



HAWORTH CROSS ROADS & STANBURY

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2019 - 2030



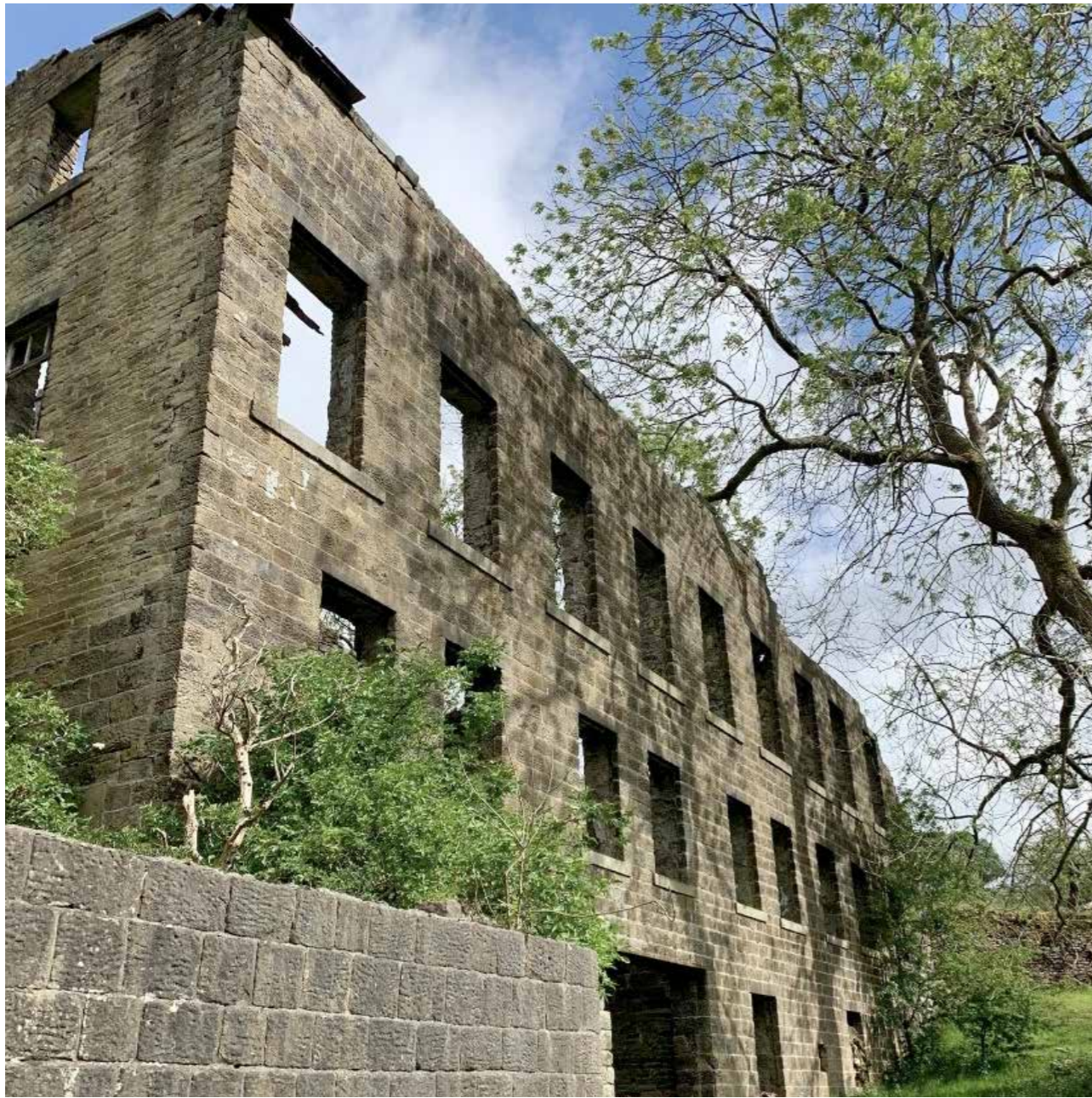
NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Photographs courtesy of Tito Arana and Andy Longden





1. Introduction

This Assessment Report has been prepared as an accompaniment to the Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Plan, in order to ensure that Plan Policy BHDD4 (Protection and Enhancement of Non-Designated Heritage Assets) can be applied consistently by decision makers.

The report includes the following:-

- Asset identification process;
- Asset assessment process;
- Full assessments of all assets;
- Asset plans showing location and curtilage;
- Photographs of selected assets.



2. Identification and Assessment

Identification of Candidate Assets

Candidate Non-Designated Heritage Assets ('Assets') were identified from the following sources:-

- Steven Wood – “Haworth – A Strange Uncivilised Little Place”;
- Steven Wood – “Haworth, Oxenhope & Stanbury – From Old Photographs Volume 1: Domestic & Social Life”;
- Steven Wood – “Haworth, Oxenhope & Stanbury – From Old Photographs Volume 2: Trade & Industry”;
- Michael Baumber – “A History of Haworth from Earliest Times”;
- J. Hodgson – “Textile Manufacture in Keighley”;
- Nikolaus Pevsner – “Yorkshire: The West Riding”;
- Parish Council Report on Brow Side, 2002, updated 2013 – prepared to support applications for conservation area status;
- Parish Council Reports on Coldshaw, 2002, updated 2015 – prepared to support applications for conservation area status;
- Cross Roads Centre Conservation Document, 2017 – prepared by a NDP Steering Group member in support of the NDP;
- Community consultation exercises – both community drop-in events and written representations yielded suggestions as to possible properties worth considering;
- NDP Steering Group local knowledge.

Assessment of Candidate Assets

Assets on the candidate list were initially assessed by NDP Steering Group members, using a simple assessment pro-forma (see Appendix). Each asset was subject to a site visit, the pro-forma completed and an initial recommendation made as to designation or not.

All asset assessments were then reviewed, moderated and in some cases added to (using above written and on-line resources) by the parish council's NDP planning consultants (Directions Planning Consultancy Ltd) and then assessed against Historic England's Local Heritage Listing criteria, as published in Historic England Advice Note 7, as follows:-

- **Age:** The age of an asset may be an important criterion, and the age range can be adjusted to take into account distinctive local characteristics or building traditions.
- **Rarity:** Appropriate for all assets, as judged against local characteristics.
- **Aesthetic Interest:** The intrinsic design value of an asset relating to local styles, materials or any other distinctive local characteristics.
- **Group Value:** Groupings of assets with a clear visual design or historic relationship.
- **Archaeological Interest:** The local heritage asset may provide evidence about past human activity in the locality, which may be archaeological – that is in the form of buried remains – but may also be revealed in the structure of buildings or in a manmade landscape. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- **Archival Interest:** The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant contemporary or historic written record.
- **Historical Association:** The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures. Blue Plaque and other similar schemes may be relevant.
- **Designed Landscape Interest:** The interest attached to locally important historic designed landscapes, parks and gardens which may relate to their design or social history. This may complement a local green space designation, which provides special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities for their current use.
- **Landmark Status:** An asset with strong communal or historical associations, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene.
- **Social and Communal Value:** Relating to places perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence, sometimes residing in intangible aspects of heritage, contributing to the 'collective memory' of a place.

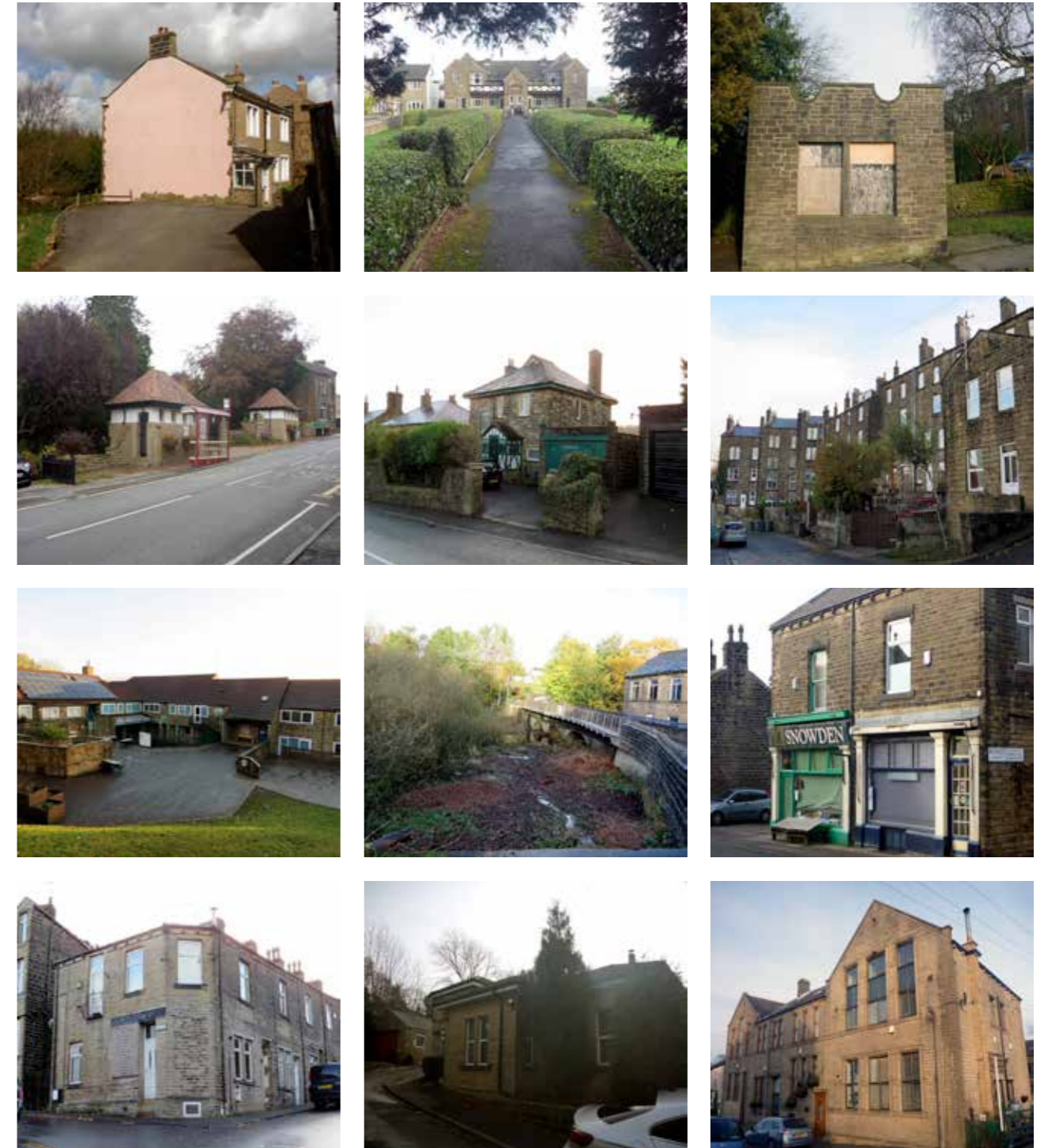
A draft consultant recommendation, based on this assessment, was then made for each asset and reported to the NDP Steering Group.

The final recommendation as to designation or not was then made by the steering group and reported to the parish council for final agreement.

Final Asset List

As a result of this identification and assessment process, a total of 68 assets were adjudged to meet the Historic England criteria and agreed by the parish council for inclusion in Plan Policy BHDD4.

A further 12 candidate assets were assessed and adjudged not to meet the criteria. These were not included in the final NDP policy.



3. Assessments

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Ashmount Country House Hotel (70)	Mytholmes Lane, Haworth	Large Victorian detached house and gardens	This house has an unusual layout, being built in reverse with front away from the street to maximise garden space. Built in 1869/1870 by Dr Amos Ingham, the house has through him a literary connection in that Dr Ingham had been physician to Charlotte and Patrick Bronte and their servant Tabitha in their later years. It was described in the Keighley News of the day as “the beautiful mansion at the north end of Haworth”. It made such an impression that the trade directories from 1871 to 1927 all had an extensive description of the house and grounds. An entire book – “Ashmount, Haworth” by S R Whitehead, 2010 – is devoted to it. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Bridgehouse Mill Goit (71)	Rear of Bridgehouse Mills, extending south from Brow Road, parallel to Bridgehouse Beck.	Stone-built water course associated with listed mill	The Bridgehouse Mill Goit is a stone-built channel, constructed by James Greenwood around 1810 to feed water to the grade II listed Bridgehouse Mill (built 1790 - the first water-powered textile mill in the area), in order to power the mill's large 40 foot diameter waterwheel. The goit can be followed for approximately 500 metres, but is recorded as being originally over half a mile long. The goit starts at a sluice gate at this half mile point (NB outside the Neighbourhood Area). There is no mill pond in connection with the upper mill which the goit fed, but the goit itself widens considerably towards the mill and would have provided some storage capacity, acting essentially as its own mill pond. Although dry and overgrown in places, the channel is clearly visible with its stone sides still intact. Much of the iron work has been removed however a cast iron gate still remains which gave access from the goit to the mill. There is an iron bridge across the goit which forms part of a public right of way (No 167). It was fabricated by Dorman Long of Middlesbrough (who also built the Tyne Bridge and Sydney Harbour Bridge). The original 1860 bridge has been replaced sometime after 1875. The goit was still providing water to the mill in 1912 when the mill was damaged by fire. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

¹ Does the feature have a name locally eg building name? If not, a brief description.

² A more detailed description of the physical form.

³ Age, Rarity, Aesthetic Value, Group value (ie a grouping of assets with a clear visual, design or historic relationship), Historic association, Archaeological interest, Designed landscapes, Landmark status, Social or Communal value

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Former Hippodrome Cinema (72)	Belle Isle Road, Haworth	Historic former cinema building with surviving external features.	This residential building was formally the Hippodrome Cinema built in 1913, one of two cinemas built and operated in Haworth. Built as ‘Electric Picture Hall’ by Pearson and Cryer – also known as ‘Old Pictures’. For a number of years operettas were performed here, but the introduction of equipment which turned ‘silent’ films into ‘talkies’ made it unsuitable for them. The cinema closed in 1961 and later became the Museum of Childhood before being converted to Belle Isle Apartments. The building, although now converted to residential apartments, still retains its external character with its distinctive rounded stone gable frontage and four columns. It retains its original windows to the front including a small oval window and central high round window. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Old Mill Hey Police Station, Haworth (73)	Mill Hey, Haworth	Historic former police station, with surviving original external and internal features	This former police station was built in 1907 at the same time as the Three Graces Masonic Lodge immediately across the road on Mill Hey. The two buildings form the entrance to Haworth when travelling from Cross Roads. The land was purchased from local mill owners Merralls and provided living accommodation for the local sergeant as well as a public reception area and cells. The exterior frontage of the building remains largely the same with no alterations to the windows or doors. The property has had a conservatory added to the rear over the area formally the exercise yard. One tiled police cell remains with its metal door and inspection hatch intact. The building was sold by the local authority in 1977 and is now a privately owned residential property. The building although converted to a house still retains its external character. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS
Three Graces Masonic Lodge (74)	Mill Hey, Haworth	Masonic lodge with historic associations, with some surviving original features	This masonic lodge was built in 1907 on land bought from the mill owners Merralls and Sons and was built at the same time as the police station immediately across the road on Mill Hey. The building is still in use today occupied by the “Three Graces Haworth 408”. This was the lodge formed in 1792 and that Branwell Bronte was a member of from 1836 until his last recorded meeting in 1842. The exterior of the main building remains as built, although the ground floor windows fronting on to Mill Hey have been removed and filled with matching stone to cut out traffic noise. A single-storey extension has been added to the side to form a new entrance. The double cross on the gable belongs to the Plains of Mamre Knight Temple Preceptory. The date stone has the monogram ‘TG’ of the Three Graces Lodge, and the date 1907. The old police station and the masonic lodge are the gateway to Haworth being the first two buildings when entering the village from Cross Roads. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Mill Hey Primitive Methodist Chapel (75)	Mill Hey, Haworth	Historic former Methodist chapel with surviving original external features	<p>The Methodist chapel on Mill Hey was built in 1870 by the Primitive Methodists, a more politically radical branch than the Wesleyan Methodists. A rear extension was added in 1900. It may have added to or replaced an earlier chapel built in 1836. They began meeting in a cottage in Mill Hill in 1820 and opened the first chapel with Sunday school in 1836. As congregations began to fall in the twentieth century the Methodist Chapels in the area were rationalised, bringing congregations together under one roof. The Mill Hey Chapel was closed in 1954. The building was then used as a warehouse but has not been occupied for many years. Although the building has now been empty and boarded up for many years it still retains its external chapel features and character.</p> <p>The traditional stone arched windows are still intact and visible although the wooden frames have been removed and boarded up. The building has had planning permission granted in the past to convert it into living accommodation. The roof cornice is decorated with stone dentils whilst the corners of the building have stone quoins which have alternate long and short returns.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Haworth Stocks (76)	Main Street, by church gates	Historic stone and wood stocks	<p>Stone blocks and frame with wooden stocks. Little is known about the history of the stocks. Their age and date of last use are not known. The earliest records of them appear to be a large scale plan made for the Haworth Local Board in 1853 and a photograph which was taken around 1860. In May 1907 Jonas Bradley photographed the Rev T.W. Story, Rector of Haworth, in the stocks in the rectory (the old rectory i.e. the Parsonage) garden. The photograph shows the stocks just in front of the window of the Wade extension to the Parsonage - what is now the library window. Bradley's notes read as follows: "15/5/1907 Rev T.W. Story, Rector of Haworth, in the stocks recently "restored" and placed in the Rectory Garden, Haworth". 1st Aug. /1909 - In July the stocks were removed from the Rectory Garden and erected on the right hand side of the church gates.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Former Bronte Cinema, Haworth (77)	Victoria Road, Haworth	Historic cinema building with surviving original features	<p>This former cinema built from local stone was opened as an independent cinema in 1923 and operated until it closed its doors in 1956. The cinema opened on April 21st 1923 with a 778-seat auditorium. It closed on July 28th 1956. The building was sold in 1961 and has since operated as a non-ferrous scrap warehouse.</p> <p>The exterior of the building has a curved balustrade decorated with stone balls, built from local stone. Because the site is steeply graded, the proscenium is at the front of the building, and the operating box is located beneath the balcony. Inside, the balcony and proscenium remain intact. When the cinema closed, the entrance steps were removed to create vehicle access to the raked floor of the stalls. The old cinema still retains some of its features including elaborate plasterwork and woodwork of the 1923 design. The name Bronte Cinema is still clearly visible on the large stone tablet above the entrance doors, as is the rounded stone-topped gable end.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Almshouses, Cross Roads (78)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic almshouses with original features	<p>The almshouses were built in the 1920s in memory of Sarah and William Midgley by Sarah's son Joseph. The land was given by John Greenwood esq of Function House, Chichester. They are still used for the purpose they were intended, i.e. to provide living accommodation for the elderly and poor of the village.</p> <p>The front aspect of the building has many architectural features including balconies on the upper and lower floors both of which feature wooden black and white painted facades in a mock Tudor style. The door headers are also mock Tudor and are curved at the top and feature mock Tudor doors. Both of the outer gables feature an elaborate curved stone and keystone design above the windows which mirrors the same design above the date stone which is central to the building. In the middle of the keystone and curved stone surround above the date stone is a detailed stone carving featuring fruit at the base then trees and two people with what looks like sun rays in the background.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Bocking Co-op (79)	Halifax Road, Bocking	Historic former Co-op building with surviving features	This roadside building was the old Bocking Co-op, known as Lees and Cross Roads Co-op Number 2. It was built in 1898. The front aspect of the building is very much like it was in 1898. The windows on the lower floor are now single pane, where they were originally 3 windows on each side. The size and position of the windows are still as originally built. The upper floor windows' header and footer stones are still intact. Both the front and side aspects have an upper cornice with supporting dentils. The side aspect also has some windows that are single pane and sash in design. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Bocking Mill (80)	Halifax Road, Bocking, Cross Roads	Last building that formed part of historic Bocking Mill, with surviving original features	This is the last building remaining of the former Bocking Mill. The building would once have been used to house finished wool or provide storage. It is made of sandstone and is an imposing roadside building. All of the lower level windows are the old single pane windows and frames from when it was used by the mill. There is a roof cornice supported by dentils. The mill at Bocking was owned for the majority of its working life by Thomas Henry Haggas of Myrtle House. During WW1, Haggas ran an ambulance for Cross Roads from the mill. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Bocking Primitive Methodist Chapel (81)	Halifax Road, Bocking, Cross Roads	Historic Methodist chapel with surviving features	The old Bocking Primitive Methodists Chapel was built in 1873 and continued as a place of worship until the early/middle part of the 20th century. The original door header is still intact, as is the date and memorial stone on the front aspect of the building. The top of the building on the front aspect is triangular and paneled in style. The side aspect features coricing and dentils below the roof. The window surrounds are still intact and feature curved upper headers. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Bocking Working Men's Club (82)	Halifax Road, Bocking, Cross Roads	Historic working men's club with original features	The working men's club has been in existence since 1918 and has played an important part in village life. It is a roadside property made of sandstone, the roof is also made of sandstone. The front aspect features several mullion windows. For many years it served to meet the demand for a place to meet and socialise for the workers of Bocking Mill and since the 1950's Nelson Transport also. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE
Central Co-op Building (83)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic Co-op building with several notable original features	The Central Co-op Building is a prominent building in the centre of the village. It still houses shops and eating outlets and offices and plays an important part in village life. Built at the end of the 19th century it has many of its original features, including some leaded windows and also all the original mechanical hoists. The windows of the upper floors are single pane sash windows, which may be original. The windows have a solid stone surround and the top header is slightly curved. The original window which commemorates the East Terrace Co-op as the 88th built nationally is also intact. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Cliffe House (84)	Off Lees Lane, Cross Roads (adjacent Lees Mill – see separate assessment)	Former residence of historic mill owner, with surviving features	Built in 1835 and once the home of the Merralls, local mill owners, the house was split in the 1900s and remains divided into two separate residences, known as Cliffe House 'west' (No 1) and 'east' (No 2). The entire building is made of sandstone. It has a number of mullion windows and also has quite a few with plain sandstone headers and footers. Retains some original internal features including a staircase. The front garden of the building is more or less intact with some original stone features, including walls. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Lees and Cross Roads Branch Co-op No 1 Building (85)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic Co-op building with original external features	This was the second co-op in the village and was built around 1870. It has retained many of its original features. The door and door frames are original, the door surrounds are made of stone and are on the corner aspect of the building. The upper windows on both side aspects are mullion in design. The lower windows are now single pane one-piece windows where they used to be 4-piece windows. The building is sandstone in construction. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Cross Roads Inn (86)	Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Historic public house with surviving features	The Cross Roads Inn has been part of village life for over 200 years. It was owned for many years by the Bailey Family. The building is made of sandstone and features mullion windows on the upper floors of the front aspect. The lower floors now feature a single window either side of the front door. The corner of the building features large quoins with alternate long and short returns. The roof is also made of sandstone and it is alleged that Branwell Bronte once read Wuthering Heights here. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE
Cross Roads Primitive Methodist Chapel (87)	Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Historic Methodist chapel with surviving features	Built in 1884 the Cross Roads Primitive Methodist Chapel provided a place of worship for around 100 years. The front aspect of the building features a triangular Pantheon type design to the upper wall and roof. The corners of the front aspect feature impressive quoins. Both the front door and windows have curved header stones which also encompass a keystone effect embellishment. The date stone and the commemorative stone are still intact on the front aspect. The side aspects to the building feature a cornice with dentils and the same curved headers and key stone embellishments that mirror the front aspect. The original stone surrounding wall with sloping top stones is still intact, as are the steps which are divided into three by the original iron banisters. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Former Lees Village Institute/ East Lees Hall (88)	Nares Street, off Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic former village institute with surviving original features	Built in 1898, the former village institute ('village hall') was built on land given by the Merralls who owned Lees and Ebor Mill. The building is made of sandstone. It features 4 foundation stones laid by Prince Smith, Thomas Henry Haggas, Edwin and George Merrill – all locally important historical figures. All the windows were built with stone lintels and the main roof is flanked by two triangular gable ends. When built, it featured a magnificent stone staircase with wooden banister, art room, gymnasium, billiard room and reading room. The original staircase survives as part of No 3 East Lees Hall. This is one of 5 separate residential properties into which the institute has been converted. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Myrtle House (89)	Top of Myrtle Drive, off Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Historic Victorian residence of former mill owner Thomas Haggas, with many surviving external features	This was the house of Thomas Henry Haggas, who used to own Bocking Mill in the late 19th century until the 1930's. Thomas did much for Cross Roads and is an important historical figure. The building is an imposing large Victorian house made in sandstone. The front of the property features a cornice with dentils and also a door cornice with scrolled stone supports. The side aspect has both a stone mullion window and a bay mullion window. There is also an extension which has a cornice with dentils and which was built as a billiard room. The house has extensive grounds with the original stone steps leading to the higher level of the garden. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Myrtle Lodge (Myrtle House Gatehouse) (90)	Bottom of Myrtle Drive, Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Former gatehouse of historic Myrtle House, residence of mill owner Thomas Haggas, with surviving original external features	This was the gatehouse to Myrtle House. It was once owned by Thomas Henry Haggas who was the owner of Bocking Mill. The gatehouse still has one of the original gate posts and lower surrounding wall intact. The house features several mullion windows and the chimney is fairly detailed with elaborate stone work. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Cross Roads Park Toilet Blocks, entrance walls and gate piers (91)	Entrance to Cross Roads Park, Haworth Road	Original matching pair of cottage-style toilet blocks, with surviving features	These are original standout features at the entrance to Cross Roads Park, built in the late 1920s, probably designed by Albert Thompson of Bingley Road, Cross Roads. These toilets are still used for what they were designed for. The buildings feature cottage-style roofs with rosemary roof tiles. Below the roof is rendered white wash walls for the upper part of the building, the lower part of the building is made of sandstone. At the front of both toilet blocks are a flower bed and behind each flower bed is a sandstone wall and elaborate pillars that form the entrance of the park. The surfacing at the entrance is cobbled. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE
Leadbeater's and Snowden's Shops (92)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads, at corner Ruth Street	Pair of traditional shops	Leadbeaters used to run their butchers from the other side of Haworth Road but moved to the current location some 25/30 years ago. Leadbeaters forms half of a pair of shops, with Snowden's Grocery shop. Snowden's grocers has been part of the village for over 60 years. For many years it has been run by Albert Snowden and his late wife Margaret. The 2 shops mirror each other in a number of ways - matching windows and window/door surrounds, door entrances to the side (although doors themselves changed), window blinds to protect produce in the summer, cellar lighting/ventilation. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE
Lees Primary School (93)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic board school building with notable original features including tower	Built in 1899, the magnificent Board School building is at the heart of the village and is made totally of sandstone except for the tower. The building consists of many features, the two entrance buildings were once the girls and boys entrances. The spire tower is a unique feature which has been used on many occasions by the school. The main hall building also has a date stone. The building has played an important part in village life over the last nearly 120 years. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Lees House (94)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Prominent Victorian/Edwardian property with notable windows	Lees House is built in sandstone and has some lovely feature windows. In the front aspect, both upper and lower floor windows are mullion in design, the lower windows are topped with turret effect stones. The upper floor windows have curved semi-circle middle headers on both windows. On the corner of the front aspect are large quoins with alternate long and short returns. On the side aspect there is a round window on the upper floor and the window on the lower floor is also mullion in design. The house has a stone exterior wall. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE
Lees Mill/ Damside Mill (95)	Lees Lane, Cross Roads	Historic former mill with some original external features	Lees Mill was built in 1844 by the locally important Merralls. The mill suffered a fire which closed it in the 1960s but many of the original features are intact. Part of the building is now known as Damside Mill as it used to be next to the dam from where they drew the water to scour the wool as it was being processed. It is now in commercial, workshop usage. All the original window sizes are the same as when it was a working mill but all now have modern window frames. The Damside part has had new windows installed but these are done in the style of the original windows and are the same size. Both parts of the building have upper cornices supported by dentils. The building is made of sandstone and the roof is slate. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Longlands Hall (96)	Longlands Lane, off Lees Lane, Cross Roads	Historic residence of mill owner Edwin Merrall, with notable external and internal original features	This building is historically important as the home of Edwin Merrall and family - owners of Lees Mill - who played a very big part in shaping the village including giving money to both the churches and the village institute. Built in 1884, this magnificent house has many interesting architectural features. The entrance porch consists of a turreted roof, the upper floor has windows with round dome stone headers. The lower floor has mullion windows. Inside the building there is a magnificent wooden staircase which leads past the wonderful windows which have bird and leaf motifs painted onto them. On the first floor there is a wooden balcony which surrounds a void down to the ground floor and has many carvings on the pillars and the surrounding wooden panels. The house retains much of the original grounds. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Longlands Hall Gatehouse (97)	Longlands Lane, off Lees Lane, Cross Roads	Gatehouse to the Longlands estate	Built in 1884, it was one of the two gatehouses that served both Longlands Hall and Law House. Both Law House and the second gatehouse that served it have now been demolished. Connected to local mill owners and philanthropists, the Merralls. The house has many architectural features. At the front of the building is a surrounding curved stone balustrade. On the corner of the walls adjoining the roof are stone lanterns which reputedly are connected to the Knights Templar. On top of the pillars at either side of the entrance lane are two huge stone balls which are embellished with ornate stone carvings. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Cross Roads Park Old Bowls Pavilion (99)	Cross Roads Park	Original bowls pavilion and former park keeper's hut	This building is an original feature of the park, and was built almost 100 years ago as the park keeper's hut before becoming the bowls pavilion. Together with the memorial building, it is one of only 2 remaining original park buildings. It is believed to have been designed by local resident Albert Thompson who had a hand in designing both Cross Roads and Haworth park and its features. The building is not over elaborate. It is made of sandstone and features a mullion window to the front aspect. The coping stone on the top of the building, which is also made of sandstone, features two semi-circle drops which are also topped by curved coping stones. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE
East Terrace Co-op Building (100)	No 2 East Terrace, off Haworth Road	The first Co-op building in the village	Built in 1861, this was the very first Co-op in the village. Following its success, three more followed locally. This was also only the 88th to be built nationally, just 15 years behind the Lancashire pioneers. The building is a normal terrace property at the bottom of East Terrace. In the last 157 years the building exterior has hardly altered at all. The building is made entirely of sandstone and has stone headers and footers on every window. There is one mullion window on the lower floor. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Former Corner Shop, Victoria Road (101)	Corner of Victoria Road and Prince Street, Brow, Haworth	Former stone-built corner shop with interesting features	Sandstone-built 'split-storey' terraced house (3 storeys to Victoria Road/2 to Prince Street) with interesting corner entrance, common in Haworth shops, indicating that it was originally built as a shop. There are 4 steps leading up to the entrance door which is in the centre of a small wall designed to allow the door to be put on this type of aspect and property. The stone lintel above the door is curved and attractive. To the Prince Street aspect there is a large wooden door opening, which is likely to lead to a cellar or a former goods storage area. On the Victoria Road aspect there appears to be an alteration of one window to reduce it and this was more than likely done when the shop changed to sole residential use. Reminds of the many 'corner shops', many now long gone, which were a feature of residential areas in the second half of the C19th. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Smithfield Cottage (102)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads (next to the entrance of Cross Roads Park)	Quirky stone-built house with historical associations and surviving original external features	An unusual, irregularly shaped and shallow-depth sandstone-built house from the 1800s. It features stone cornice and dentils at the front of the property, mullion windows on the first floor and also date stone. On each corner of the front aspect are quoins with alternate long and short returns. The boundary wall is also made of sandstone and features sloping top stones. Original steps up to the property. The house is a key focal point on entering the village/Haworth Road from the north. The house is locally historically notable because in 1854 a dancing bear called 'Donna' was staying in a disused building (blacksmiths?) next door and it accidentally got set on fire. The locals compensated the visitors with a respectful sum of money. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS
Green Lea (103)	Mytholmes Lane, Haworth	Arts and Crafts style house	Detached house built circa 1932 for the owner of Ashmount Mill (local textile mill) in late Arts & Crafts style with an interesting stained glass window on the staircase at the north side, which includes the name of the house. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Spring Mount (104)	Bingley Road, Cross Roads	Edwardian house with surviving original features	Spring Mount is an imposing Edwardian building at the top of Bingley Road, owned for many years by the Thompson and then the Bailey Families. In the front aspect, there is a cornice with supporting dentils and all the windows are mullion in design except the middle one which is a single window. There are stone cornices above each of the window and door headers. The ridge slates on the top of the roof are also quite elaborate in that they stand upright and have holes drilled into the middles. The original steps leading to the main front door are also intact. The original wall to the property with sloping top stones is also still intact. It retains many original internal features. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
The Vicarage, Haworth Road (‘Woodbine Cottage’) (105)	Off Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Victorian house with surviving features	The house was built in 1875 by a local butcher, as a private house. It was originally known as Woodbine Cottage. The diocese acquired the property in 1965 and the vicar of St James lived here for a short time before the churches of Cross Roads and Haworth merged, removing the need for a vicarage. After this, the property was used as a church group facility before it was sold. The front aspect of the house features a cornice with corbels. The window surrounds of the lower floor are mullion in design. The header and footer lintels are fairly simple in appearance. The house is of sandstone. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
The Toll House (106)	Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Historic early 19th toll house, with some surviving original external features	The toll house Cross Roads came into being 1805 when the new road to Keighley was built in the late 18th century. After the road was complete it had to be paid for, for that reason the toll house was built. The building is made of sandstone and some of the original surrounding wall at the upper end of the property is still intact. The side aspect features a cornice with dentil supports. It also has the original door opening intact together with the original stone step which people would use to enter to enable them to pay the toll prior to commencing their journey. The property has been subject to alterations and extensions. Research indicates that the property is listed at turnpike.org.uk as Tollhouse No36, Halifax Road, Cross Roads, on the A629 just north of the junction of the A6033, Grid Ref 04627/37757. Ian Shackleton in his online history of Cross Roads notes it as ‘The Bar House’, built 1805 following the construction of the Ingrow to Denholme road in 1794, and in operation till 1870. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Vale Mill (‘new part’) (107)	Vale Mill Lane, Cross Roads	Historic former mill buildings	The ‘old part’ of the mill is listed (ref Historic England description – water-powered cotton-spinning mill built by John Greenwood in 1792). This designation relates to the ‘new part’ of the mill – integrated worsted mill of circa 1850-70 for Jonas Sugden (NB mills bought by Sugden 1840). Four-storey spinning mill to south of Greenwood mill with shed behind. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS
Former St James Vicarage (108)	46 Halifax Road, Cross Roads	The original vicarage for the village with surviving features	This building is the original vicarage for St James Church. The main front aspect of the house features mullion windows on both the right and left side of the door on both floors. There is also a central window above the door. The building is made of sandstone and has an upper cornice with supporting dentils. The boundary wall is original and includes sloping top stones. At the front corners of the wall are two pillars and there are two pillars at the central gate entrance, one that has St James carved into it and the other has vicarage carved into it. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
West View Terrace (109)	42 & 44 Cross Roads, Cross Roads	Terraced housing with surviving original features, including external balcony	Made of sandstone the buildings feature curved upper header stones above the windows and doors. The two houses at the right hand side of West View Terrace still have a date stone which is worn and no longer readable. It has a cornice with dentil supports and has a balcony made also of sandstone which is above what would have been cellar/under dwellings once upon a time, but now part of the houses above. The balcony features the original iron handrail which will have been left even when others were collected for the First World War due to fact it would have left a dangerous drop. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Wild’s Old Bakery (110)	Rear Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic bakery building with some surviving external features	Situated behind the parade of shops which still includes the Wild’s bakery shop, this building was the Wild’s bakery up until the mid-1990s. The building is made of sandstone and all the original window surrounds are the same size they were when the building was built. The header and footer lintels are simple in design and the gable end of the building near the almshouses has a sloping roof on both sides which feature flat sandstone coping stones on the edge of the roof. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Buckley Green Bottom Cottage (111)	Off Back Lane, Stanbury	Historical cottage	The building was once home to the last handloom weaver in Stanbury. The man in question was Timothy ('Timmy') Feather (1825-1910). He was quite a character and was often interviewed and pictured on postcards, achieving almost iconic status in the local area. He lived in this same cottage all his life and wove by hand – mainly worsted but then later cotton - for most of his life. His loom still survives and is housed in the Cliffe Castle Museum in Keighley where his bedroom workshop with all his equipment has been set up. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Haworth Cemetery (112)	Cemetery Road, Haworth	Historic cemetery	Haworth Cemetery came into being in 1873 after the graveyard at St Michaels and All Saints Church became overcrowded. Since that date the cemetery has been used to bury not only the residents of Haworth but also some of the surrounding villages including Cross Roads which doesn't have a cemetery any more. The cemetery houses 17 Commonwealth war graves from both WW1 and WW2, including a Haworth born soldier who served in the Yorkshire Regiment. It is also the resting place of Elizabeth Mary ('Lily') Cove, a parachutist who was tragically killed, aged 21, in a failed parachute jump from a hot air balloon at Haworth Gala in 1906. Her grave is marked by a handsome headstone erected by public subscription. The story is preserved in a surviving gala handbill, a postcard of the balloon ascent and a funeral card. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE
Griffe Mill (113)	'Griffe Road' (unmade), north of Stanbury, in the lower valley near the River Worth	Ruins of historic 18th century mill	Griffe Mill is a ruin of what was a working mill for over 120 years. The mill was opened in the late 18th century by William Hollings and was owned and run by the likes of Joseph Lister and the Merralls. In the 1820s it became a worsted mill but it closed for the last time in 1928. The building has since been in ruin but plays a very important part in the history of Stanbury and although outside the conservation area enough of it remains to be protected for future generations. The mill used to have supporting weaving sheds and also a mill pond which powered a water wheel. "Griffe started as a cotton-spinning mill in the 1790s, converted to worsted spinning around 1820 and expanded in the middle of the 19th to include weaving sheds as well as a six-storey spinning mill. The remains of the mill are ruinous but extensive. The goit can be traced from a sharp bend in the river some distance upstream to the now drained mill pond immediately above the buildings. The wheel pit is still to be found and there are the remains of a large pipe running into the top of the pit. This was used to feed water to a turbine which replaced the water wheel. A mill chimney also survives indicating that the water power was, here as in many other local mills, supplemented by steam power in the 19th. Large parts of the spinning mill survive as do the remains of a dwelling where, in 1841, the mill manager Stephen Merrall lived." (ref Steven Wood "Haworth – A Strange Uncivilized Little Place"). BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Haworth Cenotaph (114)	Bridgehouse Lane, Haworth	Granite cenotaph to first world war dead	Grey granite stone cenotaph surmounting square stone plinth. Inscription and names on base in incised black lettering. Carved lettering at top of cenotaph with battle honours France, Flanders, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia. Metal relief of sword on shaft of cenotaph. Laurel wreath in relief on plinth. Inscribed with 100 names. 4730mm high; 1220 deep/wide. No 152 Memorial in the shape of an obelisk. The memorial was supplied by Barber & Heselstine of Pontefract and its setting was designed by Ratcliffe Barnet, Keighley's Waterworks Engineer. Condition: fair (Historic England). History: A Haworth War Memorial Committee formed early in 1923 which pledged to commemorate those "who paid the supreme sacrifice during the recent war". Its chairman was Dr O H A Magga. One of its members was Dr William James McCracken who, as medical officer with the navy in 1915, had tended to dying poet Rupert Brooke on his way to Gallipoli. 'Site number 3' was chosen at the bottom of Bridgehouse Lane. It was unveiled and dedicated by Lieutenant-Colonel C M Bateman of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment on Armistice Sunday 1923. Haworth's ex-service men marched to the ceremony led by Dr McCracken. The Haworth Public Prize Band accompanied hymns sung by the united choir drawn from all the local places of worship. Rev T W Story, a former Vicar of Haworth, dedicated the memorial. Some important dates and further information:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31st of January 1923 - first meeting of the war committee; • 15th of February 1923 - Public Meeting held at the Drill Hall; • 28th of March 1923 - £167 had been raised by public subscription, of which £100 was given by Michael Merrall; • 1924 - There was a dispute between the committee and Barber & Heselstine over liability over remedial work required after the latter's installation of the memorial; • 5th of October 1925 - Accounts show that the local cost was £557 3s 6d of which £549 0s 2d was raised by subscription; • 7th of September 1925 - Haworth Urban District Council agreed to take over the war memorial and maintain it in the future; • 15th November 1925 - Thomas Duerden received the war memorial on behalf of the council at a service held on that day. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Haworth Primary School (143)	Rawdon Road, Haworth	Handsome modern school building in reused stone	Former Hartington Middle School. Built 1982 by Bradford City Council Architects Department (Project Architect J K Tyler). Quite large complex in reused stone with wide sweeping low-pitched roofs, unmissably detailed – ref Pevsner. The school buildings are constructed in traditional style in stone with slate roofs and characterised by several changes in level to cope with the steep slope. The school is surrounded by natural stone and reconstituted stone walls and retaining walls, along with timber fences and some metal fences. The school is a good example of a new development integrated into the historic environment of Haworth Conservation Area. Pevsner's description suggests that it is rather better than the conservation area appraisals 'providing a neutral contribution to character' would suggest. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE
Mill Pond, Ebor Mill (144)	Ebor Lane, Haworth	Former Ebor Mill mill pond	This mill pond dates back to the early industrial revolution when water power was the only energy source for operating textile machinery. It was reduced in size as a result of the construction of the adjacent railway. Now overgrown and 'returned to nature' (NB identified as Local Wildlife Site (Airedale Spring Mill Pond) and LGS in the Neighbourhood Plan), it remains a prime example of its kind and was unusual in being on the stream itself. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
Nos 2 & 6 North St (Former Town Head Farm) (145)	North side of North St, to the rear and west of the weaving shed (corner North St/Changegate)	Stone-built c17th former farm building, now a semi-detached dwelling, with surviving features	This building was originally Town Head Farm recorded as early as circa 1670 as a working farm, although it may be much older. Rendered and white painted with large Yorkshire stone quoins. It features four early lead fire insurance plaques on the south wall facing the street. It is within the Haworth Conservation Area. Although now divided into two dwellings, this is one of the oldest buildings in Haworth. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Nos 34-48 Mill Hey (146)	Mill Hey, Haworth	Early 19th Century terraced cottages	These are an example of early 19th century terraced cottages in a row of eight. They are on the edge of the Haworth Conservation Area adjacent to the Primitive Methodist Chapel built in 1886. The cottages are at the bottom of the hillside that is Haworth Brow. Later terraced cottages were built on this hillside to provide housing for the mill workers. This row of cottages have a cobbled access road running the full length of the back of the row. The unusual feature of these cottages is that they have long gardens at the rear. The later developments of terraced housing on the Brow Side do not feature individual gardens. The cottages retain their original features in respect of the windows and doors although three have had additional dormer windows added to the front. The cottages can be seen on the Ordnance survey map of 1852. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; GROUP VALUE
Flying Freeholds/ Under Dwellings, Oak Street/ Apsley Street/ Prince Street (147)	Between Oak Street and Apsley/ Prince Street, Brow, Haworth	Classic under dwelling/flying freehold millworker terraced houses	This is a row of Victorian terraced houses cut into the steep Brow hillside of the village built to maximise space to house the millworkers. The four storey terraced buildings are each split into two, two storey dwellings one underneath facing out on to Oak Street. These are known as "under dwellings" which are built into the hillside with no light or access from the rear. The top two storeys form Apsley and Prince Street and were called "flying freeholds" they have "through by light" rears with no access due to their elevated position. They form part of the Haworth Brow Local Heritage Area identified in the Neighbourhood Plan, featuring rows of Victorian terraced houses which have remained relatively intact and with little development over the years. The properties at No2 and 4 Apsley Street are particularly good examples within this row. These two buildings (4 dwellings) also have windows to the end elevation at each level. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Old Sun Hotel, Haworth (148)	West Lane, Haworth	Stone-built, early C18th building, now public house	<p>Dating back to at least the 1800s the Old Sun Hotel stands at the top of Haworth on West Lane and was used in the middle 19th century to collect tolls for the turnpike road running to Colne. The building is made of sandstone as is the roof. The side aspect has stone dentils below the guttering and each window has a header and cill that is painted in a cream colour. The central window also has a curved header which is quite unusual. At the front aspect is a stone porch. Although extended and altered, this blends in well and doesn't detract from the building. There appears also to be an old stone well near the entrance which might have been used to water horses. Also, at the side of the road are still some stone cobbles which once upon a time would have been installed to stop the wear from horses and carriages.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Our Lady and St Joseph's Catholic Church, Haworth (149)	Top of Ebor Lane Haworth at the junction of Mytholmes Lane	Attractive but unusually plain stone-built church in unconventional orientation	<p>A modest Gothic church of the 1920s by a local architectural practice which specialised in building Catholic churches. Though undistinguished, it is an attractive small church, built from local stone and entirely harmonious within its setting. Unusual as it has a very plain interior, more in keeping with a non-conformist place of worship.</p> <p>Mass for the expanding mill community of Haworth was first said at Shepherd's Lodge in 1917. The parish was established in 1922 when Craven Royds, a detached double-fronted house in Ebor Lane, Mytholmes (a hamlet north of Haworth), was purchased for £1,500, for use as the presbytery. The house has a large garden stretching down the hill and the new church was erected at the bottom of the garden; the foundation stone was laid on 10 June 1924 and the church opened on 19 April 1925. The architect was Charles Simpson of Edward Simpson and Son of Bradford and the reported cost of the building was £2,700.</p> <p>The church has the altar facing south but in this section all references will be to conventional orientation, i.e. as if the church faced east.</p> <p>Built of local sandstone with a blue slate roof, the church is modest in size and of plain Early English Gothic style. Nave and sanctuary in one, southwest porch and a large sacristy projecting from the southeast corner. The gabled west front has a pair of tall lancets. Small porch projecting to the right with a gable facing south and the entrance on the west side set within a shallow open porch under a segmental arch. The north side has six evenly spaced lancet windows, whilst on the south side there are just two similar windows owing to the gabled porch and the gabled sacristy which has a chimney rising from the gable. The east gable has an encircled sexfoil window set high up.</p> <p>The interior has no division between nave and sanctuary and a continuous boarded roof with scissor-braced trusses, with quasi-hammerbeams supported on stone corbels. The lancet windows are set within segmental-arched reveals. The walls are plastered, with a decorative panel treatment to the dado. Simple open-back pews arranged herringbone fashion. A Gothic reredos has long since been removed and the sanctuary fittings are simple and modern. Carved and painted wood statue of Our Lady on the south side of the nave, commissioned in 1920 from Italy. Life-size plaster statue of Our Lord at the west end. Stations of the Cross, plaster relief panels within Gothic frames. Attractive though not special. The east window has stained glass depicting Our Lady in a decorative frame.</p> <p>NB: The presbytery/church house does not form part of the NDHA.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
The Old Fire Station, Haworth (150)	Back Mill Hey, Haworth	Stone-built, cobbled and flagged former fire station	The building, believed to be circa 1900 (if not before) and used as a fire station, is at the rear of former mill cottages in an enclosed yard. It formally housed a horse drawn appliance and stabling for the horse. It is thought it housed the first fire appliance in the village and possibly in the Worth Valley. This may have been provided by one of the Haworth textile mills for their own benefit as well as that of the community. The building is not in a good state of repair and has more recently been extended to the side to form another stone-built storage shed/garage. The building has large double wooden doors with stone supporting pillars and lintel; these are broken and are in need of replacing. Internally the floor is half cobbled with stone setts and the other half stone flags. There is a window in the roof space which could have been a hayloft access. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Worthside House, Haworth (151)	Belle Isle Road, Haworth	400 year old stone-built house with varied history	Believed to have been built over 400 years ago as one large house but has been much changed over the years. The house was initially divided into two houses, one of which provided servant accommodation. It was then extended to the rear to form a third joined but separate dwelling with access from the rear. In the early 1800s the rear of the premises were occupied by a wine merchant and wine was sold from the basement. The current occupant moved into the house 40 years ago and made one house from the three. The house retains very few original features of its historic past. This building is within Haworth Conservation Area, occupying a key open space with important trees, making a positive contribution to character. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Vale Farm, Cross Roads (152)	Vale Mill Lane, Cross Roads	Historic farm house	The farm house dates from between 1795-1844 and was part of the estate that once belonged to Vale Mill. The farm was owned by Jonas Sugden who owned Vale Mill. He also built a barn, row of cottages and a Sunday school nearby. The farm consists of many features - each window has stone headers and cills as well as jamb stones on each side. There is also an entrance porch which has been added later, but this has been done in keeping with the garden. The front aspect has stone details supporting the guttering. In the interior there is an original stone fireplace and side cupboard. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Vale Barn, Cross Roads (153)	Vale Mill Lane, Cross Roads	Former stone-built barn with historic origins	The date stone above the arch on Vale Barn suggests the barn came later than the adjacent Vale Farm, in 1895 and was part of the estate that once belonged to Vale Mill. The barn was owned by Jonas Sugden who owned Vale Mill and it is connected to Vale Farm. He also built a row of cottages and a Sunday school nearby. The barn includes many features - each window has stone headers and cills and on the side aspect of both gables are two stone crosses believed to be incorporated into the design because Jonas Sugden was deeply religious. There is still the original stable block which has been extended to provide a tastefully made garage. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Lower Laithe Reservoir (154)	West of Reservoir Road near Stanbury, 1.2m west of Haworth	Impressive early C20th reservoir	A man-made upland reservoir built 1914-25 for Keighley Corporation - engineer M Ratcliffe Barnett (ref Pevsner). It was initially approved under the Keighley Waterworks and Improvement Act of 1869, but work did not begin on its construction until 1911 and even then was delayed because of the First World War. The reservoir was officially opened in August 1925 in front of a crowd of over 8,000 people. Its final cost was £500,000. The reservoir has an embankment as the dam head which is straight and extends to a length of 1,010 feet (310 m), a height of 84.5 feet (25.8 m) and which also supports Waterhead Lane between Oxenhope and Stanbury village. The dam head is concrete with a clay puddle core. There is a spillway at the northern end which drops down to the adjoining waterworks facility (see separate assessment: Sladen Valley Treatment Works). Stone for the reservoir was sourced from the nearby Dimples Quarry (now abandoned and in the Penistone Hill Country Park) which was 0.31 miles (0.5 km) south east of the reservoir. A narrow gauge railway, operated by a rope worked incline, was used to transfer the quarried product to the dam head. Clay for the central core was worked from a quarry 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Stanbury and necessitated laying a steam worked railway to bring the clay to the dam head. The spillway and embankment were modernized and improved as part of a £60 million programme of investment by Yorkshire Water. "The reservoirs and associated works in the upper Worth Valley are a remarkable, though little remarked, testament to the talents of the Victorian civil engineer." (Ref Steven Wood "Haworth - A Strange Uncivilized Little Place." BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; LANDMARK STATUS

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Lower Laithe Reservoir Railways (155)	Stanbury Moor – various. Generally WSW of Back Lane towards Flaigh Hill	Remnants of historic branch railway line used in construction of Lower Laithe Reservoir	<p>When Lower Laithe Reservoir was built (c.1911-1925) narrow gauge steam locomotives were used to carry building materials etc. to/from/around the reservoir site. This was almost certainly the first time that steam railways were employed in reservoir construction in the Worth Valley. For a short period around 1921 there was a line to Stanbury Moor which was used to fetch clay from the puddle field just north of the New intakes (around OS SD987360). The puddle field is passed on the walk from Stanbury to Top Withins about 700 yards past Upper Heights. The line was about two miles long and climbed over 400 feet. The main account of the Lower Laithe railways is given by Harold Bowtell on pages 63-70 of his book Lesser Railways of Bowland Forest and Craven Country, Plateway Press, 1988. A number of traces of the railway remain in the form of embankments (SW of Back Lane extension), walled up gaps in the field walls (ref fields north and south of Bully Trees) and a clearly discernible change in vegetation as the line crosses Flaigh Hill (from South Dean heading WNW).</p> <p>The line to the puddle field had a branch which served Smoker Quarry near Bully Trees. This quarry provided much of the building stone used in the reservoir. Apart from one wall at SE000363 which shows (or used to show) two walled gaps - one for the main line and one for the quarry branch – very little in the way of physical, on-the-ground evidence remains.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST</p>
'Oldgate' Packhorse Track (156)	From Long Bridge (east of Stanbury) to Marsh Lane (south of Haworth), via Penistone Hill	Remnants of historic packhorse track	<p>A packhorse route which crosses the Neighbourhood Area from north to south which has no name overall but is here christened 'Oldgate'. It starts as Street Lane, outside the area, on the north side of the River Worth near Oldfield, later becoming Hey Lane and reaching the River Worth (the northern boundary of the Neighbourhood Area) at its confluence with Sladen Beck and crossing it by Long Bridge (listed), a very fine example of a packhorse bridge. The route climbs steeply out of the valley by way of a holloway known as Oldfield Gate. This is probably the finest section of holloway in the area although it is much overgrown and the revetment wall has been destroyed for the sake of its stone in recent years. Above Oldfield Farm the track crosses the Blue Bell turnpike (West Lane/Sun Lane) and strikes out across Penistone Hill. At the southern end of Penistone Hill the route turns north towards Haworth for a short distance (briefly outside the area) until an obvious packhorse way is picked up at Marsh End and heads south-east, at which point the track crosses into Oxenhope.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Sladen Bridge (157)	Haworth to Stanbury Road at its lowest point (OS SE01863720)	Historic bridge with rare and unique stone markings	<p>In 1997 when Sladen Bridge was being rebuilt the workmen found two stones which had been hidden for many years. One was a Haworth UDC boundary stone and this is now built into the wall on the south side of the bridge. The other bore the inscription "Hang On". It was intended to tell carters to take on extra horses for the ascent of Hollings Brow. It is a great rarity - only seven other "horse stones" are known in England and only one of these refers to taking on extra horse at the foot of a hill. The others are "take off" stones which would have been at the top of a hill.</p> <p>It dates from about 1764 but may well have been re-cut since then.</p> <p>There is a turnpike regulation to which this refers.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Sladen Valley Treatment Works (158)	East of reservoir dam/Reservoir Road, near Stanbury	Modern stone-built works in pleasing traditional style	<p>The original treatment works were built at the same time as the Lower Laithe Reservoir in August 1925. The current works date from 1992, by the Robinson Partnership for Yorkshire Water, but retain some original features. Described by Pevsner as "remembering stone-built farm buildings but not pastiche".</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE</p>
Stanbury Cemetery, including War Memorial (159)	Sun Lane/ Lumbfoot Road, Stanbury	Historic cemetery containing Commonwealth war graves and WW1 war memorial	<p>Built in 1888. Contains 4 Commonwealth war graves from soldiers from the first and second world wars. Also the location of the local war memorial, commemorating the fallen from the first world war from both Stanbury and neighbouring Oldfield villages. The memorial was built to commemorate the fallen of the first world war. It was built shortly after the war with money raised from public subscriptions. The memorial is made completely of local sandstone and is 10-15 feet in height and square in design. It features 11 fallen upon it and includes the inscription "Time Passes But Memory Clings". Until recently the memorial was not marked on Remembrance Sunday, instead residents use to travel to nearby Haworth to their memorial where the fallen of Stanbury are also listed. However the parish council have now instigated a return to the marking of the Stanbury Memorial and each year the support from Stanbury grows. The cemetery is attractively treed with a substantial stone wall surrounding.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Woodlands Railway Bridge (163)	250 metres south of Bridgehouse Lane on KWVR line	3 Arch Stone Railway Bridge spanning KWVR line and Bridgehouse Beck	Stone-built three arch bridge. Spans Bridgehouse Beck and the KWVR line. It was designed and built by the local Otley engineer John Mc Landsborough in 1866 when the railway was extended to Oxenhope. The full railway line opened in 1867, funded predominantly by local wealthy mill owners from Oakworth, Haworth and Oxenhope. The Woodlands Bridge was built for and paid for by Richard S Butterfield the owner of the adjacent Bridgehouse Mills. He had the bridge built so that he could access the back of his mills directly from his home at Woodlands House. Both properties are now Grade 2 listed buildings. The bridge is no longer used and since the closure of the mills it has been capped at both sides to make it inaccessible. The driveway to Woodlands House has been changed and so no longer links to the bridge. The new building development across the bridge on the Bridgehouse Mill site has involved the construction of a large retaining boundary wall preventing any future access across from the east. The bridge forms part of the historic Keighley Worth Valley Railway and can be seen when walking the "Railway Children's" walk from or to Oxenhope. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; DESIGNED LANDSCAPE; LANDMARK STATUS
Barcroft Farm (164)	Barcroft, off Bingley Road, Cross Roads	Substantial, stone-built former farm house	Reportedly dating back to before 1700, this large former farm house was the main building of the farm that managed the fields above the new turnpike road from Keighley to Halifax which was built in 1794. It features jamb surrounds and stone heads on every window and the main door at the front of the property and on all the windows at the rear. The building also has, at both the front and the rear, stone dentils supporting the upper cornice. It also has two large chimney stacks on the top of both gable walls. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE
Green Head Farm and Barn (165)	South of Albion Street, off Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Substantial stone-built farm house and barn	Reportedly dating from before 1700. Farmed for many years by tenant farmers, once owned by the Merralls (local mill owners) and last tenanted by the Reddihoughs. Owned since 1969 by the Holmes family who were also at Sugden End Farm and Hollins Farm. A very large farm house and adjoining farm built in part before 1700. Includes an old milking dairy. The main farm house building and adjoining barn are made completely of sandstone and also have a sandstone flag roof. The main house also has stone headers and sills on all the windows. The barn has a large wooden sliding door, possibly original. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Hollins Farm (166)	South of Nelson Street, west of Lune Street, off Halifax Road Cross Roads	Substantial farm house and barn	Built in 1741 Hollins farm is one of the oldest buildings in Lees and Cross Roads. The building comprises of both a stone farm house which also has an adjoining barn attached. Made entirely from sandstone, and featuring a stone slate roof. The main house has corner quoins which have both long and short returns and large chimney stack. The barn features a large stone arch where the barn door is. There are also 2 porches which look original and one has a small chimney stack. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; GROUP VALUE
Myrtle Farm and Bams (167)	Top/east end of Worstead Road, off Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Stone-built farm house and associated buildings	Built in the mid-19th century, this stone farm was built by the Haggas Family. Made entirely of sandstone, the main farm building has a chimney at either end of the roof on the gable ends of the property. The front aspect windows on the main farm building and the door all are surrounded by stone jambs. The extensive farm buildings once comprised the stables for Myrtle House. Many of the original windows and barn doors are still in place. The outbuildings are all made of sandstone and there are many sloping aspects which are also made of sandstone. They feature substantial, large stone jambs around many of the windows and doors. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
The Pinnal (Off Bingley Road) (168)	Above Lane Ends, Bingley Road, Cross Roads	Grassed area formerly used as local livestock 'pinnal' (pin fold/pound)	Formerly the village Pin Fold (or pound), a name which locals shortened to "Pinnal". This was the field where loose livestock were taken and from where owners claimed their livestock on payment of a fine. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY
Vale Mill Cottages and Schoolroom (169)	North end of Myrholmes Lane, just off Vale Mill Land, Cross Roads	Row of former mill-workers cottages and former schoolroom	Built in the mid-19th century by John Greenwood as part of the Vale Mill complex. This row of cottages, with former schoolroom at the northern end, has remained virtually unchanged up to the present day. Built completely from local sandstone, each window and door is surrounded by stone jambs, each house also has a small chimney. Internally many of the original fire places still exist and are present on both the upper and lower floors. Also low wooden oak beams are still in place on ground floors. The unadopted lane in front of the row appears much as it must have done at the time of construction. Cited in J Hodgson "Textile Manufacture in Keighley" (1879), P219 and by Pevsner. Referred to in Historic England listing of Vale Mill (Old Part). BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

4. Location Maps



71. Bridgehouse Mill Goit



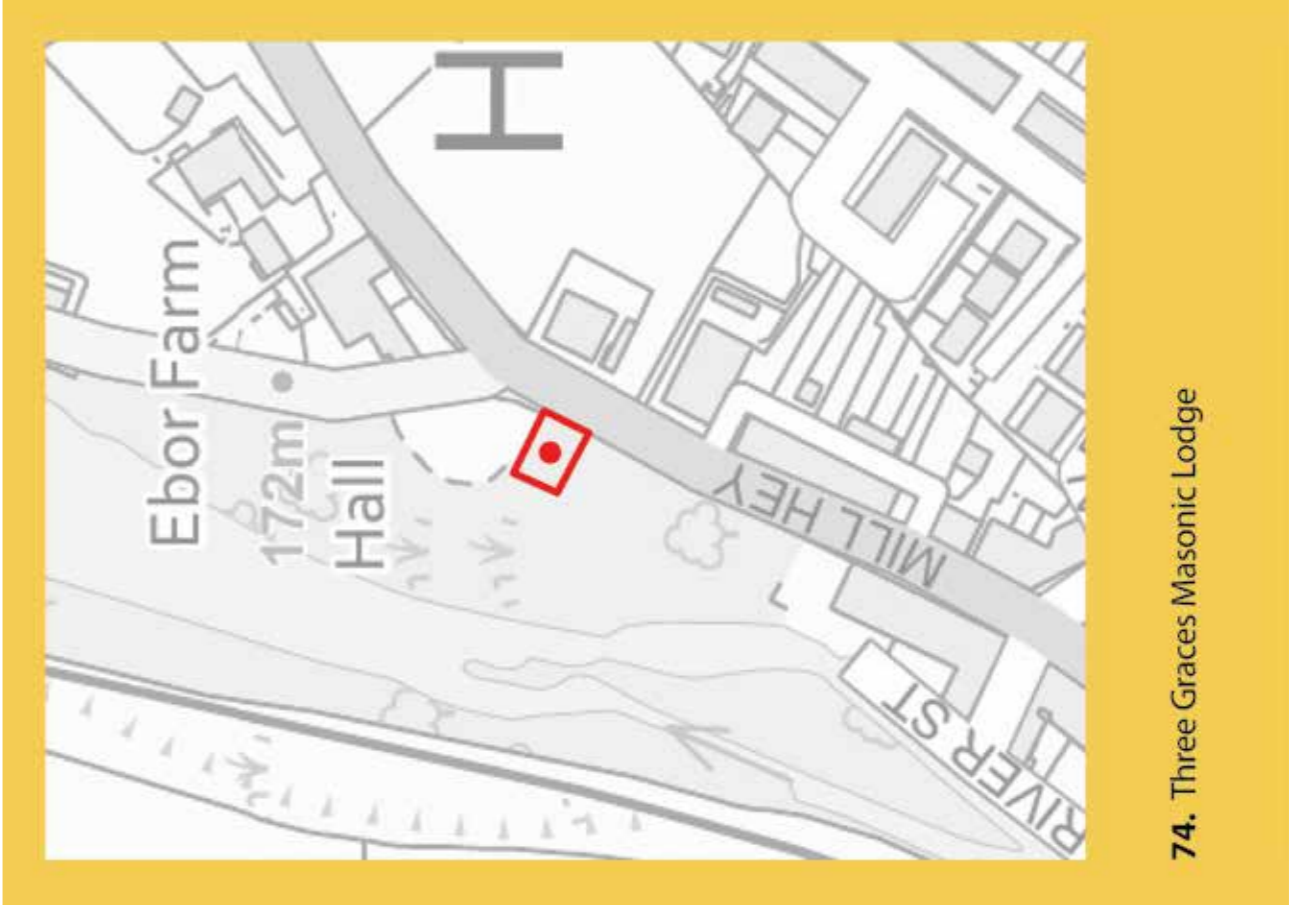
70. Ashmount Country House Hotel



72. Former Hippodrome Cinema



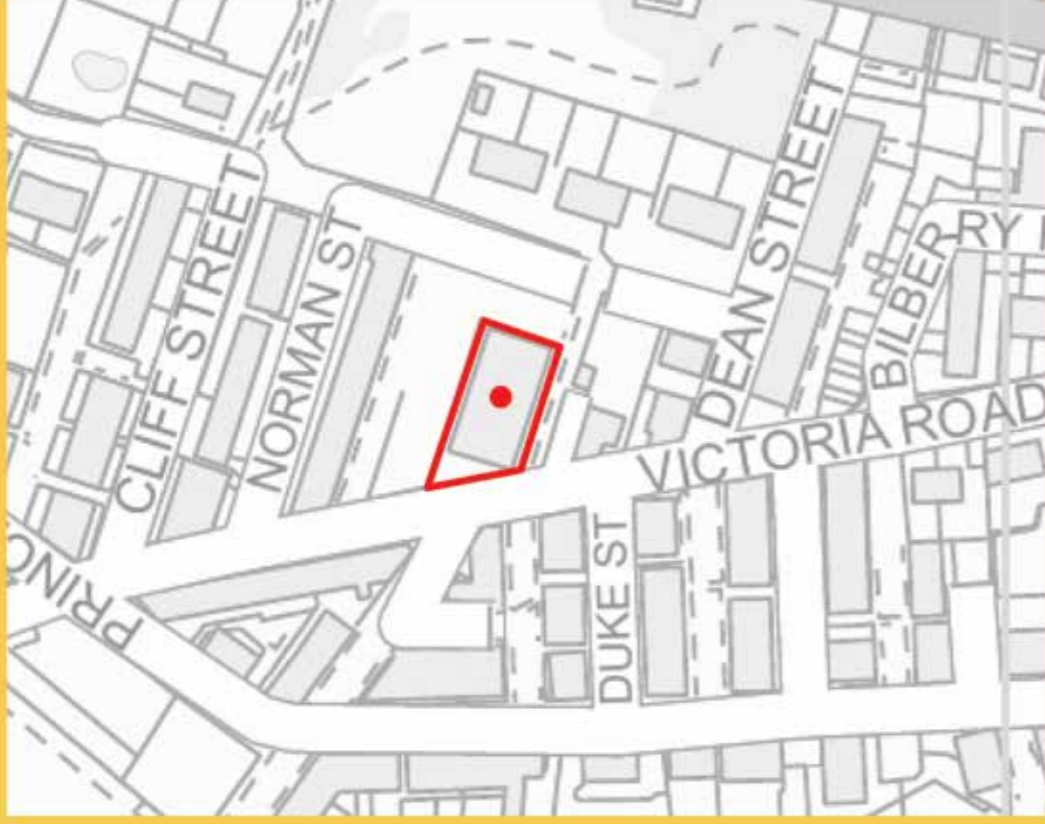
73. Old Mill Hey Police Station



74. Three Graces Masonic Lodge



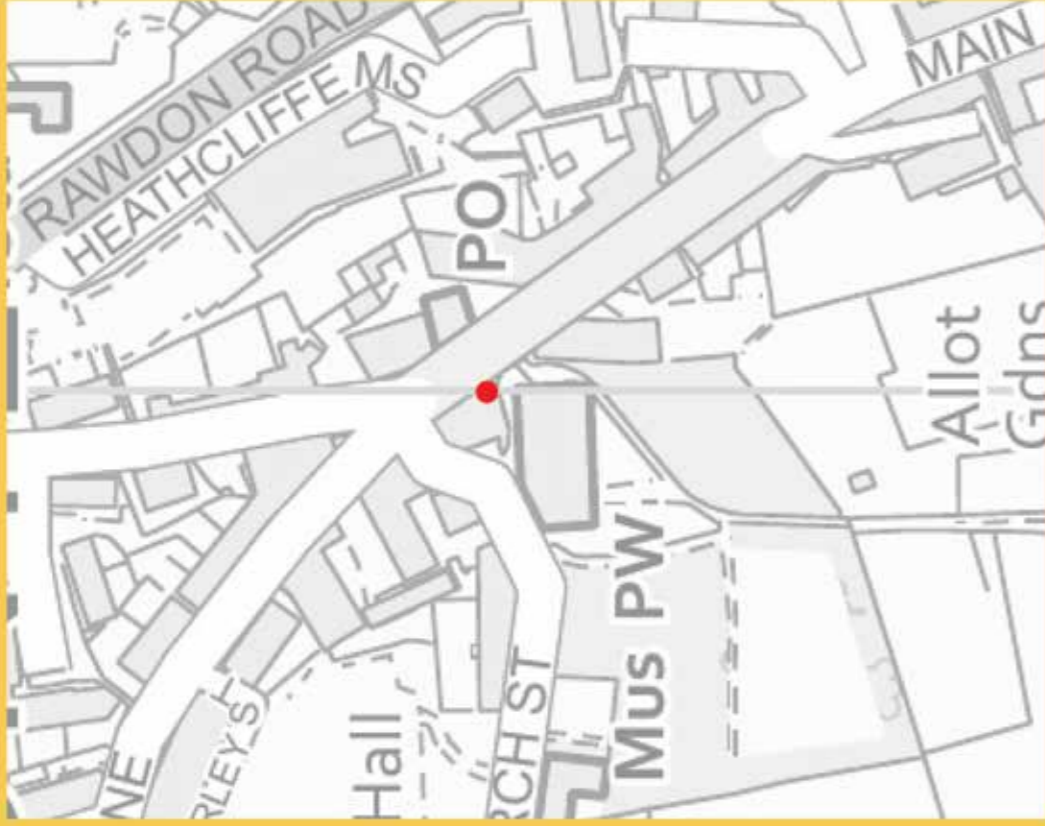
75. Mill Hey Primitive Methodist Chapel



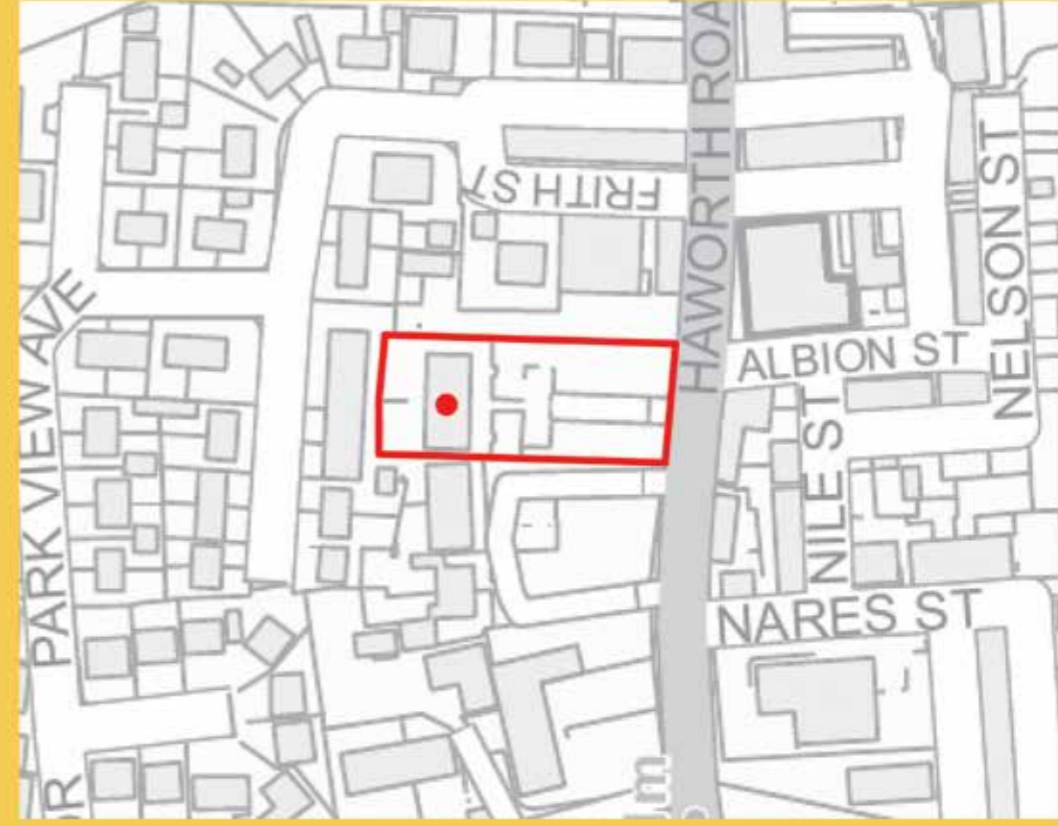
77. Former Bronte Cinema



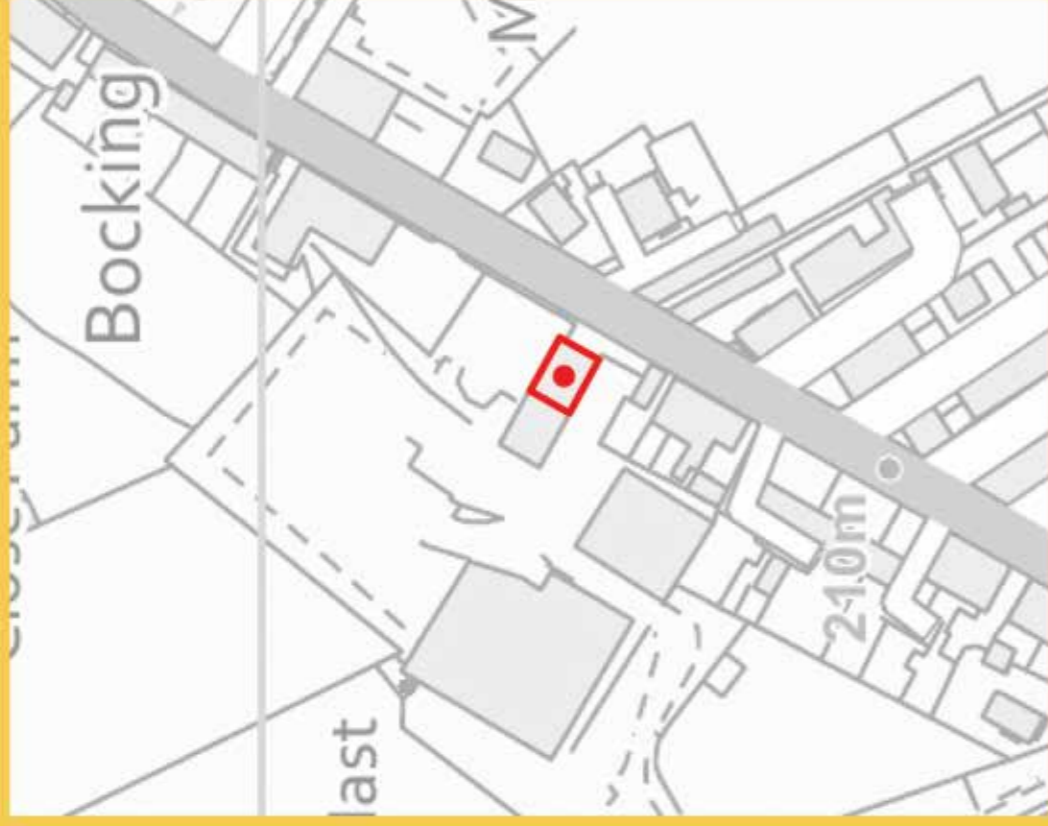
79. Bocking Co-op



76. Haworth Stocks



78. Almshouses



81. Bocking Primitive Methodist Chapel



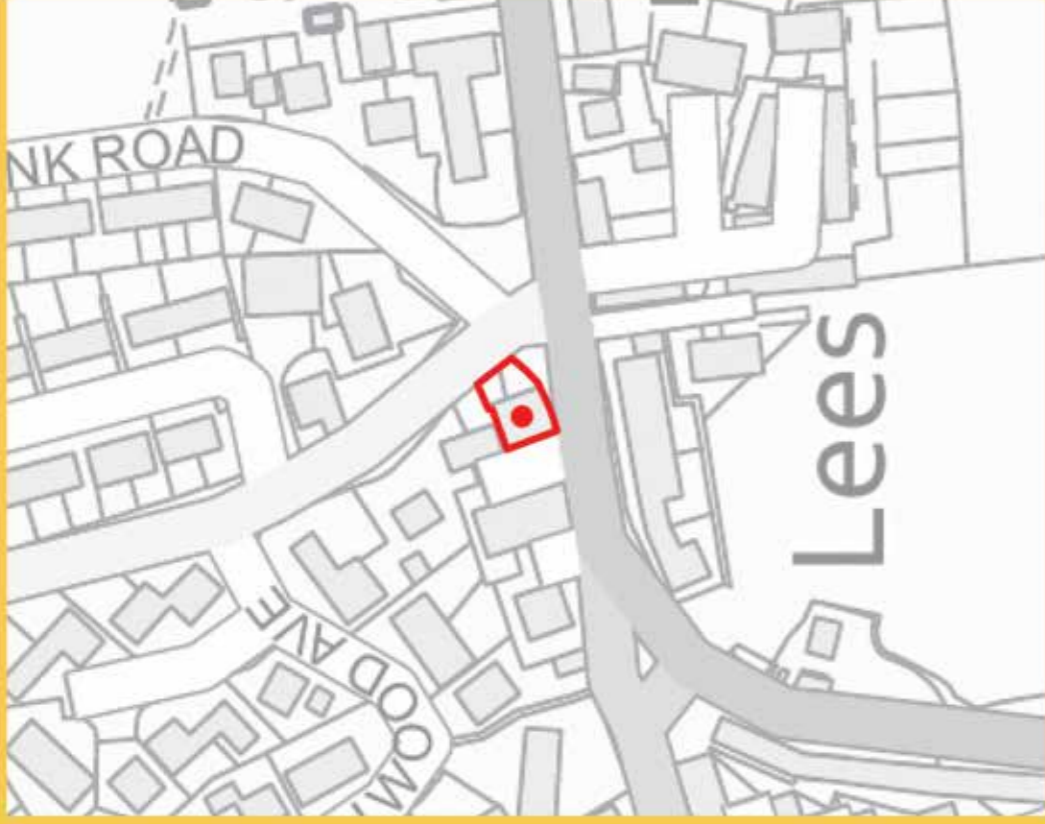
80. Bocking Mill



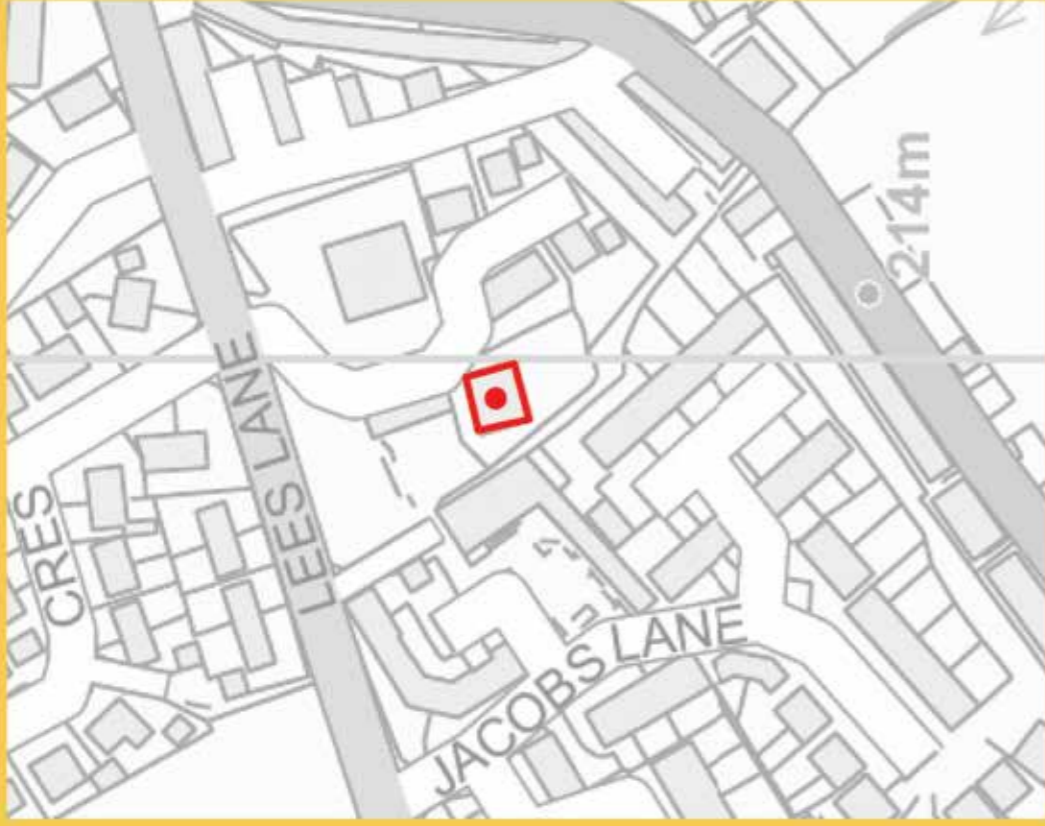
83. Central Co-op Building



82. Bocking Working Men's Club



85. Lees & Cross Roads Branch Co-op No 1 Building



84. Cliffe House



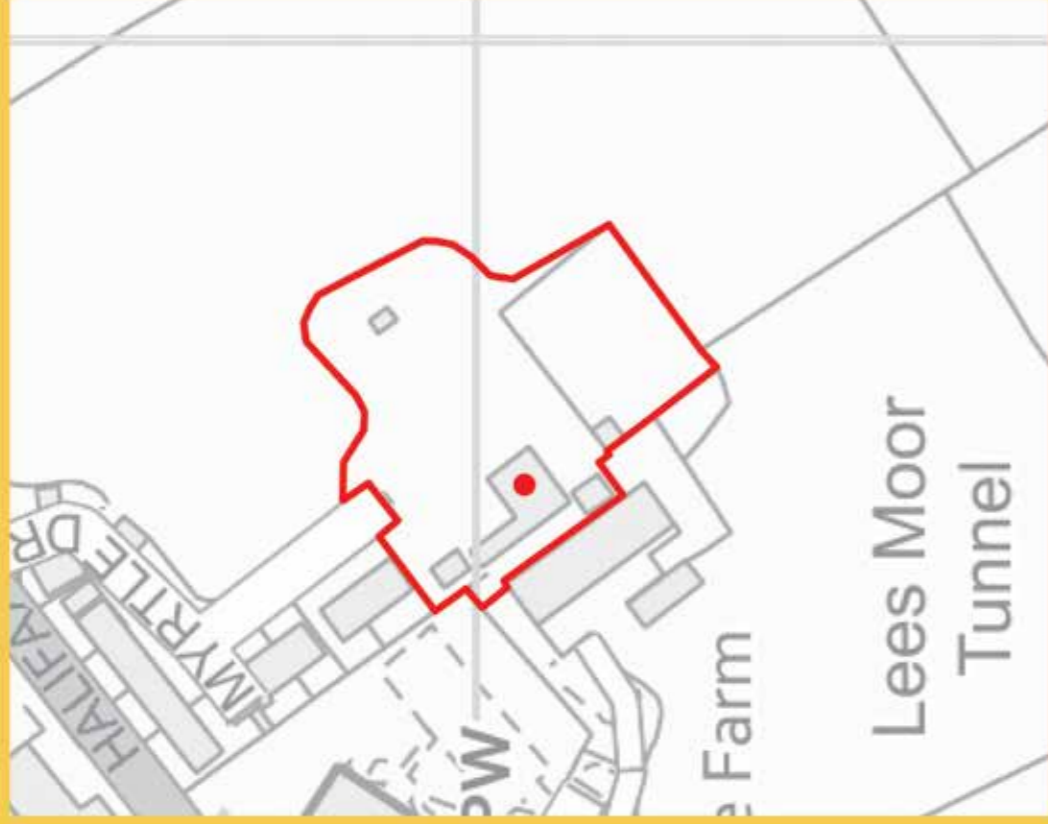
87. Cross Roads Primitive Methodist Chapel



86. Cross Roads Inn



88. Former Lees Village Institute (East Lees Hall)



89. Myrtle House



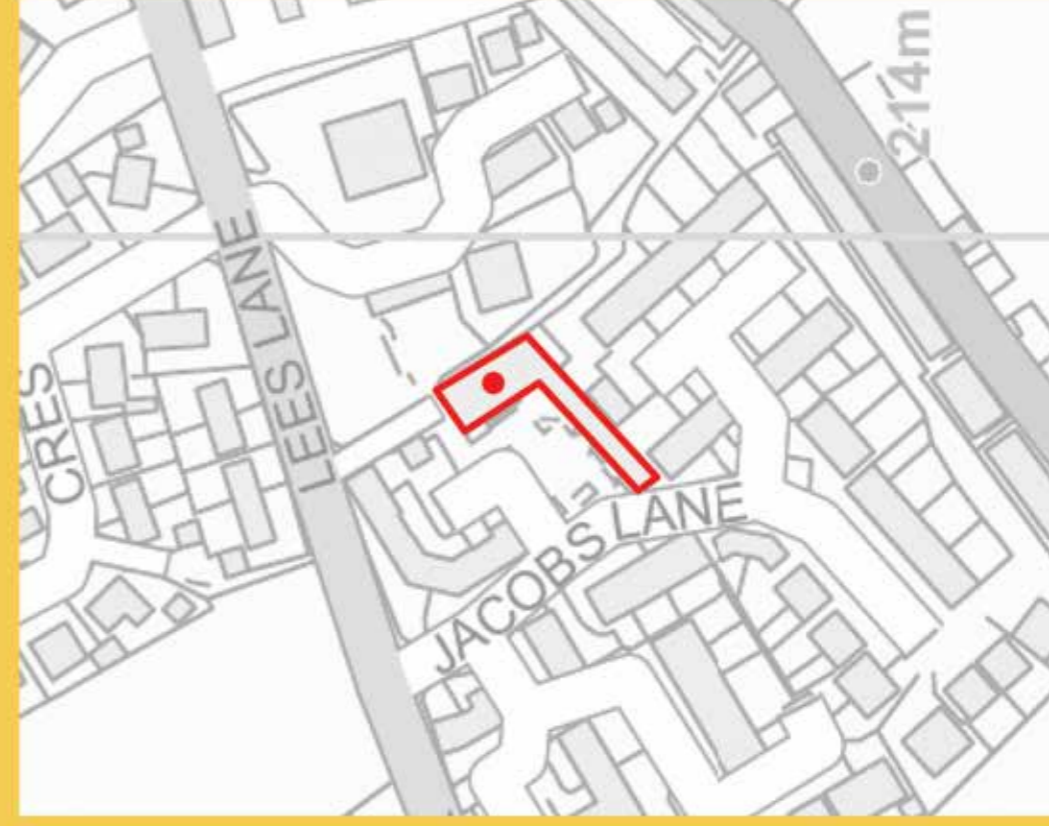
90. Myrtle Lodge (Myrtle House Gatehouse)



91. Cross Roads Park Toilet Blocks, Entrance Walls & Gate Piers



93. Lees Primary School



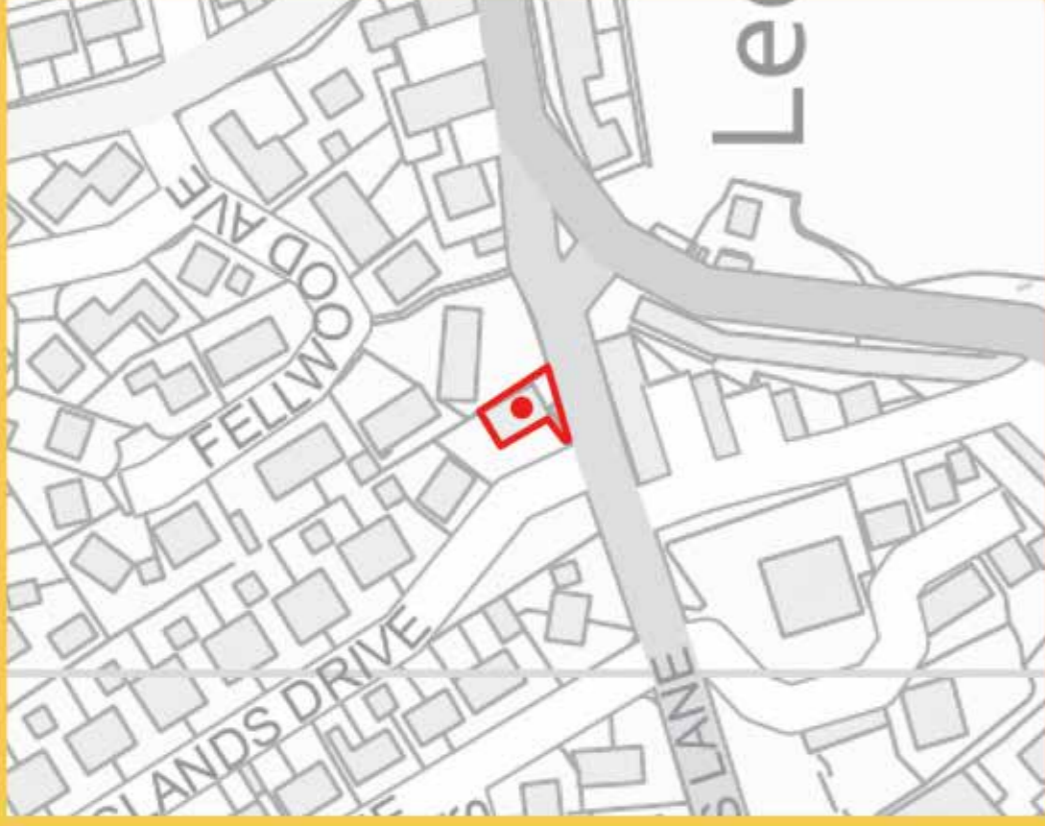
95. Lees Mill/Damside Mill



92. Leadbeater's & Snowden's Shops



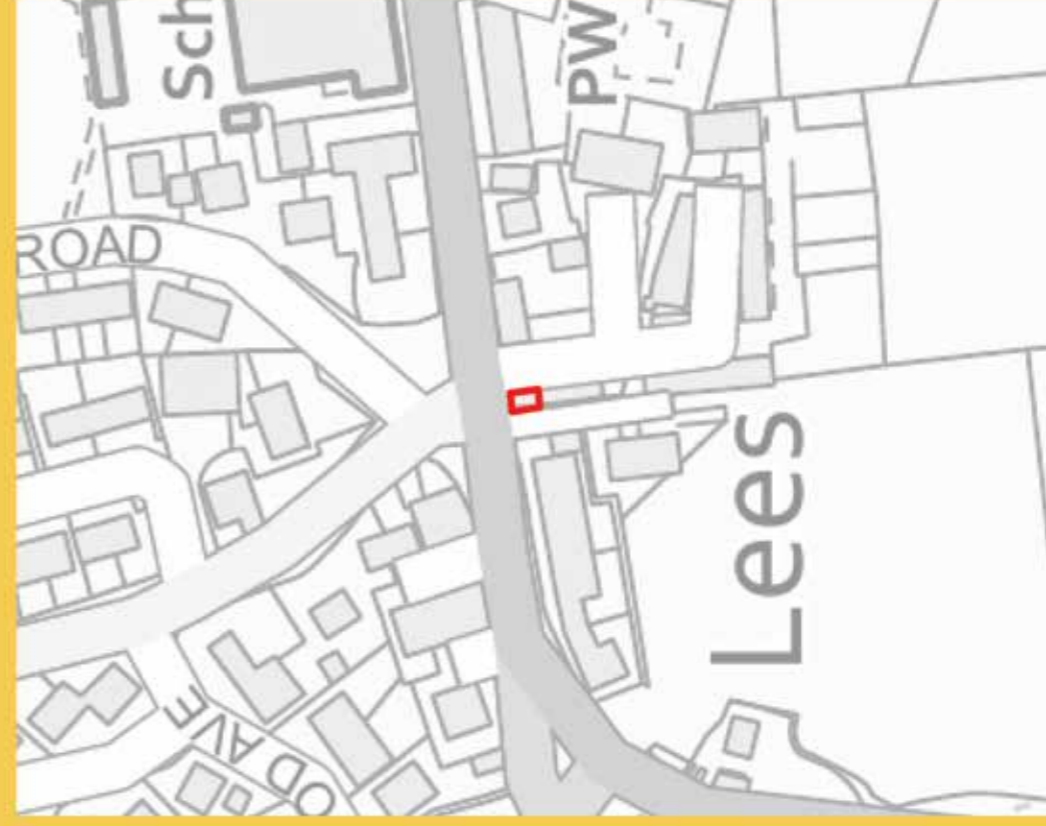
94. Lees House



97. Longlands Hall Gate House



96. Longlands Hall



100. East Terrace Co-op Building



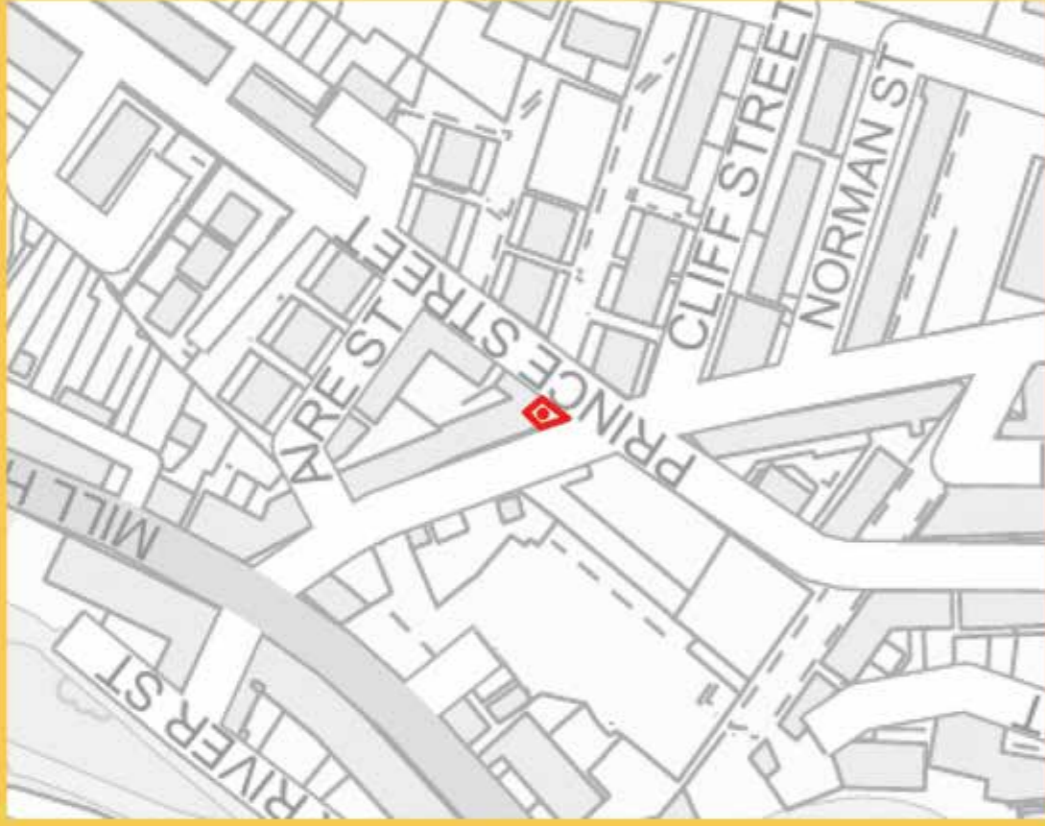
99. Cross Roads Park Old Bowls Pavilion



102. Smithfield Cottage



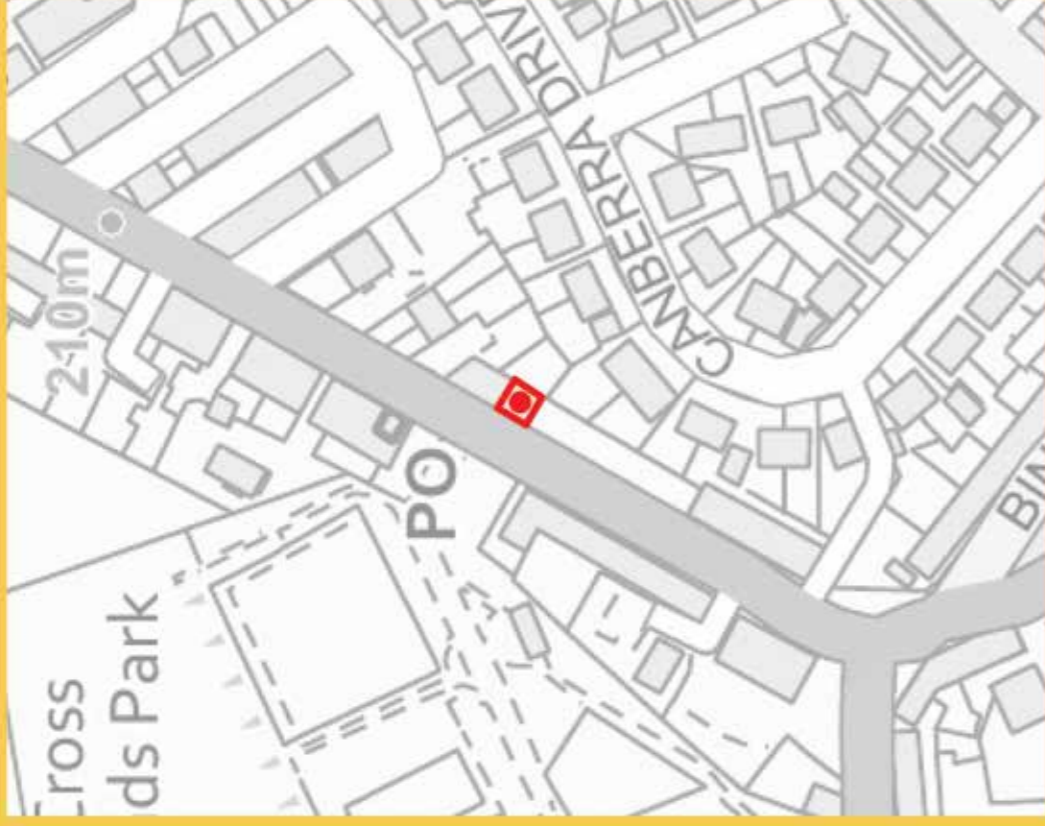
104. Spring Mount



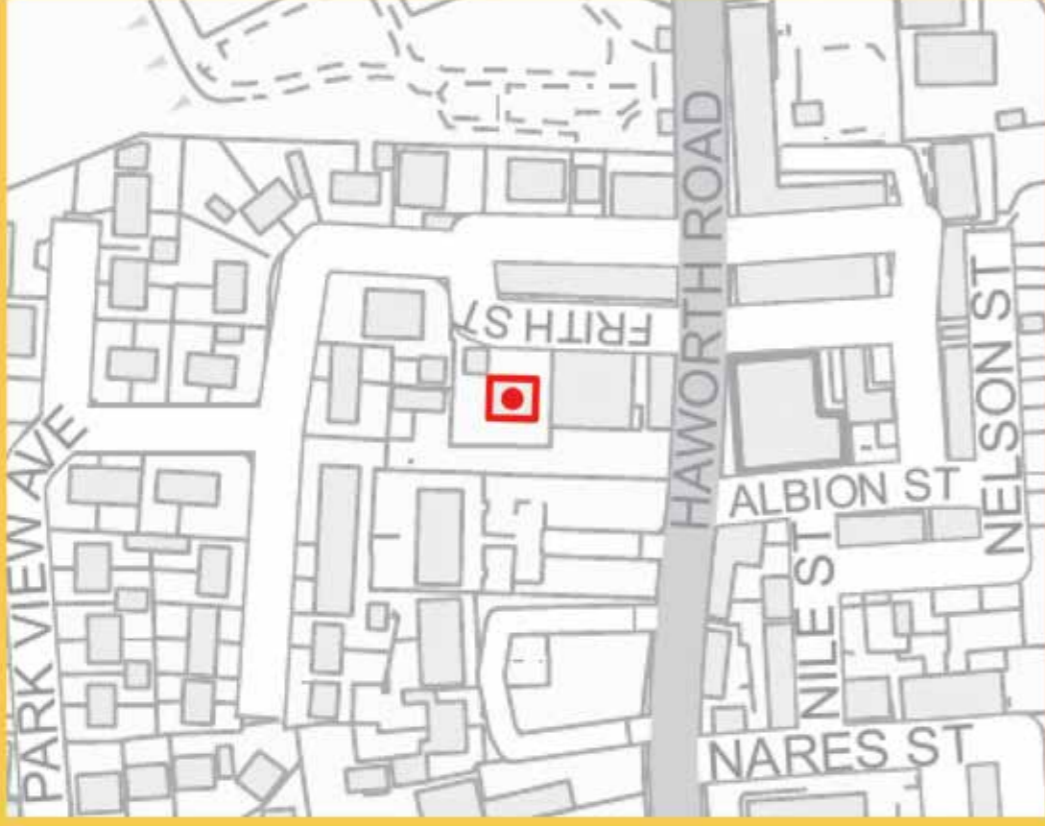
101. Former Corner Shop, Victoria Road



103. Green Lea, Mytholmes



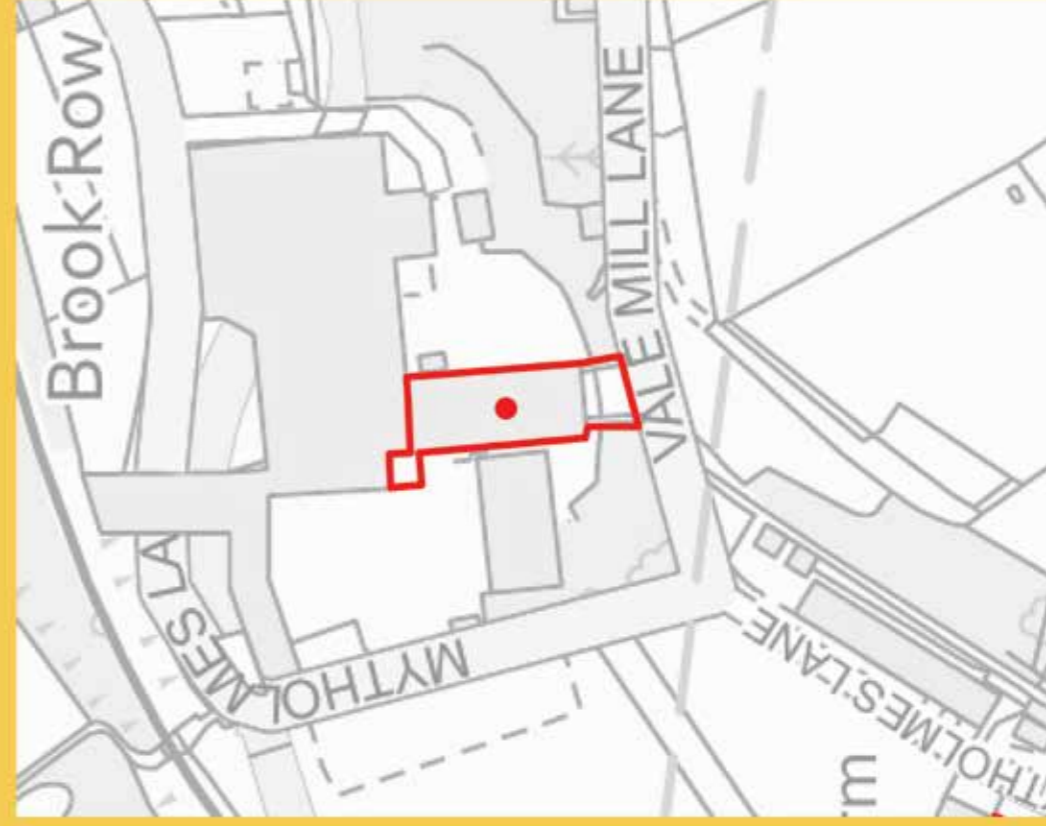
106. The Toll House



105. The Vicarage, Haworth Road ('Woodbine Cottage')



108. Former St James Vicarage (Halifax Road)



107. Vale Mill ('New Part')



110. Wild's Old Bakery



109. West View Terrace



112. Haworth Cemetery



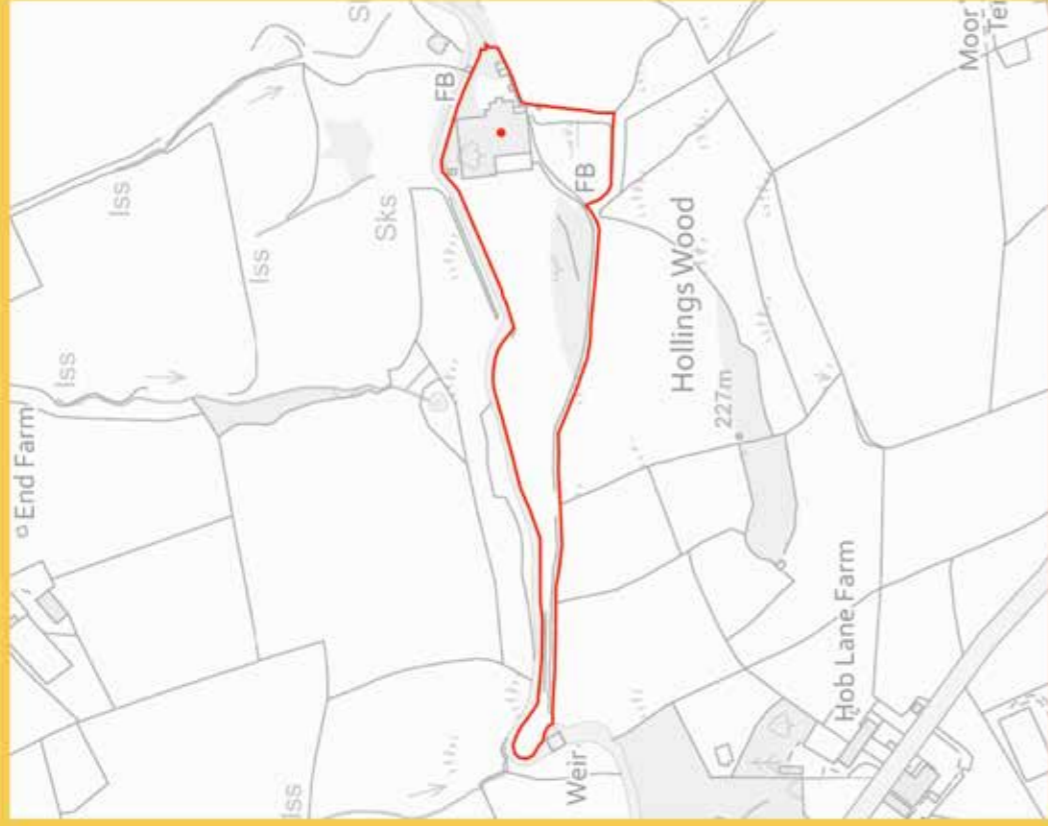
111. Buckley Green Bottom Cottage



114. Haworth Cenotaph



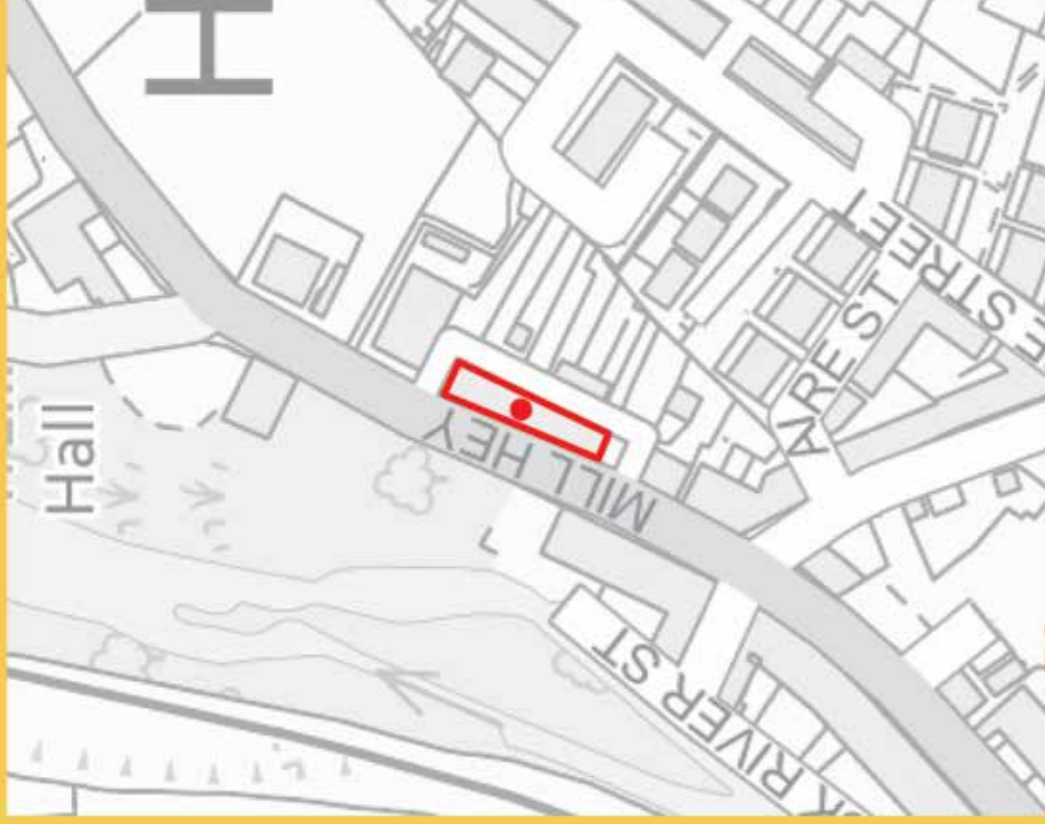
144. Mill Pond, Ebor Mill



113. Griffe Mill



143. Haworth Primary School



146. Nos 34-48 Mill Hey



145. Nos 2 & 6 North Street (Former Town End Farm)



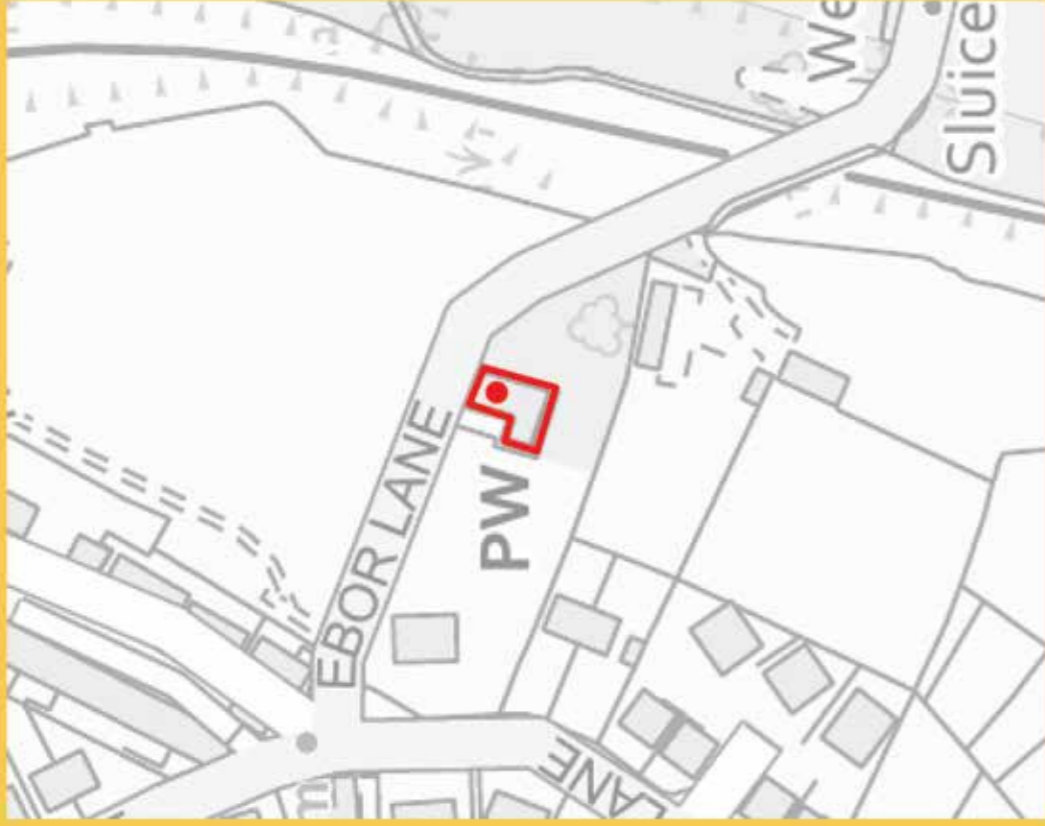
148. The Old Sun Hotel



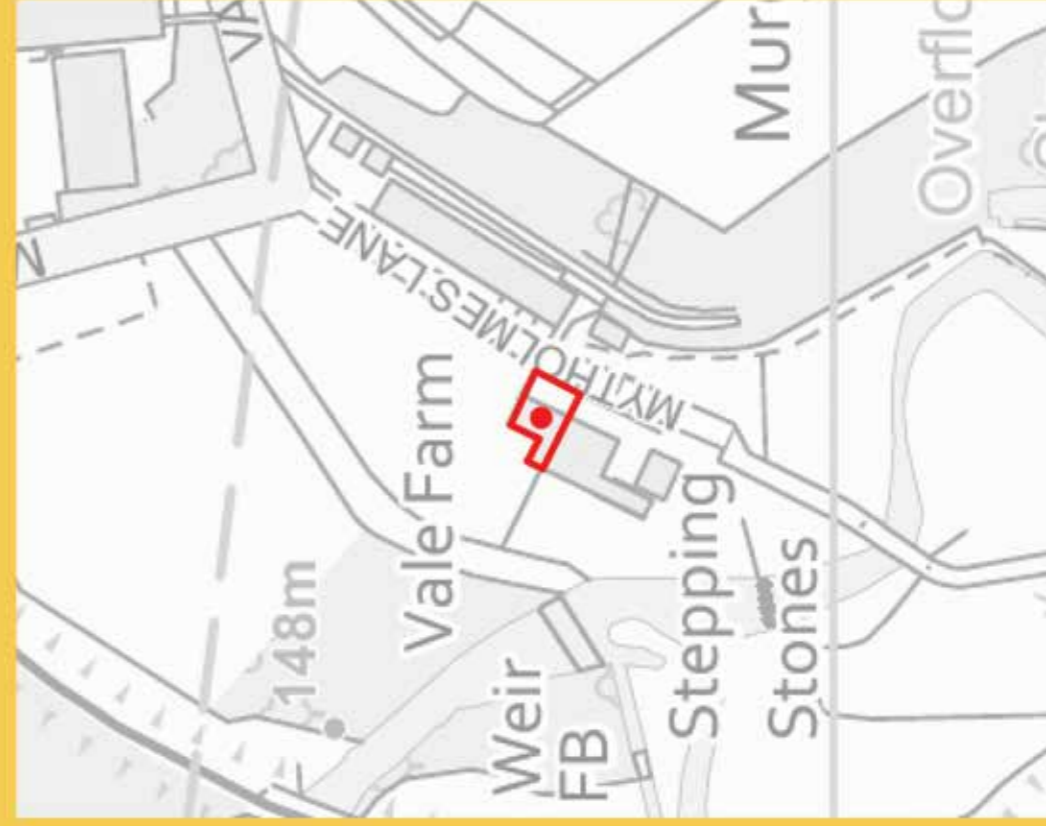
147. Flying Freeholds/Under Dwellings, Oak Street/Apsley Street/Prince Street



150. The Old Fire Station (rear of Mill Hey)



149. Our Lady and St Joseph's Catholic Church



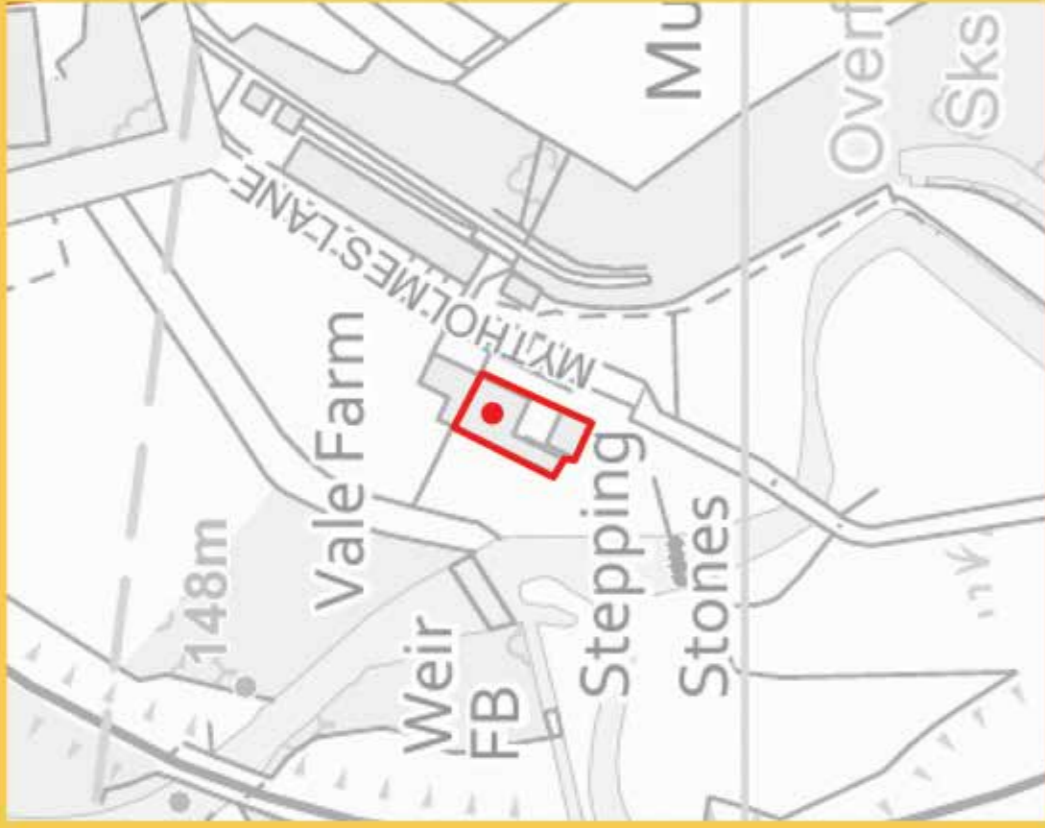
152. Vale Farm



151. Worthside House



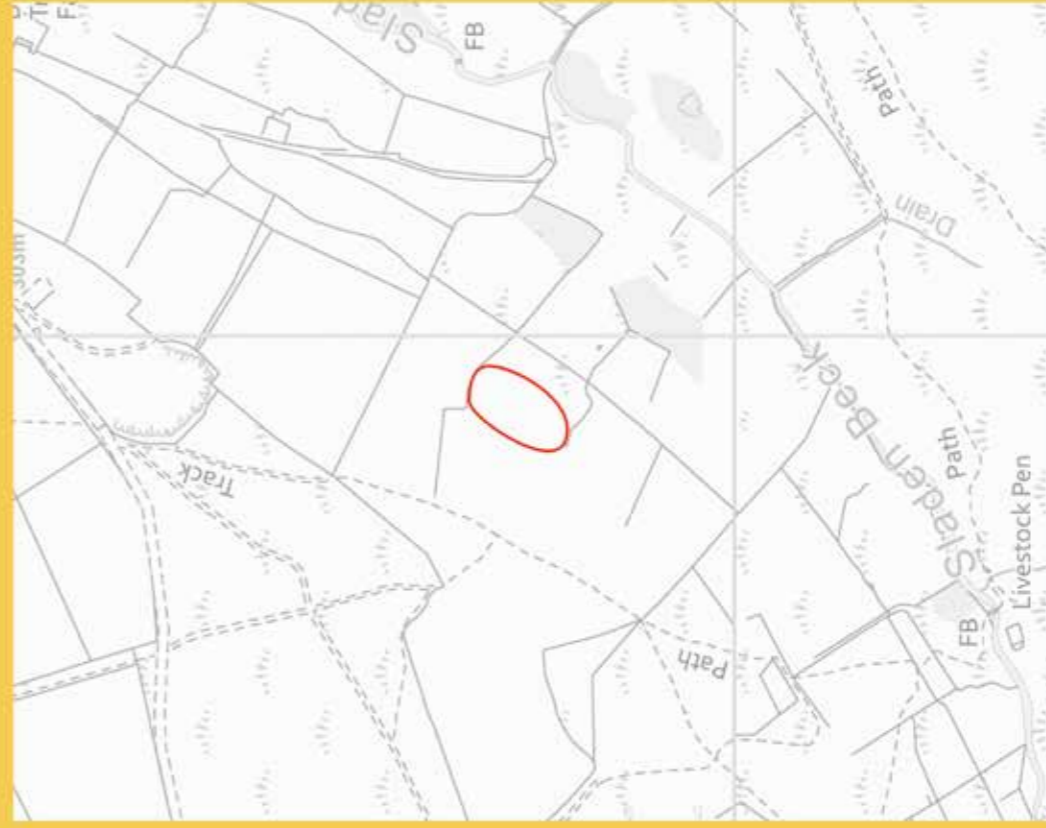
154. Lower Laithe Reservoir



153. Vale Barn



155. Lower Laithe Reservoir Railways (2)



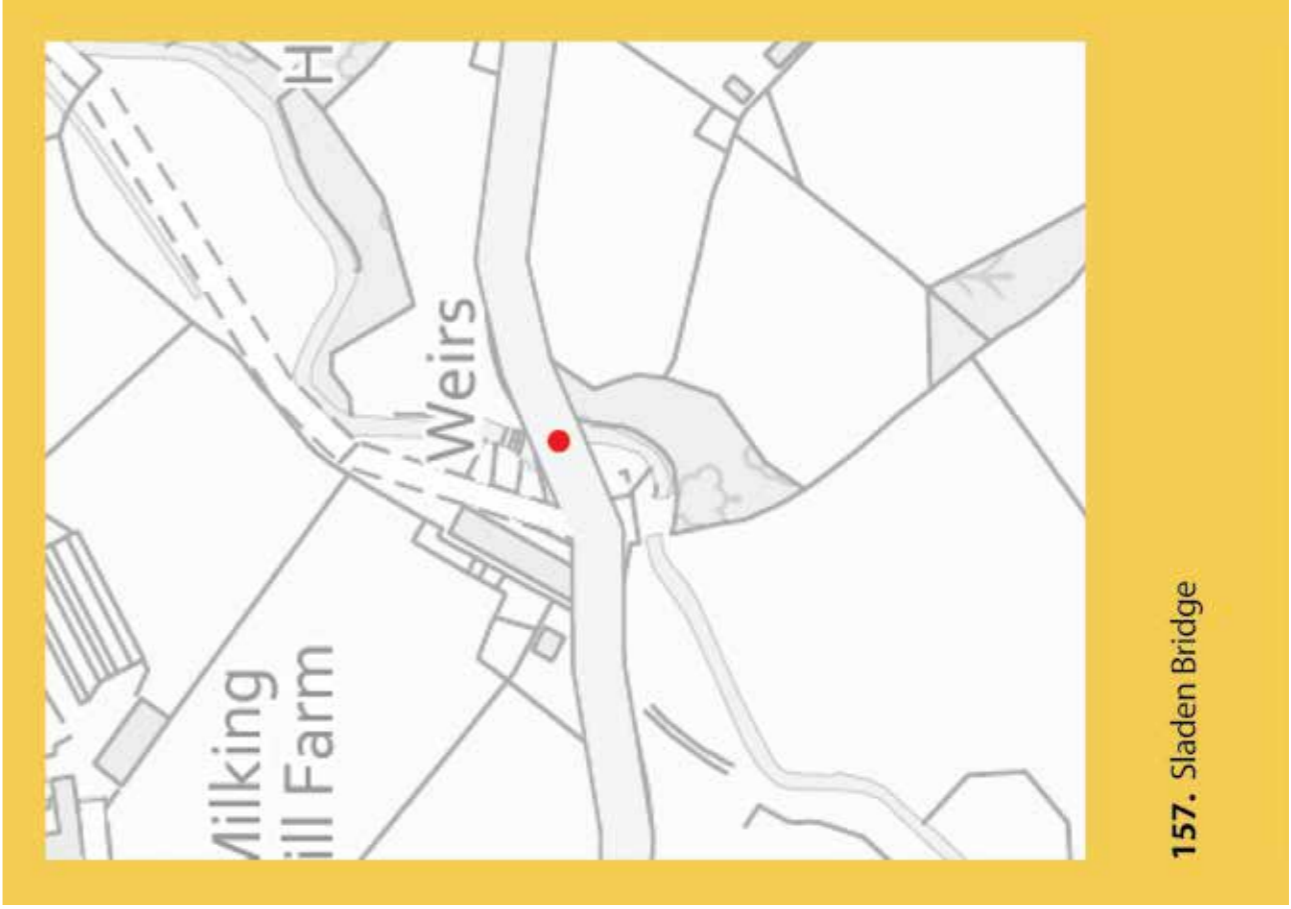
155. Lower Laithe Reservoir Railways (1)



155. Lower Laithe Reservoir Railways (3)



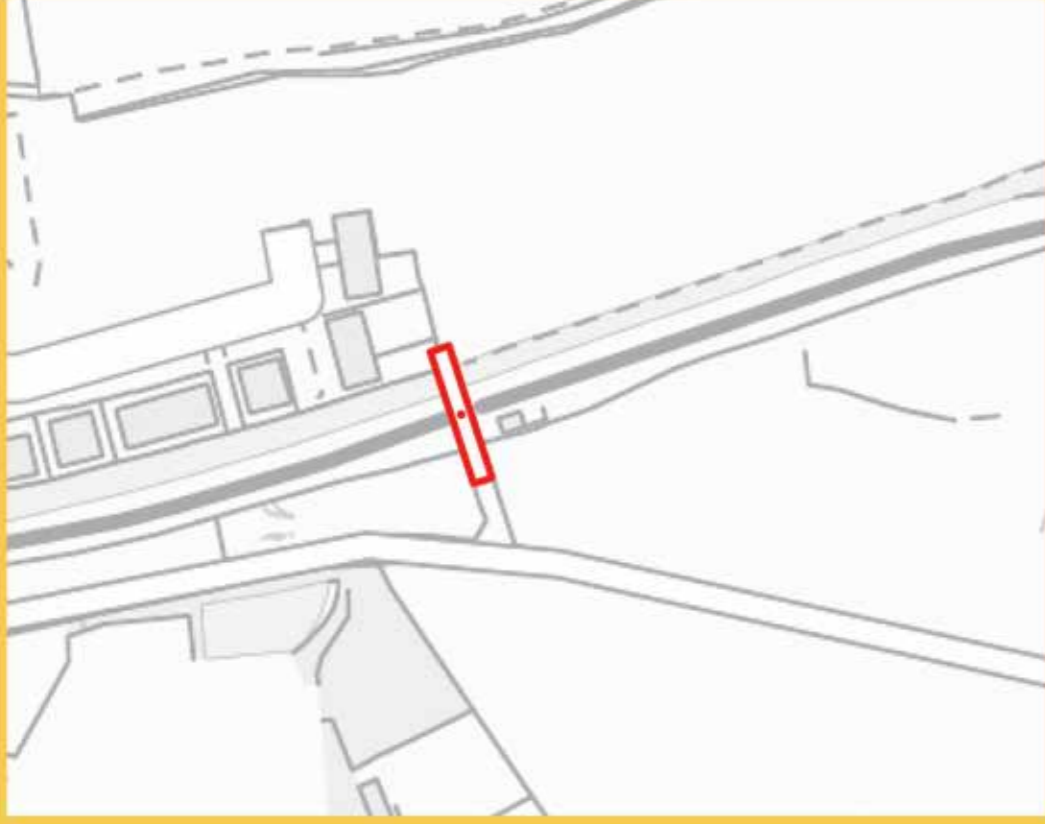
156. 'Oldgate' Packhorse Track



157. Sladen Bridge



158. Sladen Valley Treatment Works



163. Woodlands Railway Bridge



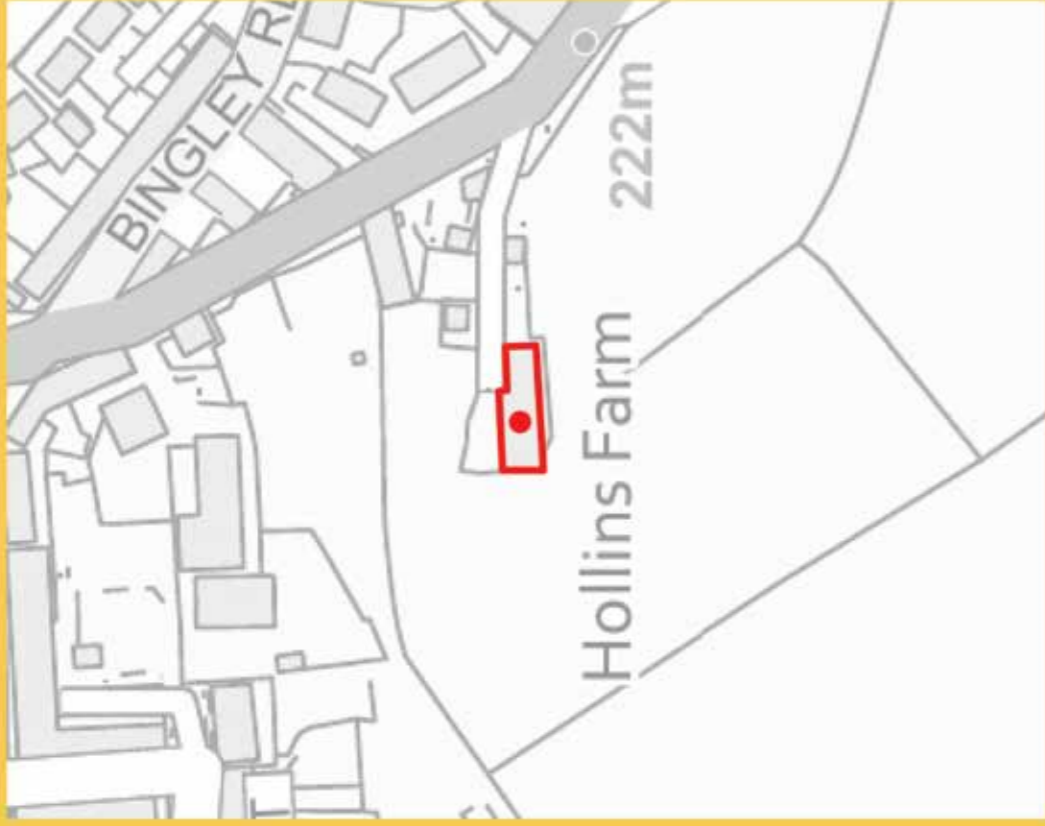
159. Stanbury Cemetery, including War Memorial



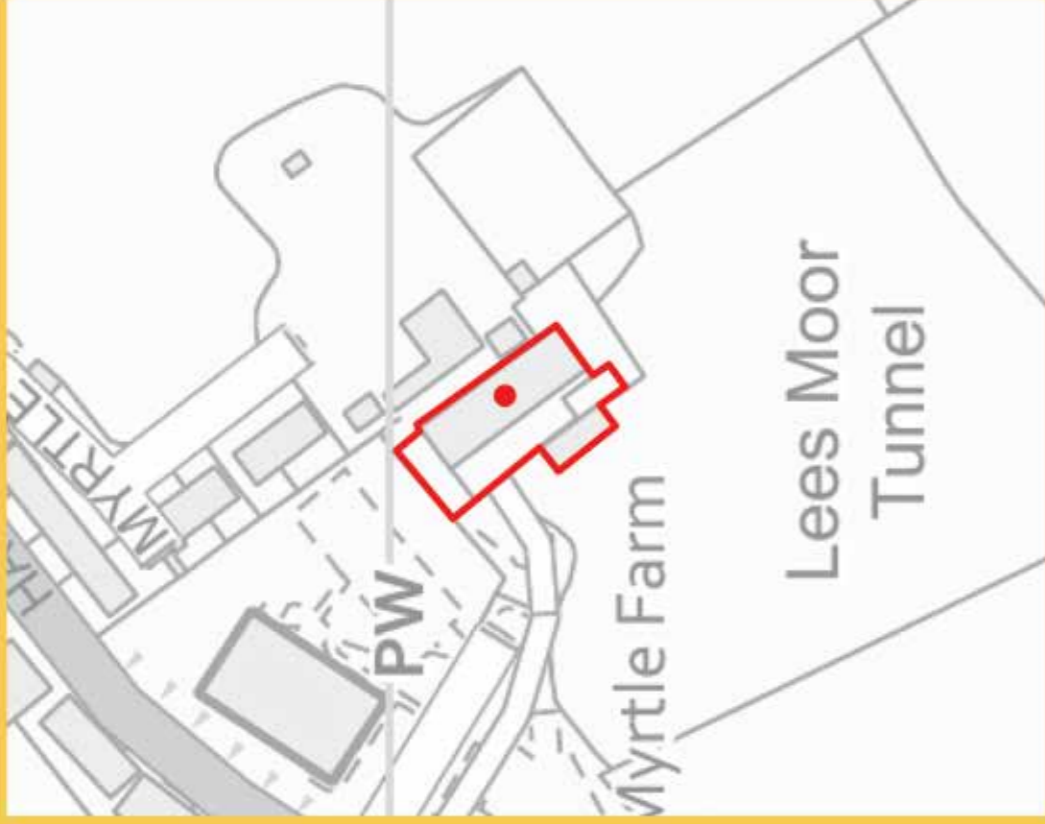
165. Green Head Farm & Barn



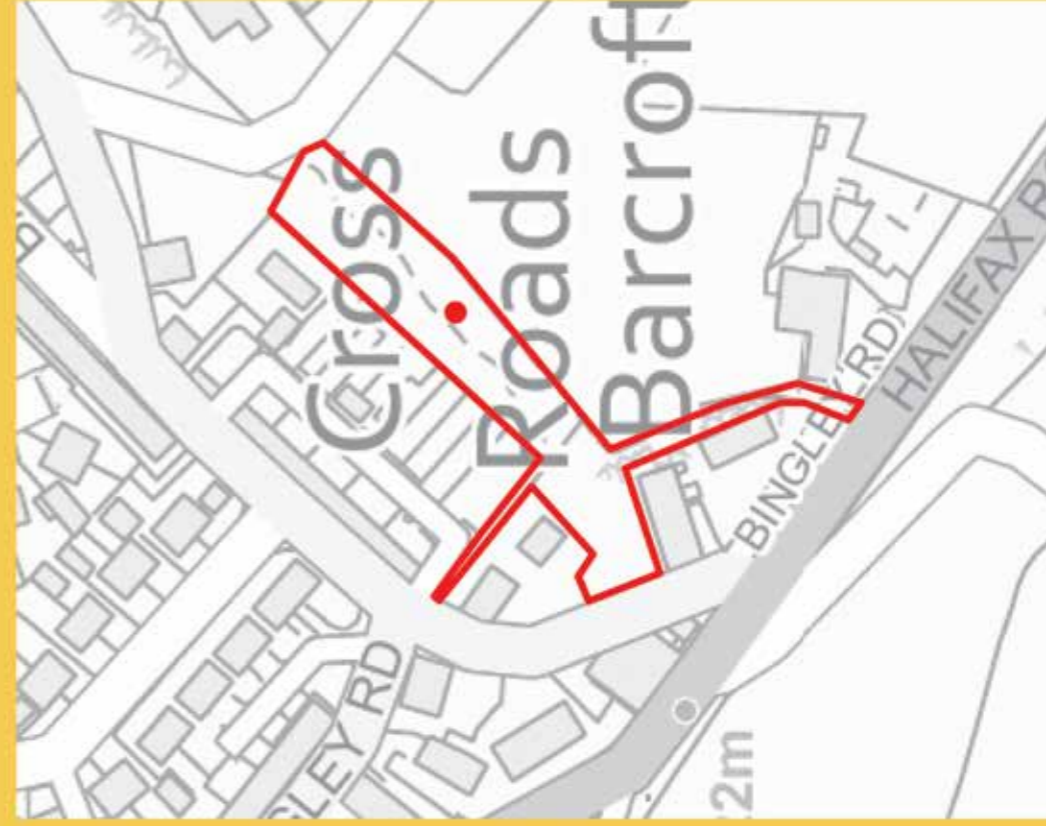
164. Barcroft Farm



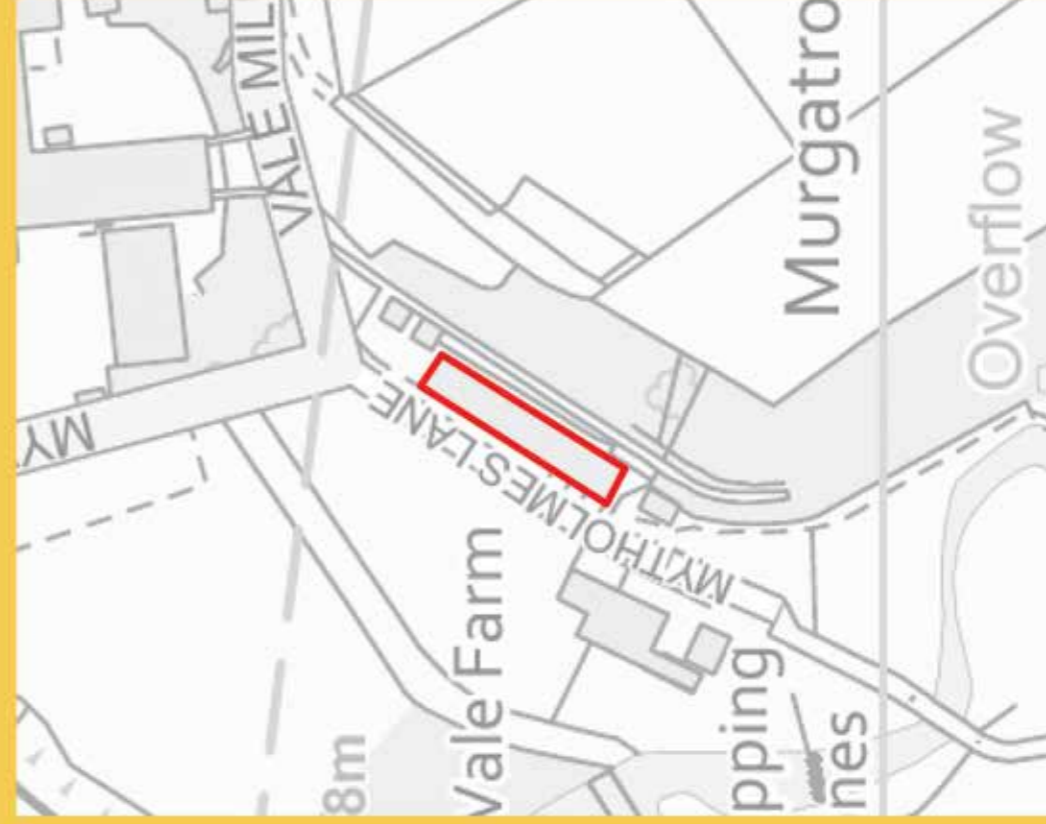
166. Hollins Farm



167. Myrtle Farm & Barns



168. The Pinnal (off Bingley Road)



169. Vale Cottages and Schoolroom



5. APPENDIX: Assessment Pro-forma

This Framework provides users with a guide to the criteria used to assess whether a building, structure, settlement, archaeological site, landscape or landscape feature can be regarded as a non-designated heritage feature in order to develop policy to protect and/or enhance.

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?

¹Does the feature have a name locally eg building name? If not, a brief description.

²A more detailed description of the physical form

³Age, Rarity, Aesthetic Value, Group value (ie a grouping of assets with a clear visual, design or historic relationship), Historic association, Archaeological interest, Designed landscapes, Landmark status, Social or Communal value.





**HAWORTH
CROSS ROADS
& STANBURY
PARISH COUNCIL**

HAWORTH CROSS ROADS AND STANBURY PARISH COUNCIL

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

EMAIL: haworthcrossroadsstanburypc@gmail.com

Tel: 01535 644001

Website: haworthcrossroadsstanburyndp.org.uk

