# Heritage Statement

2 Hall Lee Fold, Huddersfield, HD3 3NX

This report has been assembled to assess the impact of the proposal to replace windows at the above property and the impact of these works to the external aesthetical appearance and presence of the premises to the surrounding area.

The overarching intention is to preserve the significance of the property heritage whilst safeguarding the material fabric and allowing the occupants to benefit from modern day living standards.

## Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to assess the significance of the building, and the impact of the proposal. The report will cover the following key issues.

- A summary of the history and development of the building
- statement of significance of the building exterior
- An impact assessment of the works

This report will contain observational evidence and is principally concerned by the impact of the proposed work only.

## Assessing Significance

Assessing significance is a guiding principle for managing change to heritage assets and is embedded within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF provides clear control measures as to how planning authorities should view, adopt, and implement positive change whilst recognising the hierarchical levels of significance opposed to executing a holistic approach in all instances.

It should be reminded;

Paragraph 127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

Paragraph 128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to

the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. 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.

Paragraph 129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

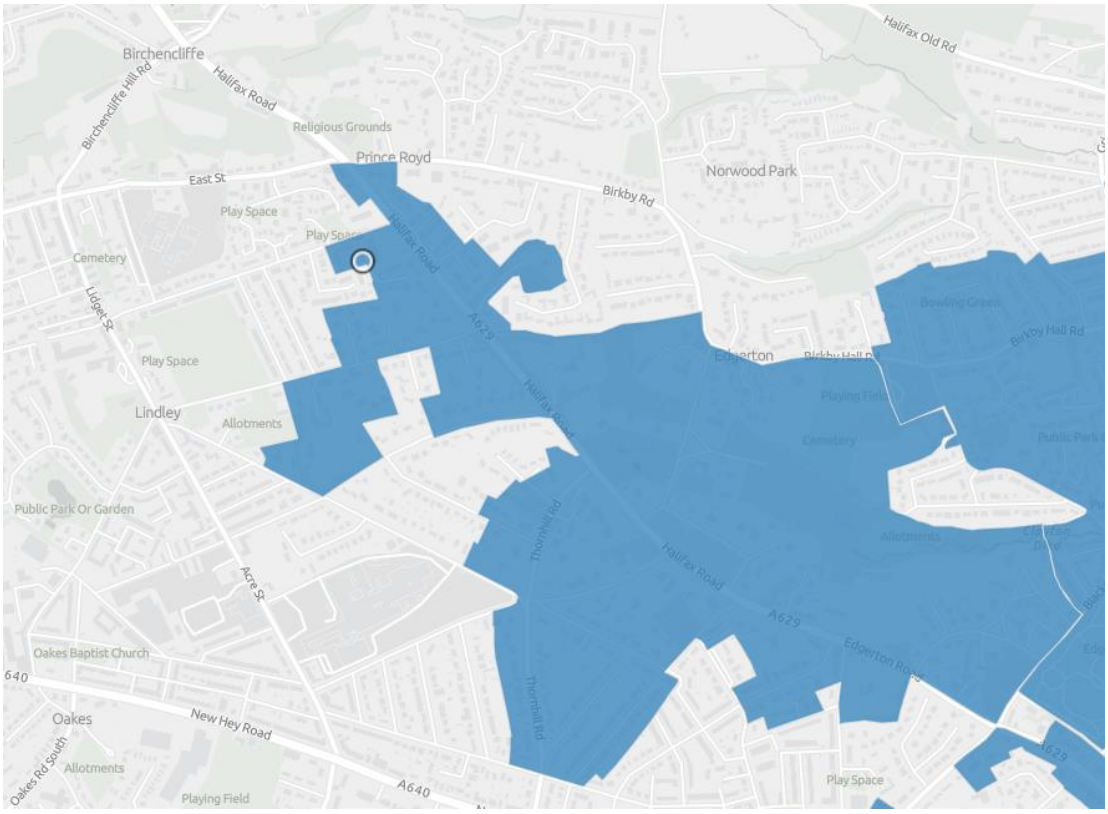
When appraising the proposal, the hierarchical levels should most usefully be viewed in the following levels of significance.

- Exceptional – an asset important at the highest national or international levels, including scheduled ancient monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings and World Heritage Sites. Substantial harm should be exceptional.
- High – a designated asset important at a regional level and at a national level, including Grade II listed buildings and conservation areas. Substantial harm should be exceptional.
- Medium – an undesignated asset important at a local to regional level, including local (non-statutory) listed buildings or those that make a positive contribution to the setting of a listed building or to a conservation area. May include less significant parts of listed buildings. Buildings and parts of structures in this category should be retained where possible, although there is usually scope for adaptation.
- Low – structure or feature of extremely limited heritage or other cultural value and not defined as a heritage asset. May include insignificant interventions to listed buildings, and buildings that do not contribute positively to a conservation area. The removal or adaptation of structures in this category is usually acceptable where the work will enhance a related heritage asset.
- Negative – structure or feature that harms the value of a heritage asset. Wherever practicable, removal of negative features should be considered, taking account of setting and opportunities for enhancement.

*The key objective is to 'conserve the heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.'*

## Statutory Designation of The Property, The Road, The Area

The property falls within the local conservation area. The applicant's property is not a listed building.




Applicants' property shown by black marker.

## Setting and surrounding area

The site is situated within Northampton.

Please see below Historic England's map of listed building in the vicinity of the site address.




The surrounding area includes the construction of modern housing improvements and buildings which feature the use of modern PVCu materials throughout.

The host property for the refurbishment has a mix of timber and PVCu windows. However the timber window do show signs of deterioration and shows weather damage to the external aspects of the windows that are being proposed to be replaced. The current materials are of poor quality compared to PVCu and are poor insulators of heat, noise and lack security, where the clients have had to install internal glazing as well to try and help with little change.

The property suffers from poor heat retention, due to the timber windows causing draft and cold resulting in the applicant losing any form of thermal comfort and suffering from cold temperatures inside the home. The applicant would benefit from PVCu to reduce energy and heat waste of the property. As per health and safety guidance, the applicant should be allowed to have the ease to keep to the recommended temperature of at least 16°C within their home. Switching to PVCu can reduce the wasted energy of the room by up to 30%, this would benefit the applicant with the reduction of the current financial strain of heating the home in its current poor condition.

Furthermore, the timber windows are not effective at blocking out or minimising noise passing through, meaning they don't provide acoustic comfort to anyone in the property. PVCu windows, however, give that acoustic comfort with their secure finish and installation.

Timber framed windows are prone to damp and condensation on the frames and glass panes. The household will benefit from upgrading to PVCu with the eradication of dampness, mould and mildew. This will reduce the likelihood of health issues within the household, especially with individuals that may be more susceptible to health conditions from their environment. For instance, mould and mildew can not only cause damage to your windows but can also lead to serious health problems, especially to those who are sensitive to allergens that mould produce.

Timber framed windows are vulnerable to insects, such as termites and other wood boring insects, these can cause harm to the frame and cause structural issues. Further to this natural timber warps and shrinks depending on the moisture and temperature – warping of the windows adds to the issues associated with timber. These could be that the window gets stuck or is difficult to open due to the warping, resulting in poor ventilation and blocking of the means of escape for fire safety.  On another note, timber is considerably more flammable than a material like PVCu.

Timber windows are difficult to maintain, if not properly maintained, they are susceptible to decay, fungal growth and mould especially in damp or humid environments. This can reduce their lifespan and affect their structural integrity. The property will benefit from a low maintenance product such as PVCu compared to their current windows that need to be maintained regularly, saving them money and time. The regular upkeep includes painting, treating and sealing to protect the materials from moisture, and weathering. Without this, they can deteriorate quickly. This results in excessive cost to hire individuals to repair and maintain the windows.

The client would benefit from the added security of the replacement of their, where the applicant can be at ease within their home with the safety that is provided by this.

# Impact Assessment of the Works

Working in partnership with the owners of the property, we feel we have developed a scheme which will enable the occupants to live to current living standards and will preserve the material fabric and character of the host premises. There are areas of interaction with the property and the key features have been considered within the scheme.

The existing recessing of the windows will remain along the supporting architrave to minimise the loss of this fabric feature. The windows themselves will be carefully removed and replaced with a more balanced product to protect the fabric of the property whilst minimising the future maintenance needs.

The existing sightlines will be retained and whilst the fenestration profiling is altered to that of the original windows, it is felt the overall appearance of the property will not be affected, neither will the refurbishment diminish the significance within the area. The refreshment of the windows is in fact considered to be an enhancement of the original and will aid with the emphasising of the original property features which have been weakened and lost through the duration of time.

The existing windows are not thought to hold any significant historical value themselves opposed to the property and are being refurbished in a way to maintain the property's character (property is not a listed building). The building will be more harmonized with the same windows.