

# Leeds Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Final Report

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Part 4. Settlement Analysis  
Volume 2



West Yorkshire Joint Services

West Yorkshire  
Archaeology Advisory Service



Historic England

## **Part 4.2 Settlement gazetteer**

Around 35 settlement study areas were produced for each of the five districts of West Yorkshire. They generally represent the district's largest settlements depicted on modern mapping. A few settlement areas may have been chosen because of their historic or archaeological interest, such as settlements with a well preserved ancient historic character. This includes confirmed medieval village cores and settlements with a dispersed rural distribution.

Most of the settlement descriptions are covered by the Settlement Gazetteer section (below) which provides a brief overview of the development of the settlement's historic character using HLC derived information and other resources found close to hand, such as digital historic mapping and literature held within WYAAS archives. Each settlement gazetteer description does not represent the sum total knowledge of the settlement, rather a rapid assessment which demonstrates the usefulness of HLC data. Thematic maps were produced using the zone construction criteria described above which illustrate various historic phases surviving in the current landscape. In some cases, new and original maps were created describing specific features such as industrial sites, extraction sites or rural settlement distribution.

The district's largest settlement are covered in the Complex Core Analysis section (below). These settlement descriptions are more comprehensive. There is an illustrated description of the historic development of the settlement, from the foundations of its historic core to recent development, and also site specific descriptions drawn from a number of authoritative sources. The Complex Core Analysis descriptions provides some available historic mapping and thematic maps created directly using HLC broad and narrow types within specified date ranges.

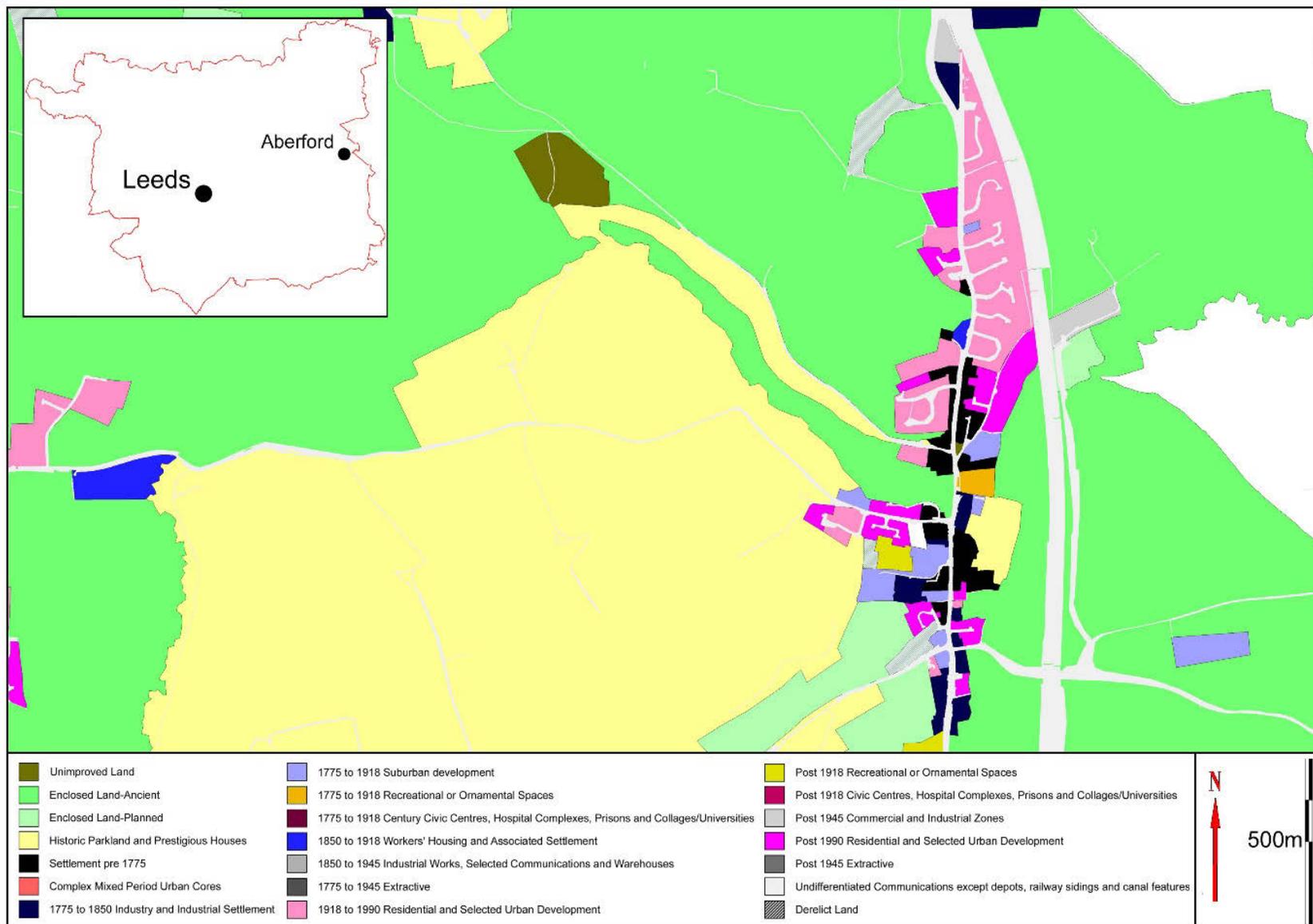
A list of the settlements description chosen for this district and their inclusion in the Complex Core Analysis section or Settlement Gazetteer section is presented below.

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Rawden	Settlement gazetteer description	4.2.27	717
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Table 108. Settlement Gazetteer Descriptions and Complex Core Analysis

#### **4.2.1 Aberford**

Figure 168.  
Zone study  
area map of  
the  
Aberford  
locality



## **Overview**

Aberford is a rural village situated on the Roman Ermine Street (later the Great North Road) which ran between London and Edinburgh. The settlement may have been of significance in both Roman and Anglo-Saxon times. The current village form is probably of medieval origins. Aberford remains a village in a rural setting although it acquired small zones of housing in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. The settlement is situated 13.5km to the north-east of the Leeds City core (40m AID. OS ref 443328, 437260). The village is located on the border of two Townships: Aberford to the north and Parlington to the south. The village is a linear development along the Great North Road which has an undulating course over low hills. The village sits at an historic fording point of Cock Beck which drains to the north east following a meandering course to meet the River Wharfe 7.5km away. The settlement sits above a solid geology of Permian limestone which is intermittently dispersed with Permian mud stones to the east and Pennine Lower Coal Measures to the west.

## **Historic core**

The current village is a linear development with a north-south alignment along the A162 on a stretch of the Roman road Ermine Street. The village high street ran for around 1.3km in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century on both sides of the Cock Beck (HLC\_PK 28045, 28015, 27938 & 28070). The area around the church may represent the earliest settlement. The narrow garden plots of the church area probably represent medieval croft plots. They cluster around the area of the church. A second core was present to the north of Cock Beck around the junction of Main Street and Becca Lane. The presence of Anglo-Saxon stonework found at the church also suggests Aberford existed in post Roman times and the crossing of the Cock Beck may have meant that there was a focus of earlier settlement in Roman times.

Three ancient earthwork dykes meet at Aberford; South Dyke, The Rein dyke and Becca Bank. Excavations have revealed that at least one stretch was constructed rapidly and overly a buried lands surface containing late Iron Age pottery. It has been suggested that this south facing stretch was constructed to resist the Roman Invasion of this part of Yorkshire in c.70 AD.

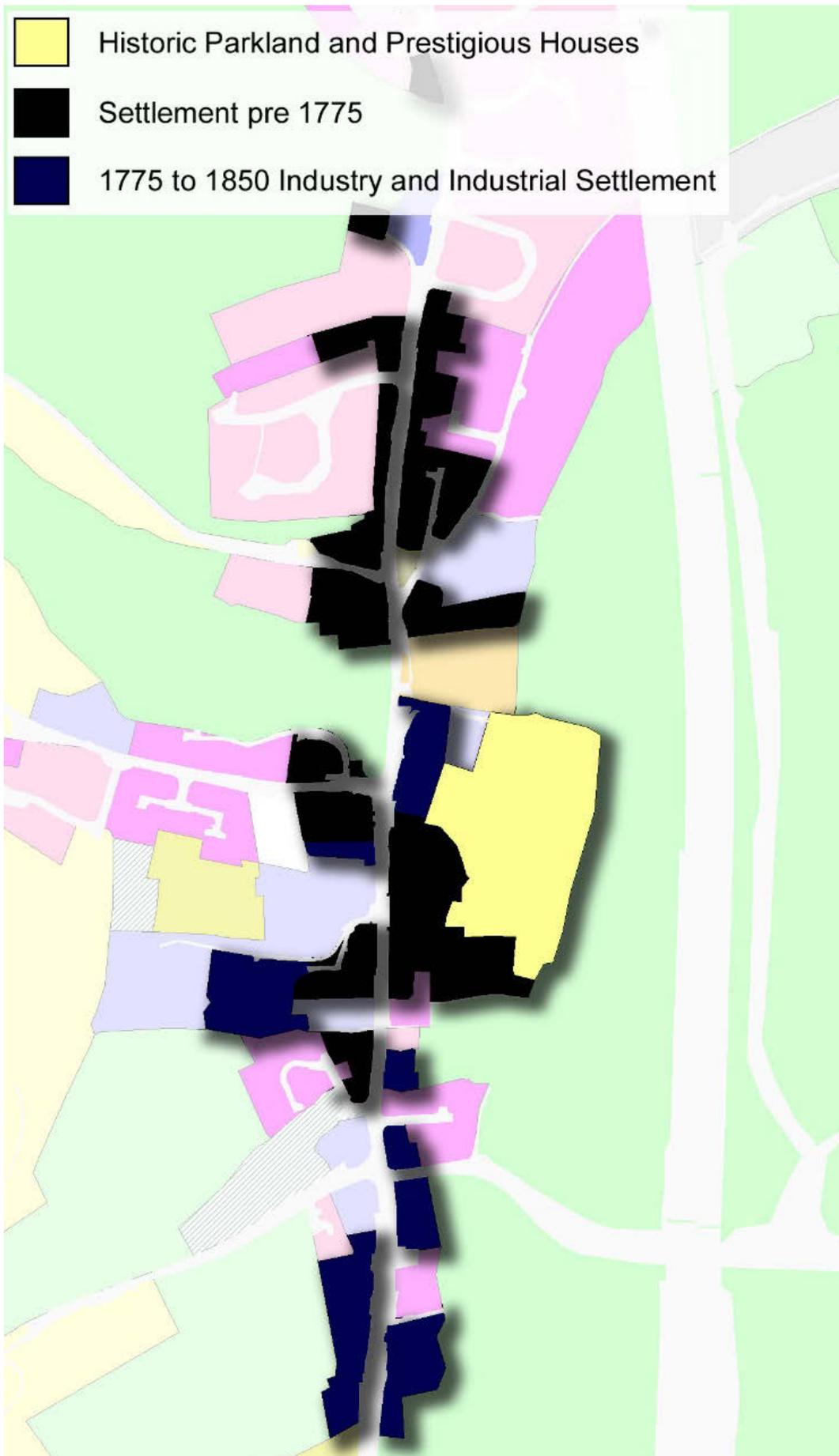


Figure 169.  
 Zone map of  
 Aberford's  
 historic  
 settlement  
 (not to scale)

The first historical reference to Aberford comes from 1176 (Smith. A.H. 1961. Part IV. p. 97). Aberford was not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Cufforth, 1km to the north-west, is mentioned however and probably represented more significant settlements at the time of survey. Cufforth survives as place name evidence only. Traces of the medieval period can be found in the landscape in and around Aberford. Areas of medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow can be seen as cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs, and the tithe map of 1847 indicates possible medieval land division by a number of fieldnames incorporating either 'Croft' or 'Toft' in the vicinity of Green Hill. Documentary sources detail the existence of two water-powered corn mills located on the Cock Beck in the mid-14th-century. Water control features are evident in the field near the Bridge Garage (now converted). One may have been on the site of the 18th century corn mill that latterly became the Bridge Garage on Cattle Lane. The current church is largely of 1861 date, but replaced a Norman church of the 12<sup>th</sup> century (HC\_PK 28067). Anglo-Saxon stone work and cross fragments found at the church suggest earlier foundations. The church has a unique dedication to St Ricarius.

Parlington Hall 1.4km to the south-west of the village first appeared on mapping of 1720 (HLC\_PK 14137). The house was set in a large area of private parkland which was established in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although the boundaries provide hints of earlier origins as a medieval deer park (HLC\_PK 14150). This may have been the site of a medieval manorial complex. The hall was largely abandoned after 1905, and demolished during the 1950s and 1960s, leaving only the west wing standing. Surviving architecture is in the Classical style dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Most Listed buildings in Aberford cluster around the church area. They comprise a 17<sup>th</sup> century market cross, an 18<sup>th</sup> century water mill, a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century coaching inn, a high status houses of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century farm, a row of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages, a late 18<sup>th</sup> century house, alms houses of 1843-5 date and the Church of St Ricarius dating to 1861 (with Anglo-Saxon or Norman foundations)(Images of England UID 342226, 342222, 342237, 342228, 342238, 42220, 342246 & 342225). The core of the village to the north of the beck comprise two houses of 18<sup>th</sup> century date and pair of early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages (Images of England UID 342224, 342231 & 342223). The buildings reflect the later post medieval development of Aberford as a rural village, the significance of its position on an important historical national route and its importance as a local market town as the village had a market in the medieval period. Aberford has been in an important position on a north-south transport route from Roman times. The wide grass verges to the south of the village are remnants of droving lanes that were used to move livestock through the area from the north to the markets in the south. This caused the town

to thrive resulting in the many high status Georgian houses which survive today. The village had reached its present form largely by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Industrial Period development**

The industry depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping around the village was small scale and local in capacity. It comprised a small corn mill with possible ancient origins, a small gas works, a disused windmill, a few small quarries and a disused oil mill to the north-east on Cock Beck (e.g. HLC\_PK 28091 & 27999). A smithy was also located within the village core. There are a number of limestone quarries recorded in the landscape all around the village, as well as a group of fields named 'Limekiln Flatt' or 'Little Limestone Flatt' on the 1847 tithe map, which are located just north of the conservation area. These field names indicate a possible site for post-medieval lime kilns, which would have been used for the construction of many of the buildings within and around Aberford village. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century Aberford was established as a centre for pin manufacturing, producing domestic and hackle pins for wool combing and dressing flax.

The Aberford Railway branch line terminated at a coal depot on the south-west side of the village. It connected to the Leeds Selby Railway at Garforth to the south-west. It was built in the 1830s to transport coal. Four coal pits were located on its 4.5km route. They were mostly situated at the Garforth end of the line. The mineral railway passed through the grounds of the private parkland associated with Parlington Hall. The builders of Parlington Hall, Gascoigne family, founded three coal pits in this area. It was also they who built the railway line. The line and all the pits are disused. The line remains as an earthwork feature and bridleway in the modern landscape. The pits (from south to north) are listed below:

- Sisters' Pit. 1843-1925. Now a park. HLC\_PK 30838
- Isabella Pit. 1832-1925. Now industrial works. HLC\_PK 14957
- Elizabeth Pit. Pre c.1850. Disused by c.1894. Site now wooded. HLC\_PK 14974
- Lilly Pit. Mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Land remains undeveloped. HLC\_PK 14154

The historic parkland associated with Parlington Hall and lane beyond the park boundaries also contain many small coal pits, as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping.

The impact of local industry of the village was slight.

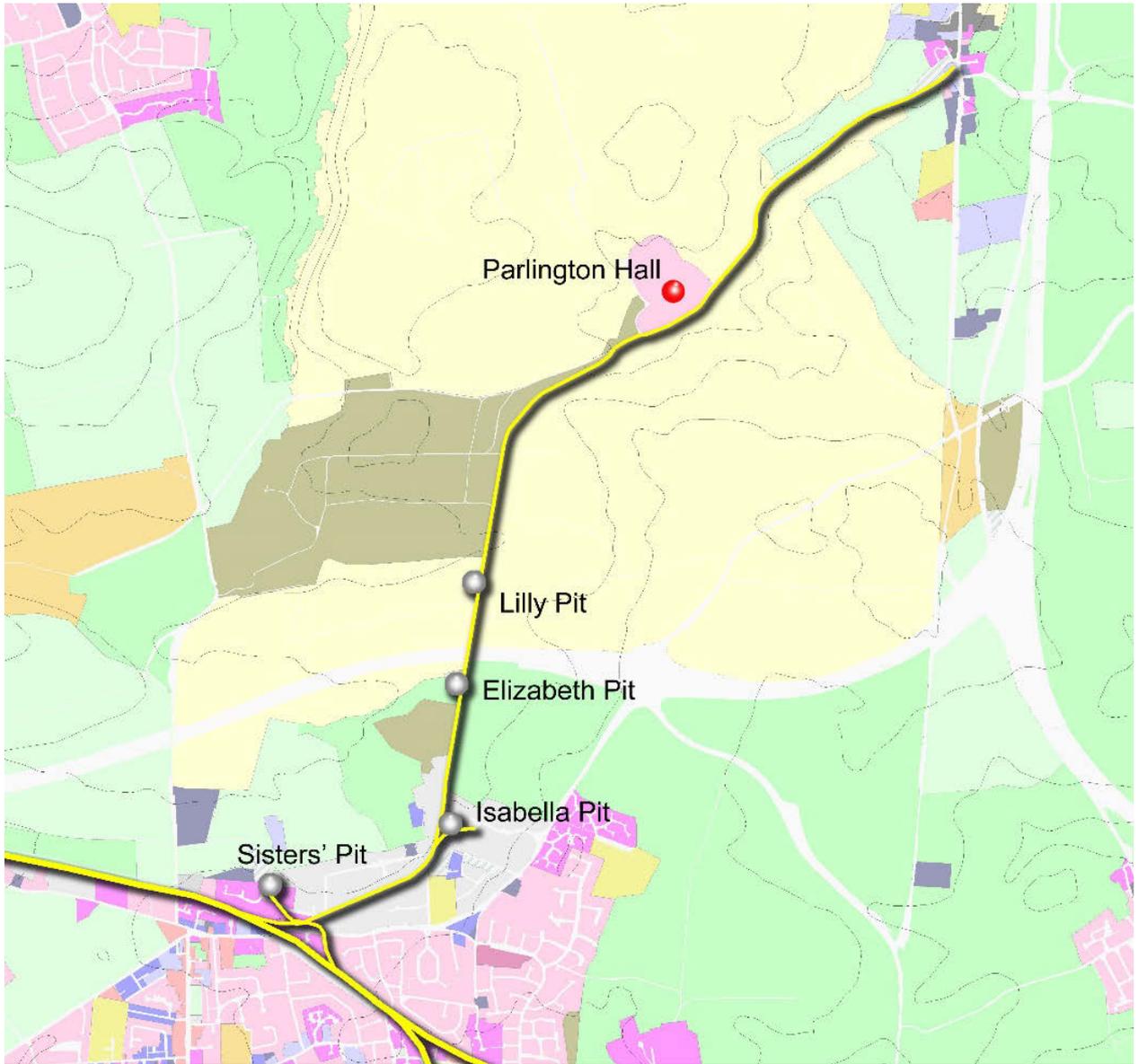


Figure 170. Colliery features in Aberford as depicted late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

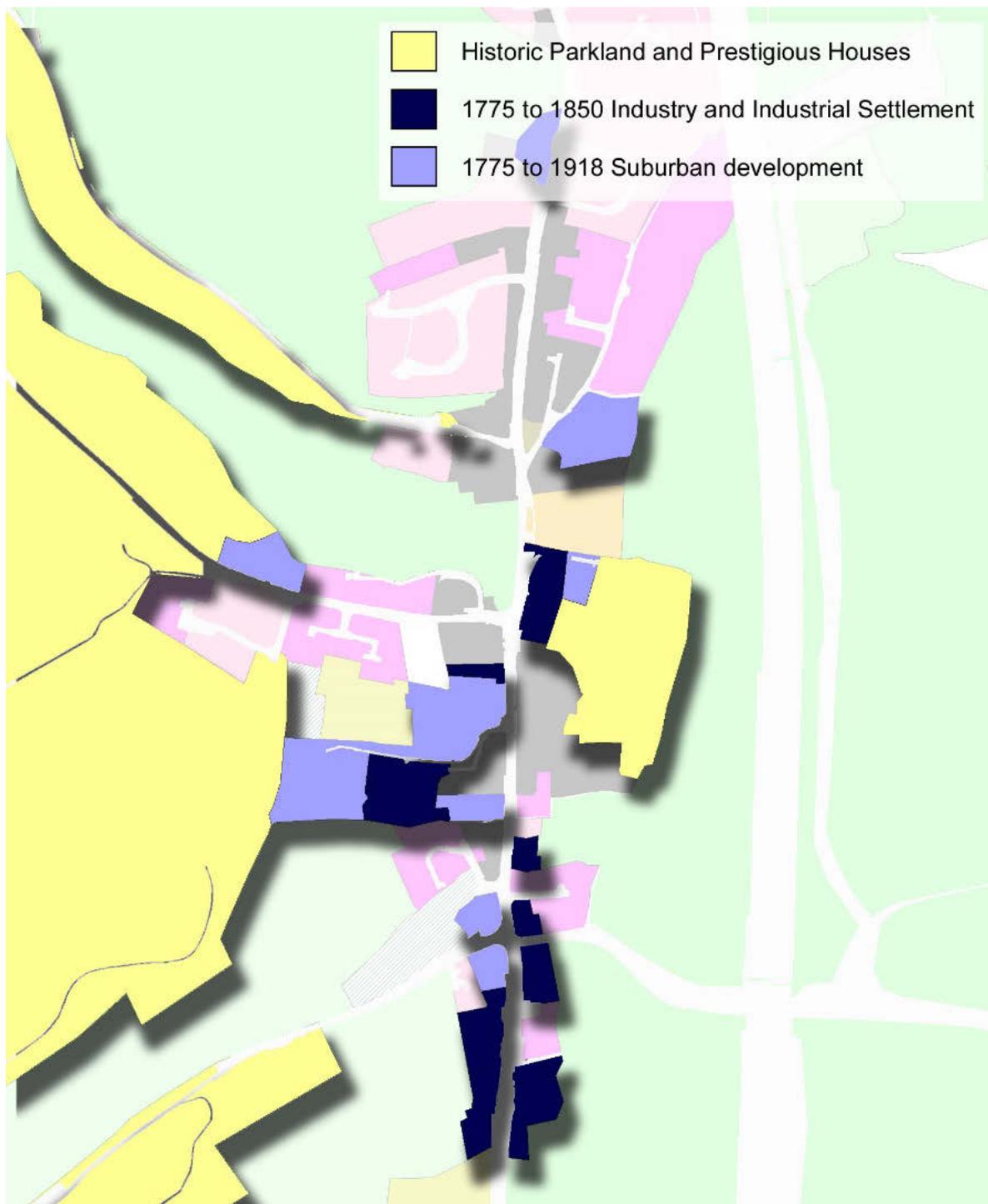


Figure 171. Zone map of Aberford's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

### 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

Bunkers Hill and Main Street (the village high street) of Aberford retains its wide roads, farms and historic architecture which had been established largely by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Some later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development is present, though this is piecemeal and small scale.

There is area a few cul-de-sacs of 20<sup>th</sup> century houses situated to either side of the high street to the south of Cock Beck and these intrude upon the historic core (e.g. HLC\_PK 28097, 28012, 27995, *etc.*). A few larger developments extend the village to the north along the A162. The largest is a 7.7 hectare private estate built on the eastern side of the A162 in the 1970s or 80s (HLC\_PK 27929). To the north of this are two cul-de-sacs built at different time between the 1950s and 1980s (HLC\_PK 27926 & 27927). This zone is bordered to the south by a small development of post 1990 houses (HLC\_PK 28016). The modern houses on the western side to the north of Aberford have similar origins but the developments are smaller and more piecemeal in scale. 20<sup>th</sup> century development is predominantly suburb in status and built on previously undeveloped land. Construction of the A1 bypass in 1962 around Aberford had the greatest impact by removing heavy through traffic after which Aberford became a dormer village.

### **Rural hinterland**

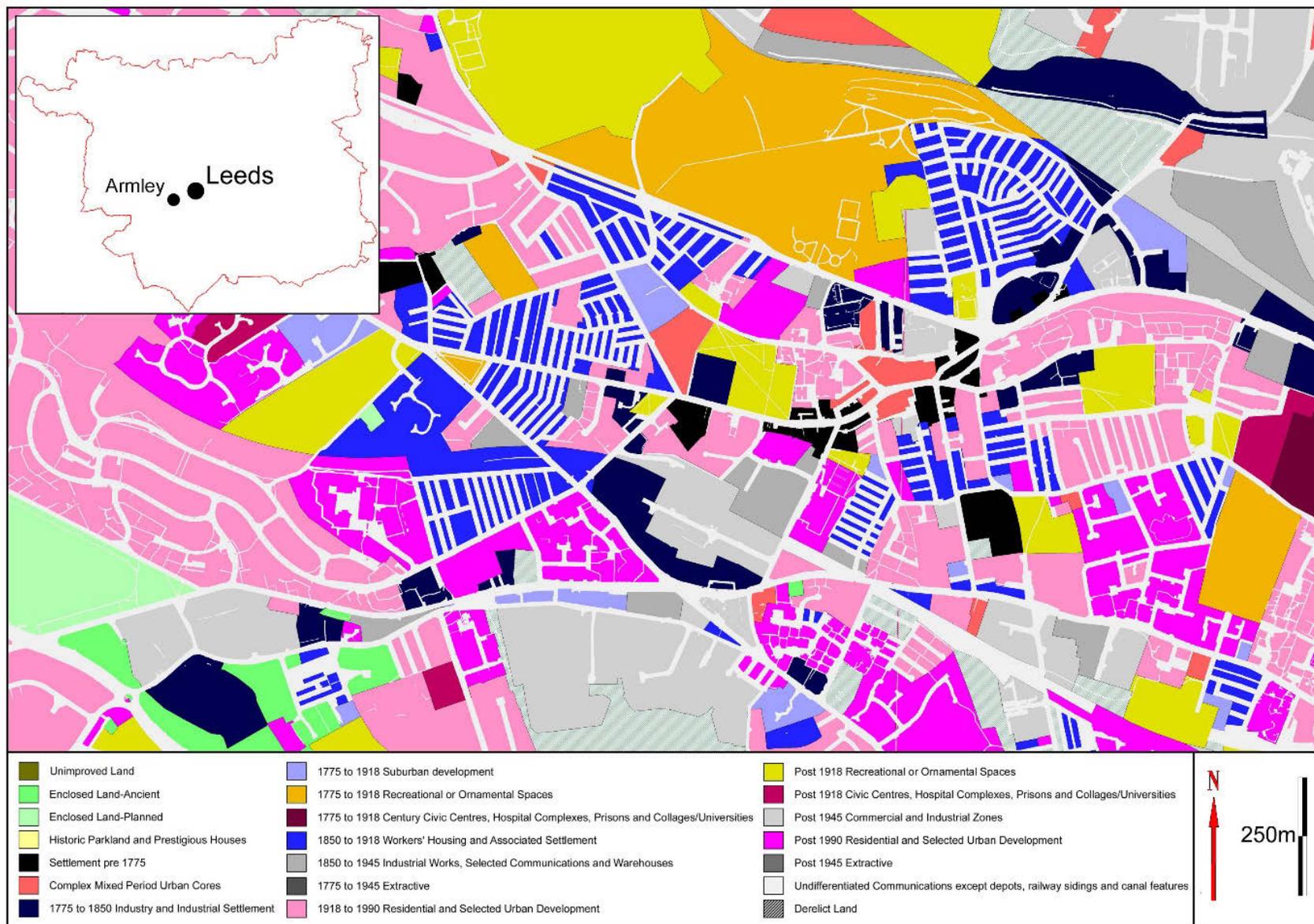
The mediaeval open field system were present in a band to both sides of Ermyne Street and extended beyond the villa to the north and south. The area of stripfields has undergone severe agglomeration during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and only the outer perimeters survive. The historic parkland associated with Parlington Hall dominated the south western side of Aberford (HLC\_PK 14137 & 14136). The hall and parks may have originated as a medieval estate, although this is speculation. Aerial photography also shows fragmentary evidence of Iron Age/Romano-British field systems in this area (HLC\_PK 14136). The hall is demolished but the park and estate do features survive. Lotherton Hall is present 1.8km to the south-east. This hall also had a private park, though on a smaller scale. The hall originates in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (outside West Yorkshire. Images of England UID 342243). Two more halls, each with private parks were present to the north of Aberford: Potterton Hall of 1740 date is 3km to the north-east and the high status Hazlewood Castle is present 2.8km to the north east (HLC\_PK 15372 & Images of England UID 36436. Hazlewood lies outside West Yorkshire). The Hazlewood estate originated in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century as a Carmelite monastery and became a castle in 1286.

Nearby villages included Barwick-on-Elmet 3.2km to the west, Saxton 4km to the east and, Micklefield 3.5km to the south-east and West Garforth 6km to the south west. Each had its own medieval field system. The medieval landscape was a patchworks of village open fields, possible medieval parks and areas of common in-between. The commons were probably enclosed at an early date, some of them later becoming country estates. Farm away from the village cores were few, and many were granges associated with the large estates.



## 4.2.2 Armley (including Upper Wortley)

Figure 172. Zone study area map of the Armley locality



## Overview

Armley originated as a village which may have had medieval origins. It developed into a small town in the early industrial period while remaining rural in its setting. The settlement was becoming subsumed by the urban and industrial sprawl of Leeds by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is now entirely surrounded by mixed zones of later Industrial Period housing, 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial works and modern houses. The detached settlement of Upper Wortley 600m to the south-west had a similar fate. Armley is located 3km to the west of the Leeds City core in the Township of Armley (75m AOD. OS ref 427174, 433518). Armley is situated on the northern slopes of Armley Moor, a spur of hill which projects south-east of Swinnow Moor. The moors had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Armley Moor perhaps in ancient times. The wide Aire Valley is present to the north of Armley and Wortley Beck to the south. The confluence of the two courses 2km to the east at Holbeck. The sub-surface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of Rocks.

## Historic core

Armley in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was a well-developed village which was spread along Town Street, Stock Hill and Mistress Lane (a continuous high-street route) with offshoots along Theaker Lane, Branch Road and Stocks Hill (HLC\_PK 44621). Late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping shows a dense settlement with continuous development along the main roads with developed rear yards. A commercial, domestic and institutional mix, all on a modest scale, was probably represented.

Armley probably originated in the middle ages. 'Ermelai' was mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and receives several other mentions in the medieval and early post medieval periods (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part III. p. 212). A small medieval chapel known at Armley was dedicated to St Bartholomew. This was rebuilt in 1672. "Old Church" is named 200m to the south of Armley adjacent to the Victorian St Bartholomew's Church (HLC\_PK 15017). Armley Old Hall was also depicted 1km to the south-east of Armley on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (HLC\_PK 17599). The village as depicted in c.1854 was essentially linear in plan with concentrations around the junctions mentioned above. The surrounding fields were of the stripfield form and respected Town Street, Stock Hill and Mistress Lane in a perpendicular arrangement. Ley Lane which extended east as a continuation of Mistress Lane may have had greater significance in the medieval period, indicated by the alignment of the stripfields. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the village had expanded greatly due to the urban and industrial expansion of Leeds. The early core described above is still identifiable on modern mapping, with Town Street probably representing the original village high street. Branch Road and Stock Hill may have defined the edges of a green.

The village was subject to extensive commercialisation in the 18th and early 19th century. The surviving character around the Armley historic core retains a strong Victorian to Edwardian commercial character with shops, pubs and banks, all on a small and local scale but densely developed, although several blocks were replaced in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with small shop parades and other commercial buildings. In addition there are chapels and other contemporary institutes. Late Georgian to Early Victorian fabric of a similar character type can also be identified. This area contains five listed buildings around the core and they comprise a villa dated 1786, a late 18th century public house, early 19th century cottages, a public library dated 1901 and a chapel dated 1905. These exemplify the industrial development of the town. No earlier fabric could be identified, probably lost through 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial development. Of interest 500m west of Armley is a 17<sup>th</sup> century farm which became subsumed by development in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, now No.1 Roscoe Terrace (HLC\_PK 44731)

Upper Wortley had more of a village green plan and was situated at a meeting of lanes which correspond with Whingate, Tong Road, Upper Wortley Road, Wortley Moor road and Cross Lane. Wortley may also have had early origins. "Wrchelai" is mentioned in 1166, although the main Wortley village was situated 1km to the south on the lower slopes of Wortley Beck. The Upper Wortley settlement of the 19<sup>th</sup> century had a largely Industrial Period character with yard developments of terraced houses and a few terraced rows fronting Tong Road and Upper Wortley Road.

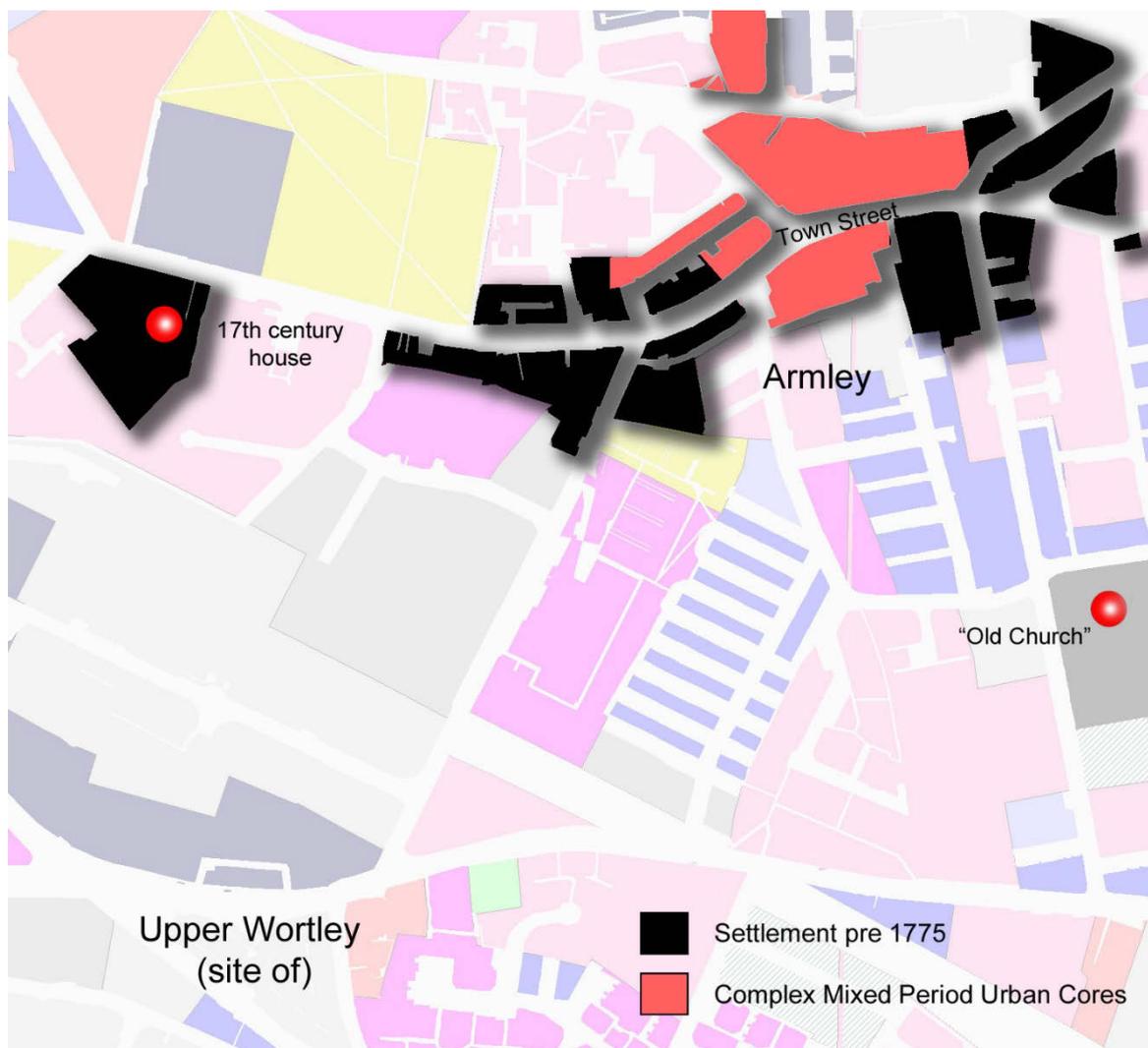


Figure 173. Zone map of Armley's historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

The industrial works around Armley of the 19<sup>th</sup> century were generally small to medium scale with a scattered and piecemeal distribution. They included several woollen mills, engineering works and a brewery with associated maltings. Many, like the Brewery and several mills were situated close to the Armley core. Another low density zone occurred along the length of Tong Road to the south as far as Stone Bridge Mills. There was also a large fireclay and brick works in this area (HLC\_PK 29864). This was connected by mineral railway to Dragon Pit 1km to the southeast (HLC\_PK 1073). The second largest Industrial Period introduction was the railways. Armley was crossed to the south by the Leeds, Bradford and Halifax Railway of c.1854 date and bounded to the north by the Midland Railway of similar date. The area to the east of Armley became covered in large scale sidings, junctions and goods yards (e.g. HLC\_PK 17592).

- Winker Green Mill. Cloth. 1825. Extant. HC\_PK 44847

- Steam Mills. Woollen. Probably pre c.1850. Now a modern health centre. HLC\_PK 44729
- Antwerp Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1850 with later phases. Extant. HLC\_PK 44890
- Stone Bridge Mill. Woollen. Late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century origins. Extant. PLC\_PK 25346
- Kings Mill. Woollen. 1836. Replaced by works and then a modern business park. HLC\_PK 25356
- Swallow Hill Mill. Woollen. Mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Extant. HLC\_PK 44956
- Junction Foundry. Iron. Area included a leather workshop. Possibly pre c.1850 foundation. Extant and reused. HLC\_PK 44916.
- Star Mills. Worsted yarn. Area included a malt house. Now post 1990 housing. HLC\_PK 33456
- Tong Mill. Listing. Post c.1850. Now site of modern industry. HLC\_PK 44725
- Un-named woollen mill. Post 1850. Partially extant. Site reused as works. HLC\_PK 32433
- Leeds Corporation Gas Works. 1857. Now an academy. HLC\_PK 17594
- Scotch Foundry. Iron. 1854. Now part of a trading estate. Partial survival possible. HLC\_PK 25033
- Castleton Foundry. Iron. Post c.1850. Now area of mixed industry. Partial survival possible. HLC\_PK 44672
- Bankfield Mill. Probably woollen. Post c.1850. No separate HLC record. Probably demolished. Part of HLC\_PK 44679
- Midland Works. Probably engineering. Post c.1850. Site of pre c.1850 malt kilns. Possibly extant. Now a mixed commercial and industrial zone. Part of HLC\_PK 44681
- Armley Brewery. Possibly extant. Now a mixed commercial and industrial zone. Part of HLC\_PK 44681
- Malt houses. Probably pre c.1850. Now 20<sup>th</sup> century flats. HLC\_PK 44682

The mills and other works to the north of the Midland Railway have not been included in this settlement description as they represent a geographically distinct area.

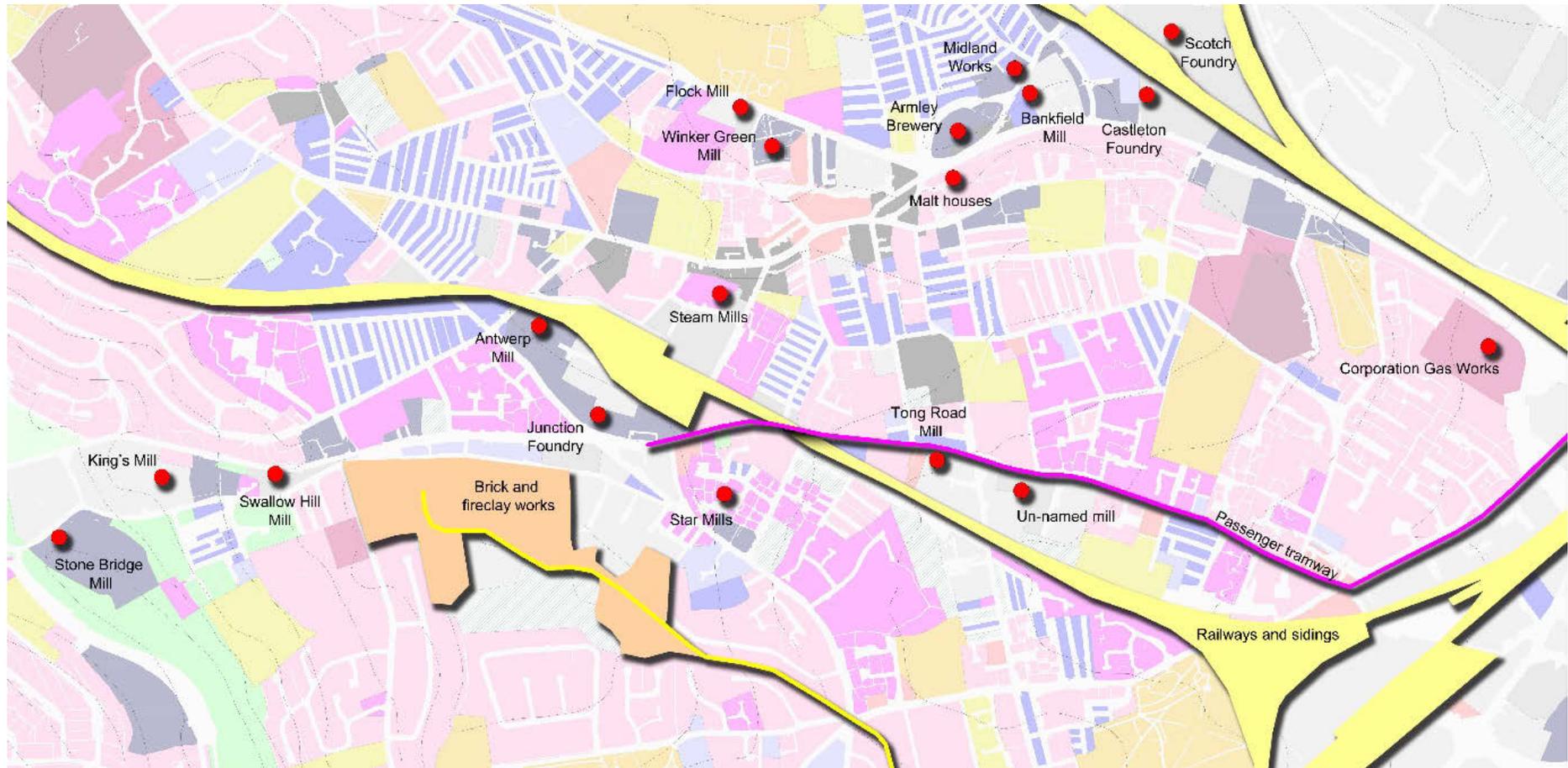


Figure 174. Plan of the Armley locality industry and rail communication routes as depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

All the fields around Armley were becoming filled with terraced houses, small to medium scale industrial works and institutes as part of the urban and industrial spread of Leeds in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. There were many large grid-iron developments of through and back-to-back terraced houses of both Victorian and Edwardian period. This style of grid iron development continued into the Interwar period (HLC\_PK 15026). It was in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that the historic core of Armley took on its later Industrial Period commercial character. This was probably piecemeal to begin with as many of the folds and irregular plans of earlier buildings were extant on late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping.

Some terraced house developments were local to specific industrial sites, particularly around Armley core where construction was undertaken on a plot by plot basis (e.g. JHLC\_PK 29878, 29880, *etc.*). Others terraced house developments were built as a deliberate expansion of the Leeds city core forming a new large scale zone. Development seems to have radiated from the city core by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the largest and most contiguous groups to the east of the study area (e.g. HLC\_PK 17599). Wortley had developed as a new town: New Wortley. The town was built largely between c.1850 and c.1894. Here the developments were large scale. Tong Road became a linear development of terraces with a mix of houses, shops and pubs. A tram-way extended along its length as far as Upper Wortley. A few villa status houses were present amongst the expanse of terraces. Some may have been built as overseer's houses, others were probably from an earlier phase of rural suburban development (e.g. HLC\_PK 25366).

New Wortley contained several new large institutes included New Wortley Cemetery of 1863, St. Bartholomew's Church of 1872-77 and Castleton Primary School built between 1887 and 91 (HLC\_PK 14991, 15017 & 17640). Of historic interest to Leeds was the construction of Her Majesty's Prison of Armley constructed as Leeds Borough Gaol in 1847 (HLC\_PK 15029). The large scale Leeds corporation gas works were constructed to the east of the area by 1857 (HC\_PK 17594).

Armley too became part of the civic plans for urban expansion. Armley's Gotts's Park was established in c.1897 to the north-west of Armley on former parkland associated with nearby Armley House. The house was founded in 1781 (HLC\_PK 15008 & 15001).

Development in the Armley and Wortley area was large scale and complex in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century and could be the subject of several separate summaries.



Figure 175. St Bartholomew's Church, Wesley Road, Armley. 2015

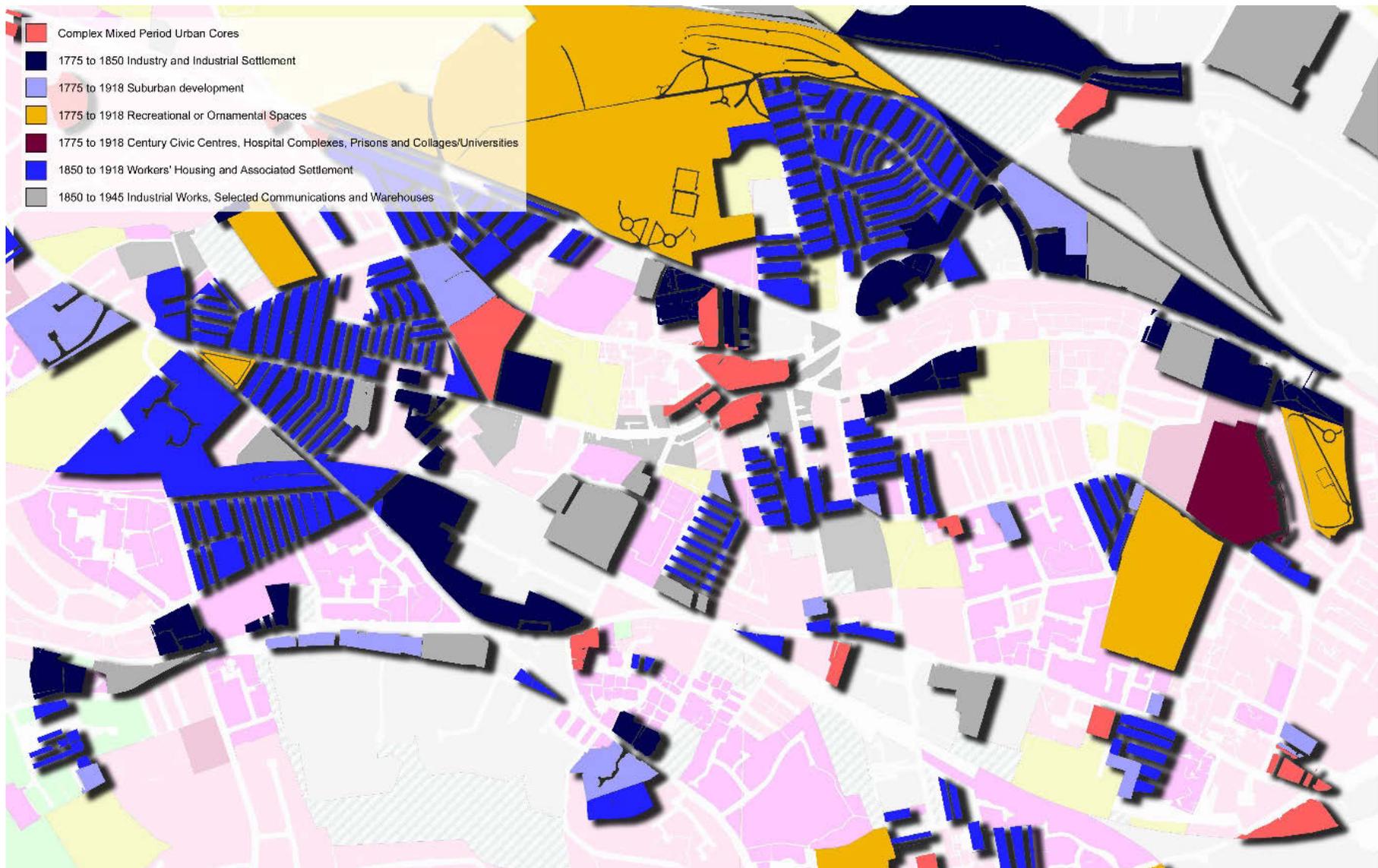


Figure 176. Zone map of Armley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

The nearest open land to Armley is the Gott's Park Golf Club (formerly Gotts's Park) and this only survived through chance. Largely by the 19<sup>th</sup> and certainly by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the area within a 2km radius of Armley was developed. The story of 20<sup>th</sup> century development in Armley is one of development rather than redevelopment and like the earlier terraced houses, this occurred on the Leeds City side of Armley.

This has been through a process of largely post-war urban renewal with social housing development, although redevelopment did continue into the post 1990 period. The terraces of Wortley New Town were largely obliterated. One of the largest post-war developments is Clyde Walk, a housing estate was built during the period 1958-87 on the site of back-to-back housing built during the period 1854-94 (HLC\_PK 17599). A few grid-iron developments of terraces survive to the immediate south of Armley and around St Bartholomew's Church of New Wortley and as smaller scale isolated examples in other areas to the east of Armley (e.g. HLC\_PK 29878 & 29879). In some places the terraces were replaced wholesale removing earlier street plans. In others, they were redeveloped on a plot-by-plot basis and earlier patterns are preserved. Where they survive best is in the outer most zone to the north and west of Armley around Amrley Moor and Moor end. Here are preserved examples of large grid-iron developments (e.g. HLC\_PK 15002 & 25361). A large 19<sup>th</sup> century school also survives in this area (HLC\_PK 25362).

Tong Road retains some of its later Industrial Period commercial and residential character but this is interrupted by large scale modern housing which has removed large parts of the earlier core.



Figures 177 & 178. Mixed urban development in the Tong Road locality, Armley. 2015

New residential development has occurred forming a zone of modern housing estates beyond the outer zone of terraced houses. These have occurred on the Bramley Moor area to the west and in the Wortley Beck valley sides.

Amrley and Wortley is boarded to the north south and City east-side by industrial zones. The Aire Valley is now a large scale zone of mixed 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century commerce and industry. Another zone developed along the Wortley Beck valley. Development here is mixed, with historic works, conversions and new sheds. This area connects to a larger zone of modern industrial and commercial development to the south of Leeds.

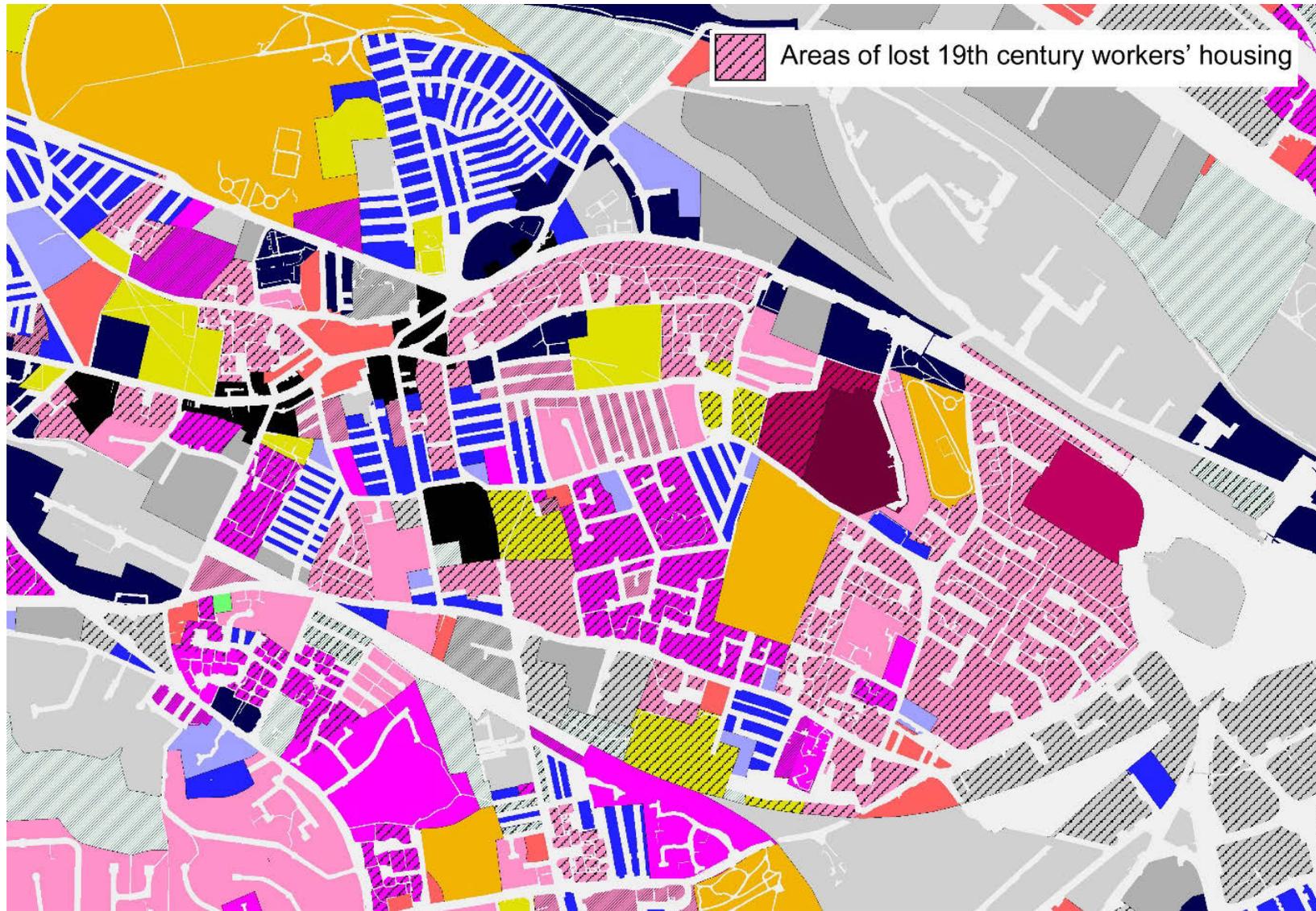


Figure 179. Areas of lost 19<sup>th</sup> century workers' housing in the Armley and New Wortley localities (not to scale)

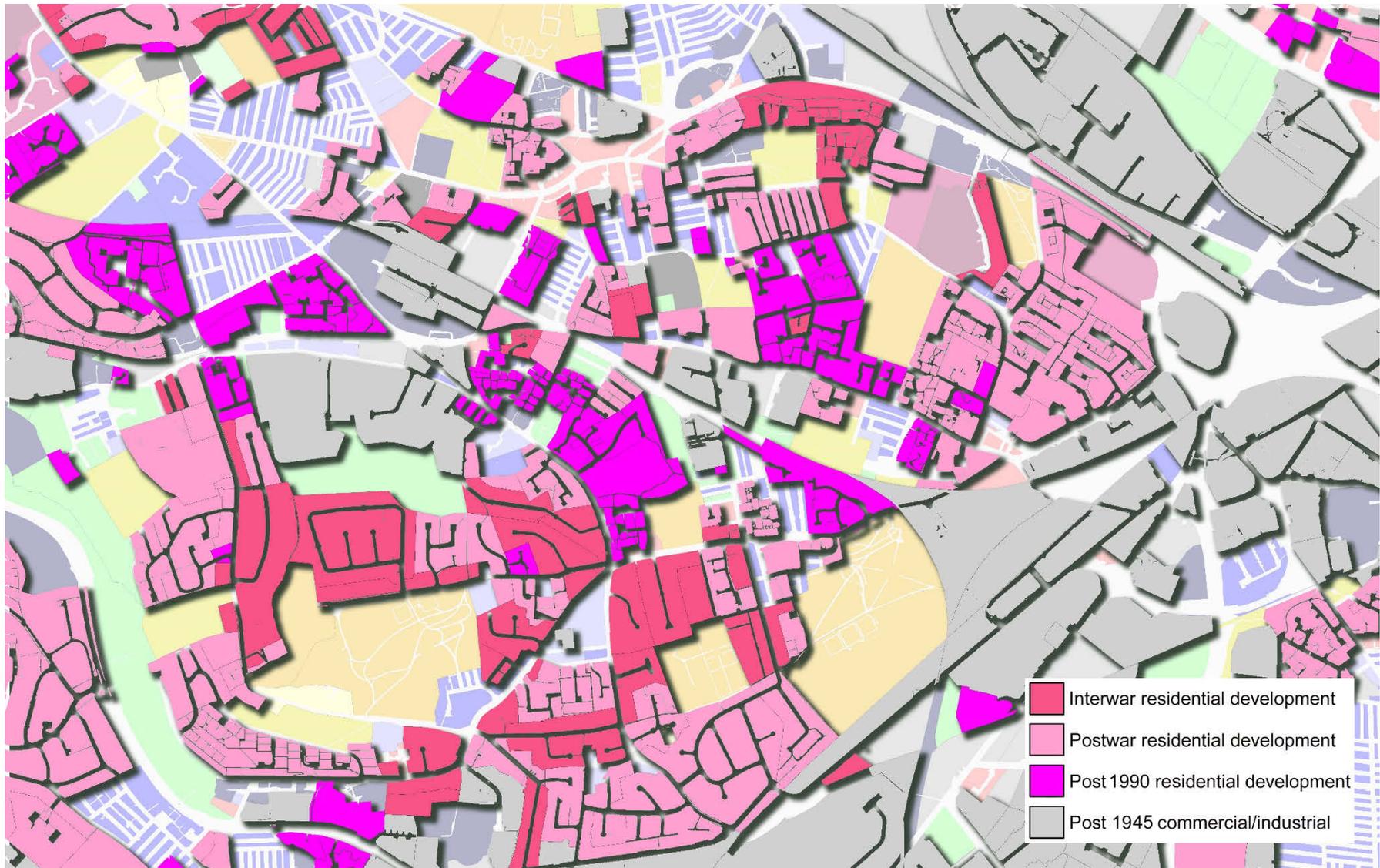
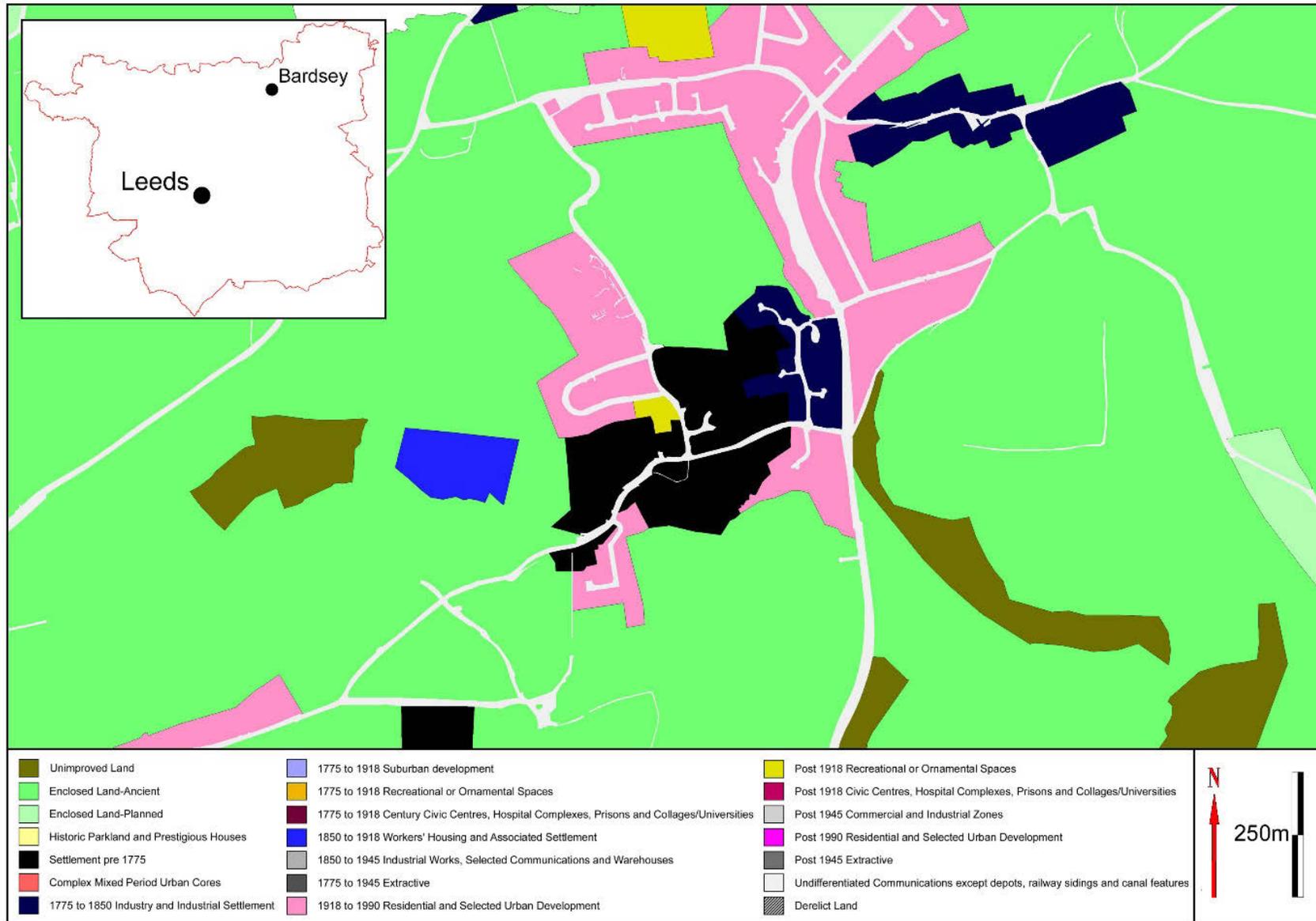


Figure 180. Zone map of Armley's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

### **4.2.3 Bardsey-cum-Rigton**

Figure 181. Zone study area map of the Bardsey-cum-Rigton locality



## **Overview**

Bardsey is a rural settlement with probable ancient origins which largely escaped large scale development during the Industrial Period. The village has an ancient church and the remains of a castle. It is now connected to near-by East Rigton through a continuous zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The origins of Rigton may similarly be early. Bardsey is situated on a spur of hill projecting from Rigton Moor around 1km to the west. The moor had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The historic core of the village is situated on both sides of the west-east flowing Gill Beck. The beck meets the south-north flowing Bardsey Beck around 200m east of the village. The beck then drains north as Keswick Beck. The castle is situated in a promontory position at the northern end of the village. Rigton is positioned 750m to the north-east of Bardsey on a hill spur position above the eastern banks of Bardsey Beck. Bardsey is located 11km to the north-east of the Leeds City centre in the Township of Bardsey cum Rigton (50m AOD. OS ref 436455, 443178). The sub-surface geology consists of the Millstone Grit Group of rock which becomes Dolomitised Limestone to the west of Bardsey Beck

## **Historic core**

Bardsey is a settlement of unquestionable antiquity and perhaps one of local, if not regional, importance during the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval period. All Hallows' Church at Bardsey has Anglo-Saxon origins with a tower dating to c.850 to 950 (HLC\_PK 12575). The nave also dates from this period. The church was altered in the 12<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Bingley Arms is featured in the Guinness Book of Records as the oldest inn in England citing a claimed 10<sup>th</sup> century origins. Both "Bereleseie" and "Riston" are mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at various other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p. 177). The remains of a 12th century motte and bailey castle survive to the north of the church at Castle Hill. It is thought to have been constructed by Adam de Bruce, a North Yorkshire baron who was granted the manor of Bardsey shortly after 1175. The castle survives as an earthworks feature.

In 1201 the lands and manor of Bardsey reverted to crown ownership and in c.1205 it was granted to Kirkstall Abbey and remained in their ownership until the dissolution of 1539. A document of 1209 records that the Abbey held 400 sheep on their estate at Bardsey and Collingham. At this time the Abbey was a leading wool producer running their estate from a 'grange' headquarters. The current Bardsey Grange is situated to the immediate east of the castle and is dated to 1717 but may have a 17<sup>th</sup> century inner core (HLC\_PK 17108). The village corn mill, as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping was present 100m to the east of

the grange. The mill and mill stream appear extant. Although the site may be ancient, the current building has an 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century appearance (HLC\_PK 17109).

The historic core appears to have been low density on mid 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. The church area, to the north of Gill Beck probably represented an early core, but only a few houses lined the front of Church Lane and Woodacre Lane (HLC\_PK 17107). The Bingley Arms Inn was situated to the immediate south of the beck. The current inn was built in 1738 (Images of England UID 342130). Other buildings in the Church Lane area comprise a late 16<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house and 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house and a detached house of 1800 date. Settlement extended south of Gill Beck and was dispersed with individual houses along the western extension of Church Lane, Tithe Barn Lane and Smithy Lane with a nucleation at the eastern end of Smithy Lane at Bardsey Hill. The lanes had a sprawling triangular layout and may represent the edges of a former common. Two of the Listed Buildings in this area consist of a farm house of 1729 date and a barn with possible late 16<sup>th</sup> century origins (Images of England UID 342140 & 342141).

Rigton (now East Rigton) is smaller with a tighter historic core. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts a cluster of houses arranged around Rigton Green (HLC\_PLK 12582). The Listed buildings here comprise a timber framed barn or cow house with probable 16<sup>th</sup> century origins, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century squatter's cottage and a farm house dating to c.1780 and (Images of England UID 342136, 342138 & 342137).

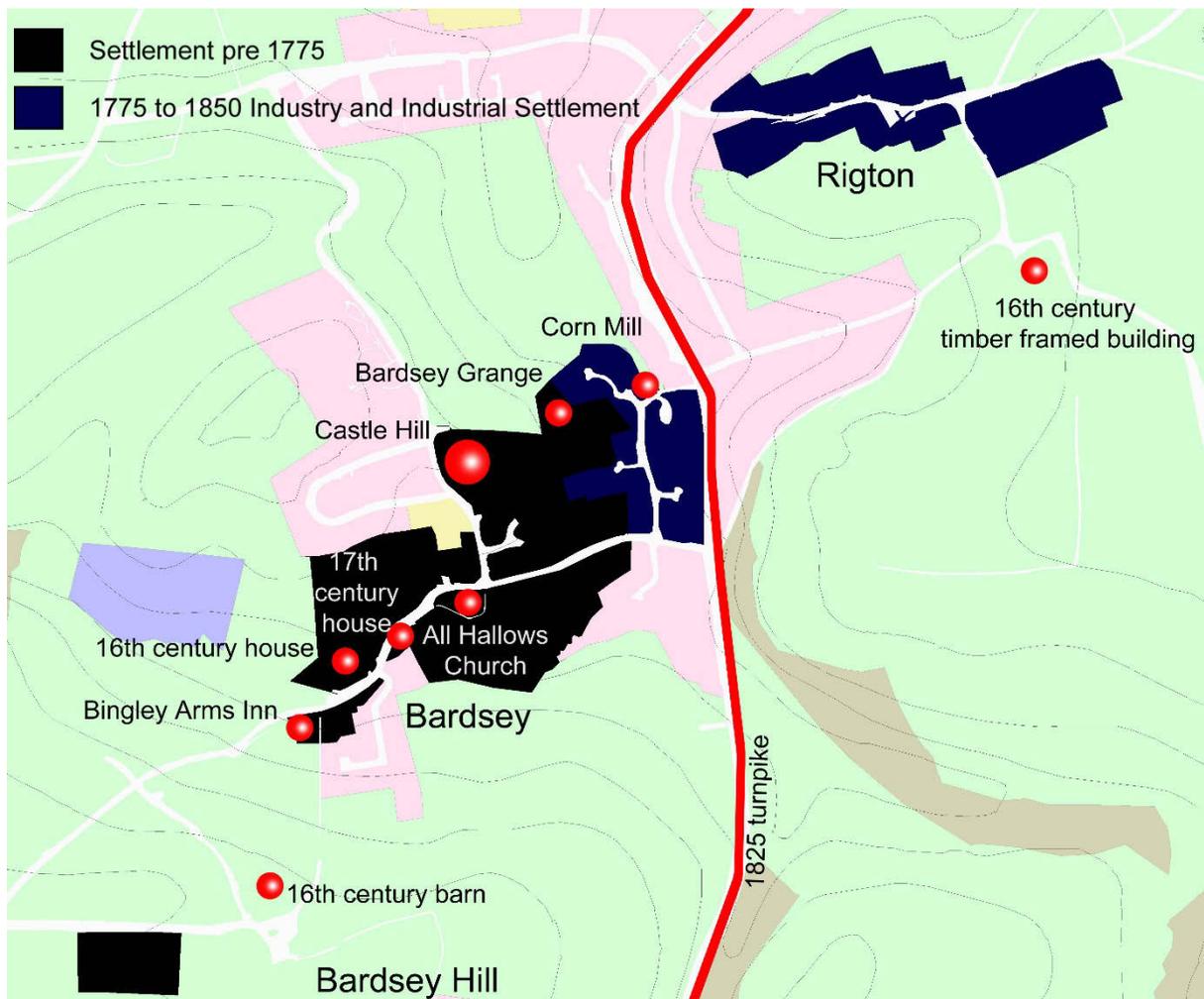


Figure 182. Zone map of the Bardsey-cum-Rigton historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

Settlement in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was rural and low density with an agricultural based economy. There were a few limestone quarries to the east of Bardsey Beck and lime kilns were also a possibility. A village had a small corn mill and probably a blacksmith's workshop. The biggest change to Bardsey and Rigton was the coming of the Leeds and Collingham Trust of 1824 to 25 which by passed the village high streets and the Leeds and Wetherby railway line of 1876. The line closed in 1964 and the area of the station is now developed with modern houses (HLC\_PK 17122). The locality shows no signs of large scale industry from the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century. There were no terraced houses of any significant scale and the only new builds were individual villas, including a new vicarage. The settlement pattern was largely set by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

20<sup>th</sup> century housing now forms a medium scale zone which occurs on the largest scale to the east of the village running alongside the north south route of Wetherby Road (the

turnpike). The largest single estate is an Interwar development of named detached houses along Margaret Avenue and Wood Lane (HLC\_PK 12577 & 12579). To the north of this is a medium scale Interwar development of semi-detached houses around The Drive and Woodacre Green (HLC\_PK 12580 & 17117). A third Interwar estate was present to the west of Bardsey around Woodacre Crescent (HLC\_PK 12573). It could be that efforts were made in the inter-war period to turn Bardsey into a railway commuter town. Post-war development is smaller in scale and occurs to the west of Wetherby Road. It includes a liner development of 1980s detached houses and two small cul-de-sacs late 20<sup>th</sup> century detached houses (HLC\_PK 17122, 17106 & 17102). The predominant status attribute is private housing. All the larger estates were built on previously undeveloped land.

Other 20<sup>th</sup> century developments include the Bardsey Sports Club established in 1974 and the postwar Bardsey Primary School (HLC\_PK 17120 & 12572).

The Church Lane area of Bardsey still retains a village-like historic character with a good preservation of buildings depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. This was low density settlement and much of the land in between has been subject to 20<sup>th</sup> century residential infill development. This is small scale and piecemeal within the village core and is suburban in character. Rigton also has a good presentation of historic buildings mixed with a few 20<sup>th</sup> century houses. Here the village appears much more rural with active farms within the village core.

### **Rural hinterland**

The valley sides around Bardsey were small and irregular and probably represented piecemeal enclosure of assarts on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping. The hill top land to the east of Rigton may have contained enclosed medieval strip-fields associated with the village core, though these are only vaguely represented and were small in scale. These merged with the field systems of Compton village 2.5km to the north-east. Land rose to the west of Bardsey to Rigton Moor and Keswick Moor to the north-west which had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps at an early date in parts.

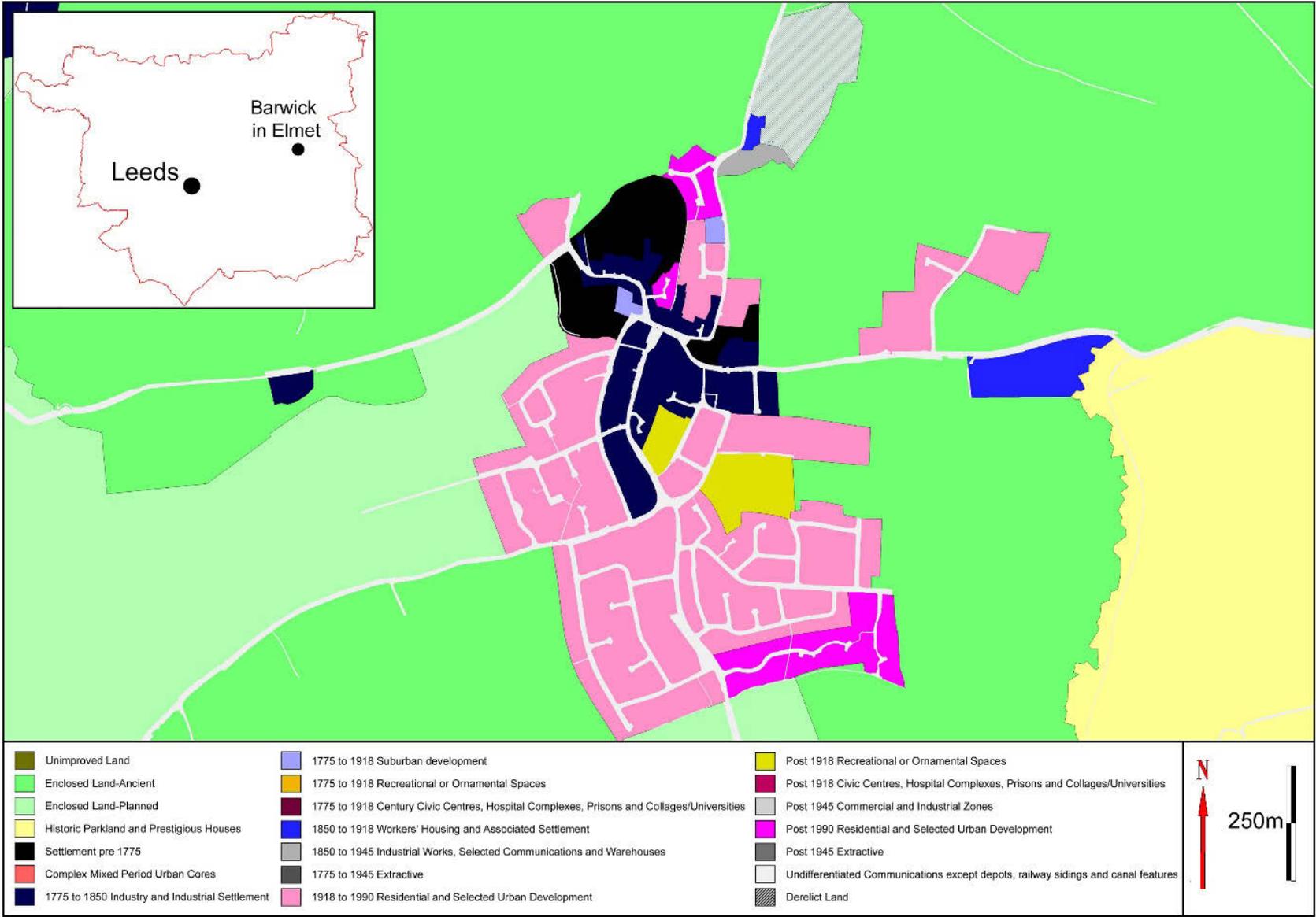
East Keswick village was situated 1.5km to the north of Bardsey, Thorner village 3km to the south-east and Harewood village was situated on the edge of Harewood [House] Park 4.7km to the north-west. One notable farm in the rural hinterland of Bardsey is Rowley Grange situated 1km to the south of Bardsey. It is mentioned in historic records as early as 1246 and may have been a monastic grange (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.177).

The agglomeration of land around Bardsey varies. There has been over 50% removal of internal boundaries in parts, other estates survive with a better representations of field

boundaries. Fields to the east of Rigton demonstrate the greatest amount of 20<sup>th</sup> century agglomeration. The Moor Allerton Golf Course found to the south west of Bardsey in 1923 was also responsible for removing historic boundaries (HLC\_PK 12747).

#### 4.2.4 Barwick in Elmet

Figure 183. Zone study area map of the Barwick in Elmet locality



## Overview

Barwick in Elmet is a village of medieval, and possibly earlier origins. The village escaped the excessive development during the Industrial Period. It did become developed as a commuter village in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with a large zone of housing to the south and east of the village core. While it is surrounded by modern housing it remains rural in its setting. Barwick sits on a spur of a hill which projects north-east from Whinmoor. The moor had been enclosed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The land drops to the east towards Cock Beck and to the north to Potterton Beck. The two meet 1.5km to the east of the village and continue eastward as the Cock Beck, to eventually meet the River Wharfe. Barwick in Elmet is situated 10.5km north-east of the Leeds City centre in the township of Barwick in Elmet (75m AOD. OS ref 439972, 437405). The sub-surface geology consists of Dolomitised Magnesian Limestone.

## Historic core

Barwick was probably a settlement of local if not regional importance in the medieval period. It has origins in the Anglo Saxon period. "Bereuith" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and the All Saints' Church contains fragmentary remains of Anglo Saxon and Norman architecture (Smith, A.H. 1961 Part IV. p.106. HLC\_PK 14233). The castle mound and an outer ring of earthworks are an imposing feature at the northern end of the village. The castle was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century but incorporates the remains of a large Iron Age univallate hillfort which originally enclosed the tops of Wendel Hill and Hall Tower Hill (HLC\_PK 14242). Barwick was within the small post Roman kingdom of Elmet which became incorporated into the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumberland in 617. The church may have been founded in this period. Both the church and the castle are situated at the northern end of the village core and it is likely that the most ancient core was situated in the same area.

The castle was built in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century. The administrative centre for the northern part of the Honour of Pontefract moved to Barwick at this time from Kippax. The current layout of the village is of the high-street form along Main Street extending northwards along The Boyle. It has many features typical of a planned post conquest village, a market street plan, croft plots, a back lane and a surrounding open-field system of a fairly extensive scale (HLC\_PK 14237). This town reorganisation probably occurred at around the same time as the construction of the castle. The remains of the medieval market cross base survive at the northern end of Main Street.

The village contains only five Listed buildings and these comprise All Saints' Church, the Market Cross base, The Old Rectory of late 17<sup>th</sup> century origins, a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century

farm and an early 19<sup>th</sup> century villa (Images of England UID 342143, 422529, 422504, 422509 & 422507).

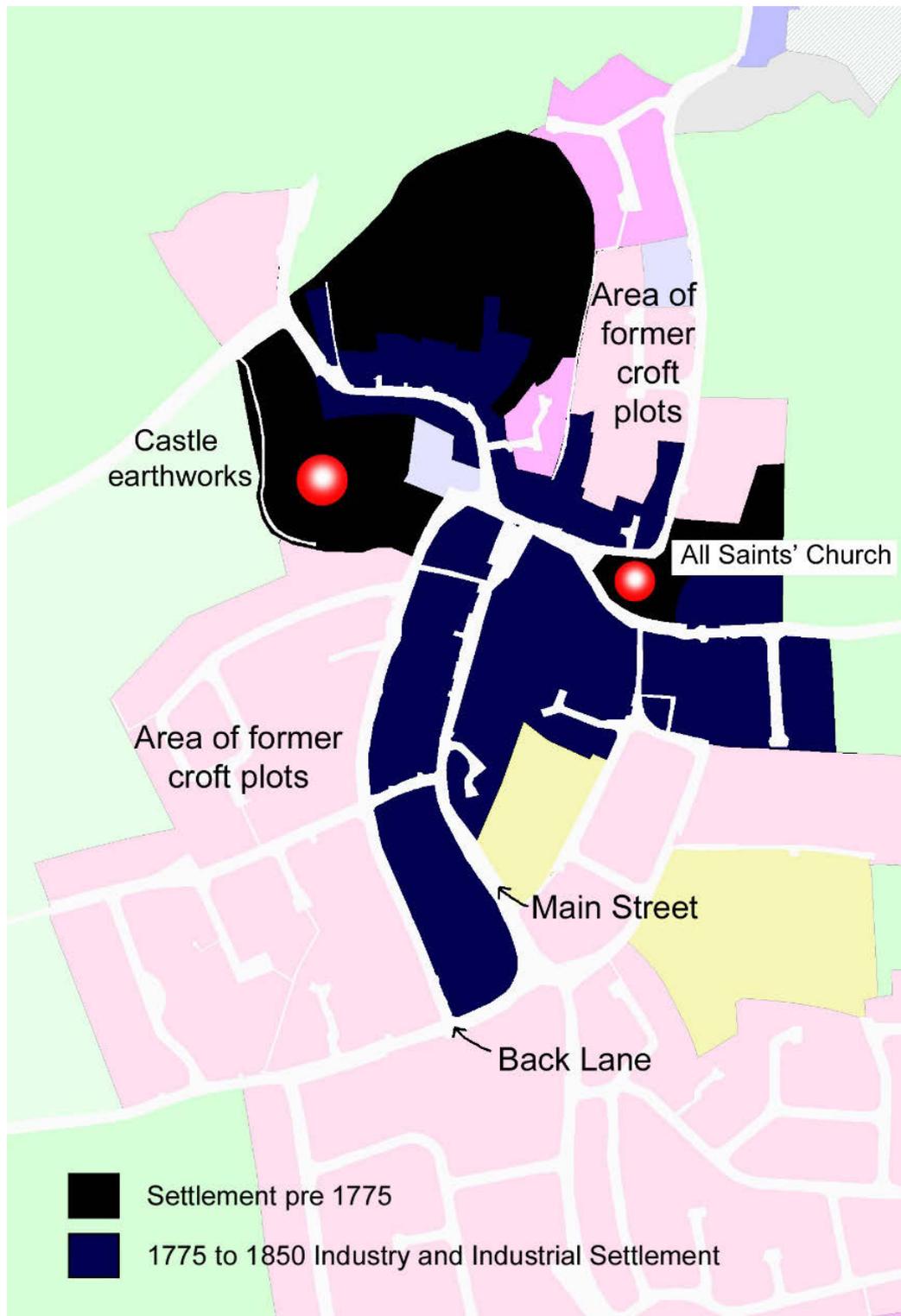


Figure 184. Zone map of Barwick in Elmet's historic settlement (not to scale)

## **Industrial Period development**

Barwick in Elmet does not seem to have had any industry beyond probable native craft industries. Limestone quarries and lime kilns were present in the rural hinterland (e.g. HLC\_PK 15378). A wind mill and steam mill were described in fields half a kilometre to the south of the castle (HLC\_PK 14235). Probably of greatest impact in the Industrial Period were the coal pits present 2km to the south of the village. This was a large area of extraction, already described as old in c.1850. The area now forms part of the 1912 Garforth Golf Club (HLC\_PK 14158). Extraction in this part of Leeds was largely undertaken by the Gascoigne family, the land owners who built Parlington House with associated private parkland 2km to the south-east of Barwick on Elmet in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. (HLC\_PK 14137). A mineral railway passed through the Parlington estate connecting the village of Aberford to four collieries and railway sidings at Garforth. The settlement description relating to Aberford holds more information regarding the coal mining activities in this area. The impact of this development of Barwick in Elmet was slight. Later Industrial Period development was piecemeal with Victorian houses and a few terraced rows. No colliery housing was built in Barwick, although some of the village's cottages were occupied by miners. The village remained a rural market town which was self-contained with its own shops, malt kilns, blacksmith workshops, joiners, butchers *etc.*

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

The suburbanisation of Barwick in Elmet began in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, at first with piecemeal additions of individual rows then with larger estates from the Interwar period. The introduction of the Leeds and Wetherby Line with its station 2.2km to the east in the nearby village of Scholes probably facilitated the village's foundation of commuter suburbs from 1876 (HLC\_PK 12640). Interwar development was small scale, the largest estate was built to the south-east of the village core around Chapel Lane and consisted of semi-detached houses (HLC\_PK 14239). Development in the village core from this period was also small scale and piecemeal.

The largest post-war development forms a zone to the south of the village. The Flats Lane estate was built some time before the 1970s as an 11 hectare private estate on the site of the former crofts. Richmondfield Avenue was built to the immediate east at around the same time and is of a similar scale (HLC\_PK 14228). A few smaller postwar developments also were built on the western side of the village (e.g. 14236, 14234 & 14235). Social and private housing is represented. The largest post 1990 development is the 4.5 hectare Parlington

Meadows built at the southern end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century housing zone in the 1990s (HLC\_PK 14231). Most estates were built on previously undeveloped land.

Main Street retains some of its historic character especial at the northern end near the church and village cross. There is a mix of vernacular cottages, Victorian houses, new-builds and a few shops including a short modern row. The character is largely domestic rather than commercial. A farm is still active at the southern end. Beyond the junction of Leeds Road the character becomes entirely 20<sup>th</sup> century and suburban.

### **Rural hinterland**

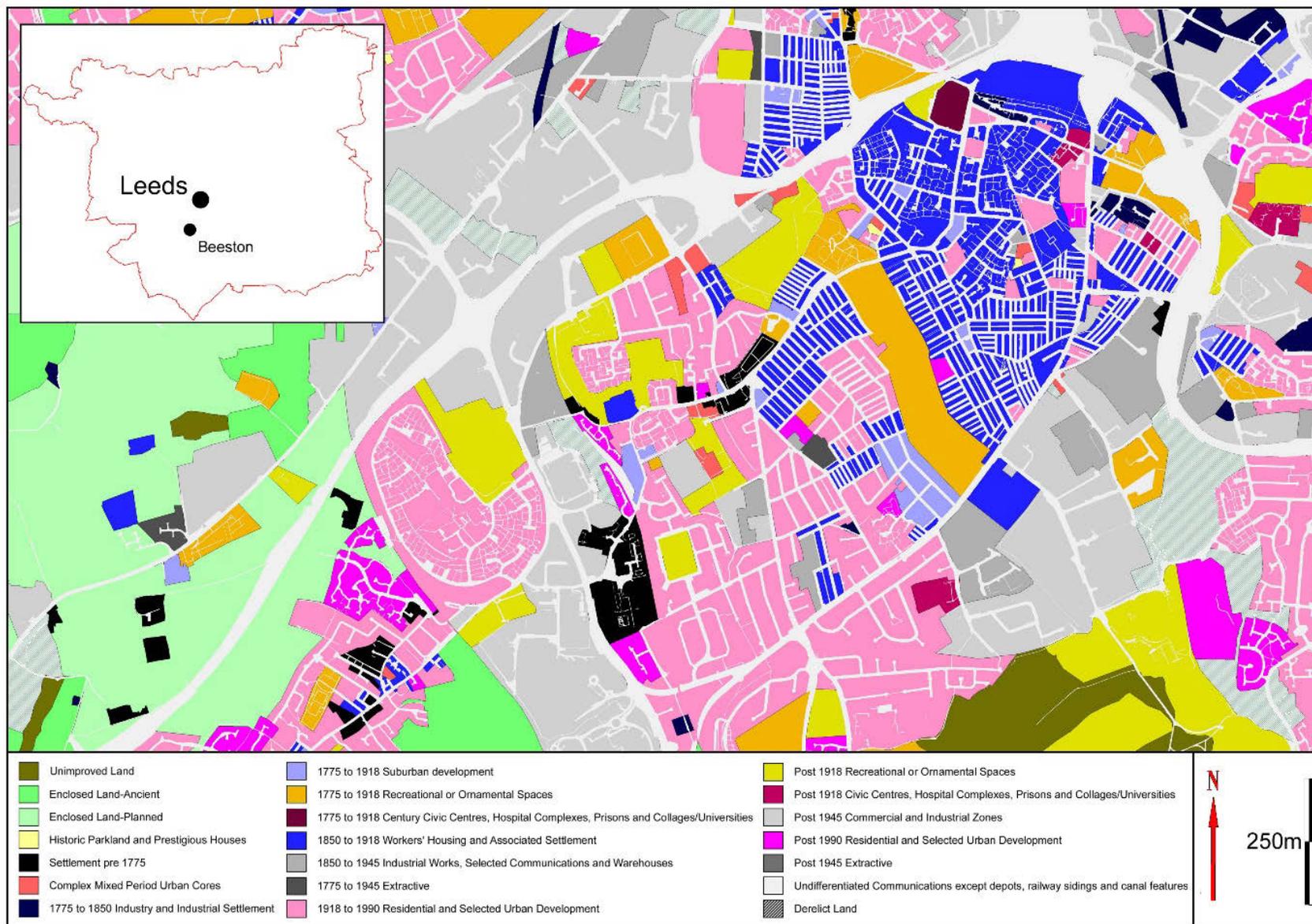
Probable medieval stripfields were present to the north east and west of village. Closer to the core were long narrow croft plots. The croft plots have been developed with 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. There is fragmentary preservation of earlier alignments in the current site perimeters. The strips, in most parts, have undergone over 50% agglomeration in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Beyond the stripfields to the east was the historic park land associated with Parlington Hall which can still be identified on modern mapping. To the west were the stripfields associated with the village of Scholes situated 2km away from Barwick in Elmet. Scholes is a small village with a linear plan. The village exhibited croft plots, stripfields and even a moated hall site (HLC\_PK 14934). Although not mentioned in Domesday there are accounts of Scholes from the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Potterton is another small settlement which is located 1.5km to the north of Barwick in Elmet. Potterton Hall, set in an area of private parkland, dates from 1740 (HLC\_PK 15372). 1.5km to the west of Barwick village is another moated site of medieval date (part of HLC\_PK 14148). 1.6km to the north of Barwick in Elmet is Kiddal Hall, a late medieval manor house altered in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century with a 16<sup>th</sup> century barn (HLC\_PK 15542). 800m to the south-west of Kiddal Hall is Flying Horse Farm which dates from the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 15358). It is likely that other farms in the rural hinterland of Barwick have similarly early origins.

#### 4.2.5 Beeston

Figure 185. Zone study area map of the Beeston locality



## **Overview**

Beeston is a late Industrial Period and 20<sup>th</sup> century urban conurbation of Leeds which originated as a small rural village of medieval origins. It is connected to the core of Leeds by continuous residential, commercial and industrial development at the southern edge of the Leeds conurbation. The original Beeston village was situated in a hilltop position on a spur of land projecting northwards from the hills around Middleton, probably a moor which had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The land drops steeply to the west to Mill Shaw Beck and more gently to the north and east to the Wortley Beck and the Aire Valley which is broad at this point. Settlement now occupies all the hill top in this locality and sprawls down the sides of the valley. The Beeston core is situated 3km south of the Leeds City core in the Township of Beeston (75m AOD. OS ref 428449, 430722). The broader Beeston settlement also occupies the Townships of Holbeck and Hunslet. The sub-surface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Group of rocks which becomes Pennine Middle Coal measures to the south.

## **Historic core**

Beeston probably originated as a medieval village. "Bestone" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961 Part III. p.217). Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts Beeston as a linear development running for around 100m along the east west route of Town Street (HLC\_PK 396). Beeston was a rural village in the true sense. It had a hall, cottages fronting the main street and occurring as yard developments to the rear, a few pubs and a church. WYAAS records indicate that the current Church of St Mary of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century replaced an earlier, possibly Norman, church (HLC\_PK 269). The hall is now demolished but had a cross wing plan and the grounds contained fish ponds. The date is unclear but it probably had ancient origins (HLC\_PK 307). There was a manor house 900m to the north-east and a Manor [Corn] Mill on Mill Shaw Beck to the west (HLC\_PK 411 & 214). The fields to the north and south of Beeston had a linear-strip arrangement aligned perpendicular to Town Street. The Beeston historic core has been devastated by 20<sup>th</sup> century development and only partial remains survive from earlier centuries. The Church of St Mary is the only Listed building. Only a public house, a pair of semi-detached houses (one house containing a shop) and a possible detached house dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century survive

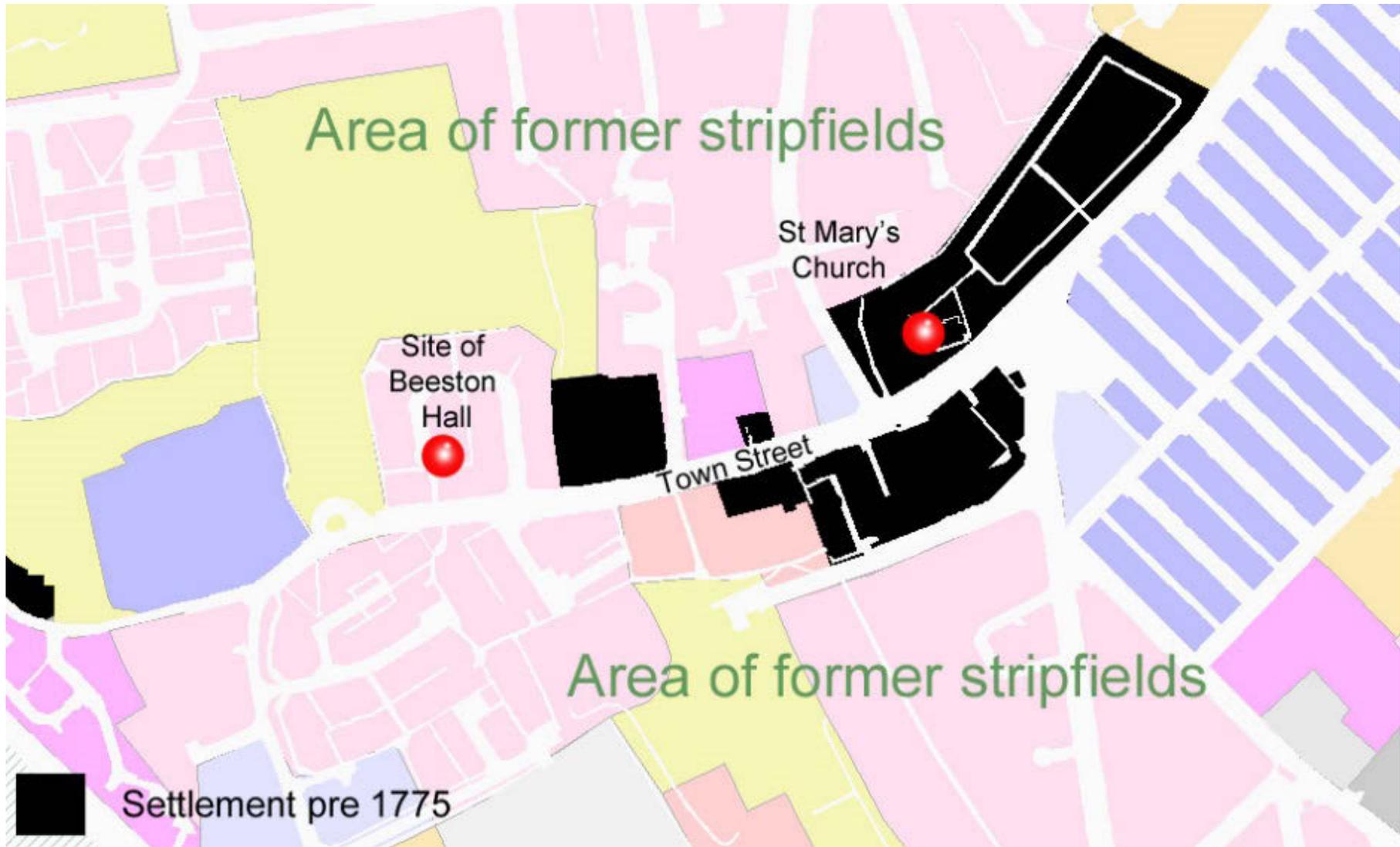


Figure 186. Zone map of Beeston's historic settlement (not to scale)

## Industrial Period development

Beeston remained a village into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several short terraced rows and a few small institutes which were depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping were probably from the late Industrial Period. The only large village industry was the pre c.1850 Beeston Mill (flax) formerly situated at the eastern end of the village. The mill, together with surrounding cottages were removed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century to be replaced by a shop parade (HLC\_PK 270).

The Mill Shaw Beck Valley 500m to the west developed a small zone of mills in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although this was low density in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. These included:

- Mill Shaw Mills. Cloth. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Area now part of an industrial estate. HLC\_PK 217
- Manor Mill. Corn. Pre c.1850. Possible ancient. Later phase possibly extant. Now part of a business park. HLC\_PK 214
- Crow Nest Tannery. Mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Probably demolished. Area now part of a business park. HLC\_PK 211
- Beeston Royds Mill. Cloth Mill. Pre c.1850. Demolished and replaced by motorway junction and industrial park. HLC\_PK 210 & 1019

A small hamlet of houses developed around Manor Mill and Mill Shaw Mill (no separate HLC record).

The industrial works to the east of Beeston will be described in the settlement description relating to Holbeck and Hunslet.

Perhaps of greater significance to the Industrial Period development of Beeston were the many collieries and related features which were present in the Beeston locality. Many coal pits were depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping. Some of these had developed into large scale collieries and brick and tile works by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. HLC\_PK 291). Late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts five large brick-works and fire clay pits in the Wortley Beck Valley around 800m to the north. There were three large collieries in the Beeston hill locality: Hall Pit, Beggars Hill Colliery and Beeston Colliery (HLC\_PK 309 & 339) (see Figure 187 below). One of the largest and historically most significant collieries in South Leeds was the Middleton Colliery situated in the south Hunslet district over 2km to the south-east of Beeston (HLC\_PK 650).



Figure 187. Industrial works and mineral extraction sites depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

On the lower slopes to the east of Beeston the later Industrial Period settlement around Holbeck was expanding rapidly. Its western extent, consisting largely of terraced houses was beginning to extend into the Beeston locality by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was not until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that development had spread as far as Beeston. Development encroached from the east and was large scale, dense and consisted predominantly of grid-iron developments of terraced houses (e.g. HLC\_PK 232, 246 & 346). Some houses may have been built to be occupied by local colliery workers. They were more likely built for the large scale industrial development which was occurring along the Aire Valley south of Leeds in the Holbeck and Hunslet areas. This was probably a planned industrial settlement with all the associated features such as chapels and schools. Beeston Road leading north-east from Beeston probably developed as a settlement core. The area had probable shops, pubs, a small chapel, a mission room and school. This area was redeveloped in the post-war period with social housing and the survival of later Industrial Period character is fragmentary (HLC\_PK 428). Houses were largely working class, although a few higher status over-seers houses can be identified. Some of the higher status houses are situated around the edges of Cross Flatts Park.

Other notable later Industrial Period features include Holbeck Cemetery founded in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the north-east of Beeston and Cross Flatts Park to the immediate south of the cemetery which dates to the late 1890s (HLC\_PK 407 & 249).

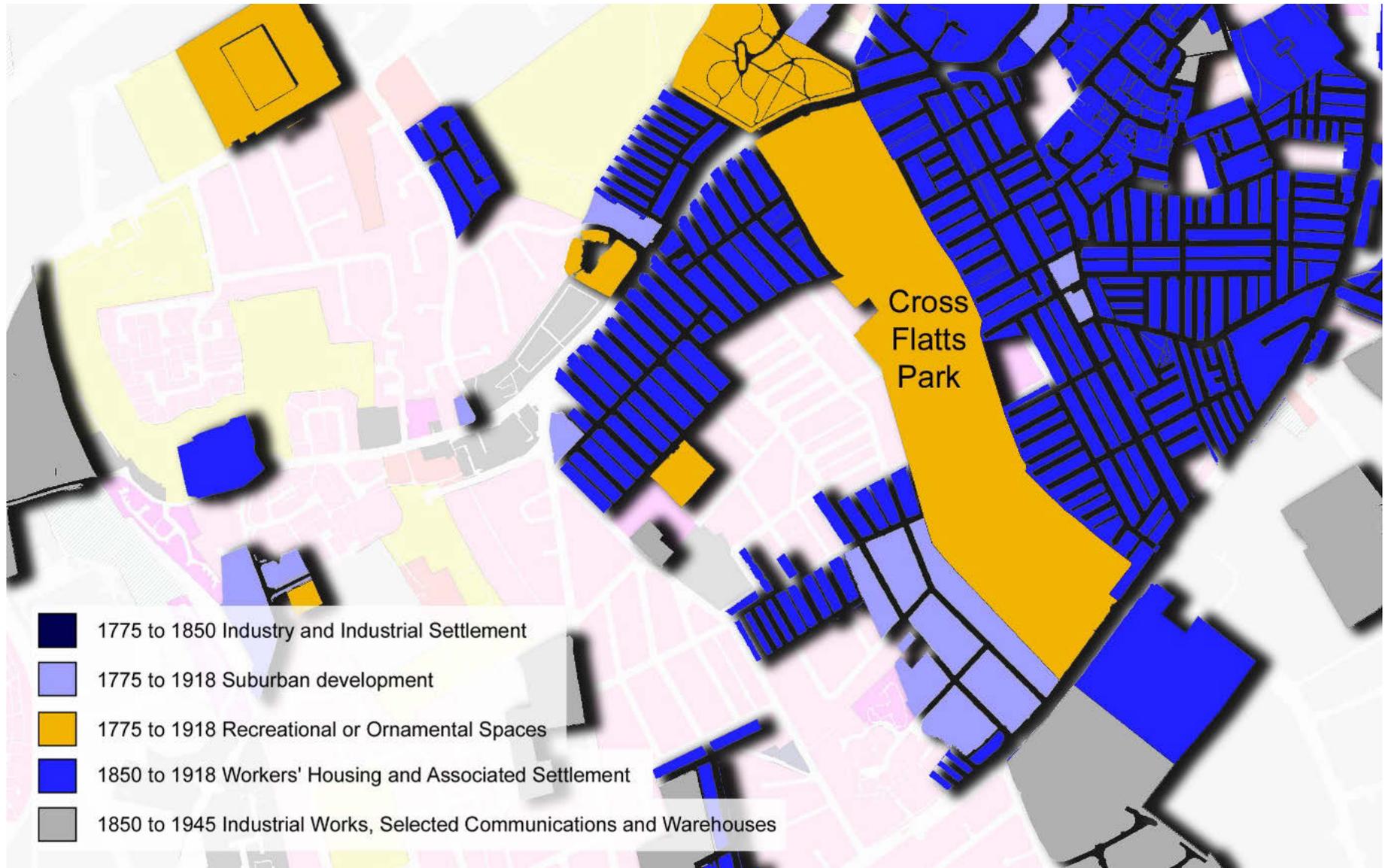


Figure 188. Zone map of Beeston's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

The construction of terraced houses continued to spread westwards into the Beeston locality into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Beeston now contains large estates from the Interwar period. These occur to the west of the Industrial Period development largely on previously undeveloped agricultural land. A few rows or small scale grid-iron developments were replaced, but this is small scale and piecemeal. Most of the terraces survive with good integrity. The largest Interwar housing developments occur to the south of Beeston. Estates include the Cardinal Avenue housing estate, Beeston Parkside, Parkwood Road & Old Lane (HLC\_PK 221, 224, 657, 1603 & 253). Social housing and estates of semi-detached houses are represented. Postwar and post-1990 development is smaller in scale and occurs closer to the old Beeston village core. It mostly occurs as redevelopment or fills in the few remaining gaps. The predominant class attribute here is social housing rather than private housing. Some of the redevelopment of the Beeston core probably occurred at this time, with a new shop parade, housing, a school and bus turning circle replacing the old core. A few houses on Town Street also date to the Interwar period.

Beyond the zone of housing is a large zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century large scale industrial and commercial development. This occurs in a valley bottom location along Mill Shaw Beck, Wortley Beck and the Aire Valley. The zone had its origins in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much development now is mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century replacing earlier works or developing new land. The Mill Shaw Beck valley contains (from south to north): the White Rose Centre built in the mid-1990s on the site of the former Morley Sewage Works, the 1980s Arlington Business Centre and the mid-1970s Elland Road Industrial Estate (HLC\_PK 216, 215 & 217). The zone continues into the Wortley locality with several late 20<sup>th</sup> century factories and estates (e.g. HLC\_PK 209, 209, 1019, 1012 *etc.*). A dominating feature in this area are the several postwar road construction schemes which include two junctions on the M621 motorway and the A6110 dual carriageway (HLC\_PK 291 & 210).

This area also contains the Elland Road Stadium. The ground was first established as a rugby league ground in 1897, but with the increasing popularity of association football became a football ground in 1905, housing Leeds City (HLC\_PK 277).

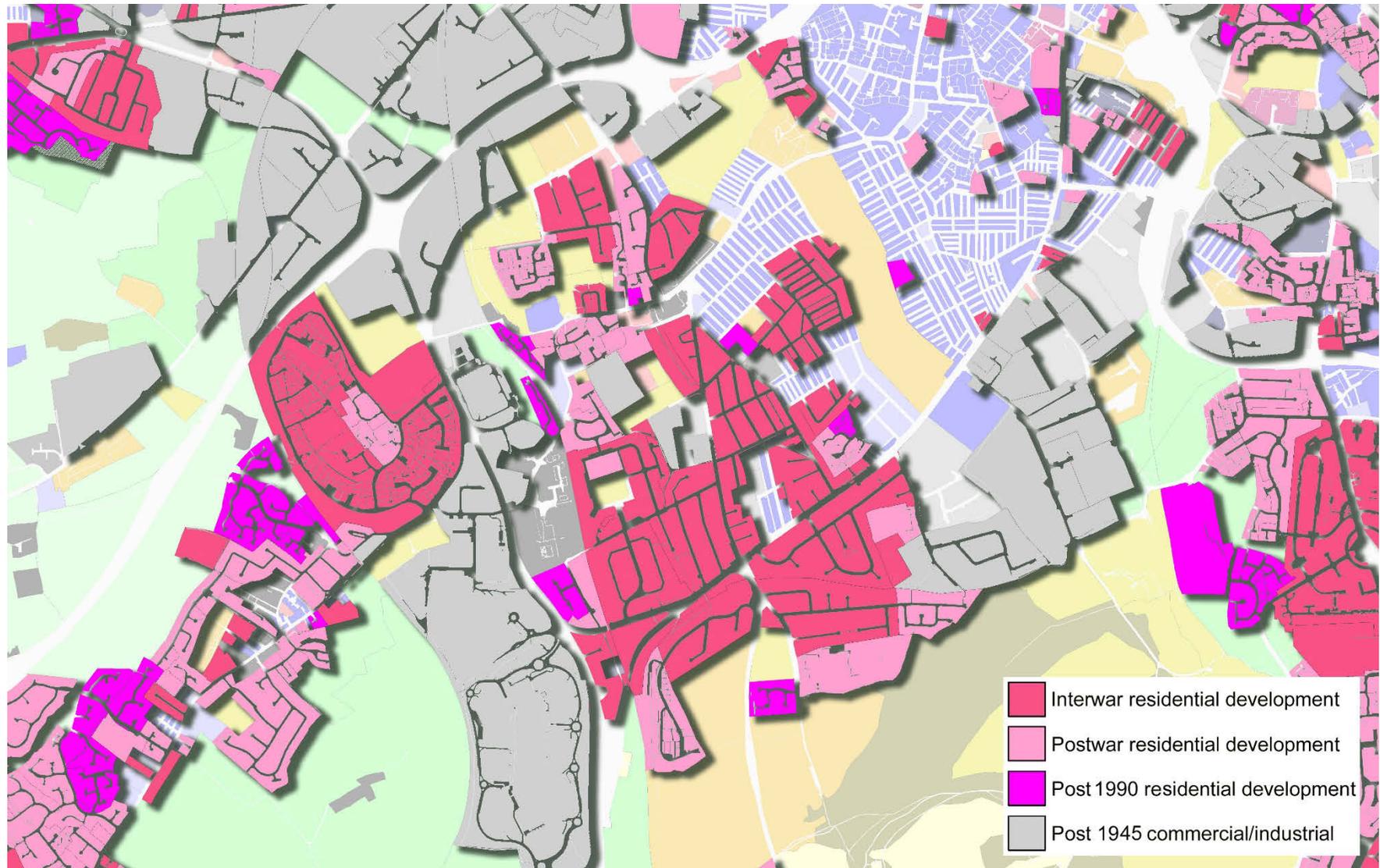


Figure 189. Zone map of Beeston's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## **Rural hinterland**

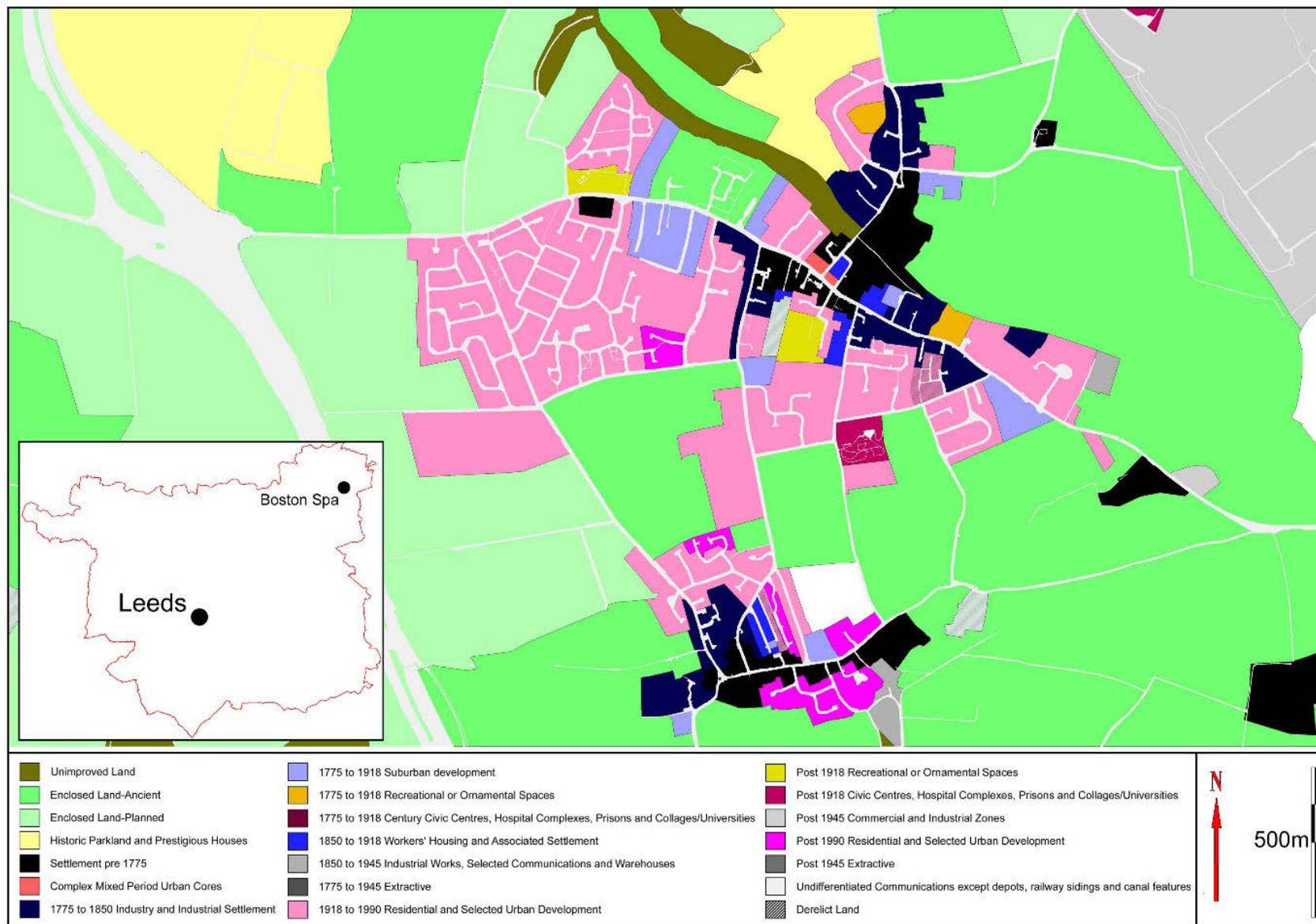
The nearest rural land to Beeston occurs around 1.3km away to the west at Beeston Royds and Churwell on the far side of Mill Shaw Beck and to the south at Middleton Park. All the medieval stripfields which extend down the slope to the valley floor meadows and to the south to Middleton Park have been redeveloped with predominantly houses.

Middleton Park now survives as a public park and golf course but it may have had early origins. Middleton Park is a remnant of the manorial estate which existed after the Norman Conquest. Middleton is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. At the northern end of park there is an earthwork from 1204 demarcating the boundary between Middleton and Beeston. The area contains a large number of mounds which are thought to mark the site of medieval coal mines (site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument). A part of the parkland has been redeveloped to the north of the area with 20<sup>th</sup> century housing (e.g. HLC\_PK 649).

The land around Beeston is now heavily developed, though one or two historic buildings survive. The timber framed Manor House of Cad Beeston situated 900m to the north east dates from the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. Place name evidence to "Catbeston" gives a date of 1398 (HLC\_PK 411). The ancient Cottingley Hall was located 800m to the west on the hill side above Mill Shaw Beck. The hall was replaced by a housing estate in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 202). And 1.6km to the south is Stank Hall, a hall house and barn with 15<sup>th</sup> century origins (HLC\_PK 1525). The farm survives on the edge of the urban conurbation in a semi-rural location.

#### **4.2.6 Boston Spa, Clifford and Thorp Arch**

Figure 190. Zone study area map of the Boston Spa locality



## **Overview**

Boston Spa, together with nearby Clifford to the south and Thorp Arch form the three largest settlements in this locality. Thorp Arch and Clifford probably had medieval origins. Boston Spa is the largest of the three settlements. It was first known as Boston Spa in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Prior to this it was known as Boston in the Township of Clifford. Boston originated as a resort town after spa water was discovered in 1744. The settlements remain rural in setting but each have gained zones of 20<sup>th</sup> century houses of varying scales. Boston Spa sits on the south-western banks of the River Wharfe on the lower eastern slopes of the low lying Clifford Moor. The moor had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The bridge site at Boston Spa crosses the Wharfe and the route immediately enters the smaller settlement of Thorp Arch. The village of Clifford is located 1.3km to the south of Boston Spa in a slightly higher position of the edge of Clifford Moor. Boston Spa is located 17.5km north-east of the Leeds city centre in the Township of Clifford cum Boston (30m AOD. OS ref 443026, 445604). Thorp Arch is located in the Thorp Arch Township. The sub-surface geology consists of Magnesian limestone (Dolomitised Limestone and Dolomite).

## **Historic core**

Although Boston Spa is the largest settlements in this locality, it is not the earliest. Boston Spa was founded as a spa town in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. It is unusual that it was built in a short time with a uniformity to the surviving architectural styles exhibiting buildings of high quality.

Both Clifford and Thorp Arch existed as medieval villages “Torp” and “Cliford” are mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.87 & 244). The area upon which Boston Spa sits was part of the open field systems associated with Clifford. The area between the fields and the river was common grazing land. The lanes in Boston Spa known as Church Street, Clifford Road and Clifford Moor Road mark the edges of the former open field system. The spa of Boston was discovered by farm labourer John Shires in 1744. The Royal Hotel was the first house built to accommodate visitors in 1753. Boston Spa developed as a spa resort. Boston Spa contains a high number of Listed buildings and most relate to its function as a spa town.

Clifford is located 1.3km to the south of Boston. Clifford of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was a linear development running for around 700m along the east-west route of High Street with a triangular market green at the western end (HLC\_PK 15559). The village may have had local importance at the time of the Domesday survey as it contained a mill. The field boundaries to the north and south of the village are linear and have a perpendicular alignment to High Street suggestive of medieval croft plots. The fields around Clifford

formed an extensive open field system with associated common land. Ridge and furrow can still be seen in the surrounding country side. Many of Clifford's Listed buildings are 19<sup>th</sup> century and include The Church of St Luke dating to 1841-42, a Roman Catholic Church dating to 1859-66, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century houses, and a late 18<sup>th</sup> century public house (Images of England UID 342013, 342019 & 342021). The Bay Horse Public House in Clifford dates from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century (Images of England UID 342020).

Thorp Arch was smaller than Clifford but it also displayed probable croft plots and the remnants of an open field system. It may have had greater importance in the middle ages. The Domesday Survey records a mill and a church with priest at Thorp Arch. The current All Saints' Church dates from the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century but is likely to be of the site of a Saxon church or even a monastic site. The Church is unusual in being located 450m away from the village core (HLC\_PK 12165). Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping indicates the site of the "Castle of the de Arches" to the immediate west of the village adjacent to the Wharfe (HLC\_PK 15290). The castle may have represented the manorial centre. The current Thorp Hall is situated 480m to the north-west of the core and dates to 1750-54 (HLC\_PK 12255).

Thorp Arch was also a village with a linear plan. The village of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century ran for around 430m along the north-south route of "The Village" high street with a triangular green at the southern end (HLC\_PK 12253). The Listed buildings include a late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century mill on the Wharfe. The mill site also includes an earlier mill of 17<sup>th</sup> century date (Images of England UID 342032 & 342031). This is likely to be a mill site of ancient origins. Within the village core are several cottages of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date and a 19<sup>th</sup> century smithy (Images of England UID 342046).

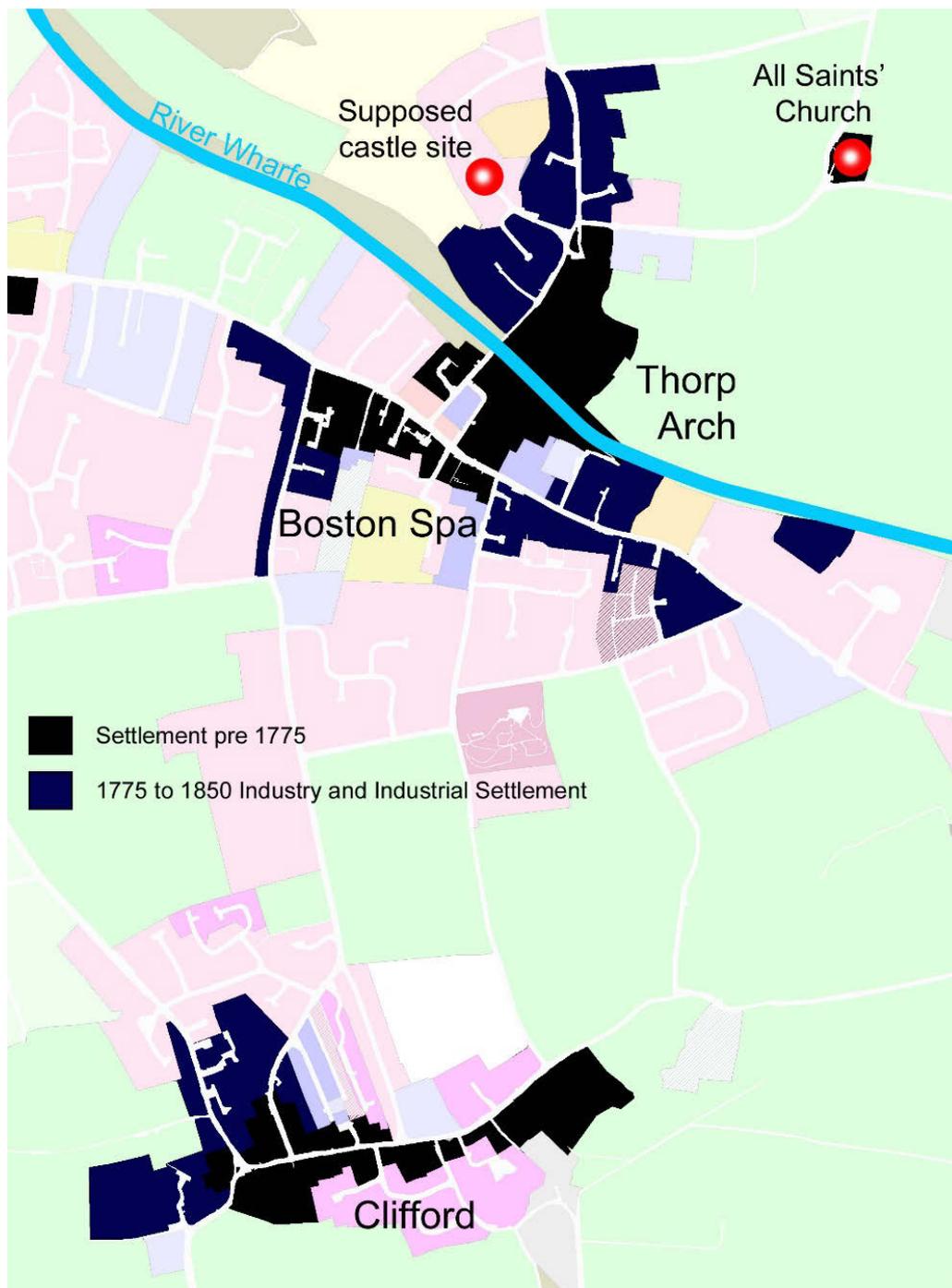


Figure 191. Zone map of historic settlement in the Boston Spa locality (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

Industrial period development in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century remained small scale in the Boston Spa locality. A corn mill on the Wharfe had probably been present from ancient times. A second corn mill was present on the Firgreen Beck at the far eastern end of Boston Spa (HLC\_PK 12771). The mill predates 1775. This site also contained a small paper mill in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Clifford Mill was situated to the south east of Clifford village. This mill also

predates 1775 (HLC\_PK 15552). Gravel extraction was prevalent in the Wharfe Valley and limestone extraction elsewhere. Lime kilns were recorded in several localities on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping.

The greatest economic growth was probably tourism relating to the spa baths. Boston contains many double-fronted houses in a formal architectural style which illustrate the town's wealth and status. The decline in the popularity of the spa probably began in the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One of the spa companies was declared bankrupt in the 1850s. Much of the recorded domestic architecture of Boston Spa dates from 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The development of Boston Spa and Thorp Arch as a suburb in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was probably facilitated by the introduction of the Thorp Arch Railway Station on the North Eastern Railway line in 1848 (HLC\_PK 12163). The railway closed in 1964. Development continued in this period with the small scale construction of a few terraced rows, villas and town houses and village institutes such as chapels and Sunday schools in both Boston Spa, Thorp Arch and Clifford (e.g. HLC\_PK 18832, 18839 & 13394). Boston Spa High Street further developed as a commercial core in the later Industrial Period with a few purpose built Victorian and Edwardian shops and banks.

### **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Thorp Arch high street retains its village-like vernacular character with cottages and a few later 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings. Occasionally 20<sup>th</sup> century development intrudes upon the historic character, particularly at the southern village green end of the village.

Boston Spa High Street retains a mix of Georgian houses, and hotels alongside Victorian and Edwardian shops. 20<sup>th</sup> century development is small scale and piecemeal.

Clifford's historic core also remains village-like with a mix of vernacular cottages, a few agricultural sheds, the occasional pub and Georgian and Victorian houses. Modern residential development intrudes largely on the northern side of Clifford High Street with the piecemeal construction of suburban houses.

World War II brought great changes to Thorp Arch with the introduction of a large munitions factory. A 1.5km<sup>2</sup> site was located to the east of the railway station and work began on construction in 1940. The site was built on previous undeveloped agricultural land, with at least one farm being demolished during construction. The population swelled with the coming of munitions workers. The site closed after the war but reopened again to provide

ammunition for the Korean War. It closed in 1958 and then became a trading estate and the home for the New National Lending Library for Science and Technology (HLC\_PK 11997).

Thorp Arch only contains a small zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The largest is a development of detached housing built to the west of the village in the late 1960s to 70s on the supposed site of the castle (HLC\_PK 15290). Development elsewhere is small scale and piecemeal both along the high street and a few of the side streets, dating from the Interwar period to recent (e.g. HLC\_PK 12254).

Boston Spa contains the largest zones of development. These occur on both sides of the town with the largest development being at the south-west end. Development includes the Carleton Drive estate and Chestnut Grove estate both built around the 1960s (HLC\_PK 12003 & 13300). Private and social housing may be represented. Chestnut Grove was built on the site of a large pre c.1850 villa and a WW II RAF camp. Boston Spa School, St Edward's Catholic Primary School, Primrose Lane Primary School and St John's Residential School for the Deaf were all built to the south of the town around the 1960s and 70s (HLC\_PK 12004, 12007, 12005 & 12008). To the east of Boston are a small development of Interwar house on St John's Road, a crescent development of Interwar semi-detached houses and a few medium scale post-war estates (e.g. HLC\_PK 12010, 12026, 13681, 13684, etc.). The largest housing development to the north of Boston Spa is the West Park estate situated at the western end of the town. It consists of pre-fab housing and was built in 1942 as an accommodation camp for the nearby Thorp Arch munitions factory. Munitions workers' housing was designed to resist incendiary bombs and so was built of dense brick or concrete, with reinforced door and window openings and shallow-pitched or flat roofs. The housing was refurbished after the war to become the West End Estate (HLC\_PK 13392).

Of interest to the south of Boston is the Martin House Hospice built around the early 1990s (HLC\_PK 12012).

20<sup>th</sup> century development around Clifford form two modest sized zones to the north and south of the village. Development to the southern side consists almost entirely of post-1990 private housing occupying a c.4.8 hectare site (HLC\_PK 15561 & 15281). Post-1990 development is also present to the north of Clifford but is much smaller in scale. Inter and postwar estates occur exclusively to the north of the village. There are two medium scale Interwar developments of semi-detached houses and two or three small to medium scale post-war private estates (HLC\_PK 15574, 15568 & 15574). The Willow Glade area at the western end of the village began developing with houses from the 19<sup>th</sup> century but has been redeveloped with residential infill development after 1990 (HLC\_PK 15563).

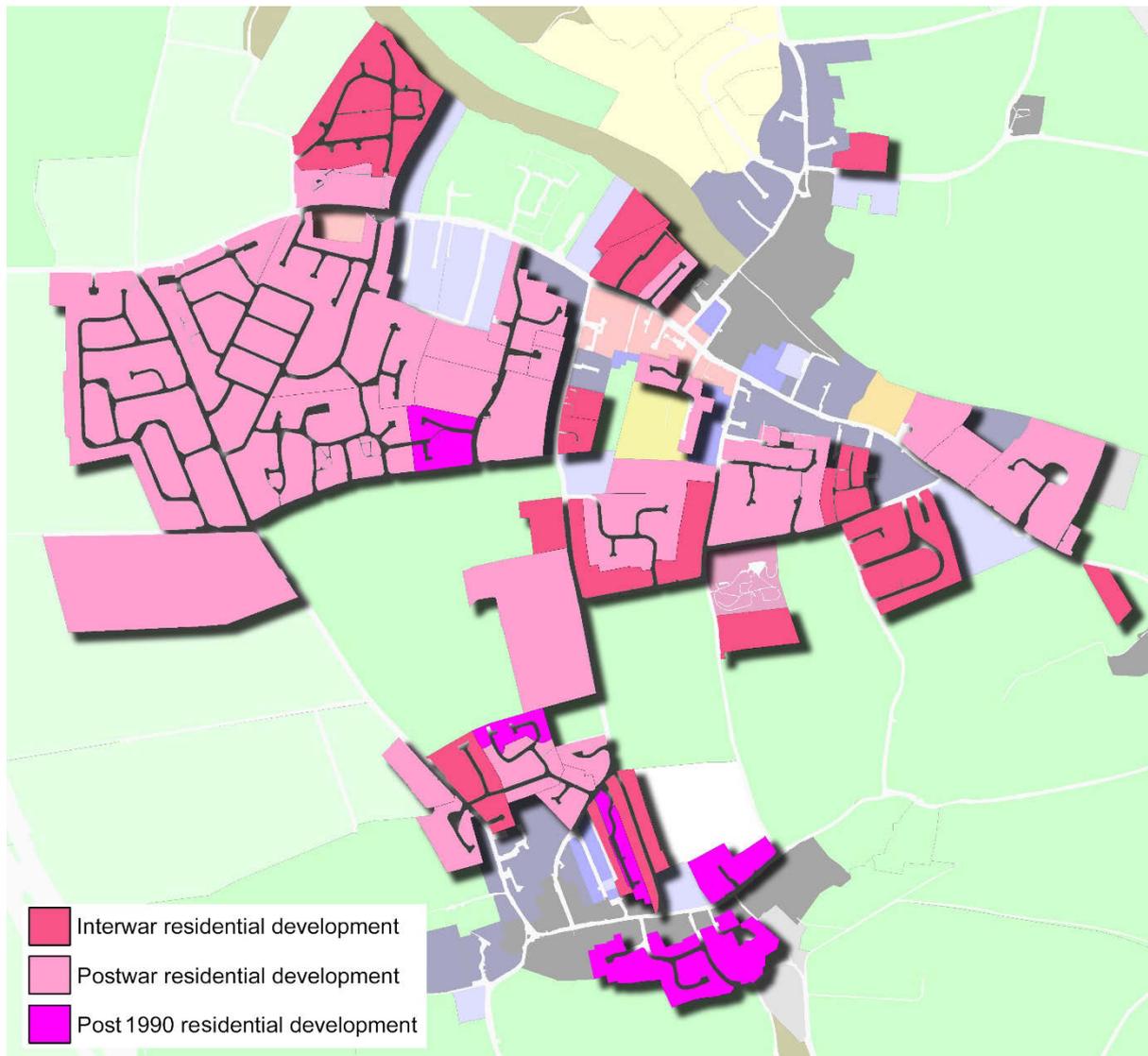


Figure 192. Zone map of Boston Spa's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

### Rural hinterland

Both the open field systems of Clifford and the later enclosed Clifford Moor to the west have undergone some agglomeration in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (around 30%). The preservation of boundaries varies according to locality. The stripfields are most clear on modern mapping to the south of Clifford village. Thorp Arch demonstrates similar preservation. The area formerly known as Church Field to the east of the village has lost the most internal boundaries (over 50%). Elsewhere the preservation is fair. The valley floor meadows along the river Wharfe probably presented common grazing land to both Clifford and Thorp Arch. The historic parkland associated with Thorp Arch Hall to the west of the village still survives as a park. The rural hinterland of Thorp Arch remains largely in agricultural use.



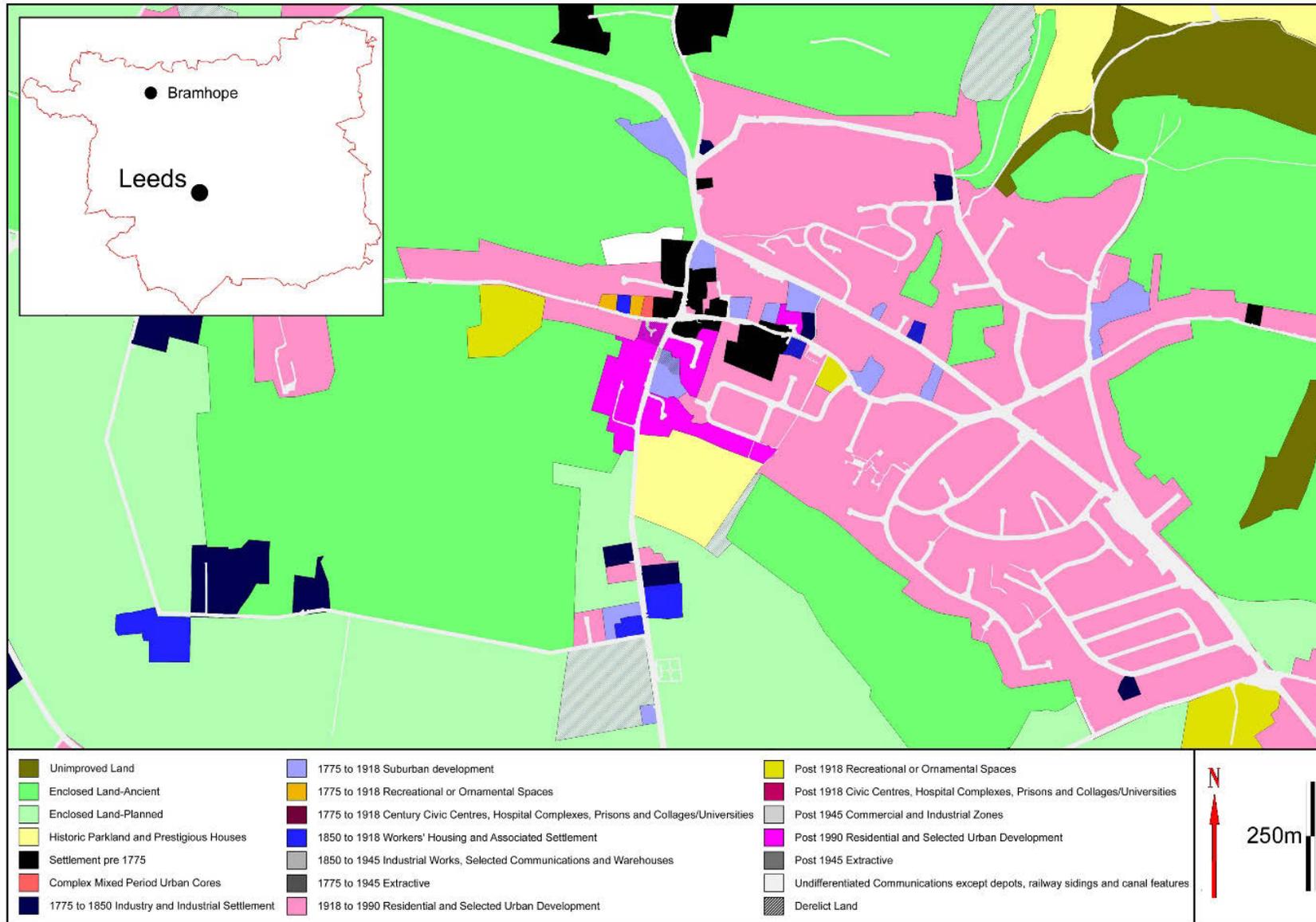


Figure 193. Zone study area map of the Bramhope locality

## Overview

Bramhope originated as a medieval village. It seems to have escaped excessive development during the Industrial Period, perhaps protected as an estate village. The village remains rural in its setting but is now surrounded by a large zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The village is located on the northern slopes of Bramhope Moor. The moor had been enclosed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Bramhope sits at the head of a wooded clough, containing Long Balk Wood. The beck joins the west-east flow of the River Wharfe 2.3km to the north. The valley slopes below Bramhope are steep at this point. Bramhope is located c.11km to the north east of the Leeds City core in the Township of Bramhope extending into the Township of Arthington to the east (160m AOD. OS ref 424825, 443278). The sub-surface geology consists of the Millstone Grit Group of rocks.

## Historic core

“Bramhop” is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.193). In the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century much of the land around Bramhope was monastic land, exploited for agriculture and natural resources. In 1247 it is recorded that Kirkstall Abbey leased land and a water mill to St Leonard’s Hospital. The mill may have been situated in the clough to the north (HLC\_PK 28738). The original Bramhall Hall is now demolished but it is thought to have been built on the site of a medieval manor. It is known to have occupied by the Dyneley family from 1546 until 1767. The hall was situated to the north of the village core. The site is now replaced by the Britannia Hotel built around 1970 (HLC\_PK 12868). Only the listed 1649 Puritan Chapel built in the hall grounds remains from the Dyneley occupation period (HLC\_PK 12869). The chapel acted as the village church even though it was never consecrated. It was replaced as the village church by the St Giles Church in 1881-82 (HLC\_PK 28793).

The village core as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping concentrated around a crossroad which formed a green at the junction of Eastgate, Church Hill, Moor Road and West Gate. The core extended for a short distance northwards along Church Hill as a linear development (HLC\_PK 28795 & HLC\_PK 28791). Linear plots respected Church Hill at this point and these may have represented medieval croft or linear plot allotments. There was probably a medieval open field system associated with Bramhope and this is depicted most clearly to the west and south-west of the village on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Beyond this to the south was Bramhope Moor and to the north, piecemeal enclosure and assarts on the slopes of Bramhope Bank.

The village core contains several Listed buildings which attest to the village’s largely rural and agricultural past from at least the early post medieval period into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They

comprise Old Manor Farm of late 17<sup>th</sup> century origins with a 1691 barn, a late 17<sup>th</sup> century farm, a farm dated to 1709, a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century villa and a Gothic Methodist church of 1895 date (Images of England UID 436542, 436543, 436541, 436544, 436560, 436547, 436545). The 1709 farm is named "Weaver's Cottage" and it does indeed contain multi-light mullioned windows to the top floor but the windows are small and have chamfered mullions and surrounds typical of high status 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century houses; not the square mullions of early Industrial Period weavers' cottages. The name does however suggest that weaving was undertaken within the village core.

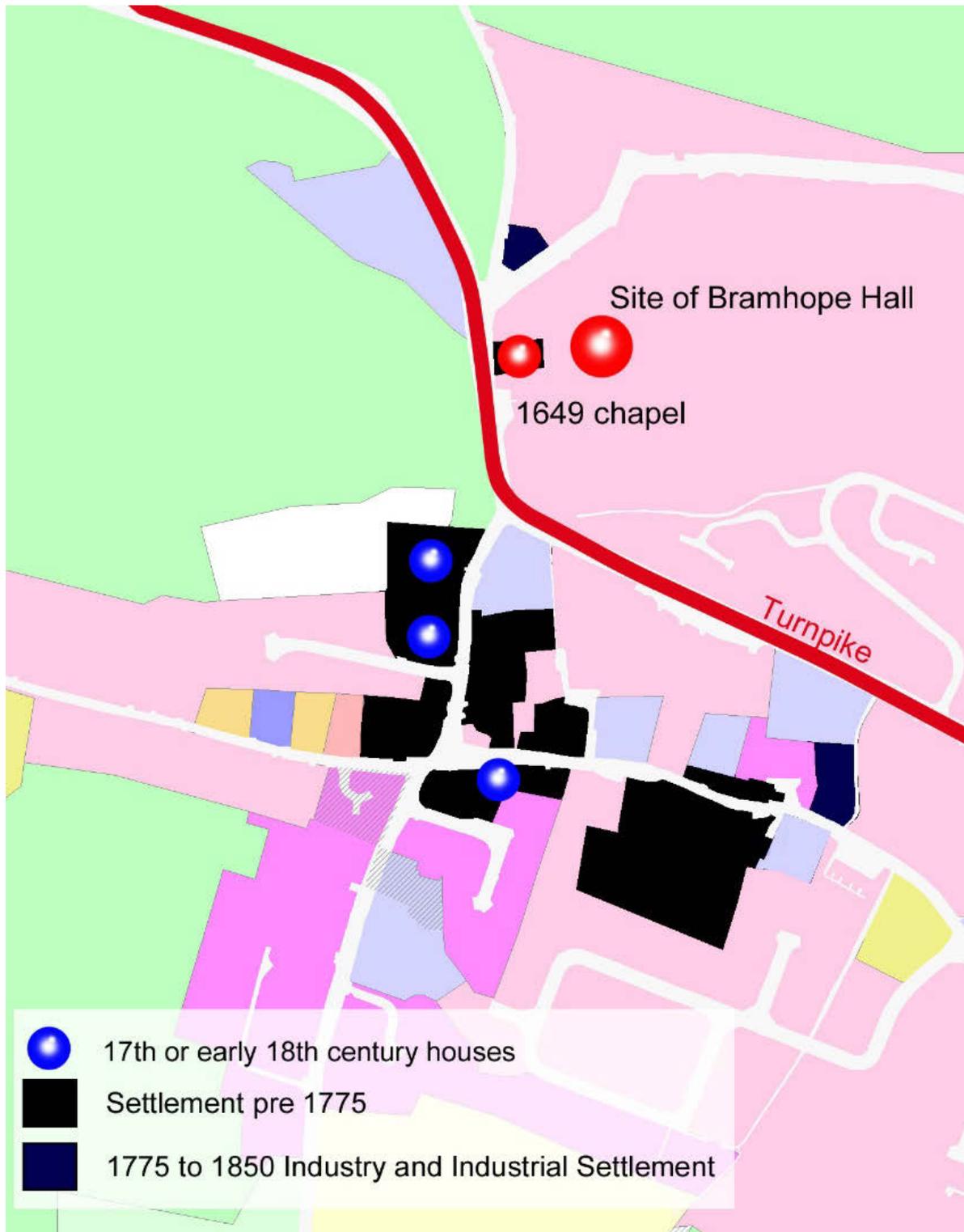


Figure 194. Zone map of Bramhope's historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

The extent of the village displayed on mid-19<sup>th</sup> OS century mapping did not alter much by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a few cottages were perhaps built within the core and the perimeters were expanded by the occasional villa and short terraced row. The two village churches are from

the later Industrial Period. The construction of the Leeds and Otley Trust Turnpike in 1754-55 by-passed the village to the north. East Gate and West Gate was no longer a through route. The introduction of the railway built 1845-49 had little impact as it went under the village rather than through it. The tunnel vents and excavation spoil can be seen along its route under Bramhope Moor.

Bramhope had a corn mill, possible weavers' cottages, a smithy and several small quarries in the rural hinterland. There is no evidence of large organised industry from the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Bramhope now has a large zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing with settlement spreading eastwards along Leeds Road (the turnpike). Development began in the early Interwar period with piecemeal rows of detached houses to the east and west of the village core along East and West Gate and as a large development on rural land to the east of the village to the north and south of Leeds Road (HLC\_PK 28788, 28724, 28745, 28746, 28744, 28749, etc.). This was fairly large scale development which stretched for nearly 4km along Leeds Road and probably represented a planned suburb of detached houses, bungalows and semi-detached houses with Leeds Road being the main transport link to Leeds.

The Interwar development left gaps along Leeds Road between the village and these were filled largely in the postwar period. Two large developments were constructed to the south of Leeds Road in the 1950s and 60s (HLC\_PK 24769, 24769). This area also contains the Bramhope Primary School originating in the 1960s (HLC\_PK 24770). Again, the character is largely suburban rather than social with estates of detached and semi-detached houses. The area to the north of Leeds Road also became filled with houses and the Britannia Hotel in the 1950s and 60s, much of it occupying the former parkland associated with Bramhope Hall (HLC\_PK 12864, 24768, 12865& 12868).

West Park Bramhope Rugby Union Ground was added to the eastern end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century housing zone in 1982 (HLC\_PK 12893). This area also contains a large sand and gravel quarry dating from the inter war period (HLC\_PK 12903).

Development continued after 1990 with infill development along Leeds Road and a few private houses off Moor Road (HLC\_PK 28760).

The Bramhope village core retains a strong vernacular character with evidence of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century architecture clearly displayed. There was some redevelopment in the c.1920s with a few semi-detached houses and a Tudor style pub. Modern housing development intrudes upon the fringes of the village core.

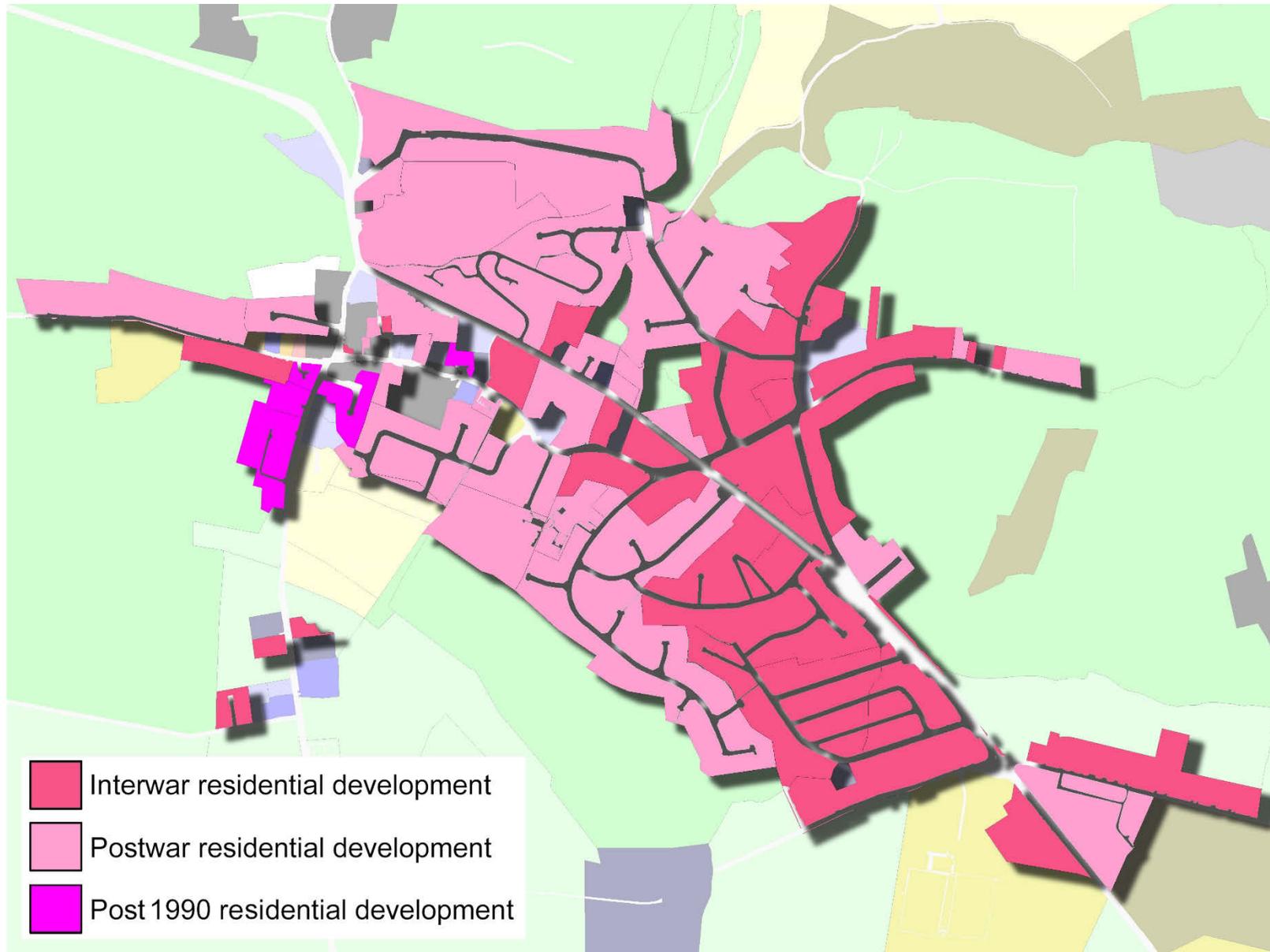


Figure xxx.  
Zone map of  
Bramhope's  
20<sup>th</sup> century to  
recent urban  
and industrial  
development  
(not to scale)

## Rural hinterland

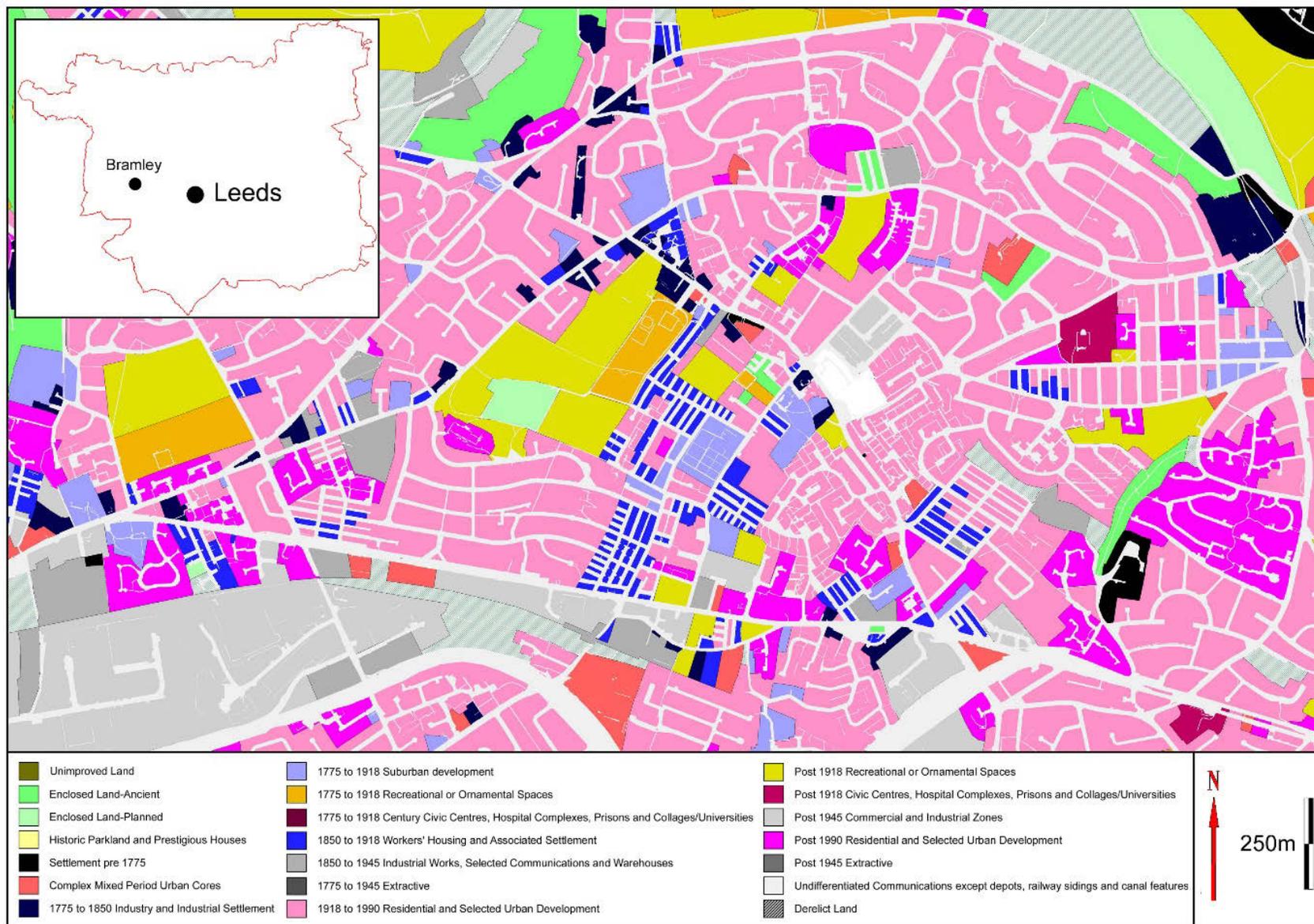
It is likely that the fields to the west of Bramhope were part of the open field system associated with the medieval village. Although they mostly escaped later development they have become agglomerated with around 50% loss of internal boundaries. They are still discernible on modern mapping, particularly along Old Lane. This area contains a relatively low density of historic farms which suggests they were located within the village core.

To the north the land falls away into the Wharfe Valley and the fields here have a different character. The fields here are not irregular in character, suggesting assarts and piecemeal enclosure. The hill side was probably more wooded in the past. Caley Deer Park was named on the slopes 2km to the north-west of Bramhope in c.1850 as part of the Chevin Forest Park common which was enclosed in the 1780s (HLC\_PK 12807). The deer park may have medieval origins. The slopes in the locality of Bramhope contains a few farms. High Ridge Farm 1.3km to the east has a rear wing dating to 1626 and is Grade II Listed (HLC\_PK 28718). 21.4km to the north-east of the lower slopes of Bramhope Bank is Creskeld Hall which may have late medieval origins (HLC\_PK 27570). Several farms in this area have the "Grange" place name element which suggests early origins.

The land to the south of the open fields is historically named Bramhope Moor and parts of the moor area contain large regular fields indicative of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century surveyed enclosure. One farm is named None-go-bye Farm on the old Otley road which suggests this was a high and lonely place in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. The land falls to the south of the moor into the Moseley Beck valley. Bramhope is situated 32.5km to the north of the Leeds Bradford International Airport.

## 4.2.8 Bramley

Figure 196. Zone study area map of the Bramley locality



## Overview

Bramley originated as a rural village which became developed during the Industrial Period. It is now entirely surrounded by large zones of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing as an outer urban conurbation and the core has been entirely redeveloped so little remains of any early historic character. Bramley sits in a north-east facing hillside position on the upper slopes of Beecroft Hill. Beecroft Hill is connected by a neck of land to Swinnow Moor 1.5km to the west. The moor had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The land drops away to the north and east into the Aire Valley which forms a broad loop at this point. Bramley is located c.6km to the north-west of the Leeds City core in the Township of Bramley (120m AOD. OS ref 424581, 435156). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of rocks

## Historic core

Bramley was recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, though it was referred to as waste (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part III. p.211). Much of the lands around Bramley was owned by Kirkstall Abbey after 1152 until the dissolution in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that the abbey would have held one or more granges in this locality. It was during the medieval period that Kirkstall Abbey founded a small chapel of ease at Bramley dedicated to St Margret. The chapel was enlarged in 1836 and replaced entirely by a new church in 1861 (HLC\_PK 29915). The original chapel was thought to have stood near Town Street adjacent to the Old Unicorn Public House (HLC\_PK 45485). The Medieval burial ground has not been located (if there was one).

The Bramley village of c.1850 was a linear development along the northwest-southeast route of Lower Town Street and its continuation north along Upper Town Street. The core ran for around 700m but continued in both directions beyond the village core as lower density ribbon development. It was likely the plan form was established as a post Norman Conquest village with a high-street or linear market-street plan. The feudal village model is supported by the presence of enclosed strip fields to the north and south of the village core. There may have also been croft plots radiating from the village core. An "Old Hall" was described on the western side of Lower Town Street. The location corresponded with a house with a "T" shaped plan named White House Gate on later 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. The site has been redeveloped as part of a modern housing estate (HLC\_PK 24712). Otherwise, the buildings of the 19<sup>th</sup> century consisted of rows of cottages and probable commercial buildings fronting the high street with rear yards developed with cottages and probable domestic workshops of early Industrial Period character. That is not to say there were no ancient buildings present. The original core has undergone significant redevelopment from the post-war period and

only one ancient building survives. No. 112 Lower Town Street contains the remains of a timber framed aisled hall dating to c.1550. This was encased in stone in the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century. An early 19<sup>th</sup> century pub survives at the southern end of Lower town Street. There are also a few encroaching later Industrial Period terraces and the Old Unicorn Public House survive otherwise the street has been entirely redeveloped with post-war social housing and a bus-turning circle. Given that the earliest recorded buildings are on Lower Town Street, this area may have represented the most ancient part of the settlement.

Upper Town Street demonstrates slightly better survival with a surviving chapel at the southern end and a few rows of late vernacular cottages, terraces, town houses, a 19<sup>th</sup> century pub and at least one farm at the northern end. Many buildings in this area are Listed and date to the Industrial Period (e.g. HLC\_PK 29927, 29929 & 29931). The post-war development, which consists of social housing and a shop parade represents around 50% of the core (e.g. HLC\_PK 45450).

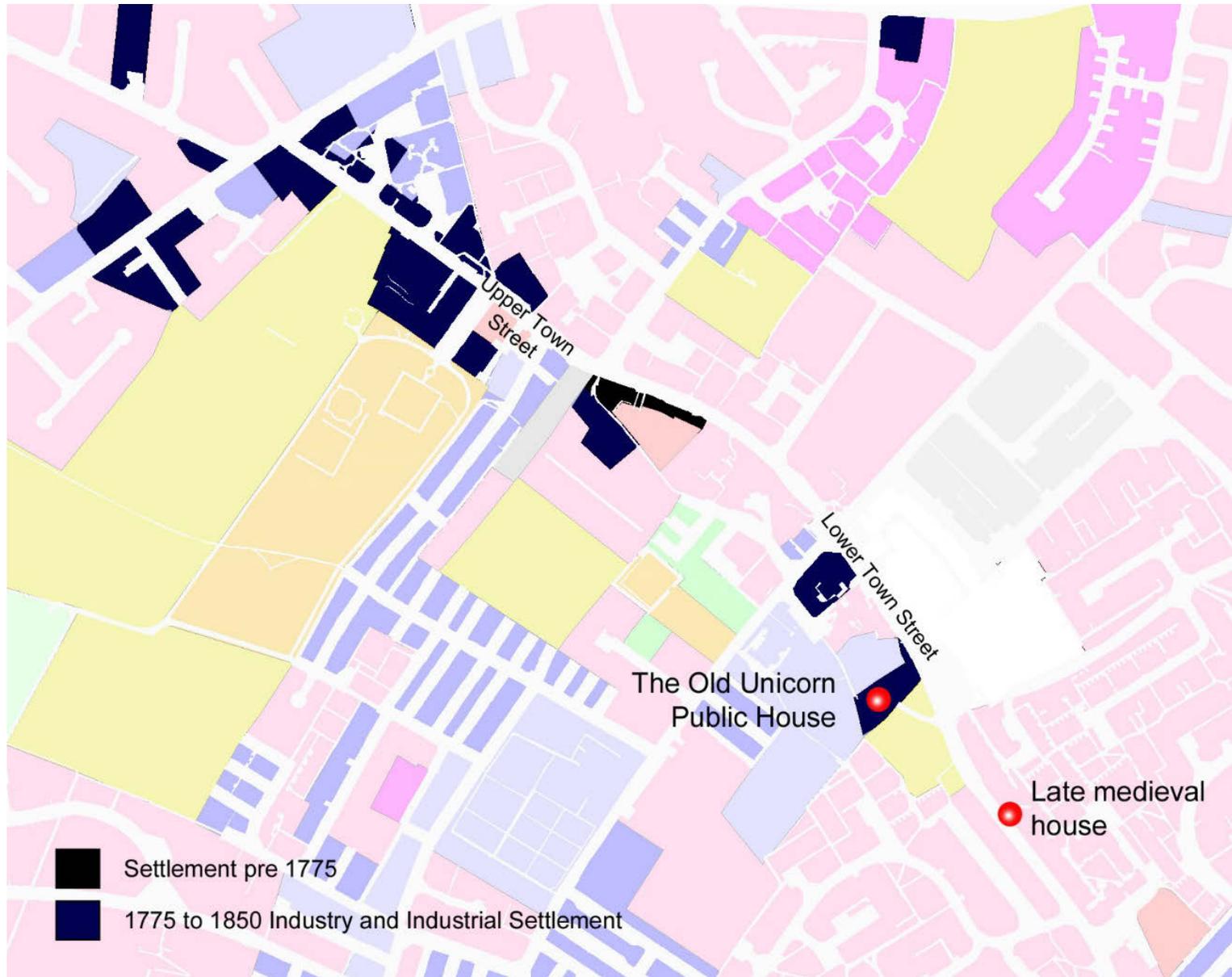


Figure 197. Zone map of Bramley's historic settlement (not to scale)

## Industrial Period development

Much of the surviving historic buildings on Upper Town Street are from the early and later Industrial Period demonstrating development of the town core during this time. The 19<sup>th</sup> century in Bramley was one of growth when the population levels rose from 2565 inhabitants in 1801 to 17229 in 1901 (Leeds City Council. 2009. *Bramley Town Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*). Bramley was developing as a textile town. Initially production was in the many folds of cottages off Town Street. By the 1830s there were 20 mills in the Township. A few industrial works were located within the village core and to the south at nearby Town End. They comprise:

- Wellington Mill (worsted). Pre c.1850 with later rebuilds. Demolished Now and urban green space. HLC\_PK 29932
- Warvells Boot and Shoe Factory. Post c.1850. Extant though reused. HLC\_PK 45480
- Ashcroft Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now social housing. HLC\_PK 45509
- Boot and Shoe Factory. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a supermarket. HLC\_PK 45496
- Elmfield Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1850. Partially extant and reused as modern commercial/light industrial units. HLC\_PK 29909

Farnley Beck 1.3km to the south of the village was developing into an industrial zone from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts several mills producing woollens and worsted and grinding corn (e.g. HLC\_PK 33349, 27891 & 45565). The valley also contained several quarries which were industrial in scale even in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. HLC\_PK 25376 & 13348). The Farnley Beck valley now contains a mix of works and modern housing estates. Another significant development was the introduction of Bramley Railway Station in 1878 (HLC\_PK 43609). This was located around 800m to the south west of the village and developed a small zone of 19<sup>th</sup> century industry including Victoria Woollen Mill, a foundry and brick works, an organ works and the Railsfield Fruit Preserving Works (e.g. HLC\_PK 43612 & 33699). The Aire Valley 1.5 km to the north contained many industrial works at this time.

Late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping depicts Bramley with a well-developed town core with an inner zone of early Industrial Period yard developments. The edges of this zone was beginning to expand with terraced rows. The enclosed linear strip-fields were being sold off for development on a plot by plot basis and were being filled with new houses which included terraced rows and several villa developments. This is most evident to the west of

Town Street. Development in c.1894 was patchy and the hinterland was still largely rural. The medieval field alignments demonstrate fragmentary preservation in the modern housing and surviving terraces.

Additional zones of terraced house construction were occurring on the edges of Bramley: Moorside and the northern end of Upper Town Street which developed a zone of both terraces and villas. Another zone was developing to the south of Bramley along Stanningley Road and adjacent to the railway station and at Bramley Town End. These areas all featured industrial works, so the associations with the terraces were probably local to individual mills in these areas.

Villa housing was present throughout Bramley both in the core and the rural hinterland. Two specific zones developed on the fringes of Bramley: on Hough Lane to the west and to the north of Bramley on Broad Lane (e.g. HLC\_PK 45472 & 29938). A few were also built in the Farnley Beck valley to the south (HLC\_PK 42844).

Like other Leeds district industrial towns, the urban core probably became more commercial at this time and several institutes were built, such as the 1861 St Peter's Church to the west off Lower Town Street or the Bramley Zion Baptist Chapel in 1846 and the Bramley Board School of 1877 both on Hough Lane (HLC\_PK 29915). The Zion chapel has a history which dates back to 1777. Other notable features from the 19<sup>th</sup> century include Lincroft Gardens, a large allotment to the north-east of Bramley and the Bramley Cricket and Football Ground (HLC\_PK 15408 & 29908). Both sites have been redeveloped with modern housing. Bramley Recreation Ground which opened in 1872 survives to the west of Upper Town Street (HLC\_PK 27878).

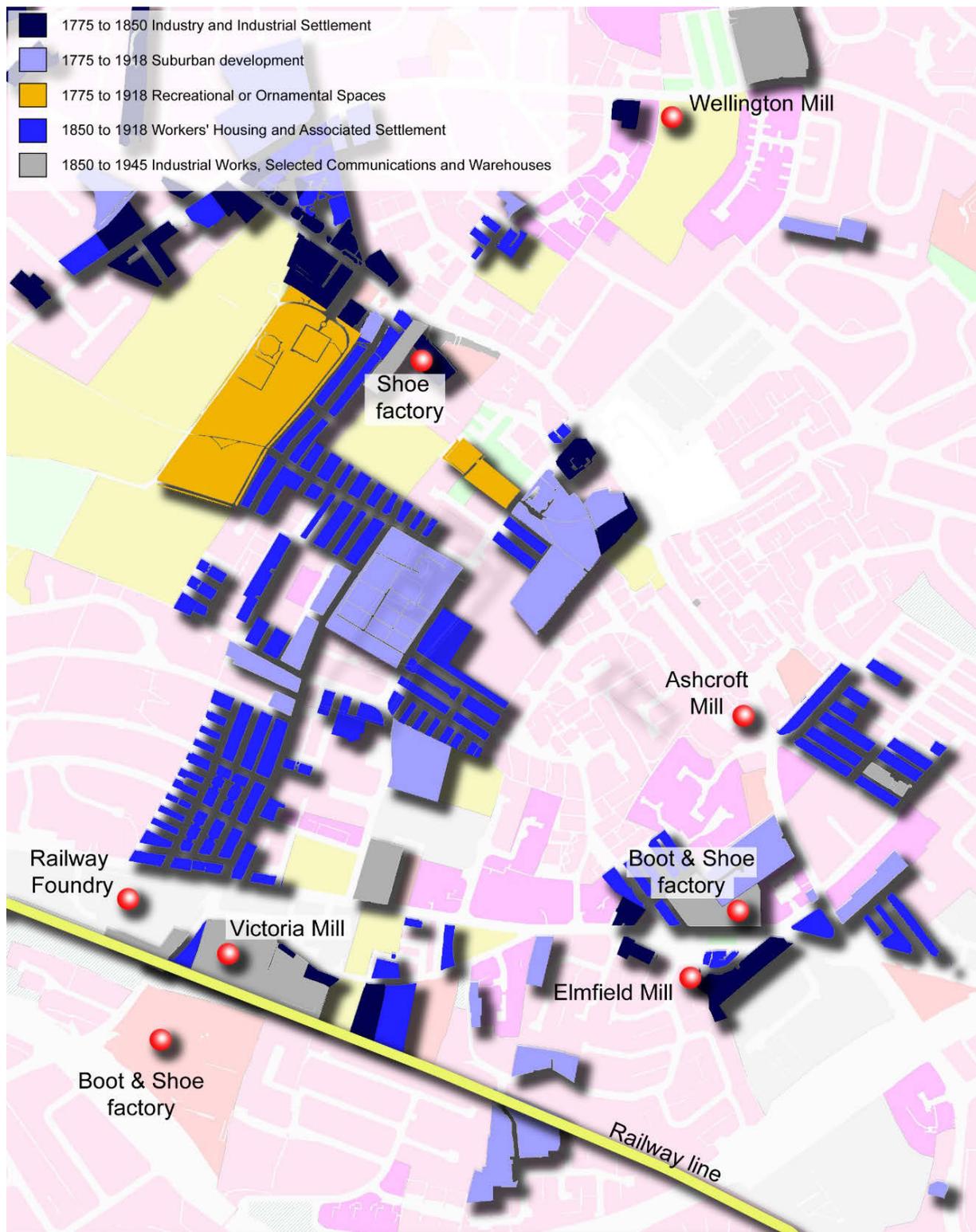


Figure 198. Zone map of Bramley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Terraced house construction continued into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and a few of the large grid-iron developments date from the Interwar period (e.g. HLC\_PK 24697).

The character of Bramley is now overwhelmingly residential with large scale zones of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing estates and significant redevelopment of the Bramley historic core and to a lesser degree, the zones of Industrial Period housing. Bramley is connected to the larger Leeds urban conurbation by continuous residential and industrial development. Development extends, in the Bramley locality, to the upper slopes of the Aire Valley nearly 1km to the north and east.

Interwar development close to the historic core is small scale and piecemeal consisting of one or two cul-de-sacs and short rows (e.g. HLC\_PK 29948, 24521 & 43629). There are two large zones of Interwar housing estate which were built in the rural hinterland. The Sandford Housing Estate was built between 1933 and 1938 as a social housing development consisting largely of 16 hectares semi-detached houses 700m to the north-east of Bramley (HLC\_PK 15073). The estate includes the Hollybush Primary School built around the same time (HLC\_PK 15412). To the south of this is the Wyther Housing Estate built in the early 1930s consisting of semidetached houses and terraced blocks in a grid-iron arrangement which probably continued an earlier phase of terraced house development from before the First World War. (HLC\_PK 15415). To the south-west of Bramley is a 12 hectare estate built around Fairfield Grove between 1921 and 1933 (HLC\_PK 15326). Christ the King Roman Catholic Primary School was built to the south east of Bramley in 1936 (HLC\_PK 33527). These estates are unusual in that they don't radiate outwards from the core but form an outer shell which left large open areas of undeveloped land between the core and the houses. It could be that there was a plan in place for the development of Bramley which was initiated in the c.1930s but was interrupted by the war. Some of the post-war development have similar estate layouts and seem to continue the shell-like outer zone. For example, to the north of Bramley is the Moorside Estate built as social housing in the c.1940s or 50s (HLC\_PK 15074). The immediate west of this is the "Intake" estate of the same date built to the north and south of Leeds and Bradford Road (HLC\_PK 15149 & 15149). This area contains the Intake High School also of the same date which occupies a 9.4 hectare site. And to the south of Bramley is the Swinnow Moor estate built in the 1950s to early 1960s (HLC\_PK 15340). Bramley Recreation Ground was established to the west of Town Street around 1953 (HLC\_PK 27876).

The layout pattern of the estate changes closer to the Bramley core. Here the housing is more densely arranged with linking footpaths rather than broad streets. The area represents

a post 1960s phase of social housing which also redeveloped the historic core (e.g. HLC\_PK 35587, 24701 & 24713). Over 75% of the historic fabric depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping has been lost. Estates now run along Town Street together with late 20<sup>th</sup> century shop parades and other facilities.

The only industry in the locality of the town is the redeveloped site of Waterloo Mill to the north-east (HLC\_PK 33501). The Farnley Beck Valley now contains a large zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century industry, particular to the west towards Pudsey. The largest development is the Grangefield Way Industrial Estate established in the 1970s or early 80s and occupying a site of over 35 hectares (HLC\_PK 15339 & 15338). A few of the industrial sites in this zone reoccupy earlier industrial sheds (e.g. HLC\_PK 33575).

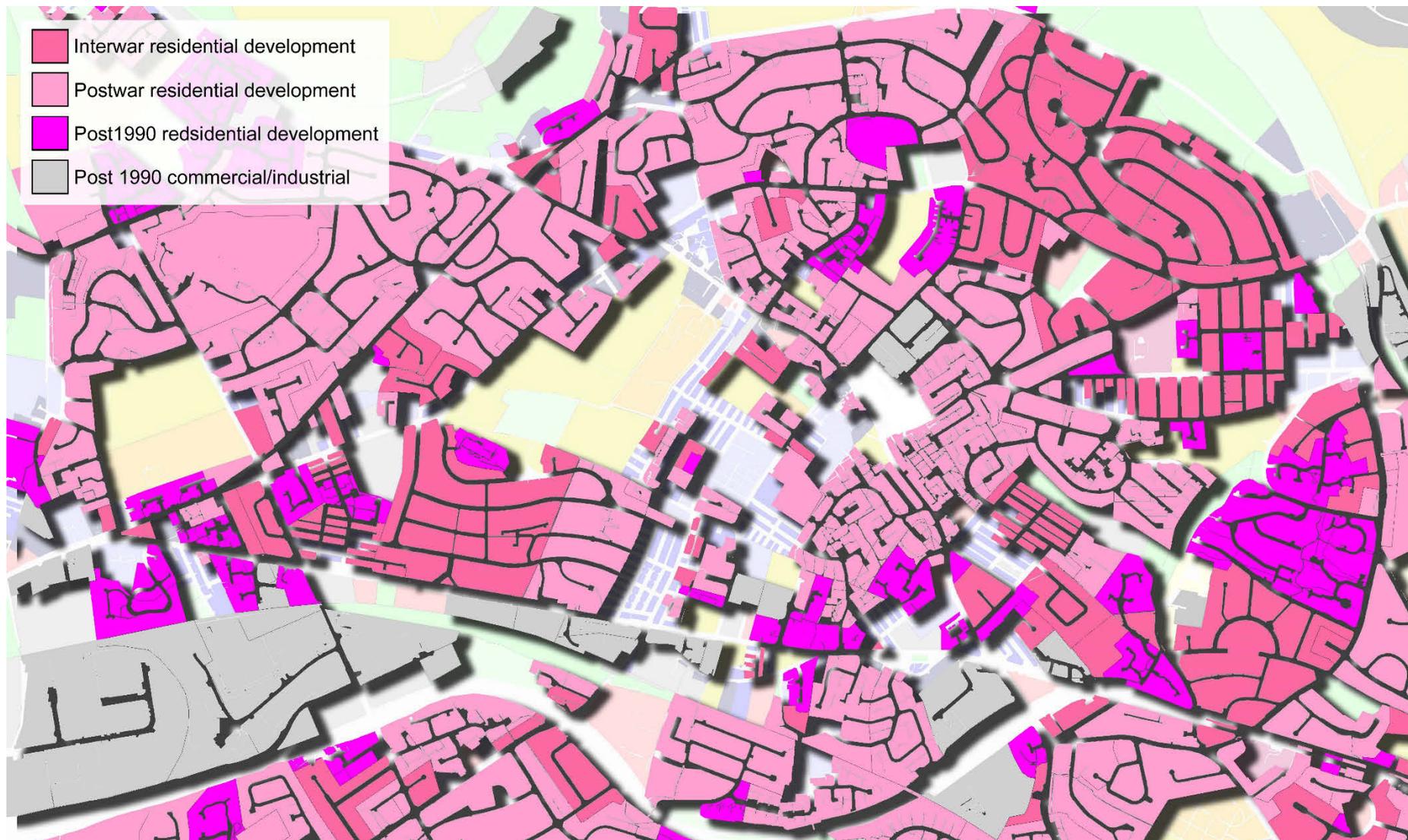


Figure 199. Zone map of Bramley's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)



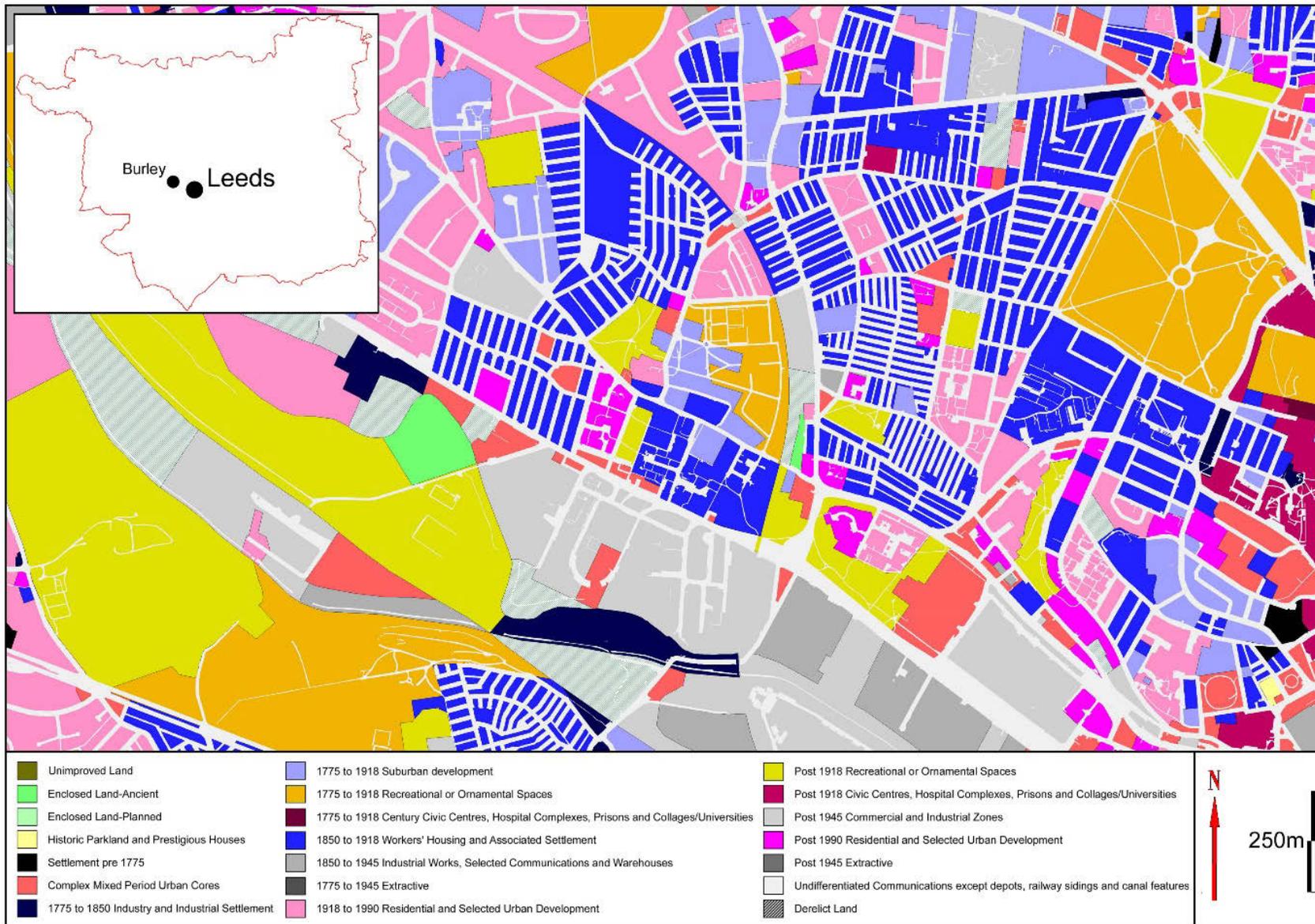


Figure 200. Zone study area map of the Burley locality

## **Overview**

Burley is an Industrial Period suburb of Leeds which takes its name from a small village or hamlet of possible medieval origins which was located to the west of the study area (see below). The village was connected to the urban sprawl of Leeds by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 20<sup>th</sup> century development is represented by some infill or redevelopment and a new outer zone of housing to the west. Burley is situated on the northern slopes of the Aire valley on Headingley Hill. The Aire was situated in a wide valley with a northwest-southeast flow. The hill projects as a spur from Headingley Moor around 2km to the north east. The moor had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and contained a large private park. Old Burley is located 3.4km to the north-west of the Leeds City centre in the Township of Headingley cum Burley (50m AOD. OS ref 427707, 434758). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of Rocks.

## **Historic core**

The Burley of c.1850 was a small village or hamlet situated around the junction of Cardigan Lane and Burley Road. Settlement occurred as a linear development of c.250m along the north-south route of Cardigan road and as a group of yards in a triangular shaped plot of land east of Cardigan road. This fold may have originated as a green or common edge settlement and appears to have contained cottages of the early Industrial Period with possibly one or two earlier houses (HLC\_PK 34226). The setting of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Burley was firmly rural and the hamlet contained at least one farm. Burley may have originated as a small settlement in the middle ages. "Burteg" is named in historic records as early as 1195. The "bur"-element may relate to a now lost near-by fortification. The site of ancient camp is recorded on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping 800m to the south-east on the River Aire. Burley may have been a medieval village as there are hints in the surround enclosure patterns of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century of strip allotments, although these are small scale and vague.

Only a fragment of the original Burley Village remains. The settlement contains one Listed house dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century on Cardigan Road (Images of England UID 465749). The other Listed buildings comprise a 1904 Methodist church hall and a Church of 1898 date (Images of England UID 465753 & 465750). These are a reflection of Burley's later Industrial Period development. Cardigan road is also later Industrial Period in character with a villa, school and short row of shops. The area which contained the fold of cottages is now a park.

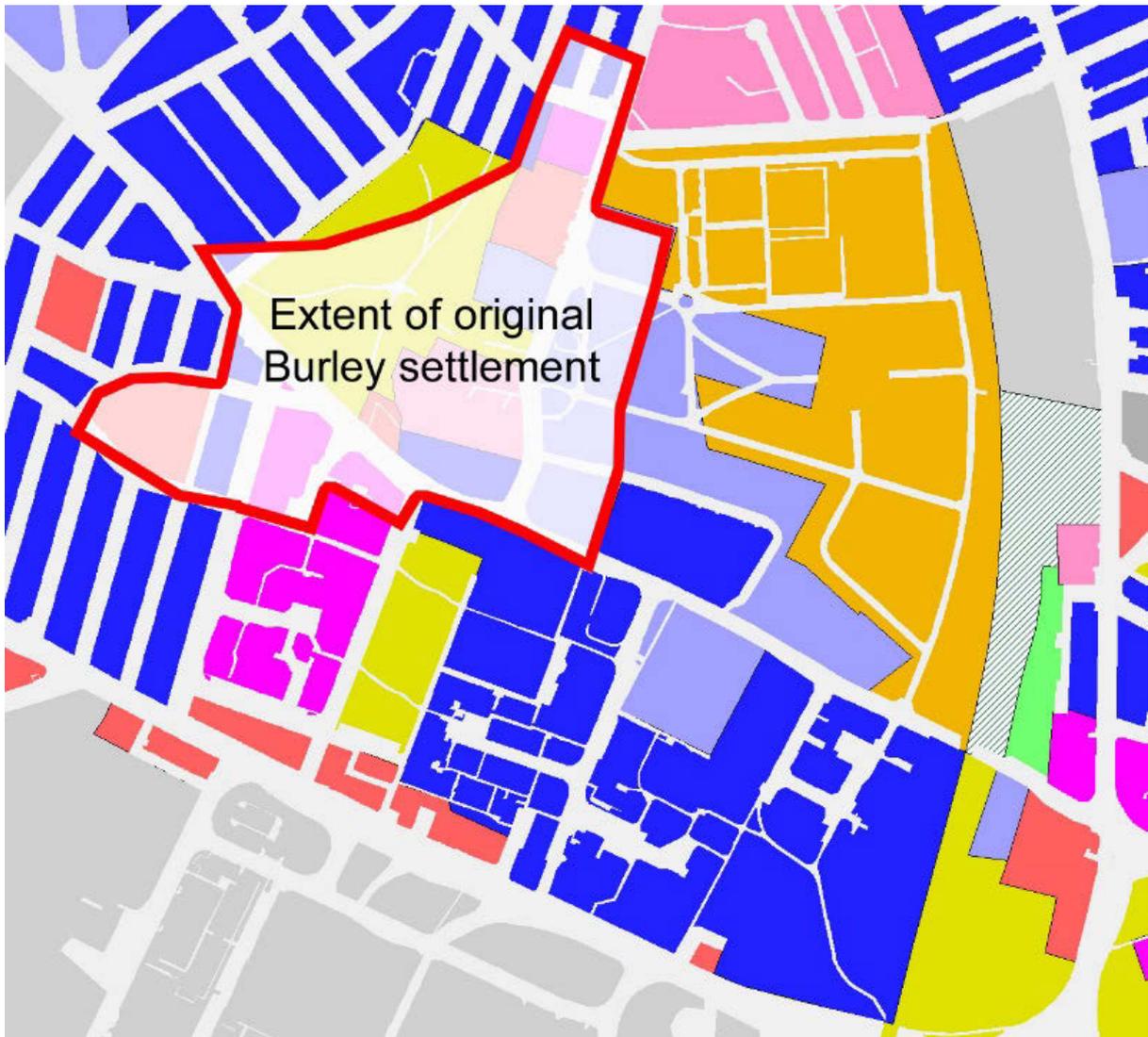


Figure 201. Location of Burley's historic settlement core c.1850 (not to scale)

### **Industrial Period development**

Although rural in its setting the Burley locality in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century was beginning to show the signs of the large scale development that was to come in the later Industrial Period. The Leeds Northern Railway Harrogate line was already present and was to gain sidings and a station in Burley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 28972). The terraced house developments on the outskirts of Leeds were still over 1km away to the east, although a few rows were beginning to creep along Burley Road and Kirkstall Road to the south. Kirkstall Road originated as the 1741 Leeds & Halifax Trust Turnpike. It may have been the case that Burley village contained early workers' houses or even loom shops. Burley was also likely developed as a suburb of Leeds at this time (e.g. HLC\_PK 15223). Burley village contained a few villa-status houses (e.g. HLC\_PK 34215). Burley Hill 700m to the west was developed

with larger houses, some set in large areas of private parkland. Burley Wood, for example, was built before c.1850 and was set in a large private park (HLC\_PK 13526). It is now a housing estate. Burley Hill survives as the New Burley Social Club (HLC\_PK 15300).

The broad valley floor meadows of the Aire valley were becoming developed with mills. St Anne's Mill and Burley Mill were present to the west of Burley (HLC\_PK 25010 & 25012). Both were pre c.1850 woollen/worsted mills. Burley Mill was one of the earliest Industrial Period woollen mills of this locality built in 1799. The density of industrial works along the Aire Valley increased towards Leeds. Not only were mills represented, the zone contained printing works, dye works and iron foundries. Development increased in density and scale in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The area east of Burley is notable for its large scale iron foundries which included the Perseverance Works, Leeds Forge and the Albion works which produced ammunition and torpedoes in the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A list and plan of larger scale industrial works and Industrial Period communication routes in the Burley locality depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping is presented below:

1. Armley Mills. Woollen. Pre c.1850. Site of 16<sup>th</sup> century water mill. Later mill extant as a museum. HLC\_PK 24993
2. Cardigan Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now an industrial park. Part of HLC\_PK 25028
3. Millford Place Works. Linen. Established as Burley New Mills (worsted) before c.1850. Now an industrial park. Part of HLC\_PK 25028
4. Burley Vale Mills. Probably textile. Post c.1850. Now an industrial park. Part of HLC\_PK 25028
5. Viaduct Works. Engineering? Post c.1850. Fragmentary survival possible. Now an engineering works. HLC\_PK 25058
6. Leeds Corporation Gas Works. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now late 20<sup>th</sup> century warehousing. HLC\_PK 43452
7. Burley Vale Dye Works. Post c.1850. Partial survival possible. Now part of postwar engineering works. HLC\_PK 25030
8. Perseverance Iron Works. Pre c.1850. Early phases may be demolished. Site redeveloped from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with works HLC\_PK 25030
9. Scotch Foundry. Post c.1850. Partial survival possible. Now a trading estate. HLC\_PK 25033
10. Leeds Forge. Iron. Post c.1850. Large scale site. Demolished. Now the Maybrook Industrial Park built in the 1990s. HLC\_PK 25031
11. Wellington Dye Works. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a late 20<sup>th</sup> century engineering works. HLC\_PK 29888

12. Aire Place Dye Works. Post c.1850. Possibly partially extant. Area now in mixed industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 29889
13. Aire Place Mills. Pre c.1850. Possibly partially extant. Area now in mixed industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 29889
14. Un-named dye works. Pre c.1850. Possibly partially extant. Area now in mixed industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 29889
15. Valley Mill. Post c.1850. Possibly partially extant. Area now in mixed industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 29889
16. Oak Tannery and Airedale Boot Manufactory. Post c.1850. Possibly partly extant. Now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 43447
17. Joppa Tannery. Pre c.1850? Possibly partly extant. Now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 43447
18. Spring Gardens Dye Works. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 43448
19. Kirkstall Road Dye Works. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 43448
20. Un-named dye works. Pre c.1850 foundations? Demolished. Now modern commercial use. Part of HLC\_PK 43480
21. Stansfield Mill. Cloth finishing. Pre c.1850 foundations? Demolished. Now modern commercial use. Part of HLC\_PK 43480
22. Albion Works northern range. Ammunition and torpedoes. Post c.1850. Partial survival possible. Now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 25032
23. Queens Mill. Probably textile. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 25032
24. Albion works southern range. Ammunition and torpedoes. Post c.1850. Partial survival possible. Now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 25032
25. Armley Road Iron Works. Post c.1850. Partial survival possible. Area now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 25032
26. Leeds Wheel and Axle Works. Post c.1850. Partial survival possible. Area now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 25032
27. Spindle works. Post c.1850. Partial survival possible. Area now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 25032
28. Canal Mills. Woollen. Pre c.1850 origins. Possibly extant. Area now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 25032
29. Castleton Mills. Linen. Extant but site reused with modern works. HLC\_PK 45314

30. Airedale Dye Works. Possibly pre c.1850. Demolished. Land derelict. Part of HLC\_PK 43496
31. Airedale Chemical Works. May have originated as a print-works. Demolished. Land derelict. Part of HLC\_PK 43496
32. Perseverance Mills. Probably textile. Pre-1850. Demolished. Land derelict. HLC\_PK 43450
33. Airedale Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now a retail park. Part of HLC\_PK 43451
34. Wellington Iron Foundry. Demolished. Now a retail park. Part of HLC\_PK 43451
35. Wellington Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now a retail park. Part of HLC\_PK 43451
36. Victoria Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now a retail park. Part of HLC\_PK 43451
37. Alexander Foundry. Post c.1850. Demolished now commercial premises. HLC\_PK 43463
38. Wellington Foundry. Iron. Replaced pre c.1850 "Old Mill" (cloth). Demolished. Now flats. Part of HLC\_PK 17664
39. Harcourt Mills. Probably woollen. Possibly pre c.1850. Demolished. Now flats. Part of HLC\_PK 17664
40. New Park Street Mill. Probably woollen. Possibly pre c.1850. Demolished. Now offices. HLC\_PK 17661
41. Bean Ing Mill. Woollen. Formally pre c.1850 Park Mill. Demolished. Now newspaper printing works. HLC\_PK 17655

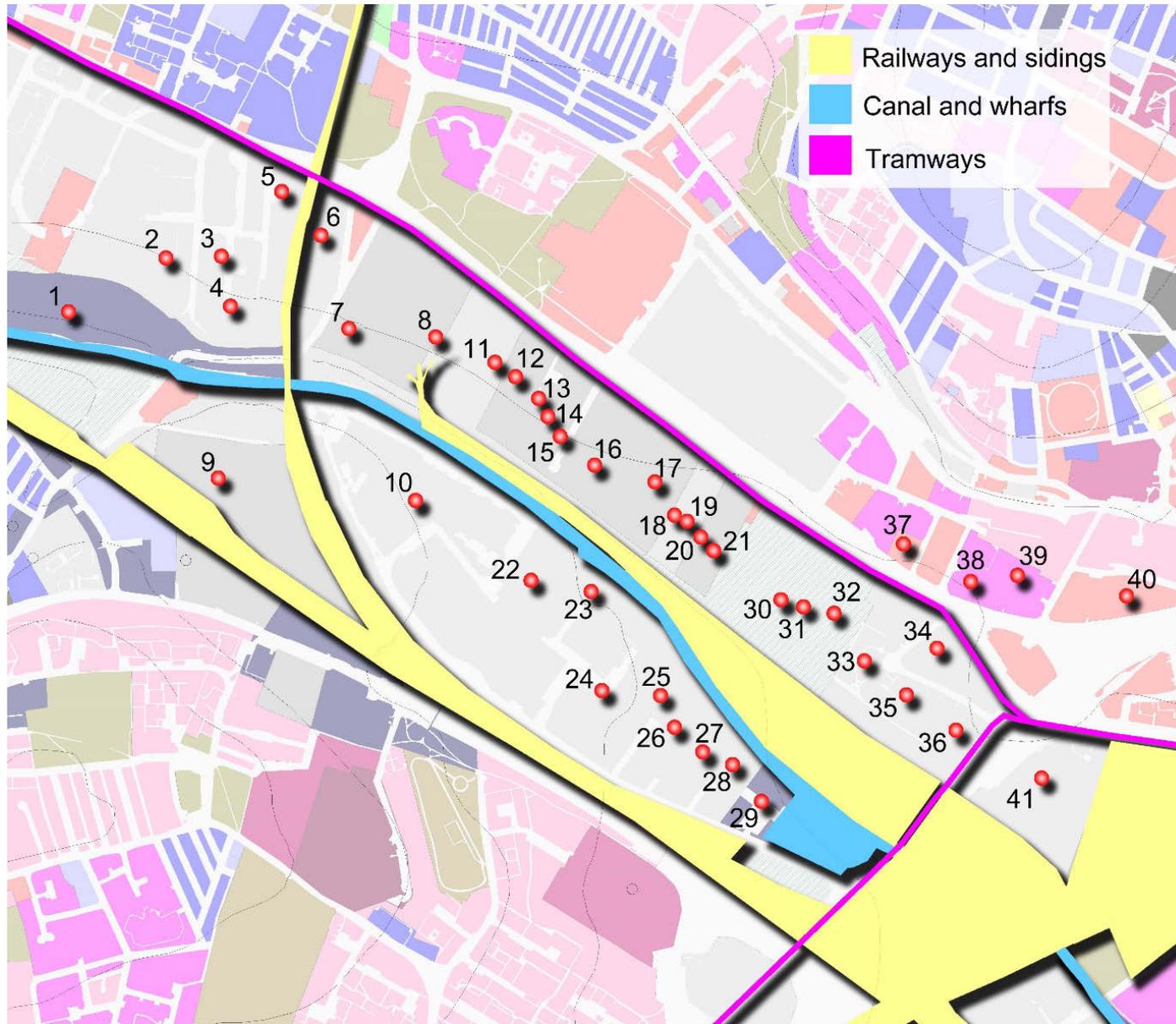


Figure 202. Distribution of larger scale historic industrial works and Industrial Period communication routes in the Burley locality (not to scale)

The terraced house developments of Leeds had spread as far as Burley by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Burley was perhaps considered the terminal point of such development to the west of Leeds at this time as an athletic field and cricket club were built on the outskirts (HLC\_PK 25022 & 15220). The outer edges of the later Industrial Period development also contained a notable allotment, Cardigan Gardens which became redeveloped with terraced and then later a modern housing development (HLC\_PLK 34230).

The terraced housing was large scale and high density consisting of grid-iron developments of both through and back-to-back terraced houses (e.g. HLC\_PK 34358, 13494, *etc.*). The houses for the most part did not have yards. Within the mass of terrace grid-iron development were several chapels, meeting rooms and schools (e.g. HLC\_PK 45970, 45969 & 34322). Burley Road probably developed as an urban core with shops and small institutes, such as a chapel and school lining the northern side (e.g. HLC\_PK 45663 & 45658). Burley Road had a few higher status terraced houses and villas at its western end. Kirkstall Road also probably developed as a commercial core. The southern side was lined with mills and the northern side with terraced rows of houses and parades of shops. The commercial element probably increase at the Leeds end of the road. A tramway connecting Leeds to Kirkstall ran along Kirkstall road and this helped facilitate the development of Burley as an industrial suburb. The density of terraced houses increased in the Leeds direction with more irregular yard development before meeting the earlier Georgian suburbs in the Park Place locality. The area to the north of Burley towards Woodhouse Moor also became more middle class and around the edges of Hyde Park (HLC\_PK 13490). This area contained many villas and rows of higher status terraced houses.

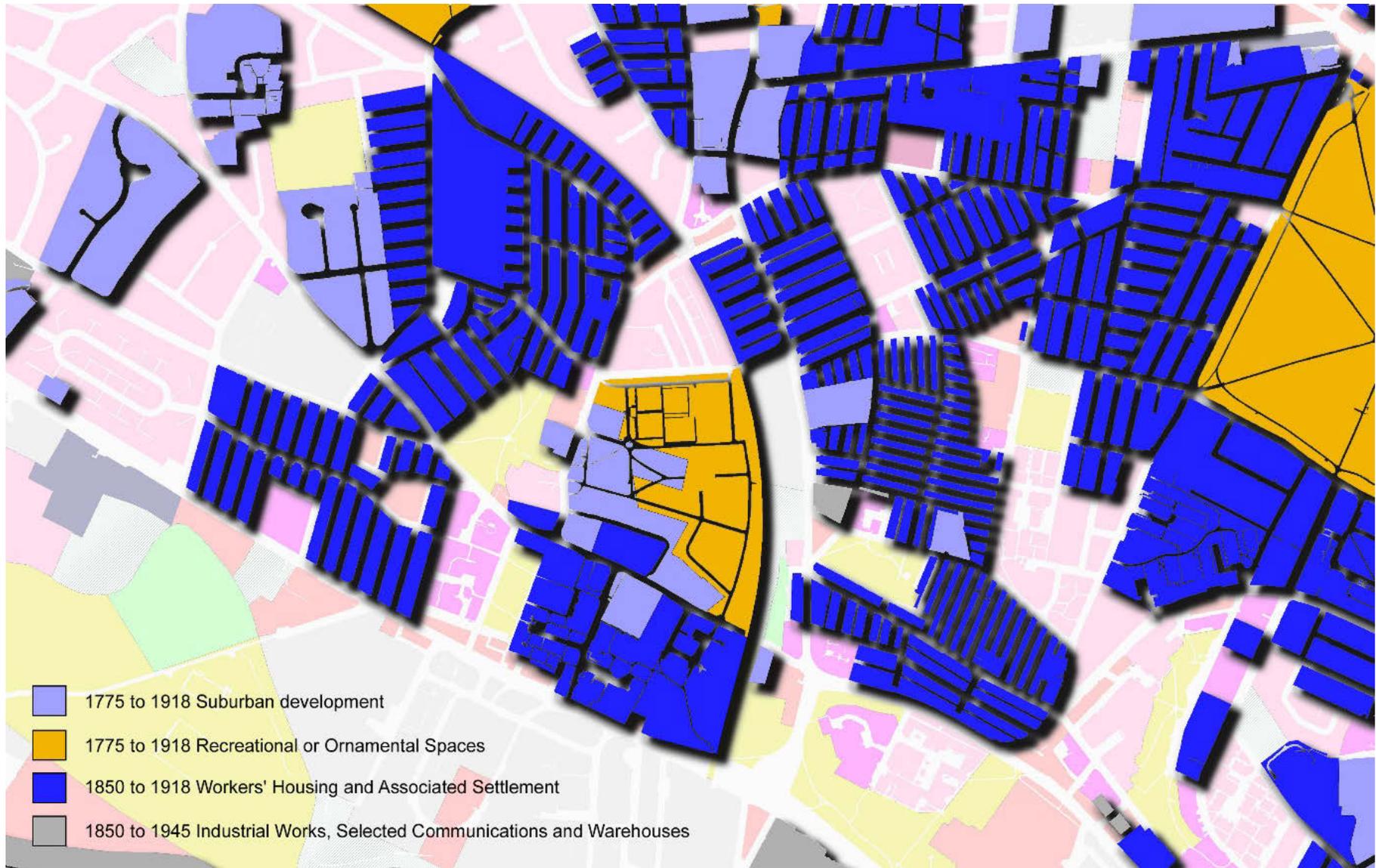


Figure 203. Zone map of Burley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

The Aire valley still forms a large scale zone of industry and commerce which forms a large and continuous zone south of Kirkstall road from the Leeds core for nearly 3km to the west covering nearly all the valley floor. One or two industrial works have been reused with partial survival of building fabric (e.g. HLC\_PK 25033). Many works have been demolished and replaced with large modern sheds containing industrial works, warehouses and commercial premises (HLC\_PK 25031). This industrial development affected the terraced houses zone, particularly at the eastern end of Kirkstall road where houses were replaced with sheds largely in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century from the 1950s onwards (e.g. HLC\_PK 15224). Terraces to the east of Burley were also demolished to make way for the main campus building of Leeds University (e.g. HLC\_PK 15251). Beyond the industrial zone of the Aire Valley to the west the land is in use for exercise and recreation and includes a golf course and sports fields (e.g. HLC\_PK 15008, 24992 & 25003).

Elsewhere the integrity of the late Industrial Period residential historic character is good. Within Burley a few terraces have been demolished to be replaced by houses, local modern institutes, occasionally small parks. Redevelopment has been relatively small scale but wide spread and on a block-by-block basis.

New development occurred in an outer zone between the early settlement cores Burley Kirkstall and Headingley. Medium scale estates with Interwar and postwar examples are represented (e.g. HLC\_PK 15068, 15217 & 13526). The area contains a significant amount of social housing.

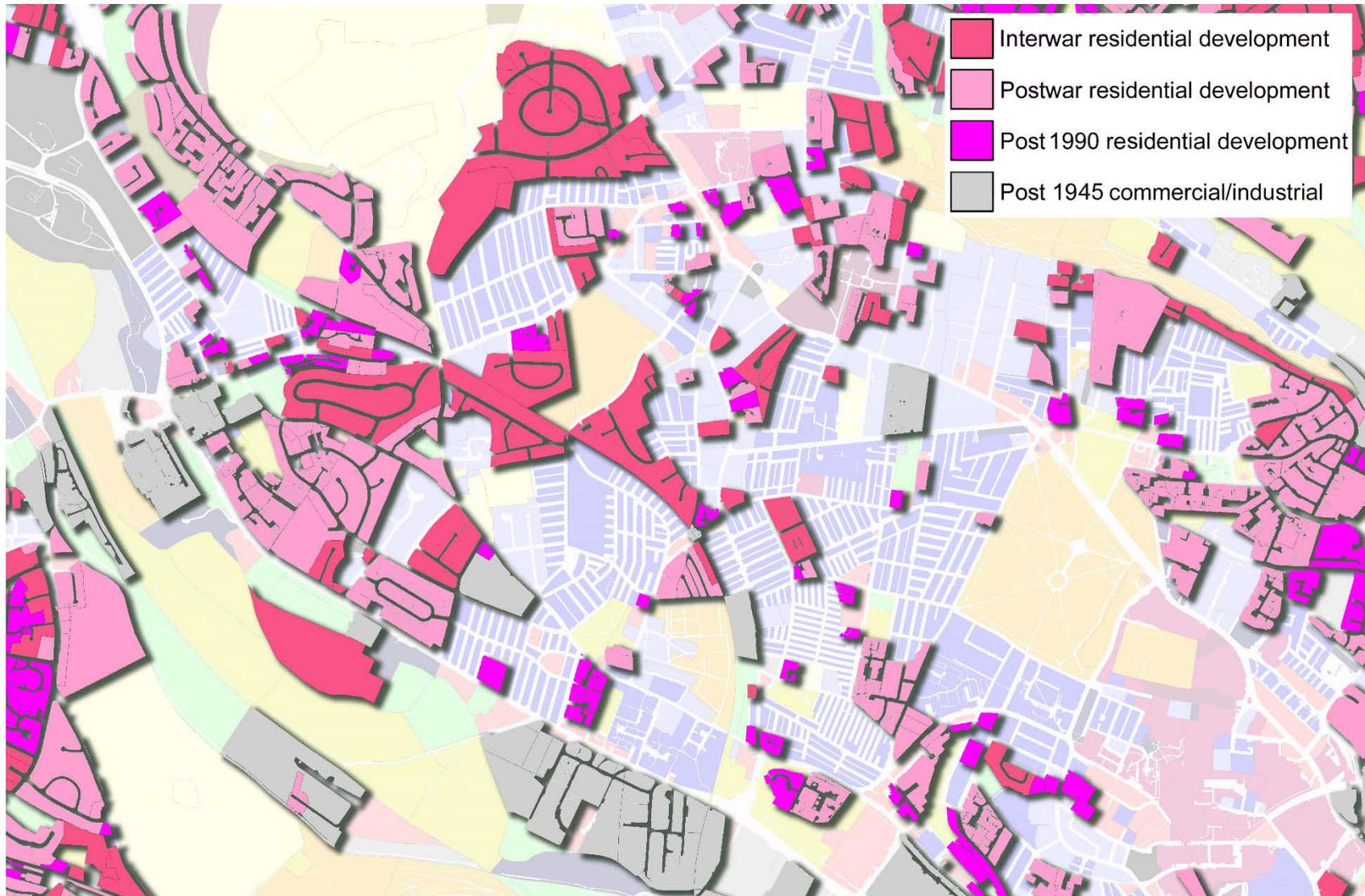


Figure 204. Zone map of Burley's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

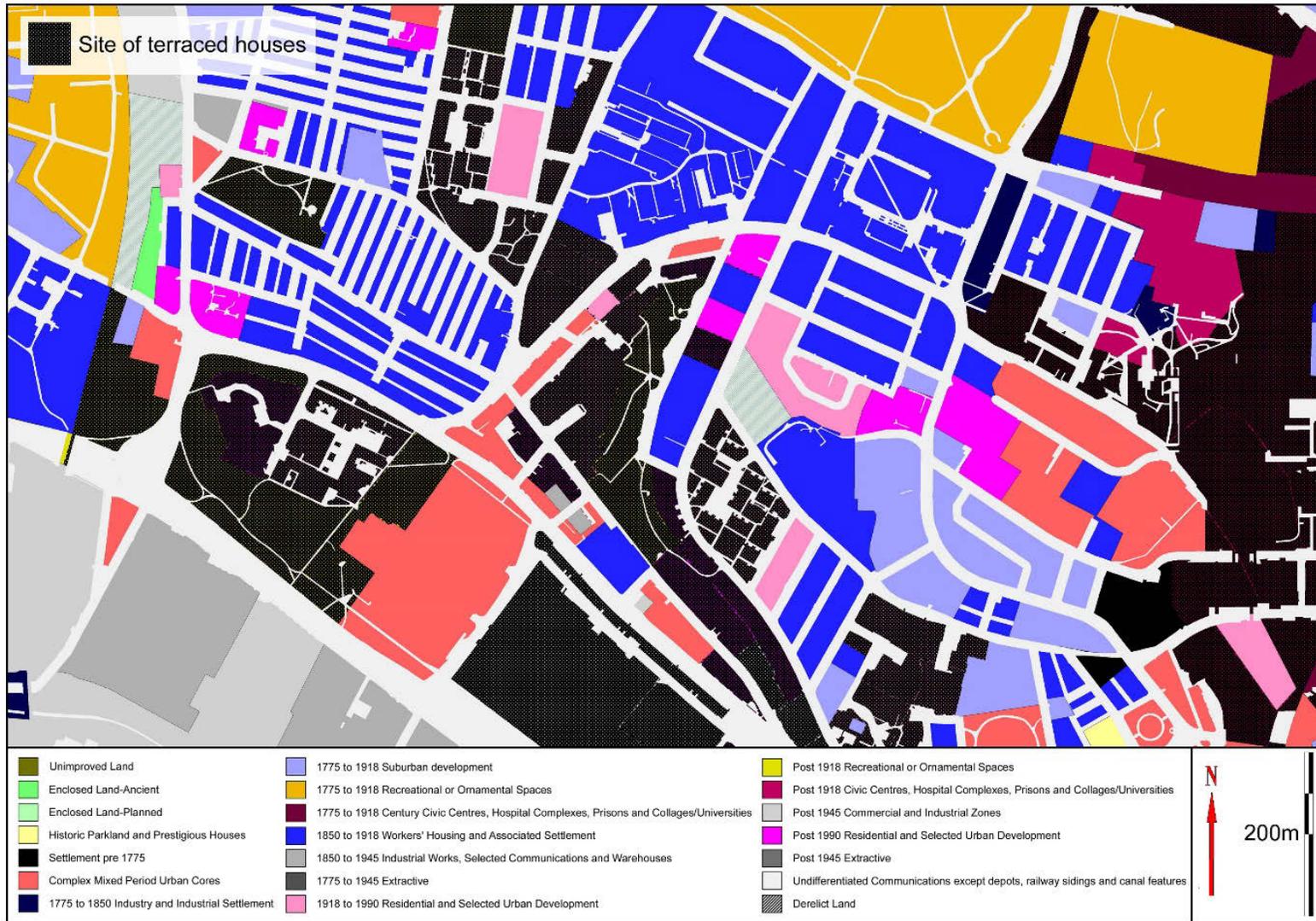
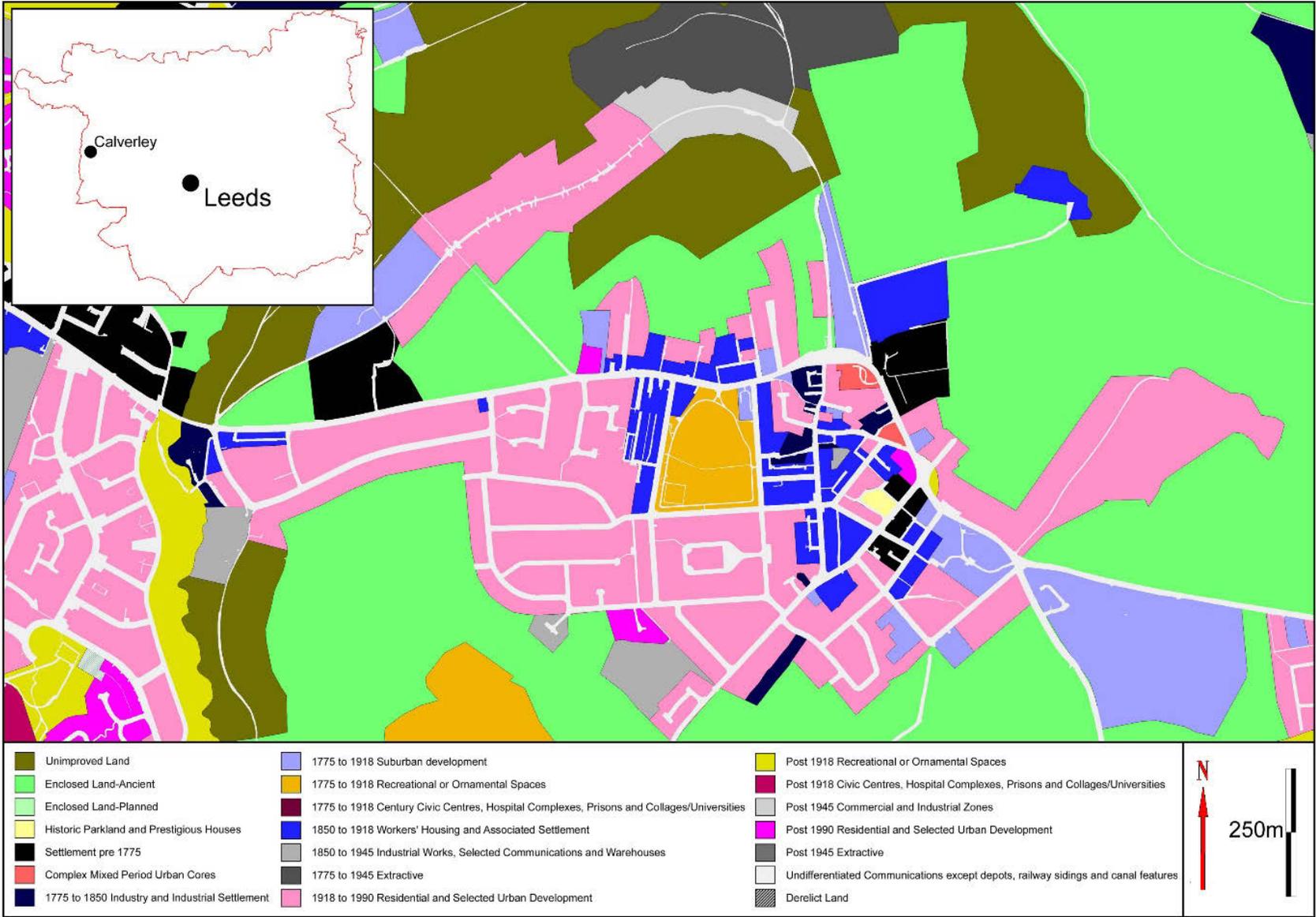


Figure 205. Area of redevelopment formerly containing terraced houses in the Burley locality

#### 4.2.10 Calverley

Figure 206.  
 Zone study  
 area map of  
 the  
 Calverley  
 locality



## **Overview**

Calverley is a village of ancient origins which may predate the medieval period. The village retains a tight core of historically important buildings but is now adjacent to a large zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The location is rural, though it is connected by a ribbon development of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing along Carr Road to the urban conurbation of Bradford in the Idle locality. Calverley is located on a hill top position on a spur of land projecting northwards from Calverley Moor. The land drops steeply to the west, north and east. The valley to the west contains Fagley Beck and the Aire Valley loops round the hill to the north and east. Calverley is located 10.3km to the north-west of the Leeds historic core in the township of Calverley with Farsley (110m AOD. OS ref 420712, 437142). The subsurface geology consists of the Millstone Grit Group of rocks to the north of the village and the Pennine Lower Coal Measures to the south.

## **Historic core**

Calverley is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 but as a settlement probably has earlier origins (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part III. p.224). Although the Church of St Wilfred was founded in 1154 there is evidence to suggest that a pre-Norman building once stood on the site: several 10th-14th century cross slab grave covers have been found inside the church, along with a few early (possibly Anglo-Saxon) stones embedded in the chancel arch. The fact that the church is dedicated to St Wilfrid, an Anglo-Saxon saint, is also indicative of an early origin. (HLC\_PK 12462). Further evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation of the area includes the possible site, situated to the north of Carr Road, of an Anglo-Saxon hall known as Arknell. A field named "Old Hall" on a map of the 1760s may indicate its former location (now in HLC\_PK 12458). The next oldest building in Calverley is Calverley Old Hall, a Grade I listed manor house. The great hall, solar wing and chapel all date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 30488).

Early settlement is likely to have been at the northern end of the village in the locality of the church (HLC\_PK 30450). The Calverley depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping followed (from south to north) the course of Woodhall Road, Town Gate and Carr Road in a "C" shaped curve. The interior northern part of the "C" held yard developments inter-connected by an organic arrangement of lanes. The form appears as a village-green or common-edge settlement which suggests early origins. The enclosure patterns of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century indicates that there was an open field system to the south of the village with a "Carr" or common to the west. This also extended to the north in the narrow area of land between the village and valley slopes which were probably heavily wooded in antiquity.

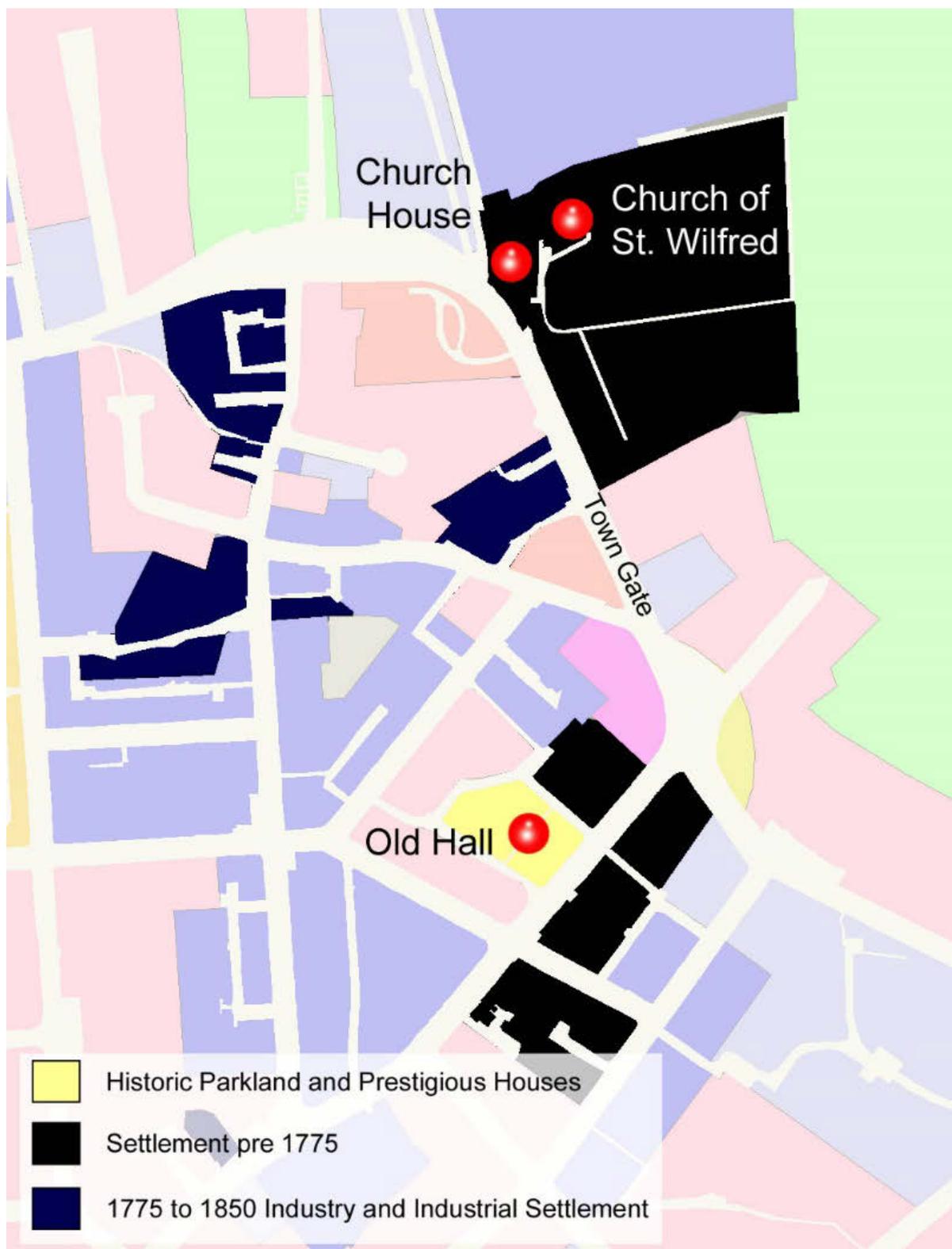


Figure 207. Zone map of Calverley's historic settlement (not to scale)

Other historic building in the core include Church House which is an unusual semi-detached pair of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century high-status town houses. The Old Vicarage of 1866, and the Thornhill Arms Public House dating to 1800 and a Methodist Chapel dating to 1872 (HLC\_PK 12463, 30474, 13940 & 12480).

The last Lord of Calverley, Sir Walter Calverley, sold the estate to the Thornhill family in 1754 (Leeds City Council. 2009. Calverley Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan)

### **Industrial Period development**

Only two mills were depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping in the area around Calverley. Clover Greaves Mill (woollen) on the hill to the west and Calverley Mills (Woollen and Corn) in the valley bottom to the south (HLC\_PK 12476 & 27526). Clover Greaves is now a housing estate and Calverley Mills is derelict land, though the associated fold survives. Two additional mills were added by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Ravenscliffe Mill (woollen) was situated in Carr Bottom on Fagley Beck and Holley Park Mill (woollen) to the south-west of the village (HLC\_PK 12720 & 12486). A second large scale industry in the Calverley locality was quarrying. A large scale sandstone quarry with pre c.1850 origins is located in Calverley Wood 700m to the north of the village. The Fagley beck valley also contained a few small coal pits in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but these did not develop in the later Industrial Period. Calverley gained a few small developments of terraced houses occurring as individual rows, short streets such as Thornhill Street and as a small grid iron-development on Carr Road (e.g. HLC\_PK 12498, 30482 & 30453). This type of housing continued to be constructed on a small scale into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Along with the terraces came a few village institutes such as chapels and a school (HLC\_PK 12480 & 30500).

Calverley is more notable for its 19<sup>th</sup> Industrial Period suburban development. There were attempts in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century by Thornhill Estate to layout plots in Calverley Wood to be developed with high status Industrial Period housing. The wood was laid out with drives and two plots were sold before the scheme was abandoned. Ferncliffe was built at the western end of Calverley Wood in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and Calverley Lodge was built to the east (HLC\_PK 12455 & 12500). A zone of villa housing developed to the east of Calverley on Rodley Lane which included several villas, some with large gardens dating from the early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. HLC\_PK 12501, 12654 & 12655). A few other lesser status villa-houses were constructed in and around the village core.

Victoria Park was established on the western side of the village by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 12479).

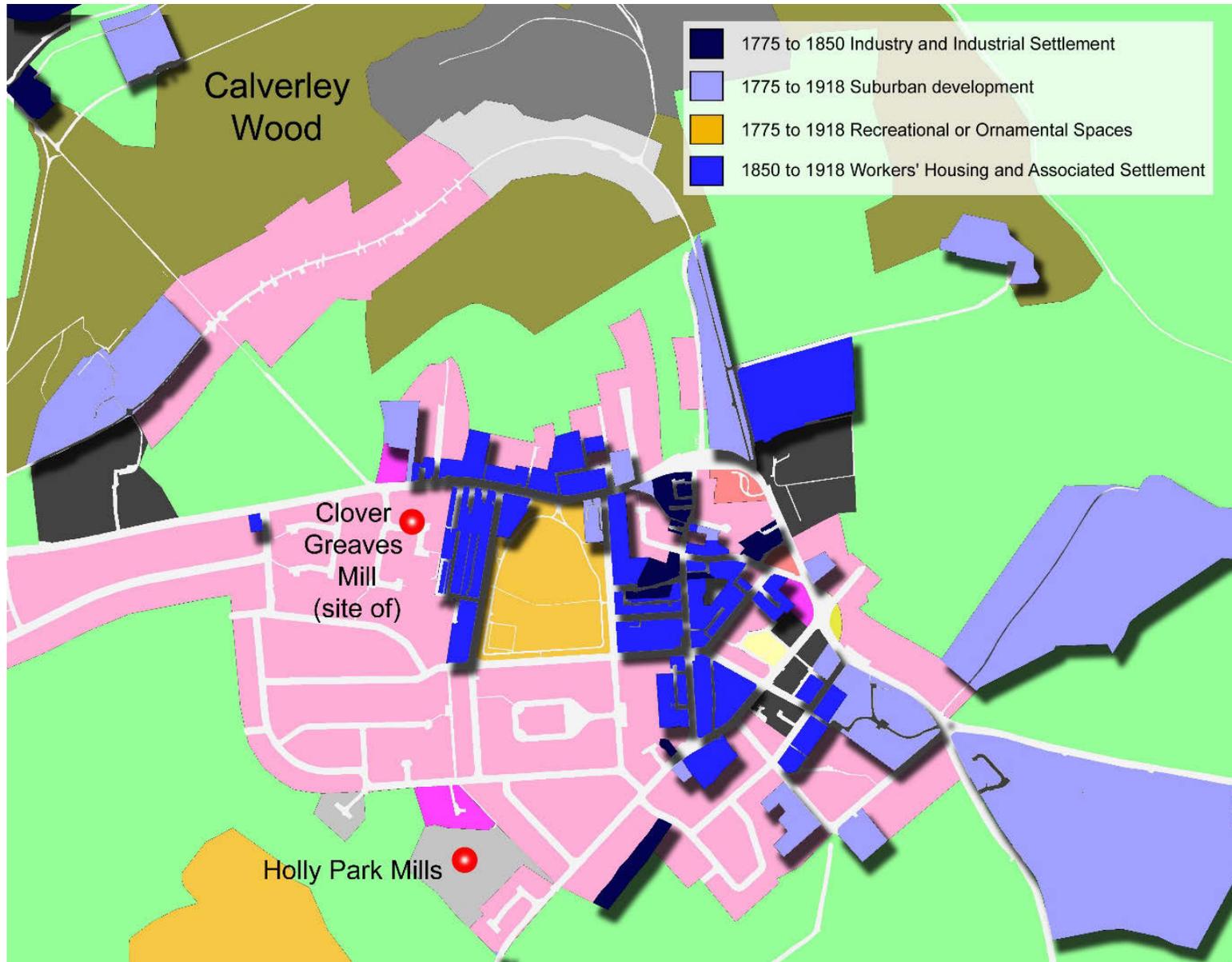


Figure 208. Zone map of Calverley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

20<sup>th</sup> century development around Calverley is largely residential and suburban in character. Interwar development is represented by a linear development of detached and semi-detached houses on Carr Road west of Calverley (HLC\_PK 12473 & 12472). A few rows were also built around the core (e.g. HLC\_PK 12481 & 12461).

A large postwar estate was constructed on previously undeveloped land to the west of Calverley: Parkwood Gardens was built as probable social housing in the late 1950s to early 1960s. To the immediate west of this is larger scale development of semi-detached houses which was probably built as part of the same scheme (e.g. HLC\_PK 12477). In the same locality west of Calverley but the north of the zone is a c.1970s to 80s private estate off Carr Road (HLC\_PK 12476). Clara Drive consists of detached houses built in the c.1950s to early 60s as a detached street north of Calverley. To the south is a similar scale development of detached houses which form a zone around Town Gate and Monson Avenue (HLC\_PK 30445 & 30448). Individual houses and small cul-de-sacs were also built around the village core in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

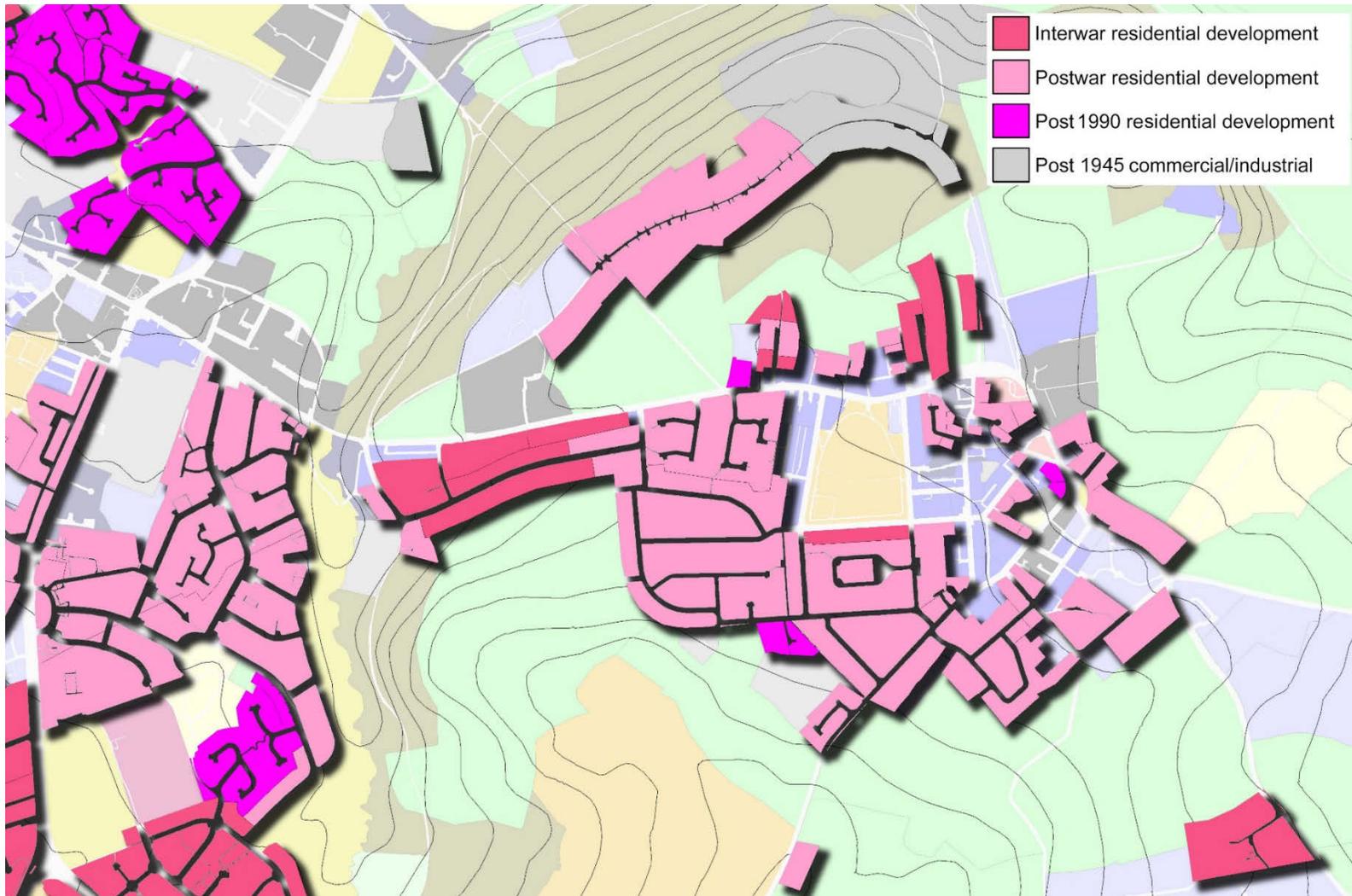


Figure 209. Zone map of Calverley's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale). Based upon the DiGMapGB-625 dataset, with the permission of the British Geological Survey. Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

## **Rural hinterland**

The rural land to the south and partly to the north of Calverley probably contained the village's open field system. The southern field was partly developed with 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The open fields extended to the valley slopes where the field pattern was more irregular indicative of piecemeal enclosure and assarts. This area was heavily wooded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the survival of these woods is good. The greatest amount of field agglomeration has occurred on Woodhall Hill Golf Club to the south-west of Calverley. The club was established in 1905 (HLC\_PK 12360). Elsewhere the survival of boundaries depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping is good. Several villas were built in the rural hinterland.

The rural hinterland also contains smaller scale settlement with ancient origins. This occurs outside the area of former open fields. The fold of Woodhall, located 1.8km to the south of Calverley may have been the settlement of "wudehalle" described in this locality in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century. The settlement contains two listed structures: Ravenscliffe Farm Barn with mid seventeenth century roof trusses & Woodhall Old Hall Farmhouse which has an enclosed timber frame which is thought to date from the fifteenth or sixteenth century (HLC\_PK 12716). 150m to the north of this is Ravenscliffe Farm with mid-17<sup>th</sup> century elements (HLC\_PK 12660). Calverley Carr 900m to the west of Calverley is a small group of late 17th the mid-18th century vernacular cottages and attached barn (HLC\_PK 12456).

**4.2.11**

**Chapel**

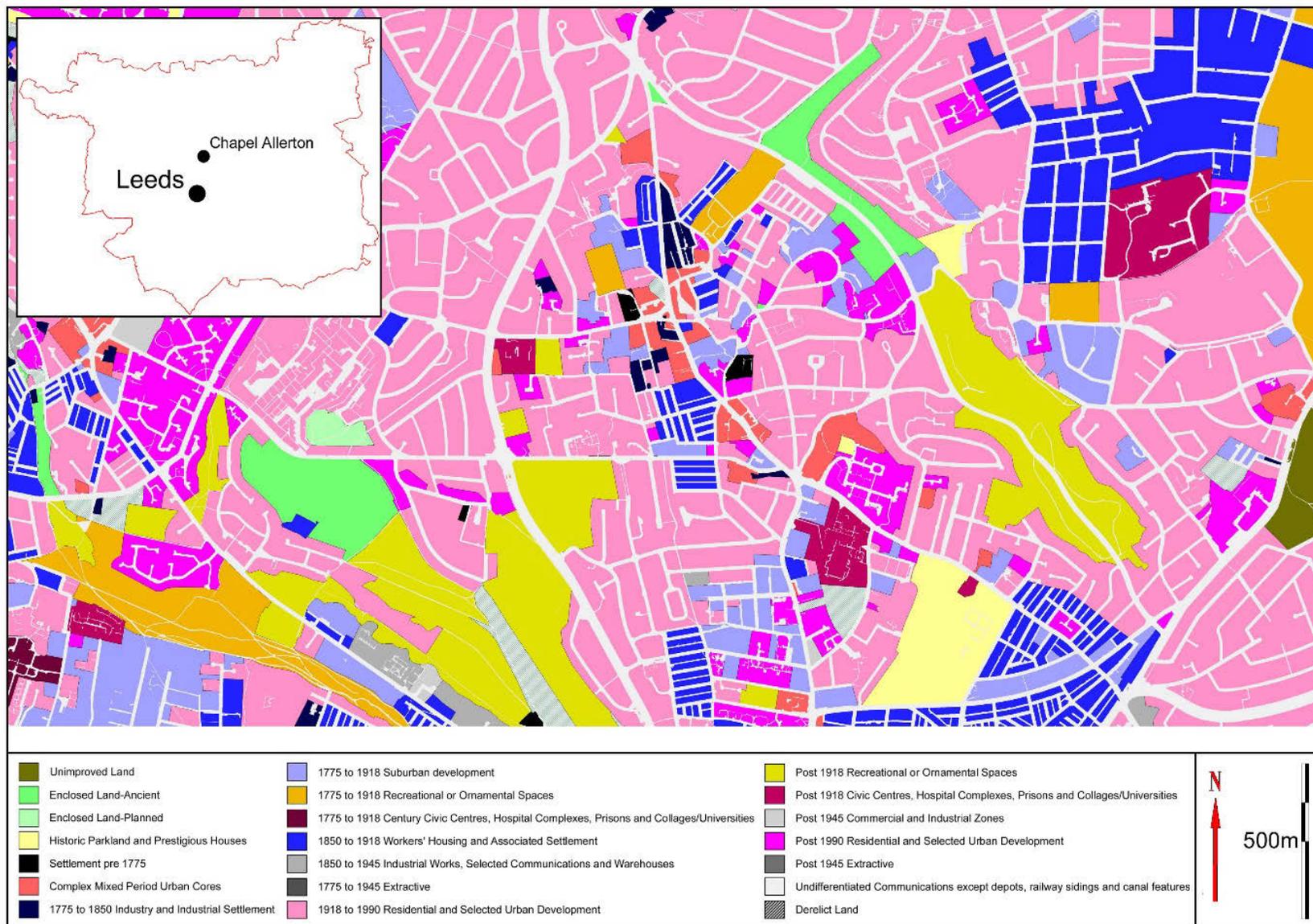
**Allerton**

**and**

**Moor**

**Allerton**

Figure 210.  
Zone study  
area map of  
the Chapel  
Allerton  
locality



## **Overview**

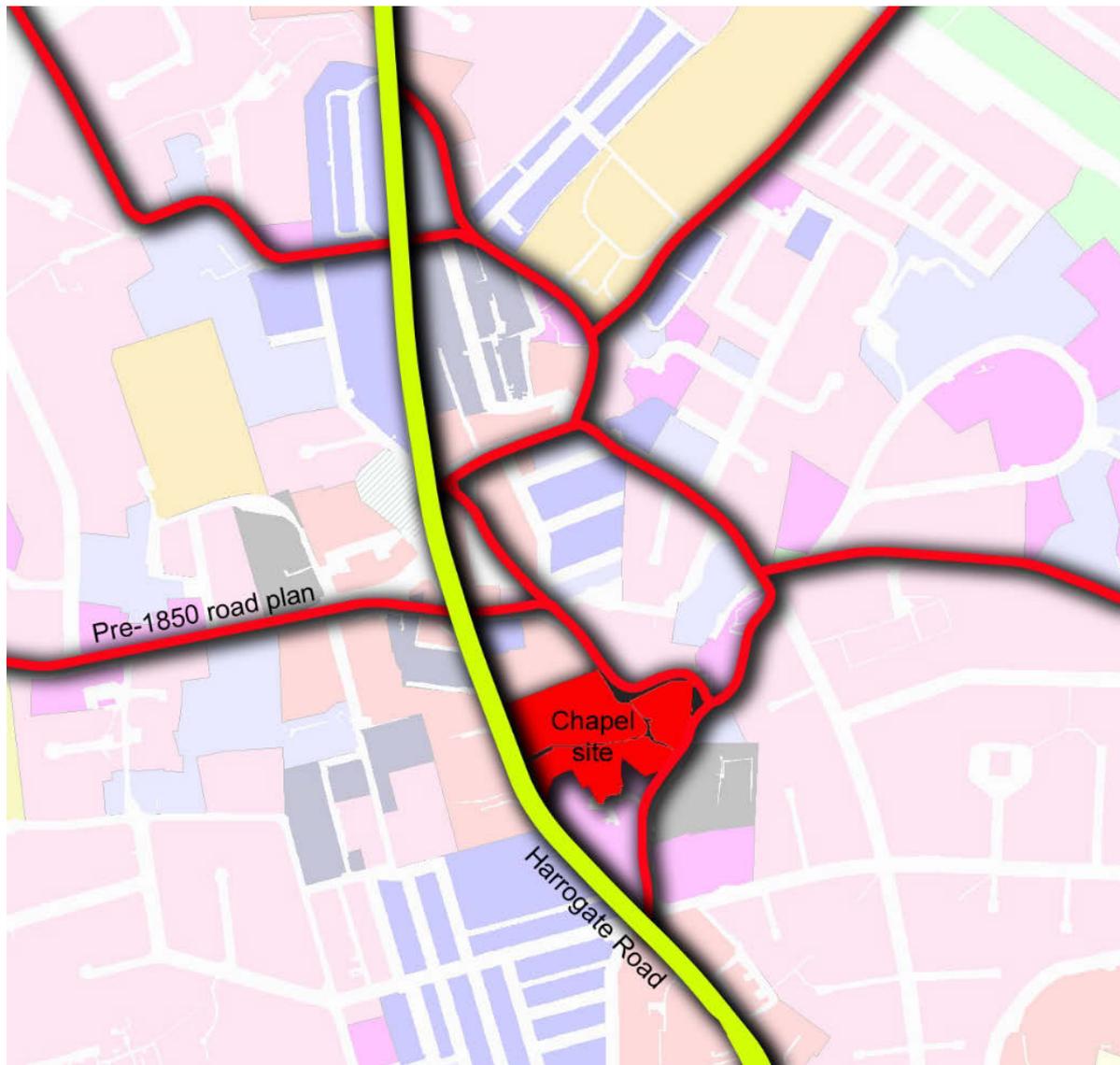
Chapel Allerton is a 20<sup>th</sup> century suburb connected by continuous and largely residential development to the Leeds urban conurbation. It is a settlement perhaps with a medieval origins. The original village has largely been subsumed by later development but its rural origins is still evident in the street pattern. The village developed as a suburb and a resort in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Chapel Allerton is situated in a hill top location. The hill is connected by a neck of land to Allerton Moor around 1km to the north. The land to the north-east and south-west contain steep valleys down which flow the Gipton Beck and Sheep Scar Beck. The hill on the south side of Chapel Allerton slopes more gently towards Leeds and the confluence of the two becks, around 3km to the south on the edge of the Leeds city centre. The Chapel Allerton core is located 3.8km to the north of the Leeds City centre in the Township of Chapel Allerton which becomes Potternewton to the south of the village core (110m AOD. OS ref 430502, 437082). The sub-surface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of rocks.

## **Historic core**

“Alretun” is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period, particularly in documents relating to its possession by Kirkstall Abbey from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The monks probably held one or more important granges in this locality. The “Chapel” element is recorded first from 1576 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.137).

The village plan form of Chapel Allerton was one of many irregular interconnecting lanes. This was a village green or common-side form suggesting either organic development on common land or pre-Conquest origins. Early development probably consisted of a nucleation of farms and cottages. These lanes now correspond with the modern Regent Street, Town Street, Woodland Lane, Gledhowe Lane End, Church Lane and Town Street Walk (HLC\_PK 43298). The main road which cuts through the core is Harrogate Road which probably originated as the Leeds and Harrogate Trust Turnpike of 1751 to 1752. It is likely that the turnpike followed an earlier route through the village and perhaps to the south in the direction of Leeds but it probably had an impact of changing the focus of the village core through increased traffic. A chapel is documented in Chapel Allerton from the 13<sup>th</sup> century suggesting that it was a settlement of a least local significance and served as at least an ecclesiastical centre for the parish (HLC\_PK 33901). It continued in use to 1898 when a new church was established on Wood Lane 550m to the north-west. The site remains with foundations visible to the south side of the early core in St Mathews Church Yard, Church Lane.

Chapel Allerton contains many listed buildings but these relate mostly to the settlement's development as an Industrial Period Suburb. Those within the original core largely consists of villas and associated features such as stables (e.g. Images of England UID 465915 & 465314). They also include a group of late 17th century grave stones within the church yard, a chapel of 1794, a police station of 1904 and parish Hall of 1912 (Images of England UID 465342, 465617, 465333 & 469191). A few non-listed buildings, such as the Nags Head Public Houses on Town Street, might be worthy of further investigation. Nos. 142-144



Harrogate Road may have originated as a farm with a street fronting gable which suggest early origins (Google Street View 2016).

Figure 211. Model of road plan of Chapel Allerton as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

The suburbs surrounding the village core also contain many listed villas. The Mustard Pot Public House originated as a merchant's house of early 18<sup>th</sup> century date which suggests that suburbanisation took place from an early date (Images of England UID 465351). Rose Mount on Hen Corner Lane dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Allerton Hall is late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century and nos. 90 & 92 Potternewton Lane are early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Images of England UID 465447, 465352 & 466389). These occur on the western side of Chapel Allerton. On the eastern side is Gledhow Park (now Chapel Allerton Hospital) which dates from after 1835 (Images of England UID 465306). What these listed buildings indicate is a long period of high status residential development in the locality of Chapel Allerton from approximately the early 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A large zone of villa-park estates developed to the west and south of Chapel Allerton in the locality of Gledhow and Harehills as far south as the terraced house grid-iron developments 1.5km to the south at Potter Newton. This type of development originated in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Newton Hall situated 500m to the south of Chapel Allerton was built as a five bay Georgian mansion in the early 1700s. The house may have replaced an earlier hall which was the seat of the Mauleverer family. (HLC\_PK 14777). Later examples include Potternewton Mansion & Gledhowe Grove (HLC\_PK 14790 & 27367).

Chapel Allerton's development as a villa suburb of Leeds continued into the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Chapel Allerton gained several villas and middle-class terraces during this time. These formed a zone around the original village core. The density of houses was greatest closer to the village core. Those further afield had larger gardens or private parkland. By c.1894 the Potter Newton locality was developing zone of terraced houses, though some of these were higher status with large front and rear gardens. Part of the Newton Hall estate was developed from the c.1860s with a large grid-iron development of such houses (HLC\_PK 33816). A similar development, New Leeds, was constructed a couple of hundred metres further south at around the same time (HLC\_PK 14753). Both sites have been partially redeveloped. Beyond this were the Leeds Cavalry Barracks and then the dense mass of back-to-back terraces which were being constructed in large zones all around the Leeds core at this time.

A few later industrial period low-status terraced houses were constructed around the village but these were small in scale and piecemeal (e.g. HLC\_PK 43267). Several institutes, such as churches, meeting rooms, chapels and schools, were built around Chapel Allerton (e.g. HLC\_PK 43389, 33899 & 29602). A few of the commercial buildings on Harrogate Road date from the later Industrial Period signifying the road becoming more developed as a Victorian urban core. Chapel Allerton remained largely suburban at this time.

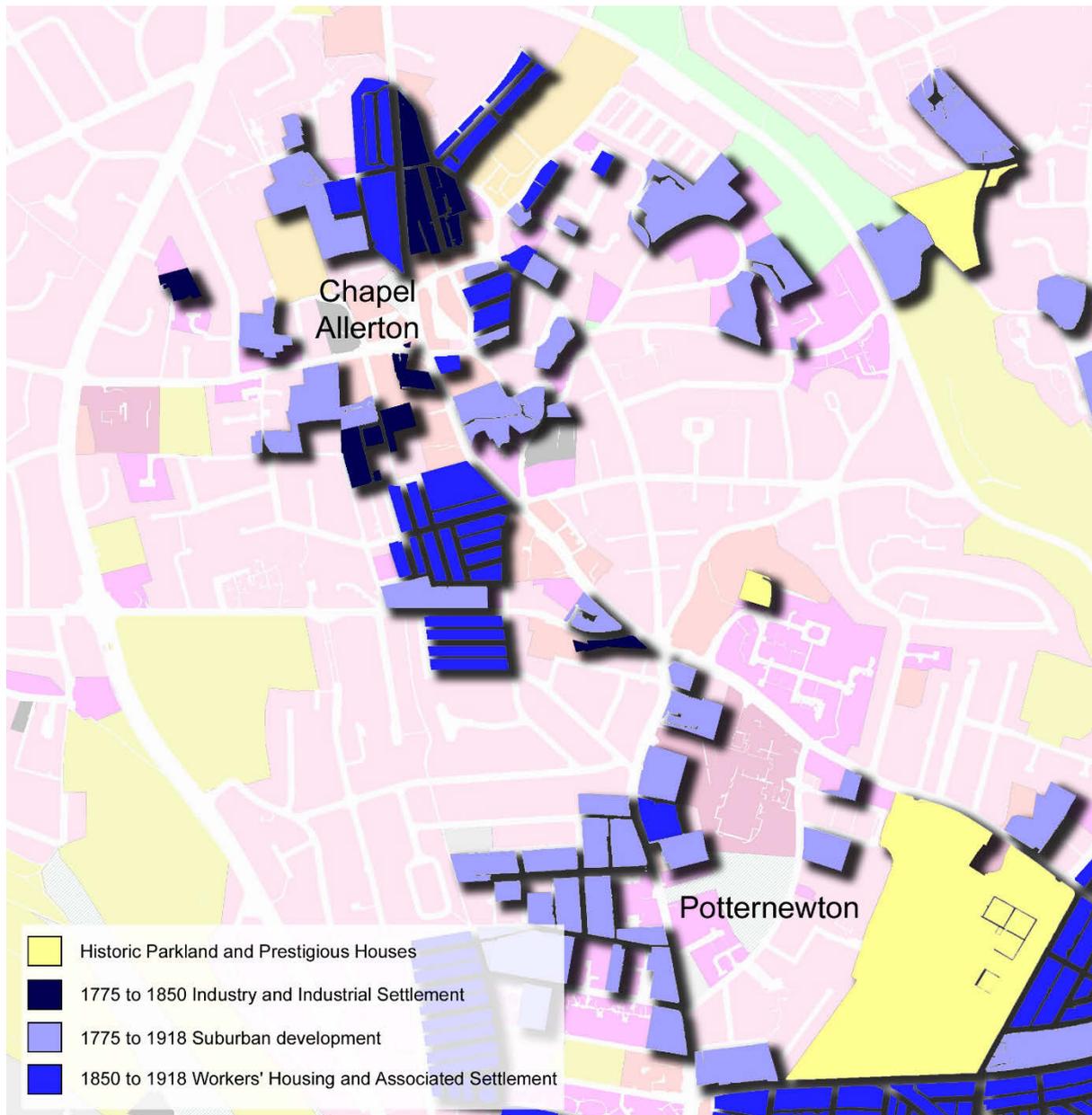


Figure 212. Zone map of Chapel Allerton's surviving later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

### 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

Chapel Allerton retained a village like character until the early Interwar period. Residential development was small scale and a few new shops were built in the commercial core along Harrogate Road. After the 1920s the surrounding fields were becoming developed. Particularly to the west of the village. The largest amount residential development in the Chapel Allerton locality was built in the Interwar period. And one of the largest Interwar estates was built to the west of Chapel Allerton on previous undeveloped agricultural land around Stainbeck Avenue (HLC\_PK 13491, 13219 & 24071). This is a development of predominantly semi-detached houses of over 40 hectares. Mill Field Primary School was

built to the south of this zone at around the same time (HLC\_PK 3368). This development filled the area of former agricultural land to the west of Chapel Allerton as a continuous zone. Large estates of geometrically arranged inter-war semi-detached houses were also built to the north of Chapel Allerton in the Moor Allerton area (HLC\_PK 13483).

Not only were fields lost, the historical character of high status houses set in private parkland was radically altered during the Interwar period. These areas too were subject to large scale housing development and many hectares of private parkland and several houses were lost or subsumed. For example, Chapel Allerton Hall was replaced by social housing between 1921 and 33 (HLC\_PK 15621). Riviera Gardens was built in between 1933 and 1938 in the ground to Newton Hall (HLC\_PK 14778). Gledhow Grove originated as a c.1830 mansion. It became part of Chapel Allerton Hospital after 1927 and is now the grounds to a commercial premises (HLC\_PK 15652). The hall lay derelict at the time of the HLC survey. Gledhow Valley Park was created in 1944 former private parkland associated with Gledhow Hall (HLC\_PK 15623). Redevelopment was extensive. See Figure 214 below.

New development and redevelopment continued into the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent times. Post-war development formed an outer zone of housing beyond the Interwar development but also occurred closer to the village core as smaller scale infill development (e.g. HLC\_PK 13217). Ivy Court built to the immediate of Chapel Allerton are low rise flats built in the 1990s within the former garden plot of detached villa house called Ivy House (HLC\_PK 43301).

Harrogate Road within the core of Chapel Allerton retains a strong Industrial Period character. The approach from the north contains villas and rows of terraces, some with ashlar fronts. Several have been converted to commercial use. The commercial core of Harrogate Road demonstrates a mix of rows of Industrial period shops and rows of the shops from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century post-war period and recent construction, although the Industrial Period character remains strong.

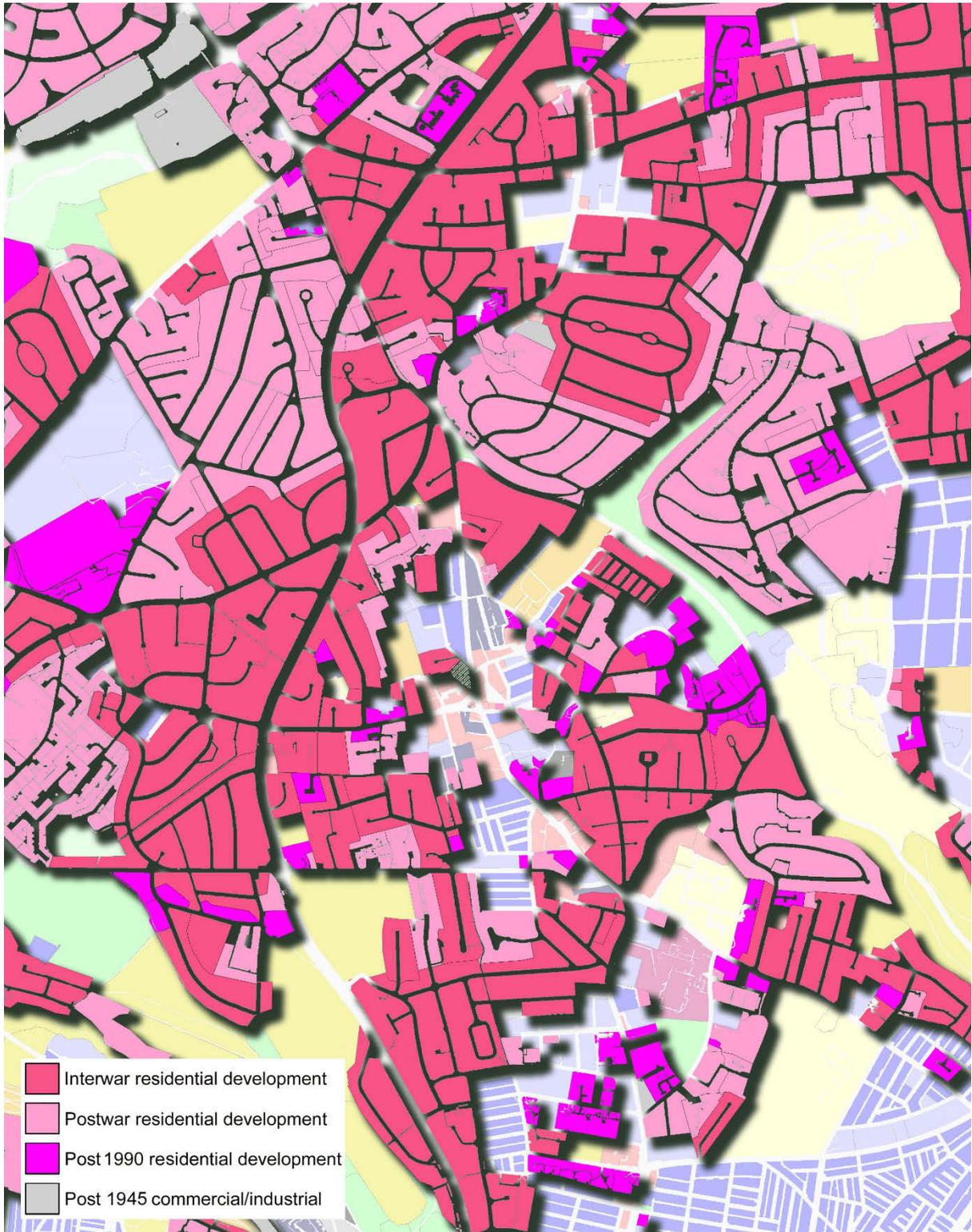


Figure 213. Zone map of Chapel Allerton's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

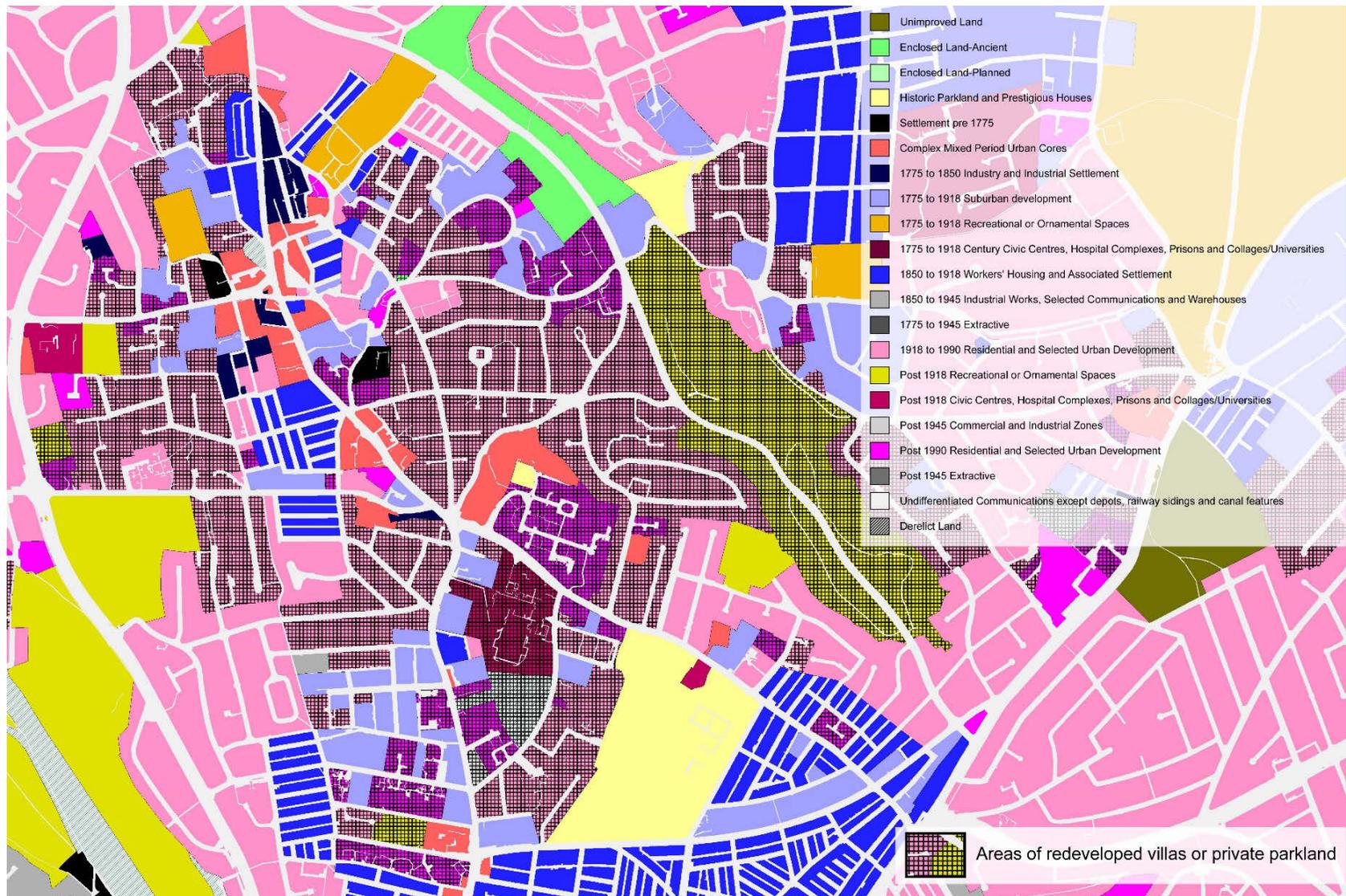


Figure 214. Lost villas and private park land in the Chapel Allerton locality (not to scale)

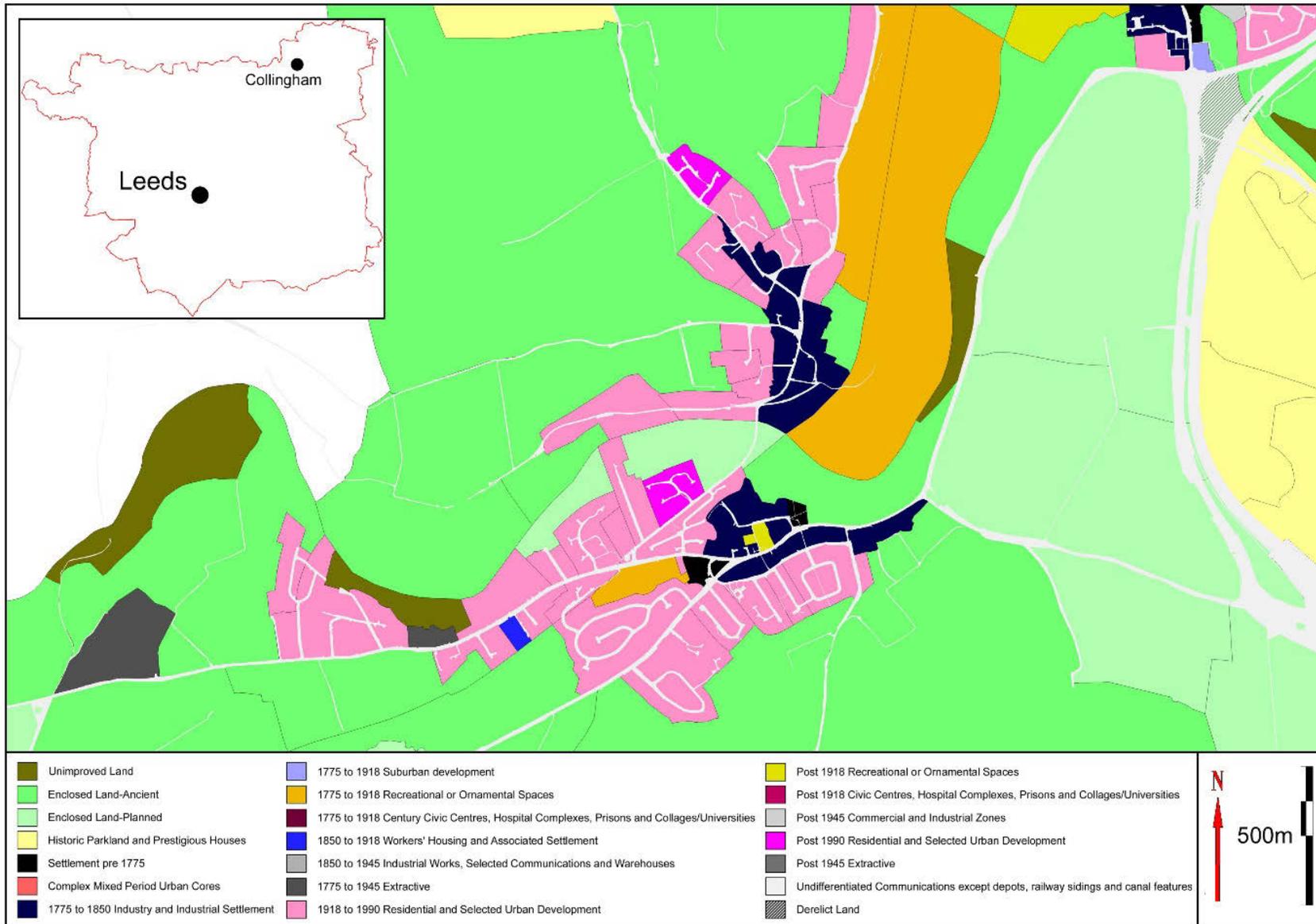
## **Rural hinterland**

Chapel Allerton was one of several villages and hamlets in the Moor Allerton area in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Chapel Allerton represent the largest. There are hints in the surrounding fields of stripfields, particular to the east and north of the village. The fields immediately adjacent to Chapel Allerton were more piecemeal in character which hints that the hilltop settlement of Chapel Allerton was founded in antiquity on former moor or common and there may have been a shift in the focus of the village at an early date. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping records "Allerton Grange, formerly a Grange of Kirkstall Abbey" 1.5km to the north-east of Chapel Allerton as site of antiquity.

The hamlet of Gledhow was located 1km to the east of Chapel Allerton. The Gledhow Hall was built in around 1766. There is documentary evidence for an earlier hall located in this area. In 1539 monastic land was seized by the Crown following the dissolution of Kirkstall Abbey. John Thwaites purchased land for Gledhow Hall in 1601 (HLC\_PK 15625). The smaller hamlet of Moor Allerton was located 1km to the north. This also may have had had stripfields. The Hamlet of Potter Newton was located 500m to the south of Chapel Allerton. All these area are now developed.

#### 4.2.12 Collingham with Linton

Figure 215.  
 Zone study area map of the  
 Collingham  
 locality



## **Overview**

Collingham originated as a village with possible Anglo-Saxon origins which grew as a medieval village. The village remained small scale and rural into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. After this time it developed as a commuter village and suburb of Wetherby with a zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. Linton, situated only 600m to the north of Collingham had similarly early origins and later development pattern. Both settlements are situated to the north and south of the River Wharfe with Linton to the north. They were original detached but are now joined by nearly continuous 20<sup>th</sup> century residential development separated only by the river and a field of valley floor meadows. A ribbon development to the north of Linton joins with the Wetherby urban conurbation. Both villages occupy the lower river-valley slopes with the land rising to the north to meet low hills around Sicklinghall and to the south to Dalton Hill. The Wharfe flows in a northerly direction at this point meeting Wetherby 2.5km away. Collingham lies 15km to the northeast of the Leeds City core in the Township of Collingham. Linton also has its own Township. The village lies at an intersection of Millstone Grit to the west and Magnesian Limestone to the east.

## **Historic core**

Collingham and Linton were detached villages in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century connected by a ford across the River Wharfe at the northern end of Beck Lane (the lane is now partly lost). The ford was replaced by a road and railway bridge in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Collingham of c.1850 was a village which had two focuses. Main Street and Church Lane. Settlement also extended westwards for a short distance along Harewood Lane (HLC\_PK 12322&12324). Houses on Main Street concentrated mainly to the south. Here there is evidence of croft plots with a back lane which corresponds with School Lane today. Medieval open field systems were also present in surrounding fields. Areas of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks have been identified. St Oswald's Church was located at the north eastern end of the village at the junction of Main Street and Church Lane. The village corn mill was located at the western end of Main Street on Collingham Beck (HLC\_PK 12321). This may have been the location of the manorial mill. The site now lies derelict.

Collingham has ancient origins. Collingham has been tentatively identified as an 8<sup>th</sup> century monastic site which was founded at the location of St Oswin's death who was murdered by King Oswiu of Bernicia. St Oswald's Church has Anglo Saxon origins. Seven cross fragments have been found which date from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Collingham is first mentioned in the Pipe Roles of 1166. The church may have represented the focus of early settlement. The glebe field to the west of the church was archaeologically investigated revealing floor levels and domestic remains of 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century date. Any undeveloped

areas in this locality have a good potential for further medieval remains. Church Lane also contains Manor House Barn which is a timber framed barn dating to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 12324).

The village's Listed buildings comprise the church, historic barn and a bridge over Collingham Beck dating to c.1790.

The Collingham Main Street of today has an 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century "gentrified" appearance with double fronted houses and short terraced rows of cottages. The 20<sup>th</sup> century makes a piecemeal intrusion at the western end of the street. Church Lane also contains a few villas but this area is more village-like with a church green, barn and a few vernacular cottages. Again, the 20<sup>th</sup> century has a piecemeal presence.

Linton of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a linear development running along the north-south route of Main Street with a green at the northern end formed by the meeting of Main Street, Linton Lane and Northgate Lane (HLC\_PK 12415). Linton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The Domesday Survey also records a mill. Linton formerly had a chapel situated on the western side of the village which may have had Norman foundations (HLC\_PK 12415). It is likely that the church was at the core of the early village. The village's one Listed building is a house with mid-16<sup>th</sup> century origins as a timber framed open hall (Images of England UID 422839). Like Collingham, Linton had associated ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs surrounding the village. Linton is more village-like than Collingham with largely vernacular cottages. A few may be worthy of further investigation as having ancient origins.

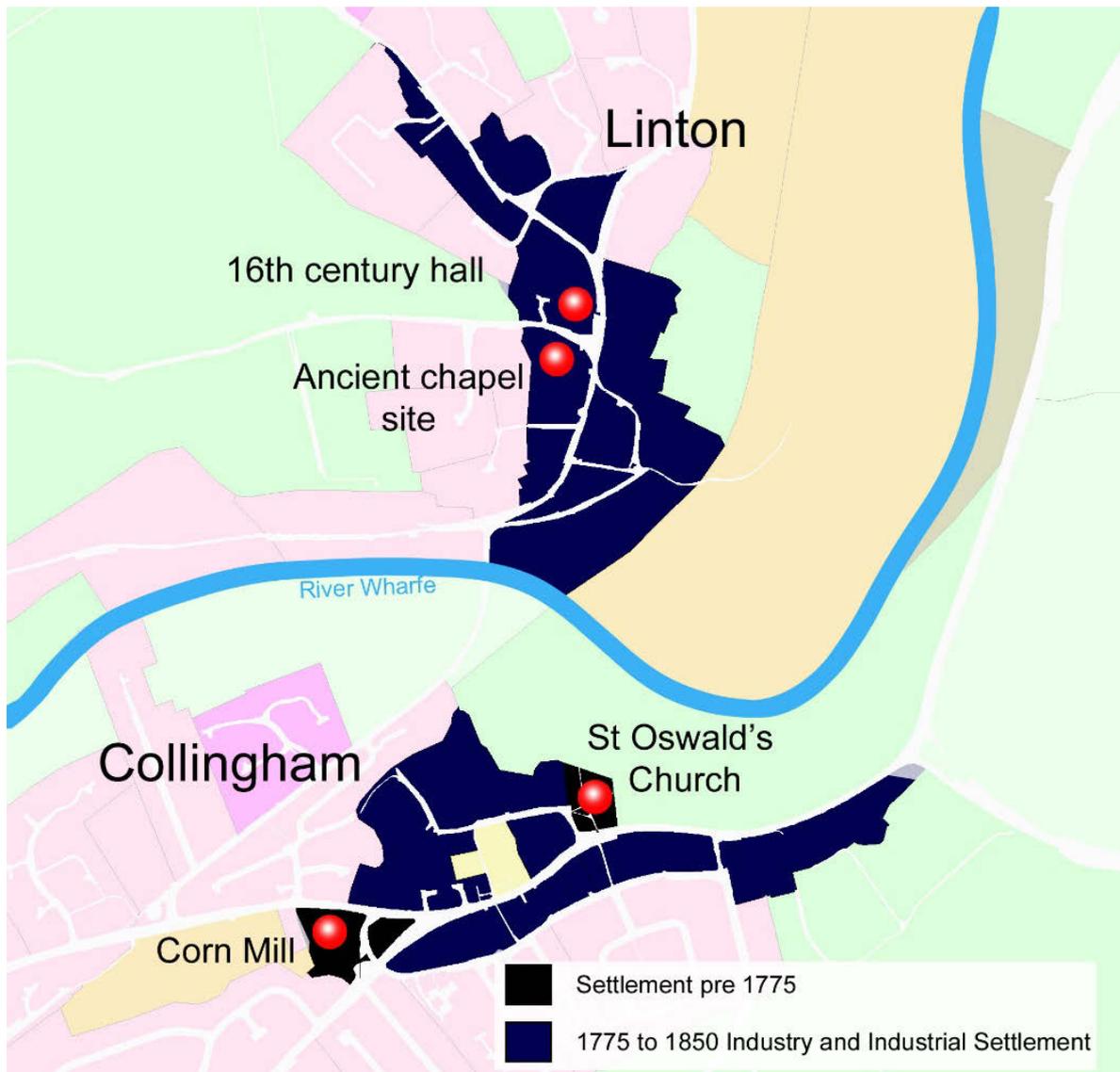


Figure 216. Zone map of Collingham and Linton's historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

The two villages were probably developing as suburbs of Wetherby from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and this is reflected in the character of some of the surviving detached houses. There was very little change between the two settlements from c.1850 to c.1894. Perhaps the greatest change was the construction of Linton [Road] Bridge around the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and the introduction of the Collingham Bridge Railway Station in 1876 (Images of England UID 422841 & HLC\_PK 12326). These improved the connection of the two villages to Wetherby, Leeds and Harrogate. Neither village “boomed”, it was rather a gradual increase of settlement with houses and a few new village institutes.

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Both villages now have zones of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. At Linton the development occurs to the western side of the village in a continuous but irregular shaped zone of both Interwar and post-war housing. Development is small scale consisting of cul-de-sacs of predominantly detached houses built on previously undeveloped agricultural land with a roughly even mix of Interwar and post-war suburban housing (e.g. HLC\_PK 12414, 12418, 12423 & 12426). The eastern side of the village is occupied by the Wetherby Golf Club founded in 1910 (HLC\_PK 12088). Postwar development extends northwards along the western side of Linton Lane to meet the 20<sup>th</sup> century housing zone of Wetherby (HLC\_PK 12146). There is one cul-de-sac development of post 1990 detached houses which occurs on the outer peripheries (West Garth. HLC\_PK 12406).

The 20<sup>th</sup> century housing of Collingham is larger in scale in a zone to the south of the village and extending to the west along Harewood Road. Development here occurs both as ribbon development and cul-de-sacs which run from Harewood Road. Like Linton, most estates are composed of detached and sometimes semi-detached houses with a suburban rather than a social housing class attribute. Most occur on previously undeveloped land. Estates were built in the Interwar and postwar periods, but postwar development forms the largest portion.

One of the largest Interwar examples is a linear development of named detached houses on Harewood Road built around the 1930s (HLC\_PK 12284). Other Interwar estates form four single-street cul-de-sac developments situated to the southwest and northwest of the village core (HLC\_PK 12317, 12357, 12356 & 12287).

The largest single postwar housing development is the Millbeck Green development which occurs to the west of the village. This is an estate of detached houses which was built in the late 1970s (HLC\_PK 12285). To the north is Bishopdale drive of 1990s date and to the south is Crabtree Green built in the c.1950s or 60s (HLC\_PK 12282). Both are private estates of detached houses built on previously undeveloped land. Two more postwar estates, Station Lane and the postwar Hollybush Green form the eastern end of the modern housing zone (HLC\_PK 12326 & 12319). Kingfisher Reach is the village's only post 1990 estate (at the time of the survey). This is an estate of detached houses built between 1991 and 2002 (HLC\_PK 12281)

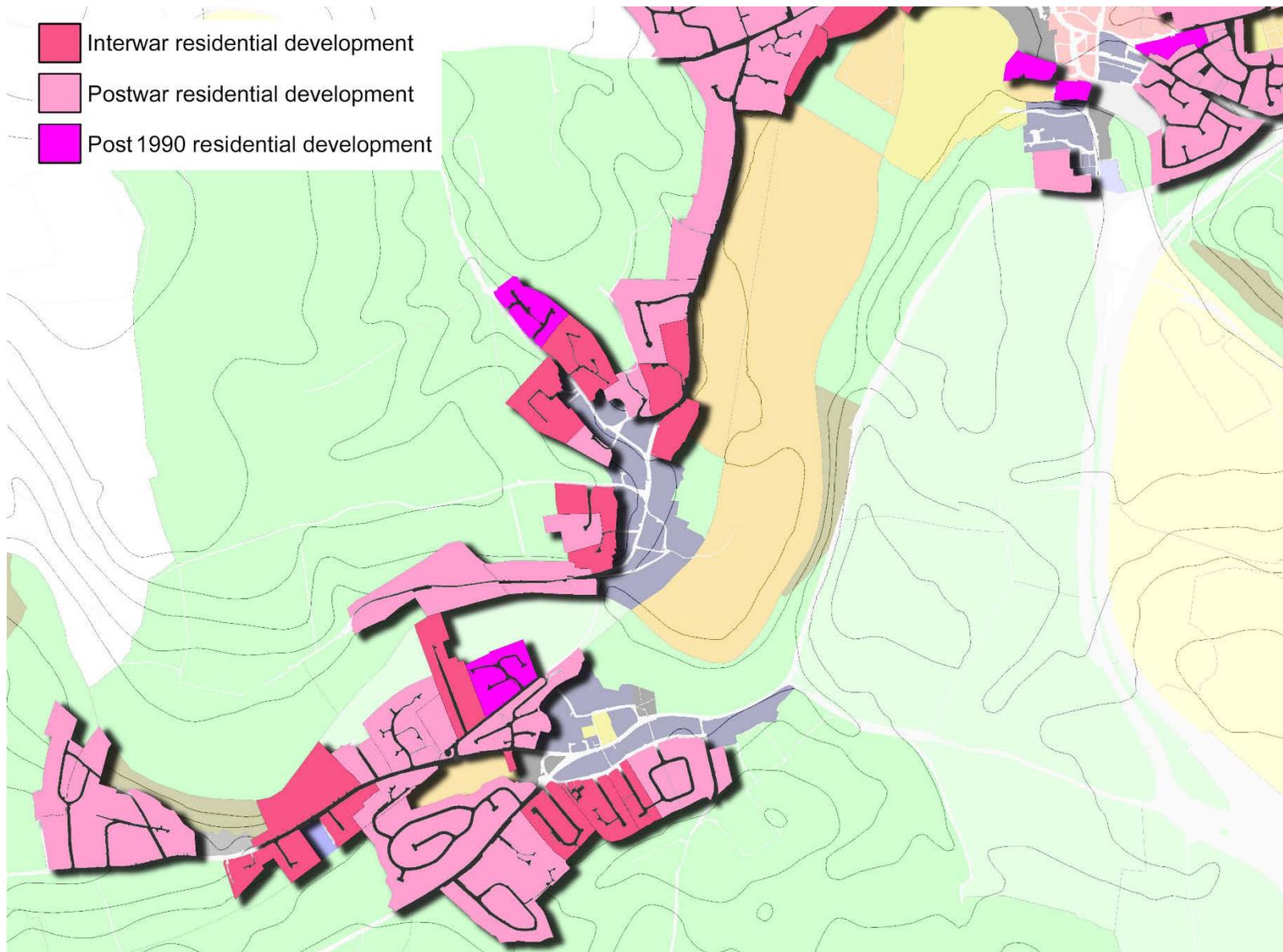


Figure 217.  
 Zone map of  
 Collingham and  
 Linton's 20<sup>th</sup>  
 century to recent  
 urban and  
 industrial  
 development  
 (not to scale)

## Rural hinterland

Both villages had associated stripfields. Those to Linton may have been more extensive extending to the north of the village in the Northgate Lane locality. This area has lost over 60% of internal boundaries as a result of 20<sup>th</sup> century agglomeration. The characteristic serpentine form and one or two strips can still be identified.

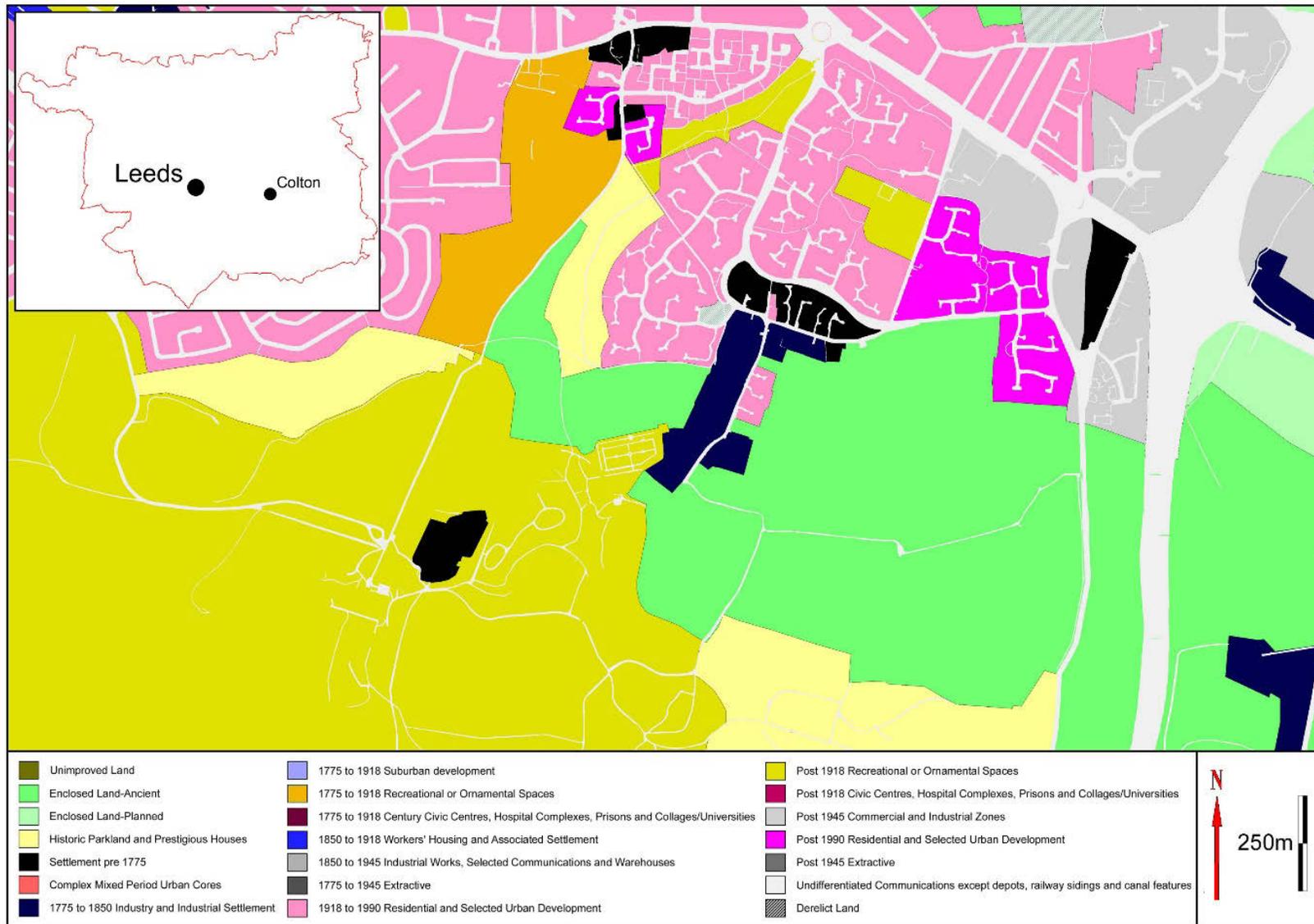
The open fields of Collingham occurred closer to the village. The area to the south of these had irregular boundaries probably representing former woodland boundaries or assarts on the steep hillside below Dalton Hill. The hillside field boundaries demonstrate good survival. Those on Dalton Hill were extensively agglomerated in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century including the loss of stripfields associated with East Rigton 2.6km to the southwest of Collingham. The village fields to the northwest of Collingham met with extensive open fields of Wetherby. The Wetherby stripfields underwent almost total reorganisation in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. To the east, the fields systems of Collingham and Boston Spa 3.5km away were separated by Collingham Moor and Clifford Moor. Both moors had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (probably at a late date). The fields here have become agglomerated and the A1(M) motorway now dominates the area.

The Wharfe valley would have contained the village ings (common grazing) and valley floor meadows. Linton Ings now form the Wetherby Golf Course.

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts Collingham and Linton sitting amongst a patch works of open fields, enclosed moorland, woodland and country estates through which cuts the River Wharfe.

#### 4.2.13 Colton

Figure 218.  
Zone study  
area map of  
the Colton  
locality



## **Overview**

Colton originated as a medieval village which still retains a rural character despite being surrounded to the north by modern housing. Colton is situated on the higher southern slopes of Colton Common, a low moor which had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The moor was part of a larger area of hills to the north. The village ran along a north-south spur of land which was bordered by two wooded cloughs to the east and west which met 800m to the south of the village. The beck then continued south to join the broad River Aire valley which flows eastwards in this locality. Colton is situated to the immediate east of Temple Newsam Park which originated as a medieval deer park. The village is located 6km to the east of the Leeds City core in the Township of Temple Newsam (75m AOD. OS ref 436749, 432876). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of rocks which becomes Pennine Middle Coal Measures 500m to the east of the village.

## **Historic core**

It is likely that Colton had medieval origins. "Coletun" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.117). The village of Colton, as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping, was a linear development running along the north-south route of Park Road (HLC\_PK 19064). Meynell Road to the north was also partly occupied with houses in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 19065). This gave the village a "T" shaped plan. Settlement then extended eastwards along Colton Road East with low density ribbon development. Fields aligned to the east and west of Park Road had a linear serpentine form suggestive of medieval stripfields. There are also hints to the west of Park road of medieval croft plots. Meynell Road had a similar arrangement of fields to the north. It is probable the village was larger in the past. The field at the southern end of Park Road contain Scheduled earthworks which represent the buried remains of the medieval village (HLC\_PK 19063). Excavation of earthworks in the Colton locality in advance of development in 1980 revealed the remains of a single-aisled building of a later medieval type (WYHER PRN 1973).

Park Road retains its rural character with surviving farms along its route. Meynell Road is more 20<sup>th</sup> century and suburban in character which retaining a few historic houses.

The listed buildings on Park Road comprise cottages, farms and houses of 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Images of England UID 466306, 466309, 466307, 466299, 466302 & 466303). Meynell Road contains a similar arrangement of buildings with the same date range (e.g. Images of England UID 466022, 465255 & 466055). There was also a row of early 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick terraced houses in this area (HLC\_PK 466020). These indicate

that the village was redeveloped in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century while retaining its rural function, possibly as an estate village.

It is likely that buried medieval remains can be found amongst the unexcavated earth works with in the core.

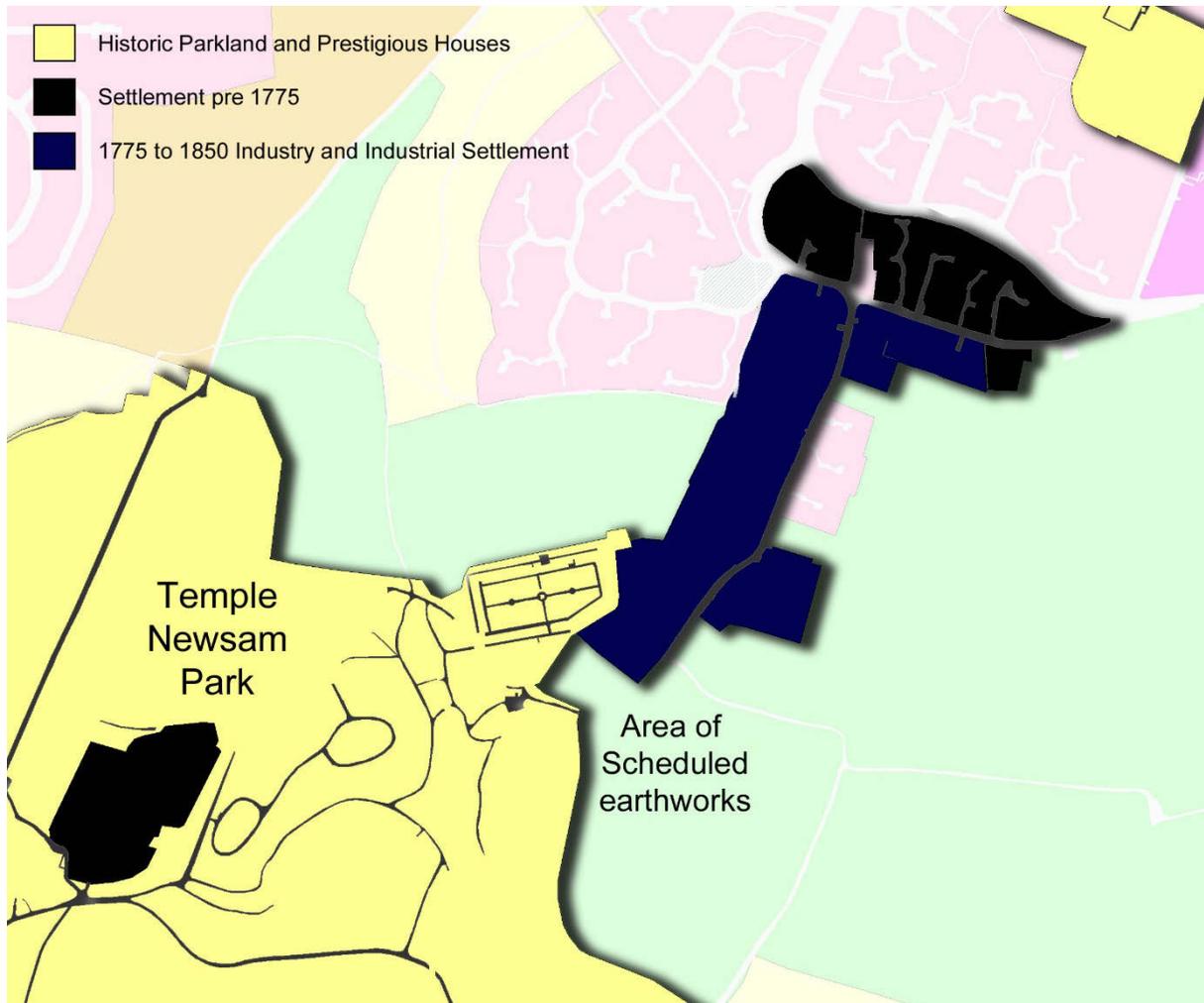


Figure 219. Zone map of Colton's historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

The Colton locality contained only one mill in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and this was Swillington Corn Mill located 800 to the north-east of the village. Colton Mill (corn) was built during the mid-eighteenth century (Grade II listed. Images of England UID 465649). It was originally wind powered, but was converted to steam during the mid-nineteenth century. The mill operated until 1940, and is one of the few surviving windmills in Leeds (HLC\_PK 17580). Two coal pits were also present to the north of the village but they were disused by c.1894. The landscape of Colton at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was one of village farms, little chapels, cottage gardens, ancient fields, parkland drives, fox coverts and pheasantries.

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

With the exception of one or two modern detached houses, the Park road area of Colton retains its 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century rural character. The fields to the south of Colton remain undeveloped. The situation to the north of the village is entirely different. This area is now wholly developed.

The modern development which butts the village is a 36 hectare estate of 1980s private housing built on the site of the former medieval stripfields (HLC\_PK 14283). This forms an inner residential zones around the village. The outer zone is mixed period from the Interwar period to post 1990. The estates are now a continuous part of the outer conurbation of Leeds. The Colton, Whitkirk and Halton locality was the scene of extensive inter war housing development as part of a plan to accommodate the rising populations and rehouse the slum-dwellers around the Leeds City core (e.g. HLC\_PK 14302, 14011, 14357 & 14015). Development of this period is exemplified by the Halton Moor Estate located 1.8km to the west of Colton with its characteristic geometric arrangement of streets (HLC\_PK 13930).

One of the most significant introductions in the post-war period was the construction of the M1 motor way around junction 46. This section opened in 1999 (HLC\_PK 17577). This is located just 1km to the east of the village. The area around the junction has become developed by a large zone of modern industrial and trading estates. These include Thorpe Park Business Park built around 2003-06 and the Carrwood Park Business Centre, the Colton Retail Park and Office Park (HLC\_PK 17574, 17573, 17572, 14304 & 14552). These industrial estates now form a large zone on the eastern edge of the Leeds, Temple Newsam conurbation.

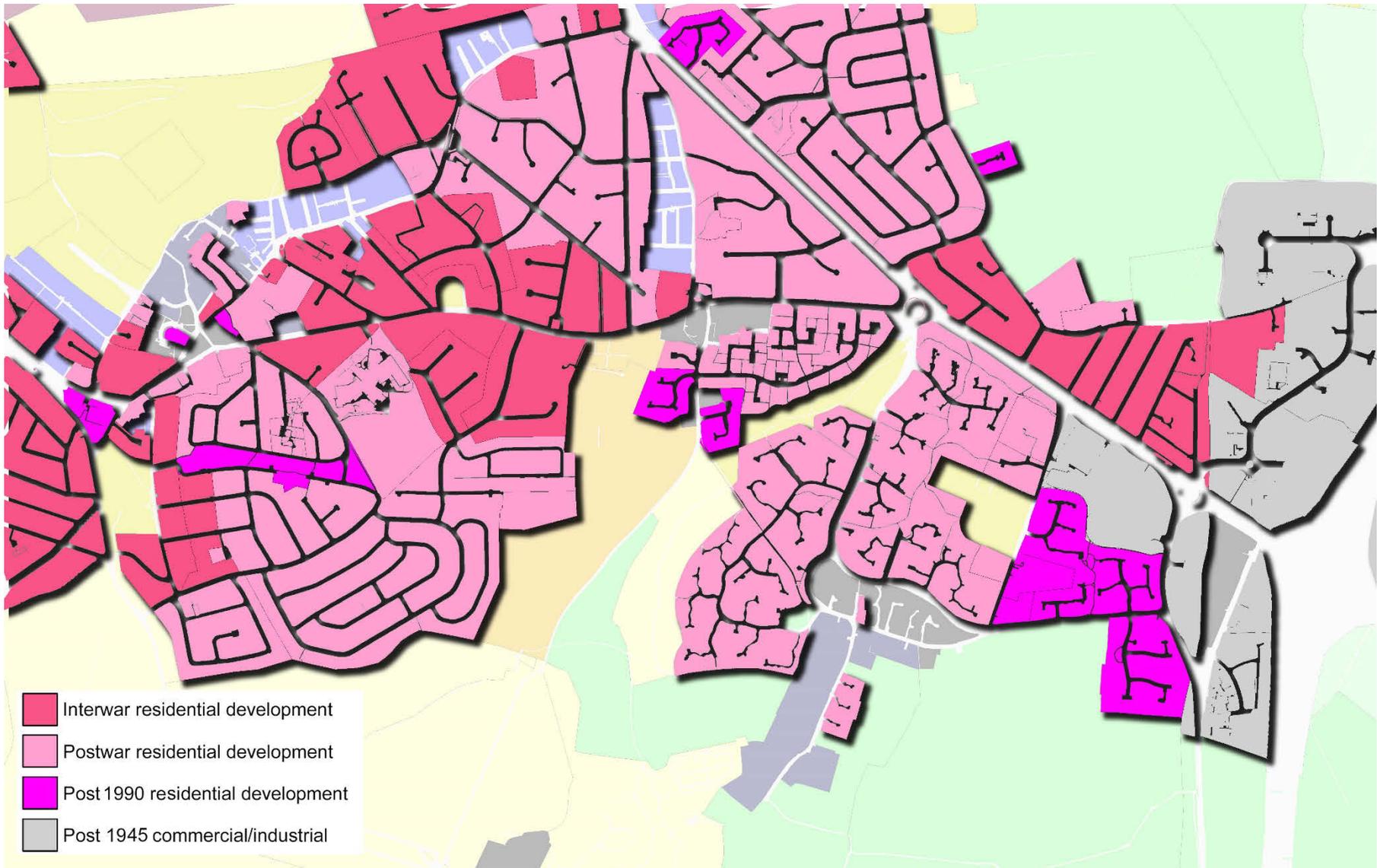


Figure 220. Zone map of Colton's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## Rural hinterland

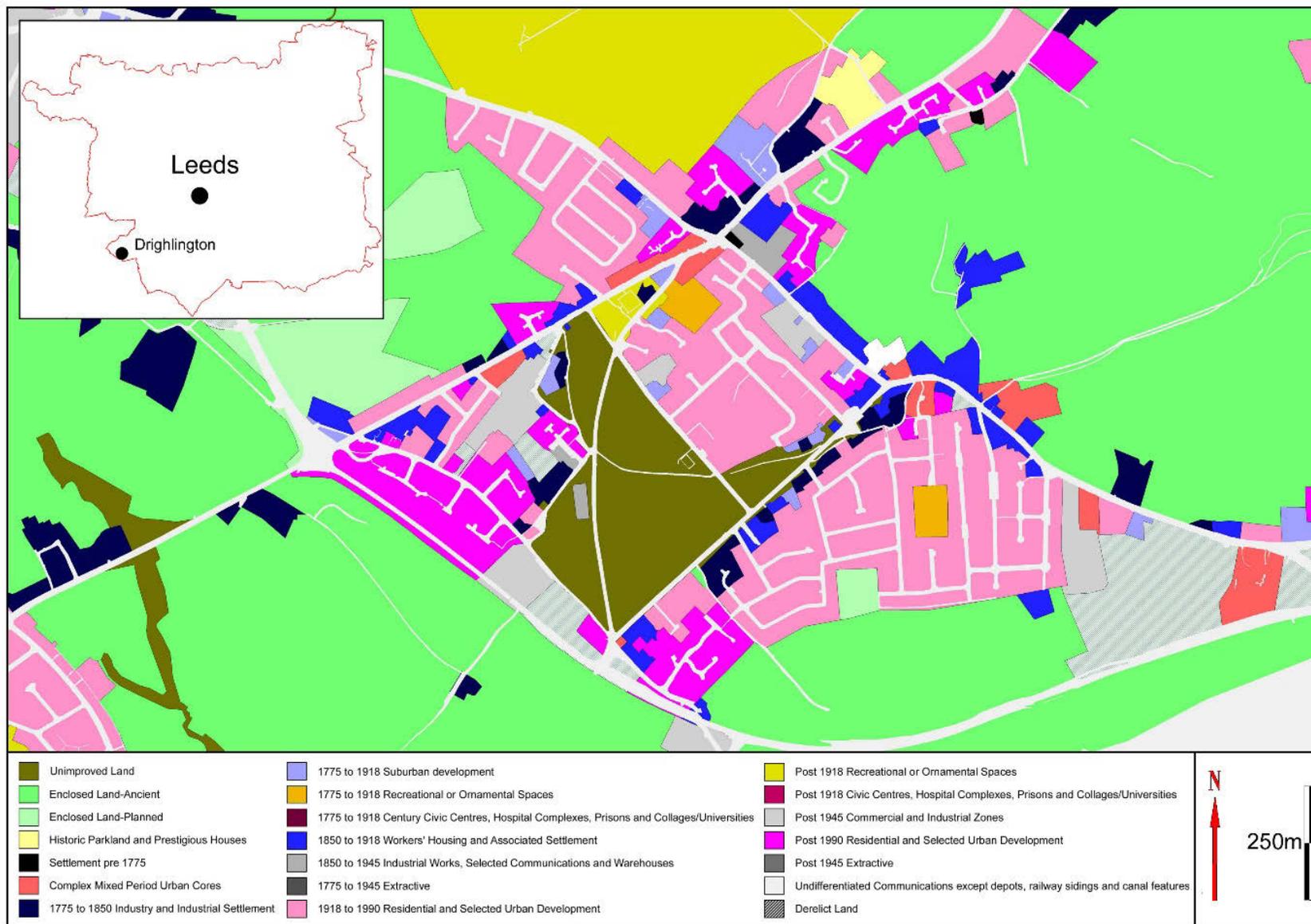
Temple Newsam Park dominated the south side of the Colton rural hinterland. The hall and immediate ground were present to the south west of the village covering Dunstan Hill and the valley sides above the Aire Valley. The landscape followed the valley side to the east with plantations and woodland drives. The grounds of Temple Newsam House were a deer park before being landscaped in the late eighteenth century. They were acquired by the council in the 1920s and went on to become a public park, golf course and sports ground (HLC\_PK 14312). The current house was built in the early sixteenth century, and altered in 1630 and the late nineteenth century (HLC\_PK 14309). Its origins may be much earlier. "Neuhusu" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is known to have been owned by the Anglo Saxon thanes Dunstan and Glunier (later de Lacy). Around 1155 it was given to the Knights Templar who built the Temple Newsam Preceptory to the south on a site that was removed by open cast mining in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 14384). In 1307 the Templars were suppressed and the estate was granted to Sir Philip Darcy. The Tudor house of the early 16<sup>th</sup> century was then built on the site. The park was re-landscaped by Capability Brown in the 1760s.

The hill on which Colton sits was largely covered with enclosed stripfields in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. They were bordered to the north and east by Colton Common and Swillington Common.

The nearest village was Whitkirk 1km to the north-north-west. Whitkirk was a tightly nucleated village clustering around the church of St Mary (HLC\_PK 14074 & 17583). The village still retains a manor house of early 17<sup>th</sup> century origins and the church with 15<sup>th</sup> century fabric. Other buildings of historic interest include 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century high status houses. Austhorpe Hall is situated on the very outer edge of the urban conurbation 1km to the north-north-east of Colton. The hall is a country house of 1694 date (HLC\_PK 14264). The medieval village of Halton was located 1.6km to the north west of Halton. This village was also mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

#### 4.2.14 Drighlington and Adwalton

Figure 221.  
Zone study  
area map of the  
Drighlington  
and  
Adwalton  
locality



## **Overview**

Drighlington and Adwalton are two villages in close proximity situated on the hilltop position on the eastern side of Adwalton Moor. The moor had been largely enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but an historic common still dominates the western side of the settlement area. The villages are separated by around 500m. It is likely that both villages originated in the medieval period. The impact of industrialisation was slight on the two settlements compared to other Leeds settlements, with a few mills and coal pits in the locality and a modest amount of terraced cottage construction. The extent of mining was greater in the rural hinterland. The villages are still in a rural setting but have now become surrounded by a zone of 20<sup>th</sup> and post 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The villages are located on a north-east facing hillside on the upper slopes of an enclosed moor which becomes Tong Moor to the north-west. The land drops to the north towards the Cockers Dale and Wortley Beck valley system which joins the River Aire near Leeds. On the far western side of Adwalton Moor the land drops to the southward flowing Scotland Beck and Batley Beck valley system which ultimately joins the River Calder at Dewsbury. Adwalton and Drighlington are located c.9km to the southwest of the Leeds City core in the Township of Drighlington (c.180m AOD. OS ref for Adwalton is 422723, 428662).

## **Historic core**

It is likely that both settlements had early origins. Drighlington is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and Adwalton is first mentioned in 1202 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part III. pp.19 & 20). In 1576 Queen Elizabeth I granted rights to a market every second Thursday and two horse and cattle fairs annually. These fairs took place at the White Hart public house (now demolished). Drighlington Free Grammar School was endowed in 1678. It was replaced in 1875 by the Drighlington Board School. St Paul's Church was built in 1878. The present building was completed in 1878. It replaced a chapel-of-ease which stood on the site of the present Garden of Rest (HLC\_PK 42195).

The village is also near the site of the Battle of Adwalton Moor fought on 30 June 1643 in the English Civil War between the armies of King Charles I and the Parliamentarians. The Royalist army under the Earl of Newcastle defeated the Parliamentarians under the command of Lord Ferdinando Fairfax and his son Sir Thomas.

The Drighlington and Adwalton villages as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> mapping were two rural villages separated by a distance of around 500m along King Street with Drighlington to the north and Adwalton to the south-east. Both settlements were located on the eastern side of

Adwalton Moor. Some settlement may have originated as common edge “squatter” cottages in the post medieval period.

The Drighlington of c.1850 concentrated around the cross roads of King Street, Bradford Road and Whitehall Road. Here were a mix of street front cottages, at least one farm with inns and a few yard developments (HLC\_PK 42210). There may have been a change in the focus from the medieval village. Both the church of St Paul and one of the earliest houses, possibly the manor, were located at the eastern end on Whitehall Road. The Hall was built around 1640 for the Brookes Family (HLC\_PK 42197). Whitehall Road joined with the Leeds and Whitehall Turnpike of 1829-26 so it is possible that Back Lane (leading to Blind Lane) upon which several larger houses sat, was of more importance in the past. Back Lane curved to the south-east and crossed Whitehall Road to meet Old Lane which took a winding route to the near-by medieval villages Tong or Gildersome. The Listed Buildings in Drighlington village include Lumb Hall, Lumb House of 17<sup>th</sup> century origins, cottages of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date and St Paul’s Church (Images of England UID 341792, 341795 & 341800). The earliest buildings are at the eastern end of the village in the Back Lane area. Of interest are the listed two houses with 17<sup>th</sup> century origins which are located along Old Lane to the east of Drighlington (Images of England UID 341796 & 341797)

King Street, which connected the two villages, also joined to a turnpike: the Bradford and Wakefield Trust Turnpike of 1752-53. It is likely that the latter turnpike incorporated an earlier route through the village which corresponds today with Wakefield Road (HLC\_PK 42328 & 45839). “Old Hall” was located to the north of Wakefield Road. The village formed a tight core around the hall along the curved route of Wakefield Road. The western extension, now Moorside Road, was a wide and irregular street which opened onto Adwalton Moor. Surviving early dwellings include No.31 Wakefield Road. This is a two-bay, timber-framed house, cased in stone probably of early 17<sup>th</sup> century date (HLC\_PK 42328). The Old Hall is probably lost. Settlement also extended along King Street to the north-west of the village.

It is likely that Adwalton had an associated open field system which indicates a post Conquest manorial agricultural system. The enclosed stripfields fields were most to the south of Adwalton village. They may have also been present to the north of the village on the edge of Adwalton Moor. Drighlington may also have had a stripfield system though these are vaguer. The common may have had great economic importance providing pasturage for cattle. The common in c.1850 contained several old coal pits. The Drighlington locality contained many coal and iron stone workings. These were small scale and piecemeal. It is likely that local coal and iron stone have a precedence potentially with medieval origins. The

local monastic houses were actively involved in iron stone extraction, though evidence for this is not immediately forthcoming for the Drighlington locality. It is likely that commoners' rights extended to extraction on common land. Yeoman's land purchased at the collapse of the manorial system or though enclosure was also probably worked for coal in the late medieval to early post medieval period.

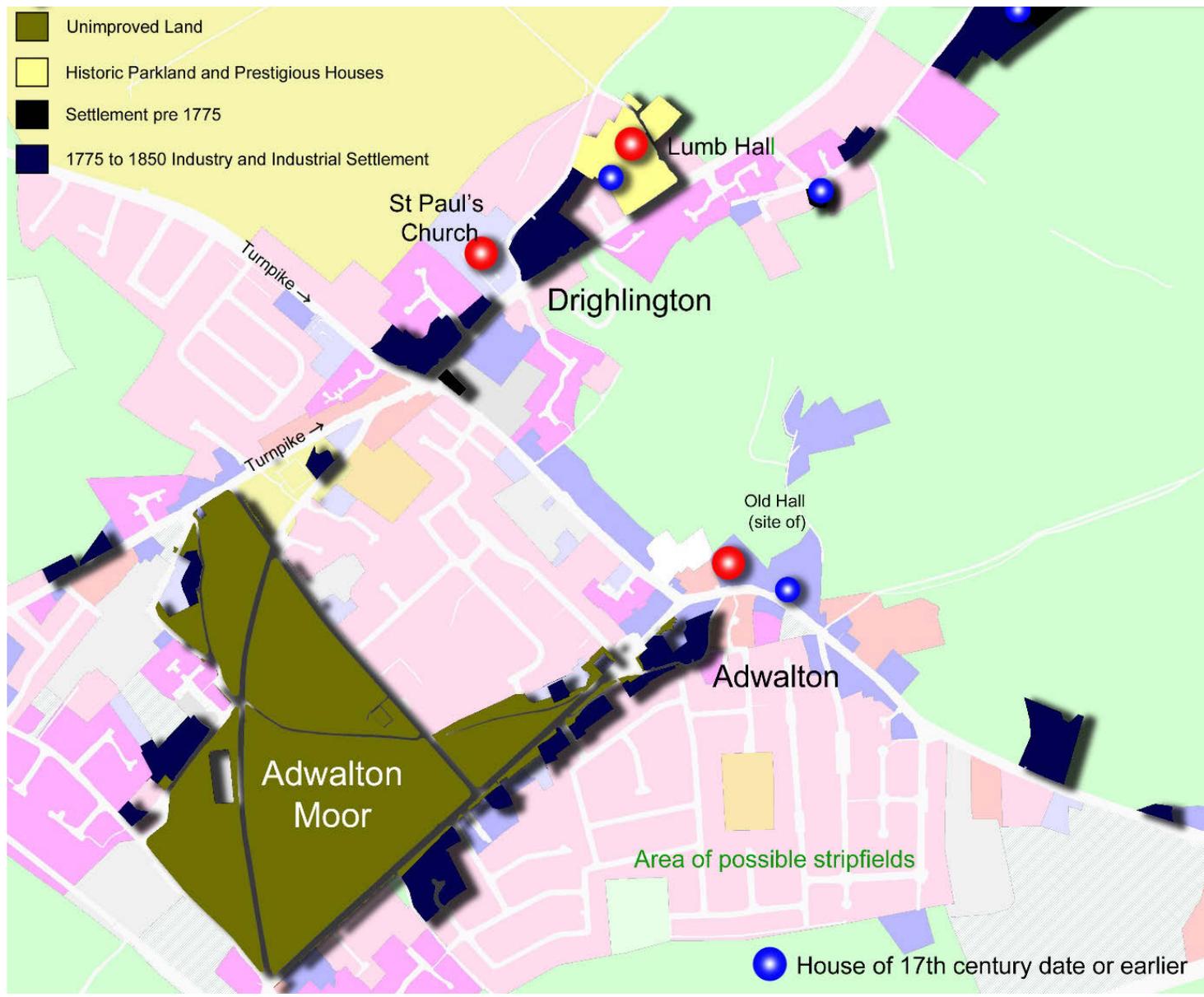


Figure 222. Zone map of Drighlington and Adwalton's historic settlement (not to scale)

## Industrial Period development

Although the collieries and coal pits were small scale, there were numerous and wide spread. Most were established before c.1850 and were disused by c.1894. Few developed into larger collieries. A few of the larger named examples are listed below:

- New Market colliery. Post c.1850. Later a brick works now fields. HLC\_PK 29614
- Doles Wood. Post 1850. No separate HLC record. Area forms part of a golf course. Part of HLC\_PK 12028
- Scott Green. Pre c.1850. Disused by c.1895. No trace in modern landscape. No separate HLC record Part of HLC\_PK 46000 & 12046
- Waterloos Pit. Pre 1850 origins. Reverted to fields. No separate HLC record Part of HLC\_PK 12022
- Newton Colliery. Pre c.1850. Now part of an industrial estate. HLC\_PK 29627
- Cross Pit. Post c.1850. Now semi-derelict and in use as urban green space. HLC\_PK 7242
- Wire Hall. Formerly pre c.1850 Stone Colliery. Land now in commercial use. HLC\_PK 12068
- Oakwell Pit. Pre c.1850. No separate HLC record. Now part of a warehouse complex. HLC\_PK 29604
- Birkenshaw Collieries. All pre c.1850. Now part of a housing development. Birkenshaw Bottom Colliery (to the east) is reverted to fields. HLC\_PK 6587, 6539 & 6579
- Halfway House Colliery. Now West Yorkshire Fire Service headquarters since 1964 Pre c.1850. HLC\_PK 6546
- Howden Clough. Pre c.1850 origins. Area remains derelict. HLC\_PK 6650

Coal mining was not the only industry in the Adwalton and Drighlington locality. Local workshops were likely. The area gained a few mills in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Three were built on Adwalton Moor: Old Mill (mungo and shoddy), Moorland Mill (worsted) and the New Mill (worsted) (HLC\_PK 42263, 45810 & 42244). The mills have largely been lost. Old Mill may demonstrate fragmentary survival. The two villages developed during the later Industrial Period, though this was small scale. Terraces were in individual rows rather than grid-iron developments. There was no significant suburban villa construction and the institutes were small scale and local. Settlement occurred mostly as linear or moor-side development (e.g. HLC\_PK 42195, 42192 & 42231).

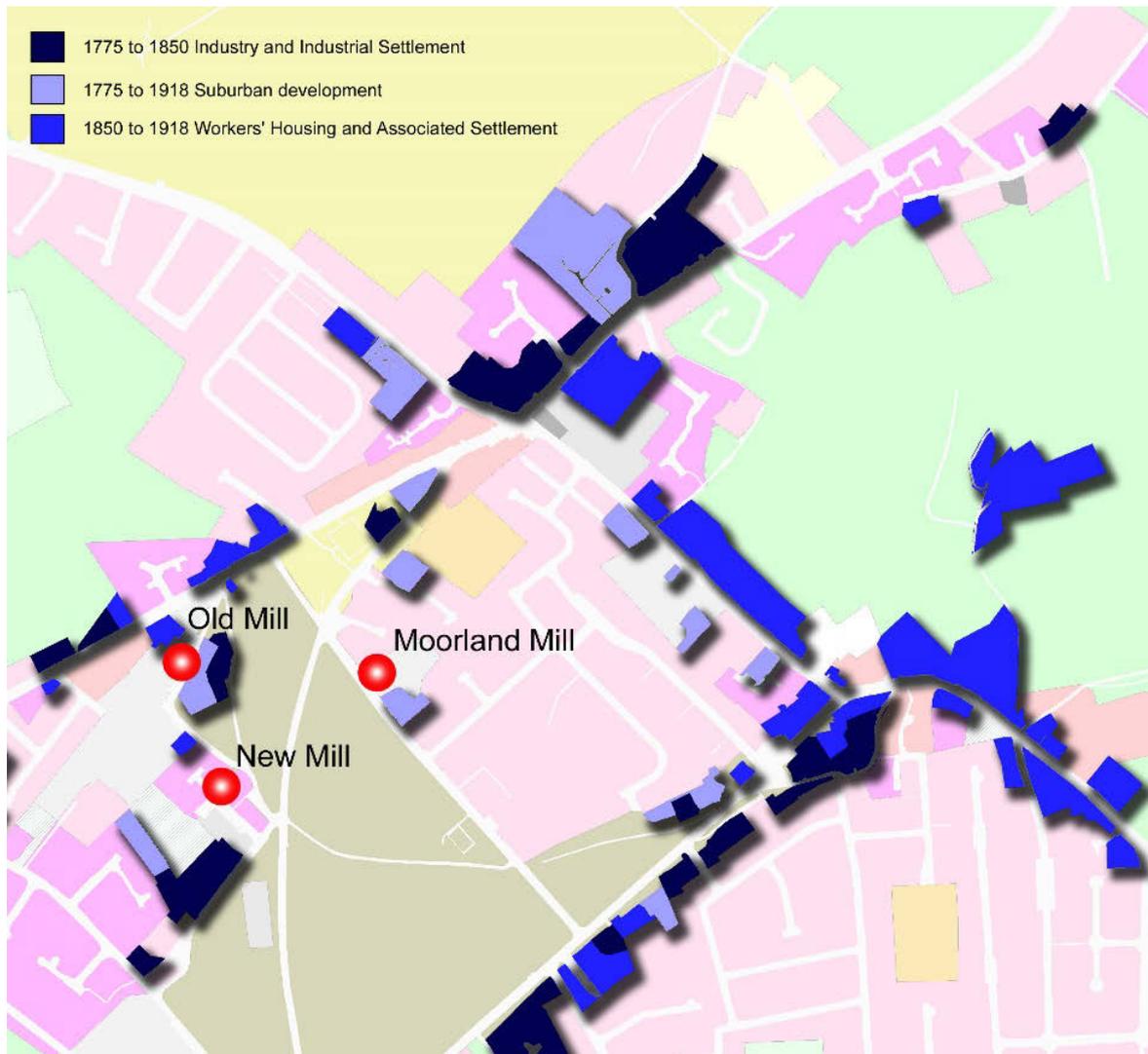


Figure 223. Zone map of Drighlington and Adwalton's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

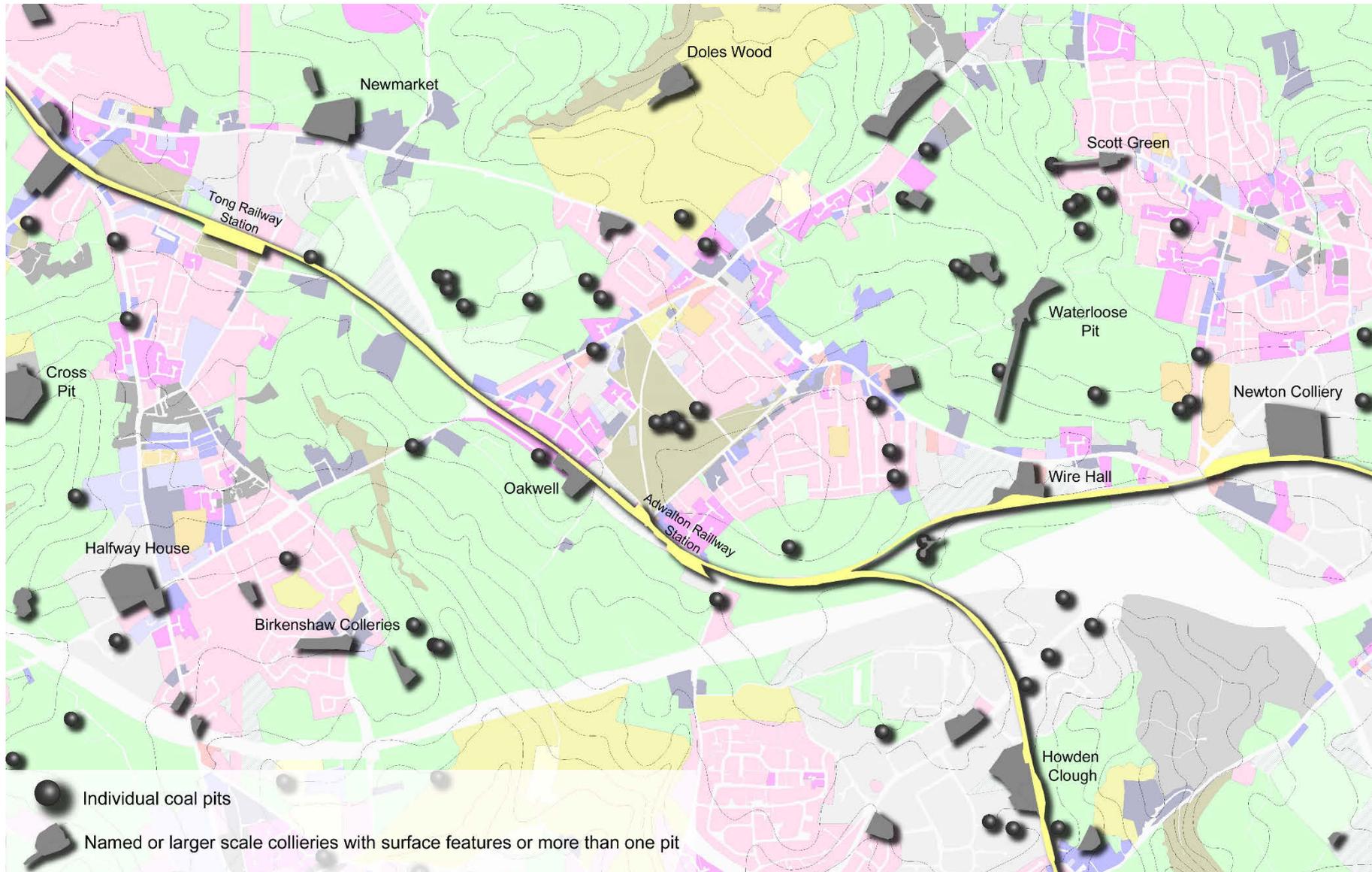


Figure 224. Collieries and coal pits in the Adwalton and Drighlington locality as depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Both villages now contains modern housing estates. Interwar development is small scale. The largest Interwar estates is only 3.7 hectares. This consists of a small estate of semi-detached houses off Bradford Road to the north of Drighlington (HLC\_PK 12032). Other development consists of as few detached or semi-detached houses built largely as ribbon development (e.g. HLC\_PK 42207 & 12019).

Postwar development occurs predominantly in three estates. The 14.5 hectare Penfield estate was built in the late 1960s located south of Adwalton in the area of former stripfields (HLC\_PK 12017). North of this is the Kingsdale Gardens, a 7.6 hectare late 1960s to early 1970s, social housing development (HLC\_PK 12020). This estate also includes the Drighlington Primary School of similar date (HLC\_PK 12021). The third is a 4.4 hectare estate of semi-detached houses built in the late 1960s to early 1970s off Bradford Road to the north of Drighlington (HLC\_PK 12033).

Post 1990 development occurs as three cul-de-sacs off Whitehall Road to the east of Drighlington and as two discrete medium scale estates to the west of Adwalton Moor (HLC\_PK 42338, 45777, 42209, 29603 & 42319).

There are a few late 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial developments. Two industrial works are located on the western side of Adwalton Moor and a small business park is present to the east of Adwalton off Wakefield Road (HLC\_PK 42243, 29604 & 45391). A few individual small scale 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial developments also occur within the village cores (e.g. HLC\_PK 458590).

The Adwalton high street along Wakefield Road has an Industrial Period character with several rows of terraced houses and the occasional shop fronting the road alongside a few modern houses and one surviving vernacular cottage. 20<sup>th</sup> century housing encroaches upon the southern side of the village. The route along King Street towards Drighlington also has Industrial Period development. 20<sup>th</sup> century housing and a few medium scale commercial sheds are more apparent.

Two busy roads pass through Drighlington which have affected the village-like atmosphere. This area also includes clear evidence of Industrial Period development with terraces, detached houses, former farms, St Pauls' Church and the Drighlington Junior School of 1875 being the main contributing factor. This area also contains one or two rows of single storey vernacular cottages which a generally associated with mining settlement.

Adwalton green still retains an open character but it is now crossed or boarded by busy roads with large scale sheds and modern houses encroaching along the edges.

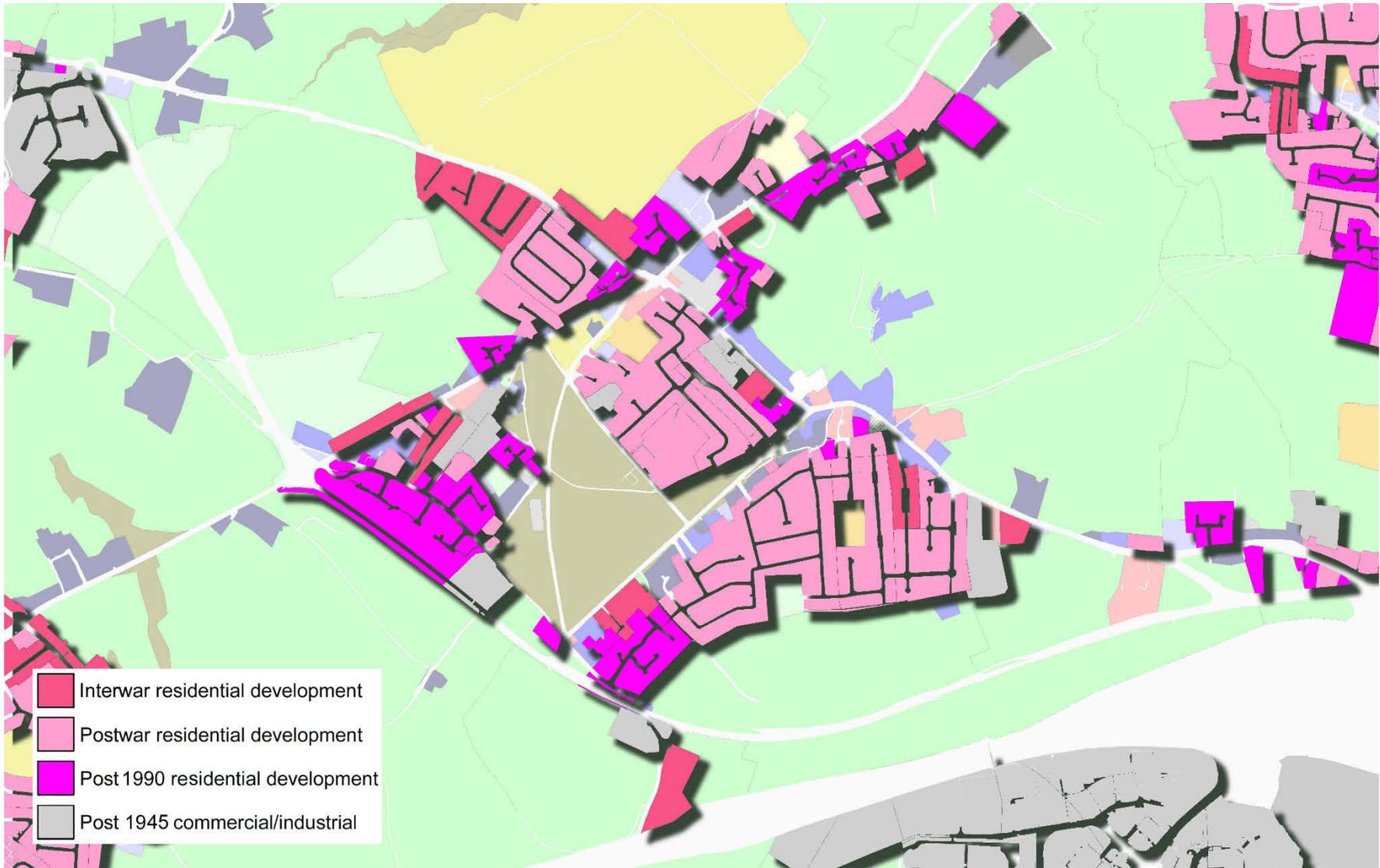


Figure 225. Zone map of the Drighlington and Adwalton 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

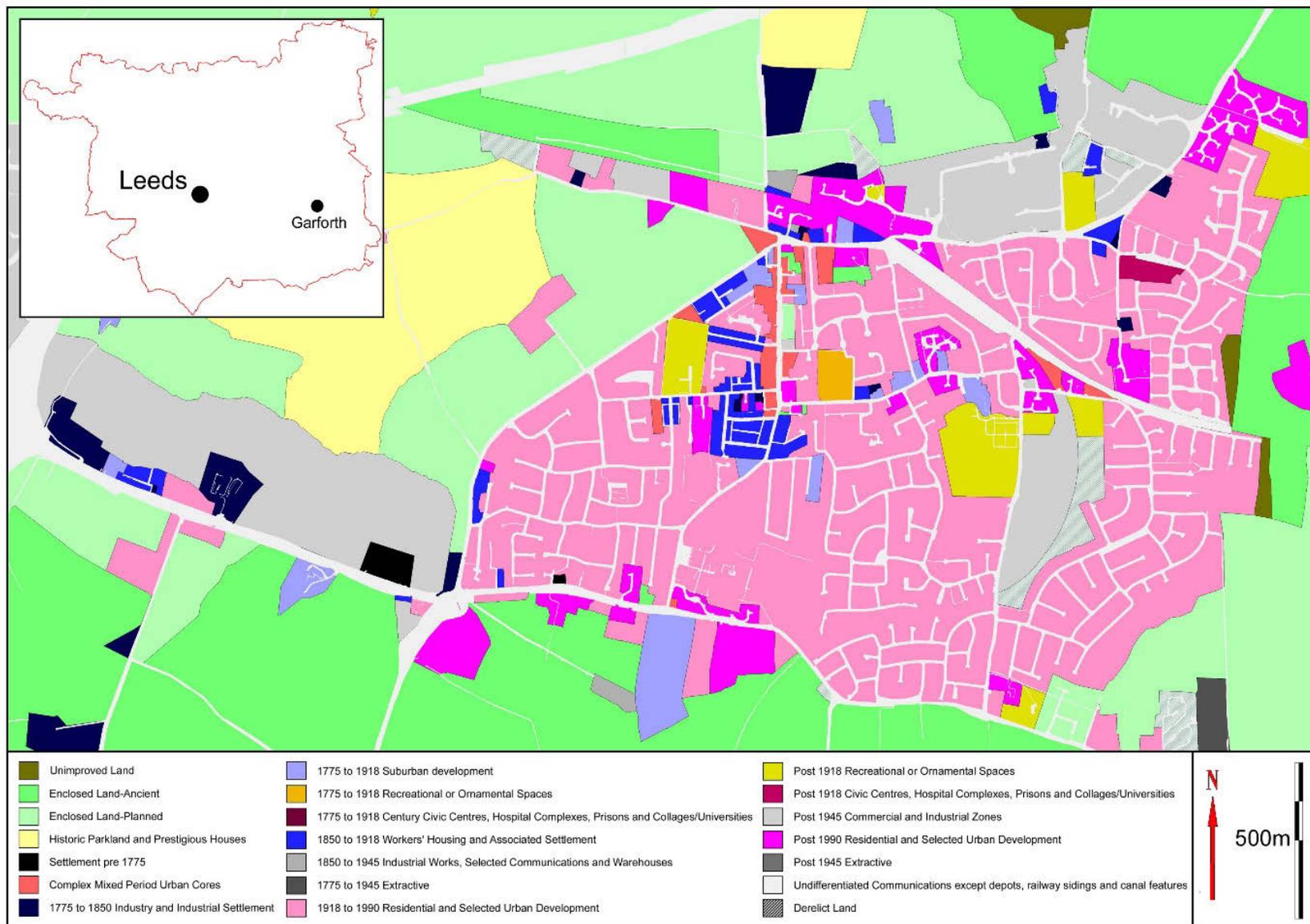
## **Rural hinterland**

There may have been an open field system to the immediate south of Adwalton but this has now been entirely redeveloped with 20<sup>th</sup> century houses. The land to the east of Adwalton was irregular and piecemeal in character which then merged with the large open fields systems further west associated with Gildersome. Settlement density in this area was low with farms probably occurring in the village core or as ribbon development along Old Lane. The boundaries in this area demonstrate good survival with less than 30% agglomeration, although it has been affected by mining. The strip fields to the south of Gildersome are more badly affected with over 50% loss of internal boundaries.

Adwalton moor remains open and it is likely that it extended further north on to Tong Moor before enclosure. The fields on Tong Moor are irregular indicating that enclosure took place at an early date prior to the parliamentary enclosure acts of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. The survival of this area is ensured, at least for the short term, because it was the location for the Battle of Adwalton moor of 1643 and is included on the Register of Historic Battlefields. The fringes of this battlefield have been developed with industry, a modern dual carriage way cuts across the site, mining has made some impact and 20<sup>th</sup> century field boundary agglomeration stands at around 30%.

#### 4.2.15 Garforth

Figure 226.  
Zone study  
area map of  
the Garforth  
locality



## **Overview**

Garforth originated as three detached villages: West Garforth to the south-west, Moor Garforth to the north and Church Garforth to the east. It is likely that West Garforth and Church Garforth were the more significant settlements in the middle ages, but Moor Garforth was the one which developed as the main settlement in the Industrial Period as a small mining town. Garforth is now well connected to Leeds both by rail and road and has thus developed as a commuter town. Garforth is situated on the low-lying and rolling hills to the east of Leeds. The West Garforth village core is situated to the north of Kippax Beck which flows south from this point. The land rises further to the north to Garforth Moor and Barnbow Common. And to the east is another low moor: Peckfield Common north of Kippax. Garforth was entirely detached from Leeds until 2006 but is now joined by the Carrwood Park Business Centre and Office Park on Selby Road. Garforth is located 10.5km to the east of the Leeds City core in the Township of Garforth (70m AOD along Garforth Main Street. OS ref 440370, 433340). Garforth sits at the junction of three groups of geological rock types: Pennine Lower Coal Measures to the north, Pennine Middle Coal Measures to the south and Dolomitised Limestone to the east.

## **Historic core**

Although one continuous settlement today, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping depicts Garforth as three separate villages: West Garforth, Moor Garforth and Church Garforth. Garforth was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Church Garforth was recorded in 1475, although Domesday records a church (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.95-96). The current Church of St Mary the Blessed Virgin was built in 1844 in Church Garforth and the present church may be the fourth church on this site. There was probably a wooden Saxon Church, and a stone church was built in 1220 and again in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Some fragments of the old building remain in the churchyard along with two medieval grave slabs. However, many of the architectural fragments were taken away by the Gascoigne family to build a grotto in Parlington Park. (HLC\_PK 30819). Given that churches were often at the heart of medieval settlements, Church Garforth was perhaps the earliest village in this locality despite not being the largest of the villages present here in c.1850.

The historic core of Church Garforth is located on what now corresponds with Church Lane at the eastern end of the village (OS ref 440837, 433116>HLC\_PK 30971). The settlement was little more than a hamlet with a church, Methodist chapel, rectory, grange and a few cottages and villas in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. There were linear strips of land to the rear of buildings fronting Church Lane which may represent medieval croft plots. The church is the only Listed building in this settlement. A rapid visual inspection reveals only 20<sup>th</sup> century or

later Industrial Period houses, though earlier fabric may be hidden from view (Google Street View 2016).

West Garforth was the largest of the three villages located at the south side of the current urban conurbation on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping (OS ref 439908, 432389). This was a linear development along what is now known as Selby Road. Settlement was low density and ran for around 1km from the junction of Wakefield Road to the west to Scholars Gate Housing development to the east. It is difficult to assess the date of the settlement in this location. It has the appearance of a post-Conquest market high-street development with stripfields running in a perpendicular alignment with both sides of Selby Road. There was even a corn mill at the western end. The 19<sup>th</sup> century development was largely suburban in character with detached houses in large gardens along with one or two travellers' inns. However, Selby road was named the Selby and Leeds Trust Turnpike in c.1850 and this originated in 1740-41. Two possibilities exist: West Garforth was a shrunken medieval village and Selby Road was the original high street or settlement developed on Selby Road after 1741 and the stripfields belong to Church Garforth or even Kippax 2.5km to the south. Selby Road has been affected by 20<sup>th</sup> century road widening schemes and modern residential ribbon development and little remains of early building fabric except for the occasional Industrial Period House. One clue to support the first hypothesis is Garforth Old Hall, now demolished. Garforth Old Hall situated on Selby Road opposite the Gaping Goose Inn at the centre-western end. It is believed to have been built in the 15th century for the Lord of the Manor, it was once at the centre of West Garforth but it is possible that the village became depopulated following an outbreak of plague (HLC\_PK 30882).

Moor Garforth was a small village in c.1850. By c.1894 it was the largest with a core developing along Aberford Road and Main Street (e.g. HLC\_PK 31034). The character appears to be Industrial Period. Both the name "Moor" Garforth and the surrounding field patterns suggest that this settlement is later in date established on or at the edge of former commons.

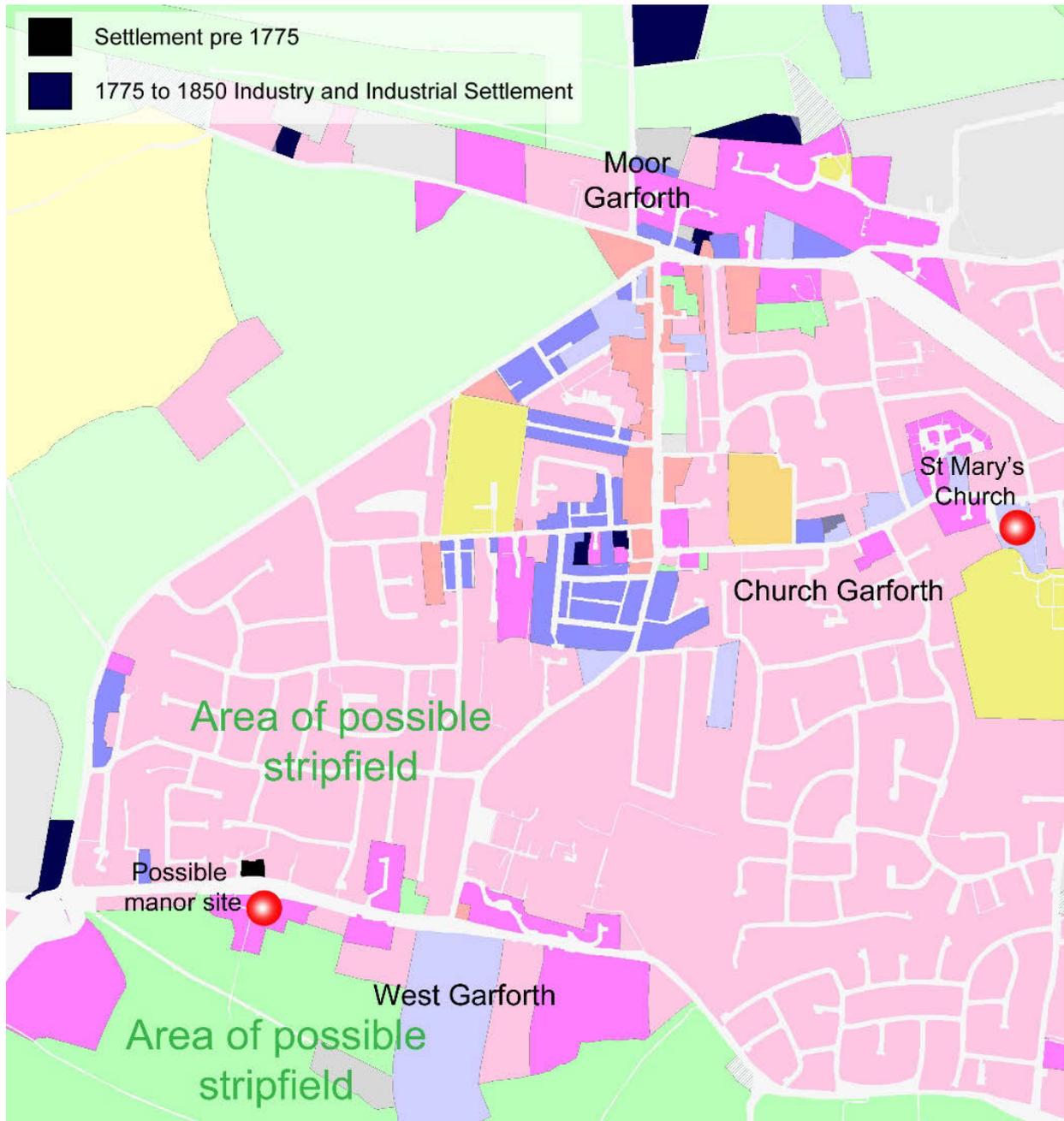


Figure 227. Zone map of Garforth's historic settlement (not to scale). Corn mill was formerly located just off the map to the west of the possible manor site

### Industrial Period development

Garforth largely owes its Industrial Period development during to the local land-owning Gascoigne family ran several coalmines in the area from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The surrounding settlements of Micklefield, Kippax, Swillington, Methley and Allerton Bywater, Great Preston and Little Preston are all villages that grew as a result of the coal industry. The Gascoigne's lived in Parlinton Hall, a large country estate set in private parkland 4km to the north of Garforth near Aberford (HLC\_PK 14137).

The Gascoigne's founded four pits to the north of Garforth:

- Sisters' Pit. 1843-1925. Now a park. HLC\_PK 30838
- Isabella Pit. 1832-1925. Now industrial works. HLC\_PK 14957
- Elizabeth Pit. Pre c.1850. Disused by c.1894. Site now wooded. HLC\_PK 14974
- Lilly Pit. Mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Land remains undeveloped. HLC\_PK 14154

The historic parkland associated with Parlington Hall and land beyond the park boundaries also contains many smaller coal pits, as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Peckfield Colliery was also established to the east of Garforth from 1888 (HLC\_\_PK 14275)

The four Gascoigne collieries described above were interconnected by the Aberford Railway branch line which ran for 4.5km from its connection with Garforth Railway Station on the Leeds Selby Line and terminated at a coal depot on the south-west side of Aberford village. It was built in the 1830s to transport coal. The railway passed through the grounds of the private parkland associated with Parlington Hall. The line and all the pits are disused. The line remains as an earthwork feature and bridleway in the modern landscape. Beyond a village gas works, a small flour mill in Moor Garforth, a small corn mill at West Garforth and a few small quarries, no other large scale industry was identified in Garforth locality at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Perhaps the second greatest influence on settlement development in Garforth in the Industrial Period was the construction of Garforth Railway Station. The station was originally opened by the Leeds and Selby Railway in 1834. It was one of Britain's first main lines, and the first main line to be built in Yorkshire (HLC\_PK 30782). It opened up the settlement to commuter settlement to both Leeds, Selby and York and may have led to the construction of some Garforth's villas and higher status terraced houses.

All three village cores were developing as suburbs in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with detached houses and associated Industrial Period features such as chapels and village schools. Church Garforth and West Garforth remained rural and suburban. Moor Garforth was developing small zones of workers' housing probably due to the proximity of the collieries, with Sisters' Pit to the immediate north of the villages. The terraces at first occurred as linear development along Aberford Road and Main Street and later in grid-iron blocks at the southern end and western side of Main Street probably in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. HLC\_PK 30794 & 30930). Main Street probably developed as a commercial core at the end of the Industrial Period in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with terraced rows of small late Victorian and

Edwardian shops. These are partly extant, though are now inter-dispersed with a few modern shop parades.



Figure 228. Zone map of Garforth's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Garforth could perhaps be considered one of the largest detached urban conurbations in the Leeds District. Its position with easy access to three main junctions onto the M1 and A1(M) and on trunk roads to Leeds plus a direct railway connections to several cities or large towns caused Garforth to develop both as large residential suburb and a zone of industry and commerce. Much of this was in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent times.

Garforth did develop a zone of Interwar housing and this is located to the north expanding the Moor Garforth core both to the east and west. The social class attribute is largely social housing and the previous type is undeveloped agricultural land. Development was small to medium scale (e.g. HLC\_PK 30797, 30780 & 14978). This housing was built at a time when mining was still active in the Garforth locality. Mining continued to be active around Garforth into the 1980s. For example, the Peckfield Colliery closed in 1986. Cheap housing provision for mining families was probably a concern for the local authority up until this time.

In the post-war period the scale of development was larger. It occurred to the east and west of Garforth. Church Garforth became entirely subsumed with the core redeveloped and West Garforth now lies at the southern edge of a large conurbation of housing estates. This too has lost its village appearance, now more of a 20<sup>th</sup> century linear development along a busy road with the occasional Industrial Period house.

The largest 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development in Garforth is a social housing estate of around 83 Hectares (more than one phase may be represented) which was built in the late 1960s to early 1970s around Ninelands Lane (HLC\_PK 14217). This area also contains the Garforth Comprehensive School which was established at around the same time. Housing development continued to the south-west of Garforth with a post-war development around Kingsway and to the north west of Garforth with a late 1980s private estate around New Sturton Road (HLC\_PK 14303 & 30799). Several smaller scale 20<sup>th</sup> century developments were also present throughout.

Post 1990 development consists of a few small to medium scale housing developments and a few individual rows or houses. These occur on the peripheries of the early conurbation and as small scale redevelopment within previous urban cores (e.g. HLC\_PK 30835, 14956 & 14988).

Industrial development occurs as a large zone to the north of Moor Garforth and comprises several small business parks, offices, warehouses and industrial works. The area to the east of this zone is named the Helios 47 Industrial Estate which was constructed around 2005 on the site of former 19<sup>th</sup> century brick works (e.g. HLC\_PK 14969). The area also

contains the Elmfield Business Park and a large late 20<sup>th</sup> century warehouse (HLC\_PK 30783 & 30807).

A large factory site is present to the immediate south of Church Garforth. The Stock Brothers Works was founded in the 1920s at a small site producing aggregate blocks with hand moulds. Growth was rapid and today Leeds Stocks Blocks Ltd are producing over 100,000 lightweight aggregate and masonry blocks daily from one of the most technically advanced manufacturing plants in Europe (HLC\_PK 30775).

Until recently Garforth was completely detached from Leeds. This changed around 2005 with the construction of the Carrwood Park Business Centre and Office Park. This 44 hectare trading estate was constructed on previously undeveloped land and now links Garforth to the Thorpe Park Business Park situated around junction 46 of the M1 and the rest of the Leeds urban conurbation. (HLC\_PK 14552, 17573 & 17577).

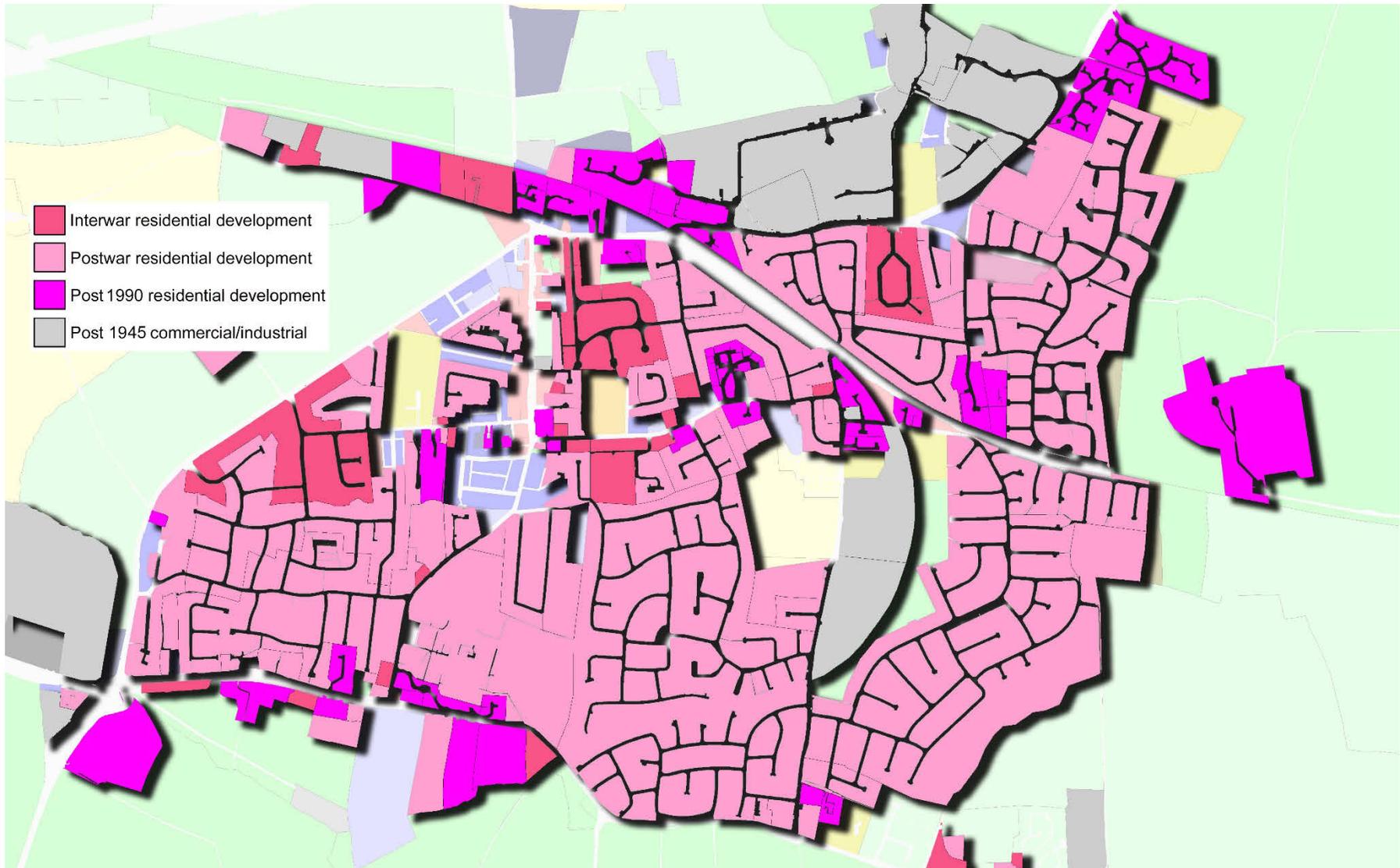


Figure 229. Zone map of Almondbury's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## Rural hinterland

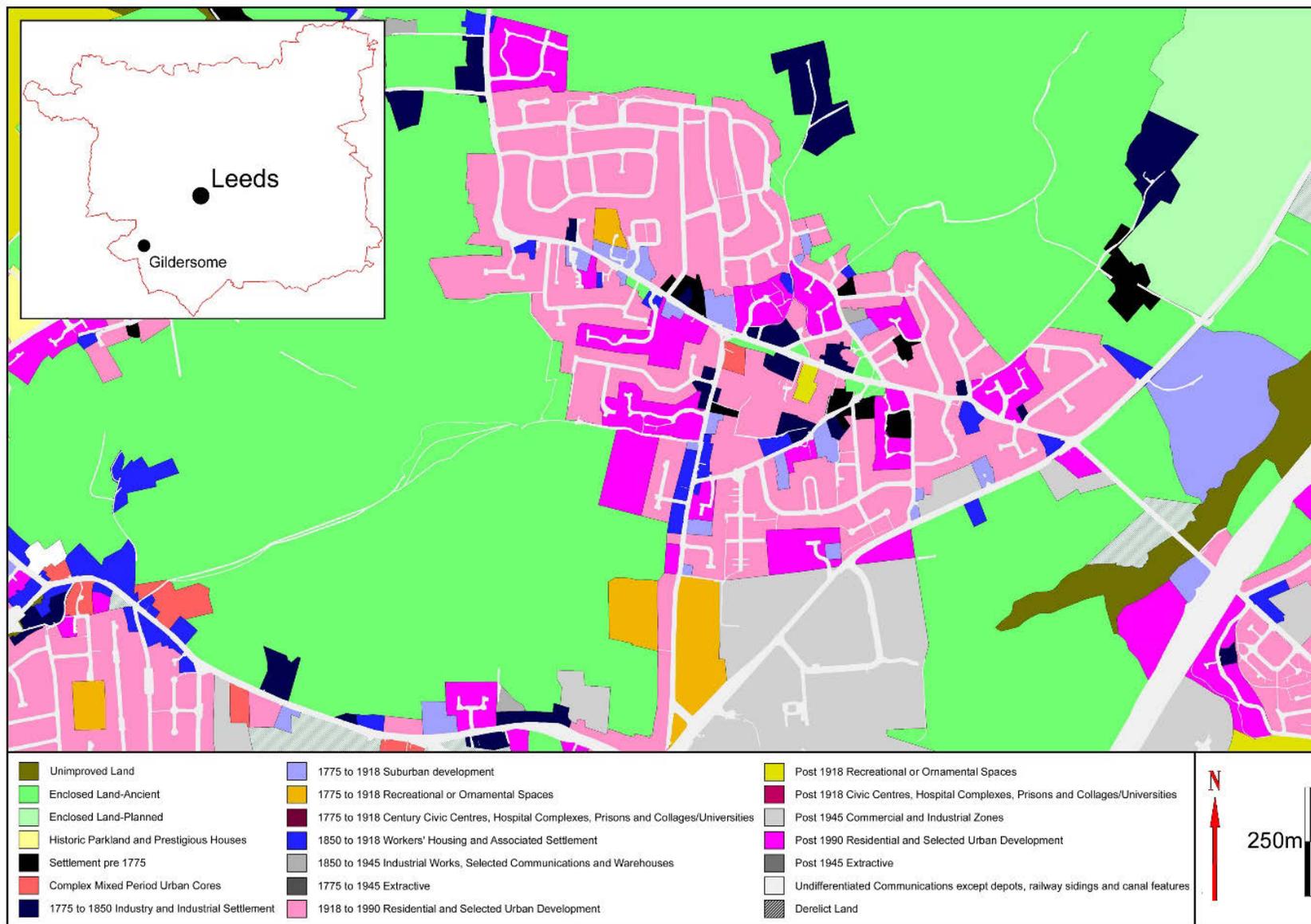
In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the former open field systems of Garforth and those of Kippax combined to form a large area of enclosed stripfields situated between the two settlements. These have been largely developed with zones of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing coming from both directions with only a strip of agricultural land surviving in between. The early field boundaries are still apparent here despite 20<sup>th</sup> century agglomeration. The other areas surrounding Garforth remain in agricultural use apart from the strip of industry which has developed alongside the A63 in the direction of Leeds.

The area to the north of Garforth was historically known as Barnbow Common and probably represent an historic common shared by both Garforth and Barwick in Elmet to the north. This was also the case to the east with the villages of Colton and Whitkirk and to west around Micklefield. The surrounding land scape was a patchwork of village field systems with commons and the occasional hall or grange in between.

The Garforth locality also contained two historic parklands. Barrowby Hall to the west was located around 1.5km to the west of Moor Garforth. The hall dates from 1677 and the park appeared after 1720 (HLC\_PK 14536). Parlington Hall was located 3km to the north-east of Moor Garforth. The deer park extended over 1km to the south of the hall. The hall was first depicted in the 1720s, and may have been built on the site of a medieval manorial complex (HLC\_PK 14137). The deer park was established during the late eighteenth century (HLC\_PK 14136). Around 1km to the east of Church Garforth was the moated site of Sturton Grange (HLC\_PK 14944). Sturton Grange became the property of the Priory of Marmoutier in 1089. Although the farm is modern, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping describes a large moat, with a possible smaller moated site and fish ponds.

#### 4.2.16 Gildersome

Figure 230.  
Zone study  
area map of the  
Gildersome  
locality



## Overview

Gildersome is a settlement with medieval origins which became developed in the Industrial Period as a small textile and mining town. The settlement is situated in a hill top location, Hart Hill, at the head of Farnley Wood Beck Valley which flows north and then east from this point. Land drops to the west to Andrew Beck and to the Cockers Dale valley systems and to the west to Dean Beck which joins Farnley Wood Beck 1.7km to the north-east of Gildersome. The land rises to the south to the hills around Gildersome Street and Adwalton. Gildersome is located 7.2km south-west of the Leeds City core in the Township of Gildersome (150m AOD. OS ref 424346, 429249). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of Rocks.

## Historic core

The earliest reference to Gildersome in historic records is from 1181. It also receives several other mentions in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.223). Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping depicts Gildersome as nucleated group of buildings around a cluster of lanes which correspond with Town Street, Town End, Mill Lane and Field Lane today (e.g. HLC\_PK 42092). Settlement also extended westwards along Church Street. The village plan form is organic resembling a green side or common development rather than the linear market street arrangement. The village boundaries were very irregular, almost globular, and the crossing lanes left open triangular village greens. "Manor House" was described as an ancient building and this was situated at the northern end of the village at Hart Hill (HLC\_PK 42086). New Hall and Old Hall were described to the south at the eastern end of Town Street (HLC\_PK 42068 & 32251). New Hall (now Turton Hall) was built in the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century and Old Hall in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings suggest a settlement of antiquity which extended throughout the streets described above. The manor site may have been the focus of an early village core though this is speculation.

Gildersome contains six Listed buildings which largely reflect the village's Industrial Period development. They comprise Turton Hall, a town house of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, a Friends' Meeting house of c.1756, two mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century detached houses and a Baptist chapel dating to 1865 (Images of England UID 341806, 341835, 341818, 341830, 341836 & 341805). The first church in the village, Gildersome Baptist Church was constructed in 1707.

Although the early lane pattern can still be traced and parts of the greens remain open, the village's character has been radically altered by 20<sup>th</sup> century and largely residential development. A few industrial cottages and short rows and one or two chapels survive, otherwise the character is mixed 20<sup>th</sup> century and residential.



Figure 231. Zone map of Gildersome's historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

The Gildersome locality developed several mills and collieries during the Industrial Period. Within 1km of the village eleven mills and nine large collieries were identified on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping. This was in addition to the many individual coal pits. Lists of the larger mills and named collieries is provided below. A location plan is provided in Figure 232 also below:

- Valley Mills. Woollen. Post c.1850. Extant and in mixed commercial and light industrial use. HLC\_PK 43647
- Moorhead Mill. Woollen. Formerly Union Mill (fulling). Pre c.1850 origins. Demolished. Now late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. HLC\_PK 12041
- St. Bernard Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a recycling centre. HLC\_PK 32298
- Maiden Mills. Woollen. Probably pre c.1850 origins. Demolished now late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. HLC\_PK 42074
- Highfield Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished now late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. HLC\_PK 42069

- Old Hall Mill. Pre c.1850 formerly a flax mill and later woollen. No separate HLC record. Part of HLC\_PK 42068
- Allied Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished now part of a business park. HLC\_PK 45887
- Gildersome Windmill. Pre c.1850. Demolished. No separate HLC record. Part of HLC\_PK 12058
- Grey Stone Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now modern housing. HLC\_PK 42130
- Gildersome Foundry. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now an industrial estate. HLC\_PK 12060
- “Cloth Finishing Mill”. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a housing estate. HLC\_PK 26187

The distribution of mills was scattered with only three being present within the village core. The fate of Gildersome’s mills has not been good with only one surviving with significant legibility.

- Briggs Pit. Post c.1850. Land now derelict. HLC\_PK 26043
- Philadelphia Colliery. Pre c.1850. Now re-established pasture HLC\_PK 26048
- Gildersome Colliery. Pre c.1850. Lost by c.1894. No separate HLC –record. Part of HLC\_PK 12059
- Scott Green. Pre c.1850. Lost by c.1894. No separate HLC record. Part of HLC\_PK 46000
- Waterloo Pit. Probably pre c.1850 origins as coal pits. No separate HLC record. Part of HLC\_PK 12022
- Dean Hall Colliery. Post c.1850. Now part of a housing estate. HLC\_PK 29634
- Un-named colliery. Post c.1850. Now part of an industrial estate. HLC\_PK 35357
- Newton Colliery. Pre c.1850. Now part of an industrial estate. HLC\_PK 29627
- Wire Hall Colliery. Pre c.1850. Now warehousing. HLC\_PK 12068

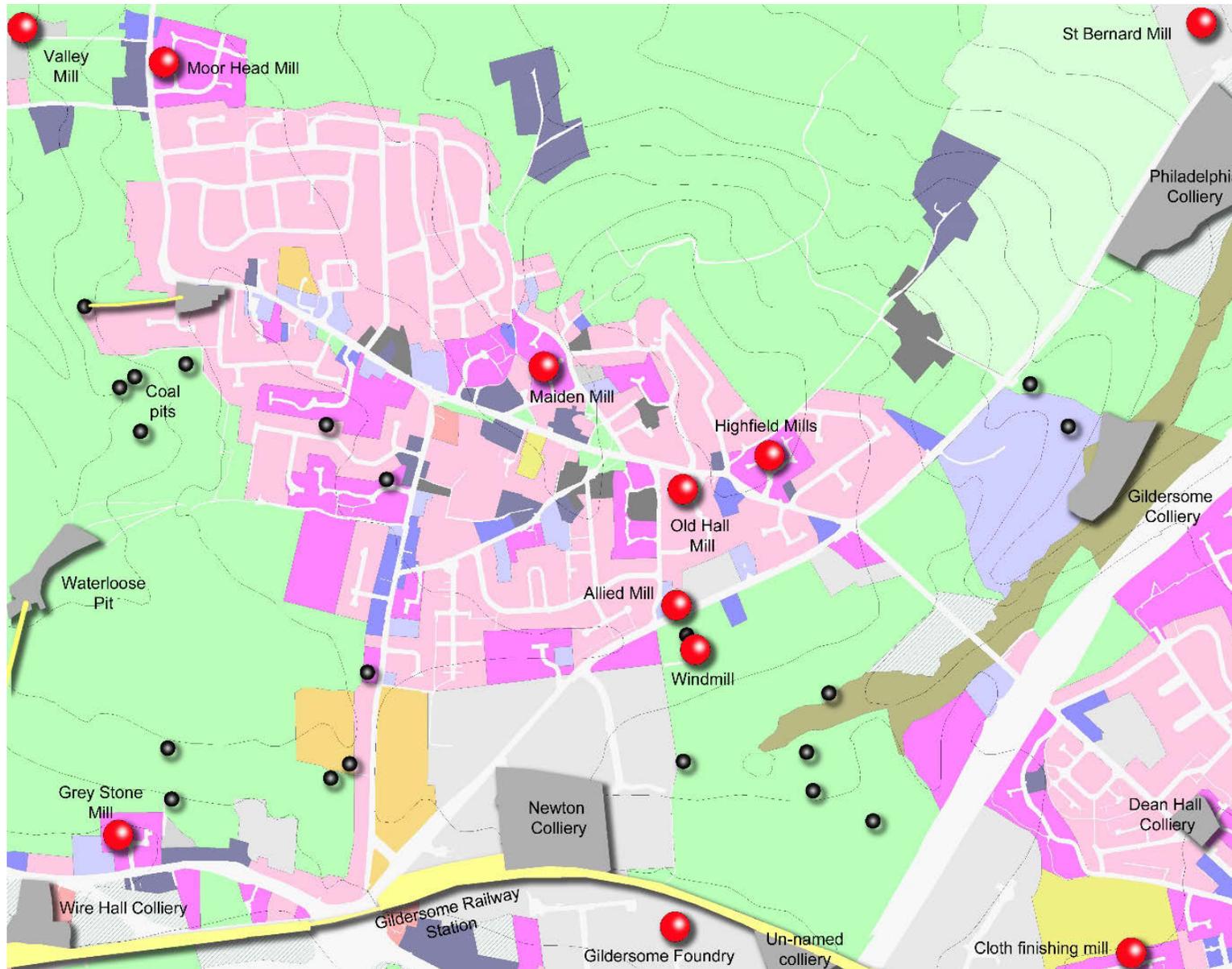


Figure 232. Industrial works and colliery distribution in the Gildersome locality as depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

The Industrial Period urban development around Gildersome was not particularly large scale. Houses occurred in short rows rather than grid-iron developments (e.g. HLC\_PK 42101). This is perhaps because industry was located in the rural hinterland rather than the village core. Settlement development was piecemeal and local to specific industrial sites. Gildersome remained village-like and partly suburban at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In addition to terraces, several detached houses and small institutes were also constructed (HLC\_PK 45947). Expansion from c.1850 to c.1894 was slight.

Gildersome Street is a sub-settlement which occurred around 1km to the south of the village probably in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 42109). Gildersome Street is situated on the Bradford and Wakefield Trust Turnpike of 1752-53 so it is possible that the settlement dates to after that time. The industrial town of Morley nearly 2km to the south east was the scene of local large scale urban expansion in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

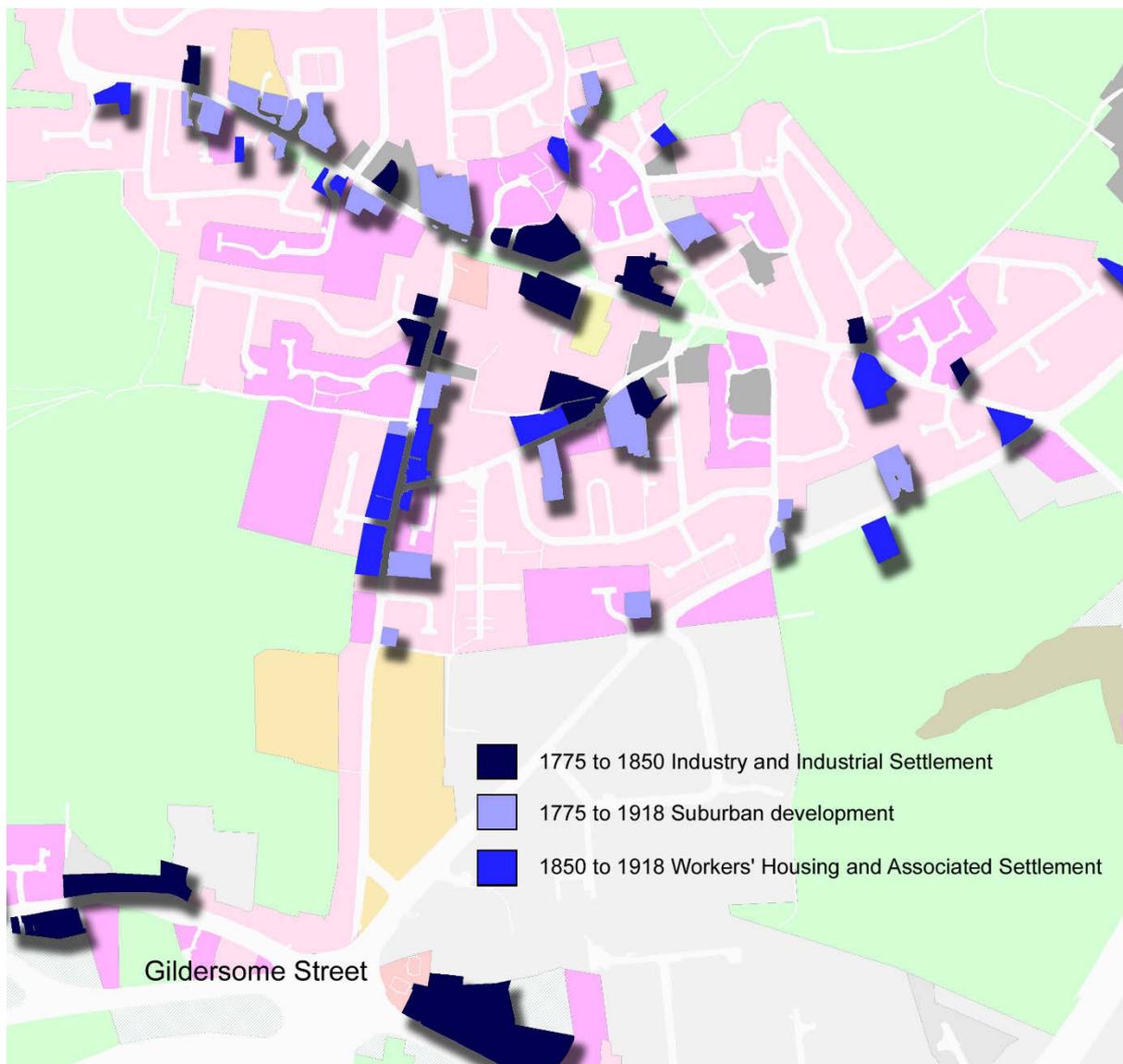


Figure 233. Zone map of Gildersome's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century Gildersome became surrounded by a zone of housing estates and became attached to the Morley urban conurbation by a zone of large postwar industrial development.

Interwar housing was fairly small scale and occurred close to the village core or as ribbon development. The largest is to the north of Gildersome at Moor Head. This is a 3.5 hectare estate of semi-detached houses (HLC\_PK 12043). Vicarage Avenue is a 2.5 hectare estate built around the same time to the south of Gildersome (HLC\_PK 12064).

Postwar housing now forms a continuous zone around 500m deep to all sides of Gildersome. The largest continuous development occurs to the north west of the village. The 7.5 hectare development at Scott Green was constructed between 1968 and 1971 on former piecemeal enclosure fields. (HLC\_PK 12009). To the immediate east is a development dating to the c.1950s to early 1960s (HLC\_PK 12042). Other examples to the east and south of Gildersome include Hart Hill of c.1970s date, Parkway of early postwar date and Reesdale Gardens built in the 1970s to early 1980s (HLC\_PK 32283, 32245 & 32260). All the latter examples are below 5 hectares, agricultural land is the dominant previous type and private and social housing is represented. Gildersome Primary School was established to the immediate south of the village in the early 1980s on former allotment gardens (HLC\_PK 42077)

Post 1990 development is present. This tends to be small to medium in scale and built ad-hoc both around the core and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century urban conurbation. Most sites occur as redevelopment such as Forest Bank which replaced Springfield Mill in the late 1980s (HLC\_PK 42075).

The former agricultural land to the south of Gildersome is now dominated by communication routes and a large industrial and commercial estates.

The Treefield Industrial Estate is a 26 hectare estate which was established to the immediate south of the Gildersome housing zone in the 1970s to early 1980s on the site of former mines (HLC\_PK12061 & 29627). Development continues further south in the direction joining with Morley but is interrupted by the M621 motorway (HLC\_PK 26134 & 26070). To the south west is the junction of the M621 and M62 motorway. The first section of the M621 to open was known at the time as the 'South West Urban Motorway'. This section opened in stages, from the M62 to Junction 1 in 1971, and from Junction 1 to Junction 3 in 1973 (HLC\_PK 26138 & 42109). Fields and a few cottages were lost during the construction of this junction.

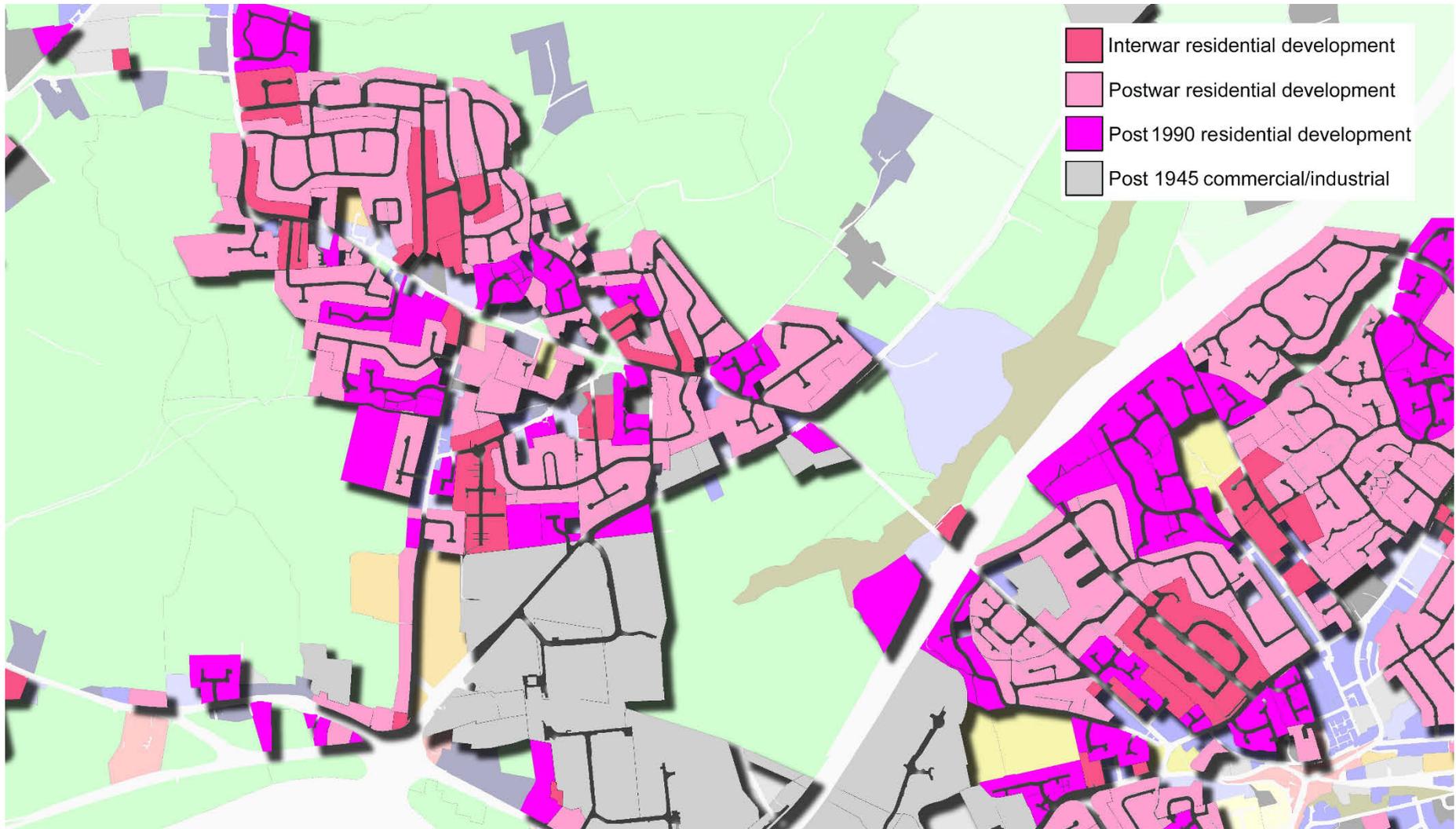


Figure 234. Zone map of Gildersome's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## **Rural hinterland**

There are suggestions in the fields surrounding Gildersome village in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century of enclosed medieval stripfields but the associations with the village core are not clear. These were present to the north at Hart Hill and in a larger area to the south. A few of the fields do survive as rural land though they have been badly affected by 20<sup>th</sup> century agglomeration with over 70% loss of internal boundaries. The sub settlement of Scott Green 700m to the west of Gildersome also had narrow linear plots aligned with Scott Green [Lane]. This may have been a western extension of the village open field system or an entirely separate village although this is not supported by place name evidence. Here the linear arrangement is well preserved by modern boundaries.

The fields to the north, on the valley sides were more irregular in appearance and probably represent assarting or piecemeal enclosure. A few survive quite well particularly to the northeast at Cricket Hill. The distribution of farms within the fields throughout was low density which suggest that settlement occurred in the village cores but also as linear development.



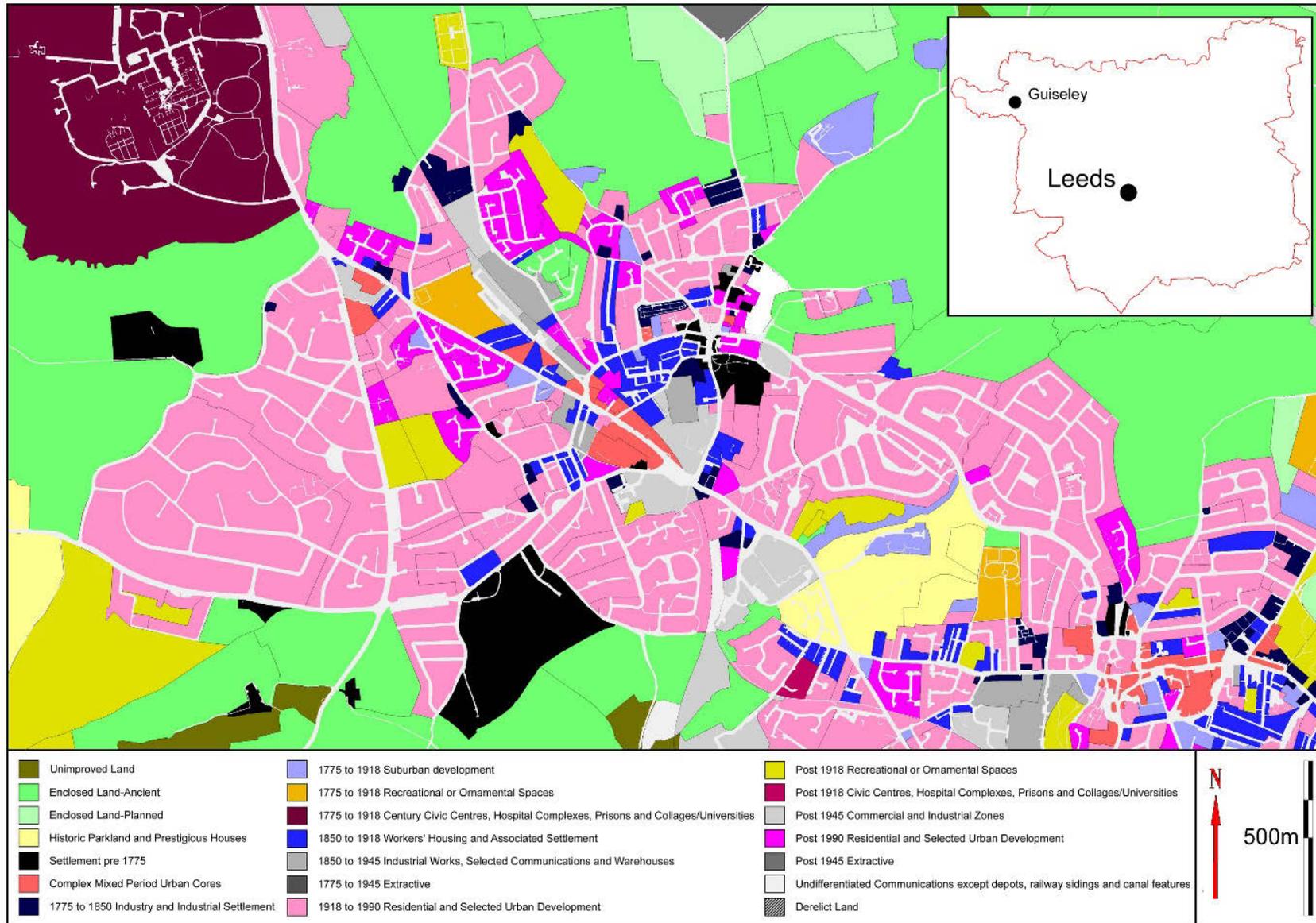


Figure 235. Zone study area map of the Guiseley locality

## **Overview**

Guiseley originated as a village of at least local importance in the medieval period. Guiseley further developed in the Industrial Period initially with domestic workshops and vernacular cottages and later as an expanded settlement of several mills and zone of associated workers' settlement. Guiseley is now surrounded by a zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing connected to Yeadon around 2km to the south east by continuous urban development. Guiseley is situated in an elevated position. The land drops to the south into the Aire Valley which is steep sided at this point. The land rises to the north-east to Guiseley Moor before dropping sharply to the Wharfe Valley near Otley. The land gradually rises to the west towards Hawksworth Moor which becomes the open Ilkley Moor 4.7km to the north-west. The hill on which Guiseley sits forms a lower saddle between the two moors. The town is situated around 14km to the north-west of the Leeds City core in the Township of Guiseley (140m AOD. OS ref 419365, 442209). The subsurface geology consists of the Millstone Grit Group of rocks.

## **Historic core**

Guiseley is recorded as "Gislichleh" in the Domesday Book of 1086. It is thought that this settlement dates as far back as the 7th century (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.146). The historic core of Guiseley, as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping, consisted of a linear or possibly a market-street development which ran for around 430m along what is now the north-south route of Town Street (HLC\_PK 25943). At the southern end was a triangular green area known as Town Gate. This was formed meeting of three lanes: The Green, Town Street and Lands Lane. This area may have represented the earliest village core and a former village green (HLC\_PK 45184). This is the location of St Oswald's Church with late 11<sup>th</sup> century origins. A number of fragments from a 9th century Anglo-Saxon cross were discovered reused in the north wall of St Oswald's Church. The remains of the cross and the dedication to an early saint may be evidence of a pre-conquest church at Guiseley. The church was rebuilt in stone in the early Norman period (HLC\_PK 25976).

At the time of Domesday, Guiseley formed part of the manor of Otley. Following the conquest the manor was granted to the de Warde family who rebuilt and shaped the settlement as Lords of the Manor until the end of the family line in 1522. The de Wardes' manor was moated house to the immediate south of the church. The remains of this building survive in the grounds of the former Rectory. The crescent-shaped pond is the remains of the moat. The standing Grade II\* Rectory is dated 1601 but incorporates some fabric which may be earlier including the remains of a timber framed building (HLC\_PK 25977).

The settlement extending along Town Street may represent a planned medieval village. This is indicated by the partial survival of croft and toft plots particular along the east side of Town Street, typical of a 12th or 13th century planned settlement layout (e.g. HLC\_PK 25941). Town Gate has the appearance of an open market place. The market cross is located in this area today and the base is thought to date to the 17th or 18th century. However, there is no record of a formal medieval market charter for Guiseley (HLC\_PK 45184).

The economy of the medieval settlement was largely agricultural but may have included the domestic production of woollen cloth. 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping shows the remains of medieval strip fields surrounding the village. The area known as The Green to the south of the church is likely to have been a common with shared grazing rights. A corn mill is recorded in 1290 and is thought to have been on the site of Guiseley Mill to the south of Guiseley (possible HLC\_PK 45147). During the 13th century the de Warde family gave some of their land and the corn mill to the Cistercian Nunnery at Esholt and this landholding is remembered today in the 'Nun-Royd' place-name to the south east of the town, meaning Nun's Clearing (a house of this name depicted in c.1850 is now lost. HLC\_PK 35539).

Guiseley contains several listed buildings which indicate development at last from the post medieval period. Those in the Town Street area include a house dated 1681, two early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century farms, a third house of similar date and a row of later 18<sup>th</sup> century cottages (Images of England UID 433690, 433686, 433689, 433687 & 433688). These indicate a period of rebuild in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century particularly with farms. The later cottages represent development of early industrial period development. Around Town Gate the listed building records relate largely to St. Oswald's Church and associated features including the rectory.

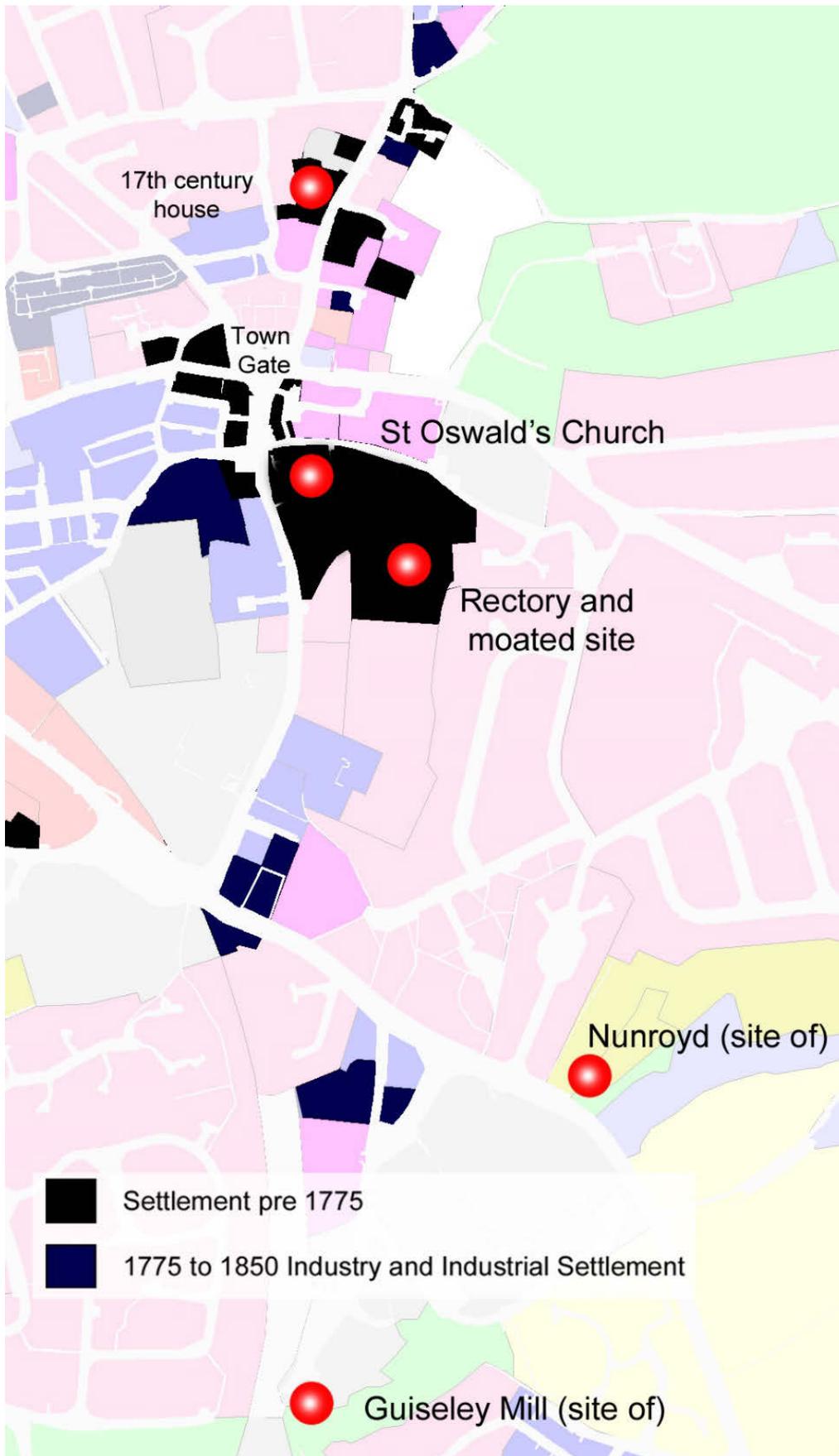


Figure 236.  
 Zone map of  
 Guiseley's  
 historic  
 settlement  
 (not to  
 scale)

## Industrial Period development

Guiseley probably remained relatively unchanged until the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century with a largely agricultural based economy. It was during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century that the woollen cloth trade boomed in the Leeds locality. The cottage industry of Guiseley expanded at this time, as suggested by the buildings with confirmed 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century dates found on Town Street. Surviving 18<sup>th</sup> century weavers' cottages can also be identified within the historic core. It was during the 19<sup>th</sup> century that Guiseley developed into an industrial town.

One of the earliest rows of Industrial Period workers' housing was found to the west of the village. This was a row named Bingley Lands now replaced by 20<sup>th</sup> century social housing (HLC\_PK 45142). Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicted associated Industrial Period settlement features such as Methodist chapels and village schools. The only mill within the village core was Spring Head Mill (scribbling and fulling) established in 1842 which was situated to the south-west of the village (HLC\_PK 25978). The mill is extant, although it was reduced in height in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A second mill was located 500m to the south of the village in a detached hamlet named Green Bottom (HLC\_PK 27655). The mill site now contains a retail park.

Further south is Royd Beck. The beck was developing as a small industrial zone in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Three mills were depicted in c.1850: Upper Mill (fulling), Guiseley Mill (woollen) and Guiseley Low Mill (scribbling and fulling) (HLC\_PK 45147 & 12381). Nun Royd Mill was added to the north of this group by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 15513). The area has now largely been redeveloped as a modern retail park.

Another notable Industrial Period introduction was the Guiseley Railway Station located 500m to the west of the village core. The station opened in 1865 on the Midland Railway Leeds to Ilkley line (HLC\_PK 27708).

Guiseley developed a zone of terraced houses in the later Industrial Period and this occurred mostly on the western side of the village. Development was small to medium in scale and occurred rather as individual rows rather than grid-iron developments.

Green Bottom also further developed in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. New industrial sites included the Cassfield Works (woollen mill), the Hallamfield Works (engineering) and a boot and shoe factory (HLC\_PK 27658, 45169 & 27676). The locality also gained a few terraced houses. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Green Bottom was connected to Guiseley by continuous urban development. Green Bottom also contained the Town Hall (1866) and a large school (HLC\_PK 45164 & 35812).

It was in the later industrial period that Towngate and Oxford Road, leading from Town Gate became more developed as a small commercial and urban core. The area contains rows of purpose built commercial buildings and possible civic institutes, including shops, public houses and chambers of later Industrial Period character (part of HLC\_PK 45184).

Although a few villas were built around the village, the status was largely working class. The largest villa was built in the Nun Royd locality to the south of Guiseley. Nun Royd House, set in an area of former private parkland, is important in the history of Yeadon and Guiseley. It was built for Jonathan Peate 1837 – 1924) who was an important Philanthropist and owner of Nun Royd Mills. He donated land & money for the benefit of the people of Yeadon & Guiseley. Contributions included Yeadon Town Hall Square, Kirk Lane Park and Nether Moor Park. The private parkland associated with Nun Royd House was gifted to the people of Yeadon in 1907. Nun Royd Park retains elements of a planned ornamental landscape relating to Nun Royd House. The land was gifted to the town and opened as a public park in 1907. Ornamental gardens and recreation area dates from this period including a bowling green with an arts and crafts inspired pavilion (HLC\_PK 15466).

Another later Industrial Period feature is the former County Lunatic Asylum built 1.8km to the north-west of the town in 1884-88. The hospital was designed to accommodate 900 patients in ward pavilions laid out in an echelon arrangement to form a broad arrow plan. The complex was isolated and functioned as a self-sufficient community. Extra pavilions were added during the mid-1890s bringing the hospital capacity up to 1600 patients. Further alterations to the hospital took place during the 20th century. The hospital was closed in stages between February and June in 2003. The site has been redeveloped as a modern village retaining a few of the original architectural elements. The administration building is Grade II listed (HLC\_PK 12111).

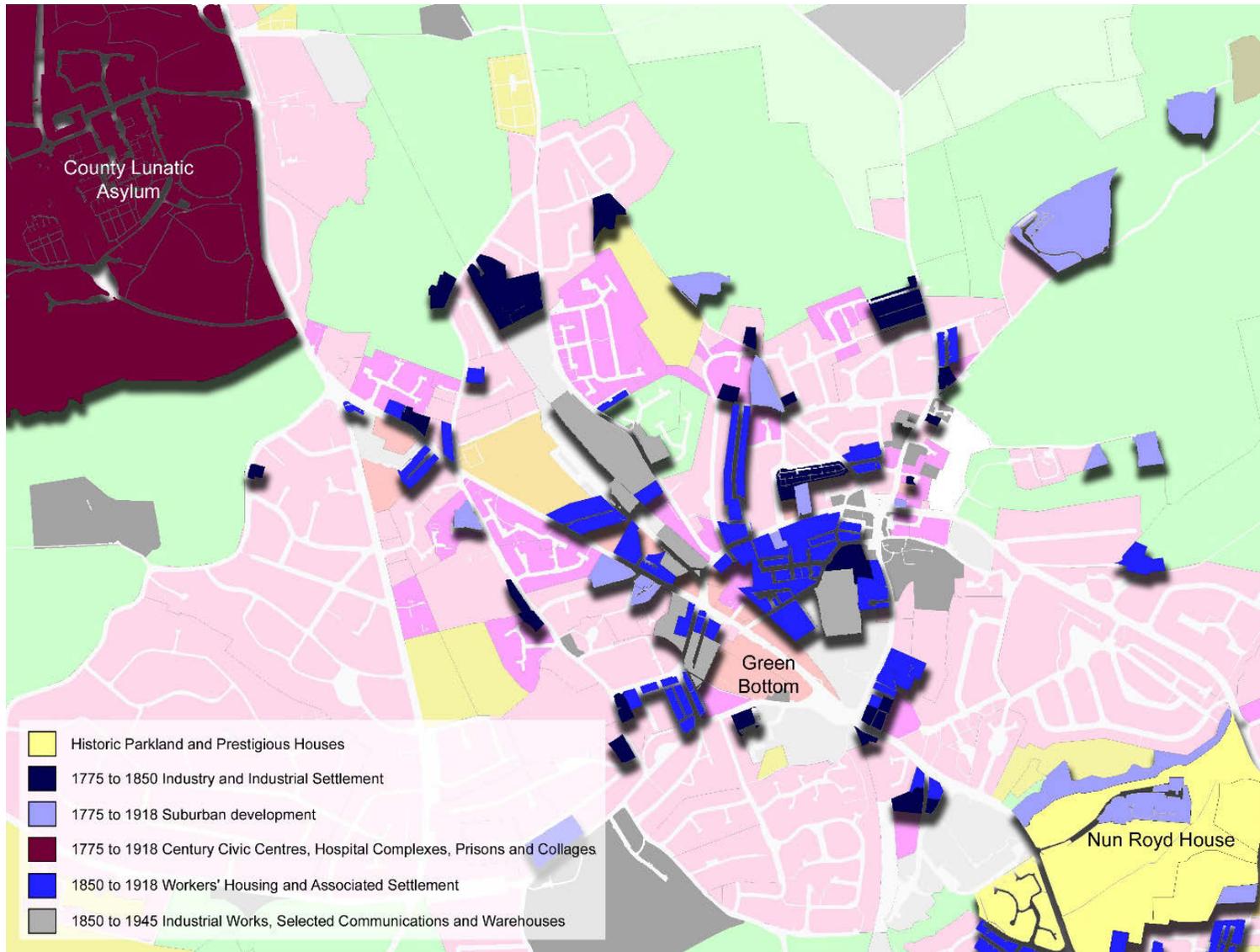


Figure 237. Zone map of Guiseley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

20<sup>th</sup> century residential development now forms a large zone around the original core and surviving later Industrial period development.

Development originated in the Interwar period. One of the largest Interwar estates occurs to the west of Guiseley: The Tranmere Park Estate is a 33 hectare estate comprising predominantly of detached housing arranged in a geometric pattern. It was constructed between 1921 and 1934 on former piecemeal enclosure fields (HLC\_PK 12113). Other Interwar estates are smaller in scale and occur as a patchwork of development throughout the former rural hinterland (e.g. HLC\_PK 15516, 15515 & 27692). This suggests that pre-war development was intended to be larger in scale but was interrupted by the Second World War. Private and social housing is represented and most estates were built on previously undeveloped agricultural land. Later 20<sup>th</sup> century development fills in the gaps between the Interwar developments but also occurs as larger estates on the urban peripheries. The largest development was built in the c.1960s to early 1970s and extended the Tranmere Park Estate westwards by a further 38 hectares. Large post-war estates also form an umbilical of residential development connecting Guiseley to nearby Yeadon to the east along the purpose built Queensway (HLC\_PK 12296 & 13619). This is largely postwar social housing built in the 1950s to early 1960s.

The village core has undergone a small amount of post 1990 residential redevelopment. A few larger post 1990s estates are present mainly to the west of the village core. For example, the Netherfield Road estate was built after 2010 on the site of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial works (HLC\_PK 15518). This probably represent the largest development of around 5.8 hectares.

A zone of mixed period industry and commerce is present in the Green Bottom locality extending north-west along the route of the railway line. The area contains the Guiseley Business Park which was built between 1996 and 2002 on the site of textile mills and a 1980s Morrisons Supermarket which also replaced a textile mill (HLC\_PK 27655 & 27658). The locality also contains a large retirement home and the Aireborough Leisure Centre built in the 1960s (HLC\_PK 45161 & 27656). To the northwest are the Netherfield Mills complex established in 1868 but is now largely of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, Springhead Mills of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and Gordon Mills established in the post-war period (HLC\_PK 27702, 27705 & 25979).

Town Street retains an early Industrial Period domestic character with rows of weavers' cottages and later terraced houses. Earlier vernacular buildings and farms are also evident displaying the settlement's rural origins. 20<sup>th</sup> century development is present but this is small

scale, largely residential and piecemeal. The Town Gate area is strongly Industrial Period and commercial in character with vernacular and high Victorian period buildings represented.

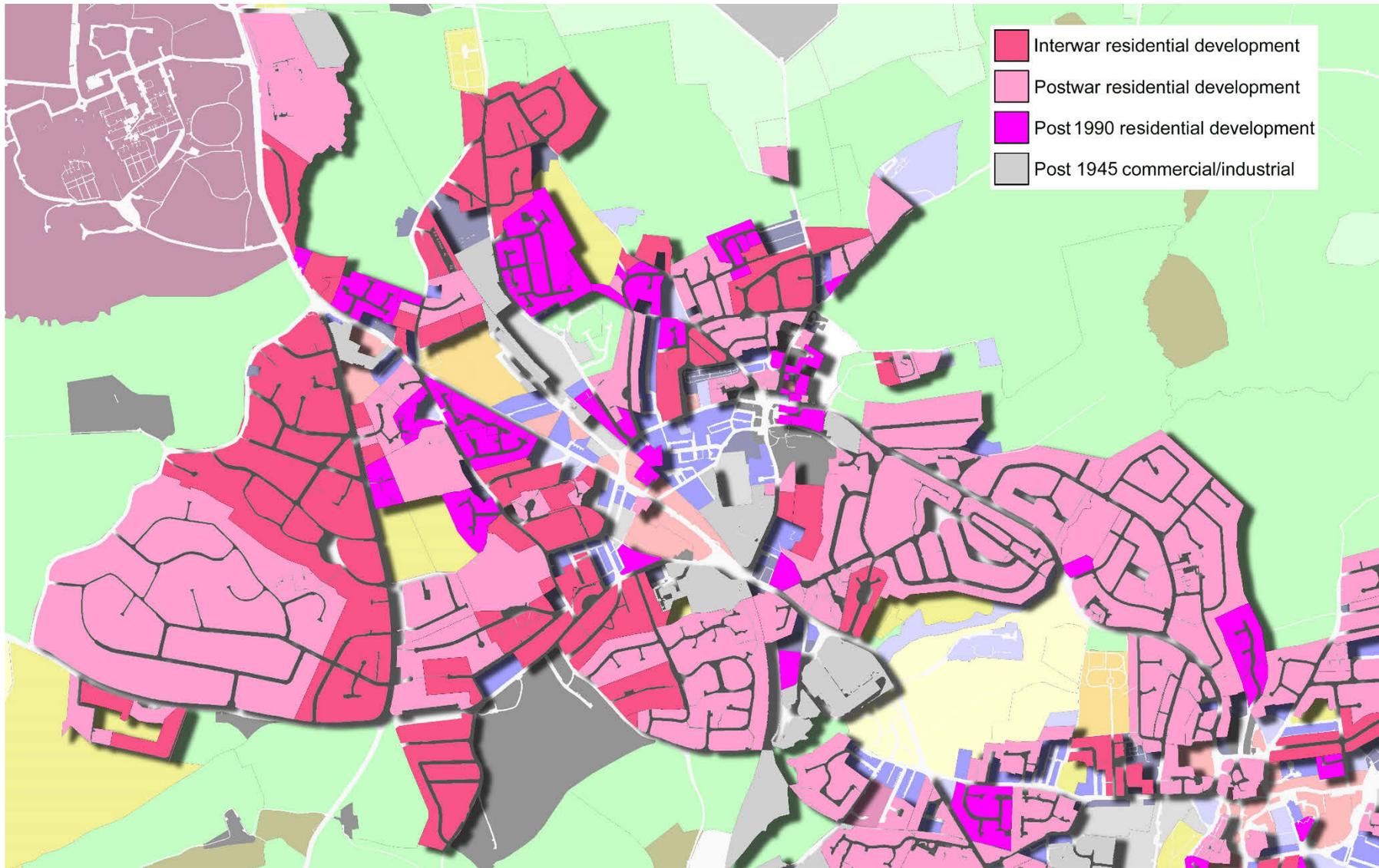


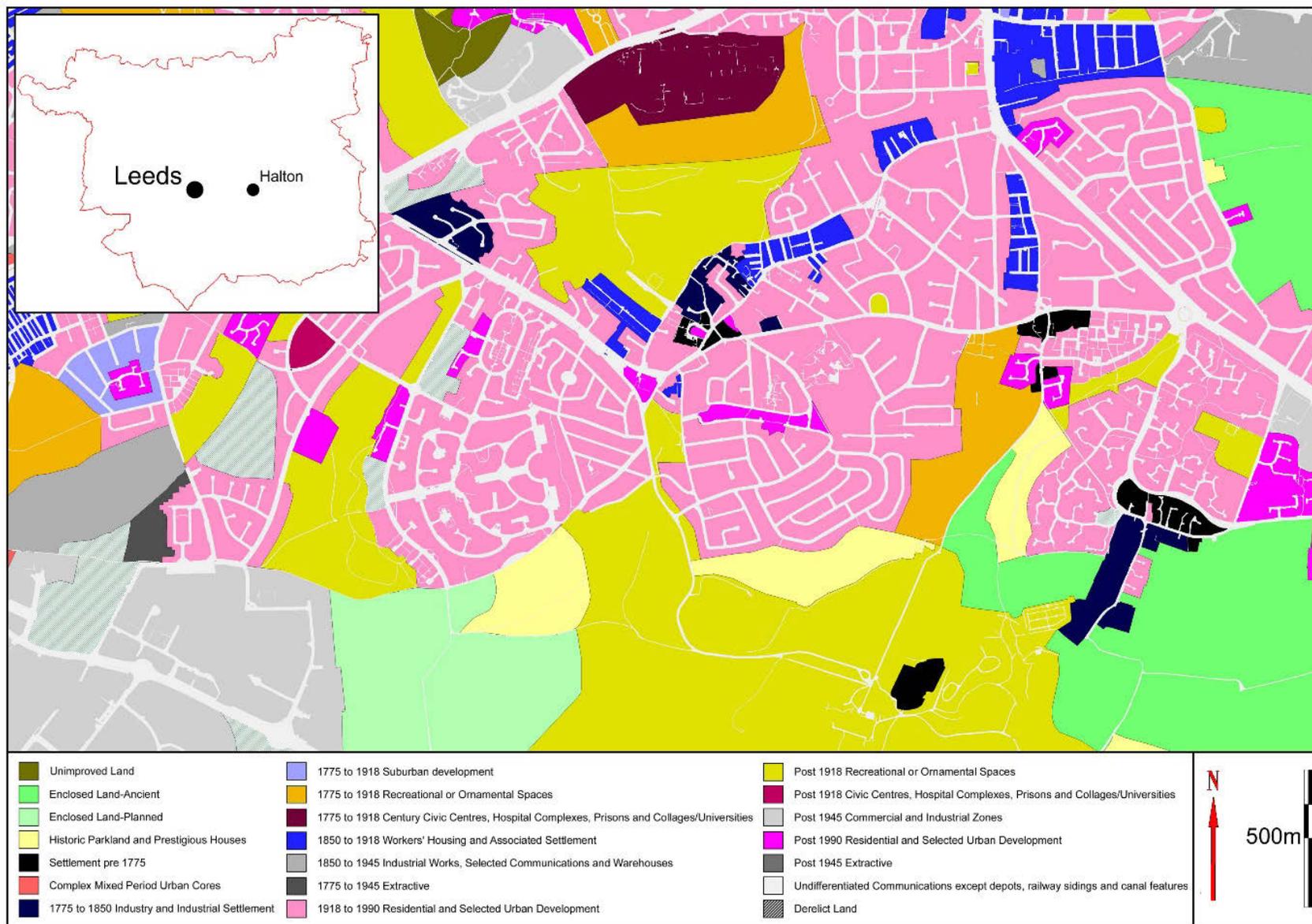
Figure 238. Zone map of Guiseley's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## Rural hinterland

Guiseley was an isolated village in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The medieval linear nature is clearly evident on contemporary mapping with croft plots and a possible back lane occurring on the eastern side of the high street. A few croft boundaries survive and the back lane is partial preserved by Wills Gill [Lane] and a public footpath. This area to the north-east of Guiseley contains the least amount of 20<sup>th</sup> century urban development. It is likely that Guiseley had an associated open field system and this occurred as a north field and west field. These areas on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping contain fields with long and sinuous boundaries suggestive of medieval stripfields. The west field now contains modern housing and industrial sites. A few 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries survive to the north. Fields in the Green Bottom area to the south-east of Guiseley were irregular suggesting piecemeal enclosure. The area is known as The Green and may indeed represent a former common enclosed in the post feudal period. Settlement in the above areas was relatively low density in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century suggesting the agricultural buildings were contained within the village. Guiseley Moor to the north of Guiseley was enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but with regular surveyed enclosure field boundaries of 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. There are two listed farms with 1.5km of Guiseley: West Carlton 1.5km to the east is of late 17<sup>th</sup> century date and no.28 Back Lane 780m to the south-west of Guiseley dates to 1725 (HLC\_PK 12222 & Images of England UID 342296).

#### 4.2.18 Halton

Figure 239. Zone study area map of the Halton locality



## Overview

Halton originated as a village with medieval origins. The village escaped excessive development in the Industrial period but became subsumed by large scale Interwar and postwar housing development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is now connected to the Leeds urban conurbation through continuous development. Halton is situated on a gently sloping promontory position on the western end of a moor in the Austhorpe locality. The moor had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The land slopes to the west to Wike Beck which flows south to meet the broad Aire Valley 3km to the south. Halton is situated 5.5km to east of the Leeds City core in the Township of Temple Newsam (75m AOD. OS ref 435079, 433486). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure group of rocks.

## Historic core

“Halletun” is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.117). There are other indications that Halton was a village of at least local importance in the Middle Ages. The plan form of the village as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping was linear along the route of the north-east to south-west high street which corresponds with Chapel Street and its continuation westwards along Selby Road today (HLC\_PK 18893). The junction of Chapel Street and Selby Road at the western end formed a triangle of land which appear at first sight to have been a green. Selby Road originated as the Selby and Leeds Trust Turnpike of 1740-41. The turnpike partly followed the original high street and radically altered the alignment of the village by creating an east-west thoroughfare. The village had a fairly extensive open field system which was clearly depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. These were particularly clear in fields to the north-west of the village but may have also extended to the east and south. The area to the south-west was historically named Halton Moor, though this had been enclosed by c.1850. Toft plots running perpendicular to the high street were also likely. Those to the north were bounded by a back lane, now Primrose Lane. The form is one of a post conquest village high-street plan.

The village contains only three listed buildings. The earliest is a house dating to 1755 (Images of England UID 465793). The other comprise a school of 1842 and an Anglican church of 1938 (Images of England UID 465261 & 465259).

Selby Road, as it passes though the settlement today, forms the main commercial core of Halton. The street contains a few shops from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The other shops are entirely recent. Chapel Street is now a side street. The 1755 house is in a prominent

position on the junction. There is little else to indicate early origins. There are is a row of shops and a commercial yard which may be late Industrial Period and a modern Jehovah's Witness hall. The adjacent Interwar housing estates dominate the northern side of the street and a postwar school the south. The eastern end of Chapel Street is dominated by a row of Edwardian shops and a grid-iron development of terraced houses of similar date. The area of village crofts has been entirely developed with 20<sup>th</sup> century housing and the stripfields to the north have become agglomerated with nearly 100% loss of internal boundaries, and it is now a playing field. Those to the south of Halton were lost through 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development.

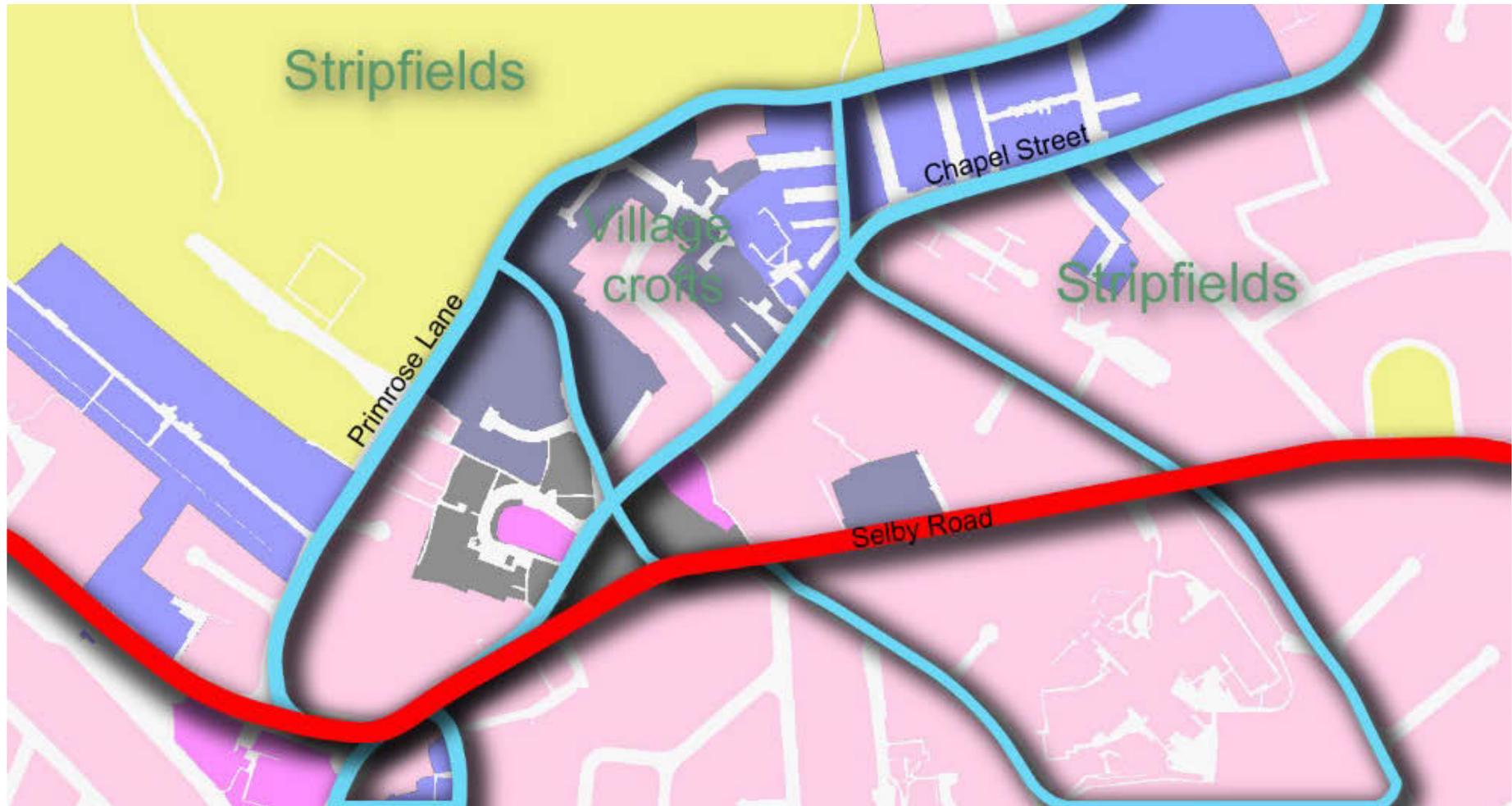


Figure 240. Model diagram of Halton's historic routes (not to scale). The red route represents the turnpike of 1740-41 and the blue the medieval village layout.

## **Industrial Period development**

The village core of Halton expanded only slightly in the period between c.1850 and c.1900. A few of the croft plots, which previously contained yard developments became partially occupied with a few short terraced rows. A small zone of terraced rows formed at the eastern end of the village. The Industrial Period housing continued to be built on a slightly larger scale into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Halton contains a large grid-iron development to the west of the village to the north of Cross Green Lane, to the west as a long row on Back Morritt Drive and as a small group to the south on Grove Road (HLC\_PK 14063, 13634 & 18878). The village also gained a few villas and small institutes during this time, both in the village and the immediate rural hinterland. Beyond a few local quarries, a smithy and the Temple Newsam Water Works reservoir, the village contained no industry of any significant size. The pre c.1850 White Bridge Corn Mill and a small vitriol works were present in the Wike Beck valley around 1km to the north-west (HLC\_PK 13629 & 13938).

The main reason for Halton's modest Industrial Period residential development is probably a result of the introduction of collieries into the locality. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping depicts a brickfield and a few coal pits in the hinterland, particularly to the west of the village in the Whitkirk area. These had developed into two large collieries by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Killingbeck Colliery was present 650m to the north-west of the village (HLC\_PK 13142). This was a large colliery with a rail connection to the 1834 Leeds to Selby Branch Line. The Prince Arthur Pit was located 1km to the east of Halton near Whitkirk. Several other collieries and coal pits were located around Halton though much further afield.

Halton essentially remained a rural village at the end of the Industrial Period when it was just beginning to show the beginnings of urbanisation which was to make such a big impact in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

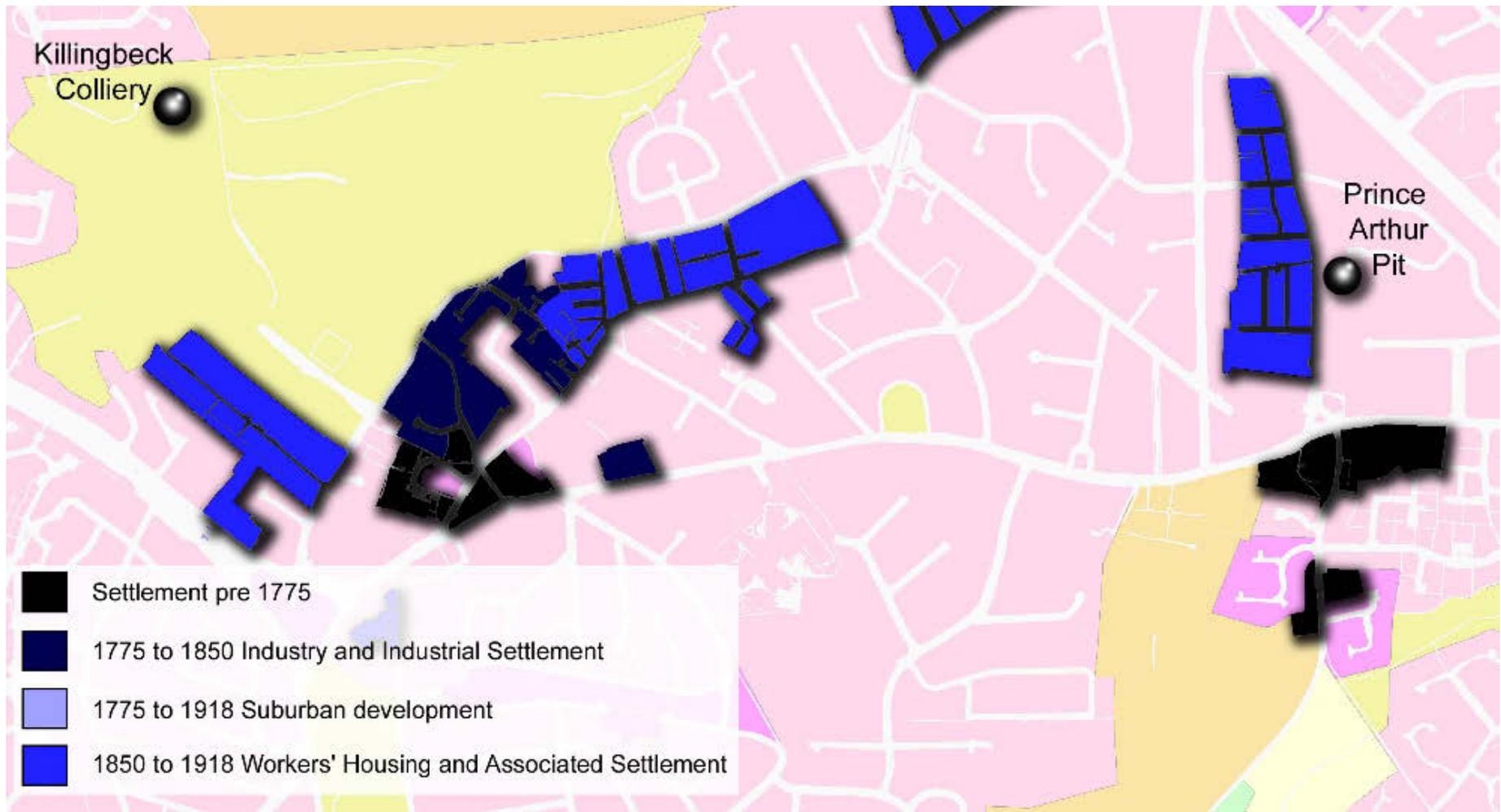


Figure 241. Zone map of Halton's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

Halton is perhaps best known for its 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development. The village is now entirely surrounded with housing and is connected to the wider Leeds urban conurbation through continuous development.

Development started in the 1930s. The Halton Moor estate is one of several housing developments built around Leeds as a response to the growing population. The estate is a large scale development to the west of Halton village of predominantly semi-detached houses built in a geometric arrangement (HLC\_PK 13930).



Figure 242. Halton Moor Estate. HLC zone mapping and OS Master Map showing geometric street plan (not to scale).

The Halton Moor Estate was one of several large scale Interwar developments in this locality. They were large scale developments of predominantly semi-detached houses. They were almost entirely built on previously undeveloped land. Land to the north and south of Selby Road between Halton and Whitkirk gained several such large scale

developments (e.g. HLC\_PK 14062, 14014 & 13995). A similar situation was present to the west of Halton, again with Selby Road offering a trunk road into Leeds (e.g. HLC\_PK 13932, 13931 & 13467). These merged with the Interwar estates of Harehills to the west.

Development continued into the postwar period with estates either filling in the gaps between previous developments or expanding the urban fringes to the east towards Manston. One of the largest estates was the Templegate Road estate to the south of Halton built between 1958 and 1970 (HLC\_PK 13669). This area also included three roughly contemporary schools: Temple Moor High School, Temple Newsam Halton Primary School & Whitkirk Primary School (HLC\_PK 13667, 14072 & 13669).

The pattern for housing development in the postwar period on the outer urban conurbations to the east of Halton was the same for that of the Interwar period: large estates built on previously undeveloped land. Social and private housing from various phases of the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century area represented (e.g. HLC\_PK 14283, 14068 & 14255).

Post 1990 development is small to medium scale occurring in various location within the earlier urban conurbation (e.g. HLC\_PK 14026, 13935 & 17585). One or two developments replaced earlier social housing. It was in this period that much of the commercial development along Selby Road originates.

Large areas of greenspace have been retained as recreation grounds. Graveleythorpe Park was created in the post-war period to the north of Halton on the area of former stripfields (HLC\_PK 13145). The Neville Road Playing Fields are of Interwar date and run along the Wike Beck valley (HLC\_PK 13613). The Whitkirk Cricket Club was founded in 1892 adjacent to Whitkirk village. The site expanded during the second half of the twentieth century to form the Whitkirk Club sports complex, which includes football, bowls and tennis facilities (HLC\_PK 13670). The largest and the most historically significant recreation space is Temple Newsam Park. The grounds of Temple Newsam House were a deer park before being landscaped in the late eighteenth century. They were acquired by the council in the 1920s and went on to become a public park, golf course and sport ground (HLC\_PK 14312).

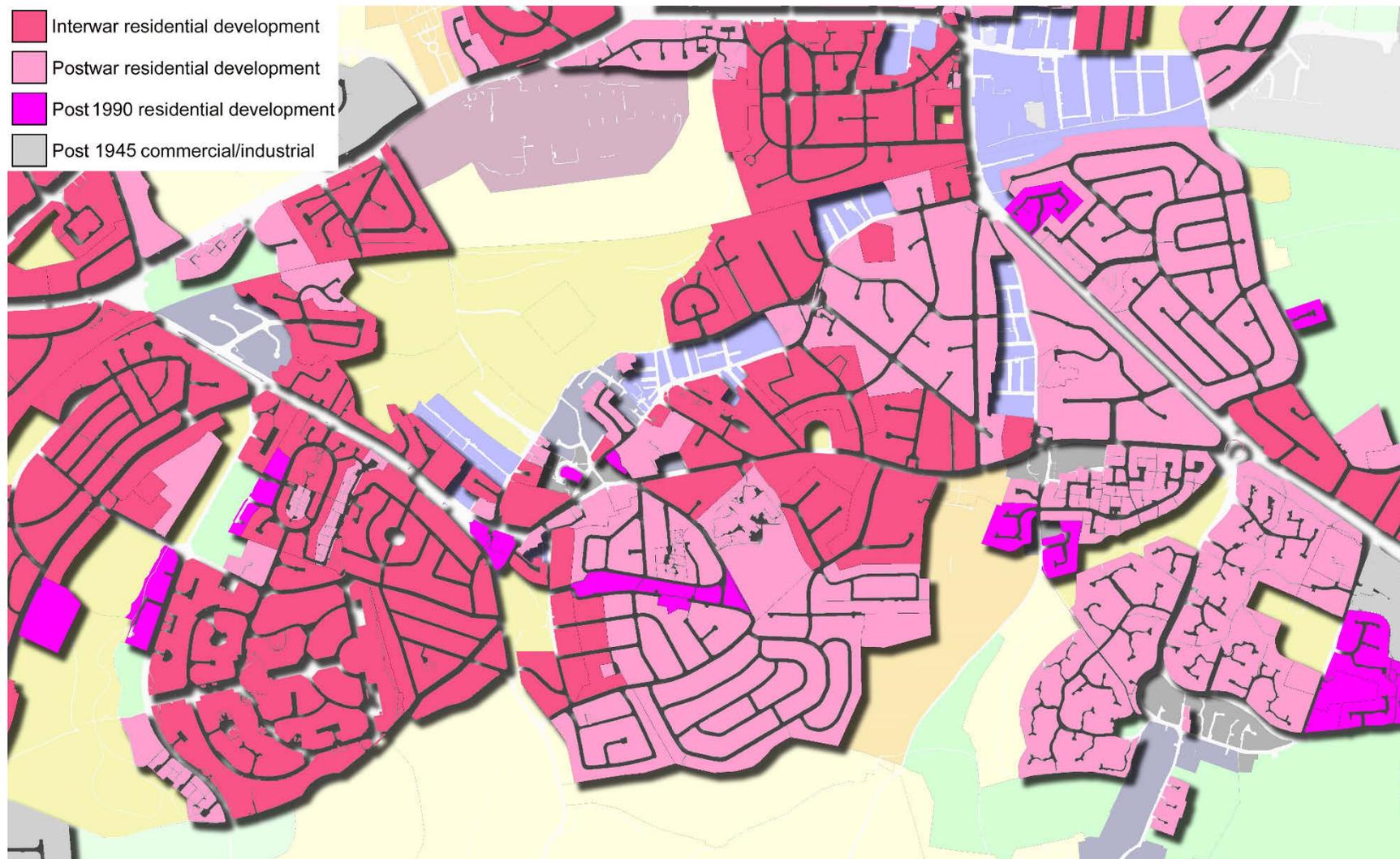


Figure 243. Zone map of Halton's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## **Rural hinterland**

Stripfields were present to the north and south of Halton village. They also extended eastward to meet those of nearby Whitkirk village. The land to the south west of Halton was historically named Halton Moor and may have represented a village common before enclosure, probably in the later post-medieval period. The stripfields almost extended as far as Temple Newsam Park which has its borders 1km to the south of Halton village.

Halton Dean was the valley to the north of the village which contained piecemeal enclosure. To the north of this was the historic parkland associated with the early 18<sup>th</sup> century Killingbeck Hall (HLC\_PK 14760). The land then merged with the field systems associated with Seacroft village.

The nearest surviving land with identifiable agricultural boundary features lies around Skelton Moor Farm 1km to the south of Halton on the lower slopes of Halton Moor. This is now surrounded by Temple Newsam Park to the east and industrial development along the Aire valley to the south and west.

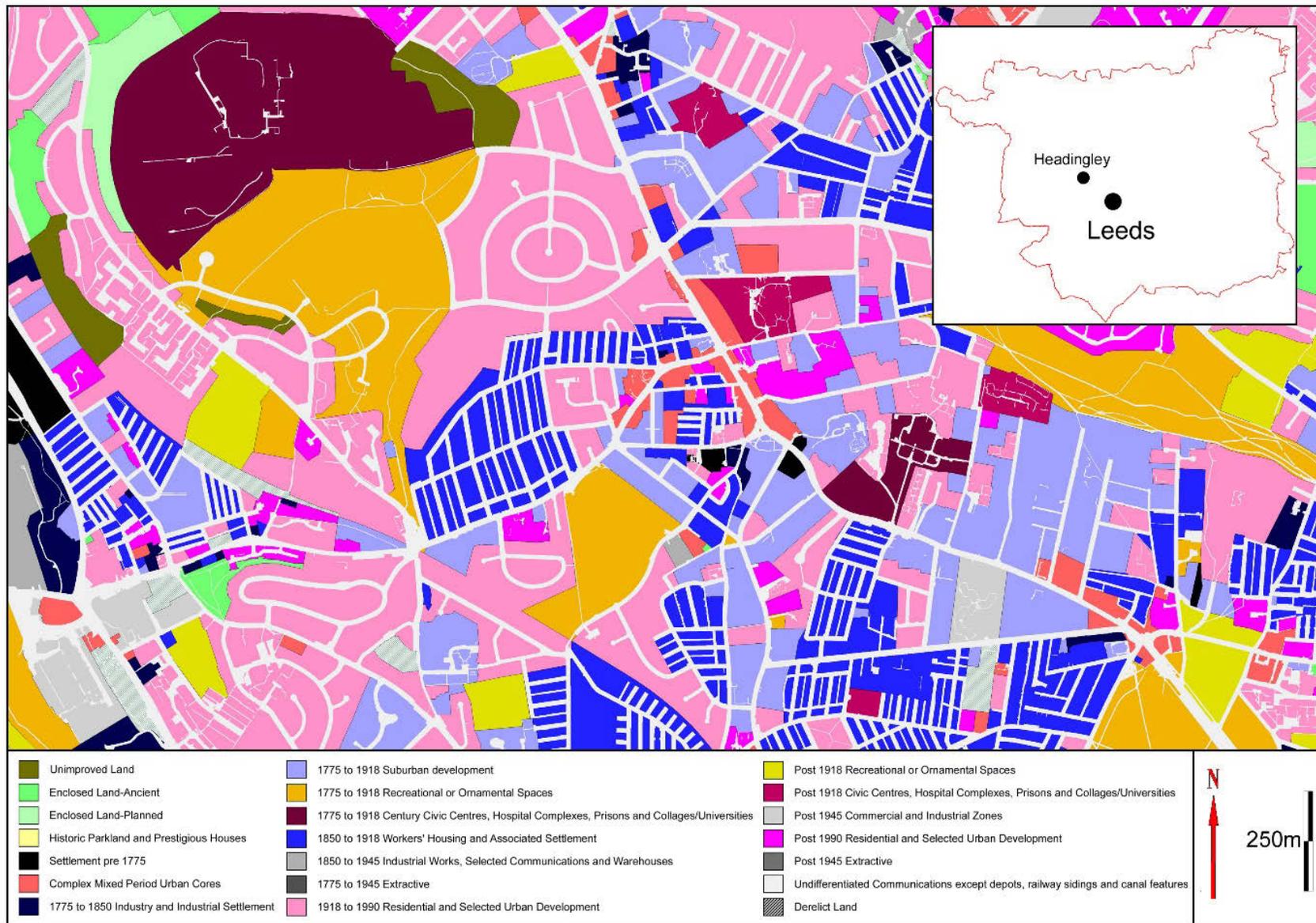
Farms were few in the rural hinterland of Halton which suggests that the local agricultural systems were village based.

The nearest village was Whitkirk 1.2km to the east. Whitkirk was a tightly nucleated village clustering around the church of St Mary (HLC\_PK 14074 & 17583). The village still retains a manor house of early 17<sup>th</sup> century origins and a church with 15<sup>th</sup> century fabric. Other buildings of historic interest include 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century high status houses. This village demonstrates better survival of historic buildings despite being entirely subsumed by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. It provides a hint as to the lost historic character of Halton.

Austhorpe Hall is situated on the very outer edge of the urban conurbation 1.8km to the east of Halton. The hall is a country house of 1694 date (HLC\_PK 14264). 1.8km to the west of Halton is the now lost Osmondthorpe Old Hall. Osmondthorpe Old Hall is believed to have stood on the site since the Norman Conquest. The hall was rebuilt in the early seventeenth century. No evidence of either hall remains (HLC\_PK 13893).

#### 4.2.19 Headingley

Figure 244.  
Zone study  
area map of the  
Headingley  
locality



## **Overview**

Headingley is an urban suburb of Leeds which is now surrounded on all sides by other urban areas. The settlement originated as a group of historic hamlets which grew into an exclusive suburb in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Headingley had become subsumed by the urban sprawl of Leeds. Headingley is situated in a hill top position on a spur of land which projects south east from Headingley Moor. The moor had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The land drops to the north-east to Meanwood Beck and to the south to the Aire valley. The two courses meet around 3.5km to the south-east. Headingley is situated around 2.9km to the north-east of the Leeds City core in the Township of Headingley cum Burley (85m AOD. OS ref 428049, 435973). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure group of rocks.

## **Historic core**

Headingley today consists of three principal settlements: Headingley Hill in the middle, Far Headingley to the north and Woodhouse Cliff with Hyde Park to the south. These are all attached through continuous development.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century these were three separate hamlets. Headingley Hill was probably the original village core being the location of Headingley Hall. Far Headingley was a small village or hamlet named Headingley Moor. Woodhouse appears to have developed at the edges of Wood House Moor and contained three joined folds: Wrangthorn (now Hyde Park Corner), Woodhouse Cliff and Woodhouse Street.

Headingley is named in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A. H. 1961. Part IV. p.140). Headingley became the property of Kirkstall Abbey in 1324 who would have held grange farms in this locality. The estate passed through several hands after the dissolution of 1540. The original Headingley village core is difficult to discern as the focus of the village was changed by the construction of the Leeds and Otley Trust Turnpike of 1754 to 55 (now Otley Road and Headingley Lane). The extent to which the turnpike followed an earlier route through the village is not certain. The original lane plan probably followed North Lane, St Michael's Road and perhaps Otley Road or some parallel route giving a roughly triangular arrangement of lanes (e.g. HLC\_PK 34489 & 28900). The highest settlement concentration was at the junction of St Michael's Road and Otley Road which formed a triangular green at this point (HLC\_PK 34503). This area contained two sites of antiquity on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping: Headingley Hall to the east of the village and the Skyrack Oak which was situated on the green. The name "Skyrack" is significant. In Viking times Headingley seems to have been the centre of a 'wapentake', a large administrative and military district. It was called 'Skyrack', which means Shire Oak and

named after an old oak said to be the traditional meeting place for the free-men of the wapentake and a mustering place in times of war. The oak tree stood to the north of St Michael's church until 1941 (HLC\_PK 34489). Headingley Hall was probably the manor house to the village (HLC\_PK 34498). The hall was present from at least 1663. It was rebuilt in the 17th century and again in 1831-6. Headingley Hill contains many Listed buildings but these largely relate to its later Industrial Period suburban development with several high status villas and detached houses of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and also a few terraced cottages of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, several institutes and an 1879-80 water pumping station (e.g. Images of England UID 464803, 466202 & 466144).

Development in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century continued in a broken procession along Otley Road as far as Headingley Moor 1km to the north. The hamlet of Headingley Moor was a short linear development along Moor Road with a cluster buildings at its northern end at the junction with Westwood Lane. The Listed buildings here comprise largely cottages and houses of early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date (e.g. Images of England UID 465684). Of interest in the Headingley Moor locality is Kirkstall Grange located 700m to the east of Headingley Moor (HLC\_PK 15034). The Grange was constructed in 1752 on the site of earlier an grange house associated with Kirkstall Abbey. The hall is set in a large oval enclosure of formal historic park land (HLC\_PK 15037). It is possible that the park was also part of the original grange estate and may be of considerable antiquity. Part of the park is retained as Beckett's Park, a public park created in 1907. The grange now forms part of a campus of Leeds Metropolitan University (HLC\_PK 15035). Housing development has impact on the land at the edges of the park.

Woodhouse is situated on the north-eastern end of the historic Woodhouse Common. Woodhouse Moor was the largest expanse of common land in the Manor of Leeds, and was traditionally used for military parades, political demonstrations and annual feasts. During the English Civil War (1642), Parliamentary forces led by Thomas Fairfax massed on Woodhouse Moor before taking Leeds from the Royalists. The moor was regarded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the healthiest open space in the township of Leeds. The north-eastern edges of the moor attracted a small amount of settlement before the Industrial Period with farms, cottages and public houses. The area began to attract larger suburban houses from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. As part of the sub-urbanisation process of the area Woodhouse Moor became a public park, having been purchased from the Lords of the Manor in 1857. It is now named Hyde Park (HLC\_PK 13490).

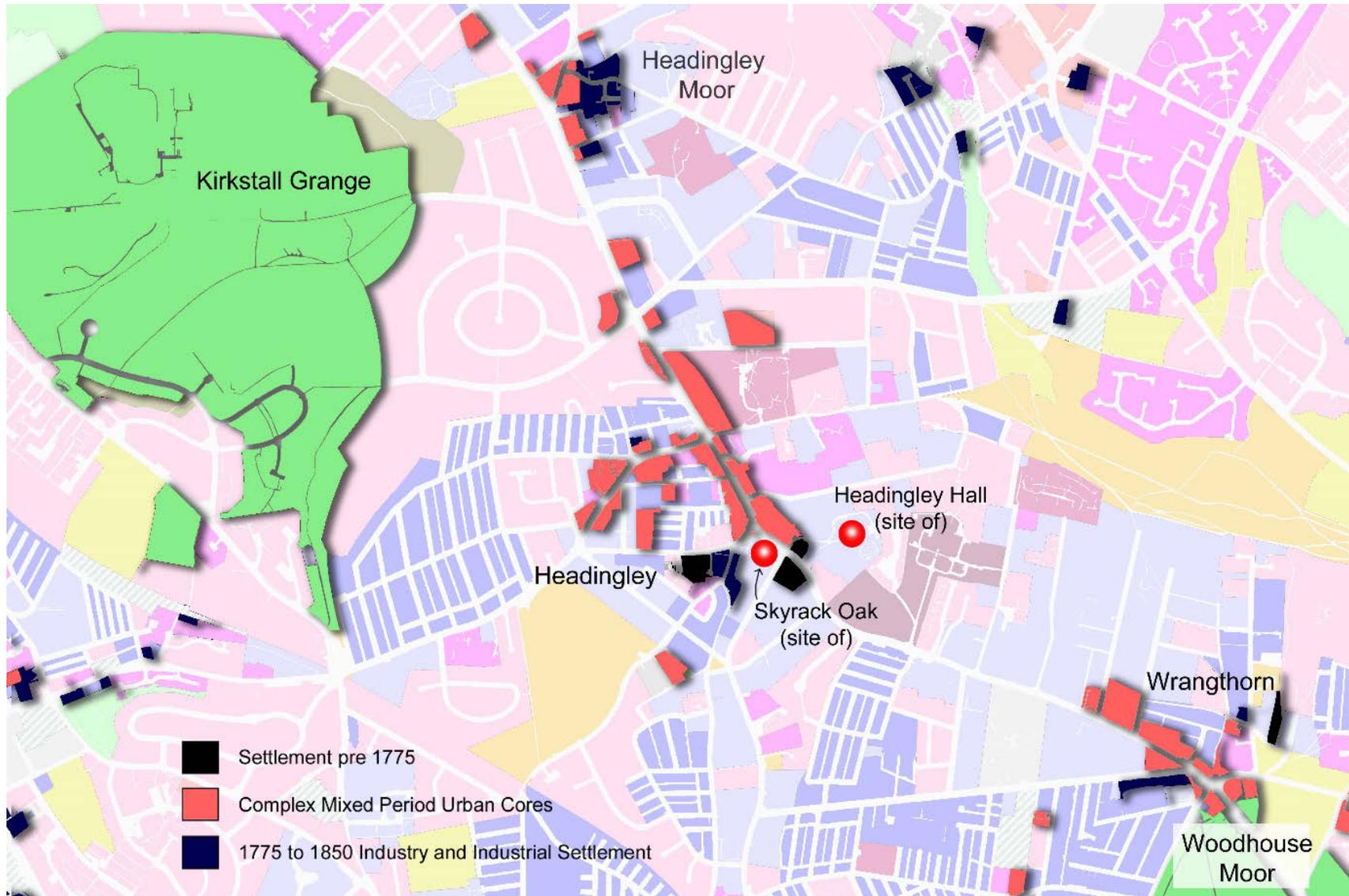


Figure 245. Zone map of Headingley's historic settlement (not to scale)

## **Industrial Period development**

The suburban development of Headingley probably originated in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century with the merchants of Leeds building villas in this locality. The real boom in villa construction came in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the Listed villas and higher status terraced houses date from this period. Large zones of villas developed around Headingley Hill and to both sides of Headingley Lane and Otley Road from Woodhouse to beyond Headingley Moor. Significant development began probably from the 1830s. No mills or other works could be identified in this locality, possibly through design. This contributed to the growth of elegant villas. Land was purchased through speculative investment and roads were laid out with the intention to build villa-park estates, of which there are several examples (e.g. HLC\_PK 24206, 34495 & 28959). Later suburban growth was facilitated by the tramway from Leeds which terminated at a depot near the Three Horse Shoes Inn in Headingley Moor.

Woodhouse Moor Park was established around 1857 and had a gymnasium and cricket ground (HLC\_PK 13490). The park was an attempt by social reformers of the time to provide a means of escape from urban squalor. When it was first acquired, the Moor was known as “the Lungs of Leeds” due to its clean fresh air which contrasted sharply with the smoky atmospheres of Hunslet and Holbeck, where many of the city’s factories were located. To the east of the park was Leeds General Cemetery. The Leeds General Cemetery Company was set up in 1833 to create a new cemetery. In 1956 the University of Leeds acquired a major shareholding in the company, and in 1965 the University of Leeds Act was passed which allowed the university to remove monuments and create a public open space (HLC\_PK 15226). Batty’s Wood 600m to the east of Headingley was set aside for leisure activities from at least 1846. The woods formerly had a park layout with paths and a band stand. Headingley Carnegie Cricket Ground located 500m west of Headingley has been home to the Yorkshire County Cricket Club since 1891 and a venue for Test Matches since 1899 (HLC\_PK 13496). In Headingley Hill the Wesleyan Collage was established in 1867-68. In 1924-1930 it was leased by Leeds University as a hall of residence (HLC\_PK 34329). The City of Leeds Training College became established in 1907 in the grounds of Kirkstall Grange (HLC\_PK 15035). It has been the Leeds Metropolitan University Headingley Campus since 1993. In addition to these large scale public institutes, many smaller scale institutes were established to serve the growing population. These included churches, schools and public halls.

In 1829 Headingley Moor was enclosed by Act of Parliament and the land was put up for sale. About 30 workers’ cottages had already encroached upon the fringes of the moor prior to 1829. Land in this vicinity was cheaper than that at Headingley Hill as it was seen as

unsuitable for villa development. This resulted in terraced buildings and other smaller working-class rows of housing. By 1850 a community known as Far Headingley had arisen on the former common land. The area around Hyde Park became extensively developed with through and back-to-back terraced houses in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. HLC\_PK 34315). Development joined equally extensive developments around Burley to the south-west. Large areas of terraces were also developed further east on the edge of Leeds (e.g. HLC\_PK 28285). Additional zones of terraced houses were constructed at the northern end of Headingley to the west near Beckett's Park and to the east of Headingley Moor. These were late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century developments which lay on the fringes of the zones of villa housing (e.g. HLC\_PK 29189 & 15069).

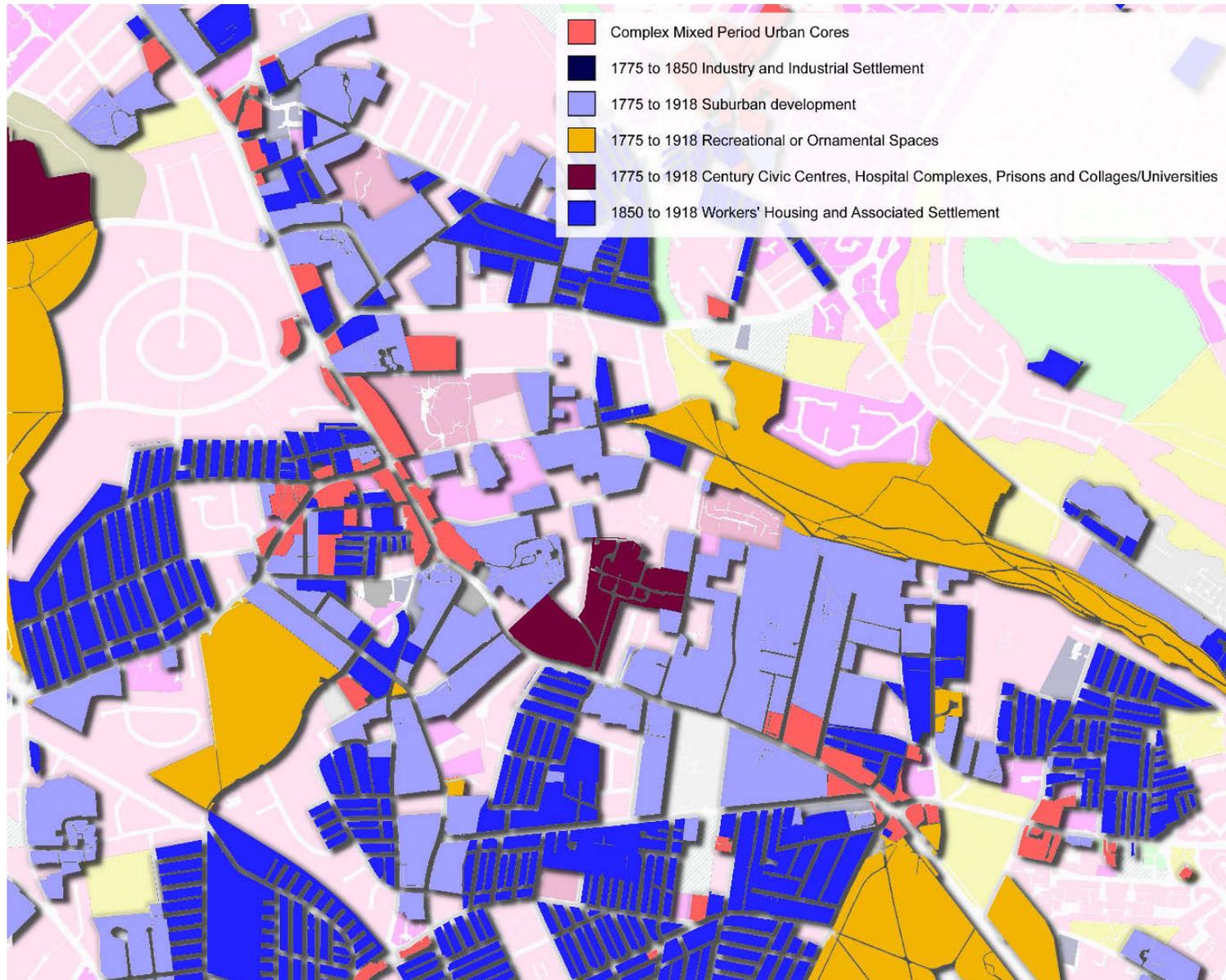


Figure 246. Zone map of Headingley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

The landscape of Headingley at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was one of a fairly high density of villas occurring as individual houses with large gardens, villa-park estates and rows or grid-iron developments of middle and lower status terraced houses. Settlement was most dense in closer to Leeds. The suburban boundaries of Headingley continued to expand into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by filling in these gaps and redeveloping areas of former private parkland. This occurred in the Interwar period with medium to large scale planned estates of semi-detached houses with geometric street plans. One of the largest was the St Anne's Road estate which was built between 1934 and 1938 to the west of Headingley Moor replacing farm land and small areas of villa parkland (HLC\_PK 15042). An estate of similar date, proportions and status was built to the east of Headingley Moor (HLC\_PK 14834). Interwar estates closer to the earlier settlement zones were smaller in scale (e.g. HLC\_PK 34523, 28938 & 28953). Another great change for Headingley in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was the establishment of the City of Leeds Training College in 1907 within the grounds of Kirkstall Grange. The foundation of the college partly preserved the boundaries and open nature of the original park and the house of 1752 (HLC\_PK 15035 & 15034).

Post-war development continued in the same way by pushing out the urban peripheries to the north. One of the largest was the Hawksworth Moor estate of social housing built in the 1950s around 1km to the north-west of Headingley Moor (e.g. HLC\_PK 29068). A rough model of the development is that 19<sup>th</sup> century suburban development surrounded the historic cores. These were surrounded by a zone of Interwar housing and then an outer zone of post-war housing. In reality, a few larger villa-parks interrupt the grain of 20<sup>th</sup> century development.

Postwar residential development also occurred through redevelopment on a much smaller scale closer to the villas and terraces. Villas still represent a significant presence in Headingley and this is recognised by the large amount of Listed houses and associated features which can be found throughout the Headingley Hill locality. There are many examples around Headingley where villas have been lost, the gardens subject to infill development or the houses converted to other uses such as nursing homes or institutes. For example, on the eastern side of Headingley Hill late 19<sup>th</sup> century villas, Moorlands and Whinfield were replaced in the c.1980s by University of Leeds Student accommodation (HLC\_PK 28931). Redevelopment has been small scale and piecemeal but wide spread. Terraced houses have also been lost or had their setting affected by 20<sup>th</sup> century or post 1999 urban development. This has occurred on a much greater scale particularly in the zones of lower status terraced houses which occurred in the Hyde Park area on the fringes of the

Leeds City core. Most were lost through residential redevelopment occurring as urban renewal schemes from the 1960s (HLC\_PK 28349). Figure 248 below provides an illustration to the extent of this redevelopment in the Headingley locality. The expansion of Leeds University west of Hyde Park also accounts for the loss of many hectares of terraces from the c.1920s onwards (e.g. HLC\_PK 15246). A further account of the loss of Industrial Period housing can be found in the settlement description relating to Burley to the south of Headingley.

Woodhouse still retains a strong Industrial Period character. Hyde Park is a strong presence. The northern route along Headingley Lane contains terraced rows of Victorian and Edwardian shops with accommodation above. There are even a few surviving smaller scale cottage rows with vernacular features. The route north towards Headingley Hill is tree lined with 19<sup>th</sup> century walls and railings fronting the road, with villas and 19<sup>th</sup> century institutes forming a dominant presence. The occasional 20<sup>th</sup> century development, such as blocks of student accommodation, modern chapels, the edge of an Interwar estate and a 1930s former cinema interrupt the grain. The Headingley Hill core is Industrial Period, small scale and commercial with rows of shops. There has been a significant amount of 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial redevelopment in the core which appear to be mainly from the 1960s onwards. A shop parade with office blocks of post 1990 date dominates the route northwards out of the Headingley Hill core after which the character becomes more suburban with Industrial Period and Interwar housing. The character of Headingley Moor (now Far Headingley) has a strong presentation of early 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced rows of houses and shops at least to the eastern side of Otley Road. 20<sup>th</sup> century suburban housing dominates the western side.

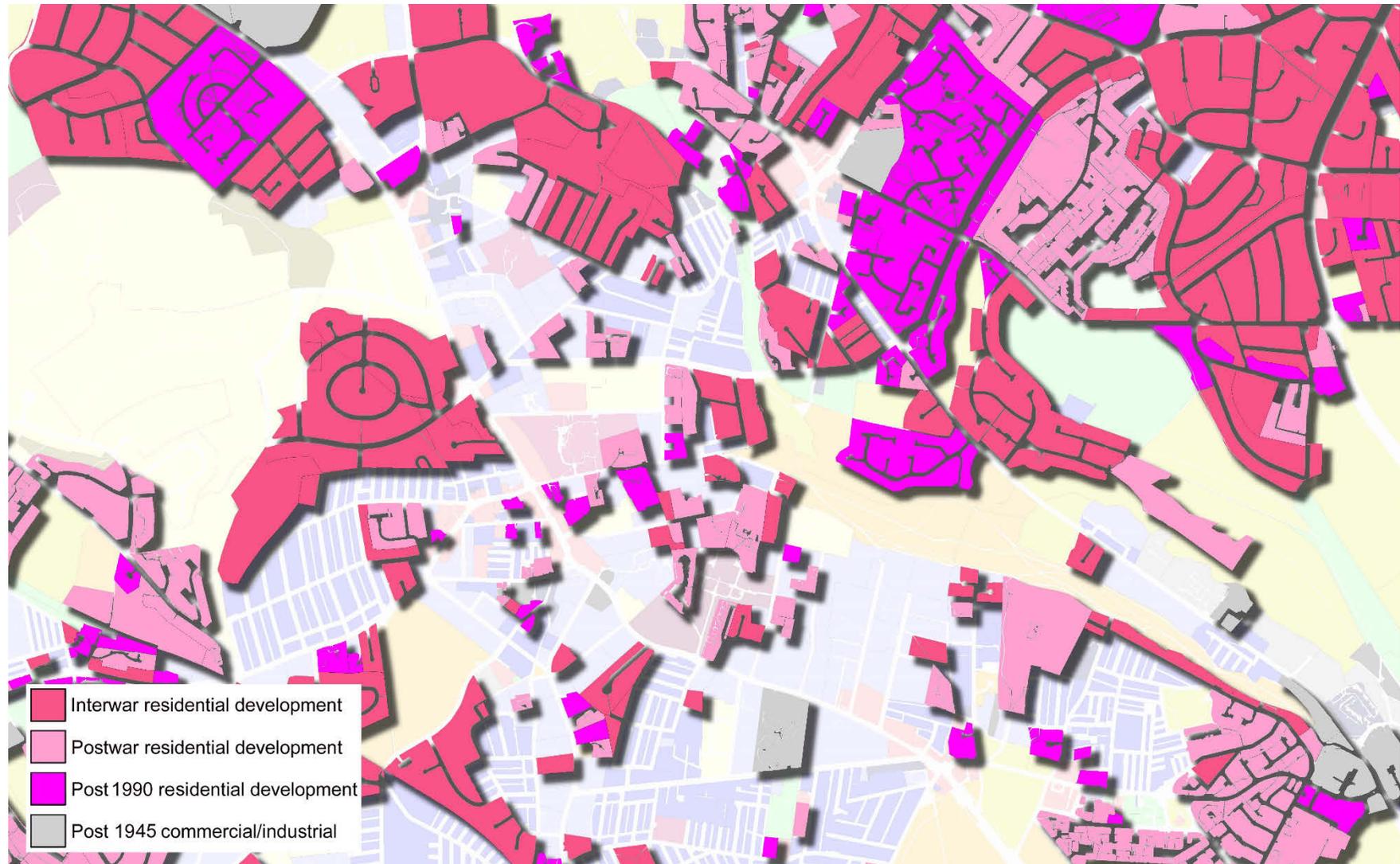


Figure 247. Zone map of Headingley's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

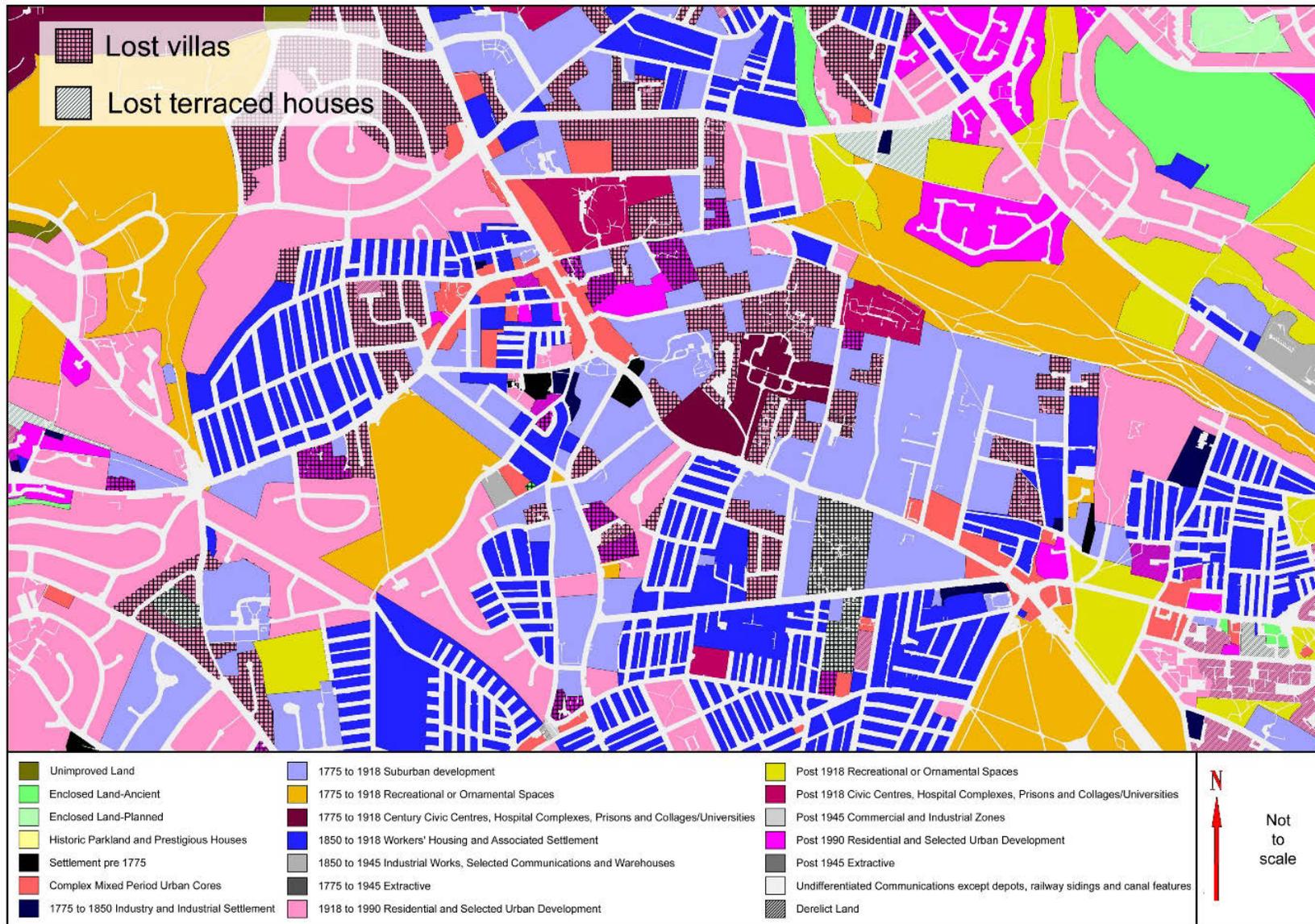
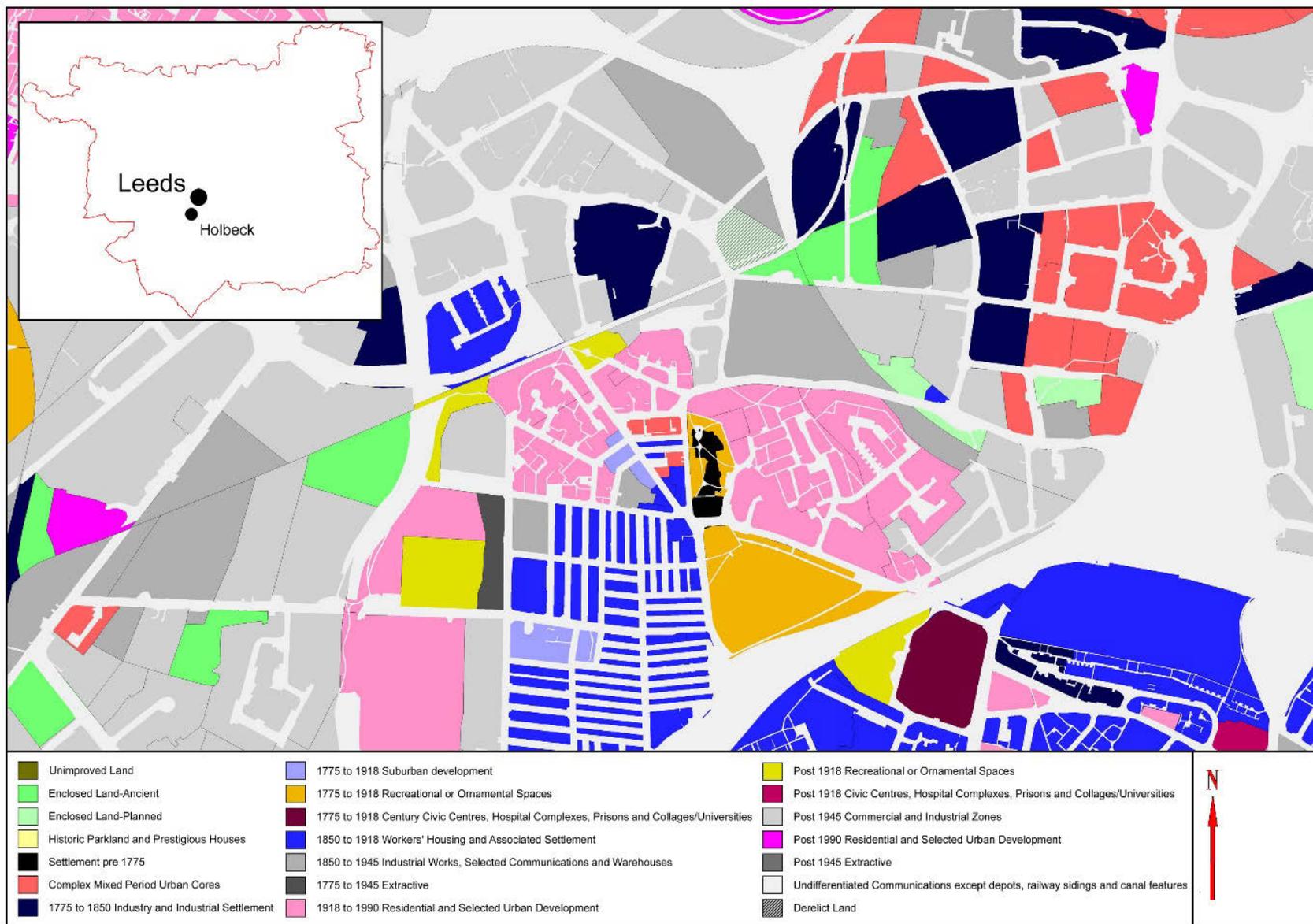


Figure 248. Villas and terraced houses lost or subsumed in the Headingley locality

#### 4.2.20 Holbeck

Figure 248. Zone study area map of the Holbeck locality



## **Overview**

Holbeck is best known for its extensive and well preserved mills and other works dating from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The settlement may have had origins as a hamlet of medieval origins. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Holbeck was known for as a spa water resort in the model of Harrogate. The area became transformed after 1775 with large scale industrial works. Holbeck today contains a mix of new industrial/commercial sites, 20<sup>th</sup> century social housing, reused Industrial period sites and some preserved Industrial Period settlement. Holbeck is situated in a valley bottom position through which flows the Hol Beck from the west. The beck joins the River Aire 2km to the east of the Holbeck core. The valley is broad in this locality. Holbeck is situated around 2km to the southwest of the village core in the Township of Holbeck (30m AOD. OS ref 428750, 432,703). The subsurface geology consist of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of rocks.

## **Historic core**

Holbeck is mentioned historic records in 1109-40 and a few other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part III. Pg. 216). Any ancient core is difficult to discern from 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping because by this time the settlement had grown with industrial period development. Mapping depicts a main route taking a curved route through the settlement along what now corresponds with Wortley Lane, Holbeck Lane, Brooks Road, Stocks Hill and St Matthew's Street leading to Top Moor Side. The land to the south and west of this route contained a densely packed and organic arrangement of yard developments. The field boundaries on the western side of Top Moor Side hint at enclosed stripfields. The land to the east of Top Moor Side was historically named Holbeck Moor. Now lost is a street named Town Gate which originally ran to the east of St Matthew's Street (now partly following Meynell Approach)(e.g. HLC\_PK 17650, 1263 & 17648). In the view of the writer, this probably represented the early village core. The street was of a slightly curving linear plan which was wide and irregular possibly to accommodate a market. The buildings to either side were small scale and organic in plan, opposed to the yard developments elsewhere which were more early-Industrial Period in character. This route may have continued northward onto Stocks Hill. To the south Town Gate opened out onto Holbeck Moor. Settlement from this point occurred only on the outer western side of Top Moor Side. Only a short stretch of Town Gate survives as an approach road into a 20<sup>th</sup> century housing estate. The houses were demolished and replaced by an expansion of St Matthew's Church yard and a modern house estate (HLC\_PK 1230 & 1238). No buildings with any vernacular character could be identified along the routes described above (Google Street View 2016). The earliest identifiable buildings have a later Industrial Period character. The route contains

several terraces, a few isolated commercial small scale buildings, factories, mills, modern sheds and derelict open spaces.

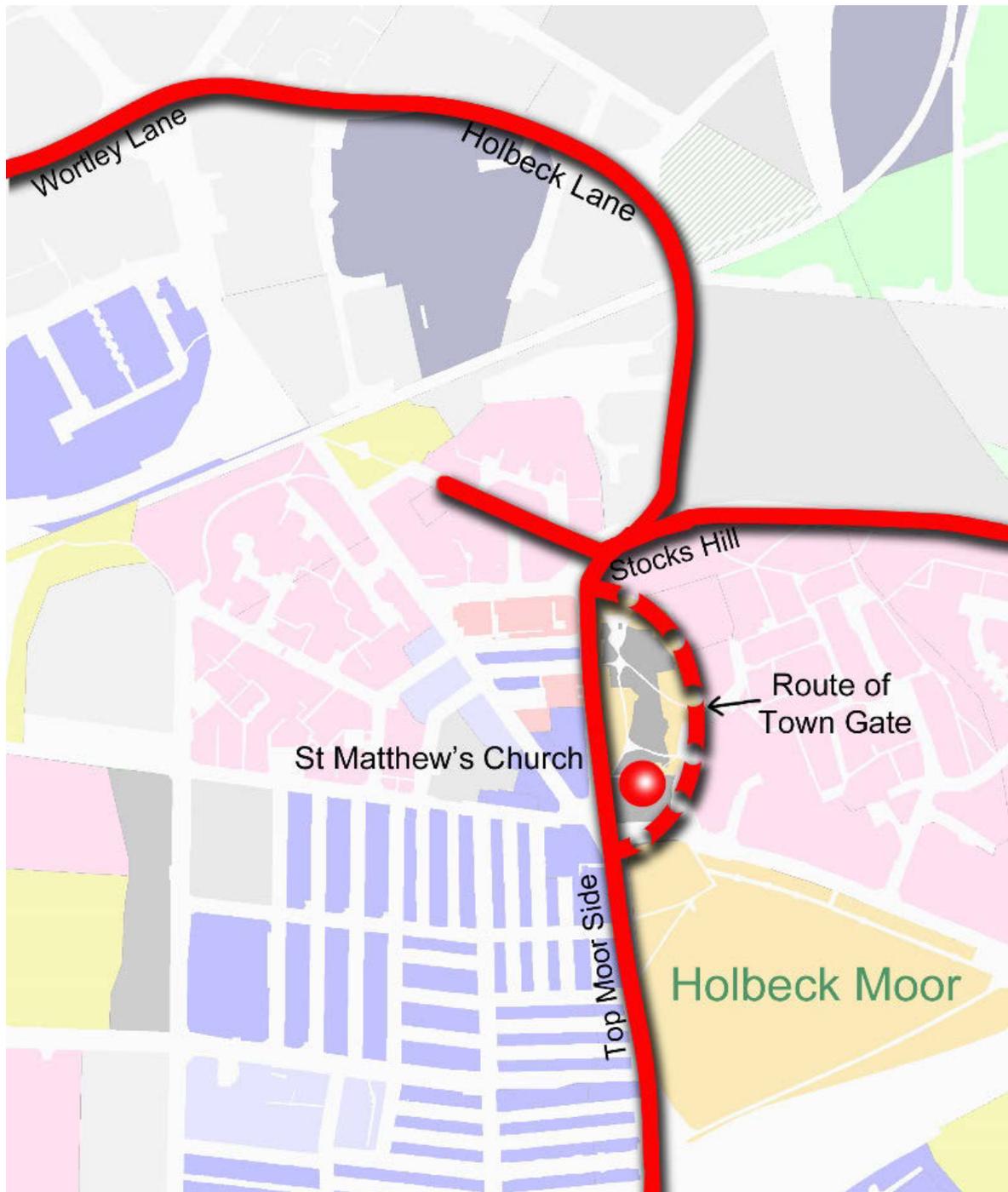


Figure 249. Suggested early routes through Holbeck (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

The large scale industrialisation process of the Holbeck locality began in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Hol Beck was probably the focus of early industrial development. One of the earliest large scale works was Victoria Foundry built in 1797 600m to the north-east of the

Holbeck core (HLC\_PK 15655). Many other mills were built in the period between 1775 and 1850. A second focus of development around Holbeck was the Leeds and Liverpool canal which opened in 1777. The canal became the focus of development with many wharfs, coal and timber yards and canal side works (textile and metal trades). Two further innovations which encouraged the industrial growth of the Holbeck locality were the introduction of steam powered mechanised industry and the railways both in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Holbeck had grown into a fair sized industrial town with many yard developments of workers' housing, cloth and flax mills, malt houses and other works around the town. The area to the east of Holbeck was becoming extensively developed with mills, several large scale foundries, corn mills, at least one pottery and maltings. There were also large scale grid-iron developments of terraced houses and associated features such as schools and chapels.

A list of the larger scale or named works identified on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping is provided below (also see Figure 250).

1. Monk Bridge Iron and Steel Works. Established 1851. Works closed 2005. Now a business park. HLC\_PK 17589
2. Victoria Foundry. The foundry was built in 1797, and extensively rebuilt in 1847-77. Extant but reused as offices. HLC\_PK 15655
3. Holbeck Engine Repairing Works. Post c.1850. Still in use as a railway engineering and freight locomotive depot. HLC\_PK 910
4. Holbeck Cattle Market. Post c.1850. Closed in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century now modern warehousing with fragmentary preservation of market features. HLC\_PK 995
5. Holbeck Mills. Probably pre c.1850. Probably woollen. Probably extant (at least in part) and reused in mixed commercial and industrial multiple occupancy. Part of HLC\_PK 17651
6. Holbeck New Mill. Probably pre c.1850. Probably woollen. Probably extant (at least in part) and reused in mixed commercial and industrial multiple occupancy. Part of HLC\_PK 17651
7. Victoria Mill. Probably pre c.1850. Probably woollen. Fragmentary survival. Now late 20<sup>th</sup> century mixed commercial/industrial units. HLC\_PK 985.
8. Low Hall Mills. Probably woollen. Probably extant (at least in part) and reused in mixed commercial and industrial multiple occupancy. Part of HLC\_PK 17651
9. Isle Mill. Possibly pre c.1850. Demolished. Now a garage. HLC\_PK 17652

10. Temple Works. Originally Temple Mill (flax) built between 1838 and 1840. It is built in the Egyptian Revival style, being a copy of the Temple at Edfu. The mill closed in 1886, when it became a clothing factory. Extant. HLC\_PK 15651. Grade I listed
11. Linen Factory. Post c.1850. Probably extant. Now in use as warehousing? HLC\_PK 906
12. Midlands Junction Foundry. Pre c.1850. Now in mixed commercial/industrial use. Partial survival. HLC\_PK 17618
13. Victoria Mills. Pre c.1850 origins. Flax. Demolished now a car park. HLC\_PK 17654
14. Victoria Works. Post c.1850. Engineering-wagon works. Demolished. Now offices. Part of HLC\_PK 15455
15. Providence Works. Post c.1850. Engineering. Demolished. Now offices. Part of HLC\_PK 15455
16. Water Depot. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now post 1990 offices. HLC\_PK 15452
17. Old Victoria Foundry. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a car park. Part of HLC\_PK 15453
18. Manor Road Foundry. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a car park. Part of HLC\_PK 15453
19. Atlas Works. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now post c.1990 offices. HLC\_PK 15454
20. Marshall's Mill. Marshall's Mill (flax) was built in 1791-92. When completed, it was considered one of the largest factories in the world. Now reused as offices. HLC\_PK 15649
21. Camp Fields Mill. Possibly pre c.1850. Demolished. Now part of a post c.1850 business park. Part of HLC\_PK 15456.
22. The People's Mill. Possibly pre c.1850. Demolished. Now part of a post c.1850 business park. Part of HLC\_PK 15456.
23. Holbeck Mill. Woollen. Possible pre c.1815 origins. Demolished. Now offices. HLC\_PK 15452
24. Meadow Malthouse. Origins as a pre c.1850 brewery. Demolished. Now a carpark. HLC\_PK 915
25. Soho Foundry. Iron. Possible pre c.1850 foundation but with different function. Named as iron works in c.1894. Demolished. Now a car park. HLC\_PK 901
26. Well House Foundry. Pre c.1850 origins. Demolished. Now offices. HLC\_PK 26
27. Leeds Pottery. Demolished. Area now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 862
28. Sun Foundry. Iron. Probably demolished. Area now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC\_PK 862
29. Union Foundry. Iron. Pre c.1850. Extant and reused as offices. HLC\_PK 884

30. Leeds New Gas Works. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now post 1990 offices. HLC\_PK 15090
31. Trafalgar Foundry and other works. Probably pre c.1850 origins. Now part of the Tetley Brewery site. HLC\_PK 15071
32. Winter Hall Mills. Pre c.1850 origins. Demolished. Now post c.1850 offices. Canal wharf features survive. HLC\_PK 17634
33. School Close Mill. Pre c.1850. Now a 1970s hotel. HLC\_PK 17656
34. Drug Mills. Flax and linseed. Possible pre c.1850 origins. Possibly demolished. Now post c.1990 offices. Part of HLC\_PK 17679
35. Victoria Ware Mill. Drysaltery. Possible pre c.1850 origins. Possibly demolished. Now post c.1990 offices. Part of HLC\_PK 17679
36. Albion Works. Indigo. Possible pre c.1850 origins. Possibly demolished. Now post c.1990 offices and flats. Part of HLC\_PK 17674
37. Atlas Works. Pre c.1850 origins. Possibly demolished. Now post c.1990 offices and flats. Part of HLC\_PK 17674
38. Kings Mill. Corn. Probable site of Leeds manorial corn mill. Redeveloped in the Industrial Period. Now a car park. Part of HLC\_PK 15103
39. Concordia Mill. Flour. Pre c.1850 origins. Demolished. Now a car park. Part of HLC\_PK 15103
40. Britannia Mills. Pre c.1850 cloth mill. Power station by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Now offices. Mill demolished. Part of HLC\_PK 19152
41. White Hall Soap Works. Post c.1850. Power station by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Now offices and a car park. Works demolished. Part of HLC\_PK 19152
42. White Hall Mills. Textile. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a car park. HLC\_PK 17672
43. Monks Bridge Bobbin and Shuttle Works. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now post 1990 flats. HLC\_PK 17673
44. Globe Mill. Textile. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a car park. Part of HLC\_PK 17678
45. Globe Foundry. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now a car park. Part of HLC\_PK 17678
46. Tower Works. Post c.1850. Partial survival. Land now derelict. HLC\_PK 17633
47. Un-named Flax Mill. Pre c.1850. Lost by c.1894. Late warehousing. Now a car park. HLC\_PK 17676
48. White Hall Printeries. Post c.1850. Possibly extant and reused. Part of HLC\_PK 17611
49. Un-named mill. Post c.1850. Disused by c.1894. Demolished. Now a part of modern industrial works. Part of HLC\_PK 17611

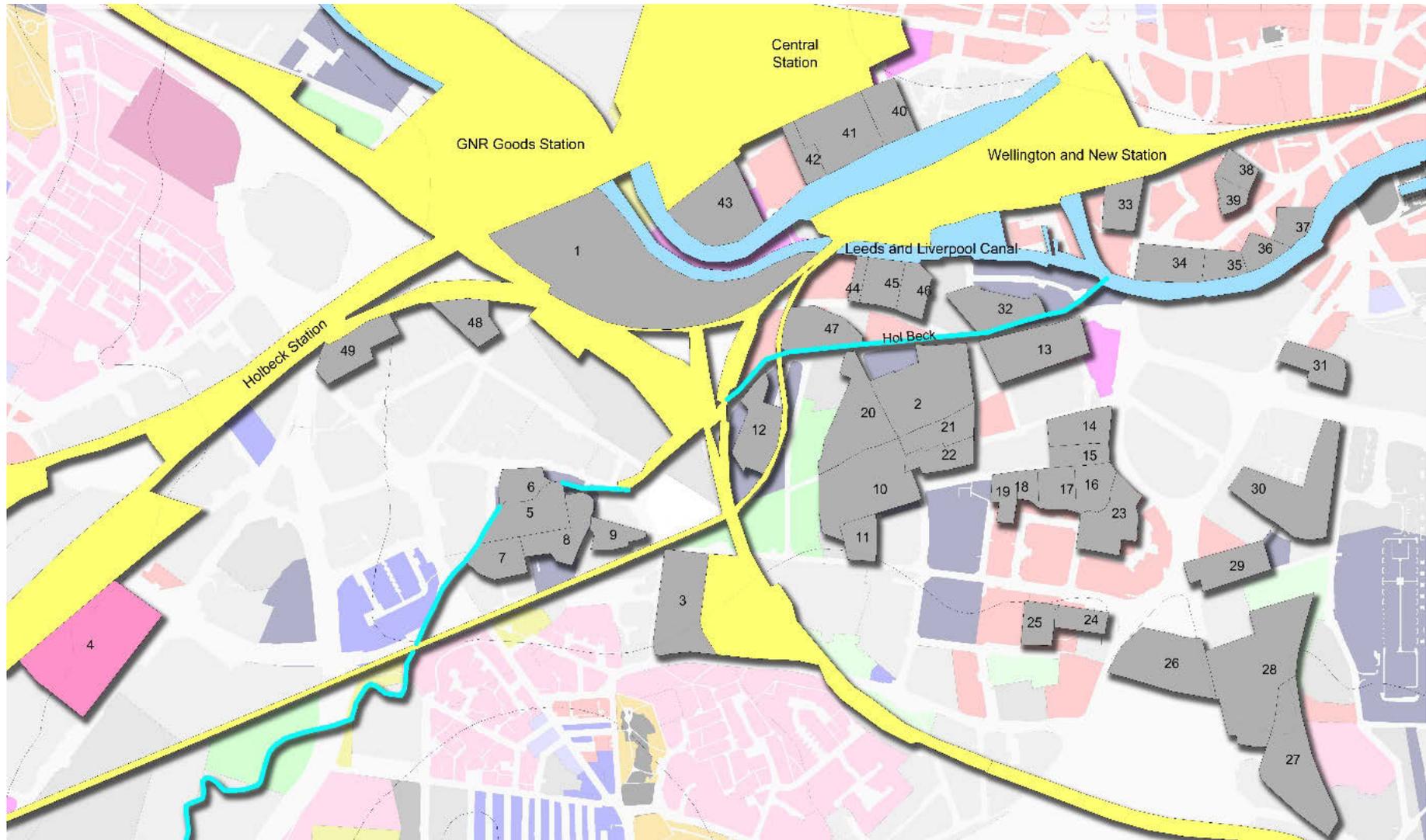


Figure 250. Large scale or named industrial works and communication features in the Holbeck locality identified on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

Only one significantly sized development of Industrial Period terraces survives in the Holbeck locality and these are an early 20<sup>th</sup> century group of grid-iron terraces located to the south-west of St Matthew's Church (HLC\_PK 928). To the north is Domestic Street. This area probably developed as a small commercial core in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Here the later Industrial Period commercial character is preserved with good integrity (HLC\_PK 1256). Elsewhere the survival is not so good with only occasional shops, pubs and institutes surviving in the current landscape. Wortley Lane, Holbeck Lane, Brooks Road and Stocks Hill probably also continued a strong commercial element, though these areas have been subject to demolition and some redevelopment so survival is piecemeal. Terraced house development was on a large scale in the area between Holbeck and the River Aire but it was piecemeal in construction sitting between the many mills and works.

The railway also dominated the landscape by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Holbeck contained large areas of railway sidings and goods yards. The Copley Hill area to the west of Holbeck had extensive railway sidings and an associated cattle yard (HLC\_PK 1564 & 995). The area is now in mixed commercial and industrial use. Holbeck Train Depot was located to the north of Holbeck at Stocks Hill. The depot had a large engine shed and engine repair works (HLC\_PK 910). The landscapes further north on the edge of Armley and Leeds was a mass of junctions, goods stations and depots.

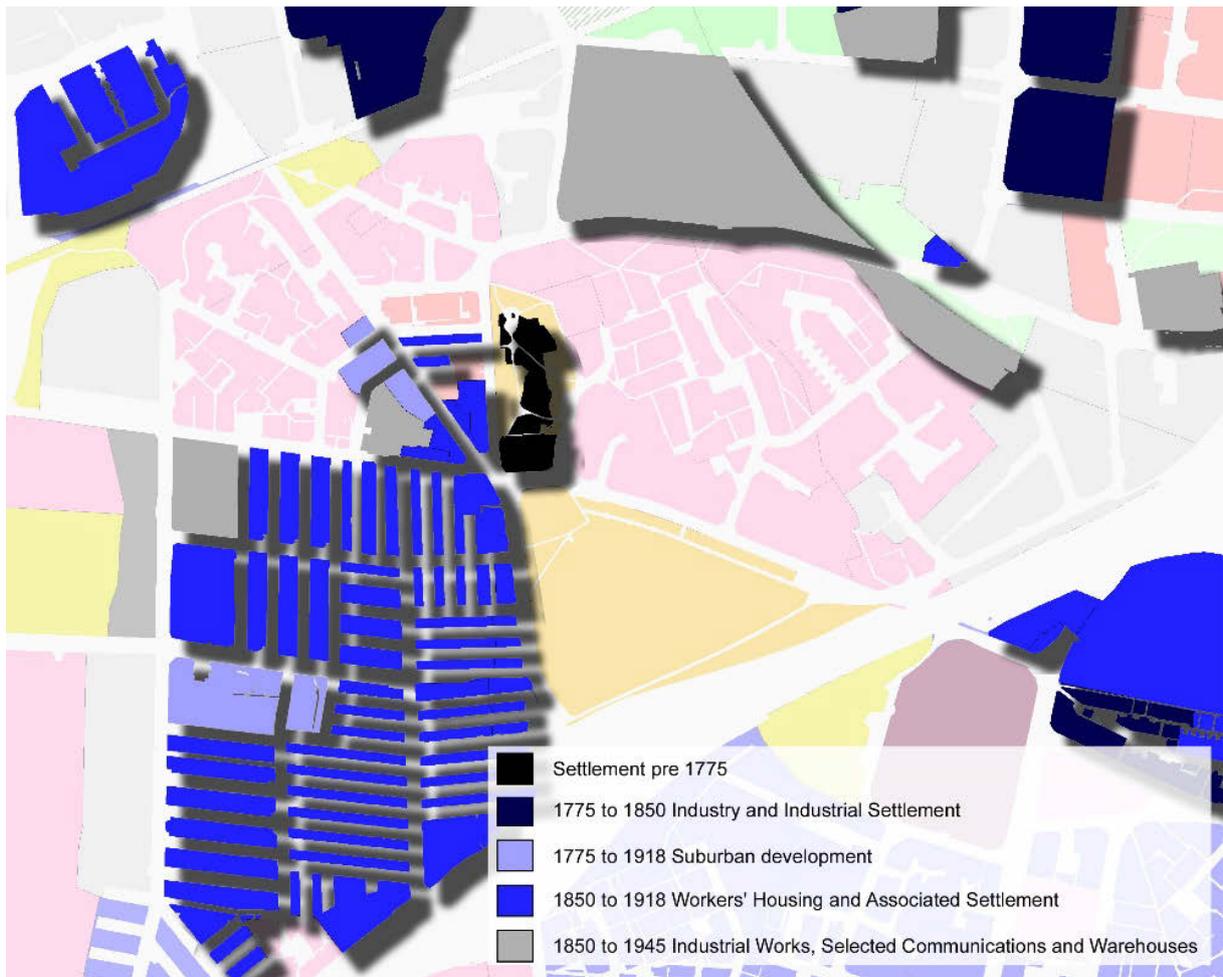


Figure 251 Large scale or named industrial works and communication features in the Holbeck locality (not to scale)

## 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

Holbeck still contains a large amount of large scale industrial and commercial development. The locality is notable for its good survival of Industrial Period mills and workshops. There are also several large scale developments of modern sheds with mixed use. These form a zone filling the valley bottom around Holbeck, New Wortley and Islington to the west and to the east towards the Aire. Examples to the east include City Walk which is a post 2003 development of offices on the site of Holbeck Mill and Leeds City Office Park built in the 1990s also on the site of earlier industry (HLC\_PK 17648 & 15090). As the zone moves closer to the Leeds core development becomes more commercial in nature. Estates to the west includes the Latchmore Road Industrial Estate built on previously undeveloped land in the late 1980s to early 1990s and an industrial area established in late the 1950s to 60s also built on previously undeveloped land (HLC\_PK 975 & 1012).

Road development schemes of the post-war period have also made a big impact on the urban landscape of Holbeck. These occur largely to the south of the original settlement core

(off which there is nothing left). For example, junctions 2, 3 and 4 of the M621 combined are 12 hectares of intersection which replaced back-to back housing and industrial works in the 1970s (HLC\_PK 291 & 913).

Modern housing is present amongst the zones of commercial, industrial and communications development. The former Industrial Period housing zone around the Holbeck core was the scene of urban renewal in the c.1960s with a medium to large scale development of social housing which replaced earlier back-to-back houses and yard developments (HLC\_PK 1238 & 1240). The redevelopment of this area continued into the 1980s with the Ingram Estate (HLC\_PK 1220). The South Leeds Sports Centre and playing fields were constructed to the east of the housing in the mid to late 1970s, also on the site of earlier workers' housing (HLC\_PK 437).

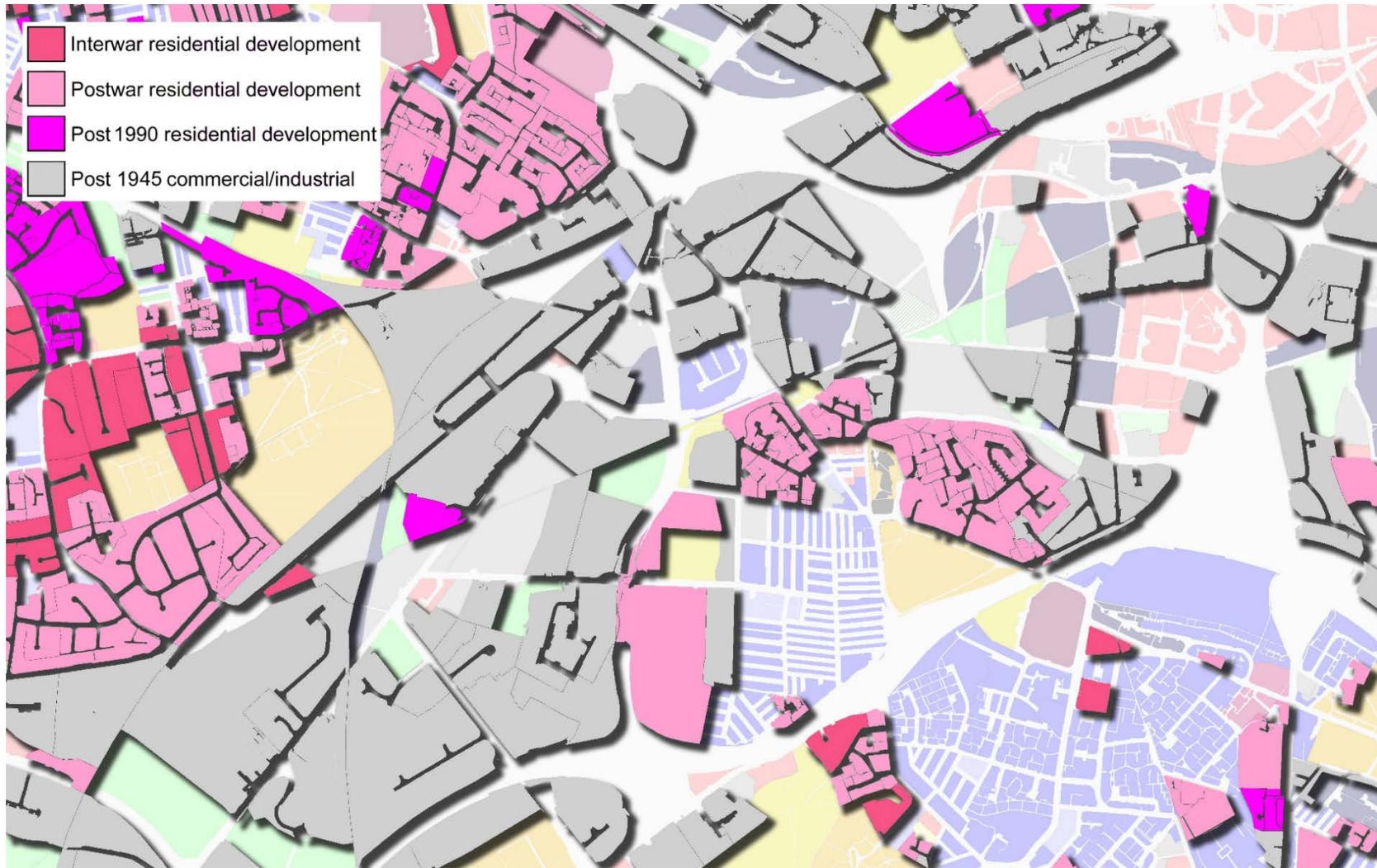


Figure 252. Zone map of Holbeck's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

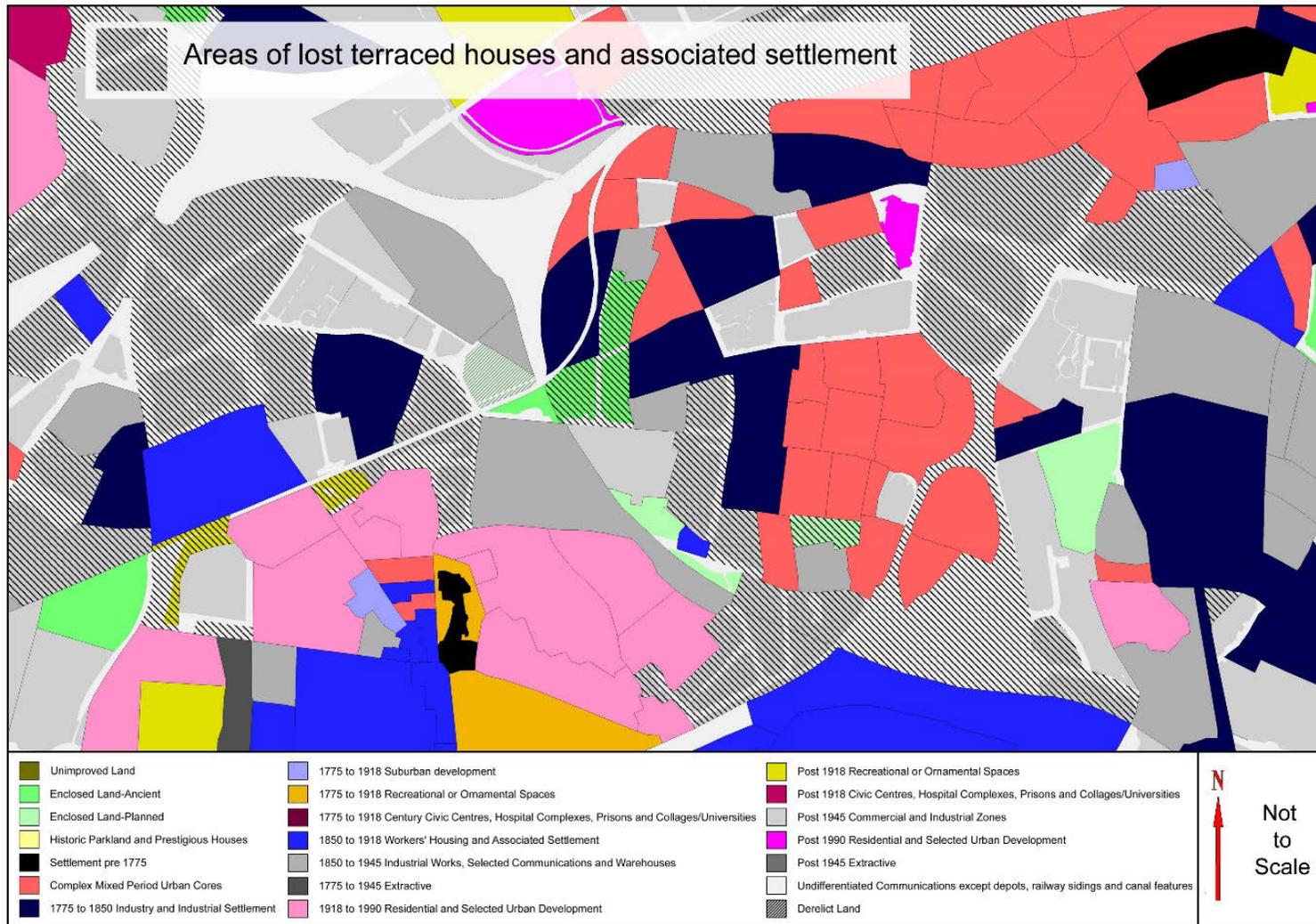
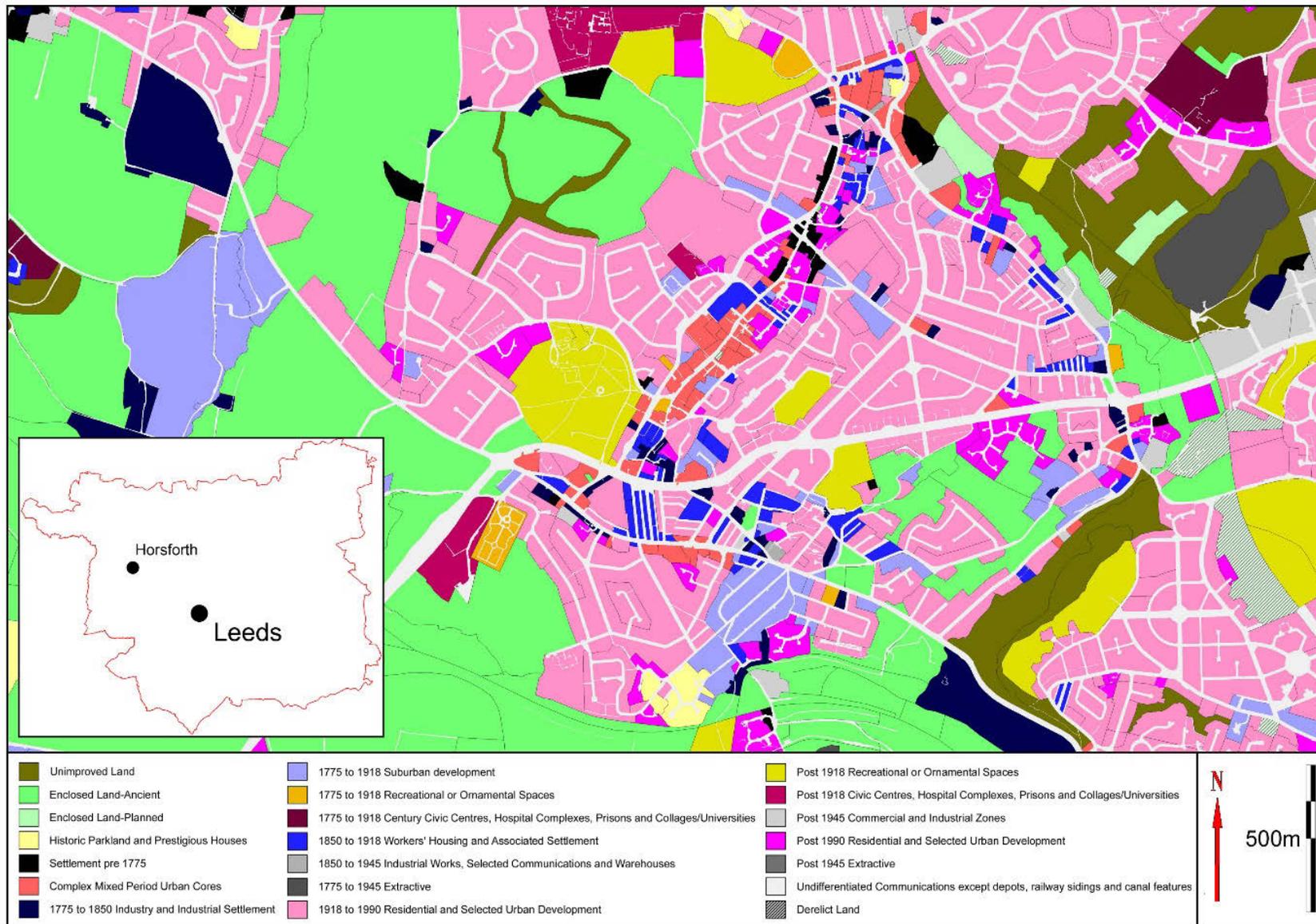


Figure 253. The extent of the redevelopment of sites of previous workers' housing and associated settlement in the Holbeck locality (not to scale)

#### 4.2.21 Horsforth

Figure 254.  
Zone study  
area map of  
the  
Horsforth  
locality



## Overview

Horsforth may once have been considered a typical English village with a high street, church green and hall. This remained the case into the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with only a modest amount of expansion in the Industrial Period. Big changes came in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the suburban expansion of Leeds. Horsforth is now surrounded on all sides by a large zone of residential development and is connected to the wider Leeds urban conurbation by continuous development. Horsforth is situated in a hillside location on the south facing slopes of Hunger Hills. The hill had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The land drops to the south into the broad Aire Valley to the south and to the steep sided Oil Mill Beck to the east. The beck joins the Aire 1.3km to the south-east of the village core. Horsforth is situated around 9km to the north-west of the Leeds City core in the Township of Horsforth (130m AOD. OS ref 423688, 437952). The subsurface geology consists of the Millstone Grit Group of Rocks.

## Historic core

The Horsforth depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping had a linear plan running for around 900m along the northeast to southwest route of Town Street (HLC\_PK 35926). A church was formerly situated at its southern end (demolished-now a garden of rest). The land had a triangular arrangement at this point forming a green, the area is still named The Green (HLC\_PK 35926). This may represent the earliest part of the village

The village could be considered poly-focal with a linear market street plan with a village green. The church may have had ancient origins. An earlier chapel is said to have existed since at least 1575 (HLC\_PK 43036). The surrounding enclosure patterns carry hints of a medieval open fields system with enclosed stripfields particularly to the north and east of the village. Closer to the core there is what appears to be a back lane although this corresponds with "New" Street. There may also have been croft plots closer to the core. Although this interpretation is not certain.

"Orsna Forda" (Horse-ford) was recorded on coin inscriptions dating to 895-905 and "Horseford" was mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Smith. A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.148). A number of Anglo-Saxon coins found across Yorkshire and Lancashire have provided the provenance 'Orsna Forda'. Horsforth seems to be the only northern place name which resembles this. Horsforth is therefore possibly the site of an early mint (HLC\_PK 25804). The Domesday Survey values Horsforth at 30 shillings which suggests a sizable settlement. Part of Horsforth was granted to Kirkstall Abbey in 1152 which held a grange here which corresponds with Dean Grange Farm today, 2km to the north of the village (HLC\_PK 24758). The village corn mill may have been situated on the Oil Mill Beck 1km to

the north of the village (HLC\_PK 43140). The Abbey lands passed into private ownership after the dissolution of Kirkstall Abbey in 1539. A prominent land owner was the Stanhope family who helped rebuilt the ancient chapel. The Lady Day Assessment of 1672 showed that Horsforth had a total of 215 chimneys at this date (Leeds City Council 2008).

The focus of the village was altered by the construction of the Kirkstall, Otley and Shipley Trust turnpike of 1825-26. The winding routes along the northern side of the Aire Valley which passed through the village were by-passed and Horsforth became more isolated.

Horsforth contains a number of Listed buildings. Within the locality of The Green are three mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> houses, a large villa of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date and a Gothic Methodist chapel of 1867 date (Images of England UID 436587, 436588, 436586, 438097). Further afield along the north-eastern route of Town Street are mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century cottages, an 18<sup>th</sup> century farm converted to cottages and a Mechanics' Institute dating 1881 (Images of England UID 438078, 436579, 438102, 438099, 438101 & 438100). These buildings reflect a phase of redevelopment in the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The rural hinterland contains several farms of earlier origins.

Of particular interest to Horsforth is Horsforth Hall and Park situated to the immediate west of the village. The hall was built by John Stanhope IV between 1699 and 1707. It was originally called New Hall. The associated private parkland (15 hectares) became a public park in 1932. The hall was demolished the in 1950s but a stable block remains (HLC\_PK 15201 & 15199).

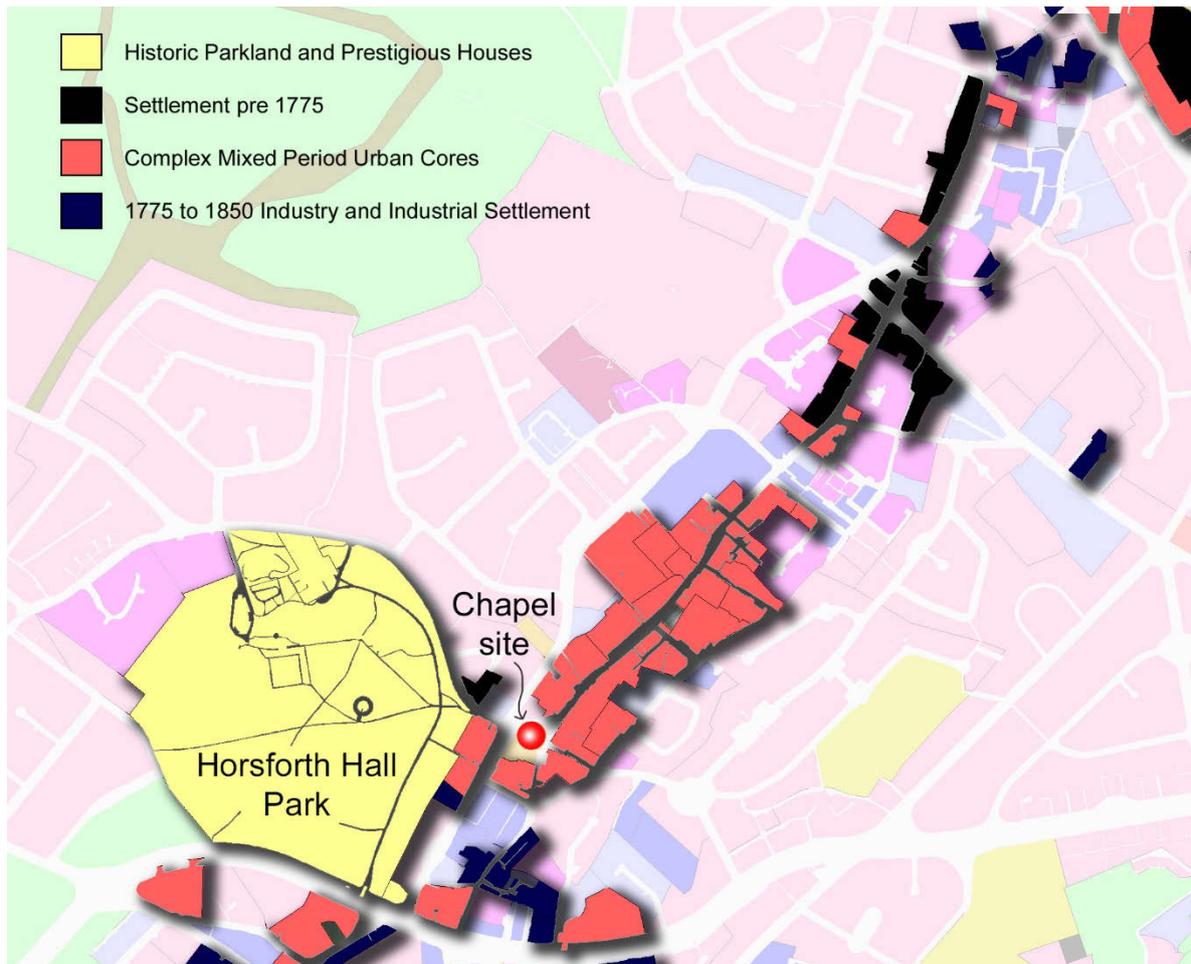


Figure 255. Zone map of Horsforth's historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

Horsforth had developed into an industrial village by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with a modest sized development which mainly focused along the length of Town Street. Not just with cottages and workshops but also town houses, small institutes and commercial buildings such as shops and public houses. The core still retains a strong early to mid-Industrial Period character, although several rows were replaced in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century with modern shop parades. The character becomes more domestic at the northern end of Town Street but retains a vernacular character for some distance onto Long Row, a converted farm hints at earlier rural origins. A few cottages may have had a domestic workshop function, although the long rows of multi-light mullioned windows are not as immediately apparent as in other local industrial villages. The extent of the linear development is also an unusual occurrence.

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts no large-scale or mechanised industry around the village core with the exception of a few sandstone quarries. Village workshops were likely. Large scale development was occurring to the east along the Oil Mill Beck valley and in the Aire Valley. The nearest mill was around 1km from the village core.

The Leeds Liverpool Canal had reached the locality by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and a coal wharf was present at Newlay, 1km to the south of Horsforth. Two works, the Hire Vale Dyes Works and St Helen's [Woollen] Mill were present in this locality (HLC\_PK 24517 & 24554). Both mills have been lost and the dye works site has been redeveloped as a housing estate. This locality also contained large scale quarries.

The Oil Mill Beck contained a whole series of mills. This area also contained Horsforth Railway Station with sidings dating from 1849 (HLC\_PK 36020).

A list of larger scale or named industrial works depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping in the Horsforth locality is presented below:

1. Troy Roller Mills. Corn. Possible ancient origins (17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier). Later a textile mill and now offices. Works demolished. HLC\_PK 43140
2. Troy Mill. Worsted. Pre c.1850. Partially extant as offices. HLC\_PK 35968
3. Brookfoot Mill. Paper. Pre c.1850. Converted to a soap works around 1900. Still in use as a soap works. Site contains 17<sup>th</sup> century domestic fabric. HKC\_PK 35970
4. Cockridge Mill. Silk. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now housing. HLC\_PK 35987
5. Horsforth Steel Works. Formerly a pre c.1850 paper mill. A steel works by c.1894. Site now derelict. HLC\_PK 35669
6. Woodside Mill. Cloth. Fragmentary survival. Now in mixed modern industrial use. HLC\_PK 29077
7. Corn Mill. 1772 to 87 construction date. Converted to offices and now partially derelict. HLC\_PK 24494
8. Woodside Tannery. Pre c.1850. Fragmentary survival. Now offices. HLC\_PK 45310
9. Paper Mill. Pre c.1850, Fragmentary survival. Now modern industrial works. HLC\_PK 45478
10. St Helen's Chemical Works. Site of pre c.1850 mills. Chemical works by c.1894. Land now derelict. HLC\_PK 24553
11. St Helen's Leather, Glue and Gelatine Works. Site of pre c.1850 mills. Chemical works by c.1894. Land now derelict. HLC\_PK 24554
12. Oil and Stearine Works. Pre c.1850 origins. Later an engineering works. Now developed with houses. HLC\_PK 24582
13. Aire Vale Dye Works. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Later an engineering works. Now modern housing. HLC\_PK 24517
14. Bank Mill. Worsted and Woollen. Post c.1950. Several phases of later industrial use. Now modern housing. HLC\_PK 43043

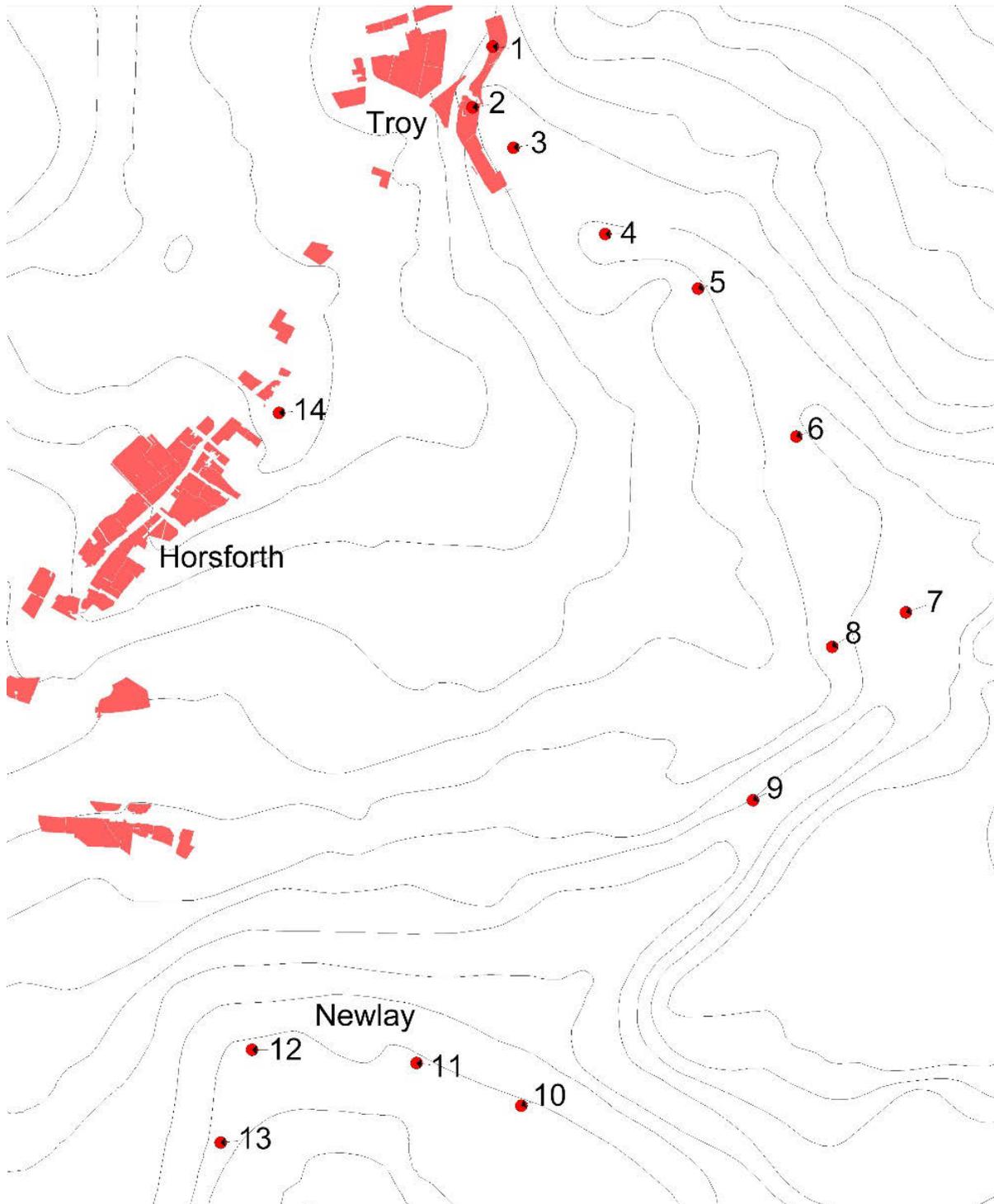


Figure 256. Distribution of larger scale industrial works of the Horsforth locality as depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping. Based upon the DiGMapGB-625 dataset, with the permission of the British Geological Survey. Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

Horsforth gained a few additional rows of terraced house both around the village core and as slightly larger scale development to the south of the village occurring as a piecemeal development of short rows around New Road, Park Side and Rose Terrace. Terraced house

development continued in this area into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to form a modest zone of later Industrial Period housing (e.g. HLC\_PK 35946, 35570, 35599 & 35575). Bank Mill was built to the north of the village by c.1894. This was the village's only large scale works (HLC\_PK 43043). Elsewhere, terraced house development was local to specific industrial sites.

Horsforth Cemetery opened in 1881 to the south of the village (HLC\_PK 24594).

To the north of Horsforth a new industrial hamlet of Lister Hills formed in the Troy Mills locality. Again, development consisted of short rows rather than large scale gridiron development. Development began before c.1850 but expanded during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. HLC\_PK 35888). In a similar fashion Cragg Hill 600m to the south east Horsforth also developed as a small industrial hamlet (HLC\_PK 36035).

The area between Cragg Hill and Newlay historically formed woodland consisting of New Laiths Wood, Crag Wood and The Outwood. The woods were extant in c.1894 but they had become the scene of an extensive and probably contiguous villa-park development. The villas occurred as individual houses or semi-detached pairs all with modest gardens (e.g. HLC\_PK 24603 & 25804). The houses are largely extant, although the setting has been greatly altered by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development.

The village core appears to largely date from the early industrial period without extensive later Industrial Period commercialisation.

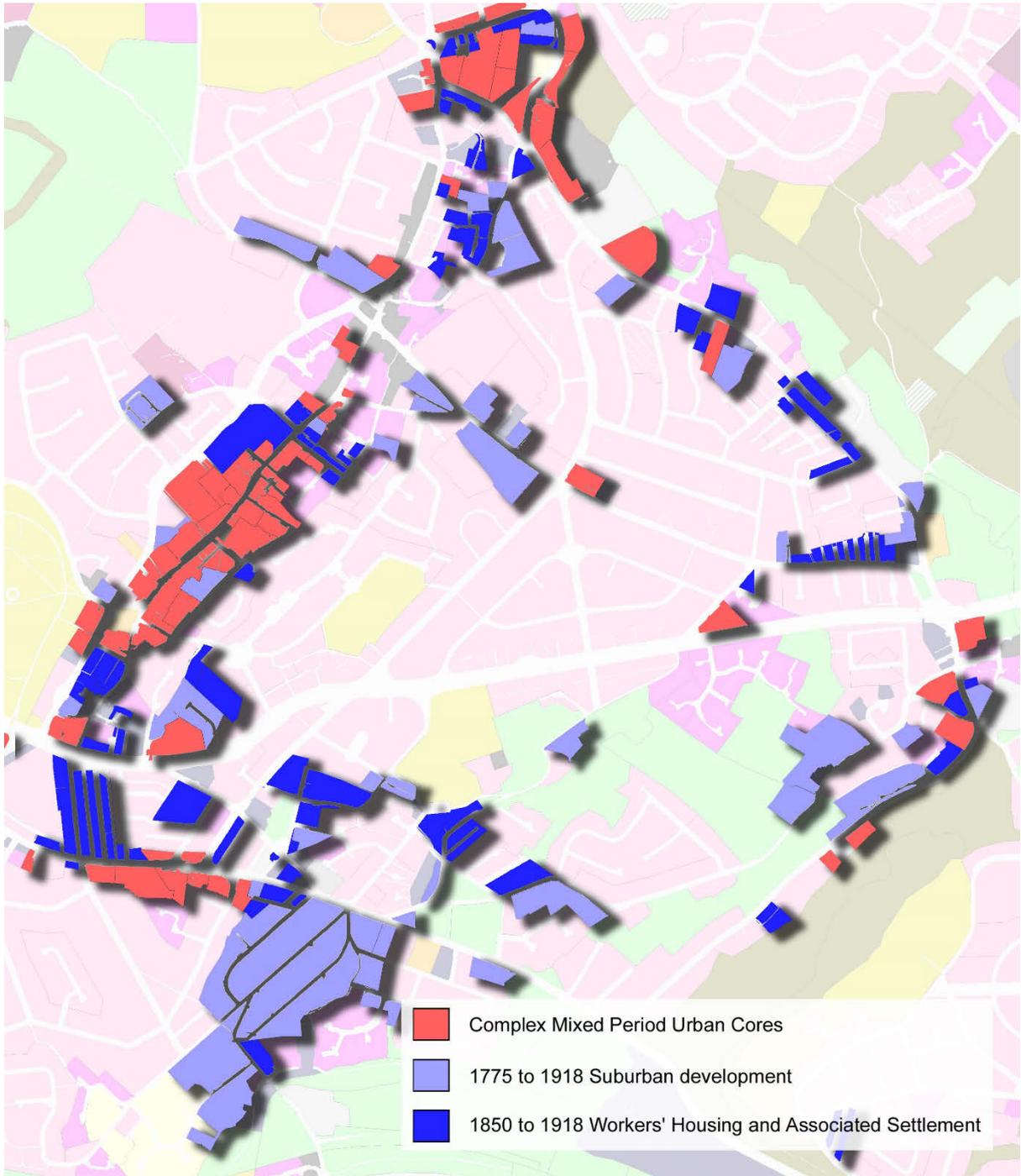


Figure 257. Zone map of the Horsforth locality later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

Horsforth is now surrounded on all sides by extensive 20<sup>th</sup> century urban development. Development began in the Interwar period with the construction of a medium to large scale estate to the south of Horsforth at Cragg Hill. A new road, Broad Way was constructed at the same time providing easier road access to Leeds. The road is a dominating feature which cuts through the southern half of the village. This was an estate of c.1920s social housing with a geometric plan (HLC\_PK 15164). A second estate at Newlaithes, also to the south of Horsforth of the same date and status (HLC\_PK 24585). This may have been a continuation of the same development. Elsewhere, the Interwar estates were smaller in scale and formed a patchwork of development in the rural hinterland (e.g. HLC\_PK 15204 & 24559). The spaces in between were later filled by postwar development. Postwar development was more extensive than the Interwar estates. Examples include the West End housing estate built as private housing in the early 1970s and Broadgate Lane to the east of the village built in the post-war period as social housing to the east of Horsforth (HLC\_PK 13652 & 15165). There are several smaller estate from both periods which consist of small cul-de-sac and individual rows. Horsforth School opened in 1972 to the immediate west of Town Street (HLC\_PK 13651).

Post 1990 development is largely small scale. There are several sites around the village core which occur as redevelopment. For example, Croft Court was built between 1991 and 1996 on the site of early shops and cottages (HLC\_PK 43050). A few cul-de-sacs also occur in the surrounding area.

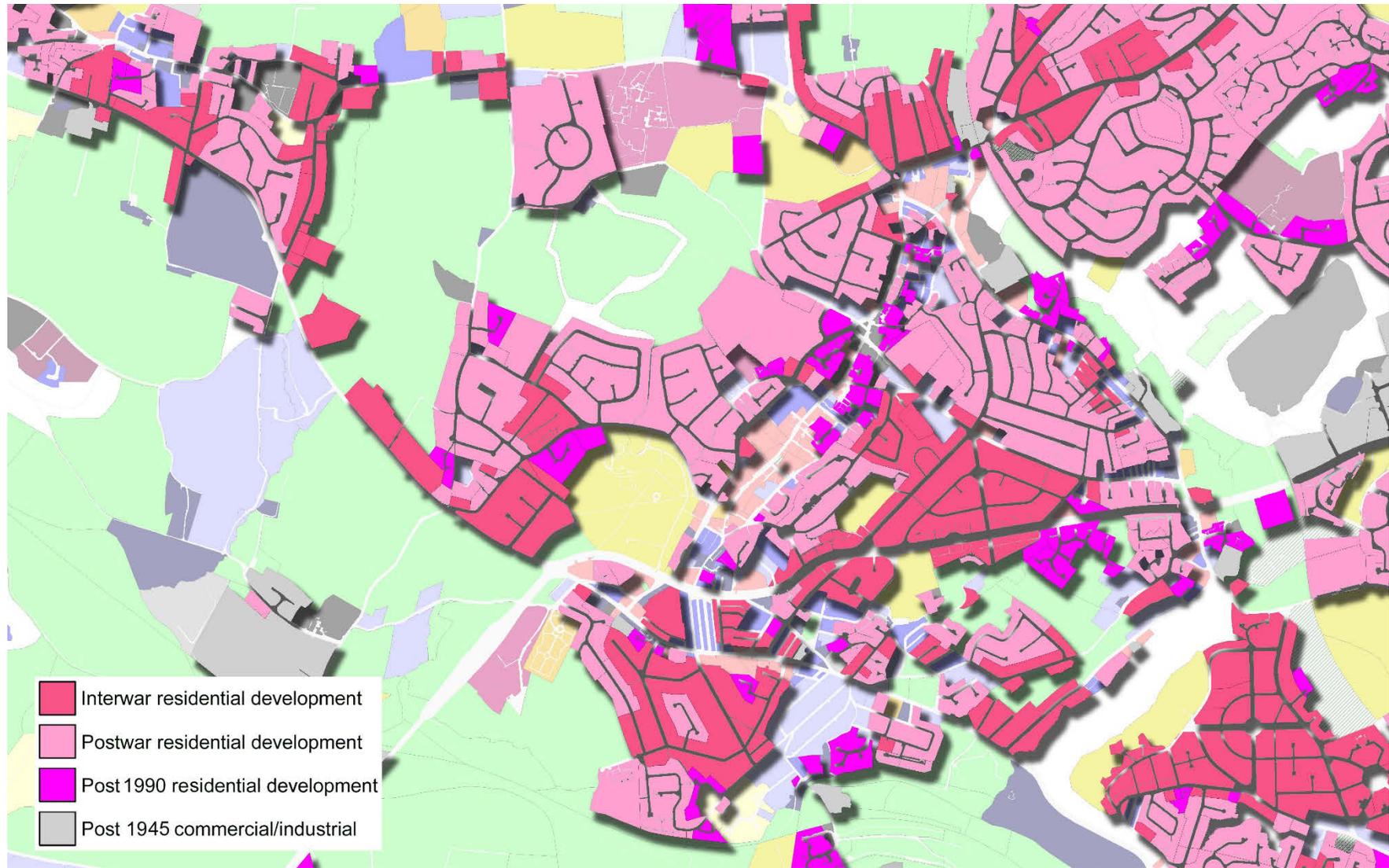


Figure 258. Zone map of Horsforth's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## **Rural hinterland**

Horsforth is joined to the wider Leeds conurbation by the neck of residential development at Horsforth Station. The large scale housing developments of Tinshill lie to the north and east of the station. On all other side the land remains partly rural. The Oil Mill Beck and Aire Valley are present to the east and south and the fields of Hunger Hills lie to the east and northeast. The closest fields lie within 700m of the village core.

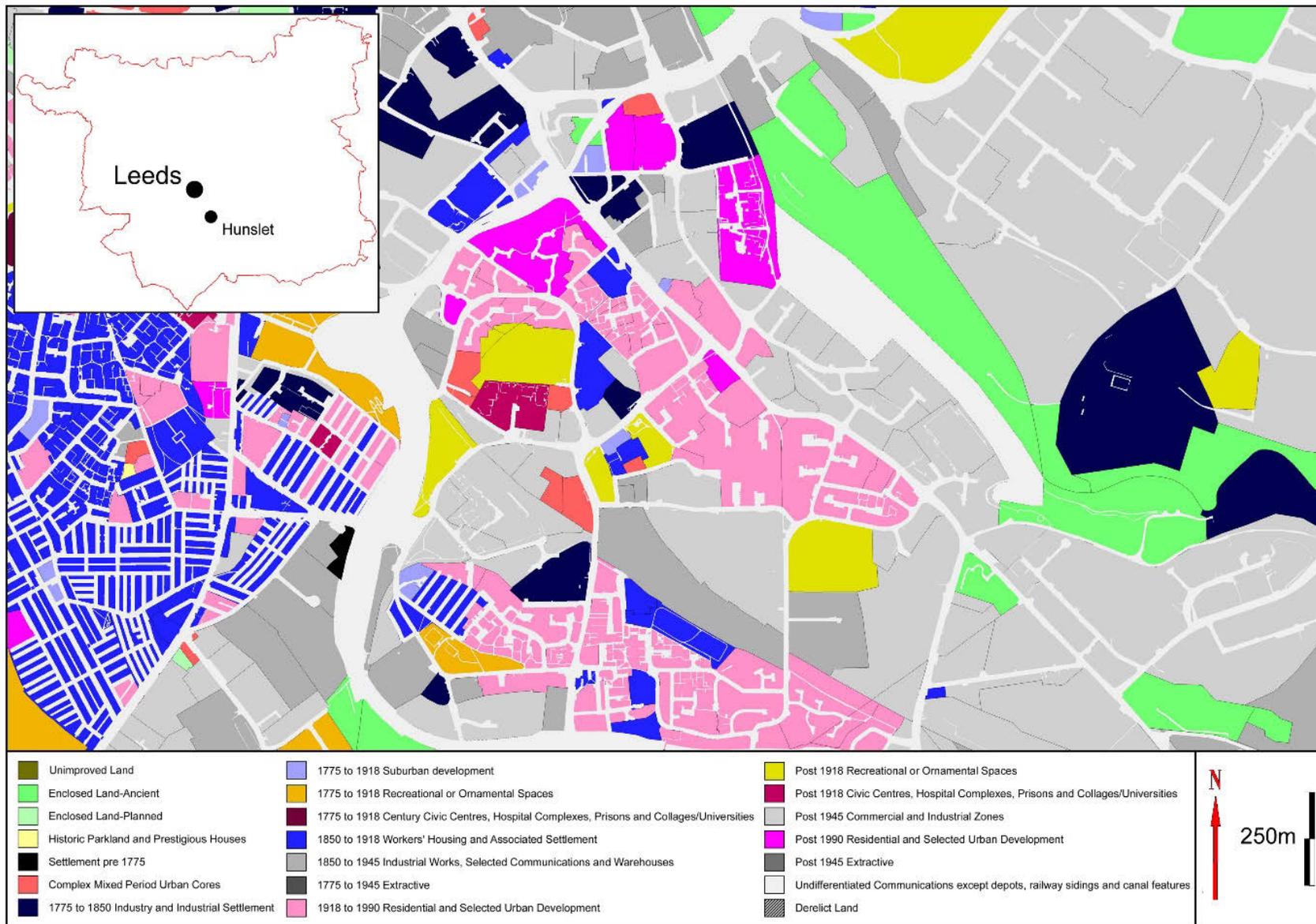
Possible enclosed open field systems were present to the east and north of the village and these have become developed with 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. Horsforth Hall Park dominated the western side of Horsforth. The park has a circular enclosure which could suggest early origins, although the hall dates from 1799. The park was affected by the construction of the Broadway park-way in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century which cuts through the southern side of the area. Otherwise the hall grounds and hall site are preserved as a public park.

The land beyond the park was irregular and piecemeal in nature suggesting post-medieval piecemeal enclosure or assarting. The area has been partly redeveloped and only a fragment of open land survives between Horsforth and nearby Rawdon. Where the fields are extant, the survival of boundaries depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping is good with less than 50% agglomeration. Two farms in this area are Listed. Springfield Farmhouse to the north dates to the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 27580). Low Hall to the south is a grade II listed manor house dating from the mid to late 16<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 29983). Its associations with the village are not clear being situated 1.5km to the southwest.

Oil Mill Beck also contained small irregular fields to the north with extensive woodland to the north. The eastern banks and southern extent of the valley was heavily wooded in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Development extends to the valley bottom and only a few fields survive. Woodland survives better but only along the steeper valley slopes. The valley contains a number of Listed building which include houses of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, a 17<sup>th</sup> century bridge and a corn mill of 1772 to 87 (Images of England UID 438103, 438096, 438079, 469183 & 438080). Cragg Hill also contains a house of 17<sup>th</sup> century date (Images of England UID 465309). Many of the historic sites described above have become subsumed by 20<sup>th</sup> century development.

#### 4.2.22 Hunslet

Figure 259. Zone study area map of the Hunslet locality



## Overview

Hunslet originated as a village with probable medieval origins. The settlement was subject to extensive development as an industrial suburb of Leeds in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Now little remains of these early phases as the locality was almost entirely redeveloped in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as an industrial zone with social housing. Hunslet is situated in the Aire Valley east of Leeds on the eastern lower slopes of Cross Flats. This hill range had been enclosed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Aire Valley is broad at this point and the river flows in an easterly direction. Hunslet is situated around 2km to the south East of the Leeds City core in the Township of Hunslet (30m AOD. OS ref 431262, 431540). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of rocks which becomes Pennine Middle Coal Measures to the south of the Township.

## Historic core

Hunslet is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.220). Little is known about the early development of Hunslet but it was the birth place of Thomas Gascoigne born in 1404. He later became Chancellor of the University of Oxford (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunslet> Web site accessed 2016).

The village of Hunslet, as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping, was a linear development along Church Street which ran for around 800m from the junction of Low Road westwards to what is now named Beza Street (formerly named Hunslet Moor Side) (e.g. HLC\_PK 707, 17315 & 705). The road then widened like a funnel on to Hunslet Moor which was partly open as common land in c.1850. Settlement known as Carr Moor Side and Hunslet Moor Side lined the edges of the moor. Church Street was wide and irregular and was possibly of the linear “market street” form. There are hints of enclosed stripfields particularly to the south of the village which suggest a village manorial system. There are even suggestions of crofts, although this is speculation. Hunslet probably represented a large village of at least local importance.

Settlement also extended northward along Low Road but this was named the Barnsdale and Leeds turnpike of 1818-19.

The current landscape provides little in the way of clues as to Hunslet’s early character. It was almost entirely rebuilt with social housing, modern shop parades and business parks in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only the Grade II listed spire of the church of St Mary survives in the village core (HLC\_PK 764). The spire dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but the location of the church suggests an earlier church site. The settlement’s two other listed buildings are a 1902

public house and a Baptist tabernacle of 1835-37 origins (Images of England UID 4657659 & 465985).

All other development appears to be entirely modern. Only the Church Street and a few of the existing lanes vaguely presents the earlier village layout.



Figure 260.  
Zone map of  
Hunslet's lost  
historic  
settlement (not  
to scale)

## Industrial Period development

Hunslet was detached from Leeds in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but only by around 700m of rural land on Hunslet Road to the north of the village. Large scale Industrial Period development was beginning to make its mark. The area contained several industrial works and the first few grid-iron developments of terraced houses in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Hunslet was entirely connected to the wider Leeds conurbations through a continuous development of industrial works and Industrial Period settlement. A list of larger scale or named industrial works identified on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping in the Hunslet locality is present below together with a key map (see Figure 261).

1. Leeds Steel Works. 1860s. Closed 1935. Fragmentary survival. Now in modern industrial use. HLC\_PK 17220
2. Hunslet Chemical Works. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a garage. HLC\_PK 701
3. Gas and Boiler Works and Croydon [Engineering] Works. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now part of a retail park. HLC\_PK 685
4. Hunslet Forge. Established as the Hunslet Iron Works. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now a printing works. HLC\_PK 17301
5. Hunslet Paper Mill. Demolished. Now mixed industrial and commercial use. HLC\_PK 17298
6. Hunslet Old Mills. Possible medieval mill site. Drysaltery works in c.1894. Demolished. Now a business park. HLC\_PK 17296
7. Crown Bottle Works. Pre c.1850. Demolished now a housing estate. HLC\_PK 725
8. Hunslet Shed. Flax spinning. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now flats. HLC\_PK 767
9. Pottery and brick works. Pre c.1850 origins at least as an extraction site and brick works. Now part of a business park HLC\_PK 867
10. Midland Foundry. Post c.1850 engine works. Now part of a business park HLC\_PK 867
11. Flax Mill. Pre c.1850 origins. Later phases are extant. HLC\_PK 690
12. Hunslet Foundry. Iron. Post c.1850. Now a modern factory. Partial survival of earlier works. HLC\_PK 673

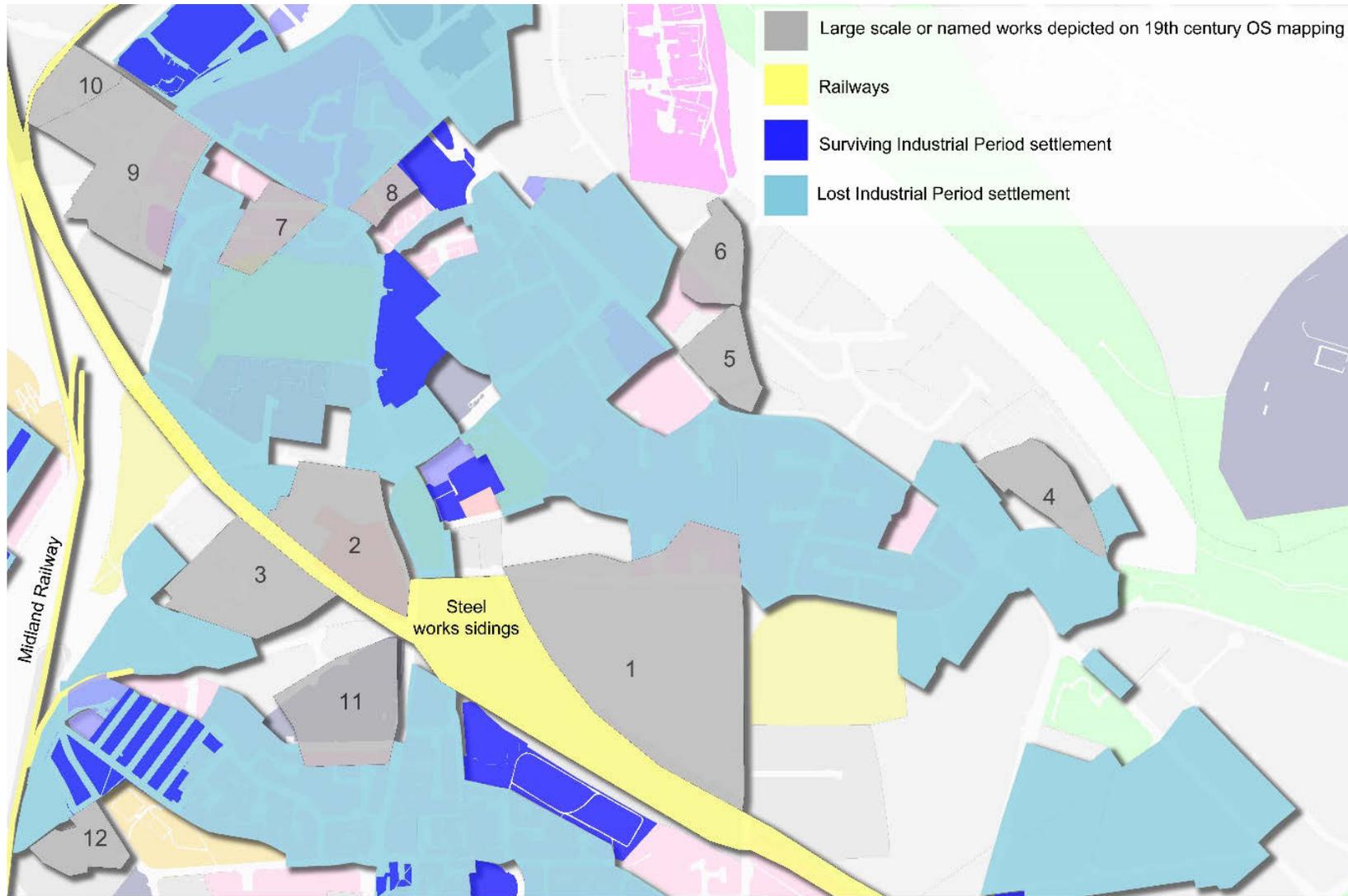


Figure 261.  
 HLC based  
 model of  
 Hunslet's later  
 Industrial  
 Period  
 development  
 (not to scale)

The south side of Hunslet around Hunslet Moor was dominated by the Leeds Steel Works. This was a large scale site which was connected to an equally large area of railway sidings. This area also contained a gasholder and boiler works, a flax mill and a chemical works, although these were of a much smaller scale. The River Aire also formed an industrial zone to the east of Hunslet. Hunslet Old Mill may have originated as a medieval mill site. Hunslet Forge originated in the early Industrial Period. This area also contained a paper mill. The Aire was an important resource in the Industrial Period: it not only provided water for power and processing, several weirs and mills races can be identified along its course, it was also made navigable to boats from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the area to the north of Hunslet was densely developed with large-scale gridiron developments of terraced houses, associated institutes, such as chapels and schools and mixed industry in small to medium scale sheds (e.g. HLC\_PK 729, 829 & 716). Industry include textile mills, potteries, foundries, engine works, bottle works and malt houses. There were also many commercial yards and small scale industrial sheds situated between the densely packed back-to-back houses. This was a planned community which sat in close proximity with its associated industries. Beyond the terraces of Hunslet was the wider industrial zone of south Leeds where the industrial works and sidings occurred on an even larger scale. Foundries and locomotive works dominated this area.

### **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Hunslet has now been utterly transformed both in terms of industrial and large scale commercial redevelopment and also social housing urban renewal schemes.

A few Industrial Period features survive. The Midland Road Freightliner Maintenance Depot is extant from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, though the associated steel works has been lost (HLC\_PK 17217 & 17220). The Progress Mineral Works on Stafford Street to the north of Hunslet has been reused (HLC\_PK 17270). Survival of 19<sup>th</sup> century works in the Hunslet locality is piecemeal and small scale. The whole valley to the west of the River Aire is now one continuous industrial zone of largely post-war development with an island of housing estates in the middle. A whole range of features are represented including large scale depots and works, industrial parks, business parks, trading estates of various scales and offices (e.g. HLC\_PK 17299, 17302 & 17264). It is bordered to the west by the 1970s M621 and its associated road junction which form a dominating presence and to the east by the River Aire with its industrial wharfs (e.g. HLC\_PK 1625 & 17247). To the south are the large scale industrial works and freight terminal of Stourton and to the north the modern industrial and business parks of Pottery Field.

With the exception of an Interwar school on Hunslet Gate, urban development is entirely post-war. It forms a c.250m wide band on the western side of Low Road and consists of social housing (e.g. HLC\_PK 721, 17310, 713 & 17309). Development dates predominantly from the 1970s and early 1980s and includes all the features one would expect from a planned social housing development such as playing fields, health centres, libraries, pubs and shops (e.g. HLC\_PK 765, 17214). Church Street in the centre of Hunslet still represents a commercial core (e.g. HLC\_PK 17315). Housing renewal continued into the post 1990 period. The Jack Lane estate to the north of Hunslet represents the latest stage of urban renewal. The sequence of housing from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards comprises: back-to-back houses, 1960s flats and now a modern housing estate (HLC\_PK 729). Each phase systematically removed earlier traces. Much of the redevelopment in Hunslet replaced earlier Industrial Period settlement. Surviving historic character from earlier periods is rare in the residential areas as the redevelopment was wholesale and extensive.

Residential development continues south of Hunslet Moor into the Woodhouse Hill area with large-scale planned estates.

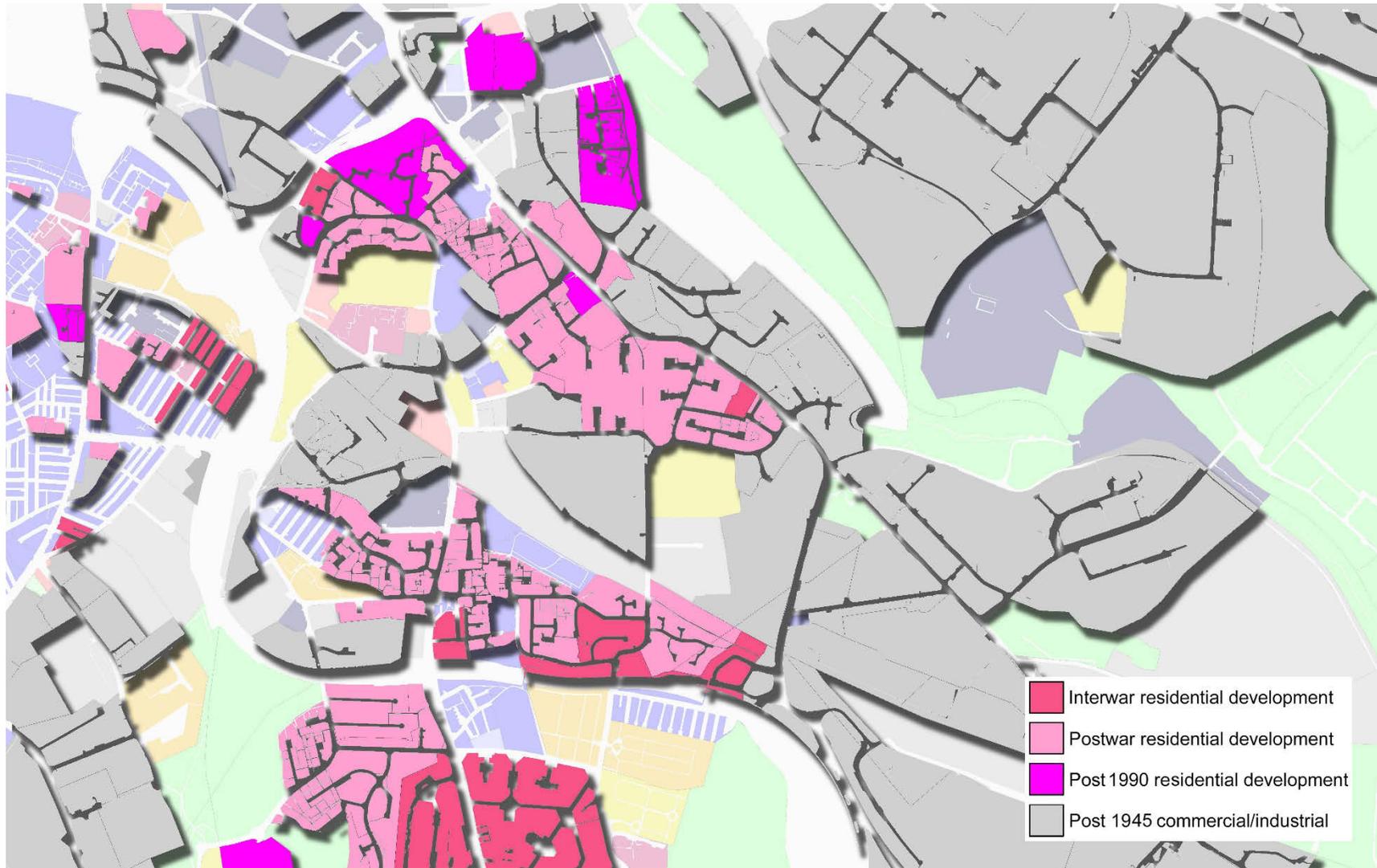


Figure 262. Zone map of Hunslet's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

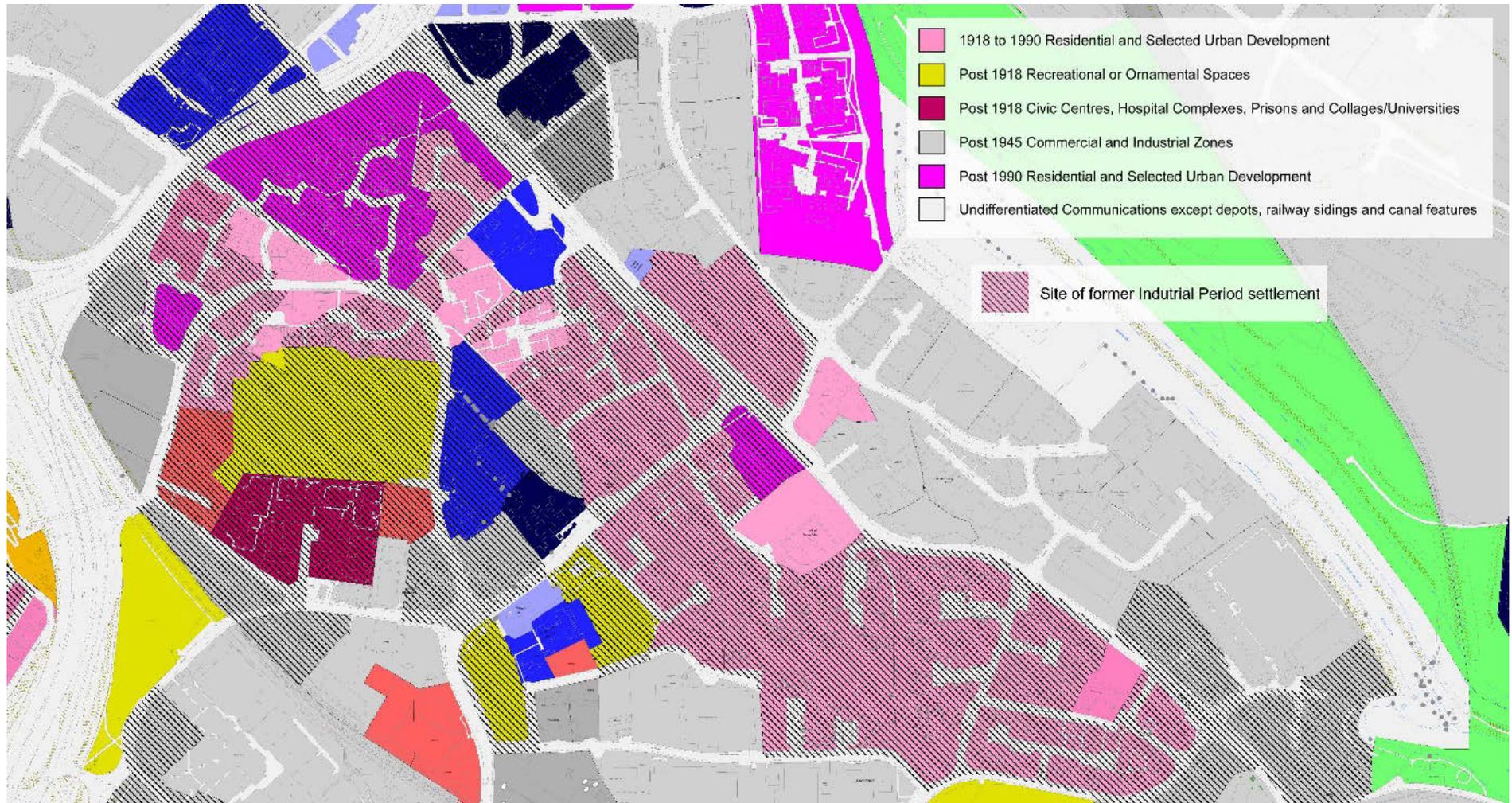
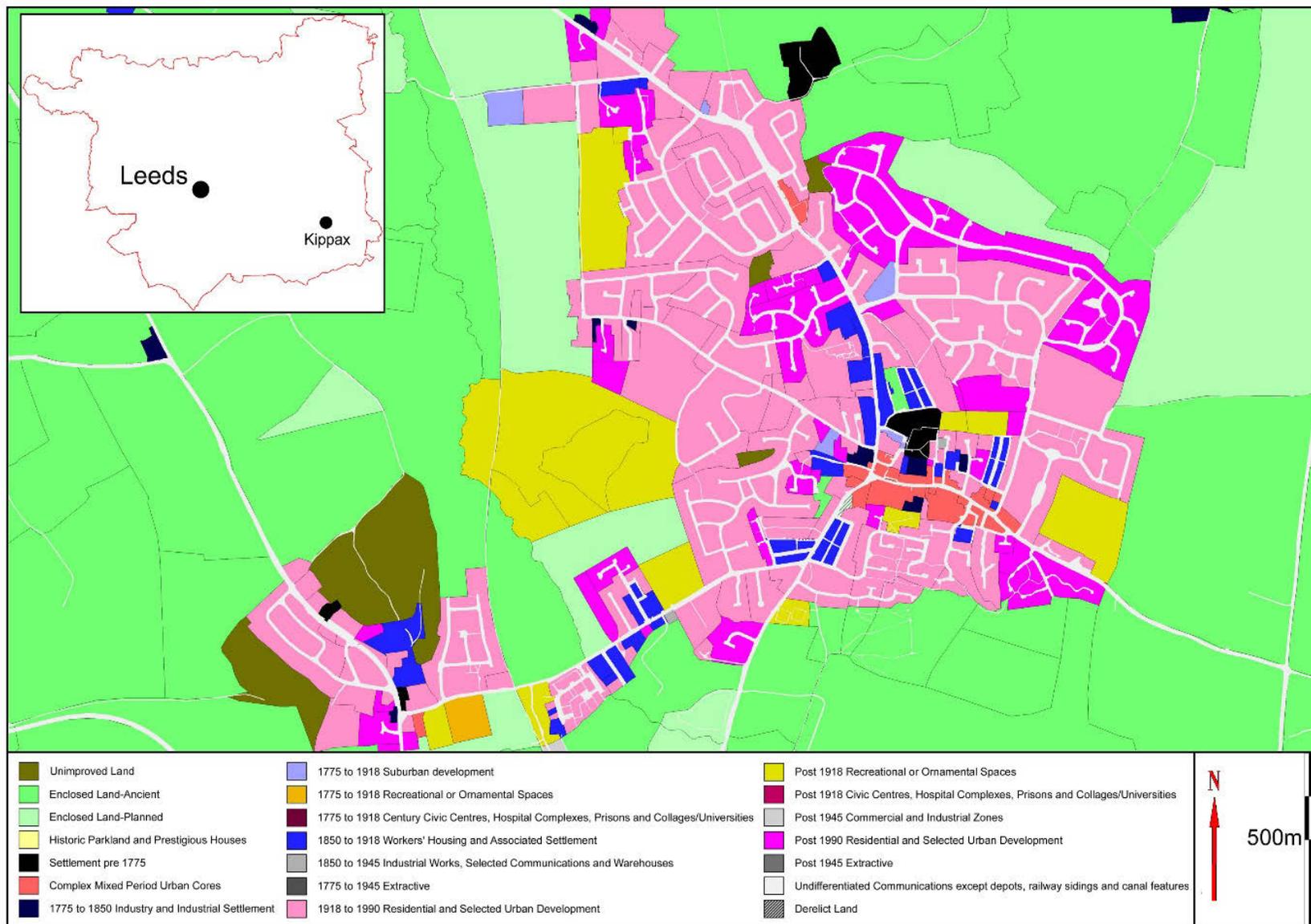


Figure 263. HLC based model of Hunslet's lost Industrial Period settlement (not to scale)

#### 4.2.23 Kippax

Figure 264.  
Zone study  
area map of  
the Kippax  
locality



## **Overview**

Kippax originated as a village with medieval origins with a castle, manor house and an ancient church. The village developed in a small way in the Industrial Period as a result of mining, but essentially remained rural in its setting. Kippax is now a dormer village with a surrounding zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century houses connected by a ribbon of almost continuous residential development to the near-by village suburbs of Great Preston and Allerton Bywater to the south. Kippax is situated on a slope crest and in a slightly promontory position on the low hills to the north of the Aire Valley. The valley is broad at this point. The low moors of Peckfield Common and the Hunger Hills spread out to the north and east. The Kippax Beck valley lies to the west. The beck flow south to become the Sheffield Beck and then meets the River Aire around 4km to the southeast at Fairburn Ings. Kippax is located around 12km to the southeast of the Leeds City core in the Township of Kippax (70m AOD. OS ref 441621, 430216). The subsurface geology consists of Magnesian limestone (Dolomitised limestone).

## **Historic core**

Historically Kippax could be considered an archetypal English village. It had a linear high street with a triangular green at the western end, a manor house, an ancient church and castle.

The settlement has pre Conquest origins. The village's one known remaining medieval building is the Church of St Mary built around 1100 (HLC\_PK 23278). The church contains fragments of a 10<sup>th</sup> century Anglo-Danish cross implying a settlement here of at least local importance at that time.

“Chipesch” is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and had a high value at that time suggesting a sizable pre-existing settlement (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.90). Kippax's position on an ancient north-south route, Ermine Street, may have contributed to its early success. After the Conquest, Kippax briefly became the local administrative centre for this part of the Honour of Pontefract under the instruction of Ilbert De Lacy. It was probably De Lacy who built the large circular earthwork, Manor Hill Garth, situated to the north of the village (HLC\_PK 41656). Some ringworks are said to have Anglo-Saxon origins however. The church yard situated adjacent to the castle ringworks may have held part of the outer bailey with associated settlement and administrative buildings (HLC\_PK 30742).

The village has a linear high-street plan on an east-west alignment corresponding with High Street today with a small triangle green at the western end formed by the junction of High Street, Cross Hills and Leeds Road (HLC\_PK 41704, 41771 & 30742). Settlement in c.1850

ran for around 450m along High Street and extended for a short distance along Leeds Road and Cross Hills and also further west for a short distance along Westfield Lane. A dominant feature on High Street in c.1850 was the Manor House formerly situated in the area now occupied by the Co-operative Supermarket. The hall was probably of medieval origins. Thomas Medhurst purchased the manor of Kippax in 1737. Medhurst built a hall which was said to have replaced or extended an earlier dwelling. It was demolished in the late Victorian period and replaced by an industrialist's mansion (Alderman Breffitt, who was a glass-maker from Castleford). This too was demolished and replaced by the supermarket around 1988 (HLC\_PK 30742). Other (demolished) building of note was the Grammar School built on Leeds Road by the Reverend George Goldsmith around 1544 and Kippax Hall, now an open cast mining area (Leeds City Council. 2006).

The linear plan of the early village suggests that it was organised on a feudal model after 1086. This is supported by the presence of probable enclosed stripfields in the surrounding rural hinterlands and croft plots close to the village core.

In addition to the Listed church features, the High Street locality of Kippax contains a Grade II Listed house of c.1700 (later a pub and now housing), the 18<sup>th</sup> century gate piers to Kippax Hall Park and a house with 18<sup>th</sup> century origins (Images of England UID 428651, 428653 & 428652). The Listed buildings are few and suggest a redevelopment of the town core with "Gentile" status houses in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The current character of the Kippax High Street at the eastern end appears to be later Industrial Period or even early 20<sup>th</sup> century in character with short terraced rows and the occasional pub or shop (Google Street View 2016). The character becomes more commercial approaching the western end of the village. The house at the junction of Chapel Lane has what appears to be an attached barn which gives a clue to the rural economy of the village before the Industrial Period. The majority of the houses in this area are brick built terraces. A few buildings hint at vernacular origins and there is a short row of ashlar fronted terraced houses of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The 20<sup>th</sup> century has a presence but this is piecemeal and largely commercial or civic. The Leeds Road junction contains one or two 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century houses, now converted to modern use and small scale, mixed period 20<sup>th</sup> century civic and commercial development. The Sylhety Balti House on Leeds Road has a cross wing plan and is worthy of further investigation.

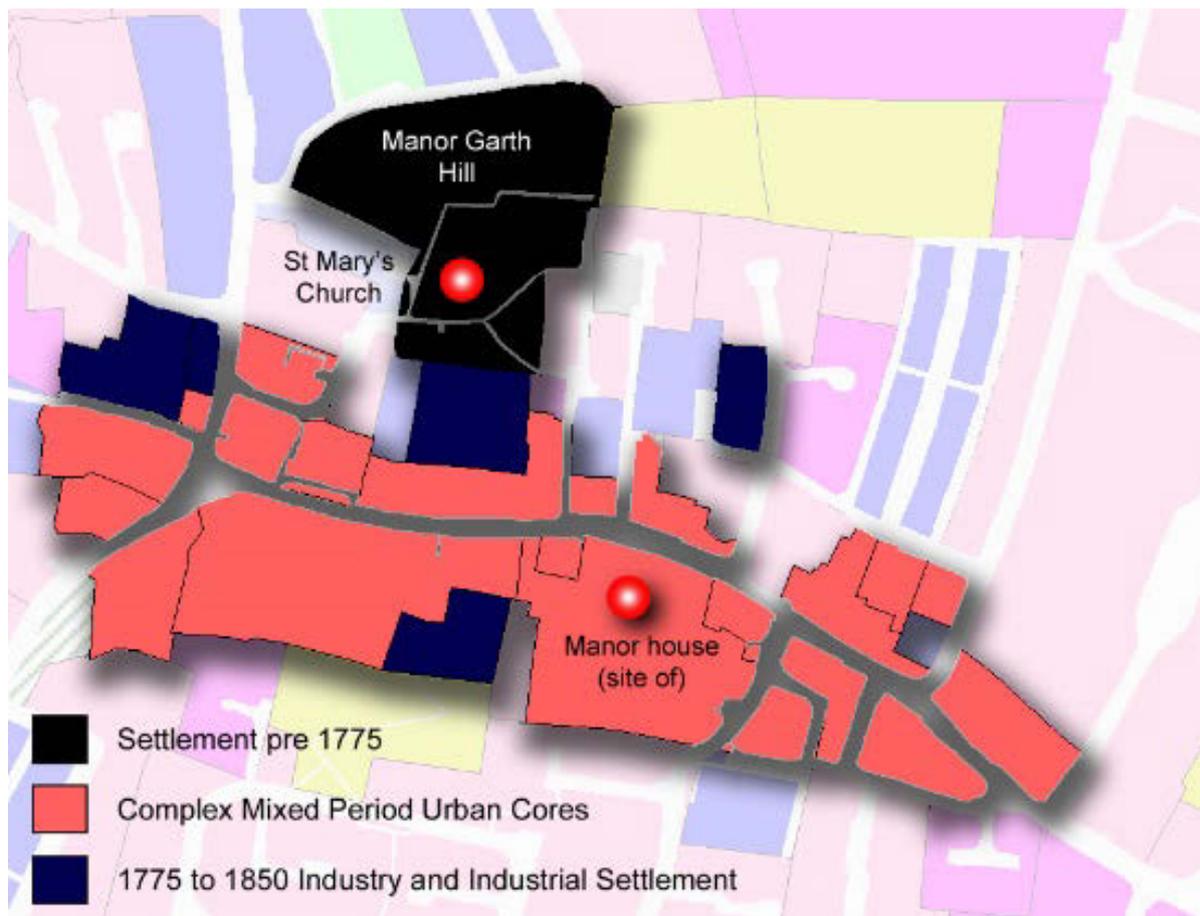


Figure 265. Zone map of Kippax's historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

Later 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts only small scale industry in the Kippax core. A small malthouse was present to the east of the village in c.1894. Small scale limestone quarries were also present in the rural hinterland and Kippax Corn Mill which is grade II listed windmill which is located in fields 700m to the east of the village (no separate HLC record. Part of HLC\_PK 14116). Agriculture and a market economy were probably the mainstay of the village. Coal mining may have also been an important source of industrial labour.

Coal mining is mentioned in documents dating back to around 1320 (<http://www.normanhart.co.uk/Kippax/pages/history.asp>. Website accessed 2016). An area of bell pits was identified on aerial photographs in fields to the east of Kippax (HLC\_PK 14111). Thomas Bland received a concession to mine coal bought the manor of Kippax in 1595. He bought land and later built Kippax Park Hall (HLC\_PK 14118). The park is located around 500m to the south of the village core. The park has been largely removed by open cast mining. The fields to the southwest of Kippax contained several individual coal pits in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and a colliery railway which led south to a colliery at Allerton. Mining became the prominent industry in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

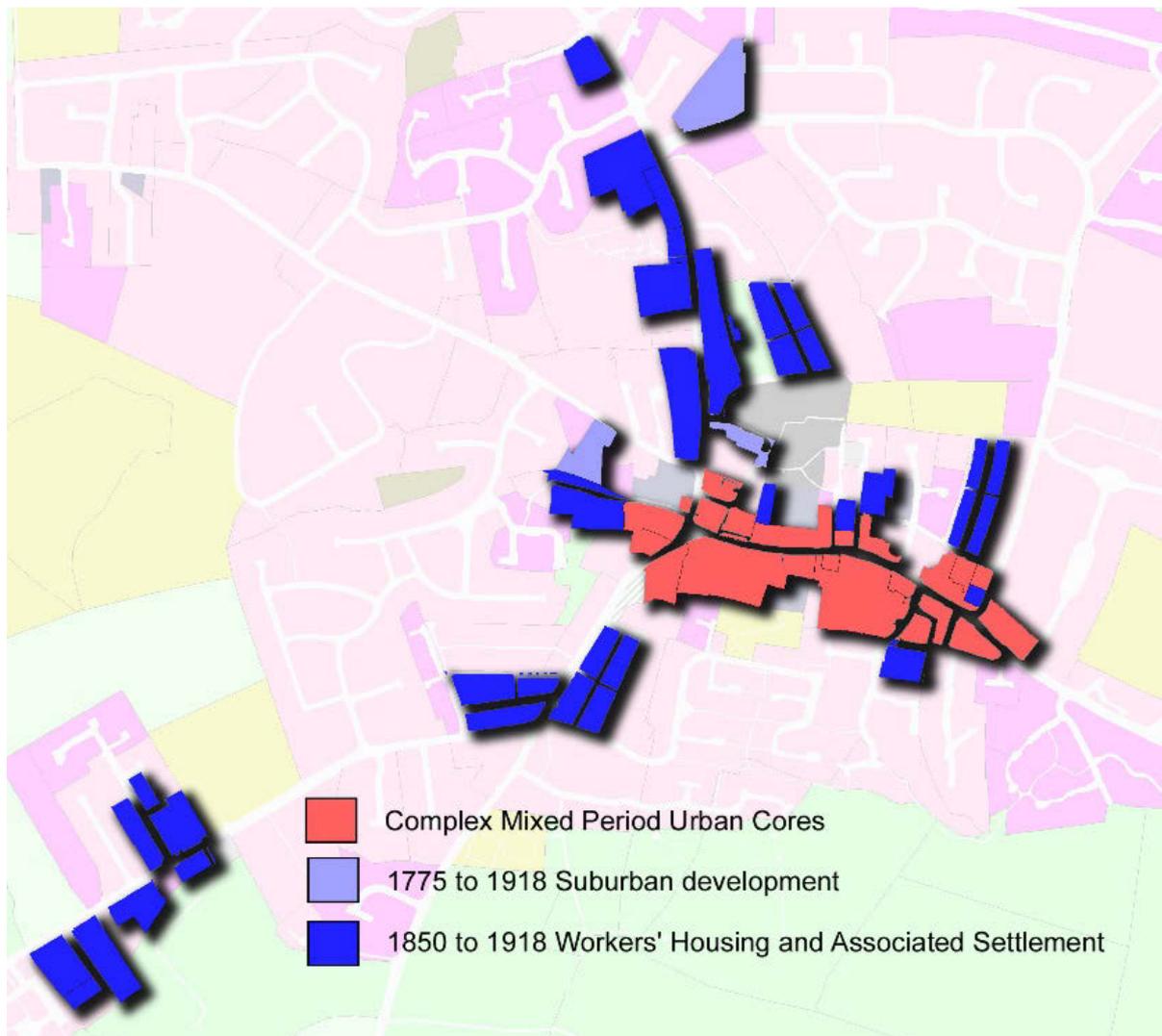
Although no large scale extraction sites were located in the locality of the village several are found in the surrounding country side. The closest extraction site to Kippax was the open extraction site at Kippax Hall Park. Mining activity occurred after 1971 (HLC\_PK 14118). The land was reclaimed as fields from its closure in 1986. Ledston Luck Colliery was located 1.3km to the northeast of Kippax. This was established around 1909. The colliery closed around 1986 and is now a business park (HLC\_PK 14036). Peckfield Colliery was located 3km to the northeast of Kippax in the Garforth locality. Shaft sinking started in 1872 by Joseph Cliff and Sons of Wortley, coal mining proper began in 1876 and the pit was nationalised in 1947. At its peak, the colliery employed over 500 people. The colliery closed in 1981 (HLC\_PK 14277). To the west of Kippax were Billy Wood Pit, the Primrose Pit and Allerton Main Colliery which was established before c.1850 (HLC\_PK 14330, 14366 & 23796). It was these collieries that probably led to the development of Garforth and Kippax in the later Industrial Period.

The Aire Valley became location for intensive mining with large scale open extraction covering the valley floor from Temple Newsam to the west to beyond Castleford to the east. One of the largest areas of open exaction occurred in the valley around Woodend and Allerton Bywater. Industrial scale mining began in these area in the early post-war period and continued until 2006 (HLC\_PK 14108). A pattern of continued post-war expansion with activity continuing to beyond 2000 can be seen along the valley with examples at Whitewood Mere, Allerton Ings and Fairburn Ings (these being the closest to Kippax)(e.g. HLC\_PK 13560, 14122 & 14010).



Figure 266. Former extraction sites in the Kippax locality (not to scale)

As the boom on mining did not really start until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the impact of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Industrial Period did not have a massive impact on the scale of the village. A few terraces were built on the peripheries in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century both to the eastern end of High Street, along Leeds Road and to the south West in the nearby hamlet of Great Preston (e.g. HLC\_PK 30699, 30763 & 41666). The later Industrial Period probably saw the introduction of a few village institutes such as school and chapels (e.g. HLC\_PK 41661). The buildings of the High Street seem to be largely from this period but with a few



exceptions.

Figure 267. Zone map of Kippax's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

### 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

Interwar development was also small scale. There was one estate of medium scale to the east of the village. Longdike Lane is a social housing development built in the mid to late 1930s (HLC\_PK 14319). Other Interwar development around the core was piecemeal and

small scale. It was around this time settlement extended southwards along Preston Lane in the Great Preston, Woodend and Allerton Bywater localities. Development occurred in small estates which ran off Preston Lane rather than occurring as ribbon development. This area contains small to medium scale estate of both Interwar and postwar date (e.g. HLC\_PK 14336, 14337 & 14331). Social housing with several consisting of terraced rows is the dominant social attribute.

It was in the postwar period that a large zone of house formed around the Kippax core. These generally occurred on previously undeveloped land. The largest example to the east of Kippax is the 14 hectare Gibson Lane Estate which is a private estate of c.1970s to early 1980s date (HLC\_PK 14179). To the west is a social housing development which originated in the late 1950s to early 1960s around (e.g. HLC\_PK 14205, 14325 & 14318). This area also includes the Kippax Greenfield Primary School dating to the 1970s (HLC\_PK 23280).

Post 1990 housing is represent by a zone on the outer northern and eastern edges of the 20<sup>th</sup> century housing and as smaller scale redevelopment around the core (e.g. HLC\_PK 14178, 14317 & 14178).

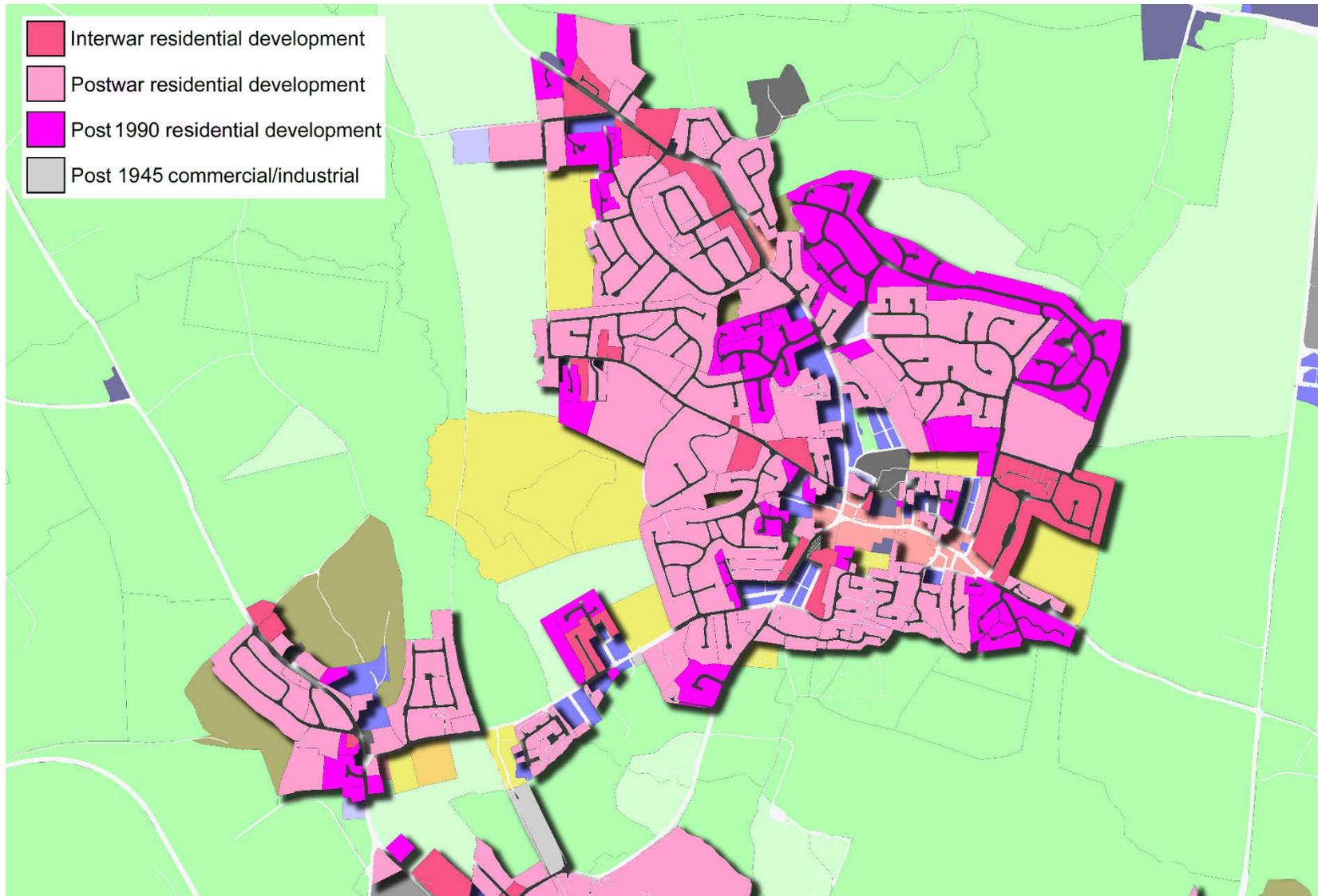


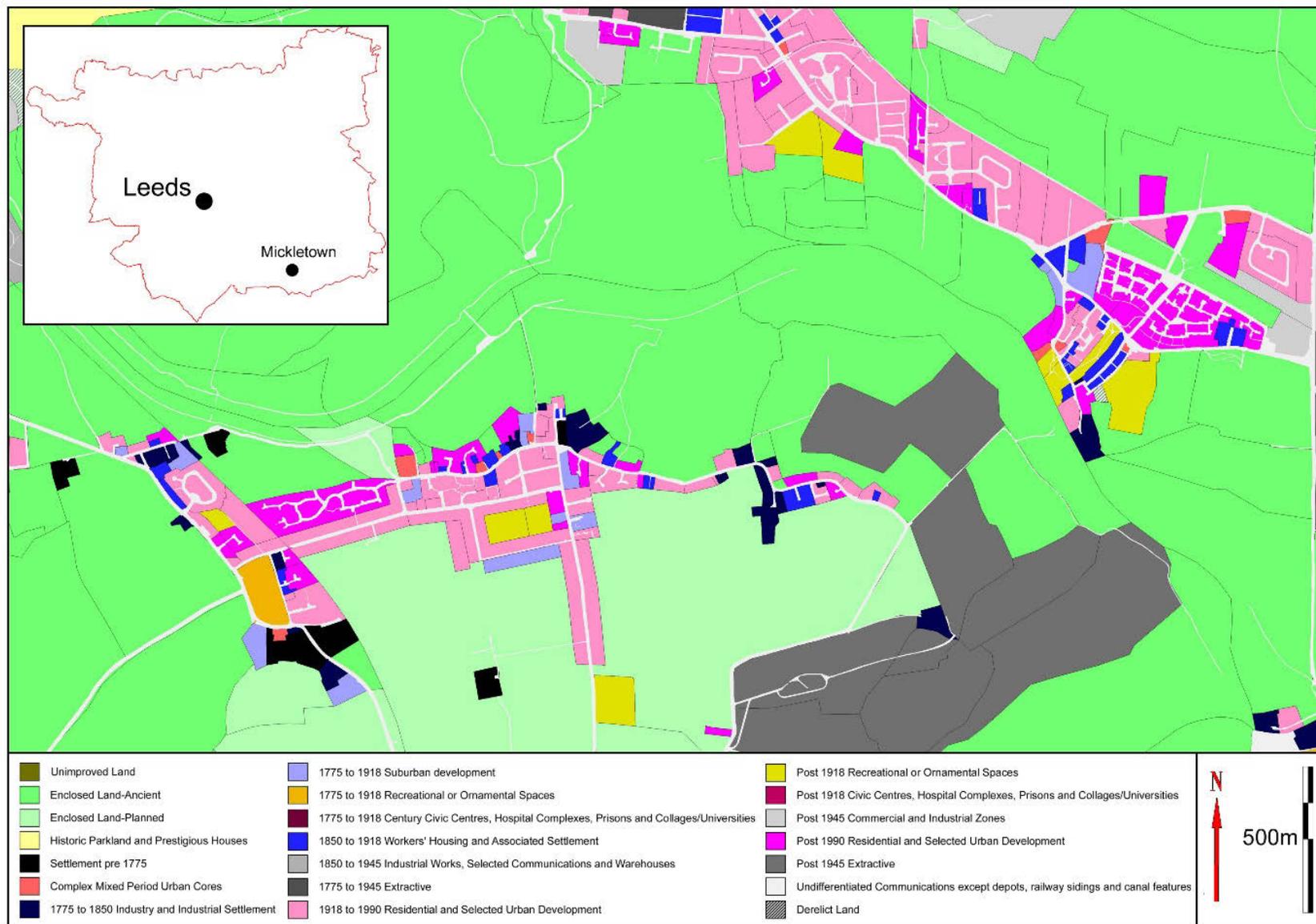
Figure 268. Zone map of Kippax's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## **Rural hinterland**

There are hints in the surrounding fields on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping of enclosed medieval stripfields. These occurred on all sides of the village. The area to the northeast of the open fields was named Peckfield Common and the area to the south formed Kippax Park. The park may have originated as a deer park of medieval origins. Some deer parks originated as the holdings of Saxon thegns, though this is purely speculation in the case of Kippax Park. Kippax sat amid a patchwork landscape of village open field system with areas of common, piecemeal enclosure and parkland in between. The nearest villages were West Garforth 2.7km to the north. Ledston 2km to the east and Allerton Bywater 2.6km to the south. Ledston Hall originated as a monastic site built by the monks of Pontefract Abbey around 1200 (HLC\_PK 14167). North West Garforth and Allerton had extensive field systems. 1.5 km to the south west of Kippax was the hamlet of Great Preston. Great Preston Hall was established in the late 16th to early 17th century and was the home of Parliamentarian, Sir William Lowther (HLC\_PK 37950). Most of the rural hinterland of Kippax was subject to extensive agglomeration in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Survival of early field boundaries is best to the north in the Garforth direction.

#### **4.2.24 Mickletown and Allerton Bywater**

Figure 269.  
Zone study  
area map of  
the  
Mickletown  
and Allerton  
Bywater  
locality



## Overview

Mickletown and Allerton Bywater are two detached villages separated by around 900m of currently undeveloped land and the River Aire. Both probably have early, perhaps medieval, origins. Changes came to the villages in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the introduction of industrial scale mining. Mickletown and Allerton both developed into small mining towns from this point. Extraction continued in the rural hinterland on an even larger scale in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The villages developed a zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. Allerton became connected by an almost continuous ribbon development of houses to Kippax to the north. The mines closed in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the two settlements survive now as commuter villages and detached suburbs of Castleford. Both settlements occupy valley bottom positions to the north and south of the River Aire with Allerton to the north. The river valley is broad at this point and the Aire takes a meandering route through former valley floors meadow and wetland which were removed as a result of massive open area extraction in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The land rises to the north to the hills around Ledston and Kippax. The land to the south of Mickletown formed the wetland expanses of Conley Moor and Windmill Moor before meeting the River Calder. The Calder and the Aire meet 2.5km to the southeast of Mickletown near to Castleford. The land rises to the south of the Calder to Normanton Moor which had been enclosed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Allerton is located around 12km to the southeast of the Leeds City core in the Township Allerton Bywater. Mickletown is located in the Township of Methley. The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures which become Dolomitised Limestone to the north of Allerton.

## Historic core

“Alretune” is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (“Allerton Juxta Aquam” in 1258) (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.89). On mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping the village was depicted as having a linear development running along the serpentine north-south route of Main Street and Boat Lane for around 500m (e.g. HLC\_PK 37994, 37992 & 30692). “Manor House” was located at the north end of the village and the Allerton Ferry at the southern end on Boat Lane. The Manor house may not necessarily be early and there was no evidence of a church. The village layout appears ancient however. It is likely that this represented the early village core as probable croft plots extend on the north-eastern side of the main street. These were bounded by a back lane (now Station Road). Beyond this was an extensive area of stripfields extending to the north as far as Kippax Park, to the west by the River Aire and to the south by the former commons of Ledston Ings. The extent of the fields implies a fairly sizeable village in the middle ages. The village contains no Listed buildings and no buildings with any ancient,

vernacular or polite character could be identified in the Main Street area. The historic character is largely later Industrial Period (Google Street View 2016).

Mickletown is first mentioned in 1405. The “tun” element in this case indicates a second village of the same name or a new hamlet within a township; as in Old Town, Chapelton, Littleton, *etc.* (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.127). The village was also a linear development in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century along the serpentine east-west route of Main Street which ran for around 900m (e.g. HLC\_PK 42006). Mickletown was one of the larger villages in the Township of Methley. Methley Hall was located 2km to the west of Mickletown. The original Methley Hall was a Great-house built in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. This was extensively altered in the 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> century and also in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. The original hall was a fortified moated site (HLC\_PK 13278). St Oswald’s Church 700m to the southwest of Mickletown may have represented an early village core. The church dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century but the dedication to St. Oswald hints at an Anglo-Saxon foundation. The settlement around the church was entirely detached from Mickletown and consisted of a hamlet with a few houses. The Old Rose and Crown Inn to the north of the church originated as a high status houses of late 17<sup>th</sup> century date (HLC\_PK 23670). There is one Listed building in Mickletown: Methley Rectory of late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century date (Images of England UID 342076). The village may have had croft plots to both sides of Main Street. Micklefield was situated on the northern side of Conley Moor and Windmill Moor. The fields between the village and the River Aire to the north were small and irregular suggestive of later piecemeal enclosure. Those on the moor to the south were large and regular, more in common with later surveyed enclosure. The fields to the west of Mickletown in the Low Mickletown locality had a long narrow appearance resembling stripfields but these may also been drainage ditches boundaries in an area of former wetland. Mickletown Main Street largely appears to have a later Industrial Period character with brick terraces, a few village institutes and the occasional pub. There are hints of earlier origins with one or two houses, one of which may represent a farm, and a possible row of vernacular cottages.

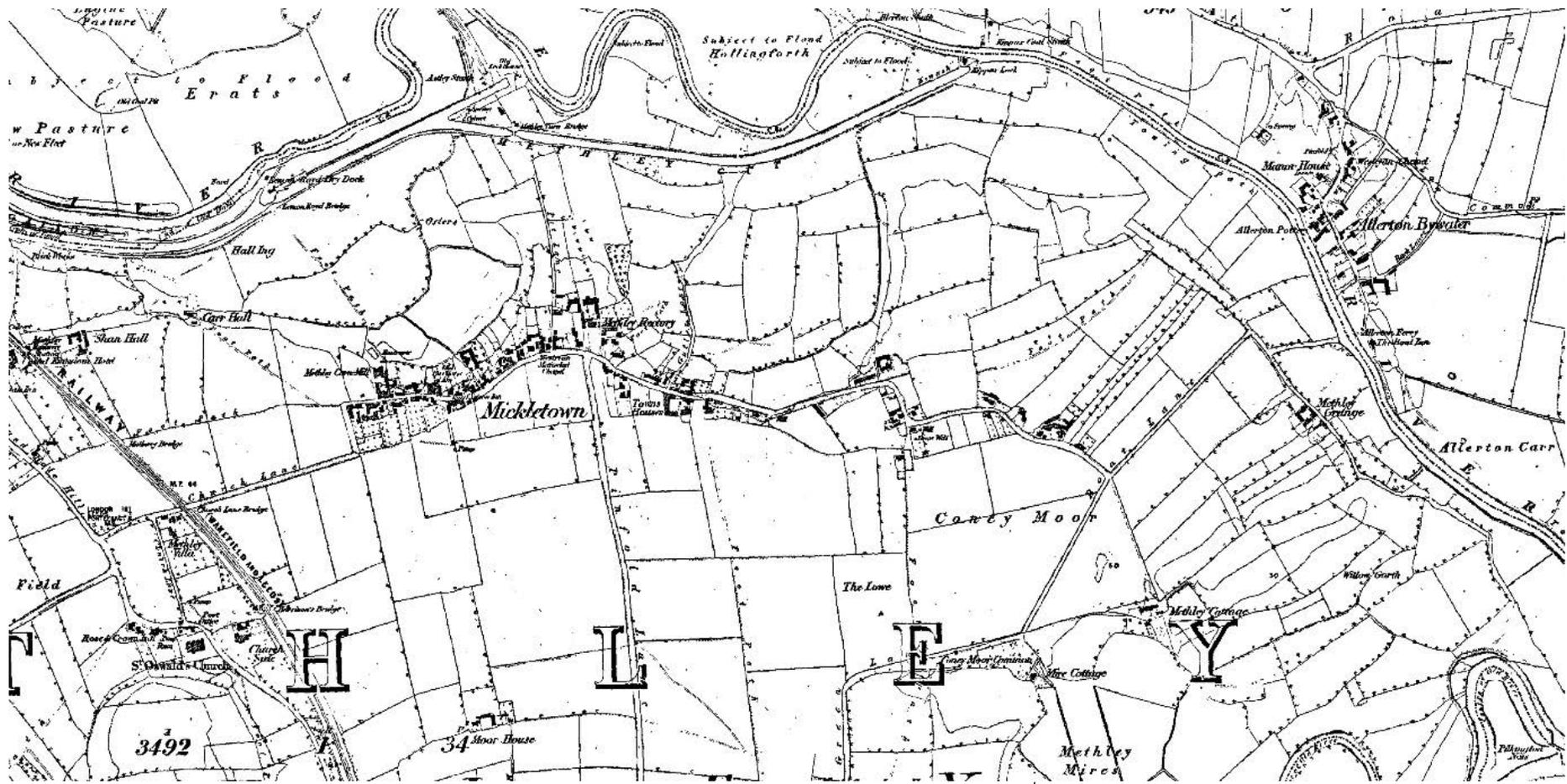


Figure 270. The Mickletown, Allerton Bywater and St Oswald's Church locality c.1850. OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6" map of c.1850 © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

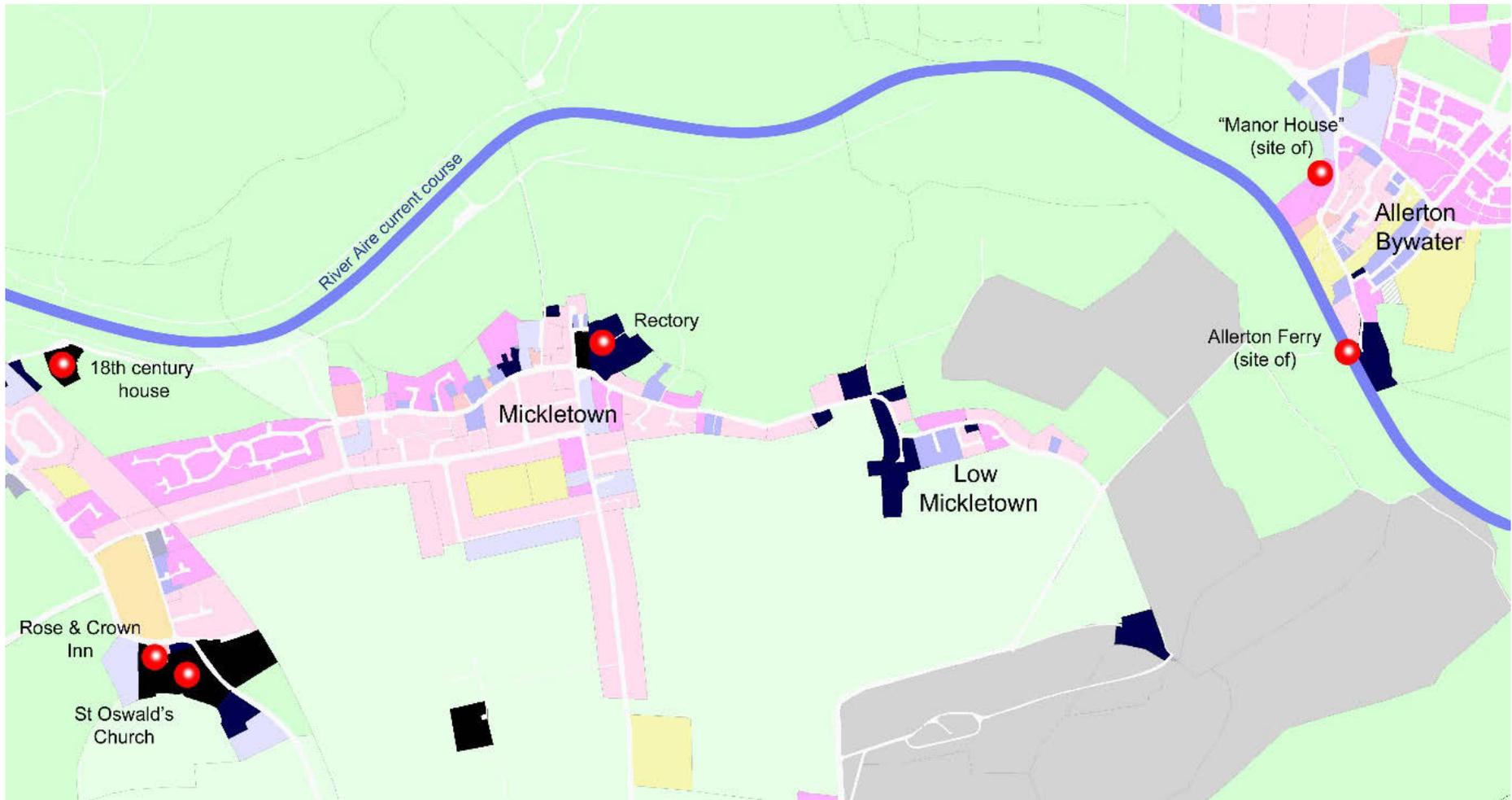


Figure 271. Zone map of Mickletown and Allerton Bywater's historic settlement (not to scale)

## **Industrial Period development**

Methley Corn Mill was formerly located at the western end of Main Street, as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping. It is possible that the mill had early origins. A kiln was named on late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping at Low Mickletown. Allerton also had its own pottery of modest scale (HLC\_PK 30688). The Methley Cut of the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal was present 500m to the north of Mickletown village by the 18<sup>th</sup> century (no separate HLC record) and Methley Railway Station on the North Midland Railway was present by 1841. Large scale industry was absent on the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping in the Mickletown, Methley and Allerton localities. North beyond the River Aire in the Astley area were several coal pits and a small pre c.1850 colliery (no separate HLC record. Part of HLC\_PK 14108). A mineral railway led from Astley Colliery 2.6km to the north of Mickletown to a coal staithe on the navigation canal.

It was not until the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that industry reached Mickletown and Allerton. Methley Savile Colliery was located to the immediate west of Mickletown. This was a deep shaft colliery which opened in 1873 and closed in 1985 (HLC\_PK 23686). The colliery had mineral railway links to a staithe on the navigation canal 600m to the west and to the Midland Railway. 650m to the northeast of Allerton was the Allerton Bywater Colliery which was established in 1854 (HLC\_PK 14348). This too had links to the navigation canal and also to the Leeds, Castleford and Pontefract Railway which was present by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Another addition was a further coal staithe associated with a colliery at Kippax. The Astley and Kippax localities to the north of the Aire developed several large collieries in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 272. Distribution of industrial, communication and extraction features in the Allerton Bywater and Mickletown locality as depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

Both villages developed as mining settlements from this time and examples of terraces, village institutes and shops/pubs now comprise a dominating character to both village cores. The cores also expanded at this time but this was small scale. Development consisted of short streets and individual rows with a few detached houses rather than grid-iron developments seen in other towns of the Leeds district (e.g. HLC\_PK 37992, 30689, 23765 & 23755).

### **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Deep shaft mining was replaced with open area extraction and the Mickletown and Allerton localities were the scene of some of the most extensive extraction activity in West Yorkshire. The extraction zone extended from Oulton in the west to the Newton Ings to the east of Castleford. These were located on the former valley floor meadows and wetlands of the Aire valley. The Astley Carrs to the north of Mickletown developed into a 263 hectare open cast mine which originated in the postwar period and was closed in 2006 (HLC\_PK 14108). The land is being reclaimed as a nature reserve. Several farms and the fold of Astley were lost in this area. To the west of Allerton were the Ledston Ings, Newton Ings and Fairburn Ings. The Ledston Ings site operated in the later 1980s to early 1990s (HLC\_PK 14123). Fairburn Ings and Newton Ings were a large scale sand and gravel extraction site originating in the late 1950s which ceased in the late 1970s (HLC\_PK 14010). Fairburn Ings is now an RSPB nature reserve. A plan of the large scale extraction sites in the Allerton and Mickletown locality is presented below (Figure 273):

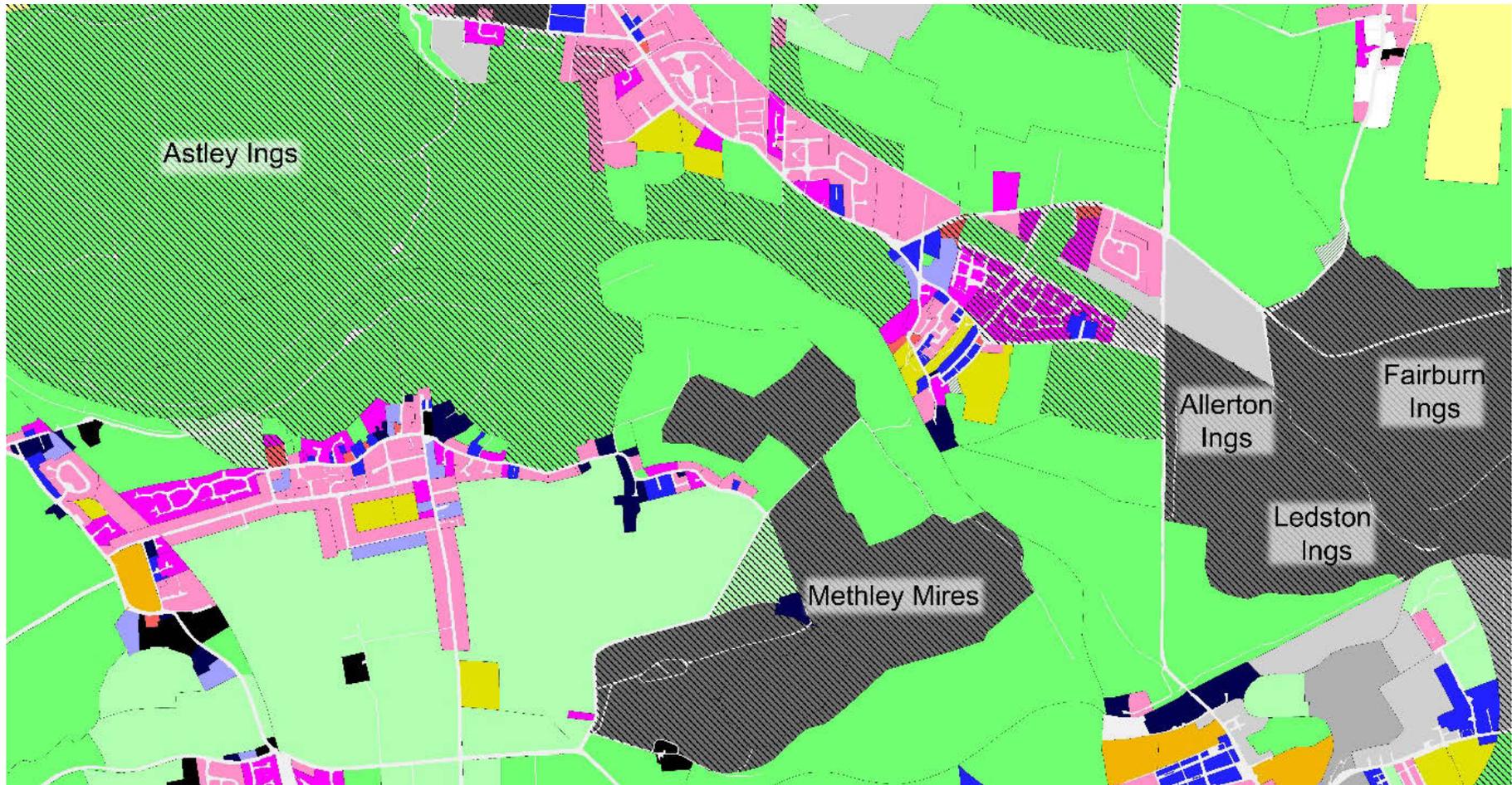


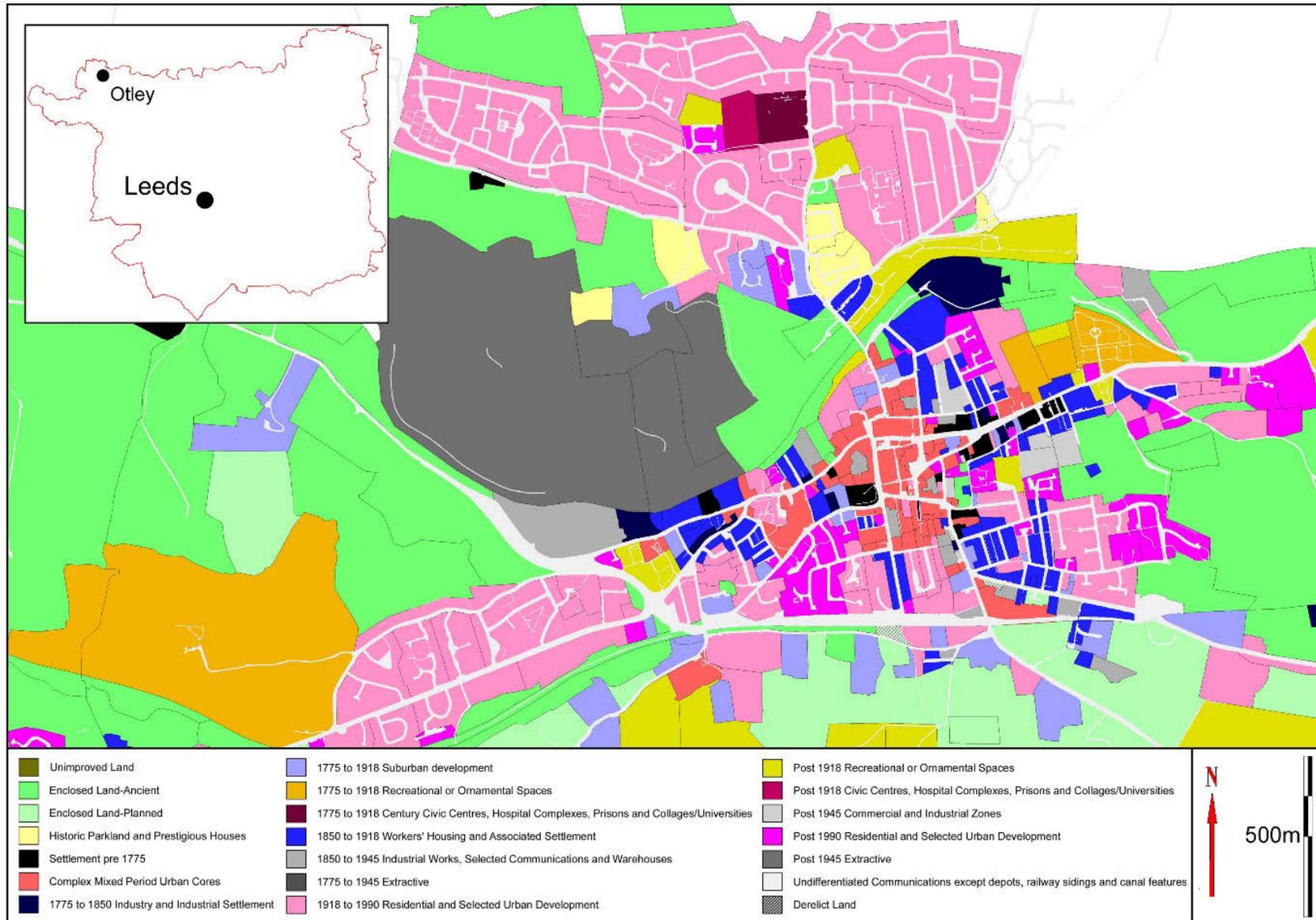
Figure 273. Former open cast extraction sites in the Methley and Allerton localities. See the zone study area map above for the key (not to scale)

Both villages have modest scaled zones of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. Mickletown became developed in the Interwar period with small to medium scale estates to the south of the village. This was early 19<sup>th</sup> century social housing constructed on former agricultural land (e.g. HLC\_PK 23725, 13568 & 23676). These were probably built to accommodate mining families. Post-war development was piecemeal and small scale with individual houses, short rows and the occasional cul-de-sac (HLC\_PK 23727). They occurred as infill development or redevelopment around the village core but also extended outwards as linear development. Mickletown also contains two small zones of post 1990 housing. Longbow Avenue was built to the north of the village in the late 1990s as a private estate (HLC\_PK 23675). To the south Methley is a small detached suburb of Pinder Green. Development includes the Embleton Estate of late 1950s social housing (HLC\_PK 23623). It also includes Pinder Green [Road] and Green Row which are two medium scale cul-de-sac developments of semi-detached houses dating to the 1990s (HLC\_PK 23624 & 23638). It seems efforts were made to turn Mickletown and Methley into a suburb at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Allerton is now connected to Kippax through continuous development along Leeds Road. This is not ribbon development but a patch work of discrete small estates (around 1.5 hectares) built on the northern side of the road. Development began in the Interwar period with five estates of both private and social housing (e.g. HLC\_PK 14337, 14337 & 30607). The gaps between these developments were filled in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with similar scaled estates of semi-detached houses and a small primary school (e.g. HLC\_PK 14338, 14335 & 30668). This development continued eastwards along Park Lane with an Interwar and also a post-war estate of semi-detached houses (HLC\_PK 14349 & 14350). This locality also contains a detached area of modern industrial and commercial development which includes a large depot and the Allerton Bywater Business Park (HLC\_PK 14226 & 14352). The Allerton core was subject to residential redevelopment in the 20<sup>th</sup> century both in the later Industrial Period and the Interwar and postwar periods although only on a small and piecemeal scale. The largest 20<sup>th</sup> century development adjacent to the core is Victoria Close, a social housing development of 1980s date (HLC\_PK 37992). The Allerton Bywater Colliery site was redeveloped between 2006 and 2009 with an estate of private housing (HLC\_PK 14347).

#### 4.2.25 Otley

Figure 274.  
Zone study  
area map of the  
Otley  
locality



## Overview

Otley originated as an ancient settlement of regional importance from at least the 7<sup>th</sup> century, being recorded as a holding of Bishop Wilfrid of Ripon from this time. Otley would have represented a large Anglo Saxon estate with bishop's hall and church. Otley was reorganised as a chartered market town in the post Conquest period with well-developed high streets, burgage freeholds and market place. Otley was one of the more important market towns of Wharfedale in the middle ages. The croft plots of Otley became heavily developed in the later medieval to post medieval period producing a high density settlement of sprawling yards, street and alleys. Much industry would have occurred in workshops within the town core at this time. Historically, industry was mixed. 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts several tanneries, foundries, leather workshops, a printing works and also many commercial streets and cattle markets. Domestic textile workshops and warehouses were also likely. The former stripfields on the edges of the town were becoming developed with grid iron developments of terraced houses and also a few villas at this time. A few large mills and other works were being constructed in the Wharfe Valley. The development of Otley continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Initially with additional terraced houses and then with housing estates in the Interwar period. The settlement of Newall on the northern side of the River Wharfe became a focus of new Interwar estate development. Development continued into the postwar period which more than doubled the amount of housing on the urban peripheries. Otley town still retains a strong Industrial Period commercial character along the town's main streets. There is also a strong representation of other buildings including chapels, civic institutes, town houses, vernacular cottages and the occasional surviving building of ancient origins. Modern commercial development is present but this is relatively small scale and piecemeal. The alleys between to town's main street are still crowded with vernacular cottages and workshops and retain a sense of the early Industrial Period town. The medieval street pattern is also well preserved. Otley is locate on the southern banks of the River Wharfe. The valley is relatively narrow at this point and the River flows in an east-west direction. The valley side rises steeply to the south of Otley to the east-west escarpment of the Chevin hill. The land rise slightly more gently to the north of the Wharfe to Weston Moor. The moor had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Otley sits on a low spur of land which projects northwards into the valley bottom forming a narrow crossing point on the river. Otley is located 15.5km to the northwest of the Leeds City centre in the Township of Otley (60m AOD. OS ref 420176, 445522). The subsurface geology consists of the Millstone Grit Group of rocks.

## Historic core

The Anglo-Saxon origins of Otley are well documented. Otley was the centre of a large estate belonging to Wilfred, Bishop of York in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. It extended along the river Wharfe from Pool in the south-east to Addingham in the north-west. Further holdings were present southwards from Otley, through the gap in the high ground at Menston and along the Aire valley (WYAAS Otley Conservation Area Assessment). Its origins may have been even earlier than the Anglo Saxon Period and the Bishop may have been granted a pre-existing estate. The local place name “Chevin” is of British derivation and means [an area of land] “under the ridge”.

The location of the Anglo Saxon settlement can be speculated based on the location of the parish Church of All Saints (HLC\_PK 13683). The church is of Norman origins but within the church are fragments of three important Saxon stone crosses. The earliest cross is thought to date to around AD 780. The dimensions of the church’s nave are also suggestive of a Saxon predecessor (Wood, P. 2013. p. 11). The church is located at the eastern end of a glacial mound named Burras Hill. The summit of the hill stands around 14m above the level of the medieval market place. It can be speculated that the name “Burras” derives from the name “burh” meaning fortification. There was frequently an association with “burh” sites and Anglo Saxon churches, examples can be seen at Ilkley within the Roman fort and Mirfield next to the a castle mound and former ringwork. The enclosure at Ripon enclosed a monastic site (Wood, P. 2013. p.6). The association of the settlement with Wilfrid makes a monastic association a possibility at All Saints’ Church; this is support by the relatively high number of high status cross carvings within the church site.

Major Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical centres often became the focus of early trading and industrial communities. The early town may have had a bi-axial arrangement of streets. The approach to the church along Bondgate may have been the focus of the early secular development of the town. The manorial enclosure was in an axial alignment with the northern end of Kirkgate. This is speculation however as the Anglo Saxon street plan may have been lost through later medieval development. The current Otley Manor House is thought to have been the location of the medieval Bishop’s Hall. The current house dates from 1792 but it was built in the vicinity of the medieval palace of the Archbishop of York (HC\_PK 13703). Excavations in the grounds of the adjacent school revealed an apsidal chapel of the 12th century and buildings of 14th century date. Traces of earlier timber structures were also uncovered which probably date to around the time of the Anglo-Saxon crosses were erected (WYAAS Otley Conservation Area Assessment). The medieval manor

was a substantial complex within a walled garth with its own chapel, apartments, estate buildings and gate house. The garth may have been bounded by Clapgate and Bridge Street to the south and east, the River Wharf to the north and the boundaries of St Joseph's Primary School to the northwest (around 0.7 hectares). The hall was probably located south of the current house in the vicinity of the 17<sup>th</sup> century grammar school on Clapgate.

The Anglo Saxon Bishop was replaced by the Norman Archbishop of Bayeux following the Harrying of the North after 1066 and this event may have resulted in a rebuilding of the original hall complex. Like all major landowners, Bishops were concerned with income. They could levy tolls and collect rents. In an effort to attract merchants to the town, Otley was improved with new street layout probably from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. In 1227 a market charter and rights to a fair were granted (WYAAS Otley Conservation Area Assessment). A new bridge was built across the Wharfe in 1228. Boroughgate and Walkergate were laid out with burgage plots to the north and south. The two routes may have originally marked the north and south boundaries of a "V" shaped green. The rights of Burgage gave tenants freedom from agricultural services and other obligations in return for the payment of an annual rent and civic rights of limited self-government. The lesser bonded tenants, who were obliged to work the Bishop's lands, were probably housed on Bondgate to the south of the town (WYAAS Otley Conservation Area Assessment). The ancient market cross site is depicted at the eastern end of Boroughgate on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. The medieval street plan of Otley is well preserved, although the burgage plots became developed in the later medieval and post medieval periods (e.g. HLC\_PK 13686, 13692 & 13688). The town even had a leper hospital founded on the side of the road to Harewood. Otley was a busy town in the 14<sup>th</sup> century with records describing 120 burgages occupied by 80 tenants with a further 17 bonded tenants (WYAAS Otley Conservation Area Assessment). Otley reached its peak by the 14<sup>th</sup> century with little further population expansion in Elizabethan times or the early post medieval period. The town might have undergone successive rebuilds from the post medieval period however.

Market trading probably made Otley a town of regional importance in the middle-ages. Many of the houses occupying the burgage plots may also have functioned as commercial chambers with workshops and warehouses occupying the croft plots to the rear. A number of trades would have been represented, from metal works to textile production, although little is known regarding Otley. A blacksmith, manorial corn miller, kilns, a baker and fuller are likely.

Farms are known to have been present within the town core. The bonded tenants would have worked the fields surrounding Otley. Due to the geographical restrictions of the Chevin escarpment and the River Wharfe, the enclosed stripfields depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century

mapping are depicted largely on the lower slopes to the south and east of Otley. The hill side would have contained woodland, parkland or common and the valley bottoms wetland pasture (ings).

Otley contains a large number of listed buildings. These are summarised below on a street by street basis:

- Manor Square and Clapgate contain the 1792 Manor House and associated stables, a 17<sup>th</sup> century hall–house, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century town houses, 19<sup>th</sup> century inns, a 1700 barn, an 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century corn warehouse, and other commercial buildings, (e.g. Images of England UID 341404, 341470, 341414, 341467, 341405, 341466, 341461 & 341463).
- The Kirkgate area contains All Saints’ parish church, a substantial 17<sup>th</sup> century house, a town house of possible late 17<sup>th</sup> century date (Old Hall), 18<sup>th</sup> century cottages, 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings including shops and public houses, 19<sup>th</sup> century townhouses (e.g. Images of England UID 341449, 341402, 341440, 341457, 341442, 341456, 341453, 341451, & 341447). There is also an 1830 school to the rear of the church (images of England UID 341399).
- The Market Place locality contains 17<sup>th</sup> century town houses, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century townhouses, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages, an 18<sup>th</sup> century garden alcove, 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings, an 1887 stone cross (e.g. Images of England UID 341480, 341477, 341381, 341486 & 341483). There has been substantial 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial conversion in this area
- Boroughgate and Walkergate has further 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century houses and cottages, an 18<sup>th</sup> century barn incorporating 17<sup>th</sup> century building fabric, 18<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings, 19<sup>th</sup> century chapels and a Mechanics’ institute of 1870 date (Images of England UID 341416, 432968, 341390, 341415, 341424, 341391, 341384 & 480308). This area may have formed the main commercial and civic core in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- The Crossgate locality has 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century town houses and cottages (Images of England UID 341401, 341499, 341497, 341497, 341490). A few houses and cottages in this locality may have had a warehouse or workshop function (up-stairs taking in doors observed on Images of England photographs). This area has also undergone commercial conversion in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century but to a lesser extent than on the high streets
- The Bondgate and Crow Lane locality contains a dilapidated 17<sup>th</sup> century house with other houses of 17<sup>th</sup> century origins, a substantial mid-18<sup>th</sup> century house, a cottage dated 1737, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century town houses and cottages with later 19<sup>th</sup> century

villas, late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages with multi-light windows which may represent weavers' cottages, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings including inns (Images of England UID 341426, 341364, 341370, 341360, 341373, 341374, 341371, 341363, 341360, 341430, 341377,

The listed buildings indicate continuous development of the Otley town core from at least the post-medieval period with archaeological and historical evidence of earlier occupation. The town contains several townhouses dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and these may have also had a workshop or warehouse function in yards to the rear. Some buildings had an agricultural function particularly in the Clapgate area. Development of cottages and houses continued in to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Otley has some high status town houses in proximity to cottages and commercial buildings. The high-status and earlier houses tend to front the high street. The high streets became more formerly commercial in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with purpose built commercial buildings including shops, banks and hotels. Several institutes also date from this time. Otley retains much of this eclectic historic character. There has been some modern development including rebuilds and shop re-fronting although this is piecemeal and less intrusive than in other Leeds district towns. There is a good potential for concealed medieval and early post medieval building fabric occurring behind later frontages or as below ground archaeological remains.



Figure 275. The Black Bull Public House, Market Place, originated as a 17<sup>th</sup> century house  
(Images of England UID 341477). Image taken 7.10.2016

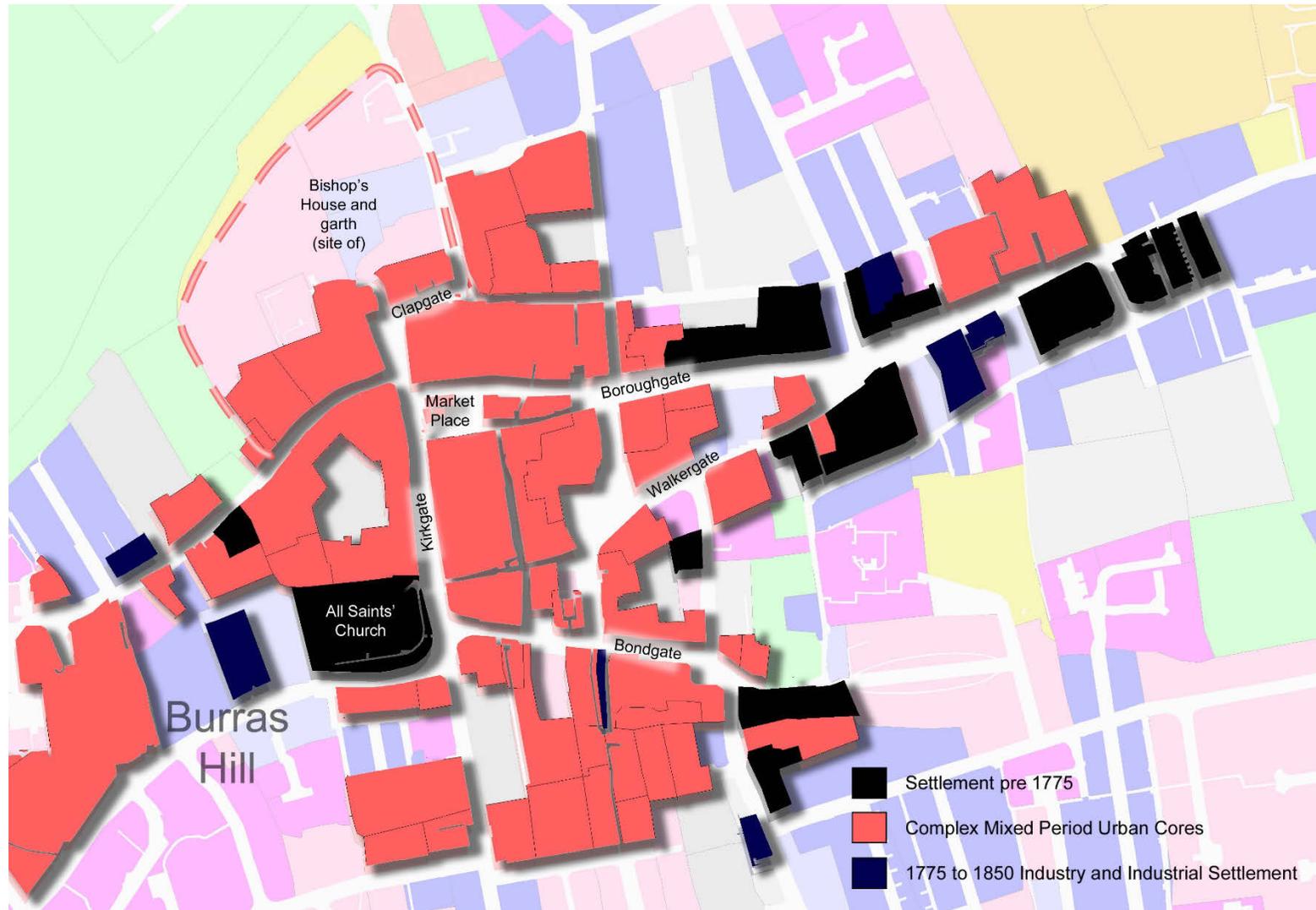


Figure 276. Zone map of Otley's historic settlement (not to scale)

## Industrial Period development

Otley contains substantial high status dwellings from 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century suggesting that this was a wealthy town in the post medieval period. Otley was one of the largest market towns in the Wharf valley at this time and this may have been the main reason for the town's prosperity. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts the central market place but also a cattle market on the northern edge of the town suggesting that a rural market economy continued to be of economic importance into the later Industrial Period (HLC\_PK 13977). Further cattle pens were found in association with Otley Railway Station. There was also an auction mart to the south of the town on late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (HLC\_PK 28361). Otley Railway Station on the North Eastern Railway and the Midland Railway opened in 1865 (HLC\_PK 25875). Little is known about the town's early industrial history but workshops within the town and manorial water powered corn and fulling mills are likely. Otley Mill to the northeast of Otley may have been the site of the manorial corn mill (HLC\_PK 13911). Several cottages within the town core demonstrate the long rows of multi-light mullioned windows typical of Pennine weavers' cottages and some display the up-stairs taking-in doors associated with warehouses.

19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping depicts several small to medium scale industries within the town core. These include saw mills and timber yards, several foundries/iron works, a printing works and multiple tanneries and leatherworks (e.g. HLC\_PK 28436, 13743 & 13749). Textile mills and foundries are ubiquitous across West Yorkshire. Otley is noted for its manufacture of printing machines in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Wharfedale-type printing machines). Otley developed a specialisation in tanning and leather work in the 19<sup>th</sup> century which probably had an association with the cattle markets and auction marts.

The River Wharfe developed a zone of industry which dated from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century which included a worsted mill, an iron foundry and a paper mill. Details of Otley's larger industrial sites are provided below (also see Figure 278 below):

- Otley Mills. Worsted. Late 18<sup>th</sup> century origins. Extant and converted to a business centre. HLC\_PK 28240 & 13836
- Ashfield Foundry. Iron foundry. Originated as William Dawson's workshop which developed into the Ashfield Works, where the original "Wharfedale" printing press was made in 1858. Extant. HLC\_PK 28330
- Otley Mill. Paper. Garnett's paper-mill was built in 1792. Possible site of the town's manorial corn mill. Partially extant. HLC\_PK 13911
- Atlas Works. Iron. Founded in 1867. Now a supermarket. HLC\_PK 28319

- Victoria Printing Works. Established 1872. Destroyed by fire in May 1876 and rebuilt. Site of Ilkley Free Press and Addingham Courier, later the Wharfedale and Airedale Observer. Closed in 1989. Extant. HLC\_Pk28495
- Un-named tanneries. Pre-1850. Partially extant. Now 20<sup>th</sup> century works and post 1980 flats. HLC\_PK 28412 & 28436
- Wharfedale Foundry. Possibly pre-1850. Now the Otley Bus Station. HLC\_PK 28536
- Steel Croft Foundry. Printing machines. Partially extant. Still in use as engineering works. HLC\_PK 28405
- Albion Works and Art Metal Works. Wharfedale-type printing machines. Pre-1850. HLC\_PK 28366. Partial survival of early fabric. Later became a tannery. Possibly now demolished. HLC\_PK 28366
- Chevin Leatherworks. Post-1850. Now post 1980 flats. HLC\_PK 28267
- Crow Lane Leather Works. Pre-1850. Replaced by Victorian terraces. HLC\_PK 13743
- Wharfedale Iron Works. Post-1850. Fragmentary survival possible. Site still in industrial use. HLC\_PK 13749



Figure 277. New Market, Otley. Early Industrial Period yard developments. Image taken 7.10.2016

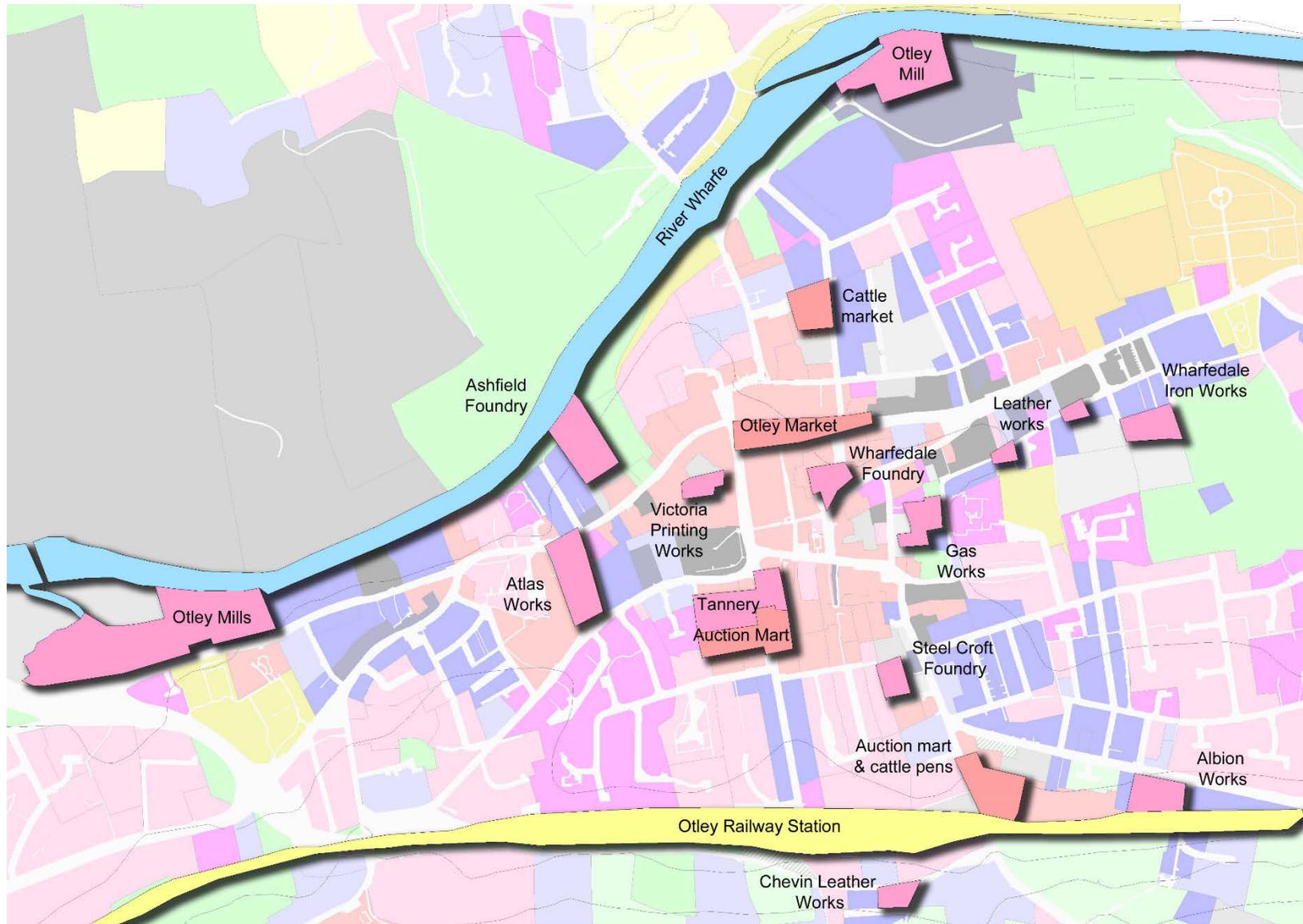


Figure 278. Distribution of Otley's industrial features as depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

Otley was probably developed as a commercial and civic core from at least the middle ages. In the early Industrial Period the high streets were also developed with town houses and the back alleys and yards with cottages, warehouses and workshops. The town was transformed again during the later Industrial Period. Otley contains many Victorian commercial buildings in the form of purpose built shops, banks, inns, a cooperative warehouse, at least one shopping arcade and hotels. The town core gained several civic, social and religious institutes. These include a court house, several chapels and meeting rooms, meeting rooms, a Mechanics' Institute and schools (e.g. HLC\_PK 13714, 13708, 13979). There was also a late 19<sup>th</sup> century town gas works and large cemetery added to the eastern end of the town (HLC\_PK 13876, 13904 & 28453).

Later Industrial Period housing forms a clear zone around the town with small to medium scale grid-iron developments and individual rows of through and back-to-back terraces housing in discrete groups to all sides of the town. Some were found in association with individual industrial sites such as the Clyedville settlement to the west of Otley adjacent to Otley Mill (e.g. HLC\_PK 25859, 13803, 13730, 28258). This development was not as large scale as found in other Leeds towns.

A few of the terraced rows on the outer edges of the zone had large gardens and represented higher status housing. Beyond the terraces was a low density zone of villas predominantly occurring as individual houses, some with large gardens, in the fields around Otley. These occurred most frequently above the town on the lower slopes of The Chevin (e.g. HLC\_PK 28270, & 28289). One of the largest villa-park estates was Westbourne House located to the west of Otley (HLC\_PK 12760). A few larger villa-park estates of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date were also present to the north of the River Wharfe in the Newall locality (HLC\_PK 13925 & 12743). Newall also contained the town's work house which was established in 1873. The site became a hospital in the Interwar period (HLC\_PK 13918).

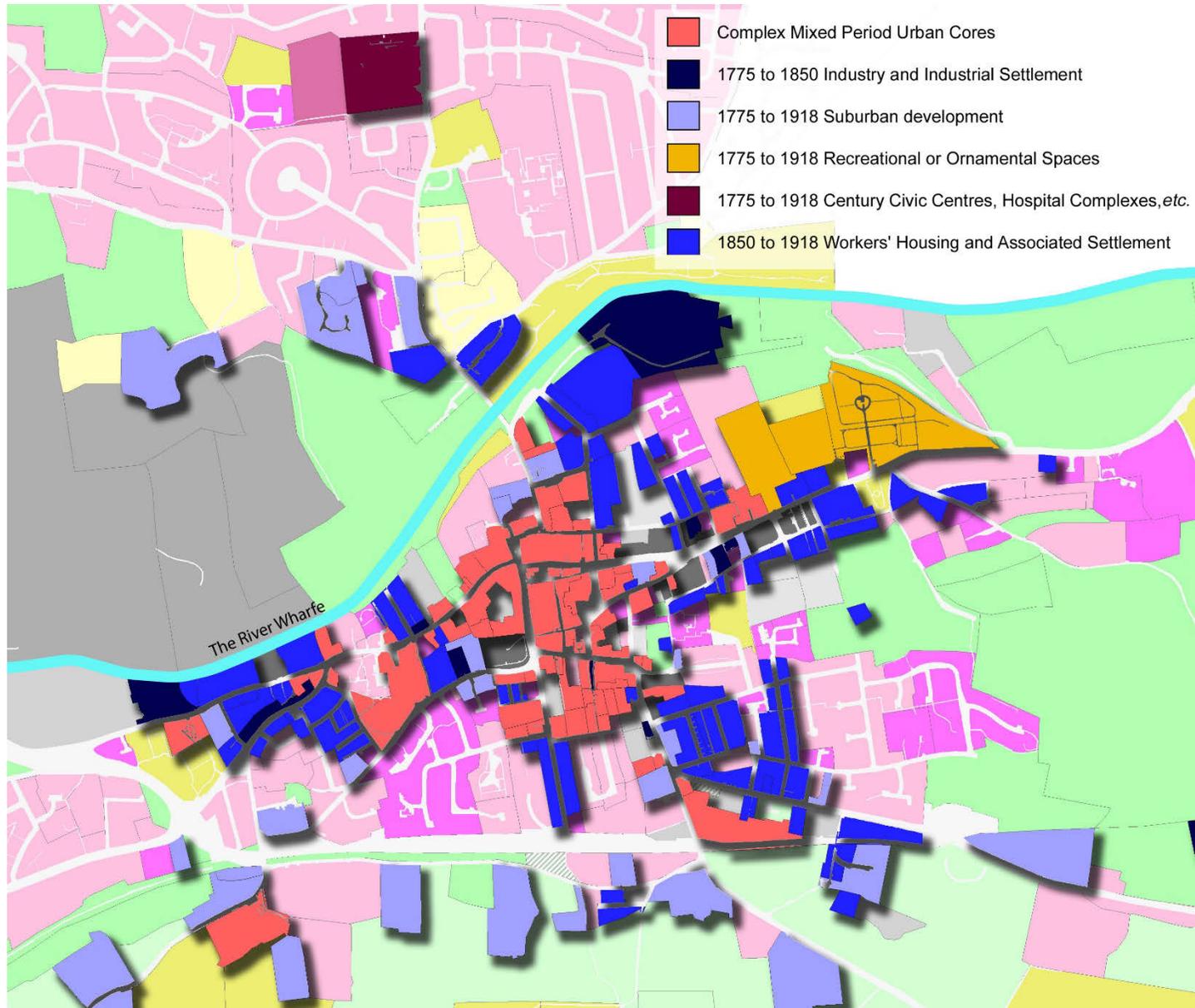


Figure 279. Zone map of Otley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

The modern suburbanisation process around Otley began in the Interwar period with several medium to large scale developments of predominantly semi-detached houses built on previously undeveloped agricultural land.

Newall in the 19<sup>th</sup> century demonstrated a several villas, the town workhouse and had the medieval hall, with tower house (now demolished), of Newall at its core (e.g., HLC\_PK 13921). Newall was to become a large suburb of Otley in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two large estates were constructed in the Interwar period. The Green is a social housing development constructed on the western side of Newall in the late 1920<sup>th</sup> to early 1930s in a geometric arrangement (HLC\_PK 13820). Chippendale Rise was built around the same time as social housing on the eastern side of Newall (HLC\_PK 13819). The area also contained several smaller developments of small cul-de-sacs, two new schools and a river-side park (e.g. HLC\_PK 13950, 13822 & 13928). Interwar housing development also occurred to the south of the Wharfe. The largest development was to the west of Otley. This zone as occurred as a ribbon development with cul-de-sacs on along Bradford Road (e.g. HLC\_PK 12739 & 13839). Development here began in the Interwar period and continued into the postwar period (HLC\_PK 12740). Development to the west of Otley is now almost continuous along Bradford Road with Menston 3.5 km to the West. Otley remains detached by only 100m of agricultural land. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century housing to the east of Otley was smaller scale occurring as ribbon development along Pool Road (HLC\_PK 13860).

Otley used to have an agricultural show ground to the east of the town. It was established between 1921 and 1934. The site became playing field in the 1960s (HLC\_PK 12813).

Otley expanded in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with further housing. Newall continued to develop on a large scale with two new large scale estates. These comprise the late 1950s to early 1960s Weston Drive estates of 24 hectares and the 28 hectare St Richard's Road estate of late 1960s date (HLC\_PK 12752 & 12750). This area also includes the recently built Riverside Crescent estate but this falls outside the West Yorkshire County boundary. Post-war to late 20<sup>th</sup> century development to the south of the Wharfe consists largely of individual cul-de-sacs of mixed date (e.g. HLC\_PK 13813). The largest estate occurs to the southeast of Otley. The St Clair Road development is a 4.5 hectare estate of predominantly semi-detached houses built in the 1960s (HLC\_PK 13776).

Post 1990 development is general small scale consisting of cul-de-sacs of private housing. Some occur as site redevelopment (e.g. HLC\_PK 13972 & 13745). There are two notable medium scale estates. Whitley Croft Road was built to the southwest of Otley in the late 1980s to early 1990s on playing fields (HLC\_PK 25852). Cambridge Drive was built around

the same time to the southeast of Otley on previously undeveloped agricultural land (HLC\_PK 13725).

Manufacturing industries remained relatively small scale in Otley, often reusing earlier industrial sites. The Wharfe valley to the west of Newall contains an area of large scale sand and gravel extraction which originated in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and which continued into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. At its peak the site covered over 90 hectares (HLC\_PK 12742 & 28377). The pits remain and have been converted to recreation use and as a nature reserve.

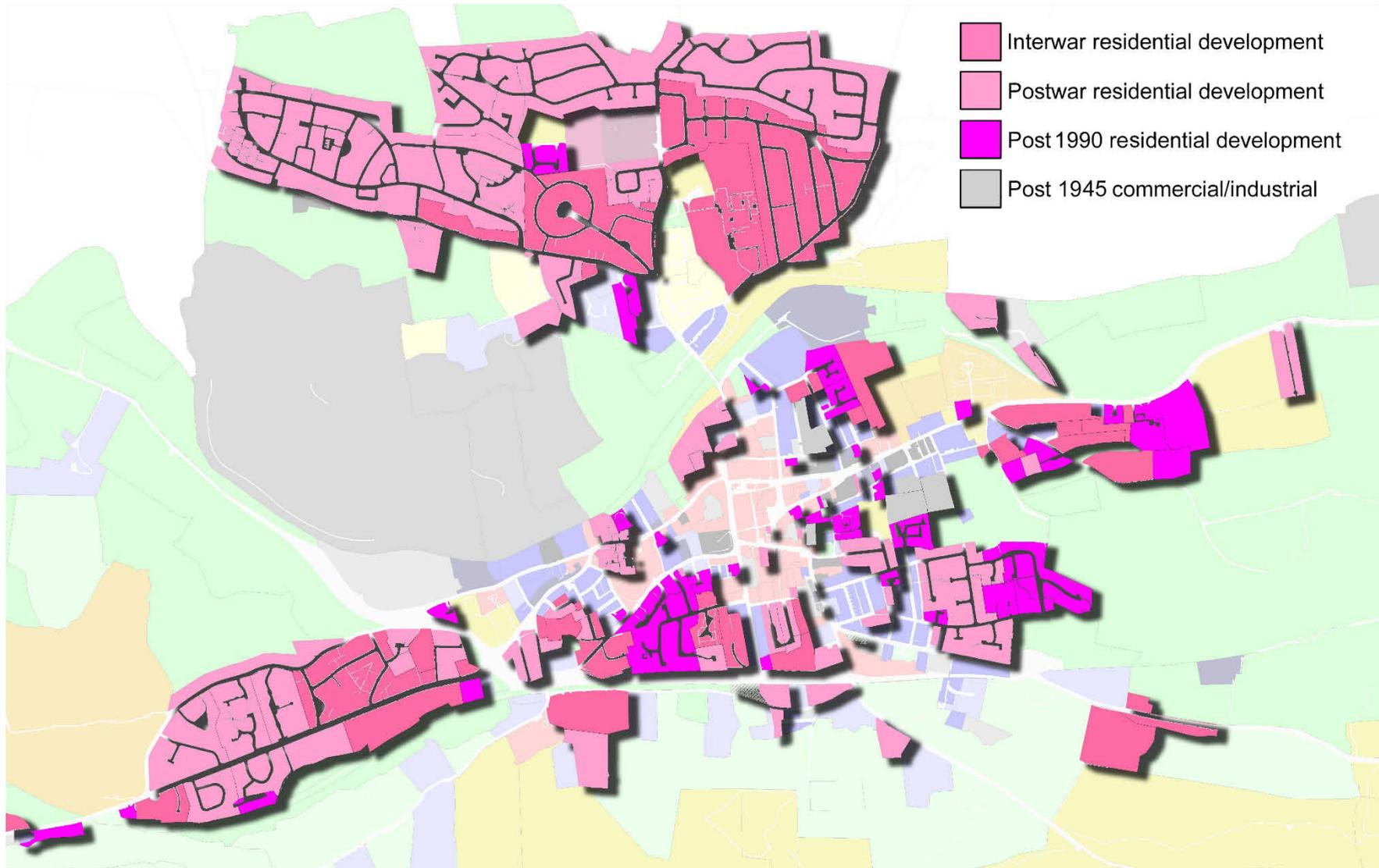


Figure 280. Zone map of Otley's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

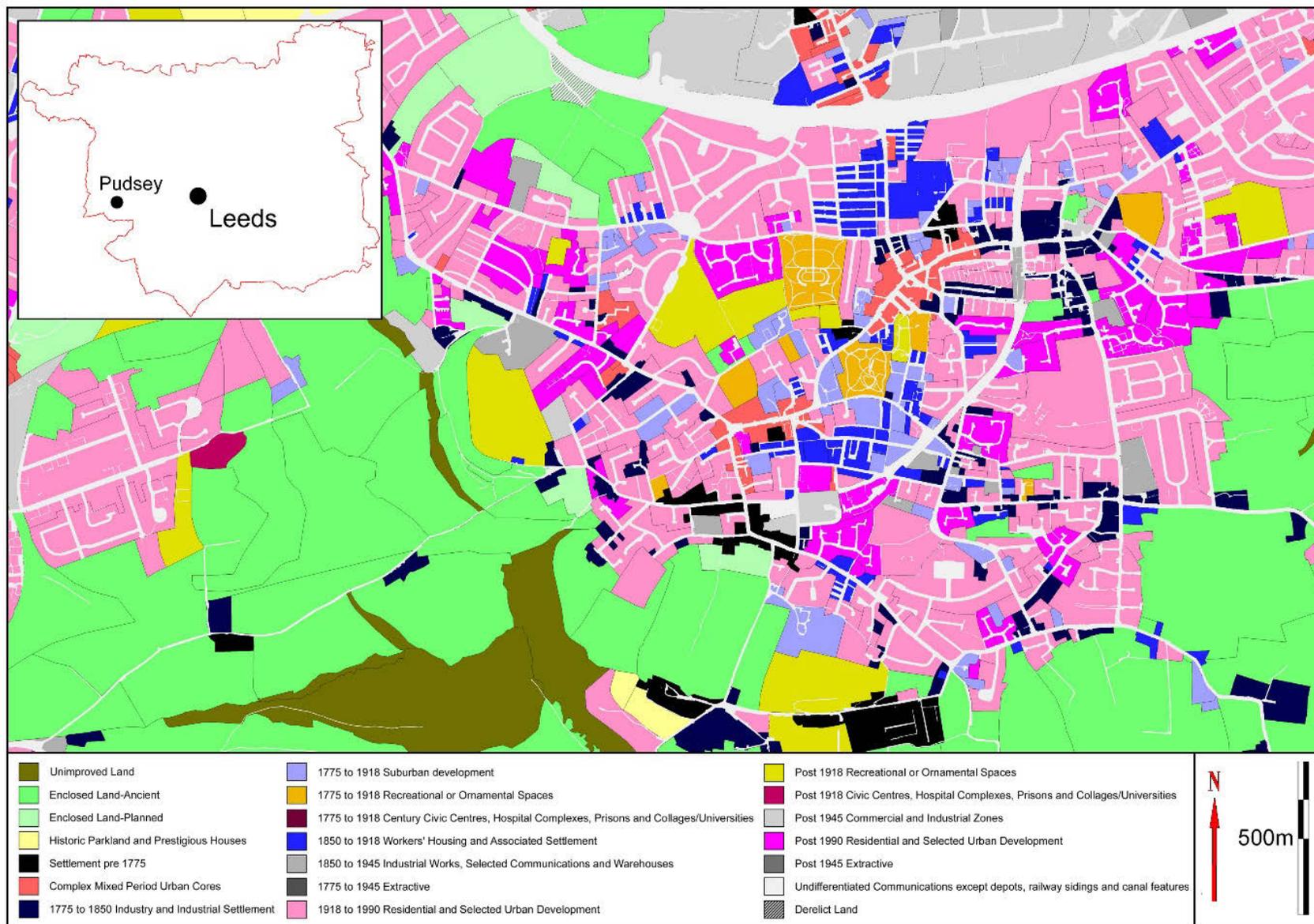
## **Rural hinterland**

Otley had an associated medieval open field system. The characteristic linear field boundaries for can be clearly seen on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. This is most prominent to the south and west of the town. A few fields have been preserved on the suburban outskirts of Otley, otherwise the whole area has been development with houses and industrial works. In a few instances, the linear form of these fields has been preserved by later building plots, particularly with Industrial Period housing to the south of the town.

The Chevin escarpment to the south of the town contains small in regular fields on the lower slopes suggestive of piecemeal enclosure or assarting. High up the hill side towards the summit, the fields become large and more regular with plantation. This suggests the hillside was open common until the 19<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. The preservation of field boundaries depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping in this area is good. There was some development on the lower slopes with 19<sup>th</sup> century villa houses and piecemeal 20<sup>th</sup> century residential development.

#### 4.2.26 Pudsey

Figure 281. Zone study area map of the Pudsey locality



## Overview

Pudsey probably originated as a scatter of small settlements in medieval times. The main villages, as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, were: Lowtown, Chapelton, Greenside and Fartown. These represented separate hamlets connected by ribbon development along a winding thoroughfare which connected all four villages. A single Pudsey village core is difficult to trace and Pudsey may have always consisted of scattered hamlets. The Township also contained several detached halls, folds and other hamlets, one of the largest was the 18<sup>th</sup> century Moravian Fulneck to the south. Pudsey developed as an industrial town during the 19<sup>th</sup> century with several yard developments. Several textile mills were built around the town and in the rural hinterland from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Tyersal Beck leading to Pudsey Beck valley was developed as a small zone of textile mills, though this was low density. Mining and quarrying were also a significant economic factor. The industrial town became more formalised in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the construction of civic, religious and social institutes, public parks, commercial buildings and a municipal cemetery. Terraced house construction also increased but on a more modest scale than seen in other Leeds industrial towns. Pudsey now sits on the outer western edge of the Leeds urban conurbation connected largely through 20<sup>th</sup> century residential and industrial development. This process of suburbanisation began in the Interwar period and expanded greatly in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Pudsey occupies a hill top position adjacent to Pudsey Upper Moor and Pudsey Heights to the northwest and northeast. The moors had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The hill is connected to Calverley Moor by a neck of land to the northwest and Beecroft Hill at Bramley to the north. The land drops off in all other directions into a steep sided valley down which runs Pudsey Beck. The valley forms a west to north bow around the Pudsey hill. Pudsey is located 8km to the west of the Leeds City core in the Township of Pudsey (165m AOD. OS ref 422252, 433348). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Lower Coal Measures.

## Historic core

“Podechesai” is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part III. p.236). The settlement referred to in Domesday was relatively wealthy by local standards, being worth more than nearby Calverley and Farsley combined. It was laid waste after the Conquest and was granted to Ilbert de Lacy. It eventually passed into the hands of the Scott Family (who later became the Calverley family). Several holdings belonged to Kirkstall Abbey and the Knights Hospitallers from the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century. Medieval documents reveal that Pudsey was composed of several hamlets, each with their own field systems. These included Berecroft and Owlcotes

to the north of the Township, Tyersal and Wild Grove to the west, Lowtown to the east and Ulvesthorpe to the south (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002. *Pudsey Conservation Area Assessment*). Some of these settlements, like Ulvesthorpe, Owlcotes and Berecroft have now been lost. The modern town of Pudsey is formed from Fartown, The Green, Chapeltown and Lowtown.

It is known in historic documents that Pudsey had a chapel named All Saints Chapel. The site of the chapel is unknown, although it is likely that it was a chapel of ease located in the Chapeltown vicinity. A field named Chapel Flat is documented at Chapeltown in 1362. A chapel was demolished in the area near the Chapeltown Cenotaph in 1879 and this is thought to have been a later chapel built on the site of the medieval chapel (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping depicts a burial ground in the position of the current cenotaph (HLC\_PK 37931). The original name of Chapeltown, Chapel Allerton was first recorded in 1427 (see HLC\_P 37931). The current church of St Lawrence was built 100m to the east of the original chapel site in 1821 (HLC\_PK 35376).

Pudsey in the post medieval period consisted of scattered farms, folds and hamlets connected by roads and lanes with no single settlement focus. Chapeltown had a chapel and there are indications that there was a manor house at Lowtown. Place name evidence on modern OS mapping (Master Map 2015) shows a Manor Hall and Manor View to the immediate east of Pudsey Bus Station. A mid-18<sup>th</sup> century map depicts a three gabled houses in the Lowtown locality (as cited by Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). Lowtown and Chapeltown represented the largest and densest settlements depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping. At this time they comprised two separate villages connected by low density development along Church Lane.

Pudsey Lowtown was a linear development running for around 650m along Lowtown [Road] with a triangular green, Waver Green, at the western end (e.g. HLC\_PK 38063). Lowtown contains several Listed buildings and these include a group of late 17<sup>th</sup> century houses clustered in a yard near the Town Hall, late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages, a Methodist Church of 1899 and a late 19<sup>th</sup> century bank (Images of England UID 341904, 341866, 341865, 341867, 341902, 341901 & 341900). The eastern extension of Lowtown contains late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century Listed villas and three public houses of a similar date (e.g. HLC\_PK 465419 & 465417). Lowtown's surviving recorded historic buildings demonstrate post medieval development at the western end of Lowtown in Booths Yard. The town also demonstrates late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century yard developments of workers' housing and Victorian redevelopment as a civic and commercial core. The historic core of Lowtown today contains a mixture of Victorian commercial and institutional buildings with 20<sup>th</sup> century

commercial additions. There is also a good representation of earlier vernacular cottages and other buildings. Booths Yard demonstrates well preserved 17<sup>th</sup> century and early Industrial Period buildings. The scale and character gradually becomes more domestic at the eastern end of Lowtown [Road] but Industrial Period is dominant with both cottages and terraces (shops and houses). The far eastern end of Lowtown at its approach to Swinnow Road contains well preserved early 19<sup>th</sup> century workers' housing and other contemporary forms of buildings.

Chapelton was also a linear development which ran for around 300m along the east-west route of Chapelton. The settlement continued southwards from the western end of Chapelton as development along Greenside for a further 350m before turning eastwards again into Fartown (e.g. HLC\_PK 37931 & 37982). These could be considered three separate hamlets but they had become connected through almost continuous ribbon development probably in the early Industrial Period. The Listed buildings of Chapelton consisted of a house dating to 1713 on Greenside but which incorporates the remains of an earlier timber framed house and a mid-17<sup>th</sup> century house at Chapelton (Images of England UID 341897 & 341879). There is also a house dated to 1782 and an independent school dating to 1850 (Images of England UID 341878 & 423110). The Listed buildings of Fartown include 17<sup>th</sup> century houses and a barn and also cottages and house of 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century date (e.g. Images of England UID 341898, 341884 & 341887). There are several place name references to a green at Greenside and this probably means that there was once a green at the southwest end of Chapelton which attracted settlement from at least the early post medieval period but which became more developed in the Industrial Period. Greenside was located at the eastern edge of Pudsey Upper Moor which was enclosed around 1813 (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). A few earlier buildings in this locality had an agricultural function. The presence of coal pits on the former moor, as depicted in 1850, suggesting a reason behind the later Industrial Period settlement.

Chapelton also demonstrates predominantly later Industrial Period development with both institutional, commercial and domestic buildings though with a slightly lesser status than Lowtown. St Lawrence's Church is in a dominant position at the eastern end of the street. Vernacular cottages, early terraced houses and 17<sup>th</sup> century house are also evident in this area. Greenside has a strong representation of early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages sitting alongside a few later Industrial Period terraced houses and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing estates. This pattern of development continues onto Fartown.

The characteristic long, serpentine field boundaries associated with medieval open field systems can be found at Lowtown, Chapelton and Fartown suggesting that each of these

settlements held farms as part of a tithe based manorial system. The low density distribution of these settlements does suggest that settlement was scattered as small hamlets rather than there being one village occupying a central place.

Of special interest to the Pudsey locality is the Moravian settlement of Fulneck built on the hillside 500m south of Fartown. The Moravians came to Fulneck in 1743 when Count Zinzendorf was on his way to visit one of the religious societies formed by Clergyman/Preacher Benjamin Ingham. It is noted that as Zinzendorf looked northwards across the green valley of Tong, towards Pudsey, he “had such a sweet feeling and deep impression of the place, that he immediately determined it should be the site of the Moravian settlement” ([www.fulneck.org.uk/](http://www.fulneck.org.uk/). Accessed 16.09.2016). The settlement was named after the home-town of the famous Moravian educator, John Amos. The settlement consists of a linear development of cottages and other houses alongside a chapel, Sunday school and burial ground (HLC\_PK 32179).

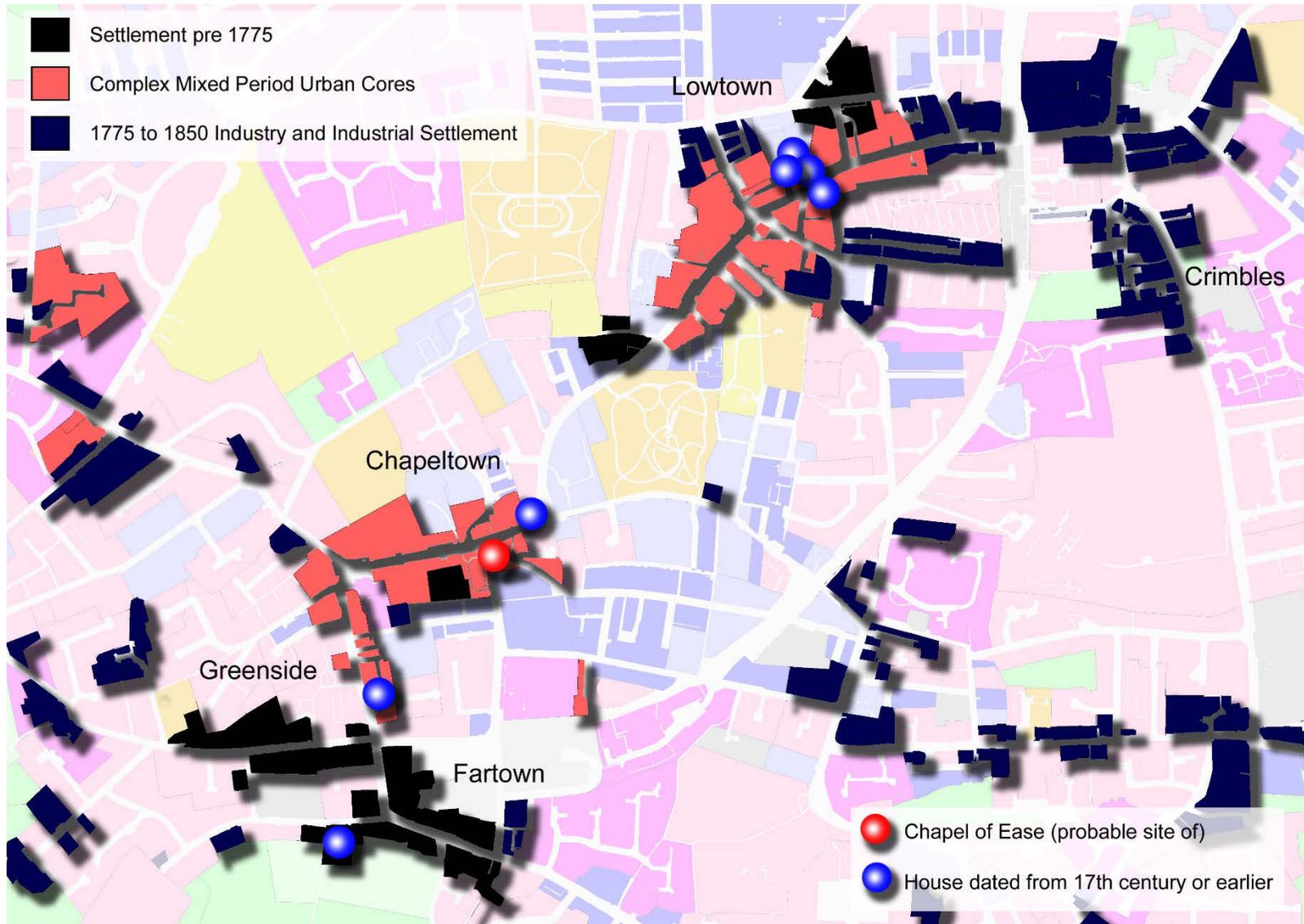


Figure 282. Zone map of Pudsey's historic settlement (not to scale)

## **Industrial Period development**

The post medieval economy of the Pudsey Township was probably one of agriculture supplemented by small scale industry. Woollen manufacture was one of the chief industries, with textiles produced in domestic workshops in the villages and cottages in the rural hinterland being sold in the large towns like Leeds and Bradford. This trade became better organised in the 17<sup>th</sup> century which led to the rise of the yeoman farmer in this region. There was a boom in the construction of hall-houses in West Yorkshire at this time, and those of Pudsey may belong to this phase. By the early Industrial Period textile production was undertaken in specially built cottages, with accommodation on the ground floor with long rows of multi-light mullioned windows on the upper floors which lit workshop areas. These are archetypal architectural features common to the Pennine regions within the county. With the advent of steam power, the industry moved from the cottages, folds and villages into specially constructed textile mills. Tanning was also carried out around Pudsey from the Middle Ages and coal mining from at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). Other industries in Pudsey included boot and shoe making and quarrying.

Water powered corn and fulling mills were probably present along the Pudsey Beck from the medieval period. The first two steam powered mills were Union Bridge Mills to the east of Pudsey of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date and Gibraltar Mill built in 1801 (HLC\_PK 45578 & 27840). Initially, powered mills produced woollens. This trade was replaced with worsted in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Mill construction increased during this time and earlier mills were enlarged. The boom was facilitated by the introduction of the Great Northern Railway Pudsey Branch Line in 1878. There were stations with sidings at Greenside and Lowtown. The main transport route to Leeds prior to this was the Leeds, Bradford and Halifax Trust Turnpike of 1740-41 which passed through Stanningley 1km to the north of Lowtown. The Wortley and Pudsey Trust Turnpike was introduced in 1834-35 and connected Lowtown with Leeds. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century there were around 30 large mills and many smaller workshops in the settlement cores. The distribution was scattered, probably due to a lack of focus which would normally be provided by local transport nodes such as canals or early 19<sup>th</sup> century train goods yards. The Pudsey Beck was the focus of early water powered mills. With the introduction of steam power mill sites were freed from the requirements of a constant water supply for power and as a result any mills were built in what were rural areas of the Pudsey hill top in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Only a few were built on the edges of the settlement.

A list of mills depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping in the Pudsey locality is presented below (also see Figure 283).

1. Gibraltar Mill. Worsted in c.1894. Originally built in 1801. The mill was Pudsey's second steam powered wool scribbling and fulling mill and up to the mid-19th century was the largest mill in Pudsey. Mostly demolished in the post-war period. HLC\_PK 27840
2. Waterloo Mills. Woollen. HLC\_PK 35413. Established in 1825 and rebuilt in 1857 with late 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion. Survival likely particularly of later phases. HLC\_PK 35413
3. Prospect Mill. Woollen. Established as a dye house before 1850. Now post 1990 housing. Part of HLC\_PK 27856
4. Grove Works. Boot and Shoe Manufacture. Post-1850. Now post 1990 housing. Part of HLC\_PK 27856
5. Smalewell Mill. Woollen. First constructed in 1821, then rebuilt between 1844/45. Demolished sometime between 1938 and 1948. A small workers cottage remains, the only survivor of the former mill complex. Site otherwise derelict. HLC\_PK 42649
6. Greenside Glazed & Fire Brick Works. Post-1850. Site occupied by post-war industrial sheds. HLC\_PK 37959
7. Fartown Mill. Woollen. Built in 1837, enlarged in 1860 and burnt down in 1879. The site then became a tannery. Now post 1990 housing. HLC\_PK 35382
8. Un-named tannery. Pre-1850. Disused by late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Replaced by terraces shortly after. HLC\_PK 37980
9. New Street Mills. Woollen. Post-1850. Site later became an engineering works. Now housing. HLC\_PK 27898
10. Crawshaw Mill. Woollen. Pre-1850. Now post 1990 housing. HLC\_PK 38075
11. Brick Mill. Woollen. Built in in 1868. Demolished between 1996 and 2002. Now modern engineering works. HLC\_PK 35379
12. Allenbrigg Mill. Woollen. Pre-1850. Demolished in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Site remains derelict. HLC\_PK 38199
13. Albion Mills. Woollen. Built in in 1822 enlarged again between 1894 and 1908, and once more between 1958 and 1965. Demolished in the 1980s. Now post 1990 housing. HLC\_PK 35399
14. Gas Works. Established in 1845 with later phases. Later phases may be extant and reused. HLC\_PK 35400
15. Albert Mill. Flock. Post-1850. Probably extant. HLC\_PK 37910
16. Union Mills. Woollen. Pre-1850. Now post 1990 housing. HLC\_PK 37879
17. Valley Mills. Woollen. Built in 1867. Partially extant. Now in mixed commercial and industrial use. HLC\_PK 43854
18. Alma Tannery. Post-1850. Demolished. Now post-1990 housing. HLC\_PK 37861

19. Southroyd Mill. Flock. Pre 1850. Demolished. Now post-1990 housing. HLC\_PK 37865
20. Un-named mill. Pre-1850. Probably textile. Short lived. Lost by c.1895. Bungalow to east of site, otherwise now fields. No separate HLC record. Part of HLC\_PK 13205
21. Dye House. Place name evidence only. Domestic scale buildings present here in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Possibly and early site. Buildings lost part of Fulneck Golf Club. HLC\_PK 13235
22. South Park Mills. Worsted. Post-1850. Partially extant. Now a bakery equipment manufactory. HLC\_PK 43827
23. Union Bridge Mills. Woollen. The first woollen mill in Pudsey turned by steam-power in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Partly extant and converted to flats. HLC\_PK 45578
24. Upper Mill. Woollen. Pre-1850 origins. Possibly early. Demolished. Site now a scrapyard. HLC\_PK 13328
25. Farnley Mill. Glue. Pre-1850. Partly extant and reused as modern garage. HLC\_PK 13333
26. Troydale Leather Works. Pre-1850 origins though un-named in 1850. Named by 1895. Became a mill in the 1930s. Site now largely post 1990 housing. HLC\_PK 43834
27. Hough Mill. Corn. Pre 1850. Possibly early. Became a textile mill in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Demolished and land reverted to woodland. HLC\_PK 27891
28. Hough End Mill. Woollen. Established as a corn mill from at least 1750. Later became a mill and then engineering works in the 1950s. Demolished. Now modern commercial warehousing. HLC\_PK 33448
29. Hough End Tannery. Originated as a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century textile mill. To become a tannery by c.1894. Works demolished. Now a post 1990 engineering works. HLC\_PK 33349
30. Cliff Mill. Woollen. Pre-1850. Now post 1990 housing. HLC\_PK 37882

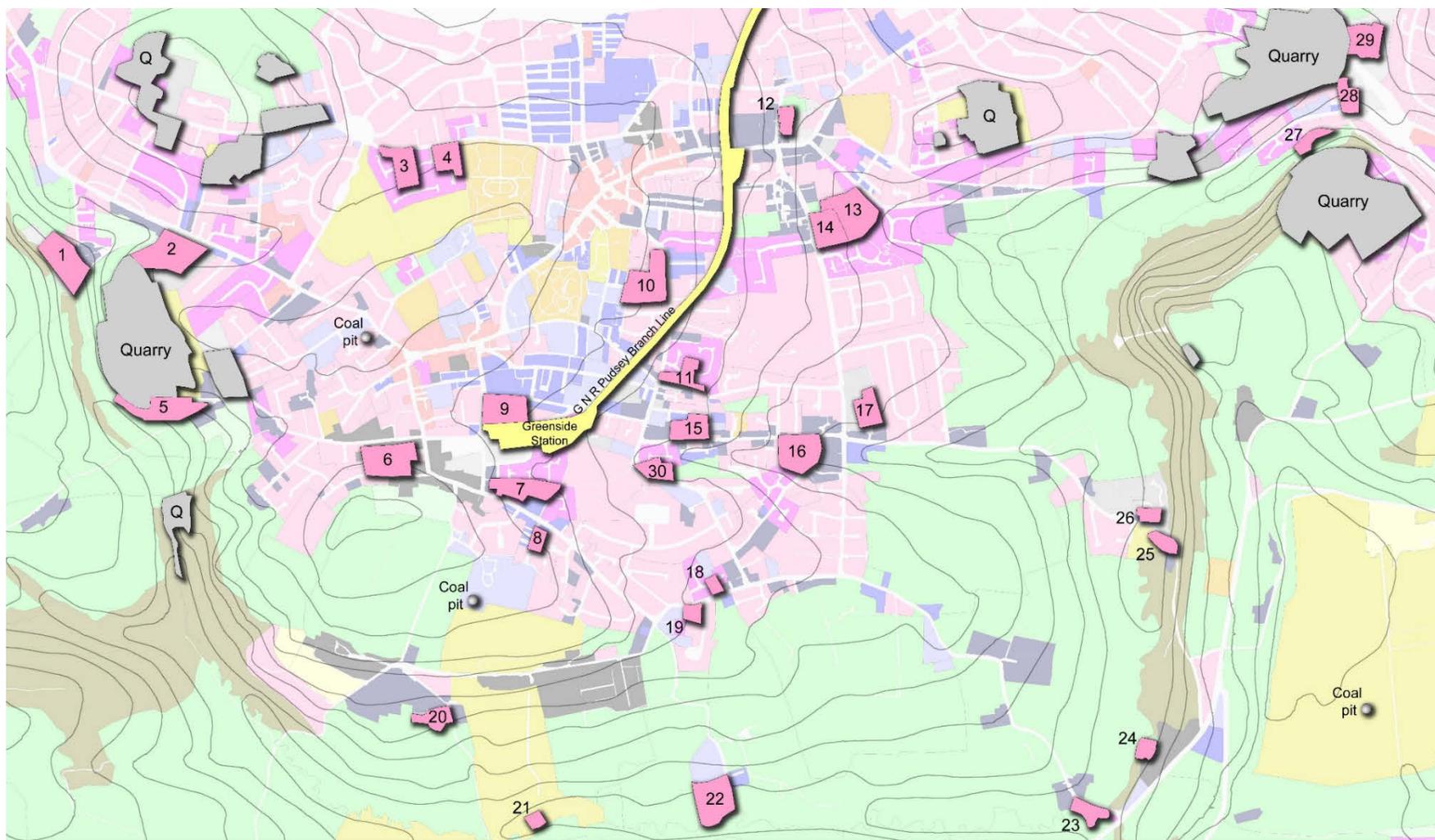


Figure 283. Distribution of industrial features in the Pudsey locality as depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale). Based upon the DiGMapGB-625 dataset, with the permission of the British Geological Survey. Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

The increase of mills led to population rises in Pudsey. In 1801 there were 6393 inhabitants. By 1871 there were 13,997 (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). This led to redevelopment and expansion of the earlier settlement cores with new workers' housing. The urban peripheries were expanded with many relatively small scale developments which were restricted largely to individual rows and a few new streets (e.g. HLC\_PK 37919, 38109, 37918 & 37892). By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Lowtown, Greenside and Fartown were connected by continuous development of industrial settlement with predominantly workers' housing but also pubs, shops and small institutes. Development sprawled along the minor country lanes and new street were constructed. Nearby folds such as Little Moor, Little Moor Bottom, Fulneck and Crimbles were becoming incorporated into the piecemeal urban spread. A few terraced rows were also built in association with specific industrial sites (HLC\_PK 43828).

The closest thing to a planned zone of Industrial Period housing occurred to the east of the 1821 St Lawrence Church (HLC\_PK 35376). The settlement focus was Pudsey Park which was formal Victorian park laid out in 1889. Villa status houses fronted the park with terraced house to the rear (e.g. HLC\_PK 38120 & 38078). It is likely that this was a planned venture which had civic involvement. A second zone of terraced housing developed 270m to the north of Lowtown but this was detached from Pudsey with associations with Stanningley (e.g. HLC\_PK 29946).

Many villas were constructed in the rural hinterland on the edges of the industrial housing. There occurred largely as individual houses forming a low density zones (e.g. HLC\_PK 38054, 37976 & 35391). This zone was later to become subsumed by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. A few villas now stand in isolation amongst later development.

Lowtown and Chapeltown together became the new urban core. Waver Green was filled with housing and a town hall was constructed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). Old cottages were demolished to make way for new commercial and institutional buildings such as a Mechanics' Institute, banks, Co-operative store, and a Conservative Club (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). Several other new institutes were built which included Methodist chapels and schools (e.g. HLC\_PK 38147, 38151, 37925 & 37946). Pudsey Cemetery opened in 1875 to the north of the town (HLC\_PK 27858). The town also had two cricket grounds at Chapeltown and Crimbles (HLC\_PK 35375 & 32209).

Workers' housing continued into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Several small to medium scale grid-iron developments were built around Pudsey (e.g. HLC\_PK 38149). The Delph Hill area to the north of Lowtown developed in to a medium to large scale zone of grid-iron through

terraced houses (e.g. HLC\_PK 27914). A second slightly smaller zone could be identified to the south of Pudsey Park (e.g. HLC\_PK 37918).

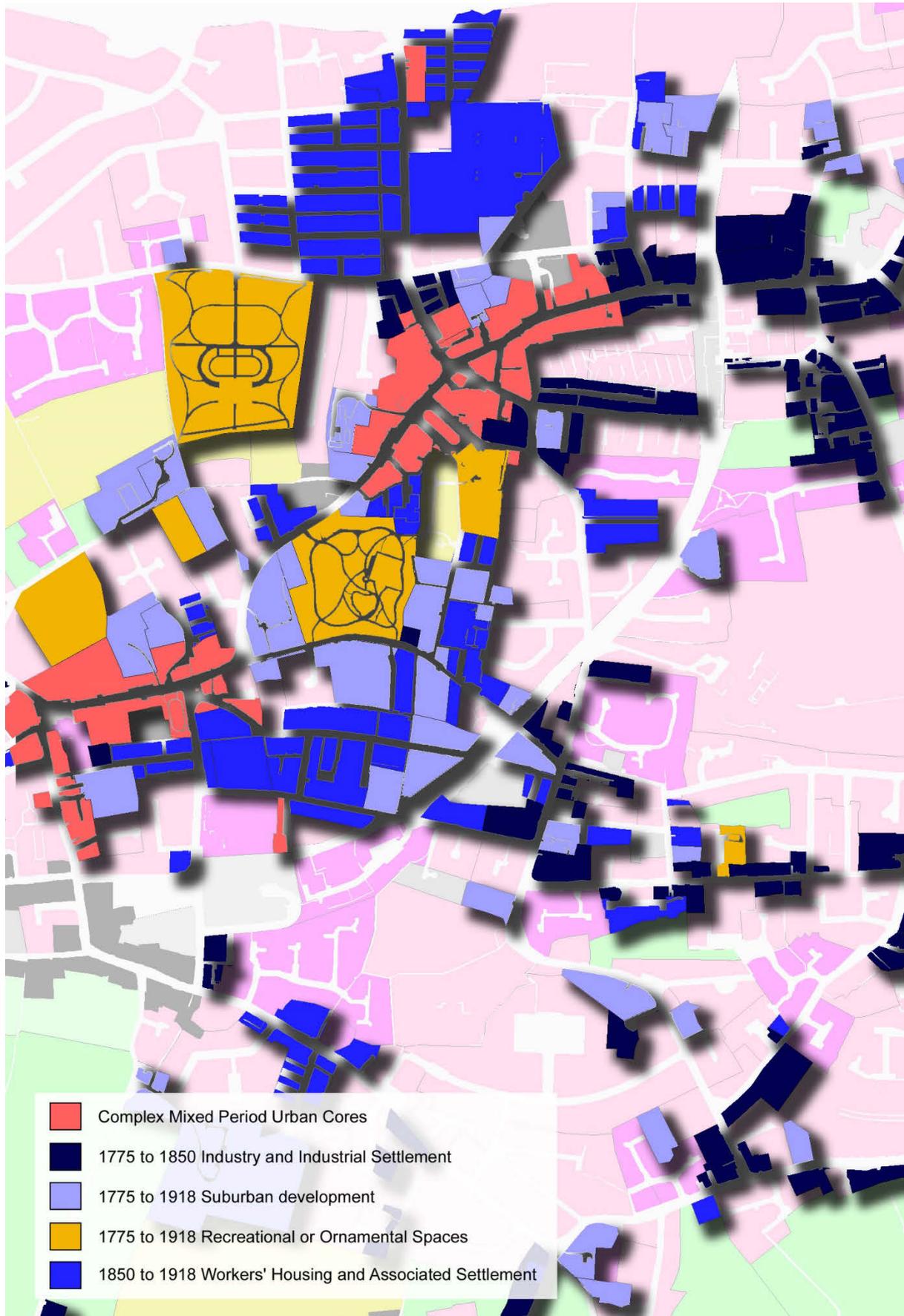


Figure 284. Zone map of Pudsey's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Development of the Pudsey town core continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century with a cinema and other commercial buildings dating from this time. Parts of Lowtown were also redeveloped with in the postwar period with further shops and a post office. Pudsey Bus Station was built after 2009 on the site of the Victorian Market (HLC\_PK 38071). The main route through Pudsey, of Lowtown, Chapeltown & Greenside, has seen small scale and piecemeal 20<sup>th</sup> century development which either filled in gaps or occurred as redevelopment replacing the earlier historic urban fabric (e.g. HLC\_PK 38217, 38114 & 37923). This 20<sup>th</sup> century redevelopment has produced a mixed historic character in the urban cores, although the Industrial Period still dominant in most places.

Pudsey now sits at the outer western edge of the Leeds urban conurbation connected through a continuous development of 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent residential and industrial development. Residential development forms a zone around the Pudsey Core. Development closest to the town is small to medium scale and piecemeal filling in the gaps between earlier Industrial Period developments. The estates on the outer edges tend to be larger in scale, with a clear zone of large scale 20<sup>th</sup> century residential development to the north of the town.

Estate development began in the Interwar period. A few small to medium scale cul-de-sacs and streets were built on the edges of Chapeltown, Lowtown, Greenside, Fartown and also Delph Hill (e.g. HLC\_PK 29945, 37920 & 37845). Estates in these areas were small due to the restrictions of surrounding urban development. A few larger developments were occurring on the urban peripheries. One of the largest developments was the Ingham's Avenue estate of 1920s to early 1930s social housing which occurred to the west of Wakefield in the Owlcotes Hill locality (e.g. HLC\_PK 27848). Another estate was built 500m further south at Heath Grove (HLC\_PK 35372). Similar scale developments were also occurring to the east of Pudsey around Little Moor Bottom and Fulneck. These include Southroyd Park and Roker which were also social housing developments (HLC\_PK 27888 & 27886). The large estates which were cover to Swinnow Moor to the northeast of Wakefield began in the Interwar period with Swinnow Avenue and Spring Gardens (HLC\_PK 15350 & 15351).

Postwar development continued in a similar fashion. With smaller scale development filling in the gaps close to the town and larger scale developments now forming a large zone in the rural hinterland. The largest developments were to the north of Pudsey. Those to the south were generally small, restricted by the Pudsey Beck valley. Examples in this locality include the Kent Road and Southroyd Park estates built as social housing in the 1950s to early

1960s (HLC\_PK 27881 & 27887). The Crawshaw Academy School was built to the southwest of Pudsey in the 1960s (HLC\_PK 27879).

Housing development to the north of Pudsey is bounded by the Stanningley bypass which was constructed around 1974 (HLC\_PK 35443). South of the bypass is a large zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing and to the north is an industrial zone. To the far west of the housing zone is the large scale mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Woodhall social housing development which probably began in the Interwar period and was completed after the war (HLC\_PK 12437, 12437 & 27796). It was expanded in the 1970s with the Pudsey Hill Foot estate (HLC\_PK 27818). These estates also sit at the eastern edge of the Bradford Thornbury suburbs. To the immediate north of Pudsey is the postwar Westdale Road estate of social housing (HLC\_PK 15337). This area also includes the Pudsey Grangefields School which was built in the late 1970s to early 1980s (HLC\_PK 27915). The north eastern side of Pudsey comprises the postwar expansion of the Swinnow Moor estate which is a large scale development of social housing which began in the Interwar period and was completed before 1964 (e.g. HLC\_PK 15340).

There are several post 1990 estates which occur as the redevelopment of industrial sites. For example, the Eastwood Housing Estate was constructed on the Fartown Mill site around 2000 (HLC\_PK 35382). New Street Grove was built on the site of the Greenside Station railway sidings around 1990 (HLC\_PK 27897). Sheridan Way was constructed on the Brick Mill site in around 2000 (HLC\_PK 35378). Post Hill Gardens was built on the site of the Pudsey Gas Works between 2006 and 2009 (HLC\_PK 35402). There are several other examples of post 1990 housing replacing earlier mills and other types of development in the Pudsey locality. This has resulted in a significant loss of Pudsey's industrial heritage.

The industrial zone to the north of the Stanningley bypass was established in the Industrial Period with the construction of two textile mills, an iron foundry and the Stanningley Railway Station sidings (HLC\_PK 45680, 15395, 45682 & 43527). There is partial survival of Industrial Period works in this zone along with a few terraced houses along Richardshaw Lane. The site was redeveloped with the Grangefield Industrial Estate from the 1970s with continued development into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent times. The zone to the east of Richardshaw Lane contains large scale industrial and commercial sheds and to the west is the Owlcotes Centre retail park (HLC\_PK 15338, 29947, 15336 & 15395). Part of the retail park replaced two 19<sup>th</sup> century textile mills.

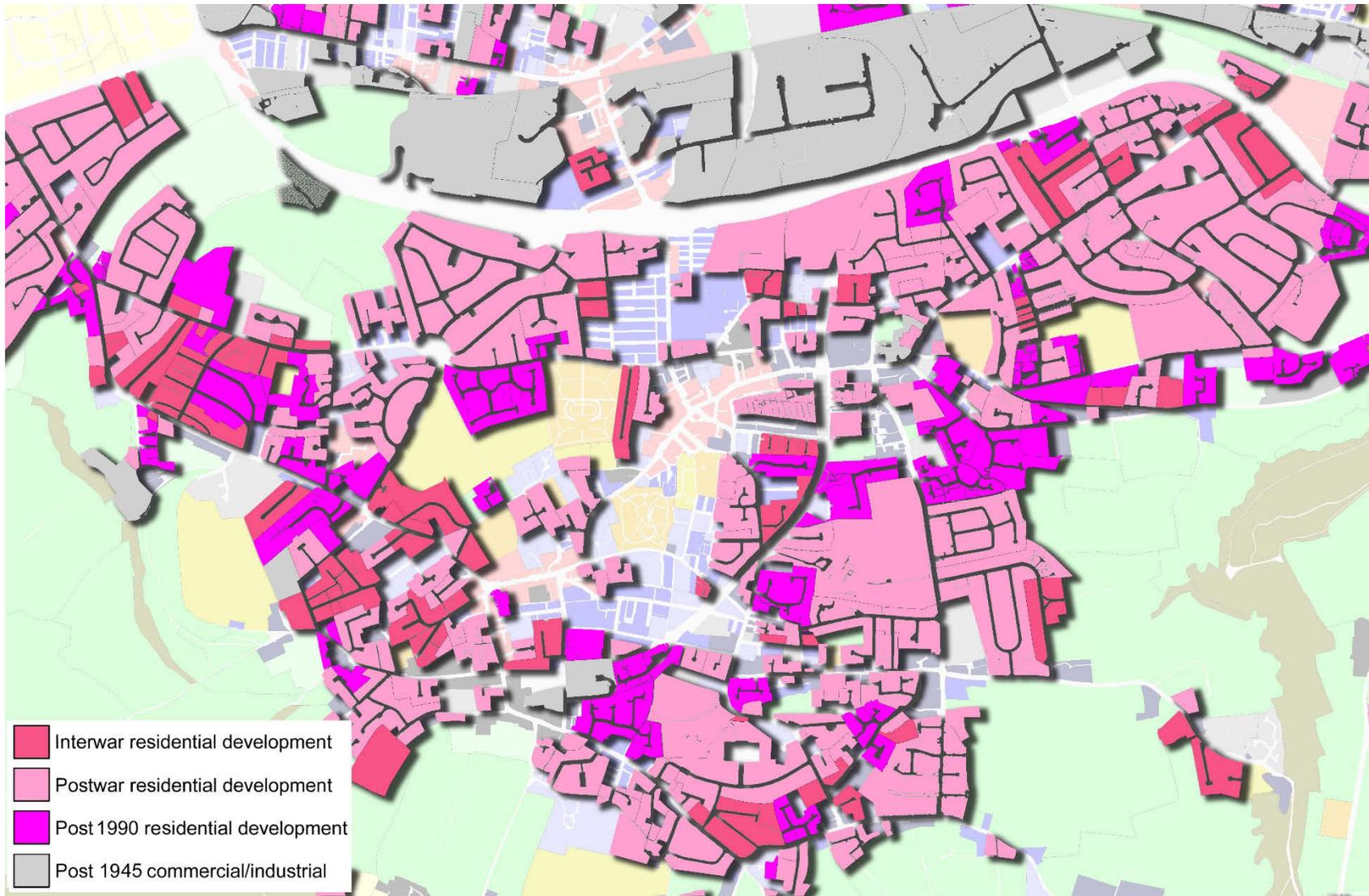


Figure 285. Zone map of Pudsey's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## Rural hinterland

There are hints on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping of enclosed medieval strip fields occurring around some of the larger hamlets on the Pudsey hill top. These are evident at Fartown, Greenside, Chapeltown, Lowtown and extending northwards to meet similar field systems associated with Stanningley to the north. The open field systems of this area do not represent a particular large or contiguous group. The elevated land to the west of Pudsey was named Upper Moor on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. It had been enclosed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but field boundary patterns suggest that this was late enclosure of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date. There is some evidence to suggest that the settlement of Greenside was a probably on the edge of a former common. A similar situation existed to the north east of Lowtown with Swinnow Moor. Some of the early development around Crimbles may have also occurred as a moor-side settlement. The slopes of the Pudsey Beck valley contained smaller more irregular fields often in a co-axial arrangement running down the valley sides. These probably represents piecemeal enclosure or assarting with a mixed historic inception date. The more ancient settlement probably occurred on the gentle slopes at the eastern end of the valley with a several scattered farms. The western slopes were steeper and probably represented rough pasture at best. This area was extensively quarried in the Industrial Period. The southern and eastern sides of the valley on the opposite side of Pudsey Beck contain ancient woodland.

The Pudsey Beck valley still contains a well preserved rural landscape with around 50% field boundary agglomeration from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The upper slopes of the valley have formed a limit for 20<sup>th</sup> century urban development. The Heights to the south of Greenside is the nearest open agricultural land to Pudsey. This has been subject to a moderate amount of 20<sup>th</sup> century agglomeration. The serpentine field boundary form is still evident in places. A few fields also survive in the Owlcotes area to the northwest of Pudsey. The surviving agricultural land at Owlcotes Hill is said to be the site of the Owlcotes deserted medieval village (WYHER PRN 1976). The land closest to the Pudsey core has been extensively developed.

#### 4.2.27 Rawdon

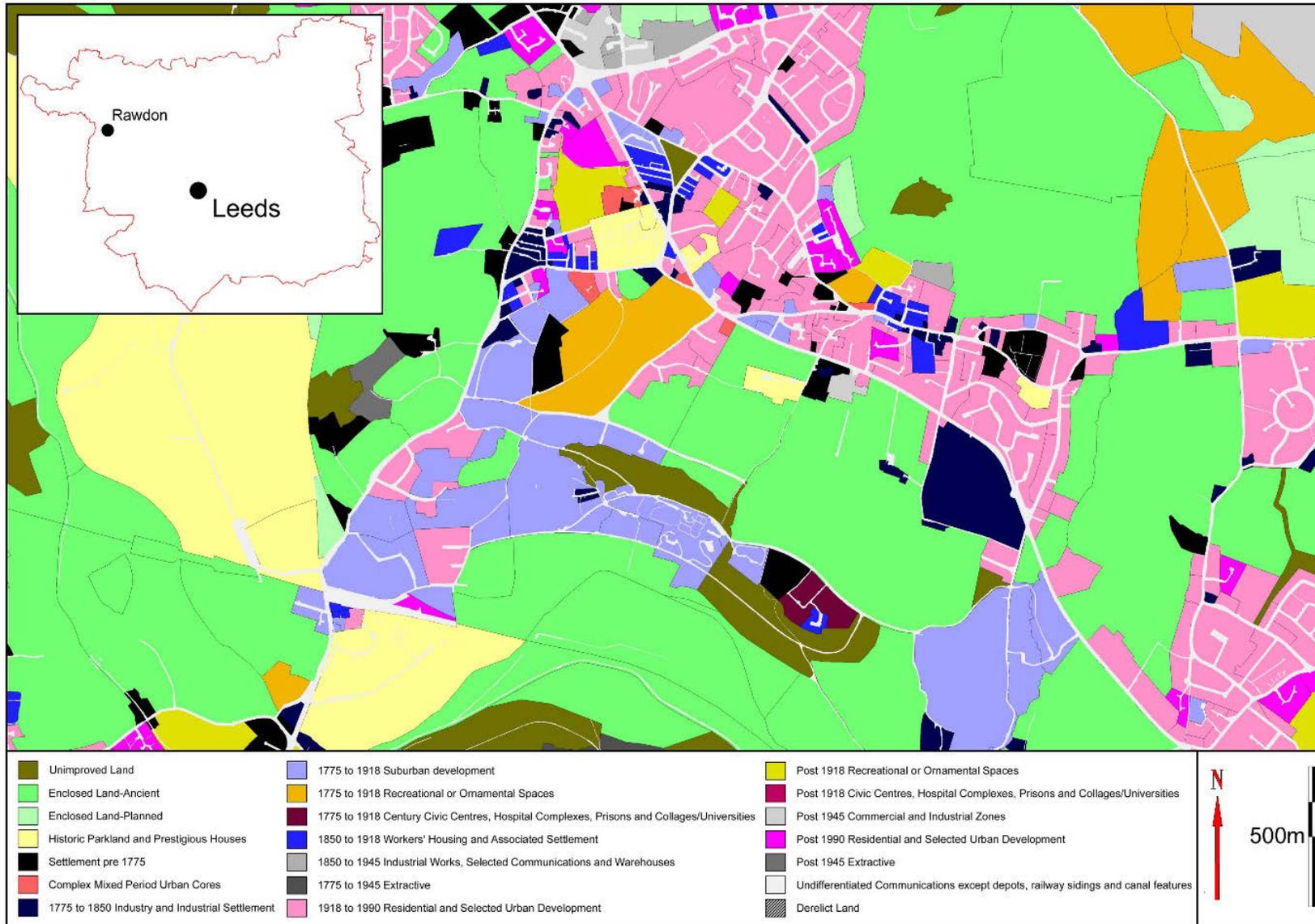


Figure 286.  
Zone study area map of the Rawdon locality

## **Overview**

Rawdon (formerly Rawden) is a village probably of medieval origins. The village and other settlement in the locality developed as a weaving community in the early Industrial Period and as a villa suburb in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Rawdon is now connected to the nearby village of Yeadon by a zone of continuous 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. Yeadon is situated on a slope crest position on the northern side of the Aire Valley. The land drops steeply to the River Aire around 1km to the south. The land rises a short distance to the conical hill top of Billing Hill to the north and beyond this is Yeadon Moor and Rawden Common which had largely been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Yeadon Moor is now the location of the Leeds Bradford International Airport. Rawdon is located around 12km to the northeast of the Leeds City core in the Township of Rawdon (190 m AOD. OS ref 421713, 439353). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of rocks.

## **Historic core**

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping depicts Rawdon as a linear development running for around 500m along the east-west route of Town Street (HLC\_PK 45286). A “green” was present at either end. That to the east was occupied by St Peter’s Church and to the west end the route diverged into three separate lanes. Around 1km to the west was the Hamlet of Little London and 800m to the northwest the fold of Little Moor.

It is probable that Rawdon is of Ancient origins. It is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as “Roudun” (Smith. A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.152). The village may have had an associated open field system. This is indicated by the enclosure pattern depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping which consisted of long narrow fields with serpentine boundaries. These were most clear to the north of the settlement.

The Church of St Peter is thought to have been built by 1651 (HLC\_PK 27601). It formerly sat within an oval enclosure which hints at much earlier, possibly British foundation (this is speculation). The actual medieval core is difficult to ascertain, but it can be hypothesised that St Peter’s Church formed some kind of focus for the village at least from the early post medieval period. Interestingly, the surrounding strip fields run perpendicular to Layton Avenue and Layton Road, an area of Rawdon which was less developed in c.1854 and which lies to the east of the church.

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts two other buildings of ancient origins. Layton Hall and Rawdon Hall. Layton Hall at the western end of the village is a manor house of probable late 16<sup>th</sup> century date which was extended in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The house survives and is Grade II listed (HLC\_PK 27593). Rawdon Hall is located at the south-western end of Rawdon in the

Low Green Fold area. This hall is a Grade II\* listed lesser-gentry house of 17<sup>th</sup> century date (HLC\_PK 12301). Other listed buildings which formed part of the extended village in 1850 include two 17<sup>th</sup> century houses, Rawdon Free School established in the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century farm and a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century house (Images of England UID 342273, 342277, 342269, 342270 & 342271). The church also contains several listed funerary monuments.

The Town Street locality today retains much historic character from the early Industrial Period with several examples of domestic workshop displaying multi-light mullioned windows and upstairs taking-in doors as well as a vernacular cottages and higher status houses of similar date. One or two properties hint at earlier origins and further investigation is recommended. An example is no.1 Far Well Fold which is at a different alignment to the other houses, has a cross-wing plan and demonstrates gable copings and kneelers. The Post Office may also be of interest.

Rawdon was bypassed by the Kirkstall, Otley and Shipley Turnpike of 1825 to 26.

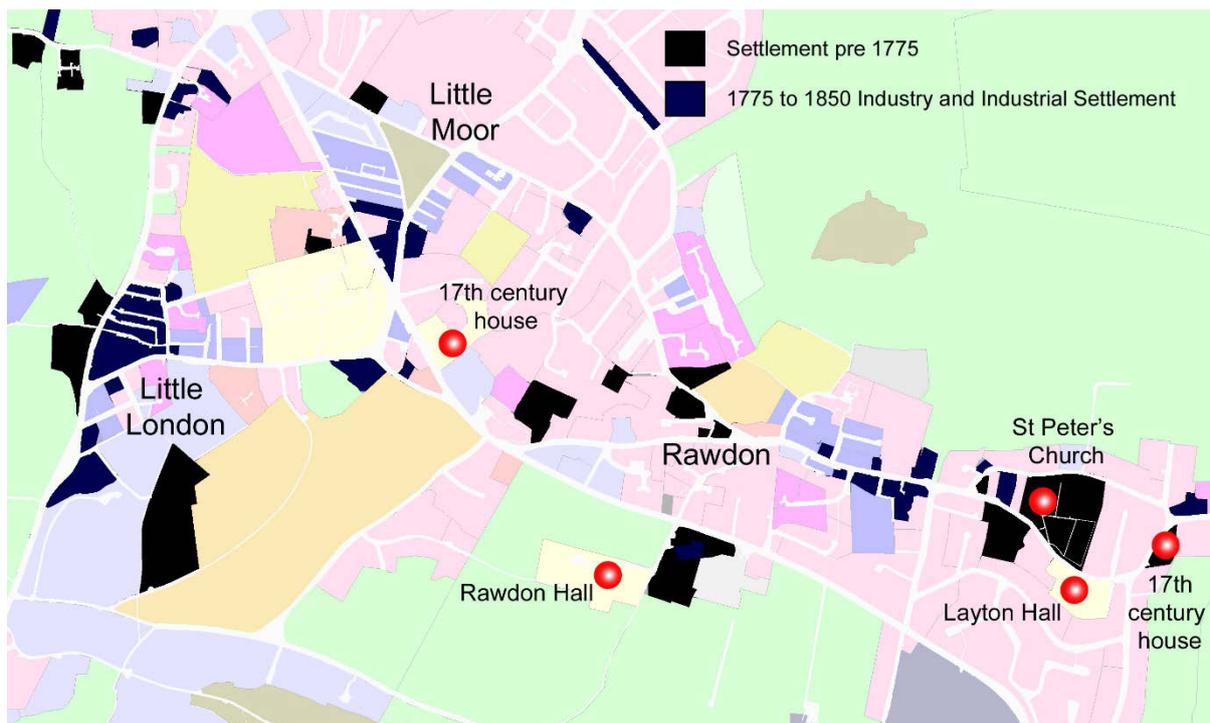


Figure 287. Zone map of Rawdon's historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

Buildings from the early Industrial Period form the dominant historic character type in the Rawdon village core. Other industrial hamlets and folds were also becoming developed with vernacular cottages in the early Industrial Period. Several can be identified in the Rawdon locality. Folds include Little London around 1km to the west and Little Moor around the

same distance to the northwest and Low Green to the south of the village adjacent to Rawdon Hall (e.g. HLC\_PK 25709 & 45276). Low Moor gained a few large early 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial buildings which included two small mills and a warehouse (HLC\_PK 45276)

Rawdon contained only a small number of mills. Larkfield Mill was built to the north west of the village in 1825 by the Thompson family and used for the manufacturing and dyeing of woollen cloth (HLC\_PK 27643). The Thompson family were responsible for building the three mills which operated in Rawdon. Low Mill, built in 1797, Park Mill in 1805 and Larkfield Mill in 1825. The Larkfield Mill site has now been redeveloped as a modern housing estate. Park Mill was located to the southeast of the village core and the site is now occupied by an engineering works (HLC\_PK 12450). Rawden Low Mill was located on the River Aire 1.6km to the south of Rawdon village adjacent to Clough Mill established c.1838 (HLC\_PK 12520 & 29986). Development consists of a few rows rather than the large scale grid-iron developments seen in other parts of Leeds (e.g. HLC\_PK 25697, 45235, 25709 & 25702).

The largest scale development of the later Industrial Period was the villa suburb development which was occurring in the rural hinterland surrounding Rawden. The largest contiguous development was the villa-park estate which developed 700m to the south of Rawdon in Cragg Wood. Before the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Cragg Wood was largely a landscape of woods, fields, farmsteads and cottages. The High Victorian development, which typifies Cragg Wood today, began in the 1850s. At this time Nathaniel Briggs developed the area as luxury villa residences for wealthy Bradford industrialists, taking advantage of the wooded habitat, picturesque views of Airedale and nearby railway communications. Briggs developed Cliffe Drive, Cragg Wood Drive, Woodlands Drive and Underwood Drive as four fashionable west/east carriage drives with lodge houses at their entrances. The woods landscaped and planted with trees and shrubs, many mature specimens of which remain today (HLC\_PK 12550). The estates contains several notable Listed villas (e.g. HLC\_PK 12513, 12504, 12695 & 12692). The wider Rawdon locality also contained several other notable houses and private parks from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Examples include Benton Park which was built in the Little Moor area in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to early 19<sup>th</sup> century. By 1838 it was occupied by Joseph Riley, who with his son John, ran a school for boys (HLC\_PK 15480). Little London also contained several villas. For example, Micklefield House was built in the 1870s on the site of an early seventeenth century house belonging to the Marshall family (HLC\_PK 25695). The Rawdon locality of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century had developed into an exclusive Bradford suburb. The historic character of the Cragg Wood villa-park estate and many other villa developments around Rawdon survive well in the modern landscape.

The Rawdon Golf & Lawn Tennis Club was originally a tennis and croquet club which dated back to the mid 1870s. The golf club was established in 1896 when around 40 acres of rough agricultural land was purchased for the playing of golf. The club can lay claims to the course being designed by Vardon who must have been approached for his ideas on getting the best out of the naturally undulating terrain. Vardon's original course plan can still be seen hanging in the clubhouse to this day (HLC\_PK 12311).

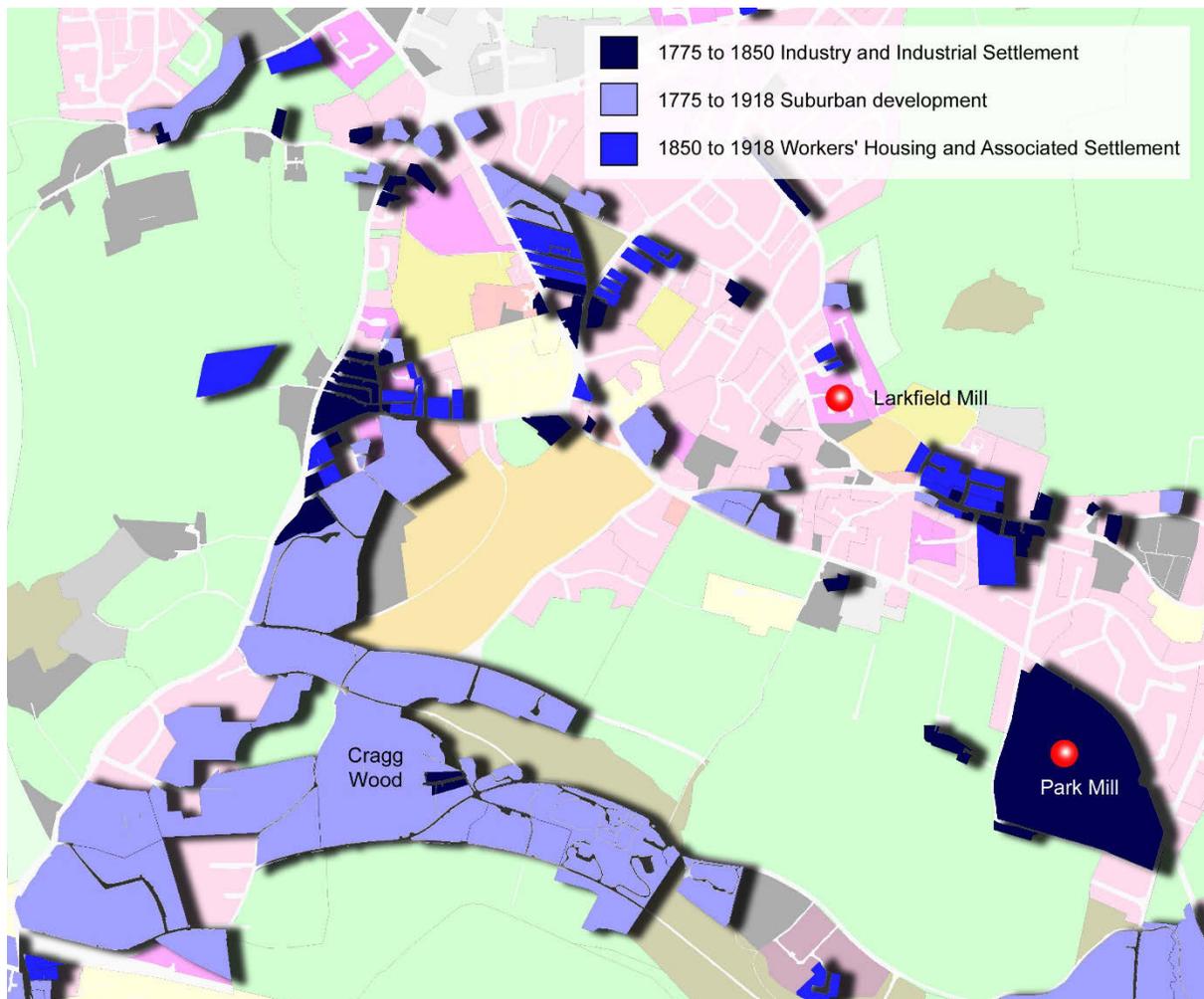


Figure 288. Zone map of Rawdon's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

### 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

Rawden has now been subsumed by the urban expansion of Yeadon to the Northwest and is connected by an almost continuous ribbon of development to Horsforth to the east. Much of the development around the cores of Rawdon, Little London and Little Moor is piecemeal and small scale consisting individual houses, short rows and a few small cul-de-sacs (e.g. HLC\_PK 45281, 27611 & 27628). Examples from through to the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century are represented. The social attribute is generally suburban rather than social housing. A few larger estates are present to the north of the village towards Yeadon built on former agricultural land. One of the largest Interwar examples is the 8.3 hectare Benton Park estate

built as social housing in the 1920s (HLC\_PK 15481). This is at the southern tip of a zone of Interwar housing to the southeast of Yeadon. This area also contains a few similar sized estates from the post-war period. For example, the Canada estate was built as a social housing estate in the 1950s (HLC\_PK 13643). This area also includes Benton Park School built in the grounds of the demolished Benton Hall (HLC\_PK 15480). Zones of housing also developed to the east of Rawdon. The largest development is a c.1970s social housing development around Emmot Drive (HLC\_PK 27599)

Rawdon is situated only 1.3 km to the southwest of the Leeds Bradford international Airport. Leeds Bradford International Airport (LBA) was originally Yeadon Aerodrome, which began operating in October 1931 with club flying and training flights being predominant activities. At this time it was on 60 acres of grassland along the Bradford Harrogate Road. By 1935 the airport had been extended by a further 35 acres and scheduled air services commenced to UK destinations. The runways were used for test flights for aircraft built at the Avro Factory adjacent to the Airport. Post-war civil flights began again in 1947. Inclusive tour holiday flights commenced in 1976 with flights to the Iberian Peninsula. The airport continued to expand from this time (HLC\_PK 12103).

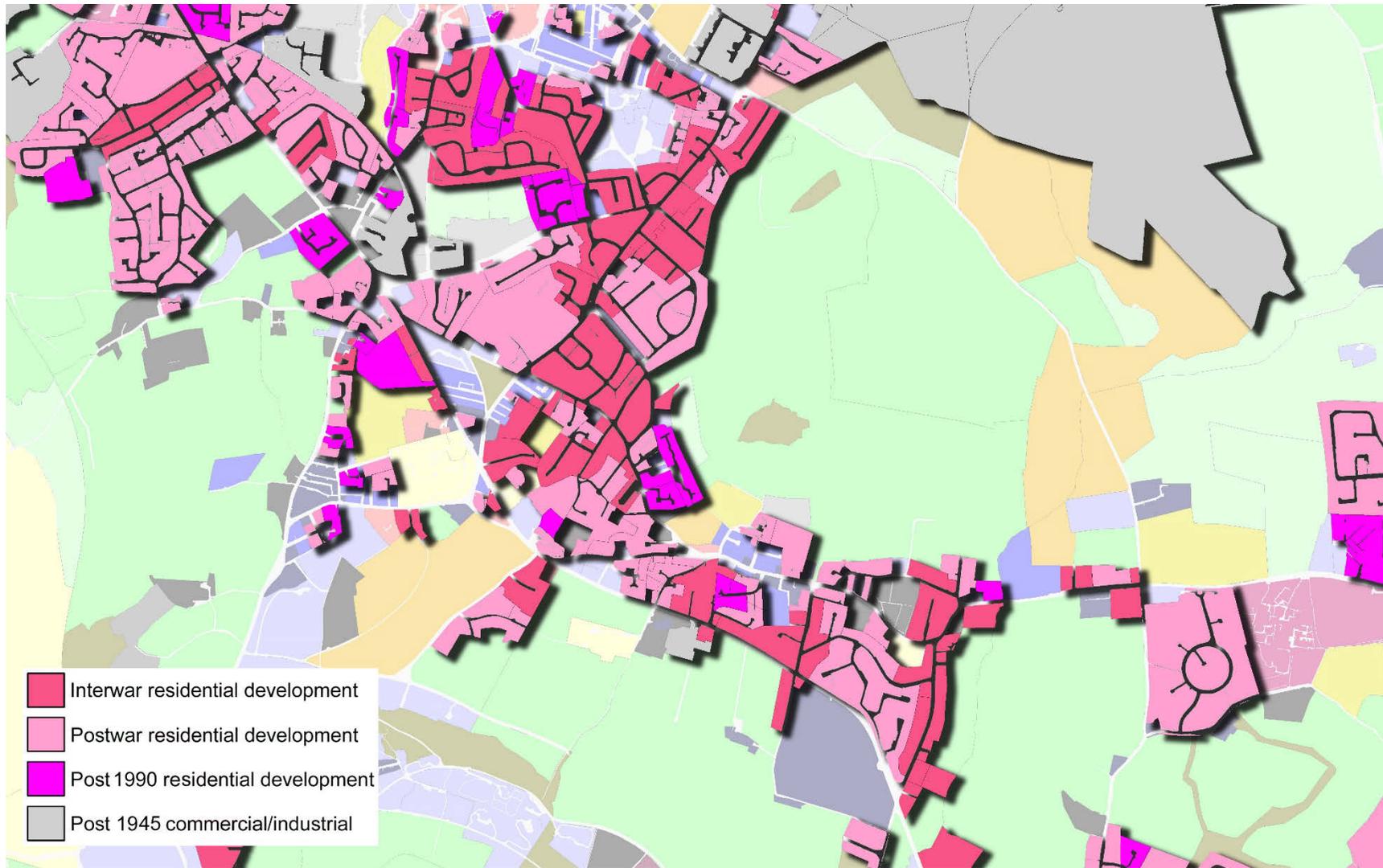


Figure 289. Zone map of Rawdon's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

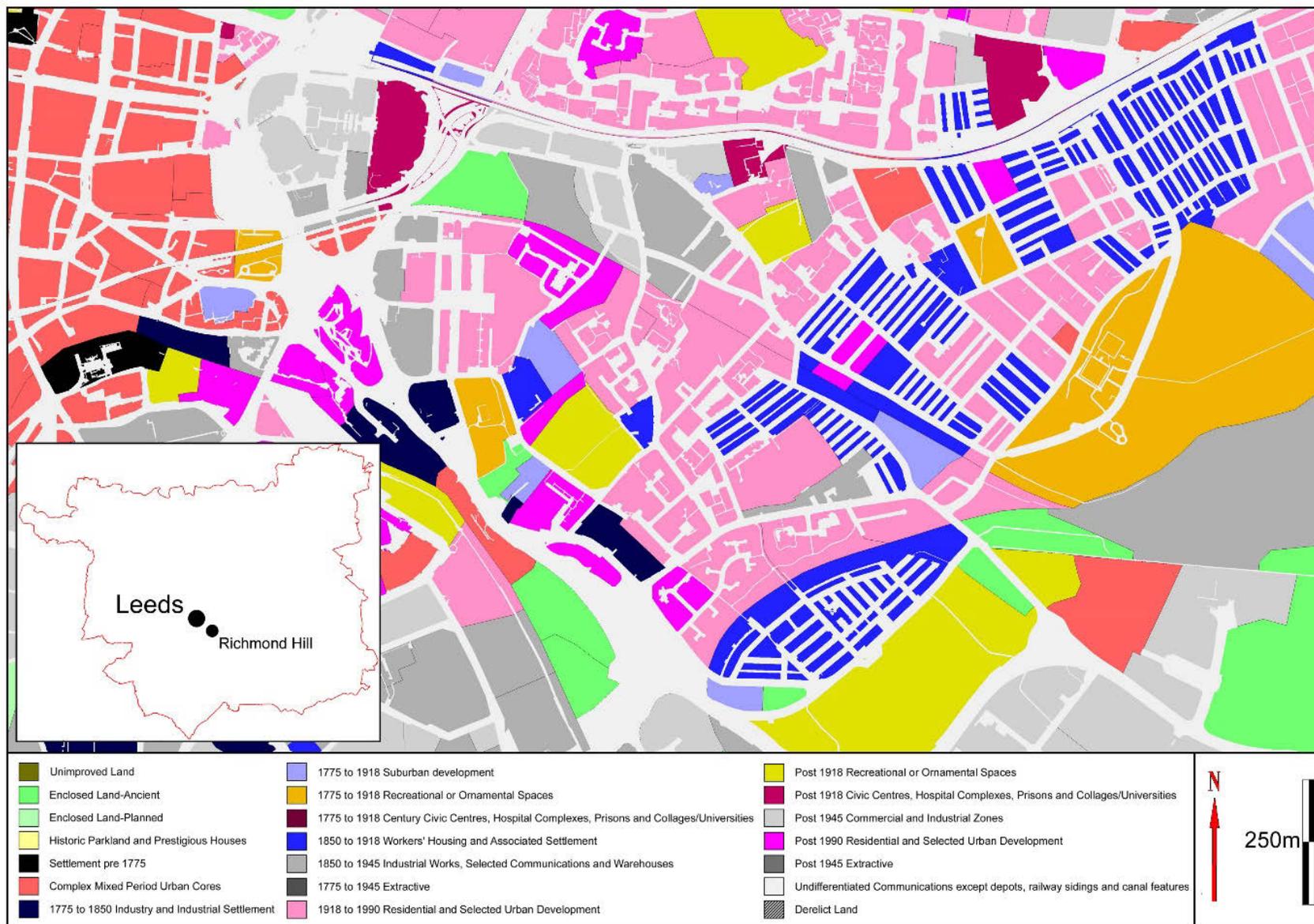
## **Rural hinterland**

The hilltop landscape in the Rawdon rural hinterland was a patchworks of possible stripfields around Rawdon and Yeadon with piecemeal enclosure in between. The fields to the north of the village still retain partial representation of the long narrow plots visible on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping, though survival is piecemeal and some areas have undergone extensive agglomeration. The density of farms in this area and in the Yeadon Moor area further north is low suggesting that farms were located within the village core and the moor was not populated until later historic periods.

Fields to the south of Rawdon also exhibited long narrow plots, although the stripfield interpretation is less clear in this location. This area has also undergone over 50% agglomeration. The land further south dropped steeply into the Aire Valley and contained a mix of woodland, piecemeal enclosure or assarts and historic parkland. Development of the woodland as a villa-park estate has helped preserve some of the boundaries. The slopes above the Aire Valley contain a high density of historic farms in this locality. They included cottages, farms and barns of 17<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century origins (e.g. Images of England UID 336460).

#### 4.2.28 Richmond Hill

Figure 290. Zone study area map of the Richmond Hill locality



## Overview

Richmond Hill is an industrial suburb of Leeds which developed as a large zone of terraced houses and industrial works in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The settlement was situated on the outer edge of the Leeds urban conurbation in c.1850 connected by continuous urban development. This character is partially extant, although the area was subject to extensive urban renewal in the post-war period with social housing construction, road improvements and 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial development. The settlement is situated on the northern slopes above the Aire Valley on a slight promontory position. The river valley is broad at this point and the river flows in a west to east direction. The promontory is formed by the Gipton Beck Valley to the west and Wike Beck to the east. The land rises to the north to Hare Hills. Richmond Hill is situated around 1km to the east of the Leeds City core in the Township of Leeds (50M AOD. OS ref 431463, 433018). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of Rocks.

## Historic core

The early history of Richmond Hill is hard to define from available resources. The area was heavily developed with the urban-industrial spread of Leeds in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Prior to the Industrial Period, Richmond Hill lay outside the Leeds historic settlement core in an area which probably formed part of the extensive open fields systems of the Leeds medieval town. Settlement in these areas would have been low density in the middle ages, with peasant farm labour living within the settlement cores. The open fields would have been enclosed at the collapse of the manorial system in the late medieval period and the locality may developed a few late to early post medieval Yeoman's halls and cottages occurring both in the rural hinterland. Some may have grown into folds and hamlets in the later post medieval period especially during the time of the rise in domestic textile production in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. These are difficult to identify on available OS Mapping from the 19<sup>th</sup> century due to the mass of subsequent Industrial Period development.

A reconstruction of the rural hinterland in 1650 based on available mapping is presented in Burt & Grady (2002), *The Illustrated History of Leeds* (Breedon Books). The urban core of Leeds to the east of Leeds ended at the medieval Church of St Peter at the eastern end of Kirkgate. Low density settlement extended beyond this along what roughly corresponds with East Street today before petering out on the lanes in the surrounding countryside. The ancient lanes can be traced in the urban landscape. The routes through Richmond Hill corresponds with East Street (although this has been greatly altered by 20<sup>th</sup> century road improvement schemes) and Cross Green Lane which curved northwards to meet Pontefract Lane. There were also offshoots to the north along Ellerby Lane and east along

Knowsthorpe Lane. The Burt & Grady plan suggest there might have been a few folds scattered around the Richmond Hill locality: around Fearn's Island, at the southern end of Ellerby Lane and to the east at Knowsthorpe. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping also hints at a few possible sites of pre-Industrial Period settlement. To the north of Fearn's Island was Ingram Hall which had been subsumed by urban development in c.1850. The hall may have been of ancient date and later occupied by a Leed's merchant family (no separate HLC record. Part of HLC\_PK 14871). Opposite this was Musgrove Fold and Weavers' Square (HLC\_PK 14869). The names implies a function in the early Industrial Period for the houses in this locality. Low Fold and Atkinson's Fold are named in the Ellerby Lane locality. These appear to be Industrial Period developments, but folds often have an earlier house at their core. They were situated at the very outer edge of the Leeds industrial conurbation at this time. To the southeast of Richmond Hill was the hamlet of Knowsthorpe. Knowsthorpe was still in a rural setting in c.1850. Knowsthorpe consisted of a fold of houses with a smithy and also Knowsthorpe Old Hall which dated from the 17<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 15113). The impact of the Industrial Period around Knowsthorpe included coal mining activity to the immediate north and also two high status villas within the fold hinting at suburban development of probable 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date.



Figure 291. Model of Richmond Hill's historic settlement and communication route in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century (after Burt, S & Grady, K. 2002) (Not to scale)

## Industrial Period development

Fowler's Plan of the Town of Leeds dating to 1822 depicts the industrial sprawl of Leeds reaching along the valley floor to the base of Richmond Hill. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS town plans more clearly shows Richmond Hill with an organic spread of yard developments, alleys, squares and folds. This was rapidly built and high density workers' housing spreading eastwards from the Leeds core. Slum dwellings sat side-by-side with small mills, domestic workshops, warehouses and commercial yards. This rapid and disorganised expansion was the result of a phenomenal rise in population which concentrated around the town cores in the early Industrial Period due to immigration from both the surrounding countryside and further afield from places such as Ireland attracted by new employment prospects. Many houses in this locality would also have functioned as domestic workshops in the early Industrial Period of the 18<sup>th</sup> century which supported the "putting-out" system of cloth manufactory where clothiers sub-contracted cottage labour in producing cloth.

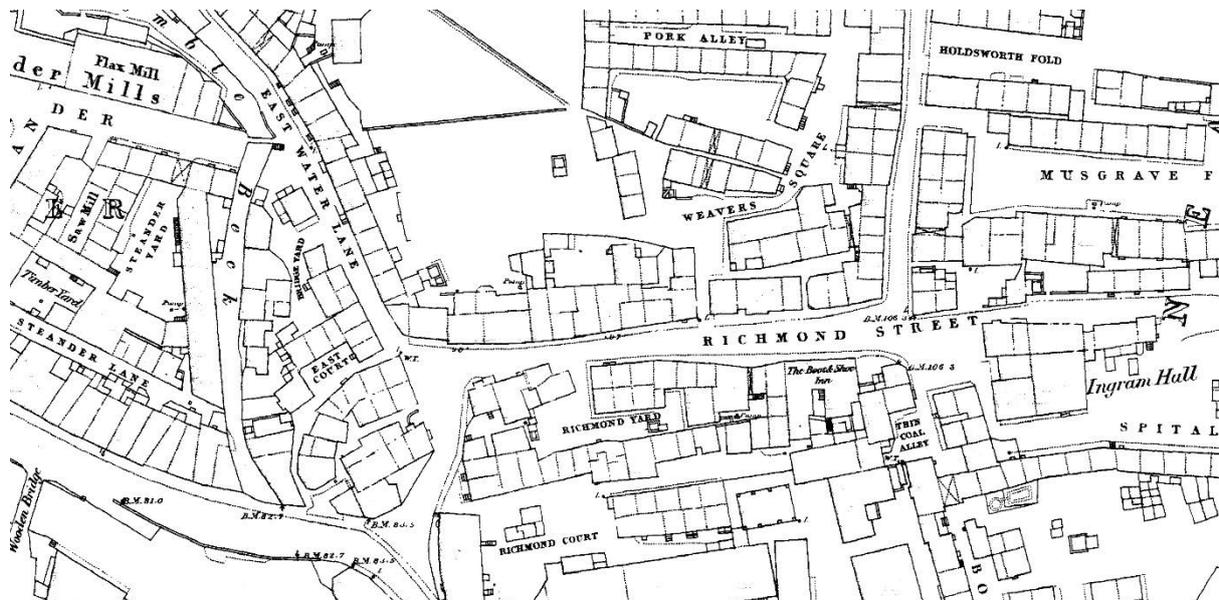


Figure 292. Richmond Street locality. OS town plan of Leeds, c.1850 © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024.

Fearn's Island was not developed at this point but the land to the immediate north around East Street between the Aire and Timble Beck was becoming industrialised. This part of the Aire Valley would later become a large industrial zone which covered both the north and south banks by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Textile mills, including flax mills and dye works were the predominant industry in the Fearn's Island locality but timber yards, corn mills, foundries and potteries were also represented. The adoption of steam power in the later Industrial Period allowed mills to move away from the valley bottoms. Several mills were

built on higher ground in the Richmond Hill locality. These tended to be surrounded by associated workers' housing. A list of the larger industrial works depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping together with associated industrial communication features is presented below (numbers refer to Figure 293 below):

1. Low Fold Mills. Flax. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Area derelict. HLC\_PK 14945
2. Ellerby Lane Mills. Woollen. Post c.1850. Partial survival. Now modern industrial units. HLC\_PK 15444
3. Foundry. Probably pre c.1850. Demolished. Area derelict. HLC\_PK 14945
4. Black Dog Mills. Woollen. Possible pre c.1850 foundations. Later 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion. Now post 1990 flats. HLC\_PK 15445
5. Bank Mills and other works. Drysaltery. Pre c.1850. Partial survival and conversion. Now post 1990 flats and offices. Part of HLC\_PK 19384
6. Dye works. Pre c.1850. Now post 1990 flats and offices. Part of HLC\_PK 19384
7. Zone of mixed small scale mills, wharfs and other small industrial sheds. Pre c.1850 origins. Now post 1990 flats and offices. Part of HLC\_PK 19384 & 19383
8. East Street Mills. Originated as pre c.1850 flax mill. Demolished. Now post 1990 flats. HLC\_PK 15441
9. Leeds Old Foundry. Probably pre c.1850. Now post 1990 flats and offices. HLC\_PK 15436
10. Mixed small scale textile mills and other works including a Malthouse. Probable pre c.1850 origins. HLC\_PK 15436 & 15442). Now post 1990 flats and offices. HLC\_PK 15436
11. Malthouse and small foundry. Pre c.1850. Demolished. Now post 1990 flats. HLC\_PK 15439
12. Bank Low Mills. Probably pre c.1850 textile mill. Now a 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial works. HLC\_PK 15437
13. Bank Top Mill. Possibly pre c.1850. Demolished. Now postwar flats HLC\_PK 14869
14. Brickworks and colliery. Coal pit may date to before c.1850. Brickworks later. Now a postwar school. HLC\_PK 14824

Other notable introductions to the industrial landscape of Richmond Hill were the large scale railway goods stations. Marsh Lane Station was the original Leeds terminus on the Leeds to Selby branch of the 1834 North Eastern Railway, which was located to the northwest of Richmond Hill (HLC\_PK 14866). The Neville Hill Sidings were also on the Leeds to Selby branch line and these were located to the east of Richmond Hill. There was also a large railway goods yard to the south of Richmond Hill. The Hunslet Goods Station opened in 1899 on the Hunslet branch of the North Eastern Railway (HLC\_PK 14950).

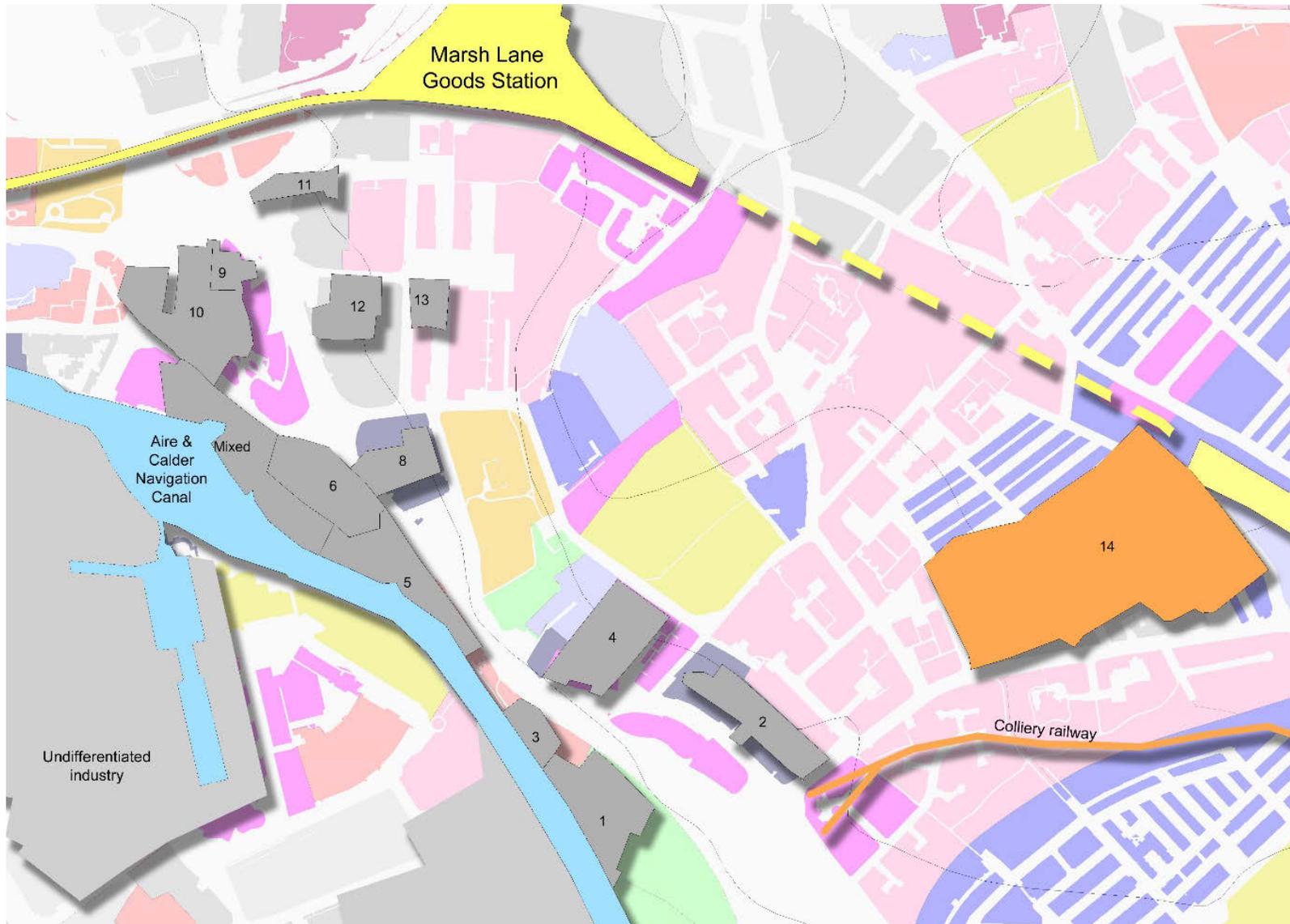


Figure 293. Model of industrial works and industrial features in the Richmond Hill locality based on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping.

The organic street patterns and piecemeal mill construction of the Richmond Street locality stand in contrast with the more regular grid-iron street layouts further east in the Richmond Hill and Cavalier Hill areas by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Workers' housing had become more organised with formal street layouts of terraced houses and supporting social institutes such as church, schools and meeting rooms (e.g. HLC\_PK 14857 & 14870). Although this was still low quality and high density housing, efforts were made from around the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to make people's lives more comfortable. Richmond Hill had a large area of allotment gardens which endured, despite subsequent high density terraced house development, into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (they were lost by 1909 however) (HLC\_PK 14861). Richmond Hill even had a 19<sup>th</sup> century recreation ground and a public park, East End Park (HLC\_PK 14841 & 13888). The recreation ground was lost by 1909. The park survives, seeming to form the outer extent of the later Industrial Period development. Only the outer later industrial zone of terraced houses survives into the modern landscape. The inner core of yard developments and most of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century terraces were replaced as part of residential and urban renewal schemes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the yard developments were lost before c.1948.

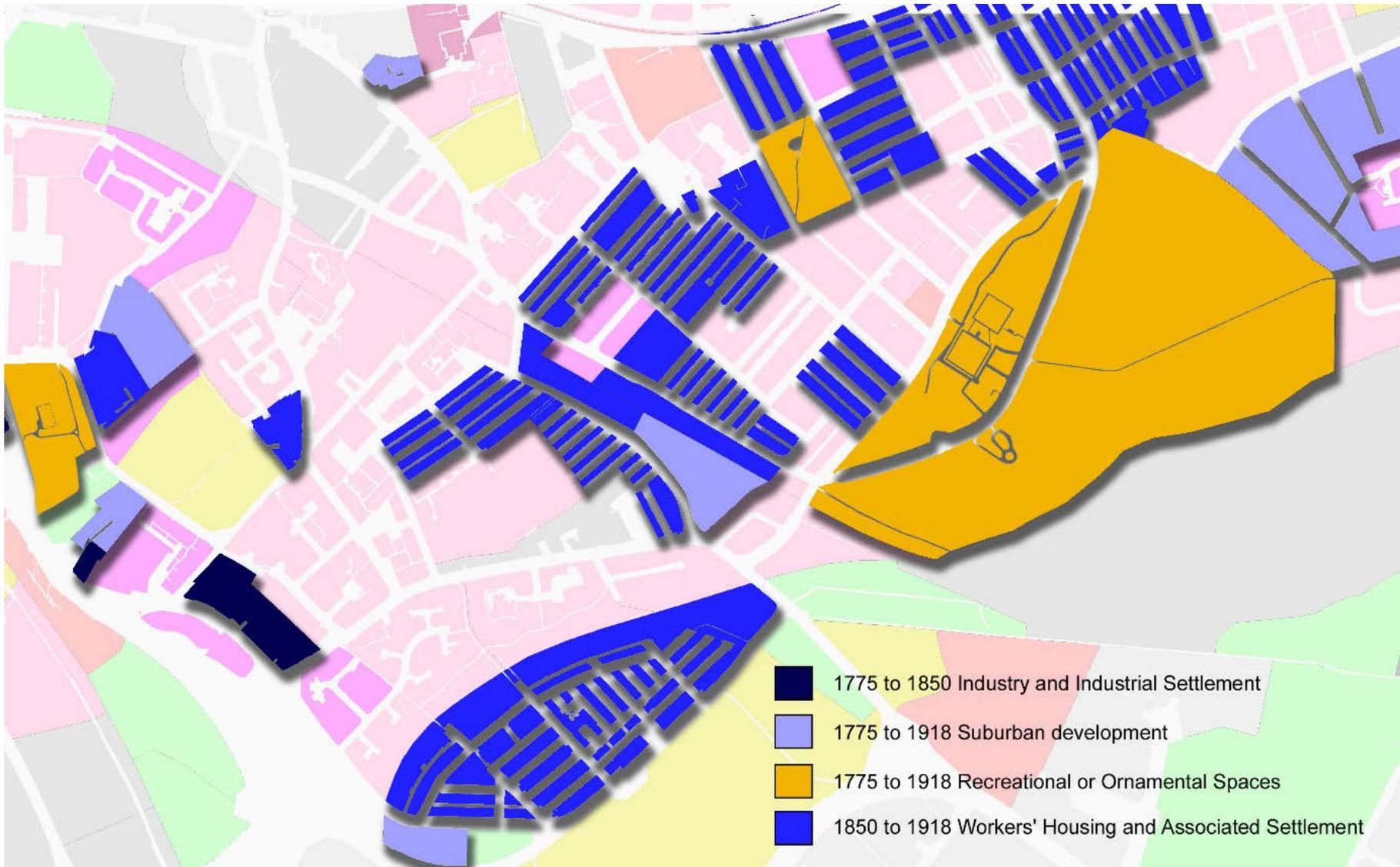


Figure 294. Zone map of Richmond Hill's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

The rural peripheries eastwards beyond the later Industrial period terraced houses of Richmond Hill developed large zones of housing estates in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These now form an outer urban conurbation. The story of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing in Richmond is one of re-development from within. Slum clearance began in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in the former area of yard developments to the west of St Paul's church. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping depicts the Richmond Street area of former yard developments in the advanced stages of clearance and yet clear of any subsequent buildings. This area now contains Saxton Gardens, a development of high rise flats built between 1958 and 1970 (HLC\_PK 14869). The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century grid-iron developments to the immediate east were untouched at this point. They are now occupied by housing development. These include Richmond Hill Approach, Walter Crescent, Spring Close Avenue and Fewston Court (HLC\_PK 14861, 14863, 14856 & 14855). This is a mixed development of houses and flats largely with a social housing attribute of 1980s to early 1990s date. Back-to-back and through terraced housing is the predominant previous type in this locality. Early street patterns have largely been removed. There is a small amount of survival but this appears to be restricted to the occasional public house and a few of the larger Victorian Institute such as 1852 Mount St Mary's Catholic Church and St Saviour's Church built between 1842-45 (HLC\_PK 14859 & 14870). These represent dominant landscape features due their scale and prominent position. The 1960s Richmond Hill Primary School is also situated in this area (HLC\_PK 14824). Beyond this zone the gridiron developments of terraced houses survive with better integrity with large areas stil extant (i.e. HLC\_PK 13947, 14835 & 14847). These tended to be the later Edwardian terraces. Where terraces have been replace it has been on a plot by plot basis and the street pattern has been preserved.

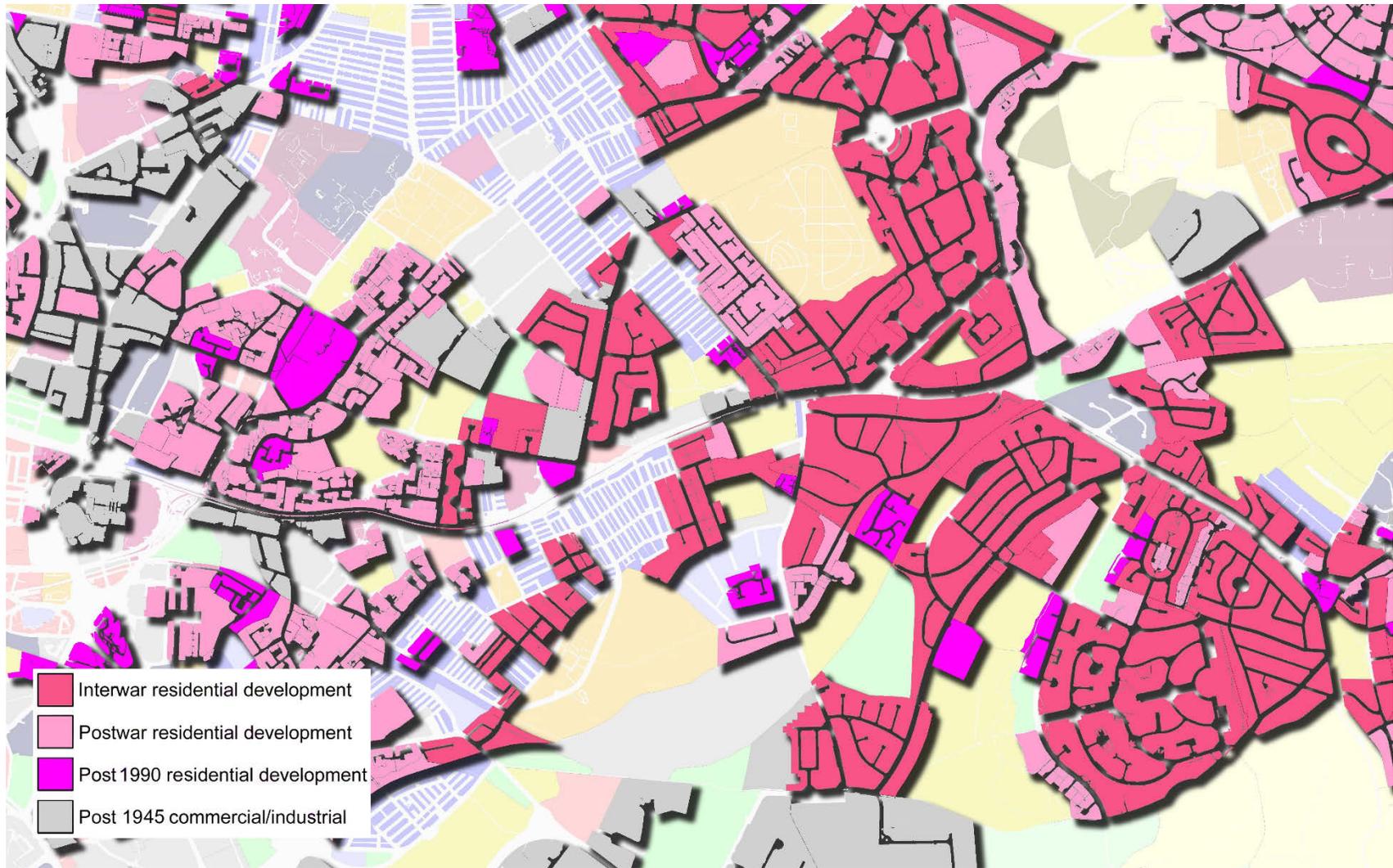


Figure 295. Zone map of Richmond Hill's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

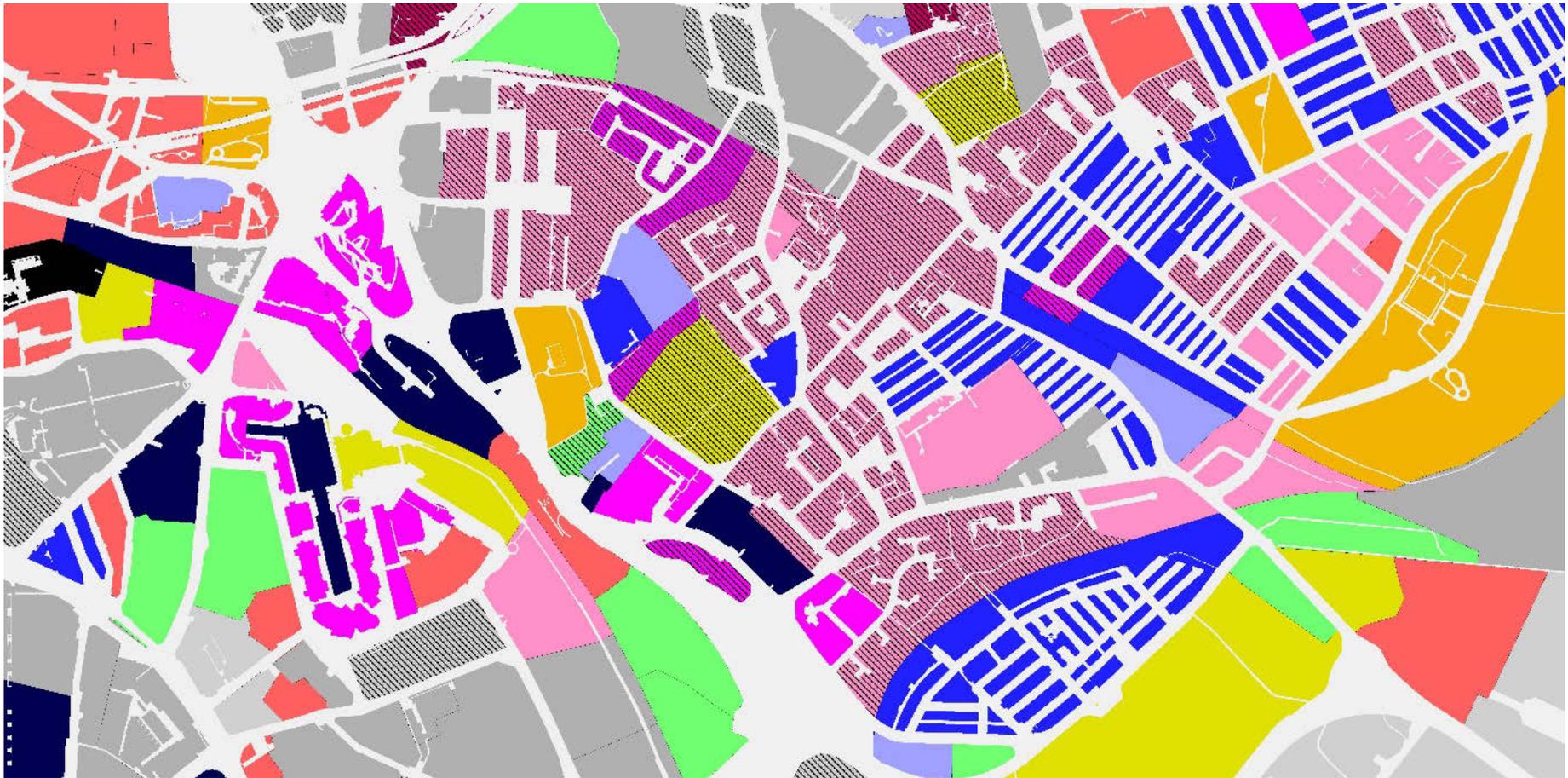


Figure 296. Lost terraces in the Richmond Hill locality (black diagonal hashing. For the HLC key see zone study area map above)

The Aire Valley and the Knowsthorpe locality to the east of Richmond Hill developed as a large zone of industrial development. The hamlet at Knowsthorpe has been lost, replaced in the post-war period by the large scale Cross Green Industrial estate of over 110 hectares which originated in the c.1960s (HLC\_PK 15114, 15115, & 14905). Further west in the direction of Temple Newsam is the even larger Knostrop Sewage Works which was founded in 1848 but expanded in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 14896). The developments form part of a larger industrial zone in the Aire valley which is located on both banks of the Aire from Rothwell to beyond Leeds as far as Kirkstall.

The industrial zone around Fearn's Island has been affected by the construction of the junction of South Accommodation Road and Knowsthorpe Crescent and the widening of East Street which was a large scale road improvement scheme dating to the mid-1990s (HLC\_PK 14962). Although this mostly replaced houses it has created an isolated zone between the junction and the Aire where the land, which formerly held mills and wharfs, lies derelict. The survival of 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial works is better further north on, and immediately adjacent to, Fearn's Island. Here a few mill sheds survive and have been converted to flats and offices (HLC\_PK 19384 & 15441). Further north is the zone to the east of St Peter's Church which is a mass of predominantly late 20<sup>th</sup> century works, offices, road junctions, apartment development and the occasional modern institute (ambulance station and college)(e.g. HLC\_PK 19383, 19382, 15436, 15437 & 15442). The area previously contained a mix of industrial works and former back-to-back terraced houses but there are probably phases of development in between which is not accounted for in this settlement gazetteer description. Marsh Lane forms a barrier at the western end of the Richmond Hill locality with the Leeds city core.

#### 4.2.29 Rothwell

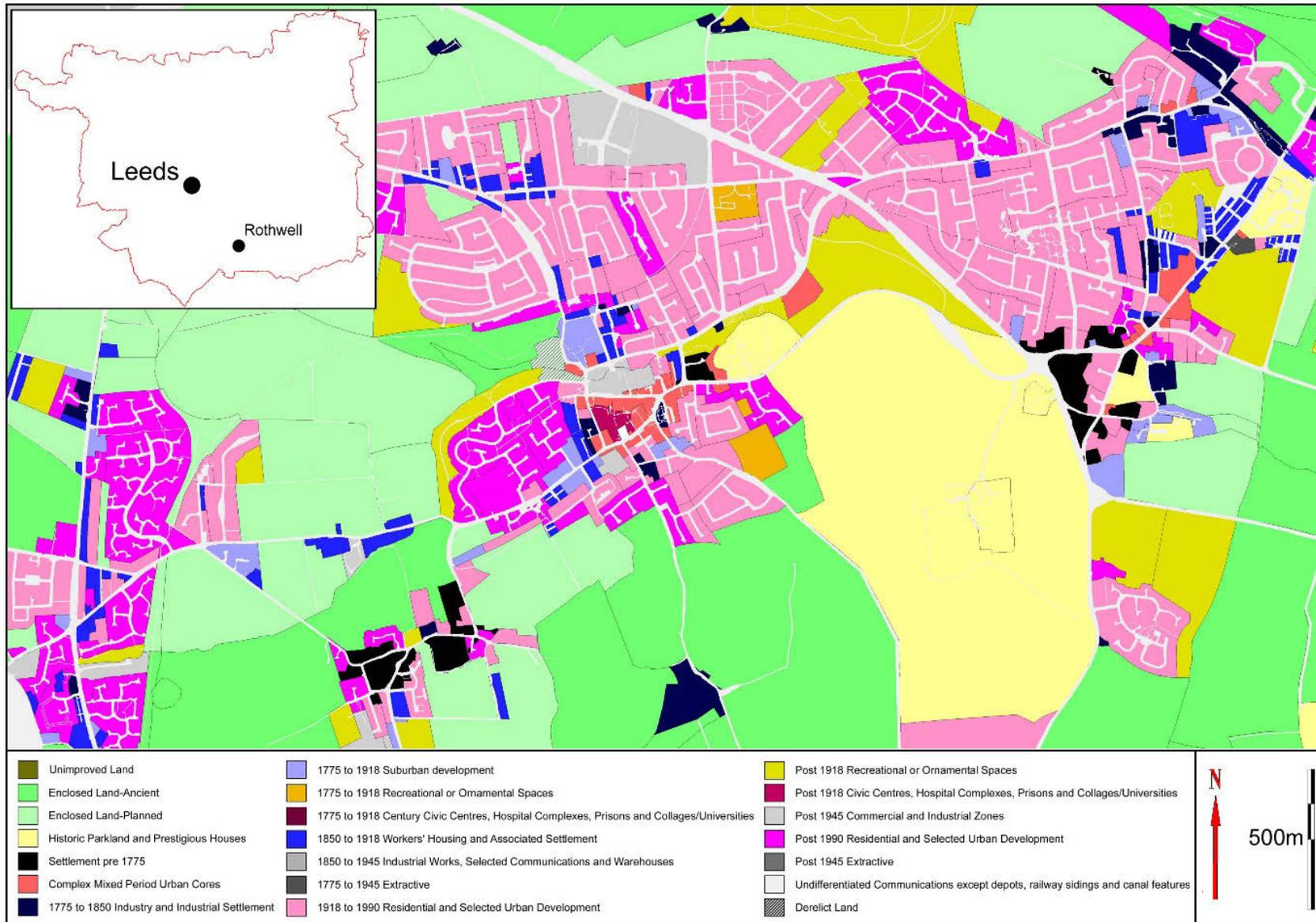


Figure 297. Zone study area map of the Rothwell locality

## Overview

Rothwell probably has ancient origins as a medieval village or small market town but also as a fortified manor house site. The village developed slightly in the Industrial Period as a result of local coal mining activities. Rothwell was transformed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the construction of houses in the surrounding country side and also by redevelopment in the town core. Rothwell remains detached from the Leeds urban conurbation but only by around 700m. However, it is attached by continuous urban development to Oulton 1.5km to the east. Rothwell is situated in a shallow valley bottom location on Carlton Beck leading to Oulton Beck. The beck flows in an easterly direction and meets the River Aire 3.8km to the east. Land rises to the north to Haigh Common which had been enclosed by c.1850 before dropping into the Aire Valley. To the south are the hills around Royd Green. Rothwell is situated 7km to the southeast of the Leeds City core in the Township of Rothwell (35m AOD. OS ref 434459, 428134). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Middle Coal Measure Group of rocks.

## Historic core

The Rothwell depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping consisted of a group of three lanes which formed a triangular arrangement around what now corresponds with Commercial Street, Marsh Street and Butcher Lane (e.g. HLC\_PK 34976 & 44518). Settlement also ran on the northern extension of Butcher Lane onto Church Street which led to a triangular green near the Holy Trinity Church to the north-west of the village. Commercial Street extended westwards beyond Commercial Street for a short distance and this was the location of the market cross.

This complex of lanes suggests the medieval village plan may have been polyfocal. The church may have represented the core of the early village. The current church dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century but had medieval origins with surviving pre-15<sup>th</sup> century fabric (HLC\_PK 23026). An Anglo Saxon cross head and a number of Saxon masonry fragments were discovered in the church yard and Saxon or Norman carvings are incorporated in the church walls (Leeds City Council. 2010. *Rothwell. Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*). Rothwell is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 which suggests a pre-existing settlement here from before the Conquest. It was valued at £8, a relatively sizable amount (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.143).

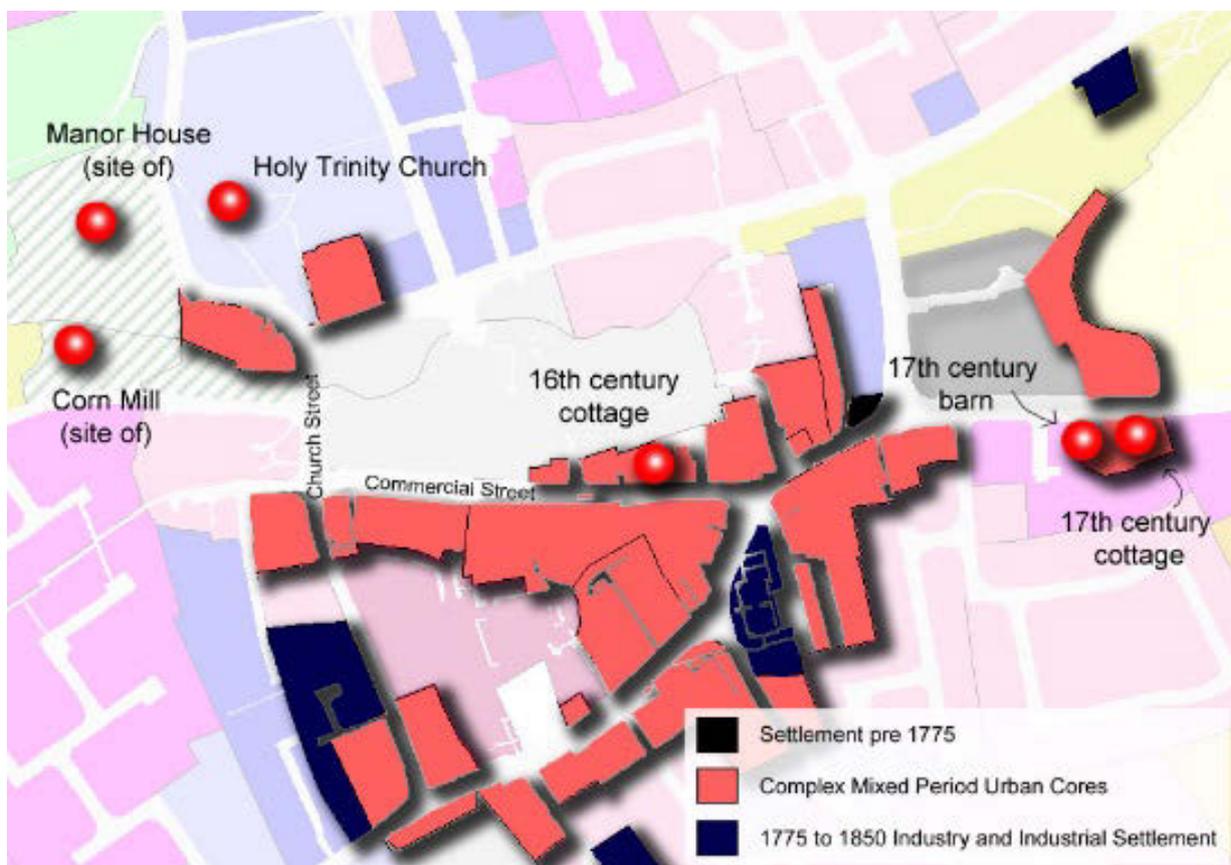
Following the Conquest, Rothwell came under the control of Ilbert de Lacey and in the 11th century it became the demesne manor in the Honour of Pontefract. Rothwell functioned as an administrative centre, strategically located on the main route connecting the two great de

Lacey estates of Pontefract and Clitheroe. A survey of 1341 provides a detailed description of the manor complex:

“There is there a certain Manor House, hall, chapel, chambers, kitchen, bakehouse, brewery, barns, oxstalls, stables and other houses necessary for the residence of the lord, built and enclosed with stone walls, the site of which, with easements to the house, the herbage, garden fruit, together with the mill pond under the manor house, two fishponds within the manor ..... Also, the herbage of the Park, the palisading of which contains in length of circuit 7 miles” (Leeds City Council. 2010).

The location of the manor house was to the immediate west of the church (HLC\_PK 34990). The manor house now only survives as fragmentary remains, although the site is scheduled and lies undisturbed. Remains include a single upstanding fragment of wall, possibly of early to mid-13th century date, a series of earthworks which may represent ancillary buildings and possibly gardens belonging to the Manor House and a very wet area which may prove to be the site of one of the medieval fishponds. The original Manor House, having fallen into disrepair, was replaced by a second house in 1487. This building was extensively rebuilt in the 16th and 17th centuries. A single bay of the original timber-framed house survived until the structure was demolished as unsafe in 1977. To the south of the manor was the corn mill which also had medieval origins (HLC\_PK 35010). The south-north route of Butcher Lane leading to the church and the church green may have been an early route. Frequently early medieval settlement was located adjacent to the church, green and manor. At some point, possibly after the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the town gained a linear high street. This corresponds with the west to east route of Commercial Street leading to Oulton Lane. The high street probably had associated croft plots which were boarded by the beck to the north and Marsh Street to the south. Rothwell also had extensive stripfields which merged with those of Carlton village to the south. The market cross is situated at the western end of Commercial Street which may have represented the commercial core of the town, if the current reproduction of the original cross is in the correct location.

In addition to the church, Rothwell contains several Listed buildings which indicate the town's development at least from the late medieval period. On Commercial Street and Oulton Lane are a late 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century house, an early 17<sup>th</sup> century cottage, a 17<sup>th</sup> century barn and an early 18<sup>th</sup> century cottage (Images of England UID 342110, 342115, 342113 & 342114). On Marsh Lane to the south of Rothwell are two 18<sup>th</sup> century houses (Images of England UID 342116 & 342111). The buildings do indicate that Commercial Street has ancient origins. Commercial Street today has been the subject of extensive and insensitive redevelopment. The eastern end still retains some vernacular character and it is possible that more than one shop front conceals ancient building fabric. The early historic character of the western end has largely been lost through the construction of a super store and health centre in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 34948 & 44537). A few historic buildings survive at this end but these appear to be later Industrial Period in character. The church



area still retains a village-like character.

Figure 298. Zone map of Rothwell's historic settlement (not to scale)



Figure 299.  
Commercial Street,  
Rothwell. 2015

### **Industrial Period development**

The importance of Rothwell as a town situated on a main road was reduced by the construction of the Bradford and Wakefield Trust Turnpike in 1752-53 situated around 1km to the east and the 1757-58 Leeds & Wakefield Trust Turnpike to the west.

The impact of the Industrial Revolution did not cause the town to grow to the same extent of other industrial towns. It did make an impact however. A few small scale industrial works were established in the locality in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Glass and pottery manufacture began in the 18th century with a glass works in operation from 1726 to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and Samuel Shaw's Pottery and Rothwell Pottery (established 1767) operating from within the town. A match-works was also established in 1840 by the mill goit and ran until 1902 despite several fires (Leeds City Council. 2010. No separate HLC records). The town locality also included two tanneries and a malt kiln. The town also had a domestic textile industry, although this did not develop into a large scale industry in the Rothwell locality. A cloth factory was built in 1806 near the beck at Spring Head, Woodlesford Lane. It was in operation until 1845-6 when John Blayds of Oulton Hall purchased the site and demolished the factory to stop its smoke polluting his parkland (HLC record not identified).

The greatest impact of the Industrial Period was the intensification of coal mining. Shallow pit mining probably took place during the medieval and post-medieval period. The scale of mining increased from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Rothwell Haigh Pit (Rose Pit) was located to the area to the immediate north of the manor house (HLC\_PK 13517). The pit was sunk in

1850 and ceased coal winding in 1925. The pit was connected to other collieries through a mineral railway link to the East and West Yorkshire Union Railway. There were two other large collieries within 2km of Rothwell. These comprised the Rothwell Haigh (Beeston Pit) and Robin Hood Collieries (HLC\_PK 14456 & 41972). In addition to the pits there were related ancillary features which included the Victoria Pumping Engine and Low Shops (engineering) (HLC\_PK 13525 & 23027). The pits closed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, some in the Interwar period. A few sites have become redeveloped with houses, industrial works and school.

Rothwell Haigh Collieries (Fanny Pit) was established 1.5km to the north of Rothwell and was in operation between 1950 and 1983 (HLC\_PK 13590).

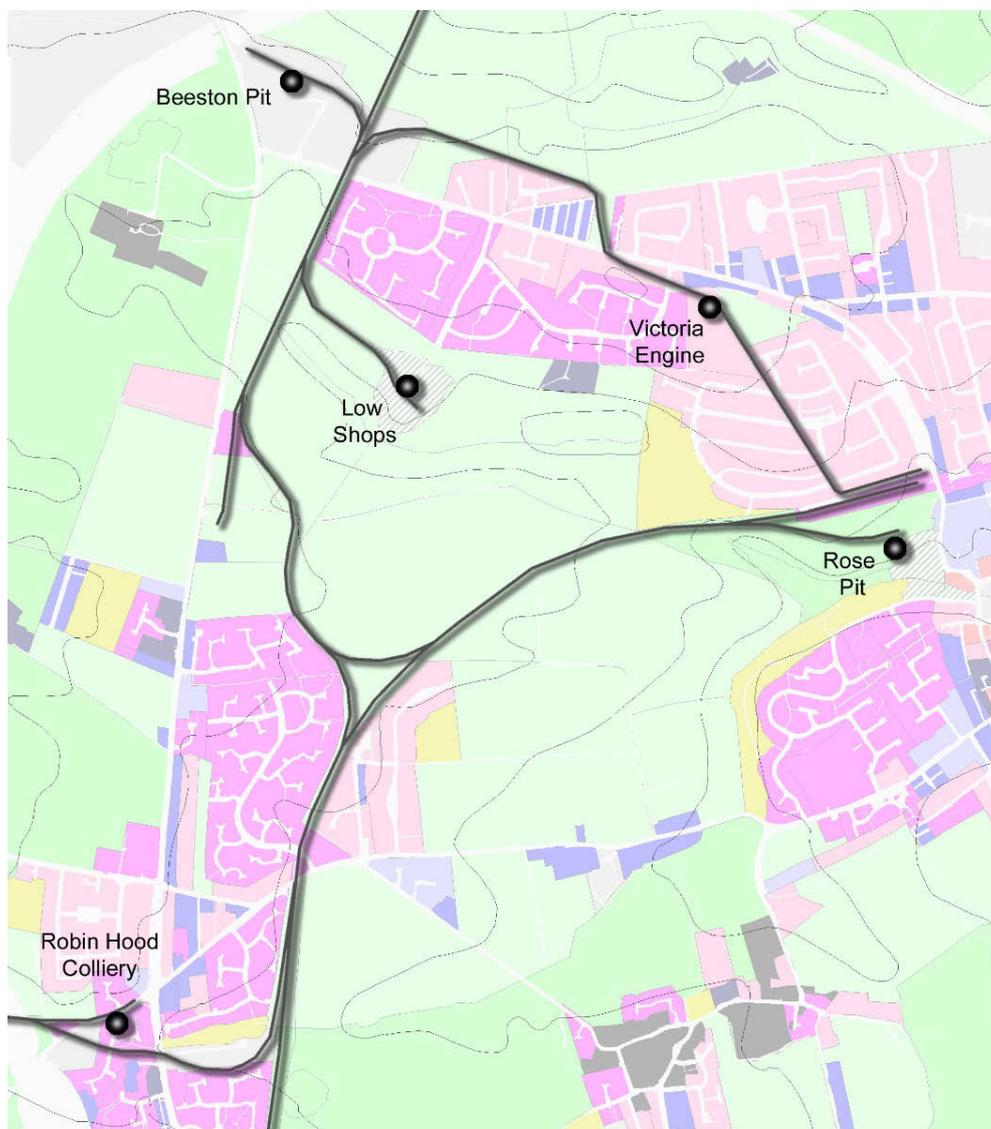


Figure 300. The distribution of collieries, industrial railways and other related features in the Rothwell locality as depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping. The black lines indicate colliery railways (Not to scale)

The impact of the town was slight. Rothwell did not develop the large scale zones of industrial housing as seen in other Leeds districts. A few small zones developed around the town. Victoria Avenue off Butcher Lane was one locality (e.g. HLC\_PK 44534). The Love Lane locality to the north of Rothwell was similarly developed (HLC\_PK 34954). A small zone developed to the north of Rothwell around Wood Lane and Haigh Road (e.g. HLC\_PK 35028). Terraced house construction continued into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition to housing, the town also gained a few new institutes such as small school and halls (e.g. HLC\_PK 44545). The Holy Trinity Church was largely rebuilt at this time (HLC\_PK 23026). Commercial Street was also redeveloped, at least in part during the later Industrial Period.



Figure 301. Zone map of Rothwell's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

## **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

Rothwell is now surrounded on all sides by zones of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The zone extends westwards to meet the 20<sup>th</sup> century housing zones of Oulton.

Rothwell contains a few medium scale estates of the Interwar period. The largest form a broken zone to the north of the town and include John O'Gaunts estate, Willans Avenue and Sandy Bank Avenue (HLC\_PK 23012, 23022, 23011 & 23025). These represent Interwar social housing. The Interwar development left gaps in the zone which were filled in the post-war period. Rothwell Haigh Housing and Churchfield Lane were large estates built in the 1950s to early 1960s as social housing to the north west of Rothwell (HCC\_PK 23016 & 23015). This area also includes the Rothwell Church of England School built at around the same time (HLC\_PK 23325). Another notable feature from the Interwar period is Rothwell Public Park on the eastern side of the town which was created between 1935 and 1937. The eastern end of the park was funded by the Yorkshire Miners Union and opened in 1937 (HLC\_PK 23220).

Styebank Lane was the focus of post-war development to the north east of Rothwell which was probably social housing of 1960s and 1970s date (e.g. HLC\_PK 23013 & 23020). Social housing was also constructed to the south of Rothwell in the 1960s and 70s but on a slightly smaller scale (HLC\_PK 23328, 44528 & 34939). There are three notable post 1990 developments which occur as large estates on the outer peripheries of the modern housing zone. To the west is an estate off Wood Lane constructed in the 1980s to 1990s (HLC\_PK 13523). To the east on the edge of Oulton is Pymont Drive built in the late 1990s (HLC\_PK 23023). And to the south is Lay Garth built in the late 1980s to early 1990s (HLC\_PK 23333). This area also contains the post 2005 Rothwell Primary School (HLC\_PK 23335).

The town core has been the subject of medium scale redevelopment. Rothwell Retail Park which includes Morrisons Supermarket was constructed between 2006 and 2008 on the site of the earlier historic core (HLC\_PK 34948).

To the north of Leeds Road is a zone of modern industry and commerce. The small industrial park contains commercial warehouses and an auction mart which was established between 1996 and 1999 on the site of the former Girlington Works and West Riding Gravel Quarry, both in operation after 1932 (HLC\_PK 23010).



Figure 302. Zone map of Rothwell's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

## **Rural hinterland**

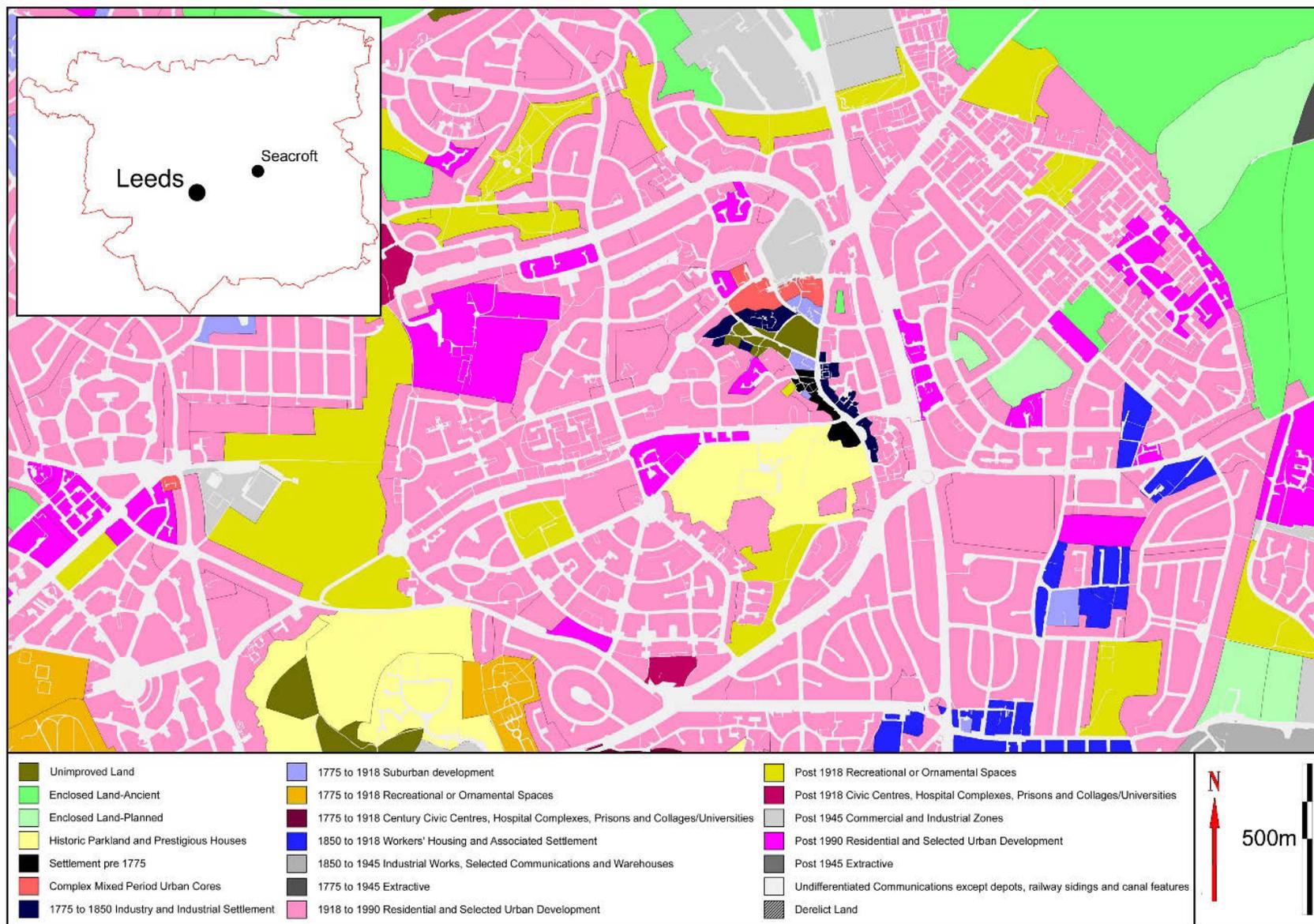
Rothwell was the largest of three settlements in this locality. Oulton was a village 1.5 km to the east and Carlton was a village situated 1.2km to the southwest. Carlton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and Oulton in 1180 (Smith. A.H. 1961. Part II. pp.137 & 141). Both probably originated as medieval villages. Oulton contains a manor house of late 16<sup>th</sup> century date and several other historically important buildings (Images of England UID 342094). Carlton Hall also dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. All three villages probably had associated open field systems. Both village now have a zone of modern housing, though Carlton is the least developed. Where not developed, the fields around the three villages have been subject to over 50% agglomeration in the both the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.

One important surviving landscape feature is Oulton Hall Park. The Hall and Park were originally developed by a local banker called John Blayds. The original house was modified after enclosure of the surrounding common land in 1809 (HLC\_PK 13288). Oulton Park was designated as a Registered Park and Garden by English Heritage in c1984 (now a golf course and hotel).

Millennium Park situated 1.5km to the northeast of the town was established c.2000 on the former the site of Rothwell Haigh Collieries (Fanny Pit) which operated here between 1950 and 1983 (HLC\_PK 13590).

#### 4.2.30 Seacroft

Figure 303. Zone study area map of the Seacroft locality



## **Overview**

Seacroft originated as a village perhaps of ancient origins. It has managed to retain some early historic character despite the surrounding area being extensively developed from the post-war period with housing. Once rural in its setting Seacroft is now connected to the wider Leeds urban conurbation by continuous and largely residential development. Seacroft is situated in an elevated position on the southern side of Whin Moor. The land drops to the west to Wyke Beck, otherwise the land remains elevated and gently rolling until it drops to the Aire Valley around 5.5km to the south. Seacroft is situated 6.5km to the northeast of the Leeds City core in the Township of Seacroft (90m AOD. OS ref 43,714, 435860). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of rocks.

## **Historic core**

Seacroft is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.121). The Venerable Bede records the battle of Winwaed between King Oswy's forces and the invading Mercians under King Penda. Bede gives this as taking place near Seacroft on 15 November 655. The name (originally Saecroft) is of Saxon origins. The "Sae" prefix meaning pool or lake and "croft" meaning enclosure or farm. In 1643 a skirmish between Royalists for Charles I and a small group of Roundheads under Thomas Fairfax took place at Seacroft.

The Seacroft depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping was a linear development along what is now the north-south route of York Road (e.g. HLC\_PK 19148 & 19145). York Road was wide and irregular in the village core. It opened out on to "The Green" at its northern end. This was probably a village green in the true sense. The green attracted settlement around its triangular perimeter. The form suggests early, perhaps Anglo Saxon origins. Seacroft Hall was set in parkland to the west of York Road. The hall, now demolished, was built probably in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 13444). The park is now occupied by the Leeds East Academy. An earlier Seacroft hall was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and refurbished in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It may have been in the same location as a manor referred to in 1341. It is likely that Seacroft was village settlement in the middle ages. Enclosed fields of the medieval stripfield form are identifiable on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping particularly to the northeast of the village. The rural hinterland would have held commons and grange farms run by the monastic houses and other institutes such as the Hospitallers and Knights Templars before merging with the open field systems of adjacent villages.

Seacroft contains several Listed buildings. These comprise The Grange built in 1837 but possibly replacing a 1637 hall, a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century public house, the Church of St James built in 1845-46 and two mid-18<sup>th</sup> to early-19<sup>th</sup> century houses (Images of England UID 465463, 465462, 465846, 465844 & 465845). The buildings reflect Industrial Period development rather than earlier vernacular building traditions.

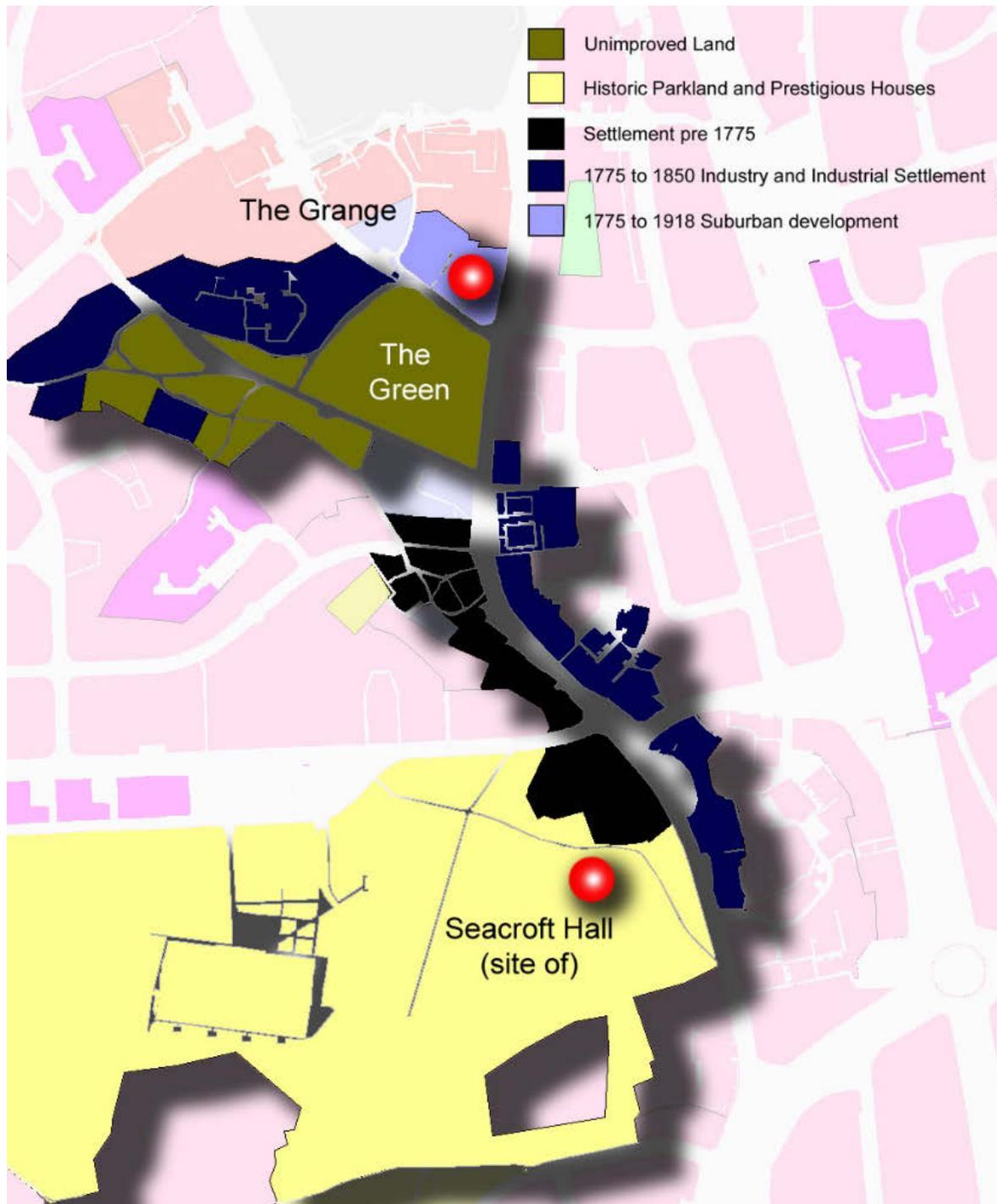


Figure 304. Zone map of Seacroft's historic settlement (not to scale)

## **Industrial Period development**

Seacroft remained largely rural in character into the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The closest industrial site was Seacroft Mill, a 19<sup>th</sup> century windmill located 400m to the north east of the green (HLC\_PK 12711). The manorial mill may have been Foundry Mill located 1.3km to the south west of the village on the far side of Seacroft Hall Park (HLC\_PK 13160). The village gained a few short rows of terraced houses and a few village institutes such as St James' Church and a Methodist chapel. Three farms were named within the village core on late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping which suggests an agricultural based economy. There were a few small coal pits depicted in the rural hinterland in the 19<sup>th</sup> century: these were Brian Pit, Mary Pit and Victoria Pit (e.g. HLC\_PK 14359 & 12924). The pits were all located to the south of the village.

It is possible that Seacroft was protected from excessive Industrial Period development by virtue of it being the location of villas as a high status suburb of Leeds. Seacroft Hall was only one of several halls in this vicinity. For example, Killingbeck Hall and Manston hall were both located to the south of Seacroft (HLC\_PK 14760 & 13138). Both halls were of the Industrial Period and both had parkland landscapes.

Larger scale development was occurring in the Cross Gates, Halton and Killingbeck localities 1km to the south of the village. This was the location of Cross Gates Station which opened in 1834 and the Killingbeck Colliery (HLC\_PK 14403 & 13142). Halton and Cross Gates did develop small zones of terraced houses, though these were small scale compared to other Leeds villages (e.g. HLC\_PK 12973 & 18880). Industrial Period housing development continued into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Another important addition of the later Industrial Period was Seacroft Hospital. The hospital opened in 1904 as an infectious diseases hospital. Many of the original buildings are still extant. The hospital was built in the former private parkland of Manston Hall (HLC\_PK 13138).

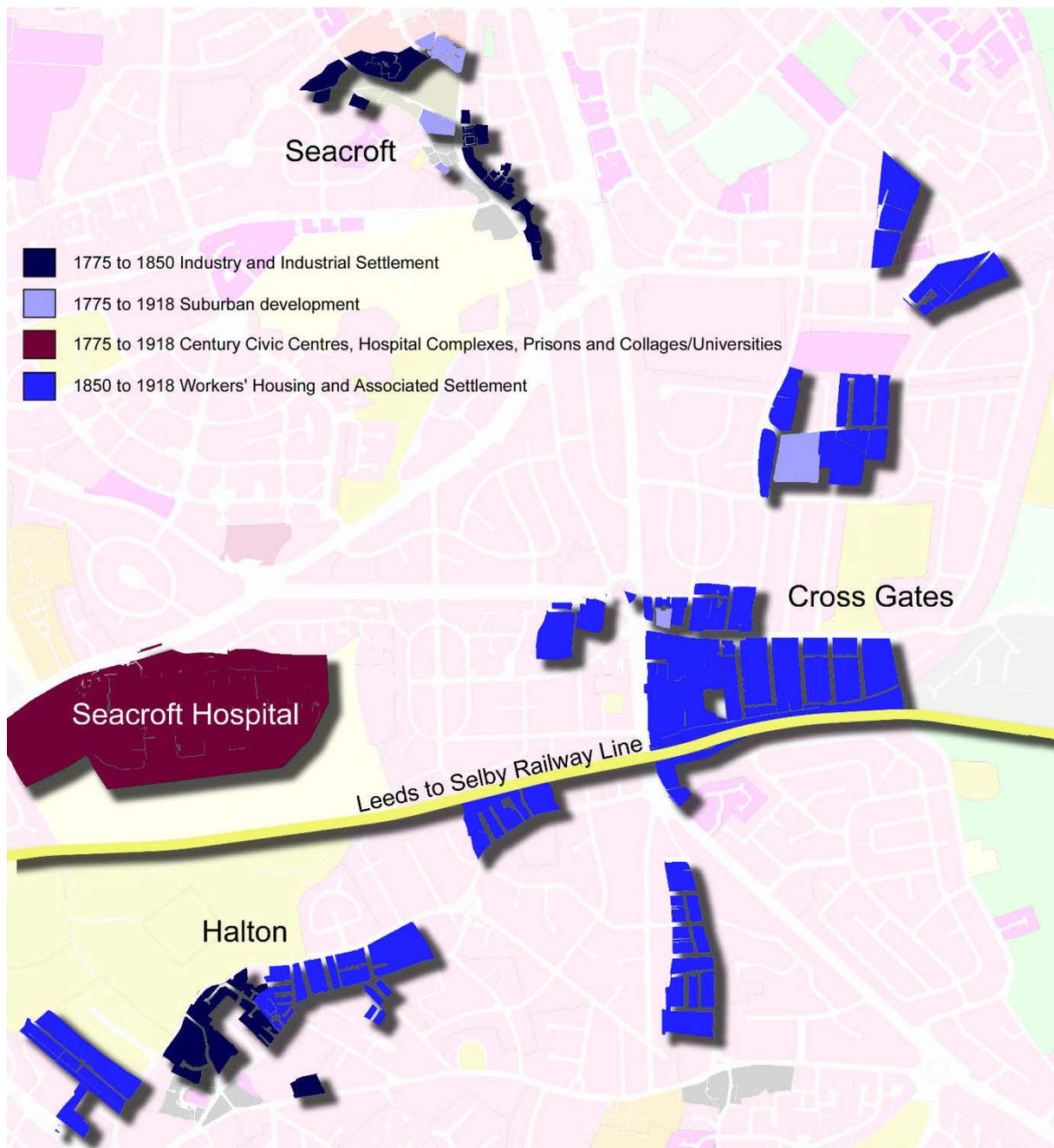


Figure 305. Zone map of Seacroft's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

### 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

York Road today partly retains a village like historic character. On the southern approach there are one or two early Industrial Period cottages and a large playing field which represents the former Seacroft Hall Park. The area contains modern housing estates which encroach upon the east side of the road. The frequency of cottages increases towards the northern end of York Road, although 20<sup>th</sup> century housing is still a dominating presence. The historic green has been preserved and is overlooked by a mix of cottages, St James' Church and 20<sup>th</sup> century social housing. The Grange survives at the northern end of The Green but this has become subsumed by post 1990 apartment developments. Further north, the

character is firmly 20<sup>th</sup> century with further housing, high-rise flats, an estate precinct and the Seacroft Ring Road. The windmill survives as part of a hotel complex but it has lost its sails.

The large scale housing development around Seacroft did not begin until the post-war period. In 1934, Leeds City Council bought 400 hectares for municipal housing and after World War II the majority of houses and blocks of flats were built. The council had planned for Seacroft to be a *"satellite town within the city boundary"*. In addition to housing, Seacroft would have local amenities such as shop parades, a civic centre, recreation grounds and a bus station. The estates concentrated around two specially constructed routes from Leeds, North Parkway and South Parkway. Development began in the 1950s.

The village core is now surrounded by a continuous zone of housing development. Much of it is social housing. The nearest agricultural land lies 1.3km to the northeast. Examples of estates include Parklands built in the late 1940s to early 1950s to the west of Seacroft and the Mill Green Road Estate built in the 1950s to the east (HLC\_PK 13160 & 12833). Schools to the east of Seacroft village include the Swarcliffe Primary School built during the period 1956-70 and the St Theresa's Catholic Primary School of late 1950s to early 1960s date (HLC\_PK 12784 & 12837). To the east is the Beechwood Primary and Nursery late 1950s to 1960s date and the Parklands County Primary School built around 1950 (HLC\_PK 12697 & 13991). The Leeds East Academy was established as the Parklands High School in 1954 in the grounds to Seacroft Hall Park. The hall has been demolished but the park partly survives (HLC\_PK 13444).

The area to the north of the village green represents a small commercial and civic core: Seacroft Crescent was built in the 1960s with shops, a library, medical centre and clinic (HLC\_PK 17684). The part of the civic centre was redeveloped after 1990 as the Seacroft Green Shopping Centre which incorporates Seacroft bus station (HLC\_PK 13984).

Parts of the Wike Beck valley and a few of the tributary streams to the west of Seacroft were partly preserved as public parks urban green spaces probably through planning decisions made in the 1950s, although field boundaries and rural settlement has been lost in these area (e.g. HLC\_PK 12686, 12707 & 13729).

Post 1990 development tends to be small scale, frequently occurring as redevelopment of post-war housing (e.g. HLC\_PK 13993, 12832 & 13990). The largest single post 1990 development is the David Young Community Academy which was built around 2005 on the site of the c.1950s Foxhill School (e.g. HLC\_PK 12696).

Northwards beyond the housing development of Seacroft is a large industrial zone: Seacroft Industrial Estate originated in the late 1950 to 1960s and continued to expand in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 12665& 12615).

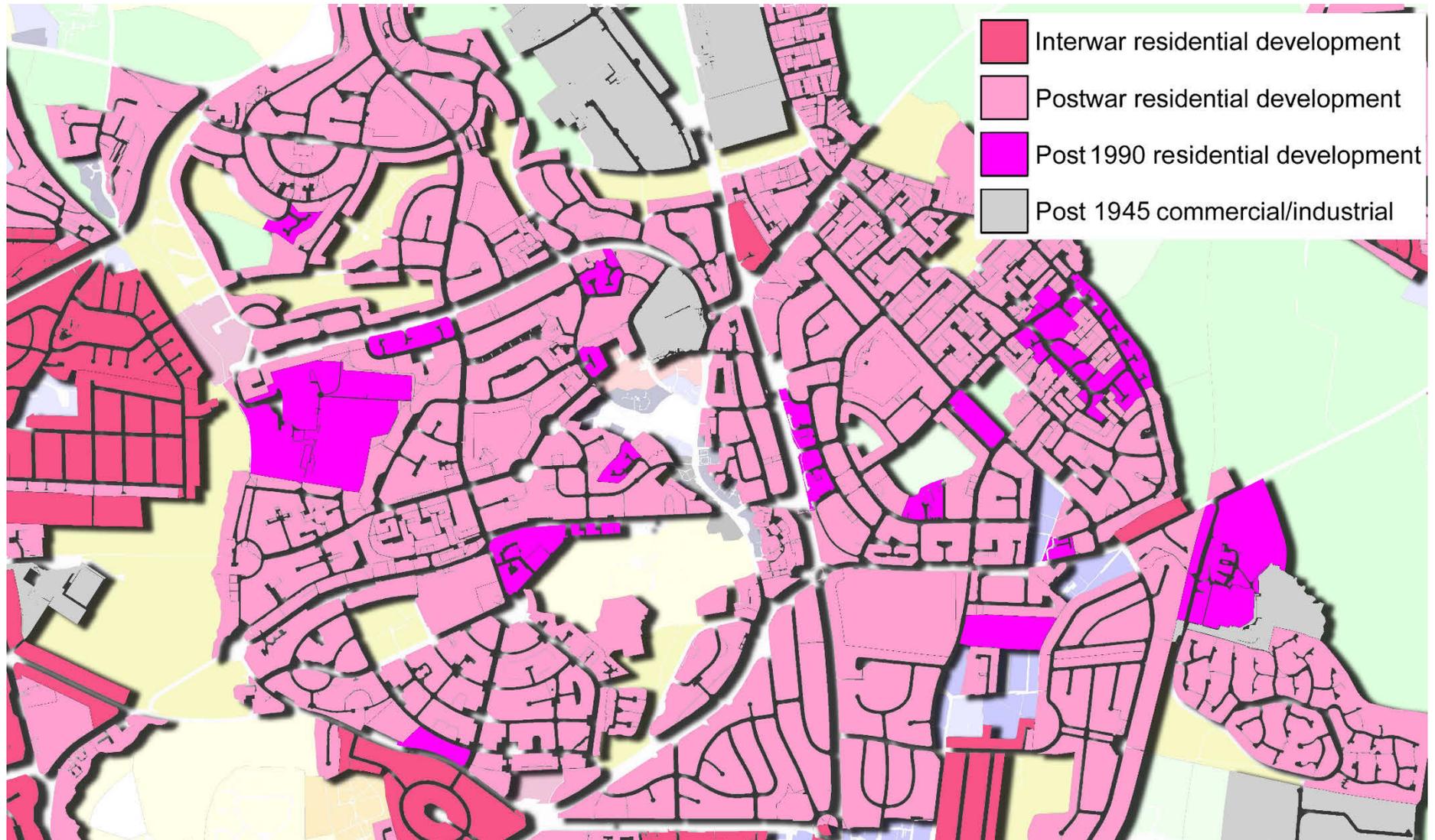
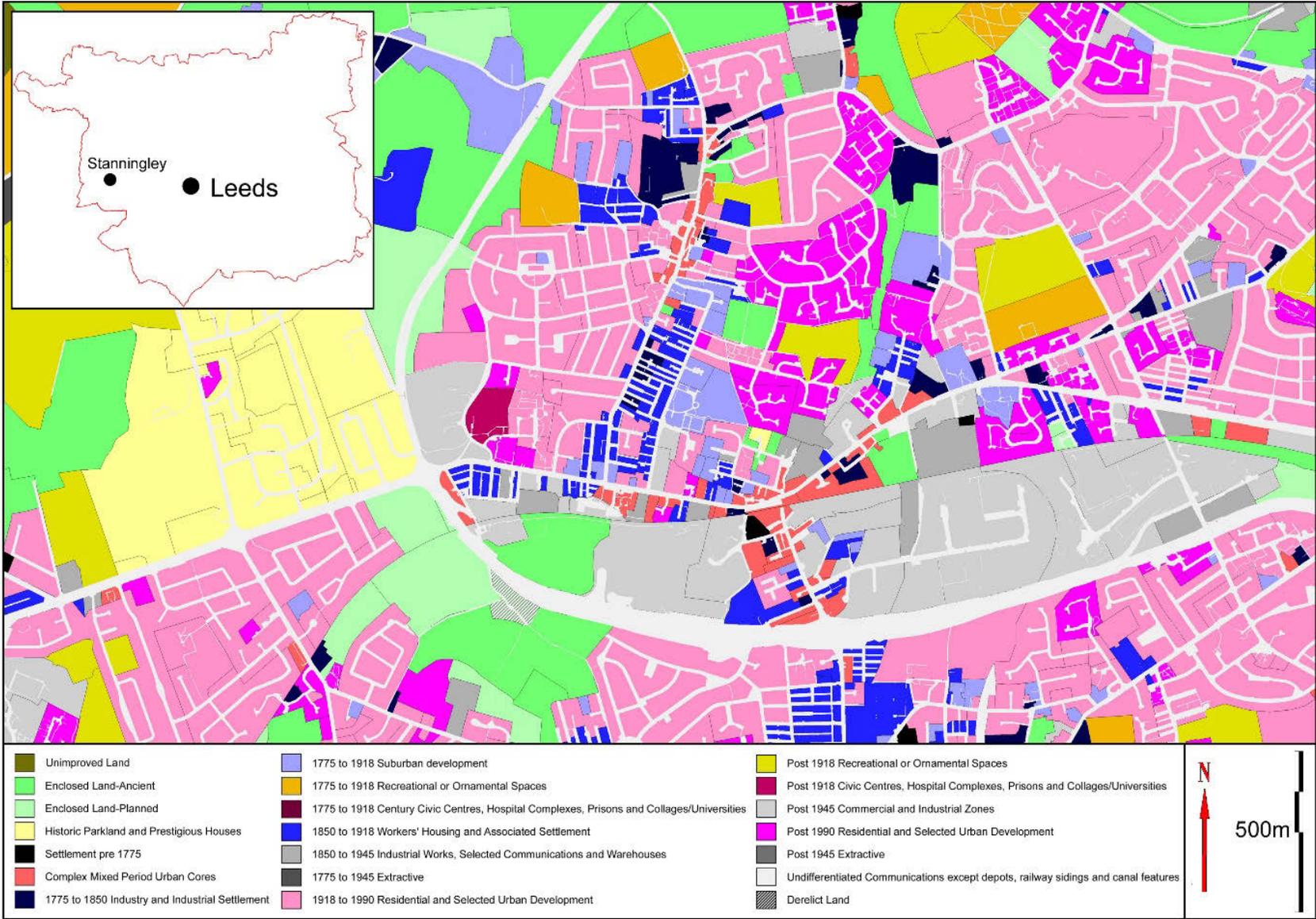


Figure 306. Zone map of Seacroft's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

#### **4.2.31 Stanningley**

Figure 307.  
 Zone study  
 area map of  
 the  
 Stanningley  
 locality



## Overview

Stanningley was a village which was present in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and is recorded in 1562. Surrounding field boundary patterns depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping hint at medieval origins although this is speculation. Industry was present in the settlement by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with both mills, foundries and early Industrial Period settlement. Industrial Period development continued into the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with further mills and settlement and with the introduction of large scale railway sidings. Stanningley is connected through continuous urban development to Leeds as well as the nearby settlements of Pudsey, Bramley and Farsley. Stanningley sits in a hillside position below the conical Owlcotes Hill situated around 1km to the southwest. The land drops to the north into the Aire Valley. The River Aire is situated around 2km from the settlement core. The valley system to the south contains Tyersal Beck leading to Pudsey Beck. The land rises only to the west towards Calverley Moor which had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Stanningley is located around 8km to the north-west of the Leeds City centre at the boundary of three Townships: Calverley with Farsley, Bramley & Pudsey (120m AOD. OS ref 421997, 434367). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measure Group of rocks.

## Historic core

The historic core of Stanningley, as depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping, was a detached linear development running along the northeast-southwest route of Town Street (e.g. HLC\_PK 38229). Settlement ran for around 850m from the junction of Stanningley Road in the east to the continuation onto Bradford Road in the west. At the western end was a fold of yard developments around Varley Street, King Street, Richardshaw and a yard formerly known as Varley Square.

There is nothing to suggest ancient origins. A rapid visual survey along Richardshaw Lane, Bradford Road and Town Street reveals building largely of the Industrial Period with a few later additions (Google Street View 2016). The character is a mix of small scale commercial and domestic buildings with a few larger workshops and institutes such as chapels. The scale is small and construction is piecemeal. There is nothing which appears to predate the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A few of the small cottages retain late vernacular styling such as square section window mullions. There are also ashlar fronted terraced rows and shops and terraces of the high Victorian period. The towns Listed buildings comprise largely 19<sup>th</sup> century religious buildings including a Baptist Chapel of 1827, the Church of St Thomas of 1841, the Church of St Paul of 1853, a Methodist Chapel of 1856 and a Congregational Chapel of 1852 (Images of England UID341912, 465365, 341909, 341869 & 341868). The earliest Listed

building is a house off Town Street dating to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century although the context of this house in relation to the settlement is unclear (images of England UID 423124). Leigh House and the Old Vicarage are two double ashlar fronted houses to the west of the town which suggest suburban aspirations in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Images of England UID 423122 & 341908).

The origins of Stanningley as a medieval village cannot be confirmed given available resources. “Stannyngley” is first identified in historic records in 1562 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part III. p.137). The linear form is suggestive of a post Conquest planned village. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicts fields with long sinuous boundaries to the northwest and south which imply former enclosed medieval stripfields but the associations are not clear. Those to the northwest also join with the nearby village of Farsley and those to the south with Pudsey. Both Farsley and Pudsey were mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Smith, A.H. 1961 Part III. pp.228 & 236). The land to the immediate east of Pudsey was Swinnow Moor, a common which had been enclosed by c.1850. A few of the strips do respect Town Street both to the north and south of the route which, in balance, does imply a medieval village.

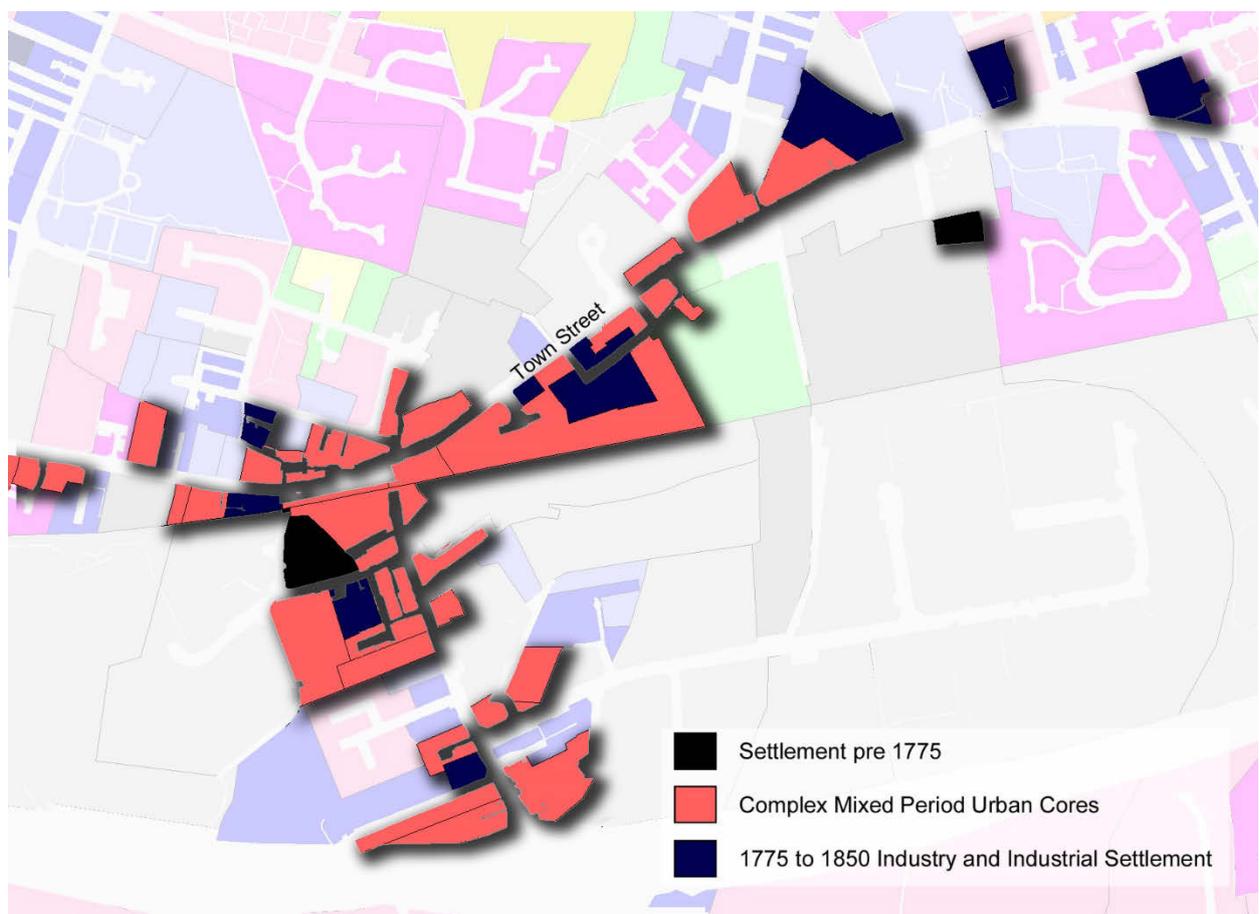


Figure 308. Zone map of Stanningley's historic settlement (not to scale)

## Industrial Period development

The historic core of Stanningley as we see it today appears to be a mix of Industrial Period development, possibly originating as a site of domestic textile production. Certainly by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Stanningley had developed as a local centre of mechanised industry. OS mapping of this time depicted three mills within the town core, Low Mill, Providence Mill and Varley's Mill (HLC\_PK 15395 & 43539). All were engaged in wool or worsted production. The town also included two medium scale foundries: Old Foundry to the north of Stanningley and New Foundry to the south (HLC\_PK 43536 & 43527). There were probably many other unnamed works not described on contemporary mapping.

Industrial development continued into the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century on a larger scale. The number of mills and foundries increased and those works already present were extended. A list of the industrial works identified in the town on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping is presented below. The numbers refer to Figure 309 below:

1. Providence Mill. Woollen Pre c.1850 .Demolished. Now part of a retail park. Part of HLC\_PK 15395
2. Upper Mill. Probably woollen. Possibly pre c.1850 though unnamed. Demolished. Now modern factory. HLC\_PK 45690
3. Varley's Mill. Woollen and worsted. Pre c.1850. Now part of a retail park. Part of HLC\_PK 15395
4. Wood Nook Boiler Works. Post c.1850. Partial survival. Now a heavy engineering works. HLC\_PK 43554
5. Providence Foundry (iron). Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a modern industrial site. HLC\_PK 45681
6. Victoria Foundry (iron). Post c.1850. Possibly extant though building now clad and reused. HLC\_PK 45682
7. Upper Cape Mill. Woollen. Established as Low Mill before c.1850. Later phase appears extant. HLC\_PK 43539
8. Stanningley Iron works. Established as The Old Foundry before c.1850. Demolished. Now a business park. HLC\_PK 43536
9. New Foundry. Pre c.1850. Replaced by railway sidings by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Now a depot. HLC\_PK 43527
10. Albion Iron Works. Post c.1850. Fragmentary survival. Area now derelict. HLC\_PK 33347

11. Grangefield Mill. Post c.1850. Partial survival. Now modern industrial sheds. HLC\_PK  
45680

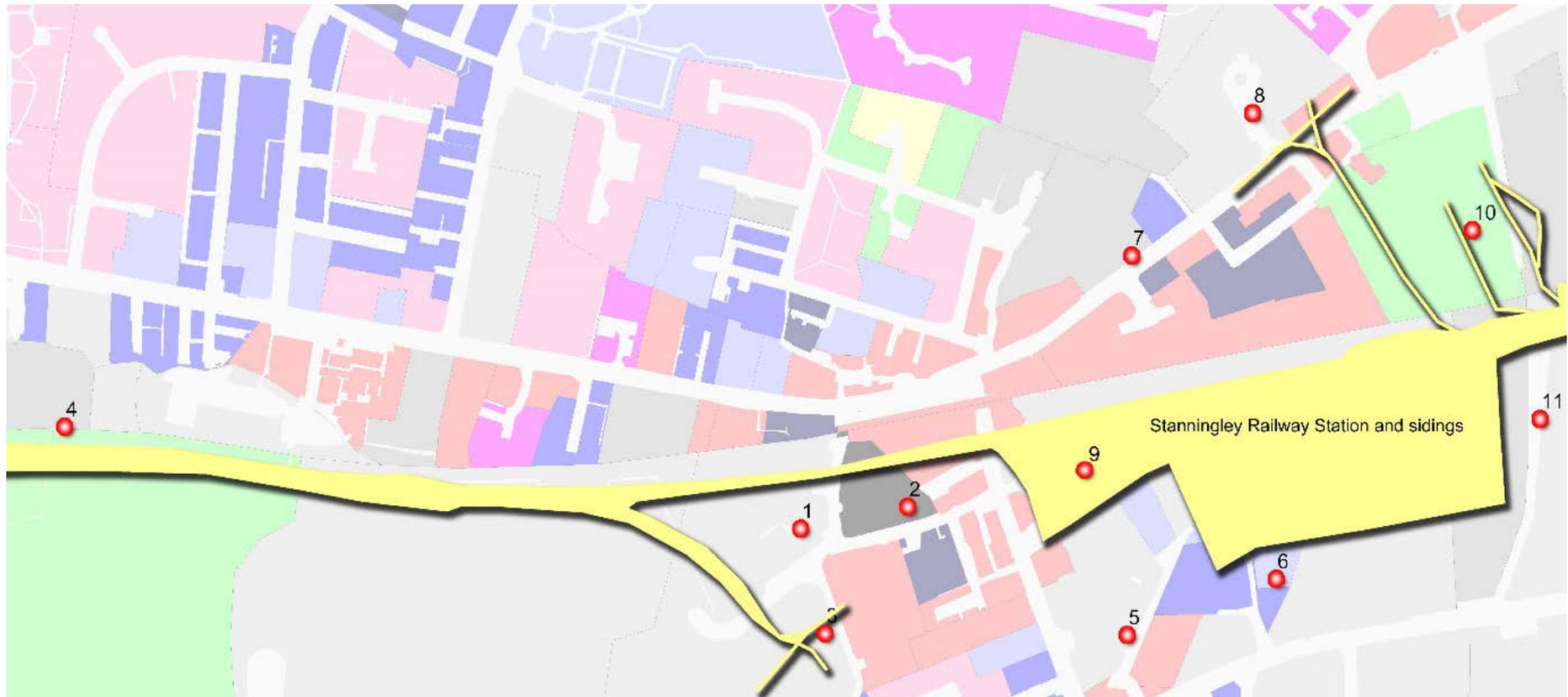


Figure 309. Distribution of industrial works and railway features in Stanningley location as depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (not to scale)

Other mills were constructed in the rural hinterland in the direction of Pudsey and Farsley. Another 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial innovation was the introduction of the railway. Stanningley Railway Station opened in 1854. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century it had developed a large area of railway sidings with further industrial sidings leading to Stanningley Iron Works, Albion Iron Works and Varley's Mill which had developed into a large scale combination mill by this time. The Station closed in 1968 (HLC\_PK 43527).

This industrial development also caused an increase in associated Industrial Period settlement. Many of the Listed chapels and churches date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The urban core gained several new purpose built commercial building, though on a small and piecemeal scale. Terraced houses expanded the town both with rows of terraces leading off the main streets and also several grid-iron developments (e.g. HLC\_PK 45594). One of the largest extended the town eastward along Leeds Road and Stanningley Road (e.g. HLC\_PK 33591). The houses in this locality were largely replaced by social housing in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century after a period of dereliction. Development also occurred along Richardshaw Lane to the south of Stanningley and Arthur Street to the north (HLC\_PK 45673 & 45593). Both of these areas have been redeveloped and demonstrate only partial survival of the Industrial Period character. It was in the later Industrial Period that Stanningley became connected with Farsley through a zone of grid-iron terraced houses which were constructed along Old Road (e.g. HLC\_PK 33360, 33362 & 33411). Additional schools and chapels were built in association with a few of the larger developments. The construction of terraced houses continued into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with further gridiron developments expanding previous development around Farsley and also connecting to Pudsey to the south along Richardshaw Lane (e.g. HLC\_PK 27914).

The area to the west of Stanningley, off Bradford Road became a small zone of villas with large gardens. The survival of this zone is poor. Only West Royds House to the north of Stanningley Road survives. The house and grounds survive but became West Royd [Public] Park during Interwar period (HLC\_PK 33344).

Stanningley Park was established between 1894 and 1908 on the northeast side of the town (HLC\_PK 27873).

Although the Industrial Period character is well preserved in the urban core, many of the terraces and villas and a few of the institutes have been lost through redevelopment in the 20<sup>th</sup> through residential and industrial redevelopment. The best survival of terraces can be seen in those houses constructed after 1900.

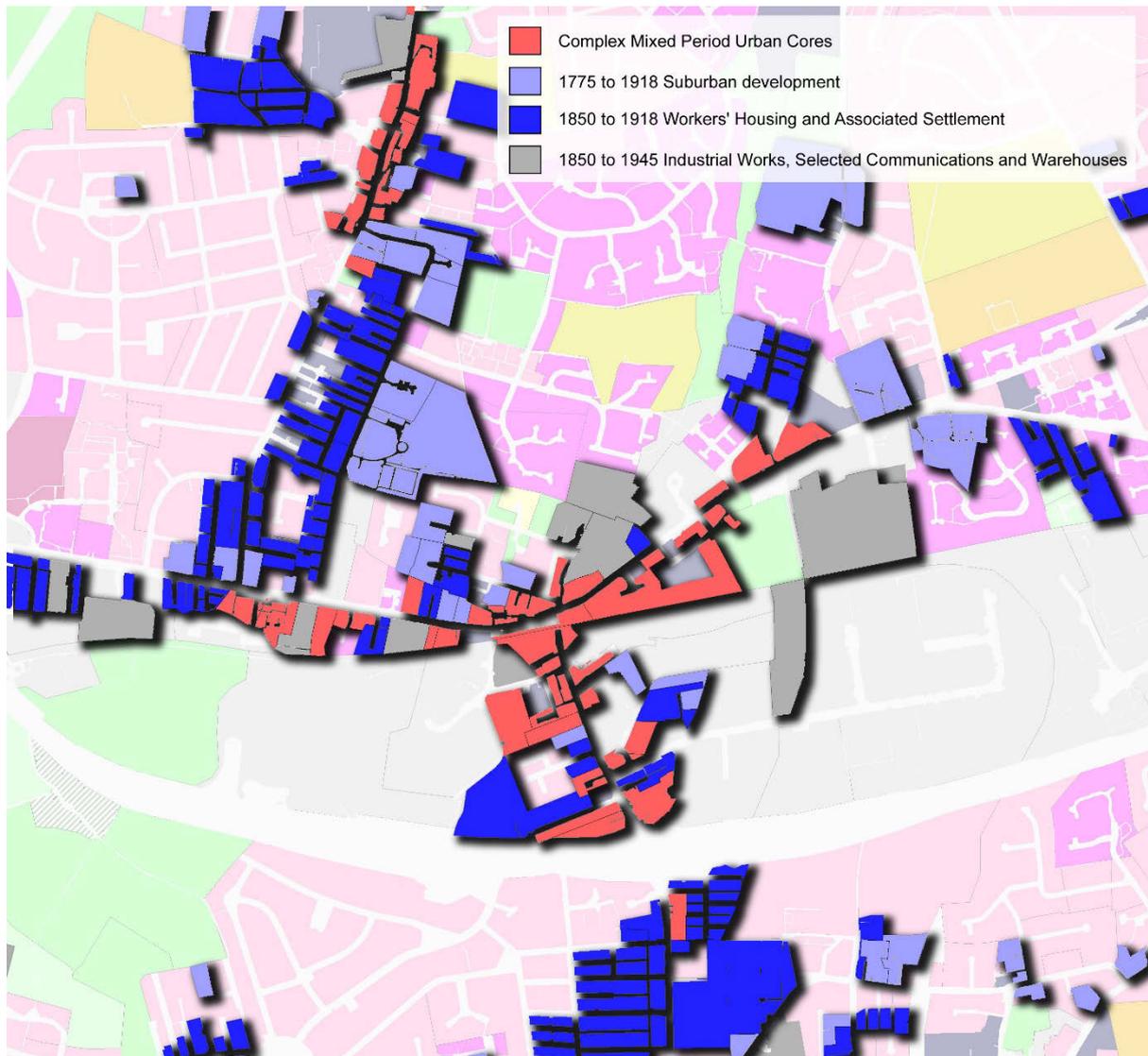


Figure 310. Zone map of Stanningley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

### 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

A large zone of industry developed to the south of the Stanningley. Although a few works were present in this area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century it did not develop fully until the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The zone is over 2km long and fills the area between Town Street leading to Bradford Road and the c.1974 Stanningley Bypass (HLC\_PK 35445). The area to the east is collectively known as the Grangefield Industrial Estate (e.g. HLC\_PK 15339 & 15338). The estate was established from the 1950s and 60s and continued to develop through the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to its current size. The estate contains a mix of large scale industrial and commercial sheds as well as smaller industrial units. The estate replaced an earlier brick works, the Grangefield Mill, fields and a late 19<sup>th</sup> century railway junction. The zone extends westwards with the Owlcotes Centre (HLC\_PK 15336). This is a large-scale retail park with superstores constructed between 1996 and 2001 replacing Varley's Mill, Providence Mill and fields. Industry also occurs as redevelopment at the eastern end of

Town Street and has become a dominating presence on the streetscape in this area. Spring Valley Mills survives from the Industrial Period (HLC\_PK 43539). Butler Way was established between 2002 and 2006 on the site of the former Stanningley Ironworks (HLC\_PK 43536). Other industrial works in this area comprise piecemeal constructed small scale sheds replacing earlier terraced houses (HLC\_PK 45594).

The southern side of Stanningley is dominated by industry. The northern side contains mainly housing estates and associated features. It was in the 20th century that the boundary between Stanningley and Farsley became less distinct. The largest example of Interwar housing is the c6 hectare estate of social housing around Thornfield Avenue located to the northwest of Stanningley (HLC\_PK 15399). This is situated adjacent to a c.16.5 hectare post-war estate around Farfield Avenue. Similar housing development can be seen on the north eastern side of Stanningley but this area is generally considered part of Bramley.

The area to the north of Stanningley contains several small and medium scale housing estates from the post-war period and also a large development dating from the late 1980s to early 1990s: the Spring Bank Road estate contains a mix of detached housing, terraced rows, low-rise flats and maisonettes arranged around cul-de-sacs. It was established on former allotment gardens, nurseries and fields (HLC\_PK 15344). A few post 1990 developments occur on the edge of the Stanningley settlement core occasionally occurring as redevelopment. For example, the Parkcroft estate replaced a post-war engineering works and Norwood Crescent replaced earlier villas and a farm (HLC\_PK 33345 & 29959).

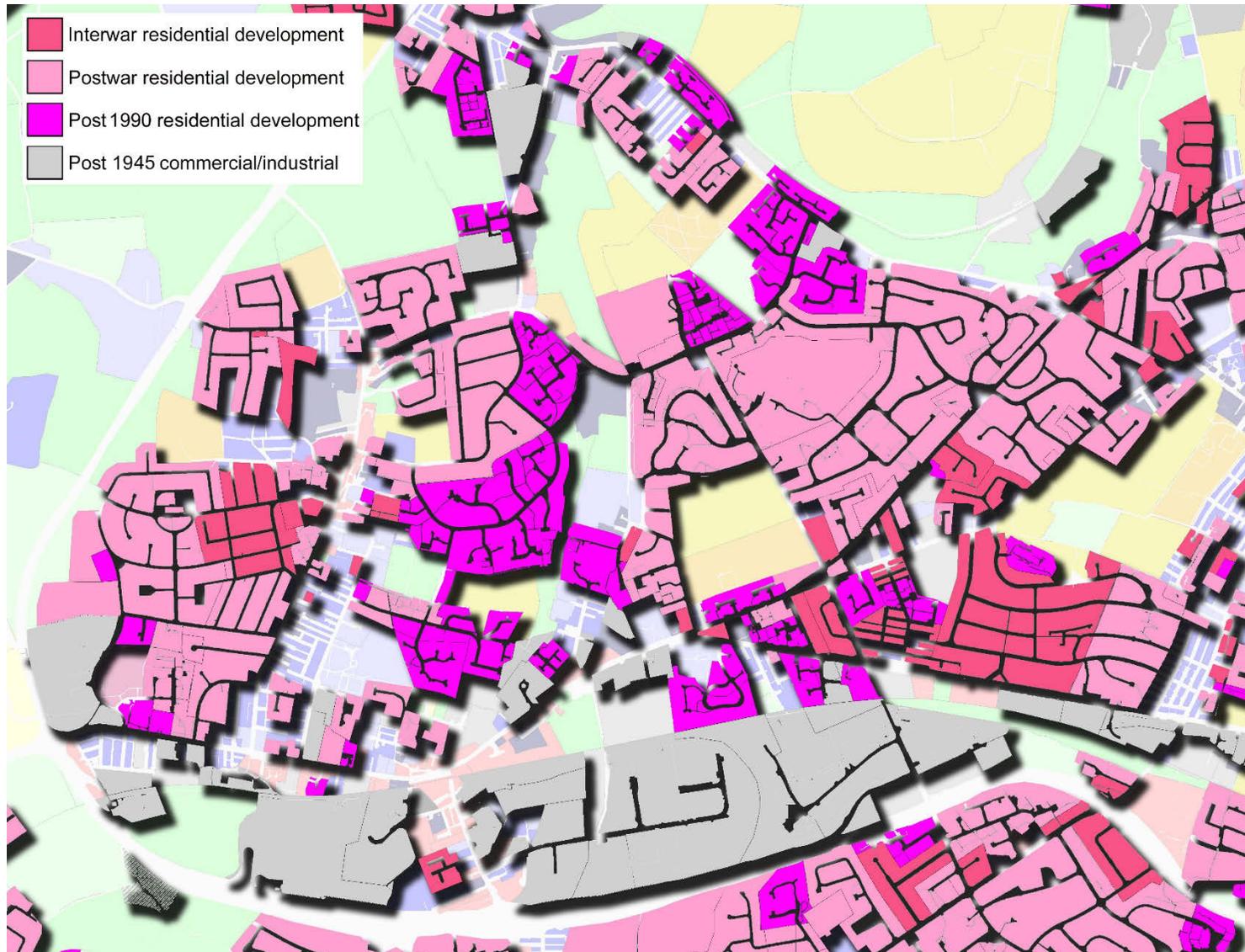


Figure 311. Zone map of Stanningley's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

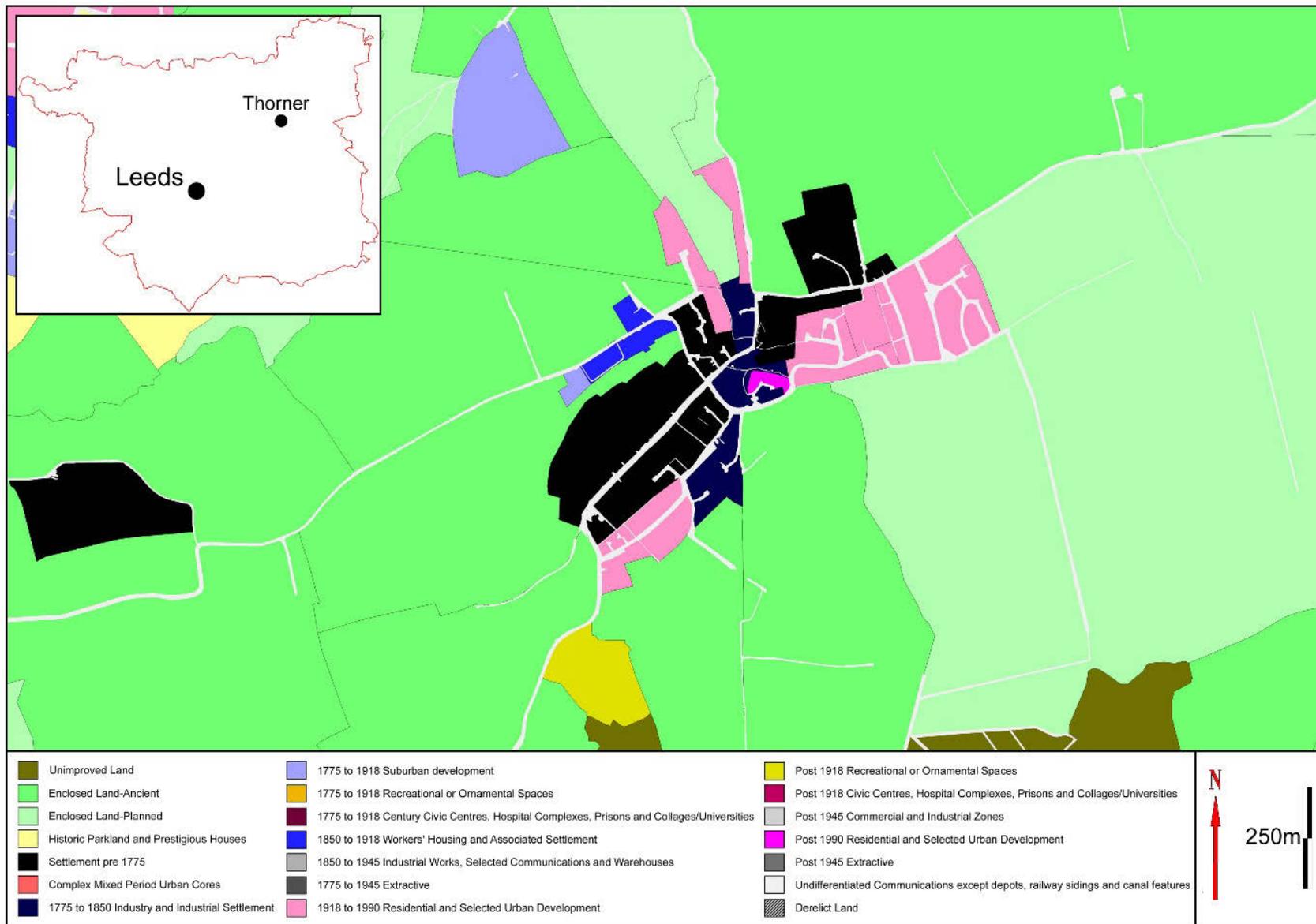
## **Rural hinterland**

The historic core of Stanningley is now entirely surrounded on all sides by urban development. The nearest fields occur around 1km to the north and west representing the edge of the urban peripheries of Leeds. Although the network of lanes depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping appears extant, field boundary patterns have been lost through intense 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development and redevelopment.

Stanningley was one of three “village” settlements in this locality. Farsley was present around 1km to the north and Pudsey 1km to the south. Both these settlements were probably villages in the middle ages with associated open fields systems with a shared common, Swinnow Moor. The density of rural settlement was low in this locality suggesting that farms were contained within the village cores. A few pre c.1850 farms were present to the west of Stanningley, though little is known of their origins and none were observed as surviving within 1.5 km.

#### 4.2.32 Thorner

Figure 312. Zone study area map of the Thorner locality



## **Overview**

Thorner is a village with medieval origins. As a village it has remained rural both in character and setting, having escaped the excessive Industrial Period and modern development seen in other Leeds settlements. Thorner has gained residential zone of largely 20<sup>th</sup> century date and this occurs as a few individual rows and a small zone to the east of the village, leaving the high street well preserved. Thorner is situated on the south side of Mill Beck leading to Thorner Beck. The beck flows to the northeast to become Milner Beck then Bramham Beck eventually meeting the River Wharfe 8km to the north east at Boston Spar. The hills in this locality are low and rolling. The land rises to the south to meet Thorner Moor and to the east to Whinmoor. Both moors had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The area to the north of Thorner Beck contains the low Stubbing Moor and the Bardsey Beck valley system which also joins the River Wharfe, to the north of Thorner at Collingham. Thorner is located 10.5km to the northeast of the Leeds City core in the Township of Thorner (80m AOD. OS ref 437830, 440417). The Thorner sits at the junction between Magnesian limestone to the east, Millstone grit to the northwest and Pennine Lower Coal Measures to the southwest.

## **Historic core**

Thorne is undoubtedly a village of ancient origins. "Torneure" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.103). The name Thorner is derived from the Old English "Thorny Bank" and suggests Anglo-Saxon origins. St Osyth's Well, situated just west of the church towards the stream, is thought to date to the Medieval period. Its dedication to a Viking saint would suggest an early origin for the site.

The settlement as it appears today is a linear development which runs for around 700m from St Peter's Church to the northeast to Mill Beck which forms the western boundary of the settlement (HLC\_PK 17485). It is an archetypal planned village layout of post Conquest date. The Main Street of Thorner probably originated as a result of the acquisition of a market in 1245. The base and stump of a medieval market cross is present in gardens off Butts Garth to the south of the village. The street is wide and ideal for use as a market street. Planned "crofts and tofts" have been built either side of this street in a measured and orderly manner, with their property boundaries stretching back to Mill Beck on the North side while Butts Garth probably originated as a medieval back lane to the South. This medieval layout is still recognisable on modern maps and on the ground.

Typically the church and manor house often fall at the far end of the medieval high street in planned villages and Thorner is no exception. Both St Peter's Church, which has a 15<sup>th</sup> century tower but may have an earlier foundation date, and Manor Farm occur at the north

eastern end of the village (HLC\_PK 12630 & 17490). The present day Manor Farm occupies a block of land to the north of the village. It is far more substantial than the ordinary tenant holdings along Main Street and is thought to have been the site of the Medieval Rectory Manor. The farm site also contains a large late medieval timber framed and aisled tithe barn at Manor Farm. If this was a rectory manor, the presence of such a large tithe barn suggest the church held a substantial amount of land in Thorner. This is was in addition to the medieval manorial complex of the Metham family, which is considered to be located to the southeast of Manor Farm, on what is now the village green on Stead Lane (HLC\_PK 17488. Leeds City Council. 2009. *Thorner. Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*). The Metham Manor may have been a moated site which also contained a regionally important pottery kiln. Excavations of this area revealed several hundred shards of 13<sup>th</sup> century potter which has given its name to Thorner Type Ware. Manor farm may also have had a kiln dating to the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century (Leeds City Council 2009).

Thorner contains many Listed buildings which concentrate mainly on Main Street or in the vicinity of the church. These include the church and a large late medieval timber framed and Manor Farm tithe barn (Images of England UID 425473 & 425469). The Listed buildings along Main Street are of a mixed date. The earliest is No.30 Main Street which is a late 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house which was encased in Stone in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (images of England UID 425492). No.59 Main Street originated in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Images of England UID 425497). No. 6 and 26 Main Street area also 17<sup>th</sup> century in origin (Images of England UID 425490 & 425487). No. 88 Main Street dates to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Images of England UID 42597). Most of the Listed buildings are indicative of Thorner's early 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century development as a rural market town with several examples of double fronted houses, cottages and farms from within that date range (i.e. Images of England UID 425486, 425485 & 425707). The archaeological evidence of a built environment demonstrates a continuous and relatively well preserved built heritage which dates to from the medieval period to present.

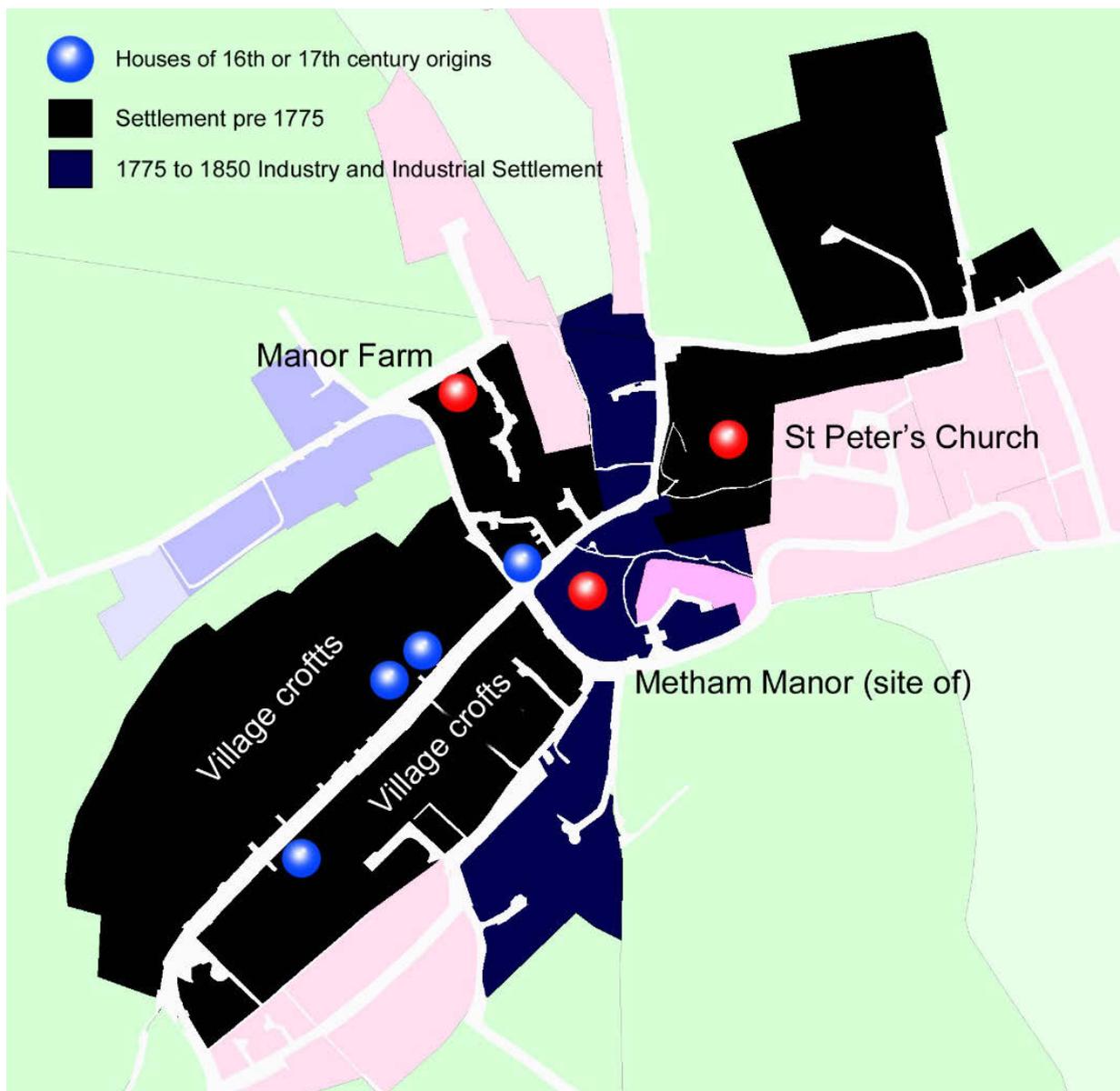


Figure 313. Zone map of Thorner's historic settlement (not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

From the late 18th-century through to the mid-19th century, Thorner started to develop as a textile producing area. A map of Thorner's industries in 1834 by Henry Teal shows a number of weaving houses and malt kilns (Teal as cited in Leeds City Council 2009). In addition to domestic textile and other village workshops, a corn mill was present at the eastern end of the village in the St Peter's Church locality. This was described on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping but was lost by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (No separate HLC record. Part of HLC\_PK 17503). This suggests a change in the economic self-sufficiency of the village during this

period. With the exception of a few quarries, no other industry could be identified in the Thorner locality.

Perhaps the greatest impact of the Industrial Period was the introduction of the railway. In 1876 the railway was introduced, making Thorner a more accessible area from Leeds centre, and resulted in increases in housing, including the erection of terrace housing at Skippon [correct spelling] Terrace (HLC\_PK 17493). The train service to Thorner closed in 1964 (HLC\_PK 17203). The village core was partly transformed with a few new houses and one or two villas were built in the surrounding country side.

### **20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond**

The 20<sup>th</sup> century has made an impact on the historic core, but this is mainly on both the east and west approach. Along Main Street the character remains strongly 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century with mix status housing and the occasion buildings with an agricultural function. Earlier vernacular features are also evident and it is possible some of the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> frontages conceal earlier fabric. Modern housing is present but is unobtrusive and sympathetic. Commercial conversion has been kept to a minimum. The 20<sup>th</sup> century intrudes the most at the eastern end of Main Street with the Mexborough Arms, a small estate of social housing on the edge of the village green and a cul-de-sac of recently built houses (HLC\_PK 17488 & 17490). The area around the Church retains better integrity with a mix of cottages and town houses. Thorner does contains a modest zone of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. This occurs to the east of the village core off Bramham Road. It comprises an Interwar estate of semi-detached houses, the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century Thorner Church of England Primary School and a late 20<sup>th</sup> century estate of detached houses (HLC\_PK 12628, 12629 & 12631). The class attribute is private housing and development occurred on previous undeveloped land. The small estate social housing on the green is described above. Elsewhere, the housing is small scale and suburban with short rows of often named detached and semi-detached houses of predominantly post-war to late 20<sup>th</sup> century date (e.g. HLC\_PK 17486). Late 20<sup>th</sup> century houses on Station Lane were built on the site of Thorner railway Station (HC\_PK 17203).

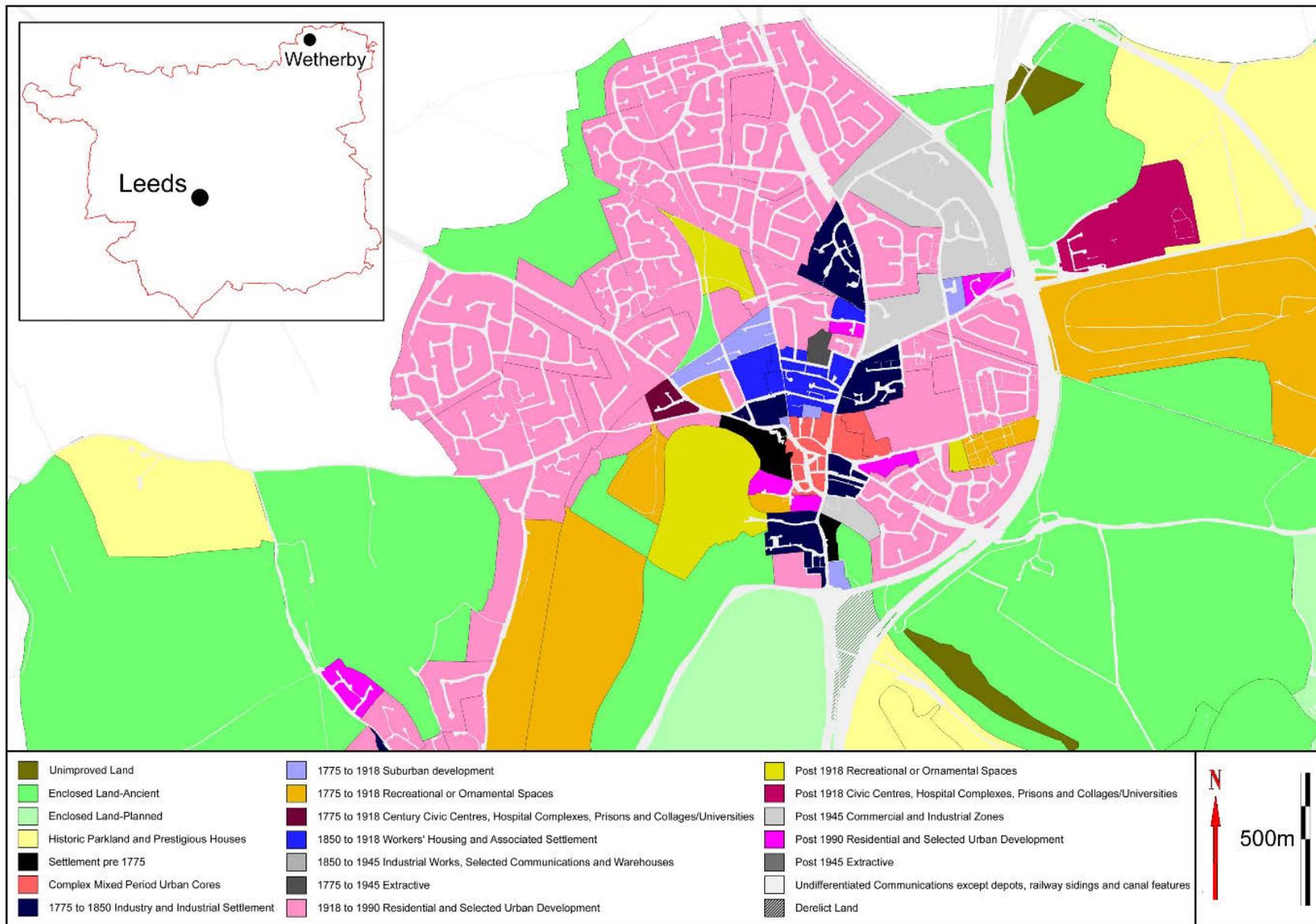
### **Rural hinterland**

Thorner was depicted as a clearly defined village of medieval origins on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Stripfields were most clearly depicted to the south and west of the village core. These were subject to fairly extensive agglomeration in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with over 60% loss of internal boundaries. Thorner Moor to the east of the village may have represent a village common. Farm around the village were relatively low density suggesting the village held most of the farms.

Of particular interest around 850 north of Thorne is Scarcroft Hall Farm, the remains of a medieval moated hall site which suggests an early rural settlement pattern, away from the villages, which was one of dispersed halls and granges (HLC\_PK 17489). The rural hinterland to the north of Thorne does contain a few listed buildings but these are high status mansions of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Images of England UID 425465, 425475 & 425463). 3km to the east of Thorne is Bramham Park. Bramham Park was built in 1698 and its famous landscape laid out over the following 30 years by Robert Benson, 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Bingley (HLC\_PK 12983). The oval shape of the park boundary does suggest earlier origins.

#### **4.2.33 Wetherby**

Figure 314. Zone study area map of the Wetherby locality



## Overview

Wetherby originated as a market town of local if not regional importance in the medieval period. Part of the importance was due to the town's position on the Great North Road at a crossing point of the River Wharfe. A castle once guarded the crossing point of the river. A clue to the town's later success is suggested by the name Drovers' Inn which was named to the south of the river on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Wetherby escaped the excessive industrial development seen in other Leeds district towns, with only little expansion of the town core in the later Industrial Period and a few villas built on the outskirts. Industry within the town supported mainly the local economy. One significant late 19<sup>th</sup> century development was the opening of Wetherby Race Course in 1891. Like most West Yorkshire towns, Wetherby developed residential suburbs in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Development began on a fairly large scale in the Interwar period with estates forming an almost contiguous zone on all sides except to the south of the River Wharfe. Other significant late 20<sup>th</sup> century introductions include the Sandbeck Industrial Estate, the HM Young Offender Institution and the A1 (M) motorway. Wetherby remains a detached suburb in a rural location with a well preserved historic high street and market square. Wetherby is located on the northern banks of the River Wharfe on the low rolling hills on the north eastern edge of the Leeds district. The land drains eastwards from this point to the lowlands of the Vale of York. The Great North road follows a low north-south escarpment with rolling hills to the west and the Vale of York to the east. The subsurface geology consists of the Millstone Grit Group of rocks to the west of the escarpment and Dolomitised Limestone to the east. Wetherby is located 8km to the northeast of the Leeds City centre in the township of Wetherby (28m AOD. OS ref 440368, 448135).

## Historic core

"Wedrebi" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part V. p.38). The name could have derived from the Saxon term "wederbi" which meant "a turn" possibly in a river or from the Scandinavian elements "vedr-by" meaning sheep farmstead. Wetherby existed as a pre-medieval settlement. 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and coins were found during construction works and quarrying in the 19<sup>th</sup> and earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century. The remains indicated the Roman settlement at Wetherby was of substantial size and duration (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). *Wetherby Conservation Area Assessment*). It is unusual if there was a continuation of the Roman settlement into the Anglo Saxon period. The value of Wetherby at the time of Domesday was five carucates (a carucates is the amount of land which could be ploughed by one plough team).

The settlement rose to prominence in the later medieval period after it was granted to the Knights Templars in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The estate included a mill at this time. The Templars were also granted the right hold a weekly market and annual fair in 1240 (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). By the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century Wetherby contained a mill, a bridge, chapel (or chapels) and a castle (Archaeological Services WYAS. 2002). The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS map places the castle on a bow in the river to the west of the town on Scott Lane (HLC\_PK 13674). The castle was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century probably by the Percy family to guard the crossing point of the Wharfe. Reportedly, foundations of a large building were visible above ground on Castle Garth in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These were no longer visible in 1882, but excavations in 1882 revealed stone foundations and vaults (WYHER PRN 4397). There has been subsequent excavations and part of the site is now scheduled. The earliest recorded account of a chapel is in 1301 (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). The location of the chapel is unknown. Some medieval chapels were built on or near bridges, as at Wakefield and Knottingley. A later chapel is recorded in an area known as Chapel Hill to the north of the Market Place in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (now part of HLC\_PK 15462). Chapel Hill was the name for the east-west running street to the rear of the Town Hall. The 16<sup>th</sup> century chapel was replaced by a parochial chapel in 1763 (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). It is likely that the medieval mill was located on the River Wharfe positioned on the Wetherby side to the west of the Bridge. This area was occupied Wetherby Mills (corn and teasel) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century which was replaced by flats in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 13675). The bridge is first recorded in 1233 (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). No. 13 North Street is named Manor House. Although the house in this position dates from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century it is possible that the name refers to an earlier house in this position (images of England UID 341942).

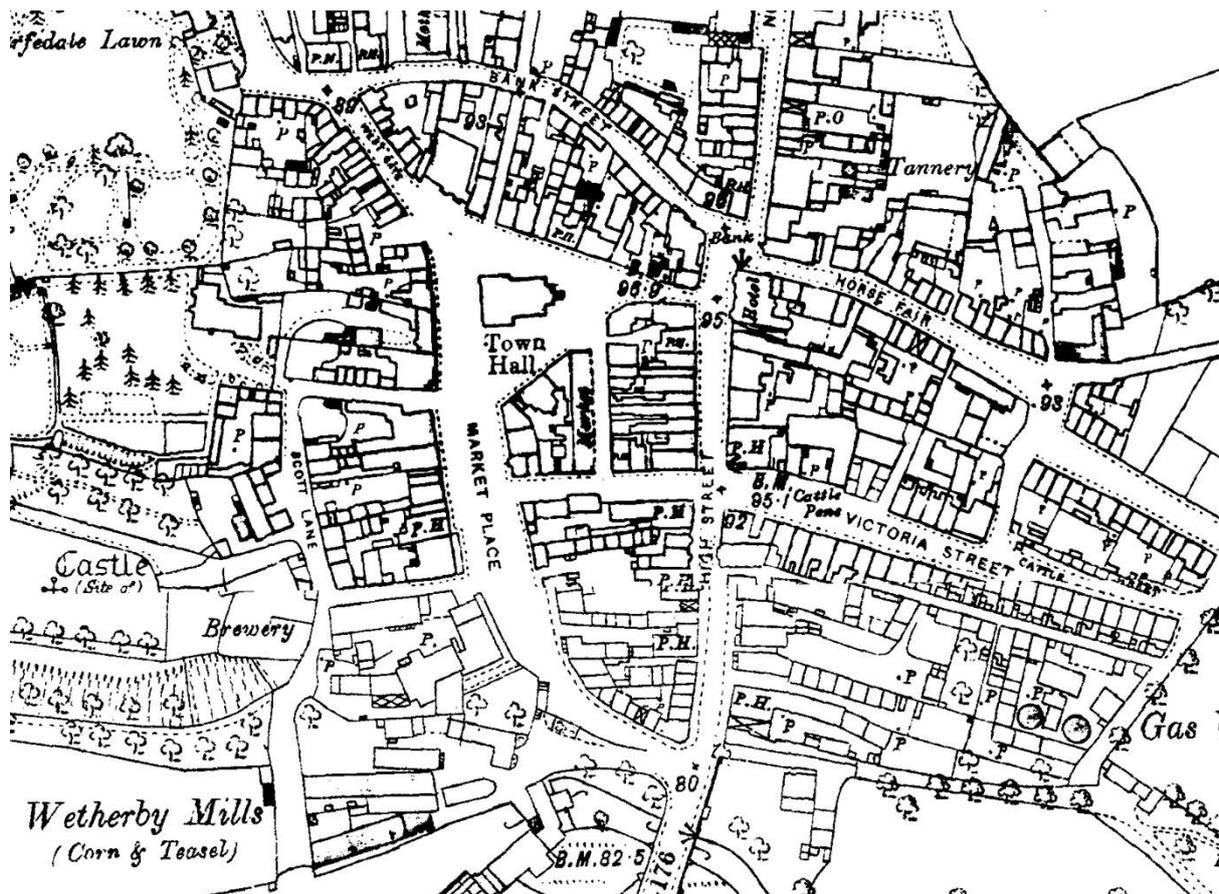


Figure 315. Plan of Wetherby. OS 25" second edition, c.1894 © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Poll tax records of 1379 list a diversity of trades in Wetherby and these included fullers, weavers, tanners, dyers, tailors, rope makers, locksmiths, chaloners (Chalon is a type of cloth), brewers and bakers. The settlement focus was likely to have been Market Place (HLC\_PK 15463). Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicted the historic core of Wetherby formed by High Street running northwards from the bridge crossing. High Street continued north through the village as North Street. Market Street ran from the southern end of High Street curving west and then north. Market Street widened at its northern end to form a triangular green. Market Place was bounded to the north with Chapel Hill and to the north of this was Bank Street. Bank Street and Chapel Hill were curved in plan and together formed an elliptical arrangement of streets in a northwest-south east alignment. The eastern end of the ellipse extended eastwards as Horse Fair.

There are strong indications on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping of croft or burgage plots to both sides of High Street, those to the west also butted Market Place. There may also have been plots to the west of Market Street and north of Bank Lane. Scott Lane may have acted as a

back lane. The plan strongly suggest that these streets formed the medieval core from at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century and indicate a planned post-Conquest settlement. This would coincide with the granting of the estate to the Knights Templars in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century who may have developed to town to exploit its commercial value. In 1318/19 Wetherby was devastated by Scottish raiders and this event would have been followed by a period of rebuild (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). Disaster also occurred in 1723 when the town was partly destroyed by fire. Out of the towns 70 to 80 buildings at least 40 were damaged or destroyed by fire at this time. Although the medieval street pattern is well preserved the face of Wetherby would have been greatly altered in the 18<sup>th</sup> century both due to the fire and the settlement's growth as a market town.

There are around 14 Listed buildings in Wetherby and these include several early 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century inns, townhouses of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, a shambles arcade dating to 1811, an 1829 Methodist Chapel, the Church of St James built in 1839-42, Wetherby Town Hall dating to 1845 (Images of England UID 341943, 341942, 341947, 341919, 341925, 341937). Wetherby Bridge is also Listed. The current bridge dates from a rebuild of 17<sup>th</sup> century date (Images of England UID 341930). The Listed buildings reflect the town's rebuild and growth from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century rather than any ancient development. Buildings from this period still represent a dominant character within the town core. It is possible, however, that Georgian and Victorian shop fronts hide earlier building fabric and it is likely that there are surviving below ground archaeological remains from the medieval period.

Settlement south of the river in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was confined to a few cottages, a farm and a droving inn (HLC\_PK 12177 & 12175).

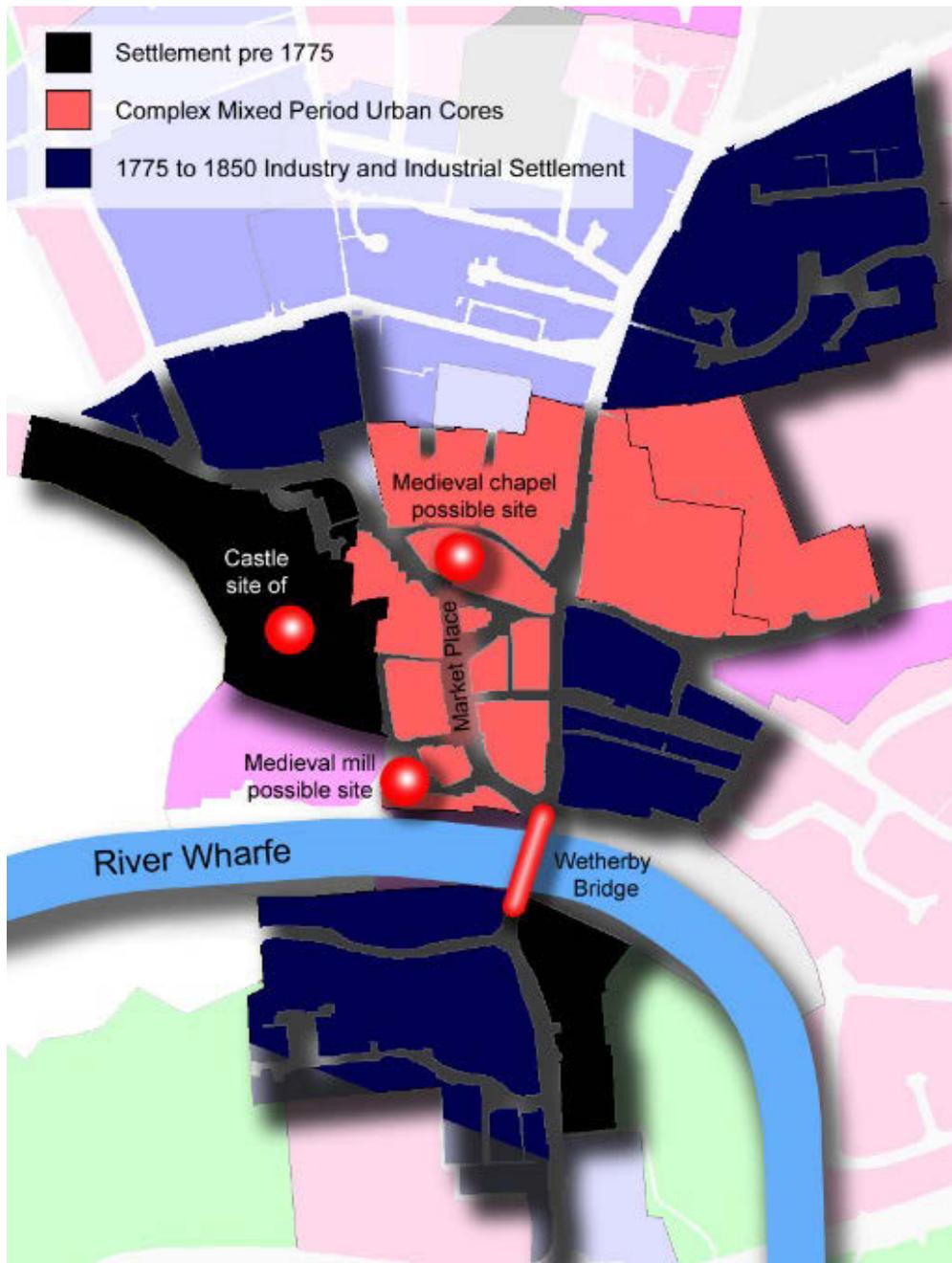


Figure 316.  
Zone map of  
Wetherby's  
historic  
settlement  
(not to scale)

### Industrial Period development

The success of Wetherby in the Industrial Period lay not with industry but largely with commerce. Between 1753 and 1804 there were improvements to the Great North Road and the construction of local turnpikes which led to greatly improved communications. The first recorded mail coach using Wetherby as a staging post was in 1786. Wetherby became a centre for droving with cattle from the north of Britain being taken to London. A census of 1776 recorded 15 inns in the town and OS mapping of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century describes cattle

pens to the east of High Street. The street name Horse Fair also indicates a 19<sup>th</sup> century livestock trade (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002)

Population levels rose from 1114 inhabitants in 1801 to 1657 in 1871, a modest but steady increase (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). Town houses were constructed within the town core which were later converted to shops. Initially Industrial Period development occurred within the boundaries of the town with the street fronts and rear croft plots being redeveloped. The market was improved with the construction of a butcher's shop shambles in 1811. The town expanded beyond its boundaries by the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The parochial St James's Church was built to the north of the town in 1839-42 (HLC\_PK 12161). The town also gained a Methodist Chapel and a Catholic chapel. Terraced lined side streets were constructed particularly to the east and north of the town (e.g. HLC\_PK 15461 & 15279). The west side held a few higher status houses with large gardens next to the river and extending as ribbon development along West End [Road] (HLC\_PK 15464). Villas with small park-like gardens were constructed in the rural hinterland. This outer zone of villas was subsumed by housing in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and a few villas were lost. Others stand in isolation amongst later development with the original context lost.

Industry was indicated within the town on late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping but this was small scale and local. Wetherby Mills was located on the Wharfe to the south of the town (HLC\_PK 13675). A brewery was founded to the immediate north (HLC\_PK 13674). Town gas works were present to the southeast of Wetherby (no separate record. Part of HLC\_PK 15461). A tanner was described to the north of Horse Fair which suggests a local industry associated with the cattle trade (HLC\_PK 12492).

Wetherby Railway Station on the Church Fenton to Harrogate branch of the North Eastern Railway opened in 1848 (HLC\_PK 12467). The station had a small area of sidings and a goods shed. It may have encouraged the development of Wetherby as a detached suburb in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. A few villa status houses were built in the station locality (e.g. HLC\_PLK 12125). Other notable introductions to the town in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century include the Wetherby Cemetery to the east and the Wetherby Union Workhouse to the west (HLC\_PK 12123 & 12149). The workhouse has now been converted to flats. Wetherby Race Course now dominates the eastern side of Wetherby. The race course was opened in 1891 (HLC\_PK 11948).

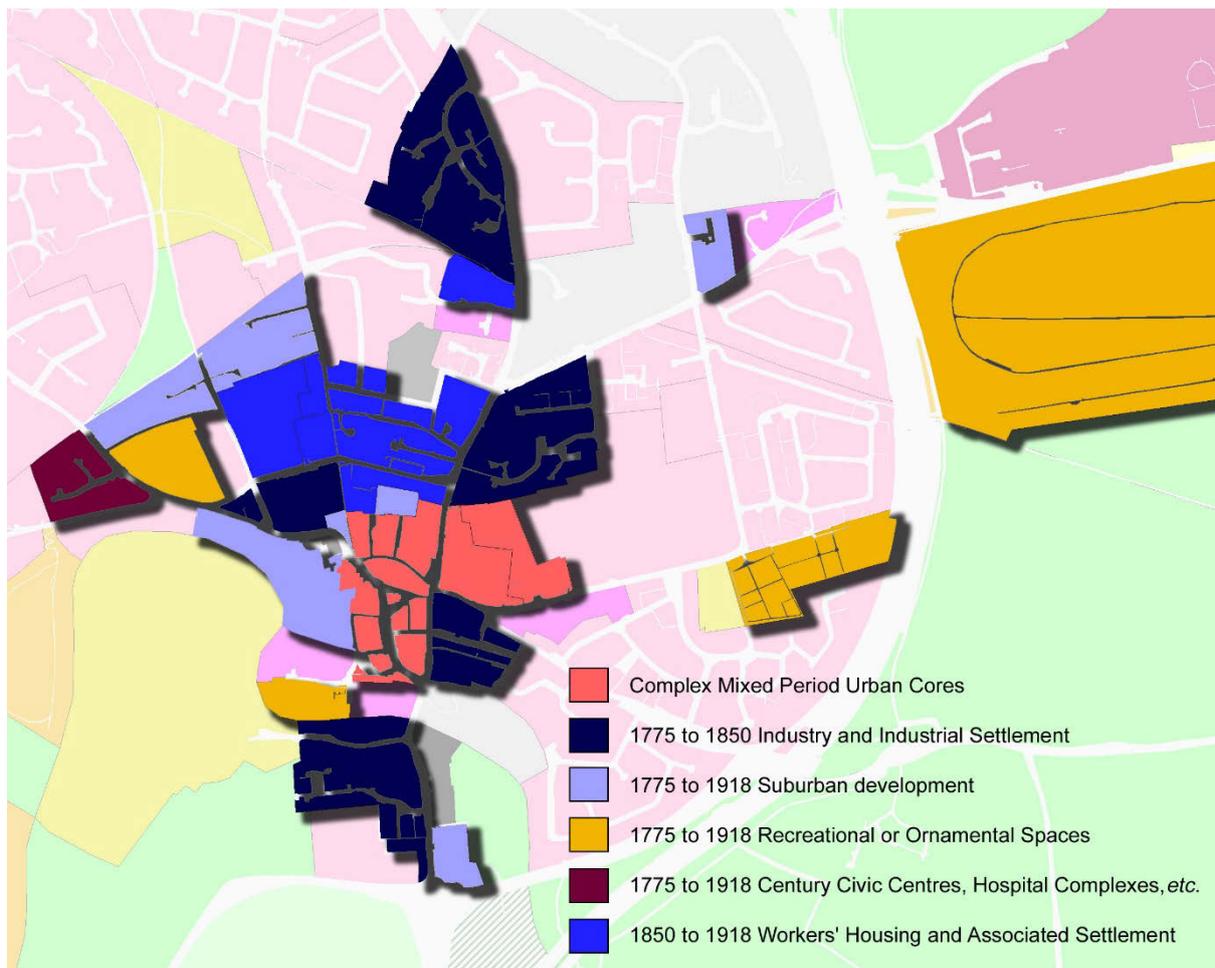


Figure 317. Zone map of Wetherby's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

### 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

A few rows of terraces and other housing types continued to be built into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century along with piecemeal and small scale redevelopment of the town core. The next boom in construction came in the Interwar period with development occurring to all sides of Wetherby except for the land to the south of the river. To the west there was ribbon development and a few streets of detached house along Spofforth Hill (HLC\_PK 12152). The Woodland View estate of semi-detached houses was built to the immediate north of the town and further north in the rural hinterland was the Ainsty Crescent estate at Deighton Gates (HLC\_PK 12429 & 12077). Development on the eastern side of Wetherby was unusual. A training camp was established to the west of the town in World War II. The camp was part of a dry-land naval base, the Land-ship HMS Ceres, built in the early 1940s. The part of the camp off Hallfield Lane was occupied by WRNS personnel and the main Headquarters in York Road was converted to a borstal and then a Prison in 1958 (HLC\_PK 12129 & 11949). The prison is now known as the HM Young Offenders Institution. The camp site off Hallfield Lane was later redeveloped as a school and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing.

20<sup>th</sup> century development now forms a large circular zone to the west, north and east of the town. The zone is formed mainly by housing, although there is an industrial estate present to the northeast. The area to the south of the river remains largely undeveloped. The estates are predominantly private developments of detached and semi-detached houses built on previously undeveloped agricultural land. Social housing is represented to the east of the town. To the west are the Grasmere Avenue and Fledborough Road estates of 1960s to 70s date, this zone extends southwards as piecemeal ribbon development along Linton Lane which now connects Wetherby to the near-by village of Linton (HLC\_PK 12144, 12151, & 12146). The largest development occurs to the north of Wetherby around Deighton Gates and Priest Hill. The development extended the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Ainsty Road estate with large estates of 1970s and 80s detached and semi-detached houses. These include the Badger Wood Glade, and Aire Road with further development around Ainsty Road (e.g. HLC\_PK 12078, 12075, 12057). The estates to the north of Wetherby also include the Deighton Gates Primary School built around the same time (HLC\_PK 12070). Development in this area continued into the 1990s with the Glebe Field Drive estate (HLC\_PK 12086). Housing development to the east of Wetherby includes Templar Gardens and Hall Orchards Avenue which represent medium scale private development (HLC\_PK 12125 & 12081). Further south are the Montagu Road, Third Avenue and Glenfield Avenue which are social housing developments of 1960s date (HLC\_PK 12101, 12157 & 12158). This area also includes Wetherby High School built on the site of the navy training camp (HLC\_PK 12097).

Post 1990 residential development is small scale and piecemeal consisting of a few rows and cul-de-sacs of houses. Some occurs as redevelopment of earlier sites such as The Beeches on the site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century villa (HLC\_PK 12126).

The north eastern part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century zone is occupied by the Sandbeck Industrial Estate and the Wetherby Business Park (HLC\_PK 12056 & 12467). The zone was established in the 1970s to early 1980s with the industrial estate and expanded southwards with the business park in the 1990s. The zone consists of small to medium scale sheds in multiple occupancy.

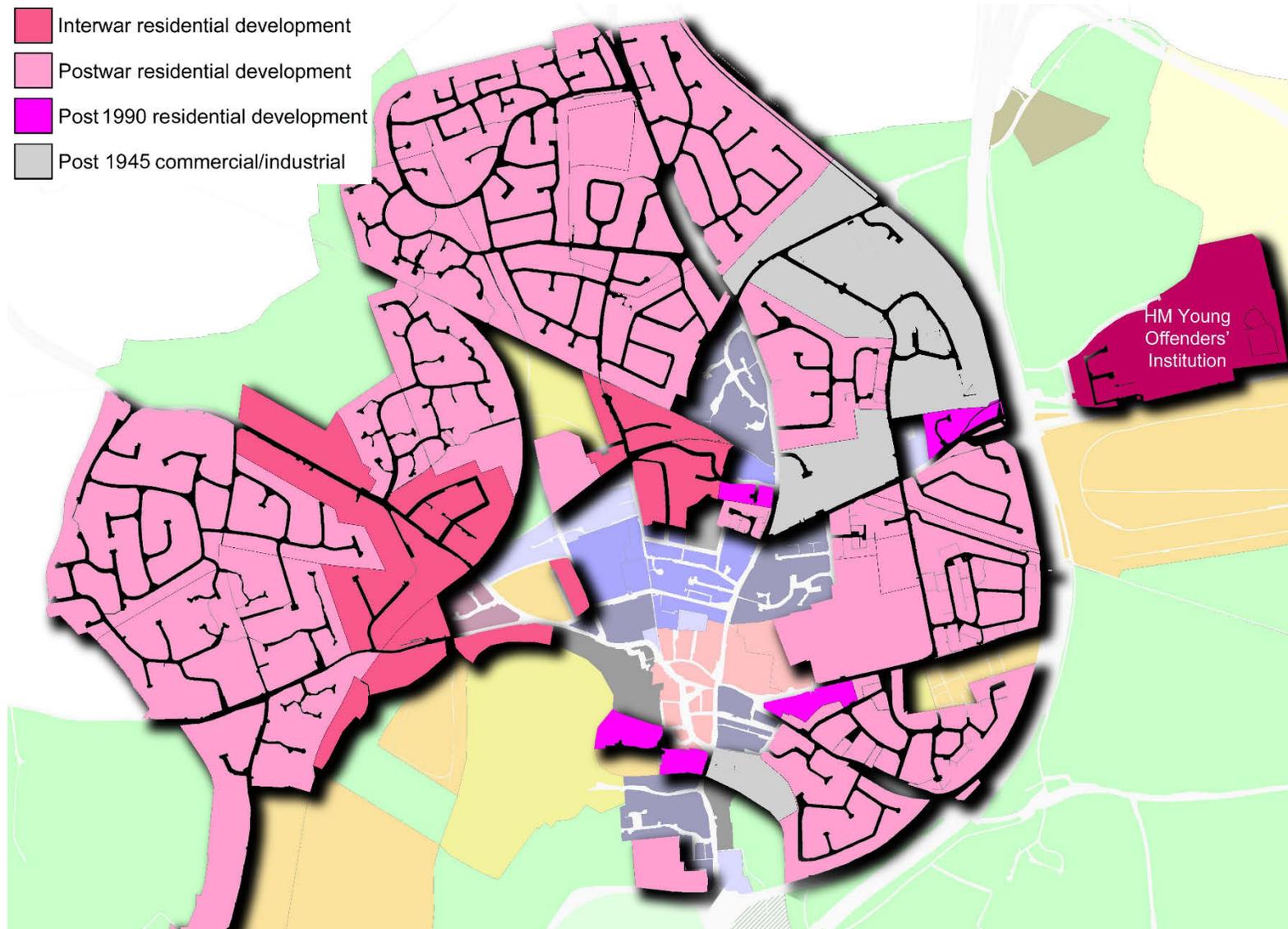


Figure 318. Zone map of Wetherby's 20<sup>th</sup> century residential and industrial development (not to scale)

## **Rural hinterland**

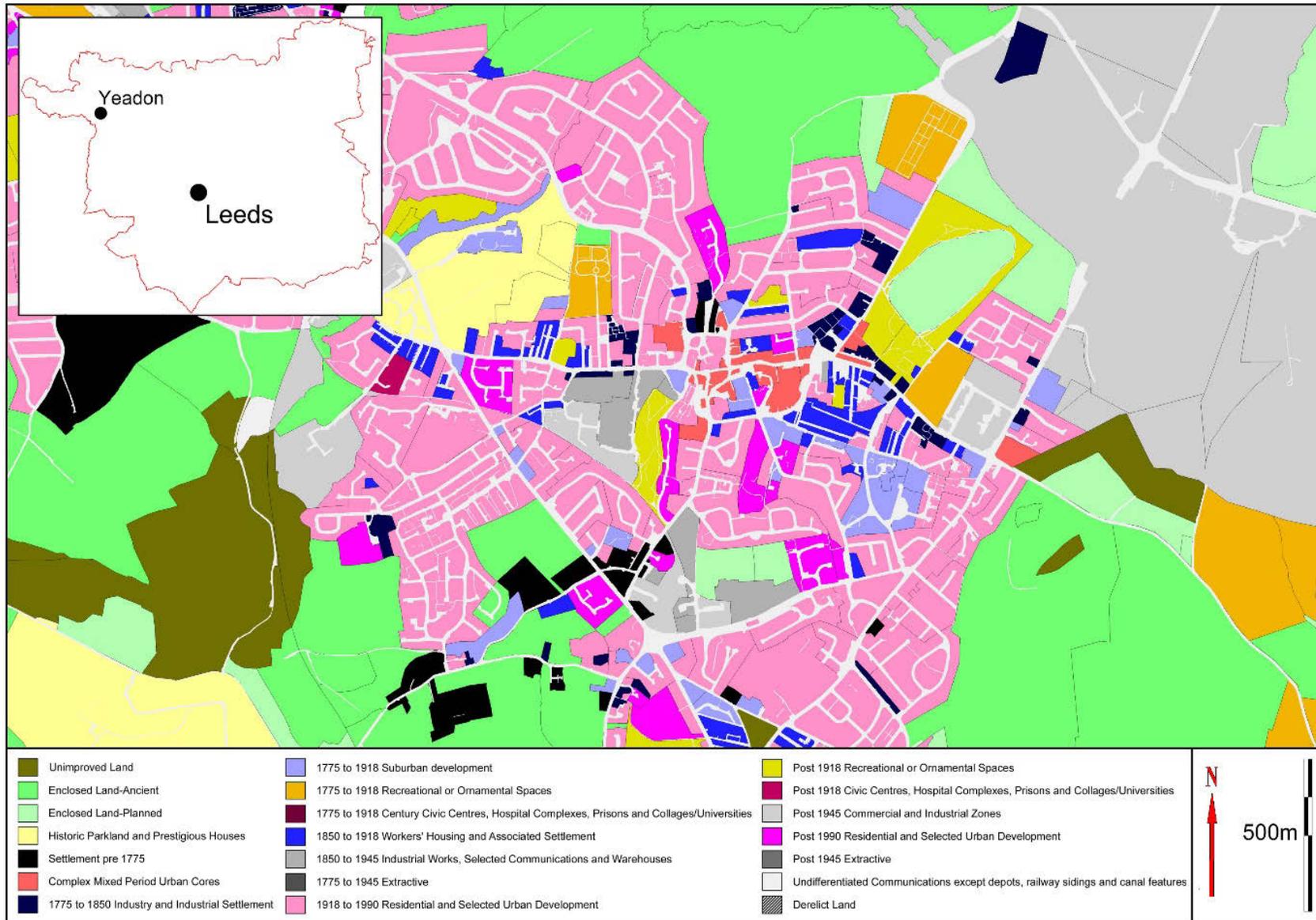
The fields on the western side of Boston Road south of the River Wharfe on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping contained fields with the long serpentine boundaries normally associated with medieval open fields. The probably represent Wetherby Town fields and covered an area of over 137 hectares. The field boundaries were reorganised in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the historic boundaries were lost. The later planned fields survive on current mapping (HLC\_PK 12133). The land to the east of Boston Road formed the Balby Grange (later Wetherby Grange) Park. The current grange is a Georgian mansion but it is thought to have replaced a major grange associated with the medieval Kirkstall Abbey (HLC\_PK 12170). It is also thought the surrounding park may have medieval origins, although part of the park is named High Field which suggests it may have once formed part of the open field system (HLC\_PK 12171).

It is likely the open fields were also present to the north of the Wharfe, although the available OS mapping is less clear in this area. The presence of extensive open fields around Wetherby is likely due to the scale of the settlement and farms are noted within the town core in historic records (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2002). The fields to the west, east and north of Wetherby have been developed by a zone of housing and industry around 1km deep.

The Wharfe valley floor formed broad ings or wet pasture to the west of Wetherby. They were named Linton Ings in c.1850. This area is now occupied by the Wetherby Golf Course founded in 1910 (HLC\_PK 12088).

#### 4.2.34 Yeadon

Figure 319.  
Zone study  
area map of the  
Yeadon  
locality



## Overview

Yeadon was a rural village in the medieval period but potential may have Anglo- Saxon origins. The village was transformed from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century into an industrial town. Industrial expansion continued into the latter half of the Industrial Period. Yeadon became a suburb forming part of the outer northwest conurbation of Leeds from as early as the Interwar period through threads of almost continuous housing development along the main roads. Yeadon sits in a hillside position on the more gentle upper slopes of the Aire Valley which is present to the south and southwest of the town. The River Aire flows in an easterly direction towards Leeds and the valley sides are generally steep at this point. The land rises to the north and northeast towards Yeadon Moor. The moor had been enclosed by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, though probably at a late date. It is now the location of the Leeds Bradford International Airport. Beyond the moor to the north is the Chevin Bank above the Wharfe Valley and the town of Otley. Yeadon is located around 12km to the northwest of the Leeds City core in the Township of Yeadon (170m AOD. OS ref 420702, 441106). The subsurface geology consists of the Millstone Grit Group of rocks.

## Historic core

“ladon” is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith. A.H. 1961. Part IV. p.155). There may be an earlier reference which comes from the writings of Eddius Stephanus who in 709 AD records a gift of land to Bishop Wilfrid of Rippon in 678 as being in “Geadyne” (Leeds City Council. 1012. *Yeadon. Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*). In the post Conquest period the land around Yeadon was held by religious houses: Bolton Priory, Kirkstall Abbey and Esholt Prior and this remained the case until the Dissolution of 1539. There was a nunnery with a small area of parkland at what is now known as Nunroyd Park. A house or farm named Nunroyd can be identified on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping 1km to the northwest of Yeadon. The houses is now lost (HLC\_PK 35541).

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping depicts the east-west route of Town Street forming the main focus of the town but this was surrounded by an organic cluster of lanes and yard developments at the western end around what are known as Town Street, Chapel Lane, Ivegate, Old Howarth Lane, Sandy Way and The Green (HLC\_PK 44976). This presents a picture of an organic rather than a planned linear development. It could be the case that Yeadon formed on common land on the western side of Yeadon Moor. The moor was clearly depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping both through place name evidence and by the large regular fields which represented 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century surveyed enclosure. It is likely that the moor was open common land until this point in time. Rawden Common is

named 1km to the east of Yeadon. The moor was boarded to the west by smaller irregular fields or piecemeal with a more ancient and organic appearance or medieval stripfields. These fields converged to form a funnel shaped boundary which led from the moor directly on to High Street. The street widened at the western end to become the complex of lanes and yards. To the west of this was an oval village green area (The Green).

Village green settlements can be indicative of pre-Norman foundations but it also may be the case in Yeadon that it represents later medieval or post-medieval piecemeal colonisation of a moor-side common. Medieval origins as a village in the feudal pattern are likely as there are strong hints in the surrounding rural area of a fairly extensive medieval open fields system, as indicated on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. These occur all sides of Yeadon apart from to the east where Yeadon Moor lies.

No evidence of an early church is immediately apparent although there is a Kirk Lane, although this may have led to a distant chapel which served many villages. Yeadon Hall is described at the north-western end of the village in c.1850. The name implies historic origins. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Yeadon hall was re-named Manor Terrace and formed part of an irregular planned row of terraced houses. The area is now occupied by a 20<sup>th</sup> century health club (HLC\_PK 45013). This is the only suggestion of ancient buildings in Yeadon. The town's four Listed buildings largely relate to its Industrial Period development and comprise. The earliest is a Willow Cottage on Ivegat which is early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and may represent a more vernacular and rural phase of the settlement (Images of England UID 342268). Other Listed include a late a former water-powered woollen mill on Town Street (now shops), Yeadon Town Hall of 1879-80, and the Church of St Andrew dating to 1890-19 (Images of England UID 342267, 342266 & 342265). The Listed buildings indicate an early establishment of mill within the core and redevelopment of the town in the later Industrial Period.



Figure 320. Late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century houses and cottages on Town Street, Yeadon.  
Image taken 07.10.2016

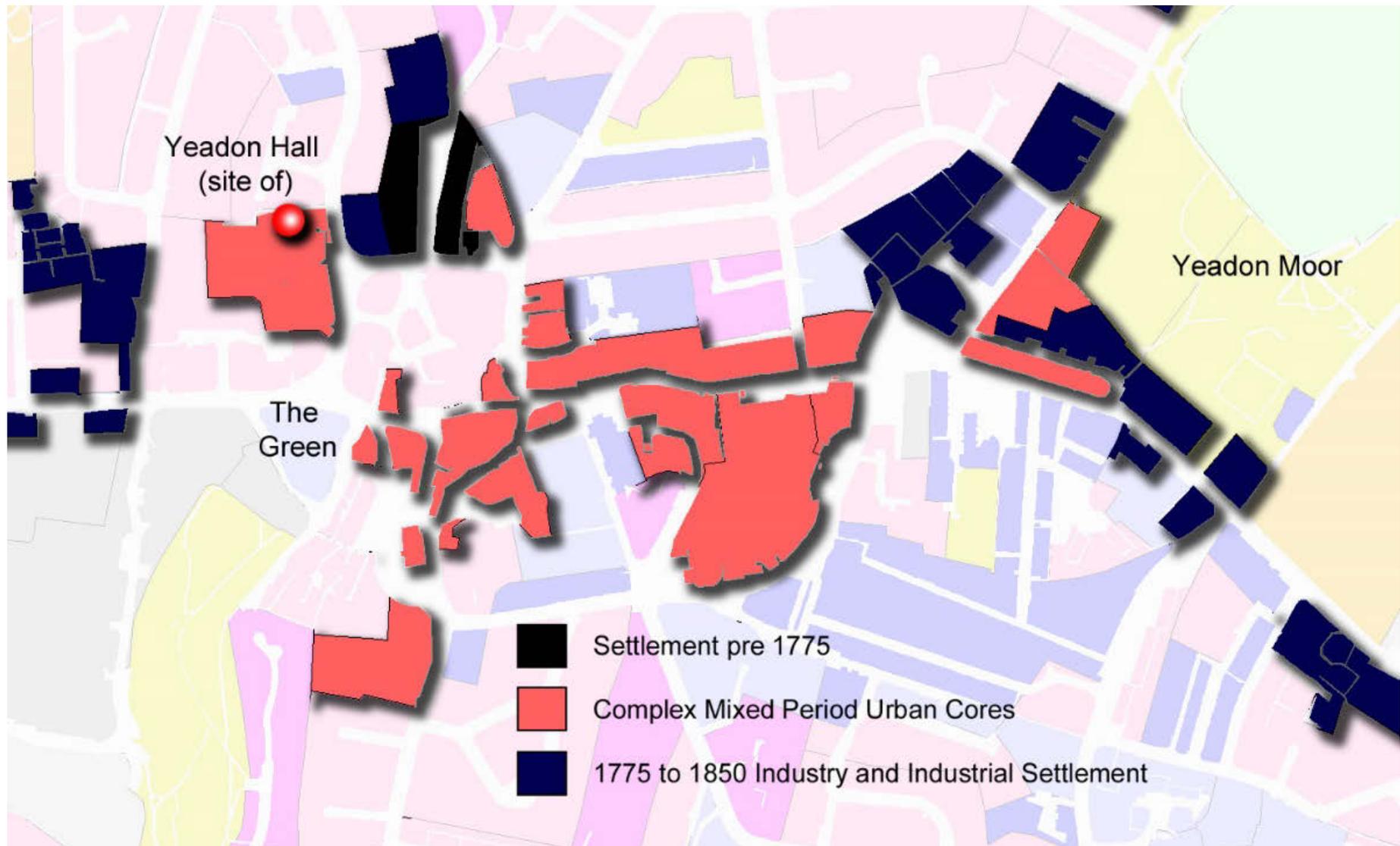


Figure 321. Zone map of Yeadon's historic settlement (not to scale)

## Industrial Period development

Records from 1545 describe the sale of local cloth to Esholt Priory suggesting that Yeadon had a cottage industry in cloth production (Leeds City Council. 2012). This is evident from the later Industrial Period with the many weavers' cottages found within the town. By 1780 there were twelve horse mills in Yeadon leading the way from cottages industry to mechanised industry. Dixon's Mill is a water powered mill dating to 1783 (Images of England UID 342267). Old Mill was built in 1792. The mill was replaced by an industrial works in the 1930s (HLC\_PK 35498). Yeadon was transformed in the later Industrial Period by the introduction of several steam powered woollen mills scattered throughout the town. A list of large scale or named mills and other works identified on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping is presented below (the numbers refer to Figure 322 below):

1. Leaffield Mills. Woollen. Post c.1850. Now a housing estate. HLC\_PK 35493
2. Westfield Works. Joinery. Post 1850. Now a housing estate. HLC\_PK 35517
3. Kirk Lane Mills. Woollen. Post c.1850. Extant and in mixed commercial use. HLC\_PK 35494
4. Westfield Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Partly extant and reused as works. HLC\_PK 35496
5. Old Mill. Woollen. 1792. Rebuilt or reused as a works in the 1930s. HLC\_PK 35498
6. Manor Mills. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. HLC\_PK 45014
7. Banks Field Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now post 1990 housing. HLC\_PK 13622
8. Green Lane Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Redeveloped as dye works in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Extant. HLC\_PK 27647
9. Waterside Dye Works. Established as the Union Mills (woollen) in 1840. Demolished. Now a public park. HLC\_PK 35561
10. Moorfield Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now part of a business park. HLC\_PK 13627
11. Henshaw Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1850. Probably demolished. Now industrial works and houses. HLC\_PK 45034
12. Yeadon and Guiseley Gas Works. Pre c.1850 origins with later 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion. Demolished. Now a post 1990 housing estate. HLC\_PK 35568.

With the construction of the many mills also came the expansion of the town. It was during this period that High Street and Town Street became more developed as a commercial core. The Town Hall with Town Hall Square was built at the western end of High Street and many

institutes, such as chapels and schools, were built in and around the town (e.g. HLC\_PK 44981, 43214 & 45083). Although a few rows of terraced houses were constructed within the core of Yeadon, the settlement at this time still retained its early Industrial Period yard developments with an organic and sprawling appearance. Development rather expanded the existing settlement.

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping depicted the beginnings of terraced house construction with rows and a small grid-iron development occurring at the eastern end of High Street and as individual rows both within the town core and the rural hinterland (e.g. HLC\_PK 45067, 44994, 35531 & 45051). This expansion continued into the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with further terraces particularly at the eastern end of Yeadon or as rows constructed in association with individual mill sites. The hamlet of Henshaw to the south also developed as an industrial settlement gaining a church, the pre c.1850 Henshaw Mill and several rows of terraced houses (e.g. HLC\_PK 45033, 45034 & 45042). Henshaw was also the location of Yeadon Railway Station with its small goods yard. Yeadon railway station was a goods only railway station that operated between 1894 and 1964 (HLC\_PK 44961).

Yeadon did attract some 19<sup>th</sup> century suburban development which may represent mill owner's houses. One of the largest was Nunroyd House around 750m to the northwest of Yeadon. It was built for Jonathan Peate, Philanthropist and owner of Nunroyd Mills in the Guiseley district, in 1868 (HLC\_PK 15466). Other examples can be found around the town, largely in the rural hinterland (e.g. HLC\_PK 15498).

Yeadon Cricket Club was founded to the west of Yeadon in the area of Yeadon Tarn. It moved to this location around 1865 from an informal ground situated near The Green (HLC\_PK 13641).

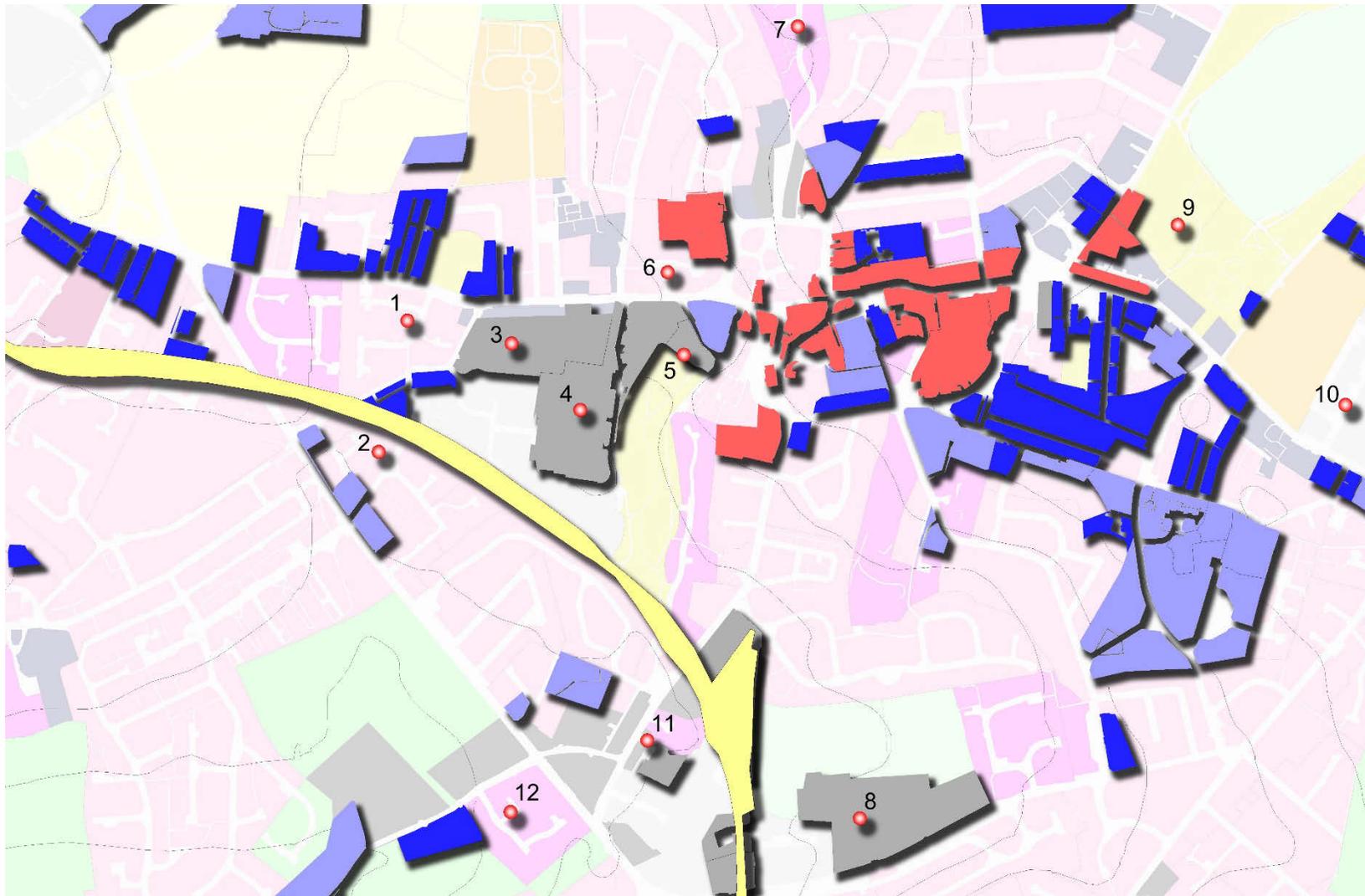


Figure 322. Zone map of Yeadon's later Industrial Period development also showing railway (in yellow) and positions of mills and other works depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping (not to scale)

## 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond

Yeadon is now connected to nearby Guiseley through continuous urban development. An umbilical of development along Layton Road and Rawdon Road also mean that Yeadon is connected to the wider Leeds Urban conurbation, being situated at the extreme north-western end. Suburbanisation began in the inter war period with the construction of large scale estates of semi-detached houses and short terraced rows to the southeast of Yeadon. Rufford Park was a social housing estate in a geometric arrangement completed before 1921 (e.g. HLC\_PK 15475). Interwar housing continued southward to become the Benton Park Estate, which was also social housing constructed in the early 1920s (HLC\_PK 15481). Although Interwar development occurred in other parts of the rural hinterland surround Yeadon, Benton Park and Rufford Park represent the largest contiguous development. Housing development continued on a larger scale in the post-war period bridging the gap between Yeadon and Guiseley (e.g. HLC\_PK 13619). Some of the larger estates, such as Shaw Lane were constructed as post-war social housing in the 1950, 60s and 70s (e.g. HLC\_PK 13619 & 45287). The larger estates were constructed in the “neighbourhood unit” pattern and included schools, social institutes and small shop parades (e.g. The Yeadon Westfield Infant and Junior School built between 1968 and 1978, HLC\_PK 12375). The continuous housing development between Yeadon and Guiseley was broken by Nunroyd Park which was preserved as a public park from 1906 (HLC\_PK 15465).

Yeadon still has a small zone of industry. Moorfield Business Park to the east of Yeadon established between 1970 and 1987 on the site of the former Moorfield Mills (HLC\_PK 13627). The Westfield Industrial Estate and the adjacent Kirkfields Business Centre were established to the east of the town in the late 1980s to mid-1990s reusing Westfield Mill and Kirk Lane Mill as well as expanding the site with new sheds (HLC\_PK 35496 & 35494)

Yeadon is situated only 1 km to the west of the Leeds Bradford international Airport. Leeds Bradford International Airport (LBA) was originally Yeadon Aerodrome, which began operating in October 1931 with club flying and training flights being predominant activities. At this time it was on 60 acres of grassland along the Bradford Harrogate Road. By 1935 the airport had been extended by a further 35 acres and scheduled air services commenced to UK destinations. The runways were used for test flights for aircraft built at the Avro Factory adjacent to the Airport. Post-war civil flights began again in 1947. Inclusive tour holiday flights commenced in 1976 with flights to the Iberian Peninsula. The airport continued to expand from this time (HLC\_PK 12103).

Small-scale development from the Industrial Period, both with vernacular cottages/domestic workshops and Victorian commercial buildings, still has a strong representation on the

Yeadon High Street today. Development appears to be piecemeal. The southern side of High Street is dominated by a recently constructed Morrisons Supermarket and a shop parade which replace pre c.1850 terraced houses (HLC\_PK 44994). The Victorian civic centre is situated at the western end of High Street. Town Street, the northern extent of Ivegate and some lanes around The Green also retain a mix of Industrial Period development with good integrity, again with a mix of vernacular cottages, weaver's cottages, terraced houses, shops and public houses. The folds and yard development at the western end of the town to the north and south of The Green (around Haworth Lane, Chapel Well Lane and Well Hill) have almost wholly been redeveloped with 20<sup>th</sup> century social. Survival of Industrial Period Character is piecemeal in this locality. Development has also partly removed the earlier street pattern.

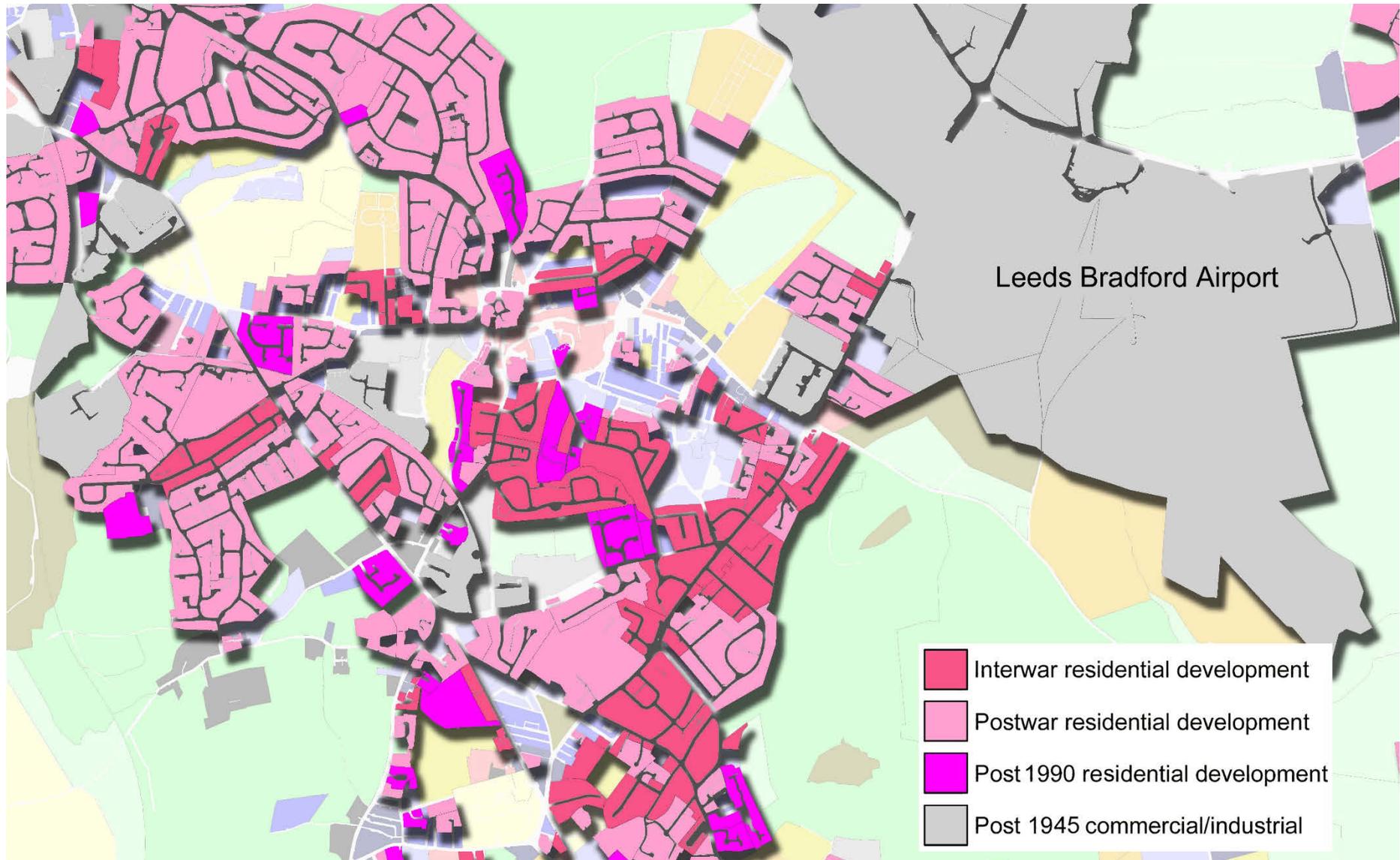


Figure 323. Zone map of Yeadon's 20<sup>th</sup> century to recent urban and industrial/commercial development (not to scale)

## Rural hinterland

The fields immediately surrounding Yeadon are now developed and the nearest agricultural land lies 1km to the southeast at Rawdon on the edge of Yeadon Moor and to the west on the valley slope above the Aire at Westfield. The Airport now dominates Yeadon Moor but it has preserved a sense of openness.

Evidence of the stripfields around Yeadon has been lost to development. A few boundaries survive to the south of the airport but these are associated with the settlement of Rawdon.

The Westfield retains historic field boundaries with only a small amount of agglomeration and also contains a number of historic houses including High Fold, Ghyll Fold and Low Hall all of 17<sup>th</sup> century date and also Henshaw [Farm] dating to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (HLC\_PK 38073, 12409, 12399 & 12400).



Figure 324. View of Yeadon Tarn with taxiing runway of Leeds Bradford International Airport to rear. Image taken 07.10.2017

### **4.3 Complex Urban Core Analysis**

### 4.3.1 Leeds

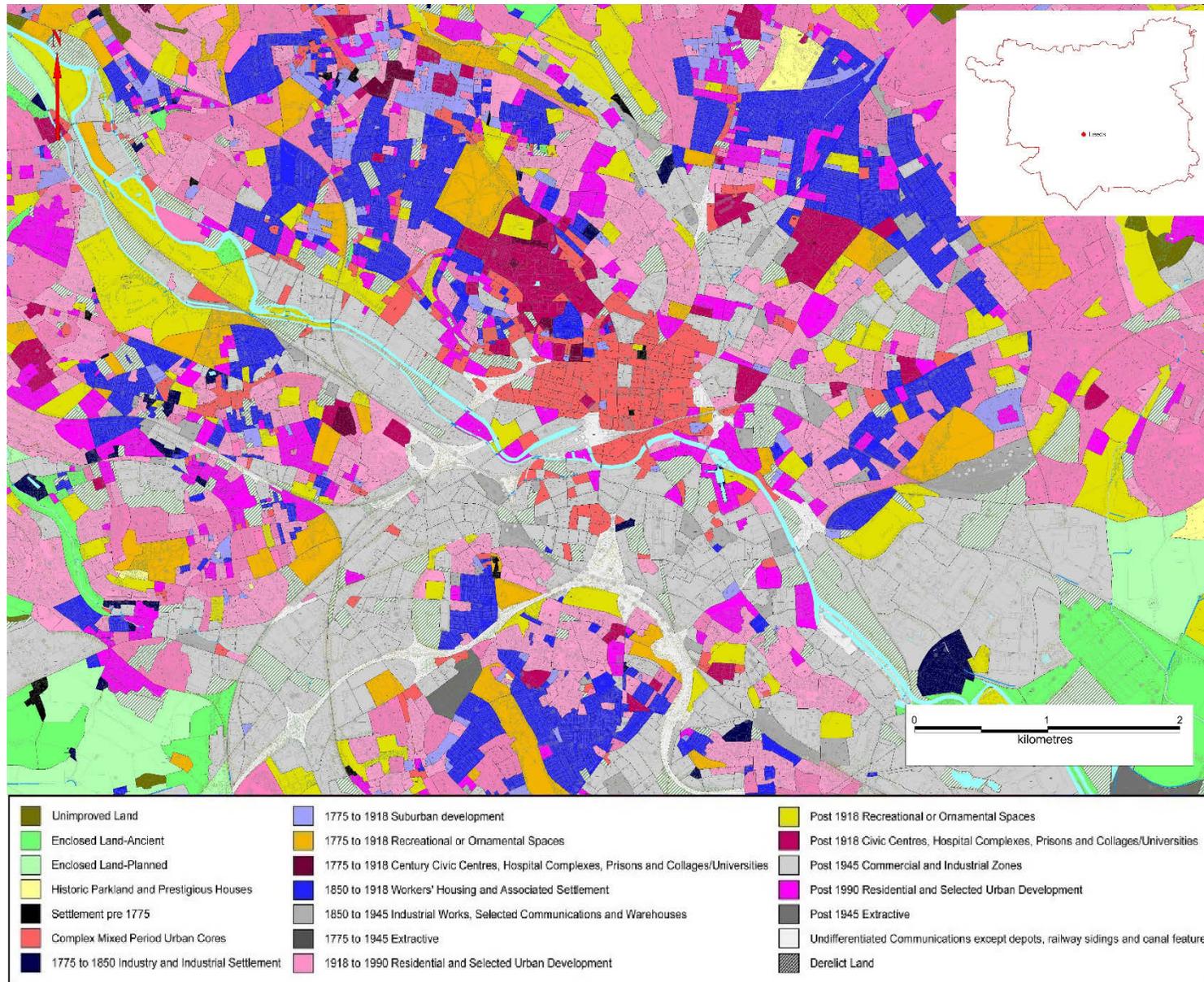


Figure 325. Zone study area map of the Leeds locality

## Overview

The river Aire flows through the centre of the town centre in a westerly direction and the land here lies at height of approximately 25m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). From here, the land gradually rises away from the river valley to the north and south, to 45m AOD and 30m AOD respectively.

The geology consists in the main of Pennine Lower Coal Measures. To the south of the river, these are recorded as being overlaid by alluvium deposits of clay, sand, gravel and silts. To the north of the river Aire, a band of Thick Stone Sandstone extends between Park Row and Briggate, and continues northwards beyond the town centre.

Due to the urban nature of the area, the overlying soils within the town centres are unclassified, although where they have been mapped in the vicinity, they are typically of the Rivington 1 association, described as well drained, coarse, loams, or Dale association, being slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, clays (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

## Prehistoric and Roman

Much of the land in the river Aire valley basin likely comprised marsh or carr, which was subject to periodic flooding as water levels rose and fell throughout prehistory. Such areas were probably exploited during the early prehistoric period by nomadic hunter-gatherers for commodities such as fish and fowl, although such activities leave few traces in the archaeological record. The Neolithic and Bronze Age periods mark the introduction of agriculture and the domestication of animals as the population gradually adopted a more sedentary settlement pattern, and occupation sites were likely focussed along the river valleys in order to exploit the wooded gravel terraces and the fertile soils in the valley basins.

While urban development has probably destroyed much of the evidence for prehistoric activity in Leeds, a number of isolated finds have been recorded and comprise stone or flint tool fragments<sup>1</sup> and a cremation burial urn<sup>2</sup>. These were found in the 18th or 19th centuries and as such details of how and exactly where they were found are scant. A dark green stone

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<sup>1</sup> A stone axe butt is reported as being found in Leeds. The axe is thought to be held by Cartwright Hall Museum, Bradford (WYHER 2003). A stone axe is recorded by Leeds Museum as being found in the river gravels near Hunslet Lane. No further details about this find are known (WYHER 5924).

<sup>2</sup> A cremation burial urn is reported as being uncovered in a field at the top of Briggate in 1745. It is described by Wardell (1853, 3) as being collared and standing about 12 inches high. It apparently contained calcined bones and a stone hammer. There is now some confusion whether this stone hammer is the same as that described by Lewthwaite (1869) as being found in a 'Roman Urn', again in 1745, or indeed if it was the same as a stone hammer said to have been found in the river Aire somewhere near Briggate in antiquity.

object interpreted as an axe-hammer or mace head was found, possibly in the early 1960s, at School Close, near to the junction of Upper Briggate and Vicar Lane (WYHER PRN 2145). These, along with the barrows noted by Wardell in the 19th century in the Woodhouse Moor area, to the north of the town centre, do suggest occupation here prior to the Roman period (Keighley 1981, 107).

The evidence gathered from archaeological investigations and the examination of cropmark evidence reveals a marked increase in settlement activity in the West Yorkshire area through the Iron Age, as the landscape was increasingly sub-divided to create enclosures, trackways and field systems (e.g. Roberts *et al.* 2010). By the later Iron Age period, Leeds is thought to be lay within the territory controlled by the Brigantes, who were initially allied to the Romans under their Queen, Cartimandua. In AD 68, Cartimandua was deposed and the Romans invaded the territory. By AD 72, the area was in the full control of the Romans and numerous forts, linked together by a network of roads, were established throughout the region.

The conjectured line of the Roman road from Manchester to Tadcaster is thought to pass on a south-west to north-east orientation through Leeds (Margary 1973, Road No. 712), and remains thought to be a Roman ford across the river Aire were recorded in the 19th century at Dock Street.<sup>3</sup> Leeds is also believed to be the site of *Campodunum* recorded in the *Antonine Itinerary* as being situated on the Manchester to Tadcaster road and later, in the 8th century, by the Venerable Bede. The place-name 'Campodunum' translates as 'fort at the bend of the river' which has led to speculation that it was located at Camp Field (Burt and Grady 2002), although the earthworks recorded in the Quarry Hill area by both Thoresby (1715) and Wardell (1853) may have also been the remains of a Roman fortification<sup>4</sup> (Faull 1981, 161-2).

The only finds of Roman date recorded within the town centre are seven coins, with all but one dated to the 3rd century. The exact location and circumstances of these finds is unclear.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> A Roman ford exposed at Dock Street by labourers in 1819 may represent where the Roman road between Manchester and Tadcaster (Margary 1973; No. 712) crossed the river Aire (Wardell 1853).

<sup>4</sup> Ralph Thoresby (1715) suggests that Quarry Hill was the lost site of *Campodunum* based on the earthworks providing the 'vestigial traces of a very large camp'. An alternative location for this in Leeds is in Camp Fields (see **18**). The presence of some form of earthworks here is confirmed by Wardell (1853) who records "traces of prior occupation were, until recently, observable on the summit of Quarry Hill, along the western edge of which ran an earthwork of considerable length and magnitude, and of semicircular form". An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ASWYAS in November 1991 to the north west of Quarry Hill. Five trial trenches were opened, none of which revealed any significant archaeological finds or deposits. It is likely that any remains here have been destroyed by 19th century and 20th-century development (Boucher and Roberts 1991).

<sup>5</sup> Seven Roman coins have been recorded as being found in the centre of Leeds. The earliest is of Claudius (AD 41-54) and, therefore, predates Roman rule in this area. The remaining date to the 3rd century.

## Anglo-Saxon

The nature of occupation throughout West Yorkshire in the immediate post-Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period remains poorly understood, although there is evidence for some form of settlement in Leeds by the 7th century (Faull 1981; Burt and Grady 2002). By the late 5th century, much of West and South Yorkshire formed the kingdom of Elmet, although this was conquered by Edwin from the Northumbria kingdom in AD 617. Writing after this, Bede describes in his *Ecclesiastical History* a 'villa regia' (royal palace) in Campodunum along with a church built by the monk Paulinus. Bede goes on to state that the church was burnt down along with "the whole of the buildings, by the heathens who slew King Edwin. In its stead, later kings built a dwelling for themselves in the region known as Loidis" (cited in Keighley 1981, 158).

The documentary sources thus are taken as suggesting that Edwin established a royal palace and a church in the area formerly known as Campodunum in the early 7th century but which was subsequently destroyed, probably by Penda of Mercia following the defeat of the Northumbrian king in AD 633. The royal site was later re-established at a new location, somewhere in the region known as 'Loidis' (Keighley 1981, 158; Burt and Grady 2002, 12). The name 'Loidis' is assumed to be the original name for 'Leeds', although where the 'Loidis' originates from is not known (Smith 1961, 124).

Further documentary evidence for a significant settlement in Leeds prior to the Norman Conquest is provided by the 11th century text *Life of Cadroe*. Cadroe, who died in the late 10th century, is recorded as visiting the 'city of Loids' with the King of Strathclyde. 'Loidis' is described here a border-town between the Viking and British kingdoms (Burt and Grady 2002, 12).

The only archaeological evidence for any Anglo-Saxon settlement activity here are the fragments of pre-Conquest crosses found during the rebuilding of **St Peter's Church (HLC\_PK 14973)** in the early 19th century.<sup>6</sup> These, along with other architectural fragments,

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<sup>6</sup> Fragments of carved stones discovered during the rebuilding of St Peter's Church in 1838 probably relate to earlier buildings. Many are architectural fragments, such as archstones, although some sculptured pieces may derive from crosses dating to the late 9th to mid-10<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the fragments reportedly recovered have since been lost. Dennis Chantrell, the architect in charge of the building works, claimed ownership of the fragments and from these reconstructed one of the crosses using new carvings to fill the gaps (see Figure. 22; McGuire and Clark 1987). The crosses are interpreted as memorials to prominent individuals (Burt and Grady 2002, 12).

were found embedded within the fabric of the earlier church structure and are thought to have originated from an earlier ecclesiastical building located either here or very close by. They probably were erected as memorials and, as such, further reinforce the view that an important settlement was founded in Leeds by the later Anglo-Saxon period (Burt and Grady 2002, 12).

### **Medieval (11th to 15th century)**

The earliest area of settlement is thought to have been established prior to the 11th century and was likely focussed around the church in Kirkgate. After the Norman Conquest, the manor of Leeds was sub-divided and eventually comprised three separate manors, with further lands within the town centre being held by the Knights Templar. In order to raise the wealth and status of the manor of Leeds, it was granted a borough charter in 1207 and the 'New Town' was established alongside Briggate, which extends northwards from the river Aire. The establishment of the new town attracted craft and tradesmen to the area and by the 14th century, textile manufacturing was growing within the settlement.

#### *Landowners and Administration*

The Domesday Book records that after the Norman Conquest the manor of Leeds formed part of the estates held by Ilbert de Lacy as part of the Honor of Pontefract (Williams and Martin 1992, 822). Soon after 1086, de Lacy granted the manor of Leeds to Ralph Paynel. Paynel then divided the manor up and granted a significant part of the lands to the Holy Trinity Priory at York, including the church and its surrounding settlement. The land included in this gift became a manor in its own right known as Leeds Kirkgate-cum-Holbeck and was administered from a separate manor house located near the church (Le Patourel 1956, Burt and Grady 2002, 14).

Later, Ralph Paynel's son, William, granted the income from the mills in Leeds to Drax Priory. William also granted the Knights Templars land within the settlement of Leeds, along with the main gift of the church and lands at Whitkirk. In 1166 Adam de Birkin held land in Leeds and when he subsequently granted this to his brother, Thomas de Leeds, in 1180, it became a separate manor known as North Hall or Northall. The manor house was established in the Vicar Lane and Lady Lane area, later known as Mill Garth. Thus the manor of Leeds had significantly diminished in value and when it eventually passed to Maurice de Gaunt (also known as Paynel) in the early 13th century, he ensured it was granted a borough charter, resulting in the new town being established along Briggate. While those holding the burgage plots were effectively "freemen" and were granted certain

privileges, such as the right to subdivide and sell their plots, they were still expected to pay the lord of the manor a fixed rent for the land. They were also not permitted any rights for self-government and de Gaunt retained overall control over the administration of the manor (Le Patourel 1956, Burt and Grady 2002; Beresford and Jones 1967; Michelmore 1981, 426-8).

Maurice de Gaunt lost the manor of Leeds to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, in the early 13th century, but by 1248 the de Lacy family had regained it. It later formed part of the lands held by the Earl of Lancaster. Documents show that North Hall Manor was held by Roger de Northall during the 13th century and by the de Leeds family throughout the 14th and 15th centuries, eventually passing to Ralph Pigott in the 16th century (Michelmore 1981, 426-8; Le Patourel 1956).

Each of the manors that encompassed Leeds at this time were administered separately from their respective manor houses. Following the establishment of the new town, a separate Borough Court was established in order to administer the affairs of the burgesses, held from the 14th century in the Court of Pleas located over the manorial oven.<sup>7</sup> The lord of Leeds Manor was largely absent throughout the medieval period and thus the administration was undertaken by his representatives, while some elements of the manor, such as the mills<sup>8</sup>, were leased to allow individuals to manage and maintain their upkeep (Burt and Grady 2002; Beresford and Jones 1967).

### *Settlement*

The Domesday survey records that in 1086 Leeds comprised 10 carucates and six bovates of land along with 10 acres of meadow, a church and a mill (Williams and Martin 1992, 822). The earliest area of settlement is thought to have been focussed around the church now

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<sup>7</sup> The site of an oven is shown on the 1612 Plan of Leeds on the south side of Kirkgate, close to the junction with Briggate. Given its inclusion on this plan, this may be the site of the manorial oven or 'bakehouse'.

<sup>8</sup> A corn mill is first recorded in Leeds in the Domesday Survey and is thought to have been established in the years immediately after the Norman Conquest. Following the passing of the manor of Leeds to the Crown, these became known as either the King's or Queen's Mills (depending on the ruling monarch), and also as the Leeds Mills. The use of the mill probably followed the soke custom, whereby the inhabitants of Leeds were obliged to pay a toll for the use of the mill in exchange for the expenditure required for its building and upkeep. This custom was maintained into the 19th century. The mills were first leased out for 40 years by Queen Mary in 1555 and all the tenants and inhabitants of Leeds were ordered to do their soke duty. It was around this time that the tenant of the mill entered into a dispute with the mill at Sheepscar. In 1607, James I began to sell off the mills held by the crown and the Leeds mills were initially set to be purchased by a London merchant (although the son of a local man), Arthur Ingram, who is later associated with Temple Newsam house. The purchase was never completed, however, and the mill estate was partitioned and sold off in a series of sales from the 1630s onwards. The owners of the main mills were the Nevile family, who also held the Wakefield Soke Mills. The Nevile family retained ownership of the Leeds Mills until the 19th century, and were even able to obtain parts of the original mill estate that had been sold off earlier, including New Mill or Flay Crow Mill. The mills were leased out in 1749 and initially tenanted by William Banks. There were ongoing challenges to the soke custom throughout the centuries involving the illegal selling of flour milled outside of the manor and the practice finally came to an end in 1839 when an Act of Parliament was passed allowing the inhabitants of Leeds to pay a sum of money totalling £13,000 to the new owner, Edward Hudson, in exchange for the release from the paying of tolls. Much of the area was radically altered with the construction of the railway in 1866, although King's Mills continued in use into the 20th century, being used as the Northern Area Army Depot Clothing Depot (Goodchild and Wrathmell 2002). The buildings have now been demolished and the area redeveloped. Archaeological Investigations were undertaken by ASWYAS prior to its demolition.

known as St Peter's Church (**HLC\_PK 14973**).<sup>9</sup> Residual medieval pottery of 12th to 13th-century date was found during archaeological investigations to the south of the church<sup>10</sup> while pits containing 14th and 15th-century pottery were found during investigations nearby at Church Row<sup>11</sup>. Settlement appears to have then spread from here westwards along Kirkgate (Burt and Grady 2002). The name 'Kirkgate' derives from it being the main route to the church and was first recorded in 1320 (Smith 1961, 126). It represents one of the first main streets laid out in Leeds and would have originally formed the focus for occupation prior to the laying out of Briggate. Until relatively recently, it was primarily occupied with domestic dwellings and as the inhabitants of Leeds grew in wealth, so the houses here became more elaborate. The local antiquarian Ralph Thoresby lived in a house in Kirkgate built by his grandfather in 1610, and the 1664 Hearth Tax returns details five hearths, indicating that this was a property of considerable size. The increase in manufacturing and trade saw an increase in the building of workshops and business premises and in 1711 the First White Cloth Hall was built on Kirkgate. The population of Leeds continued to expand throughout the 18th century and generally the population lived within the main area of the town, in houses built in yards and gardens behind the main streets. The wealthier inhabitants, however, began to move out from the town centre to less overcrowded areas, such as the Park Estate. By the 19th century, the larger houses along Kirkgate were subdivided and occupied by the working classes (Kathryn Sather and Associates 2006).

The manor house was also likely established soon after the Norman Conquest and is known to have stood in the Bishopgate area<sup>12</sup>, which has now been extensively developed. The

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<sup>9</sup> The Parish Church of St Peter (HLC\_PK 14973), located on the south side of Kirkgate, was built between 1839 and 1841 by R. D. Chantrell for the then vicar Dr Walter Farquhar Hook. It was built as a replacement for the medieval church and is described by Wrathmell (2005, 43) as being "of national importance in the history of Anglican architecture as, it has been claimed the largest new church since St Paul's Cathedral". The church retains a number of medieval monuments - fragments of carved stones discovered during the rebuilding of St Peter's Church in 1838 probably relate to earlier buildings. Many are architectural fragments, such as archstones, although some sculptured pieces may derive from crosses dating to the late 9th to mid-10<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the fragments reportedly recovered have since been lost. Dennis Chantrell, the architect in charge of the building works, claimed ownership of the fragments and from these reconstructed one of the crosses using new carvings to fill the gaps (McGuire and Clark 1987). The crosses are interpreted as memorials to prominent individuals (Burt and Grady 2002, 12).

<sup>10</sup> In March 2011, AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of St Peter's Church, Kirkgate (HLC\_PK 14973), on plots attached to the church hall and St Peter's House. No evidence for medieval activity was identified and pottery of this date was restricted to a few sherds of residual material, dated to the 12th to 13th century. These were identified in the layer containing the 17th-century remains, which in turn was seen to directly overlie the natural geology.

<sup>11</sup> An archaeological building survey was undertaken by MAP at 7 High Court and 1-6 Church Row in 2002. No. 1 Church Row was built in the early 19th century and is Grade II listed. The earliest dated feature was a shallow pit containing a sherd of 14th or 15th-century pot, which maybe contemporary with two pits, a post-hole and a ditch as all were sealed by layers containing 17th and 18th-century finds. Residual sherds of 14th to 16th-century pottery was also recovered from later layers.

<sup>12</sup> The manor house was sited on land bounded by Mill Hill, Bishopgate Street and Boar Lane, which is now occupied by The Scarborough Hotel. The site is first thought to have been occupied with a fortified stone 'castle' in 1069, although this had been replaced by a farmstead by the early 13th century. It is described in 1341 as a complex of three enclosures, comprising a moated site, a courtyard and a group of farm buildings including a grain store. The remains of a moat were recorded during building works on the site in the 19th century. The manor house is depicted in 1560 as a close-studded timber-framed hall with a gabled end. On Cossin's map it is depicted as a 16th-century rebuild on a 'U' shaped plan by the Wilson's, the then lord of the manor. In 1765 the Wilsons again rebuilt the house, retaining a wing from the earlier building which later became the Kings Arms Inn. The increased industrialisation of the town centre resulted in the abandonment of the building as a domestic dwelling (Wrathmell 2005, 6; Burt and Grady 2002, 19).

manor is recorded as being surrounded by a moat and is also referred to as a castle which probably reflects its fortified nature (Burt and Grady 2002).

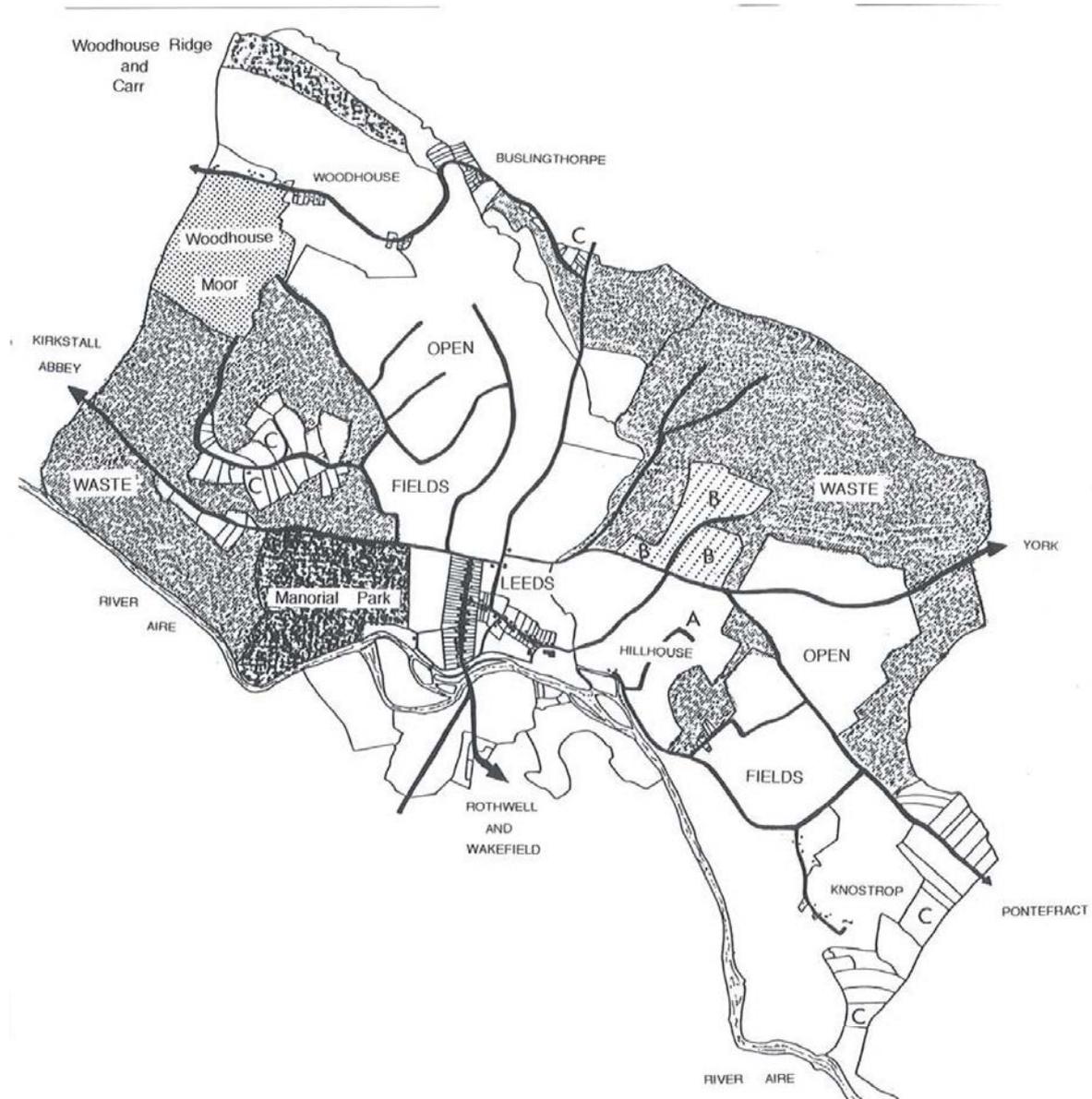


Figure 326. Plan of the Manor of Leeds from 1350 (from Burt and Grady 2002, 17). The area labelled 'A' near Hillhouse is a former rabbit warren. 'B' is the Burmantofts, the allotments granted to the holders of burgages in Briggate. 'C' are the areas of former scrub brought into cultivation in the townships of Woodhouse and Knostrop

The manorial park lay to the west of the manor house (see Figure 326). The location of the mill recorded in the Domesday survey is not known, although it is plausible that it occupied the same site as the later King's Mills<sup>13</sup>. Further corn mills and fulling mills are known to

<sup>13</sup> A corn mill is first recorded in Leeds in the Domesday Survey and is thought to have been established in the years immediately after the Norman Conquest. Following the passing of the manor of Leeds to the Crown, these became known as either the King's or Queen's Mills (depending on the ruling monarch), and also as the Leeds Mills. The use of the mill probably

have been established along the north side of the river Aire throughout the medieval period<sup>14</sup>.

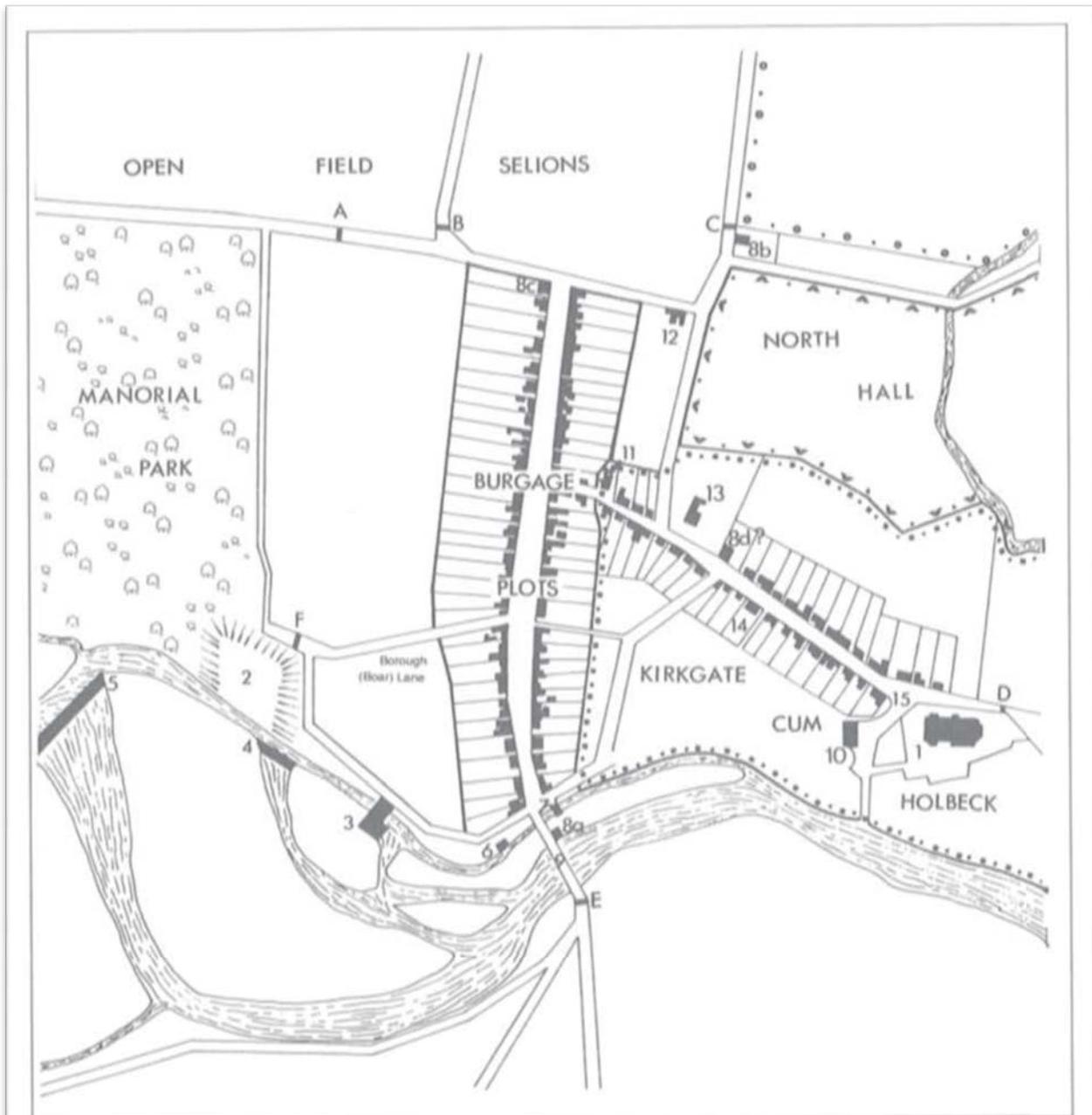
In 1207, the lord of the manor was Maurice Paynel, and he created a borough, a 'new town' within the manor. A new street, later to become known as Briggate, was laid out, with thirty plots on either side. The people living on these plots were called burgesses, and they paid their rent in money (16 pence per annum), rather than as agricultural labour. They were therefore free to pursue a trade, and it was hoped that more skilled craftsmen would be attracted to the new town, and so increase the income of the manor. The layout and subdivision of the manorial lands left the burgage plots along Briggate with little scope for agricultural production and so the burgage owners were provided with additional plots of land in Burmantofts, the name deriving from 'burgage-men's tofts' (Smith 1961, 128). A market was established in Briggate, initially at the Bridge End, in the mid-13th century and by the early 14th century, there were two annual fairs (Burt and Grady 2002).

By the end of the 14th century, the land between the bridge and The Headrow had been developed (see Figures 327 and 328). Settlement also seems to have extended from Briggate along Kirkgate to the church, effectively linking up to the two separately administered areas.

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followed the soke custom, whereby the inhabitants of Leeds were obliged to pay a toll for the use of the mill in exchange for the expenditure required for its building and upkeep. This custom was maintained into the 19th century.

<sup>14</sup> Picksmall Mill was used for fulling and appears to have been established before 1499 and situated on the same goit or leat as that used by the King's Mills (Goodchild and Wrathmell 2002, 12). Further fulling mills are recorded to the east and west of Leeds Bridge in 14th-century documents and formed part of the manorial mill complex (Goodchild and Wrathmell 2002, 10).



LEEDS IN THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD.

KEY:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. St. Peter's – the parish church                       | 11. Manorial Oven with Hall of Pleas above            |
| 2. Castelhyll – site of the former fortified manor house | 12. Rockley Hall                                      |
| 3. Manorial Corn Mill                                    | 13. The Vicarage                                      |
| 4. Bondman Dam   | 14. The Hospitium.                                    |
| 5. High Dam  | 15. Manor house of Kirkgate-cum-Holbeck.              |
| 6. Fulling mill  |   |
| 7. Fulling mill  |   |
| 8. Chantry Chapels:                                      |   |
| a. St. Mary's on the Bridge                              |   |
| b. Lady Chapel   |   |
| c. Sir William Eures' Chapel                             |   |
| d. Thomas Clarell's Chapel                               |   |
| 9. Leeds Bridge  |   |
| 10. Tithe Barn   |   |
|  | <i>The Bars – the boundaries of the medieval town</i> |
|  | A. Burley Bar.  |
|  | B. Woodhouse Bar.                                     |
|  | C. North Bar.   |
|  | D. East or York Bar.                                  |
|  | E. South Bar.   |
|  | F. West Bar.  |

Figure 327. Plan of Leeds from c. 1500 (from Burt and Grady 2002, 24)

A medieval hospital was established in the manor of Kirkgate-cum-Holbeck, and is depicted as a 'Hospitium' on a plan of c.1500. The site was later occupied by the First White Cloth Hall. Small areas of settlements had also been established at Hillhouses<sup>15</sup> in the 14th century and in Mabgate<sup>16</sup> by the 15th century.

The grain of the medieval settlement is retained in the present day landscape; with the main thoroughfares of Kirkgate running southeast to northwest from the Church of St Peter leading to meet Briggate, and as a series of yards either side of Kirkgate (northeast to southwest orientation) and Briggate (southeast to northwest). The present-day yards (or courts) to the south of Kirkgate tend to follow plots probably established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, while the yards on Briggate closely match (overlie) former burgage plots established in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The 13<sup>th</sup> century burgage plots are particularly noticeable towards the north of the area, fossilised as a series of arcades and yards (Swan Street, Thornton's Arcade, Queen's Arcade, Angel Inn Yard, Pack Horse Yard, Turk's Head Yard, Upton's Yard and Blayd's Mews on the western side of Briggate, and Bramley's Yard, Bay Horse Yard, Hirst's Yard, Lambert's Arcade and Queen's Court on the eastern side). A number of smaller, linking lanes or streets exist, including Mill Hill, Boar Lane, Swinegate, Call Lane, Vicar Lane, Headrow and Lady Lane.

### *Population and Occupations*

The Domesday survey records 27 villeins, four sokemen and four bordars (Williams and Martin 1992, 822), from which Burt and Grady (2002, 14) estimate that the population at this time was around 200. The 1377 Poll Tax records suggests the population in the parish by this time had increased to around 1000, with an estimate of 350 to 400 occupying the 'central area' and new town (Beresford and Jones 1967).

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<sup>15</sup> The 1612 Plan of Leeds shows the location of the small settlement or hamlet of Hillhouse Bank. The place name 'Hillehouses' is first recorded in 1323 (Smith 1961, 131). The area is later known as Richmond Hill.

<sup>16</sup> The area known as Mabgate is first documented in 1487 (Smith 1961, 126) and is shown as a cluster of buildings on the 1560 plan of Leeds. The place name is thought to be associated with the personal name 'Mabel' and by the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century it is used as an "appellative for a loose woman and doubtless used in some such sense here" (Smith 1961, 126).

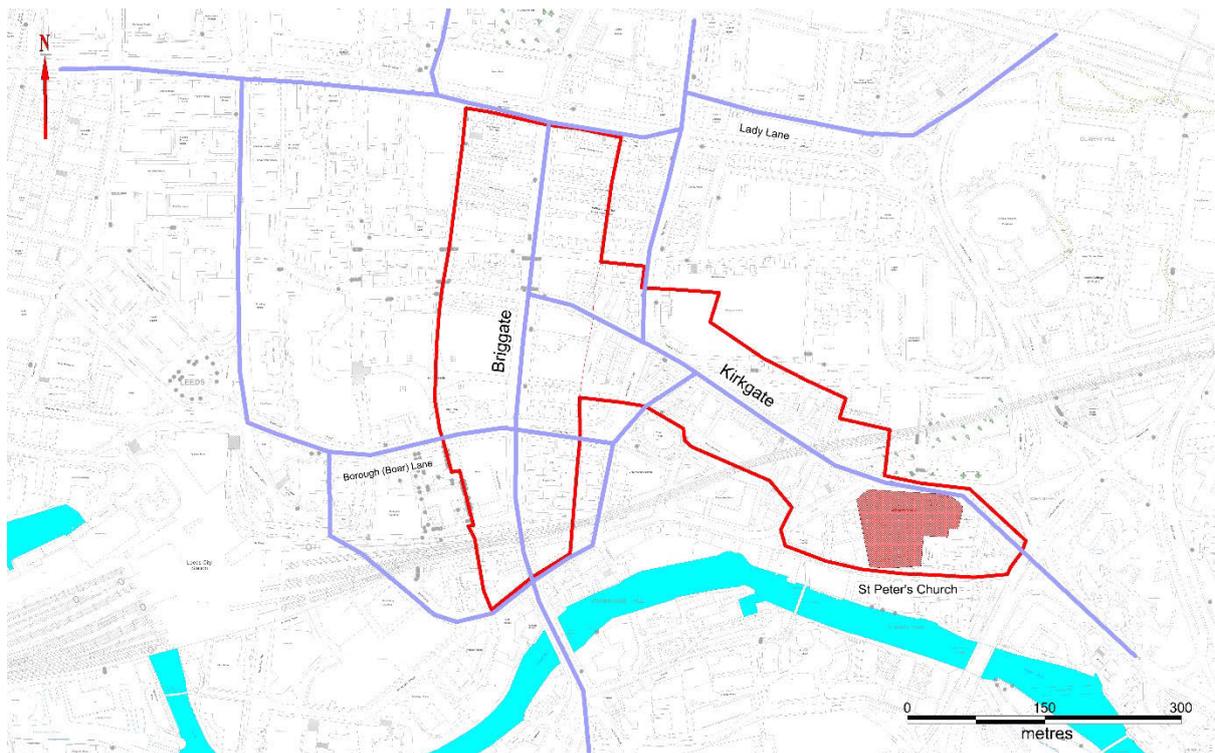


Figure 328. The medieval settlement of Leeds superimposed on modern mapping. The image depicts the medieval street pattern (lilac), town boundary (red) and St Peter's Church. The present-day northeast to southwest aligned yards either side of Kirkgate tend to follow plots established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, while those on Briggate, which are much more defined, closely match burgage plots established in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The main occupation undertaken by the population was agriculture and they farmed the open fields around the settlement. The purpose of the establishment of the new town, however, was to attract trade and crafts men to the settlement and accounts show that there were weavers, fullers and dyers living in Leeds prior to 1300 (Beresford and Jones 1967). A fulling mill was established by the lord of the manor by 1322 on east side of the bridge and such was the demand, a second one was established on the west side by 1356. Textile manufacturing expanded rapidly in the later medieval period, particularly in West Yorkshire due to the lack of guild restrictions as compared to other manufacturing centres, such as Beverley. In comparison to other nearby settlements, such as Wakefield and Halifax, textile working in Leeds developed more gradually during the medieval period (Beresford and Jones 1967).

Surviving medieval records tell us how the manor was organised, and from them we can piece together the way in which the inhabitants of Leeds lived their lives. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the Lord of the Manor ran his estate to produce the greatest possible income for himself. In Leeds the Lord of the Manor was an absentee landlord, and his agents, like the reeve, who was responsible for collecting the rents, ran the manor. The

tenants of the Lord were the peasants who worked the land. Among them were various degrees of wealth and poverty.

Most of the tenants of the manor were bondmen or villains; they held enough land to support their families, but owed rent and various services to the Lord of the Manor. They were not however, free men; failure to pay their dues meant that they lost their land. An 'extent' or valuation of the manor, carried out in 1341 tells us that Robert Knostrop, bondman, paid rent of 4s 9d a year for his cottage, and a small adjoining plot of land and the land he farmed in the open fields. He also had to give the Lord of the manor at Christmas 4 hens worth 6d, and 40 hens' eggs, or 2d at Easter. There is also a long list of services he had to perform for the lord, including owing 'ploughing service for 2 days at the winter sowing, and 3 days at the Lent sowing receiving each day (in return from the lord of the manor) 2 loaves of rye bread and 4 herring (as well as 5d)'. Despite restrictions on his freedom, a bondman was relatively well off. He could afford to pay labourers to work his land, which could amount to a sizeable area; Robert Knostrop farmed over 55 acres.

There were also the freemen or freeholders, who, like the bondmen, worked the fields, and paid rent to the Lord of the Manor, but they were free from the other obligations to the lord. They were the 'upper class' of peasant society.

The bordars or cottars were the poorest of all. They rented a cottage, and an adjoining plot of land, and worked for the freemen, bondmen, and the Lord of the Manor. Some may have gained extra income by spinning weaving and dyeing cloth.

As well as agricultural labourers, the village needed craftsmen. Surnames listed in the 1258 extent include Shoemaker, Carpenter, Smithson and Baker, show that Paynel's attempt to attract trade and commerce to the village was becoming successful. Other names listed in the 1258 'extent' of the manor were Webster (weaver) Taylor, (tailor) and Lister (dyer) indicating the beginning of the woollen cloth industry in Leeds. There was plenty of opportunity for skilled craftsmen to make money in the new town; the Poll Tax returns for 1379 show that the highest taxed inhabitants included 3 blacksmiths, 2 hostlers, a cobbler, a dyer, a butcher, a mason, 2 tailors, and a merchant. Ironstone and coal was also known to have been extracted throughout the parish (Burt and Grady 2002, 18-19).

### **The 16th and 17th centuries**

Textile trade and manufacture in Leeds increased substantially during the 16th century, and the available cartographic evidence demonstrates the growth in the settlement. Housing was gradually spreading out beyond the core of the town, including to the south side of the river, and the land alongside Kirkgate and Briggate became more densely packed with housing.

Outside of the town, the open communal fields and the manorial fields were enclosed. One impact of the rise in trade was the emergence of a prominent merchant elite class and it was the influence of these men who were to shape the way the town was to grow. Easy availability of land meant there was also opportunity for those already well-off to increase their wealth; by the fifteenth century local gentry, like the Romes of Cat-Beeston, the Nevilles of Cundall and the de Ledes of North Hall were investing in the manor, renting many of the burgage plots on Briggate. They were influential in running the town, holding positions of importance, like that of bailiff. An example is Henry Rockley, who built Rockley Hall on the Head Row.

### *Landowners and Administration*

The manorial structure established during the medieval period continued largely unchanged into the 16th century. Following the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor of Leeds Kirkgate-cum-Holbeck was given to Christ Church in Oxford. The continued growth in textile manufacturing resulted in the rise of a new group of individuals, a wealthy merchant class, who began to obtain positions of status in the town during the 16th century, such as town bailiff. In order to increase their prominence and to gain better control of textile manufacture and trade, this group successfully petitioned Charles I and in 1626 Leeds became a 'free borough'. This charter provided exclusive rights of self-government under a corporate body consisting of an alderman, nine principal burgesses and twenty assistants. The Corporation's jurisdiction extended over the entire parish of Leeds and they had the power to hold property, make regulations about the manufacture of cloth, to issue and enforce byelaws, to maintain the peace, to appoint local officers and to fill vacancies (Beresford and Jones 1967; Burt and Grady 2002).

Soon after, the townsfolk were given the opportunity to purchase the manor, excluding the manorial mills, and it was purchased by a group of merchants who held prominent posts within the Corporation (Burt and Grady 2002). A further Charter issued in 1661 extended the scope of the Corporation and it now included a mayor, twelve alderman, and twenty-four assistants (Beresford and Jones 1967). The affairs of the town were administered from the Moot Hall which had been built in the centre of Briggate by 1628 (in the vicinity of **HLC\_PK 15080**).<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> The 1612 Plan of Leeds shows a building located towards the north end of Briggate, close to its junction with Briggate. Later mapping shows this to be the position of the Moot Hall. A survey of the manor of Leeds in 1628 notes that in the "middle of the streete... towards the upper end weare the Markett place standeth... is built the Court or Moot House" (cited in the Burt and Grady 2002, 31). The Moot Hall was rebuilt in 1710 by William Etty and had a butcher's shop on the ground floor and a court rooms above. It provided the location of the meetings of the Leeds Corporation and the Quarter Sessions. It was demolished in 1824 (Wrathmell 2005, 11).

## *Settlement*

John Leland (1506-1553) visited Leeds in the mid-16th century and described a: “... *praty Market, having one Paroche Chirche reasonably well buildid, and as large as Bradeford but not quik as it. The Toun standith most by Clothing*” (cited in Burt and Grady 2002).

Unusually, a plan of Leeds from 1560 exists which depicts the approximate layout and extent of the town at this time (Figure. 329). This shows that the focus of the settlement remained in the Briggate and Kirkgate areas and that the divisions between the two areas are indistinct. There was also development in the north end of the town in The Headrow and in the Marsh Lane area.

The open fields surrounding the settlement were enclosed in a piecemeal manner throughout the 16th century and the manorial park was enclosed by Sir Arthur Darcy in 1538. It was again the merchants who were acquiring the land in order to undertake both agriculture and cloth production (Burt and Grady 2002). The availability of land following the dissolution of Kirkstall Abbey provided an extra opportunity for increasing personal estates, and many of the clothiers in Leeds seized this opportunity (Burt and Grady 2002).

By 1612 Boar Lane had been established and housing extended along it to Mill Hill (Figure 330). To the east, Call Lane and The Calls have been established while to the north there was occupation along Lady Lane. By this time, development can also be seen to extend to the south side of the river along Meadow Lane.

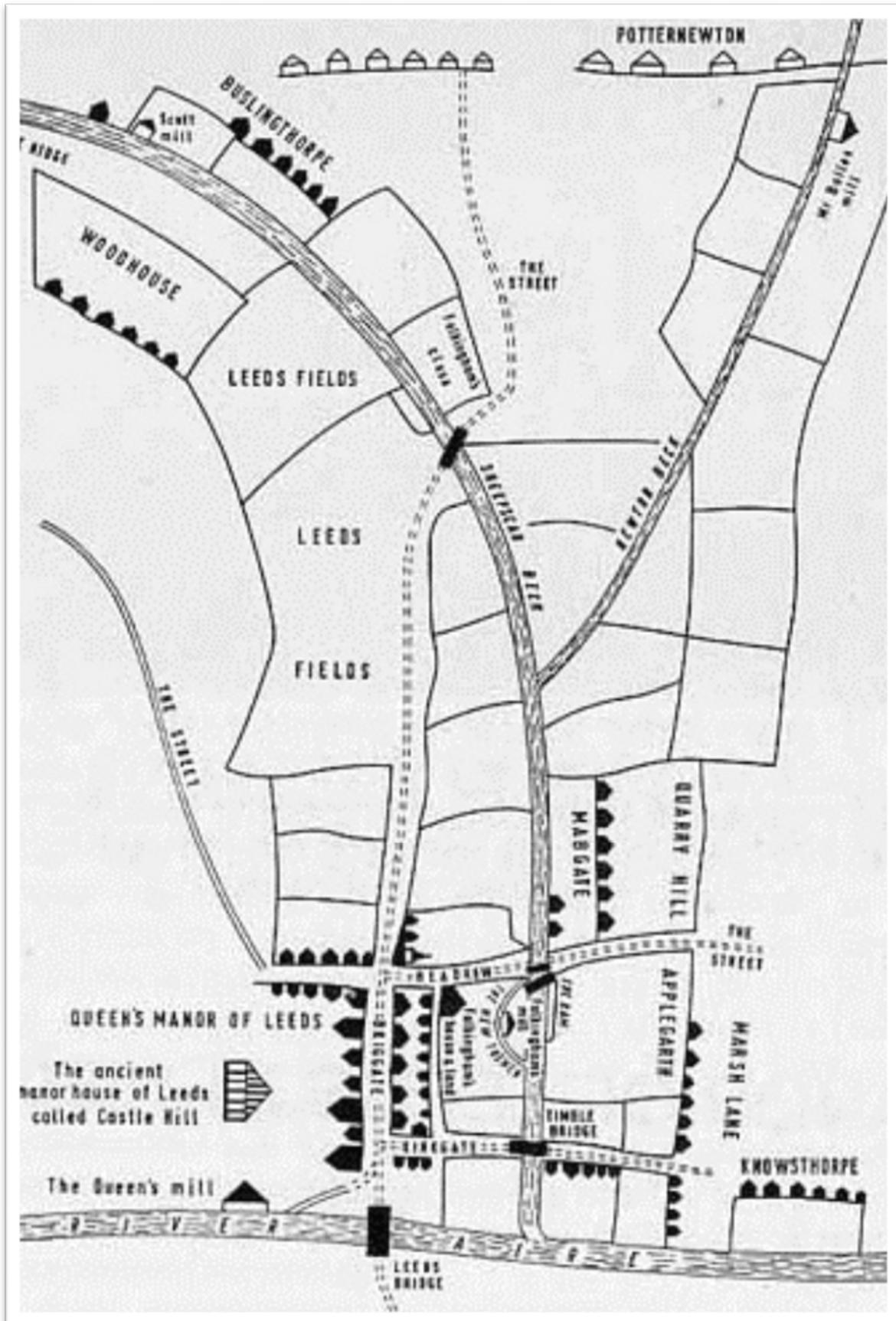


Figure 329. Plan of the Manor of Leeds (excluding the Kirkgate-cum-Holbeck manor) from 1560 for use in a law suit regarding the King's Mills

A survey of Leeds undertaken by the London Corporation in 1628 reported that: "*Leedes... standeth pleasant in a fruitful and enclosed vale; upon the North side of the same River of Eyre, over or beyond a stone bridge, from when it hath a large and broad streete (paved with stone) leading directlie North and continuallie ascendinge. The houses on both sides thereof are verie thicke, and close compacted together, beinge ancient meane and lowe built; and generallie all of Tymber; though they have stone quarries frequent in the Towne, and about it; only some fewe of the richer sort of the Inhabitants have their houses more large and capacious: yett all lowe and straightened on their backsides. In the middle of the streete (towards the upper end wheare the Markett place standeth) is built the Court or Moot House (as they terme it) and from thence upward are the shambles, with a narrow streete on both sides, much annoyng the whole Towne*" (cited in Beresford 1975).

Along Briggate and Kirkgate, previously vacant land behind the dwellings fronting onto the streets were being infilled with additional properties, including workshops and additional housing, and which later developed into yard areas (see below).

In seventeenth century Leeds the houses of the rich and the poor existed side by side. The cottages of the poor were found in the yards and courts behind the houses of the richer occupants. A survey of 1628 reported on the houses in Briggate: '*The houses on both sides thereof are verie thicke and close compacted together, being ancient meane and lowe built; and generalie all of Tymber; though they have stone quarries frequent in the towne, and about it, only some of the richer sorts of the Inhabitants have their houses more large and capacious: yet all lowe and straitened on their backsides.*'

The wealthy merchants built themselves fine houses – like Richard Sykes' house on Briggate, and Red Hall (site, within HLC\_PK 17681) built by Thomas Metcalf just off the Headrow. A timber-framed house, built about 1600 in Lambert's Yard, is still there today. Information about the way that these houses were furnished is given in the wills of the occupants. For example William Dixon, who lived on Kirkgate and died in 1663, left a detailed inventory of the items in his house. In the parlour were: '*Two stand beeds and bedding and hingings at the side of one beed belongin to the same with one foot cheist. One cubbord, one saffe, three cheists, one trunk. One coverlette and eleven peces of puter. Fower quishings. Fower paire of sheets 5 pillabeares.*'

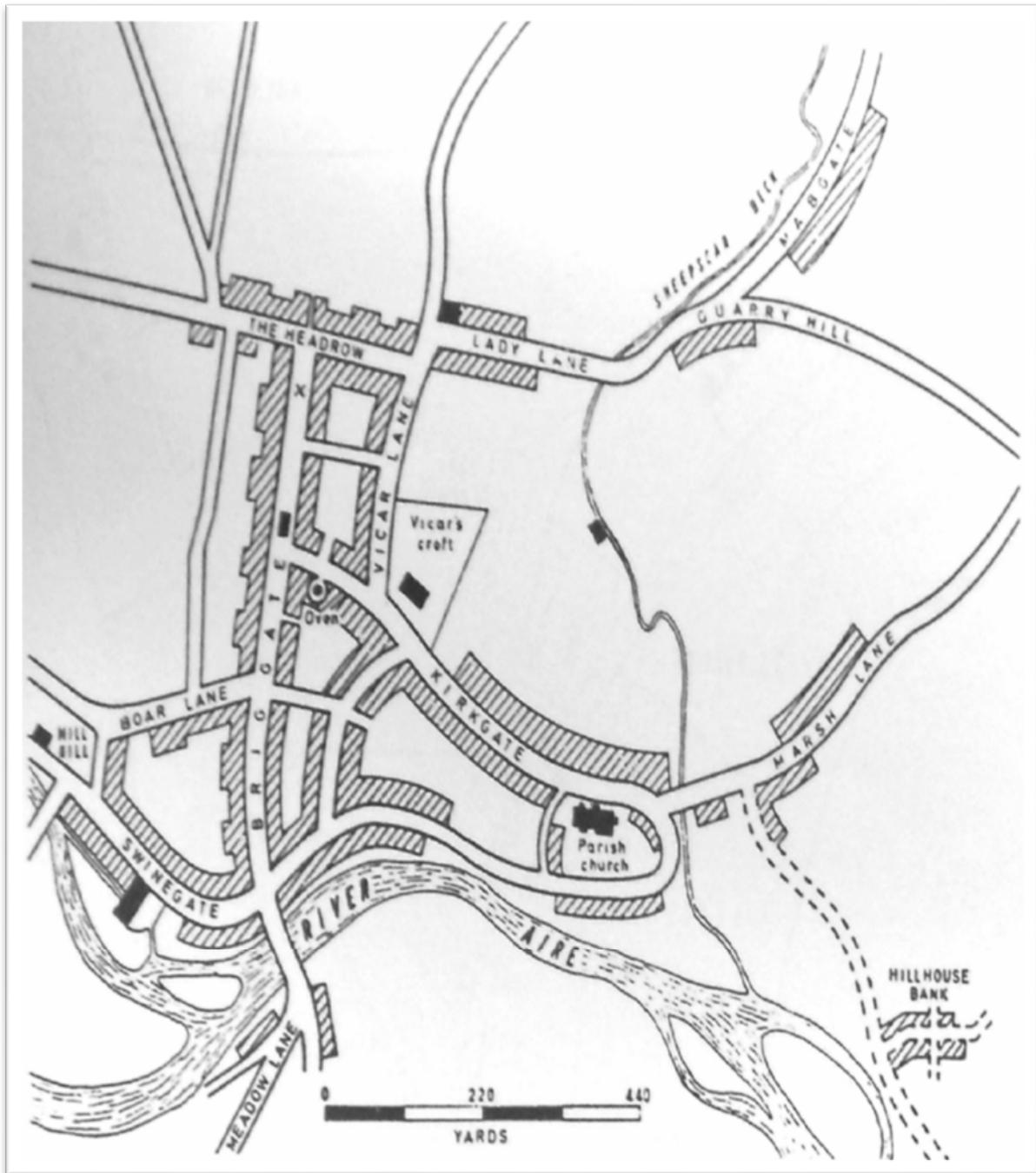


Figure 330. Plan of Leeds from 1612 (WYAS)

The most substantial buildings continued to be located in Briggate, with larger, private homes built on the then outskirts of the settlement in The Headrow and Boar Lane. In 1634, the **Church of St John (HLC\_PK 28736)** was established in The Headrow in order to provide the elite living in this part of town somewhere else other than St Peter's in Kirkgate to worship. Another chapel was established at Mill Hill in 1674, located on the east side of the present Park Row. The site is now occupied by a later chapel (**Mill Hill Chapel, HLC\_PK 15098**). The poorer areas comprised in the main those smaller hamlets to the east of the town in Mabgate, Quarry Hill and Marsh Lane (Beresford and Jones 1967).

### *Population and Occupation*

The population of Leeds by the end of the 15th century is estimated at being approximately 3000, which grew to around 6000 by the end of the 17th century. The main factor for the rise in the population was the continued and now rapid increase in textile manufacturing which attracted new workers to the town. Cloth production was undertaken in workshops attached to homes and tasks undertaken included finishing, such as dressing, cropping and dyeing. The finished pieces were then sold to merchants. By the 17th century, manufacturing had increased and Leeds was now more prominent than either Wakefield or Halifax and in 1661, a cloth makers' guild was established (Burt and Grady 2002; Beresford and Jones 1967).

The poor have left little behind them to tell us how they lived in the 17th century. We have to turn to documents like the Hearth Tax Returns to find out how many poor people there were. For part of the seventeenth century people had to pay the hearth tax according to the number of hearths they had in their houses. The tax was 2shillings per hearth. The 1664 and 1672 hearth tax returns for Leeds tell us that about two fifths of householders, only had one hearth, and would have been living close to subsistence level. They were the labourers, servants, journeymen and poor widows, like Widdow Edmundson, who was named in the hearth tax returns. A further two fifths of householders had two or three hearths, and could afford to live in greater comfort; they were the craftsmen, shopkeepers and clothiers of the town. The remaining one fifth of households had four or more hearths and were the wealthy clothiers, merchants, retailers, clergymen, professional men, landowners and gentry. They possessed varying degrees of wealth; John Cloudesley of Briggate had 8 hearths, and probably lived in considerable affluence. Some people were exempted from paying the tax and also from church and poor rates, because they were too poor, and did not own enough property to qualify as tax payers.

It was necessary, for the dignity and good name of the town for the leading townsmen to find ways of looking after the poor. A poor rate was levied on the inhabitants, and distributed by the Parish overseers of the poor. In 1662 the corporation devised a scheme to prevent begging, and to assess the poor law on a regular basis. The town was divided into 6 wards, each having an alderman to supervise the parish overseers.

Another way of providing funds for poor relief was through charitable bequests and donations. A Committee of Pious Uses was set up in 1620 to oversee the administration of the charities, and to make sure none of the money was misappropriated. The committee

consisted of the vicar and twelve of the town's leading inhabitants. The documents relating to the town's charities were kept in 'a strong chest in the vestry of Parish Church, locked with Three Strong Locks, one of the keys to remain with the Vicar of Leeds the other Two with the Committee.' A chest like this is still in the vestry today.

The measures for providing for the poor were totally inadequate and became increasingly expensive for the wealthier townspeople of Leeds. It was thought that the cause of poverty was idleness, and that if people were forced to work then there would be no more poverty. So in 1636-7 the mayor, Richard Sykes, and other members of the corporation built a house to be used as: '*... a common Work-house soe commonly called a House of Correction for the Reliefe and setting on Worke the Poor of the said Parish of Leedes.*'

The new workhouse was built on the site of the old free school at the junction of Lady Lane with what is now North Street. It did not end poverty in the town, nor did the inhabitants earn enough money to support the workhouse and care for the poor. Many of them were too old or ill to work, and there were younger people and children who were unable to find employment to keep them out of the workhouse. In 1662 William Morris, was appointed as master of the workhouse to make sure that the inmates were 'set on Work'. His efforts failed, and Thoresby, writing in 1715 says that the building was used as 'a hospital for the aged poor', as well as a workhouse where: '*... poor boys and girls are taught to scribe, a new invention whereby the different colours in the dyed wool are delicately mixed*' (Scribbling was a stage in the manufacture of woollen cloth).

Another way in which the richer townspeople helped the poor was to build almshouses or hospitals as they were called. The principle benefactor of the poor was John Harrison. Having built St. John's Church, and rebuilt the Grammar School, in 1653 he built two rows of almshouses, each with twenty apartments to house 40 poor women (site, within HLC\_PK 30535). The almshouses were endowed with a yearly income of £80 to give each woman a small pension and the means to maintain the houses.

Josiah Jenkinson built eight almshouses just near Boar Lane, to house 16 people. In 1673 he left instructions in his will that his trustees should 'place therein such impotent and aged persons inhabiting Leeds'. In 1673 Lancelot Iveson built three almshouses near the workhouse, to replace three old cottages in Kirkgate, which had been used as almshouses but had become derelict. According to Thoresby writing in 1715 there were two almshouses in Vicar Lane, and near the vicarage an old hospital, used as lodgings for the poor.

Despite the benevolence of the townspeople and attempts by the corporation to banish poverty with hard work there were still plenty of poor people on the streets of Leeds at the end of the seventeenth century, just as there were rich merchants building their grand houses in the town. There were also the gentry, the titled families, who lived outside the town, but influenced those who lived within it. One of these was Lord Irwin who lived at Temple Newsam House. He would have visited Leeds to see to his business interests, go to the races, or perhaps to a cockfight. Otherwise he lived in great luxury on his estate, an example of ultimate wealth and power to which the merchants of Leeds no doubt aspired.

The town became an important trading centre, capitalising on its position on the river Aire between the Pennines and the Vale of York. The main goods traded were textiles and food, the latter being brought in from agricultural settlements outside the town (Mitchell 2000, 31). A cloth market was held twice weekly on Leeds Bridge, while other markets were held in Briggate. Other guilds established in Leeds, during the 17th century, include those for building workers, shoemakers and tailors, which demonstrates the importance of other crafts and trades at this time. Other occupations listed are lawyers, barbers, goldsmiths, stationers, booksellers, innkeepers, butchers and bakers (Burt and Grady 2002, 37).

### *Religious Buildings*

**Church of St John (HLC\_PK 28736)** located to the north of Mark Lane and west of New Briggate, was founded by John Harrison, cloth merchant, in 1632-34. The tower was remodelled between 1830 and 1838 by John Clark and it was restored in 1866 to 1868. It was undergoing repairs and restoration again in 2007. The boundary wall is listed separately. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken within the churchyard in 2011. It is Grade I Listed. It is the oldest ecclesiastical structure surviving in Leeds, the others (Trinity and St Peter's) having been substantially rebuilt or remodelled in the 19th century.

The chantry chapel of St Mary Magdalen (WYHER 6027) was founded in 1370. It appears to have been converted into private dwellings by c.1600. The site (**within HLC\_PK 15082**), located at the junction of Briggate and The Headrow, was later occupied by shops in 1875 (Taylor 1875).

The Chantry Chapel of St Mary the Virgin (WYHER 6024) was built on the north side of Leeds Bridge next to the river Aire by 1376 (**site located within HLC\_PK 19167**). It was used by travellers visiting Leeds until 1565, after which it was used as a school. In 1728 it was converted into a warehouse (Burt and Grady 2002). The building is thought to have

been demolished in 1760 during work to enlarge the bridge whereupon it was noted that the stonework of the chapel and the bridge were inter-related and that they may have been constructed at the same time (Wardell 1853).

The Chantry Chapel of St Katherine, founded in 1430, was later identified as being 'below' the former vicarage in Kirkgate (Taylor 1875). This site has been redeveloped and now forms part of Kirkgate Market (**site located within HLC\_PK 14999**).

The Chantry Chapel of Our Lady was purchased by Queen Elizabeth in 1558 and used for a public grammar school until 1624. It was later rebuilt and used as a workhouse for the poor with an orchard, garden and cottages (Taylor 1875). It was demolished sometime in the late 1940s (with site is now shops – **see HLC\_PK 30532**)

### *Domestic Buildings*

The earliest domestic building is located in Lambert's Arcade, located off Briggate (**within HLC\_PK 14996**). No. 2 Lambert's Arcade is situated in a court off the east side of Briggate. It is a timber-framed building, dating to the late 16th century. The name 'Lambert's Arcade' derives from the owners of the properties here in the 19th century, although the court is first recorded in 1649 when it altered from being a single substantial house into two distinct properties occupied by Edward Caddy and Ralph Askwith. The courts along Briggate continued to be in-filled through the 18th and 19th centuries and contained a combination of domestic, commercial and industrial buildings (Menuge 1996). It was surveyed by the RCHME in 1995 (Menuge 1996) and by Colin Briden and Graham Moore in 2001 (Briden 2001). It is Grade II Listed.

**Nearby, 92 and 93 Briggate (within HLC\_PK 15083)** is also known to incorporate part of a timber-framed structure of late 16th to early 17th century date (**B245**). The earlier building fragments comprise a wall which originally belonged to the structure occupying the plot to the north of the Nos. 92 and 93 (i.e. Nos. 88-91 Briggate; Menuge 1995). Nos. 92 and 93 were refronted in the 18th and 19th century and largely rebuilt between 1924 and 1926 when it was occupied by William Greenwood jewellers. The timber framing was recorded in 1995 during building work and evidence of jettied gable was identified on its west side. They were surveyed by the RCHME in 1995 (Menuge 1995). They are Grade II Listed.

To the north, **No. 7 The Headrow (within HLC\_PK 15083)** is also thought to represent the remains of a 17th-century building, possibly the one which replaced John Harrison's Rockley

Hall. Ralph Thoresby records that a new brick building stood on the site, although it retained some of the original timbers (Heap 1990, 48). It is Grade II Listed.

On the south side of the river Aire, is **No. 8 Dock Street (within HLC\_PK 19164)**. The front elevation of 8 Dock Street is mid-18th century in date, although the rear and internal walls are constructed from 17th-century brick. It was built as a merchant's house and forms part of an important group of buildings. It is Grade II Listed.

### *Commercial Buildings*

**The Pack Horse Inn (within HLC\_PK 15080)**, located between Minor Scurr's and Pack Horse Yards, contains the remains of a late 16th to early 17th-century timber-framed structure (Plate 30). It may have been built as a cloth warehouse (Michelmores 1982), although it was known as the Nag's Head Inn by the 17th century. It is thought to have been part of the estate of the Manor of Whitkirk, which belonged to the Order of St John of Jerusalem, successors to the Knights Templar (Pepper 1997). It was known as the Slipin in the 18th century, before being renamed again as the Pack Horse. It was restored in 1988 when Whitbread and Co. acquired the property. It is Grade II Listed.

### **18th century**

The 18th century saw the continued rise in the population of Leeds as it emerged as an important centre for trade and manufacturing. Much of the manufacturing continued to be undertaken on a domestic scale until the later part of the century, particularly in the 1790s, which saw the introduction of the larger, specialised mill complexes. Following on soon after were the foundry sites which designed and manufactured the machinery to be installed in the mills. Development within the town remained on the whole restricted to the town centre with the rapid infilling of all available land, although there was continued expansion on the south side of the river and later to the west of the town centre, in the area formerly occupied by the manorial park, as the wealthy abandoned their homes along Briggate.

### *Landowners and Administration*

With the selling of the manor and the enclosing of the open fields, the land and properties within the town centre were held privately, rather than by the Corporation (Beresford 1988). The exception to this was the King's Mills where soke rights were still in place, which both

restricted where the inhabitants could mill their flour and required them to pay a fixed fee for their upkeep (Goodchild and Wrathmell 2002). The wealthier merchant families continued to dominate in the administration of Leeds, with the twelve leading families, the Atkinsons', Blayd's, Cookson's, Denison's, Hall's, Ibbetson's, Kitchingman's, Lodge's, Milner's, Preston's, Rooke's and Wilson's, frequently exchanging positions within the Corporation. The Moot Hall, rebuilt in 1710, continued to provide a location for the administration of the affairs, with courts being regularly held on the second floor (Burt and Grady 2002, 67). The Corporation continued to be responsible for the day-to-day running of the town, although by this time its role in controlling cloth trade and manufacturing had diminished due to the quantity of materials arriving at its markets from out of town (Burt and Grady 2002, 68).

Due to the rapid and uncontrolled way the settlement grew during this period, The Leeds Improvement Commission was established as a separate group from the Corporation in order to improve the look and the order of the town. They introduced street lighting and encouraged occupants to deposit their refuse in designated areas. The Waterworks Commission was set up in the later 18th century, again as a separate organisation, in order that the settlement could achieve a ready supply of clean water and manage the drainage (Burt and Grady 2002, 68).

### *Settlement*

Despite the sharp rise in the population of Leeds during the 18th century the cartographic evidence demonstrates how little the town grew beyond its 17th-century limits (Figure 331). Instead, the practice of infilling along existing routes continued apace resulting in the establishment of many yard areas along Kirkgate and Briggate. The main area of settlement itself was thus densely populated with houses, workshops and warehouses.



Figure 331. Cossin's Plan of Leeds from 1726 (WYAS)

The elite of Leeds society in the 18th Century were the gentlemen merchants and their families. At the bottom of the social scale were the working class poor, (the 'lower orders'), and in between the two extremes those of the middling sort, the middle classes.

The Leeds merchants could afford to build themselves large houses, which had gardens and were lavishly decorated inside. Some of the merchants' houses are pictured around the edge of Cossins map of 1725. At first, these houses were built on the main streets of the town but in 1780 building plots on the Park Estate were sold to those who wanted to live away from the overcrowding and increasing squalor of the town centre (Beresford 1988), yet

near to the Coloured Cloth Hall. Many merchants moved to live there, but kept their business premises in town. The terraces and squares of the Park Estate were secluded and genteel. This exclusive area of housing was subsequently subsumed by the expanding settlement throughout the 19th century and the buildings ceased to be used as domestic dwellings and were instead used for commercial activities.

Meanwhile, cottages for the 'lower orders' were still being built in the yards and courts behind the buildings on Briggate, the Headrow, and other main streets in the town. Those resident in Leeds lived in small cottages, often in the yards and courts behind the main streets of the town. They did not own these houses; in 1790 a room between 9 and 18 feet square cost 4 pence per week to rent. A cottage for 4 to 5 people with a living room and a sleeping room above, each about 14 feet square (1.3m<sup>2</sup>), cost 6d per week. An artisan might rent a larger cottage, 20 feet square (1.9m<sup>2</sup>), for 9 shillings a week. The cottages had no piped water; residents fetched it from standpipes, or bought it from a water seller. There were no sewers; toilet facilities were primitive and insanitary. A working man paid about 5% of his income on rent, an artisan about 8%.

For those who were unemployed or ill, charity, poor relief, and the workhouse were still the only help available. The workhouse in Lady Lane, which had been built in 1638, closed in 1705, and the building used for the Charity School. It was decided to re-establish the workhouse in 1726, when it was hoped that new rules for its management would eliminate poverty from the town. Once again this idea failed, and by 1729 the workhouse was in debt, and was closed. It was re-opened in 1738. The workhouse was a stone and brick building, standing in a large walled yard on the corner of Lady Lane at the junction with Vicar Lane. Several extensions were added to it in the eighteenth century, and by 1771 it consisted of 2 workrooms, a dining room and kitchen, several dormitories an infirmary, five or six cells for lunatics, lodgings for the Master and Mistress, a committee room, a dungeon store-rooms and washrooms.

For the old and infirm, there were the almshouses. The almshouses were used to house the elderly poor. Harrisons and Jenkinsons Almshouses were still in use, and in 1736 Potter's almshouses were built in Wade Lane, endowed by Mary Potter (site, within HLC\_PK 28733). These were 2-roomed cottages for the use of the widows of deceased tradesmen.

### *Population and Occupations*

The population of Leeds continued to grow rapidly throughout the 18th century, especially in the latter part of the century when estimates rise from 16,000 in 1771 to 25,000 in 1790 (Beresford and Jones 1967, Burt and Grady 2002). The stimulus for this growth was undoubtedly the rise in employment opportunities, particularly with the advent of the Industrial Revolution which began at the end of the century.

### *Transport*

Efforts to improve transport links between Leeds and its neighbouring settlements were undertaken in the 18th century. Work on the Aire and Calder Navigation began in 1699 in order to provide a more efficient route via the waterways from the town westwards towards the port of Hull.<sup>18</sup> The current Grade II Listed **Aire and Calder Navigation Cut and locks (HLC\_PK 15249)** are probably c.1830-40. By George Leather, engineer, on the line of the Aire and Calder Navigation Cut of 1699-1700. Stone lining and edges, wood and iron lock gates and fittings.

Construction on the Leeds to Liverpool Canal began in the 1770s and allowed goods to be transported westwards onwards to America.<sup>19</sup> The canal comprises the cut, a number of Listed locks, wharfs and associated canal buildings dating to the period 1770-77.

Improvements to the road network began in the 1740s with the establishment of a network of turnpikes connecting Leeds with Halifax, Elland and Bradford to the west, Otley and Skipton to the north-west, Harrogate and Ripon to the north, Selby, Tadcaster, York and the Great North Road to the east and to Wakefield and Sheffield to the south (Beresford and Jones 1967).

### *Commercial Development in the 18th century*

The **First White Cloth Hall (within HLC\_PK 14984)** was built in Kirkgate in 1711 on Kirkgate on the site of a medieval hospital. Prior to its construction, all cloth was sold in the market held twice a week in Briggate. The dominance of the Leeds market was challenged by the construction of a cloth hall in Wakefield in 1710, and the Leeds cloth hall was rapidly

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<sup>18</sup> In 1699, Leeds and Wakefield merchants embarked on a scheme to make the rivers easier to navigate, allowing the port in Hull to be readily accessed. This involved deepening, bypassing and canalisation of the more inaccessible sections of the rivers Aire and Calder (Burt and Grady 2002, 37, 64).

<sup>19</sup> Construction for the Leeds to Liverpool Canal began in 1770 and a section at Leeds was formerly opened in 1777. The whole stretch between Leeds and Liverpool was finally completed in 1816 providing a ready means to transport goods from the town westwards (Burt and Grady 2002, 65)

built in response to it. It comprised three ranges built on a 'U' shaped plan, with one range running parallel to the street while the other two flanked a courtyard area (Lancaster University Archaeology Unit 1997). Cossins' map (1725) shows the White Cloth Hall set back from Kirkgate and suggests that the principal facade was towards the south on two routes: High Back Lane and Low Back Lane, linking it with the warehouses, dyehouses and wharves on The Calls. Those 2 lanes ran along each side of a large tenter field, the site in 1776 of the much larger third White Cloth Hall in Crown Street, the 2nd hall being built in Meadow Lane in 1758. It provided an undercover trading space and storage areas for undyed cloth (the dyed materials were still sold in Briggate) and was utilised by both Leeds merchants and those from surrounding settlements, such as Bradford and Heckmondwike. The continuing success of the Leeds textile trade meant that the market soon outgrew the First White Cloth Hall, resulting in the construction of the Second White Cloth Hall in Meadow Lane in 1756 (Burt and Grady 2002, 58; Wrathmell 2005, 104). The First White Cloth Hall was subsequently used as assembly rooms until the construction of new rooms at the Third Cloth Hall in 1777. It then was used as a place of worship for the Baptists between 1778 and 1780, and in 1811 by the Royal Lancastrian School for just one year. In the early 19th century, two houses were constructed across the front of the courtyard and the two "arms" of the hall were converted into houses. These were later used as retail premises, including the drapers, Gelder Brothers, who occupied both Nos. 99 and 100 Kirkgate from 1888 to 1931 (Kathryn Sather and Associates 2006). The west wing of the First White Cloth Hall was recently demolished after it was deemed structurally unsound. The remaining part is Grade II\* Listed, constructed in brick, part rendered, stone dressings, slate and concrete tile roof (Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1997).

The Second White Cloth Hall was built 1756. This was located on the south side of the river Aire, an area which was becoming more gradually developed throughout the 18th century with Jefferys' plan of 1775 shows the development along Simpsons Fold, Bowmans Lane, Hunslet Lane and Meadow Lane. Just a year later, the Mixed Cloth Hall<sup>20</sup> was opened at the western end of Boar Lane, again on the outskirts of the main area of settlement and some distance, comparatively, from the main area of trading in Briggate.

In 1777, the **Third White Cloth Hall (HLC\_PK 14994 and 14995)** was constructed as a replacement for the Second Cloth Hall and it may be significant that this was located on the north side of the river, close to the site of the original White Cloth Hall. The remains of the

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<sup>20</sup> The Mixed or Coloured Cloth Hall was built in 1757 by John Moxson and provided a permanent indoor space for selling dyed or coloured textiles. Prior to this, textiles were sold in the market in Briggate. The building was large, covering an area of approximately 122 metres by 60 metres and could accommodate nearly 2,000 stalls and 20,000 people. It was demolished in 1890 and replaced by the City Square development (Wrathmell 2005, 104).

north-west range of the Third White Cloth Hall, including the entrance, lie on the east side of Crown Street. The building was completed in 1776. It was used by weavers who purchased cloth from the merchants in the city for finishing and dyeing before re-selling. The use of the Cloth Hall declined in the early 19th century due to the increase in factories undertaking the processing of cloth through all of the stages and a large part of the building was demolished in 1865 with the construction of the railway viaduct (Burt and Grady 1987, 11). It is Grade II listed.

The later 18th century saw the beginning of the industrialisation of the textile industry and its associated engineering works, and the area around Water Lane saw the earliest industrial development in the town centre. The Marshall's Mills complex, Round Foundry and Midland Junction Foundry were established at the very end of the century and were deliberately located in sparsely occupied areas in order to allow for subsequent development.

Four public houses established in the 18th century have been identified in the town centre. The General Elliot Public House, the Swan Inn, The Angel Inn and Whitelocks Public House.

The **General Elliott Public House (within HLC\_PK 14985)** is located on the west side of Vicar Lane. It dates mostly to the early 19th century, although it contains the remains of a c. 1700 house. The building is reputed to be an example of one the early brick buildings surviving in the town (Michelmores 1984d). It is Grade II Listed.

**The Swan Inn (within HLC\_PK 15082)** was built in 1762 and a singing room was added in 1766. The inn was also known as the White Swan and by locals as The Mucky Duck. The building was partially demolished in 1799 and rebuilt with a larger music room. The licence for the Swan Inn was held by Charles Thornton in 1857 and in 1865 the singing room was rebuilt again as 'Thornton's New Music Hall and Fashionable Lounge', which later became the City Varieties (Mellor 1970; Riley 1997).

**The Angel Inn (also within HLC\_PK 15082)**, now shop premises. Grade II Listed late 18<sup>th</sup> century with probably later 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations. Red-brown brick in 1:4 and irregular English Bond. The oldest purpose-built inn building surviving in the yards off Briggate, it probably originally stood higher than the street frontage shops, with access from Briggate and Lands Lane.

**Whitelocks Public House (within HLC\_PK 15079)** was built in the late 18th century in Turks Head Yard, off Briggate. It was purchased by the Whitelock family in 1886 and

extensively altered. It is recorded that this was the first building in Leeds to have electric lighting and an electric clock. It is Grade II Listed.

### *Industrial Development in the 18th century*

Textile production remained an important part of the economy of Leeds. Other industries were also becoming increasingly important at this time as the population grew. Those recorded include tailors, white smiths, black smiths, booksellers, wine merchants, jewellers and clockmakers. For much of the 18th century, textile production, along with other crafts, continued to be undertaken on a domestic scale from either within the houses or from workshops to the rear (Burt and Grady 2002). An important pottery industry based in Hunslet also emerged at this time with Leeds Pottery, the largest, being established in 1770 in Jack Lane and by the end of the century, the creamware produced there was marketed throughout the country and abroad (Walton 1978).

Leeds continued to develop as an important trading centre throughout the 18th century. Its location meant that the wide range of textiles being produced throughout the West Yorkshire region could be readily obtained here. The merchants in Leeds benefitted the most from this and by 1770, Leeds merchants were involved in around one third of all woollen cloth exported from England (Burt and Grady 2002, 57).

Important developments in the industry, particularly in textile production, began in the later 18th century with the mechanisation of production. The town of Leeds was very much involved with these developments and in the final decade of the 18th century, Benjamin Gott's **Bean Ing Mill (site, see HLC\_PK 17655)** and **Armley Mill (HLC\_PK 24993)** located to the west of the town centre, **Bank Mills (HLC\_PK 19384)** and **John Marshall's Mills (HLC\_PK 15649)** were established. The rise in textile factories also facilitated the development of other, initially, subsidiary industries which were developing and producing the necessary machinery and parts, such as Matthew Murray.

The Bean Ing Mill (later Park Mills) was established by Benjamin Gott, woollen merchant, in 1792 as integrated woollen mill. Early Complex comprised a large steam-powered mill for scribbling, carding and fulling, spinning rooms, long ranges of loomshops, a dyewood-grinding mill, probably dyehouse, and finishing shops. Later expansion saw rebuilding old dyehouses, construction of heated dryhouses, the first, in 1814, being the earliest best known example of the type in the country, extensions to the mill, including work between 1824 and 1829 by William Fairburn, warehouses, and a gas plant. In terms of organisation

of production and of scale, Bean Ing Mills was of great significance. The mill was demolished in the 1960s and the **Yorkshire Post Building** now occupies the site (**HLC\_PK 17655**).

**Armley Mills (HLC\_PK 24993)** was established in 16th century as a water-powered fulling mill, later working as both fulling and corn mill. Rebuilt in 1788 by Thomas Lloyd and reputedly the largest fulling mill in the world (despite the main mill building measuring only c.44m long and of three storeys). Lloyd's mill was destroyed by fire in 1805, but rebuilt 1805-7 by Benjamin Gott, on a much larger scale (four storeys and twenty-three bays) and with fireproof materials. This is the oldest surviving Yorkshire example of the type and it features inverted T-section cast-iron beams, cylindrical cast-iron columns and brick arches. Other buildings include early 19th-century heated cloth dryhouse of two storeys roofed with elaborate cast-iron trusses, remains of a gas-making plant, and housing for the mill tenant. Steam power was added c.1850 (Giles and Goodall, 1992). The complex was opened by Leeds City Council in 1982 as Leeds Industrial Museum.



Figure 332. Armley Mills. This current mill replaced an earlier mill that in its turn had been built in 1788 as reputedly the largest fulling mill in the world. This structure was built 1805-7 by Benjamin Gott as a 4 storey, 23 bay "fireproof" mill. It is now home to the Leeds Industrial Museum. © Copyright Chris Allen and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons

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Armley Mills Main Range is Grade II\* Listed: Corn mill, later woollen mill, with outbuildings, now Leeds Industrial Museum premises. Corn mill 1797; woollen mill 1805 onwards, for Benjamin Gott; outbuildings mid-19th century; roof repaired 1929. The site of Armley Mills dates from the 16th century as a corn and fulling mill. In 1788 Colonel Thomas Lloyd bought the mill and rebuilt it as the largest woollen mills in the world with 18 fulling stocks and 50 looms, managed by Israel Burrows and Christopher Hill. The foundations of the main range are probably of this date; the corn mill was rebuilt at the same time but burnt down in 1797, the rebuild of that date survives. Benjamin Gott rented the mills from Lloyd while Bean Ing mill was being rebuilt after a fire in 1799, in 1804 he agreed to buy the buildings but a major fire destroyed Lloyd's new structure. Gott's new Armley Mills was built on the same site, powered by 2 water wheels approx 5.5m (18 feet) in diameter and approx 8.7m (28 and a half feet) long and fitted with gearing which enabled them to exceed the output of steam engines until c1840. The mill contained fulling stocks extending down the centre of the ground floor, scribbling and carding machines on the 2nd and 3rd floors and mechanics workshops on the top floor. Corn milling ceased c1810 and the building was adapted to textile use. The beam engine house was added c1850 by Gott's sons John and William, and the mill extensively reordered at that time. By the 1880s the premises were used by a variety of textile manufacturers and in 1969 Leeds City purchased the buildings for an industrial museum after a period of neglect. A further Seven Grade II Listed Buildings are included in the complex, including: Sluice Gates, Weirs, House and warehouses, a Bridge, Chimney Stack, Drying House and a Range.

**The Bank Mills complex (HLC\_PK 19384)**, located in East Street, was constructed in 1791-2 for Markland, Cookson and Fawcett, cotton spinners, originally as a water mill but it was immediately converted to steam. The company was originally involved in the manufacture of carpets although they diversified into spinning cotton and scribbling wool soon after. By 1797, the mill had gone over exclusively to the manufacture of wool and worsted cloth and in 1819 the site was advertised for sale. The mills appear to have remained empty until 1823, when they were purchased by Hives and Atkinson, who were partners with John Marshall at Holbeck Flax Mill, and Bank Mills became one of the largest flax mills in Leeds, with 420 employees recorded in 1829, and up to 1,400 in 1867 (Ward 1972, 395).

'B' mill was one of two new buildings thought to have been constructed in 1831-32, although a survey by AOC Archaeology Group identified evidence for its construction in 1824 (AOC Archaeology Group 2005). 'D' mill was added in 1856, and a rear extension was added on in 1888. The latter is recorded as not being fireproofed. Hives and Atkinson were forced to

leave the mills in 1882 and the site was divided up into separate lots for sale. The site was then occupied by R. Varley (drysalter) and Roberts, Mart & Co. (printers and paper manufacturers), and the remaining buildings were used as warehousing by J. Crawford & Sons of East Street Mills (Ward 1972). The site was surveyed by the RCHME in 1987 as part of the textile mills survey, published in 1992 (Giles and Goodall 1992). B Mill and D Mill were surveyed by AOC Archaeology Group between November 2004 and January 2005 prior to the renovation of the buildings into residential and commercial accommodation (AOC Archaeology Group 2005). They are Grade II Listed.

'C' Mill and the attached tow (coarse or broken part of the flax) house were constructed between 1832 and 1839 (Ward 1972, 394; Giles and Goodall 1992, 212). A sale plan of the complex drawn in 1882 shows a tramway extending from the two warehouses along the riverside to 'B' and 'D' Mills. An archaeological building recording was undertaken in 1995 by Barton Howe Warren Blackledge (BHWB) of the 'C' and Tow Warehouse during the Rose Wharf development programme, which included the demolition bed in 'C' Mill and the lift shaft/toilet block between 'C' Mill and Tow Warehouse (Barton Howe Warren Blackledge 1995). A second phase of recording was undertaken by EDAS in August 1996 following the removal of secondary portioning in the Yarn warehouse (EDAS 1996). They are Grade II Listed.

**Marshall Mills (HLC\_PK 15649).** John Marshall played a pivotal role in the industrial development of Leeds in the later 18th and early 19th centuries and his works led to the establishment of other prominent industrial works throughout the town, including the neighbouring Round Foundry. Marshall inherited the family's drapery business in 1787 and immediately began to develop a mechanised approach to flax spinning at his site in Adel, along with partners Samuel Fenton and Ralph Dearlove. His early attempts were unsuccessful, but with the help of his engineer Matthew Murray, a successful machine was devised. In 1791, Marshall moved to a site in Hunslet which provided ready access to the canal, space for expansion and an available workforce. The first mill (Mill A) operated as an integrated business which included preparing, spinning and weaving, with much of the latter done by employees in their own properties, and in 1793 it provided employment for 200 people (Rimmer 1960; Goodall and Giles 1987).

In 1793, Fenton and Dearlove withdrew from the partnership to be replaced by Thomas and Benjamin Benyon from Shrewsbury, and soon after the land to the west and south of the original mill was purchased and a new mill (Mill B) constructed next to Mill A. By 1800, the mills were employing around 1000 people and were producing 100,000 bundles of yarn per

year, half of which was sold to local weavers who were able to purchase looms from the mill paid for in instalments. Along with yarn, the mill was also producing coarse cloths and later heavy linens and lighter cloths (Goodall and Giles 1987). Marshall's partnership with the Benyon brothers ended in 1804 and the Benyon's established their own flax mill in Meadow Lane. Marshall then appointed employees John Hives and William Hutton as minor partners, the latter being replaced by John Atkinson in 1810. The site continued to expand with the addition of a large fireproof warehouse and counting house on the land to the south of Water Lane, and in 1815, with 'C' Mill, which used machinery from Fenton, Murray and Wood. The decision was made in 1822 to cease weaving and instead to concentrate on yarn production. A year later, Hives and Atkinson ended their partnership with Marshall and set up their own flax-spinning firm at Bank Mill (Rimmer 1960; Goodall and Giles 1987).

From this time onwards, four of Marshall's sons were appointed as partners and the company continued as a family concern until it closed in 1884. The textile industry throughout this time was turbulent and the company sought to both expand and diversify its manufacturing, including the development of wet spinning. Mill A was demolished in 1829 and a new Mill D built on the south side of Water Lane. Mill E was built soon after between Mills C and D, forming a U-shaped plan. In 1836, the company moved over to cloth production, and Temple Mill (see below) was built to accommodate the power-looms. Despite of their efforts, the business went into a slow decline in the 1850s and eventually closed in 1884. The site and buildings were sold off and were occupied by a range of companies, including Messrs. Charles Fox and Son and Messers Rhodes and Co. (Goodall and Giles 1987).

The site (**HLC\_PK 15649**) was surveyed by the RCHME in 1986 (Goodall and Giles 1987). The Engine House to the Mill C was surveyed by Stephen Haigh in 1998 (Haigh 1998a). The C, D, and E Mills are still extant and are Grade II\* Listed. A former flax warehouse is located at the junction of Marshall Street and Water Lane. It was built in 1806 as part of the expansion of the Marshall Mills complex to the south of Holbeck. It is Grade II\* Listed. Currently mixed commercial (offices) use.

**Waterside House (HLC\_PK 25011 and 25012).** Currently the Offices for UK Border Agency, established in the mid to late 1990s. New-builds established amongst (Listed) former textile mill buildings. Burley Mill - Burley Mills Main Range. Grade II Listed Main range of worsted fulling, carding and scribbling mill. 1799, altered 1822, restored 1918. By James Graham. For the firm of Wormald, Gott and Wormald with alterations 1822 for Thomas Stansfield and Co and restoration after a fire in 1918. The partners Wormald and Gott built

the first woollen mill in Leeds at Bean Ing from 1792 (demolished). The Burley (or Dobbie) mills were begun in 1799 for the processing of long-fibred worsted wool from East Anglia into blankets. Benjamin Gott's business moved to Armley Mills and by 1822 Burley was occupied by Thomas Stansfield and Co, worsted manufacturers and stuff merchants. By 1867 the mill was also used by a firm of flax spinners and from 1897 the buildings were divided between several industries including a currier (leather dresser). The main range was damaged by fire in 1918 and the roof probably dates from that period. Also a Grade II Listed Dryhouse and additional parallel ranges c.1806 and later. For the firm of Wormald, Gott and Wormald and later for Thomas Stansfield and Co., worsted manufacturers. Coursed soft yellow sandstone, stone slate roof. A Grade II Listed Weaving shed. Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Coursed squared gritstone, slate roof. A Grade II Listed Spinning or weaving range, now offices. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century. For the firm of Wormald, Gott and Wormald, later alterations. Coursed sandy gritstone, part rendered, felted hipped roof.

**Larchfield mill (site)** was built in 1796-7 for scribbling by Messrs. Pim, Nevins and Sons. A Boulton and Watt steam-engine of 16 horse-power was installed by April 1797. A dressing mill was built in 1818 and by 1833 Nevins had also taken a nearby mill called Arridale Mill. One of Larchfield Mill's mill buildings appear to survive (as of 1969) incorporated in an industrial complex called Leyton Mill between Goodman Street and Accommodation Road off Hunslet Lane (Jenkins, 1969). Modern GIS mapping however indicates that the mill buildings probably do not longer survive, and are replaced by **Hunslet Business Park (HLC\_PK 773)**.

**Holbeck Mills (HLC\_PK 17651)**. Textile mills established 1792/3 and occupied by Fisher and Nixon. Machine-tool engineering component developed on the site after 1870s. Multiple (and varied) occupancy in the 20th century. Buildings at north and west sides of site demolished before 1968, but buildings to south and east appear to survive within later development on map of 1981.

**New Mill (also Holbeck New Mills, also HLC\_PK 17651)**. There was a steam-powered scribbling mill occupied by Longbottom and Bentley extant on the site in 1800. First major expansion of the complex took place in the 1830s, and the mill went into multiple occupancy (still in cloth production) around that time. Part occupied as an engineering works ca. 1906, in multiple occupancy as a clothing factory thereafter. Extant 1981.

**The Round Foundry (HLC\_PK 15655)** was established by Murray & Wood, machine makers, in 1796 as a specialist integrated engineering foundry, one of only two ever built.

Prior to this, Matthew Murray had worked out of the neighbouring Marshall's Mills (see above) continuing to design and build machinery for Marshall until the 1820s. David Wood was another ex- Marshall employee and together with Murray they purchased the plot of land from John Barstow, on the south side of Water Lane, in an area known as the Leckeyes. James Fenton became a partner of the firm in 1799 after which the company purchased a second plot of land, to the south of the Leckeyes, known as the Shoulder of Mutton Close. This site was later occupied by the Rotunda building from which the foundry gained its name (Structural Perspectives 2000a).

The site of the Round Foundry was purchased in 1854 by Smith, Beacock and Tannett who had been occupying the neighbouring Victoria Foundry from 1837. Despite the name, the company actually had 17 partners and was set up as a co-operative. It appears that they began to lease the Round Foundry site soon after Jackson and Yale went bankrupt. The majority of the original buildings on the site were demolished and the site re-organised. The Victoria Foundry became well-renowned in its own right for heavy engineering and at its peak employed 800 people. By the 1890s, however, the original partners had died and, facing a major decline in the demand for manufacturing, the remaining partners entered into a bitter dispute, resulting in the formal division of the site by a Chancery judgement. Following this, just one side of the site remained in use although it was tenanted out (Structural Perspectives 2000a).

A series of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the site of the Round Foundry and Victoria Foundry, comprising building surveys of the remaining structures, many of which are Listed Buildings (Bell *et al* 2009). Grade II\* Listed former foundry building for Fenton, Murray and Wood, engineers, built c.1795 with mid-19th century modifications. Probably Murray's first building on this site, and part of the world's first integrated engineering works. The building housed the dry sand foundry described in some detail by James Watt junior in a letter of 15 June 1802. Grade II\* Listed foundry workshop, now motor repair workshop. 1795-98, altered late 19th century. For Matthew Murray. The building is considered to be the substantial remains of the greensand foundry built by Matthew Murray as part of probably the first integrated engineering works in the world (Bell 2007). Facing onto the courtyard behind No.101 Water Lane, this range stands opposite the dry sand foundry and is part of the complex described by James Watt in 1802, containing 2 air furnaces and a cupola, but no stove. Grade II Listed former workshop range of Fenton, Murray and Jackson, built from 1797 onwards, with extensive rebuilding between 1847 and 1877. Grade II\* Listed former machine and fitting shops for Fenton, Murray and Wood, engineers. Built between 1792 and 1802 with extension by 1841 and later alterations. This

important range is part of Matthew Murray's Round Foundry complex - the first and best surviving fully integrated engineering works to be built and a major Industrial Revolution site. In 1816 a boiler and steam engine was installed at the north end of this range (later rebuilt) and powered machinery for turning small lathes, grinding and drilling the centre of wheels, tapping screws etc. The range to south of the straight join is probably that shown on a map of 1815; at that time there was a route between the fitting-up shop and the foundry to the north, filled in by 1841. Grade II Listed The Round Foundry - Storerooms and house. c.1800, altered late 19th century. Although considerably altered in the later 19th century, after the closure of the firm of Fenton Murray and Jackson in 1843, the straight join and blocked cart entrance indicate that this is part of the works first developed by Matthew Murray and David Wood in 1795-1802, with capital from James Fenton and William Lister. The workshops along the street frontage in 1815 had a yard entrance, indicated as a covered way in 1850. The works, known as the Round Foundry after a major building of 1802, was arranged around the courtyard fronting Water Lane, with further buildings parallel and further west, across Foundry Street. The buildings are the remains of the world's first fully integrated engineering works. The 2-storey range at the rear of the street frontage is on the site of the brass foundry. Grade II Listed Foundry workshop, now offices c.1857-77. Restored and converted 1989. When Murray's business closed in 1843 the works were taken over and expanded by Smith, Beacock and Tannett, Machine Tool Manufacturers, and renamed the Victoria Foundry. This building is similar in character to the earlier Murray foundry at No.103 Water Lane, and was built on the site of the entrance gate on Camp Fields. The building continued in use as a foundry until 1895. Grade II Listed Joiners Shop and Saw Mill to former foundry, constructed in the early 19th century with late 19th century rebuilding and alterations (as part of Matthew Murray's steam engine manufactory). Grade II Listed Victoria Foundry - machine and erecting shops, now Rover Garage. Three phases of building, between 1863 and 1882, with late 20th century modifications. Part of Smith, Beacock and Tannett's Victoria Foundry. Grade II Listed Office. Dated 1870, altered C20. For Smith, Beacock and Tannett, Machine Tool Manufacturers. Built on the site of a house at the entrance to Matthew Murray's Round Foundry works, his business having closed in 1843. Later the works was renamed the Victoria Foundry and gained a reputation for training draughtsmen and engineers.

The site, which was later known as the **Midland Junction Foundry (HLC\_PK 17618)**, was established by 1793. Joshua Wordsworth built an engineering works to make machines for the linen textile industry in 1793, following the construction of John Marshall's nearby linen mills. It is Grade II Listed, constructed in red brick in 5:1 English bond to north end of west range and south end, east range; random header bond to south end, west range; some

stone dressings, corrugated asbestos roofs. Two parallel ranges linked by a bridging range, all of 3 storeys and forming an 'H' plan overall with original cobbled yard between. The round privy windows are similar to those at the late 18th century Marshall's Mills, and the use of stone blocks in the brick coursing also suggests an early date. The thickened walls in the east range, south block suggest an early date or the presence of flues in the wall thickness. By 1820 Wordsworth had joined with John Taylor and during the 1860s the works expanded to incorporate the premises of Springfield flax mill [demolished]. The foundry was built at the south end of Silver Street, shown on the c.1847 Ordnance Survey map as a row of 17 back-to-backs on the west side and single-depth terrace on the east, backing onto the large reservoirs built for Marshall's Mills. The later railway viaduct was built over the reservoirs and the northern end of Silver Street. The Foundry continued to produce textile machinery throughout the 19th century, latterly as part of the important Keighley firm of Prince-Smith. Together with the Round Foundry of Fenton, Murray and Wood, the Midland Junction Foundry represents the earliest phase of specialist machine and tool manufacture, part of the major textile and engineering industry of Leeds.

The Bridge End and Dock Street area on the south side of the river was also developed for industrial purposes at this time. Grade II Listed **No. 17 Bridge End** was built by 1769 and represents the earliest building in the Simpson's Fold Complex (**within HLC\_PK 19163**). Grade II Listed **Nos. 10 and 12 Dock Street** was originally used as a warehouse, although it was later converted into a sailors' chapel (**within HLC\_PK 19164**), while Nos. 32 to 38 Dock Street include warehouses and workshop areas built in the 1790s, probably by John Kendall. These buildings were converted into offices in the 1980s and are Grade II Listed (**also within HLC\_PK 19164**).

**No.9 Somers Street (within HLC\_PK 30558)**. Grade II Listed workshop, warehouse and offices. Late 18th century, altered in the 20th century. Dark red brick, part rendered, slate roof. The building stands to the rear of No.30 Park Square West (**also HLC\_PK 30558**; see above) and is the only surviving example of the type of commercial premises contemporary with the gentleman merchants' housing built on the Wilson estate between 1767 and c1820. Such buildings were used by the merchants as warehouses, hot press and packing shops where cloth bought at the Cloth Halls was prepared for despatch. The style is similar to the housing/workshops of the same date in Blayd's Yard, Briggate. Surviving doorways and fenestration suggest that goods were loaded from the street, the upper windows possibly altered loading doors, and workshops were towards the rear of the building, well lit to first floor and within the roof space at 2nd-floor level. Map evidence suggests that this was the first structure built to the west of Park Square.

### *Religious Buildings*

The rise in the population in the 18th century resulted in larger congregations attending services in the existing buildings. In response to this, the **Holy Trinity Church (HLC\_PK 15076)** was built in 1721-7 to provide an exclusive place of worship for the wealthy merchant class who had provided the funds for its construction. It was thought that it was built to the designs of a William Halfpenny, also known as Michael Hoare (Lindstrum 1969), although it is now known to have been designed by William Etty (Lindstrum 1978, 186). The original tower blew down in 1839 and was replaced by square tower designed by R.D. Chantrell (Wrathmell 2005, 94). It was built using funds raised mainly from the wealthy merchants in the town, including Ralph Thoresby, and most of the pews were sold or rented to private individuals so that the lower classes were excluded from the services held here (Burt and Grady 2002, 69). It is Grade I Listed.

Puritan teaching had spread rapidly through West Yorkshire from the later 16th century, followed in the 17th century with non-conformity movements, including the Quakers, Presbyterian and Congregationalists (Beresford and Jones 1967). Numerous independent chapels and meeting houses were established throughout the town, of which the **Salem Independent Chapel (HLC\_PK 19165)**, opened in 1790 still survives. It was altered in 1901, and is Grade II Listed.

### *Domestic Buildings*

In comparison to other industrial towns, such as Huddersfield and Halifax, Leeds has retained a large number of 18th-century buildings near the town centre. The majority of these buildings are located in Park Place and Park Square and are merchant houses that were later given over for commercial use.

#### *18th Century Townhouses - Park Square and Park Place*

**No. 8 Park Square (HLC\_PK 30538)**. Grade II Listed House. 1788-1789, with late 19th and late 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations. By William Hargrave. For William Wilson, gentleman. Red brick, Flemish bond, slate roof. 3 storeys with attic and basement. The centrepiece and one of the first houses on the east side of Park Square, possibly for a member of the family whose estate was leased out to architect/builders as plots for the construction of houses, some with

warehouses and workshops to rear, for cloth merchants and professional people leaving the congested town centre.



Figure 333. Park Square North (HLC\_PK 30559). A mixture of late 18th to early 19th century Townhouses set around a private park. © Copyright Mark Stevenson and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/5000945](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/5000945)

**No. 10 Park Square (within HLC\_PK 30538)** was built as a house in c. 1790 by William Lawrence. A wide archway originally led into a rear yard and workshops/warehouses. It has been converted into offices and is Grade II Listed.

**No. 11 Park Square (also within HLC\_PK 30538)**. Grade II Listed house, now bank, with area railings. 1790 with late 20th century restoration. By William Lawrence. Red brick, Flemish bond, slate roof, wrought-iron railings. 3 storeys and basement.

**Nos. 13 and 14 Park Square (also within HLC\_PK 30538)** date to the late 18th century and were restored in the late 20th century. They were built originally as houses but have been converted into offices. They are Grade II Listed.

**No. 26 Park Square (HLC\_PK 30558)**. Grade II Listed House, now offices, with area railings. 1797. By John Cordingley, carpenter. Red brick, slate roof, wrought-iron railings. 3

storeys and basement. The most southerly of a row of 6 similar houses shown on Heaton's plan 1806, all perhaps by Cordingley.

**Nos 36 to 38 Park Square (HLC\_PK 30559)** were probably built between 1815 and 1831 as houses and represent one of the last developments in Park Square. They were later converted into offices and are Grade II listed.

**Nos. 39 and 40 Park Square (also HLC\_PK 30559)** were built in 1793 by Thomas Johnson. They were originally built as houses but have since been converted into offices. They represent part of the later stage in the developments in Park Square. Thomas Johnson was an important architect, builder and property owner in the later 18th century and his work included William Hey's house in Commercial Street and the Leeds Library (Beresford 1988). They are Grade II Listed.

**No. 41 Park Square (also HLC\_PK 30559).** House, now offices, with basement railings. 1796, altered 19<sup>th</sup> century. For Thomas Bolland. Red brick, Flemish bond, slate roof, wrought-iron railings. It is Grade II Listed

**No. 42 Park Square (also HLC\_PK 30559).** House, now offices, with area railings. 1793, altered 19<sup>th</sup> century. By John Cordingley, master carpenter. Red brick, Flemish bond, slate roof, wrought-iron railings. 2 storeys with basement and attic. In 1799 he sold this house for £1500.

**No. 4 Park Place (within HLC\_PK 43443)** was built in c.1785 as a house. It was the first plot in Park Place to be leased by the Wilson estate as part of the development of the area as houses and workshops for the gentlemen merchants (Beresford 1988). It was altered in the 19th and 20th centuries and is now offices. It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Park Place (within HLC\_PK 43443).** Grade II Listed Row of 3 houses, now offices. 1777, altered in the 19th and 20th centuries. By William Lindley of Doncaster. For John Arthington, banker. Red brick, slate roof. 3 storeys, the 3 houses form 1 unified composition. Part of the Wilson estate development, the group was completed by 1780 for Mrs Arthington, widow; No.6 was the vicarage of St Peter's Church by 1831. William Lindley was the architect of Denison Hall.

William Hargrave built at least 14 houses in Park Place as part of the development of the Wilson estate as homes and workshops for gentleman merchants moving from the medieval

centre of the town. **No. 8 Park Place (also HLC\_PK 43443)** is a Grade II Listed house, now offices. 1785-1794 with late 19th century alterations. Similarly No.9 Park Place is a Grade II Listed House, now offices built sometime between 1785 and 1794, and restored 20th century. **No. 10 Park Place** was built as a house between 1785 and 1794, probably by William Hargrave. It was altered in the mid-20th century and is now used as offices. It is Grade II Listed. **Nos. 13 and 14 Park Place** are Grade II Listed Houses, now offices. 1788-91, restored 20th century. **Nos. 17, 18 and 19 Park Place** is a group of three houses, now offices, with area railings to No.17 (right). Constructed in 1791, restored 1988. **No. 20 Park Place** was built in 1789 and restored in the late 20th century. Constructed for John Plowes who was a merchant in the town.

The Fox and Grapes Yard represents the site of a public house, from which the yard takes its name, and domestic housing, all of which has now been demolished. The Fox and Grapes public house, which fronted onto the Third White Cloth Hall and was accessed from an alley from Kirkgate, is first recorded in a 1797 directory. Parson's directory of 1872-73 records it as a Temperance Hotel. McCorquadales map of 1876 labels it as the headquarters of the 'Leeds Artizan's Club' (sic), while later directories list it has a lodging house. It was surveyed by the RCHME in 1982 as part of the Workers Housing Survey which identified the outlines of the demolished buildings, including the outlines of individual rooms within the north-western boundary wall (Caffyn 1982). The yard is now used as a car park. Another example is **Nos. 165a to 169 Briggate (within HLC\_PK 14996)**, which are an early 18th-century merchant's house and workshops. The rear ranges of these buildings form Queen's Court. The interiors of Nos. 165a and 167 were inspected by WYAAS in 1985 and 1986 during which it was observed that a cellar with a low-beamed ceiling was extant under No.165a Briggate which is possibly associated with an earlier building on this site. The site appears to have been rebuilt in the early 18th century as a merchant's house with associated workrooms, warehousing and showrooms/shops. By 1853, No. 167 Briggate was occupied by Sidney and Stables Tea Dealers, while No. 168 was occupied by Sarah Johnson, a linen and woollen draper. Queen's Court was occupied by seven different traders, including a cloth and wool merchants, a tanner and leather dealer, a flock dealer, a drysalter and manufacturing chemist, a soap and oil merchant and a printer and stationer. They are Grade II listed.



Figure 334. Queen's Court, South Range © Copyright Betty Longbottom and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/538164](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/538164)

**Queen's Court No.14 South Range (within HLC\_PK 14996).** Warehouse and workshops, now shops and vacant. Mid-18th, early 19th century, with alterations c.1860 and restoration 1989. Possibly part was the premises of P. Waugh, cornflour and bacon dealer, in the later 18th and early 19th century. The Queen's Court and Briggate group is a rare survival of the type of mixed housing and workshop complex built in restricted areas of the centre of Leeds in the later 18th and 19th centuries.

Further 18th century examples survive elsewhere in the town, however, including in Briggate, Dock Street, Mill Hill, Crown Street, Albion Street and Call Lane.

**Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Briggate, 1 and 2 Blayd's Yard (within HLC\_PK 15095).** Grade II Listed House, now shops and store-rooms. Early 18th century, altered in the 19th and 20th century. Rendered brick, grey slate roof, quoins. 3 storeys. The building was occupied by T. Horncastle, apothecary, in 1740 and the central unit, No.4, remained a chemists and druggists until c.1845. The outer bays of the house appear to have been separately let from about 1800, No.3 occupied at first by a hatter and furrier, a draper in 1849, a stationer by 1870 and a motorcycle dealer by 1914. No.5 was used by a grocer and tea dealer by 1817, a trade often developing from that of chemist; in 1839 T. Howan lived in the rear wing, No.2 Blayd's Yard. No.4 was used by a hatter, draper, watchmaker and pawnbroker between 1849 and 1914. The addition of render and alterations to the front eaves support the documentary evidence that the large house which probably provided the living, working and storage accommodation for the apothecary through the 18th century was divided during the early 19th century into shops and storage with more limited living space, the owners or tenants possibly living elsewhere. Although the records do not link the house with a merchant involved in the textile trade it is very likely that as a chemist the owner was involved in the processing side of textiles, possibly dyeing. No.5 was damaged by fire mid-20th century but the surviving ceiling beams indicate survival of the 18<sup>th</sup> century fabric (Brown and Holbrey, 1998; Lingard S, University of Leeds: Index to buildings in Briggate (unpublished thesis).

A group of domestic buildings, mills and warehouses were built in Dock Street in the 18th century (**within HLC\_PK 19164**). The group represent a rare survival of domestic buildings of this date in the city centre (RCHME 1989). The front elevation of **No. 8 Dock Street** is mid-18th century in date, although the rear and internal walls are constructed from 17th-century brick. It was built as a merchant's house and forms part of an important group of buildings. It is Grade II Listed. **No. 16 Dock Street** is a mid-18th-century house, later altered for industrial use. It is Grade II Listed.

**Pine Court (HLC\_PK 14984).** Pine Court contains two 18th-century workers cottage of two storeys (Thornborrow 1991a).

**Nos. 17 and 19 Bridge End (within HLC\_PK 19163).** House, now commercial premises. Mid-18th century, altered 19th century. Brick, whitewashed, hipped cement tiled roof, large central ridge stack. Remains of 19th century shop window with Doric pilaster to left. Two plaques record that the building was the meeting place of the 'Band of Hope' temperance movement, founded in 1847, and that the first moving film was taken from the building.

**No. 48 Call Lane (within HLC\_PK 14996)**, located on the west side of the road, was built in the mid-18th century as a house and probably converted into a warehouse later. It was altered in the 20th century and is now a shop. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 18 The Calls (within HLC\_PK 19167)** was built on the south side of the road in the early 19th century. The building was included in a desk-based assessment and buildings inspection undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 2000 (Tann *et. al.* 2000). In 2003, it formed part of a programme of historic building recording undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists which revealed that the building was likely to be a late-18th-century warehouse, rather than an early 19th-century one as described in the listings (FAS 2001). It continued to be used as commercial premises into the 20th century and the Goad plan from 1927 lists it as a furrier and rubber warehouse for J. Taylor and Co. It was vacant for many years and was partially demolished in 2001 (Jack 2003). It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 5 and 7 Crown Street (within HLC\_PK 14984)** were built in the late 18th century as houses. They formed part of the survey undertaken by Kathryn Sathers and Associates in 2006. A survey of the trade directories reveals that it was converted into commercial use by 1877, around fifteen years later than the structures along Kirkgate. No. 7 was the Crown and Fleece Inn from 1877 to 1929 (Kathryn Sathers and Associates 2006). They are Grade II Listed.

**The Leeds Law Society Premises (within HLC\_PK 17681)** was built in 1795 as a house for William Hey, the founder of and first surgeon at the Leeds Infirmary, Kirkgate and Mayor of Leeds in 1781 and 1802. It became the premises of The Leeds Law Society in 1878. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 1A Albion Place (also within HLC\_PK 17681)**, formerly known The Mart, is the east wing of a former house built in 1795 for William Hey (No. 1 Albion Place). It was altered in the late 19th century and restored in 1990. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 4 to 6 Mill Hill (within HLC\_PK 15448)** comprise a front range of buildings with two ranges running behind at right angles, with a further narrow range enclosing the far eastern end of the courtyard. The façade is mid-19th century in date, although the buildings themselves appear to predate this. Much of the fabric of the building is 18th century in date, although the roof over the main range of buildings contains trusses dating from the 17th or possibly later 16th century. This could indicate that the front building has re-used elements of an earlier timber-framed building here, probably a merchant's house. In 1999, Stephen

Haigh undertook an archaeological building evaluation of the buildings and surmised that the front building was of a higher quality build than the others, with one part of the building in particular perhaps being an apartment of some prestige (Haigh 1999a). The rest of the buildings arranged around the yard were probably workshops and warehouses. In 1847 the yard was called Bower's Court, after its owner Joshua Bower. In 1875 the occupants were: (No. 4) a hairdresser, (No. 5) butcher, (No. 5A) a cotton yarn agent, (No. 6) a glass bottle manufacturer and a woollen manufacturer; John Brown corn dealer was in Bower's Court (Michelmores 1984; Haigh 1999a). It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 9 and 10 Mill Hill (also within HLC\_PK 15448).** The front range was built in the 18th century and possibly was originally a single dwelling, perhaps a merchant's house. The survey identified re-used timbers in the roof from an earlier timber-framed building. The buildings to the rear of this were added throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and were likely used as workshops and warehouses. In 1826, No. 9 was occupied by William Calvert, a cabinetmaker, No. 10 by Thomas Stephenson and No. 10A by a boot and shoemaker. The trade directories show that the two buildings were used for a range of purposes and occupations, including workshops, shops, eating houses and as the Commercial Hotel (Keith and Gwilliam 2001). They are Grade II Listed.

**No. 159 Briggate (within HLC\_PK 14996).** Shop and warehouse, now restaurant. Mid-18th century reusing 17th century roof structure, frontage rebuilt mid-19th century and attic storey detailing added late 19th century; restoration 1989. Surviving remains suggest that this is a roof structure reused in this context and a very rare survival of part of a house in the town centre before the extensive rebuilding during the mid-late C18. Recorded as a hotel in 1740 and a hotel and tavern in 1800. The yard to rear was Bower's Yard and the premises belonged to a wallpaper hanger and factor from c1870.

The **Tudor Fish Restaurant**, located off the west side of New Briggate (**within HLC\_PK 45769**), was built in 1720 for Matthew Wilson as the minister's house. In 1817, it was Richard Kemplay's Academy for Young Gentlemen. It has since been converted into a fish restaurant. It is Grade II Listed.

**The Viaduct Hotel (HLC\_PK 15077)** The Viaduct Hotel consists of two brick-built ranges, a front range parallel with Briggate and a rear range running back at right-angles, forming the northern side of Commercial Court. The roof of the front-range is supported by a late-Georgian queen-post truss. The rear range, which is probably of early 18th-century date, has

a utilised attic and a roof partly supported on a brick cross wall and partly on two upper cruck trusses – the only upper crucks yet identified in Leeds (Michelmore, 1984).

**Nos. 15 and 17 High Court Lane (within HLC\_PK 19673)** were built between the late 18th century and early 19th century, probably as merchant's housing. Residential occupation declined in the area in the mid-19th century, particularly after the construction of the railway line in 1869 and an insurance map of 1902 describes them as lodging houses. They are reputed to contain medieval fabric, perhaps stone-built cellars, although this claim has yet to be verified. They are Grade II Listed.

**No. 19 High Court Lane (within HLC\_PK 19673)**, located on the east side of High Court Lane, was built in the late 18th or early 19th century, possibly as a merchant's house. The construction of the railway viaduct in 1869 resulted in a decline in the use of buildings for residential purposes and the building was converted into a warehouse. It is Grade II Listed.

#### *Elite and Detached Villa Housing*

The manor house was extensively rebuilt in 1765 by its then occupants, the Wilson family, although it still retained a wing from the earlier building. The manor house was converted into the Scarborough Hotel in the 19th century. On the south side of the river, Chadwick Lodge is still extant, built on Crown Point Road for John Chadwick, owner of a nearby dye house, in the later 18th century.

The **Scarborough Hotel Public House (within HLC\_PK 15107)**. A Grade II Listed late 18th century house with earlier remains; early 20th century refronting. Brick with terracotta tiles, probably slate roof. It stands two storeys high and has five first-floor windows. The building stands on the site of the manor house of medieval Leeds, the brick hall illustrated in Cossin's map of 1725 having been extensively rebuilt by Richard Wilson in 1761-5. By the early 19th century the building was a hotel established by Henry Scarborough, the upper part of the house being altered again at that time, but the building remembered as formerly the residence of the Wilson family. The surviving roof structure appears to correspond to the alterations: phase 1 being the remains of the manor house structure built by the Wilsons; phase 2, the tall queen posts and lining to walls, being the work of Henry Scarborough; and phase 3 the early 20th century refurbishing when the frontage was encased.

**Chadwick Lodge (within HLC\_PK 15112)**, located on the Crown Point Road, is a late 18th-century house built for John Chadwick. John Chadwick owned a dye house on the south bank of the river Aire. It is Grade II\* Listed.

**Belle Vue (HLC\_PK 45645)**. Grade II Listed House Large house, now flats. 1793, converted c.1974. Built for Michael Wainhouse. Red brick, ashlar plinth, slate hipped roof, end stacks. Belle Vue was built on 3 and a half acres of land bought by Michael Wainhouse in February 1792 at £390 per acre. It was one of the plain brick villas built late 18th century by cloth merchants wishing to escape from the polluted atmosphere of Park Square and other central areas. Wainhouse's workshops and warehouse were at the Park Lane entrance to the long drive which had to curve up the steep slope to the house.



Figure 335. Denison Hall. Georgian house, built in 1786 for a wealthy merchant, John Wilkinson Denison, to the designs of William Lindley. The centre block, which is flanked by bowed wings, has five bays. Grade II\* listed. The house is now flats and most of its grounds a public park. © Copyright Stephen Richards and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2727961](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2727961)

**Denison Hall (HLC\_PK 30586).** Grade II\* Listed suburban villa, now apartments. Constructed in 1786, altered in the 19th and 20th century. By William Lindley of Doncaster. For John Denison. John Denison, born Wilkinson, inherited his fortune from his uncle, William Denison, Leeds' richest woollen merchant, in 1785. The solicitor's bills and building accounts survive, naming the major craftsmen involved in the work, but not the architect. Letters written by William Lindley to a Doncaster client reveal that he was responsible for the design here; he refers in detail to the curved inner walls of 'Mr Denison's vestibule' and in 1777 had designed Nos. 5, 6 & 7 Park Place. John Denison used the hall for only 2 years; it was advertised for sale and by 1796 was let to Sir Richard van Dempne Johnson of Hackness. In 1823 the then owner, George Rawson, commissioned Watson and Pritchett to build Hanover Square with the hall as the northern side.

**Beech Grove House (HLC\_PK 15229),** now Leeds University Department of Education. Grade II Listed house, built in 1799, altered 1840 and in the 20th century. For Abram Rhodes, with alterations 1840 for John Ogden March. Abram Rhodes was a leading Leeds cloth merchant and his property originally included workshops, warehouses and a malt kiln; John March was an iron founder and machine maker, working with Matthew Murray (Beresford M: Walks Round Red Brick: Leeds University Press: 1980-: 46).

**Woodhouse Hall (HLC\_PK 45697).** Grade II Listed. Formerly known as Little Woodhouse Hall. the plain 3-storey range facing south was the manor house of the hamlet of Little Woodhouse, rebuilt by Christopher Thompson, gentleman; 'a new house empty' in 1740 and available for letting with 8 or 18 acres of land in 1741. In 1793 the distiller Thomas Coupland bought it; he went bankrupt in 1822 and the hall was sold to John Atkinson, a leading solicitor in the town, who died 1833. Alterations to the Hall were supervised by John Clark for Atkinson's co-heirs, his 2 sons, who lived at Waverley House, Woodhouse Square from 1840. Corson and Bateman were pupils of Owen Jones, the leading authority on polychromy in architecture and a friend of Joseph Bonomi who in 1838-40 was designing the Temple Mills, Marshall Street. Six lunettes painted for the staircase hall by John Everett Millais are in the collection of Leeds City Art Gallery. In 1855 William Hey, surgeon, sold the Hall to the city for a Judges' Lodging, moving to No.20 Clarendon Road. The Hall later became a part of the Art College and by 1973 was divided into 6 apartments; it is now the property of Leeds Hospital Authority.

**Springfield House, Hyde Terrace (HLC\_PK 15264).** Formerly known as the Diocese of Leeds Curial Offices, University Campus. Grade II Listed House, now University of Leeds premises. Built 1792, restored in the 20th century. For Thomas Livesey. Thomas Livesey

was a cloth dresser; his house is in the same style as Claremont, No.23 Clarendon Road. It was sold 1836 after bankruptcy proceedings, to Samuel Birchall, a Quaker woolstapler who died there 1854; his son Edward, the Leeds architect, born 1838, lived here. The estate was sold in 1865 to the Roman Catholic Diocese and the house became their office, continuing as such until after 1963. (Beresford, M: Walks Round Red Brick: Leeds University Press: 1980-: 78-80).

**Claremont (HLC\_PK 30596).** Grade II Listed House, now offices, with boundary wall. Late 18th century with later alterations and additions, the most important in 1856 by George Corson for Dr John Deakin Heaton.

**Ebor House (HLC\_PK 23099).** Former Haber House. Grade II Listed House. Mid 18th century with later 19th century refenestration and alterations. Brown brick in random English bond, hipped stone slated roof, rebuilt over left bay. 2 storeys. A detailed account of the house and occupants has been compiled by the current owners. The earliest reference, to 'Haber House' was in 1740 and it was probably built by William Fenton (1719-1774). Thomas Fenton had a survey made of the estate which included farm and outbuildings in 1757 and William's nephew William (1764-1837), a partner in the important Leeds engineering firm of Fenton, Murray and Wood, lived here. The house was used for Catholic services from about 1754 until 1776, with secret accommodation thought to have been in the roof. The Parnaby family bought the property in the mid-19th century and extensive fish ponds in the area are thought to have been made for John Parnaby's fish farm; he was awarded a medal for his work by the French government in 1873.

## **19th century**

The 19th century saw the largest period of development and expansion of the town of Leeds as the Industrial Revolution progressed providing the increasing number of inhabitants with employment opportunities in a wide range of industries. The population grew almost six fold throughout the period, with many of the working and lower classes living in cramped courtyards or in rapidly built back-to-backs and cottages lining narrow, often unpaved streets. The wealthier occupants initially continued to occupy the larger houses to the west of the town, with many choosing later, as the settlement continued to expand, to move to the outskirts of the town. The properties along Briggate and Kirkgate became much more desirable for commercial use from the mid-19th century onwards as the town became more established as a retail centre. By the close of the century, Leeds had become the fourth largest settlement in England and was granted a city charter.

### *Landowners and administration*

As outlined above, the land in Leeds was held in freehold with no single person or family dominating. The Corporation held very limited lands itself and except for the few municipal buildings or markets areas invested little in the housing of the town. Previously, the manor had Leeds had been divided up and at the beginning of the century Christopher Wilson was the majority shareholder. He continued to sell his lands in the former manorial park area to the west of the town which was initially used to provide exclusive area for housing (Burt and Grady 2002, see below).

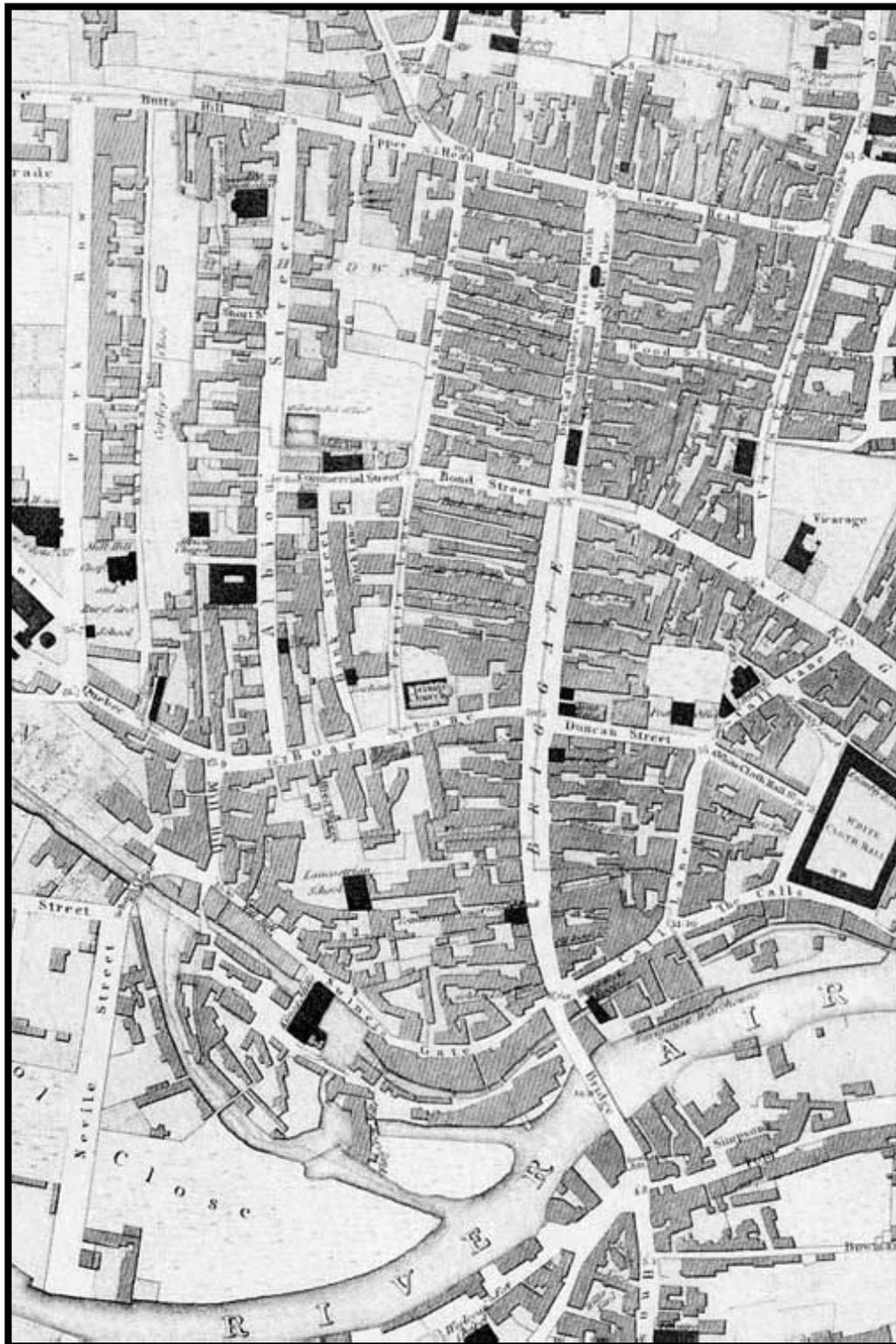
The manorial mill and its soke rights continued to operate into the early 19th century, although it appears that many of the citizens in Leeds regularly flouted these regulations by either using flour milled elsewhere or using other mills themselves. The mill acquired new tenants in 1815 who attempted to reinforce the soke rights which proved to be very unpopular and in 1839 the Corporation succeeded in purchasing the soke and immediately abolishing it (Goodchild and Wrathmell 2002).

The Corporation continued to administer the affairs of the town in the early 19th century and in 1811-13 a Court House was built in Park Row. The separate commission, established after the passing of the first Improvement Act, continued to seek additional Improvement Acts which allowed it to extend and strengthen their powers in order to provide adequate lighting, paving and street cleaning. Part of the commission's work was to improve and widen the main streets and as part of this, the Moot Hall, located in the centre of Briggate, was demolished in 1824 and the remaining markets moved to Vicar Lane (Burt and Grady 2002).

Following the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act in 1835 the Corporation was replaced by an elected Town Council comprising 48 councillors and 16 aldermen. Following this, in 1842, a further Improvement Act was passed which transferred all the functions of the improvement commission onto the town council, along with further new powers, including remit to construct a new sewage system in the town. The Town Hall was built to accommodate the town council and the court in 1853. The absence of any aristocracy in Leeds had prevented it from having any representation in Parliament, but it did gain two Parliamentary seats under the Great Reform Act of 1832 (Burt and Grady 2002, 122). The town was eventually granted a city charter by Queen Victoria in 1893 (ibid, 190).

## Settlement

The 19th century witnessed the greatest and most rapid period of growth in the settlement of Leeds, particularly from the mid-19th century onwards.





the river comprised a mixture of heavy industry and workers' housing.

Figure 337. Fowler's Map of Leeds 1821 (WYAS)

The increasingly large population of workers needed somewhere to live. At first, workers cottages were built in the yards and courts behind the buildings on the main streets of the town. When there was no space left, workers cottages were built in the yards and folds of farmhouses on the outskirts of the town. Some of the better off workers and artisans formed terminating building societies, whose members pooled their savings, bought land, and built houses. In 1786 the first back-to-back houses on Union Street, Ebenezer Street and George Street were built in this way. In 1787, rows of back-to-back cottages were erected by a building club in an area east of Vicar Lane in Leeds. But most of the workers were too poor to subscribe to these building societies.



Figure 338. Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1848. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Property developers bought large areas of land and put up cheap back-to-back housing which they rented out to the workers. Development was haphazard. Some terraces were never finished, and others were built in open fields. Roads and pavements were narrow, and a narrow tunnel reached the back halves of the back-to-backs. This saved space, and meant that more houses could be built on the site; access roads and pavements brought in no rent

to the landlord. Inside the houses were cramped, with two rooms, one up, one down, about 14 feet square. Often there was a cellar, rented out as a one-room dwelling. There was no piped water supply or proper sewerage system. The 'necessary' or toilet was often a wooden screen round a hole in the ground. Sometimes there weren't even any 'out offices,' or outside toilets; people used a bucket which could be emptied on a common midden. Most of these houses were built in the Bank, Far Bank, Quarry Hill, Mabgate, and the Leylands.

By the middle of the nineteenth century many of the areas of the town where the working class lived had become filthy insanitary slums. There were cholera outbreaks in 1832 and 1839, and Robert Baker showed that the disease was most prevalent in the working class districts of the town. Dr Robert Baker was a doctor and factory inspector who publicised the dreadful conditions under which many people lived. Part of his report to the Leeds Board of Health (1833) reads:

*"I have been in one of these damp cellars, without the slightest drainage, every drop of wet and every morsel of dirt and filth having to be carried up into the street; two corded frames for beds, overlaid with sacks for five persons; scarcely anything in the room else to sit on but a stool, or a few bricks; the floor, in many places absolutely wet; a pig in the corner also; and in a street where filth of all kinds had accumulated for years."* (Baker, R. Report to the Leeds Board of Health, 1833)

And James Smith in 1845 reported:

*"By far the most unhealthy localities of Leeds are close squares of houses, or yards, as they are called, which have been erected for the accommodation of working people. Some of these, though situated in comparatively high ground, are airless from the enclosed structure, and being wholly unprovided with any form of under-drainage or convenience, or arrangements for cleansing, are one mass of damp and filth.....The ashes, garbage and filth of all kinds are thrown from the doors and windows of the houses upon the surface of the streets and courts..... The privies are few in proportion to the inhabitants. They are open to view both in front and rear, are invariably in a filthy condition, and often remain without removal of the filth for six months."* (cited in Burt and Grady 2002, 152).

In 1832, during the cholera epidemic, 75 cartloads of soil were removed from one of the privies in the Boot and Shoe Yard.

Despite Robert Baker's report of 1839, and criticism from many other people, most of the districts they condemned as insanitary remained as they were until the end of the century. There were some improvements; a water supply and a sewerage system were provided, and

by 1901 four fifths of houses had a water closet. The Leeds Improvement Act of 1866 stipulated that back-to-back houses had to be built in terraces no more than four pairs long. Gated yards with shared water-closets and ash-pits were to be built between them.

The establishment of the town council led to an increase in the number of civic buildings in the centre of Leeds in the later 19th century, such as the **Town Hall (HLC\_PK 30560)** and the **Municipal Buildings (HLC\_PK 30561)**, as the council sought to improve the status and appearance of the town.

The increased population also required more facilities such as churches and schools. Many of the roads were widened, including Boar Lane in the 1870s, and the Moot Hall and outdoor markets were removed from Briggate to ease congestion. New markets were established in Vicar Lane and a new **Corn Exchange (HLC\_PK 14970)** was built to the south of Kirkgate.



Figure 339. Leeds Corn Exchange. "A building of national, maybe international importance", wrote Pevsner. Regarded by many as Cuthbert Brodrick's finest work. It was built in 1860-62, and converted into a shopping centre in 1989-90 by Alsop & Lyall. Grade I listed. © Copyright Stephen Richards and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence.

[www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2718066](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2718066)

The increased importance of retail in the later decades of the 19th century resulted in the creation of the arcades, while the decline in textile trade (see below) led to the demolition in the 1890s of the Mixed Cloth Hall and the Fourth White Cloth Hall.

The 19th century also saw the continued improvement of transport routes to the town. Until now, the main crossing point for the river Aire had been Leeds Bridge but in order to ease congestion, Monk Bridge, Crown Point Bridge, Victoria Bridge and Wellington Bridge were built (Beresford and Jones 1967). The most important improvement to the transport system was the development of the railway line in the 1840s. The extension of the line in the 1860s ran through the centre of Leeds resulting in demolition of numerous buildings, including part of the Third Cloth Hall (**HLC\_PK 14994 and 14995**) and the loss of part of the grave yard at St Peter's Church (**HLC\_PK 14973, 15056 and 15057**).

### *Population and occupations*

The population of Leeds expanded rapidly during the 19th century from 36,107 in 1801 to 120,624 in 1851 to 177,523 in 1891. In the 19th century, Leeds had the fifth largest population in England (Morgan 1980). The main stimulus for an increase in population was the rise in employment opportunities, particularly in the mills and factories which developed rapidly in the early 1800s, especially from the 1830s onwards. In the early 19th century, textile manufacturing remained the main source of employment with the mills gradually replacing domestic production and by the middle of the century, one third of the town's population was employed in this occupation. By the mid-19th century, flax production and engineering had also increased in the town (Burt and Grady 2002).

The textile industry in Leeds began to decline after the mid-19th century due to an increase in competition from other nearby textile centres such as Bradford, Dewsbury and Batley. The development of the railway also contributed to the decline in the importance of Leeds as a trading centre for textile, as goods could be moved with greater ease directly, by-passing the town. Engineering remained an important part of the local economy, however, and by the end of the century it had replaced textile manufacturing as the main employer in the town.

Another important part of the local economy was the clothing industry with the introduction of mass production of ready-to-wear clothes in the later 19th century. Other industries which emerged at this time include tanning and leather production, printing, dyeing, pharmaceuticals, timber, furniture building, pottery, brickworks, and brewing. The retail sector also developed significantly during this period to form a key part of the local economy (Burt and Grady 2002; Mitchell 2000).

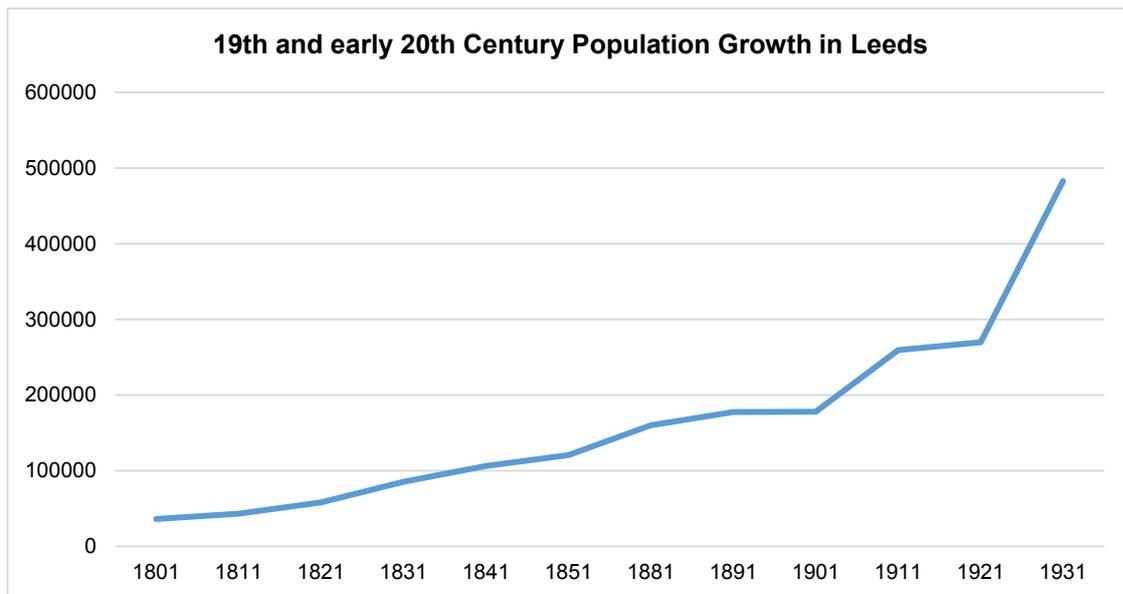


Figure 340. 19th and early 20th Century Population Growth in Leeds. GB Historical GIS / University of Portsmouth, Leeds CP/AP through time | Population Statistics | Total Population, *A Vision of Britain through Time*.  
[www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10443337/cube/TOT\\_POP](http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10443337/cube/TOT_POP)

For most people unemployment meant that the family would have to turn to poor relief from the parish, paid as out-relief to people in their homes. The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 replaced the parish by the Poor Law Unions, and ended the giving of out-relief. Relief would only be given to those in the workhouse. The old workhouse in Lady Lane was totally inadequate, and in 1846-48 the Leeds Moral and Industrial Training School for orphans and poor children was built on Beckett Street. A new workhouse was built beside it in 1858. The churches also provided help for the poor; photographs show workers from the Leeds Mission, who took both religion and practical help to the poor of Leeds.

Most poor children had little or no education. In the early 1800s Sunday Schools taught reading, writing and arithmetic. Lancasterian and National Schools were founded in Leeds. There were also factory schools like the one founded by John Marshall, and there were church Schools. But few children went to school at all, and those that did went for only a short time - for about 4½ years between the ages of 4 and 9. The Education Act of 1870 led to the foundation of Board Schools, which provided free elementary education, compulsory from 1876. Provision of free secondary education followed.

### *Religious Buildings*

The continued rise in population, the expansion of the settlement and the growth in Non-Conformity led to the building of more churches during the 19th century.

The **Oxford Place Methodist Church (HLC\_PK 45738)** was built in 1835 by James Simpson and remodelled between 1896 to 1903 by William H Thorp and George F Danby. It was altered again in the 1980s to form a church, meeting rooms and offices. It is Grade II Listed.

**Templar House (within HLC\_PK 15491)** was built in 1840 James Simpson. It was a Wesleyan Methodist Association chapel but was later converted into a warehouse. It is Grade II Listed.

**Mill Hill Chapel (HLC\_PK 15098)** was built in 1847-8 by Bowman and Crowther of Manchester. It replaced an earlier chapel of 1674. The present building was remodelled in the early 20th century by its small but politically active and influential congregation led by the Reverend Charles Hargrove and Sir James Kitson (Wrathmell 2005, 106-7). It is Grade II\* Listed.

Leeds Beckett University now occupies the **Methodist New Connexion Chapel (HLC\_PK 30569)**, located on the south-west side of Woodhouse Lane. It was built in 1857-58 by William Hill. It had school rooms and an institute in the basement, funded by Alderman Henry Marsden. It was later turned into a public house. It is Grade II Listed.



Figure 341. Old Broadcasting House. Established as a Quaker Meeting House in 1866-68. The building now houses a small part of Leeds Beckett University © Copyright Chris Morgan

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[www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4434816](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4434816)

**Old Broadcasting House (HLC\_PK 45793).** Former Quaker meeting house, now studios. 1866-68, converted 20th century. By Edward Birchall. Ashlar, slate roof. Classical style. 2 storeys, 5 x 6 bays (see 45793). Grade II Listed. Forms part of Leeds Beckett University.

The **Parish Church of St Peter (HLC\_PK 14973)** was rebuilt in 1839-41, replacing the medieval structure on this site and revealing architectural fragments probably associated with an early medieval church.

**Church of St George (HLC\_PK 45741).** Grade II Listed Anglican church. 1836-38. By John Clark. Apse added c.1890, by Henry Walker. Ashlar, slate roof. Gothic Revival style. The church was built on part of Christopher Beckett's Mount Pleasant estate as part of the development of the Clarendon Road-Woodhouse Square area by the Atkinsons c.1825-40 for which John Clark designed several large houses, all in Greek style. The undercroft contained 700 stone recesses for coffins, there was no graveyard, and 300 were occupied in 1962. The undercroft was first altered by the vicar, Don Robins (d.1948) who established a refuge and advice centre for unemployed men in the 1930s.

**Church of St Mark (HLC\_PK 28284).** The church was built in 1823-26, and altered in 1873. It is Grade II Listed.

Grade II Listed **St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (HLC\_PK 14926)** was built between 1889 and 1891. Designed by John Kelly. Red brick with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roofs.

**St Mary's Convent Church (HLC\_PK 14859).** Grade II\* Listed Roman Catholic Church. Constructed in 1852. By Joseph Hansom and W Wardell, chancel and transepts added 1866, by E.W. Pugin. Gothic Revival style. An important building on a prominent site. Currently disused and boarded-up.

**Church of St Saviour (HLC\_PK 14870)** Grade I Listed Anglican church, built between 1842 and 1845 by John Macduff Derick. Constructed of dressed stone with ashlar dressings, and designed in the Gothic Revival style. The church was built just after the completion of the rebuilt parish church for Dean Hook and was the centre of a major controversy over church ritual. Dr Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford University and a leading member of the Oxford Movement was the leading patron of the living, together with 3 other Tractarians;

he financed the building anonymously as the earliest Tractarian parochial experiment outside London. The building is of a high standard of craftsmanship but was not completed: the tall spire, (modelled on St Mary's, Oxford), and pinnacles along the eaves were not built; the corbel tables, crocketed pinnacles and stops to the window hoodmoulds were left uncarved.

**Church of All Souls (HLC\_PK 28910).** Grade II\* Listed Anglican church, built 1876-80 by Sir G Gilbert Scott in the Gothic Revival style. Constructed of coursed gritstone, with ashlar quoins and a slate roof. Consists of a 6-bay nave, 3-bay chancel, side aisles, clerestory, large 4-stage tower at the north-west corner with pierced parapet, short pyramidal spire, octagonal stair turret.

### *Domestic Buildings*

A range of buildings originally constructed for domestic use in the 19th century have been identified within the town centre. Of these, many have since been converted into commercial or retail use, such as those along **Crown Court (within HLC\_PK 14984)**, Kirkgate (**also within HLC\_PK 14984**) and **York Place (within HLC\_PK 43443)**. Many of these buildings were probably originally built by merchants or middle class members of society.

**No. 9 Crown Court (within HLC\_PK 14984)** is a two-storey brick-built building thought to date to the mid to late 19th century. It lay in the area surveyed by Kathryn Sathers and Associates in 2006. At this time the building was used as an ancillary building for No. 3 Crown Street (Kathryn Sathers and Associates 2006). No. 11 Crown Court was probably originally two buildings built in the mid-19th century and mid-20th century. No. 13 Crown Court is a three-storey concrete-framed building constructed in the mid-20th century.

**Nos. 84 and 85 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** comprises a single three-storey brick building extending over the old carriage entrance to Pine Court, which lies between and behind Nos. 83 and 84. It formed part of a survey undertaken by Kathryn Sather & Associates in 2006, at which time only the ground floor of 85 was in use as a barbers shop. The trade directories show that No. 85 was used as a chemist from 1839 to the 1920s. No. 84 was held by the Brownfoot Back-to-back and courtyard housing family from 1857 to 1899 and used as eating rooms and between 1910 and 1920 it was an opticians (Kathryn Sather and Associates 2006). Pine Court contains two 18th-century workers cottages of two storeys (Thornborrow 1991a; see above).

**Nos. 86 and 87 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** comprise a single three-bay three storey brick building. They formed part of a survey undertaken by Kathryn Sather & Associates in 2006. The buildings were vacant at time of survey. The existing structure appears to be the same shape in plan as that shown on 1815 Netlam and Giles' plan. The trade directories reveal that 86 was subdivided into 86 and 86A by 1839, although it is listed as a single property by 1910 (when occupied by Robert Reeves, scale maker). No. 86 was used by a mix of craftsmen, wholesalers and retailers, including briefly as Parish Lodgings. No. 87 largely remained in retail use, including as a tobacconist by the Hirst family from 1866 to 1899. The area to the rear comprises Hollidays Court, the buildings within which have been gradually demolished over the years (Kathryn Sather and Associates 2006). Hollidays Court was visited by Lucy Caffyn in 1983 as part of the RCHME's survey of workers housing in West Yorkshire.

**Nos. 88 and 89 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** were built by 1826 originally as a single three-storey house. It formed the street frontage to Stansfield's Yard. It was used for retail by the mid-19th century including by a hatter, baker, shoe maker and pawnbroker. The buildings in Stansfield Yard were demolished by the 1970s. The buildings were surveyed by Kathryn Sathers and Associates in 2006. At this time the building formed a single unit and was in use as a pet shop (Kathryn Sathers and Associates 2006).

**No. 91 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** is a narrow building, with a passage way attached to its east side providing access to the former Danby Court to the rear. It was surveyed by Kathryn Sathers and Associates in 2006. This established that it was used as a domestic dwelling until it was converted for retail use in the mid-19th century. The directories show that it was occupied by a chemist in 1857, a boot maker in 1867, a provision dealer in 1877 and a draper in 1886. In 1899, the building was occupied by both Thom. Holland Chambers, printer, and Frank Robinson, commissioning agent. From 1910, it was the Kirkgate Hosiery and Smallware Co.

**No. 97 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** is a narrow 'L'-shaped building and formed part of the survey undertaken by Kathryn Sathers and Associates in 2006. It was used as a domestic dwelling in the early 19th century before being divided and converted for retail use from the mid-19th century onwards. It became a single building again by 1931 (Kathryn Sathers and Associates 2006).

**Nos. 103 and 104 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** form a pair of three-storey brick-built early 19th-century houses which by the mid-19th century had been converted into shops.

They formed part of a survey undertaken by Kathryn Sather & Associates in 2006. The trade directories show that No.103 was used as a domestic dwelling by Robert Saxton from 1826 to around 1839, before being used by a furniture dealer from 1857 until 1867. In 1877 it was occupied by James Skelton, saddler, and in 1888 by Moon Brothers, pawnbrokers. From 1899 to 1961 both Nos. 103 and 104 were occupied by James L Walker, draper. Prior to this, 84 was occupied by Joseph Thackray in 1826 and by Matthew Galloway in 1839. Its first retail use saw it as the premises of William Hartley, cabinet maker in 1857. By 1867 it was used by James James, chimney sweep, and as a drapers in 1877 and 1888 (Kathryn Sather and Associates 2006).

**Nos. 101 and 102 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** are located next to the First White Cloth Hall. They comprise a three storey building with a basement under the front section. The building occupies two burgage plots and was built by the later 19th century. It was used by Gelders Drapers until just before the Second World War, after which it was known as 'Quality Furnishers Ltd' (Kathryn Sather and Associates 2005).

**Nos. 11 to 13 York Place, along with 8 Britannia Street (within HLC\_PK 43443)**, were built in the early 19th century as houses. The 1870 Directory of Leeds lists these buildings as being occupied by a woad grower, a gentlemen and an oyster merchant. By 1886, they had all been converted into warehouses and later into offices. They are Grade II Listed.

**No. 21 York Place (within HLC\_PK 43443)** was built between 1834 and 1850 originally as a house. Together with Nos. 17 to 20 and 22, it forms a coherent row of three-storey terraced houses. No. 21 is the largest of the group, being a five-bay structure, while the others are smaller 2-bay structures (Michelmores 2006). By 1870, No. 21 formed the premises of Philip Dews, a woollen manufacturer. By 1886 it had been converted into a warehouse. It is now used as an office. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 20 York Place (within HLC\_PK 43443)** was built between 1834 and 1850 and formed part of terraced row of housing. The 1870 Directory of Leeds lists the property as the premises of a drapers, cloth and woollen merchant. It is Grade II Listed.

### *Courtyard Housing*

Many of the yards or court areas, notorious for their cramped, unsanitary living conditions have now been demolished, although examples of the buildings are still extant in **Blayd's**

**Yard (within HLC\_PK 15095), Hirst's Yard (within HLC\_PK 14996) and Ship Yard (within HLC\_PK 15082).**

**Ship Yard (HLC\_PK 15082)** is an early 19th-century yard area located behind 71 to 73 Briggate and 26 to 28 Lands Lane. It was surveyed by the RCHME in 1983 as part of the workers housing in West Yorkshire project (Caffyn 1983b). Unlisted

The spread of disease and particularly the cholera epidemic of 1832 was assisted by the insanitary, cramped and airless conditions of these houses. The notorious Boot and Shoe Yard was a twin row of blind back houses either side of a narrow alley which stretched from Kirkgate through to George Street - the entire width of what is now the covered market. The conditions and effect of disease here, and in other yards equally as bad, led to local legislation in 1866, which controlled the quality of new dwellings.

#### *Back-to-back housing*

The back-to-back house is not exclusive to Leeds. As a means of accommodating a lot of people in a small area, back-to-backs were a popular housing form in most northern industrial cities during the 19th century. Leeds has more than most, though, with some 30,000 still providing comparatively cheap accommodation in the older urban areas of Harehills (**HLC\_PK 13779, 13780, 14411, 14413, 14417, 14420, 14435, 14532, 14475, 14478, 14533, and 15162**), Richmond Hill (**HLC\_PK 14567, 14568, 14826, 14835, 14837, 14844, 14847 and 14910**), Kirkstall (**HLC\_PK 24639, 24641 and 29010**), Burley (**HLC\_PK 13497, 15010, 34213, 34358 and 46028**), Beeston Hill (**HLC\_PK 230, 231, 342, 343, 344, 350, 351, 375, 377, 417, 927, 928, and 929**), and Armley (**HLC\_PK 15002, 15023, 15028, 29880, 43202 and 43203**).

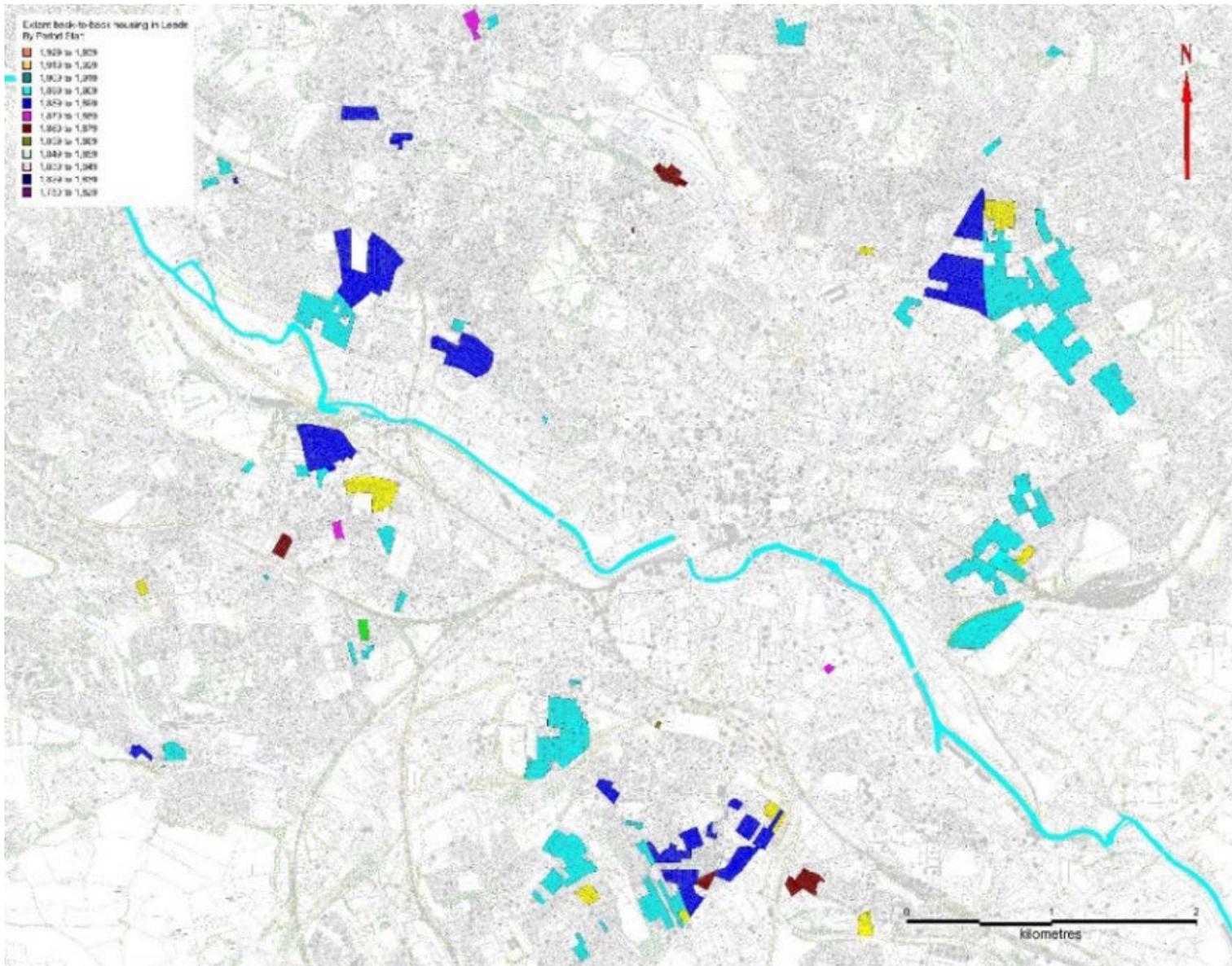


Figure 342. Extant back-to-back housing in Leeds

An important group of mid-19th-century back-to-back dwellings still survives on Hunslet Road and Sheaf Street, to the south of the river (**within HLC\_PK 15640**).

The voracious appetite of the new urban mills and factories for cheap labour in the late 18th and early 19th centuries required the development of ever larger numbers of cheap dwellings. The first developments were of blind back houses built around the edges of yards, gardens and small fields, their fronts facing each other across a small courtyard. As the adjacent properties were similarly developed, the blind back houses became back-to-backs. Soon, houses were deliberately built as back-to-backs, often by building clubs formed by groups of workers. To increase the density many had additional dwellings for the poorest



labourers in the cellars. A single privy might serve an entire courtyard.

Figure 343. 1870s Back-to-back housing, Cedar Mount, Armley (HLC\_PK 29883).. ©  
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[www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1032238](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1032238)

Unlike many other cities, which outlawed back-to-backs altogether, Leeds still permitted them, provided streets were 36 feet wide, with blocks limited to eight houses, and each block separated by a yard with privies. Hence the uniform nature of many existing areas of Type II

back-to-backs, each with a living room opening directly off the pavement and a scullery/kitchen on the ground floor, two bedrooms on the first floor and a single attic room. A more spacious version was the Type III. Of similar overall proportions to the Type II, the main difference was the small yard between the street and the house, and its own privy in the cellar. It was still considered insanitary to have a WC inside the house, so it could only be reached via steps in the front yard. Still not private, but a great improvement on having to share with at least seven other households. The approvals necessary for back-to-back development in the latter half of the nineteenth century meant that many were designed by the expanding architectural profession in Leeds.

### *Terraced housing*

The Victorian and Edwardian houses that constitute roughly half of Leeds' housing stock reflect three social classes. The traditional back-to-back worker's tenements can still be seen in parts of South and East Leeds though most were demolished in the slum clearances of the early 1900s. The remaining terraces were generally built after the 1875 Public Health Act and are more sanitary through-terraces that give onto a back alley or ginnel. The majority of houses erected within Leeds between 1838 and 1914 were through houses built in the form of terraces. These, with the back-to-back terraces, typify the general image of the expanding suburbs of Leeds in the last quarter of the nineteenth century more than any other 'house type.

In theory at least the ground floor area of through terraces was not restricted in that, if land and finance was available dwellings could be constructed of a comparable size to the semi-detached and smaller detached villas. Despite this fact and although large terrace houses continued to be built in various parts of Leeds from 1870 – 1914, a standard size for the ground floor of 30 feet by 15 feet became generally accepted in Leeds. This standard size was often adopted as a starting point for the drawing up of a street pattern and the laying out of building blocks because the minimum desirable ground floor area of back-to-back houses was 15 feet by 15 feet.

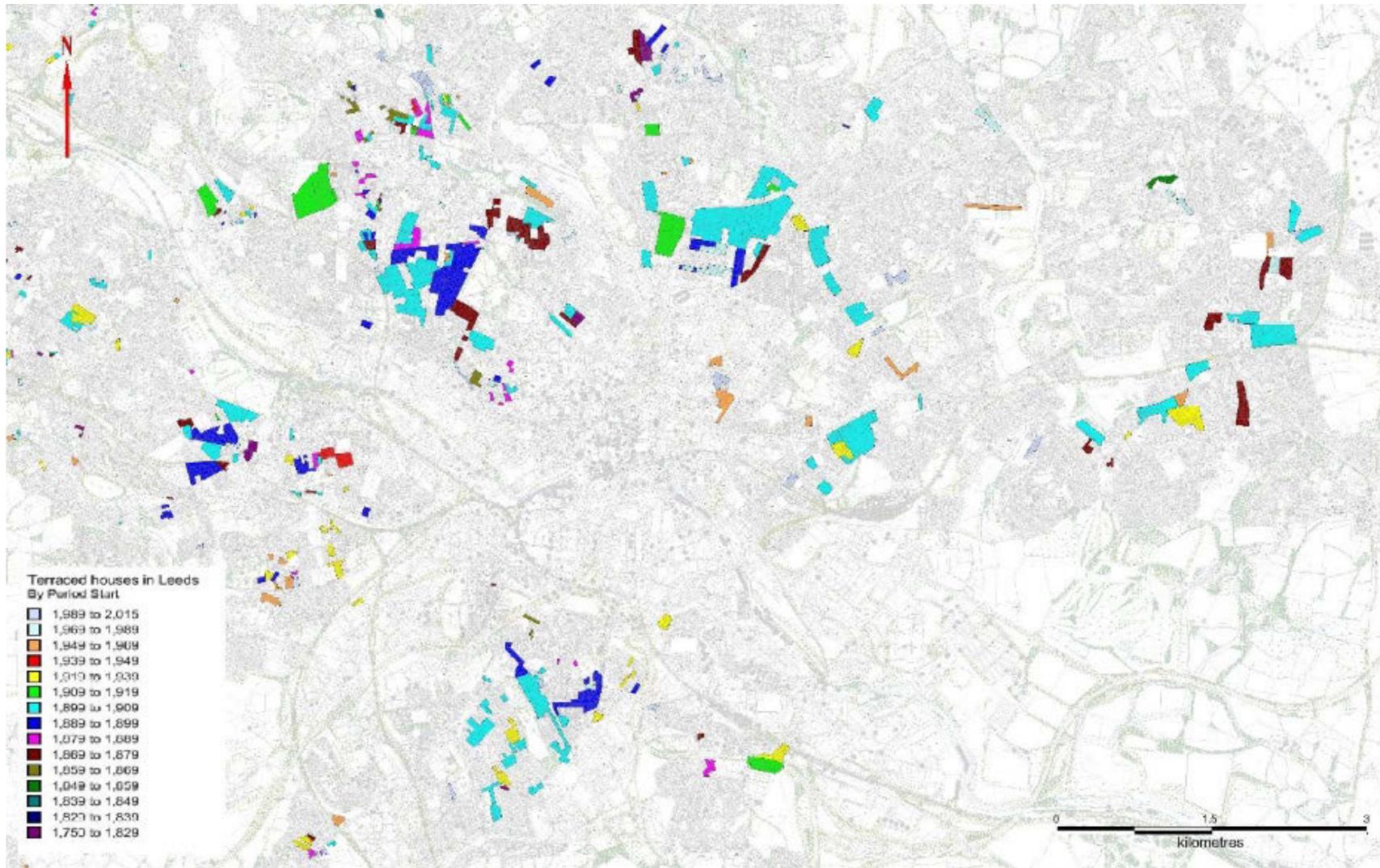


Figure 344. Surviving terraced housing in Leeds

After 1880 the emergence of a middle class gave rise to a halfway house between the tenements and gentrified townhouses. These are the elegant terraces still prevalent in Chapeltown, Burley, Kirkstall Meanwood and Hyde Park today. They are distinguishable by sparse gothic decoration (typically a sculptured key stones over the front door), bow windows and high ceilinged reception rooms. They typically have three bedrooms, possibly a maid's room in the loft, and rarely have much garden.

Blocks of late 19th and early 20th century terraced housing can be found encircling the city centre (see Figure 344), with concentrations to the north of the River Aire in Halton (HLC\_PK 13634, 11882 and 18878), Whitkirk (HLC\_PK 14004, 14063 and 14071), Cross Gates (HLC\_PK 12069, 12973 and 14399), Manston (HLC\_PK 12836, 12838, 12899 and 12930), Harehills (HLC\_PK 13771, 13781, 13785, 14406 and 14477), Potternewton (HLC\_PK 14765, 14747, 14749, 14750, 14766, 14798, 14802, 14803, 19386, 19389, 19390, 28447, and 33960), Richmond Hill (HLC\_PK 13947, 14836, 14839, 14569, and 14570), Woodhouse Cliffe (HLC\_PK 28285, 28286, 34382, 34383, and 45916), University (HLC\_PK 28344, 28350, 30575, and 30597), Hyde Park (HLC\_PK 13487, 13489, 28955, 28962, 28963, 28967, 28975, 34314, 34315, 34318, and 34319) Kirkstall (HLC\_PK 24637 and 24638), Headingley (HLC\_PK 15067, 28885 and 28893) and Far Headingley (HLC\_PK 28945, 29138, 29172, 29189, 29190, 29191, 29192, 29194, 33684, 34133 and 34351). To the south of the river, there are separate concentrations in Armley, Bramley, Lower Wortley (HLC\_PK 1065, 1103 and 1205), Beeston Hill (HLC\_PK 232, 233, 234, 241, 242, 246, 326, 340, 346, 347, 353, 381, and 415), and Woodhouse Hill (HLC\_PK 557 and 23093).

The earliest terraced housing dates to the period 1859 to 1869, located in Far Headingley (HLC\_PK 29106, 29118, 29120, 29137, 29147, 29151, 29171, 29172, 29175 and 29200) and near to the University of Leeds (HLC\_PK 28298 and 30600).

#### *Terraced villa housing – Woodhouse Square, Hannover Square and Queen's Square*

**Woodhouse Square (HLC\_PK 43442).** A group early 19th century (c.1830-40) townhouses set around a square. Converted into commercial offices. Includes a number of Listed Buildings: Waverley House. Large town house, now offices. c1830, converted 20th century. By John Clark. Red brick, stone details, slate roof. 3 storeys over basement, 6 first-floor windows. The Swarthmore Institute. Row of 3 houses, now offices. 1845-6, converted 20th century. By RW Moore, architect and builder. Red brick, painted stone dressings, slate roof. 2 storeys, 7 first-floor windows.

**Hannover Square (HLC\_PK 30587, 30589 and 30591).** A Georgian housing development comprising terraced housing set around private gardens. Part of the Hanover Square layout designed by James Piggott Pritchett. Pritchett practised in London and York, and worked here for George Rawson; the Square was not completed (filled in by later 19th century terraced housing - see HLC\_PK 30575, 39590, 30592, and 30588). Includes Grade II Listed Nos. 37 and 38 Hanover Square. Semi-detached pair of houses built c.1823. Probably by James Piggott Pritchett. For George Rawson. Red brick, stone details, slate roof. Three storeys with basement. George Rawson was the owner of Denison Hall and in 1823 James Pritchett designed the layout of Hanover Square for Rawson who was selling the grounds for housing development. Also separately listed Nos. 39 and 40, in similar style and date.

**Queen's Square (HLC\_PK 30541).** Currently Leeds Beckett University buildings and commercial offices. A re-use of former terraced town houses set around a central green. Built in the early 19th century (1802 - 1822) by John and George Bischoff. Red brick, stone details, slate roofs. 2 and 3 storeys with basements.

**Blenheim Terrace (HLC\_PK 15239).** A row of terraced houses, now office. Majority are Grade II Listed (separately). Built between 1826 and 1839, many altered in the late 19th century, converted into offices in the 20th century. Red brick, slate roof. 3 storeys and basement, 2 windows wide.

**Blenheim Square (HLC\_PK 28298).** Terraced housing built during the period 1822-31. The oval garden was made but the south side of the square was never built (English Heritage 2014, List No.465518).

**Lydon Terrace (HLC\_PK 15237).** Currently University of Leeds accommodation block (Ellerslie Residence) and subsidiary buildings. Re-use of former terraced block called Lyddon Terrace. Construction started here in 1839 (Nos. 15, 17 and 19, No. 21, No. 25) with subsequent builds in 1849-51. The majority of the block is Grade II Listed. Became part of the university in the late 1960's to early 1970's. Lyddon Terrace was built by James Taylor around 1839 and he lived in number 1 himself. Lyddon Terrace was built on land which was part of a nineteen acre estate, which comprised 7 irregular shaped fields. It had been the estate of Wade Preston, a merchant. His father and grandfather had been Mayor's of Leeds. Preston had never married, when he died in 1789 the estate passed to his niece, Julia Silly. By 1807 she had married Captain William Lyddon and moved from Bath to live in Leeds. They then began to plan the development of the estate, beginning in 1821 by building Preston Lodge as their home. A further 15 acres of land was bought in 1825. Development

was slow, Julia died in 1828 and a legal dispute between her husband and two great-nephews took many years to settle. It was 1853 when the dispute was resolved. Numbers 1, 3 and 5 were demolished in the 1960s. The rest of the property is now part of the Leeds University campus.

### *Elite Houses and Detached Villas*

The spread of industry during the earlier 19th-century and its encroachment into areas of higher status dwellings saw many of the wealthier occupants seeking housing beyond the limits of the town and many of their former properties were converted to commercial use. In the core of the town, particularly along Briggate and Kirkgate, the properties became more valuable as retail and commercial outlets and many of the lower-class occupants of these were forced out due to rising rents. They either moved to the new areas of housing established in the east or south of the river or were forced to find accommodation in the often cramped lodging houses (Beresford and Jones 1967; Beresford 1988; Burt and Grady 2002).

Middle class incomes covered a wide range from about £150 per year, to those comfortably off on £300 to £400 to some of the new factory owners like Benjamin Gott and John Marshall who became extremely wealthy, and set the leading example, in their houses and lifestyle, to others of the upper middle class.

In 1804 Gott purchased the **Armley House Estate (HLC\_PK 15001)**, near to his woollen mills, and with views across the Kirkstall Valley. In 1810 he could afford to employ the leading landscape architect Humphrey Repton to draw up plans for extending the house and landscaping the grounds. Robert Smirke the architect of the British Museum was commissioned to redesign the house in the style of a Greek Revival Villa. The interior of the house was designed in the latest style and there was room for Gott to display his collection of sculptures and other works of art.

John Marshall lived in Meadow Lane, until in 1795 he could afford to move to **New Grange** (later Kirkstall Grange) in Headingley, which now forms part of Leeds Beckett University (see **HLC\_PK 15034**). There he employed 12 servants to look after himself, his wife and their children. However he did not stay in Leeds, but moved to Hallsteads, a house in the Lake District. He also bought **Headingley House (site, see HLC\_PK 28888)** in 1819 for use in winter and in 1825 a house in Grosvenor Square in London.

Gott and Marshall were the wealthiest of the middle class in Leeds; most people, did not have such an affluent lifestyle. However the merchants and professionals, like those living in the houses of the Park Estate could afford to move away from the smoke pollution and disease ridden slums to the outskirts of the town.

Not all middle class families were wealthy; most lived on modest incomes, and could not afford to move to the fashionable suburbs. Some needed to remain near to their business, and many shopkeepers moved from rooms above the shop to nearby houses, such as those in St. Peter's Square. Some, like the bookseller, John Heaton who lived beside his shop at No.7 Briggate, wanted to remain in the town centre.

By the time Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837, many of the wealthier middle class families had moved out to mansions and villas in Headingley, Little Woodhouse, Chapel Allerton or Potternewton. Land was cheap, and they built themselves impressive villas with large grounds, like **Dunearn (HLC\_PK 34497)**, built by the architect George Corson in 1871 for his own occupation. Local landscape gardeners like Joshua Major produced elaborate designs for the gardens.

**Roundhay Hospital (HLC\_PK 15610).** Currently a private hospital (converted in 1986). Formerly a large mansion, Grade II Listed Mansion, now private hospital. c1835. Attributed to John Clark, for John Goodman. Depicted as Allerton Hall on the OS 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854 through to the OS 1:10560 and 1:2500 maps of 1938. Depicted as Roundhay Hall Hospital by 1958. During the Second World War the hall became a 62 bed Annexe to Leeds General Infirmary (LGI). It was used as a 62-bed annexe to Leeds Infirmary, before becoming a residential nurse training school in 1951. Then in 1974, it became a Hospital for Women, before finally being bought by BUPA Hospitals Ltd in 1986. The home of Edward Allen, first Lord Brotherton, whose library became the nucleus of the Leeds University library; later a hospital for women. The former gardens to the house / hospital have been lost to modern a housing development (see HLC\_PK 15611).

A number of detached villa houses were established in the Little Woodhouse area of Leeds in the late 18th through to the mid-19th century; along Clarendon Road and Springfield Mount. Little Woodhouse takes its name from the ancient hamlet which once stood on the present site of the Leeds General Infirmary Clarendon Wing. It was described by Ralph Thoresby the Leeds historian in 1715 as "One of the Pleasantest Hamlets in the Parish". The Little Woodhouse lands became divided into several separate estates from the 17th century onwards. The legacies of those estates and their development over the centuries is revealed in surviving buildings and roads.

**Clarendon Road (HLC\_PK 43420, 43421, 43422, 43424)** was put through the fields of the Little Woodhouse Hall estate in 1839 and led from the new St George's Church to Woodhouse Moor. The road fulfilled a dual purpose as an alternative route to the narrow winding Kendal Lane, which was the medieval track to the ancient common land of Woodhouse Moor from the hamlet of little Woodhouse (still just a farm track in the early 1800s), and as a new link to the expanding town, formerly approached via Little Woodhouse Street and Chorley Lane. Fairbairn House was the first house to be built in 1840 by Peter Fairbairn, leading industrialist (whose statue stands at the corner of Woodhouse Square). He was Mayor of Leeds in 1858 when Queen Victoria opened the Town Hall and knighted him. The royal party drove up Clarendon Road and spent the night before the opening at his house. Sadly, the second house to be built in Clarendon Road in 1842, known as Airedale Cottage or Airedale Mount, converted into flats in the late 20th century, has remained derelict for many years. The plots on either side of the road for grand suburban villas were slow to fill, responding initially to the smoke from the factories below, although many of the surviving large houses were built in the 1860s and 70s. 12A was the last house to be built in the road in the first years of the 20th century. Kendal Lane now ends at the junction of Victoria Street and St John's Road. Until 1859 it ran immediately behind Fairbairn House (the stone walls of the Little Woodhouse Hall estate which bordered it can still be seen through the playground gates of St Michael's College). In 1859 Peter Fairbairn diverted the lane by building the aptly named Victoria Street.

**Springfield Mount (HLC\_PK 15264, 45693, 45694, 45695, 45698, 45699, 45700, 45706)**, was developed by Newman Cash, a Quaker stuff merchant from Coventry (linked to the Cashes of Coventry, famous for their name tapes) in the late 1830s. An early property developer, he had already built small houses in the Little Woodhouse area and in 1836 he purchased two fields in Little Woodhouse owned by the Armley Hall estate. Here Cash built Springfield Mount, a grand street, which was typically for Little Woodhouse not completed until the 1890s. The street remains a mixture of villas and terraces as it developed over almost 60 years with only two significant changes. Numbers 21 and 23 disappeared in 1908 for the building of St Wilfred's Priory, the Hostel of the Resurrection, by architect Temple Moore. Originally built as a training college for Anglican priests, in 1976 it became the University's Continuing Education Department. Sold by the University in 2006, it is now privately owned student flats. The street still ends at the now closed entrance to Woodsley Terrace on Clarendon Rd and the recently erected Mount Hospital on the site of no. 25 and 27. This was possibly where Cash's ownership ended and the St John's Trust property began. Isabella Ford, trade unionist, women's activist, pacifist and member of the Independent Labour party, was born at no.27 in 1855 into another significant Leeds Quaker family. The houses, amalgamated and much altered to form the Mount Hotel and later

medical residences, survived until their demolition in the late 1990s. The early residents of Springfield Mount were merchants, industrialists and solicitors; their homes guarded by the Octagonal Lodge which eventually became a restaurant in the late 20th century. In 1958 Mary Pearce, the first woman Lord Mayor of Leeds lived on this road. Gradually the large houses have become student or university residences or hospital departments. The only other listed building in the street is the Anglo Egyptian style number 19 dating from 1839.

Other 'commodious and respectable dwelling houses' with large gardens, were also being built, and rented out to those less well off, earning perhaps £300 per year. Genteel and respectable terraces of middle class houses were also built, like those at **Reginald Terrace (site, see HLC\_PK 14746 and 33824)**. These had gardens and room to accommodate one or two servants. They were the homes of professional men and tradesmen who had offices or businesses in Leeds. From 1838 travel between home and work was made easier as omnibuses ran from the suburbs to the centre of Leeds.

The number and quality of possessions owned by the middle classes depended on their income, but generally middle class houses were elegantly furnished, and there were carpets, curtains, and fine china and glass.

As landowners and builders turned the villages to the north of Leeds into suburbs, the really wealthy upper classes moved even further away, and built themselves huge mansions at Weetwood, Roundhay (including **Roundhay Park, HLC\_PK 13171**) or Adel. These were houses built on a grand scale, set in their own grounds, for example, in 1861 **'The Elms' (HLC\_PK 24163)** was built at Weetwood for the banker Henry Oxley, and in 1862 F.W. Tetley the brewer built **'Foxhill' (HLC\_PK 24124)**. In 1865 James Kitson commissioned architects John Dobson and Charles Chorley to build **Elmete Hall (HLC\_PK 14622)**. He later moved to **Gledhow Hall (HLC\_PK 15625)**. **Roundhay Park (HLC\_PK 13171)** was originally a Medieval deer park (WYAAS 2013). The park was bought by Thomas Nicolson in 1803, when the parkland was laid out (English Heritage 2013, List No.466035). It was bought for the people of Leeds, and opened as a public park in 1872 (Leeds City Council 2012).

The sale of 280 acres of Englefield land in 1858 provided the opportunity for villa development at Weetwood. Affluent bankers, industrialists and merchants from Leeds and Bradford transformed the area into a wealthy suburb. Eminent architects of the day designed fantastical gothic revival villas and mansions set in landscaped grounds with gate lodges and impressive tree-lined drives. The mansions required a large staff of servants to function and some were semi-self-sufficient such as Bardon Hill with its kitchen garden, cow house,

piggeries and fowling noted in the sales particulars of 1899. This was the heyday of Weetwood with many of Leeds' most wealthy and influential families making the area home. Some 19th century mansions include: **Bardon Grange (HLC\_PK 24162)** Built c.1860. Designed by Cuthbert Broderick for William Brown, a Bradford cloth merchant and manufacturer. Acquired by the University of Leeds in 1920. Brown's son lived at **The Hollies (HLC\_PK 24180)** built in 1864 and designed by WH Thorp. **Oxley Hall (HLC\_PK 24163)** was established c.1861. Originally known as Weetwood Villa. Designed by John Simpson former assistant to Cuthbert Broderick for Henry Oxley, a wealthy Leeds banker. Gifted to Leeds University in 1920 becoming a Hall of Residence. **Bardon Hill (HLC\_PK 24164)** was built between 1873 and 1875. Designed by John Simpson for his cousin Thomas Simpson, a Leeds solicitor. Later acquired in 1899 by Joseph Pickersgill, a self-made millionaire businessman who had made his fortune as a racehorse owner, turf commission agent and property speculator. He built a magnificent stable block to house prize horses. Following its auction in 1920 the house became the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Leeds. Later becoming a school and now developed for housing. **Spensfield (HLC\_PK 24202)** was built 1875-1877. Designed by George Corson for James Oxley, son of Henry Oxley of Weetwood Villa. Later offices for Leeds Waterworks. Sold in 1997 to Greenalls plc. The Village Hotel was built in its grounds.

### *Industrial Buildings*

The Industrial Revolution began in Leeds in the later 18th century, but it was in the 19th century that the settlement saw the most intense period of industrial development along the waterfront and on the south side of the river Aire, extending beyond the limits of the town centre. Many of these buildings have since been converted into other uses or demolished.

The factories established in the later 18th century, such as Marshall's textile works (**see HLC\_PK 15649 above**) continued to expand throughout the earlier part of the century, culminating with the building of the ornate **Temple Works** building in 1840 (**HLC\_PK 15651**).



Figure 345. Temple Works © Copyright Stanley Walker and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/488923](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/488923)

**Temple Works (HLC\_PK 15651)** was constructed between 1836 and 1840 as part of extensions to Marshall's Mills complex. It was designed by Ignatious Bonomi in an Egyptian temple style, and it was originally decorated with papyrus and lotus columns with an obelisk style chimney. The Grade I Listed weaving shed varied from the norm in design being a large, single storey top-lit structure, unlike the narrow, multi-storeyed buildings lit from side windows (Wrathmell 2005, 132). Flax production ended in 1886 and it became a clothing factory, James Rhodes and Co. From the 1950s to 2005 it was a part of the Kay's Catalogue site. A 2005 planning application to redevelop the site came to nothing. Part of the building collapsed in 2008. The lodge at the northern end of the large engineering complex was built in 1843 in an Egyptian style to match the adjacent Temple Works. It is Grade II\* Listed.

**The Banks Mill** site (see **HLC\_PK 19384** above), located on Fearn Island, was purchased by Hives and Atkinson in 1823 and became one the largest flax mills in Leeds. The Round Foundry, which later formed part of the Victoria Foundry, also continued to expand during this century (see **HLC\_PK 15655** above).

**A Yarn Warehouse (HLC\_PK 19385)** located on the south-west side of East Street. It was built in 1824 as part of the Bank Mills complex by John Clark for Hives and Atkinson. It is Grade II Listed.

**East Street Mills (HLC\_PK 15441)**, located on the north-east side of East Street, was built in 1825 by Moses Atkinson, a flax spinner, replacing an earlier structure here. It has been extended and altered since. It is Grade II Listed. It has been converted into low-rise apartments.

**The Tower Works (HLC\_PK 17633)**, named after its three ornate chimneys, was established in 1864 by T. R. Harding as a textile pin manufactory, replacing his earlier premises in Great Wilson Street. The company was later known as T.R. Harding & Son Ltd, which was amalgamated with two other companies in 1892 to form Harding, Rhodes and Co., who remained in operation until 1978 (Brears 1993). The earliest existing components of the works are the Entrance Range (B42) and the Verona Tower. In 1899, T. W. Harding extended the works into the neighbouring Globe Foundry, adding the Engine House (B27) and the Giotto Tower. The site underwent a further phase of expansion in 1921. After the closure of the company, substantial demolition took place on the site. An archaeological building recording, investigative excavation and structural watching brief was undertaken across the all of the Tower Works site by Archaeological Services WYAS in 2006, the results of which are detailed elsewhere (see 11). The Giotto Tower dust extraction chimney, also

known as the Big Tower, was constructed in 1899 by William Bakewell. The design is based on the campanile (bell tower) of the cathedral in Florence begun by Giotto in 1334 and illustrated by John Ruskin in his 'Seven Lamps of Architecture', first published in 1849. It is Grade II\* Listed. The engine house and boilerhouse to the former Tower Works, is located on the north side of Globe Road, and was built c. 1899 probably by William Bakewell. It is an example of the elaborate architectural design extended to the housing for steam engines in factories and mills in the 19th century. It is Grade II\* Listed. More commonly known as the Verona Tower, the boiler house chimney was built in 1864 in an Italianate style, which was popular for industrial buildings throughout the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It was designed by Thomas Shaw who based it on the Lamberti Tower in Verona. It forms part of the original Tower Works site established at this (see 10). It was restored in 1989 and is now Grade II Listed. The entrance range to the Tower Works was constructed between 1864 and 1866, forming part of the original works. They are also Grade II Listed.

**The Globe Foundry (HLC\_PK 17678)** was established in the 1840s as engineering grew to dominate the local economy. Newton and Taylor's Globe Foundry was originally established at Lands Court in 1831, although they had left this site by 1839, moving to Globe Road by 1844. After 1864 the original foundry building was extended on the Globe Road. Globe Mill, a steam powered corn mill, was constructed on the western side of the foundry between 1850 and 1866, although after it was completed, Newton and Taylor began to gradually move to a new Globe foundry site (Connell 1975). The fitting-up shop for the Globe Iron foundry was constructed on the site in 1844. The building probably housed the engine as the openings to the rear right hand side of the building may suggest. It was altered in the later 20th century and is now occupied by workshops. It is Grade II Listed.

**Monk Bridge Forge (HLC\_PK 17589)** was founded in 1851 by Stephen Witham, owner of the Providence Ironworks. The original Withams works would have occupied the eastern half of the present site, but was enlarged in the late 1850s to cover the whole site by James Kitson. During the mid/late 19th century, the forge specialised in the supply of materials for railway companies. Steel-making was also carried out, initially for the early manufacture of tyres for locomotives. In 1864 the Kitsons purchased further land to the south of Whitehall Road for the construction of a purpose-built steelworks (this is located at SE292 330). In August 2004, the site was subject to a historic buildings survey by RPS Planning and Environment, which confirmed that the site consisted of a range of 19th-century buildings (such as the early forges, ancillary workshops, and offices), as well as 20th-century ranges. The surviving early forges were also deemed to be of significant archaeological interest, particularly on account of their cast-iron columns and wrought-iron roofs.

Other industries which emerged at this time included dyeing, for example **Victoria Mills (HLC\_PK 17679)** and **Fearn Island Mills (within HLC\_PK 19384)**, press works such as the **Electric Press (HLC\_PK 30567)**, engineering works such as the **Hunslet Engine Company (HLC\_PK 832)**, and printing works, such as **Alf Cooke Ltd Packaging Ltd (HLC\_PK 844)** and **The Leonardo Building (HLC\_PK 30567)**.

**Victoria Mills (HLC\_PK 17679)**, located on the south side of Sovereign Street, was built in 1836 as an oil and dye ware mill. The site was extended in 1847 by the Victoria Mill Co. with the building of a rear wing. It is Grade II Listed.

**Fearn Island Mills (HLC\_PK 19384)**. A group of industrial buildings dating to the early-19th century are located on the northeast side of Neptune Street in an area called Fearn Island. Early maps of the area show this to be a clearly defined island owned by a Mr Fearn. The island later became subsumed into the northern bank of the river with the spread of industrial development (Cartwright Pickard Architects 2000). The three buildings occupying the site can be dated to between 1804 and 1845 and comprise an iron-framed structure, described by Cartwright Pickard Architects as a textile mill, although it is listed as a dyeworks. The two remaining buildings are warehouses. The buildings were surveyed by Archaeological Services WYAS in October and November 2000. The documentary research established that the building of Fearn Island and the establishment of Neptune Street occurred between 1815 and 1832, and Pigot's Directory indicates a well-established group of dyers on the island. Dying continued here, principally by the Indigo Co., until c. 1917, and by 1932 'teasel' and rag manufacturing was established.<sup>21</sup> These continued until the 1960s. The buildings are Grade II Listed.

The building known as **The Chandlers (within HLC\_PK 19667)** comprises Nos. 90 - 134 and 99 to 109 (consecutive) The Calls. The building was originally a mill and was built in 1876 for William Turton, replacing a building constructed in 1844. This building was originally a store for horse feed. The building also provided stabling on the ground floor. It has since been converted into flats. It is Grade II Listed.

**Fletland Mills (within HLC\_PK 19660)** is situated on the south side of The Calls. It was built in the early 19th century as a mill, warehouses and office premises and enlarged in the

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<sup>21</sup> Teasels were plants used, until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, to manually brush or 'tease' fibres in cloth after it was fulled allowing all raised fibres to be trimmed off. The process was mechanised in the 19th century with the invention of the gig mill, a revolving drum with teasels set in at intervals. The cloth was then moved in one direction, opposite to the direction of the teasels. The process identified at Fearn's Island was the preparation of the teasel heads and preparing them for the gig mill (Swann and Prudhoe 2000).

mid-19th century. It was converted into a hotel and restaurant in the 1990s. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 32 and 34 The Calls (within HLC\_PK 19167)** were built in the early 19th century as a mill and warehouse. They were converted in 1994-5 into flats, offices and a public house. The building straddles a narrow goit at the point where it joins the river Aire. They are Grade II Listed.

**Byron Street Mills (within HLC\_PK 28709).** A small cloth dressing mill built by John Summers on land adjacent to Sheepscar Beck in the Leylands in 1823. This was brought in 1834 by Mark Walker, a flax spinner who had also brought 1,450 sq. yds. of adjoining land from Rhodes and Hebble Thwaite, merchants in 1832. The mills were built on this land and by 1839 Walker had 6,000 spindles in operation. The number of spindles rose to 7,000 by 1842 but only half of them were working. In 1839 a further 140 square yards was brought from Rhodes and Hebble Thwaite and area of the site totalled 2,820 square yards. Linen manufacture took possession in 1867 at which point he had 170 workers, replaced by woollen manufacturers in 1883 and 1897. Mills tenanted by small firms in clothing, footwear and leather trades (Ward, 1972: 421-22). Recorded by the WYHLC as currently "other" industry.

**Hope Mill (HLC\_PK 28709)** was established by John Lawson and William Walker in 1812 and initially produced flax processing machinery and dressed and spun flax. Walker left to establish the nearby Byron Street Mill (WYHER PRN 6868) in the mid-1830s. Lawson continued the dual activities of a foundry machine making and flax spinning at Hope Mill until the 1850s. The foundry and mill were likely to have been water powered into the 1820s when a new foundry with a steam engine was built. Expansion continued with the purchase of additional land in the later 19th century and by 1881, employing 1400 it was considered the largest factory in Leeds (Ward 1972). During this time the mill and foundry had expanded to occupy buildings on both sides of Mabgate. A Goade Insurance plan of c. 1900 adds detail of the specific building uses. At this time the buildings on the eastern side of Mabgate were used for storage and manufacturing. Iron casting and timber stores are noted (Under Construction Archaeology 2008). Hope House was built in 1910 as new offices for the Foundry site. This building is located on the western side of Mabgate at SE 3093 3399, and is incorporated into the foundry's entrance range. Both the entrance range to the foundry, and Hope House were listed at Grade II in 1976.

**Carr Mills (HLC\_PK 29351)** was established c.1810/11 by Abraham Rhodes. Rhodes was one of Leeds' leading merchant manufacturers of woollen and worsted cloth, and also was an instrumental figure in the development of the wider Woodhouse Carr area during the first quarter of the 19th century. In June 2003 Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and fabric appraisal of the site. They concluded that although the arrangement of the first mill at Carr Mills is uncertain, it would appear that no standing buildings associated with it have survived. Instead, the surviving (listed) 5-storey spinning mill ranges were built in the early 1820s, and are considered to be technologically significant as they include early use of parabolic cast-iron beams. The present mill site contains a variety of buildings dating between the 1820s and the late 1950s. The principal listed buildings (LBS Nos: 465657, 465658, 465660) all date to sometime before 1831, however little trace now survives above ground of the other mill building built by Rhodes which included two dyehouses, workers' housing, a series of other subsidiary ranges and a large mill pond to the north-west. The existing unlisted 3-storey range to the north of the main mill, as well as the single-storey range to the south, were both constructed sometime between 1848 and 1890. The northern range of structures along Meanwood Beck was largely reconstructed in the same period, while the central group of buildings were not completed until 1906. The site has recently been converted into apartments.

**Hepworth House (HLC\_PK 45788 and site, 45786).** Commercial offices established between 1996 and 2002. Redeveloped former textile factory - Hepworth House. This business was begun by Joseph Hepworth in 1865. He started with premises on Bishopgate Street, then by 1881 had moved to Wellington Street. At one point Hepworth was operating from Marshalls mill in Holbeck. The building seen here is Hepworth House, built c.1867. It was extended in 1896 and again in 1907. The company had their own retail outlets, specialising in men's suits. When the tailoring industry began to lose customers to foreign imports the company began to focus on other retail outlets, launching 78 of their stores as 'Next' in 1982. Hepworth House became Club 24, then Ventura and is now owned by Capita Customer Management. Sky Plaza, High-rise flats built between 1996 and 2002 (student accommodation), was built on the site of former Hepworth's Factory main block.



Figure 346. Joseph's Well. © Copyright Betty Longbottom and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/974680](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/974680)

**Joseph's Well (HLC\_PK 30599).** Modern commercial offices established in the late 1990s. Re-use of former clothing factory, established in 1887. Since its initial conversion to offices Joseph's Well has provided accommodation to a diverse range of occupiers from international firms of Solicitors to Capital Radio from the NHS to charities and various firms of professionals and consultants. Joseph's Well, or John Barran's clothing factory on Hanover Lane, as it was prior to becoming the modern business complex we know today, has a long and successful history of far-sighted entrepreneurship, invention and enlightenment. The original founder, John Barran himself, was a rags-to-riches story. The son of a London gun-smith, he came to Leeds in 1841 at the tender age of twenty-one, armed with little more than a reasonable education and some good ideas. but within a year he was operating a small tailoring business from premises on Briggate. As the factory outgrew its premises, a new factory was designed and built, of a 'Moorish' nature in Park Square. The building, which still stands today, is an incredible piece of architecture which then, as it still does, attracted a great deal of interest. But within ten years even this was outgrown and the factory of a less impressive design was built at Hanover Lane (now Joseph's Well). What this building lost in artistry it gained in sheer size. At its working peak this was the largest clothing factory in the world employing some 3,000 people. Working

conditions were no less impressive. There was regular employment with decent hours instead of the 17-hour day seasonal offering in most places. These were premises designed for spacious, comfortable manufacturing with sanitation, lighting and dining room amenities unheard of elsewhere. Wages were fair and concern for employees foremost. The 1887 factory was established on the site of an earlier textile mill (Park Lane Mills) which is depicted on the OS 1:1056 Town Plan of Leeds. Probably built in 1812 by Francis Chorley and J.G. Umpleby on land bought from Robert Fearnley in 1811. The early history is confused. In 1818 Chorley obtained the warehouse, dyehouse, dryhouse, weaving shops, and other workshops late in the occupation of Messrs. Umpleby (Uppleby?) and since Messrs Glover. This formed the second part of the estate, and may well be of earlier date. The mills had a 25 h.p. Fenten & Co. engine, and extensive reservoirs and tenter-fields at the back. The area of the property was 4 acres, of which over one-half was used for the reservoirs and tenters. John Uppleby came from Lincolnshire and was originally a cloth merchant. With Chorley he also had a factory, at Huddersfield. He retired from business when Francis Chorley died in 1849. Thomas Booth first leased his portion in 1832, originally for 14 years, but he stayed until c.1895. In 1861 he employed 148 workers, and J. Armitage, also a cloth finisher, rented another part of the mills where he had 71 hands. In 1888 the property was placed in the hands of William Emsley, a solicitor, and it was recommended that he should try to sell the property off either in its entirety, or in two lots, for about £12,500. The northern part was sold in two lots of 5,196 and 6,459 sq.7ds. to John Barran & Sons, clothing manufacturers, and the south east portion to J.T. North who sold it to Clark, Hall, and Atkinson in 1899 for £5,085. They built a new clothing factory on the land in 1899-1900. The remainder was let out to various firms, and sold to Andrew Prickard. In 1904 the southeast portion, hitherto open land, was sold to Leckhart & Partners who built a new single-storey clothing factory, running it under the name of the 'Headrow Clothing Co.'. Barrans built a new factory in 1887 and extended it in the 1890's. By 1903 they employed 2,000 workers here and issued a stock of £100,000 when made a limited company. The tenants of the south-east portion (the old buildings) in 1914 were E. Iredale & Co., cap manufacturers, and S. Smith & Co., skirt manufacturers. Park Lane Mills had three large reservoirs in 1847, but these had disappeared by 1890.

**Ridge Mills (HLC\_PK 29532)** were built during the period 1854-94. The former mill buildings were changed to mixed industrial/commercial use during the second half of the twentieth century.

**Low Hall Mills (HLC\_PK 17651)**, originally a flax mill constructed in 1827 for Titley, Tatham and Walker. Steam-powered and fireproof. From the mid-19th century it was run as a union

cloth factory by J. Whitehead until the 1880s, when it came under multiple occupancy including clothiers, pickle manufacturers and electrical engineers. Extant in 1998. Currently used as a warehouse for building materials. The survival of the complex as a complete whole demonstrates a development sequence of one of the earliest flax mills in Leeds and is therefore of local/regional significance.

**Centaur House (HLC\_PK 45762).** Grade II Listed Clothing factory and offices. Dated 1889. Red brick, ashlar and carved stone details, wrought-iron, slate roof. 6 storeys and attics on a prominent corner site with 4-bay main facade, 8 bays to left return (Leighton Street) and 3 bays to right return (Leighton Lane). The premises of the following: J Campbell and Co., wholesale clothiers, 1890-c.1903; c.1905-c.1927 Gaunt and Hudson, hat and cap manufacturers and wholesale clothiers; c.1927-c.1966 Thos Marshall and Co (Marlbeck), costumiers; by 1970 the firm was Centaur Clothes Ltd, part of the Baird Textiles group by 1989; it afterwards became an administrative headquarters until 1995. An interesting purpose-built clothing mill representing an important element in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century economy of the city. Now commercial offices.

**Castleton Mill (HLC\_PK 45314)** is one of the larger flax-spinning mills in Leeds, and also one of the later, having been built by William Hargreaves around the early 1830s. The Hargreaves were also linen manufacturers, consequently, they also built weaving sheds and a warehouse on the site. The production of woollens and linens continued into the early 20th century then subsequently, just woollens. Recent demolition [c.1986] has left only the original flax mill standing. It is Grade II Listed and currently used as warehousing.

**The Electric Press Building (HLC\_PK 30567)**, located on the corner of Cookridge Street and Great George Street, is a purpose-built four-storey warehouse constructed in the 1860s. The building formed part of an archaeological assessment undertaken by FAS in 2002 (Rawson and Clark 2002), followed by a more detailed historic building recording by Archaeological Services WYAS in 2003 (Swann and Prudhoe 2003). The site has been used a carriage manufactory from the late 1840s, although the OS maps and trade directories suggest the Electric Press Building was constructed in the 1860s. The earliest known occupants of the building are thought to have been Roodhouse and Sons, probably cabinet makers. By 1897, the building was occupied by Chorley and Pickersgill, printers and bookbinders, and plans reveal the extent of the alterations undertaken at this time. Insurance plans of 1951 show the building to still be in the ownership of Chorley and Pickersgill (Rawson and Clark 2002). It is Grade II Listed.

**A Machine Shop and attached Office (within HLC\_PK 19384)** is described by English Heritage as an early 19th-century machine shop and attached office, situated on the south-west side of Neptune Street. It was surveyed by Stephen Haigh, for MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, in March 1999 which confirmed that the main building was originally a warehouse, constructed along the riverside sometime between 1831 and 1847. The attached office was added later, possibly as a domestic dwelling. It was noted that the columns and arches forming the first floor were well constructed which could mean it was used for storing heavy materials. The warehouse was later converted into a machine shop or oil depot, with additional structures added, and the possible dwelling house was used as offices (Haigh 1999b). It is Grade II Listed. Converted into apartments in the mid-1990s.

**The Alf Cooke Ltd Packaging (HLC\_PK 844)** building was built on the south-west side of Hunslet Road in 1881 as a printing works by Thomas Ambler for Alf Cooke Ltd, although it was rebuilt after a fire in 1894. Alf Cooke established his printing business in 1872, producing cheap prints of art works for the mass market. It is Grade II Listed. Currently used by Leeds City College.

**The Water Lane Printing Works (HLC\_PK 15650)**, located on the junction of Bath Road and Water Lane, were the premises of Knight and Ilson (formerly Knight and Foster), stationery manufacturers. The earliest part of the site dates to 1898. The premises were extended in 1908 and in 1960 a two-storey reinforced concrete-block building was added to the east side. Unlisted

The **Leonardo Building (HLC\_PK 30567)**, located on the north side of Great George Street, was built as a printing works in c. 1900 for Chorley and Pickersgill. It is Grade II Listed.

**St Paul's House (HLC\_PK 46048)** is located on the north side of St Paul's Street. It was built in 1878 as a factory and showrooms by Thomas Ambler for John Barran. Barran was the Mayor of Leeds and MP between 1876 and 1885 and played a key role in the development of Leeds as a centre of wholesale clothing manufacture. Thomas Ambler was also responsible for the design of many of buildings in Boar Lane (Linstrum 1978, 306). The building was extensively restored in the 1970s and is now used as offices. It is Grade II\* Listed.



Figure 347. St Paul's House. Much of the building has been heavily restored - the minarets are fibreglass replicas - and behind the facade are modern offices created in the mid-1970s. Grade II\* listed. © Copyright Stephen Richards and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence.

[www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2737334](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2737334)

**St Peter's Buildings (within HLC\_PK 15425)**, York Street, Leeds. Datestone of 1878; north wall apparently entirely

rebuilt early 20th century. Purpose- built factory, probably for the manufacture of clothing, or possibly of small leather-goods. Four-storeys, iron-framed with brick superstructure. Treble-pitch roof with light-well to first floor. Roof frame consists of unusual combination of wood and wrought-iron tension rods. No indication of engine house, boiler room or power- train; heating seems to have been by means of open fireplaces on all floors. Poor structural condition, but retains all original features and layout. Good example of small inner-city factory of this period.

**No.121 Boyne Engineering Works offices (HLC\_PK 832)**. 1858 with later 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations. For the firm of Manning, Wardle and Co. The firm was established by several leading employees of EB Wilson's Railway Foundry together with Alexander Campbell who

had been brought in by shareholders to manage the company when Wilson left. Together with CW Wardle and John Manning the new company bought land adjoining the Railway Foundry from Viscount Boyne and set up as general engineers. The Railway Foundry estate was auctioned in 1859 and Manning Wardle bought the drawings for 17 different types of engines as well as other items, beginning then to build locomotives of Wilson type, concentrating on four and six coupled saddle tanks for contractor and industrial use. Together with the neighbouring firm of the Hunslet Engine Company the area was the foremost site of railway engine production in the country, many of the products being exported. Grade II Listed

**No.125 Hunslet Engine Company offices (within HLC\_PK 832).** Dated 1864 but probably 1880 or later. Brick, stretcher bond, grey slate hipped roof. The Hunslet Engine Company was established in 1864 and continued the engineering business of EB Wilson who in turn had taken over the Railway Foundry of Charles Todd established in 1838 at the Pearson Street site (qv). Part of the important Hunslet area locomotive manufacturing centre in the later C19 and C20. Grade II Listed Building.

The **Stourton Engineering Works (HLC\_PK 14429)** is a large-scale engineering works - re-used buildings of former Yorkshire Copper Works: Copper Depositing Works depicted on the OS 2nd Edition 1:10560 map of 1894, probably as The Leeds Copper Works. In 1909 the company was established as successors to The Leeds Copper Works Ltd. The Yorkshire Copper Works was an exhibitor at the Non-Ferrous Metals Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Halls in 1912. By 1914 a copper and brass tube manufacturers. Specialities: "Leespec" copper loco tubes, "Bemal" brass condenser tubes, "Gumal" gun metal tubes. Employees 500. 1937 British Industries Fair Advert for "Yorkshire" Fittings: Copper Tubes and Fittings. Also tubes in copper, brass, aluminium, phosphor-bronze, cupro-nickel, etc., and all non-ferrous alloys. "Yorcalbro" (Aluminium Brass), "Yorcwyte" (White Metal), etc. "Yorkshire" fittings for hot and cold water and heating. Advantages of copper water systems demonstrated. "Yorkshire" Tubes and Fittings - cheaper than lead and competitive with iron. (Building, General Heating and Cooking). 1937 Manufacturers of non-ferrous tubes. 1957 Yorkshire Imperial Metals was formed as a joint venture between ICI and Yorkshire Copper Works. From the generally small buildings established in 1894, the factory expanded rapidly - nearly twice original size by 1908 and again by 1948. Further expansion in the period 1948 to 1958, reaching full extent by 1970. Depicted as "Works" on the OS 1:10000 map of 1987, suggesting a change of use. The industry appears to have been established on former parkland associated with a large elite house (Haigh Park) which is depicted on the OS 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854 through to the 1:2500 map of 1921. The parkland appears to

have been gradually decreased by industrial development. The house itself appears to have been demolished between 1922 and 1938. Haigh Park is not depicted on Jefferys' map of 1775, so the house probably dated to the late 18th to early 19th century. However, a large fishpond to the south of the house is depicted on the OS 1st Edition mapping (filled in by 1894), suggesting a much earlier date than the 1770's.

**Tetley's Brewery (HLC\_PK 15070)** was founded in 1822 by Joshua Tetley who took over William Syke's brewery in Salem Place, Hunslet (Burt and Grady 2002, 137). The site expanded substantially over the years, and a museum was later established here. Some of the buildings were later converted into offices and retail space and the site is now known as Brewery Wharf. The brewery itself ceased production in 2011. Between August 2011 and March 2012 Field Archaeology Specialist Ltd (FAS) undertook a programme of building recording at the former Tetley Brewery site in Leeds in advance of partial demolition of four buildings located within the core of the original brewery site. The four buildings targeted were: 1) the Fermentation block (SE 3046 3298); 2) Paddock Court (SE 3062 3303); 3) the remaining elements of the Duke William Public House (WYHER PRN 10382 - SE 3051 3305); and 4) a single-storey extension to the Headquarters building (SE 3042 3297). The archaeological recording consisted of a photographic survey of the four buildings, and a watching brief maintained to record any pertinent historic structural remains exposed during demolition. Due to major alterations and the constant updating of the plant and equipment over the years, little archaeological evidence was recorded for the brewing process in the 19th century. The survey did, however record evidence for the 1860s form of the fermentation block and the arrangement of its internal space. The façades and some internal rooms were illustrated in 1889 for Alfred Bernard's 1890 publication 'The Noted Breweries of Great Britain and Ireland', and these illustrations were matched to some of the surviving fabric.

**Buslingthorpe Tannery (HLC\_PK 28306).** Established 1840 by William Bulmer; rebuilt and extended from 1850s by William Jackson and his son WL Jackson (Lord Allerton) with a massive expansion taking place in the 1880s, which made it one of the largest of Leeds tanneries. Largest portion of the site in subsequent use as a woollen mill. Most of the late 19th century build (apparently) intact 1995.

**Hill Top Tannery (HLC\_PK 28305).** Established in the late 1850s by B. and J. Stocks on the site of an 18th century dyeworks and partially re-using the earlier buildings which lay to the north and west of the site (these early buildings now - 2006 - largely demolished). Premises taken over by engineering works in the 1920s. Surviving buildings (constructed

third quarter of the 19th century) consist of two multi-storey blocks (probably used for finishing and warehousing) contiguous with a single-storey shed of double pitch (probably a covered tanyard). The remains of the engine house, boiler house and a drying house survive in poor condition immediately to the west. Hill Top Tannery is one of only four tanneries in Leeds to survive with the multi-storey/covered tannery configuration intact, and the survival of a separate engine house is a considerable rarity - WYAAS internal inspection required in the first instance (Gomersal, 2006).

**Sheepscar Tannery (HLC\_PK 28307).** Tannery south of Buslingthorpe; detailed depiction on OS 1:1056 map of 1847. Established as a skinhouse in the late 1830s, bought by Wilson, Walker and Co. in 1857 and greatly extended. 173 pits by the late 19th century. Acquired by CF Stead in 1901; used as a tannery into the second half of the 20th century, now used as leather works. Substantial physical survival on the site, although height of the main multi-storey block appears to have been reduced. Some of the buildings on site may be late 19th century.

**Joppa Tannery (HLC\_PK 43447),** Kirkstall Road Leeds. Constructed by James Rhodes and Richard Nickols in the late 1820s. The original tannery buildings occupied the back of the site, adjacent to the River Aire, with subsequent expansion towards the Kirkstall Road frontage. There has been substantial demolition and alteration attendant upon the site's conversion for use by associated dairies in the 1950s, but the tiled building which now (1995) faces Kirkstall Road is probably actually the frontage block extant in the 1890s, with modern facading. Currently a depot.

**Oak Tannery (HLC\_PK 43447).** Built by William Paul on the site of Whitehead and Botterill's Dyehouse in 1876 and adjacent to Joppa Tannery (WYHER PRN 6073). The earliest structures, at the north end of the site, comprised a quadrangle of four-storey buildings surrounding a single-storey covered yard. These were augmented in the 1880s and 1890s by a complex of building on the south side, including a second covered yard. When inspected by Helen Gomersal (WYAAS) in the mid -990s only the street frontage and a truncated portion of the original quadrangle survived on the site. The façade to Kirkstall Road is of gritstone, the basic structure of the buildings is of brick. Building A comprises of four storeys, and is fourteen bays long. The building, which probably originally house the currying department, has been completely renovated internally. Currently a depot.

**Highbury Works (HLC\_PK 29416).** Formerly known as the Meanwood Tannery. Tannery, fellmonger's works (closed 1994), now vacant. 1857, with later alterations. Built for Samuel

Smith. This tannery was built on the site of a medieval corn mill belonging to Kirkstall Abbey. In the late 18th century it became a paper mill, until it was burnt in 1852. The present building was built as a tannery for Samuel Smith, and it became a fellmongers in 1914; closed 1994. This is the best preserved large scale mid-19th century tannery in Leeds, one of the leading tanning towns in England at the time.

**E.B. Balmforth Ltd (HLC\_PK 28593)**, Meanwood Road, Leeds. A tan yard is marked in this location of the on OS large-scale map of 1847; there is directory evidence for a tanners (Walker and Co) on the site in the 1880s. Constructed during the 1830s/40s on a site on the south bank of Sheepscar Beck already occupied by a small cottage. Works originally consisted of the cottage and a building fronting Meanwood Road (Building A). All other buildings which survive on the site were erected later (third quarter 19th century?) and are probably associated with the use of the premises for leather dressing rather than tanning. Site occupies less than 0.1 hectare on level ground. Cottage is two storeys, converted to offices. Building A three storeys, eight bays, and the windows on the upper floor are fully louvred. Structural evidence suggests that the ground floor of this building, and the adjacent yard, were used for wet work, with finishing on the first floor and drying on the second floor. Believed to be still in use for leather dressing (2006). Best preserved small-scale leather works in Leeds. The building which now forms the frontage of the site to Kirkstall Road was the only tannery building to survive on the site when inspected by Helen Gomersal (WYAAS) in the mid-1990s.

**Wellington Tannery (HLC\_PK 29889)**. Built late 1860s by Theodore Talbot as tannery. From 1877-1883, used as an adjunct to Joppa Tannery by Richard Nickols. Used for leather finishing for much of the 20th century, then renamed Valley Mills and converted to cloth finishing. Three narrow buildings, in two parallel ranges flanking a covered yard. The building facing Washington Street is three storeys and was refaced in the late 20th century. Other buildings two storeys, one substantially rebuilt on steel frame. Original boiler house survives at the back of the site. Building fronting Washington Street contains evidence for fan-assisted drying. Wellington Tannery may constitute the only surviving drum tannery in Leeds. Now engineering use.

**Cliff Tannery (HLC\_PK 25936)**. Now Sugarwell Court student accommodation. Purpose-built as a tannery in 1866 by Edward Kitchin and was occupied by Kitchin and Co. Ltd. Until the 1960s. The tannery building were constructed of sandstone, and of brick fronted with sandstone. The site was converted into student accommodation during the late 1980s resulting in large-scale demolition and complete internal and external renovation of the

remaining structure. Building A comprises of an L-shaped structure of three storeys high and twenty-four bays by twenty-three bays. The building was originally open to the north and west on the ground floor, communicating with the covered tanyard behind through an arcade. The north side of the building square was closed by another three-storey building, also demolished (Gomersal, 1996).

**Burmantofts Pottery (site, see HLC\_PK 14488).** The firm originated as Lassey & Wilcock, with the purchase of one hundred acres of land in 1842 for the purpose of mining coal. By 1845 the business had grown; to take advantage of the clay deposits in the area and had begun producing bricks (Griffin, 2012 p.268). The company later began producing fire brick and sanitary tubes and owned the nearby rock collieries; which can be seen on the 1st edition OS 6" to the mile 1854 maps on sheet 218. Shortly after 1861 The Company began to produce the glazed bricks and tile for which it would become famous and began trading as Wilcock and Co. It was also around this time that the production of "Art Pottery" began (Griffin.2012 p.268). The business began to grow both at home and abroad and this made necessary and facilitated the growth of the factory site. By 1885 the factory site covered 15 acres compared to the original 4. In 1888 the firm became The Burmantofts Company Ltd, but a year later, after an amalgamation with six other companies, was known as Leeds Fireclay Company (LFC) (Griffin.2012 p.269). LFC art pottery was shipped worldwide, mainly to Australia and North America. The works were known to operate 90 Kilns and cover 16 acres with 16 large chimneys. A large coal waste mountain was also visible on the site. (Griffin.2012 p.270) The works closed in 1957. Nearby brick fields (WYHER PRN 6634) may also be a part of the Burmantofts site. As of 2013 the site was occupied by three blocks of flats, a car park, a public house, a large open field and houses (as part of a 1960s housing estate).

**Darnall Works (HLC\_PK 878).** The former premises of John Fowler & Co. Steam Plough Works, now identified on the modern OS map as Darnall Works. The premises were first noted during a visit (by WYAAS Development Control Officer) to the **Alf Cooke Print Works (HLC\_PK 844; WYHER PRN 10365)**. Subsequent map and other research has identified the Darnall Works as the only surviving remains of the John Fowler & Co. Steam Plough Works. The surviving buildings represent c.20% of the former works, the majority of which was located to the south side of Leathley Road and extending east to Hunslet Road. Fowler's was located on the site of an earlier tannery and close by the Airedale Foundry (Kitson, and later McLaren Engineering in the 1940s and 50s) while the Hunslet Engine Company and other steam vehicle manufacturers were located to the south-west off Jack Lane. The works were established by Fowler and Heitson in 1861 and manufactured Steam Ploughs. They

were part built on the site of the Spanish Leather Works, (WYHER PRN 6133). Fowler initially produced agricultural machinery and ploughing engines but over time branched out into traction engines and other forms of heavy engineering and munitions work during the World Wars. In 1947 Fowler merged to form Marshall-Fowler Ltd. continuing the manufacture of tractors and tracked vehicles. The factory closed in 1974.

**The roundhouse and associated railway engine sheds (HLC\_PK 17592)** were built for the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company in 1847, and altered during the twentieth century (English Heritage 2013, List No.465714). The roundhouse was superseded in 1898, when the depot at Neville Hill was built. The engine sheds closed during the period 1970-81, and the site was then used for commercial purposes.

The most numerous type of industrial building preserved in the town centre are wool and glass/china warehouses, most of which have now been converted to different uses:

**Nos. 2 and 4 Britannia Street and 72 Wellington Street (within HLC\_PK 43443)** were built as a woollen warehouse in the mid-19th century. It is Grade II Listed. Recently converted into apartments (now known as Atlantic Apartments).

**Waterloo House (within HLC\_PK 43443)** was built on the north side of Wellington Street in 1868 for Walter Stead by Edward Birchall. It was built as a warehouse with Stead occupying the neighbouring property. It was gutted by fire in 1977 and subsequently restored. It is now used as offices and is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 1 and 2 York Place (HLC\_PK 43444)** were built c.1870 by Stephen Smith as a warehouse. They were altered in the 20th century. They are Grade II Listed.

**Devonshire House and Lion House occupy Nos. 37 to 41 York Place (HLC\_PK 43444)** were built in 1870 as woollen warehouses. They were converted in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are now used as offices. They are Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Park Place (HLC\_PK 43444)** were built in 1870 by George Corson as warehouses. They have been converted into offices and are Grade II Listed.

**Blemann House**, located on Wellington Street, and **King's House** on King Street (**HLC\_PK 43443**) were built as warehouses between 1861 and 1870 by George Corson for William Ledgard. Corson was also responsible for building the Grand Theatre, Municipal Buildings and the School Board Offices in the late 1870s (Linstrum 1978). They are Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 14 to 18 St Paul's Street (HLC\_PK 30538)** date to the 19th century. They were built as warehouses but are now used as offices and showrooms. They are Grade II Listed.

**Gresham House (HLC\_PK 43443)** is located on the south of St Paul's Street. It was built as a warehouse in c.1860 and was converted into offices in the 20th century. It is Grade II Listed.

**Churchill House (HLC\_PK 46043)**, located on the south side of Wellington Street, was built as a warehouse c. 1859 and in 1861 it was used by Thomas Pawson, Son and Martin, woollen manufacturers and merchants who owned Stonebridge Mill, Wortley (Butler Wilson 1937, 48). It has been converted into offices and is Grade II Listed.

**The Henry Moore Centre for the Study of Sculpture (HLC\_PK 30564)** occupies Nos. 11 to 17 Cookridge Street. The buildings were constructed in 1840 to 1847 as offices and warehouses with No. 17 being listed in directories from 1849 to 1867 as being a Roman Catholic school and rectory (Butler Wilson 1937). It was converted into the Henry Moore Centre in 1993 by Jeremy Dixon and Edward Jones (Wrathmell 2005, 166). It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 7 and 8 Mill Hill (HLC\_PK 15448)** were built in the early 19th century as a warehouse. The warehouse was partially altered in the early 20th century to incorporate shop fronts on the ground floor. They were surveyed by Stephen Haigh in 1999 who confirmed their construction as an industrial building (Haigh 1999a). They are Grade II Listed.

**Victoria Buildings (HLC\_PK 15448)** occupy Nos. 24 and 28 Boar Lane and were built c. 1872 as warehouses, offices and shops. The occupants in 1872-73 are listed the directory as John Claybrough, shirt-maker and hosier (No. 24), Lee Hardwick, solicitor and The Metropolitan Co-operative Consumers Company (No. 25), Masser and Sons, lithographer and stationers (No. 26), Hugh Davies, hosier (No. 27), and R. Goodson, mantle warehouse (No. 28). An insurance plan of 1886 shows the mantle warehouse included a factory on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor. They are Grade II Listed.

**No. 59 Boar Lane (HLC\_PK 15097)** was built c.1869 and in 1872 was occupied by J. A. Doyle's glass and china warehouse by 1872. It is Grade II Listed. Now shops.

**No. 63 Boar Lane (HLC\_PK 15097)** was built as warehouse and offices in 1870 for Henry Cowbrough and Co., wine, spirit, ale, porter and cigar merchants, who later converted into the Peel Hotel. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 2 The Bourse (HLC\_PK 14559)** was built in the 1880s as an office and warehouse premises. It is thought to be owned by the Leeds Gas Light Company. By 1886 it had been converted into a restaurant and tobacco factory. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 2 Water Lane (HLC\_PK 19166)** is located on the north-west side of Water Lane. It was built in the early 19th century and was used originally as a warehouse, and was converted in 1989 into offices. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 24 and 26 lie Dock Street (HLC\_PK 19164)** were built in the early 19th century as a warehouse and workshops. They are Grade II Listed.

**No. 28 Riverside House (HLC\_PK 19164)**, located on the south side of Dock Street, was built in the early 19th century as a warehouse or workshop. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 30 Dock Street (HLC\_PK 19164)** was built in the early 19th century as a warehouse or workshop and was converted into offices in the 1980s. It is Grade II Listed.

#### *Commercial and Retail Premises*

The increase in the population, the rise in the prosperity of a section of the society in Leeds and the improved transport links provided by the railway all provided a stimulus for the rise in commercial and retail enterprises in the 19th century, including banking, insurance, and retail outlets such as grocers and tailors. A market was established in Vicar's Croft around 1822 and used for trading fruit and vegetables. In 1824, the Commissioners purchased the vicarage here and a new home was provided for the vicar at in Park Place. A market hall constructed from glass and iron was established on the site in 1857 and then extended in 1875 to accommodate a butchers row. The earlier market hall was demolished and replaced by the much larger and ornate City Market or Kirkgate Market building in 1904 (see **HLC\_PK 14999**), although the 1875 extension was retained (Wrathmell 2005, 101).

In the later 19th century, arcades were built on either side of Briggate, replacing the earlier yard areas with ornate, undercover shopping areas. In addition to this, many of the domestic dwellings, such as those along Kirkgate, were converted into shops after the mid-19th century.

**Nos. 38 to 44 Bridge End (within HLC\_PK 19166)** comprise a group of five shops with domestic dwellings above, constructed in the mid-19th century (Thornborrow 1996). Unlisted

**Nos. 28 to 30 The Calls and The Misson Hall (within HLC\_PK 19167)** formed part of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services (Tann et. al. 2000) and Field Archaeology Specialists (Jack 2003). The survey revealed that although the façades of Nos. 28 to 30 are of late 19th century date, they appear to have constructed in the 18th century. They were constructed as warehouses originally, although were substantially remodelled internally and refaced in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. The current Mission Hall was built in the later 19th century incorporating elements of the early 19th-century hall which previously stood here. The Mission Hall provided a convenient place of worship for the workers on the wharves and it remained in use until the 1950s.

**No. 97 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** is a narrow 'L'-shaped building and formed part of the survey undertaken by Kathryn Sathers and Associates in 2006. It was used as a domestic dwelling in the early 19th century before being divided and converted for retail use from the mid-19th century onwards. It became a single building again by 1931 (Kathryn Sathers and Associates 2006).

**Nos. 103 and 104 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** form a pair of three-storey brick-built early 19th-century houses which by the mid-19th century had been converted into shops. They formed part of a survey undertaken by Kathryn Sather & Associates in 2006. The trade directories show that No.103 was used as a domestic dwelling by Robert Saxton from 1826 to around 1839, before being used by a furniture dealer from 1857 until 1867. In 1877 it was occupied by James Skelton, saddler, and in 1888 by Moon Brothers, pawnbrokers. From 1899 to 1961 both Nos. 103 and 104 were occupied by James L Walker, draper. Prior to this, 84 was occupied by Joseph Thackray in 1826 and by Matthew Galloway in 1839. Its first retail use saw it as the premises of William Hartley, cabinet maker in 1857. By 1867 it was used by James James, chimney sweep, and as a drapers in 1877 and 1888 (Kathryn Sather and Associates 2006). Nos. 35 to 41 Great George Street, along with No. 8 Oxford Row, are mid-19<sup>th</sup> century shops and offices. They are unlisted buildings.

**No. 1 Oxford Place (within HLC\_PK 45736)** is a mid-19th-century shop now converted into offices. It is Grade II listed.

**No. 2 Oxford Place (within HLC\_PK 45736)** was built as a shop in the mid-19th century and has since been converted into offices. It is Grade II listed.

**No. 3 Oxford Place (within HLC\_PK 45736)** is a mid-19th-century shop, now used as offices. It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 33 and 33A Great George Street (within HLC\_PK 45736)** date to c. 1866. They are Grade II listed.

**Britannia Buildings (within HLC\_PK 45736)**, located on the west side of Oxford Place, was built by Charles Fowler, engineer, surveyor and later an architect, in 1868. It was built as offices and it is considered to be the first purpose-built office chambers in Leeds (Douglas and Powell 1988, 16). It is Grade II listed.

**No. 31 Great George Street (within HLC\_PK 45736)** comprises two mid-19th-century shops. It is Grade II listed.

The Hotel Metropole (**within HLC\_PK 46044**), located on the east side of King Street, was built in 1897-99 by Chorley, Connon and Chorley. It lies close to the site of the Fourth Cloth Hall, built in 1868 as a replacement for the Third Cloth Hall which was partially demolished when the railway was built. Its cupola was retained within the Hotel Metropole. It is Grade II listed.

**The Victoria Hotel (within HLC\_PK 45763)** is located on the north side of Great George Street. It was built in 1865 as a public house and hotel to serve people attending the Assize Courts in the Town Hall. The hotel was bought by Tetley's brewery in 1916 (Pepper 1988, 42). It is Grade II listed.

**East Parade Chambers (within HLC\_PK 30556)** occupy 10 and 11 East Parade and were built in 1899. Robinson's 1901 Directory of Leeds lists the building as being occupied by the National Fire Assurance Company of Ireland, The Law Accident Assurance Company, two solicitors, two barristers and a chartered accountant. It is Grade II listed.

**No. 9 East Parade (within HLC\_PK 30556)** was built c. 1870. The earliest record for this building is in Porter's Directory of 1872 which lists this building as the premises of the County Fire and Provident Life Association, a cloth merchant, a solicitor, and William Wilks who was an architect, surveyor, licensed valuer and arbitrator. It is Grade II listed.

**17A East Parade (within HLC\_PK 30566)** was built as an auction house, sale room and offices in 1863 by George Corson for Hepper and Sons, auctioneers. Its front wall contains the remains of the 18th century walling and sills on the present building line. It is Grade II listed.

**The Felon and Firkin public house (within HLC\_PK 45763)** is located on the north side of Great George Street. It was built in 1865 as a Masonic Hall, photographic studio and offices. A directory entry in 1872 lists the building as housing refreshment rooms, a boot manufacturer, the premises of the Globe Advertiser and E Wormald, photographer. By 1881 eight different businesses had premises in the building, including a sewing machine agent, the Servants' Registry Office and a photographer. In 1888 it was the premises of the Leeds Organ School and Academy of Music, (William Spark, principal), the Leeds Chess Club, George Danby, architect, a photographer and a carver and gilder. It was later converted into courtrooms and offices and again into a public house. It is Grade II listed.

**West Riding Public House (within HLC\_PK 46045)**, located on the north side of Wellington Street, was built after 1809 as a house and formed a group of two or three properties called Eye Bright Place. The row of houses was extended and renamed 'Wellington Street' in 1817. It is Grade II listed.

**Goodbard House (within HLC\_PK 46046)** comprises Nos. 9 to 15 (odd) Infirmary Street and Nos. 18 to 22 King Street. It was built as a combined hotel and office complex, with shops on the ground floor unit, in 1905, and in 1910 the Infirmary Street offices were occupied by J. S. Fry and Sons Ltd, cocoa and chocolate manufacturers, together with Wildblood and Ward, Stationers, and the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Company. The King Street side of the building comprised the Hotel de Ville and restaurant run by Miss Mary Annie Roulstone. The building was renovated during the 20th century and is now used as offices and a bank. It is Grade II listed.

**Queen's House (within HLC\_PK 46045)**, located on the north side of Wellington Street, was built as offices in 1870 and was originally occupied by B Berry, woollen merchant. It is Grade II listed.

**Quebec House (also within HLC\_PK 46045)** is located on the south-west side of Quebec Street. It was built in 1890 by Chorley and Connon as The Leeds County Liberal Club. The Liberal Party had dominated in Leeds throughout much of the 19th century and the building is said by Burt and Grady (2002, 188) to be "physical testimony to the strength of Liberalism in Victorian Leeds". At its height, the club catered for 1,600 members. The building had been

converted into offices by 1891. A programme of building recording was undertaken here by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) in 2001 prior to its conversion into a hotel. This revealed that the property displayed many of the characteristic features and layout of a traditional Gentleman's Club, including billiard rooms, smoking rooms, dining rooms and servants quarters, although much of internal layout had been modified in 1981 when the building was converted (EDAS 2001). It is Grade II listed.

The Yorkshire Bank (**within HLC\_PK 46046**) building was built on the south-west side of Infirmary Street in 1894. It was originally known as the Yorkshire Penny Bank and chambers. It is Grade II listed.



Figure 348. Athenaeum House and former Pearl Life Assurance Co., The Headrow, Leeds  
Two lavish commercial buildings, both designed by local man William Bakewell. © Copyright  
Stephen Richards and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence.

[www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2719340](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2719340)

**The Pearl Buildings and Pearl Chambers (within HLC\_PK 30537)** is located on the north side of South Parade on the corner of The Headrow. It was built in 1911 by William Bakewell for the Pearl Life Assurance company. It is Grade II listed.

**Athenaeum House (within HLC\_PK 30537)** was built on the south side of The Headrow in 1890 by William Bakewell. It is Grade II listed.

**The General Post Office (HLC\_PK 15108)**, located on City Square, and Norwich Union House on Quebec Street were built in 1896 by Sir Henry Tanner. They are Grade II listed.

**Brodrick's Buildings (within HLC\_PK 30585)** comprises 49 and 51 Cookridge Street. It was built in 1864 as shops and chambers by Cuthbert Brodrick, the architect responsible for the Town Hall and Corn Exchange. It was altered in the late 19th century and restored in 1988. It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 23 to 27 Cookridge Street, Nos. 19 and 21 Great George Street and Nos. 19 and 20 Alexander Street (within HLC\_PK 30537)** were built between 1840 and 1847 as shops, offices and warehouses. They are arranged around a central square courtyard. They were altered in 1898 and restored in 1993-94. Nos. 23 to 25 were originally occupied by Schunk Souchay and Co. In 1873, George Corson bought the block of offices and warehouses at 22 to 35 Cookridge Street and 21 Great George Street and in 1876 he moved his offices to 25 Cookridge Street. In 1898, he sold it to Thomas Ambler, architect. The Leeds City Council purchased it in 1936 (Butler Wilson 1937). They are Grade II listed.

**The Observatory (within HLC\_PK 15107)**, located on the south side of City Square, was built in 1899 by W.W. Gwyther for the Yorkshire District Banking Company. It was replanned and refitted in the late 20th century and is now a café and bar. It is Grade II listed.

**Abtech House (within HLC\_PK 30537)**, located on the east side of Park Row, was built as offices in the late 19th century by Edward J Dodgshun. In 1881, it was the premises of the North of England Mercantile Agency, Daniel Dogson, architect, R. C. Thackwray, portmanteau manufacturer and M. Cranswick, solicitor. By 1905, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank (formerly the West Riding Union Banking Company) used the premises together with F.J. Sharr, architect and engineer and Oliver and Dodgshun, architects and surveyors. It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 19 and 20 Park Row (within HLC\_PK 30537)** was built in 1891 by Alfred Waterhouse as a bank and chambers. It is Grade II listed.

**No. 23 Park Row (within HLC\_PK 30537)**, along with Nos. 119 and 121 The Headrow, was built in 1894 as shops and offices by E. J. Dodgshun. The building was originally called Peacock's Buildings, named after Peacock and Son, warehousemen, who occupied the building. The Bradford Old Bank occupied part of the building in 1905, along with eleven other businesses. It is Grade II listed.

**Sovereign House (within HLC\_PK 30537)** is located on the north side of South Parade and incorporates Nos. 24 and 25 Park Row and 123 The Headrow. It was built between 1862 and 1864 by P.C. Hardwick for the Bank of England but has since been converted into offices and a public house. It is Grade II listed.

**Greek Street Chambers (within HLC\_PK 30537)** comprise Nos. 31 and 32 Park Row and was built in 1898 by Alfred Waterhouse. It was built as a bank for William Williams of Brown & Co (Linstrum 1978, 24). It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 33 to 35 Park Row and No. 15 Bond Court (within HLC\_PK 30537)** were built in 1892 by Smith and Tweedale for the York City and County Bank. They are Grade II listed.

**St Andrew's Chambers (within HLC\_PK 30537)**, located on the east side of Park Row, was built in 1869 by George Corson for the Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society. It was later used as a bank. It is Grade II listed.

**Moorlands House (within HLC\_PK 15105)** is located on the east side of Albion Street. It was built between 1852 and 1855 by W.B. Gingell and sculptor Robert Mawer. It was formerly known as the Premises of the Leeds and Westbourne Building Society. It is Grade II listed.

**No. 3 The Bourse (within HLC\_PK 15449)** is composed of two separate buildings, one built in 1869-72 for the shareholders of Leeds Mercantile Bank by Thomas Ambler, the other in 1873 for retail purposes. It is Grade II listed.

**No. 58 Boar Lane (within HLC\_PK 15097)**, along with Nos. 2 and 4 Albion Street, are shops, offices and workshop buildings dating to 1875. The buildings were first listed in a directory as the premises of Wunzer Sewing Machine Company, although by 1878 they were

the premises of a hosier, boot and shoe dealer and umbrella manufacturer. Just a year later they occupied by W. Whitelock, pianoforte dealer. They are Grade II listed.

**No. 60 Boar Lane (within HLC\_PK 15097)** was built c.1872 possibly by Thomas Ambler and was occupied by Jones and Calaum, drapers and silk merchants, by 1875. It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 61 and 62 Boar Lane (within HLC\_PK 15097)** were built in the 1870s and were occupied in 1872 by G. and N.S. Snook, draper, and C. Goodall, stationer and bookseller. The 1875 directory lists the upper floors as Goodall's Chambers occupied by The British Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company; H Budgett, tea etc. merchant, and James Blakey, pawn broker. By 1888 No. 61 was used by Jones and Co., sewing machine manufacturer, and No. 62, probably together with the Chambers, by Goodall and Suddick, wholesale and retail stationers. They are Grade II listed.

The **Leeds Club premises (within (HLC\_PK 17681)**, located on the north side of Albion Place, was built in 1863. It is Grade II listed.

**No. 14 Commercial Street (within HLC\_PK 15105)** was built in 1868 by George Corson for Harvey Reynolds, chemist. It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 16 to 20 Commercial Street (within HLC\_PK 15105)** was built in 1808 by Thomas Johnson as a shop with a private library above. It was altered in 1821-36 by R. D. Chantrell and again by Thomas Ambler in 1879-81. It is Grade II\* listed.

**Nos. 21 and 22 Commercial Street (within HLC\_PK 15105)** was built in the mid-19th century as shops and offices. It is Grade II listed.

**No. 31 Commercial Street (within HLC\_PK 15105)** is an early 19th-century house. It was later converted into a shop. It is Grade II listed.

**Ambler House (within HLC\_PK 15449)** comprises Nos. 14 to 18 (consecutive) Boar Lane and is located on the south side of road at Trevelyan Square. It was built between 1869 and 1875, possibly by Thomas Ambler, on a plot of land made available between White Horse Street and Gascoine Street after the widening of Boar Lane in 1869. The directories reveal that in 1872 just No. 16 was occupied by Joseph Parkin, tailor. Upon completion in 1875, the block was occupied by a chemist and druggist together with the offices of the Singer

Manufacturing Company and a Mining engineer (No. 14); the same chemist, together with the Imperial Tea Company (No. 15); as previously (No. 16); David Barnard, glass and china merchant (No.17); a wine and spirits merchant (No.17); and Horatio Blackburn established a Dining Room (No.18). It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 1 to 13 Boar Lane (within HLC\_PK 15077)**, along with No. 4 Trevelyan Square, was built by Thomas Ambler for Alderman John Barran between 1869 and 1872. John Barran pioneered the mass production of ready-made clothes and owned the earlier structure here known as 1 Boar Lane, which was redeveloped when Boar Lane was widened in 1869. It was rebuilt as a temperance hotel, shops and storerooms. In 1872, the building housed J Barran, tailor and outfitter (No. 1), tobacconist (No. 2), dining room (No. 3), brush and fancy warehouse (No. 4), boot and shoe manufacturer (No. 5), tobacconist (No. 6), Thomas Twist, Trevelyan Temperance Hotel (No. 7), fish and game dealer (Nos. 8 and 9), portmanteau maker (No. 10), Brooke Bond and Co, teamen (No. 11), SR Burton, wholesale stationer, ink and sealing wax manufacturer (No. 12), and John H. Sugden, tobacconist (No. 13). In 1875, the upper floors of No.13 was also occupied by a revolving shutter manufacturer and a consulting engineer, both probably using the separate entrance via the doorway on White Horse Street. The Temperance Hotel continued to operate until the end of the First World War. The building was probably named after Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, 1797-1879, the President of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance or Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, (1807-1886), whose career as Governor of Madras, Secretary of State to the Treasury, and in Ireland, made him a well-known contemporary figure whose name was associated with a variety of social questions (Ryott 1951). They are Grade II listed.

**No. 71 Boar Lane (within HLC\_PK 15078)** was built in the c.1870 as a shop, workshop and offices. It was occupied in 1872 by John T Beer, tailor and outfitter. It is Grade II listed.

**Griffin Hotel (within HLC\_PK 15107)**. Grade II Listed Hotel built c.1872, altered 20<sup>th</sup> century. Red brick and stone dressings, slate roof. Stands on the site of the earlier Griffin Hotel, a coaching inn from at least the C17; rebuilt as a railway hotel, serving the Leeds New Station opened in 1869 and owned by the joint London and North West and North East Railway Companies. The original Queen's Hotel (demolished) in City Square was similar in style.

**Thornton's Buildings (within (HLC\_PK 15082)** occupies Nos. 55 to 69 along the south side of The Headrow and No. 44 on the east side of Lands Lane. It was built for Charles Thornton in 1873, probably by George Smith. It is Grade II listed.

**Time Ball Buildings (within HLC\_PK 15077)** occupy 24 to 26 Briggate, built in the early 19th century as houses and shops. It was occupied by a distiller, saddler and trunk maker, a haircutter and perfumier and a stationer through the 19th century until c. 1869-71 when Boar Lane was being rebuilt. In 1872, J. Dyson, watchmaker, occupied No. 26 and by 1890, the firm occupied the whole of the building. The gilded time ball mechanism was linked to Greenwich and dropped at exactly 1pm each day. It is Grade II\* listed.

**The Angel Buildings (within (HLC\_PK 15082)**, located on the east side of Briggate, is a purpose-built inn. It had been built by 1807 when it is listed as being occupied by Thomas Gee. The ground floor was used as a licensed premises while the first floor was a function room. It was probably built to serve the market trade carried out in the shambles on Briggate. A music hall was added to its west side, within Angel Yard. After 1908, it was converted into commercial premises, mostly occupied by tailors. In the 1960s, the ground floor was used as a jewellers. The building was unoccupied by the early 1990s and had suffered fire damage. It was surveyed by the RCHME in February 1997 (Corbett 1997). It is Grade II listed.

**Queens Arcade (within HLC\_PK 15082)**, which runs between Briggate and Lands Lane, is a shopping arcade and was built in 1888-9, incorporated the late 18th century and later premises at the east end (Briggate). It was built by Edward Clark of London and occupied the site of Rose and Crown yard. It had a two-storey galleried arrangement and the upper floor on the south side formed a separate street, with smaller shops opening off the gallery. Above these were kitchens and bedrooms. The upper floor and the north side housed the Queen's Arcade Hotel. The arcade was renovated in the early 1990s (Wrathmell 2005, 157-8). It is Grade II listed.

**Thornton's Arcade (within (HLC\_PK 15082)**, which lies between Lands Lane and Briggate, was built by George Smith for Charles Thornton between 1877 and 1878 on the site of Old Talbot Inn yard. The arcade was the first of this type to be built in Leeds. The Arcade is Grade II listed and comprises No. 1 to 28 Thornton's Arcade, No. 34 and 36 Lands Lane and No. 78 and 80 Briggate.

The Horse and Trumpet Hotel (**within HLC\_PK 15082**), located on the south side of The Headrow, was built around 1875 and altered during the 20th century. It is Grade II listed.

The **Old Red Lion Public House (within HLC\_PK 19166)** is located on the northwest side of Meadow Lane. It was built in the early 19th century and a shop added in the late 19th century. It is Grade II listed.

The fronting property at **No. 159 Briggate (within HLC\_PK 14996)** is a mid-19th century shop and warehouse, converted into a restaurant by 1985. An earlier building on this site was used as a hotel in 1740 while the yard to the rear was known as Bower's Yard in the 1870s. A rear range, which runs backwards from the front property at right-angles to the street was surveyed by Michelmore in 1983 who identified evidence for the remains of a timber-framed building here (Michelmore 1983), although it is possible that it re-uses a roof from an earlier building. It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 10 to 20 Duncan Street (within HLC\_PK 14996)** was built in 1882 as shops, offices and warehouse by Thomas Ambler for William Tunstall. The central carriage entrance to the ground floor was part filled in the 20th century by a shop unit. They are Grade II listed.

**Nos. 88 to 91 Briggate (within HLC\_PK 15083)** are located on the northern end of the road where it meets The Headrow. The building dates to the early 19th century and is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 115 to 120 Briggate (within HLC\_PK 15081)** along with Nos. 2 to 24 King Edward Street and Nos. 49-51 Vicar Lane are a group of offices and shops built by Frank Marcham for the Leeds Estates Company in 1898-1900 as part of the County Arcade development. They are Grade II listed.

**Nos. 2 to 42 Queen Victoria Street, Nos. 65-69 Vicar Lane, Nos. 98-103 Briggate (Cross Arcade) and the County Arcade (within HLC\_PK 15083)**. Together they form an arcade of shops and offices built between 1898 and 1900 by Frank Matcham for the Leeds Estates Company Development. It was restored in 1989-90. They are Grade II\* listed.



Figure 349. The County Arcade Looking west towards Brigate from the end of Cross Arcade. The 2 arcades were opened about 1900. © Copyright Rich Tea and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/187451](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/187451)

The **Adelphi Public House (within HLC\_PK**

**19164)**, located on the east side of Hunslet Road, was built in 1897-98. It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 1-11, 11A and 13-35 Queen Victoria Street, 2 to 12, 14 and 16 Cross Arcade, 104-108 and 110-114 Brigate, 53-63 Vicar Lane (within HLC\_PK 15083).** All date to 1898-1900 and were built as part of the County Arcade complex by Frank Matcham. They are Grade II listed.

The **Three Legs Public House (within HLC\_PK 15083)**, located on the south side of The Headrow, was built in the mid-19th century. It is Grade II listed.

**The Grand Arcade (within HLC\_PK 30532)** was built in 1897 by Smith and Tweedale. It was originally two parallel arcades running between Vicar Lane and New Briggate with a cross-passage opening onto Merrion Street, forming an 'H-plan' although it has now been reduced to a single mall with the shorter cross arcade to Merrion Street. The northern arcade has been converted into a single retail unit and a nightclub. It is Grade II listed.

The **Trustees Savings Bank (within (HLC\_PK 14984))**, located on the south-west side of Kirkgate, was built in 1892 by William Bakewell and was originally known as the London and Midland Bank. It is Grade II listed.

Grade II Listed Nos. 1 to 19 **New York Buildings (within (HLC\_PK 14984))** were built c.1870 probably by William Belton Perkin. They were built on the site of former properties demolished as part of the slum clearances. It was listed as a lodging house and shop before 1885. By 1885, the Leeds Public Cocoa Co. Ltd established the Borough Arms Cocoa House in Nos. 1 to 3, while No. 5 was taken over a retail premises. A timber dealer is listed at No. 11 and the Yorkshire Penny Bank at No. 17, while No. 19 is a retail premises. By 1909, the Borough Arms Cocoa House had become the City Arms restaurant, while Nos. 7 to 11 had become the York City Banking and Co, while the upper floors were used as warehousing, billiards and shops. The buildings remained in similar usage until the 1950s when they had mostly been converted into smaller shops and warehousing. An archaeological building recording was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS in 1998, which confirmed that these buildings comprised three separate builds, grouped as Nos. 1 to 3, 5, and 7 to 19 (Prudhoe and Fossick 1998).

**St James's Hall and Westminster Buildings (within HLC\_PK 14984)** are located on the north side of New York Street. They were built in 1877 by Thomas Ambler and enlarged in 1884 and were originally a temperance hotel, public hall and dining rooms. They have been converted into shops and offices. They are Grade II listed.

### *Public and Municipal Buildings*

The creation of a town council and the continued attempts, particularly in the later 19th century, to improve the outlook of the town, led to the building of new public buildings, many of which are located in The Headrow. The design of the public buildings was often offered as a competition with Cuthbert Brodrick the designs for the Town Hall and Corn Exchange, and George Corson for the Municipal Buildings. Buildings were also required to house the School Board and the Leeds Corporation Gas Offices.

**The Town Hall (HLC\_PK 30560).** The rising population in Leeds and the increasing responsibilities of the council led to a call for the construction of a town hall in the early 1850s (Plate 26). An architectural competition, held in 1852 to produce a design for the Town Hall comprising a public hall, corporate offices and courts of justice, was won by Cuthbert Brodrick, and work began on its construction in 1853. The original cost to build the Town Hall was estimated to be £35,000 but due to subsequent additions, embellishments and alterations the final cost was somewhere between £122,000 and £125,000 on its completion in 1858 (Burt and Grady 2002, 165). It is laid out with a central public hall with surrounding court rooms and council chambers, linked by corridors and offices. The sculptures in the Town Hall were by John Thomas and the Portland stone lions located at the south entrance (The Headrow) by William Day Keyworth of London were added in 1867. Alterations to the Town Hall were undertaken in 1877 by A. W. Morant, the Borough Surveyor. The Leeds Town Hall was probably the first in the country to provide offices for civic administration and its layout of a central hall surrounded by offices became a popular design elsewhere throughout the 19th century (Darwin 1996). It is Grade I Listed.

The Grade II\* Listed **Municipal Buildings (HLC\_PK 30561)** were built on the east side of Calverley Street between 1878 and 1884 based on the designs of competition winner, George Corson (Plate 27). It housed the gas, water and sanitary departments which had formerly been located in various offices through the town, along with the public library, which had previously been in the old Infirmary. It was originally intended to house the School Board Offices, although after criticism, a separate building was created for this (**see HLC\_PK 30565**).

**The City Art Gallery (HLC\_PK 30562)** was built in 1886 to 1888 by W. H Thorp as an extension to the Municipal Buildings. It was altered and extended in the late 20th century. It is Grade II Listed.

**The Civic Court (HLC\_PK 30565)** is located on the east side of Calverley Street. It was built in 1879-81 based on the designs of George Corson to accommodate the School Board Offices. The Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870 and the Leeds School Board was established in the same year. The Board was responsible for the provision of free education for those aged between five and ten. The School Boards were abolished in 1902 (Burt and Grady 2002). The ground floor of the building accommodated the municipal offices, while the upper floor was a top lit examination hall. The examination hall was accessed by two staircases, one for the girls and one for the boys. In the early 20th century

the hall was subdivided horizontally to create a new, upper floor. In 1995, the building was converted into offices and the basement turned into a public house (Darwin 1994). It is Grade II\* Listed.

**Nos. 31 to 34 Albion Place (HLC\_PK 15105)** were built in 1870 as the County Court and High Court premises by Thomas Sorby. It was converted in 1987. It is Grade II Listed.

**The Corn Exchange (HLC\_PK 14970)** is bounded by The Calls, Duncan Street and Crown Street. It was built between 1861 and 1863 by Cuthbert Brodrick, replacing the earlier corn market located at the north end of Briggate, which was built in 1826. The overall improvements seen throughout the town, however, such as the building of the town hall, led to the call for a new and more architecturally appropriate Corn Exchange to be built and a competition for designs was launched (Wrathmell 2005, 68-70). It is oval shaped in plan and extends for two-storeys in height over a basement. It has been converted into a shopping precinct. It is Grade I Listed.

#### *Medical Institutions*

**St James's University Hospital (HLC\_PK 14915).** Established as the Leeds Moral and Industrial Training Schools were built in 1848. The Leeds Union Workhouse (**HLC\_PK 14916**) was added in 1858 (WYAAS 2013). The site expanded during the second half of the nineteenth century, and in 1925 became St James's Hospital (Higginbotham 2013). Further additions were made during the twentieth century. The former workhouse became the Thackray Museum in 1995.

**Leeds General Infirmary (HLC\_PK 30546, 30572, 30573, 30574).** Grade I Listed Hospital. Built 1863-68. By Sir George Gilbert Scott. Extension 1891-92 by George Corson, extended 1915-17 by Kitson and Parish. Red brick, stone dressings, slate roofs. Gothic Revival style. The hospital was designed by Scott with the assistance of Dr Chadwick, Chief Physician at the infirmary, they travelled abroad seeing the latest in hospital design; Florence Nightingale and Sir Douglas Galton, architect of the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, were also consulted. Foundation stone was laid 29/03/1864, the hospital opened to patients 22/05/1869. Scott's design for the Infirmary 'marks a stylistic turning point in West Yorkshire public building', (Linstrum, p.348). George Corson's addition housed further wards; it is linked to the main range by an arcade of 4 arches.

**The Leeds Chest Clinic (HLC\_PK 46053)** is located on the west side of Vicar Lane at the north end of New Briggate and includes No. 18 Merrion Place. It was opened as a public dispensary in 1865 by William Hill. It is Grade II Listed. It is now offices.

### *Entertainment*

The rise in the entertainments industry resulted in the building of several theatres in the town, many of which have since been closed. The Grand Theatre was built between 1877 and 1878 as a replacement for two other theatres in the town. The Coliseum Theatre, now a music club, was built in 1885.

The **City Varieties Music Hall (within (HLC\_PK 15082))** is located on the north side of Swan Street, which runs between Briggate and Lands Lane. It was built in 1865 for Charles Thornton, probably by George Smith, on the site of the 18th-century Swan Inn, and it was known as 'Thornton's New Music Hall and Fashionable Lounge' (Mellor 1970, 44). Thornton's Music Hall encountered stiff competition from rival establishments and in 1876 Thornton retired and the building was put up for auction. It failed to sell, however, so the building was leased by Jack Stansfield in 1876 and renamed 'Stanfield Varieties'. The lease was subsequently taken over by Charles Morrith in 1886, who instigated a number of alterations to the building, including the creation of a new entrance from The Headrow. Between 1898 and 1913, the City Varieties Music Hall was owned by Fred Wood, who also ran the Scarborough Taps Public House on Bishopgate Street, and he ran talent nights at the 'Taps', with the more successful acts appearing at the City Varieties Music Hall (Mellor 1970, 44). The building continued to undergo numerous phases of rebuilding and alteration, including the separation of the City Varieties from the Swan Inn, completed in 1905. After the death of Fred Wood in 1913, the business and premises were sold at auction to Messrs Hewitts of The Palace Theatre Company, based in Grimsby. Twenty years later, the City Varieties Music Hall was purchased by Mr Thomas Lawton, along with an adjoining hotel and by 1936, ownership had passed to the White Swan Estates Company (Mellor 1970; Theatresearch 2007). Despite competition from other forms of entertainment, such as cinema, theatre and radio, the City Varieties Music Hall had continuing success throughout the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Burt and Grady 2002, 224). In 1941, The City Varieties Music Hall was leased to British Union Varieties Ltd and in 1947, it was bought by Harry Joseph, the managing director of the company. In 1950, the Swan Inn was bought by Thomas Ramsden and Son Ltd for £67,500 (Theatresearch 2007). Between 1953 to 1983, the City Varieties Music Hall was the venue for the BBC programme 'The Good Old Days', and prior to the first broadcast, the building underwent a substantial programme of

alterations (Mellor 1970). The building was purchased by Leeds City Council in 1987, who immediately passed the ownership onto the Grand Theatre and Opera House Limited (Theatresearch 2007). In 2009, the building was closed while it underwent a major programme of refurbishment and re-opened in 2011. It is Grade II\* Listed.

The former '**Town and Country Club**' (**HLC\_PK 30581**), now the Leeds O2, is located on the west side of Cookridge Street. It was built in 1885 by William Bakewell as the Coliseum Theatre and was officially opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was converted into the Gaumont cinema in 1905, the first opened in Leeds (Wrathmell 2005, 152), and was later used as workshops for the Leeds Playhouse. It is Grade II Listed.

**The Grand Theatre (HLC\_PK 30532)** was built between 1877 and 1878 based on the designs of the prominent local architect George Corson and theatre specialist James Robertson Watson. Its construction was prompted by the destruction of two other theatres in the town and it also included a separate Assembly Rooms and independent shop units along the street frontage. The Assembly Rooms were converted into a cinema in 1907. The buildings were surveyed by the RCHME in 1995 (Darwin and Menuge 1995), Alan Baxter Associates in 2004 (Alan Baxter and Associates 2004) and Stephen Haigh in 2005 (Haigh 2005). It is Grade II\* Listed.

### *Cemeteries*

**Woodhouse Cemetery (HLC\_PK 15226)**. Formally Leeds General Cemetery, and also known as Woodhouse Lane Cemetery and, since its closure in 1969, St George's Fields. It is now within the campus of the University of Leeds, and has been landscaped and kept as an open space. Some original monuments, and the cemetery chapel, remain. The Leeds General Cemetery Company was set up in 1833 to create a new cemetery as that of the parish church was full. The cemetery opened in 1835, and a total of 93,569 interments took place in it. In 1956 the University of Leeds acquired a major shareholding in the company, and in 1965 the University of Leeds Act was passed which allowed the university to remove monuments and create a public open space. The company went into voluntary liquidation in 1967, the last burials took place in 1969, and the space was re-opened to the public in 1969 and renamed Saint George's Fields (the name of the area before the cemetery was created). Includes a Grade II Listed Mortuary chapel at Woodhouse cemetery) II Cemetery chapel, now library store, with statue against the NE side. 1835. Repair and rebuilding to upper walls and roof after a fire c.1988. By John Clark for the Leeds General Cemetery Company.

Established in 1845, **Beckett Street Cemetery (HLC\_PK 14410)** was one of the earliest publicly funded cemeteries in England and was founded by the City of Leeds to provide a burial ground for all religions and classes. In 1842 Leeds Corporation purchased 16 acres of land from William Beckett which comprised fields and brick kilns. Estate plans prior to the cemetery show a water course called Stoney Rock Beck along the south-east of the cemetery boundary. By 1891 this had been claimed by Stoney Rock Lane and adjacent brickworks. The cemetery opened in 1845 and was used as a burial ground for all religions and classes. It was spatially designed into two roughly equal halves, one for Anglicans and one for Dissenters, each section with its own entrance, lodge and mortuary chapel. W.S Brathwaite of Leeds was commissioned to build the lodge near the Anglican entrance in 1880. The two chapels were demolished in the 1960s. Burials included victims of the cholera epidemic in 1849. In the 1870s 'inscription' or 'Guinea graves' were introduced where those who paid one guinea were buried in a shared marked grave rather than an unmarked grave of a pauper. The cemetery contains a fine collection of grave monuments, the majority retained and undisturbed. The Sarah Kidney monument, south-south-east of the Anglican entrance has a Grade II listing.

**New Wortley Cemetery (HLC\_PK 14991)**. Records suggest the cemetery was established in 1863 on former strip fields (no visibility). The cemetery originally had two mortuary chapels and a lodge, all of which appear to have been demolished between 1987 and 1996.

**Holbeck Cemetery (HLC\_PK 407)**. Established in 1857. Grade II Listed entrance gates and lodge.

**Hunslet Cemetery (HLC\_PK 23091, 23092 and 23094)** is situated c 3.7km south-east of Leeds city centre on land rising gently to the west and north. It is a Registered Park and Garden (Grade II). The early Victorian section of the Cemetery comprises a c.4ha rectangular site, on the edge of a residential area, with open land to the east. The western boundary along Middleton Road is formed by high stone walls (mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, listed grade II), c 3.5m in height near the main entrance, located at the centre of the boundary, gradually reducing to c.1.8m to the northern and southern extremities. In 1842 the Leeds Burial Act allowed Leeds Corporation to levy rates for the interment of the dead, a pioneering venture in England at this time (Burt & Grady 1994). Disposal of the dead had become an urgent issue as the population of Leeds almost trebled in the first half of the 19th century. Two new cemeteries were to be provided in the most rapidly expanding areas: Burmantofts or Beckett Street Cemetery (qv), for the township of Leeds, and Woodhouse Hill Cemetery, for the

township of Hunslet (White 1857-8). The latter township was rapidly becoming densely built up with mills, factories, gasworks and brickyards, all surrounded by back-to-back housing. South Leeds and Hunslet were then important centres for the production of traction engines, steamrollers and steam wagons (Burt & Grady 1994). By the end of the 19th century the cemetery was known as Hunslet Cemetery. In April 1844 Robert D Chantrell (1793-1872) and Thomas Shaw, local architects (Linstrum 1978), were commissioned to design the walls and buildings for Hunslet Cemetery: two lodges and a large building incorporating two mortuary chapels, a Nonconformist chapel to the north and an Anglican chapel to the south (Barnard Notes 2003). Woodhouse Hill Cemetery (as originally named) opened on 19th June 1845, with roughly ten acres of ground provided at a cost of about £6000 (White 1894). The Cemetery was extended first on the west side of Middleton Road in 1918 (see HLC\_PK 23092), with one further extension, south of the original site, opened in 1959 (see HLC\_PK 23094). The chapel building is still in use and the north lodge remains in the ownership of the Council, leased to the adjacent stonemason. The south lodge, currently undergoing renovation, has been sold to a private owner. The Cemetery remains (2003) under the ownership and management of Leeds City Council. Contains Grade II listed Boundary Wall, Gate Lodge and Sculpture (memorial to a number of workers who lost their lives in the collapse of a cut nail works at Hunslet on 1st July 1885, erected by voluntary subscription in various cutnail works at Leeds, Staleybridge and Glasgow). Also large groups of unlisted 'inscription' or 'guinea' graves and a fine specimen tree (weeping ash).

### *Prisons*

**Leeds Prison (HLC\_PK 15029 and 15030).** Also known as Armley prison. Grade II\* Listed. Constructed as Leeds Borough Gaol in 1847 (Armley Prison). Designed by Joshua Jebb, 1840-42 and published in *The Builder* in 1847, but here the monumental entrance block is not linked to the inner complex. Rapkin's map of 1850 shows the original plan of the 'New Borough Goal' and has a vignette depicting the prison with driveway from Armley Road, then the Leeds and Stanningley Road. (Dixon, R & Muthesius, S: *Victorian Architecture*: London: 1978-: 114; Rapkin: *Map of Leeds: 1850*). Also Grade II\* Revetment wall c.1847. By William Perkin and Elisha Backhouse. Grade II\* Entrance range and flanking walls to prison. 1847, altered 20<sup>th</sup> century. By William Belton Perkin and Elisha Backhouse. Grade II Listed Inner Range - Inner range to prison, containing offices, chapel, cells. 1847, altered 20<sup>th</sup> century. By William Belton Perkin and Elisha Backhouse; south wing extended 1857. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the treatment of prisoners was beginning to include an emphasis on correction as well as punishment. The prison system generally adopted was that of solitary confinement for most of the day, the prisoner 'thinking over' his problems. The panopticon system of the

late 18<sup>th</sup> century was developed into the radial plan seen at Armley: many individual cells in separate wings projecting from a central core, each wing having a central top-lit corridor. Armley closely follows the arrangement of Pentonville Prison. Treadmills depicted on the OS 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854. Internal structure not depicted on subsequent maps up until the OS 1:2500 map of 1954 by which time the treadmills had been replaced. A new west block added between 1996 and 2001 on derelict land (see HLC\_PK 15030), with some alteration to existing buildings and retaining wall.

### *Schools*

Prior to the passing of the Education Act in 1870, much of the schooling was provided by either religious establishments, employers or by charities. The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1825 in order to provide education to adults, although in reality it remained the domain of the middle classes (Burt and Grady 2002, 118), and in 1865 they moved to a new building in Cookridge Street (**HLC\_PK 30539**). In 1845, the Mechanics' Institute opened a 'Mathematics and Commercial School for boys', later known as the Leeds Boys' Modern School, and in 1888 they moved to a new building in Rossington Street (**HLC\_PK 30570**). The School Board was established in 1870 and the first purpose-built board school opened in 1889 (**HLC\_PK 30568**).

The former **Schoolroom for John Marshall's flax mill (HLC\_PK 15651)** is located on the north side of Sweet Street. It was probably built around 1822 and used by the children employed in the mill. The building now forms part of an industrial unit. It is Grade II Listed.

The premises of **Age Concern (HLC\_PK 46052)**, located on the north side of Mark Lane, was built in 1838 as the Leeds Charity School. It is Grade II Listed.

The building now known as **J. Boyd and Sons Works (HLC\_PK 15446)** occupies the former St Saviour's School, built in 1839-40 by R.D. Chantrell for Dean Hook, the vicar of Leeds. It is Grade II Listed. The building now functions as a light industrial premises.

**Mount St Mary's High School (HLC\_PK 14860)** was built as a convent in 1861 by Matthew Ellison Hadfield. The college was added in 1901. It is now a school. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 5 Albion Place (within HLC\_PK 17681)** was built in 1866-68 by Richard Adams and John Kelly as the Church Institute and Sunday School Association. It was converted in 1982 and is now used as shops. It is Grade II Listed.

Although listed as the **Leeds Civic Theatre and College of Music (HLC\_PK 30539)**, the building, located on the east side of Cookridge Street, is now occupied by the City of Leeds Museum. It was built in 1865 by Cuthbert Brodrick as the Mechanics Institute which had been established in 1825 on Park Row. By 1905 the institute comprised of Leeds Girls' Modern School, Leeds Boys' Modern School, the School of Art, Technical School, School of Music and the Commercial Evening School. It is Grade II\* Listed.

**The Leeds College of Art and Design (HLC\_PK 30570)** was built in 1888 as the Leeds Boys' Modern School. Formerly known as the 'Mathematics and Commercial School for Boys', the school was established by the Mechanics' Institute in 1845 to provide education to the middle classes (Burt and Grady 2002, 179). It is Grade II Listed.

The block to the east of the **Thoresby Buildings (HLC\_PK 30568)**, located on the south-west side of Great George Street, was built in 1889 by Birchall and Kelly with alterations probably by William Landless. It was formerly the Leeds Board School and was the first purpose-built school for higher grade pupils to be opened in Leeds. In 1902 it was renamed the Leeds Central High School and in 1905 the first Municipal Secondary School. It became a boys school in 1909, the girls being moved to the former Pupil Teachers' Centre to the west. It was again renamed the City of Leeds School in 1928 (Williams 1975). It is Grade II Listed. Converted into offices in the mid-1990s.

**Quarry Mount School (HLC\_PK 28287)** is a Grade II Listed former board school, built in 1885, and extended in the late 20th century. By Richard Adams. Red brick, stone details, slate roof. In Gothic Revival style. Richard Adams became the School Board's architect in 1873; this is one of his last designs and shows the clear vertical division between departments which he favoured.

**University of Leeds Business School (HLC\_PK 15328)** was established here between 1996 and 2001 on the site of, and part re-using buildings from Leeds Grammar School. New buildings were added between 2003 and 2011. The former grammar school, chapel and encircling boundary wall are Grade II Listed: Grammar school and headmaster's house. 1858-59 and 1904-5, altered 20<sup>th</sup> century. By E.M. Barry. Coursed gritstone, steep-pitched fish-scale slate roof. Cruciform plan with later addition of 1904-5 by Austin and Paley to west. Gothic Revival style.

*Transport*

The railway was established in Leeds in the 1840 with trains initially travelling in from the west to Wellington Station and to the east to the Marsh Lane Station. The line was extended in the 1860s through the centre of the town and the 'New Station' was built adjacent to Wellington Station. The two stations were later combined.

**City Station (HLC\_PK 15099).** The Wellington Station was built in the 1840s on the south side of Wellington Road, close the site of the Mixed Cloth Hall serving trains running westwards out of Leeds. Following the merger of many of the smaller railway companies in the 1860s, the North Eastern and the London and North Western railway companies decided to build a station ('New Station') adjacent to the south side of Wellington Station and to extend the line from Marsh Lane through the town. The station was completed in 1869 (Burt and Grady 2002, 141). The stations remained separate until they were linked by a concourse in 1938. The station was rebuilt in 1967 and has been extensively refurbished in recent years (Wrathmell 2005, 125).

**Central Station (site, HLC\_PK 17606 and 17603)** and adjacent goods sheds were situated on the south side of Wellington Road, to the west of Wellington Station. It was built by the Leeds-Thirsk Railway in the 1850s (Wrathmell 2005, 16; Burt and Grady 2002, 140-1). The passenger station had been demolished by the 1960s, while the goods sheds stood until the 1980s. The site is now occupied by a high-rise block (West Point), and low-rise apartments and a large-scale car park.

**The Marsh Lane Station (site, HLC\_PK 14866)** was opened in 1834 and the line ran between the east end of Leeds to Selby. In the 1860s, the line from here was extended westwards through the town to the Wellington Road Station. The station has since been demolished (Burt and Grady 2002, 140). The goods yard was cleared during the period 1987-91, leaving the site derelict.

The canal network in Leeds was established in the 18th century (see above) and continued to play an important role in Leeds during the 19th century. Improvements were made in the mid-19th century to the Aire and Calder Navigation, with the addition of a new cut and lock, the rebuilding of the dam and the creation of **Clarence Dock (HLC\_PK 15248)**.

The road network also saw continued improvements throughout the century with the creation of new streets and the widening of existing ones. Of particular importance, however, was the building of new bridging points across the river Aire and the rebuilding of the existing Leeds Bridge which eased congestion.

The **Aire and Calder Navigation cut and lock (within HLC\_PK 15249)** was probably built between 1830 and 1840 by George Leather. It is Grade II Listed.

The basin of New Dock in **Clarence Dock (HLC\_PK 15248)** was built around 1850 probably by G. Leather for the Aire and Calder Navigation Company as an extension to the earlier cut. It was known as the Potato Dock in recognition of the main cargo handled here. Further extensions were added by 1890, although by this time the railway was increasing in popularity (Smith 1987). The dock was repaired and restored in 1996. It is Grade II Listed.

## **20th century**

The 20th century sees the gradual development of the city of Leeds into its modern form. Engineering and industry continued to be the main economic force of the town until the middle of the century until its steady decline to the 1970s. Meanwhile, commercial and retail activity continued to grow to become the main source of employment in the town. The town council continued to improve the appearance of the town with the widening of streets and the continued clearance of the poorer areas of housing, and Leeds now has little domestic housing in its centre. Like many towns and cities, Leeds has undergone many stages of redevelopment and regeneration since the 1960s which has resulted in a loss of many of its historic buildings along its main thoroughfares.

### *Administration*

Leeds was granted city status at the end of the 19th century and following this the city council expanded rapidly. The first Town Planning Act was passed in 1909 in order that it could exercise control over new development, although initially this was concerned with new building on the outskirts of town and it was not until 1947 that formal permission had to be obtained from the council for all building and redevelopment in the town centre. The council continued to be responsible for the utilities, such as electricity and gas, until the local government reorganisation was implemented in 1974, after which they were privatised (Burt and Grady 2002).

Following the local government reorganisation, Leeds became a Metropolitan District and the increased boundaries meant it is now the second largest district in England after Birmingham. It formed part of the larger West Yorkshire Metropolitan District along with Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield, with its central administration located in Wakefield. Many of the affairs of the town are now either administered by national

government or in Wakefield, although it still maintains control over some areas, such as planning (Burt and Grady 2002).

### *Settlement*

The 20th century marks the rapid decline in domestic occupation in the centre of Leeds, with much of the land to the north of the river being given over to retail and commercial use, while that to the south was used for heavy industry. Areas of domestic buildings were pushed into the outskirts of the town. The slum clearances which had begun on a very small scale in the previous century were scaled up in the earlier 20th century, with areas such as York Street and Quarry Hill cleared. In contrast to the scale of the clearances, the council was slow to create replacement buildings, although tenements were built in Woolman Street and Marsh Street (**HLC\_PK 15443**) between 1901 and 1908.

In 1918 70% of people in Leeds were still living in back-to-back houses. Eventually, in 1909, the Housing and Town Planning Act outlawed all back-to-backs by declaring such accommodation unfit for human habitation. However, the rush for approvals prior to the legislation meant that back-to-backs continued to be built in Leeds until the 1930s. By then, though, this type of dwelling had come to symbolise all that was holding back Leeds' progress as a major city, and major drives to clear these slums from the face of the city were initiated. Over the next thirty years most of the residents of the remaining Type I back-to-backs were transported to the new estates at Gipton initially and later to Seacroft, Halton and Middleton. Cleared areas were comprehensively redeveloped into the new municipal blocks at Quarry Hill and Saxton Gardens, followed by Burmantofts and Little London.

The 20th century saw Leeds firmly establish itself as the regional centre for retail and entertainment and there were continued attempts to improve the town centre. The Headrow was widened in the 1920s and 1930s, with many of the run-down buildings demolished and replaced by new buildings, such as Permanent House. In comparison to other industrial urban centres, the air raids of World War II had a limited impact on the town with the complete loss of just 197 buildings over nine raids, with a further 7,623 damaged (Burt and Grady 2002, 227). The greatest period of redevelopment occurred between the 1960s and 1980s with many areas cleared to make way for new retail units, car parks and commercial properties, and, as often happened with planning during this period, there was little regard for the historic environment or sustainable nature of these buildings (ibid.). Large-scale commercial developments include the **Merrion Centre** built in 1964 (**HLC\_PK 28733**), The

Bond Street Centre established in the early 1970s (later refurbished and renamed Leeds Shopping Plaza, now **Trinity Leeds** – see **HLC\_PK 15097, 15079 and 15447**) and the **St John's Shopping Centre** in 1983 (**HLC\_PK 30535**). Redevelopment has continued into the 1990s and up to the present day, particularly along the water front and in the Water Lane area, including the conversion of former industrial buildings for domestic and commercial use.

The road network continued to be a cause of concern through the 20th century as the increase in motor vehicles led regularly to congestion. Many new road schemes were planned, although it was not until the 1960s that the new ring road was established. The railway station was also expanded in 1938 when the two separate stations were combined.

The water ways also continued to provide an important means of transport through most of the 20th century, with commercial traffic on the Leeds and Liverpool ceasing in the 1970s and on the Aire and Calder, in the 1990s (Burt and Grady 2002, 209).

### *Population and Occupations*

The population of Leeds had grown rapidly throughout the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century it is estimated at some 178,000 individuals. In contrast, the population grew at a much slower rate through the 20th century due in part to a reduction in domestic housing within the town centre and a balance between those moving into and out of the city (Burt and Grady 2002, 206).

The engineering and clothing industry remained an important source of employment during the early 20th century with the former employing approximately 28,000 people, while the latter had around 30,000 employees by 1911 (Burt and Grady 2002, 135). The two world wars provided a valuable source of income to both these industries as they assisted in the manufacturing of munitions, aircraft parts, and military clothing and footwear. Many of the industries in Leeds went into decline from the mid-20th century onwards, however, with the loss of around 37,000 jobs, although there was a marked increase in other occupations, particularly in the service sector such as banking and insurance (Powell 1987). There has also been growth in new tertiary industries such as retail, call centers, offices and media. Today Leeds is known as one of eight core cities that act as a focus of their respective regions and Leeds is generally regarded as the dominant city of the ceremonial county of West Yorkshire.

### *Religious Buildings*

**St Anne's Roman Catholic Cathedral (HLC\_PK 30553)** is located on the east side of Cookridge Street. It was built between 1902 and 1904 by J. H. Eastwood. It replaced an earlier church located on the east side of Cookridge Street, built in 1838 and then demolished in 1901 to allow for street widening for the tramway (Wrathmell 2005, 54). It is Grade II\* Listed.

**Eleanor Lupton Centre (HLC\_PK 28960)**, built as the First Church of Christ the Scientist Church, then part of Leeds Girls' High School, now disused. Built in 1912, by William Peel Schofield, with extension in 1932 by the same architect. Constructed in Portland stone. Egyptian/Classical style, wrought-iron gates. Grade II Listed.

### *Commercial and Retail Buildings*

During the 20th century, Leeds emerged as an important centre of commerce and retail in the region. Buildings were erected within the centre of the city to accommodate these businesses and as a replacement for buildings demolished during street widening schemes. The process of commercialisation of the city centre has continued through to the present day, with new shopping arcades and malls being established on sites of earlier commercial, industrial and civic buildings.

**No. 1 Crown Street (within HLC\_PK 14984)** is an early 20th-century shop and it formed part of a building survey undertaken by Kathryn Sathers and Associates in 2006. It replaced a building which occupied this plot previously (Kathryn Sathers and Associates 2006). Unlisted

**Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Call Lane and 1 Crown Court (within HLC\_PK 14984)** was built as a single structure in 1904, replacing an earlier structure here. It formed part of the survey undertaken by Kathryn Sathers and Associates in 2006 (Kathryn Sathers and Associates 2006). Unlisted

**No. 11 Crown Court (within HLC\_PK 14984)** was probably originally two buildings built in the mid-19th century and mid-20th century. No. 13 Crown Court is a three-storey concrete-framed building constructed in the mid-20th century. They were surveyed by Kathryn Sathers and Associates in 2006 (Kathryn Sathers and Associates 2006).

**No. 83 Kirkgate (within HLC\_PK 14984)** formed part of a survey undertaken by Kathryn Sather and Associates in 2006. It is a three-bay three-storey basemented building built by 1910, although buildings were probably present from the medieval period. The structure was truncated with the construction of the viaduct in 1868. The trade directories show that it was occupied by Thomas Clark from 1829 to 1839, then a grocers store from 1857 to 1877, a draper in 1886, a tobacconist in 1899, grocer again in 1910 and 1920. In 2006, it was a photography studio (Kathryn Sather and Associates 2006). The date and description is contradicted by Peter Thornborrow, however, who describes it as a purpose-built seed shop and warehouse in the 1930s (Thornborrow 1991b).

**The Queen's Hotel (within HLC\_PK 15099)**, located in City Square, was built in 1937 by W. Curtis, who fitted out London's Dorchester Hotel in the 1930s, and W. H. Hamlyn for the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. It was officially opened by the Earl of Harewood and it is considered to have symbolised the transition of Leeds from a parochial Victorian city to a national centre (Powell 1985). It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 1 and 3 Lands Lane (within HLC\_PK 15105)** with 12 and 13 Commercial Street are early 20th century shops and chambers. They are Grade II Listed.

**Oxford Chambers (within HLC\_PK 45736)**, located on the west side of Oxford Place, date to c. 1900. They were probably built by W. H. Thorp in partnership with George F. Danby. It is Grade II listed.

**Nos. 8 and 9 Commercial Street (within HLC\_PK 15080)**, along with Nos. 2 and 4 Lands Lane, were built in the early 20th century as shops and a restaurant. They are Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 36 to 38 Commercial Street (within HLC\_PK 15079)** were built in the early 20th century. They are Grade II Listed.

**No. 6 Lands Lane (within HLC\_PK 15080)** was built in c. 1900 for Joseph Longely, bedding manufacturer and flock and feather merchant, as a shop and storerooms. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 26 Lands Lane (within HLC\_PK 15082)** was built in c. 1900 as a shop and offices and was occupied by Hawke and Hendrie, fancy drapers, in 1906. It is Grade II Listed.

**26 Albion Place (within HLC\_PK 15080)** is an early 20th-century shop. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 19 to 23 Albion Place (within HLC\_PK 15080)**, also known as Minor and Scurr's Yard, was built in 1904 as shops and offices. It is Grade II Listed.

The **Circus Circus Public House and the Jubilee Hotel (within (HLC\_PK 30556))** are located on the corner of The Headrow and Park Cross Street. They were built in 1904 by Thomas Winn as a public house and offices. It was replanned and refitted in the late 20th century. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 50 and 51 Briggate (within HLC\_PK 15079)** was built in 1918 by S. D. Kitson for Thornton and Co., India Rubber Manufacturers. It is clad in 'marmo', an imitation marble made by the Leeds Fireclay Company. They are Grade II Listed.

The **Royal Bank of Scotland (within (HLC\_PK 30537))** building, located on the west side of Park Row, was built in 1909 by Perkin and Bulmer. It originally formed the premises of the London and Smith's Bank and the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company. The walling is composed of white matt-glazed faience, known as 'Marmo', produced by the Leeds Fireclay Company at Burmantofts, as a washable walling which imitated marble and was resistant to erosion. Marmo was used in several ornate city centre shop and office premises before WWI and was popular for plainer cinemas in the 1920s and 1930s. This building is thought to be the first in Leeds to utilise it. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 13 and 14 Albion Place (within HLC\_PK 15095)**, along with 64 Briggate, was built in the early 20th century as shops and offices. They are Grade II Listed.

**Grade II Listed Nos. 17 and 18 Albion Place (within HLC\_PK 15080)** and No 60 Briggate are early 20th-century shops and offices.

The **Yorkshire Bank (within (HLC\_PK 14984))** building occupies Nos. 148 to 150 Briggate. It was built in 1904 by Percy Robinson for Messers Hepworth. It was altered in the 20th century. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 5 Duncan Street (within HLC\_PK 14992)** was built in 1900 as a shop and altered in the 20th century. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 133 to 137 Briggate (within HLC\_PK 14992)** were built in 1907 by Percy Robinson as the Post Office Exchange. The main floor accommodated post and telegraph offices, along

with telephone boxes and letter boxes, above which was a grocery exchange located on its first floor, along with a reading and writing room. The building was used by F. W Woolworth and Co. by 1920. It is Grade II Listed.

**No. 7 Duncan Street (within HLC\_PK 14992)** was built in 1904 as a shop and offices by Percy Robinson. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 9 and 11 Duncan Street (within HLC\_PK 14992)** were built in 1905 by H. A. Chapman as shops and offices. They are Grade II Listed.

**Backawell House ((HLC\_PK 15075)**, located on the west side of New Market Street, was built in c. 1900 as shop and offices, possibly by S. E. Smith and J. Tweedale. They are Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 14 to 34 Central Road (within HLC\_PK 14985)**, along with Nos. 119 to 121 Kirkgate, were built in c. 1900 as shops, workshops and offices. They are Grade II Listed.

**Wrays Buildings (within (HLC\_PK 17691)** occupy Nos. 5 and 7 Harewood Street and Nos. 6 and 8 Sidney Street. They were built in c.1900 as shops and chambers. They are Grade II Listed.

**Centenary House (HLC\_PK 28592)**, located on the west side of North Street, was built as a public dispensary in 1904 by F. Bedford and S. Kitson. It is now a health centre. It is Grade II Listed. Now vacant.

**Circle House (within HLC\_PK 15491)**, located on Lady Lane, was built in c. 1938 by the architects Lanchester and Lodge as the headquarters of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. It is built in an Art-Deco style and is five-storeys in height (Stapleton 2006). Unlisted

**46 and 48 New York Street (within HLC\_PK 14984)** were built c. 1900 as restaurant premises. It has a fine example of a marmot façade produced by the Leeds Fireclay Company of Burmantofts. It is Grade II Listed.

**Atlas House (within HLC\_PK 43443)** occupies 1 and 3 St Paul's Street and 31 King Street. It was built as offices in 1910 by William Perkin and George Bulmer. It is Grade II listed.

The former **Barclays Bank (within HLC\_PK 30537)** building is located on the west side of Park Row (Nos. 28 to 30). It was built by 1927 and was first occupied by the Bank of Liverpool and Martins Ltd. It is now a public house. It is Grade II listed.

The Vicar Lane area was one area to see significant redevelopment at this time, including the rebuilding of the **Kirkgate Market** in 1904 (**HLC\_PK 14999**).

**No. 58 Vicar Lane (within HLC\_PK 17691)** was built in 1900 as shop and offices. In 1910, the building was used by George Braithwaite, boot dealer. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 60 and 62 Vicar Lane (within HLC\_PK 17691)** was built as a shop and temperance hotel in 1900. It has been converted into offices and shops. They are Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 50 to 56 Vicar Lane (within HLC\_PK 17691)**, along with 1, 2 and 3 Harewood Street and 3 to 9 Ludgate Hill were built in the early 20th century. The 1910 directory lists the building as being occupied by the Bradford Bank Ltd, a wallpaper dealer, the Universal Furnishing Company (house furnishers, Ludgate Hill), the Leeds and County Commercial Club (No. 56), a billiard table manufacturer and an artificial flower maker. The Leeds and County Commercial Club was a branch of the National Commercial Temperance League, founded 1900. The club was formed in 1903 and was used by commercial travellers, professional and business men for business and social meetings. The facilities in this building included reading, dining and billiard rooms; lectures, addresses and concerts were organised and the Club was run on Temperance lines. The top floor and roof were severely damaged by fire in 1993. It is Grade II Listed.

**The Coronation Buildings (within (HLC\_PK 17691)** are located on the east side of Vicar Lane on the corner with Harewood Street. They were built in 1902 as shops, offices and storerooms. They are Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 76 to 88 Vicar Lane (within HLC\_PK 17691)**, along with Nos. 11 and 13 Harewood Street and Nos. 2 and 8 Eastgate, were formerly known as County Houses. They were built by 1910 when they were occupied by Gilchrist, house furnisher (Nos. 78 and 80) Gardam Bros., clothiers (No. 82) County Hotel, Leeds (No. 88) and Thornton and Hodgson, tailors. They are Grade II Listed.

**The City Markets (HLC\_PK 14999)**, also known as Kirkgate Market, is located on the east side of Vicar Lane, close to the Corn Exchange (Plate 45). It was built in 1904 based on the

designs of Leeming and Leeming, architects. It is a large eleven-bay structure, four storeys plus an attic in height. The street frontage comprised eighteen shops, a hotel, restaurant, a billiard hall, coffee and club rooms. It occupies the site of an earlier indoor market place built in 1857 and extended in 1875 (see above; Wathmell 2005, 101). The rear ranges of the market incorporate elements of the 1875 extension. It is Grade I Listed.



Figure 350. The Headrow, looking east from Albion Street. © Copyright Michael Jagger and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence.

[www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1729217](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1729217)

The Headrow forms a spine across the city centre between Westgate and Eastgate and is approximately ½ mile (700 m) long. It was widened between 1928 and 1932 in a redevelopment designed by architect Reginald Blomfield primarily as a way of improving traffic flow through city centre. Developments included the construction countyof Permanent House, the headquarters of the Leeds Permanent Building Society, Lewis's department store and the Odeon Cinema (see *Recreational Entertainment* below) which opened as the Paramount Theatre. Headrow House was constructed in the 1950s. The redevelopment is designed in a uniform neo-baroque style similar to Regent Street in London also designed by Reginald Blomfield. The buildings are clad in red brick and Portland stone as opposed to Portland stone only on Regent Street. The development of the Headrow as a road-widening

scheme meant that the north side was constructed in the uniform style while the south side has a mixture of buildings from the 1800s to the present.

The Grade II Listed **Permanent House and Headrow Buildings (HLC\_PK 30551)** form part of the Leeds Permanent Site, along with the now demolished Albion House. A historic building recording was undertaken in 2003 by CgMs Consulting in advance of the redevelopment of the 'The Light'. Permanent House was the first to be built in 1930 as the headquarters of the Leeds Permanent Building Society by Sir Reginald Blomfield and G. W. Atkinson. It was substantially extended in the 1950s. The Headrow Buildings opened in 1931 and comprised nine shops and 89 offices used by the Leeds Electrical Department, Inland Revenue and Cadbury's. Albion House was a high-rise office building constructed in c.1975. In 1978 it was labelled as the Leeds Permanent Building Society with Allied Irish Bank (Lowe 2003).

**Nos. 2 to 12 The Headrow (within HLC\_PK 30549)** were built between 1930 and 1932 by Sir Reginald Blomfield as a bank and shops. They are Grade II Listed.

**Barclays Bank and Chambers (within HLC\_PK 15083)**, located on the south side of The Headrow, were built in 1936-38 by Sir Reginald Blomfield. They are Grade II Listed.

The **Leeds and Holbeck Building Society (within HLC\_PK 30549)** building is located on the east side of Vicar Lane. It was built in 1932 based on the designs of Sir Reginald Blomfield and formed part of the works undertaken to ease traffic congestion. The building has since been converted into offices. It is Grade II Listed.

A **petrol station ((HLC\_PK 15424)** located on the south-east side of Eastgate was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield in 1932. It is Grade II Listed.

**Fountain House (within HLC\_PK 30537)**, located on The Headrow, was built in the 1930s as an office building (Thornborrow 2002). Unlisted

**Yorkshire Television Studios (HLC\_PK 15295)**. The studios were built on slum clearance land on Kirkstall Road, purchased from the former Leeds Corporation. Construction commenced in early 1967: A mild winter aided building work and by mid-1968 studios one and two were equipped for transmission (studios three and four being completed by early 1969). The studio was officially opened by the Duchess of Kent on 29 July 1968. It was the first purpose-built colour television production centre in Europe and cost over £4 million to build and equip (at 1968 prices). During the 1970s, one set was used as a synthetic ice rink when not in use for filming. The regional news show ITV News Calendar was produced at

the centre for many years but in 1989 was moved to a dedicated newsroom and broadcast facility based in a converted roller rink next to the main studios. The Calendar Studios moved back to the main studio building in October 2012. Constructed on the site of earlier back-to-back housing, which was constructed between 1854 and 1870. Some of the back-to-backs were already built by 1854 (towards the southeast of the plot), but the majority of housing dated to the 1860's to 1870's. Industrial blocks interspersed amongst the housing - generally engineering and mills (including North Hall Mill). The majority of back-to-backs appear to have been demolished by 1958, although the road network for them still existed.

**West Riding House (within HLC\_PK 30555).** This office block occupies the plot between Albion Street and Bond Street. It dominates the city centre, being substantially taller and bulkier than other buildings around it. It was built in 1973, and at 80m tall it has been the tallest building in Leeds, but has recently been overtaken by Bridgewater Place.

### *Industry*

The change in industry and its subsequent decline during the 20th century is manifest in the few listed buildings of 20th-century date. Whilst Leeds remained an industrial centre in the earlier 20th century, many of the companies' occupied premises established in the 19th century and any new builds were designed to meet practical needs, rather than offer a display of high architectural design, such as the Temple Works. Those designated as listed buildings from this period hint at the wide range of industry and manufacturing taking place in Leeds by this time. The majority of industrial areas are located to the south of the River Aire, with large scale complexes towards the east and southwest. Another concentration occurs to the south of the river, on land between the former GNR Railway West Yorkshire Beeston and Batley Branch Railway and the L & NWR Leeds Dewsbury and Manchester Railway. A group of small to medium-scale engineering works can be found in Armley, between the River Aire and the Midland Railway Line (centred on HLC\_PK 25031), while another group can be found following the course of the Sheepscar Beck and Gipton Beck, at Woodhouse Carr (centred on HLC\_PK 29348) and Sheepscar (HLC\_PK 15153). The Sheepcar group appears to have been established in the 1960s on land formerly back-to-back housing. The majority of present-day industries are recorded as "other" – industrial structures that do not fit into other categories. This group includes industries such as light engineering and fabrication and mixed commercial and industrial manufacturing. Large-scale utilities (sewage works) can be found to the east of Leeds.

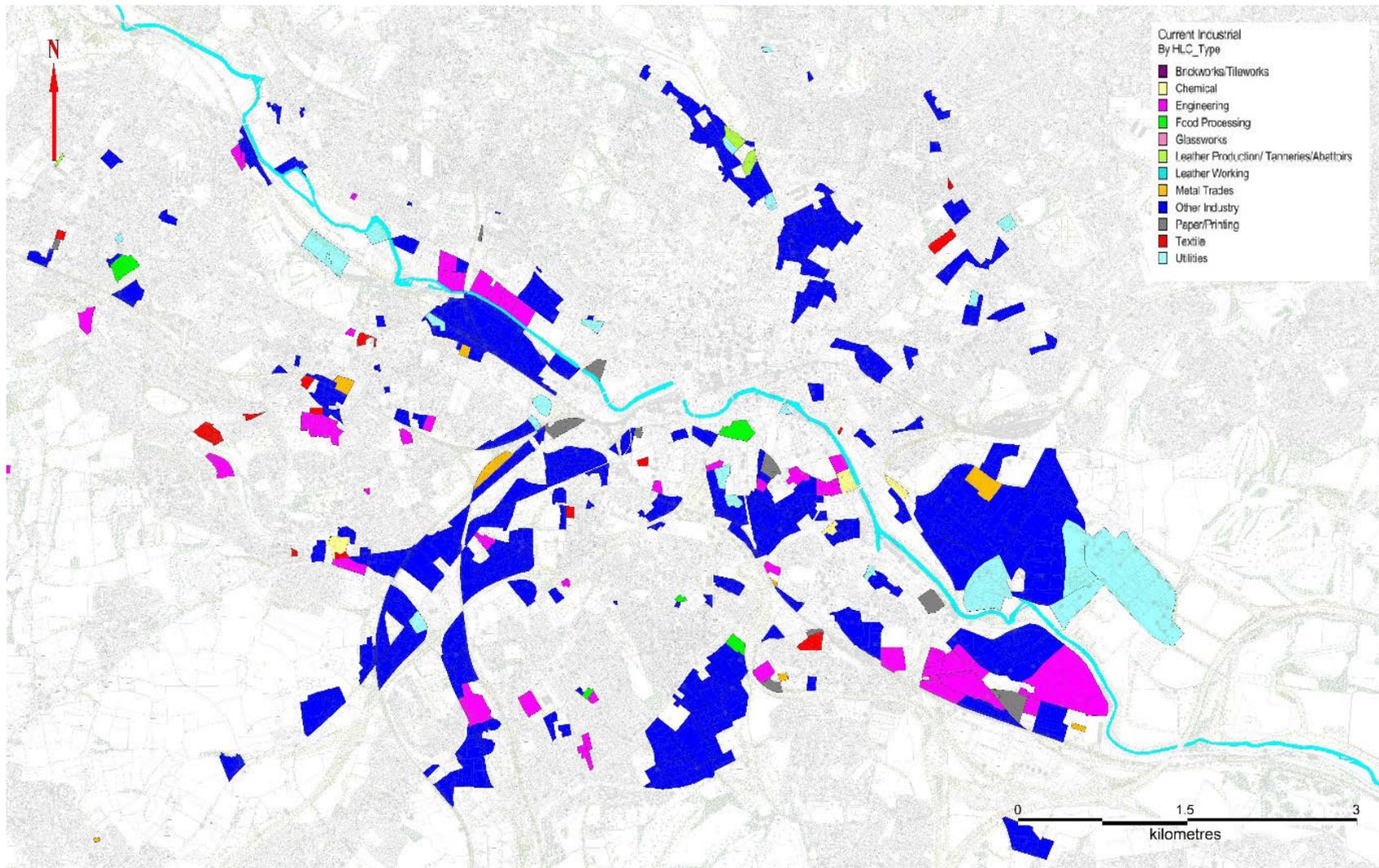


Figure 351. Current Industrial HLC Types. The majority of industrial areas are located to the south of the River Aire, with large scale complexes towards the east and southwest.

Grade II Listed **Concourse House (HLC\_PK 46042)** was built as a warehouse in 1903 for Crowe and Co., wholesale warehousemen, based on the designs of George Corson and W Evan Jones with Perkin and Bulmer. The firm of Crowe and Company are listed in the 1907 Directory of Leeds as wholesale drapery, haberdashery, boot manufacturers and warehousemen. It has been converted into offices.

**Crispin House (within HLC\_PK 28741)**, located on the north-east side of New York Road, was built between 1914 and 1916 as a clothing factory. It was extended in 1926. It was built for Henry and William Heaton, who started from a small wholesale clothing business in York Place in 1899. The new factory was used for making clothing for the Army and Navy. It was later used for the manufacture of orthopaedic appliance footwear, and is now apartments (Crispin Lofts). It is Grade II Listed.

**The Braime Pressings Limited (HLC\_PK 803)**, a pressed steel works, is located on Hunslet Road. It was built in 1911-13 on the site of an earlier foundry. The company was founded by brothers T. F. and J. H. Braime in 1888 and initially manufactured oil cans. They later diversified into deep drawn pressings, a specialised field. The demand for munitions such as shells and mines during the First World War provided a major impetus to the technology and it was during this period that Braime reached its peak as an employer. The site first comprised a main façade and offices, with a canteen added in 1917. Two tall bays behind were constructed at around the same time. Originally intended for rolling mills, these were instead used for more presswork, probably in response to the demand for munitions during the First World War. A number of later extensions in both directions from the central core were made in the 1930s and later: these are not included in the designation. The former Brookfield Foundry buildings were also incorporated into the main factory. It is Grade II Listed.

**Nos. 5-7 Bridge Street (within HLC\_PK 15491)**. Former factory workshop building, now in mixed use, designed by G.F. Bowman and constructed in 1936. Constructed in red brick in a reinforced concrete frame, with concrete bandings and copings. The building is of three storeys plus basement, with a flat roof. The building was built as a factory or workshop, for the firm Hobson Trimble & Co Ltd, manufacturers and general merchants, though it carries the name Union House. The ground floor and basement are now used by the adjoining Pentecostal church, while the first floor is a workshop and the second floor is residential.

**Lyon Works (within HLC\_PK 15491).** Former factory/warehouse building (now in multiple use) of 1914, 1925, and 1937-8, by G. F. Bowman. Brick-built with stone copings, with a Welsh slate roof. The inter war extensions have concrete dressings, bandings and copings.

**Hereford House (HLC\_PK 30532).** Former factory/warehouse structure of 1934 by an unknown architect. Brick-built with a fibreglass roof. The building occupies a corner plot facing onto Edward Street and North Court. It has four storeys plus a basement on the eastern side (Edward Street).

The **Knothrop Sewage Works (HLC\_PK 14896)** initially opened in 1848. It extended onto this site during the period 1908-48, and there has since been a continual programme of building and modernisation (Leodis n.d.). There is no evidence of the former piecemeal enclosure.

The c.115ha **Cross Green Industrial Estate (HLC\_PK 15114)** was established during the 1960s, as was **Waterside Industrial Park** to the immediate south (**HLC\_PK 14428**) and the slightly smaller **Middle Grove and Lockwood Industrial Estate** to southwest (**HLC\_PK 225, 226, 227, 521, 522**).

#### *Civic Buildings*

**Civic Hall (HLC\_PK 30545).** A Grade II\* Listed Civic hall, completed in 1933. By E. Vincent Harris. Portland stone, slate roofs. V-plan on an almost triangular site, the southern corner truncated with the main facade facing the downhill square. This facade is of 2 storeys with attic storey set back. Replacing earlier terraced, courtyard and back-to-back housing built in the later 18th to early 19th century (probably with mid to later 19th century alterations and additions).

#### *Recreational and Entertainment*

The entertainment industry formed an important part of Leeds' economy throughout the 20th century. Cinemas were extremely popular in all urban centres and of the numerous ones established in Leeds a total of three have been preserved through designation (B115, B118 and B256), although the latter has been extensively altered during the 1960s.

The **Top Rank Bingo Hall (HLC\_PK 46092)**, located on the west side of City Square, was originally known as the Majestic Cinema and was built in 1921 by Pascal J Steinlet. It was most recently used as a night club. It is Grade II listed.

The **Railway Company Offices (HLC\_PK 15099)** were built in 1935 by W Curtis Green and W. H. Hamlyn for the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. It also housed a cinema. They are Grade II listed.

The **Odeon Cinema (within HLC\_PK 30549)**, originally the Paramount Theatre, is located on the north side of The Headrow, and was built in 1930-32 by Sir Reginald Blomfield, with the interior designed by Frank T Verity. It was extensively altered in 1969, 1978 and 1988. It is now used for retail. It is Grade II Listed.

The **Guildford Public House (HLC\_PK 30537)**, located on the south side of The Headrow, was built in 1900. It was renovated in 1985. It is Grade II listed.

#### *Cemeteries and Crematoria*

**Harehills Cemetery (HLC\_PK 13167)**. The cemetery was established in 1908. The site expanded to its current area by 1958, onto land which had previously been allotment gardens.

**Cottingley Hall Cemetary and Cremorium (HLC\_PK 206)** was established in 1938.

#### *Transport*

**City Station (HLC\_PK 15099)**. The concourse of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway was built in 1931 by W. Curtis Green and W. H. Hamlyn. It was altered in c. 1970. It is Grade II listed.

#### *Schools*

The Pupil Teacher's College was opened in Great George Street in 1901, and by 1909 it had become the **Thoresby Higher Grade School (HLC\_PK 30568)**. The **Leeds College of Art and Design**, located on Vernon Street, was built in 1902 (**HLC\_PK 30539**).

The **Thoresby Building (HLC\_PK 30568)** is located on the south side of Great George Street. It was formerly known as the Pupil Teacher's College when it opened in 1901. In 1909, the girls from the Central Higher Grade School were moved to this building and it was renamed the Thoresby High School. In 1972, it was amalgamated with the City of Leeds School (Linstrum 1978). It is Grade II listed.

The **Leeds College of Art and Design (HLC\_PK 30539)**, located on the south side of Vernon Street, was built in 1902 by Bedford and Kitson. It is Grade II listed.

### *Universities*

**University of Leeds (HLC\_PK 15225, 15227, 15228, 15229, 15230, 15232, 15233, 15234, 15237, 15238, 15240, 15241, 15243, 15246, 15251, 15253, 15254, 15255, 15256, 15257, 15258, 15261, 15262, 15265, 15266, 15273, 15274, 15338, 45696 45698).** Main campus area of the University of Leeds. The majority of buildings here date to the mid to late 20th century, replacing former mixed urban development - terraced (dominant), back-to-back, semi-detached and detached housing interspersed amongst small, regular and irregular piecemeal enclosure fields. The majority of buildings dated to the mid to late 19th century (particularly to the 1870's), with some earlier 19th century builds. Much of the terracing, particularly towards the north of the plot (facing onto University Road) was large-scale, almost villa-type, terraced housing (akin to those surviving on Cavendish Road - see 15232). To the south of the plot, generally smaller terraced housing, including some back-to-backs, but all having personal space (gardens). Wholesale clearance and re-development in the late 1960's through to the late 1970's.

The University of Leeds was founded in 1904, but its origins go back to the nineteenth century with the founding of the Leeds School of Medicine in 1831 and then the Yorkshire College of Science in 1874. In 1831 a group of young men established the Leeds School -of Medicine which meant that medical students no longer had to go to Scotland, London or overseas to study. The Yorkshire College of Science was founded around 40 years later largely as a result of concerns by the wool and textile industries that the rapid development of new technologies in Europe posed a threat to the local cloth trade.

For the sons of local families, it was one of the first colleges for students of all faiths and backgrounds. The College supported the values of the recently established University College, London and Owens College in Manchester. These had been set up to challenge the exclusivity of Oxford and Cambridge universities, which were predominantly for the Anglican

aristocracy and gentry. By contrast, this new generation of learning institutions welcomed all religions, including Dissenters, Catholics, Jews and agnostics. In addition, they placed particular emphasis on meeting the technological demands of the fast-changing Victorian era. From the outset, the College, particularly, put its full weight behind scientific studies. After a few years, classics, modern literature and history were added to the science subjects being offered and the Yorkshire College of Science became simply the Yorkshire College. In 1884, the College combined with the School of Medicine and three years later the two Leeds-based institutions joined forces with Owens College Manchester, and University College Liverpool, to become the federal Victoria University.

It wasn't long, however, before each of the cities started to consider the benefits of forming their own universities. After Manchester and Liverpool had taken the decision to establish universities, Leeds also took the leap and in 1904, King Edward VII granted the University its own Charter as an independent institution.

The University has 1,230 acres (498 ha) of land in total, with the main campus taking up 98 acres (40 ha). The main campus is located 1 mile (1.6km) north of Leeds city centre and comprises of a mixture of Gothic revival, art deco, brutalist and postmodern buildings, making it one of the most diverse university campuses in the country in terms of building styles and history. It is within walking distance of both the city centre and Headingley, a popular residential area for students wishing to live off campus. The main entrance to the campus for visitors by car is on Woodhouse Lane (A660), near the Parkinson Building. The former Woodhouse Cemetery is within the campus, now a landscaped area known as St George's Fields.

The Parkinson Building is a Grade II Listed art deco building and campanile named after the late Frank Parkinson, a major benefactor of the university who oversaw many new build projects from 1936 onwards. These commitments culminating in the official opening of The Parkinson Building (of which Parkinson donated £200,000 towards) on 9 November 1951. The tower of the building is a well-known landmark in the city of Leeds and is used in the university logo and as a university symbol. The campanile is the highest point of the building and stands at 57 metres (187ft) tall.

The Leeds University Business School is housed in the renovated 19th-century buildings (known as the Maurice Keyworth Building), which used to belong to Leeds Grammar School on the Western side of the University of Leeds campus. The university have also constructed further modern buildings on the business school area of campus known as the Innovation Hub; costing £9.3 million. The building is a three-storey building of 4350 m<sup>2</sup> (gross capacity), with the third floor accommodating the Innovation Hub.

The university's Great Hall building is one of the most prominent buildings on campus alongside the Parkinson Building and the numerous brutalist buildings which are Grade II listed also. The Great Hall was built on a site of Beech Grove Hall Estate which was purchased in 1879 by the then Yorkshire College when joining the Victoria University. This was later demolished in 1884, to become the site of the Clothworkers buildings of the Baines Memorial Wing and the Great Hall. The buildings were designed by the renowned Victorian architect Alfred Waterhouse R.A in red pressed brick and had dressings of Bolton Wood stone in a Gothic Collegiate style. The cost of the build cost £22,000 and was raised partially by public appeal and served as the university library until the opening of the Brotherton Library. The Great Hall is now primarily used for examinations, meetings and graduation ceremonies.

In June 2010, post-war buildings at the University of Leeds were recommended by English Heritage to become Grade II Listed buildings. The modernist and brutalist buildings being recognised include the newly Grade II\* Listed Roger Stevens Building, whilst the E.C. Stoner Building, Computer Science Building, Mathematics/Earth Sciences Building, Senior Common room, Garstang Building, Irene Manton Building, Communications and Edward Boyle Library and Henry Price Building have been recognised as Grade II Listed Buildings. These additions join the already listed 1877 Great Hall and Bains Wing (designed and built by Alfred Waterhouse), the School of Mineral Engineering, the Brotherton Library and the Parkinson Building which are Grade II Listed.



Figure 352. The University of Leeds Main campus. The E.C. Stoner building is the long glass and concrete building. Above it to the right is the white tower of the university's Parkinson Building, and to the left the tower with the gold dome belongs to the Clothworkers' Concert Hall, a building that started life as a Congregational Church. The photo was taken from the top floor of the Leeds General Infirmary car park, which is by the south edge of the campus.

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The university has engaged in a wave of modern expansion since 2008, and has invested more than £300 million in transforming its campus over the coming years, resulting in new state-of-the-art educational, research, residential and leisure facilities with a further £80 million being spent to improve current assets. The programme of this expansion being one of the biggest capital investment projects in British higher education. Its overarching vision is to provide staff and students with a world-class campus which is integral to the university's ambition and vision of securing a place among the world's top 50 universities.

The University also owns a number of buildings away from the main campus which are used as halls of residence. Included in this group are former detached villa and elite houses in Headingley to the north of the city (HLC\_PK 28931, 28933, 34377, 34377, 34384, 34391). Also Oxley Hall (HLC\_PK 24163), Oxley Croft Hall (HLC\_PK 24156), Bardon Grange (HLC\_PK 24162).

**University of Leeds School of Medicine (HLC\_PK 45732).** Grade II\* Listed Medical school. 1894 with addition c.1930. Designed by W H Thorp. Red brick, stone dressings and slate roofs. In Perpendicular Revival style. 3 storeys and attic. Built on the site of former detached villa house (Mount Pleasant). The home of Christopher Beckett. Built in the late 18th century. Depicted as a detached house set with modest private parkland on Fowler's Plan of Leeds (1821). By 1838, part of the former garden plot had been lost to St George's Church (see 45741). By the OS 1:500 Town Plan of Leeds (1891), the house had several townhouse and courtyard housing additions to the rear and terracing to the immediate west (on the site of the Institute of pathology - see HLC\_PK 45745).

**University of Leeds Institute of Pathology (HLC\_PK 45745).** Completed 1932. By John C. Procter. Grey-brown coarse brick, structure of reinforced concrete, keyed doorcase of Portland stone, flat roof. 3 storeys.

**Leeds Beckett University (City Campus HLC\_PK 30542, 30543, 30544; Headingley Campus HLC\_PK 15034, 15035, 15036, 15039).** The University traces its roots to 1824 when the Leeds Mechanics' Institute was founded. The institute later became the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature and in 1927 was renamed Leeds College of Technology. In 1970, the college merged with Leeds College of Commerce (founded 1845), part of Leeds College of Art (f. 1846) and Yorkshire College of Education and Home Economics (f. 1874), forming Leeds Polytechnic. In 1976, James Graham College and the City Of Leeds College of Education (f. 1907 as part of City of Leeds Training College) joined Leeds Polytechnic. In 1987, the Polytechnic became one of the founding members of the Northern Consortium.

After the Further and Higher Education Act came into effect in 1992, the Polytechnic became Leeds Metropolitan University, with the right to award its own degrees. In 1998, the university merged with Harrogate College, establishing the Harrogate campus until 2008 when the college left the university and merged with Hull College. In 2008 the university petitioned the Privy Council to be renamed "Leeds Carnegie University"; however, this was eventually dropped. In 2009 a partnership with the University of North Florida was established to begin a student and faculty exchange programme. The university also has an agreement with Bradford College by which it validates degrees for the college. In 2013, it was announced that the Board of Governors had applied to the Privy Council to change the name to Leeds Beckett University after one of the university's founding colleges, Beckett Park, which in turn was named after Ernest Beckett, 2nd Baron Grimthorpe.

This comprises a number of locations on the northern side of Leeds city centre, largely between the Inner Ring Road and the University of Leeds campus. In addition to the former Polytechnic site, several other buildings have recently been acquired. These include: Cloth Hall Court, in the legal district of the city; Old Broadcasting House, the former home of the BBC in Leeds; Electric Press, a building on Millennium Square; and Old School Board, the birthplace of school education in Leeds. The latest additions for the 2008/09 year were the Rose Bowl, the new home of the Leeds Business School, opposite the Civic Hall and designed to reflect the facade of the Civic Hall and the Broadcasting Place complex (HLC\_PK 45794), including Broadcasting Tower, a new set of buildings which fits in with the red stone brick buildings famous in Leeds and which provides teaching space for the Faculty of Arts, Environment and Technology and the Faculty of Art, Architecture and Design, as well as student accommodation. Two buildings on the site have been disposed of since becoming a university, the Brunswick building was sold and in 2008 demolished; it is now the site of the Leeds Arena. A further tower block has been sold and is now a Premier Inn. The remaining largely 1960s buildings of the former polytechnic were reclad in the early 2010s. New high-rise student accommodation has been built around the City Campus and includes Opal Tower and the Sky Plaza. These are now the tallest buildings in the Northern half of the city centre.

Headingley Campus. A 100-acre (40-hectare) campus sited in Beckett Park, Headingley. The oldest property on this site is the Grange, a 1752 farmhouse once occupied by John Marshall. The site is mostly made up of low-rise 19th century buildings set around a central lawn. The site is in a park location and has many open areas on campus. In the 1990s, the university closed existing Halls of Residence on campus, converting the units to lecture theatres and teaching facilities. In 2006, the campus extended beyond the confines of

Beckett Park to include the Carnegie Stand at the Headingley Stadium. This dual-purpose stand accommodates more than 4,500 spectators, and also provides teaching rooms and a hall. After bulldozing R.W. Rich Hall, student hall of residence built in the 1960s, the Carnegie Village was opened in August 2009, providing on-campus accommodation for 479 students. The Beckett Park campus is connected to the city centre by Headingley railway station which is a short walk from the campus. Bus routes on Otley Road and Kirkstall Lane are also close by.

### *Military Buildings*

**Carlton Hill Barracks (HLC\_PK 28549).** The barracks were established in 1865, on the site of former terraced housing built prior to 1854 (Leodis n.d.).

### *Domestic Buildings*

Although interspersed with some improvement programmes in the 1970s, clearance and comprehensive redevelopment remained the favoured way of removing the stigma of the Leeds back-to-back until the early 1980s. By this time all the Type I back-to-backs had been demolished and most of the Type II's and III's had been improved by the inclusion of an inside bathroom, usually in place of the second bedroom, and a dormer in the roof to provide a larger second bedroom.

Convenient for small households, easy to heat, and affordable, the back-to-back was felt by most residents to be preferable to the small flat in a tower block on the edge of the city with high heating bills and poor construction standards. But they were still officially considered unfit for habitation, and the clearance programme became a self-fulfilling prophecy; - lengthy compulsory purchase procedures divided communities, mortgages and grants were not available, and blighted areas declined.

In the late 1970s, the Community Housing Working Party, a group of community associations, residents' groups and others including Leeds Civic Trust, began to lobby for the introduction of Gradual Renewal as an alternative to comprehensive redevelopment. Gradual Renewal would involve residents, use selective demolition to remove the worst houses and create pocket parks, and include infill development and improvement, all of which would become a continuous cycle of renewal maintaining communities and links with the past.

A policy of comprehensive redevelopment was finally abandoned in 1984. Back-to-backs have become an ever more popular form of housing for many people, both for owner

occupation and rental. With their improved accommodation and facilities they remain a useful contribution to the housing market and an important part of Leeds' urban heritage.

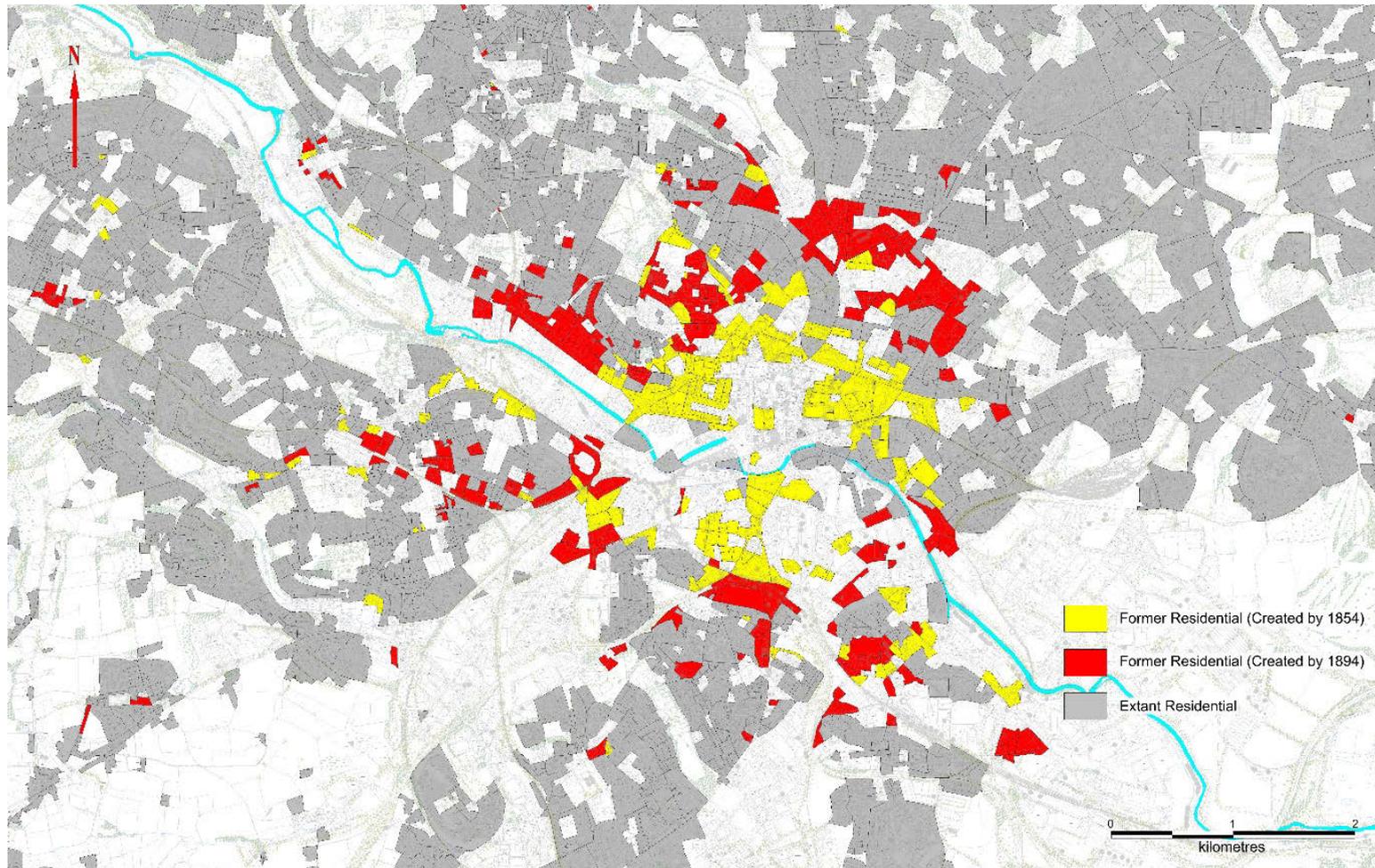


Figure 353. Former housing in central Leeds (by period start). The yellow (1854) and red (1894) coloured blocks represents the site of former back-to-backs and terraced housing which has been cleared. The grey blocks represents current housing stock (a mixture of back-to-back, terraced, semi-detached and detached housing and outlying estates).

### *Tenements*

The **Woolman Street Tenements (site, HLC\_PK 15443)** were built in 1901 for the Leeds Corporation by Ernest B. Martin to provide housing for those displaced by the York Road slum clearance scheme. They comprised a three-storey block of 39 tenements, each containing a living room, scullery and up to two bedrooms. The buildings were surveyed prior to their demolition by the RCHME (Caffyn 1983c).

The **Marsh Street Garth Tenements (site, HLC\_PK 15443)** were built in 1908. Each block contained twelve flats containing a mixture of one and two-bedroom accommodation. They were surveyed by the RCHME prior to their demolition (Caffyn 1983d).

### *'Homes for Heroes'*

In the years before the First World War private builders had supplied virtually all new housing in towns and cities. The war, however, changed everything. Building activity came to a virtual standstill whilst the country fought. By the time of the General Election in 1918 it was becoming clear that the country faced an acute shortage of housing. Building costs were inflated and this, combined with a scarcity of materials and labour, made it impossible for the private developers to provide houses with rents within reach of the average working class family. The close of the war also brought a new social attitude that focused the Government's attention on a national responsibility to provide homes, giving rise to Lloyd George's famous promise of 'homes fit for heroes' referring to the many soldiers returning from the war. By 1930 7,000 new council houses had been built in Leeds. These were on estates like Wyther House (**HLC\_PK 15415**), Hawksworth Wood (**HLC\_PK 15168**), Cross Gates (**HLC\_PK 14404**) and Middleton (**HLC\_PK 579**). But only the lower middle classes and the better-off working class families could afford them; the rent was too high for those living in the slums. The rent for a back-to-back house in 1927 was less than 5s per week, whereas the rent for a council house was at least 16s.



Figure 354. 'Homes for Heroes', Kirkstall Avenue, Wyther. A mix of terraced and semi-detached housing built immediately after the First World War

### *The Quarry Hill Estate*

Things began to change when Charles Jenkinson the Vicar of Holbeck, was elected as a labour member of the council in 1930. He became chairman of the Housing Committee in 1933, and by 1935, 14,000 slum dwellings had been demolished, and by 1937 over 15,000 council houses had been built, and there were 24 new council estates. But the rents of houses on the new estates were still more than the average working man could afford. Average weekly rent for a council house was 9shillings, whereas that for a slum property was 4s-8d. Jenkinson introduced a new differential system of paying rents. Tenants with sufficient income paid the full rate. Those who could not afford to pay were given rent relief; some paid nothing. Over 34000 people were re-housed between 1933 and 1940. 'Garden suburbs' were created on the outskirts of the town. These were low-density housing estates, where each house had a garden with hedges and one tree. The first one was built at Gipton in 1934, followed by Seacroft, Sandford, Halton Moor, and Belle Isle. Jenkinson was keen that houses should match the individual needs of the tenants. Each estate had a mixture of 2, 3 4 and 5 bedroom houses, flats for the elderly and 'sunshine houses' for those with special medical needs.

Perhaps one of the worst areas of housing in the town centre was in the **Quarry Hill** area and all of the back-to-back housing here was removed during the early 20th century. In their place, blocks of flats were built in an innovative style designed by R.A.H. Livett and inspired by designs he had seen on the continent (specifically the Karl-Marx-Hof in Vienna and La Cite de la Muette in Paris). The development was noted for its sheer size and also modernist design. Each flat contained a living room, scullery, bathroom and up to three bedrooms. Each block had a communal laundry and all waste was placed in a hopper below the sink

and flushed along with all waste water into a central processing unit, where the refuse was dehydrated and incinerated, also known as the 'Garchey system'. The estate covered 26 acres (10.5ha), with a density of 36 dwellings and 125 people to the acre. The design was put out to tender in 1934, and was to be built in stages. Building continued until 1941, but the estate was never finished, and some of the flats were never lived in.



Figure 355. Quarry Hill Flats. Aerial photograph taken 30th July 1951 looking south-east across the Quarry Hill Flats complex. New York Road runs from the left edge diagonally across to the bottom right corner crossing a roundabout in front of the Neilson Entrance to the flats. Mabgate and Regent Street also run from left to meet here with Eastgate continuing to the right. The Eastgate roundabout with its central filling station can be seen on the right which gave access to the Oastler block which is 'C' shaped. St Peter's Street then runs to the top edge. [www.leodis.net/display.aspx?resourceIdentifier=20031021\\_37504214](http://www.leodis.net/display.aspx?resourceIdentifier=20031021_37504214)

When they were built the **Quarry Hill Flats** were seen as a model housing scheme, and became internationally famous. However there were problems with the experimental building system; the concrete slabs on the face of the building worked free and had to be replaced.

The steelwork supporting the slabs was found to be corroded. These and other structural defects meant that costly on-going repairs had to be carried out. The Garchey refuse disposal system also caused problems; the waste stacks fractured and leaked, and the hoppers under the sink were smelly and difficult to clean. Many of the projects in the original scheme were never carried out; the community hall was never built, and only a few shops opened on the estate. Many of the people who had been temporarily re-housed when their homes were demolished preferred to stay where they were rather than move into the new flats. It was intended that the flats would be a model community, but social problems, and vandalism meant that the estate became increasingly run down. In 1973 the decision was made to re-house the tenants and demolish the flats, only forty years after they were built. They were demolished in the early 1970s (Burt and Grady 2002; Mitchell 2000; Powell 1987). Since the 1980s, Quarry Hill has been a focus for regeneration within Leeds, and today is home to the West Yorkshire Playhouse which opened in 1990, Quarry House (a Department of Health and Department for Work and Pensions building with a social/leisure complex, which opened in 1993) the BBC Yorkshire building and the Leeds College of Music. Centenary Square and the Playhouse Square are located at Quarry Hill. The regeneration has seen Quarry Hill become disassociated with East Leeds, and become part of central Leeds.

### *Pre-fabricated housing*

The outbreak of the Second World War effectively put a stop to house building for a second time. As the war drew to a close, Britain faced its worst housing shortage of the twentieth century. Part of the initial response was programme of short term repairs to existing properties and the rapid construction of 'prefabs' – factory built single storey temporary bungalows. These were highly controversial at the time but the Prime Minister of the time, Winston Churchill, was strongly in favour and initiated the Temporary Prefabricated Housing programme. Churchill promised 'up to half a million' prefabricated houses in 1944: eventually 156,623 single-storey houses or 'prefabs' were built in eleven different styles but all based on a standard government design put out to tender. The resulting temporary bungalows employed a variety of asbestos, concrete, timber or aluminium panels (sometimes manufactured by aeroplane companies, switching from war to peace production). Shortages of materials and skilled labour resulted in the erection of many other types of prefabricated bungalows and semis – 'permanent prefabs' – which are now becoming rare.

To meet the shortage and bring the cost of housing down, a new form of construction was pioneered, commonly called 'PRC' (Pre-cast Reinforced Concrete). These houses were quick to assemble and required less skilled labour than traditional build. They were

proprietary brands developed and marketed by different builders. They included various kinds such as Airey, Cornish, Wates, Unity, Reema, Tarran, Woolaway and Parkinson types. The city of Leeds lead the way with the highest number of PRCs built. They were like the prefabs in that they were built by non-traditional methods from components made in a factory but unlike the prefabs they were permanent and were expected to last for at least 60 years. There are no records for early prefabricated housing in the West Yorkshire HLC, with the majority lost to 1950s and 1960s redevelopment. Many of the later PRC houses survived through to the 1980s before being demolished. However, within the larger housing estates and outlying housing developments, isolated survivals do occur, such as at Bower's Row, Woodlesford (**HLC\_PK 30617**) and at Scholes, (**HLC\_PK 13241**).

### *Housing Estates*

**Middleton Estate (HLC\_PK 572, 573, 574, 579, 604, 612, 613, 614, 624, 625, 11919, 11920, 42533 and 42536)** In 1919, the grounds of Middleton Lodge were leased by Leeds Council for use as a public park. The rural nature of the area changed soon after 1 April 1920 when the township was incorporated into the County Borough of Leeds. Leeds Council acquired land to construct "a vast low-density corporation built cottage estate with circuses and avenues". The houses were built using bricks from the fireclay works at Broom Pit on land once used for agriculture including West Farm and parts of Sissons Farm (Illing 1971). By 1934, 2,377 council houses had been built and the housing estate was considered to be a "garden suburb", but was found to be remote and lacking in facilities by the residents (Illing 1971). The area attracted more social housing when the Westwoods and Manor Farm estates were developed in the 1960s. A large private housing estate was built at Sharp Lane after 1972 and 1,300 houses were built at Leeds New Forest Village after 2005.

**Belle Isle (HLC\_PK 549, 555, 564, 569, 581, 584, 586, 595, 626, 629, 634, 636, 637, 638, 640, 11935, 11936 11940 and 11978)** consists largely of housing estates built on farming land by the local authority housing department during the clearance of slum dwellings and the expansion of Leeds in the early 20th century; some of these homes are now in private ownership. The estate is divided north to south by Belle Isle Road with the wide expanse of Belle Isle Circus lying at the centre of the estate. The majority of the homes in Belle Isle are red brick semi-detached houses although this stock has been added to over the years. The majority still belong to Leeds City Council and are managed locally by Belle Isle Tenant Management Organisation (TMO).

The creation of the **Gipton Estate (HLC\_PK 13184, 13185, 13656, 13740, 13768, 13793, 14572 and 15633)** can be traced back to work of Charles Jenkinson, the vicar of a poor city-

centre parish, who, familiar with the bad housing conditions of his parishioners, determined to alleviate them, even though at that time he had no training in housing matters (Yelland 1990, 15). His chance arose when, in 1933, the Labour Party won the municipal elections and set up a Housing Committee to oversee Jenkinson's programme and appointed him chair. Work began on the Gipton Estate in April 1934 and involved the construction of 2,750 houses with accommodation for around 13,000 people.



Figure 356. Oak Tree Drive, Gipton Estate. A wide boulevard running through the estate, which was created in the 1930s as a garden suburb following slum clearance in Leeds. View from close to Oakwood Primary School (left of camera). © Copyright Derek Harper and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence.

[www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2580680](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2580680)

The intention was to develop the estate on modern lines with wide roads to meet the present and future demands of transport. These would include two roads 150 and 125 feet wide with tram tracks in the centre and grass verges at the side. The tracks were to link the estate to the city and other centres. There would be a large shopping centre with 40 shops at the heart of the estate and secondary shopping centres at other points. In addition, sites would be reserved for churches, schools, playing fields, medical practitioners, dentists, and other

public facilities (but not public houses). One of the great features of the estate would be the open spaces. The project was to take two years.

When, in 1972, Alison Ravetz wrote her piece 'Gipton under the microscope' for the Royal Institute of Architects, however, she was obliged to catalogue the many unrealised plans—unlaid tramlines, roads still unconnected to the city, the handful of shops built rather than the forty proposed, the unbuilt cinema. However, Ravetz also reminded readers of the context of the estate's foundation ('slum clearance, poverty, disease, infestation'), and commended the ambitiousness of the Council's original plans, which included, for example, the designation of five percent of dwellings as 'sunshine houses' for TB patients (Ravetz, see Yelland, 1990: 116). Its shortcomings notwithstanding, the estate was, Ravetz claimed, 'one of the best designed' in the city (p.117). As for the residents, who included people of Irish, Jewish, and Italian heritage, they were relocated from the inner city's worst slums, the conditions of which can be inferred from one resident's recollections of moving into his new home before the family furniture, which didn't come "... *til the next day as it had to go in the bug van to be fumigated.*" (Randerson, 1990, 46). With the completion of the Gipton estate the built environment of the ward took on a structural character which, if not final, remains fundamentally unchanged.

Work on the **Seacroft Estate (HLC\_PK 12669, 12682, 12683, 12723, 12724, 12725, 12726, 12728, 12731, 12732, 12924, 12974, 13151, 13160, 13423, 13424, 13453, 13993, 14354, 14355, 14379, 14404, 14759, 14895 and 17653)** began in the 1950s. Many of the older houses on the estate are more traditional red-brick semis built around the Beechwood area, to the North of the estate. In the 1960s many prefabricated housing and high rise flats were constructed on the estate. Two main roads were built through the estate, these being North Parkway and South Parkway. North Parkway was built as a dual carriageway, in a similar way as had been done to Oak Tree Drive, Coldcotes Drive and Gipton Approach in neighbouring Gipton. In 1934, Leeds City Council bought 1,000 acres (4.0 km<sup>2</sup>) for municipal housing and after World War II the majority of houses and blocks of flats were built. The council had planned for Seacroft to be a "*satellite town within the city boundary*". In addition to this vision, other areas surrounding Seacroft were built using the same principle, in the 1960s work started on building the Swarcliffe and Stanks areas and in the 1970s work began on building Whinmoor, none of these were however as large or ambitious as Seacroft, the intention being that these areas will use many of the amenities built along with the Seacroft Estate such as the Civic Centre and Seacroft's secondary schools. As such amenities were kept to a minimum in Swarcliffe and Whinmoor, with the estates only having small local

shops, public houses and primary schools. Seacroft also has the main central bus interchange for North East Leeds, although the nearest railway station is in Cross Gates.

Seacroft has a variety of styles of architecture. The area surrounding the green has many old buildings, dating back to the 18th century and before. The estate also shows a variety of different styles employed by Leeds City Council for the duration of the estates construction. The earlier houses dating back to the 1950s are red brick traditional terraces and semi-detached houses. In the late 1960s and 1970s the prefabricated housing built towards the South West of the estate was constructed. The build quality of these houses was considerably poor and most are now uninhabited. The older council houses were generally built to a higher quality and are still in good condition. There are also many highrise blocks of flats around the estate, mainly near to the Shopping Centre, towards the bottom of South Parkway and Beechwood Avenue, around the Ramshead area and in the Bogart Hill area.

The 1960s also saw the construction of the Seacroft Civic Centre, which was at the time a novel way of building an outdoor purpose built town centre. The Civic Centre had a Grandways supermarket and a Woolworths Group as well as many other smaller shops, banks, pubs and a library. In the 1990s it had become apparent that the condition of the Civic Centre had deteriorated significantly in the 30 years since its construction. Talks were held with Leeds City Council, and Tesco were found as the preferred bidder to rebuild the Seacroft Civic Centre.

In 1999, work began clearing the site and in the 2000s (decade) the new 'Seacroft Green Shopping Centre' opened. The Tesco was cited at the time to be the largest supermarket in Europe, a claim which may not have been true. It was however still an enormous supermarket spread over two levels (the second being a large mezzanine level, which was built a few years after the Tesco store had opened to give more space within the store). The car park was also enlarged and other shop units were built along the side of the supermarket, making the centre a crescent shape. The huge supermarket as well as the other shops promised to create hundreds more jobs than would be lost through the loss of trade in the Civic Centre, this was no doubt one factor which made the redevelopment favourable with many Seacroft residents. The rebuilding of the Civic Centre did not alter the deprivation on the estate. Throughout the 2000s (decade), the condition of many of the houses on the estate deteriorated, particularly amongst the prefabricated housing to the South West of the estate. Many houses were vacated and either condition or lack of demand dictated that the council boarded them up. The estate's high rise flats are seen as a refuge as they are harder to break into and in better condition than the houses, as such they have

largely been allocated to older residents. Some (including Queensview) have become sheltered housing.

Before the 20th century, Halton Moor was open land between Osmondthorpe and the older village of Halton which was constructed in the late 19th century. The **Halton Moor Estate (HLC\_PK 13467, 13468, 13668, 13671, 13930, 13931, 13628, 13630, 14022, 14744, and 14792)** was built as a low density garden suburb, one of several constructed in Leeds in the 1930s and 1940s to accommodate the growing population, and to house people moved from the areas of high-density housing destroyed in the inner-city slum clearances. The estate is laid out around Coronation Parade, a central boulevard running east to west. Several roads running broadly north to south following the contours of the hillside, while at the centre of the estate is a relatively large open greenspace. Through the 1980s and 1990s, the estate suffered a period of decline. Although it benefited from estate action funding from 1989, by 2000 the decline was so marked that a committee of MPs recommended the estate for demolition and reconstruction. However, following substantial intervention both through renovation of the housing stock and selective demolition of harder to let properties, the estate is now seen as having good scope for continuing regeneration. In 2011, construction of 54 new homes including a number built to the German 'passivhaus' standard for low energy development was completed.

**Swarcliffe Estate (HLC\_PK 12623, 12828, 12830, 12831, 12832, 12833, 12834, 12835, 12836, 12839, 12828, 12933, 13200, 13454, 14891, 14892, 17335, 17336, 17685, and 19147)**. In a boundary change on 1 April 1937, Whinmoor was added to the Leeds County Borough from the Tadcaster Rural District. In 1953, *The Civil Engineer* reported that Leeds City Council paid Myton Ltd from Kingston upon Hull, £227,232 "for the erection of 172 dwellings on the Swarcliffe (Seacroft) Estate". In 1955, *The Civil Engineer* reported that Leeds City Council paid £2,867 for "Electrical installations in 130 dwellings at the Swarcliffe (Seacroft) estate". The estate was built between the Seacroft and Manston estates, bordered by the A6120 Leeds Outer Ring Road to the west, the A64 York Road to the north, and Barwick Road to the south, with Cock Beck and Scholes to the east. The housing estate consisted of two and three-bedroomed semi-detached houses, and a number of three-storey blocks containing 12 flats or more, but some have been demolished. Most houses were built of brick, but a number were constructed of prefabricated cinder and concrete panels. The right to buy scheme, implemented by the Conservative Party in the Housing Act of 1980, enabled tenants to buy their homes. In 2008, the average price for a house in Swarcliffe was £109,810. In 2010, 1,025 homes were privately owned, and 1,394 were rented. Swarcliffe was noted for its trio of brick ten-storey flats, built to a T-plan

with access from balconies. Each block contained 60 dwellings. The Leeds Planning Committee approved the application in 1959. The contract to build the development was won by W J Simms Sons & Cooke Ltd. In 1998, Swarcliffe Towers and Manston Towers were demolished. In 2007, Elmet Towers was also demolished. An old people's home, Woodview Court, was built on the site of Swarcliffe Towers and Manston Towers, and new housing was built on the Elmet Towers site.

The adjacent **Whinmoor Estate (HLC\_PK 12588, 12589, 12596, 12597, 12600, 12602, 12603, 12605, 12606, 12607, and 12611)** was built in the 1960s, to the east and north of Swarcliffe. Houses built in the Whinmoor area were mostly prefabricated terraces, along with seven partly prefabricated high-rise blocks: 44 metres high, with fifteen floors. The *Leeds Neighbourhood Index*, provided by Leeds City Council, states that the new boundary contains 38 per cent terraced housing, 37 per cent semi-detached and 22 per cent purpose-built flats: 1,187 semi-detached homes, 873 terraced, 488 flats, 108 detached, 46 bungalows, and 28 maisonettes. Langbar Towers, next to a shopping parade, was the first of five 15-storey H-plan tower blocks to be completed at Whinmoor. The high rise blocks had reinforced concrete frames with no-fines concrete infill panels. The planning application was approved in 1964 and the first block, Langbar Towers, completed on 24 January 1966 was officially opened on 19 February 1966 by Denis Healey MP. Ash Tree Court, Brayton Grange, Farndale Court, Langbar Grange, Langbar Towers and Pennwell Croft, six of seven high-rise blocks of flats built in 1966, were demolished in 2006. Sherburn Court, the remaining high-rise block, was refurbished and given a new roof, windows and lifts.

**Lovell Park (HLC\_PK 28313)**, along with its adjacent areas **Little London (HLC\_PK 28309, 28280, 28291, and 28314)** **Blenheim (HLC\_PK 28299, 28338, 28341, 28302, 28340, 23341, 28354, 28455 and 28690)**, is an area of 1960s high-rise and maisonette council housing situated between the town centre and Sheepscar. Council housing in the lower parts of Little London originally homed many of the people from nearby Woodhouse, where there was large scale demolition and slum clearance. Originally, Woodhouse residents were to be dispersed around Leeds but, after a protracted battle with the council, they won the right to move a short distance to the new Holborn Estate. In 2006 there were plans to demolish or sell 450 largely 1960s and 1980s council built housing units in Little London, under an £85m redevelopment and refurbishment scheme. This would have left only the high rise flats which would be privatised and sold. The three Lovell tower blocks were saved from demolition to undergo refurbishment, with a plan to build 125 new local authority homes, this, with local environment and amenity improvements, to be carried out

under a 2008 Private Finance Initiative. The local tenants and residents association expressed concern that the demolition or sale of the housing stock would lead to the loss of 300 council homes, and hundreds of residents having to leave the area permanently.

**Burmantofts Estate (HLC\_PK 14465, 14466, 14468, 14469, 14491, 14492, 14493, 14494, 14495, 14496, 14497, 14498, 14519, 15308, 15314, 15315, 15331, 15332, 15333 and 15334).** An area of 1960s high-rise housing blocks in inner-city east Leeds. There was relatively little housing in Burmantofts until the twentieth century, just a few low rent houses built amongst the mills. Most of the workers in Burmantofts would have lived in nearby areas such as Harehills, however redevelopment through the 1950s and 1960s brought high density living to Burmantofts and it is this redevelopment that has shaped modern



Burmantofts.

Figure 357. Scargill Grange, Burmantofts. The name applies to the nearest of these three 17 storey tower blocks on Gargrave Approach, Burmantofts, Leeds, built on the site of the former brick works. The others are Gargrave Court and Brignall Croft. They were built by

Wimpey in 1966 and each contains 99 flats. © Copyright Stephen Craven and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4831359](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4831359)

By the 1960s, neighbouring Lincoln Green was seeing many new high rise council flats being erected, however it did not take long for Burmantofts to catch up and by the mid-1960s most of the blocks that stand today had been completed. Burmantofts as it is known today was completed around the early 1970s, since then changes in the area have been few and far between. As of the present day, the majority of the housing in Burmantofts is mid-twentieth century council-owned housing, mostly made up by multi-story blocks of flats of various heights. A small number of 19th century houses remain close to the Burtons warehouse.

The **Cottingley Estate (HLC\_PK 131, 136, 157, 183, 185, 187, 190 and 202)** was built in the 1970s, replacing an estate of temporary prefabricated housing that had previously been on the site. The estate was built on 'New Town Principles' (similar to Bransholme in Kingston upon Hull), the estate is set around a series of *cul de sacs*, segregating large volumes of traffic from housing and pedestrians. This method of building has often been criticised as creating a 'rabbit warren', impractical for the local police. Although on larger estates of similar style this causes a problem, the effects on Cottingley have been minimal. The two tower blocks situated on a hill at the centre of the estate are Leeds's tallest flats. In the 1980s, these were in a poor condition, and had particular problems with squatters. At the end of the decade, they were refurbished and their condition was improved.

By the 1970s less land was available for such developments and the particularly large estates were becoming unpopular, however faced with a need for a larger social housing stock, Leeds City Council built smaller estates such as Holt Park (in partnership with Norman Ashton), replaced the prefabricated 'war houses' in Cottingley with newer prefabs and redeveloped areas such as Beckhill in Meanwood.

**Holt Park Estate (HLC\_PK 12879 and 12880).** One half of Holt Park was built as a council estate; the other half as private housing, built to typical British 1970s design by the well-known property developer Norman C. Ashton Limited (similar/identical architecture and build can be found in other areas in Leeds and West Yorkshire, including Otley, Ainsty in Wetherby, Ferrybridge and Knottingley). This came about after an agreement between Norman Ashton (an experienced developer) and Leeds City Council to create a new 'village' within the city, which would include a mixture of private and council housing stock with shops and leisure facilities.

The council housing is a mixture of detached and semi-detached housing, two-story terraced houses, end-bungalows and flats. These are set in cul-de-sacs within, off and on the periphery of Holtdale Approach, connected by various alleyways and footpaths. Some of this stock is now privately owned, but much of it remains under the control of the Council. Several blocks of flats, set over three storeys, also exist, albeit owned/managed by a housing association. At the same time two schools (Holt Park Middle School and Ralph Thoresby High School), a sports centre (Holt Park Leisure Centre), a library (Holt Park Library, which was annexed to and therefore part of the High School) and a shopping centre were built.

### *Private Sector Housing*

Some of the more affluent moved to live even further out of city in places like Harrogate, Wetherby and Ilkley. The Leeds Guide of 1909 says that: *“There are a score of places within easy reach of the city, which are growing in popularity as residential quarters for businessmen. Most of these places are sufficiently far from Leeds to be really ‘in the country’ yet at the same time they have splendid train services (late trains home after the Theatre and the Concerts are special features) that they may almost be regarded as suburbs of the mighty city.”*

Just as the council was building new housing estates, so the private sector was building houses for the middle classes. An advertisement appeared in ‘Yorkshire Homes’ in June 1925 for new houses being built in the village of Bardsey, north east of Leeds. Nearly two thirds of all houses built between the wars were built by the private sector. A new semi-detached house in the 1920s would have cost £600-£750. Many of these new houses were built in Headingley, Gledhow, Moortown, Alwoodley, Roundhay, Oakwood, Weetwood and Adel, which were all established as middle-class areas.

Of particular note is **West Park (HLC\_PK 14813)** which now forms a Conservation Area. West Park was developed as a planned, middle-class Edwardian residential suburb, laid out on former agricultural land. The site of West Park was sold off by the Earl of Cardigan’s estate at the end of the 19th century. The Ordnance Survey map of 1892 shows the area still in agricultural use, however, by the 1906 edition initial development of the suburb had taken place. The grid form of intersecting roads was laid out over the former fields, following the general grain of the boundaries but not incorporating them into the new layout. The earliest buildings included a mixture of detached and semi-detached properties set in regular plots. The continuation of the roads, to the west and south show the aspiration for later expansion into the undeveloped fields. Initial development took place between the Ordnance Survey

maps of 1892 and 1906. Subsequent development took place on a plot-by-plot basis throughout the 20th century. Some of the earliest buildings form a distinct group that are more Victorian than Edwardian in style. These red-brick properties, with stone detailing, have a more robust solidity compared to the later buildings. The square stone bay windows of Darnley Road, with stone mullions, stone lintels and sills typify this group. However, the properties also features gabled dormers with Mock-Tudor half-timbering decoration that is a characteristic of the later development. The semi-detached pair at 21 & 23 Arncliffe Road have a mixture of the robust qualities and stone details of the earlier buildings and the Arts-and-Crafts inspired details of the wider area. There are no listed buildings within the conservation area.

## **21<sup>st</sup> Century Development**

### *Domestic Buildings*

During the late 20<sup>th</sup> to early 21<sup>st</sup> century, Leeds has seen much development, particularly in the city centre - most notably the high-rise developments such as Bridgewater Place, the developments around Clarence Dock, K2 (albeit a conversion from an older building) as well as many developments incorporating student accommodation. Much of the new housing produced is aimed at the upper end of the private market — especially in the city centre. A few city centre residential developments took place beside the River Aire during the years of the Urban Development Corporation (1987–1995), but this amounted to no more than 500 units. After 1999, a new trend began, with local developers leading the way in the conversion of existing properties and the development of new buildings on brownfield sites. Early schemes were relatively small; the properties still in the pipeline (under construction and planned) average 100 units each and many of these later additions form part of large, mixed-used developments, some being undertaken by national house building companies. The majority of schemes are located in LS1 or LS2 and many are on the waterfront — beside the river or canal — as developers are aware that a premium of up to 20 per cent can be achieved on waterside properties. Demand for the new developments in the city centre is predominantly from young singles without dependants who are attracted to “the city core’s cultural resources, architectural sense of place, and to the concentration of single, non-attached people” (Kotkin, 1999, p.2–3).

**Bridgewater Place (HLC\_PK 17635)** is currently the tallest building in Leeds and the second tallest structure in Yorkshire after the Emley Moor Television Transmitter. The building comprises offices, flats, shops and restaurants. Bridgewater Place is 361 feet

(110 m) tall and has 32 storeys. The original design included a spire, but this was never added.



Figure 358.  
Bridgewater  
Place,  
photographed  
from Neville  
Street. ©  
Copyright Stanley  
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**Opal 3 (HLC\_PK 45764)** is a skyscraper in Leeds situated to the north of the city centre on Wade Lane,

adjacent to the Merrion Centre and Tower House. The building was officially completed in September 2008 and at 269 feet (82 m) with 27 storeys Opal 3 is Leeds' third tallest building after Bridgewater Place and Sky Plaza. The building consists solely of student accommodation for the University of Leeds and Leeds Beckett University as well as Leeds' other further education institutions.

### *Commercial Development*

The commercialisation of the city centre initiated in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century has continued through to the present day, with the development of large-scale retail and office blocks, entertainment venues and public spaces, such as Trinity Leeds (HLC\_PK 15097 and 15447), Millennium Square which opened in 2000 (HLC\_PK 30548), and a new Leeds City Museum which opened in 2008 (HLC\_PK 30539).

**Trinity Leeds (HLC\_PK 15097 and 15447).** Major redevelopment of the Briggate area occurred in 2013, when the Trinity Leeds shopping centre opened. The development is in two parts: Trinity East, a new build development on the site of the former Trinity and Burton Arcades, and Trinity West, the redeveloped Leeds Shopping Plaza. The combined scheme has 93,000 m<sup>2</sup> (1,000,000 sq ft) of retail floor space for 120 stores. Many of the nineteenth century shop fronts have been retained within the development, although the grain of the burgage plots here (mentioned above) has been lost.

**Leeds Dock (HLC\_PK 15247, 15248, 15214, 15215 and 15250)** was originally a large timber dock, situated between the city centre and Hunslet (Burgess, 2004). Decades of industrial decline left the dock obsolete. The opening of the Royal Armouries Museum in 1996 began the regeneration of the area, however little else was undertaken, until the wider redevelopment began in 2001. This was completed in 2007 (at a cost of £260 million) and includes flats, offices, bars, restaurants, a hotel and a casino. The development centres on the dock itself as well as around 'Armouries Boulevard' and 'Armouries Square', two pedestrianised thoroughfares. The main office block on the development is Livingston House which has not yet attracted a tenant. The smaller dock incorporates six residential berths for house boats, while a passenger boat service to Granary Wharf runs from here.

**First Direct Arena (HLC\_PK 28732)** is a 13,500 seat 'super-theatre' style venue, the first in the UK to be built in a 'fan' orientation. Construction began in 2011 after decades of calls for a venue to replace the Queens Hall, which was demolished in 1989 and represented the city's only large concert hall. In the intervening period Leeds was the only major city in the UK without such a venue. The building itself is based around a striking honeycomb frontage.

Perhaps it is worth mentioning here that development within Leeds City Centre is on-going. The **Victoria Gate Shopping Centre (site, HLC\_PK 15004, 15050, 15106)** is an exciting addition to the vibrant shopping scene in Leeds. Delivering John Lewis's first store in the city, the first phase will capture the heritage of the Victoria Quarter and offer a range of high quality and designer brands. In course of construction (started December 2014, with completion by Autumn 2016) and has not been characterised by the West Yorkshire HLC Project (with the area recorded as a car park and commercial premises). Developments like this highlights the need for periodic updating of the HLC data and information.



### 4.3.2 Morley

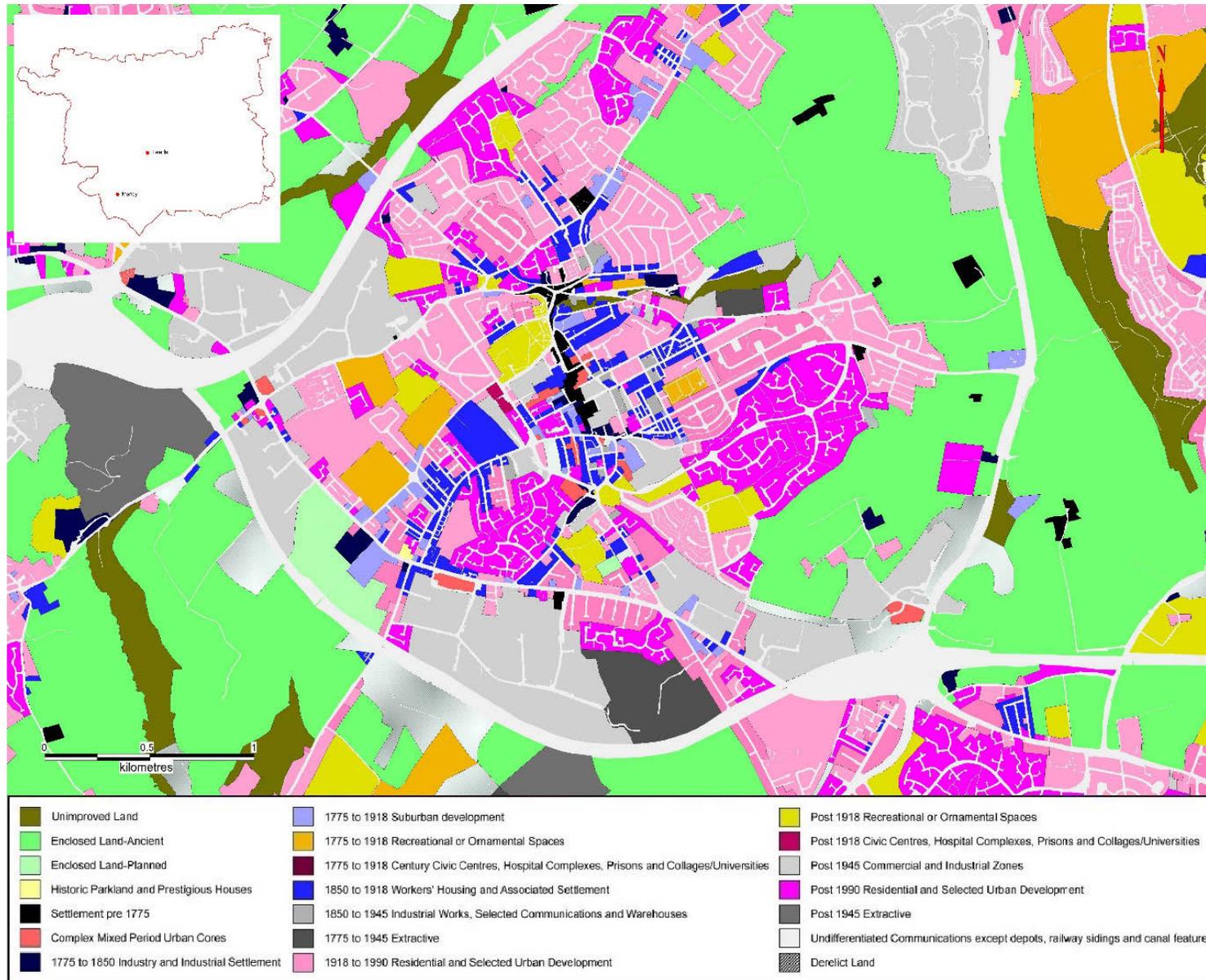


Figure 359. Zone study are map of the Morley locality

## Overview

Morley is located 8 km (5 miles) to the south west of Leeds on the A643. It has excellent communication links and is bounded to the south and west by the M62, and to the north and west by the M621. It has a railway station on the line running between Leeds and Manchester. Morley is a lively town with a mix of commercial, industrial and residential uses. It is an important local shopping and social centre for the surrounding area. The town continues to be shaped by the legacy of the industrial revolution and its remarkable 19th century impact transforming an agricultural village into an industrial town. Morley retains a strong sense of independence and pride, having been a municipal borough in its own right from 1886 until it became part of the Leeds City Council area in 1974.

The topography of Morley is dominated by two east-west valleys that cross north and south of the town centre. The northern valley, Valley Stream, is steeply-sided and defines Morley Bottoms and the industrial valley that holds the railway station and numerous mill sites. Sheer bedrock outcrops are a dramatic feature of the valley sides. The southern valley, Owl's Beck, is less steeply sided and more open in character.

Morley is located on a geology of sandstone surrounded by Lower and Middle Coal Measures. Extraction of sandstone and coal has been important to the area with numerous sites of quarries and mines in the town and its vicinity. A quarry remains in operation to the south of the town.

The immediate setting of Morley is predominantly of late 20th and 21st century development with residential estates and industrial estates, business and retail parks generally set close to the motorway links to the south and northwest. Areas of agricultural land survive on the outskirts of the town. The M62 and M621 form strong boundaries within the landscape and are important in defining Morley as a separate place from the surrounding settlements of Gildersome to the northwest, Churwell to the northeast and Tingley to the south.

Morley was the birthplace of the great industrialist, philanthropist and non-conformist Sir Titus Salt (1803-76), whose model industrial community at Saltaire was a response to his experience of working-class alienation and deprivation in industrial Bradford. He was born in the Manor House (demolished), the site now occupied by No. 91 Queen Street.

Equally fitting, Morley was also the birthplace of H.H. Asquith, Liberal Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916. His birthplace, Croft House, is a Grade II Listed Building.

A more recent Morleian of note was Beryl Burton (1937-1996), remembered in the colourful mural at Burton Gardens. Burton won the World Championship for Women's Pursuit Racing at Leipzig in 1960 and dominated the sport in England.

### **Early Activity**

Little evidence has been recovered of prehistoric activity in Morley. A Bronze Age stone hammer was discovered to the south of the M62 off Rein Road, suggesting some level of activity at this time. The course of a probable Roman Road is roughly followed by today's A650. The road forms an extension of the Roman route between Bradford, Keighley and Elslack (catalogued by Margary as Roman Road 721). The route is thought to continue south east to Wakefield.

### **Medieval Morley**

A thousand years ago, Morley was an area of woodland and moor: so much is evident from its name, and from the Domesday Book entries for Morley in 1086: "In Moreleia, Dunstan held six carucates of land to be taxed; and six carucates there may be which Ilbert has, but it is waste. There is a church, Wood pasture one mile long and one broad. Value in the time of King Edward, forty shillings."

Its woods encompassed a larger area than the later medieval township, extending to Woodkirk, where there was a church with a priest in 1086. It also included Tingley, the location of a mound where the communities of Morley Wapentake - an administrative unit covering much of the territory between the rivers Aire and Calder - met to decide judicial and other matters.

Although no inhabitants are mentioned in the survey, it appears from another passage in the Domesday Book that a number of people in the Wapentake were called upon to pronounce a verdict upon a local dispute: "According to the verdict of the men of Morlege Wapentake, concerning the church of St Mary, which is in Morley Wood, the king has a moiety of the three festivals of St Mary's, which belongs to Wakefield. Ilbert and the priests who serve the church have all the rest."

Following the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, Scots swept into the northern counties and Morley was one of the places which lay in their path. A division of Scots wintered there and, around 1323 left the Church of St Mary in ruins.

In the vicinity of **Howley Hall Farm (site, see HLC\_PK 11910; WYHER 3793)**, was a Manor house belonging to the Mirfield family ('The Old Hall'). Structural remnants may survive as part of Howley Hall Farm, now part of Howley Hall Golf Club (although note that Howley Hall Farm was de-listed c.1986 because of nature of recent alterations). This May have been preceded by an even earlier structure - there is a reference of 1293 to Old Howley Hall in the Wakefield Court Rolls. In 1472/3 John Asheton, knight, petitioned regarding damage to the manor of 'Holley' in Morley as result of assault. There is little doubting the antiquity of a 'Howley Hall' and farm cottages. John de Heton was living at 'Howley Hall' in October 1315, when he punched, kicked and then 'bruised with his foot the face of Alice of Scardby' at Lee Fair. There is also evidence that Oliver and Isabella Mirfield were living there (i.e. in what we know as our Clubhouse) in 1470, with their son William. The Mirfield family held the seat for several generations, until the arrival of Sir John Savile in 1585, when he began the building of the magnificent **Howley Hall** some 200 yards or so to the south east of the Mirfield mansion (see **HLC\_PK 11859 and 11911** below).

The Mirfield house (the clubhouse) remained substantially unchanged, it is believed, for many years, though there is evidence to suggest that the existing buildings were re-worked or rebuilt at the same time as the completion of Savile's Howley hall at the close of the 16th century, as befitting the Chief Bailiff of the Savile estate. Sometime between 1800 and 1886, the owners of what had become an alehouse over the previous hundred years decided, for reasons not yet clear, to remove the third storey of the main house and lower the roof, as we see it today.

In 1900 the house came into the tenancy of the Howley Hall Golf Club, but it was not until 1924 that the Club bought the property and the land. Even as late as 1950, the house remained much as it must have looked in 1600 – a two or three-celled wealthy yeoman's property with mullioned windows, lead casements, centre hall, parlours and service area to the rear. The lower building behind the main hall also suggests a construction date at the beginning of the 17th century. In 1951 extensive re-allocation of space was effected at a cost of £850; paid for by gift and loan from members. The new arrangement provided for a gentlemen's snug, new locker rooms, a mixed lounge and toilet upstairs where the pro's shop was, with 'WC's and other conveniences made in the old cottage. A whole new frontage was added in 1963/4. Much of the stonework removed during the alteration was used to provide bases for new tees and the Savile coat-of-arms from above the central doorway disappeared at this time. Within a few more years, an additional extension provided extra space for the lounge and dining room and in 1984 further significant changes were made when it was realised that the 1963/4 frontage did not suit. It was not until the end of

the 20th century that further radical plans were unveiled to tear out the Club's old interior and replace most of it with a larger, purpose built construction as we see it today, in 2004. In every sense, the Club now enjoys the appearance and facilities of a modern clubhouse in keeping with the period.

Though Morley gave its name to the Wapentake, it does not itself seem to have been a large or important settlement in the medieval period. The '*ley*' element in its name indicates cleared land in a woodland setting; and though we have no information as to the location of its settlement and arable fields in that period, the general pattern recorded in the earliest detailed map - an estate plan of the early 18th century - gives us a layout which is probably not much different from that of medieval times. The town's settlement form reflects elements of the medieval village. The grain of the strip field system informs the 19th century grid-form layout of the suburbs.

There were three elements to the settlement - to the north was a scatter of settlement around the area of common land called Morley Bottoms. At the southern end was a second scatter of farmsteads around a 'green' or 'common' in the Town End and Low Town area. Between these was Middle Thorp (now Queen Street, renamed as late as 1867), a series of farmsteads standing in two lines of crofts running between Morley Bottoms and Town End.

There would have been more continuous lines of buildings and crofts in Middle Thorpe than are shown on the 18th-century map: it was drawn to record only the property of the lord of the manor; freehold properties are largely left blank. Nevertheless, a combination of this map (which shows the wider pattern of fields and commons as well as the settlement area) and antiquarian records of Morley provides a basis for analysing the development of the settlement plan and field systems. It is probable that the earliest settlement element was that occupying the hills around Morley Bottoms common. This was the location of the medieval chapel, on the site of the present St Mary's; and though the building which preceded the present chapel was evidently a 15th or 16th century structure, its demolition in 1875 revealed pieces of Norman architectural stonework built into its walls. These indicate that the chapel - a subordinate chapel in Batley parish - stood here from at least the 12th century. Also adjoining this common in the early 18th century were two large houses: Morley House and Morley Hall. It is possible that one or other stood on the site of a major medieval homestead; or indeed that the chapel on Troy Hill was originally attached to a manorial homestead.



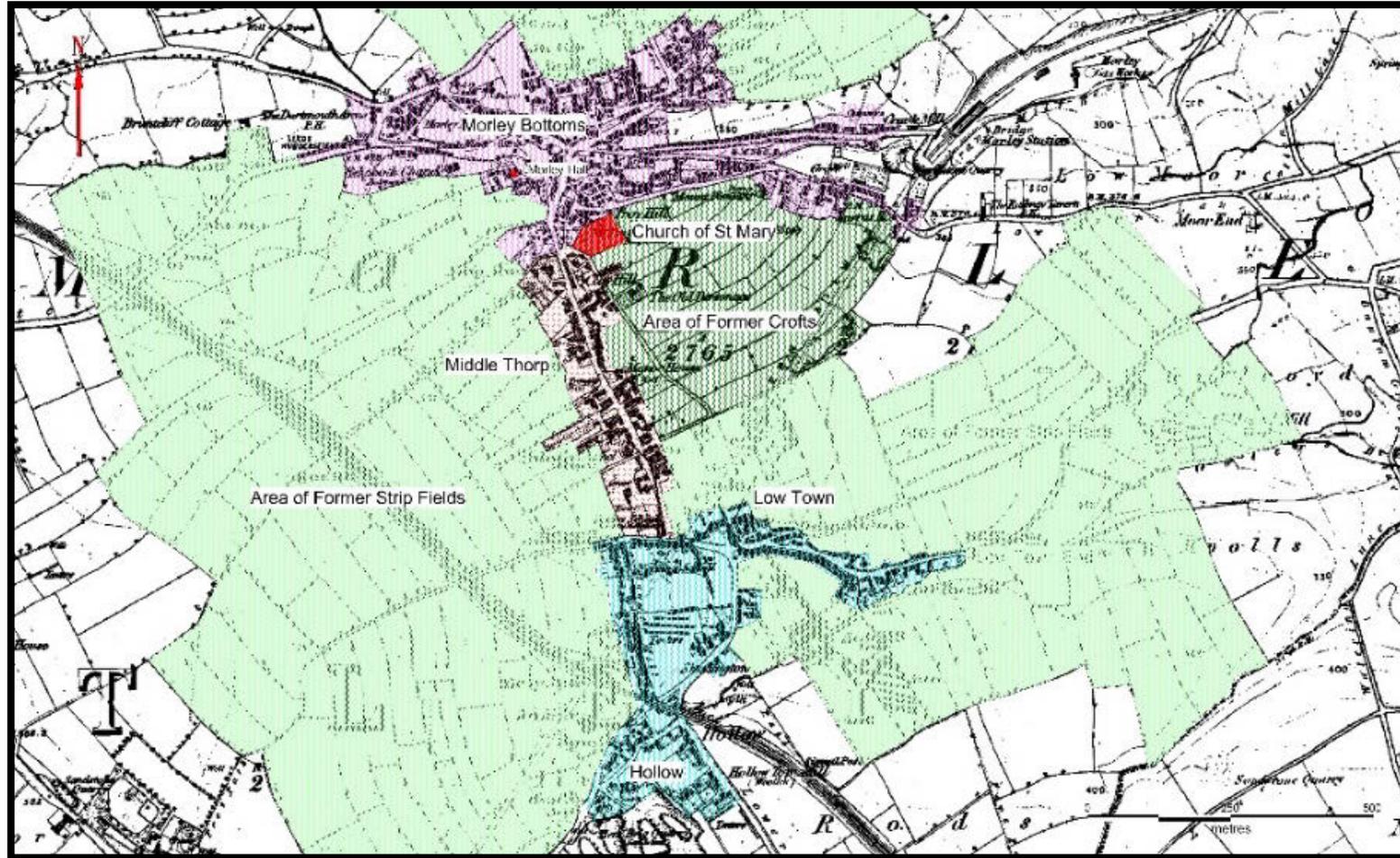


Figure 360. Morley medieval core showing associated field systems on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6" OS mapping © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

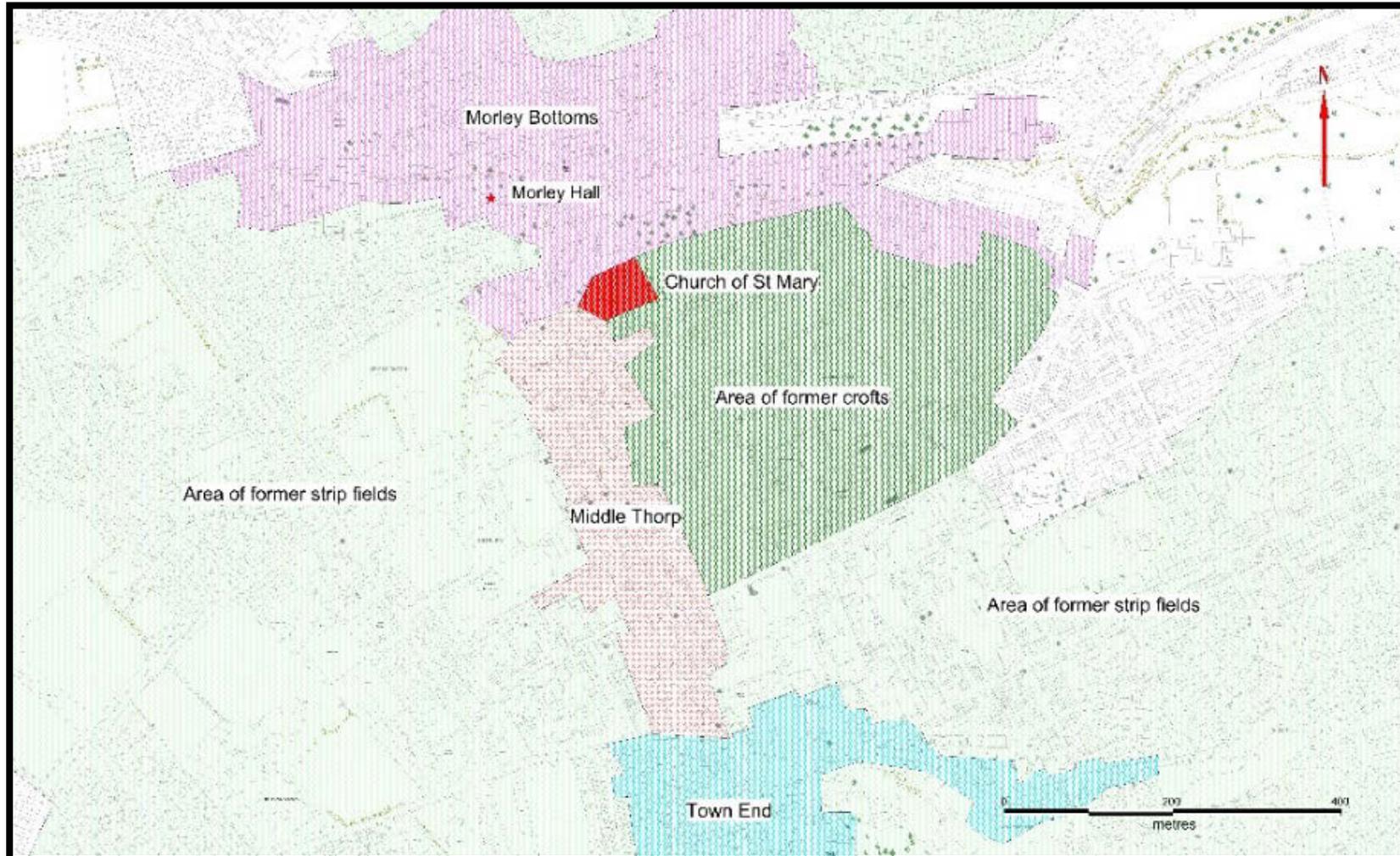


Figure 361. Morley medieval core town divisions and location of the medieval church

The Town End and Low Town settlement may be an early peasant settlement, with its original parcels of long, intermixed arable strips still fossilised in the 18th century as long, thin fields: Townend Croft, New Close and the Haughs among them. The main settlement development in the medieval period seems, however, to have been the creation and growth of Middle Thorp: a series of crofts running in lines either side of the trackway between Morley Bottoms and Town End. The properties on the east side of the track were further defined by a back lane on their east side. They included a house known as the Manor House from at least the 17th century, possibly the site of a medieval manorial or freehold homestead. East of the back lane was a unit or 'furlong' of medieval arable strips again fossilised, in parcels, on the 18th-century map as long, thin parallel fields with sinuous boundaries. In places strips have been fossilised by this development, such as at Zoar Street and the adjacent allotments.

West of the trackway was another row of buildings and crofts. These crofts had no back lane. Indeed, the way in which the east-west boundaries between the crofts continue westwards as field boundaries suggests that this half of Middle Thorp may have been created on top of the ends of arable strips. They may mark a stage of development later in date than the properties on the east side.

Though only one of the buildings shown on the 18th-century estate map (Morley Hall) still survives, a comparison of this map with that of a map of 1863 and with the modern large-scale map shows very clearly how the pattern of medieval trackways and fields has provided an enduring framework for Morley's later development. The main routeway through Middle Thorp has become Church Street; the back land has become Commercial Street, and the orientation of property boundaries within (and beyond) the town centre still reflects the layout of the medieval arable strips. The commercial and industrial centre of 19th-century Morley was shaped in considerable detail by the agricultural settlement of medieval times.

### **The Post Medieval Period**

We cannot characterise Morley's social, political and religious tendencies in the medieval period, but we do know that the advent of Puritan doctrine in the late 16th and early 17th centuries had an enormous impact on the community there. It became one of the most important centres of republicanism and non-conformity in a region where such sentiments were widespread. Before the Civil War its chapel was served by a noted Puritan minister, Samuel Wales. During the Civil War, Morley and surrounding townships supplied a number of prominent officers for the parliamentary forces: Captain Thomas Oates who lived at the Manor House in Morley; Corporal Crowther who served under Cromwell and had a house on

Banks Hill; and Major Joshua Greathead of Gildersome, who fought against the Royalists at the battle of Adwalton Moor. During the Commonwealth, in 1650, Thomas Savile, Earl of Sussex and a leading republican whose residence was Howley Hall, granted a 500 year lease on Morley chapel to a group of Presbyterian trustees, including Thomas Oates and Joshua Greathead. It was served by Presbyterian ministers until the Restoration, when it came back into the hands of the established church. During the Commonwealth the chapel's chancel had been used as a school, and in 1663 its schoolmaster was Thomas Oates. In that year, however, Oates, Crowther and others were implicated in the Farnley Wood Plot, an intended rising provoked by Charles II's Act of Uniformity.

Though the plot was a complete failure, Morley continued to be dominated by religious non-conformity during the centuries of industrialisation. By the end of the 17th century, the Presbyterians had regained the chapel from the established church. In the mid-18th century, over half the 259 families in Morley were said to be Presbyterians, with a further 50 or more families who were Independents, Methodists and Anabaptists. According to figures given by Scatcherd, the local historian, this dominance seems to have greatly increased by the 1820s.

The **Manor House, Queen Street (site, see HLC\_PK 43)**. The Manor House is marked on the c.1706 tithe map of Morley and the 1st edition OS map of 1851 but has since been demolished. The date of its construction is unknown though was possible early 17th century (also possibly the site of a medieval manorial or freehold homestead). At that time Queen Street was named Middlethorpe and was a street of houses, this being one of the least imposing of them. The Lords of the Manor had no use for it and one of its early occupants was Captain Thomas Oates, one of the leaders of the Farnley Wood Plot of 1663. A century later it was occupied by Isaac Smithies, owner of a Drysalting business, whose daughter Grace married Daniel Salt. Their son Titus (later founder of the model textile village of Saltaire) was born at the Manor House in 1803. After the Salts left, the house was sold from the Dartmouth Estate and from 1866 was occupied by a series of doctors - Drs. Ellis, Steele, Burgin and Wigoder before being bought by Morley Industrial Co-operative Society, who had it demolished in the 1930s to make way for their new Emporium.

One of the town's landmarks was Howley Hall. Built in 1590 by Sir John Savile, Howley Hall was one of the largest buildings in West Yorkshire. In 1626 Leeds was granted a charter for the city and Sir John Savile became Mayor. The owls from his family coat of arms are now incorporated in the Leeds coat of arms. With famous connections to the civil war, Howley Hall was demolished in 1730 and the site now hosts a golf course.

**Morley House (site, see HLC\_PK 14).** A Georgian House which was demolished in 1935. This was the ancestral home of the Scatcherd Family, built around 1680 (later modified in the Georgian period). This large three-storey House, it had standard Palladian features; a first floor Venetian window and a lunette above.



Figure 362. Howley Hall. Recent photograph of the ruins (© Dave Wheldrake) and an undated engraving (© Leeds Library and Information Services)

**Howley Hall (site, see HLC\_PK 11859 and 11911. Scheduled Monument UID 29897).** Despite its part destruction in the early 19th century, is a fine example of an Elizabethan country house. The upstanding remains and surviving earthworks clearly show the layout and many structural details of the building itself. The surviving documentary sources record its historical importance, architectural detail and its titled and prestigious families. The rare survival of the garden earthworks are equally important providing evidence of formal gardens, orchards and kitchen gardens, as much symbols of status and fashion as the house itself. A c.323ha park is also recorded on Thomas Jefferys' map of 1775 as

associated with Howley Hall. The boundary of the park can be seen on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1852 (encompassing and comprising **HLC\_PK 11835, 11844, 11845, 11846, 11847, 11848, 11849, 11850, 11851, 11852, 11853, 11854, 11855, 11856, 11857, 11858, 11860, 11861, 11862, 11863, 11864, 11865, 11893, 11893, 11894, 11895, 11896, 11907, 11908, 11909, 11913, 11958, 11981, 11983, 11984, 33282, 33283, 33284, 33285, 33286, 33287, 33288, 33289, 33296, 33297, 33299, 33300, 33302, 33303, 33307, 33311, 33314, 42557, 42558, 42559, 42561, 42562, 42563, 42579, 42580, 42581, 42585 and 42591**). This is also possibly an area of park associated with earlier, **Medieval Old Hall (site, see HLC\_PK 11910; WYHER PRN 3793)**. A substantial portion of perimeter is preserved in field boundaries; these areas should be checked for possible remains of park pale.

The monument includes the ruins and below ground remains of Howley Hall and the earthwork remains of its associated gardens. Howley Hall is a 16th century country house situated approximately 3km south west of Morley and 2km north east of Batley. The house and gardens occupy a fairly level spur, on a severe south west facing sandstone escarpment edge. The house is located towards the east end of the spur, with the principal axis running parallel to the line of the escarpment. This position would have provided the occupants of the house with outstanding views across the Calder Valley, and the Hall would have been visible from the villages and towns in the valley below. Howley Hall and its gardens were designed with symmetry in both plan and elevation in mind. This architectural fashion was characteristic of Elizabethan country houses.

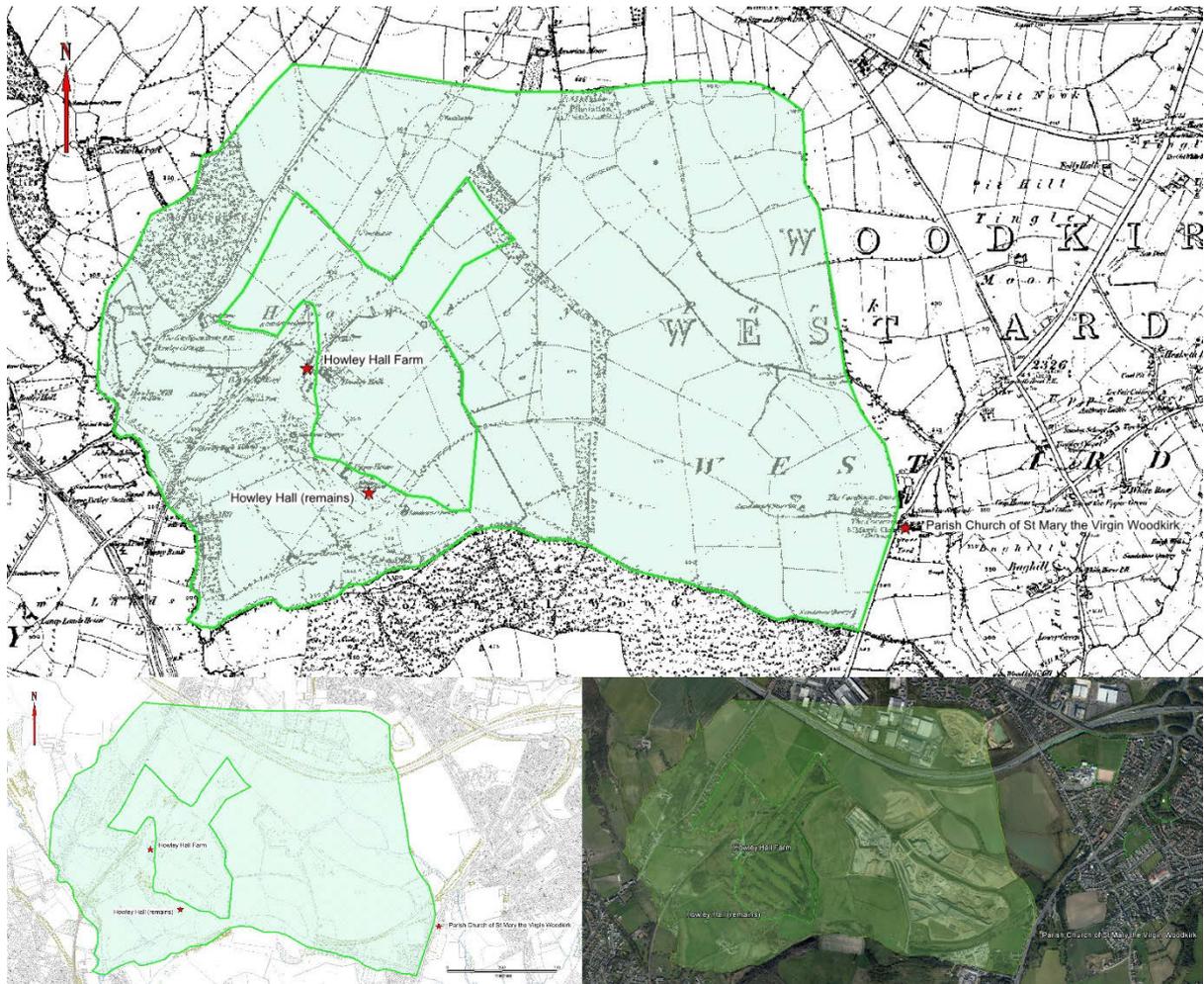


Figure 363. Howley Hall and Park depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1854 and on modern aerial photography (Google Earth). The outer boundary denotes the parkland, surviving as field boundaries and woodland edge. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

The main house was square in plan, and based around an open courtyard with passages leading from the inner court to three entrances on the north, west and south sides. The earthworks which represent the site of the house today stand to a height of about 2.5m and indicate that the house was approximately 56m square based around a central courtyard 25m square. Projecting corners are also evident. Entrances in the west and north ranges (about 7m wide) would have provided access into the central courtyard. The principal entrance in the west range projects from the facade and aligns exactly on the remains of the gatehouse situated approximately 75m to the west. There is no evidence from the visible earthworks of any ground level access to the courtyard from the other ranges. The most immediately obvious remnant of the house is the standing fabric at the east of the south range, although numerous wall lines and cellars do survive elsewhere, particularly along the

east range. Along the west range a cant in the wall line of the exterior facade, exaggerated by a bulge in the earthworks centrally between the passageway and the northwest corner, marks the probable site of a projecting window bay. The remains of the gatehouse to the west are visible as a rectangular mound. The gatehouse was rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 9m north to south by 6.5m, with a central passageway. To the west of the gatehouse, a flat compartment measuring 55m north to south by 30m forms a forecourt. Centrally placed along the west side of the forecourt is a sloping break which marks the site of steps which lead up from the forecourt to a well-defined, raised rectangular level area measuring 52m north to south by 64m. This is the site of a bowling green which is marked on a plan dated to 1735 and indicated on the Tithe Award of 1843. Massive scarps to the south side, which raise the bowling green above the surrounding land surface indicate that much landscaping was necessary to achieve the continuity of level and symmetry. Sections of a slightly raised terrace 5m in width are evident around the periphery. The bowling green is raised 1.5m above the level of the forecourt. At the northwest corner of the forecourt a break about 3.5m wide with banks on either side curves away to the north at the same ground level as the forecourt. This is the remains of the original carriage approach to the forecourt and can be traced away to the west for some 100m on an alignment parallel to the main axis of the site. Between the gatehouse and the western facade of the hall are the remains of a farm buildings depicted on the 1894 Ordnance Survey. The farm buildings survive as an earthwork measuring 56m square. Despite these late features it is still possible to see earlier earthworks which indicate a north-south division of this area into two exact halves, with the east section displaying evidence of a central slightly raised drive 6m wide between the gatehouse and the main entrance to the hall. Fronting the west facade of the house are three stepped terraces each approximately 0.3m high, fronted at the south by a raised rectangular area. These have been degraded by turf cutting, but are possibly the remains of formal flowerbeds outside the main entrance to the hall. The order and symmetry of layout of these enclosed areas, which mirror the size and layout of the house itself at 56m square is clearly demonstrated in this area. Adjoined to the east range of the house are the well preserved remains of a walled privy garden exactly 40m square which is set well below the level of a flat terrace which fronts this side. To maintain a level for this garden the ground at the east appears to have been raised above the natural ground surface. Within the garden a few low earthworks survive to indicate the presence of a square slightly raised terrace or path around an area containing a well-defined centrally placed depression, possibly the site of a small pond. To the south of the house further earthwork enclosures appear to have been originally walled, the largest directly south of the house repeats the 56m square layout. There are traces of terraces or pathways parallel to the main axis of the site within these enclosures. There is also evidence of some attempt at landscaping and levelling along the

escarpment top on this south side. To the north of the house are three, large, raised parallel garden earthwork terraces defining two rectangular sunken compartments of equal size 40m wide by 86m long. Although laid out in relation to the house these terraces sit slightly skewed to the principal alignment of the site. Each of these terraces is different. The westernmost measures 9.5m wide by 0.7m high, is flat and terraced into a slight east facing slope. An embanked section, 0.6m high along its west edge at the north end, probably represents the remains of a walled feature. The central terrace, 9m wide and 1m high, has a more rounded profile and is directly aligned with a passageway through the north range of the house. The easternmost terrace is the most substantial of the three, being 15m wide and 1.3m high with a broad, flat top 11m in width. All three terraces were probably walled and constituted a system of level walking terraces overlooking gardens below. They were connected by a common terrace which abuts the north side of the house. Both the westernmost and easternmost terraces appear to have extended further north than the central one, where they appear to be truncated by the planting of trees. There is a close correlation between the layout of the earthworks and a plan of the garden dating to 1735, suggesting the compartments directly north of the house represent the parlour garden named on the plan. The enclosure to the east can be identified as the orchard. The north edge of these terraces was marked by a wall which ran parallel to the main alignment of the house and forecourt. This is now evident as a shallow trench like depression 1m wide resulting from the later robbing out of the stone.



Figure 364.  
Aerial  
photograph of  
Howley Hall  
Golf Club ©  
English  
Heritage

It is suggested that Howley Hall was built in the latter part of the 16th century probably between 1585 and 1590 and became one of the finest country houses of the Elizabethan period in Yorkshire. It was commissioned by and became the residence of Sir John Savile, subsequently first alderman of Leeds and an influential courtier and politician. Later additions to Howley Hall are also suggested between 1646 and 1661. The architectural style employed on Howley Hall has been likened to that exhibited on houses designed by the great Elizabethan architect, Robert Smythson although it is suggested that a local architect Abraham Ackroyd, may have been the designer. It is reputed that Inigo Jones had an involvement here although this has little foundation. Sir Thomas Savile, Sir John's son, inherited the estate in 1630. At the outbreak of civil war in 1641 Sir Thomas displayed conflicting allegiance sometimes supporting Charles I and at other times refusing support. Nevertheless Charles made him Earl of Sussex in 1642. Sir John Savile of Lupset, a relative of the Earl took possession of the hall on behalf of the Parliamentary army. In May 1643 a meeting took place at Howley between the leaders of the Parliamentary forces, the result of which was a successful attack on Wakefield on 16th May 1643. In response the Earl of Newcastle, leader of the Royalist troops in the north, set out from Wakefield the following month with 10,000 or so men intent upon laying siege at Bradford. To ensure the Howley garrison did not spring an attack from the rear, the Royalist army laid siege to Howley. The hall was battered for several days and Sir John Savile was forced to surrender. Little damage was done to the fabric of the building during the siege. It was from Howley that Royalists set out to meet the parliamentary army under Lord Fairfax at Adwalton. This major battle of the Civil War, 30th June 1643, resulted in the defeat of the Parliamentary army and ensured the supremacy of the Royalists in this region. Thomas Savile eventually defected to the Parliamentary side and following prison sentences in Newark, Oxford and the Tower of London retired from political life. After 1646 he spent some time at Howley dying in about 1661. He was succeeded by his son James who himself died in 1671, leaving his sister Frances as heiress. In 1668 Frances married Lord Brudenell, the heir to the Earl of Cardigan. Howley remained in the possession of the Brudenell family for 250 years. Lord and Lady Brudenell may have lived at the house but by 1711 the hall was deteriorating rapidly and local people began taking stonework and furnishings. Houses at Batley, Birstall, Wakefield and Bradford are known to have been built with stone from Howley. It is known that substantial dismantling had been occurring since 1719 as accounts relating to the building of the Old Presbyterian Chapel in Bradford list numerous payments for removal of items of standing fabric from Howley for reuse in this building. Some of the oak panelling was transferred to the Chief Bailiffs house (now the Golf Club House) whilst other pieces were taken to Thorpe Hall, Thorpe-on-the-hill, Near Middleton Leeds. It would appear that the house was unoccupied by this time and its decline as a grand residence may have been

underway from a much earlier date possibly after the death of James Savile in 1671 when the house was occupied by three tenant families. Sometime between 1717 and 1730 Christopher Hodgson, an agent for the Earl of Cardigan, suggested the destruction of the house to eliminate the high costs of maintenance. The hall was blown up with gunpowder leaving only a few corner fragments. During the 18th and 19th centuries the gatehouse became a refreshment room and survived into the 1920s. The few drawings of the hall which exist indicate a symmetrical exterior comprising two storeys with a projecting three storey tower at each corner, canted bays and a central pavilion which appears to possess orders of coupled pilasters (rectangular columns) on each storey. The exterior had many windows and was crowned with crenellations and a number of domes on the roof. It was an impressive building set within an outstanding landscape. In the 1672 Hearth Tax returns Howley Hall possessed 44 hearths which gives some idea of its status. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling, these are modern trackway and footpath surfaces, golf bunkers, flags and tees; although the ground beneath these features is included.



Figure 365. The Scatcherd Mausoleum and a 17th Century Grave-slab in St Mary's Churchyard (© Tim Green [www.flickr.com/photos/atoach/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/atoach/))

The Grade II listed 17th century Scatcherd Mausoleum in St Mary's churchyard is the oldest surviving religious building in the conservation area. The churchyard also contains the finest collection of 17th century carved grave-slabs and table-tombs in the county and an important group of listed 18th century memorials.

Another notable landowner was Lord Dartmouth. In 1706 he bought the Manor of Morley from the Savile Family. The Dartmouth family provided land and finance for Dartmouth Park, the rugby and cricket grounds and other places for local people.

### **17th and 18th Century Development**

From the 16th century the production of handloom woven cloth formed a staple of the area's economy and by the 18th century Morley had already established itself as an important centre of the woollen industry. For the majority of the 18th century the wool trade continued to be organised on a domestic scale with spinning and weaving carried out in the home. Middle-men, known as clothiers, controlled the system, providing raw materials to the spinners and weavers and selling the finished product at local markets such as Leeds.

A number of surviving buildings provide evidence of this domestic industry including the Grade II listed 10 Wesley Street, a late 18th century 3-storey weavers cottage combining accommodation with an integral upper floor workshop lit by large windows. Other similar properties survive at Hunger Hill.

By the end of the 18th century the impact of the industrial revolution was beginning to change Morley. Initially mills were developed to service the domestic producers by carrying out specific parts of the production process, typically scribbling - preparation of the raw wool prior to spinning, and fulling – a finishing process where the nap of the cloth was raised by agitation of the surface, often using teasels. There was a windmill powered scribbling mill near the top of Chapel Hill and a horse powered mill in Town End. Dye houses, also known as lead houses, formed another centralised facility for the domestic cloth industry. The site of one of the most important dye houses known as 'The Leadus' was in Brunswick Street on the site of Victoria Mills. These early mills were often located close to a good water supply in the valleys of Morley's two becks, Valley Stream to the north and Owler's Beck to the south.

The development of Crank Mill in 1790 can be seen as the start of the settlement's transformation into an industrialised textile town. Built on the Valley Stream on the edge of Low Common to the east of Morley Bottoms, Crank Mill was the town's first steam powered textile mill and is thought to be one of the earliest purpose-built steam-powered woollen mills in the county. It was developed by Lord Dartmouth for a group of local clothiers, and initially functioning as a fulling and scribbling mill.

The centralisation and mechanisation of the early mills was a success and led to the wholesale industrialisation of textile production and the advent of the factory system. Rods

Mill, developed in 1799 on Owler's Beck at Low Town End, was the first mill in Morley designed to carry out the process of cloth production from start to finish.

## **Residential Development**

### *Vernacular Survival*

A group of plainly detailed buildings make a significant contribution to the built environment of the town. This group comprises some early survivals from the pre-industrial and early-industrial settlement including a number of 17th, 18th and early 19th century buildings that have a restrained, plain architectural character, distinctly different from the elaborate ornamentation of the High Victorian and Edwardian properties. Key characteristics of this group are the quality of the stonework, generally regular shaped, faced and coursed sandstone, the simple detailing featuring monolithic stone lintels, jambs and sills to windows and doors and the distinctive proportions of design. Roofs are originally of stone slate adding a robustness and texture and an emphasis on the quality of materials. Buildings including Morley Hall, Cross Hall, the 'double-decker' houses at 1-9 Station Road and a number of surviving unlisted 18th century buildings on Hunger Hill are typical examples of this architectural group.

**Morley Hall (HLC\_PK 99)** originated as a three-room plan house with hall, cross-wing and gable-entry doorway. The building was extensively altered during the 19th century but 17th century elements survive. This stone mansion was built in 1683 by Thomas Dawson, a local textile manufacturer. It has a fine vantage but Norrison Scatcherd who lived in the bigger Georgian Morley House claimed that it was badly planned. Clearly there was rivalry between the families, although the last Morley Scatcherd, Oliver, lived there until his death in 1905. In 1917, it was bought by Sir Charles Scarth and given to the town for use as a Maternity Hospital, with gardens to the south forming Scarth Gardens (see HLC\_PK 98 above). This facility closed in 1972. Now, it is a listed building and a private residence.

A number of 18th century buildings survive including a pair of listed weavers cottages at 10 Wesley Street (c.1790), the rare survival of a low-lying stone slate roofed farmhouse of 1766 at High Street, and an important group of early workers housing and weavers cottages on Hunger Hill including the Sportsman Inn.



Figure 366. Weavers' cottages, 10 Wesley Street, Morley (WYHLC Project)

**10 Wesley Street (HLC\_PK 46040)** Grade II Listed Former row of two shops, back-to-back with a pair of weaver's cottages with textile warehouse/manufactory occupying the upper floors. Smooth faced sandstone of regular size and courses, stone slate roof. Three storeys. Three bay south front: first two bays original 1790's build of two storeys as defined by ashlar quions; raised another storey c.1810 and another bay added - this breaks forward slightly and has quioned angle.

Other early survivals include the gentry houses of Yew Tree Cottage and Swindon House, 78 & 80 Bank Street and Cross Hall, Bruntcliffe Road that date to the mid and late 17th century respectively. There are also a number of interesting agricultural survivals such as the listed farmhouse of 1766 at 37 High Street, Manor House Farmhouse in Churwell, and an unlisted Street Farm on Bruntcliffe Road (HLC\_PK 26172).

**Yew Tree Cottage and Swindon House (HLC\_PK 46107).** Grade II Listed house, now in 2 occupations. Probably mid-late 17th century, with mid-19th century added cell to rear. Large dressed stone faced in rough-cast to front, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Attached to front is 20th century plaque inscribed: "YEW TREE HOUSE BUILT ABOUT 1650 BY RICHARD HUNTINGTON. LATER THE RESIDENCE OF DOROTHY WALLER DAUGHTER OF

EDMUND WALLER, THE RESTORATION WET, SHE DIED 18th JANUARY, 1717." The house also of Corporal Crowther executed after the Farnley Wood Plot of 1663.

**Croft House, Rods Mill Lane (HLC\_PK 35245)** Grade II Listed house and attached cottage, now offices. Cottage late 18th century, house probably early 19th century. Hammer-dressed stone, felt roof to house, stone slate roof to cottage. 2-storey front, cottage 3 storeys to rear. House, has 5-bay symmetrical facade.

**Cross Hall House (HLC\_PK 45395).** Grade II Listed house, now two dwellings. Late 17th century, with additions c.1770 and c.1830, porch added c.1900 and late 20th century alterations. Coursed stone and ashlar with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roofs. Various stone stacks. 2 storey. Main south front has 4 window early 19th century wing to left. This house was purchased by Mary Bosanquet in 1770, who set up an orphanage here, and moved on when she married the Rev John W Fletcher in 1782. She accommodated John Wesley here in 1770 and 1775.

**Nos 1-9 Station Road and Nos 2-6 Chapel Hill (within HLC\_PK 96).** Grade II Listed group of 9 double-decker houses, built c.1800. 2 builds. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roofs. 3 storeys to Station Road, 2 storeys to Chapel Hill (rear). Station Road elevation has 6 bays. 1st bay canted following road alignment. Each bay has doorway with tie-stone jambs and overlapping lintels all blocked. These buildings comprise two dwellings one above the other. Of similar style and date to Crank Mills (**HLC\_PK 88 and 89**) nearby. Access is provided to the lower property at the down-slope side of the building and to the upper property from the up-slope side.

**No 37 High Street (within HLC\_PK 46024).** Grade II Listed House. Initialled and dated "C W M 1766". Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Ashlar quoins. 2-cell, direct-entry plan.



Figure 367. The Sportsman Inn (within HLC\_PK 35263). A converted row of 18th century weaver's workshop houses (photo © [whatpub.com/img/LEE/332/sportsman-morley/298/224/14575](https://www.whatpub.com/img/LEE/332/sportsman-morley/298/224/14575)).

**Manor House Farmhouse (HLC\_PK 183).** A Grade II Listed house. Late 18th century. Red/brown brick, English garden wall bond, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. 2-cell plan double-depth. 5-bay symmetrical facade. Left-hand return rendered, formerly adjoined an early 17th century cottage now demolished.

**Street Farm (HLC\_PK 26172).** Farmhouse and outbuildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854 and probably dating to the early to mid-19th century. Unlisted

## **Industrial Development**

*Late 18th Century Textile Mills*

**Cotton Mill (site, within HLC\_PK 1366).** Located in the vicinity of White Rose Centre, beyond Valley Road. Application made to Lord Dartmouth in 1785 to build scribbling mill by John Webster. Still working in 1861. Depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping (at NGR 427897 428659). Converted into a house when manufacture ceased. Depicted as a



house on the Ordnance Survey 2nd and 3rd Edition maps of 1894 and 1908 ('Cotton Mill House' on the 1908 mapping). Demolished sometime in the 1920s-30s.

Figure 368. Crank Mills, Morley (© Copyright Humphrey Bolton and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence) [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/)

1903139

**Crank Mills, Station Road (HLC\_PK 88 and 89).** Grade II Listed former mill. Built c.1792 by Lord Dartmouth for the Websters for scribbling and carding services. First steam mill in Yorkshire. Mill chimney blown down on 3rd January 1823. Closed in 1979. Of two builds, constructed of thin coursed hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. Of 3 storeys. Complex consists of a 7-bay original (18th century) building with taller three bays added to left. All windows have plain-stone surrounds with deep lintels and slightly projecting sills. The fourth bay has taking-in door to first-floor. Eighth and ninth bays have taller windows to first floor the lintels being raised. All have small-pane glazing. Attached to right former engine house with lean-to roof. This has tall full height window with semicircular arch, impost and keystone. Rear has taking-in doors to second bay and similar windows to front. Left-hand return has four bays of similar windows with taking-in door to first floor of second bay and smaller window set in gable. Early 19th-century woollen mill. Probably not the earliest West Yorkshire mill to have employed a rotative steam engine, but certainly one of the earliest known. Well-preserved example of a late 18th century mill, although the original engine arrangement (external to the gable-end of the mill) was replaced with a more conventional beam engine house in the late 19th century. Buildings appear reasonably intact, occupied by joinery/ furniture business (Gomersall, 1995). Plaque attached to front records that this was the first steam-driven Woollen mill in West Yorkshire. The mill was also visited by Colum

Giles and Ian Goodhall in 1987 as part of the RCHME's survey of Yorkshire Textile Mills (subsequent publication published in 1992). For further details, a copy of their report (as well the associated paper archive) is on file at West Yorkshire HER.



Figure 369. Crank Mills, Morley [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1903145](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1903145) (© Copyright Humphrey Bolton and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence)

**Rods Mill, Rods Mill Lane (HLC\_PK 35226).** It was a textile factory from the late 1700s to the 1930s. The second steam-driven mill in the town. Destroyed by fire on 4th January 1802, and again on 14th April 1824. Another serious fire in 1889. Taken over by Harry Hardy in the 1930s for use as a chemical and fertiliser manufacturer and fumigation service supplier. The **Croft House (see HLC\_PK 35245)** built by Isaac Crowther next to the mill still stands. Rentokil were the last company to use the site after Harry Hardy. Very little of former mill remains, with majority of buildings here established in the later 1980s; now an industrial estate established between 1987 and 1995.

**Lane Side Mill, Victoria Road, Churwell (site, HLC\_PK 105 and 127).** Originally comprised a central mill building enclosed by two L-shaped ranges, one of which had been

demolished by the time of the English Heritage survey in 1987. The two mill buildings that were left (a southwest range and a north and west range) were being used as workshops and storage in various occupancies at this time (see WYHER PRN 8840 and 8841). Both of these buildings were Listed separately (Listed Building Reference: 433976 and 43977), but were both delisted on 12th November 1999. These buildings have now been demolished and the area has been redeveloped. Now a modern housing development.

Prior to its demolition, the southwest range was built of coursed squared sandstone, with a stone slate roof. It was three storeys high and was of ten bays, with the eastern bay recessed on both sides of the range and the western bay having full-height projection under a cat-slide roof on the south side. In the east bay to the south side was the original wide doorway with a monolithic lintel. This mill is recorded as having been built in 1798 and rebuilt 1803. The north and west range was an L-shaped building, mainly of early 19th century date, incorporating late 18th century work. It was of coursed squared sandstone, with slate roofs and some pantiles. It was three storeys high, with a nine-bay north range, and an east range of two plus five bays that was of two separate builds. The west side of the east range had a squat door with a massive lintel and jamb stones.

It became Morley's 3rd steam-driven mill, established in 1829 by George Crowther; it remained in the family for about 40 years before it was taken over by Charles Scarth who expanded to make it the biggest mill in the area. Closed for textiles in the 1930s and taken over by Japa Paper products for next 40 years.

### **19th Century Development**

During the 19th century Morley was transformed from a large village with a population of 2,108 at the 1801 census, into an industrial mill town with a population of 21,623 in 1901. This remarkable metamorphosis changed the settlement beyond recognition and its legacy continues to define Morley's character today. The industrialisation of the textile industry led to the town's population figures exploding with the arrival of a rapidly expanding workforce. Between 1801 and 1851 the population doubled from 2,108 to 4,821. The mid-19th century arrival of the railways saw the pace of change accelerate further with the main period of mill construction taking place between 1860 and 1870. In 1851 the town had six mills but by the end of the century there were about forty mills in the township, with over half of these within the town centre. The accompanying population increase was unprecedented doubling between 1851 and 1871 (4,821 to 9,607), and again between 1871 and 1891 (9,607-18,725). Morley formed part of the Dewsbury- Ossett-Morley triangle that specialised in the production of recovered wool goods. Rags were ground down, blended with new wool and

rewoven producing low grade woollen products known as shoddy or mungo generally used for thick coatings, blankets and cheap heavy cloth.

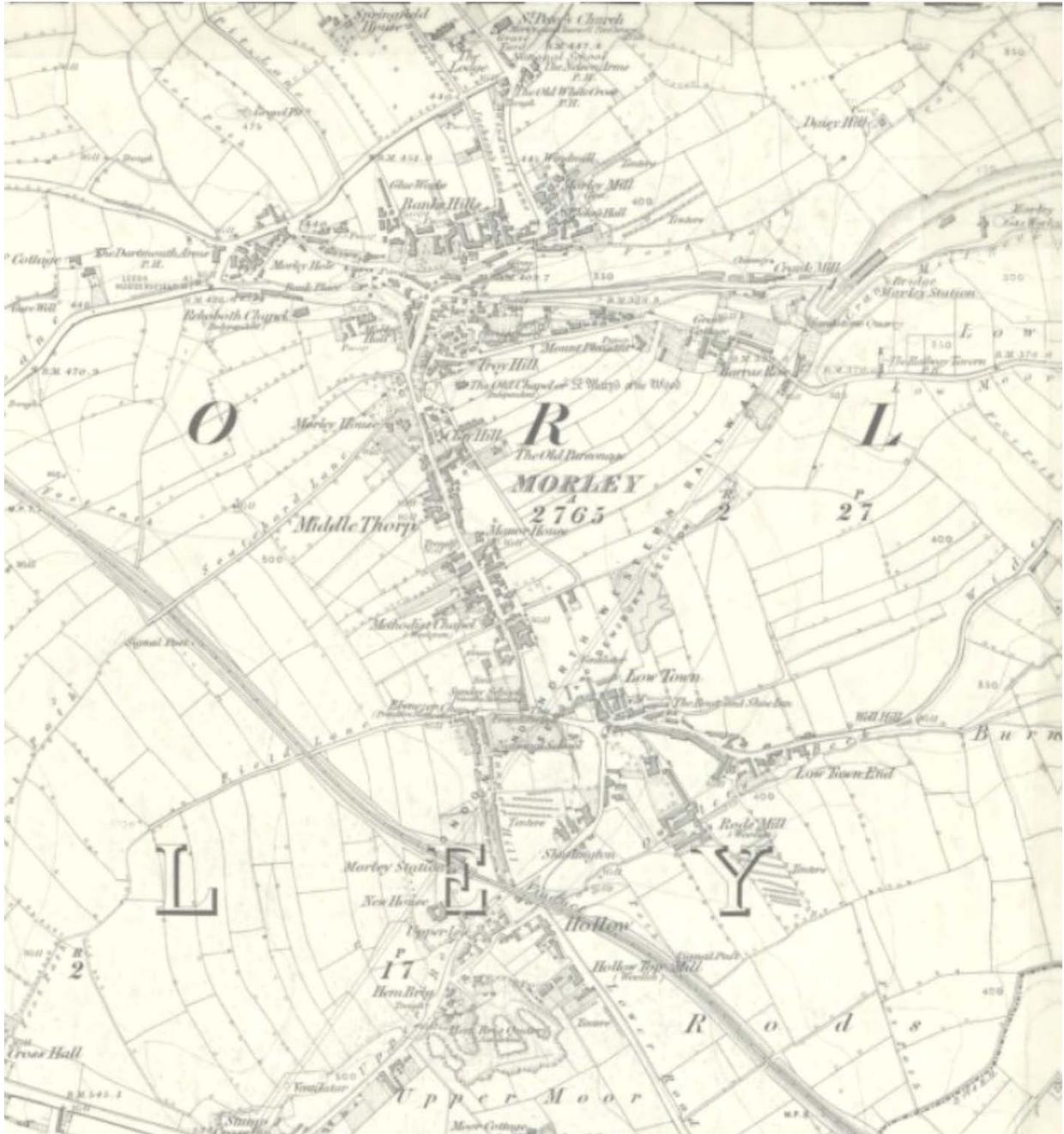


Figure 370. Morley and vicinity on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1852 © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1852 shows the first stages of the transformation of the town. The medieval pattern of Morley Bottoms, Middle Thorp and Low Town is still apparent, surrounded by the strip field system, but also depicted are the first of the industrial

woollen mills – Hollow Top Mill, Rods Mill, Morley Mill and Crank Mill - with nearby fields full of tenter frames for the drying and blocking of the cloth. The mill complexes changed the face of the settlement. Their large scale was unprecedented and their tall chimneys transformed the skyline. Warehouses were built to store the raw materials and finished goods, with rag warehouses becoming a particular feature due to the shoddy specialism of the town. The map shows the impact of some of the other industries that shaped the town and contributed to its varied economy - the quarrying, mining, agriculture and other miscellaneous activities including brick works and a glue factory. It also depicts Morley's two railway lines that played such a critical role in the local economy, revolutionising the town's communication network and opening up new markets and supply links. Morley Low Station, the site of the current station to the east of Morley Bottoms, was opened in 1848 by the London North Western Railway (LNWR) linking Leeds with Manchester. Its course through the town is mostly subterranean in a tunnel featuring a number of distinctive ventilator shafts constructed between 1845 and 1848. The clay extracted during tunnelling was used to make bricks that built the back-to-back expansion of the town. Morley Top Station, to the south, was opened a decade later in 1858 by the Great Northern Railway on the line linking Bradford, Wakefield and Leeds. Its overland route cut through fields surrounding the town and crossed Lower Road (now Bridge Street) and Hunger Hill by means of a viaduct which was later dismantled during the 1970s following the closure of the line. Quarrying and mining were both important industries in the town but have left relatively little physical evidence with the extensive land reclamation works that have taken place following their decline. The coal reserves available in the area fuelled the industrial revolution giving the area an advantage over the woollen industries in the south of England. Early extraction took the form of relatively shallow open cast and bell pit mining but later deeper shafts were sunk as the demand for coal grew and technical innovations allowed. The most positive documentary evidence for early coal mining in Morley itself appears in the West Yorkshire tithe awards which show field names of Coal Pit Close, Near Coal Pit Close, Far Coal Pit Close and, importantly, Coal Staith, presumably a place, or embankment, for loading coal. There are three other field names in Morley – Lower Pit Close, Upper Pit Close and Pit Hills which may have had their origins in coal or may have been clay or stone pits (Morley established a national reputation for the quality of its quarried stone). All seven names were incorporated into the estate map prepared for the Earl of Dartmouth around 1720, a time when coal was sold in the Morley area for about one shilling and sixpence (71/2p) per ton. There were similar coal-related field names in Drighlington, particularly Coal Pit Close and Coal Royd in 1849, and both East and West Ardsley had a Coal Pit Close in 1785 and 1735 respectively. Churwell had an abundance of coal-related field names with Colliery Garth, Collier Row, Coal Pit Hill, Victoria Colliery and no fewer than seven simply named 'Colliery'. Strangely,

however, there were none in Gildersome, a village which would become heavily involved in 19th century coal mining, although the Ordnance Survey Map of 1852 shows a Coal Pit Lane, no longer extant.

The increased exploitation of coal seams around Morley was crucial to the rapid growth of the steam powered local textile industry, which was essentially the manufacture of woollen cloth, or shoddy, from recycled textiles. Local water power was insufficient to drive machinery, although it had been used at some mills such as the Crank Mill but, in any event, the burgeoning industry created an influx of labour which required domestic coal for heating and cooking and the railways required to service the area had its own substantial demands for coal. Victoria Colliery, Bruntcliffe was among the earliest shafts sunk c.1848. Morley Main Colliery, located near the Miners Arms, Albert Road was operational from 1855. In 1876 2,000 people were employed in the local mines and the area was one of the country's leading coal producers. However, gradually the seams were worked out and became less economically viable and the mines closed. Bruntcliffe Victoria, the last pit in Morley, closed in 1938. East Ardsley, the last pit in the wider Borough, closed in 1968.

Extensive quarrying activity for sandstone and ironstone is recorded in the historic map sequence. Prominent quarries include Hembrigg Quarry between Bridge Street and High Street, remembered in the street name *Quarry Lane*, and Robin Hood Quarry set to the west of Queen Street, now the site of Morrison's car park, Leisure Centre and Queen Elizabeth Playing Fields. Britannia Quarry continues to operate to the south of the town centre. Agriculture remained an important element of the local economy forming part of the 'Rhubarb Triangle'. This area between Leeds, Bradford and Wakefield held a concentration of forced rhubarb growers. The technique was pioneered in Yorkshire from 1877 and used mill waste from the production of shoddy as a fertiliser providing an important source of nitrogen to promote good yields.

### **19th Century Residential Expansion, Civic Pride and Borough Status**

The growth of the industrial town included a massive expansion of Morley's residential provision. As well as industrial buildings, the mill complexes often incorporated prestigious houses for their owners and managers. Initially these were set close to the mills, but later middle-class areas of the town were developed such as Dartmouth Park, laid out by the Dartmouth Estate from the 1880s. For the vast workforce extensive areas of back-to-back and through terraces were built close to the mills, dramatically expanding the town in all directions. Intermixed with this new development were the necessary civic, religious and commercial services required by the ever-growing population. New schools, churches,

chapels, shops, pubs, hotels, banks and public baths were all required. Improved sanitation and utility provision of water, gas and later electricity were also part of the urbanisation.

The rapid growth of Morley in this period is no better illustrated than in an address given by the Earl of Dartmouth to the local Conservative Association when he said that in the 30 years since 1853 he had sold over 400 plots of land, most of which were of one acre or under, upon which had been built one church, ten chapels, six schools, Conservative Rooms, a Liberal Club, a Working Men's Club, a Masonic Hall, an Oddfellows Hall, a Co-operative Hall and stores, a police station, a market, two banks, a coffee tavern, sixteen mills, twenty warehouses and workshops and about eighteen hundred houses. A much larger number of buildings had also been erected in the same period on land not owned by the Earl.

In 1829 St Peter's church was built on land donated by the Earl of Dartmouth. Up to this point Morley had lacked a Church of England place of worship, as St Mary's had remained Non-conformist after the Restoration. A greatly enlarged church at St Mary's was built in 1878 to accommodate its swelling congregation. However, a particularly defining feature of 19th industrial Morley is the impressive group of Non-conformist chapels seen throughout the town. In 1886 Morley achieved Borough status.

## **Institutional Buildings**

### *Civic Buildings*

The Grade I Listed **Town Hall (HLC\_PK 8)**, such an assertive symbol of the town's independence, was built between 1892 and 1895. It embodies the pride, strong sense of identity and ambition that defined the town during this period. Following the granting of Borough status in 1885, the new Borough Council had really ambitious plans and they certainly wanted an impressive building for the Town Hall where the business of running a borough could be conducted, and where visitors could be entertained in surroundings of which the town could be proud.



Figure 371. Morley Town Hall (© Copyright Steve Partridge and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons) Licence [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/44571](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/44571)

The first Mayor of Morley, Joseph Schofield, and his fellow councillors decided that a design would be obtained by a competition and 73 entries were submitted. The winning design was offered by Messrs H. Holtam and G.A. Fox. By 1891, work had commenced and the granite foundation stone was laid on the 8th October 1892. The borough made it a big event and the Mayor, Alderman Thomas Clough, carried out the ceremony using a silver trowel. Many dignitaries from surrounding towns were also present. Flattened under the stone are various local newspapers of the day and histories of Morley written by Norrisson Scatcherd and William Smith. The opening on 16 October 1895 was a grand event. At that time, Morley's most famous son was the lawyer turned politician Herbert Henry Asquith who had been born in the town in 1852.

At last, Morley had a building of some stature, literally and figuratively. It had cost over £41,000 to build and the dome is 160 feet high. It had a magnificent hall, the Great Hall, which later became the Alexandra Hall, in which meetings could be held and folks could enjoy various forms of entertainment. Originally there was seating for 1200 people but this has now been reduced to around 800.

The Great Staircase to the Mayor's parlour and the council chamber must have impressed many visiting dignitaries. In addition the Town Hall had a magistrate's court and the local police force were housed inside the building so that issues of law and order could be dealt with more effectively than was previously the case.

In the following years improvements were made to the building. This stained glass window was contributed by Charles Scarth, who was Mayor of the borough a record six times and certainly one of the most successful textile manufacturers in the area. Appropriately the

window is dedicated, in Latin, to Industry. Another 12 windows were donated by other local personalities in 1902, all dedicated to different human activities and feelings.

The building became a focal point of the Borough and was the centre of any celebration, local or national. During the Second World War, the Town Hall was used for raising funds for the War effort, and between 1942 and 1945 such efforts raised over £1.5 million.

The Town Hall got recognition of a less welcome kind on the 16th August 1961, when a fire broke out in the nearby **Albert Mills (see HLC\_PK 3 and 12 below)** and sparks reached the Town Hall. Despite the best efforts of the Fire Brigade it was not possible to save the dome of the clock tower which was completely destroyed. Happily, the rest of the building was undamaged, and the dome was later restored. The event was described in some detail on national television.

Other less grand institutional buildings can be found outside of the civic and commercial core, including a former poor house in Churwell:

**Former Poor House (within HLC\_PK 1355).** Grade II Listed Poor House, now village meeting centre. Dated 1865. Rock-faced stone basement; 1st floor of red brick in stretcher bond with ashlar band and quoins and white brick sill and impost bands. Tile roof. 2 storeys. 3-bay gabled front. Central doorway with interrupted jambs and overlight flanked by windows with plain stone surrounds and lintel band. 1st floor has stone ogee-arched windows with impost blocks and keystones flanking oval date plaque inscribed: "TOWNSHIP OF CHURWELL THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED BY THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR AD 1865."

### *Religious buildings*

The large number, quality and denominational range of the places of worship within the town is a distinctive feature of Morley. The churches, chapels and their associated halls are often landmark and local landmark buildings.

St Mary's Church, Troy Road (1878), St Peter's, Victoria Road (1830), St Andrew's, Bruntcliffe Road (late 19<sup>th</sup> century) and St Paul's, King Street (1875-77) are all stone built buildings of Gothic Revival style. Other non-conformist chapels are often of an Italianate classical style with principle elevations formed by pedimented gable ends featuring central porches and doorways. This classical style can be highly ornate or restrained and relatively simple. These contrasting forms are well illustrated in the neighbouring listed buildings on

Fountain Street of the Ebenezer Methodist Church (1886), with its striking portico with giant Corinthian engaged columns and the relative simplicity of the Primitive Methodist School (1878).

**Church of St Mary's-in-the-Wood (HLC\_PK 45)** is a key landmark building in the town. Designed by Lockwood and Mawson of Bradford in a simple Early English Gothic Revival style, it opened in 1878. Set on high ground overlooking Morley Bottoms, the church is somewhat detached from its setting - an entity in its own right. It is recorded in the Domesday Book 1086. On the 25 September 1650, a lease was granted to local Presbyterians for 500 years. The freehold was bought in 1950 and presented to the Congregation Trustees. Worship changed to Congregationalism at the turn of the 19th century. In 1967 St Mary-in-the-Wood, Rehoboth and St Mary's Mission joined together as the Congregational Church of Morley. On 5 October 1972, the name of the Church reverted to St Mary's-in-the-Wood on the formation of the United Reformed Church (Congregational and Presbyterian). It is the only instance in England or Wales of an ancient Episcopal place of Worship which did not return to the Established Church at the Restoration of the Stuarts in 1660.' The Church was tragically gutted by fire in the early hours of 12th June 2010. Grade II Listed

**St Mary's-in-the-Wood Church Hall (HLC\_PK 42)**. Church hall. Mid-19th century. Ashlar facade, hammer-dressed stone to sides and rear, Welsh blue-slate roof. Two storeys, 7-bay symmetrical facade. Grade II Listed

**Church of St Peter (HLC\_PK 1493)**. Commissioners' Church constructed c.1829-30 by R. D. Chantrell on land granted by the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord of the Manor. The church was re-ordered and a chancel added c.1885 by W. Hamstock (Batley). Hammer-dressed sandstone, Welsh blue-slate roof. West tower, nave, chancel, south transeptal chapel (houses organ), north vestry. Early English lancet style, chancel in a mixed Gothic Revival style. Grade II Listed.

**Morley Central Methodist Church (HLC\_PK 46002)**. Queen Street Methodist Church, now Methodist Chapel. 1862 by James Simpson. Hammer-dressed stone, ashlar dressings, Welsh blue-slate roof. 2 storeys, 4-bay symmetrical front. Unaltered and finely-furnished interior with apsidal ended gallery, box pews, ornate panelled and turned pulpit, table and rails with organ loft behind containing a Binns Organ of 1920/21. Stained glass windows c.1901. Contains seating for 1,000. Grade II Listed.

**Morley Central Methodist Capel Sunday School (site, see HLC\_PK 46041).** The Sunday School was built in 1883-4 and was demolished in 1968. Now the site of an early 1970s shop called High Point House.

**Albion Street Baptist Chapel (within HLC\_PK 1547).** Built c.1870, with later Baptist Tabernacle built in 1896. The tabernacle seated 600 people, and was designed in a Renaissance style by Batley Architects Hanstock and Co. At the rear of the chapel is the Old Chapel facing Albion Street which became the Sunday School when the Commercial Street



Chapel was built. Converted into apartments in the late 1990s to mid-2000s. Unlisted

Figure 372. Morley Central Methodist Church © Copyright Betty Longbottom and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/452444](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/452444)

**Morley Church of Christ and National Spiritualist Church (within HLC\_38).** Constructed as Zoar Street Gospel Hall, a small single storey chapel, constructed in rough sandstone. Built in 1887 (datestone on adjoining building). Immediately opposite is another chapel of similar date, currently used by the National Spiritualist Church.



Figure 373.  
Morley Church of Christ, Zoar Street (© Copyright Humphrey Bolton and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence)  
[www.geograph.org.uk/photo/217](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/217)

979

**Former United Methodist Chapel (HLC\_PK 1553)**, built 1896, originally located alongside with a smaller earlier chapel/Sunday school, built 1858 (now demolished). The surviving chapel is a rectangular 2-storey building, constructed in hammer-dress sandstone, with a slate roof and decorative ridge tiles. The front (west) elevation, which is ashlar faced and predominantly in the neo-classical style, is divided into four bays beneath the pediment. The windows and doorways are all semi-circular headed and flanked by fluted pilasters. The frontage also includes decorative friezes and capitals decorated in a loose Corinthian form.

The first Bethel chapel on site (now demolished) was built in 1858. The congregation had previously held their meetings in the school on Troy Hill, but as their congregation grew they decided to relocate and as such built their chapel at the junction of Commercial & Peel Street (immediately to the south of the present chapel). Subsequently a further increase in congregation size led to a new (and the current) chapel being built in 1896; this was designed by Thomas Buttery, the architect also responsible for the Birks, Ebenezer and Banks Hill chapels also in Morley. The former chapel was retained at this time and functioned instead as a Sunday school to the new chapel.

The chapel ceased to be used as a place of worship in 1969/70 when the congregation joined with the central Methodists. The old chapel was used as offices for Greenwood and Walsh Ltd (a textile firm) until it was demolished in the mid-1970s and became a car park. The firm continued in the new chapel which later had an extension built on the south side to provide further accommodation (Brigantia Archaeological Practice, 2006).

In late 2005 a photographic building survey of the chapel was conducted by Brigantia Archaeological Practice in advance of conversion to residential use. During the survey they noted that the building's interior has been much altered during the 1970s when it was converted into office space, involving the removal of almost all original features. The area immediately within the main entrance has been partitioned to create three rooms, and the original stair has been entirely removed, along with any possibly original galleries. One of the rooms to north (possibly a former meeting room) still retains two lengths of wooden bench seating along its north and east sides, above which is a moulded wood dado rail. The open upper floor level also retains its original wooden floor and some of its original plasterwork, although the ceiling was noted to be in very poor condition in 2005. For full details, and to view the photographic survey conducted in 2005 please see the final report (Brigantia Archaeological Practice, 2006), a copy of which is on file at West Yorkshire HER.

Converted into apartments by 2007. Unlisted.



Figure 374. Former Ebenezer Methodist Church, Fountain Street. Now apartments (© Copyright Betty Longbottom and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence) [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/452462](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/452462)

**Ebenezer  
Methodist Church  
(HLC\_PK 46003),**

later auction rooms, now apartments (after 2006). Built c.1870. Fine quality ashlar to front, hammer-dressed stone to sides and rear, Welsh blue-slate roof. Italianate Classical style. 2 tall storeys raised on a basement. 5-bay symmetrical façade. In early 2005 a programme of building recording was undertaken at the former Ebenezer Methodist Church by AOC Archaeology Group, prior to alterations to form 18 flats. The recording revealed that although the building survives intact externally, it has been gutted internally during the 1960s (when the building converted into a supermarket); so extensive is the internal remodelling that it is hard to reconstruct the original layout. For further details, and to view the photographic survey undertaken as part of the recording, please see the final report (AOC, 2005), a copy of which is on file at West Yorkshire HER (WYHER PRN 11147). Grade II Listed.

Former **Cross Hall Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (HLC\_PK 46098)** Small chapel, built in 1878-79. Extant but converted to flats. External character is preserved. Situated on edge of Bruntcliffe Moor, as named in c.1854. Unlisted.

**Banks Hill Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (within HLC\_PK 57)**. The chapel was an offshoot from Queen Street Wesleyans, now the Central Methodist Chapel. It was built in the 1880s, being designed by architect, T. A. Buttery who produced plans for several other Methodist chapels, e.g. Bethel and Ebenezer, which looked very similar to this. The money was, in a large part, provided by Mr. Edward Jackson of the firm of W. and E. Jackson of Peel Mills. Before this structure was completed the Methodists, at this northern end of Morley, had worshipped at Banks Hill iron chapel, a ramshackle tin hut on the same site. Unlisted. Disused from c.1975. Destroyed by fire and demolished in September 2015.

**Mount Zion United Methodist Chapel, Churwell (within HLC\_PK 1355)**, was built in 1861. Occupied by Wallace and Co. Upholsterers, now commercial offices. Also attached cottage No 65 of the same date, and Sunday School to rear. Constructed in hammer-dressed sandstone with ashlar dressings, Welsh blue-slate roof. 2 storeys. 3-bay symmetrical facade. Grade II Listed

**Back Green Methodist Church, Churwell (within HLC\_PK 1353)**. The original chapel was built in 1813, and a new Sunday school opened in 1907, later being converted into the main chapel of today. The original church building has been converted into apartments.

**Former Methodist Church, Elland Road (within HLC\_PK 1355)**. Former Methodist Church 9depicted as such on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1922). First depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1893. Ornate Classical style with a large pediment. Now a restaurant and tattoo parlor.

**Brunswick Primitive Methodist Chapel (site, see HLC\_PK 56).** Site of former chapel built in the 1870s-80s. Went out of use in the 1960s-70s. Demolished in the 1990s. Now the site of low-rise flats (Hanover Court)

**Morley Temperance Hall (HLC\_PK 46138),** later veterinary clinic, dog parlour and flats, now apartments (2006). Dated 1895. Dressed stone with ashlar dressings, rock-faced to sides and rear. Welsh blue-slate roof. 2 storeys. 5-bay symmetrical façade. Grade II Listed

**Zion Independent Chapel (site, HLC\_PK 46038).** It was erected in 1851 at a cost of 1,000 and renovated in 1885. Unfortunately, about 1990, this 1851 building was found to be structurally defective and not safe for worshippers to occupy. According to Morley Community Archives website, the chapel was demolished c.1991. Graveyard to front still exists. Replaced by modern church building. Unlisted

**Primitive Methodist School (HLC\_PK 46003; WYHER PRN 11148),** later carpet warehouse, now apartments (2007). Dated 1878. Built of rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings, and a Welsh blue-slate roof. Single storey, with 3-bay symmetrical facade. Pedimented gable front, each bay articulated by simple pilasters with entablatures supporting semicircular arches. Outer bays have 2-light arched windows with circles over (obscured by signs). The central bay has a semicircular-arched doorway of two orders with impost. Set above is a taller stilted arch with oculus under which is carved "PRIMITIVE METHODIST 18 SCHOOL 78". In November 2005 Stephen Haigh undertook a programme of building recording at the former Primitive Methodist school in advance of conversion to residential use. The school was formerly associated with the adjacent Ebenezer Primitive Methodist chapel (WYHER PRN 11147), but at the time of the survey was in use as a carpet and furniture warehouse. The recording consisted of an external and internal photographic record, supplemented by a historic summary. The former school is largely typical for a 19th-century non-conformist building, designed primarily to serve its function as a public space capable of accommodating a large body of people, with limited architectural embellishment. In this case, the style is a mixture of classical and Gothic. Due to 20th/21st century alterations, few internal features have survived. For further details, and to view the photographic survey undertaken, please see the final report (Stephen Haigh, 2005), a copy of which is on file at West Yorkshire HER. Grade II Listed.

**St Paul's Church, King Street (HLC\_PK 46137).** St Paul's is a distinctively Anglican church situated within five minutes' walk of the town centre of Morley. The impressive structure is of sandstone and is topped off with a slate roof and consists of a high nave, choir and chancel with two side aisles and two chapels (Lady Chapel and St. Luke's Chapel). The organ sits

atop what was the choir vestry. There is a small remembrance chapel alongside the choir with a small garden area adjacent on the exterior. There are some stained glass windows installed in the north and east elevations whilst the remainder are either clear or coloured glass panes in lead tracery. The floors are in wood block with granite aisles, the chancel and sanctuary are quarry tile. The font is carved from Hopton Wood marble sitting on a Devon marble base. The building is generally in a good state of repair.

Worshipping locally began at the start of 1838 in the Church of England National School, Town End, Morley (now demolished - see HLC\_PK 46031; WYHER PRN 11150). Sometime after 1856 the building ceased to be used for public worship or a Sunday school and remained unused for some time and became dilapidated. Following complete renovation it re-opened in November 1865, but very soon the congregations out-grew the schoolroom and efforts were soon successful in the erection of a more suitable place for worship. When the railway tunnel (which passes beneath the edge of the church grounds) was being constructed in 1845-8 by the Leeds, Dewsbury and Manchester Railway Company, much of the spoil consisting of rock and clay was brought to the surface via a shaft adjacent to the Town End, and was dumped behind the national school. It was on this man made hill that the church's foundation stone was laid on Easter Tuesday, 1875. St. Paul's was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon on Tuesday 23 January 1877. Even after its completion, there was a desire to enlarge and beautify the church for in early 1893 all but the sanctuary was demolished to enable the construction of a new nave, side aisles and transepts. A further remoulding of the building began in 1935 with a new chancel, choir vestry and organ loft. The works were completed in 1936 and were dedicated on St. Mark's Day, Saturday 25th April 1936. Unlisted.

**Former Sunday School to St Paul's Church (site, see HLC\_PK 46031; WYHER PRN 11150).** In March 2005 Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a photographic building record of the building, prior to demolition. Via cartographic research it was noted that a 'Sunday school' first appears on the corner of Fountain Street and South Queen Street on the OS map in 1892; this is a 'L' shaped building, however, and as such suggests that the 1908 building (which is 'U' shaped) is a rebuilding of an earlier school (dating to c.1838 – see **HLC\_PK 46137 above**). The 1908 building was stone-built, with a pantile roof. 'U'-shaped plan, with a gable porch at the west end and a partial 2-storey gabled bay at the east end. The north elevation had three sets of chamfered 2-light stone mullion windows with hoodmoulds at ground floor level, while the north-facing gable (at the east end of the elevation) featured a large modern shop window with central entrance door. To the west of the modern window was a basket-arched doorway with chamfered and stopped reveals. At

the west end of the building was an entrance porch, which was gabled; the doorway was reached via stone steps, with a Tudor arched head and chamfered reveals. The interior of the building was dominated by a large Assembly Room, which apart from the absence of the stage and loss of the windows on the south side, retained much of its original character. The former classrooms had lost all evidence of their original function; all the partitions had been removed at time of the recording, and the glazing was later. For further details, and to view the photographic survey undertaken, please see the final report (ASWYAS, 2005), a copy of which is on file at West Yorkshire HER. Following demolition, the plot lay derelict for some time until a new housing development (luxury apartments) was started in 2014. This unfinished development was destroyed by fire in May 2015. The plot is once again derelict land.

**St Andrew's Church, Bruntcliffe (HLC\_PK 26181).** The church was consecrated on St. Andrew's Day 1891. Originally designed to have a spire which never materialised, the main entrance is through the base of the tower which is capped at a very low level by a bell turret. The bell has been restored. The community hall behind the church is of the same period. Formerly known as 'Sunday School' and is a solid Victorian building. Recent alterations to the hall include a new toilet block with disabled/children's facilities and new kitchen facilities.

**Bruntcliffe Primitive Methodist Chapel (HLC\_PK 45437).** Primitive Methodist Church built in 1895 (datestone). Established on the site of earlier vernacular cottages depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping. Unlisted

Former **Sunday School, Middleton Road (HLC\_PK 46011).** Small Sunday school, mid to late 19th century. Extant but extended as an industrial workshop. Conversion date unclear.

Former **Sunday School, Troy Road (within HLC\_PK 1516).** The former Sunday School on Troy Road is also a notable building dating to 1844 and now converted for residential use. The single storey building features semi-circular arched windows with keystones and a taller, two storey pedimented entrance with rusticated arched doorway dating to 1864. The building has an undercroft set into the sloping terrain and its rear elevation dominates views from the opposite hillside and Morley Bottoms.



Figure 375. Former Sunday School, Troy Road. Now apartments (© Copyright Humphrey Bolton and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence) [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/217975](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/217975)

Former **Primitive**

**Methodist Chapel, Bridge Street (HLC\_PK 35342)** Former Methodist Chapel, now apartments. Built sometime between 1894 and 1908 (probably c.1897).

**Rehoboth House (HLC\_PK 46116).** Detached house formed from the former Sunday School of (now demolished) chapel. Rehoboth Chapel is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping, and dates from 1834 and the Sunday School building probably from the 1860s. The origins of the chapel date back to 1764 when a small number of the congregation of the Old Prebyterian Chapel left to worship independently. They hired a room, for which they were granted a license on 23rd May 1764, at the house of Joseph Webster on Banks' Hill. In William Smith's book 'The History and Antiquities of Morley', published in 1876, he writes: "... the word dissenters in this license can scarcely be said to properly apply", he goes on to state that this was because the Anglican Church was not represented in Morley at this time. In 1765 they opened an 'Old New Chapel', built on land given by the second Earl of Dartmouth. They remained here until 1833 when they were forced to find new premises. Land was acquired on Dawson Hill and the foundation stone for the Rehoboth Chapel was laid on 26th February, 1835. It opened on 8th October 1835. In 1870 it had the biggest Sunday School attendance in Morley and also had vicars who wholeheartedly from the start of the campaign supported the formation of a Local Board of Education which would introduce Board Schools as soon as possible. In 1960 the chapel had seating for 600 on a lower and upper floor with schoolrooms below. There was also a separate Hall which had two large halls and several classrooms. At this time there were 110 church members and 80 on the Sunday School books, with 15 teachers. The church closed down in 1968 when three congregations, from the Rehoboth Chapel, Middleton Road

Mission and St. Mary's-in-the-Wood, came together to form St. Mary's Congregational Church, worshipping on the St. Mary's site. After a spell as a carpet warehouse it burned down in 1969. The Sunday School is now a detached house. The former burial ground exists, but is heavily overgrown.

### *Cemeteries and Burial Grounds*

**Quaker Burial Ground, Bruntcliffe Lane (HLC\_PK 46108).** A burial ground depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping, although not marked as such. Memorial tablet which says 'Friends Burial Ground, (Disused), 1689'. Probably disused by 1854.

**Chapel Hill Graveyard (HLC\_PK 1509).** This graveyard is to be found at the top of Chapel Hill and belonged to the chapel that the hill was named after. This was Morley New Old Chapel (sometimes referred to as Morley Old New Chapel), a breakaway group from the Old Chapel who erected their building about 1760, on land leased from the Earl of Dartmouth, the Lord of the Manor. At the time Morley Parish Church was built in 1830, the Earl was a supporter of the Anglican Church and he decided to put up the rent for the Chapel Hill site from a shilling a year to fifty pounds per year. The congregation refused to tolerate this and made arrangements for a new chapel to be built in its place. This was the Rehoboth on Dawson Hill which was opened in 1834. This graveyard was then abandoned so that the most recent grave to be found here cannot be later than 1834. It is thought that some remains were moved from here when partners buried here joined their husbands/wives in the Rehoboth Chapel graveyard. In the 1980s this Chapel Hill graveyard became very overgrown and in order to keep it tidy the Groundwork Trust removed most of the slabs to the edges.

**Morley Cemetery (HLC\_PK 26076).** Opened in 1884, with an entrance lodge and mortuary chapel.

### *Schools*

Morley has a good group of school buildings. An early building of this group is the former National School of 1832 in St Peter's churchyard, a single storey stone building with gothic revival detailing. More common are the late 19th century stone and brick built schools that form local landmarks in the residential areas of the town. Many of these follow a 'T' shaped plan creating separate playgrounds for 'Girls' and 'Boys'. Impressive examples include Joseph Priestley College, Peel Street (1880) and Cross Hall Junior School (c.1880).

**St Peter's Sunday School (within HLC\_PK 1493).** Former District National Parish School, now Sunday School. Dated 1832. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. Grade II Listed

**St Peter's Church of England Infants School (within HLC\_PK 1500).** School built sometime between 1852 and 1893 (probably c.1880). Single storey, stone-built, L-shape in plan. St. Peter's is described in Kelly's Directory of 1908 as mixed with 213 boys and girls and 111 infants. The building served as a school through to the late 1990s. It is now a commercial premises.

**Churwell Primary School (site, see HLC\_PK 157).** The school in Churwell moved into this building on 11th July 1877 but schooling actually started at Back Green Methodist Church on 12th May 1873. This school is now demolished and houses have been built on the site called School Mews. The present buildings on the site reflect the footprint of the late 19th century, despite not being situated exactly in the footprint of the school buildings.

**Queenswood School (HLC\_PK 46004).** Small independent school. Stone built, nine bay rectangular plan, hipped roof. Date unclear. Depicted as a Boys School on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Morley (1890). A building of a similar scale in the same position but with a different plan was present here c.1854. So current building is either a 19th century rebuild or adaptation. The original building was probably religious as it was positioned in the centre of a graveyard.

Former **Cross Hall Junior School (HLC\_PK 46095).** Large school, stone built, Tudor Gothic, 'T' shaped plan. Mid to late 19th century (probably c.1880). Extant but converted to dwellings (now called Crosshall Mews). External character is preserved.

**Joseph Priestley College, Peel Street (HLC\_PK 33).** Peel Street was Morley's first Board School and the architecture shown here is that of 1880. When first built the school had three separate sections - an infants section, a girls section and a boys section. The two latter were used for elementary education i.e. after leaving the infants a pupil stayed in the boys or girls part until he or she was ready to leave school. On the introduction of primary and secondary education, Peel Street became a primary school with the girls and boys parts each dealing with pupils between 7 and 11. In this era the yard shown on the photo was the boys' yard. By the time this photograph was taken the boys and girls sections had been merged and all the classes were mixed. About 100 years after it was built Peel Street Board School was replaced by a new building off Ackroyd Street. Instead of retaining the same name the replacement school was called Seven Hills Primary. The Joseph Priestley Institute (Further Education College) decided to take over the old Peel Street Junior School (c.1993) and have

since adapted it to their own needs, abandoning some other sites that they had in the old borough like Elmfield Secondary School (later Woodkirk Lower) and Gelderd Road Junior School, Gildersome.

**Elmfield Junior and Infants School (site, see HLC\_PK 35291 and 35295).** The site of former Elmfield Junior School (HLC\_PK 35291) and Infants school (to the immediate north, see HLC\_PK 35292). Both were built in 1897. The junior school was demolished between 1996 and 2002, and is now the site of the Church of the Latter Day Saints (see below). The Infant School closed, as a result of amalgamation with Cross Hall Junior and Infants, on 31st August 2005. It was demolished shortly afterwards. The plot is now derelict land. The former playing field associated with the school now forms part of Hembrigg Park (see HLC\_PK 35292).

**Morley Friends' Adult School (within HLC\_PK 26)** lies at the junction of Charles Street, Ackroyd Street and Cross Peel Street (NGR 426910, 427940). The memorial stone was laid by Mrs. Alice Cliff Scatcherd on 24th April 1894. Its building was a response to the Education Act of 1870 which gave the right of free education for everyone, and some of the more illiterate parents saw this as a chance to keep up with their children. The group met in an old mill shed of Brunswick Mill in Wordsworth Square for about ten years before collecting enough money to finance the building being started here. The Town Clerk, Mr. Richard Borrough Hopkins, was chairman of the Building Fund. Many of the people who attended the Friends' Adult School lived around the building, an area which had just recently undergone significant housing development; not many had connections with the Quakers (Friends), though Mr. John Wilson, manufacturer, of Wilsons and Swallow, whose idea it was for the whole scheme, was a Quaker. Initially the members learned to read and write on a Sunday by using the Bible - a kind of adult Sunday School - but the building was open every other day of the week for such things as billiards, gymnastics, drama, choir practice, study groups, organising jumble sales, bazaars and sales of work, and later on for table tennis and badminton. It was very similar to an Institute at a Methodist church.

### *Commercial Development*

The commercial development of the town saw the creation of purpose-built shops concentrated in the Morley Bottoms area and along Queen Street. Morley Industrial Co-operative Society was founded in 1866. This enterprise developed to include a number of branch stores as well as facilities typical of the Victorian zeal for self-improvement, such as a news and reading room and a circulating library.

**Queen Street (comprising HLC\_PK 11, 16, 17, 18, 21, 43, 44, 96, 46005 and 46041)** is the main commercial street of the town. It is pedestrianised to the south of Albion Street. The street is lined with near continuous development of two and three storey properties, only interrupted for junctions with side streets and footways giving access to rear yards and back plots. Build lines are strong, set hard to the pavement edge. Buildings along the street are varied in terms of their date, scale, materials and architectural styles. This variation reflects the transformation of the street from predominantly residential to a commercial high street. Plainly detailed 18th or early 19th century buildings stand next to elaborate late 19th century three storey shops and there is also a good group of early 20th century buildings. Later 20th century structures are generally less successful, failing to match the quality of materials or architectural design of their setting.



Figure 376. Queen Street, Morley (looking north). A range of late 18th and early 19th century buildings (converted dwellings), later 19th century two and three storey shops, and later 20th century developments. Towards the centre-right of the right of the photograph is No. 127 Queen Street, a shop constructed in 1895. Immediately north of No. 127 are shops dating to 1890-98, while across the street are a row of shops of similar date. Towards the extreme right, immediately behind David and Moor Estate Agents shopfront (late 20th century), can be seen the window of a detached house (depicted as Ashville House on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Pan of Morley, 1890). The house probably dates to the early-mid 19th century. It has become enclosed by later 20th century commercial development. © Google Street View

Impressive, high quality shop and bank buildings are a defining characteristic of the town. Individual shops and set-piece parade developments reflect Morley's late 19th century boom and prosperity and are focused in the town centre, along Queen Street and in the Morley Bottoms area. Victorian maisonette-shops are a common type with living accommodation provided above ground floor shops. Corner shops and smaller parades are features of the surrounding residential areas.

**Morley Market (HLC\_PK 19)** opened in 1880. Morley market was built along Hope Street at the opposite side to the Queen's Hotel. Mr. Benjamin Hall Worrall owned both market and Hotel from 1880 to 1892 and after his death the rents for the market stalls were collected by Mr. Alan Jowett who had married the daughter of Mr. Worrall. Later on, the market became the largest privately owned market in Yorkshire and has undergone a number of extensive refurbishments.

A group of classically detailed, stone built, listed banks form the setting of the Town Hall and help define the heart of Morley. Their high quality materials and design adds to the prestigious character of the area:

**Lloyds Bank (within HLC\_PK 11).** Grade II Listed Bank. Dated 1891. Constructed in ashlar, hammer-dressed stone left gable, brick to right gable and rear. Welsh-blue slate roof, 3 storeys. Fills a corner site. Corner bay has doorway with keyed arch, imposts and fluted Doric pilasters surmounted by fluted brackets, entablature and open triangular pediment.

**National Westminster Bank (within HLC\_PK 17).** Grade II Listed Bank. Late 19th century, constructed in ashlar, with polished granite dressings, brick to rear, roof not visible. 3 storeys. It has similar elements of design as No 10 Bradford Road, (the National Westminster Bank), Brighouse which was designed by C. S. Nelson (Leeds) in 1895 for the London and Yorkshire Bank Ltd. It is possible this bank is of similar date and by the same architect.

**Midland Bank (within HLC\_PK 17).** Grade II Listed Bank. Late 19th century, constructed in ashlar, with brick to rear and sides, roof not visible. 3 storeys. Irregular 6-bay facade.

**Barclays Bank (within HLC\_PK 17).** Grade II Listed. Former Co-operative shop premises, now bank with health club above to 1st floor (now apartments). Constructed c.1898, with mid-late 20th century alteration to ground floor. Ashlar, modern tile wall to ground floor. Welsh blue-slate and lead roof. 3 storeys. Fills a corner site.

Surviving upper floor display windows are a distinctive feature such as at 127 Queen Street, which was built in 1895, with its particularly elaborate façade. This has carved stone classical architectural detail and first floor display window with stained glass transom lights.

A number of single and two-storey, stone-built shops are of interest on the main street and may represent earlier 19th century survivals:

**Nos 55, 57 and 59 Queen Street (within HLC\_PK 17)** are a row of 3 shops built c.1800.



Constructed in hammer-dressed stone, with stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Grade II Listed

Figure 377. Morley Bottoms. Looking up Chapel Hill from Morley Bottoms. The black and white photograph

dates to June 1904, while the colour photograph dates to c.2000 ([www.leodis.net/display.aspx?resourceIdentifier=2006421\\_161188](http://www.leodis.net/display.aspx?resourceIdentifier=2006421_161188) and [www.gee-bee.co.uk/morley/15.htm](http://www.gee-bee.co.uk/morley/15.htm)).

**Morley Bottoms (HLC\_PK 96)** has a dramatic bowl-like enclosed topography. Set in the



valley floor the area is strongly defined by the steep valley sides, some being exposed sheer bedrock faces. The steep descent and ascent into Queen Street creates a

strong sense of arrival to the town centre. This area contains a number of the town's best surviving late Victorian parades with highly elaborate shopfronts. However, the commercial use of the area is in decline and the under use and poor condition of a number of properties is having a negative effect on the wider area. The large volume of traffic passing through the area and traffic management measures dominate.

**Cheapside, Morley Bottoms (within HLC\_PK 96)**, is a particularly grand example of a late 19th century shopping parade (Unlisted). Its three storey façade features tall shopfronts to the ground floor and elaborately detailed windows to the accommodation provided above. Corinthian capitals and pilasters define the individual properties and the surviving historic shopfront of the former Morley Model Centre shows the original arrangement of a central recessed doorway flanked by high glazed display windows with timber mullions, stallriser and high transom lights. Historic signage survives further along the row, with glass panels set in the high, narrow fascias featuring former trading names in gold script on a black background.

Morley has a group of impressive public houses and hotels including the early 19th century **Royal Hotel (within HLC\_PK 96)**, featuring rusticated voussoirs to round-headed windows, a first floor balcony and surviving railings. One of the earliest inns in the Morley area is the **Commercial Inn** on Elland Road, Churwell (**within HLC\_PK 1355**). It was originally known as 'The Shuttle' (directory for 1822) and it is thought that there has been an inn on the site since 1750. It was renamed 'The Shoulder of Mutton' but became the Commercial c1853. The house to the immediate left was originally a toll house which was opened in 1823. The adjacent buildings to the Commercial Inn housed a smithy, a cobbler's and a fish shop. The **Nelson Arms Inn (within HLC\_PK 1486)** was built by 1800 and was named in honour of Nelson's victory over the French fleet at Aboukir Bay in 1798, sometimes also called the Battle of the Nile. For some years between 1800 and 1817 a local magistrate Watson Scatcherd used to dispense justice in a room at the Nelson Arms. **The Stump Cross (HLC\_PK 46085)** on Britannia Road dates to 1900, being a rebuild of an earlier inn of the same name (it is mentioned in Baines' Directory of 1822). The former **White Horse** on Fountain Street (now Kasa Rosa Restaurant) is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century inn which is recorded in Baines' Directory of 1830 (**within HLC\_PK 46005**). The **Queens Hotel (within HLC\_PK 44)** was originally built in the 1870s by Ben Worrall. He converted it into a 5 storey pub with music hall entertainment. Later it lost 2 storeys. The former **Sycamore Hotel (within HLC\_PK 46024)** on High Street was constructed c.1860-70. In 1871 William Wass was the publican. After his death his wife Emma Wass took over (1881 census). By 1891 Emma's son in law Henry Hartley was the publican. It closed in 2010 and is now apartments. **The**

**Slip Inn** on Albion Street (**within HLC\_PK 43**) dates to the late 19th century. **The Fountain Inn** (**within HLC\_PK 46005**) at the southern end of Queen Street is of a plainer architectural style, dating to the early to mid-19th century.



Figure 378. Morley Model Centre, Cheapside, Morley Bottoms. This photograph was taken in March 2010. The shop is no longer a model centre; now being used as a fitness shop © Copyright Betty Longbottom and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1780336](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1780336)

## Recreational and Ornamental

### *Public Parks*

Morley's public parks are a key asset of the town. Scatcherd Park, Hopkins Gardens together with Queen Elizabeth Playing Fields and Scarth Gardens form an extensive area of park and gardens at the heart of the town. Lewisham Park to the east, Hembrigg Park to the south and Dartmouth Park to the west are all valued public parks in the residential areas of the town, and of particular amenity value in areas where typical residential properties have small garden plots or no garden plots at all.

**Dartmouth Park (HLC\_PK 26075)** is the earliest park developed between 1888 and 1890. The site was gifted in May 1887. In the May of the following year Earl of Dartmouth cut the first sod and the whole of Morley was decorated in celebration of this event. Dartmouth Park opened on 24th May 1890 on the 15 acre site. The Council had spent £5,000 on the layout

of the park as a 'delightful place for the spending of leisure' for the people of Morley. The layout included a band stand, seen right, flower beds, open spaces and a drinking fountain. Morley was once again decorated for the open day to welcome the Earl of Dartmouth and the Countess and Lady Lewisham. It retains much of the framework of its historic plan, featuring impressive gateways with a lodge at the eastern gate. The replacement bandstand is the focal point of a formally laid out area with benches and flower beds. Other park structures including a number of shelters have been lost. Tennis courts and a football pitch are popular amenities. The mature trees around the boundary are an essential part of the area's character and form the attractive setting of the surrounding Dartmouth Park villas.

**Scatcherd Park (HLC\_PK 15).** The park, which included gardens, seating and a bowling green, was bequeathed to the town in the will of Oliver Scatcherd. He was last member of a family who had a long history in the town. The park was opened in 1911 on behalf of his trustees by former Town Clerk Richard Borrough Hopkins. Morley's War Memorial stands inside the park. It was constructed in 1927 to commemorate those who died in the First World War. The names of those who died in the Second World War were added in the late 1940s. **Hopkins Gardens** to the south (**HLC\_PK 14**) was added in the late 1930s. Formerly the site of Morley House, a Georgian House which was demolished in 1935. This was the ancestral home of the Scatcherd Family, built around 1680 (later modified in the Georgian period). To the north of Scatcherd Park is **Scarth Gardens (HLC\_PK 98)**, adjoining **Morley Hall (HKC\_PK 99)**, this sloping park is on land given to the town by Sir Charles Scarth at the same time as his gift of Morley Hall.

### *Recreational*

Leisure facilities were also important. Morley Rugby Football team was established in 1878 on the site of their present-day ground. This formed part of a wider sports provision in the area with a cricket field and bowling greens nearby.

**Morley Rugby Football Ground and Cricket Ground (HLC\_PK 26078).** The area forms an early leisure complex laid out for the town as part of the late 19th century improvements. The remains of two bowling greens with a central pavilion survive to the north east of the cricket field. Sporting venue since 1878. Home of Morley RFC and Morley Cricket Club. Morley RFC played and won its first match on the 9th November 1878, against Dewsbury Birkdale. Morley was a member of the Northern Union, however, when the Northern Union clubs broke away from the RFU to form what is now rugby league, the Morley representatives missed the train to Huddersfield as they were still in the pub. As a result Morley remained

with the RFU and rugby union. Playing fields to the north are a later 1980s addition (see HLC\_PK 26079).

## **Residential Development**

### *Workers' housing*

A defining feature of any industrial town is the mass housing for the workforce. Morley has good survival levels of densely developed back-to-backs and through terraces. Stone and red brick are the typical building materials with blue slate roofs. The terraces are generally of two storeys, although attic conversions lit by dormer windows have become common. The uniformity within the terraces; their strong build line, regular plot width, shared eaves and ridge lines and standard architectural detailing, produce a consistency and homogeneity that characterises these residential areas. The majority of the outside privy blocks originally serving these houses have been demolished. However, a number survive, now converted to sheds and outbuildings.

### *Back-to-back and Terraced Housing*

Most working class people lived in simple, basic houses called back-to-backs, houses that had only a front. Back-to-backs were built from 1780 in northern cities, but particularly in the Leeds area, to provide cheap, mass housing in response to mushrooming demand created by the Industrial Revolution (particularly that created by the textile industry).

The earlier developments consisted of 'blind-backs' or Type I back-to-backs, single terraces backed by windowless brick or stone walls to save money and on the assumption that other terraces would soon be backed onto them. They did mostly become true back-to-backs, in the full sense of the expression, as development intensified. Soon whole blocks of so-called Type II back-to-backs were thrown up, in blocks of eight (four facing one way and four the other), with blocks separated by yards in which the outdoor privies were sited. The standard Type I and II back-to-backs fronted directly onto the pavement and were generally surrounded on the three other sides by adjacent houses. In other words, there was no front or back garden, no back entrance and no windows except on the frontage. The front door opened straight into the downstairs room in which there would have been basic wooden furniture and homemade rag-rugs. Originally a black iron range provided heating, hot water and cooking facilities. There would have been a single sink and perhaps a copper for boiling water on washday, with a mangle. Upstairs were two small bedrooms or sometimes just one.

There was no bathroom. The whole family washed at the sink, with perhaps a tin bath brought out for occasional, very communal use.

Eventually the Type III back-to-back appeared in which houses were built with a cellar to house their own privy and even a small yard at the front to separate it from the pavement. Paradoxically, it was still considered insanitary and therefore undesirable to include the toilet *inside* the main living area of the house. So, they were built to be accessed only by going out into the front yard and down external steps into the cellar.

In 1909 the Housing and Town Planning Act outlawed all new back-to-backs by declaring them unfit for human habitation. However, the rush for approvals prior to the legislation meant that back-to-backs continued to be built in Morley until the 1920s.

While the vast majority of Type I terraces had all been demolished by the 1980s, many of the Type IIs had been improved with the second bedroom turned into a bathroom, a small kitchen screened off downstairs and a larger bedroom added in the loft space with a dormer window.

Strong linear forms define much of the residential development of the area. Back-to-backs, through terraces and villa-style developments all create strong build lines. The regular plots create a strong uniformity and sense of order that reflects their planned nature. This regimented uniformity is softened by the intermixing of the finely grained residential development with the contrasting large grain and mass of the industrial and institutional buildings including the former mills, warehouses, schools and chapels. This regularity is most strongly experienced in the back-to-back development of Springfield Lane and Springfield Road where long, linear development fossilises an earlier pattern of a medieval strip field system.

To the east of the town centre, the grid-form is more regimented, particularly along Peel Street and Middleton Road. The grain of the area is formed by the regular, fine grain of the residential properties interspersed with the large plots and footprints of the industrial complexes and public buildings. The architectural uniformity of the stone-built back-to-backs and through terraces add to the planned, ordered character of the area.

The area to the south of the town centre includes development on a grid of north to south running roads, located to the south of Fountain Street and to the west of Queen Street. The character of this area is defined by the intermixing of residential and industrial uses typical of

the 19th century industrial town. Important earlier 18th century buildings also survive providing glimpses of the pre-industrial settlement, the grain of which closely matches an earlier strip-field pattern.

The majority of surviving back-to-back houses date to the period 1889 to 1909, although earlier Type II and Type III examples, dating to the 1860s-70s, exist along **Middleton Road (HLC\_PK 35361)** and Type III examples on **Bank Street (HLC\_PK 57)**. Those along Middleton Road area situated in close proximity to textile mills along Commercial Street, South Street, Middleton Road and Wide Lane, while those along Bank Street are located near to textile mills in the Morley Bottoms area.

Type 1 survivals are rare in the Morley area, with most of these having been demolished by the 1980s. Possible examples can be found in **Britannia Buildings** on Cooperative Road, which had been included within a later back-to-back group (**HLC\_PK 26154**) and at **Britannia Square** on Britannia Road (**within HLC\_PK 26152**)

Later 19<sup>th</sup> century back-to-backs, dating to the period 1879 to 1889, can be found at **Hunger Hill (HLC\_PK 35251 and 35262)**. The layout and plot boundaries of this group closely matches the grain of earlier settlement and surrounding strip-field pattern mentioned above.

Further mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century grid-form back-to-backs, dating to between 1889 and 1899, were added to the north of **Middleton Road (HLC\_PK 22)**, **Wide Lane (HLC\_PK 66)** and along **Peel Street (HLC\_PK 26)**. It would appear that the regimented and apparently planned grid-form of housing here was established during this period, with later terracing, recreation grounds, schools and other civic buildings being added.

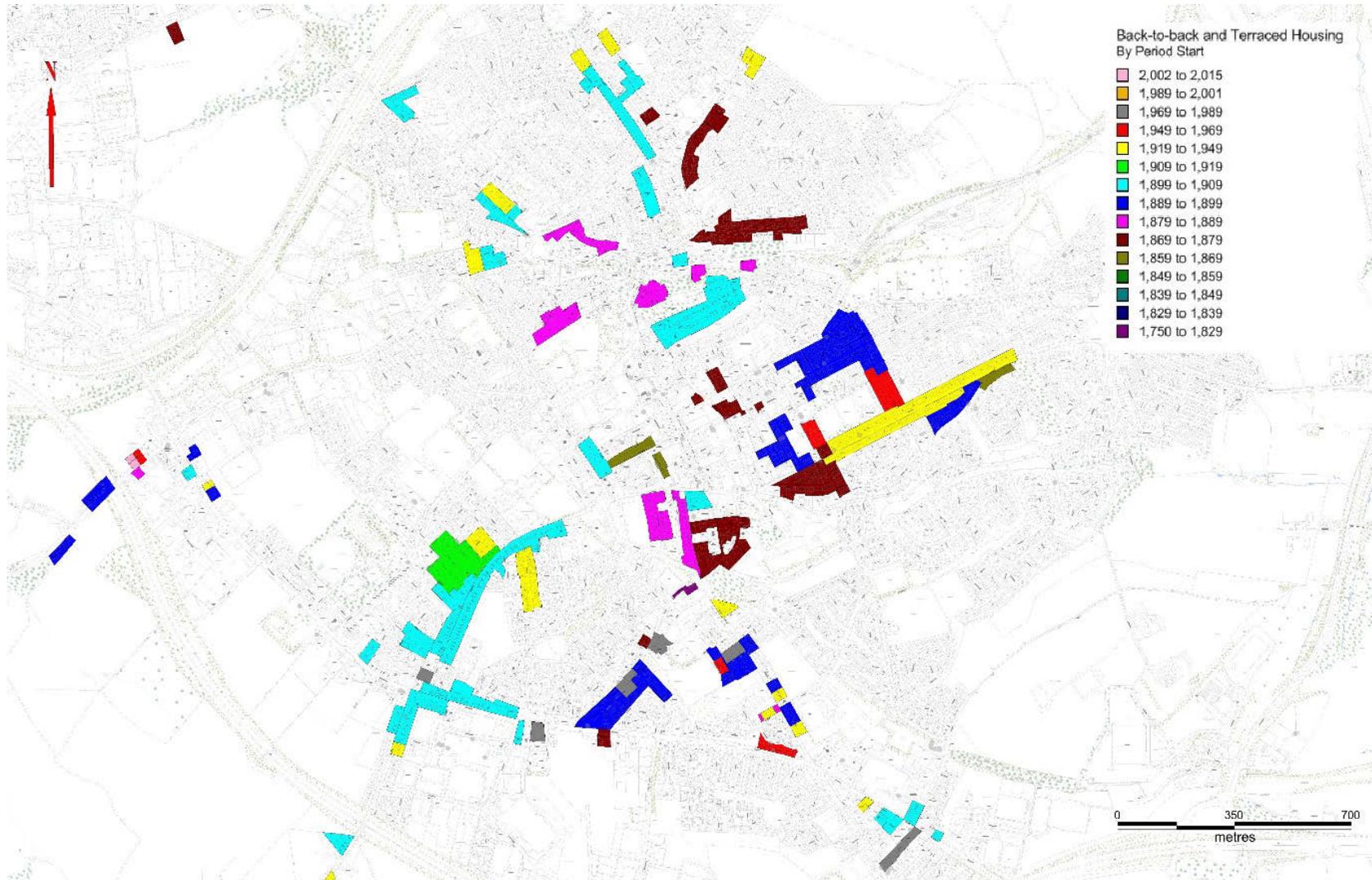


Figure 379. Surviving back-to-back and terraced housing in Morley (by period start).



Figure 380. Britannia Buildings, Cooperative Road. Surviving Type 1 back-to-back housing



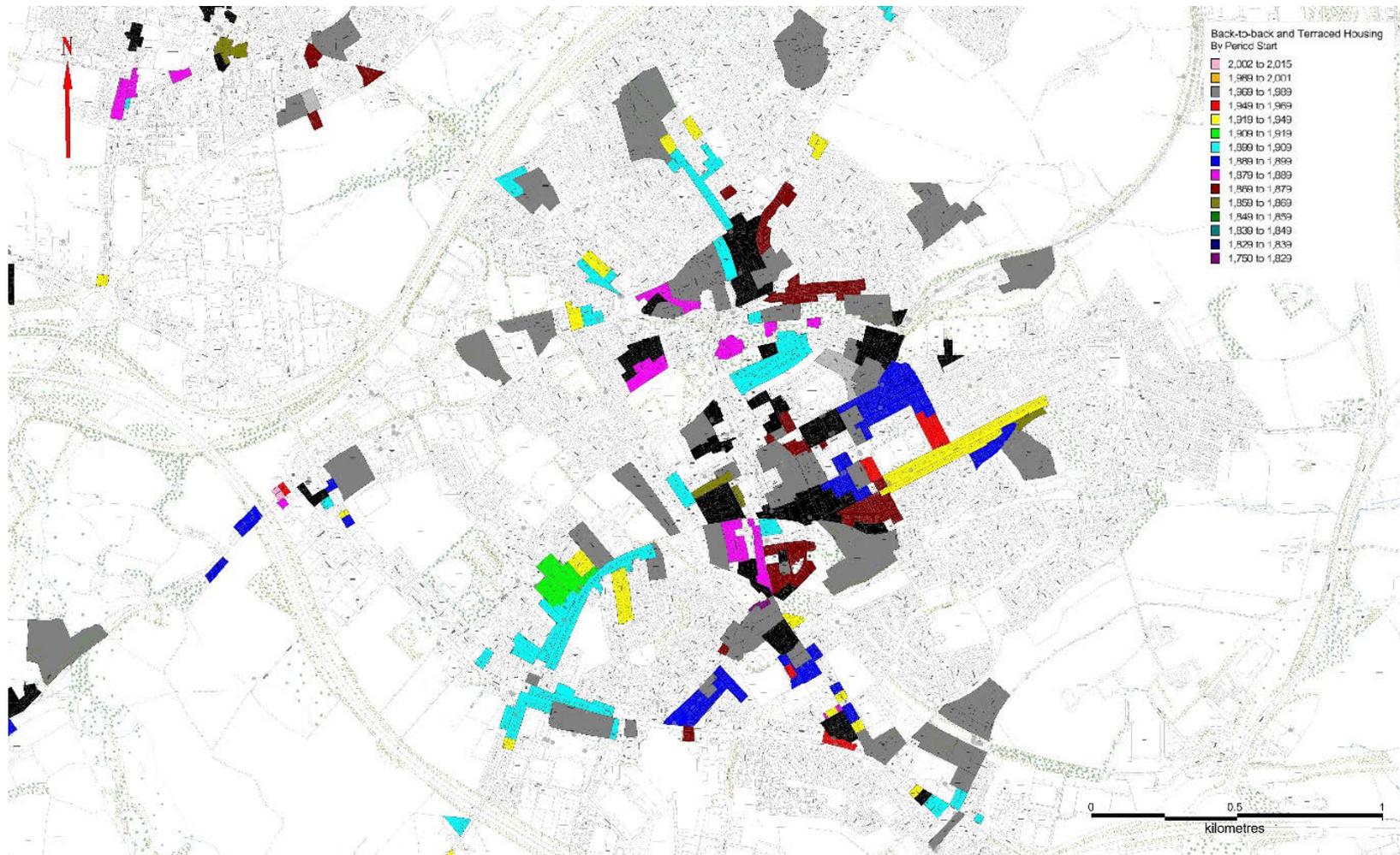


Figure 381. Plan showing the relationship between textile mill location (grey polygons), surviving back-to-back and terraced housing (coloured polygons) and former housing or 'slum' cleared areas (black polygons)

The latest examples of back-to-backs (between 1899 and 1919) are located towards the west of the town in the vicinity of Dartmouth Park; a linear development following **Fountain Street (HLC\_PK 26151, 26152, 26154, 26158, 26159 and 35258)** are dated to between 1899 and 1909, while those on **East Park Street (HLC\_PK 35253)** date to between 1909 and 1919. Further turn-of-the-century examples can be found in **Troy Hill (HLC\_PK 38)** and **Springfield Lane (HLC\_PK 102)**. The ones on Springfield Lane are probably directly associated with the former **Springfield Mills (see HLC\_PK 26103 and 26104)**, and may have been constructed by the mill owners.

Some of the earliest terracing, dating to the 1850s-60s, survives along Wesley Street (HLC\_PK 46039) and through-terraced housing on Oddfellow Street (HLC\_PK 46001). Slightly later examples dating to 1869-79 can be found at **Town End (HLC\_PK 46024)**, **Commercial Street (HLC\_PK 1552, 1553 and 1548)** and along **Church Street (HLC\_PK 1486)**. A good survival of housing dating to between 1879 and 1889 can be found in the **Morley Bottoms area (HLC\_PK 1513, 1514, 1516, 26090, 46120 and 46021)**.

Early 20th century examples are found throughout the town, for instance along **Westfield Road (HLC\_PK 46126)**, **Fountain Street (HLC\_PK 46136)**, and **Dartmouth Park (HLC\_PK 35255, 35261, 45411)**. A group of 'tunnel back housing' can be found along **Station Road (HLC\_PK 1508)**. This is a type of industrial housing that was common in some parts of Northern England but was rare in Morley. The front was almost like an ordinary row but there was no limit to the number that could be built. Behind each of the houses with a space between each one was built a tall section with kitchen below and bedroom above. On to the end of this was built a separate outside toilet and another section which could have been a wash house, while behind this was the place for the dustbins. Each of these tunnel back sections provided for two next door houses. They were good if well looked after for keeping things out of the way but a little inconvenient for servicing.

#### *Middle-class housing*

Imposing late 19th century villas and elaborate terraces built for mill managers, shop proprietors and the town's growing professional middle-classes, form an important part of Morley's unique character. These properties were often planned as set-piece developments and form distinct neighbourhoods within the townscape, such as at Dartmouth Park, Victoria Road, Bright Street (New Brighton) and Bridge Street. The properties feature high levels of sometimes ornate classical and gothic-inspired architectural detail.

A distinctive group of earlier residential buildings are located on **Hodgson Street** on Tingley Common (**HLC\_PK 35312**). These simple stone built houses have a different character to the surrounding late 19th and early 20th century development of the industrial town. They have a more organic, unplanned settlement form and the typical plain detailing and human proportions seen in the 18th and early 19th century buildings of the town, featuring coursed masonry, plain monolithic door and window dressings and stone slate roofs.

There are several areas of villas and imposing, elaborate terraces typical of the late 19th century middle- class development of the town, such as properties on **Bridge Street (HLC\_PK 35340)**, **Britannia Road (HLC\_PK 46067)** and in the triangle of development between the A650 and Rein Road (**HLC\_PK 35302, 35303 and 35305**). The largest villas feature surviving coach houses and other ancillary buildings. The villas are typically Italianate in their detailing and architectural ornamentation has a classical influence. A few later examples have Arts-and-Crafts derived detailing.

**Dartmouth Park (comprising HLC\_PK 26158, 26151, 35253, 35254, 35255, 35258, 35259, 35260, 35261 35278, 35286, 45394, 45406, 45409, 45411, 45412, 45413, 45418)** originated as a planned middle-class residential development of the late 19th and early 20th century. Substantial villas and impressive terraces are set around the public park. The focal point of the development is a formal space at the east gate of the park defined by a group of villas set around a roundabout featuring a stone stepped plinth and a number of trees. The villas are of two to three storeys, with gabled dormers lighting attic rooms. Local Morley sandstone is the common building material with some pebbledash render to a number of early 20th century houses. Architectural detailing is a feature of these properties with carved window and door lintels, ground floor bay windows, quoin details, gutter brackets, decorative ridge tiles and gable finials all common features. Panelled doors and stained glass panels are also typical. Low level boundary walls teamed with hedges or iron railings are important to the character of the area with stone gateposts with decorative capstones and painted timber gates. The villas surrounding the park are set within private gardens with mature trees and planting that adds important soft landscaping to the streetscene.

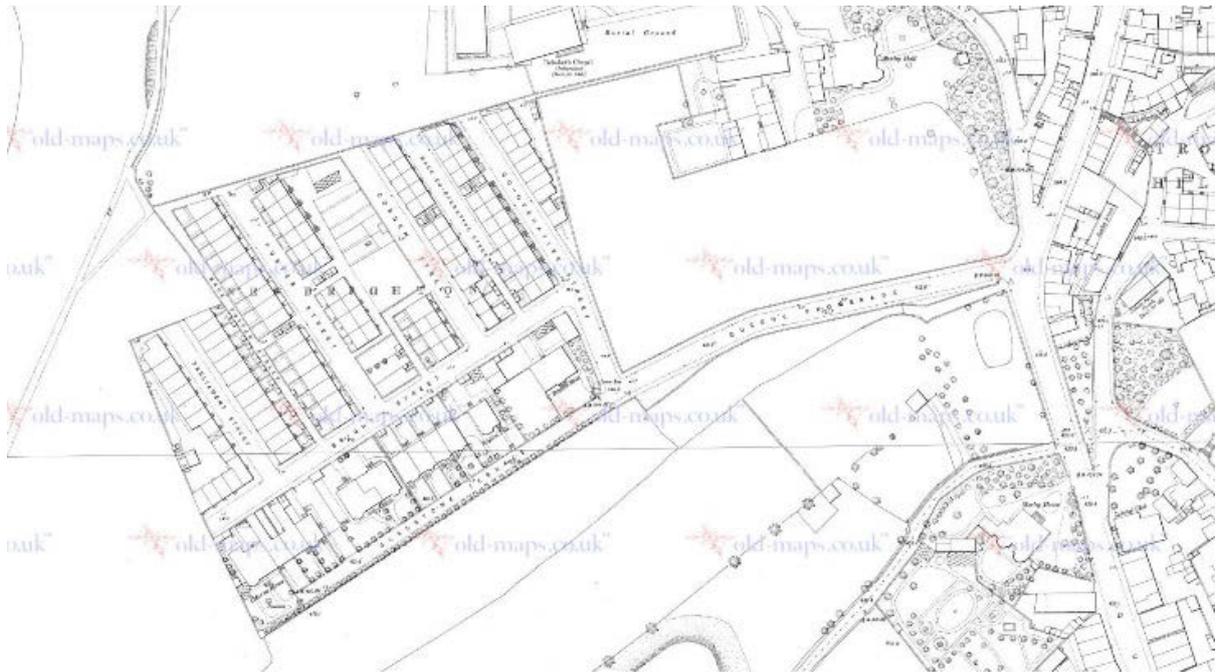


Figure 382. New Brighton housing development of the 1880s. Image © Old Maps ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk))

**Bright Street (New Brighton – HLC\_PK 26090)** is a planned development of the 1870s, comprising detached, semi-detached and terraced villa housing along Bright Street, and grid-iron back-to-back and through terraced housing to the immediate north, along Corden Street and Foster Street (demolished). Surviving villa houses are located at Gladstone Terrace, Bright Street. Here an elegant terrace is set along a tree-lined private road on the edge of Queen Elizabeth playing fields. To the rear of the plots, service buildings such as former stables and coach houses survive. These areas of villa development share the same character as villas at Dartmouth Park. The majority of the terraced housing has been demolished and replaced by modern housing developments (**HLC\_PK 42375 and 42377**).

During the late 19th century, there was a corresponding development of large detached villas has along Elland Road in Churwell (**HLC\_PK 106, 1467, 1481, 1483 and 1500**)

### *Grand Houses*

Large and impressive houses of long established local gentry' families, and 19th century mill owners are a notable feature of the town.

**Croft House, Church Street (within HLC\_PK 1506)**. A Grade II Listed House, which now forms two dwellings. Early 19th century with later 19th century additions. Birthplace of Lord Oxford and Asquith (12th September 1852, died 15th February 1928). Prime Minister 1908-1916. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys.

**Dawson House and attached warehouse (within HLC\_PK 96).** Grade II Listed House and attached warehouse. Early-mid 19th century. Dressed stone, stone slate roofs. 2 storeys. The house has a 3-bay symmetrical façade, with a doorway with monolithic jambs and overlight.

**Park House (within HLC\_PK 17).** Grade II Listed House, now commercial premises. Early-mid 19th century. Red brick, English garden wall bond, ashlar dressings, Welsh blue-slate roof. 2 storeys. 3-bay symmetrical facade. Formerly a Liberal Club.

Springfield House, Springfield Avenue and Croft House, Rods Mill Lane (see HLC\_PK 35245 above) both have connections with the proprietors of Rods Mill. The early to mid-19th century properties share the same classical architectural style being large stone built houses with pedimented 5-bay symmetrical facades, featuring central doorways with Doric detailed porches and door surrounds.

**Springfield House (HLC\_PK 103).** A Grade II Listed millowner's house. Early-mid 19th century. Well-coursed dressed stone, Welsh blue- slate roof. 2 storeys.

## **Industrial Development**

### *19th Century Textile Mills*

**Adelaide Mill, Middleton Road (site, HLC\_PK 46009).** Built in last 20 years of 19th Century. Still working for textile purposes in 1968. Later mixed commercial and light engineering use (BDC Electrical Eng, Fybagrate Products, County Classic Upholstery) up until demolition during redevelopment of Melbourne Mills (see below).

**Albert Mills, Princess Street (site, HLC\_PK 3 and 12).** Built 1867/68. Bought in 1874 by Barrowclough for £18,250. Had wide variety of joint ownership and occupancy. Burnt down in 1961, area levelled and now occupied by Morrison's Supermarket, warehouses, parking and petrol facilities.

**Albion Mill, Church Street (HLC\_PK 1506).** Built about 1860 on site used for windmill which had scribbled wool. 15/07/1950: Mill completely burnt down after it is struck by lightning. Only offices remain from the fire. Now used by various small light industrial and commercial companies.

**Alexandra Mills, Baker Street (HLC\_PK 35264).** Built in 1896. Mungo and shoddy manufacturers. Rag merchants into the 1970s. Building in good condition. Now mixed commercial use (auction outlet).

**Britannia Mill, Britannia Road (site, HLC\_PK 35362).** Built about 1860 and it manufactured textiles for just over 100 years. Stone buildings demolished by 1970, and built over (mill offices). Remaining brick-built weaving shed was demolished sometime between 2002 and 2006. Now partially derelict land.

**Brunswick Mill, Ackroyd Street (site, HLC\_PK 47).** Built about 1878 demolished in 1980s. One of last Morley mills to close. Site cleared on closure, between 1996 and 2002. Now housing development (Cambridge Court).

**Bruntcliffe Mills, Bruntcliffe Lane (HLC\_PK 35363).** Large 3 storey mill built in 1892. Textiles manufactured for 80 years. A huge fire gutted the building about 1970 when used by Napcolor. Large-scale commercial warehousing established in the early to mid-1980s, with additional buildings between 1991 and 1996. External walls of original building stands, but internal parts are modern (now timber yard and warehouse)

**Churwell Dyeworks, Elland Road (site, HLC\_PK 1460).** Built about 1850 near beck at bottom of Churwell Hill. Depicted as Junction Dye Works on the Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> edition Map of 1948. Closed just after World War II. Site cleared after closure. Former clothing factory and garage built in 1960s.

**City Mill, Peel Street (HLC\_PK 1559).** Oldest part built in 1885 (datestone) by George Johnson for his brother Samuel. Later mill building to south of Peel Street constructed between 1894 and 1908. Destroyed by fire 18<sup>th</sup> April 1903. Textiles made until mid-1970s. Much of old mill demolished with just some remains for A.J. Motors. New mill has various cleaning and auto repair companies.

**Cliffe Mills, Bruntcliffe Road (site, HLC\_PK 11988).** Depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1893. Probably late 1880s to early 1890s. Mungo manufacture and dyeing for most of 90 years of production. Owned by William Smith and Co. Still working in 1972. Several buildings remained and were used by a variety of organisations up until the late 1990s. Buildings demolished, now the site of modern commercial units (Cliffe Park Way).

Cobden Mill (no information on location). William Smith list of 1876. No other information.



Figure 383. Commercial Street Mill, Morley © Copyright Humphrey Bolton and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. [www.geograph.org.uk/photo/218037](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/218037)

**Commercial Street Mill (HLC\_PK 1551).** Grade II Listed former mill, initialled and dated "G 1869 W", and chimney dated "GW 1871". Constructed of orange red brick, with ashlar dressings and Welsh blue-slate roofs. Of three storeys, with a 5-bay symmetrical facade with Flemish bond brickwork, plinth, and rusticated quoins. Wide central cart-entry has semicircular arch and rusticated voussoirs and quoins, dated keystone. Taking-in door above to each floor treated same as windows which have segmental arches with ashlar keystones and projecting sills. Decorative brick course to eaves. Hipped roof with corner stack (truncated) to right. Attached to rear is gabled 2-storey engine-house and tapering chimney, rectangular on plan, to which is attached single-storey, 2-bay building which supports cast-iron water-tank with moulded panels. Right-hand return: 7 bays of windows similar to front with 2-bay 2-storey extension in similar style. Return walls in English garden wall bond.

In November 1998 Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist undertook building recording at Commercial Street Mill, prior to the complex's conversion to housing. The site was a small textile mill of the 1860s and 1870s, which had been disused since the 1970s. The building recording was confined to the detached block at the east side of the site, containing the prominent chimney at the north-east corner. The engine house is of four rooms, with the

boiler house and chimney located at the north end, and a water tank formerly located at the south end. Adjacent to this is the engine room, a relatively small room, which housed a small horizontal steam engine. A number of features survive within the structure to indicate the engine's arrangements. The means of power transmission to the mill is unclear, but it is believed to have been achieved by an underground shaft. Used (as the Perseverance Works) from 1902-11 by Ackroyd & Best for producing miners' safety lamps before they moved to the Beacon Works on Britannia Road. Greenwood and Walsh Ltd took it over in 1911 and it was still in use in 1972. Production ceased in 1981. The mill lay derelict for some time until conversion into apartments in the mid to late 1990s.

**Daisy Hill Mill (site, HLC\_PK 81 and 1368).** First depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1894. Probably c.1870-80. On 11th January 1883 the mill chimney blown down. In 1915 there was severe fire damage. A substantial mill but closed during the inter-war depression after about 60 years manufacture. Site completely cleared and used for a housing development.

**Deanfield Mills, Asquith Avenue (HLC\_PK 26114).** Founded 1872 by James Barker first of 4 generations of family to run the mill. Textiles manufactured for about 80 years. This was a typical smaller family business, several generations of which managed the mill and served on Morley Town Council between 1886 and 1974. A smaller business in Morley would have about 100 looms and 5000 spindles on the mules. When built, the mill had almost a 'green field' site along the edge of Dean Wood, the stream here, Dean Beck, forming the border between Gildersome and Morley. In the 1950's and 1960's quite extensive areas of housing were built around the mill, the road running into Asquith Avenue here being called Deansway. Main mill building still standing and in use by four small and diverse companies.

**Dean Hall Mill (also known as Morley Finishing Mill), Bruntcliffe Lane (site, HLC\_PK 26187).** Dean Hall Mills (also known as Morley Finishing Mill) was built in 1872 (foundation stone laid 2nd May 1872). Initially used for finishing process but became a fully integrated mill around 1900 operating for about 70 years. Still in production in 1972. Between 1991 and 1995, much of original mill was demolished, the chimney knocked down and the dam filled in. Morley Hotels and Leisure occupied the remainder of the site in 1995, with fishing lake and conference centre. Disused by 2002, demolished completely by 2005. The plot is now a modern housing development (Fielding Way and Fielding Court)

**Field Mill, Little Fountain Street (HLC\_PK 35352).** Established by G.H. Hinchliffe Ltd, who also owned Providence Mill, in the late 19th century. Much storm damage reported on 11th December 1883. A cloth-producing mill for about 100 years. A.C. Watson moved there in

1927. Fire in 1979 but then no longer a mill. Most of mill buildings replaced by modern sheds. However a brick warehouse and a weaving shed, built c.1900, still used by Fentons Packaging. An earlier L-shaped, stone-built weaving shed still stands, but lies derelict.

**Fountain Street Mill (site, HLC\_PK 35268).** In existence in 1876. A.C. Watson started here in 1891 before moving to Field Mill. Closed in 1966 as a textile mill after about 90 years operation. Became a business park with workshop units and offices to let in the 1990s. Largely demolished in the period 2006 to 2009. Single warehouse fronting onto Fountain Street survived (albeit derelict) until 2015. Now a modern housing development.

**Gillroyd Mill, Wide Lane (site, HLC\_PK 61).** Built in 1834/35 and developed in several stages. The 4th Steam-driven mill in the town. Five storey new mill opened 26th May 1860. Huge destruction in 2 fires followed by re-building: 2nd December 1886 and 25th January 1891. Closed about 1970. Whole complex completely demolished – only the concrete base of some buildings now visible. The Mill was constructed by a conglomerate of forty local mill owners who combined their capital (Smith, 1866, p.58). The result of this joint venture was the formation of the Gillroyd Mill Company, under the title 'Asquith, Clark and Co. and the combined funds raised were £3,000. This money was used for the purchase of land and the construction of a mill five stories high, seventy yards long (c.64m) and seventeen yards wide (15.5m). The mill contained thirty scribbling and carding machines with condensers and mules with seven thousand spindles; and near two hundred power looms and large milling machines and stocks (Smith, 1866, p.58). The Ordnance Survey First edition map (6 inch to 1 mile; sheet 233; surveyed 1848-51) shows a much larger mill complex comprising of four buildings, the main mill building measuring c.95m by 30m, with ponds to north, north east and south of the main building. At the time of the Yorkshire Textile Mills Survey undertaken in the 1980s (published 1992) the building was classified as a category 'B' site which indicates that a range of buildings survived at the time of the visit. However, since this time the buildings have been demolished and are now (2015 OS MasterMap GIS Layer) replaced by housing.

**Glen Mills, Topcliffe Lane (site, HLC\_PK 14671 and 14681).** Not recorded by William Smith since it was regarded as an Ardsley mill. Probably started about 1880 and worked for 90 years by same family. Expanded between 1908 and 1922 (OS 1:2500 map of 1922). Full extent reached by 1958. Still in production in 1972. Demolished in the mid-1980s. A housing estate now stands on the original site with new roads: Topcliffe Fold Grove and Ingleborough Drive.

**Grove Mill, Bantam Grove Lane (site, HLC\_PK 14658).** Bantam Grove Dye House on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1852. Grove Mills by the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition mapping. Mill chimney dated at 1899. Mill fire on 7th January 1920. The best known owners were David Bradley Ltd. Closed in 1960s. Buildings survived until the late 1990s. To the south, the site of former detached house (probably a mill owner's house) called Denshaw House which is first depicted on the OS 2nd Edition 1:10560 map of 1894. Established on former piecemeal enclosure fields. Small reservoir immediately south appears to have been established earlier (on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854) and still appears on modern mapping, albeit defunct (not characterised separately). Now a small housing development

**Hembrigg Mill, Mill Street/High Street (HLC\_PK 35229).** Small mill built between 1854 and 1863. Great boiler explosion with large loss of life reported on 27th June 1863. The chimney fell down on the 7th September 1863. Suffered numerous fires throughout its history, including 8th April 1872, and in 1944 and 1970. Mill for 90 years. Shemtec Sheet Metal Technicians used the building for about 25 years from mid 1940s. Fenton's Packaging uses a later (refurbished?) building fronting onto Bridge Street (as offices), while the former weaving sheds are used as storage.

**Highcliffe Mills, Bruntcliffe Lane (HLC\_PK 26185).** Highcliffe Mills was built in the late 1890s (possibly c.1900) on the site of former strip fields (fragmentary visibility). The best known owners were Brown Hepworth & Co., and later A & A Brooke. Last worked as a textile mill in the 1960s. Large amount of new building and site extension - currently electronics and transport engineering use.

**Hollow Top Mill, Bridge Street (site, HLC\_PK 35338).** The fifth steam-driven mill in Morley. In existence before 1854. It produced cloth for just over 100 years. Hollow Top Mill is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854. It was the 5th steam-driven mill in Morley. It produced cloth for just over 100 years. Re-used by commercial business by 1995. Demolished before 2011. Now low-rise flats built between 2011 and 2012. A stone-built cottage to the rear is a survival of the former mill complex.

**Hope Mill, Hope Street (site, HLC\_PK 20).** Joseph Rhodes started it as a foundry in 1850s for making textile machinery and water storage tanks. On the 7<sup>th</sup> April 1869 there was a fire in the foundry. Started up as a textile mill about 1906. Production for about 60 years. Demolished in the early 1970s. Site now a supermarket and car park, established 1993-95.

**Low Moor Mill, Albert Road (HLC\_PK 52).** In existence in 1866. Burnt down in the 1880s. A textile mill for about 80 years. Left derelict during two World Wars. By the mid-1950s the site is depicted as a sheet metal works (with HLC\_PK 53 and 54). Majority of complex looks early to mid-20th century, although an earlier sandstone built, three-storey building still stands. This building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1854 as 'Barras Rise'. This building probably became incorporated into the later mill complex, possibly as a warehouse. The tithe map for this area describes the area as being a house and outbuilding (plot 121), and houses, shops, mistal, yard and gardens (plot 122). This suggests early occupation of the area. The complex is now a small engineering works

**Melbourne Mills (HLC\_PK 46009),** Melbourne Street and Middleton Road. Mostly worked by J. Wilson of Gildersome. A small mill which traded in textiles for about 80 years. Used by BDC Electrical Engineers (whose original works was also in the Town End). Apparent rebuild in 1903 (datestone). Majority of the original building is still standing, although some loss of fabric when converted into apartments between 2003 and 2006.

**Mill Shaw Mills, Churwell (site, HLC\_PK 217).** Depicted as a 'Cloth Mill' on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1854, and as Mill Shaw Mills (Cloth) on the later 1:2500 map of 1892. Became Mill Shaw Leather Works by the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908 (WYHER PRN 6178). Premises of W.L. Ingle (also Ingle and Sons). Demolished in the mid-20th century; now overbuilt (as Mill Shaw Industrial Estate). A former office building, dated 1919 (datestone) stands to the north of Millshaw (NGR 427900, 430040). It was probably associated with the leather works. Now the offices of Leeds Council Environmental Action Services.

**Peel Mill, Commercial Street (HLC\_PK 34).** Always known as "Jackson's Mill" it was one of the largest in the town when built in 1860. Largely rebuilt after the fire about 1915. One of the last mills in Morley to close in the 1970s. Reused as residential apartments, offices and a business centre, which seems to have been redeveloped in the late 2000s.

**Peel Street Mill (site, HLC\_PK 20).** Mill begun in about 1870. It flourished and in 1912 took in Commercial St. Mills. Demolished for the shopping complex and car park built in 1993-95.



Figure 384. Perseverance Mill (also known as Sovereign Mill), Morley (WYHLC Project)

**Perseverance Mill, South Queen Street (HLC\_PK 46022).** Also known as Sovereign Mills and South Queen Street Mills. The main mill is of a single build and is dated to 1892 via the carved interlaced numerals on the keystone of the main entrance. Cartographic evidence shows the site was part occupied by the mid-19th century, and some possible evidence of this earlier construction was observed during the site visit - the two-storey block attached to the south-west may be earlier and an area of stonework near the north-west corner clearly pre-dates the present structure. It is believed that the mill was built for the Hirst Brothers, who were Mungo Manufacturers and Rag Merchants. The mill continues in operation until the 1940s, after which Marshall & Son used it as a warehouse. The mill comprises of a U-shaped block of three storeys around a central yard with a small two-storey block attached to the south-west. The main mill comprises of two wide wings and a narrower connecting range along West Street. Although the principal façade and entrance on South Queen Street are faced in stone, brick is otherwise employed throughout. The internal structure comprises of wooden floor joists on cast iron columns with some wooden floor surviving. Additional local support is supplied by rolled steel beams (Leeds Steel Works) and deeper riveted beams over the principal entrance. Part of the South Queen Street block has a basement and the base of the mill's chimney is attached to the western wing in the south-western corner of the yard. Evidence of powered working is visible in the western wing of the mill while there is evidence to suggest warehousing and distribution activities took place in the eastern block.

The buildings were in poor condition, largely roofless and floorless with thick vegetation and rubble at ground level preventing access to some areas (Hunter, 2010). Following the survey, the building was converted into apartments sometime after 2011. Unlisted

**Perseverance Mill, Station Road (site, HLC\_PK 95).** In existence in 1866. Very large fire about 1915. The main building on Station Rd is a fire replacement. About 100 years manufacture of textiles. Main textile mill used by Clugston Construction and BS Auto Service until the late 1990s. Demolished by 2000. Area now low-rise flats.

**Prospect Mill, Victoria Road (site, HLC\_PK 168, 169, 170 and 173).** In existence in 1866. Largest of three mills owned by J. & S. Rhodes from 1878. After the closure of Laneside Mills, the Rhodes' became the largest firm in Morley. Lasted over 100 years. Extended in 1934. The mill was demolished in the period 2003 to 2003. Now modern housing development (Victoria Grange Drive and Prospect Place)

**Providence Mill, Victoria Road (site, HLC\_PK 168, 169, 170 and 173).** Built next to the Prospect Mill in 1860s. Ceased trading on its own between the World Wars. Then incorporated into the Finishing Department of the Prospect. Mill lasted over 100 years. Providence House built for the first owner on Victoria Rd still stands. Rest of the mill was demolished for housing in late 1980s (Victoria Grange Mews).

**Quarry Mill, High Street (HLC\_PK 35343).** Developed in piecemeal fashion on both sides of High Street. Operated for about 100 years from the 1860s. All the old stone parts are now demolished. The newer brick part with concrete (not wooden) floors still stands and is used for storing records.

**Queen's Mill, Albion Street (HLC\_PK 3 and 5).** In existence in 1866. By the time the Town Hall was built it was a substantial building and it dominated the rear of the civic building. Rhodes' purchased it in 1890 and concentrated on scribbling and spinning. Closed about 1960. Demolished about 1962 with no trace now remaining. The site is now a part of Morrison's Supermarket main store and some of the adjoining car park.

Spout Well (position not known). In existence in 1876. Only known information is that it existed in 1876 with three rag machines.

**Springfield Mill, Springfield Lane (site, HLC\_PK 26066, 26103, 26104 and 26113).** Built in 1860s and used by Hudson et al from 1874 to 1930s when it was taken over by Hield Bros. Still involved in textile production. Most of mill is derelict but some parts are still used

by Hields' for finishing worsted pieces. Demolished in the mid-1990s. Area now occupied by a modern housing estate, comprising detached houses arranged on cul de sacs. Constructed between 1996 and 2002 (probably c.1998)

**Tingley Mills, Bridge Street/Tingley Common (HLC\_PK 35221).** Built as 7-bay mill in 1868. Extended to the road-side with 13 window rows in 1880s. Now called Tingley Bar Industrial Estate with around 16 small diverse companies on the site.

**Valley Mill, Valley Road (HLC\_PK 80).** In existence in 1866. The last steam-driven mill built down the Valley Beck before Morley had piped water. Burnt down on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1887. Bought by Rhodes' in 1919. Building was beyond the gas works near Morley Low Station. Finally it burnt down and was demolished. Site now divided between Orcol Fuel Oil and Harder Bros Sausages (1995)

**Victoria Mill, Brunswick Street (HLC\_PK 46111, 46113 and 46119).** In existence in 1866. On site of a former dye-works this was a typical Morley Mill in size and output. Failed to re-open in early 1970s after the Morley Feast Holidays. Textile operations for 110 years. After standing empty for 15 years it was finally converted into Victoria Court luxury flats in an excellent scheme which has further housing in the area of outbuildings and dams of old mill. The site of earlier fulling mill dating to the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century and later dye house. The site of one of the most important dye houses known as 'The Leadus' was in Brunswick Street on the site of Victoria Mills. These early mills were often located close to a good water supply in the valleys of Morley's two becks, Valley Stream to the north and Owlars Beck to the south.

**Wellington Mill, Bridge Street (site, 35342 and 35344).** In existence in 1866. Part of William Scarth's much larger concern. Converted to making of textile machinery by Lumb Walshaw & White. A section demolished for the Bridge St/High St round-about. Majority demolished in the 1970s, with that area now occupied by High Mill Business Park (HLC\_PK 35344). The remaining mill building was used as a salvage yard by J. Cowling through to c.2011 until demolition. This area is now derelict land (HLC\_PK 35342). Former late 19<sup>th</sup> century back-to-back housing fronting onto High Street survives, but are boarded-up and derelict.

**Wesley Street Mills (HLC\_PK 46040).** In existence in 1866. Textile mill from about 1860 to inter-war depression years. Folded when Charles Scarth & Sons went bankrupt. Oldest parts near Queen Street have been demolished but the base of what was Morley's tallest mill chimney is still visible behind the Yorkshire Bank. The only mill (partially) on Queen St. The town centre buildings were demolished in the 1930s for Woolworth's and Boots (now

Yorkshire Bank and Halifax Building Society). Fire Station and morgue during World War II. Main building refurbished in 1970s. Used the Groundwork Trust. It houses a small museum. Area occupied in c.1854 with a yard development named Henry Place. A loomshop from this period survives. Grade II listed: 'Former row of two shops, back-to-back with a pair of weaver's cottages with textile warehouse/manufactory occupying the upper floors (now derelict and empty) c.1790 with early 19th-century alteration and extension'.

#### *Other 19th Century Industries*

Former **Providence Iron Works, Troy Road (within HLC\_PK 1516)**. Mid to late 19th century iron works. The Providence Iron Works is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Morley (1890), although it appears disused at this time. Converted into a bobbin works by 1938 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1938). Known as the Providence Works (Bobbin) by 1956. Apparently a warehouse by 1970. Partially demolished in the 1990s. The surviving buildings have been converted into residential use.

#### **Transport**

**Morley Station (HLC\_PK 85)**. Now Morley's only railway station, it used to be known as Morley Low and it was opened in 1848 when the 3 mile tunnel that goes under the town centre to Batley was completed. This gave Morley easy access to the country and markets west of the Pennines, playing an important part in its expansion. Morley Top Station, which was situated on what is now Chartist Way, was demolished during the 1960s.



### **20th Century Development**

Figure 385. Aerial view of Morley, September 1922. This is the first known aerial view taken over Morley. It is taken looking towards the Town Hall from over the Town End. In the bottom left hand corner is Croft House built by Isaac Crowther as owner of Rods Mill. At the bottom right are the back-to-back houses of Middleton Road, North Parade, Airedale Terrace and Florence Terrace. In the middle of the photograph is Melbourne Street with the Melbourne and Adelaide Mills on one side and Melbourne Yard, the Jubilees and a set of allotments on the other. On the right hand edge is part of Peel Street School and the City Streets. To the left of the Melbourne and Adelaide Mills is a part of the town that was demolished before the

Second World War. © Leodis –a photographic archive of Leeds.  
[www.leodis.net/display.aspx?resourceIdentifier=200629\\_160607](http://www.leodis.net/display.aspx?resourceIdentifier=200629_160607)

Morley continued its boom years during the first half of the 20th century. The World Wars brought large orders to the mills for uniforms and blanket cloth. But following the end of the Second World War foreign competition and outdated machinery ultimately led to the decline and closure of the town's mills.

During the 1960's and 70's areas of the 19th century industrial town were demolished as part of programme of 'slum' clearances, being replaced by small-scale council housing - often as low-rise flats or maisonettes such as **Lewisham Court (HLC\_PK 37)**, **Elmfield Court (HLC\_PK 35337)** and **Birch Court (HLC\_PK 35250)**. Furthermore, displaced communities were often re-housed in council estates that were developed on fields or reclaimed industrial sites. The Ingle Estate was the first such development started in 1920. During the second half of the century the town expanded rapidly with the development of private residential estates and business and industrial units. Within the town as the former mill structures fell into disuse some were demolished, while others were converted for alternative uses. In 1974 the Borough of Morley became part of the City of Leeds.

Recent architecture within Morley has been of mixed success. Good additions match the quality of materials, scale, proportions and dominant build lines of their surroundings while being distinctly of their time and adding a vitality to the townscape. Less successful examples are of poorer quality materials and design, with little reference to their setting and are often of a more suburban 'anywhere' character.

Conversions of mill buildings and chapels have secured new uses for important historic buildings. The best schemes have retained the essential character of the original building and have injected something of their own period into the structure mixing the old and the new in exciting ways. Less successful schemes have compromised the character and form of original buildings with insensitive use of space and inappropriate materials and fittings.

### *Civic Buildings*

**Morley Public Library, Commercial Street (HLC\_PK 42)**. Built 1905-6. Ashlar facade, hammer-dressed stone to sides and rear, Welsh blue-slate roof. 2-storey front block, single-storey rear range. It is Grade II Listed. It was built through the beneficence of Andrew Carnegie. The opening ceremony was performed by Hall Caine, the author, on Saturday 27th October 1906. The town council was initially only able to provide 7,886 books.

### *Schools*

**Morley Victoria Primary School (HLC\_PK 29638 and 29639)** established in 1901 (with additional buildings to the north between 1934 and 1938 - see 29639). The main school building is a fine example of the best architecture of the late nineteenth century and was built as a progressive board school in 1901. Until 1976 the school catered only for children up to the age of seven. In September 1976, the school began to develop into an Infant & Junior

School taking over the buildings vacated by high school children. In 1982 the Nursery department was opened and the school has catered for 3 – 11 year olds ever since.

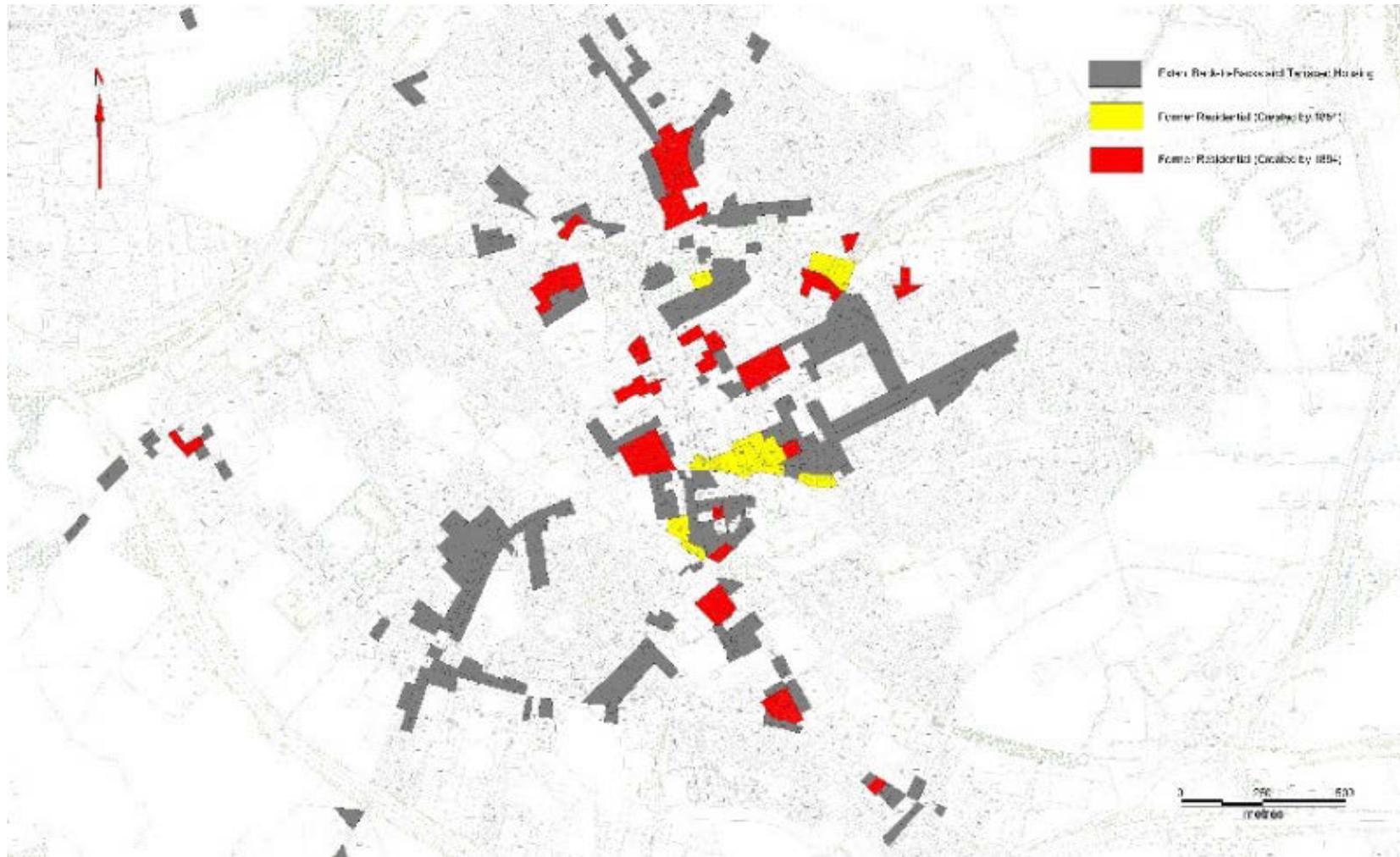


Figure 386. 'Slum' clearance in Morley – demolition and clearance of former back-to-back and terraced housing within the town.

**The Morley Academy (HLC\_PK 26077).** The school was established as Morley Secondary School on 4th July 1907, becoming Morley Grammar School in 1930. The first head teacher was John Robinson Airey (1868–1937) who was a nationally renowned mathematician. It became a mixed comprehensive in 1975 and on 1st January 2011, Morley High School became The Morley Academy under the government's new academy programme.

**Newlands Primary School (HLC\_PK 68).** Primary school associated with the surrounding planned modern housing estate (HLC\_PK 24 and 60).

**St Francis Catholic Primary School (HLC\_PK 26085).** Primary school constructed between 1966 and 1976 on former agglomerated fields. Agglomerated between 1854 and 1894 from earlier strip fields (no visibility).

**Bruntcliffe School (HLC\_PK 26074).** School constructed between 1966 and 1976 on former strip fields (no visibility)

**Fountain Primary School (HLC\_PK 26173).** School established between 1970 and 1977 on earlier strip fields (fragmentary visibility).

**Churwell Primary school (HLC\_PK 128).** 1980s local authority primary school.

**Seven Hills Primary School (HLC\_PK 36).** Large primary school established in the 1980s, with associated playground and playing fields. Replaced earlier allotment gardens. The northern and southern boundaries of the site respect the earlier field boundaries.

**Asquith Primary School (HLC\_PK 26102).** Primary school built between 1996 and 2002 on former piecemeal enclosure fields (fragmentary visibility).

#### *Religious Buildings*

**Fountain Hall, Fountain Street (HLC\_PK 46096).** Large Wesleyan chapel. Built around 1900. Stone built and Gothic. Extant but converted to flats. External character is preserved.

**Salvation Army Hall, Ackroyd Street (within HLC\_PK 1548).** Salvation Army Hall built in 1907 (foundation stone). Single-storey, stone-built building with crenelated front. Still in use

**St Francis of Assisi Roman Catholic Church (HLC\_PK 46128).** The first specifically built Roman Catholic Church in Morley. Relatively modest stone-built early 20th century Gothic church by Edward Simpson, with elaborate sanctuary furnishings post-dating the First World

War. The church, presbytery and former schoolrooms form a good group on the edge of the Morley Town Centre Conservation Area. Mass was said at the Oddfellows' Hall from 1889, served by priests from St Mary's, Batley. In 1898 a parish was established and Fr John Hanlon took up residence in Cross Street as the first parish priest. He died in 1901 and his successor Fr Frederick Mitchell started building a church and schools in 1904 on adjoining land in Westfield Road, from designs by Edward Simpson (photo upper left). The church was opened on 30 May 1905. The original dedication was to St Francis de Sales, later changed to St Francis of Assisi.<sup>22</sup>

The church is orientated north-south but this description follows conventional liturgical orientation. Stone-built Gothic church with attached schools and presbytery. The church and schools date from 1905, architect Edward Simpson of Bradford. The sacristies are attached to the presbytery, facing the parking area at the back of the church, and are said by Fr Galvin to be later (possibly 1920s); they may also be by Simpson. The church runs parallel with Corporation Road and consists of a nave of five bays with wide trefoil-headed three-light windows with a lean-to western porch (no longer in frequent use). The appearance of this elevation is currently marred by discoloured polycarbonate window protection, which obscures the tracery and gives the building an abandoned look. Prominent, steep slate roof with clay ridge tiles; raised parapets with stone copings at either end; there is a stone cross on the eastern nave gable and a raised bellcote on the western gable, containing one bell. There is no tower. The chancel is lower and narrower and consists of two bays, with two trefoil-headed clerestorey windows and plain windowless lean-to side chapels. At the west end, the single storey former school buildings run at right angles to the main axis of the church, presenting a gable end with two large windows and stone stacks at each end.<sup>23</sup>

Shallower slate roof and raised ventilators on the ridge. Their rear courtyard elevation shows a return with half-timbering in the gable, and contemporary workshops/garages of similar character adjoining. The current main entrance to the church is from this rear courtyard side. The interior consists of a wide aisleless nave and short chancel with side chapels. There is a western gallery in the nave, supported on timber posts and struts, with a panelled front with curved central projection. The gallery underside has been enclosed with glass to form a narthex area. Stepped 5-window arrangement at east end, the organ concealing one window. Open scissor braced roof to nave and pink painted plaster walls. Oak benches with pierced trefoils in the ends. Parquet floor with carpeting to circulation areas. There is a good collection of early 20th century and Interwar stained glass in the nave windows, plus one

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<sup>22</sup> [www.taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Leeds/Morley-St-Francis](http://www.taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Leeds/Morley-St-Francis)

<sup>23</sup> [www.taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Leeds/Morley-St-Francis](http://www.taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Leeds/Morley-St-Francis)

more recent window commemorating Canon Austin Moran, priest at St Francis' for 41 years; designers/makers not established. Tall moulded chancel arch with responds, and on either side lower arches to the side chapels. Canted compartmented timber ceiling to chancel, lean-to roofs to chapels. The chancel is side-lit, with statues in the recesses in between. Paired arches on either side giving onto the side chapels. No east window but three large painted metal (?) panels in recesses depicting Franciscan saints. Similar panels over the doorways in the north chapel (Lady Chapel), of three-dimensional Art Nouveau character. The altars are all post-1918, commemorating the war dead – that in the Lady Chapel given in memory of R. Murraney (d.1918), that in the south (Sacred Heart) chapel in memory of John Phillips (d.1916) and the elaborate marble high altar with crockets and finials and elaborate central tabernacle cover given by the people of the parish in memory of parish dead. The mensa has been moved forward to allow for westward celebration. The marble altar rails, which survive in front of the side chapels, were erected in 1921 by the parish to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Fr W. Dobson, parish priest at St Francis' for 27 years. The octagonal font is also now located in the Sacred Heart chapel. In the north chapel there is a Lourdes grotto and a pulpit is placed before the north side of the chancel arch.<sup>24</sup> Unlisted.

**St Brigid's Roman Catholic Church (within HLC\_PK 150).** In the 19th century the Churwell area was transformed from an agricultural to an industrial area, with coal mining, clay and ironstone works, textile mills and railway works. Until 1929 Catholics in the area had to travel to St Anthony's Beeston, but in that year Canon O'Connell of Beeston commissioned a chapel-of-ease to St Antony's, to be built on the main road to Morley. The architect was Charles Fox, who designed a number of churches in the diocese. Construction began in February 1929 and the church was opened by Bishop Cowgill on 17 October in the same year. In 1954 St Brigid's became a separate parish, and a presbytery was built from designs by R.A. Ronchetti of Harrogate. The church is built in the simple brick Romanesque style that was so popular between the wars, and widely adopted in particular by the architect Charles Fox in his Catholic church building practice. Red-brick in stretcher bond with spare stone detailing under a slate roof. Gabled west (geographical southwest) front with central gabled 9 inch projection containing round arched entrance doorway, square-headed recesses, stone cornice and neo-Romanesque arcading. Stone kneelers and coping to main parapet. Flank elevations of five bays, with one round arched window per bay with attractive geometrical glazing; bay divisions marked by brick pilasters. Two round

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<sup>24</sup> [www.taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Leeds/Morley-St-Francis](http://www.taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Leeds/Morley-St-Francis)

arched windows on either side of narrower chancel; plain canted east end surmounted by gable and cross. Flat roofed sacristies and boiler house attached to the north side.<sup>25</sup> Unlisted

**Church of the Nazarene (HLC\_PK 4).** Late 1980s church. A new build on the site of an earlier 1980s church – the Church of the Nazarene (Pentecostal) was hit by severe gales on the evening of Monday 2nd January 1984. The entire 80s structure of the roof was ripped off and dumped on top of the adjacent Sunday School scattering debris over Morrison's car park. One person suffered minor injuries as a result. Over the previous two years the church had undergone renovations totally £14,000. The gale damage was estimated at £500,000 and the decision was made to demolish the remains of the building and build a new church on the existing site. The earlier 1980s chapel was, in turn, established on the site of an earlier Pentecostal chapel, which dated to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Kingdom Hall, Bruntcliffe (HLC\_PK 45459).** Place of worship built between 1991 and 1996 on the site of earlier commercial buildings built between 1854 and 1894 (probably c.1880-90). The Bruntcliffe Co-operative Buildings were established on the site of earlier vernacular cottages depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping.

**Salvation Army Head Quarters, Chartists Way (HLC\_PK 35266)** Salvation Army Head Quarters built between 1991 and 1996 on derelict land. Derelict between 1970 and 1983. Former railway sidings north of Morley Great Northern Station. Dismantled between 1970 and 1987. Main line of the former GNR Leeds, Bradford and Halifax Branch which opened in 1854 (and depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1852)

**Church of the Latter Day Saints (HLC\_PK 35291)** Modern church constructed in 2005 on derelict land. Derelict between 1996 and 2002. The site of former Elmfield Junior School, built in 1897 (with Infants school to the immediate north - see 35295). The former playing field associated with the school now forms part of Hembrigg Park (see 35292). The school was built on former surveyed enclosure fields (partial visibility).

### *Military Buildings*

Former **Drill Hall, Ackroyd Street (HLC\_PK 37).** Opened in 1912. Used by a Detachment of the 4th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. An inscription over the door reads: "West Yorks Regiment - PWO (Prince of Wales Own)." The Drill Hall closed in 1963 (Leodis). Re-used as light engineering, now in commercial use (warehouse and offices). Unlisted

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<sup>25</sup> [www.taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Leeds/Leeds-St-Brigid](http://www.taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Leeds/Leeds-St-Brigid)

## 20th Century Commercial Development

Queen Street retains a number of late 19th and early 20th century commercial properties. Ground floors have been the subject of a greater degree of change than upper floors; however, a number of traditional shopfronts survive.



Figure 387. Town Hall Buildings, Queen Street, Morley. A 1930s Art-Deco style shopping parade (© Google Street View)

A particularly fine example of an early 20th century shopfront and interior, probably of 1920s date, is extant at 99 Queen Street. Here, the remains of a butcher's shop includes an ornate plaster ceiling and cornice featuring rams heads, marble wall panelling and a good shopfront with leaded transom lights. Early 20th century commercial architecture is also a distinctive feature of the street, for example the **Town Hall Buildings** (1933), a parade of shops in white ceramic brick with art-deco style detailing (**within HLC\_PK 16**).



Figure 388. The New Pavilion Theatre, Fountain Street, Morley (WYHLC Project).

The **New Pavilion Theatre (HLC\_PK 46030)** of 1911 is a significant building recalling the continued prosperity of the town in the early 20th century. It was originally built as a cinema and housed a number of shops on its Fountain Street side. It also had an enormous removable screen. The screen was moved to provide a stage for local amateur dramatic, operatic and choral societies. It had competition from the Picture House which stood on Queen Street near the junction of Peel Street, although the Picture House did not have a stage. The building is still standing, although it has not been a cinema for many years spending many years empty and unused. It was converted in to a bingo hall during the early 1980's and then to a night club during the 1990's. It is now disused. Further along Fountain Street is the **Commercial Inn** which is dated to 1910 (within HLC\_PK 46005).

For such a large centre, the retailer representation in Morley is relatively poor. The centre is anchored by a large Morrisons store set back from Queen Street behind the Town Hall. The remainder of the centre comprises small poorly configured units in the ground floor of traditional buildings. Comparison goods are provided by value / discount stores located within the central part of the town off Queen Street. The southern end of the town, below

Fountain Street is dominated by takeaway food outlets, while the northern end of the town above Queens Promenade has a relatively poor retail offer with a number of vacant units.<sup>26</sup>

Although Morley retains its historic market town status, with a distinct commercial core of small retail shops, offices and a market lining Queen Street, Morley Bottom and Town End, there has been a general movement of commercial activity out of town to a number of large-scale sites located on the town edge.

Since the 1980s, much of the retail and business development in the UK has been in the form of out-of-town developments as lower land-values, the availability of land for expansion, a nearby labour force and good access routes on the rural-urban fringe of settlements has encouraged out-of-town centres to develop. These out-of-town centres, contain large, well-known stores and often have attractions for all the family, including leisure facilities, catering outlets etc. Shoppers frequently come in cars and out-of-town shopping centres or retail parks can offer large, free car parks. Furthermore, larger stores offering a good range of products benefitting from economies of scale.

The growth of these development has however led to a number of common problems which include: traffic congestion in the vicinity of the new developments, larger stores are often attracted away from nearby town and city centres to these new centres, more empty shops in town and city centres (which often attract vandalism) and fewer people visiting the town centres, resulting in the creation of a 'dead heart', particularly in smaller market towns and economic decline.

The most notable of these developments in the Morley area is the **White Rose Shopping Centre (HLC\_PK 216)**. The 33ha centre, located 2km northwest of Morley town centre, opened in 1997 and was considered to be the reason why many local, independent shops suffered trade as an immediate effect. Concerns about the impact of regional shopping centres on established centres are reflected in appeals by retailers to the valuation office for reductions in rateable values resulting from losses of trade to regional centres – retailers in Morley, Dewsbury and Wakefield have been awarded reductions of up to 10% in their rateable values because of the impact of the White Rose Centre.<sup>27</sup>

Another large-scale retail development said to affect retail activity in Morley is **Birstall Shopping Park and Junction 27 (HLC\_PK 6616, 6617, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6952, 6955 and 6957)**, a large-scale (c.46ha) shopping park located some 2.5km west of

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<sup>26</sup> [www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/FPI\\_TLCS\\_013%20Appendix%207c%20Town%20Centre%20Healthchecks%20m%20to%20o.pdf](http://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/FPI_TLCS_013%20Appendix%207c%20Town%20Centre%20Healthchecks%20m%20to%20o.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> England, J. 2012. Regional Impact Assessment: A Guide to Best Practice. Routledge p.159

Morley centre. It contains a wide variety of retailers and includes the region's only IKEA store. Adjacent is another retail park, Junction 27 Retail Park, specialising in bulky goods and electronics.

In a recent survey of shopping trends in Morley, 53% of respondents (resident in the immediate Morley area) identified the White Rose Centre as their main centre for non-bulky non-food shopping, 25% stated that Leeds City Centre and only 5% stated Morley was their main centre for comparison goods. With regard to bulky goods, 43% of respondents stated Birstall Retail Park / Junction 27 were the main centre, with only a small percentage of respondents stating that other centres were used for this purpose.<sup>28</sup>

In more recent years, since 2012, Morley Chamber of Trade and Commerce has forged strong links with the management at the White Rose and landowner, Land Securities, to work on a joint promotion of the two destinations. Key officers at both locations are working hard to maintain the joint offer, with the White Rose Shopping Centre providing the large national brands and Morley town centre showcasing more niche and independent offerings.

Along with out-of-town retail schemes, there has also been a corresponding movement of commercial business developments (as Business Parks) to out-of-town sites. The largest of these is the **Capitol Park West development (HLC\_PK 14610 and 14611)**, which was established between 2003 and 2006, with further additions by 2009.

## **20th Century Residential Development**

### *Housing Estate Development*

**Ingle House Estate (HLC\_PK 26068)**. This is the first Morley Corporation Housing Estate. Building started on the 20th March 1920. The houses were to a standard design, some being in pairs and others in rows of four. They all had substantial gardens back and front and sometimes two toilets, one upstairs and one downstairs. During the 1920s, 1930s and most of the 1940s the only way out of the Ingle Estate was on to Victoria Road, but once council house building began again after the Second World War the top of Ingle Avenue was opened up, so that it became possible to exit via Deansway and Asquith Avenue, Horsfall Street and Asquith Avenue and Springfield Avenue, Springfield Road and Victoria Road. After the Second World War the council estate of Ingle Avenue, Ingle Crescent and Ingle Grove, built in the 1920s, was extended northwards and out into Asquith Avenue and Horsfall Street. A variety of different types of housing was constructed, including two storey

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<sup>28</sup> [www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/FPI\\_TLCS\\_013%20Appendix%207c%20Town%20Centre%20Healthchecks%20m%20to%20o.pdf](http://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/FPI_TLCS_013%20Appendix%207c%20Town%20Centre%20Healthchecks%20m%20to%20o.pdf)

flats, pensioners' bungalows and typical semi-detached dwellings. After 1945 the Ingle Council Housing Estate of the inter-war years was extended further north to Horsfall Street, and also to link up with Asquith Avenue. Generally, the houses were built as pairs of semis rather than in rows of four, and were plainer in style than the pre-war design.

**Watson Street (HLC\_PK 26169).** Terraced blocks (up to six dwellings each) and semi-detached houses. Established between 1908 and 1922 on former strip fields (fragmentary visibility).

**Middleton Road Estate (HLC\_PK 23, 64 and 65).** A small mid-1920s to early 1930s housing estate development along Middleton Road. The development comprises small terraced blocks (four houses each) set in a geometric pattern common to planned estates of this period.



Figure 389. Semi-detached houses as part of the Ingle Housing Estate, Morley (HLC\_PK 26068 WYHLC Project)

**Britannia Road Estate (HLC\_PK 12090).** Municipal housing development dating to the mid to late 1930s. Comprising terraced blocks (up to six houses) and semi-detached housing in a geometric pattern.

**Baker Street (HLC\_PK 26150).** Housing estate, comprising terraced blocks (up to four dwellings each) and semi-detached houses, arranged geometrically. Established between 1933 and 1938 on former strip fields (fragmentary visibility).

**Lewisham Court (HLC\_PK 32)** Low-rise blocks set around a central court. 1960s council housing that has replaced earlier back-to-back housing.

**Elmfield Court (HLC\_PK 35337)**. Eight three storey blocks of council flats established in the later 1970s to early 1980s. Built on the site of earlier back-to-back housing.

**Birch Court (HLC\_PK 35250)**. A group of twenty-two maisonettes established in the later 1970s to early 1980s. Built on the site of earlier back-to-back housing.

Medium-scale housing developments in the Morley area only really occurred after 1950, with most developments established on 'greenfield' sites away from the historic cores (Morley and Churwell). Included in this group are developments along **Middleton Road** to the east of the town (**HLC\_PK 24, 27, 28, 29, 80 and 83**), **New Brighton** in the west (**HLC\_PK 26071, 42360 and 46055**), surrounding **Deanfield Mill** to the north (**HLC\_PK 26067 and 26192**), and to the north of **Churwell (HLC\_PK 131, 134, 136 and 1457)**. Housing continued to be built throughout the 1960s and 1970s, but as small to medium-scale developments only. Unlike neighbouring Leeds and Bradford, there are no large-scale municipal housing schemes (i.e. above 20ha) within the Morley area.

Large-scale, usually private, developments date from the 1980s though to the present day. In the past thirty years three continuous expanses each of more than 800 houses have been built in Morley north-west of Churwell and the adjoining part of Morley; east of Morley town centre; and around Lowry Road at Tingley. There are other estates of two or three hundred houses, for example at Churwell New Village, and between East Ardsley and Thorpe. These larger-scale housing schemes have for the most part been established on former greenbelt land. Post 1980s schemes, like that and **Sandmead Close, Churwell (HLC\_PK 112, 113, 114, 115 and 116)**, **Harvill (HLC\_PK 144)**.and **Daisy Hill (HLC\_PK 58 and 82)**, tend to respect earlier field boundaries, whilst post 1990s developments, like the **Magpie Lane Estate (HLC\_PK 63)**, comprising c.38ha, and **Ibbotson Oval (HLC\_PK 118 and 26066)** at c.19ha, largely ignore the grain of the earlier field system.

In a few instances, however, larger-scale housing schemes have been established on brownfield sites – the **Hanley Road Development (HLC\_PK 26149 and 26164)**, was created between 1987 and 1991, founded on derelict land (derelict from 1908 through to the late 1980s. Site of numerous stone quarries linked by a narrow-gauge railtrack, depicted on the OS 1:2500 map of 1894. Established in the later 19th century (possibly c.1870-80).

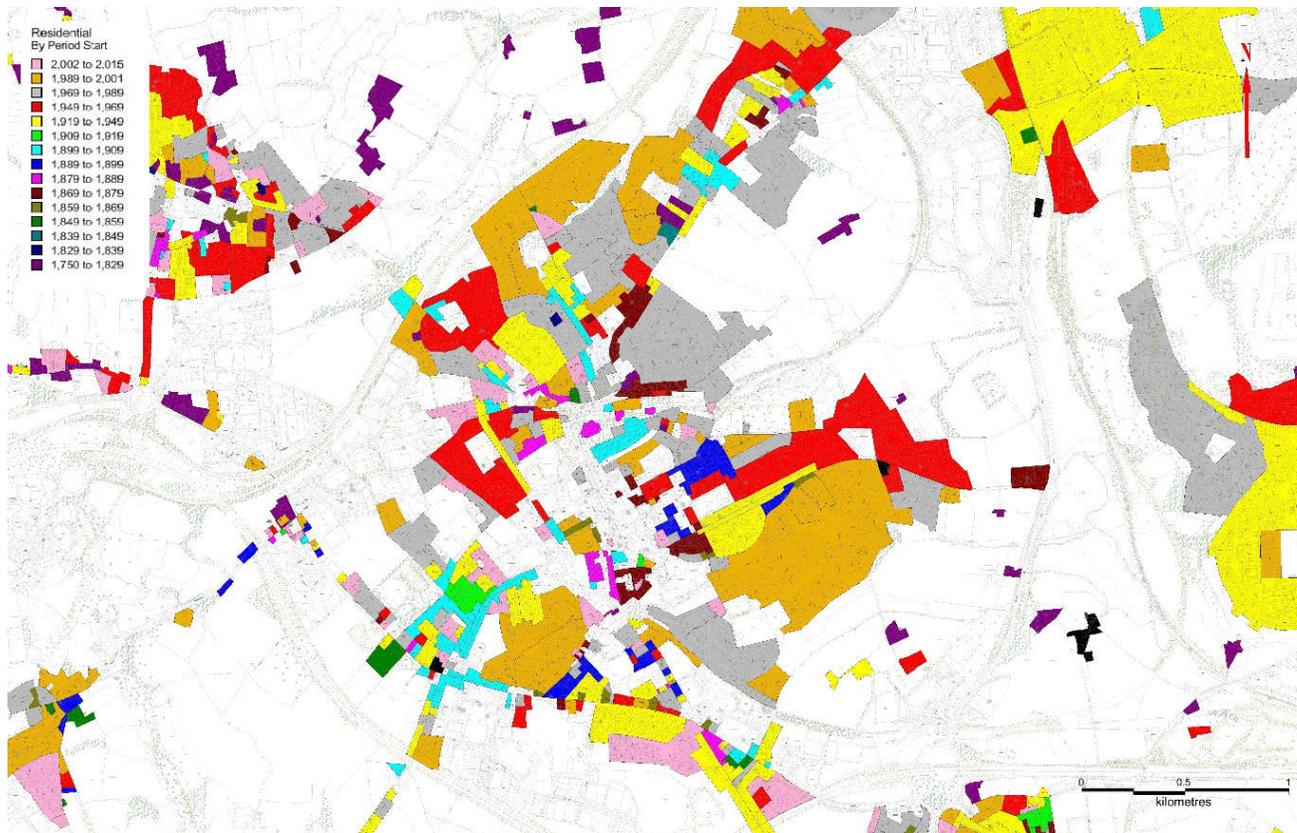


Figure 390. Current Residential Areas in Morley (by Period Start). Small-scale developments dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century dominate in the inner town (core) and along routes out of the town (as ribbon development along Elland Road, Bruntcliffe Road and Fountain Street). Larger-scale 20<sup>th</sup> century developments (as estates) occurring to the east (along Middleton Road), to the north (following Elland Road, towards Churwell) and to the south in Tingley. There has been some infilling of the town centre with later 20<sup>th</sup> century developments, the majority of which have occurred on brownfield sites (former industrial sites or 'slum' cleared areas)

### *Middle-class housing*

Just as the council was building new housing estates, so the private sector was building houses for the middle classes. Developments included detached and semi-detached villa housing on either side of **Rein Road (HLC\_PK 11957, 11966, 11967, 35300, 35301 and 35314)**

### **Recreation**

#### *Public Parks*

**Recreation Ground, Station Road (HLC\_PK 91)**. Area of open grass land and trees, depicted on early 20th century OS mapping as recreation ground. Area generally respects the boundaries of the earlier fields.

**Lewisham Park (HLC\_PK 31)**. Lewisham Park was opened on 8th August 1914 on land which was a gift to the town for the Coronation of King George V. The land between the mill and the park was known as the Recreation Ground (rec), a large expanse of dirt ground close to Peel Street School and the 'City' streets. The park gradually became enclosed by 1930s through to 1950s housing developments.

**Zoar Street allotments (HLC\_PK 39)**. Allotment gardens to the south of Zoar Street, and possibly associated with the early 20th century development along Zoar Street. The present area respects the grain and boundaries of the earlier medieval fields (crofts mentioned above).

### **20th Century Industry**

With the exception of a few small-scale complexes and buildings, there are few industrial sites found within the town of Morley, with the majority of these being conversions of, or additions to, former 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> textile mill buildings - such as at **Crank Mills (HLC\_PK 88 and 89)**, **Low Moor Mill (HLC\_PK 52)**, **Peel Mill (HLC\_PK 1554 and 1556)**, **City Mills (HLC\_PK 1559)**, **Rods Mill (now Low Town End Industrial Estate - see HLC\_PK 35266)**, **Tingley Mill (HLC\_PK 35221, and later works HLC\_PK 35222)** and the **Beacon Works (HLC\_PK14685)**. Later 20th century conversion from civic and religious buildings has also occurred, such as at the former **Morley Drill Hall (HLC\_PK 37)** and the former **Sunday School (HLC\_PK 46011)** on Middleton Road.

## *20th Century Textile Mills*

**Flushcroft Mill, Wide Lane (HLC\_PK 35226).** Early 20th century mill. In 1905 was used as a rag warehouse and for production of mungo and shoddy. In operation for about 50 years. Remaining building is boarded up and disused. Now part of Kalon group of Paint and Chemical manufacturers.

**Oak Mill, Texas Street and Topcliffe Lane (HLC\_PK 14683).** Oak Mills was constructed in 1906 by J.W. Appleyard as a steam powered woollen mill. The mill occupies a site on the south-east outskirts of Morley in an area of late 19th to early 20th century industrial development. Oak Mills occupies a near-square site with a centrally placed power block serving a multi-storey mill and weaving shed with other sheds built near-by. Warehousing and offices etc. stand along the front of the site. The buildings are all of brick. Two principal phases were identified:

Phase 1. The original 1906 mill was constructed as a three storey mill, with separate block comprising engine house, boiler house and economiser, milling, willeying and rag grinding facilities and, away from them, a mungo shed, office and warehouse, and stable. The name and date of the mill is set in the brickwork of the chimney (RCHME, 1987, 3). The main mill body is seventeen bays long and eight bays wide. The mill was powered from the detached engine house to the south-east by a line shaft which entered the ground floor through a stone bound wall box. The horizontal shaft continued across the ground floor supported on cast iron beams. Pulley wheels grooved for ropes and set on the line shaft immediately within the mill's wall drove diagonally up to shafts on the first floor and from there to the second floor. The engine house and boiler house are detached from the main mill but are attached to other sheds. The building originally housed a 200 horse power horizontal tandem compound condensing engine with a seven-groove rope flywheel, thirteen feet in diameter made in 1906 by Newton Bean and Mitchell. The boiler house built alongside the engine house held a single Lancashire boiler made in 1906 by Holdsworth and Sons. It has an original cast-iron water cistern on its roof. To the rear of the boiler (north-east) was the economiser, a 72 pipe Green's Patent Fuel Economiser made in 1906. Beyond this was the square tapered chimney which bears the name and date of the mill. The original milling shed, with machinery pits, survives as the north-eastern half of the extended shed. The attached willey shed and rag grinding shed are unequal parts of a single-story shed. These were powered by a line shaft running from the engine house. Other buildings built at or around 1906 occupied the south-west edge of the site and included a single storey mungo shed with weighing machine, offices, stables and warehouse. All survive but are altered.

Phase 2. Later additions include the heightening and extension of existing buildings between 1919 and 1929. The seven-bay northern-light weaving shed was built in 1929, as was a new milling and scouring shed. A new 400 horse power engine was added in 1929 and a new boiler house was built in 1933. In the 1940s new office and canteen were built. Last cloth produced in 1984. Now light engineering and mixed commercial use.

**Park Mills, South Street and South Parade (HLC\_PK 35).** Last completely new mill to be opened in Morley – during the slump in 1921. Owner went bankrupt in 1925. Made textiles for about 50 years. Part of remaining complex converted into commercial offices (Seven Hills House) while main building, although in good condition, becoming increasingly derelict.

**Parkfield Mills, Queens Road and Fountain Street (site, HLC\_PK 35257).** Date of 1906 is imprinted on the building but it is mentioned in a 1905 Directory. Textile production had ceased by 1945. Then occupied by various concerns including a weigh bridge at the entrance. Demolished between 2006 and 2009. Now modern housing development (estate) comprising terraced blocks set on cul de sacs.

**Southfield Mill, Topcliffe Lane (HLC\_PK 14684).** Relatively modern rag warehouse and shoddy mill that is still producing blend today. About 90 years old (c.1905). This brick built mill was occupied by a Morley based company (Barron & Co.) who dealt in mungo, shoddy, rags and waste. The mill consists of three principal buildings. These include the mill body and a two-storey rag shed. The mill was powered probably by a gas engine in an engine house attached to the mill. A boiler economiser was noted. Associated features include a warehouse and offices. All are possibly of the same early 20th century date. Barron & Co. continued to collect and distribute rags, and produce all grades of shoddy and mungo, up until 1995. Now mixed commercial and light industrial use.

**Texas Mill, Texas Street (site, HLC\_PK 14682).** Like other mills in the area was built in 1906. The structure collapsed in the late 1940s. Built to produce cotton warps for Morley trade. The site was cleared after the structural collapse when machinery fell through the floors. Large-scale furniture distribution centre established between 1970 and 1983.

**Topcliffe Mill, Topcliffe Lane (HLC\_PK 14672).** Topcliffe Mill was constructed by David Banks as a rag warehouse in 1906. While documents suggest that Banks used the premises for mungo manufacture, the site lacks the sheds appropriate for this use. The mill occupies part of a plot of land on the south-east outskirts of Morley in an area of late 19th to early 20th century industrial development. The mill buildings, all of 1906 date, comprise the main multi-storey mill body, attached engine house, and offices with an open shed and stables to the

rear. The buildings are all of brick, the main block with detailing (rusticated quoins, key-blocks, canopied entrance and inscribed panel) is characteristic of its date. The main mill body is three storeys high, ten bays long and six bays wide. At the south-west end the two gables of the double span roof are linked by a parapet wall with the name Topcliffe Mill in white brick. In the centre of the rear ground floor wall is a wide opening into which wagons loaded via a hoist. The mill is entered at its south corner by a door with a stone hood under a panel inscribed 'Topcliffe Mill, 1906'. Behind the door, an internal passage connects office and the mill. Internally the mill has, on all three floors a central row of cast iron columns. The second floor is open to the roof which has king-post trusses. A wall box at the north-east end of the mill, in line with the south-east side of the ground floor columns relates to line shafting along this floor. This is the only evidence observed for power transmission. The engine house attached to the north-east end of the mill was altered and enlarged in 1965. Originally it was a long low building which probably housed a gas engine which powered the rag shaking machinery and hoist. Along the rear of the site is five bay open-fronted shed with cast iron columns and king-post trusses and an adjacent stable and cart shed (Giles and Goodhall 1987). Now mixed commercial use.

#### *Other 20th Century Industries*

**Beacon Works, Tingley Common (HLC\_PK 14685).** Former large-scale lamp and glass works, constructed by Hailwood & Ackroyd Ltd. in 1911, with additions in 1922 (datestone on southwest facing facade). Specialised in the manufacture of miner's lamps. Converted into light engineering and commercial offices in the 1970s.

**Ackroyd Street Works (HLC\_PK 37).** A number of small works and warehouses fronting onto Ackroyd Street. Development of the area from allotment gardens seems to have been rather bitty, and only really started after World War I, with the establishment of a drill hall, and then continued after the Second World War (probably the early 1950s) with the development of the rest of the buildings in the area. The former drill hall is now occupied by Thornton's Lollies, a family business, was founded by Harry Thornton in 1947.

During the mid-20th to late 20th century, industrial and commercial activity appears to have been relocated to large-scale sites on the periphery of the town, particularly to the south and southwest, along Britannia Road (**Howley Park Trading Estate – see HLC\_PK 11980, 11981, 11982 and 11983**) and **Bruntcliffe Industrial Park (HLC\_PK 11988)** and to the northwest at **Leeds 27 Industrial Estate (HLC\_PK 26069, 26070, 26073, 26135, 26136, 26185 and 26186)** and the **Treefield Industrial Estate (HLC\_PK 12060, 12061, 35351, 35352, 35353, 35354, 35357 and 42115)**. Land on the edge of cities is often cheaper than in

the centre, particularly where it has been left derelict from previous industrial use. The out of town surroundings and easy access to workers in the suburbs provides an ideal location for building science and business parks. Furthermore, motorway links and railways also provide access for commuters and for transporting components and products.

Due to its proximity to the motorway network, the **Howley Park Trading Estate Road (Howley Park Trading Estate – see HLC\_PK 11980, 11981, 11982 and 11983)** was selected by many firms of national significance as a distribution point for their goods, such as Rowntree Mackintosh, Jacobs and Distillers Company Ltd. Bruntcliffe Industrial Park is a group of industrial units, warehousing and commercial buildings established between 1970 and 1990 on former derelict land. Derelict land from c.1955 onwards; the site of former colliery workings - Victoria Colliery was in operation between 1848 and 1955 and was established on an area of former surveyed enclosure fields.

**Leeds 27 Industrial Estate (HLC\_PK 26069, 26070, 26073, 26135, 26136, 26185 and 26186)** sits beside the M621 and M62 Interchange. It is an industrial estate established between sometime between 1960 and 1970, although part of the complex is a re-use of former textile mill buildings (**Highcliffe Mills – see HLC\_PK 26185**). There has been a large amount of new building and site extension since 1980.

**Treffield Industrial Estate (HLC\_PK 12060, 12061, 35351, 35352, 35353, 35354, 35357 and 42115)** Mixed industrial (engineering) and commercial units. Created between 1970 and 1990 on the site of earlier Gildersome Foundry. The foundry is first depicted on the OS 1:2500 map of 1893 and was constructed on former strip fields as depicted on the OS 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854. The original foundry buildings were demolished sometime between 1948 and 1965, followed by a change of use (to light engineering) being replaced by larger scale, possibly prefabricated industrial buildings, some of which are in use today.