

Parkwood Mills

Longwood, Huddersfield

West Yorkshire



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HERITAGE STATEMENT
Report EH348/03

Parkwood Mills

Longwood, Huddersfield

West Yorkshire

Heritage Statement

for Virtu Homes

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Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Eden Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Virtu Homes to prepare a Heritage Statement to inform proposals for the construction of new dwellings on currently vacant land located in close proximity to the Grade II listed Parkwood Mills, Longwood, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire (National Heritage for England (NHLE) Ref: 1096026). The proposals entail the erection of 5 or 6 new residential units on land which has more latterly been used as car parking, although historically it contained buildings and features associated with the mill complex.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of the Heritage Statement was to assess the heritage significance of the Grade II listed building, Parkwood Mills, and to assess the impact the proposals may have on the property and its setting, and on any potential below-ground archaeological remains within the site boundary, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 Parkwood Mills is located approximately 4km to the east of the centre of Huddersfield, in the Longwood area, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SE 10446 16854 (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The mill complex is situated on both sides of Grove Street, with some buildings on Stoney Lane. The proposed development site is located on the south-west side of Grove Street, at the junction with Stoney Lane (Figure 2).

2 Heritage Planning Policy Context

2.1 Heritage Assets

- 2.1.1 The term ‘heritage asset’ is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest’ (DLUHC 2023).
- 2.1.2 Designated heritage assets protected by statutory legislation comprise scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, listed buildings and conservation areas. Nationally significant archaeological sites, monuments and structures are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).
- 2.1.3 Non-statutory designated heritage assets, comprising registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields, are protected under national and local planning policy only. This is also the case for the remainder of the archaeological resource, including entries into a Historic Environment Record (HER) or local listing, as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded during the course of data collection in respect to a given development proposal.

2.2 National Heritage Policy

- 2.2.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was revised in 2023. At the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favor of sustainable development. Sites of archaeological or heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as heritage assets; ‘These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations’ (DLUHC 2023, Section 16.189).
- 2.2.2 The framework states that ‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting’ (DLUHC 2023, Section 16.194). ‘Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’ (DLUHC 2023, Section 16.194).
- 2.2.3 NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be)’ (DLUHC 2023, Section 16.199). ‘Any harm to,

or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional; assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional' (DLUHC 2023, Section 16.200). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist.

- 2.2.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets, Section 16.203 states that 'In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'. However, it should be noted that 'Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be subject to the policies for designated heritage assets' (DLUHC 2023, Section 16.194).
- 2.2.5 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible (i.e. copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository). However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted (DLUHC 2023, Section 16.205).

3 Methodology

3.1 Scope of the Work

- 3.1.1 In order to assess the heritage significance of the proposed development area, a rapid desk-based assessment of readily available sources was undertaken, in order to provide the historical context of Parkwood Mills. This was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) in *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2020) and *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK* (2021).
- 3.1.2 The assessment of readily-available sources was undertaken online, and through a consultation with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record in order to provide some historical background for Parkwood Mills. A site visit was also undertaken in order to assess the character, form and setting of the buildings, of any surviving features and associated structures, and of the wider setting including Longwood Edge Conservation Area. An assessment was also made of the locations of other designated heritage assets, as identified from the National Heritage of England (NHLE) list, located in close proximity to Parkwood in order to consider any potential impact to their setting and significance. The results of the rapid desk-based assessment and the site visit have been combined to provide a brief overview of the historical development of the site and a description of the buildings and setting which could be impacted by the proposals.
- 3.1.3 In order to assess the heritage significance of the site, guidance provided by Historic England (2008 and 2019) has been followed. Under the values presented within the NPPF this significance can be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. These values are broadly similar to the four principle values described in Historic England's *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (2008). This provides a useful methodology for assessing the significance of heritage assets and has been utilised within this assessment. The four principle values which contribute to overall significance are:
- Evidential Value: Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
 - Historical Value: Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present;
 - Aesthetic Value: Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place;
 - Communal Value: Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or from whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.
- 3.1.4 The heritage significance of Parkwood Mills is discussed detail in Section 5, along with an assessment of the possible impacts on heritage significance by the proposed development.
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4 Baseline Assessment

4.1 Current Heritage Status

- 4.1.1 Parkwood Mills, of which Mill 5 forms a part, is designated as a Grade II listed building (first listed in December 2002). The listing description reads as follow:

“Integrated Room and Power woollen mill. Mid - late 19th century. For the firm of John Broadbent and Sons, and tenants. Coursed local gritstone, stone and slate roofs. Plain style with little embellishment- some sill bands, dentilled eaves. A fire-proof interior to Mill No. 2, at the north end next to the internal engine house; otherwise cast iron columns support massive timber cross beams, the column having flat faces for power transmission systems. The main buildings of the group are numbered 1 to 8: 1: The earliest surviving mill, built early 1850's on the site of John Broadbent's first mill. Parallel to and on west side of Stoney Lane. Five storeys, 15 bays; wide pitched roof; rear stair tower centre. Reroofed in the 1950's when the interior was rebuilt with concrete pillars and floors separate from the walls. 2: Probably built 1864, the first of the mills built during rapid expansion under the ownership of Butterworth Broadbent. Six storeys, 16 bays. M roof; tall water tower with pyramidal roof centre of east side. Internal end engine house retains massive stone block walling and casting to support gearing of power transmission system. This engine house converted to rope race when the new engine house was added on the north end of west side early 20th century. Former boiler house at the north end, opening off the east side mill yard. The early 20th century engine house of Mill 2 at the north end has ornate moulded gable coping and round-arched windows. The interior retains original white, blue and brown glazed brick wall linings and bricked east end opening for the rope race into the former end engine house. To north again former coal stores, economiser and surviving chimney of 1877. The chimney has a tall square stone plinth with corbelled cornice and brick chimney stack with moulded crown mounted on top. Reported to have been designed as a viewing platform and chimney on an Indian model by John Edward Broadbent who had served in the Indian army. It is a form known in Manchester cotton mills of the mid-19th century. 3: Built about 1866. Six storeys. Extension of No. 2. Three parallel roofs and projecting privy/stair tower with taking-in doors on centre of south side. 4: Built about 1868 on the west side of No. 2. Three storeys. Modified mid-20th century and few original features survive. 5 Built about 1870. 3 storeys, 12 bays. Three parallel hipped roofs. 6: Completed by 1882. Four storeys. Built parallel to and on east side of Stoney Lane. 18 bays altogether, rear stair / privy tower. Glazed slate roof. 7: Built with No. 6- southern section. 8: The mill offices and entrance range, south of Mill 1 and fronting the bend of Stoney Lane. The building to right of the arch is an office and dyehouse and may include early structure” (NHLE Ref: 1096026).

4.1.2 The site is located within Longwood Edge Conservation Area.

4.1.3 An assessment of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), maintained by Historic England, has identified the following listed buildings that, due to their close proximity, could be impacted by the proposals:

- 12 Grove Street, Grade II, NHLE Ref: 1212815. Early 19th century house;
- 14 Grove Street, Grade II, NHLE Ref: 1134213. Early 19th century house;
- 16 and 18 Grove Street, Grade II, NHLE Ref: 1212817. Early 19th century houses;
- 20 Grove Street, Grade II, NHLE Ref: 1313857. Early 19th century house;
- 24 and 25 Grove Street, Grade II, NHLE Ref: 1134214. Early 19th century houses;;
- Parkwood Methodist Chapel, Grade II, NHLE Ref: 1274925. Datestone 1868, chapel;
- Gates, Gatepiers and Railings to Parkwood Methodist Chapel, Grade II, Ref: 1221930. 1868.

4.1.4 Parkwood Mill is recorded in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record as ‘Parkwood Mills, Longwood’. The entry provides some additional information to the listed building description:

“Longwood Finishing Co. was incorporated on 22nd November 1887 as Parkwood Mills. Finishing Company Ltd to operate as woollen scourers, millers, dyers, finishers and London shrinkers. The company was formed by John Broadbent and Son, woollen cloth manufacturers (established c.1796) of Parkwood Mills, Longwood. Company name changed to Longwood Finishing Co. Ltd in 1895. The mill ceased finished cloth production in 2001” (HER Ref: MWY4888).

4.1.5 The HER entry also provides information on previous reports compiled in relation to proposals for the redevelopment of the mill buildings, which include a useful descriptive gazetteer and plan of the site (Briden 2002).

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 In the middle of the 19th century, the site of Parkwood Mill is shown as vacant with the proposed development site being on part of a field (Plot 362) called ‘Brow’, which was under pasture and containing a possible water course, with apparent mill pond to the south-east. This mill pond and water course appears to be associated with a mill complex located outside the site boundary to the south-east (Plot 367) which was described in the accompanying schedule to the map as ‘spinning room etc’ owned by John Brook and others, and occupied by Hirst, Smith and Co. (Figure 3).

4.2.2 By 1854, however, the proposed development site is shown to contain a small building, and the north-west end of a possible mill pond, which was possibly associated with a mill complex located to

the south-east. Parkwood Mills was not in existence at this date, although the name was present as 'Park Wood'; a mill is shown and named in close proximity to the Parkwood Mills site, however, as 'New Mill (woollen)' (Figure 4a).

- 4.2.3 The earliest phase at Parkwood Mill is noted in the listed building description to be Mill No.1, which was built in the early 1850s "on the site of John Broadbent's first mill [built] parallel to and on west side of Stoney Lane" (NHLE Ref: 1096026). This earlier mill presumably refers to 'New Mill' which is labelled on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4a). Mill No.2 was probably built in 1864, and was the first of the mills built during rapid expansion under the ownership of Butterworth Broadbent, with Mill No.3 having been constructed c.1866 as an extension to No.2. Mill buildings 4 and 5 were both constructed a few years later (1868 and 1870); all of these mill buildings were constructed on the west side of Grove Street and Stoney Lane (Plate 1).
- 4.2.4 Further expansion of the site was undertaken on the north-east side of Grove Street by the construction of Mill No.6, which was completed in 1882, then the addition of Mill No.7 which was constructed against the south elevation of Mill No.6; all of these buildings referred to above are shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping that was published in 1893 when the site is annotated as 'Park Wood Mills (Woollen)'. By this date, the proposed development site is shown to contain small structures, 'Tanks', a water course and the north-west end of mill pond which appears to have been associated with 'Clough Mill (Woollen)' located to the south-east (Figure 4b).
- 4.2.5 In the early 20th century, the proposed development site is still shown to contain small structures, tanks, the water course and the north-west end of the mill pond. It is unclear from this mapping, however, if these features within the site boundary related to Parkwood Mills, the buildings of which are shown to the north, north-west and west along Grove Street and the west side of Stoney Lane, or to Clough Mill to the south-east (Figure 4c). By 1932, the former water course that flowed through the proposed development site appears to have been infilled or culveted, and a new square building had been erected along the Grove Street frontage on part of the mill pond (Figure 4d).
- 4.2.6 At least two buildings were still present within the site boundary in the middle of the 20th century, as shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping published in 1956 and 1966, located along the Grove Street frontage (Figure 5).
- 4.2.7 In the descriptive gazetteer of the buildings and features that still survived at Parkwood Mill in 2002 (Briden 2002), the site of the proposed development is shown as largely being a 'Car Park' with a small building (No.34) present on Grove Street that is referred to as a 'Storage Shed' (Plate 1). The fact that the car park and building No.34 are included in the gazetteer suggests that the proposed development site had historically been associated with Parkwood Mills, even if it originated as being related to Clough Mills to the south-east.
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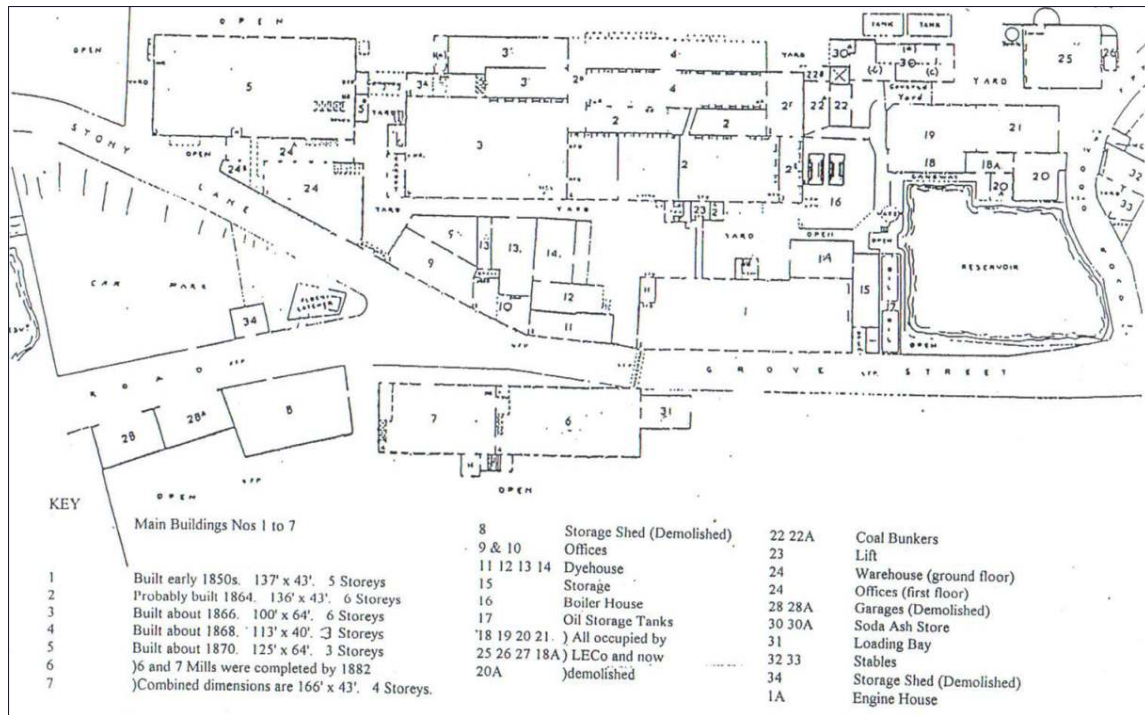


Plate 1: Site plan of Parkwood Mill showing the different buildings and features. Mill 6 and 7 are shown on the opposite side of Grove Street to the main complex (Source: Briden 2002)

4.2.8 Satellite imagery captured in 2003 shows the proposed development site as empty with band of trees along the Stoney Lane side (Figure 6).

4.3 Site Description

4.3.1 A site visit was undertaken on 12th June 2024 to inspect Parkwood Mills and its surroundings. The buildings associated with Parkwood Mills are located on each side of Grove Street, and along the west side of Stoney Lane. The proposed development site, a former car park, is located on the south-west side of Grove Street at the junction with Stoney Lane.

4.3.2 The proposed development site is now blocked off, but it was more latterly in use for residents and visitors for the converted buildings at Parkwood Mills. The site is bounded by a low stone wall along Grove Street, with a vehicular access point that terminates in square piers. The boundary wall appears to be relatively modern, and along Grove Street at least, does not appear to incorporate any historic fabric. The south-east boundary of the site is formed by metal fencing, while the boundary along Stoney Lane, which remains tree-lined, is formed by an apparent historic low stone wall with vertically-placed capping stones.

4.3.3 The surface of the proposed development site is laid in tarmac with a concrete gutter channel and drainage running along its length; the surface around the sub-station is laid in stone flags. The south-western side of the site has trees and vegetation present within a bank of earth that rises in height

towards Stoney Lane. At the north-west end of the site there is a modern single-storey electricity sub-station with reset 'Parkwood Mills' stone sign (Plates 2-9).

4.3.4 The surviving buildings relating to Parkwood Mills are located to the north-west side of the Grove Street and Stoney Lane junction. These include a two-storey former office block (No.9 on Plate 1); Mills 6 and 7 on the north side of Grove Street; Mill 5 on Stoney Lane; Mill 1 on the south-west side of Grove Street, and the landmark chimney (Plates 10-14). Some of the mill buildings have been converted to residential use; these include Mill 1 and Mills 2, 3 and 4. Mill 5, located on Stoney Lane, and Mills 6 and 7 on Grove Street, remain redundant and undeveloped.

4.4 Setting of Parkwood Mills

4.4.1 As part of the site visit, an assessment was made of the setting of Parkwood Mills. The setting of a heritage asset is 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced' (Historic England 2017, 2). The setting 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 (DLUHC 2023, 71).

4.4.2 The setting of Parkwood Mills is related to the valley in which it is located, with the ground levels rising to the north-east and south-west. The complex of buildings comes into view when approaching the site along Grove Street from the south-east (Plate 2), although Mills 6 and 7 are obscured from view from this direction due to vegetation. The trees and vegetation that is present to the south-east of the site softens the industrial landscape, and means that built form to the north-east and south-west is obscured. The whole mill complex is not easily viewed in its entirety due to the topography. Views from the higher ground to the north, for example from the south end of Lea Side Gardens and from Longwood Bowling Club car park, allow the rooflines and chimney to be viewed but the lower sections and smaller buildings are not visible (Plates 15 and 16). Views from the north-west do not allow the whole complex to be seen, but do allow the mill buildings to be seen in relation to the early 19th century residential properties along the north side of Grove Street (Plate 17). The mill complex is now largely surrounded by modern residential development, although some historic dwellings survive along the north side of Grove Street and up the steep and cobbled Dodlee Lane, with the historic Parkwood Methodist Chapel still present on Parkwood Road, all providing tangible evidence for historic settlement within close proximity to the mill site.

4.4.3 The setting of the proposed development site relates to its roadside position and its relationship with the Parkwood Mills complex. The band of woodland along the south-west side of the site is an important feature in how the site is viewed and experienced, screening the site from the built form on Stoney Lane.

5 Statement of Significance

5.1 Assessment of Significance

5.1.1 Significance (for heritage policy) *“is 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”* (DLUHC 2023, 71-72). The heritage interests referred to in national planning policy broadly relate to the ‘heritage values’ referred to in Conservation Principles which are evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal (Historic England 2008).

5.1.2 The significance of Parkwood Mills has already been recognised through its designated as a Grade II listed building, meaning that the buildings are of special interest. The historic interest of the whole site is derived from its development from a small woollen mill that is shown on historic mapping from the middle of the 19th century, to a large complex of multi-storey industrial buildings present by 1893. Although not all of the buildings and features that historically existed are still standing (as shown on Plate 1), enough survives to provide tangible evidence for a large industrial complex which retains elements of its water supply to the north-west side. There is some architectural interest to the buildings, although apart from the office building (Building 9), as a whole architectural detailing is not present. The buildings also have some archaeological interest as there is some evidence for different construction phases and some surviving evidence (particularly in Mills 6 and 7) for fixtures and fittings and floor plan layouts.

5.1.3 The proposed development site has historic interest as it appears that there were buildings and features which pre-date the Parkwood Mills complex within the site boundary, and which may have related to Clough Mills located to the south-east as shown on historic mapping. As the buildings and features, such as an apparent mill race and mill pond, are not longer visible above ground, the site has high archaeological interest through the potential for below-ground remains which could exist within the site boundary, although it is unclear what impact any later activity may have had on the survival of such remains.

5.2 Assessment of Impact

5.2.1 The proposals consist of the construction of new dwellings at a former car park located in close proximity to the Grade II listed Parkwood Mills, and within Longwood Edge Conservation Area.

5.2.2 With regards to the proposed development site, the rapid desk-based assessment has revealed that the site was occupied by buildings and a possible mill race and part of a mill pond from the middle of the 19th century (Figure 4a), although the features may have related to Clough Mill located to the south-east rather than the later Parkwood Mill complex. By the end of the 19th century, structures

and tanks possibly relating to Parkwood Mills are shown within the site boundary, with the apparent mill race still present in 1907 (Figure 4c). By 1932, a new building had been erected within the north-east corner of the site boundary fronting onto Grove Street. The site visit confirmed none of these features survive above ground, and a new electricity substation has been erected in the north-west corner.

- 5.2.3 The proposals therefore have the potential to impact on below-ground remains associated with earlier mill buildings and associated features, if these survive within the site. It may therefore be necessary for a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken prior to the commencement of groundworks should planning permission be granted.
- 5.2.4 With regards to the Parkwood Mills complex, some of the new dwellings are proposed to be constructed along the Grove Street frontage (two x two units), with a gap between for vehicular access and parking spaces. The historic mapping has shown that there was historically structures along this frontage and therefore there is a precedent for built form along this boundary, however this was prior to the buildings at Parkwood Mills being listed and the designation of the Conservation Area. The current available details on the proposals does not provide information on the height of the new residential units, therefore it is unclear how they will impact on views towards the mill complex when approaching from Grove Street to the south-east (see Plate 2). Consideration will need to be given, particularly to the two closest to the junction with Stoney Lane, to how they will avoid obscuring the former office building (Historic Building 9) in particular due to its shorter height in comparison to the multi-storied mill buildings behind. The proposals will retain the tree-lined boundary along Stoney Lane; this is an important feature as the presence of greenery in this area, and along the bank behind Mills 6 and 7, softens the industrial landscape and allows views to be revealed as the viewer moves along Grove Street and Stoney Lane.
- 5.2.5 The proposals would not impact on views of the Parkwood Mills complex as it is viewed from the north-west end of Grove Street and from along Dodlee Lane, as the site is not visible due to the topography and intervening built form.
- 5.2.6 The proposed development site is located within Longwood Edge Conservation Area; the Parkwood Mills complex dominates the south-east end of the Conservation Area, but to the north (along Dodlee Lane), and to the west (along Parkwood Road, Royles Head Lane and Holmefield Road), residential properties, both historic and modern, dominate the character. Views from these north and west areas towards the proposed development site are dominated by the converted mill buildings and the landmark chimney, with the proposed development site not visible. The proposed development site is only clearly visible when entering the Conservation Area along Grove Street from the south-east, or when moving south-eastwards down Grove Street from adjacent to Mills 6 and 7. As with the potential impact to views of Historic Building 9, consideration will need to be given to the scale and massing of some of the new residential units fronting onto Grove Street to ensure that

views towards the mill complex are not obscured by the new built form when looking north-west up Grove Street.

- 5.2.7 There is no Conservation Area Appraisal currently available to provide a summary of the attributes which contribute to its special interest. It is clear, however, that the juxtaposition of the mill buildings and associated features (for example the reservoir) and the traditional housing provides strong evidence for the industrial history of this area. The use of traditional building materials for the historic structures and boundaries, and the new residential units (for example at the top of Parkland Avenue), means that there is a coherent character to the built form, softened by the presence of trees and vegetation. The topography is also an important part of the Conservation Area, with long views possible from the higher ground across the rooftops of the mill complex and with the chimney clearly in views (see Plate 16 for example).
- 5.2.8 It is considered that provided the new residential units are constructed utilising the same form of buildings materials as it prevalent within the Conservation Area, and that some of the new dwellings are set back slightly from the Grove Street frontage to allow the views towards the mill complex when looking north-west to remain, the special architectural and historic would be preserved. The current character of the proposed development site, as a blocked off former car park, does not contribute positively to the Conservation Area, therefore provided the character and siting of the new dwellings is carefully considered, the proposals would have a positive impact on the Conservation Area.
- 5.2.9 The other listed buildings which have been identified in close proximity are all located to the north-west of the proposed development site, and none are clearly visible when looking in that direction from within the site itself, or around its periphery, due to intervening mill buildings or vice versa. It is therefore considered that the proposals would have no negative impact on the setting or significance of these designated heritage assets.

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Historic England, 2008 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*

Historic England, 2017 *The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (Second Edition)

Historic England 2019 *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12*

Websites

National Heritage List for England (Parkwood Mill):

[PARKWOOD MILL, Non Civil Parish - 1096026 | Historic England](#) - Accessed June 2024

APPENDIX 1: SITE VISIT PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 2: View looking north-west up Grove Street showing some of the buildings relating to Parkwood Mills. The proposed development site is located left of photograph bounded by the low stone wall



Plate 3: View looking west from Grove Street showing the low stone wall which forms the boundary of the proposed development site along Grove Street



Plate 4: View looking across the proposed development site from Grove Street



Plate 5: View looking north-west along the boundary wall on Grove Street towards Parkwood Mills



Plate 6: View looking south-east showing the proposed development site



Plate 7: View looking north-west across the proposed development site towards Parkwood Mills



Plate 8: View looking south-west from Stoney Lane showing the proposed development site



Plate 9: View looking south from the Grove Street and Stoney Lane junction showing Mill 5 in the background, with the electricity sub-station and 'Parkwood Mills' sign to left of photograph



Plate 10: View looking north-west showing some of the buildings at Parkwood Mills, with the proposed development site to left of photograph



Plate 11: View looking north from the north-west end of the proposed development site (at the junction of Grove Street and Stoney Lane) showing Mills 6 and 7



Plate 12: View looking south from the north-west end of the proposed development site showing Mill 5



Plate 13: View looking south-west from Parkland Avenue showing Mill 1



Plate 14: View looking south-east from the junction of Grove Street and Parkwood Road. The proposed development site is not visible from this location



Plate 15: View looking south-west from the end of Lea Side Gardens showing part of the Parkwood Mills complex including the landmark chimney

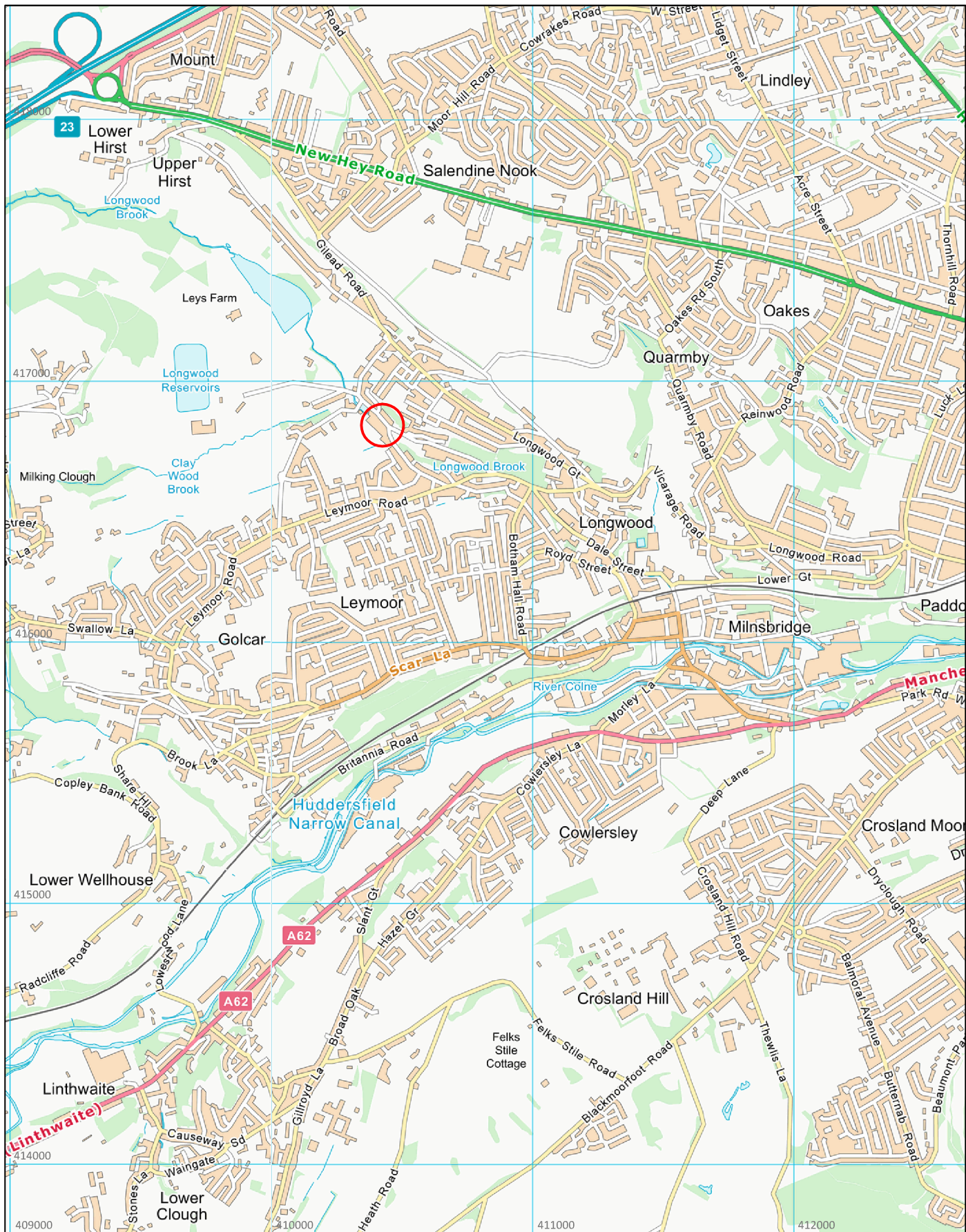


Plate 16: View looking south across the car park of Longwood Bowling and Social Club showing the Parkwood Mills chimney and some of the mill building rooflines, with modern residential properties are also prominent in this view



Plate 17: View looking south-east showing the Parkwood Mills complex (right) in relation to historic houses on Grove Street (left)

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



Eden Heritage
 Archaeology & Heritage Services

Eden Heritage Ltd 2024

PROJECT: Parkwood Mills, Longwood
 Huddersfield, West Yorkshire

CLIENT: Virtu Homes


REPORT: EH348/03


SCALE: 1:20,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: June 2024

KEY:

 site location



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Figure 1: Site Location.






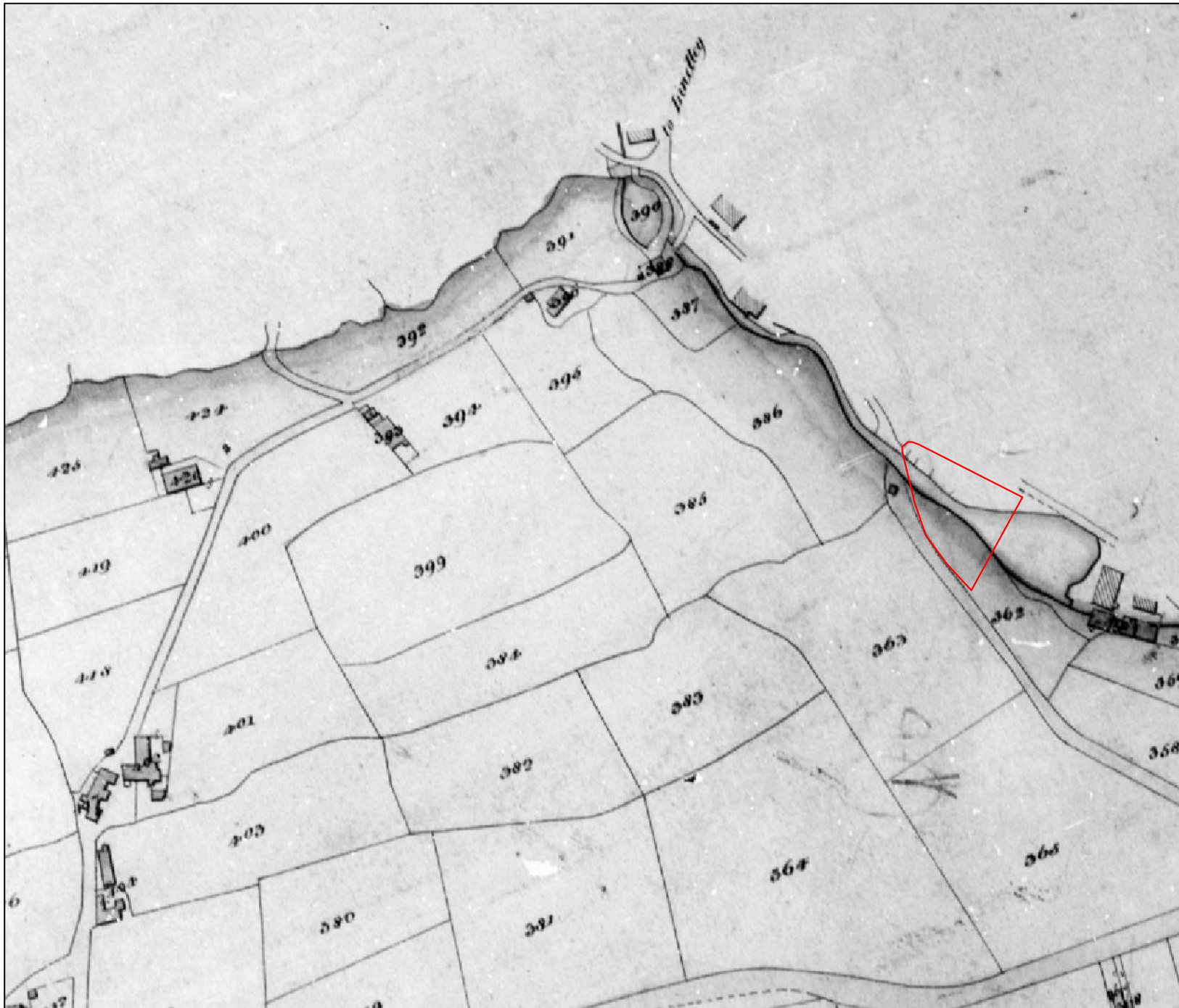
 <p>Eden Heritage Ltd 2024</p>	<p>PROJECT: Parkwood Mills, Longwood Huddersfield, West Yorkshire</p> <p>CLIENT: Virtu Homes</p> <p>REPORT: EH348/03</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p> <p>DATE: June 2024</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> site boundary</p>	 <p>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)</p>
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Figure 2: Detailed Site Location.



PROJECT:

Parkwood Mills
Longwood, Huddersfield
West Yorkshire

CLIENT:

Virtu Homes

REPORT: EH348/03

SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: June 2024

KEY:

 site boundary



Figure 3: Extract from the Plan of the Township of Golcar in the Parish of Huddersfield (1851).

PROJECT:

Parkwood Mills
Longwood, Huddersfield
West Yorkshire

CLIENT:

Virtu Homes

REPORT: EH348/03

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4
1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

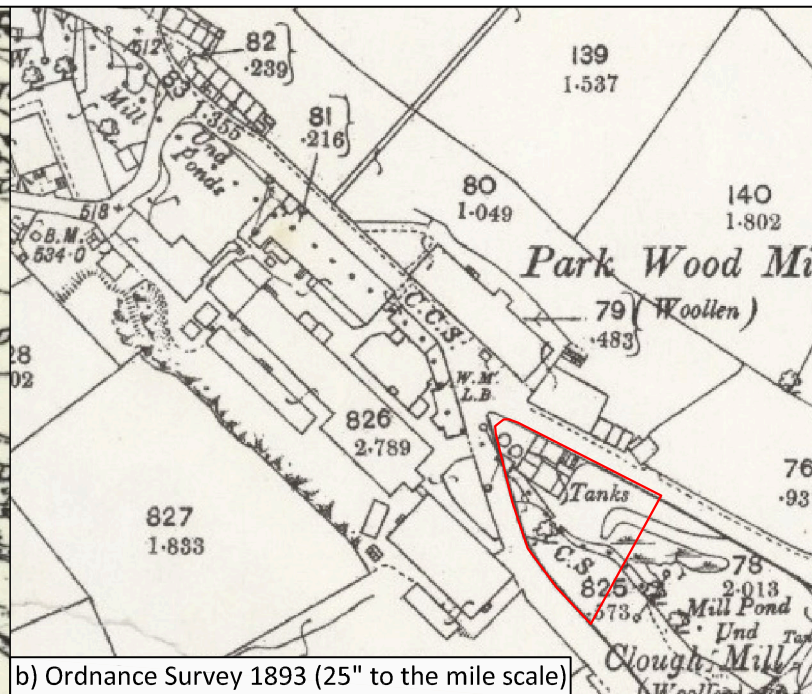
DATE: June 2024

KEY:

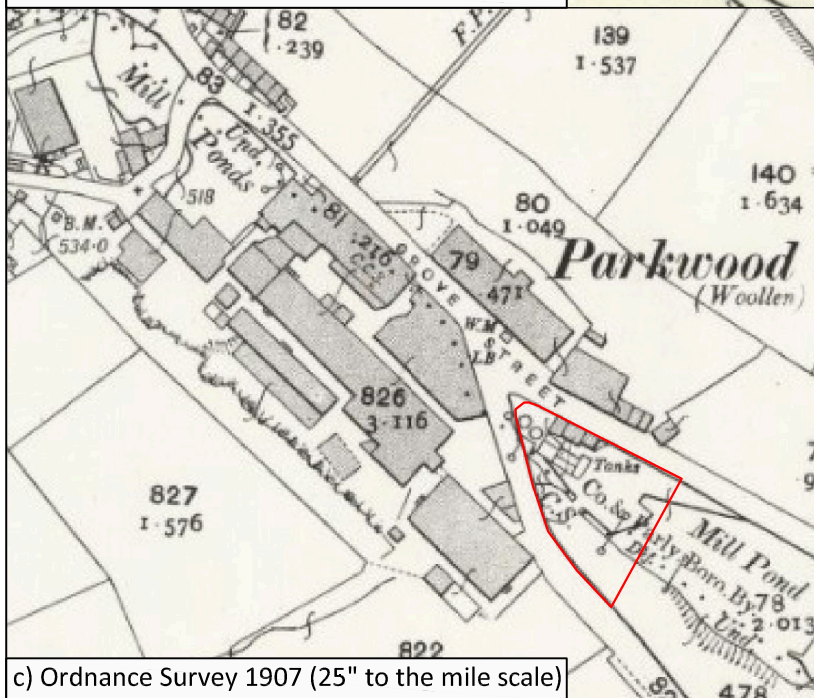
 site boundary



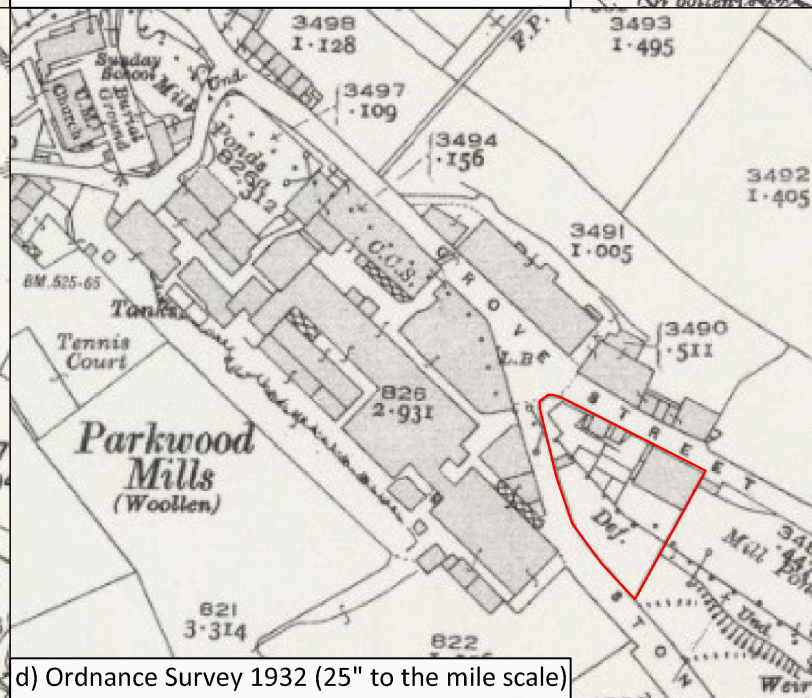
a) Ordnance Survey 1854 (6" to the mile scale)



b) Ordnance Survey 1893 (25" to the mile scale)



c) Ordnance Survey 1907 (25" to the mile scale)

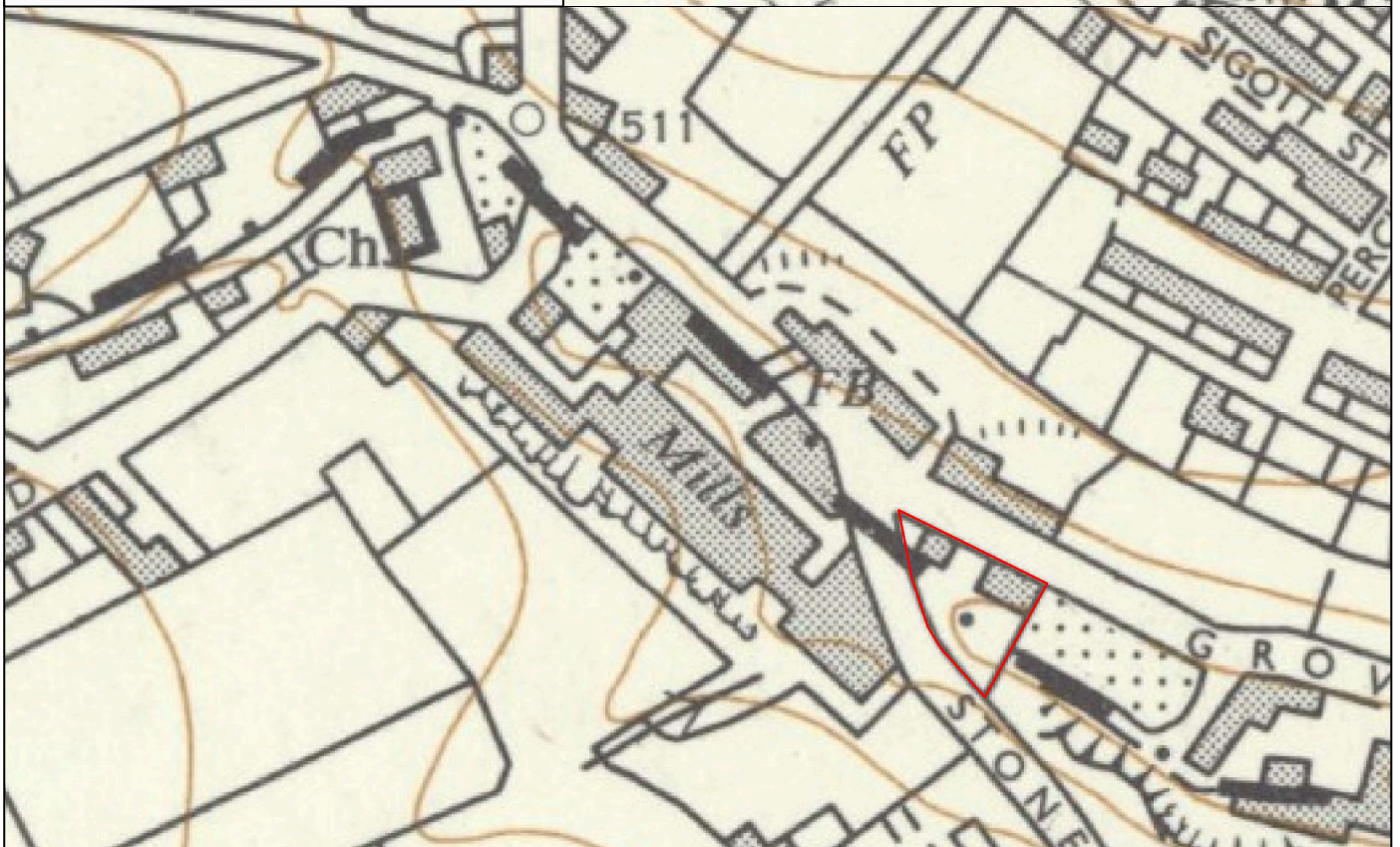


d) Ordnance Survey 1932 (25" to the mile scale)

Figure 4: Extracts from historic Ordnance Survey maps (1854-1932).



a) Ordnance Survey 1956 (1 to 10,000 scale)



a) Ordnance Survey 1966 (1 to 10,000 scale)




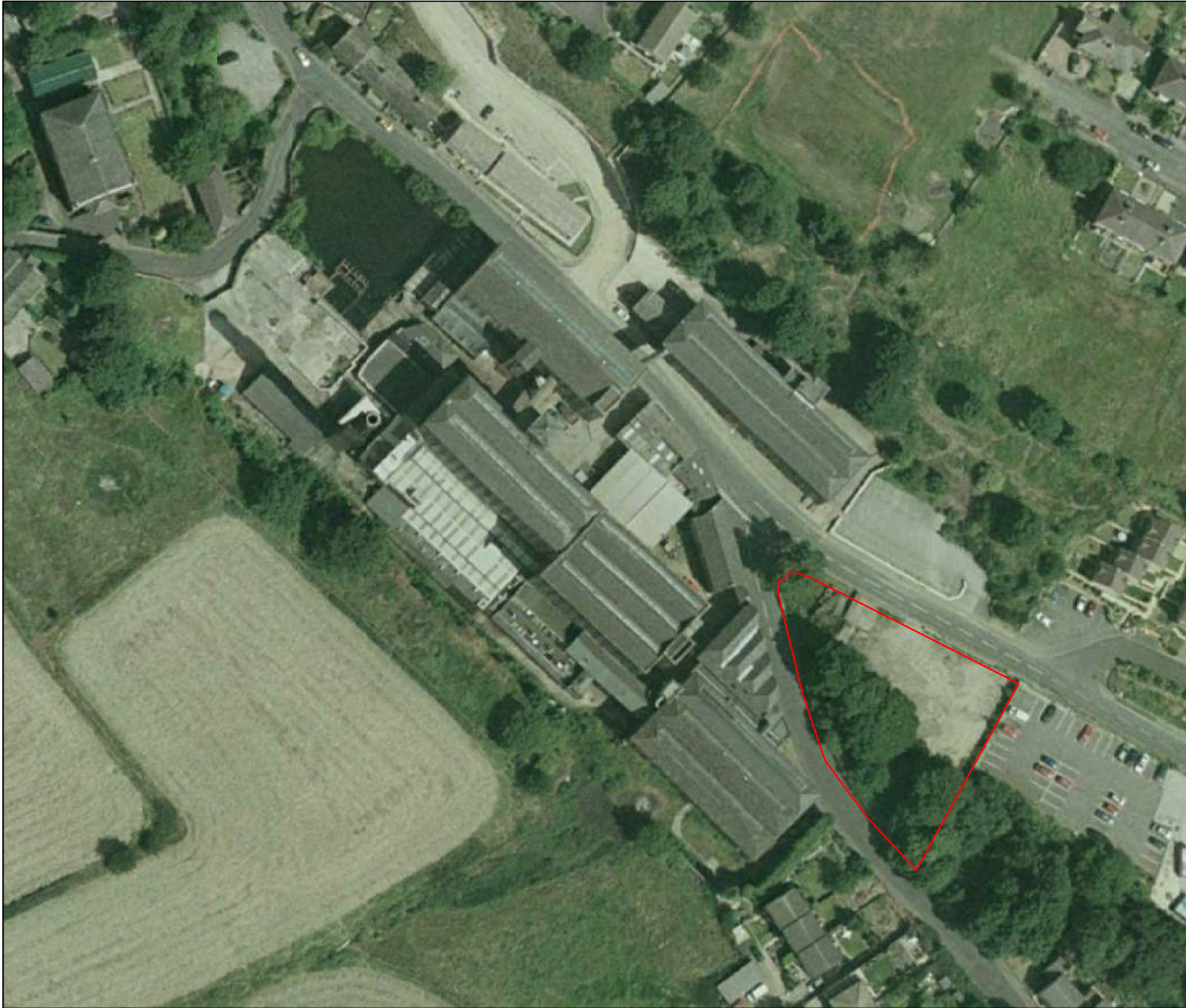
 <p>Eden Heritage Archaeology & Heritage Services</p> <p>Eden Heritage Ltd 2024</p>	<p>PROJECT: Parkwood Mills, Longwood Huddersfield, West Yorkshire</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  site boundary	 <p>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)</p>
	<p>CLIENT: Virtu Homes</p>		
	<p>REPORT: EH348/03</p>		
	<p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p>		
	<p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p>		
<p>DATE: June 2024</p>			

Figure 5: Extracts from late 20th century Ordnance Survey maps (1956 & 1966).



Eden Heritage Ltd 2024

PROJECT:

Parkwood Mills
Longwood, Huddersfield
West Yorkshire

CLIENT:

Virtu Homes

REPORT: EH348/03

SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: June 2024

KEY:

 site boundary



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Figure 6: Modern satellite imagery (2003).

**Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey**

**Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs**

