

# Parkwood Mills

## Longwood, Huddersfield

### West Yorkshire

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**JUNE 2024**

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**HERITAGE STATEMENT**  
**Report EH348/02**

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## 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 conversion of a former mill building, being part of the Grade II listed Parkwood Mills, Longwood, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire (National Heritage for England (NHLE) Ref: 1096026). The proposals entail the conversion of the redundant Mill 6 & 7 into residential apartments.
- 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, 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. Mill 6 and 7, the subject of this report, is situated on the north-east side of Grove Street, on the opposite side of the road to 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 6 & 7 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 Mills is seemingly shown as vacant, although a water course is shown leading to an apparent mill pond possibly relating to Clough Mill located to the south-east. The site of Mill 6 and 7 is outside the boundary of this mapping (Figure 3).

4.2.2 By 1854, the site of ‘New Mill (woollen)’ is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, located within ‘Park Wood’ although the small-scale of this map does not provide clear evidence of the form of this mill building but it does not appear to have been on, or near, the site of the earliest phase of Parkwood Mill. An apparent mill pond and mill race is seemingly shown, however, to the west side of the road. The site of Mill 6 and 7 is shown as undeveloped at this date (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, Mill 6 and 7 is shown as a long linear building on the north-east side of Grove Street with a possible stair tower projection against its north-east side (Figure 4b).
- 4.2.5 In the first half of the 20th century, Mill 6 and 7 is shown as part of a large complex of buildings and features relating to ‘Parkwood Mills (woollen)’. Buildings are shown to have been present to the north-west and south-east sides of Mill 6 and 7 (Figures 4c and 4d), but these have all since been demolished. By 1932, there appears to be a linear feature which crossed Grove Street linking the north-west end of Mill 6 and 7 with the south-east end of Mill 1 on the opposite side of the road; this is labelled as a footbridge on the 1966 mapping (Figures 4 and 5).
- 4.2.6 In the descriptive gazetteer of the surviving historic buildings at Parkwood Mills, compiled in 2002, Mill 6 and 7 is referred to as having an earliest phase dating to c.1874 and consisting of two builds, with Mill 6 being the earlier of the two. A building plan submission for Mill 7, dated April 1874, labels the drawing as ‘Proposed Warehouse for Messrs. J Broadbent & Son’ and shows the building as it is today. When the survey was compiled in 2002, this building had more recently been used for weaving and still contained at basement level a large amount of machinery (Briden 2002, 7-8).

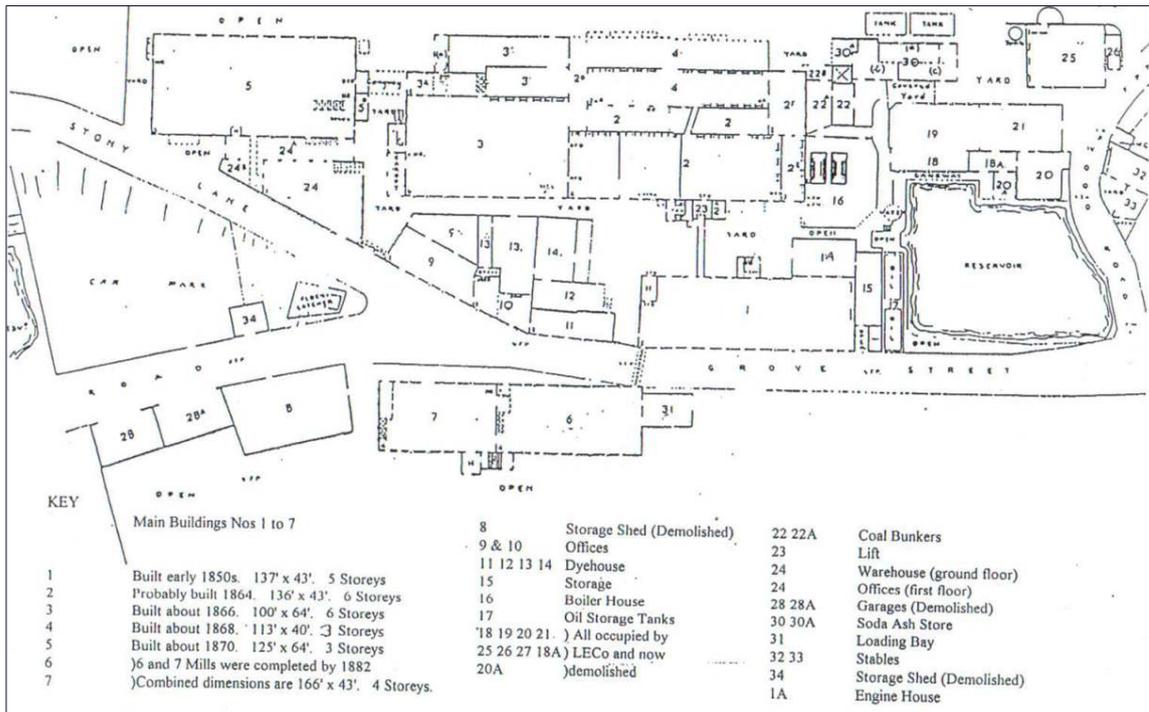


Plate 1: Site plan of Parkwood Mill showing the different buildings and features. Mill 6 and 7 are shown on the opposite side of Grove Street to the main complex (Source: Briden 2002)

## 4.3 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. Mill 6 and 7 is located on the opposite side of Grove Street to the rest of the mill complex, and is not clearly visible when approaching the site from the south-east (Plate 2).
- 4.3.2 Mill 6 and 7 is a prominent, four-storey rectangular building consisting of a total of 18 bays (Plates 3-7). It is constructed of coursed, square masonry with ashlar dressings. The whole building has two long hipped roofs laid in slate, with a flat roof over a later rear tower. Satellite imagery shows that there are skylights running along each hipped roof, facing to the north-east.
- 4.3.3 The principal elevation faces onto Grove Street. This elevation of 18 bays has a clear vertical construction break between the earlier Mill 6 (consisting of 10 bays), to the north-west, and the slightly later Mill 7 to the south-east. The regular fenestration and detailing of both, however, is the same which suggests that there was a short period between the two construction phases (Plates 8 and 9). The ground, first and second floor windows have shallow-arched heads with margined and pecked keystones, architectural detailing which is not present in the other mill buildings on the other side of Grove Street and on Stoney Lane. The third floor windows have flat heads with a dentilated

cornice above; this cornice has iron rings below at various locations (also present in the other elevations), which Briden says were used “*for maintenance*” (Briden 2002, 8). Sill bands are present along all the elevations, punctuated on the ground floor by three doorways all with the same lintels as those of the windows (Plates 9-11).

- 4.3.4 Along the south-west elevation there are numerous metal tie plates, located between the window and door lintels of the ground, first and second floors, with metal ventilator grilles below each, and ventilation grilles between the windows on the third floor. At the north end of the south-west elevation there is scarring in the stonework which appears to relate to the former suspended footbridge which linked the building with Mill 1 on the opposite side of Grove Street (Plate 12).
- 4.3.5 The south-east elevation now faces onto a former car park area, although historically this piece of land contained buildings that served as a storage shed and garages (Plate 1), all now demolished (Plate 13). This elevation also has regularly-spaced fenestration, but all the windows have square heads (the upper two floors are currently obscured by advertising), compared to the decorative lintels in the south-west elevation (the public facing side). Some of the ground floor windows have been totally infilled or partly infilled with some security bars inserted (Plates 14 and 15).
- 4.3.6 The rear, north-east, elevation, also has windows with square heads, with one to the south end formerly having been larger (Plate 16). Against this elevation there are two projecting towers; the earliest appears to be the example which has taking-in doors that have shouldered lintels in, what Briden refers to as “*the fireproof stair tower*” (Briden 2002, 8; Plates 17 and 18). There is a later tower against the rear elevation of Mill 7 which may have been a lift shaft.
- 4.3.7 The north-west elevation of Mill 6 and 7 is largely obscured by vegetation, but it was possible to note the same regularly-spaced fenestration with square heads (Plate 19).
- 4.3.8 Access to the interior of Mill 6 and 7 was very restricted at the time of the site visit due to the unsafe nature of the floors (no flooring now survives). The interior could be observed from the stair tower and through some of the ground floor windows.
- 4.3.9 The stair tower, which is constructed of coursed masonry, has the taking in doors in the north-east elevation and windows in the north-west elevation; it was noted that there are blocked windows in the south-east elevation of this stair tower, infilled following the construction of the later tower. Internally, it was noted that the tower is lined in brick, possibly a fire precaution, and has stone steps (Plates 20 and 21). It appears that this stair tower is a later addition as there are former windows visible within the north-east wall of Mill 6 and 7, seemingly infilled once the tower was constructed, and the construction break between Mill 6 and Mill 7 is visible from within the stair tower (Plate 22). At the top of the stair tower there are some surviving fixtures, possibly relating to hoists, and some historic doors are still extant in the taking-in openings (Plates 23 and 24).
- 4.3.10 The roof structure of Mill 6 and 7 is constructed of wooden tie beams, with king posts and struts.
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These are supported by round metal columns (Plate 25). The second floor also has the same round columns although some have been reinforced with 20th century steelwork; this was apparently added just after the Second World War (Wools and Associates 2002, 5). The I-beam joists, which would have carried the floor above, correspond with the metal tie plates noted in the external walls (Plate 26). Round columns are also present on the first floor, with 20th century steelwork also having been installed around them (Plate 27).

#### 4.4 Setting of Parkwood Mills and Mill 6 & 7

- 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 (MHCLG 2021, 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. And views from the north-west do not allow the whole complex to be viewed, 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. 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 Mill 6 and 7 relates to its roadside position, its close proximity to the other mill buildings on the opposite side of Grove Street and the woodland which covers the rising ground to its north-east side. It is best viewed and experienced from the junction with Stoney Lane, where it can be seen in its entirety (see Plates 4 and 5). The woodland is an important part of the setting providing a rural backdrop to the building.

## 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”* (MHCLG 2021, 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, of which Mill 6 and 7 forms a part, has already been recognised through its designated as a Grade II listed building. 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.

5.1.3 There is some architectural interest to the buildings, although apart from the former office building (Historic Building 9), as a whole architectural detailing is not present. Mill 6 and 7 does have architectural interest through the used of the shallow arched lintels with key stones, and through the regular fenestration which provides evidence for its industrial origins. It is also a large, prominent building which is separated from the main complex, set apart by it being situated on the opposite side of the road.

### 5.2 Assessment of Impact

5.2.1 The proposals will involve the conversion of Mill 6 and 7 into residential apartments. This building, and Mill 5, are the two remaining structures associated with Parkwood Mills that have not been converted, and as such both buildings remain vulnerable to further deterioration. The appearance of Mill 6 and 7 would remain the same, with the same characteristic regular fenestration, although some windows would be converted to doorways to allow access to individual apartments. Provided the existing openings are utilised, this should not have a negative impact on the rhythm of the window and doors. Fixtures and fittings, such as the metal tie plates, iron rings, ventilation grilles and internal columns should be retained where possible to ensure the industrial character and historic floor spaces can be interpreted in the future.

5.2.2 The conversion of Mill 6 and 7 to apartments will bring a currently redundant building back into viable use. This will include landscaping around the site, including the redundant car park to the

south-west side, all of which is currently detrimental to the setting of the building, the wider mill complex and the Conservation Area. The woodland to the north-east side will remain and will be enhanced as an amenity for residents.

- 5.2.3 It is considered that the proposals would have a positive impact on the Parkwood Mills complex as a whole by bringing back into use an important part of the site which is separated from the rest of the buildings and which currently, due to its derelict character, detracts from the sympathetically converted structures on the opposite side of the road.
- 5.2.4 The listed buildings which have been identified in close proximity are all located to the north-west of Mill 6 and 7, and none are visible when looking directly at the principal elevation of the building from Grove Street, or from Stoney Lane. From the locations of the listed houses on Grove Street, and the chapel and its associated railings and gate piers on Parkwood Road, it is not possible to clearly see Mill 6 and 7 due to intervening built form and vegetation. The proposals would in fact better reveal the north-west elevation of the building, and involve the clearance of some of the overgrowth from that side of the building. It is therefore considered that the proposals would have no impact to the setting and significance of these listed buildings.
- 5.2.5 The proposals would have a positive impact on Longwood Edge Conservation Area by bringing a currently redundant and vulnerable building back into a long-term viable use. The derelict character of Mill 6 and 7, and its immediate surroundings, is currently detrimental to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Views of Mill 6 and 7, when looking into and out of the Conservation Area, would be improved through the conversion by removing detracting elements such as boarded up windows, broken windows, advertising hoarding and landscaping of the immediate surroundings.
- 5.2.6 In conclusion, the proposals would have a positive impact on Mill 6 and 7, the wider mill complex and the Conservation Area by bringing the building back into a long-term viable use and dealing with the vulnerability of the building, the current negative appearance of the former car park and the immediate surroundings.

## 6 Bibliography

### Primary Sources

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*Ordnance Survey Map, published 1854, 6" to 1 mile scale, Yorkshire Sheet 246*

*Ordnance Survey Map, published 1893, 25" to 1 mile scale, Yorkshire Sheet CCXLVI.13*

*Ordnance Survey Map, published 1907, 25" to 1 mile scale, Yorkshire Sheet CCXLVI.13*

*Ordnance Survey Map, published 1932, 25" to 1 mile scale, Yorkshire Sheet CCLXLVI.13*

*Ordnance Survey Map, published 1956, 1: 10 560 scale, Sheet SE 11 NW*

*Ordnance Survey Map, published 1966, 1: 10 560 scale, Sheet SE 11 NW*

### Secondary Sources

Briden, C 2002 Parkwood Mills, Longwood, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire: A Descriptive Gazetteer of the Surviving Historic Buildings. Unpublished report [copy housed in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record]

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CifA 2021 *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists/IHBC/IEMA

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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 towards Parkwood Mills. Mill 6 and 7 is largely obscured by trees behind the black car



Plate 3: View looking north from Grove Street showing the south-west and south-east elevations of Mill 6 and 7. The gabled building to left of photograph is the converted Mill 1



Plate 4: South-west and south-east elevations of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 5: View looking north from Stoney Lane showing the south-west elevation of Mill 6 and 7. The gabled building to the left of photograph is Historic Building 9



Plate 6: View looking south-east from Grove Street showing the north-west and south-west elevations of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 7: View looking south-east from Grove Street showing the north-west elevation of Mill 6 and 7. Mill 1, which has been converted to residential use, is to the right of photograph



Plate 8: South-west elevation of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 9: South-west elevation of Mill 6 and 7 showing the vertical construction break between the two



Plate 10: Detail of the windows, south-west elevation of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 11: Detail of one of the doorways in the south-west elevation of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 12: North end of the south-west elevation of Mill 6 showing scarring for a former footbridge



Plate 13: South-east elevation of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 14: South-east elevation of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 15: South-east elevation of Mill 6 and 7 showing some infilled ground floor windows



Plate 16: South end of the north-east elevation showing the plainer fenestration of this rear wall



Plate 17: View looking south-west showing the rear of Mill 6 and 7 with the projecting stair tower



Plate 18: Taking in doors in the earlier tower to the rear of Mill 6 and 7

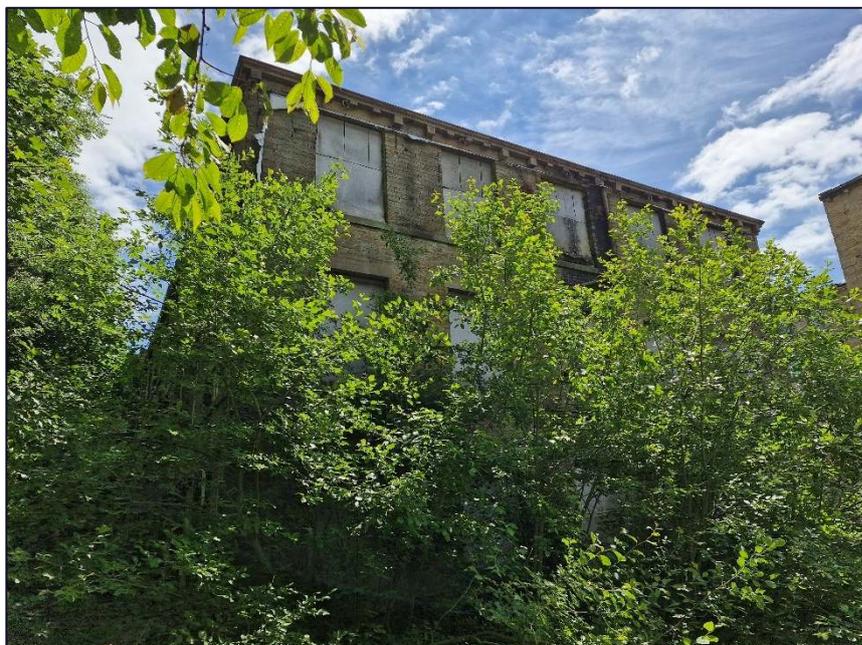


Plate 19: North-west elevation of Mill 6 and 7

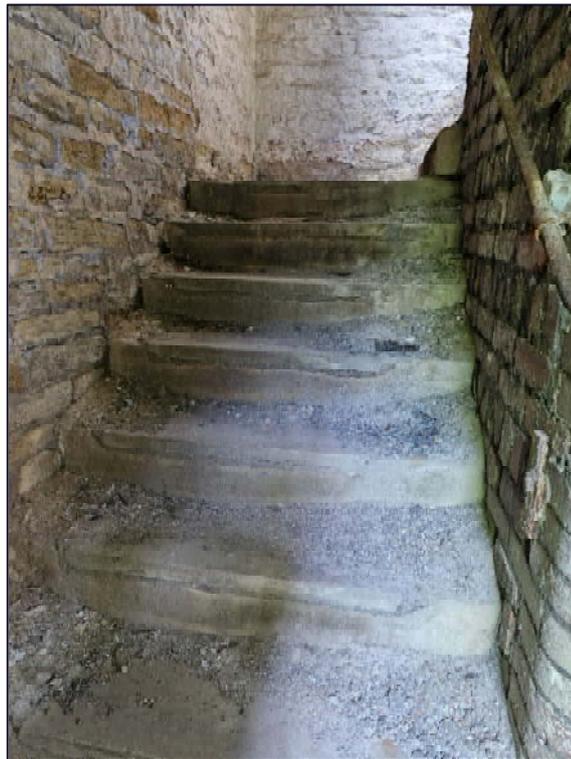


Plate 20: Detail of stone steps in the stair tower, rear of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 21: Detail of brick lining, interior of stone tower, Mill 6 and 7



Plate 22: Vertical construction break between Mill 6 and 7, and infilled windows as seen from the stair tower



Plate 23: Top of the stair tower showing surviving fittings, Mill 6 and 7



Plate 24: Internal side of one of the taking-in doors in the stair tower, rear of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 25: View of the upper floor of Mill 6 and 7

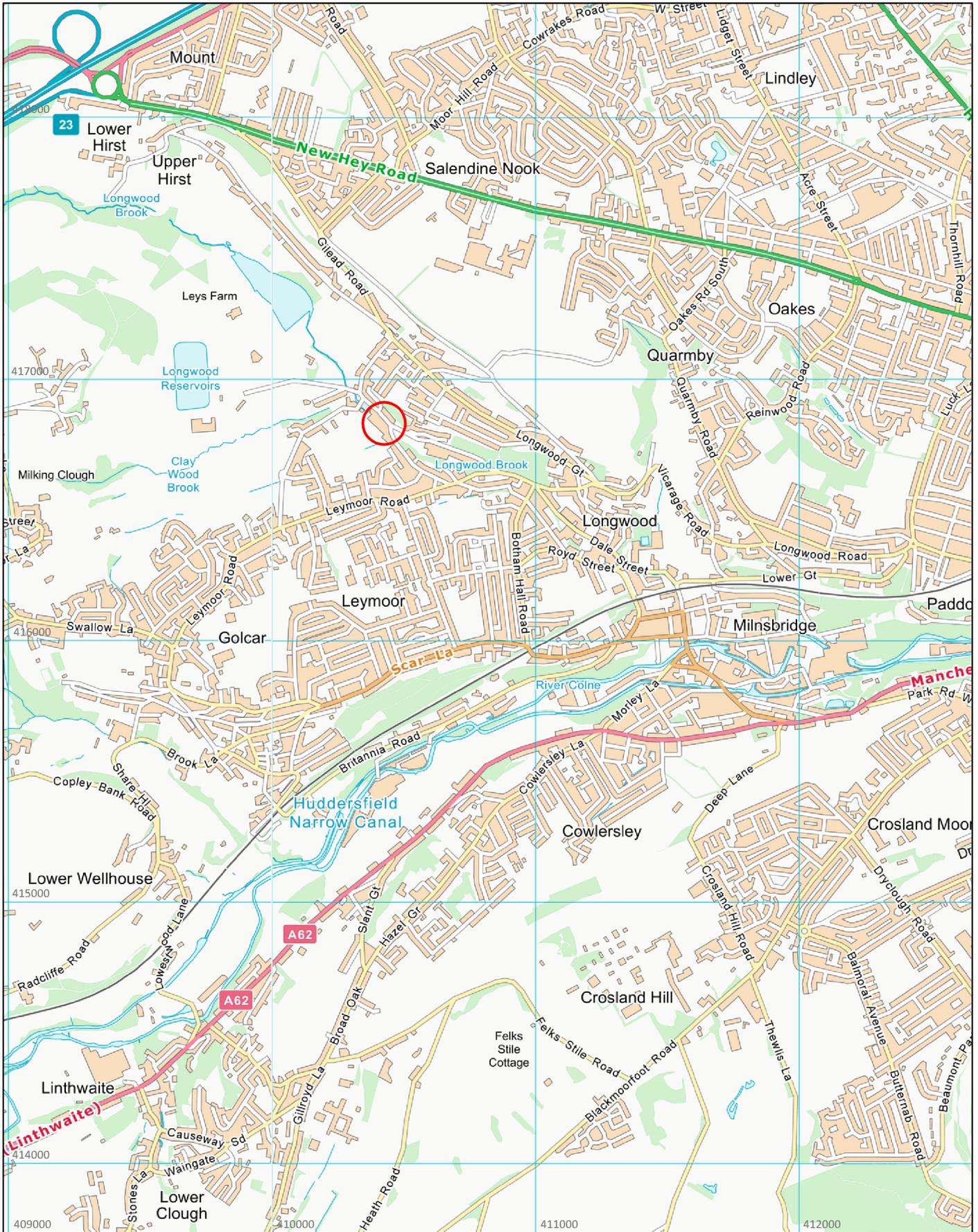


Plate 26: View of the second floor of Mill 6 and 7



Plate 27: View of the first floor as seen through a window in the north-east elevation

## APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



 <p>Eden Heritage Ltd 2024</p>	<p>PROJECT: Parkwood Mills, Longwood Huddersfield, West Yorkshire</p> <p>CLIENT: Virtu Homes</p> <p>REPORT: EH348/02</p> <p>SCALE: 1:20,000 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p> <p>DATE: June 2024</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> site location</p>	 <p>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)</p>
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Figure 1: Site Location.



**Eden Heritage**  
 Archaeology & Heritage Services

Eden Heritage Ltd 2024

PROJECT: Parkwood Mills, Longwood  
 Huddersfield, West Yorkshire

CLIENT: Virtu Homes

REPORT: EH348/02

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: June 2024

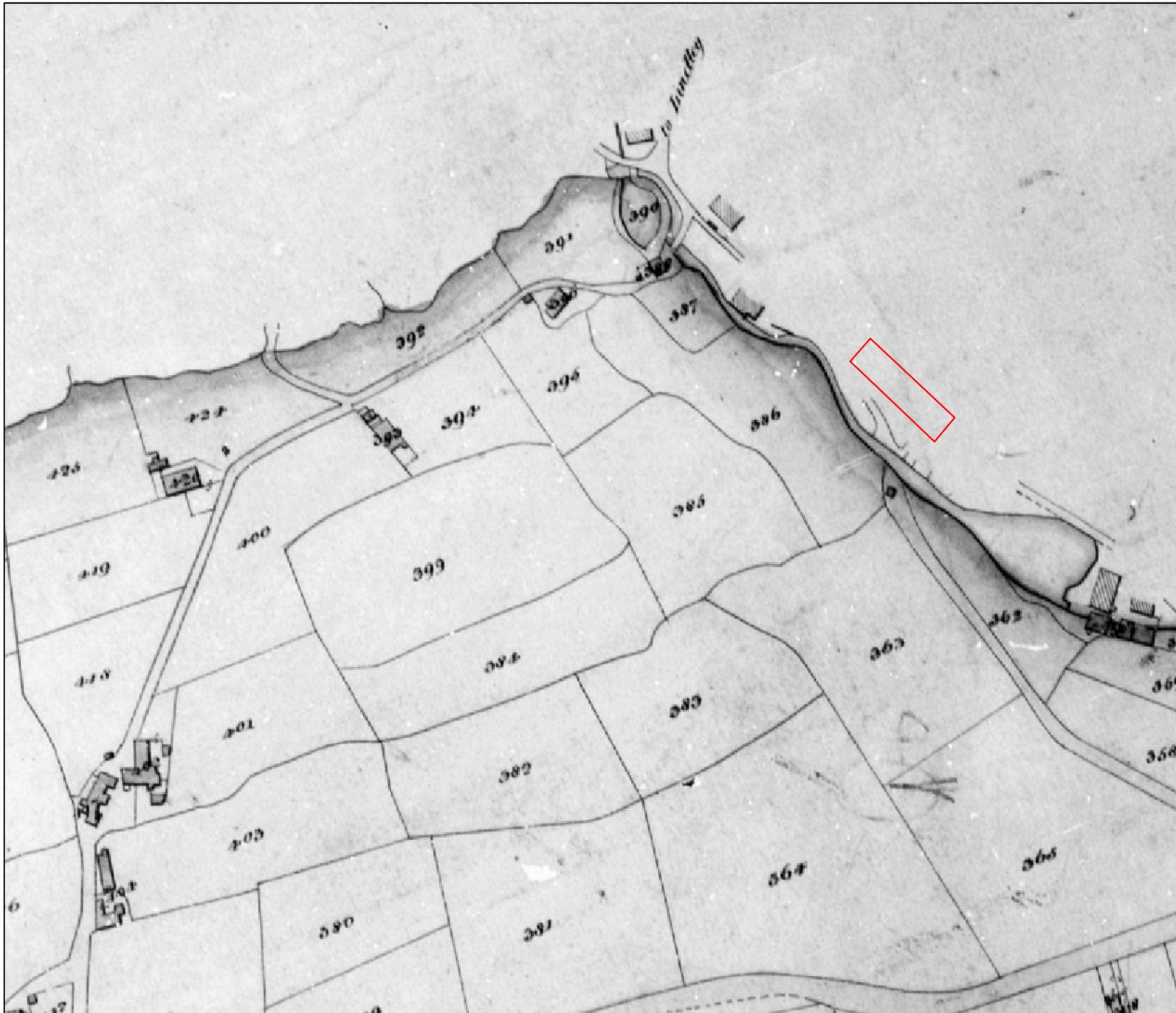
KEY:

 site boundary



Contains OS data © Crown  
 copyright and database right (2018)

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location.



**PROJECT:**

Parkwood Mills  
Longwood, Huddersfield  
West Yorkshire

**CLIENT:**

Virtu Homes

**REPORT:** EH348/02

**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: EH348/02

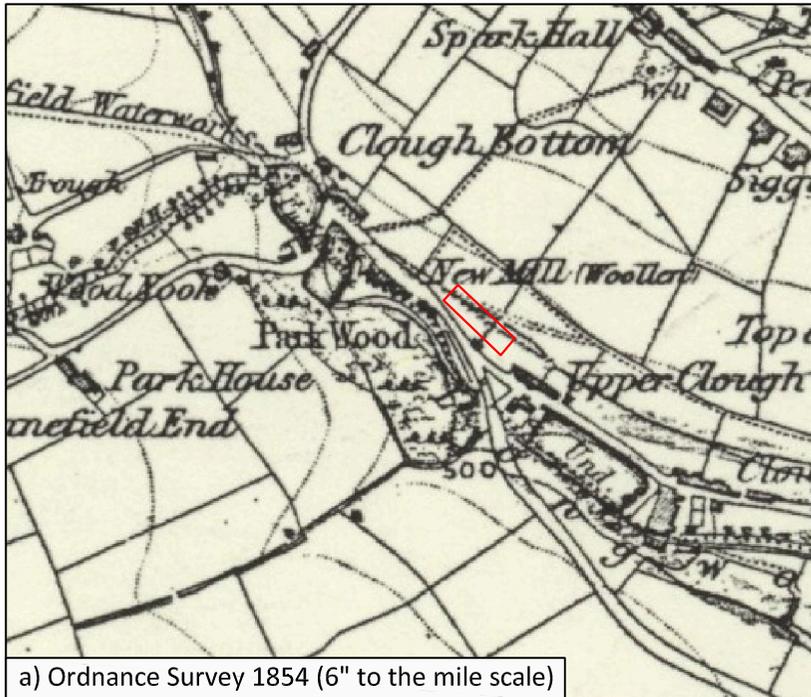
SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4  
1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

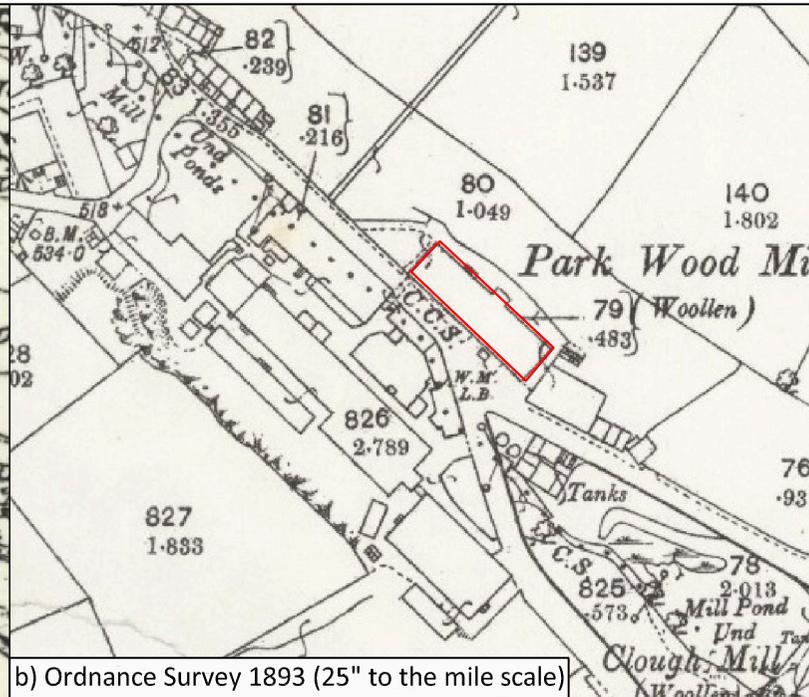
DATE: June 2024

KEY:

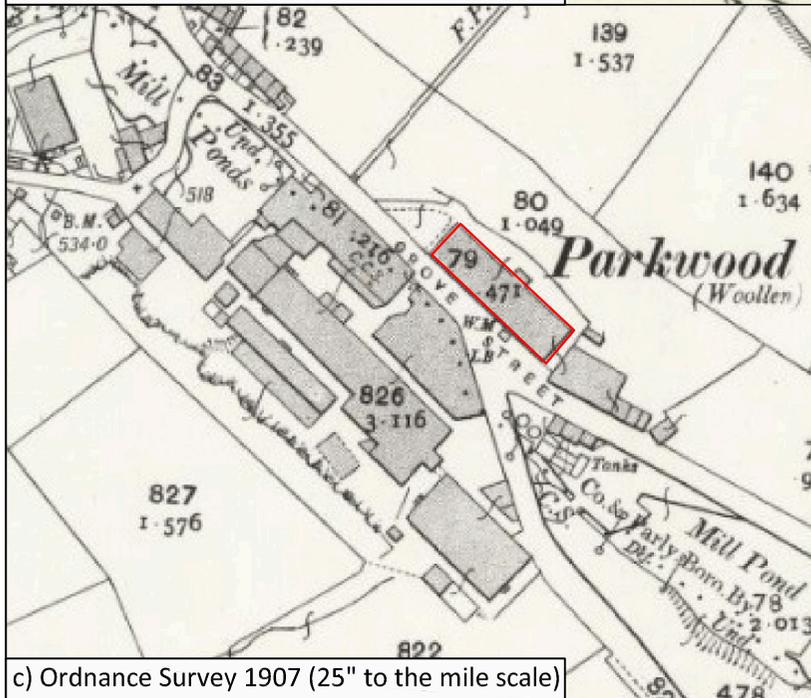
 site boundary



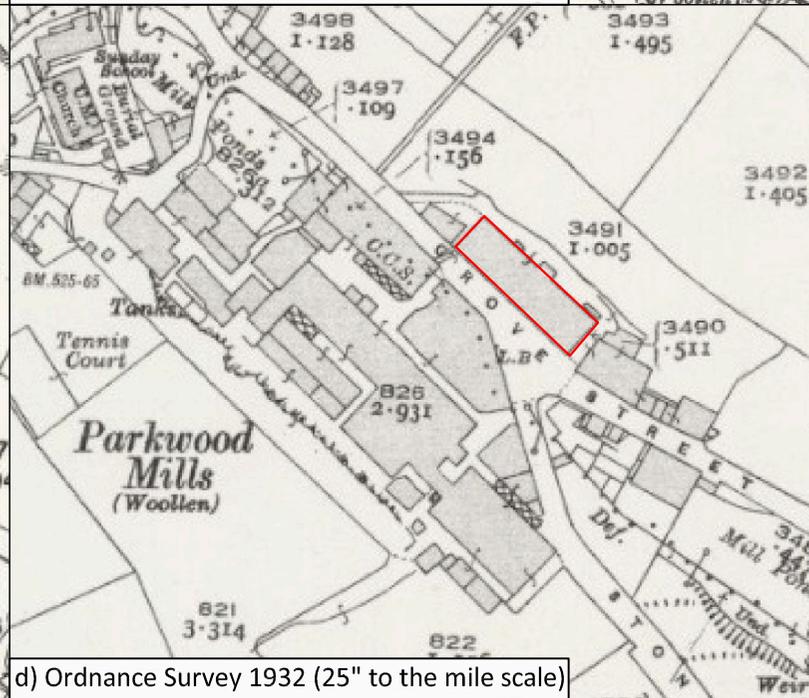
a) Ordnance Survey 1854 (6" to the mile scale)



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



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

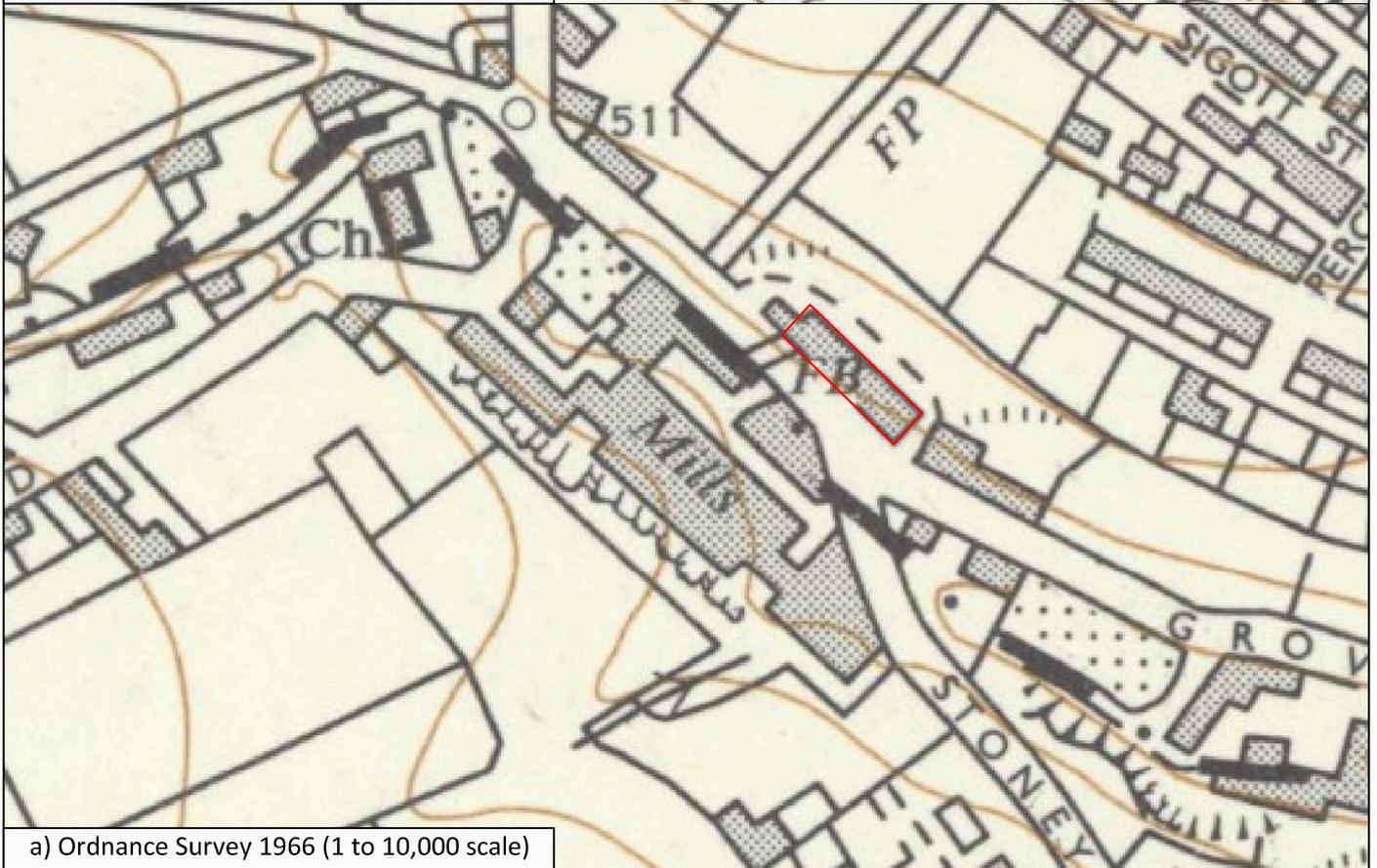


d) Ordnance Survey 1932 (25" to the mile scale)

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



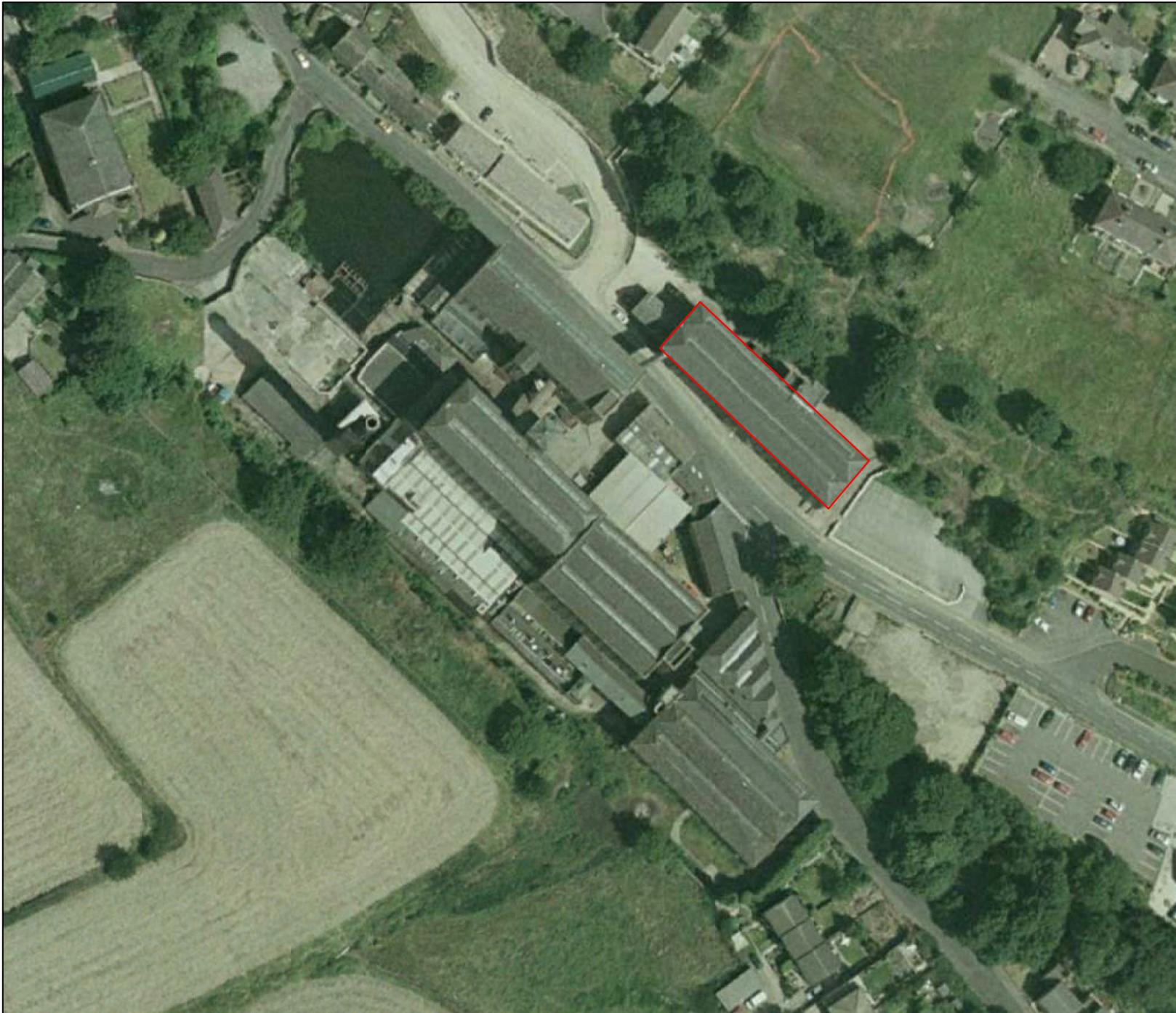
a) Ordnance Survey 1956 (1 to 10,000 scale)



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

 <p>Eden Heritage Archaeology &amp; Heritage Services</p> <p>Eden Heritage Ltd 2024</p>	PROJECT:	Parkwood Mills, Longwood Huddersfield, West Yorkshire	<p>KEY:</p>  site boundary	 <p>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)</p>
	CLIENT:	Virtu Homes		
	REPORT:	EH348/02		
	SCALE:	1:5,000 at A4		
	DRAWN BY:	MDR		
DATE:	June 2024			

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



**PROJECT:**

Parkwood Mills  
Longwood, Huddersfield  
West Yorkshire

**CLIENT:**

Virtu Homes

**REPORT:** EH348/02

**SCALE:** 1:1,250 at A4

**DRAWN BY:** MDR

**DATE:** June 2024

**KEY:**

 site boundary



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**

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