

# Heritage Impact Assessment

Site Location:

Land to the West of, Willow Close,  
Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield

Site reference number:

H768

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

#### Site description

- 3.1 The site is located in the village of Skelmanthorpe in the Huddersfield district. The site is bordered by Willow Close to the east, residential gardens to the south and south west and by the Parish Church of Saint Aidan and Saint Aidan’s Church of England Church with their surrounding land to the north and north west.
- 3.2 The site is located in the middle of the residential area of Skelmanthorpe. The site is adjacent to a conservation area which meets the west and north boundary. Both Saint Aidan’s Parish Church and C of E Church lie within this conservation area and are Grade II Listed.
- 3.3 The area itself is vacant with the exception of a small car park at the north boundary and a footpath running along the east boundary.

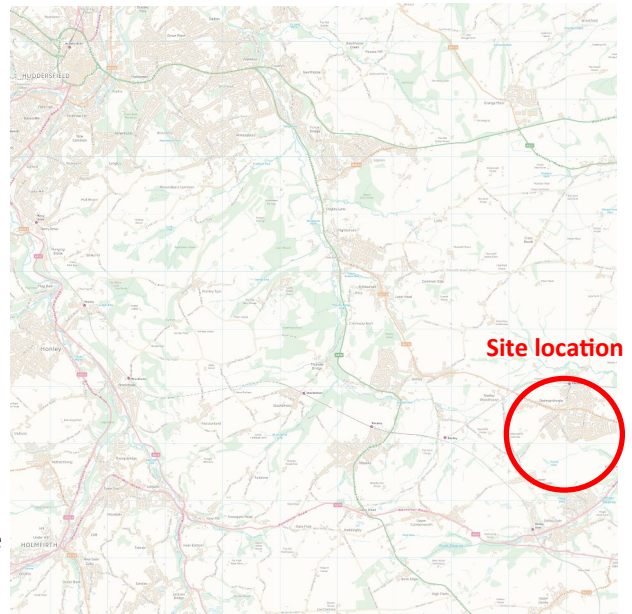


Figure 1 - Site Location Map

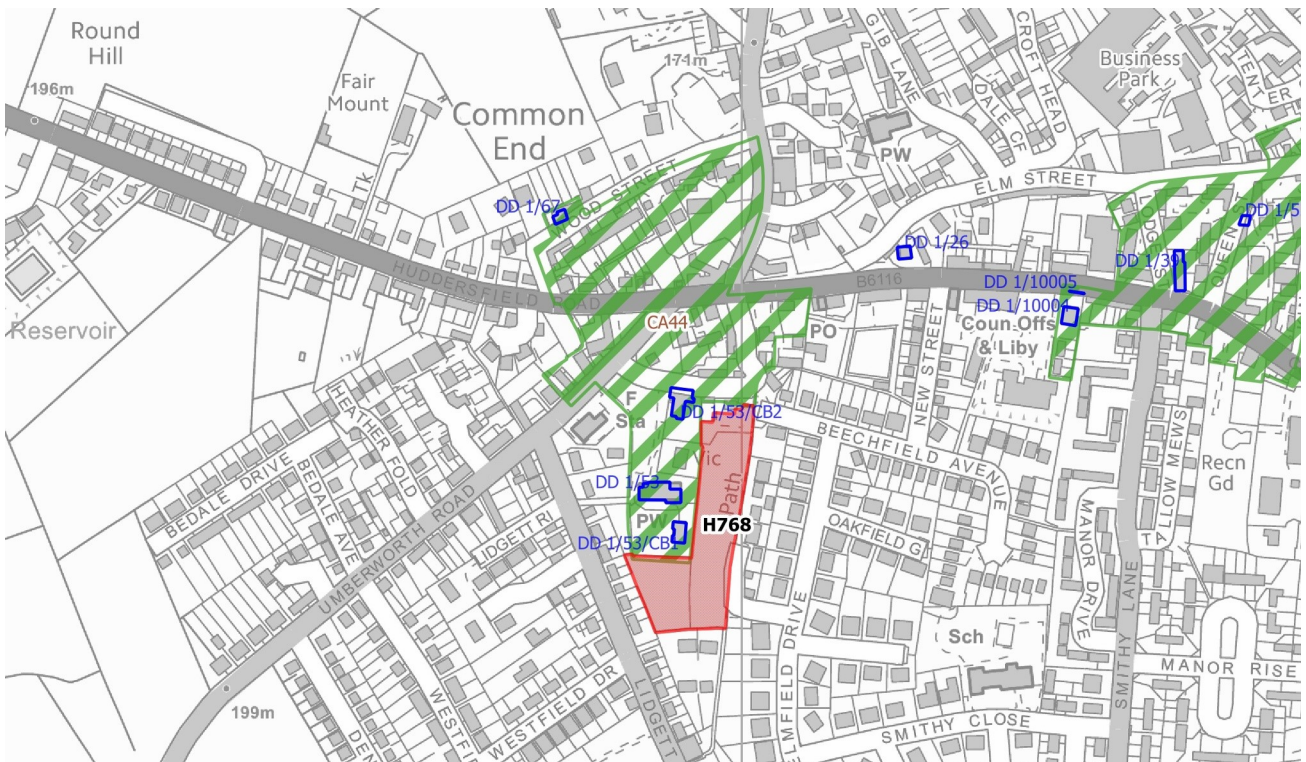


Figure 2 - Aerial photograph showing the extent of the designation

## 3.00 SITE ASSESSMENT

### Brief history of the site

- 3.4 The site is currently undeveloped. The 1854 OS map shows small structures on the site but are not shown on any later maps and are no longer in site.
- 3.5 The settlement of Skelmanthorpe dates to c.8<sup>th</sup> Century, the village is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as “*Scelmertorp*”. The first recorded owners of the village were Alric and Aldena and following the Norman invasion the village was given to Ilbert de Laci. At this period, the settlement had land that was used for arable farming.
- 3.6 There are ancient cart routes within Skelmanthorpe, these roads, such as Pilling Lane, are at least Medieval in origin and would have originally been a raised and flagged causeway so that the pedestrians could stay away from the dirt and water from the sunken cart track. There are also ancient woodlands such as Blacker Woods, this woodland has existed since records began in 17<sup>th</sup> Century. This route is first shown on John Warburton’s map of 1720 where Skelmanthorpe is called “*Camelsthorp*”.
- 3.7 The origins of Skelmanthorpe are agricultural; however like many villages in this area, it also has a rich history of making textiles. Woollen cloth production was carried out on a small scale within weaver’s cottages using hand looms. In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, cloth manufacturing gradually moved from cottages into larger mills. Although in Skelmanthorpe, woollen cloth manufacturing continued in the weaver’s cottages up until the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 3.8 In 1879 the railway line was opened through Skelmanthorpe which included a station. This resulted in improved transportation and allowed for local produce to be exported to local towns.
- 3.9 Up until the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century the site and surrounding area remained relatively undeveloped as it was located on the south-western outskirts of Skelmanthorpe. Lidgett Lane lies in a north-west to south-east direction to the west of the site and Radcliffe Lane is positioned to the north of the site. Multiple house developments did not start occurring in this area until the 1930s and 1940s with the 1949 OS map showing houses which have been constructed along the northern side of Lidgett Lane. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century new streets of houses appeared across the village, the streets of Birchfield Grove, Beechfield Avenue, Elmfield Drive and Smithy Close are located close to the site and are formed of bungalows and two storey semi-detached and detached properties.

### Identification of Historical Assets

- 3.10 Following consultation, the heritage assets that have been identified as requiring assessment by Kirklees Council are the Grade II listed Name: CHURCH OF ST AIDAN, List entry Number: 1135306

## 3.00 SITE ASSESSMENT

### 3.11 The listing for Church of St Aidan states:

*“Church. 1894-5 by G. F. Bodley and T. Garner, in Late Gothic style. Hammer dressed stone with ashlar dressings. Brick south wall. Pitched slate roof with small gabled bell-cote. 5-bay nave with 4-bay pitched-roofed north aisle of similar proportions. 3-bay chancel, with vestry on south side. Gabled north porch on western bay of nave. One 3-light and two 2-light traceried chancel windows. Paired lancets to aisle, with trefoil in head. Two 3-light traceried west windows, to nave. 3-light traceried east window. Wheel window to south side of chancel and to porch.*

*Interior: 4-bay arcade, between nave and aisle, on octagonal piers. Similar 5-bay arcade along south wall of nave. Good, carved oak commemorative reredos of c.1917 at east end of aisle. Commemorative stained glass east window (1891). Square, late Anglo-Saxon or early Norman font (Pevsner) on C19 or C20 pedestal. (Font said to have come from High Hoyland.) 3 interlaced arches on 2 sides. 2 panels on a 3rd side, and on the 4th side 4 panels with scrolls and foliage, two of which have figure heads at the top. Lead lined. Vaulted wood ceiling to aisle and chancel. Arched braced collar roof to nave. Wooden block floor to seating area. Small, simple chairs for pews.”*

## 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.

4.2 This structure is a relatively new church having been built in 1894 and very quickly consecrated in 1895. One of the unusual features of the church is the brick wall to the south elevation. The brick wall was constructed as a temporary infill due to the church not being complete at the time of consecration. Internally this area looks as though it was designed to mirror the plan form of side aisle to the north of the nave. The arcade which separates the nave from the north aisle is mirrored to the south with the brick south wall constructed directly to the rear of these arches.



Figure 3 - View of the west elevation

4.3 The church was designed by George Fredrick Bodley and Thomas Garner who worked in partnership in the late 19th century. A doctoral thesis on the Architecture of George Frederick Bodley, 1827-1907 and Thomas Garner 1839-1906 was prepared by D. M. Collins from Cambridge University and provides an in depth analysis of the works of Both Bodley and Garner. In brief, Bodley was articled to George Gilbert Scott in 1843 and became his first pupil. A close kinship developed between the Scotts and the Bodleys and Bodley remained working with Scott for 5 years. In 1854 he went on to form his own practice, initially based in Brighton, which he then re-located to London where he remained for the rest of his career. Bodley designed a number of notable church buildings but also designed a number of secular buildings for both Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

4.4 It is not apparent why the church was not completed but one possible explanation could be that there was a lack of funds. According to Collins, D. M. in his doctoral thesis on the Architecture of George Frederick Brodley, 1827-1907 and Thomas Garner 1839-1906 the construction of the church was privately funded:

*“Money was provided by the Spencer-Stanhopes of Cawthorne, and by T. Norton of Bagden Hall.”*

4.5 The building is currently on the Heritage at Risk Register with slow decay cited as the reason.

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

Previous repairs have been carried out on the bellcote and chimney and further repairs are planned for the roof, to include a number of internal alterations to create better disabled access.

- 4.6 Internally the building has a font which, according to the St Aidans Church Website, dates to around 1080 AD and originates from the Church at High Hoyland. This font was reportedly used as a cattle trough until it was rescued by the parish. In addition there is an 18th century pulpit at the front of the nave.

### Church:

- 4.7 **Evidential Value** - As far as we are aware St Aidans Church is the first structure to be built on the site and as such there are limited possibilities for there to be any additional evidential value to be gained from either the site or the building. There is the possibility of being able to undertake further research into why the church was not completed which may provide evidence of past activity in Skelmanthorpe at the time of construction.

- 4.8 **Associative Historical Value** - The building has associative historic value due to the connection with the prominent church architect George Fredrick Bodley. There are also connections with the local gentry who were able to fund the construction of the church which also adds to the historic value.

- 4.9 **Illustrative Historical Value** - The building has illustrative historical value due to the design of the building in the late gothic style which was typical of the style of Bodley. There is also added historical interest in the fact that the building was left unfinished. The 11th century font also has Illustrative Historical Value but as this font was relocated from a different church it does not contribute to the significance of the building itself.

- 4.10 **Aesthetic Value** - The building has aesthetic value as a late Gothic style structure, with some interesting internal details such as the stained glass window and the carved oak reardos. Whilst the added detail of the unfinished wall to the south elevation of the building adds historic value, it is incongruous with the rest of the structure and as such detracts from the aesthetic value.

- 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



Figure 4 - View of the east elevation

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

historical 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

4.12 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

4.13 **Evidential Value** - There is a history of settlement in Skelmanthorpe since the 8th century and as such there is the potential for the site to reveal more evidence about the lives of the people who inhabited this area. This applies not only to the immediate setting but also the extended setting of the allocated site.

4.14 **Historical Value** - There is illustrative historical value from the immediate setting of the church but this is limited to the church green and the entrance track approaching the building from the west. Both of these areas give an indication of the primary frontage of the building and the

4.15 **Aesthetic Value** - The immediate setting of the Church and the church green to the north contributes to the aesthetic value of not only the church but the adjoining conservation area. It acts as a focal point for the community and contributes to the rural village setting.

### Level of Importance:

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

### Extended Setting:

4.17 **Historical Value** - The extended setting, and in particular the allocated site would appear to have historical value as it provides an indication of the use of the land as rural agricultural in addition to also indicating the historical boundary of Skelmanthorpe. In reality this section of the land has now



Figure 5 - View of the main entrance



Figure 6 - View from the church green

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

been enclosed by housing to all sides and as such is no longer able to be perceived as agricultural land but more of an urban greenspace. In addition, due to the land locked nature of the site it no longer connects to the wider agricultural setting and as a result no longer reads as defining the historic village boundary.

- 4.18 **Aesthetic Value** - In general, views of the church from the surrounding area are limited. It is not possible to get a clear view of the church from Lidgett Lane due to the built up nature of the dwellings to the west of the Church. There are views from Radcliffe Street across the church green but these are obscured (even in winter) by the trees surrounding the church. The allocated site does provide views from the footpath towards the east gable of the Church which in turn enhances the aesthetic value of the asset but these views are limited again due to the tree belt which runs along side the church, the majority of which are within the conservation area.

### Level of Importance:

- 4.19 The extended setting provides a moderate contribution to the aesthetic values of the heritage asset.

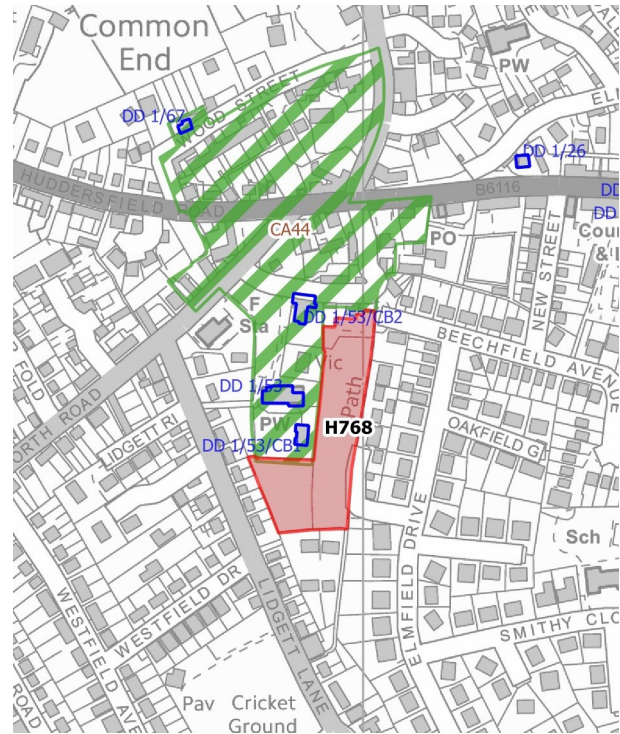


Figure 7 - Site Plan



Figure 8 - View from footpath



Figure 9 - Panoramic from footpath

## 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 H768.
- 5.3 **Views towards the heritage asset from the site: Moderate Significance** - The views from the footpath provide aesthetic value and as such are significant to the church. These views are not important from a historic point of view and do not provide a view of the principle façade and as such it is the conclusion of this report that the loss of these views would cause less than substantial harm to the asset and could be mitigated.
- 5.4 **Land to the east of the church: Moderate significance** - The area of open land to the east of the church is of moderate significance to the setting of the heritage asset. Loss of this open land immediately adjacent to the church boundary would cause less than substantial harm to the heritage asset.
- 5.6 **Wider setting to the south: Slight 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 effect on the significance of the asset.



Figure 10 - plan showing areas of significance



## 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 areas of the site that have been identified as having moderate significance are important to the significance of the asset and require assessment with the assumption that any harm will be less than substantial and can be mitigated. In this case the harm is mitigated by the retention of a buffer zone around the east elevation of the church in the area shown.
- 6.3 Areas of the site which have been identified as having slight significance to the heritage asset have been assessed as providing some contribution to the asset. It is the opinion of this report that despite the slight significance of the area, it is still considered to be within the setting of a heritage asset and as such 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

# CHURCH OF ST AIDAN

[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: CHURCH OF ST AIDAN

List entry Number: 1135306

## Location

CHURCH OF ST AIDAN, RADCLIFFE STREET

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

County:

District: Kirklees

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Denby Dale

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Aug-1985

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: 341325

## 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 21 SW RADCLIFFE STREET Skelmanthorpe 1/53 Church of St.

Aidan

II

Church. 1894-5 by G. F. Bodley and T. Garner, in Late Gothic style. Hammer dressed stone with ashlar dressings. Brick south wall. Pitched slate roof with small gabled bell-cote. 5-bay nave with 4-bay pitched-roofed north aisle of similar proportions. 3-bay chancel, with vestry on south side. Gabled north porch on western bay of nave. One 3-light and two 2-light traceried chancel windows. Paired lancets to aisle, with trefoil in head. Two 3-light traceried west windows, to nave. 3-light traceried east window. Wheel window to south side of chancel and to porch.

Interior: 4-bay arcade, between nave and aisle, on octagonal piers. Similar 5-bay arcade along south wall of nave. Good, carved oak commemorative reredos of c.1917 at east end of aisle. Commemorative stained glass east window (1891). Square, late Anglo-Saxon or early Norman font (Pevsner) on C19 or C20 pedestal. (Font said to have come from High Hoyland.) 3 interlaced arches on 2 sides. 2 panels on a 3rd side, and on the 4th side 4 panels with scrolls and foliage, two of which have figure heads at the top. Lead lined. Vaulted wood ceiling to aisle and chancel. Arched braced collar roof to nave. Wooden block floor to seating area. Small, simple chairs for pews.

N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England*, 1967.

Listing NGR: SE2293610439

## Selected Sources

### **Books and journals**

Pevsner, N, Radcliffe, E, The Buildings of England: Yorkshire: The West Riding, (1967)

National Grid Reference: SE 22936 10439

### 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 - [1135306 .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.

This copy shows the entry on 28-Feb-2017 at 10:47:58.

End of official listing

Historic England

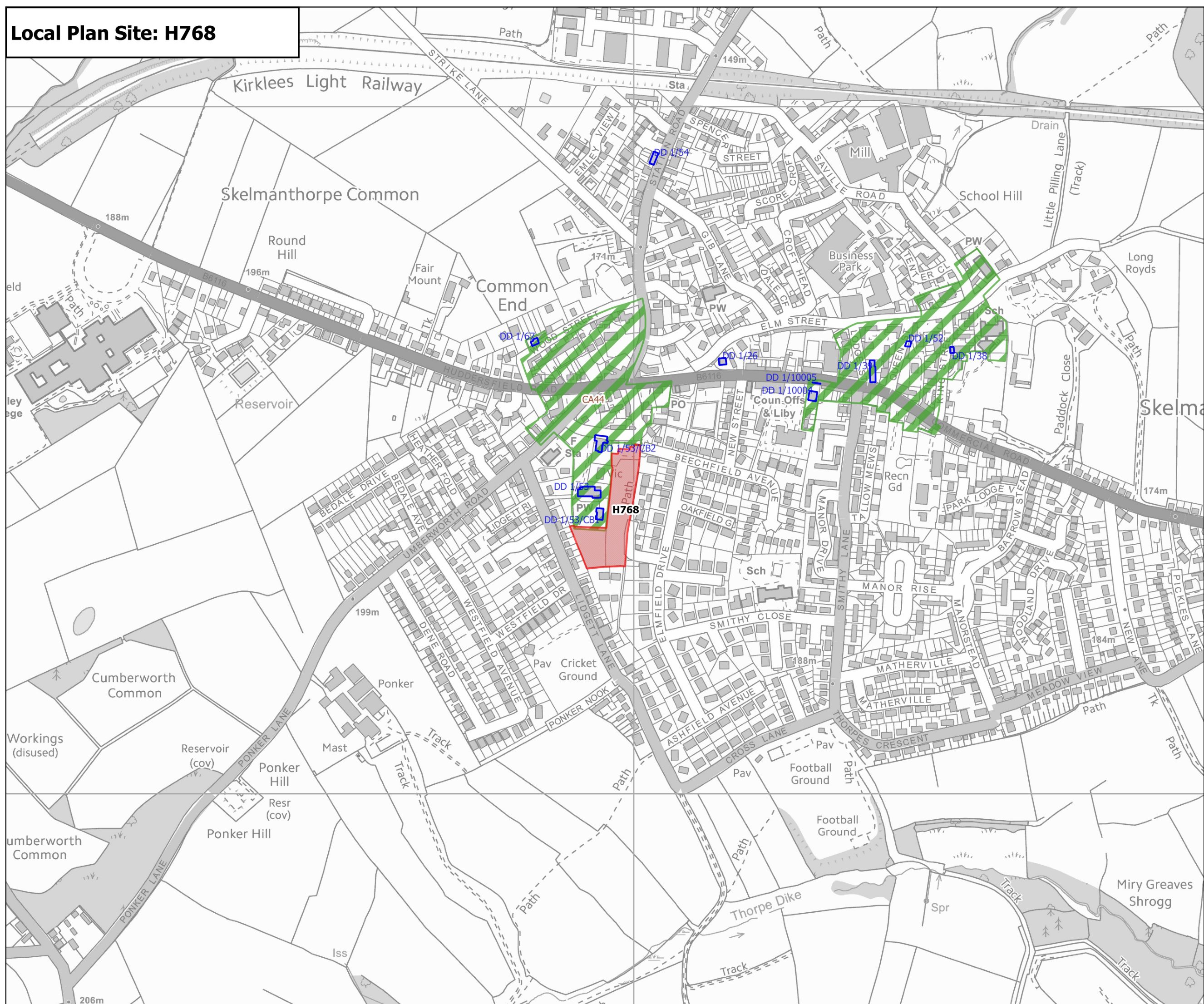
SITE PLANS / DRAWINGS

# Local Plan Site: H768

- ### Legend
- Local Plan Site
  - Archaeological Site
  - Registered Battlefield
  - Conservation Area
  - Listed Building
  - Registered Parks and Gardens
  - Scheduled Monuments



## Planning Policy



Scale: 1:5000

Date: January 2017

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HISTORIC MAPS



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