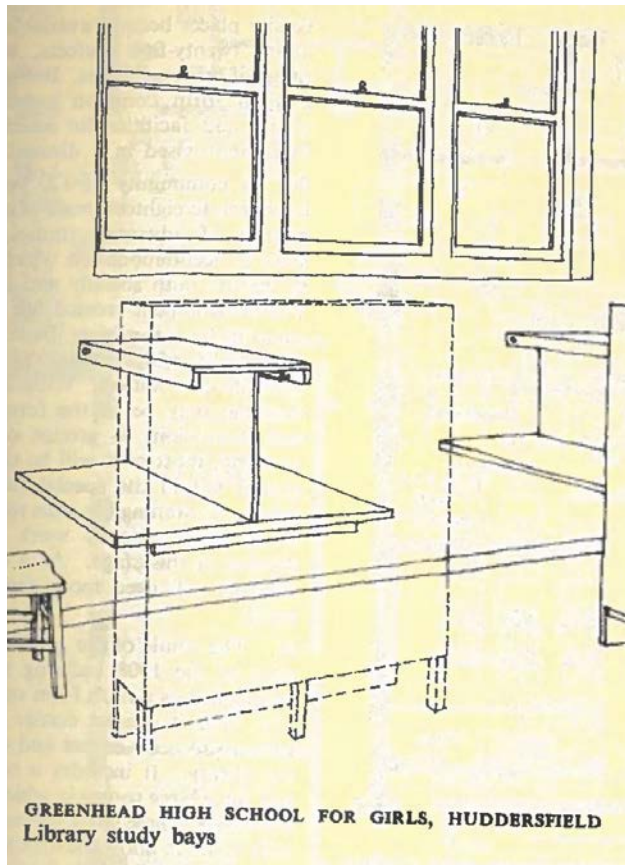




Sixth Form Suite, 1963

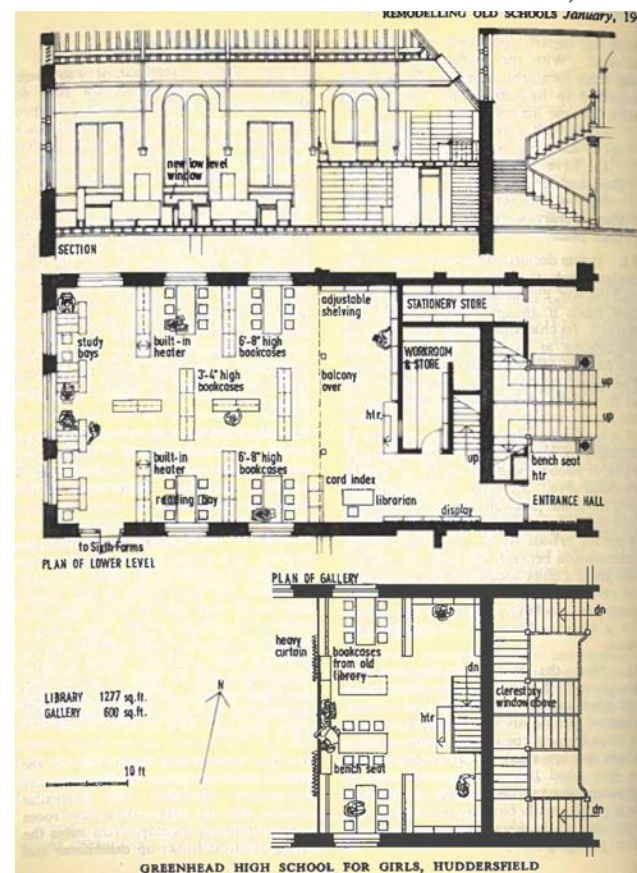


Classrooms, 1963



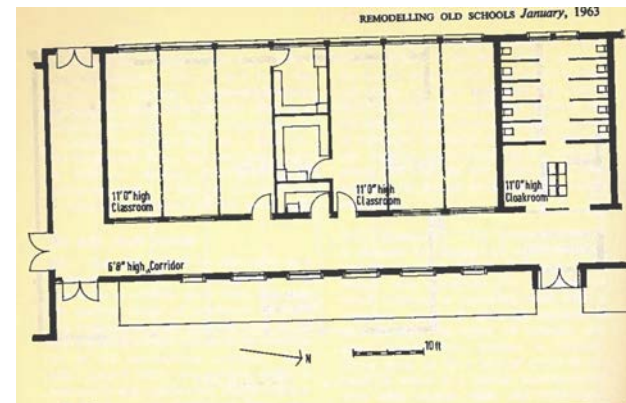
GREENHEAD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HUDDERSFIELD  
Library study bays

Table design, 1963

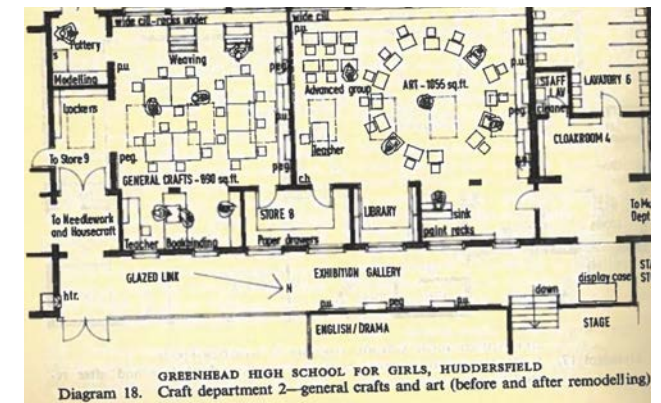


GREENHEAD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HUDDERSFIELD

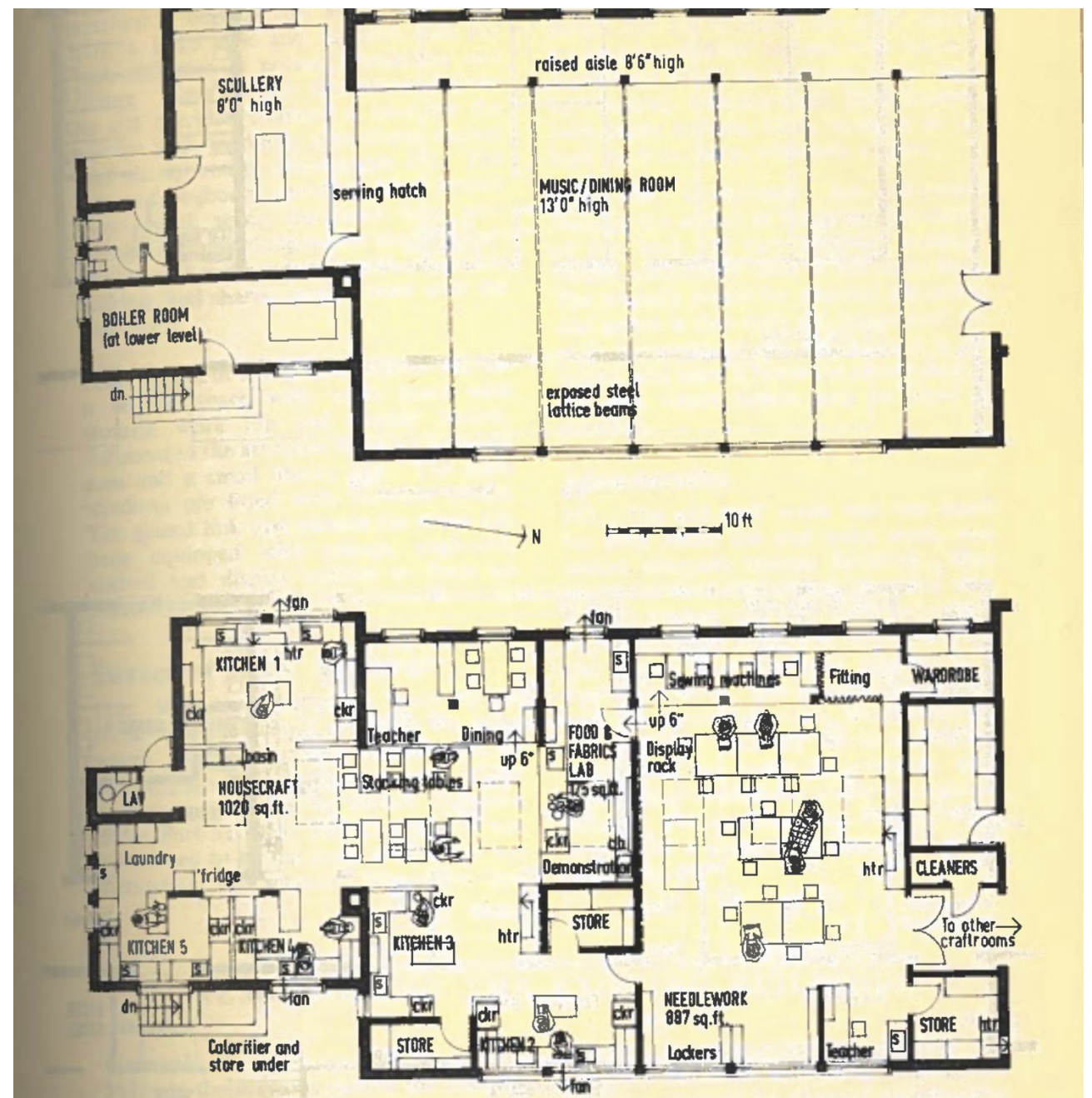
1963



Art Department



Art Department



Art Department