

# Heritage Impact Assessment

Site Location:

Land North West of, Gordon Street,  
Slaithwaite, Huddersfield

Site reference number:

H763

On behalf of

**Kirklees Council**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### Scope of the Study

- 1.1 This study has been carried out on behalf of Kirklees Council by Farrell and Clark Architects LLP. At the time of writing, the Council have identified sites in the Kirklees area for inclusion in their 2015 Kirklees Local Plan which has recently been approved. Following consultation with the relevant statutory bodies the Council have identified a selection of allocated sites which may have a potential impact on the Historic Environment. A number of these sites have been rejected as they were deemed to cause significant harm to a heritage asset which could not be mitigated. The remaining sites require independent assessment of the potential impact on the Historic Environment.
- 1.2 Farrell and Clark Architects have been appointed to assess this impact and, where possible, to advise on any mitigation which may be required. Kirklees Conservation Officer, Nigel Hunston, Historic England and West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), have been consulted on the proposed allocations.
- 1.3 This report has been informed by a review of historic mapping and secondary source material in addition to undertaking a site visit. The conclusions made as part of this report relate solely to the impact of the development on the Historic Environment.

### Relevant Policy - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

- 1.4 This statement has taken into account Chapter 126 of the NPPF which provides guidance for local planning authorities on the strategy for site selection/allocation and states:

*“Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:*

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.”*

- 1.5 This statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements under paragraph 129 which states:

*“... Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of*

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION cont.

*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.*

1.6 In addition to the above the NPPF states that :

*"...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..."*

1.7 In the case of sites which have the potential to contain archaeological finds, the NPPF advises that the developers of the site submit an appropriate desk based assessment and where necessary a field evaluation.

1.8 The NPPF indicates that when assessing impact, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that this should be proportionate to the importance of the asset. Significance can be harmed not just by a material change to the asset but also to it's setting which can be of great value to the significance. If the proposal is deemed to cause harm to the asset, a robust justification will need to be presented to and assessed by the local planning authority.

1.9 If the development will lead to substantial harm, paragraph 133 indicates that the development should be refused consent by the local planning authority, unless it can be proved that the loss or damage to the asset can be outweighed by substantial benefits to the public OR if the proposal can demonstrate all of the following:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

1.10 If the development leads to less than substantial harm, paragraph 134 indicates that this harm still needs to be assessed against the public benefit of the scheme and whether or not the viability of the site is being optimised.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### General approach

2.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with “The Setting of heritage assets” published by Historic England and seeks to assess the impact on a heritage asset using four steps:

- Step 1:** Identify the heritage assets and their settings affected by the allocation.
- Step 2:** Assess the contribution of the setting to the heritage asset.
- Step 3:** Assess the effect of the proposed allocation on the significance of the asset.
- Step 4:** Assess the options for mitigation in order to maximise the enhancement and minimise harm.

### Identifying the heritage asset

2.2 As part of the consultation process Historic England, WYAAS and the Conservation team at Kirklees Council Identified the allocated sites which had the potential to affect the Historic Environment. This report has assessed the potential impact of the development of the allocated site on the heritage asset(s) identified.

### Assessing the contribution of the setting

2.3 Once the asset has been identified as having the potential to be affected by the development, the significance of the asset is assessed in order to determine the contribution of the setting to the significance. The significance of the heritage asset has been assessed in accordance with “Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management for the historic environment”. This document advises that in order to understand the significance of the Asset, it is necessary to first understand the perceived “heritage value” of the Asset.

2.4 These heritage values can be arranged in four groups, which may be attached to places. These are:

- Evidential:** The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical:** The ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected Through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
- Aesthetic:** The ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal:** The meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

2.5 Once the heritage value has been ascertained, the significance of that heritage value to the asset can be determined in order to assess the contribution the setting has to the significance. In the case of large numbers of listed buildings the significance of the setting will be presented in table form. If the site is particularly large it may not be possible to assign a single level of significance to the whole site and as such the varying levels of significance will be shown on a map.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

- 2.6 The general level(s) of significance of the contribution made by the overall setting to the asset will be discussed and assessed in terms of a positive or negative contribution to the asset.

### Assessing the potential impact of developing the proposed allocated site

- 2.6 The purpose of this Heritage Impact Assessment is to provide guidance with regards to the potential impact of developing the allocated site. It is not possible to assess the impact of the various aspects of the design such as the form and appearance of the development as this has not yet been determined but it is possible to provide guidance on the likelihood that the development will harm the heritage asset. This will in turn will assist Kirklees Council to ascertain the level of justification required should an applicant wish to submit a planning application on the site.
- 2.7 In order to assess the level of harm of the development or elements of the development, the level of significance of the contribution made by the allocated site will be assessed and defined as follows:

- Negligible:** The allocated site provides little or no contribution to the heritage asset.
- Slight:** The allocated site provides some contribution to the heritage asset but not to the extent that any alteration will cause harm.
- Moderate:** The allocated site is important to the significance of the asset and requires assessment with the assumption that any harm will be less than substantial and can be mitigated.
- High:** The allocated site is very important to the significance of the asset and careful consideration is required to assess if the harm is substantial or less than substantial and whether the harm can be mitigated .
- Considerable:** The allocated site is essential to our understanding of the significance of the heritage asset with the assumption that any harm to that setting would be constitute substantial harm to the heritage asset and would require full justification.

- 2.8 For the larger sites it is possible that the contribution of the site will vary depending on the proximity of the site to the heritage asset. In this situation the contribution of the various areas of the site will be shown on a plan of the site.

### Assessing the options for mitigation and/or enhancement

- 2.7 Options for enhancement and mitigation are considered in response to the particular needs of the heritage asset and as such vary from site to site. It is important that these are assessed at this stage so that any decisions made regarding the setting of the asset can be used to agree the scope and form of the development. The options outlined in this assessment are by no means finite and further discussions should be held with Kirklees Planning and Development team in order to ascertain the potential options for this particular site.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

2.8 Options for enhancement include:

- Removing or re-modelling an intrusive building or feature
- Replacement of a detrimental feature by a new and more harmonious one
- Restoring or revealing a lost historic feature or view
- Introducing a wholly new feature that adds to the public appreciation of the asset
- Introducing new views (including glimpses or better framed views) that add to the public experience of the asset, or
- Improving public access to, or interpretation of, the asset including its setting.

2.9 Options for mitigation include:

- The creation of buffer zones within the area for development
- Limiting building heights within certain areas of the site
- The use of sensitive design including the use of vernacular materials

2.10 Screening is also an option which can be considered when assessing the options available for mitigating the negative impact of a development on a heritage asset. Screening should only be used in addition to other options for mitigation and should not be used as a substitute for good design or buffer zones. Screening requires careful consideration with regards to the impact of the screening on the heritage asset. This can potentially have a greater impact on the asset than the development itself, if used incorrectly or insensitively.

### Glossary

2.11 The following terms have been used in this report with the definitions taken from the NPPF and from the Historic England publication “ The Setting of Heritage Assets”

#### **Conservation area**

‘An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’, designated under what is now s69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

#### **Designated heritage asset:**

A World heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

#### **Historic environment record**

Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

### **Setting of a heritage asset**

The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent 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.

### **Significance (for heritage policy)**

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

### **Value**

An aspect of worth or importance, here attached by people to qualities of places.

### **Harm**

Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of a place.





## 3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

### Brief history of the site

- 3.1 There has been no development on the site, however the surrounding area has developed considerably.
- 3.2 The name Slaithwaite is considered to derive from the Danish settlers in the 10<sup>th</sup> Century. Thwaite translates to “thveit” in Norse which means a felled tree or a clearing. Slaith is also thought to originate from the Norse settlers and means blow. Slaithwaite is not mentioned within the Domesday Survey, however this does not mean that there was not a settlement here. The first recorded reference of Slaithwaite was in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century when a Medieval chapel required repairing. The Tithe map of 1799 refers to an old chapel yard and a new chapel yard which shows that there had been an earlier chapel located in this area but had been demolished by the time the map had been drawn. There are a number of buildings in the area which still remain from this period, Slaithwaite Hall, located on the hillside above the village is likely to date from the 16<sup>th</sup> Century and Linthwaite Hall Barn, with a large timber cruck frame, dates to the start of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 3.3 As in other towns and villages in Kirklees, Slaithwaite was involved in domestic textile production and in Slaithwaite it was as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> Century when it was known as “Slaighwaite”. The inhabitants of the village were chiefly employed in woollen manufacturing, spinning cotton and silk, and silk weaving. By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, the woollen textile industry had developed and began to expand into larger mills and along the rivers and valleys. Due to its location on the river, Slaithwaite saw the construction of a number of new mill buildings in the valley bottom such as Bridge Street Woollen Mill, Globe Mills and the steam powered woollen spinning mill, Spa Mills.
- 3.4 In the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century, a local spring was found to have minerals in it was discovered, this spring was similar to those found in Harrogate, this resulted in the owner, Mr Richard Varley, constructing a bathing spa which is now known as Spa Fields. The mineral baths had gardens which were popular during the summer months.
- 3.5 By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, Slaithwaite comprises of a tight knit historic core of streets and the London and North West railway line which lies in east to west line to the north of the village. There are a high proportion of mill buildings within the centre of Slaithwaite at this time, including Slaithwaite Mill, a corn mill on Britannia Road, Upper Mill, Black Moor Holme Mill and Bank Gate Mill. Public facilities also appeared during this time such as the Providence Baptist Chapel, which is located to the west of the site, was constructed in 1816.
- 3.6 Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the village has expanded further with the construction of semi-detached houses to the north and south-east of the village. Development spread along Manchester

## 3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

Road as well as to the north and south of the village with the construction of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in 1839 and its neighbour, the Sunday School, constructed in 1878.

- 3.7 The village continued to grow into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century with new houses along Spring Street to the west and Holme Lane to the north-west. To the south of the site, Gordon Street was a new link road from Manchester Road and Linfit Fold which lead to new housing on Tudor Street, Stuart Grove, Bridley Drive and Stockerhead Lane.

### Identification of Historical Assets

- 3.8 Following consultation, the heritage assets that have been identified as requiring assessment by Kirklees Council are the following Grade II listed buildings:

- PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHAPEL WITH RAILINGS, GATES AND GATEPIERS, List entry Number: 1276160
- FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, List entry Number: 1275511
- WESLEYAN METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL, List entry Number: 1217285

- 3.9 The listing for Providence Baptist Chapel states:

*“1816 (with enlargement in 1886). Hammer dressed stone. Hipped stone slate roof. Hipped slate roof to later part to east. Moulded stone brackets on string course. 2 storeys. North elevation: Ground floor; Large doorway with elliptical arched head with ashlar surround and hood moulded over. Two doorways have stone Doric pilasters with architrave, freize and cornice. GOod 6 panelled doors with fanlights.*

*Above doorway is ashlar plaque with moulded surround and one to left has inscription: Providence BAPTIST CHAPEL Erected 1816 Enlarged 1886 Four single light windows with semicircular heads with pronounced keystone and imposts. First floor; Eight windows as ground floor. South elevation: Ground floor; 6 single light windows*

*with stone surrounds. Stone plaque reads PROVIDENCE CHAPEL 1816 First floor; 5 single light windows with semicircular heads, pronounced keystone and imposts. Eastern part of first floor is obscured by C20 extension. Interior: Galleried on all sides with organ at front. Gallery has good panelled front and is supported on Corinthian columns. Good panelled pulpit reached be twin flight of stairs. Flagged terrace across front with 1880s iron railings which return to building with stone gate piers and iron gates.”*

- 3.10 The listing for Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel states:

*“1839. Altered. Former chapel, now dwellings. Ashlar. Hipped stone slate roof.*

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*Stone brackets to gutter. 2 storeys. North Elevation has: Ground floor; Two entrances. Central window formerly a doorway. Continuous string course between floors. Recessed inscription plaque above string course with 'Wesleyan Centenary Chapel 1839'. First floor; Three round arched windows with marginal glazing. East and West Elevations each have: Five round arched windows to first floor with marginal glazing. Ground floor windows are square headed. Some alterations."*

### 3.11 The listing for Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School states:

*"1878. Sunday School. Rockfaced stone. Rusticated quoins. Slate roof. Moulded stone coping to gable. 2 storeys. North elevation: 3 bay symmetrical facade with pediment gable. Ground floor; Door with fanlight with plain pilasters with full entablature and blocking course. Two single light windows. First floor; Three semicircular arched windows with imposts and keystone. Moulded string course above first floor. Inscription in gable apex reads: 'Wesleyan School 18 1' (3rd digit cannot be read). Above this is quatrefoil opening with stone surround. East and West elevations: First floors have six round arched windows."*

## 4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

### Assessment of significance of the heritage assets

4.1 Places of Worship are important heritage assets as they have the capacity to reveal a great deal of information, not only about the parishes that they serve but also about society in general at a particular moment in time. They were, and still are, important to the parish not only as places of worship but also as a focal point for the community. Unfortunately none of these buildings are now being used as places of worship or Sunday schools with the Providence Baptist Church closing as recently as September 2016.

4.2 The Methodist movement was founded by brothers Charles and John Wesley who were heavily influenced by the absolute faith shown by the German Moravians. Of the two brothers it was John who used his organisational skills to form a more structured religion and began to preach, often in open-air locations, to the rural working class communities who had become to feel increasingly excluded by the local parish churches. His message was that “all can be saved” and he concentrated on giving people the belief that they in turn could and should



Figure 3 - View of the former Methodist Chapel and School Room

improve the lives of others. He actively encouraged people to "Make all you can, save all you can, give all you can." In these early days of the Methodist movement Wesley was insistent that Methodism did not become a breakaway religion and that the people to whom he preached needed to regularly attend their local parish church as well as the Methodist meetings.

4.3 As the Methodist movement began to grow Wesley organised an annual conference for Methodist preachers in order to keep in touch with each other and to make important decisions. This conference still exists today, as does the connexional structure of the church where the church acts as one and makes decisions together. In 1784 Wesley wanted ensure that these meetings continued after his death and created a corporate body called 'Yearly Conference of the People called Methodists'. Shortly and almost inevitably after this act began the separation of Methodist movement away from the Church of England. Following numerous disputes with the Bishop of London regarding status of travelling preachers and ministers, in 1795 the “Plan of Pacification” agreed the status of travelling preachers and formalised the break from the doctrine of the Church of England.

## 4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

- 4.4 As the Methodist Church began to grow, so did the divisions between two schools of thought which were defined themselves as primitive and the Wesleyan Methodists. The primitive Methodists were based in more rural communities in simple structures with the emphasis on preaching to the poorer working classes in accordance with what they saw as the original ideologies of the Methodist faith. The Wesleyan Methodists were a more organised, hierarchical structure with ministers who had defined leadership roles and who were based in more affluent urban environments and who were influenced by the Anglican tradition and cultural enrichment.
- 4.5 In 1812 the “Society of Primitive Methodists” became a recognised branch of the Methodist faith with the remaining Methodists becoming known as the “Wesleyan Methodists”. It was not until 1932 when the two branches began to see more common ground and re-united to resemble the present day Methodist Church.
- 4.6 The location of the Methodist Church adjacent to the Sunday School is important in terms of the group value of the buildings. According to a report titled “A Historical perspective on Methodist involvement in school education after Wesley” (written by G.M. Best and published via [www.methodist.org.uk](http://www.methodist.org.uk)), John Wesley believed that religious based education was important and his successor Rev. Jabez Bunting was equally convinced that this was the case:
- ‘Education.... Without religion is not education. I think that an education which looks only at the secular interests of an individual, which looks only at his condition as a member of civil society; and does not look upon him as a man having an immortal soul.... is not education’.*
- 4.7 In 1841 Conference set up a General Committee of Education to discuss the provision of religious based schooling. The committee recommended:
- ‘that the principal Day Schools be placed upon the Circuit Plans, for regular periodical visitation and religious catechizing, or other instruction, by one of the Ministers of the Circuit’*
- 4.8 As a result of this conference over one million pounds was raised and, eventually, over 600 Methodist Schools were created, one of which may well of been the Slaithwaite Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School.
- 4.9 The Baptist religion has a long history in Huddersfield dating back to the Mortons in the 17th century. The passing of the “Toleration Act” in 1689 enabled “dissenters” to worship freely so long as they took an oath of allegiance to the King. In 1689 a Morton registered his house as a place of Protestant Dissent which then eventually lead to the creation of one of the first Baptist Churches in the region in 1743. It is fair to assume that the Providence church in Slaithwaite was a descendant of this Parent Church in Huddersfield.

## 4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

### Providence Baptist Chapel :

4.7 **Evidential Value** - There have been a number of alterations to this church with the extension in 1886 and a further extension in the early 20th century which appears to have included works to the roof. Both of these extensions were added to the east elevation, which has resulted in substantial alterations to the primary north facing elevation. These alterations have resulted in a relatively low potential for uncovering any evidence that may exist within the building fabric. An internal inspection of the building has not been undertaken and as such there may be potential for further evidential value.



Figure 4 - View of the north elevation of the Providence Baptist Chapel

4.8 **Associative Historical Value** - The architect for the chapel is not known and there do not appear to be any links with any well known Ministers and as such the associative historical value is low.

4.9 **Illustrative Historic Value** - The building has illustrative historic value as an early Baptist Chapel. The fact that it is evident that the church was extended in the 19th and 20th centuries also provides historic value to the building as it shows the increase in popularity of the Baptist movement around this time.



Figure 5 - View of the east elevation of the Providence Baptist Chapel

4.10 **Aesthetic Value** - The traditional design of the northern façade provides some aesthetic value but the lack of symmetry in the primary elevation reduces this value as does the piecemeal nature of the subsequent extensions, in particular the design of the roof scape with areas of pitched and flat roofs. The way in which the extension kinks as it follows the line of the road has caused some of these issues with the roof and gives the impression of a building which is outgrowing its boundaries.

4.11 **Communal Value** - Places of worship in general have a great deal of communal value. They exist to serve the community in which they are located and as a result they act as an accurate historical

## 4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

record of that community. Not only do the structures have a strong physical presence, they also have social, symbolic and spiritual meaning to the people who live in the parish and add to the collective memory of the place.

### Level of importance

- 4.11 The building is included on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest at Grade II and as such is of national importance and more than special interest.

### Immediate setting:

- 4.12 **Historical Value** - There is a high level of historical value in the immediate setting. The graveyard itself provides key information on the people who lived and died in the area. The boundary walls surrounding the church also give more information about the historical setting of the church although these boundary walls, whilst historic, are not original and date to 1881. The location of the primary entrance in the north wall gives an indication of the orientation of the church.
- 4.13 **Aesthetic Value** - The immediate setting of the Church is has aesthetic value as church grounds.

### Level of Importance:

- 4.14 The immediate setting provides a positive contribution to the heritage asset.

### Extended Setting:

- 4.15 The First Edition OS map dated 1854 shows Hollins Row coming down the hill past the east elevation, as it does now, but then the turning sharply to the west taking a route directly past the north elevation of the Chapel, to the rear of the former Star Inn and joining Manchester Road along side the west elevation of this Inn. This route was altered at some point in the late 19th century to match the existing layout. This amended layout of the road and the yard is shown on the OS map dated 1894 and as such the current arrangement is still historic but it does not provide any historic value to the setting of the asset. This alteration has resulted in the loss of a historic view of the building from this main approach.

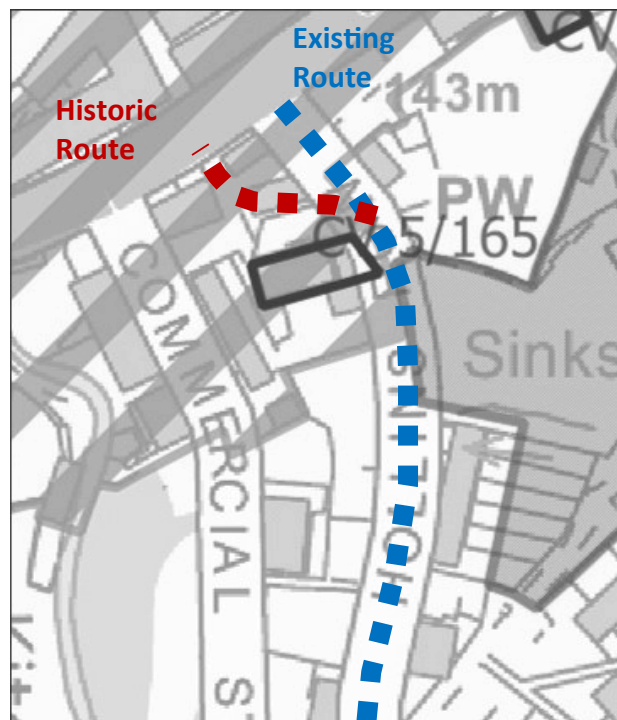


Figure 6 - Alteration to Hollins Row



## 4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

- 4.16 The immediate setting to the west has also been altered with the construction and subsequent demolition of a former school which was shown on the OS map dated 1907 and which has now been replaced with 20th century terraced housing. There is some value in the open land to the south of the chapel but this area of open land is fronting a secondary elevation which has been substantially altered and as such has limited value.
- 4.17 It is possible to get a view of Providence Baptist Chapel from the footpath that extends through the allocated site. This view is a historic view and does have some value to the Chapel. There is also a view up Hollins Row past the Chapel to the field beyond. Hollins Row is a historic highway which lead up to the quarry beyond, as such these views are of value to the asset and contribute to the rural nature of the setting.
- 4.18 Due to the various alterations to the surrounding context, the aesthetic value is limited to the open land to the rear of the property.

### Level of Importance:

- 4.19 The extended setting provides a neutral contribution to the heritage asset.

### The Methodist Chapel and School :

- 4.20 **Evidential Value** - There have been a number of alterations to these buildings both internal and external due to the reconfiguring of the spaces as residential dwellings. These alterations have resulted in a relatively low potential for uncovering any archaeological evidence that may exist within the building fabric.
- 4.8 **Associative Historical Value** - There is associative historical value in the juxtaposition of the Chapel and the School and the associations with the Methodist ideology regarding the importance of religious based learning. This association is still of some value but this has been reduced somewhat due to the conversion of the buildings to residential.
- 4.9 **Illustrative Historic Value** - The buildings have illustrative historic value as typical examples of Methodist architecture. This is evident with the inclusion of the classical tympanum and the symmetrical façade around a central doorway as shown on the school and the simple utilitarian design of the Chapel. The alterations that have taken place to convert the buildings to residential has reduced the illustrative historic value. The windows and doors have been replaced with modern insertions and the internal layouts will have been extensively altered in order to achieve the subdivision required.

## 4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING



Figure 7 - View of the north elevation to the former school



Figure 8 - View of the north elevation to the former chapel

4.10 **Aesthetic Value** - The traditional design of the northern façade in particular to the former school provides aesthetic value to the elevation. The chapel has been more fundamentally altered and has lost some of the aesthetic value, particularly at ground floor level and externally where there have been alterations to the boundary treatments.

4.11 **Communal Value** - Places of worship in general have a great deal of communal value. They exist to serve the community in which they are located and as a result they act as an accurate historical record of that community. In this case the buildings are no longer performing a religious function but they are still recognisable as religious structures and as such still have a physical presence in the community.

### Immediate setting:

4.12 Despite the conversion to residential dwellings, the immediate setting of the buildings appear to have changed little and as such have a high level of historic value to the heritage assets. Due to the gradient of the land rising up to the rear of the assets, the primary frontages of the buildings face Manchester Road. This setting of the buildings and their relationship to the road have a great deal of historical value as do the views of the buildings from both the east and the west approaches.

4.13 The open nature of the views along Manchester Road towards the chapel and the school with the landscaping to the rear provide aesthetic value to the setting of the assets. Due to the change in levels to the rear of the buildings there is little opportunity to view the assets from the south and as such the aesthetic value is limited.

### Level of Importance:

4.14 The immediate setting provides a positive contribution to the heritage asset.

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### Extended Setting:

4.15 There are a pair of large 19th century semi-detached dwellings set back from the main road in large gardens which are located on Manchester Road to the east of the old school house. These properties contribute to the historic nature of the view along Manchester Road and give aesthetic and historic value to the assets.



Figure 9 - View of the adjacent semi-detached dwellings

4.16 Due to the elevated nature of the allocated site which runs along the southern border to the former school and the chapel, it is not possible to see either of the historic assets from the footpath which runs the full length of the site. The panoramic photograph below shows that neither of the buildings is visible (even in winter).

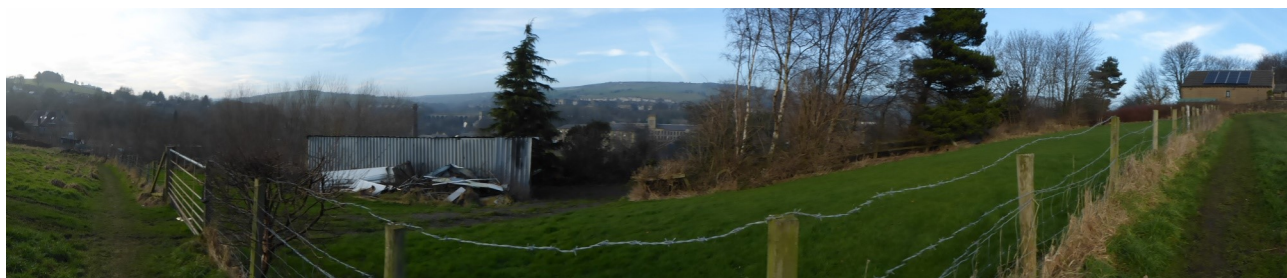


Figure 10 - Panoramic of the site

## 5.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE ASSET

5.1 The exact form of the development is not yet known so the following is a general assessment of the effect of developing H690.

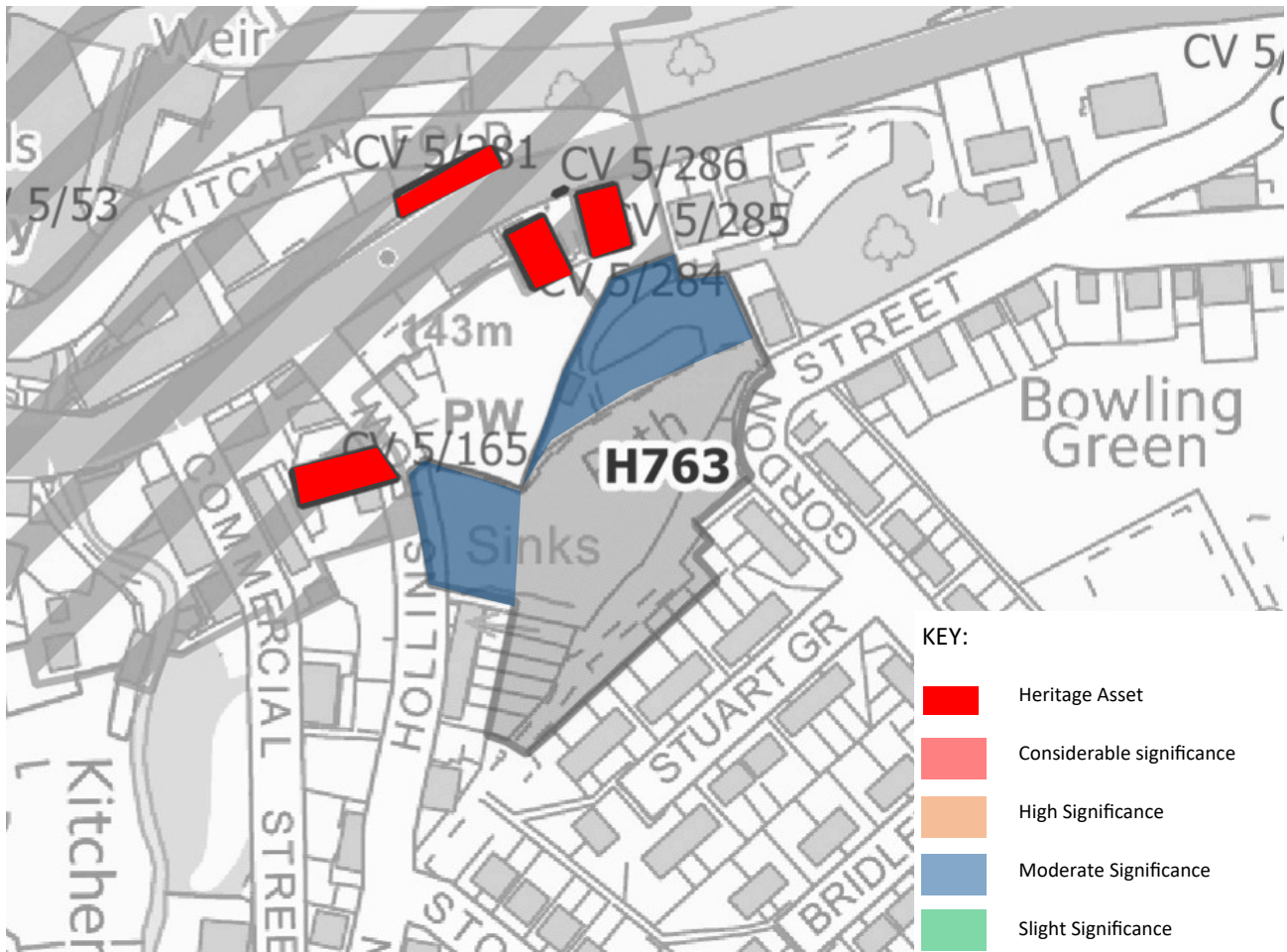


Figure 11 - Site Layout

5.2 **Views towards the heritage assets from the allocated site: Slight Significance** - The listed buildings are almost completely obscured from within the allocated site due to the tree belt and the gradient of the land. It is certainly not possible to see the primary elevation which is of most significance. It is possible to view the Providence Baptist Church from the footpath leading through the allocated site. Loss of this view would cause less than substantial harm and as such it would be of benefit to the asset if this view was retained.

5.3 **Views towards the heritage asset from Manchester Road - Moderate Significance** - As it is possible to view the allocated site to the rear of the heritage assets located along Manchester Road, this has the potential to cause less than significant harm to the asset. Mitigation is required in order to reduce the harm on the heritage assets.

## 5.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE ASSET

- 5.4 **Open land immediately to the south-east of the Providence Baptist Church: Moderate Significance** - This area of open land immediately to the south-east of the church is of moderate significant to the historical setting of the Church as it contributes to the rural nature of the area. It would cause less than substantial harm if this area of open land were to be lost.
- 5.5 **Wider setting to the south: Negligible Significance** - The remaining areas of the allocated site contribute to the open nature of the setting but they are sufficiently removed from the asset to ensure that the loss of these areas would have little or no effect on the significance of the asset.

## 6.0 OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION / ENHANCEMENT

- 6.1 The advice below has been given in order to provide guidance on how the harm to the heritage assets may be mitigated. Each one of these options needs to be explored further as part of the design process for the site but this list is not exhaustive and alternative options should also be considered. Any mitigation / enhancement options need to be discussed and agreed with Kirklees Planning and Development. All development in any area of the site which is deemed to have any significance to the asset, however slight, should be treated as being within the setting of a heritage asset and should be in accordance with policy PLP35 of the Kirklees Local Plan.
- 6.2 The area of the site adjacent to the Baptist Church deemed to have moderate significance requires mitigation in order to maintain the rural setting and reduce the harm to the Providence Baptist Church. This report suggests that this could be done using careful design of the housing in this area and the potential use of a buffer zone if appropriate.
- 6.3 The area of the site which has been identified as having moderate significance to the rear of the Methodist Church has been assessed as providing some contribution to the asset. It is the opinion of this report that the line of trees should be retained and that the extent of the housing be brought back a reasonable distance from the boundary. In addition any proposals for this area should be in keeping with policy PLP35 of the Kirklees Local Plan, as stated above, in order for there to be no harm to the heritage asset.

LIST DESCRIPTIONS

# FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL

[historicengland.org.uk](http://historicengland.org.uk)

## List Entry Summary

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

Name: FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL

List entry Number: 1275511

## Location

FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, MANCHESTER ROAD

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

County:

District: Kirklees

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1982

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.



# Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 412119

## Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

## List entry Description

### Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Details

SE 01 SE MANCHESTER ROAD Slaithwaite 5/284 Former Wesleyan Methodist 30.4.82 Chapel

GV II

1839. Altered. Former chapel, now dwellings. Ashlar. Hipped stone slate roof. Stone brackets to gutter. 2 storeys. North Elevation has: Ground floor; Two entrances. Central window formerly a doorway. Continuous string course between floors. Recessed inscription plaque above string course with 'Wesleyan Centenary Chapel 1839'. First floor; Three round arched windows with marginal glazing. East and West Elevations each have: Five round arched windows to first floor with marginal glazing. Ground floor windows are square headed. Some alterations.

Listing NGR: SE0820113880

## Selected Sources

National Grid Reference: SE 08201 13880

## Map

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1275511 .pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

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End of official listing

Historic England

# PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHAPEL WITH RAILINGS, GATES AND GATEPIERS

[historicengland.org.uk](http://historicengland.org.uk)

## List Entry Summary

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

Name: PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHAPEL WITH RAILINGS, GATES AND GATEPIERS

List entry Number: 1276160

## Location

PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHAPEL WITH RAILINGS, GATES AND GATEPIERS, HOLLIS ROW

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

County:

District: Kirklees

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1982

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

## Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 409935

## Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

## List entry Description

### Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Details

SE 01 SE HOLLIS ROW Slaithwaite 5/165 Providence Baptist Chapel with railings, Gates and 30.4.82 Gatepiers

1816 (with enlargement in 1886). Hammer dressed stone. Hipped stone slate roof. Hipped slate roof to later part to east. Moulded stone brackets on string course. 2 storeys. North elevation: Ground floor; Large doorway with elliptical arched head with ashlar surround and hood moulded over. Two doorways have stone Doric pilasters with architrave, freize and cornice. Good 6 panelled doors with fanlights. Above doorway is ashlar plaque with moulded surround and one to left has inscription: Providence BAPTIST CHAPEL Erected 1816 Enlarged 1886 Four single light windows with semi-circular heads with pronounced keystone and imposts. First floor; Eight windows as ground floor. South elevation: Ground floor; 6 single light windows with stone surrounds. Stone plaque reads PROVIDENCE CHAPEL 1816 First floor; 5 single light windows with semi-circular heads, pronounced keystone and imposts. Eastern part of first floor is obscured by C20 extension. Interior: Galleried on all sides with organ at front. Gallery has good panelled front and is supported on Corinthian columns. Good panelled pulpit reached by twin flight of stairs. Flagged terrace across front with 1880s iron railings which return to building with stone gate piers and iron gates.

Listing NGR: SE0813813809

## Selected Sources

National Grid Reference: SE 08138 13809

## Map

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End of official listing

Historic England

# WESLEYAN METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

[historicengland.org.uk](http://historicengland.org.uk)

## List Entry Summary

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

Name: WESLEYAN METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

List entry Number: 1217285

## Location

WESLEYAN METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL, MANCHESTER ROAD

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

County:

District: Kirklees

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1982

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

# Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 412120

## Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

## List entry Description

### Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Details

SE 01 SE MANCHESTER ROAD Slaithwiate 5/285 Wesleyan Methodist  
Sunday 30.4.82 School

GV II



1878. Sunday School. Rock-faced stone. Rusticated quoins. Slate roof. Moulded stone coping to gable. 2 storeys. North elevation: 3 bay symmetrical facade with pediment gable. Ground floor; Door with fanlight with plain pilasters with full entablature and blocking course. Two single light windows. First floor; Three semi-circular arched windows with imposts and keystone. Moulded string course above first floor. Inscription in gable apex reads: 'Wesleyan School 18 1' (3rd digit cannot be read). Above this is quatrefoil opening with stone surround. East and West elevations: First floors have six round arched windows.

Listing NGR: SE0822213889

## Selected Sources

National Grid Reference: SE 08222 13889

## Map

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End of official listing

Historic England

SITE PLANS / DRAWINGS



HISTORIC MAPS



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