

Details

This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 26 August 2021 to update the name and address and to reformat the text to current standards

SE 1416 NE 2/719

KING STREET (North Side) Unit 41 (Kingsgate Centre)

(Formerly listed as Nos 43 (The Globe Public House), 45 and 47, KING STREET (North Side))

GV II

Early C19. Ashlar. Pitched stone slate roof. Three storeys. Stone brackets to gutter. Four ranges of sashes with plain raised surrounds. Arch to yard at rear taken on modern RSJ. Quite good late C19 or early C20 shop fronts. Entrance to No 43 has characteristic early C20 glazed tiles.

Listing NGR: SE1202917610

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.
Legacy System number: **340047**

Legacy System: **LBS**

Legal

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

Unit 41, Kingsgate Centre

Listed on the National Heritage List for England.
[Search over 400,000 listed places](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1313515**

Date first listed: **29-Sep-1978**

Statutory Address 1: **Unit 41, Kingsgate Centre, King Street, Huddersfield, HD1 2QB**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

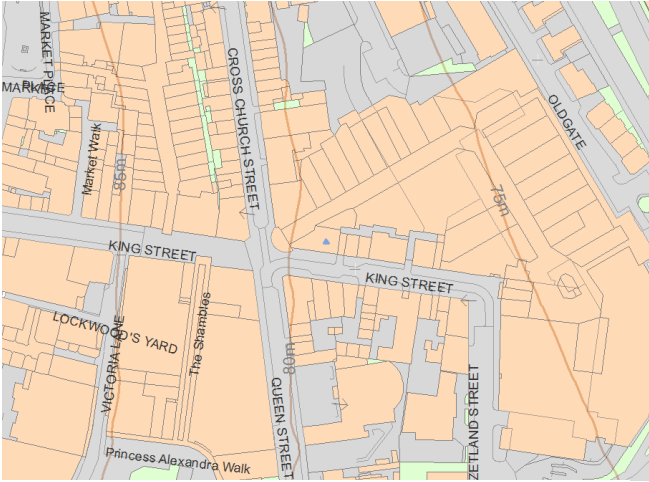
[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address: **Unit 41, Kingsgate Centre, King Street, Huddersfield, HD1 2QB**

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

District: **Kirklees (Metropolitan Authority)**



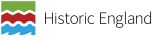
Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale.
This copy shows the entry on 29-Sep-2022 at 10:34:42.

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey
Licence number 100024900. © British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2022. All
rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

Use of this data is subject to **Terms and Conditions**
(<https://historicengland.org.uk/terms/website-terms-conditions/>).

End of official list entry



PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER

Listed on the National Heritage List for England.
[Search over 400,000 listed places \(https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/\)](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/)

Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II***

List Entry Number: **1134977**

Date first listed: **03-Mar-1952**

Statutory Address 1: **PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER, KIRKGATE**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries \(https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/\)](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/)

[Corrections and minor amendments \(https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/\)](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

Location

Statutory Address: **PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER, KIRKGATE**

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

District: **Kirklees (Metropolitan Authority)**

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134977?section=official-list-entry

1/5

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134977?section=official-list-entry

2/5

polygonal timber pulpit with linenfold panelling and a wrought iron balustrade to the steps. To the left is the organ, a Conacher of 1908, restored by Philip Wood in 1984. The chancel contains carved choir pews with ogee-shaped crocketed ends with poppy-head finials that may pre-date the C19 church. In the sanctuary is a gilded timber baldachino by Sir Ninian Comper (1921) with 4 Tuscan columns, entablature and angels on the top carrying swords made from candles, designed as a First World War memorial. The east window has stained glass also by Comper. Other stained glass in the church is mainly from 1834-6 with some of 1852 by Willement.

Various neo-classical marble tablets are on the walls of the aisles, including one to the Rev Henry Venn, Vicar 1759-71, whose zealous ministry did much to combat non-conformity in the town. The best is in the south gallery near the north end, to Robert Brook and has a broken column, a sarcophagus, and an aedicule with diagonally placed consoles.

The galleries have carved wood-panelled fronts and box pews on three sides. Those at the centre rear are later and are fronted with carved panels clearly reused from elsewhere, in similar style to other reused carved timber. Above the south transept is a cleared area used for meetings.

The north vestry is wood panelled and contains cupboards and a small toilet within the walls. The pyramidal roof has narrow exposed beams radiating from the apex. The south (choir) vestry is larger, with exposed stonework around the windows and door, and a panelled ceiling. The crypt area contains offices and a restaurant open to the public. The ceilings are vaulted.

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES A number of C17 tomb slabs, mainly those of the Brookes of New House Hall, are used as paving outside the west end. St Peter's Gardens to the north, formerly the churchyard, also contain tombs and monuments. A stone arched entrance on the south side is a later addition.

HISTORY The first church of St Peter's dated to the eleventh or twelfth century. It was rebuilt at the beginning of the sixteenth century and again in 1834-6 when the previous church had fallen into disrepair. It was designed by J P Pritchett of York, a leading non-conformist chapel builder, and what was initially intended to be a straight rebuilding became more ambitious, involving the construction of a crypt, the extension of the nave by 30 ft and the raising of the tower to 120 ft. Some items from the earlier church were incorporated. Two octagonal vestries were added at the east end, the northern by 1851 and the southern, a choir vestry, in 1879. The interior was reordered in 1873 with the renewal of pews and a new pulpit. In 1923 the Sanctuary was reordered, and a baldachino and east window by Sir Ninian Compton installed as a War Memorial. The south transept was redesigned in the 1940s with an oak screen by Robert Thompson as a Second World War Memorial. Further internal reordering took place in the 1980s, with a dais installed in the body of the church and a Robert Thompson altar.

SOURCES Pevsner; Yorkshire, the West Riding, 1967, p271 <http://www.huddersfieldparishchurch.org/index2.htm>, accessed on 23/07/2008

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION The Church of St. Peter is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons: * The architecture of the church is well designed and consistent, with the only significant additions, of the two vestries, making positive contributions to the overall composition * The interior is largely unaltered from its original form, and the survival of a full set of box pews in the gallery is relatively rare * The quality of the internal timber work of the roof and ceilings, the gallery fronts, wardens' and choir pews, screens and pulpit is extremely high and includes both early nineteenth century work and more recent fittings by Robert Thompson of Kilburn * The baldachino and East window by Sir Ninian Comper, a nationally recognised architect, and are of very high quality. Other items such as the organ and other stained glass, are also good quality * The church occupies a central position in the town, and dominates the area with its tall and elaborate tower, and striking south face * There is a large number of marble memorial plaques, some pre-dating the church, and several of very good quality and interest, which also contribute to establishing the central importance of the church in the town. This is further shown by the War Memorials incorporated into the church, namely the Comper baldachino and the Thompson screen.

This List entry has been amended to add the source for War Memorials Register. This source was not used in the compilation of this List entry but is added here as a guide for further reading, 16 August 2017.

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134977?section=official-list-entry

3/5

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134977?section=official-list-entry

4/5

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**
National Grid Reference: **SE 14578 16771**

Details

5113 KIRKGATE (North Side)

SE 1416 NE 2/1

3.3.52 Parish Church of St Peter

II*

Parish church, 1834-6, by architect J P Pritchett of York.

PLAN Constructed in ashlar with a pitched slate roof, it has nave and aisles flanking a west tower, south transept, and a lower one-bay chancel flanked by one-storey polygonal vestries.

EXTERIOR The chancel is shallow, with a single plain pointed arch window to each side. The east end has a large 5-light window with perpendicular tracery and a crenellated transom above a semi-basement shouldered arch door flanked by small pointed arch windows. The nave has a crenellated parapet and chamfered dado throughout, with shallow buttresses, diagonal at the corners and with crocketed pinnacles. The north side has 8 windows with 2-centred heads, plain chamfers, Perpendicular tracery, and hoodmoulds, in pairs divided by buttresses. All are 2-light with one transom, except at the west end where the window is without a transom and is over a former door, now blocked, which has buttresses to either side and C20 simple tracery over the blocking. The south side has a broad transept, a gabled roof with a cross finial at the head, and diagonal corner buttresses with crocketed finials. Two buttresses also divide the 3 windows, the central one with 4 lights and 2 transoms, flanked by a 3 light to each side. The remaining nave windows are as on the north side, but at the west end is a door, similar to that on the north side but still in use, and access to the crypt. At the east end is another similar door, approached up a flight of steps, and between are small arched windows at ground level, lighting the crypt.

The west end has a tower over the west entrance, with 6 stages, Perpendicular traceried panelling all over, 3-light loured bell openings, diagonal buttresses with crocketed pinnacles, and openwork traceried crenellations. There are clocks on each side. Below is a triple-arched doorway with a 3-light window with tracery and one transom over. At the east end on either side of the chancel is an octagonal vestry. The northern has a crenellated parapet, flower finial on the pyramidal roof, a north door and simple pointed arch windows with hood moulds. The southern, also with crenellated parapet and a south door, has traceried windows with decorative hood moulds with carved label stops in the form of faces, including Jesus, Mary, a former bishop of Ripon and Benjamin Disraeli.

INTERIOR The main entry is through the west door which leads to an entrance lobby beneath the tower. A small arched door leads to a spiral staircase accessing the tower. Further doors to each side lead to the gallery, that to the left removed. An arched double door leads into the nave, at the rear of which is a cleared narthex area with bench pews beyond. The rear two rows (wardens' seats) have tall blind traceried backs and shouldered ends, possibly reused from an earlier building or from elsewhere. The aisles are defined by open arches with octagonal columns which support the galleries, also supported on transverse beams with panelled traceried decoration. The timber roof has tie beam and king post trusses infilled with traceried panels and large bosses. The font, to the right at the rear of the nave, is dated 1570 and has the cipher ER and the arms of England and France quartered, crudely inscribed. To the rear left is an inserted kitchen where the second stair to the gallery used to be. The Lady Chapel, in the wide, shallow south transept, has wooden furniture and a carved parclose screen to the nave, which is also a Second World War memorial, all by Robert Thompson of Kilburn.

A low platform has been extended into the east end of the nave, containing an altar by Robert Thompson, and a

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.
Legacy System number: **340086**

Legacy System: **LBS**

Sources

Websites
War Memorials Register, accessed 16 August 2017 from
<http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/46979>
(<http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/46979>)
War Memorials Register, accessed 16 August 2017 from
<http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/46978>
(<http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/46978>)

Legal

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



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale.
This copy shows the entry on 29-Sep-2022 at 10:35:13.

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey
Licence number 100024900.© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2022. All
rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

Use of this data is subject to **Terms and Conditions**
(<https://historicengland.org.uk/terms/website-terms-conditions/>).

End of official list entry

← Previous - [Overview](#)

→ Next - **[Comments and Photos](#)**



Castle Hill: slight univallate hillfort, small multivallate hillfort, motte and bailey castle and deserted village

Listed on the National Heritage List for England.
[Search over 400,000 listed places](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/) (*https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/*)

Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Scheduled Monument**

List Entry Number: **1009846**

Date first listed: **30-Mar-1925**

Date of most recent amendment: **10-Mar-1992**

Location

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

District: **Kirklees (Metropolitan Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **SE 15215 14052**

Reasons for Designation

Slight univallate hillforts are enclosures defined by a single line of earthworks located on or near the tops of hills. The scale of the earthworks, which may comprise a rampart, a ditch and a counterscarp bank, is small. This and the fact that they are not necessarily located on the highest or most inaccessible hills but almost exclusively above river valleys, implies they were not primarily defensive features but were sited for ease of communication and access to the

greatest variety of resources. Most slight univallate hillforts were built in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. Approximately 150 examples are recorded nationally, with only a small number lying outside central southern England. In area they vary between 1 and 10ha though, again, those at the upper end of the scale tend to be concentrated in the south. Common features of the internal layouts of slight univallate hillforts include the postholes, stakeholes and trenches of timber buildings, storage pits and hearths, and small finds such as spindle whorls, wool combs, tools and personal adornments. These are indicative of temporary or permanent occupation though some slight univallate hill forts have been interpreted as stock enclosures or redistribution centres. Slight univallate hillforts are one of the rarer types of monument that characterise the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age and, as such, are important for the understanding of the transition between the two periods. All examples surviving comparatively well and with the potential for the recovery of further archaeological remains are considered worthy of protection. A number of slight univallate hill forts were remodelled during the later Iron Age to become more strongly defended and multivallate in form. Small multivallate hill forts are those which have an internal area of less than 5ha, with the majority measuring between 1 and 3.5ha. All were built between the sixth century BC and the mid-first century AD though most originated in the fourth to second centuries BC and only a small number date from the period before 400BC. The boundaries of small multivallate hillforts comprise two or more lines of close-set earthworks generally spaced at intervals of less than 15m, though wider spacing is known from a small sample. Each line will consist of a rampart and ditch or a rampart only, and a large number also possess counterscarp banks. The most favoured locations were the hills above rivers and the construction of multiple earthworks is believed not only to have been for protection but as a means of displaying power. Small multivallate hill forts were permanently occupied and sometimes were the foci for large areas of the surrounding countryside. A small number possessed extra-mural settlements and most were connected with the processing of agricultural produce and are likely to have controlled its distribution. The internal structures of most small multivallate hillforts support the view that they were places of high status, with finds such as weapons, Gallo-Belgic coins and goods from distant locations demonstrating this and indicating a period of social development characterised by increased competition between different social groups. Similarly, although the primary function of multiple enclosures may not have been defensive, the number of small multivallate hill forts with vitrified inner ramparts, burnt entrances and hoards of slingshot suggests an increase in raiding and possibly warfare. Small multivallate hill forts therefore provide an important commentary on the nature of settlement and social organisation in the Iron Age and, with only c.100 examples known nationally, are one of the rarer classes of monument belonging to the period. All examples with surviving archaeological deposits are considered to be of national importance. Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications of a type introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower and adjoined by an embanked enclosure, the bailey, which contained additional buildings. Motte and bailey castles had several functions. They were strongholds, acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, were often aristocratic residences and were the centres of local and royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, they generally occupied strategic positions, dominating their immediate locality. Over 600 are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As such, and as one of a restricted range of early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short time, they continued to be built and occupied from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. Castle Hill, Almondbury is a good and well-preserved example of a slight univallate hillfort which developed into a small multivallate hillfort. Not only does it lie outside the main distribution, it belongs to an extremely small group of northern single-banked hillforts with an internal area of more than 1ha. It is, in addition, one of the very few small multivallate hillforts datable to the period before 400BC and is unique in that, during its multi-banked phase, the bivallate interior was surrounded by two outer earthworks set in places more than 30m apart. It also possesses other rare features, including an outwork, and its earliest ramparts preserve the pre- enclosure ground surface contemporary with earlier Prehistoric use of the site. A substantial part of the monument remains unexcavated, making it of great importance to the study of hillforts of these two types. Equally important are the well-preserved remains of the motte and bailey castle. Furthermore, in addition to the garrison and ancillary buildings whose remains survive in the bailey, the well-preserved earthworks of an associated medieval settlement are contained in the area adjacent.

Details

Castle Hill is situated south of Huddersfield at Almondbury, on a hill top above the Holme Valley south of its confluence with the River Colne. The monument includes the remains of a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age univallate hillfort, a later Iron Age multivallate hillfort, a twelfth century motte and bailey castle and the site of a deserted medieval village. Evidence for the occupation and development of Castle Hill comes from a series of partial excavations carried out by W.J.Varley between 1939 and 1973. The earliest period of use was approximately four thousand years ago, as shown by the discovery of Late Neolithic flint tools and part of a polished stone axe. This predated the first hillfort by circa one and a half thousand years. The earthworks encircling the hill were constructed in stages over a period of roughly two hundred years. The earliest enclosure, dated by radiocarbon and thermoluminescence techniques to the late seventh century BC, consisted of an area of c.2ha at the south-west end of the hill enclosed by a single bank measuring c.3m wide. This first enclosure did not have an external ditch but the bank would have been surmounted by a wooden palisade. A simple inturned entrance bisected the bank that crossed the hill and had a small guard room to one side. Early in the sixth century BC, the first enclosure was surrounded by a wide, flat-bottomed ditch and the upcast was used to construct a new bank, also 3m wide, which roughly followed the line of the old bank but in places had a different alignment. In the mid-sixth century BC, this univallate hill fort was refortified and expanded to become a complex double- banked and ditched enclosure. New ramparts, of identical structure to the earlier, were built across the ends of the transverse ditch and were continued round the north-eastern half of the hill, effectively doubling the size of the enclosure. A new entrance was created at the north-east approach and the single bank and ditch of the original enclosure were reinforced by the addition of a second rampart. Post-holes at the front and rear of these defences were found to be contemporary and would have supported the timbers of a shelter attached to the rampart. Approximately one hundred years later this bivallate hill fort was fundamentally rebuilt. The inner rampart was widened and raised and now almost entirely consisted of two parallel drystone revetments separated by horizontal timber lacing infilled with shale and clay. A deeper V-shaped ditch was cut beyond the rampart and a short length of shale rampart was added parallel to the north-east extension. A longer stretch was built outside it and continued to the north-east entrance where an outwork was also added. This outwork shared the outer ditch of the latter rampart and created an oblique approach to the hillfort, carried along a holloway from the north- east. Two new banks, almost continuous and spaced wide apart, were built lower down the hill to entirely surround the complex. By the end of the fifth century BC, however, this multivallate hillfort had been abandoned. The vitrification of the inner rampart indicates that it was destroyed by fire at about that time, possibly during hostilities. The site does not appear to have been occupied again until the early twelfth century AD when the earthworks were modified and reconstructed to create a motte and bailey castle. A broad ditch, 27m wide and 9m deep, was cut across the top of the hill, south-west of the transverse ditch belonging to the original univallate hillfort. The upcast from the ditch was used to build a motte with a surrounding rampart. In the first half of the twelfth century, licence to fortify was granted by King Stephen and the timber palisade that would originally have surmounted the motte was replaced by a stone wall. The remains of timber buildings, and others of timber and stone, have been found on the motte. These had a number of functions and were accompanied by a 27m deep well in which was found well-preserved organic material of the medieval period in addition to medieval pottery and metalwork. Ancillary and garrison buildings, and pens for cattle and horses, would have occupied the bailey and the remains of these will survive in the south-western half of the site overlying deposits relating to the internal layout of the hillfort. The north-eastern half was, at this time, the site of a small medieval settlement which survived the abandonment of the castle by circa two centuries, being still occupied in the fifteenth century. This settlement was characterised by a row of dwellings on either side of a track that ran from the north-east entrance to the gap in the rampart of the univallate hillfort. Each building occupied a strip of land which lay at right-angles to the track and was separated from its neighbours by a shallow ditch. After the desertion of the settlement, Castle Hill remained unoccupied until the nineteenth century when a tavern was built that is still in use as a hotel and public house. In the interim it was twice used as a beacon hill, with one fire being lit there at the time of the Spanish Armada and another being prepared in the event of a Napoleonic invasion. Traditionally, in the past, it has been held to be the site of Camelot and, less fancifully, a Roman fort or the headquarters of the Brigantian Queen Cartimandua. These theories have been discounted, however, due to the complete break in occupation between the fourth century BC and the Middle Ages. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling. These include the surfaces of the approach road, carpark, drives and paths up to and round the monument, all modern walling and fencing, the Victorian Jubilee Tower which is Grade II Listed, the buildings and fixtures of Castle Hill Hotel and the buildings of the house on Hill Side, the safety grille over the well, the Armada anniversary beacon, all modern steps up to and on the monument and the telephone poles crossing the monument. The ground beneath these exclusions, however, with the exception of that beneath the hotel which will have been disrupted by cellarage, is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.
Legacy System number: **13297**

Legacy System: **RSM**

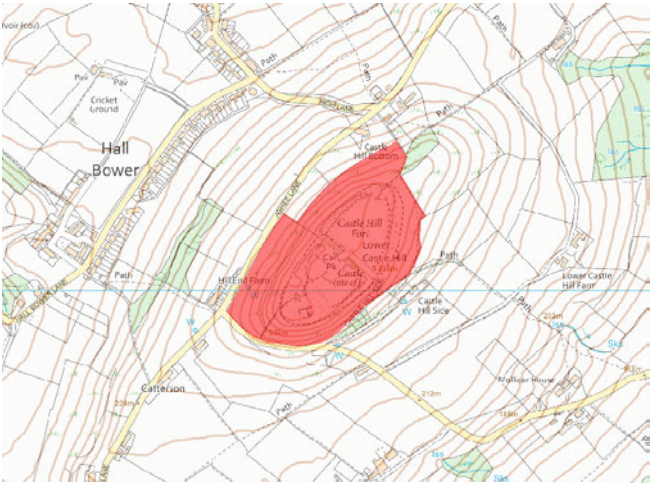
Sources

Books and journals

- Ahier, P, The Story of Castle Hill, Huddersfield...BC200 - AD1945, (1946)
 - Brook, R, The Story of Huddersfield, (1968)
 - Varley, WJ, Castle Hill, Almondbury, (1969)
 - Manby, T G, 'Archaeological Journal' in Almondbury Castle And Hillfort, , Vol. 125, (1968)
 - Stephenson, C, 'Historic Almondbury' in Castle Hill, (1975)
 - Varley, W J, 'Hillforts' in A Summary of the Excavations at Castle Hill: Almondbury 1939-72, (1976)
- Other**
- Typescript in SMR file, Gilks, JA, Castle Hill,
 - Varley, W.J., RCHM Microfiche: W.Yorks., Almondbury, 1938-1970,

Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale.
This copy shows the entry on 29-Sep-2022 at 10:36:08.

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey
Licence number 100024900. © British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2022. All
rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

Use of this data is subject to **Terms and Conditions**
(<https://historicengland.org.uk/terms/website-terms-conditions/>).

End of official list entry

← Previous - [Overview](#)

Victoria Tower

Listed on the National Heritage List for England.
[Search over 400,000 listed places](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1210385**

Date first listed: **29-Sep-1978**

Statutory Address 1: **Victoria Tower, Castle Hill**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address: **Victoria Tower, Castle Hill**

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

District: **Kirklees (Metropolitan Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**
National Grid Reference: **SE 15163 13990**

Details

This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 13 August 2021 to reformat text to current standards

SE 1513 48/13

Almondbury CASTLE HILL Victoria Tower

II

1897-9. Architect: Isaac Jones, of Herne Hill, London. Contractors: Messrs Ben Graham of Crosland Moor. Hammer-dressed stone. Slightly battered tower, square in plan. Machicolations. Crenellated parapet. Slightly higher stair tower corbelled out on north-east corner. Various single-light windows. Built to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee, instead of a Free Public Library, the alternative suggestion.

Listing NGR: SE1516313990

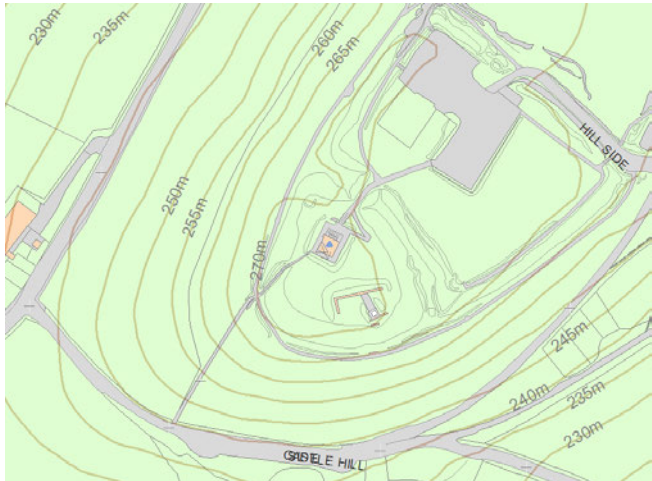
Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.
Legacy System number: **339662**

Legacy System: **LBS**

Legal

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



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale.
This copy shows the entry on 29-Sep-2022 at 10:36:42.

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey
Licence number 100024900.© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2022. All
rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

Use of this data is subject to **Terms and Conditions**
(<https://historicengland.org.uk/terms/website-terms-conditions/>).

End of official list entry

→ [Next - Comments and Photos](#)

Appendix 5: Sources

Legislation and Policy Guidance
English Heritage, Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (London, April 2008).
Historic England, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 (2nd edition, Swindon, July 2015).
Historic England, The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2nd edition, Swindon, December 2017).
Historic England, Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12 (Swindon, October 2019).
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (London, July 2021).
Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (PPG) (revised edition, 23rd July 2019), https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment .
UK Public General Acts, <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> .
UK Public General Acts, <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> .
UK Public General Acts, <i>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</i> .

Court and Appeal Decisions
Catesby Estates Ltd. V. Steer [2018] EWCA Civ 1697.
Bedford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin).
R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).
Palmer v Herefordshire Council & Anor [2016] EWCA Civ 1061.

Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v (1) East Northamptonshire DC & Others [2014] EWCA Civ 137.
Jones v Mordue [2015] EWCA Civ 1243.

Cartographic Sources	
1778	Map of Huddersfield from from Brook, R, 1968. <i>The story of Huddersfield</i> . Macgibbin and Kee Ltd: London.
1826	George Crossland map of Huddersfield from Brook, R, 1968. <i>The story of Huddersfield</i> . Macgibbin and Kee Ltd: London.
1854	Ordnance Survey First Edition Sheet 246.
1887	Goad Fire Insurance Plan. Sheet 4 and Sheet 5.
1893	Ordnance Survey Yorkshire CCXLVI.15
1918	Ordnance Survey Yorkshire CCXLVI.15
1942	Huddersfield Redevelopment Schemes. Huddersfield Library Finding Number: KC592/2/12
1943	Huddersfield Redevelopment Schemes. Huddersfield Library Finding Number: KC592/2/12
1958	Huddersfield Redevelopment Schemes. Huddersfield Library Finding Number: KC592/2/12
1960–62	Ordnance Survey – Landmark Information Group map.
1983	Goad Plan – Huddersfield Library.
Photographs	
1910	Ramsden Street Congregational Chapel, Huddersfield. Kirklees Image Archive. Ref No. k004220. Library No. SC/C054/1980

1910	Queen Street and Cross Church Street. Kirklees Image Archive. Ref No. k004304.
1934	k011213Ramsden Street Chapel. Kirklees Image Archive. Ref No. k011213.
1940	Huddersfield Public Library and Art Gallery, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield. Kirklees Image Archive. Ref No. k019732
1962	Bull and Mouth Street viewed from Victoria Street. Kirklees Image Archive. Ref No. k0250850.
1964	Corner of Queen Street and Queensgate. Kirklees Image Archive. Ref No. km02909.
–	Shambles Street – Huddersfield Civic Society https://www.huddersfieldcivicsociety.org.uk/gallery.html
–	Huddersfield Market Hall. Huddersfield Civic Society https://www.huddersfieldcivicsociety.org.uk/gallery.html
–	Shambles Lane, viewed from Victoria Street. Kirklees Image Archive. Ref No. k021747.
	Ramsden Street Congregational Church. Kirklees Image Archive. Ref No. k019838.

Aerial Photography References	
1934	Aerial view of the site and town centre in 1934. Source: Historic England, ref: EPWO45317
2021	Google Earth

Literature
Atkins, 2015. <i>Castle Hill Setting Study, version 1.0</i>
Fielden Clegg Bradley Studios, 2022 Volume 2 – Huddersfield History

- Volume 4 (V2) – Library and Art Gallery Assessment of Significance
- Volume 5 (V5) – Queensgate Market Hall Assessment of Significance
- Volume 6 (V5) Heritage Impact Assessment

Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Manchester

Queens House, Queen Street,
Manchester, M2 5HT
T 0161 3933399
E Manchester@pegasusgroup.co.uk
Offices throughout the UK & Ireland

Expertly Done.

DESIGN | ECONOMICS | ENVIRONMENT | HERITAGE | LAND & PROPERTY | PLANNING | TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE



All paper sources from sustainably managed forests

Pegasus Group is a trading name of Pegasus Planning Group Limited (07277000) registered in England and Wales.

Registered office: Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT
We are ISO certified 9001, 14001, 45001



[Pegasus_Group](#)



[pegasusgroup](#)



[Pegasus_Group](#)

PEGASUSGROUP.CO.UK