

## Design and Access Statement

### Secondary Glazing to Wentworth Castle for the Northern College

#### 1.0 Introduction

The assessment relates to the proposed alterations to Secondary Glazing to Wentworth Castle for the Northern College. The proposed development is detailed in drawings and schedules prepared by Storah Architecture Ltd and Selectaglaze.

The statement has been prepared to address the requirements of the The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) (Amendment) Order 2013 and considers the proposals in relation to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and local plan policies. It should not be used for any other purpose.

#### 2.0 Site Context

Northern College is an adult residential college based at Wentworth Castle a grade I listed country house in parkland at Stainborough near Barnsley.

Wentworth Castle is the former seat of the Earls of Strafford. It is sited in a landscaped parkland at Stainborough, near Barnsley. It is a large building built in four distinct phases between 1670 and 1900.

#### 3.0 Requirements of the Brief

There is a need to address issues of climate change and fuel use at the College. The college is heated by gas boilers, which though efficient will continue contribute to global warming.

The building is traditionally constructed though on a grand scale. It is naturally ventilated.

The structure is such that heat losses preclude the use of heat pumps for primary heating. A fabric first approach is therefore being taken to address heating and energy conservation. This includes the installation of secondary glazing, which will allow for the retention of the existing opening windows and ventilation strategy.

#### 4.0 Design

It is proposed to fit secondary glazing to the windows of the Castle. These will be installed within existing painted timber window reveals, typically they will be sliding sashes with meeting rails planned to coincide with meeting rails of the original windows.

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**Design and Access Statement:** Secondary Glazing, The Northern College.

The proposal is to fit secondary glazing to all teaching, office and activity room windows in the castle. Windows to circulation spaces will not have secondary glazing fitted as these are less heated. Windows to 'wet' areas, such as kitchens, WC's and utility zones will not have secondary glazing fitted due to condensation risk.

Secondary glazing will be clear glazed, with low-e coated glass. Frames will be small section powder coated aluminium, coloured white internally and dark grey externally to avoid the appearance of a double line where viewed obliquely from outside the building. The frames will be fitted in white painted timber sub-frames tight within window surrounds. The system will be fully reversible.

Occasional windows to the first floor (piano-nobile) south of the Palladian wing have working timber shutters. These will be rendered inoperable by the fitting of the secondary glazing, but would remain operational should the secondary glazing be removed.

The mouldings to a single window (the central 'Venetian' window) south of the long gallery would be impacted on by the secondary glazing. Two dado mouldings would be cut and short sections removed to allow the fitting of the frames. These would be retained and archived for refixing should the secondary glazing be removed.

The fixing of the secondary glazing units would be full reversible with no impact on the existing building other than the filling of screw holes from fixings.

**4.1 Accessibility**

The secondary glazing will have no impact on accessibility. Openers will operate in a similar manner to the openers of the existing windows.

**4.2 Crime Prevention**

The secondary glazing will have no impact on security.

**5.0 Appearance**

Frames will be small section powder coated aluminium, coloured white internally and dark grey externally to avoid the appearance of a double line where viewed obliquely from outside the building. The frames will be fitted in white painted timber sub-frames tight within window surrounds.

**6.0 The Context and Impact of the Proposals**

The frames have been selected from a manufacturer with a track record in installing windows for sensitive locations. They are designed to fit discretely within openings and are coloured each side to minimise visual impact.

The works are fully reversible and could be removed in the future without harm to the historic fabric.

There will be minor in the cutting short of two dado mouldings, one to each side of the south Venetian window to the long gallery. These will be retained for refixing should the secondary glazing be removed in the future.

## 7.0

### Conclusion.

The proposals respect the significance of the existing building, its detailing, and its historic features. The proposed works are fully reversible.

The secondary glazing will improve the thermal performance of the existing building and internal comfort levels. This will reduce heating costs freeing up money to deal with other maintenance and environmental improvement works. There is public benefit in reduction in carbon emissions assisting in tackling climate change.

Historic Englands advice on secondary glazing (online) and Historic England Advice Note 16, Listed Building Consent note that *"The introduction of reversible secondary glazing would not generally need LBC because it does not affect special interest where there is no damage to the frame of the window, panelling, shutters, etc."*

No damage will be caused other than the cutting of two dado rails for the installation of a single window. This has triggered the need to seek listed building consent.

The proposals should be considered in the context of national guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Paragraph 192 of the NPPF states that 'In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

The impact on the heritage asset (the listed building and curtilage) are minimal as has been demonstrated. There are benefits in the proposal in terms of improved environmental performance, improved internal comfort levels, reduction in heating costs and a reduction in carbon emissions.

The proposal is considered acceptable in terms of the NPPF, as there is only minor harm to two dado rails and limited visual impact whilst the secondary units are fitted. There is no long term impact on the significance of the heritage assets (listed building and its curtilage). It is considered the proposals meet the requirements of the NPPF and Local Plan Policies.

Prepared by

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