

# Heritage Impact Assessment

Site Location:

Land adjacent to Whitechapel  
Road, Cleckheaton

Site reference number:

H508

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 on Whitechapel Road in the Cleckheaton district with Cleckheaton to the east and Scholes to the west.
- 3.2 The borders are identified by M62 road to the west, a belt of trees to the north, the fence of Whitechapel middle school to the east, and by the graveyard of Whitechapel church to the south. Whitechapel Church is a Designated Heritage Asset and is included on the National Heritage List for England at Grade II. The adjacent public House is not a designated heritage asset.
- 3.3 The site is primarily rural in nature and is currently being used as grazing land. There are no particular points of interest on the site.
- 3.4 The site gently slopes from west to east with the motorway being elevated above the height of the existing land within the designation.

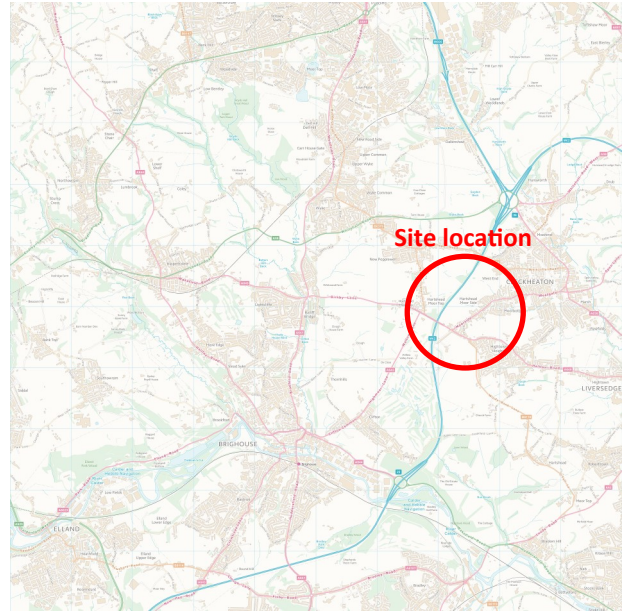


Figure 1 - Site Location Map

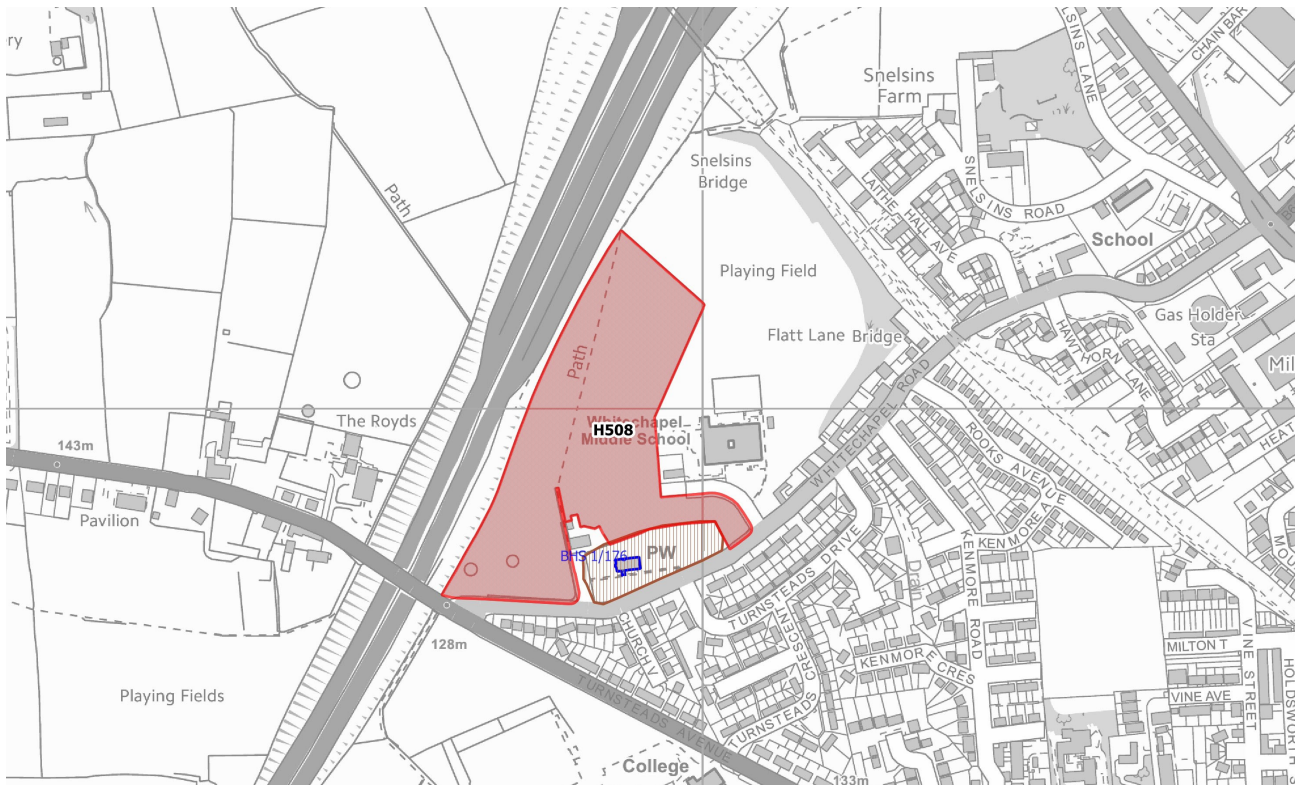


Figure 2 - Location plan showing the extent of the designation



## 3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

### Brief history of the site

- 3.5 The site has historically been in an agricultural use, there appear to have been no structures built on this site, only a footpath stretching to the north.
- 3.6 The site is located on the western edge of Cleckheaton with farmland to the west. Historically, this site was isolated from any settlements and was surrounded by open countryside which has been used for farming, mining and quarrying. There are suggestions that there was an historic packhorse route in this area, however there is no evidence of this. Whitechapel Church was not recorded in the Domesday Survey, however there was an earlier church here during the Norman period. The Norman church was known as Heaton Chapel and was built as a Chapel of ease to the Parish Church of Birstall. Graves from this period still remain within the graveyard. Following the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, the non-conformists could no longer worship in the church and it fell into disrepair. In 1706-1707 the church was rebuilt and was known locally as the old Whitechapel. In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the church was considered to be too small for its congregation and was also rebuilt in 1821 and then remodelled in 1877.
- 3.7 The historic maps of 1854 and 1894 show a wide spread of farms across the landscape, these included Snelsins and Lathe Hall to the north-east of the site, Chair Barrows to the west and Brook House, Upper Brook House and Egypt Farm to the east. These farms were small scale and farmed their immediate surroundings. As the amount of land farmed increasing with improved farming methods, the majority of the historic farms have now been converted to residential properties.
- 3.8 Farming was not the only use of the land, coal mining was prevalent in this area in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Coal pits, shafts and collieries were located to the south towards Cleckheaton, they were also located to the west towards Scholes with the named pits of Crosland Pit, Popplewell Pit, Wavell Pit and Scholes Pit. A quarry hole, lime kiln and rope walks were also noted on the 1854 OS map. A number of mills had also developed in the area throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. These mills, which were powered by the mined coal, were clustered within Cleckheaton to the east of the site and produced corn, card, wool and wire.
- 3.9 The 20<sup>th</sup> Century saw extensive changes to the appearance of this area. The construction of the M62 in the 1970s resulted in the re-planning of the road network with a new road from Cleckheaton towards the Whitechapel Church and a bridge across the motorway to wards Scholes. and housing developments were built on mass between the site and Cleckheaton.

### 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: Whitechapel Church, Cleckheaton, List entry Number: 1184647

## 3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

### 3.11 The listing for Whitechapel Church states:

*“Anglican church of 1821, restored in 1887-8 by W.H. Howorth of Cleckheaton with further work in 1930s and 2004-7.*

*MATERIALS: the building is constructed of hammer dressed stone with quoins and a stone slate roof.*

*PLAN: the church has a nave and chancel under a single roof, aligned east-west. At the west end is a bell cote and there is a south porch.*

*EXTERIOR: the nave and chancel are not differentiated externally. A low plinth runs round the base of the building. The east end has a three-light pointed arch window with simple tracery, hood mould and shield stops. Above the window is a small blocked opening and a stone cross surmounts the gable end. The north side of the church has six two-light pointed arch windows with Y tracery and hood moulds. The south side also has six similar windows, and an arched doorway approached up three steps between the fifth and sixth windows. Above the doorway is a sundial of 1606 and a decorative stone shield, with another shield close by. The second window on the south side is partially obscured by a porch which has a pitched roof, corbelled eaves, diagonal buttresses and a pointed arch opening to the front with hood mould. There are two-light round-arched windows to either side, beneath a squared hood mould. The west end has a central tower, corbelled out on two brackets at first floor level and octagonal above the roof line. There is a single ground floor window in the base of the tower and another above the corbel brackets, with an oculus above. There are smaller windows to either side at a higher level. A little above the roof line is the restored bell chamber with louvred openings and a short spire above with an original finial.*

*INTERIOR: the chancel and nave are defined by a carved oak chancel screen dating from 1924 which crosses between the fourth and fifth windows. The carved oak altar is of the same period. The organ, of 1963, is to the left of the altar while to the right is an enclosed kitchen area. An oak pulpit stands in the north-east corner of the nave and dates to 1911. The nave has timber pews arranged with a central aisle and two side aisles, and an open area to the rear beneath the gallery. The gallery is supported on two steel columns and has a panelled timber front. To the rear of the gallery is access to the bell-ringing chamber where the 'Ellacombe' system allows one person to play all eight bells from a single panel. Only the central part of the gallery is open, the rest being occupied by organ pipes. At the*

### 3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

*rear of the nave is a restored Norman stone font on a later base. It is cylindrical and decorated with intersecting arches, abstract shapes and faces with cable moulding at the top. All but the two easternmost windows have stained glass dating from the late C19 and early C20, with most dedicated to individual families.*

*SUBSIDIARY ITEMS: the graveyard contains a number of chest tombs and other substantial memorials, some pre-dating the current building. It contains the headstone of a niece of Patrick Brontë.”*



## 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 The listing provides a brief history of the building:

*“The church was constructed in 1821 on the site of earlier chapels dating to c.1130 (a Norman font survives) and 1706. The church was restored in 1877-88 by W.H. Howorth of Cleckheaton, at which time the original box pews, three decker pulpit and north-south alignment was replaced with the current arrangement. The south porch was added as a War Memorial after the First World War in 1923. The roof was renewed in 1934, along with other improvements, to create the current barrel vault shape; previously the church had a flat ceiling. A new organ was installed in 1963, with its pipes occupying part of the gallery. At the time of listing, the upper levels of the tower, above the bellcote, had been removed because of instability. Restoration work from 2004 to 2007 replaced the upper levels to the same pattern as the original of 1821, including the reintroduction of the original finial of the tower.”*

4.3 The listing also states that the reasons for designation relate primarily to:

- Date:** the church, on the site of earlier chapels, pre-dates the Victorian period and contains several fragments of the earlier buildings on the site;
- Architecture:** the style of the building is a modest Gothic Revival, but has added interest in a corbelled tower at the western end with bell-chamber and restored spire. The exterior is largely unaltered apart from the addition of a south porch of 1923 that commemorates the fallen of the First World War;
- Fittings:** fittings of interest include a substantial carved Norman font, a sun-dial of 1606, several fragments of earlier fabric, a gallery of 1821 and an oak chancel screen and altar of 1924.

### Church:

4.4 **Evidential Value** - There has been a relatively large amount of construction work undertaken on this church with the reconstruction in 1821 as well as the recent restoration of the upper levels of the church tower. There have been previous investigations to uncover the earlier fragments and fixtures and fittings that make up the building you see today. There has been little alteration to the external elements of the church and this is where there may be further evidential value to be

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

uncovered.

- 4.5 **Historical Value** - The age of the structures and the provenance of the site as a historic place of worship dating back to the 12th century give illustrative historical value to the building. There are various elements of the structure which pre-date the current church including building fragments, fixtures and fittings such as the Norman font. The various alterations that have taken place throughout the centuries add to the history of the structure. Some of the alterations reflect the change in attitudes towards places of worship and others reflect important events in the history of the community such as the addition of the south porch. The 19th and 20th century stained glass panels in the church, which have been dedicated to individual families from the community, also provide associative historical value, as does the headstone dedicated to the niece of Patrick Bronte.
- 4.6 **Aesthetic Value** - The building has aesthetic value as a Gothic revival style structure, with the added detail of the "Spire" to the west elevation of the building. The aesthetic value is enhanced by the fact that very few external alterations have been undertaken to the building fabric apart from the addition of the porch.
- 4.7 **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. 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

- 4.8 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 of the graveyard and the surrounding walls:

- 4.9 **Evidential Value** - There have been structures on this particular site dating back to the 12th century and there is the potential for the site to reveal more information about these structures. This is particularly important when we look at the evidence which has already been uncovered and in addition the evidence of Roman occupation in the area.
- 4.10 **Historical Value** - There is a great deal of historical value in the immediate setting. The graveyard itself provides key information on the people who lived and died in the area with some gravestones dating back to the beginning of the 18th century. The walls surrounding the church also give more information about the historical setting of the church. The fact that the entrance is located in the west wall gives an indication of the orientation of the church. On the first edition OS map dated 1854 we can see that the road coming from Scholes to the west leads directly to the existing

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

entrance in the west wall and is aligned with the existing footpath running in front of the south elevation. According to this map there were stocks located at this junction and a Public House to the north which still exists, and may have been used not only for entertainment but also for public meetings. As the current Church pre-dates the churches in the nearby Scholes and Cleckheaton it is safe to assume that this church served both communities in addition to others in the area. This would account for its somewhat remote setting. The road then turned south and then east following the current boundary of the church. This layout to the west has now been lost which has caused harm to the setting of the church. The relationship with the former public house (now vacant) contributes positively to the setting of the church.



Figure 3 - Recent photograph showing the west entrance



Figure 4 - Recent photograph showing the public house



Figure 5 - Photograph taken in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century showing the open nature of the immediate setting

4.11 **Aesthetic Value** - The immediate setting of the Church is currently heavily treed, but this would, historically, have been much more open to allow greater visibility of the building, particularly as the congregation were coming from further afield which meant that the building needed a strong presence in the landscape. Despite the introduction of these trees the immediate setting of the Church up to the boundary wall has aesthetic value as church grounds.

### Level of Importance:

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

### Extended Setting:

4.13 **Evidential Value** - There have been structures on this particular site dating back to the 12th century and there is the potential for the surrounding undeveloped land to reveal more information about these structures. This is particularly important when we look at the evidence which has



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

already been uncovered, in addition to the evidence of roman occupation in the area. On the First Edition OS Map it is apparent that there was a large structure of some sort to the east of the Church. This structure does not appear on the map of 1884 and as such we can assume that the structure was demolished to allow for the extension of the graveyard. There may be more potential to uncover more evidence about this structure although this may be limited due to the use of this area. There may also be evidential value in the land immediately to the west of the graveyard in the location of the former road and the stocks.

4.14 **Historical Value** - There is some historical value to the extended setting, although the construction of the M62 and the housing development to the south and the school to the east have reduced this somewhat. The area with the most value in terms of the extended historic setting is the area to the north which gives an indication of the historically open setting although this has been substantially diminished by the M62.

4.15 **Aesthetic Value** - There is little aesthetic value in the extended setting, the only area that provides some value is the area to the north but this is limited due to the construction of the M62.



Figure 6 - Photograph showing the view of the allocated site from the church graveyard

### Level of Importance:

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

## 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 H508. These areas are defined on Map 1 in the appendices.

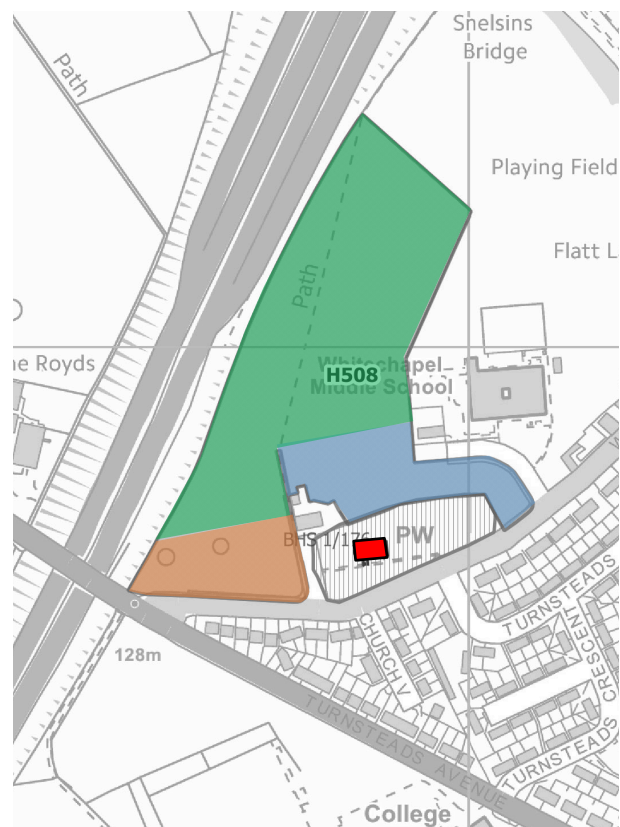
5.2 **Area of land immediately to the west: High Significance** - This area of open land immediately to the west of the entrance into the church yard is significant to the historical setting of the Church. Loss of this open land would cause substantial harm to the Asset.

5.3 **Views towards the heritage asset from the site: Moderate Significance** - There are currently very few views of the historic asset from the allocated site that contribute to the significance. If the footpaths to the north had been retained these views of the asset would be significant but with the construction of the M62 motorway these historic footpaths have been lost. The view which is significant is the view from the section of land immediately to the west of the site, loss of this view would cause substantial harm to the asset

5.3 **Views from the heritage asset towards the north: Slight Significance** - The views from the Heritage asset have been harmed by the construction of the M62 motorway and the housing development to the south.

5.4 **Immediate setting to the north and east: Moderate significance** - The immediate area of open land to the north and to the west of the churchyard is of moderate significance to the setting of the heritage asset. Loss of this open land immediately adjacent to the churchyard boundary would cause less than substantial harm to the heritage asset

5.6 **Wider setting to the north: 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.



### KEY:






	Heritage Asset
	Considerable significance
	High Significance
	Moderate Significance
	Slight Significance

Figure 7 - Site 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 high significance are 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. In this case it is the opinion of this report that the loss of this area of open land would result in substantial harm and should be retained as open land. In addition there are options for enhancing this area by restoring the footpath and retaining the area for community use.
- 6.3 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. The areas of open land adjacent to the asset require retention in order to create a buffer zone between the allocated site and the heritage asset.
- 6.4 Areas of the site which have been identified as having slight significance 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



Historic England

# Whitechapel Church, Cleckheaton

## 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: Whitechapel Church, Cleckheaton

List entry Number: 1184647

## Location

Whitechapel Church, Whitechapel Road, Cleckheaton

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

County:

District: Kirklees

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised



records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.

Date first listed: 13-Jan-1984

Date of most recent amendment: 27-Sep-2013

## Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 341083

## 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

Anglican church of 1821, restored in 1887-8 by W.H. Howorth of Cleckheaton with further work in 1930s and 2004-7.

### Reasons for Designation

Whitechapel Church, Cleckheaton, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

\* Date: the church, on the site of earlier chapels, pre-dates the Victorian period and contains several fragments of the earlier buildings on the site;

\* Architecture: the style of the building is a modest Gothic Revival, but has added interest in a corbelled tower at the western end with bell-chamber and restored spire. The exterior is largely unaltered apart from the addition of a south porch of 1923 that commemorates the fallen of the First World War;

\* Fittings: fittings of interest include a substantial carved Norman font, a sundial of 1606, several fragments of earlier fabric, a gallery of 1821 and an oak chancel screen and altar of 1924.

## History

The church was constructed in 1821 on the site of earlier chapels dating to c.1130 (a Norman font survives) and 1706. The church was restored in 1877-88 by W.H. Howorth of Cleckheaton, at which time the original box pews, three decker pulpit and north-south alignment was replaced with the current arrangement. The south porch was added as a War Memorial after the First World War in 1923. The roof was renewed in 1934, along with other improvements, to create the current barrel vault shape; previously the church had a flat ceiling. A new organ was installed in 1963, with its pipes occupying part of the gallery.

At the time of listing, the upper levels of the tower, above the bellcote, had been removed because of instability. Restoration work from 2004 to 2007 replaced the upper levels to the same pattern as the original of 1821, including the reintroduction of the original finial of the tower.

## Details

**MATERIALS:** the building is constructed of hammer dressed stone with quoins and a stone slate roof.

**PLAN:** the church has a nave and chancel under a single roof, aligned east-west. At the west end is a bell cote and there is a south porch.

**EXTERIOR:** the nave and chancel are not differentiated externally. A low plinth runs round the base of the building. The east end has a three-light pointed arch window with simple tracery, hood mould and shield stops. Above the window is a small blocked opening and a stone cross surmounts the gable end. The north side of the church has six two-light pointed arch windows with Y tracery and hood moulds. The south side also has six similar windows, and an arched doorway approached up three steps between the fifth and sixth windows. Above the doorway is a sun-dial of 1606 and a decorative stone shield, with another shield close by. The second window on the south side is partially obscured by a porch which has a pitched roof, corbelled eaves, diagonal buttresses and a pointed arch opening to the front with hood

mould. There are two-light round-arched windows to either side, beneath a squared hood mould. The west end has a central tower, corbelled out on two brackets at first floor level and octagonal above the roof line. There is a single ground floor window in the base of the tower and another above the corbel brackets, with an oculus above. There are smaller windows to either side at a higher level. A little above the roof line is the restored bell chamber with louvred openings and a short spire above with an original finial.

INTERIOR: the chancel and nave are defined by a carved oak chancel screen dating from 1924 which crosses between the fourth and fifth windows. The carved oak altar is of the same period. The organ, of 1963, is to the left of the altar while to the right is an enclosed kitchen area. An oak pulpit stands in the north-east corner of the nave and dates to 1911. The nave has timber pews arranged with a central aisle and two side aisles, and an open area to the rear beneath the gallery. The gallery is supported on two steel columns and has a panelled timber front. To the rear of the gallery is access to the bell-ringing chamber where the 'Ellacombe' system allows one person to play all eight bells from a single panel. Only the central part of the gallery is open, the rest being occupied by organ pipes. At the rear of the nave is a restored Norman stone font on a later base. It is cylindrical and decorated with intersecting arches, abstract shapes and faces with cable moulding at the top. All but the two easternmost windows have stained glass dating from the late C19 and early C20, with most dedicated to individual families.

SUBSIDIARY ITEMS: the graveyard contains a number of chest tombs and other substantial memorials, some pre-dating the current building. It contains the headstone of a niece of Patrick Brontë.

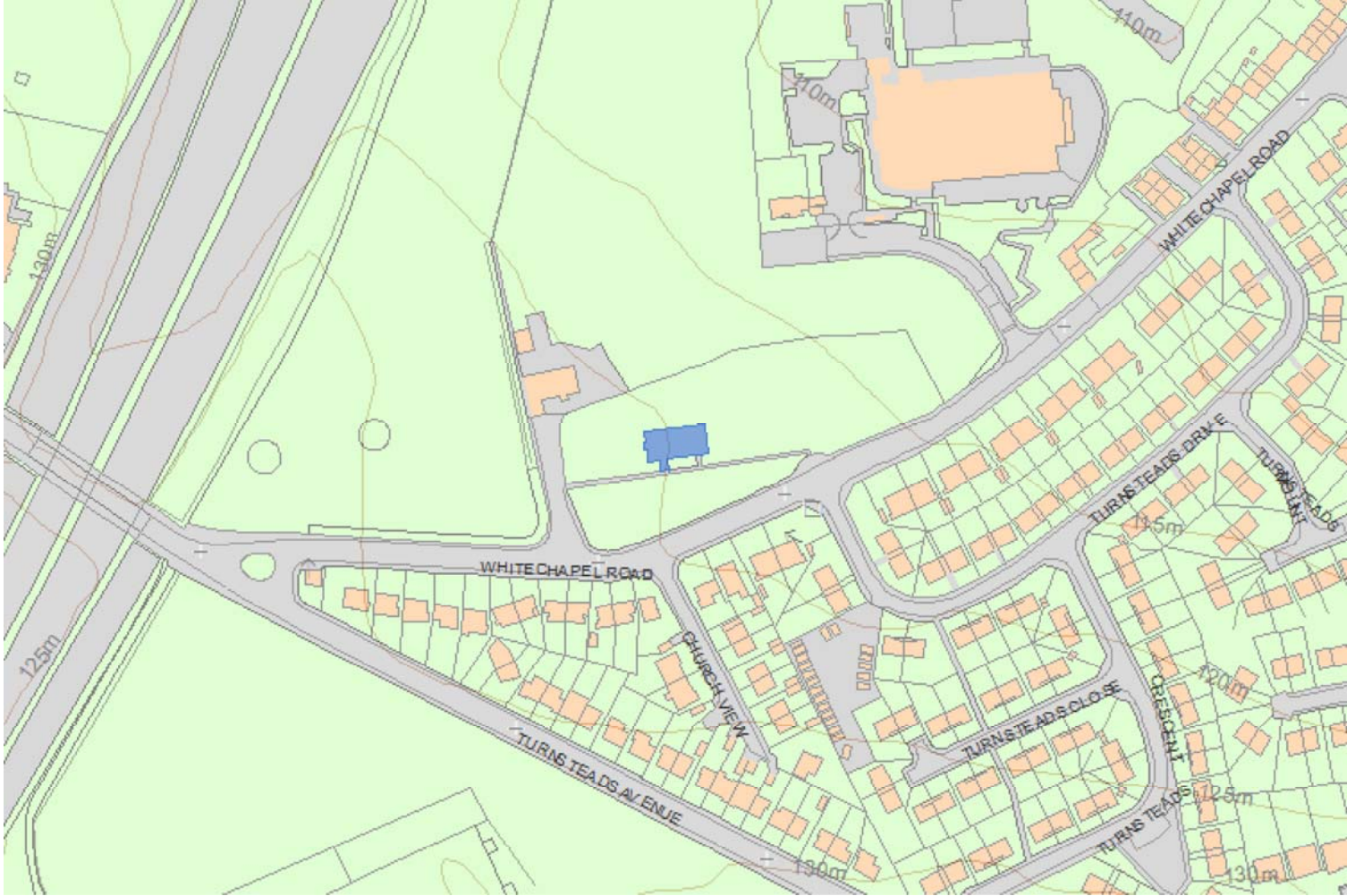
## Selected Sources

### Books and journals

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

National Grid Reference: SE 17926 25850

## Map



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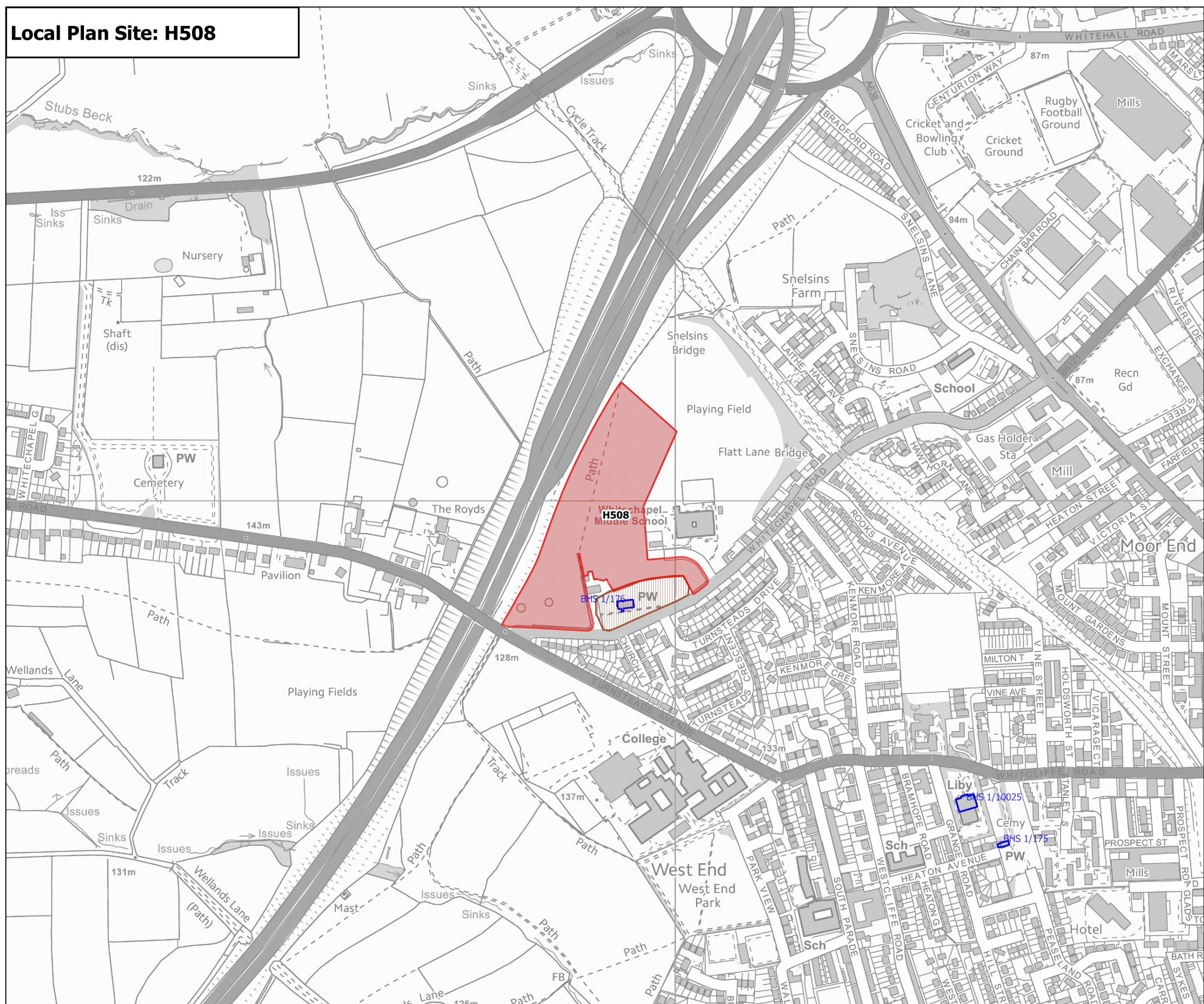
This copy shows the entry on 28-Mar-2017 at 11:21:50.

End of official listing

SITE PLANS / DRAWINGS



**Local Plan Site: H508**



- 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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