



APPENDIX F : Protecting Local Heritage Assets in Baildon Draft March 2025

BAILDON CENTRE

1. Padgum

Padgum, also known historically as 'Padjam' is a quaint street in Baildon, West Yorkshire. The name Padgum translates to a well-trodden path reflecting its origins as a frequently used route. The area is characterized by charming stone-built cottages that exude historical significance. Notably, properties such as 11 Padgum were originally two separate cottages that have been combined, retaining features like beamed ceilings, exposed stonework, and mullioned windows.

2. Lynton House

Lynton House, located at 19 Northgate in Baildon, West Yorkshire, is a notable historical building constructed in 1873. The datestone above the now-blocked side door bears this year, marking its establishment. The house was built by a member of the Walker family, who were proprietors of the nearby Malt Shovel Inn, one of Baildon's oldest inns dating back to the 17th century. The surname Walker originates from the occupation of walking or fulling a process in woollen cloth production that involved scouring and thickening the fabric by treading it underfoot before the advent of fulling mills. Adjacent to Lynton House, at 15-17 Northgate, stands Airedale House, a structure erected during the 1960s redevelopment of Towngate. This building features a Mansard roof, a design introduced in France in the 17th century, which was historically used to create additional living space while avoiding certain taxes. Lynton House contributes to the rich architectural tapestry of Baildon, reflecting the town's historical connection to the wool trade and its evolution over the centuries.

3. 1 - 3 Northgate

The Baildon Club opened in 1887 and the stone cottages on Hall Cliffe which formed the original building have been added to by expansion, acquisition and new build on at least 2 separate occasions since. The site fronts Northgate and the roundabout in the very centre of Baildon. Although not Listed by Historic England it is identified in the draft Baildon Neighbourhood Development Plan as a 'non-designated heritage asset' and should be protected. It makes a significant positive visual contribution to the heritage of Baildon. It has a first-floor balcony, flag pole and stone steps to the elevated front door. The other frontages to Hall Cliffe and to the rear are, in part, later build. It is a 'landmark building' in the heart of Baildon in a location which has, since the 1960s, seen many historic buildings demolished in favour of low quality replacements. It has large and multipurpose spaces which lend themselves to large and small public and community events, office accommodation and storage.

4. 24 Northgate

<CONTENT NEEDED>

5. The Fold, Baildon Methodist Church



©John Anderson

The Fold is a two-storey building for the church and the community built to standards similar to those of a Passive House, highly insulated, triple glazed and airtight. It has 8 kW peak photovoltaic panels on its roof to generate electricity. It emits no CO₂.

It is located in Binswell Fold, off Westgate, Baildon, on the site of Baildon Methodist Church BD17 5NH

When it was built in 2019, it was the first such building on church premises in Britain. It is thus of singular architectural interest. It cost £1 million. It is significant in demonstrating that Baildon Methodist Church and Baildon itself face the future.

6. Towngate Rooms

<MORE CONTENT NEEDED>The Towngate Rooms, engraved 1912 Liberal Club on Northgate had been the Liberal Club for several years before it was rebuilt with a new gable in 1912. It houses the clock from the Mechanics Institute that was demolished in the late 1960s

7. East Parade

East Parade is an eccentric and characterful mews of stone housing located to the immediate east of Baildon village centre but largely hidden from view. The unadopted, partly cobbled road comprises The Courtyard in the west, where there are two hairdressing shops, Wharton Square in the east and the main body of houses located between the two. Wharton Square is so named as it was home to Mary Wharton, the village bone-setter. The earliest houses on the north side of the street had no through-lights, though some have been added. Behind the blank rear wall stood Prospect Works, which was demolished in the late 1990s and is now the site of the Co-op

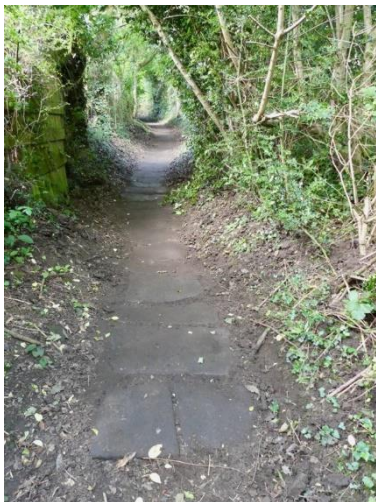
supermarket. These earlier cottages were formerly known as Prospect Row and are likely to have housed mill workers. The houses on south side vary in size and design but are generally of larger proportions.

TONG PARK AND RIVER AIRE

8. Pack Horse Trod, Ladderbanks Lane

The bridle way follows the path of very ancient routes, probably from prehistoric times. There is a problem fixing a date for the quarrying and laying of these huge stone slabs. However common sense tells us that until a regular traffic in heavy goods had developed there would be no incentive to undertake such a huge civil engineering task. This is the line of argument used by Lepage and would perhaps give us a date around 1650.

“The ordinary bridle paths would serve Baildon for many generations, but with the extension of the clothing industry in the 17th century, the traffic was very much increased. Trains of packhorses conveyed the cloth to the markets, which necessitated better roadways. Many of the old soft tracks were therefore covered with flat stones two or three feet in width, which enabled the horses to get a secure footing. We are told that the pack-horse trains grew to considerable dimensions.” (Lepage The Story of Baildon p 56 1951)



An additional argument for this dating comes from coal mining, which was extensive in Baildon.

“Old pits were once common all over the Bradford area, but most are now concealed by subsequent development. Baildon Moor is remarkable for the numerous conical pits still visible, pits which indicate capped and partially collapsed vertical shafts..... In 1981 a GPS survey of the moor was undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeological Service which listed the position of no less than 845 features.....On Baildon Moor, the vast majority of the shafts probably gave access to a system of galleries from which coal was mined. These features have not been accurately dated although coal miners have lived in Baildon since the seventeenth century.”

<https://bradfordunconsideredtrifles.wordpress.com/2014/08/26/baildon-moor/>

Create Route

Activity Type

Walking
 Running
 Cycling
 Mountain Biking
 Horse Riding
 Dog Walking
 Other

5 min
Route time

0.40 km
Route distance

Route name*

Packhorse Trod circa 1650 25/100

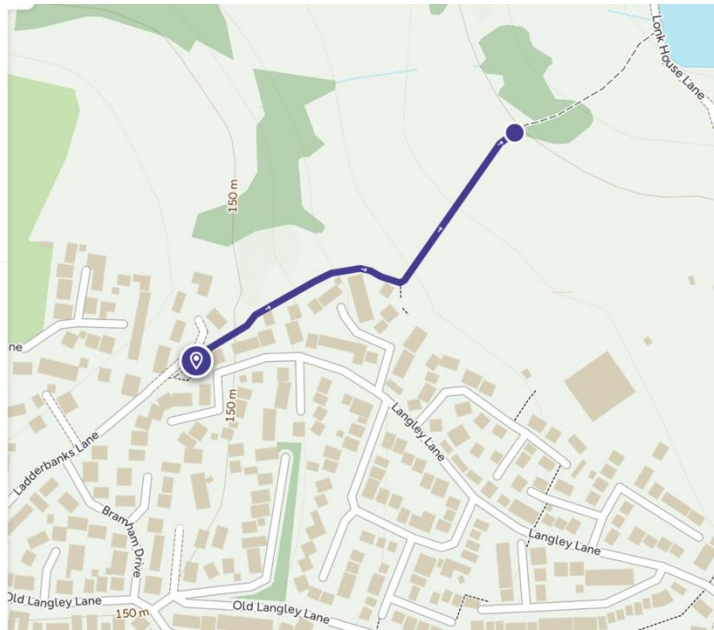
Route description

A pavement of sandstone slabs which enabled packhorse trains to negotiate steep incline in all seasons.

103/5000

Who can see this route?

~



99

Map: courtesy of Ordnance Survey (open street map). Route extends 400 metres from

OS Grid Ref:SE 15975 39917. **Latitude:**53°51'19"N. **Longitude:**1°45'31"W to
Grid Ref:SE 16289 40141. **Latitude:**53°51'26"N. **Longitude:**1°45'14"W

Trod is a term that is used to refer to stone flagged paths which at one time formed an extensive network across the Northern England. These paths are characterised by being formed from single lines of flagstones typically around 50cm across and 13cm thick, exhibiting marked evidence of wear down their centreline.

The Ladderbanks trod is unusual because it has survived in an urban environment. Much of the remaining packhorse routes only survive on high ground in remote moorland locations.

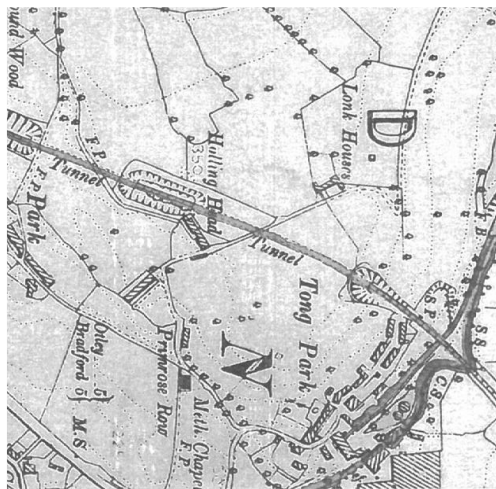
The Ladderbanks route is well preserved with a continuous run of exposed flagstones over 110m down the hillside. A lower section has been left buried to prevent erosion.

9. Tong Park Co-op



©Margaret Timmins

The Tong Park Co-operative Store building was opened in 1869 and is the only building that remains of Tong Park Street, shown in this 1906 photograph. The village was built by the Denby family between 1854 and 1869.



The co-op was started by local people, and they ran it themselves, taking it in turns to serve behind the counter. Later on, they had enough surplus to employ a shopman, who would be paid by a proportion of the goods he sold. In the 1906 picture, the man in the doorway is Nicholas Harrison, who was the shop man at the time.

The street of houses behind were demolished in the 1960's.

The store is quite dilapidated now. Note the "taking-in door" above the entrance where bulk goods were brought in.

From *In Celebration of Tong Park* Baildon Local History Society 1995

OS Grid Ref: SE 16841 40027 Latitude:53°51'22"N Longitude:1°44'44"W

10. War Memorial, Tong Park





© John Cole

Location – OS ref; SE1655 4000.

The memorial can be accessed by driving up Langley Lane, turning off into Hollin Head. At the end of Hollin Head take the vehicle track to the left (Lonk House way) on the route down to the Tong Park cricket ground. Almost certainly the gate will be locked but there is a stile for pedestrians. Follow the track, now downhill, and eighty yards from the gate and the war memorial will be evident.

In short, the memorial is located in open ground, high above the cricket ground below, and above the former mill dam.

The memorial is in a low fenced off enclosure. The surface facing towards the west (the most open face) records the names of twenty Tong Park men who gave their lives in WWI. The reverse side records the names of the two men who gave their lives in WWII. There is a bench in the enclosure and floral tributes.

Prior to the mid 1960s there was a significant settlement at Tong Park. The housing had been built by the Denby family who owned and operated the local mill. The housing accommodated much of their workforce. The settlement had its own Methodist chapel, co-op shop, club, cricket team and football team. It lacked, however, a piped water supply and in consequence in the mid '60s the local Medical Officer of Health arranged for the inhabitants to be decanted out of Tong Park, following which the housing was demolished.

The war memorial is the most significant and, more especially, the most poignant reminder that there was once here a populous settlement.

In WWI twenty-two young men from Tong Park gave their lives (two are not recorded on the memorial). From a modest population that was a significant loss.

Note that of the twenty names recorded four have the surname Barraclough. These were four sons of Lizzie Barraclough. Lizzie also lost three other members of her close family, either brothers or cousins.

The war memorial is a reminder of the very high price paid by the Tong Park community in its contribution to the First World War effort - and also a reminder of a village that disappeared.

11. Tong Park School Foundation Stone



©Margaret Timmins

The 1891 foundation stone (above) for the now demolished Tong Park Primary School can be found just off Centenary Way. The foundation stone is of historic interest as evidence of the thriving hamlet that once existed at Tong Park, centred around Denby's mill.

Tong Park First School was opened on October 3, 1891 and closed on 31 August 2000 when the children moved to the Church of England School, which then relocated to Coverdale Way. When the Sorrel Way houses were built on the site of the school, the foundation stone was re-mounted against the inside of the wall on Otley Road.



A time capsule including material from 1891 and (we think) 2007 is buried beneath the stone. The Telegraph and Argus article (below) from 2007 explains the background. We have not been able to find a record of what was included in the 2007 time capsule or when it was buried.

12. The Baildon/Wharfedale Boundary Stone



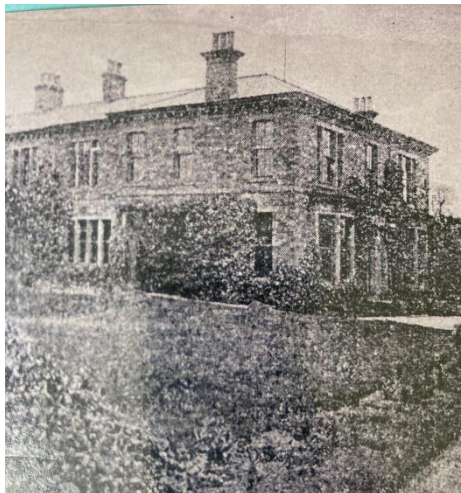
©Margaret Timmins

This stone is located on Otley Road, just before the point where the Gill Beck flows under the road.

It marks the boundary between the old Baildon Urban District and Wharfedale Rural District Councils which were abolished in 1974. The stone is a marker and reminder of a previous time in Baildon's administrative history, and is therefore worthy of protection. It also complements the two listed milestones on Otley Road erected by the Turnpike Trust Companies in the early 19th century (see Historic England listings 1199300 and 1283441). The boundary stone was repaired and renovated at the same time as the milestones.

CHARLESTOWN AND LOWER BAILDON

13. Kirklands House



Kirklands House is situated on Kirklands Lane. It is a large Victorian mansion, of **historic interest** to Baildon and Bradford, with important links to key Baildon figures.

At some point in the 1840s, Bradford mill owner **William Rand** had Kirklands House built. William was a one-time Mayor of Bradford (1850-51) and major figure in Bradford's worsted industry. He was a director of John Rand & Sons, who owned one of Bradford's earliest mills.

By 1881, **Rev Hammond Roberson Bailey** was living at Kirklands. He was a nephew of William Rand and inherited Kirklands from his aunt Anne. He was a well-educated Cambridge don who became the rector of Great Warley in Essex in 1866. Before he died in 1900, he arranged for the temporary church in the grounds of his Rectory at Great Warley to be moved to Baildon. This was the old white wooden St James's, a Grade II listed building.

Kirklands House was later split up into the main House and Kirkland Villas. In 1951, **Percy Monkman**, a local artist, was given permission to convert the conservatory of Kirklands House into a studio and garage.

"Percy Monkman, (1892 – 1986), was a prolific watercolour artist who painted predominantly Dales and Pennine landscapes, especially Wharfedale and the Bronte country, and also urban scenes around Bradford. He also painted in oils and gouache.

Percy was born and lived in Bradford until he retired in 1952, aged 60. He then moved to Baildon, five miles away on the edge of the moors, where he lived for another 34 years.

In the 1930s his part-time career as an entertainer developed into an acting career at the Bradford Civic Playhouse where he appeared in 27 productions, often plays written by his boyhood friend JB Priestley (also the theatre's president for some 50 years). During this period, it became one of the best amateur theatres in the country, nurturing famous actors, such as Billie Whitelaw and Bernard Hepton."

From the "Not Just Hockney" website.

It is also of interest that Kirklands House was the centre of the Kirklands 'hamlet' which lay between Station Road, Otley Road, Roundwood Road and Fyfe Lane, which comprised the House and several farms. The House, its gateposts and coach house, as well as Kirklands farmhouse and cottage still remain.

14. Charlie Thomson's House

Charlie Thompson's house lies at the junction of Fyfe Lane and Otley Road on the right-hand corner.



©Margaret Timmins

It is one of a pair of small Victorian houses. It is of **historic interest** because it is said to have been the first house to be built in Charlestown, after the new road (Otley Road) was built in about 1825. It is recorded by William Cudworth in "Round about Bradford" (published in 1876) that when the residents met to decide on a name for the new hamlet which had grown up on the 'New Line', as the new main road was nicknamed, they chose to name it Charlestown after the first resident Charlie Thompson who lived there and is said to have brewed beer in the cellar. The 1841 census records that Charles, now an innkeeper, and his wife had moved to the Fleece, the inn not far away in Otley Road now known as the Half Way House.

15. 49 Station Road Hay Loft



©John Anderson



©John Anderson

This intriguing building provides simple accommodation for a coachman and has a fireplace and chimney. There is an art deco window. Station Road was obviously built after this since it awkwardly abuts onto one wall. The other side of the house towards the railway is the front and has an old track in front of it. The coachman's house is estimated as pre-1914.

16. The Mews, Woodlands

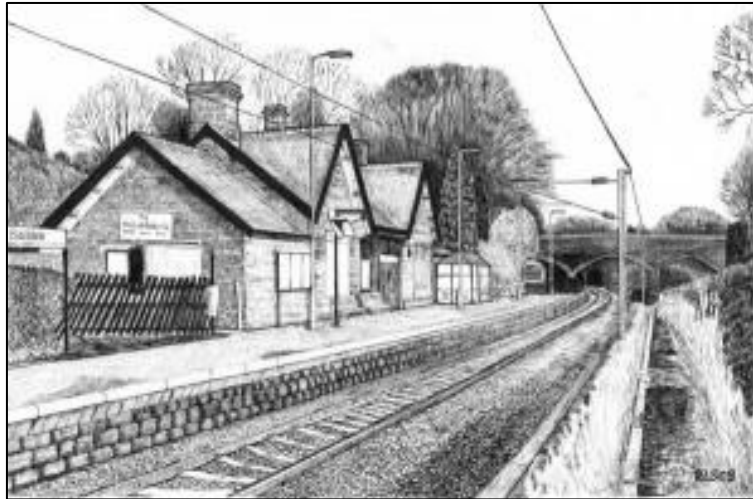
Built in 1899 in the style similar to that of Roundwood Grange, the stables or 'mews' wrapped around three-quarters of an internal courtyard which was largely glazed over (Similar to the glazed canopy still existence in the main house).

Within a decade, the job of the coachman/stableman had altered to 'motor groom', suggesting a change in the function for the stable block, with garaging for a motor vehicle.

In 1947 the block was converted to a cottage for the new Woodlands owner.

The stables were inhabited as two separate dwellings from the 1960s until the mid 1980's, The Mews and The Cottage, with the smaller Cottage at the northern end of the block and the Mews incorporating the bulk of the stabling and the canopied courtyard. It was reinstated into one dwelling, The Mews, in the mid-80s.

17. Baildon Railway Station



©Illustration: Wikimedia Commons (before recent changes)

Opened by the Midland Railway on 4th December 1876 as part of the Shipley to Guiseley Railway. Designed in the Derby Gothic Style as a single storey station with two gabled pavilions typical of the station architecture on the Midland Railway's Settle/Carlisle line. The station building was sold off for industrial employment use after passenger services ceased in January 1953. The station has been unstaffed from reopening for passenger services in January 1973. Network Rail has recently allowed the station's frontage facing the platform to be despoiled with unnecessary cabling and a large parcel storage facility, and no planning permission is required for unlisted stations. 'Building of Interest' status provides some planning protection for railway station buildings from inappropriate alterations.

The opening of Baildon Station in 1876 facilitated the development of several significant late 19th century houses in this newly accessible area of Baildon which could now be considered 'Buildings

of Interest': including Ashleigh (1887); Hoyle Court Cottages; Grey Gables; Woodlands House [Grade II Listed]; The Coach House (1889); Langley House (1877) [Grade II listed] ; 45-53 Station Road; and several houses on Kirklands Avenue.

BAILDON GREEN AND FERNIEHURST

18. Sandals Mill

CONTENT NEEDED

COACH ROAD AND SHIPLEY GLEN

19. Shipley Glen Tramway

(also see Local Green Spaces Policy 6 -Sites 22 -25 and also Policy 9)

Lower Station



Upper Station



The tramway line was opened on 18 May 1895 by Sam Wilson, a local publican (the Malt Shovel, Baildon), showman and entrepreneur. As built, the line was powered by a gas engine. Since 1920 the line has been electrically operated.

Shipley Glen is Common Land and newspaper records show that by 1874 35,000 West Yorkshire workers and families were visiting the Glen, particularly at Easter to gain fresh air, relaxation and to visit the funfair, including a wooden toboggan ride, a massive fairground and other attractions on the Glen. The tramway was built to respond to this need.

It is the oldest working cable tramway (funicular) in Britain. It runs through Walker Wood which is ancient woodland (undisturbed for 400 years) and is Green Belt.

The tramway operates narrow-gauge 'toast rack' cable-hauled trams. Two trams with canopy tops, run up and down a steep wooded hill every 3 minutes or as required.

Sir James Roberts (the director of Salts Mill 1892) is reputed to have asked Sam Wilson why he built it. His reply was seven reasons; For rich or poor, Old and young, Lame and lazy, and lastly for myself.

The fare was one penny up and one half penny down from 1895 to 1951, unchanged for over half a century.

In May, 1908 Adela Pankhurst and her mother Emmeline were among suffragettes speaking at a mass rally at Shipley Glen, attracting 100,000 people. Trains and trams to the Glen were stretched to full capacity and Adela described it as a "great triumph for our cause".

Shipley Glen Tramway is a landmark in the close Buffer Zone of the Saltaire World Heritage Site and a ride on the tram is an integral attraction of the World Heritage Site.

WEST LANE AND THE MOOR

20. Trigonometrical Point (Trig Point) on Baildon Moor

CONTENT NEEDED

21. Trigonometrical Point near The Whitehouse

CONTENT NEEDED

22. Village Sweet Shop on Wheels

CONTENT NEEDED