

**HERITAGE/DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT
FOR PROPOSED DEMOLITION OF GARAGE AND ERECTION
OF SINGLE STOREY SIDE EXTENSION
AT 865 MANCHESTER ROAD
LINTHWAITE
HUDDERSFIELD**

The spelling of 'Lindthait' appears in 1185, the manor of Linthwaite belonging to the Duke of Lancaster in 1361, as part of the Honor of Pontefract. The word is probably of Irish-Norwegian Origin, Thwaite is a common place name ending in parts of north-west England, suggesting a Norse settlement. Lind means flax clearing, though there is an alternative meaning for lind defined as a lime tree. Linthwaite is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but in the poll tax returns of 1379, Elizabeth Lynthwaite is said to have paid the sum of four pence in tax.

The north and west boundaries of the old Linthwaite township are clearly defined by the courses of the River Colne and the Bradley Brook. The southern boundary, with some deviations, follows the line of Blackmoor Foot Road. The 1847 tithe map of the Linthwaite township in the Parish of Almondbury, reveals a series of nucleated settlements, Kitchen, Linthwaite Hall, High House, Flat House, Hoyle House, Blackmoor Foot, Heat, Royd House, Broad Oak, Smith Riding, Pym Royd, Spring Mill, Cowlersley, New Road Side and part of Milnsbridge. However, the latter five settlements, lying to the east, were transferred from Linthwaite to Huddersfield Borough in 1937.

The houses in these settlements were mainly weavers' cottages, where woolen cloth production was undertaken by hand operated machinery-many of those buildings that survive are now listed. The construction of large integrated mills in the later part of the 19th century, transformed the landscape and the building of rows of terraced blocks to house the workers increased the population, shifting the emphasis of the Linthwaite from hillside settlements to industrial areas, focused around the major transport links.

Built in the 1870s, 865 Manchester Road is a substantial semi-detached property built in stone with a dual pitched roof surfaced in natural stone slates. Although the property is not in the Conservation Area, the boundary wall to the north east adjoins the afore mentioned area. A single storey kitchen extension was added to the rear of the property in the 1980s, and a detached garage has also been built, the date of which is unknown. The garage will be demolished to make way for the

proposed extension which is to be a single storey structure built onto the east elevation of the existing building.

The applicants have lived in their current property for over 35 years and love the house and the area. However due to a number of age-related health issues which have affected their mobility over recent years, they wish to create an accessible bedroom and shower room facility on the ground floor. Extending the existing house in this way will allow them to stay in their home for the foreseeable future, without causing them any major disturbance during the construction works.

The extension will be 5.5 metres in length by 4.4 metres wide and will be set back from the main north elevation by 5.4 metres. The external walling will have an outer leaf of natural local stone to match that on the existing dwelling and a dual pitched roof, surfaced in artificial stone slates. There will be 2 roof lights on both the north and south elevations and the overall ridge height of the extension will be 4.8 metres. Features which are prominent on the host dwelling such as water tabling's and gutter corbels are to be incorporated onto the extension.

To sum up, we feel that the proposals will have a positive effect to the adjacent conservation area, with materials used in the construction of the extension harmonising with the local area/street scene. There will be no negative effect on neighbouring properties amenities.