

01-16



Heritage Stone Survey

Horn Crag Quarry

A.D. Calvert Architectural Stone Supplies Ltd.

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Minerals
Waste
Environment

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Mineral Planning Group Ltd. (MPG) has been commissioned by A. D. Calvert Architectural Stone Supplies Ltd. (Calverts) to prepare a Heritage Stone Survey to accompany a supporting statement for a dimension stone quarry at Horn Crag Quarry, near Silsden ('The Site'), at grid ref: SE 05303 47994. The Site is a historic quarry, last worked in the 1980s.
- 1.2. This Heritage Stone Survey (HSS) observes the impact similar building materials have had on the built character of the nearest settlements to The Site; Ilkley, Silsden and Keighley. This HSS seeks to demonstrate the local need for the dimension stone that would be quarried at The Site.

2. Methodology

- 2.1. Initially, the British Geological Survey (BGS) Building Stone Atlas's¹ (BSA) for North and West Yorkshire were searched for records of 'Horn Crag Stone' or 'Middleton Grit' used in a specific building or used as a building stone. In the West Yorkshire Stone Atlas there are two records of Horn Crag Stone being used for "Kerb, flag and building stone" in "Silsden, Keighley etc..", though no specific buildings are named.
- 2.2. Next, the nearest towns to The Site were identified as Silsden, Keighley, Addingham and Ilkley. These locations were scoped using Google Street View to see if they contained the aforementioned stone buildings. It was deemed unnecessary to visit Addingham since Silsden, Keighley and Ilkley met the requirements of the study.
- 2.3. Specific buildings to photograph were identified on Google Street View in Silsden, Keighley and Ilkley and finally a route was plotted.
- 2.4. Photographs have been taken using a Nikon D3100 camera, fitted with an 18mm

¹ Records of known building stones used within each county and known building stone quarries within each county

-55mm zoom lens

3. Silsden

3.1. Silsden is the closest town to The Site, therefore, it will be discussed first. Silsden is characterised by a central main high-street, with newer peripheral housing developments surrounding it. “*Silsden has been a settlement for more than 1000 years*”² and the architecture of the town centre reflects this wealth of history. The town centre is characterised by natural stone terraces and textile mills built in the 19th century, as shown in Appendix A, Figures 1 –18.

3.2. As with most towns, newer developments are further from the town centre. This results in a wider range of building design and construction material, less in keeping with the original character of the town. A sudden change in colour is very noticeable. Some more recently built developments have managed to echo the traditional character of Silsden, whereas some developments chose building materials and designs that resulted in a less-cohesive look.

4. Ilkley

4.1. Ilkley has a range of architecture throughout the town, however, it is largely characterised by Victorian architecture, wide streets and floral displays. The centre of Ilkley is characterised by stone-built terraces, theatres and independent shops and restaurants; presenting a cohesive, inviting visage as shown in Appendix B, Figures 13 - 24.

4.2. The range in building design and construction material in the areas peripheral to Ilkley’s town centre are shown in Appendix B, Figures 1 –11. In some cases, a building is made from both natural stone and an alternative construction material (Appendix B, Figures 7 & 9) which can be more in keeping with the character of the town than a building that utilised solely alternatives to natural stone.

² <https://www.yorkshiredales.co.uk/towns/silsden/>

5. Keighley

- 5.1. Keighley boasts a wider range of architecture in its centre compared to Silsden and Ilkley. Historically, Keighley's wealth was from the textile industry and much of the town centre was built at this time, from natural sandstone blocks, as shown in Appendix C, Figures 1 –12. More recent development in the town utilised alternative building materials to natural stone (shown in Appendix C, Figures 13 - 15).

Appendix A

Silsden



Figure 1. Silsden Main Street. The Town Hall is on the right of the picture. The Main street is dominated by natural stone terraces buildings.

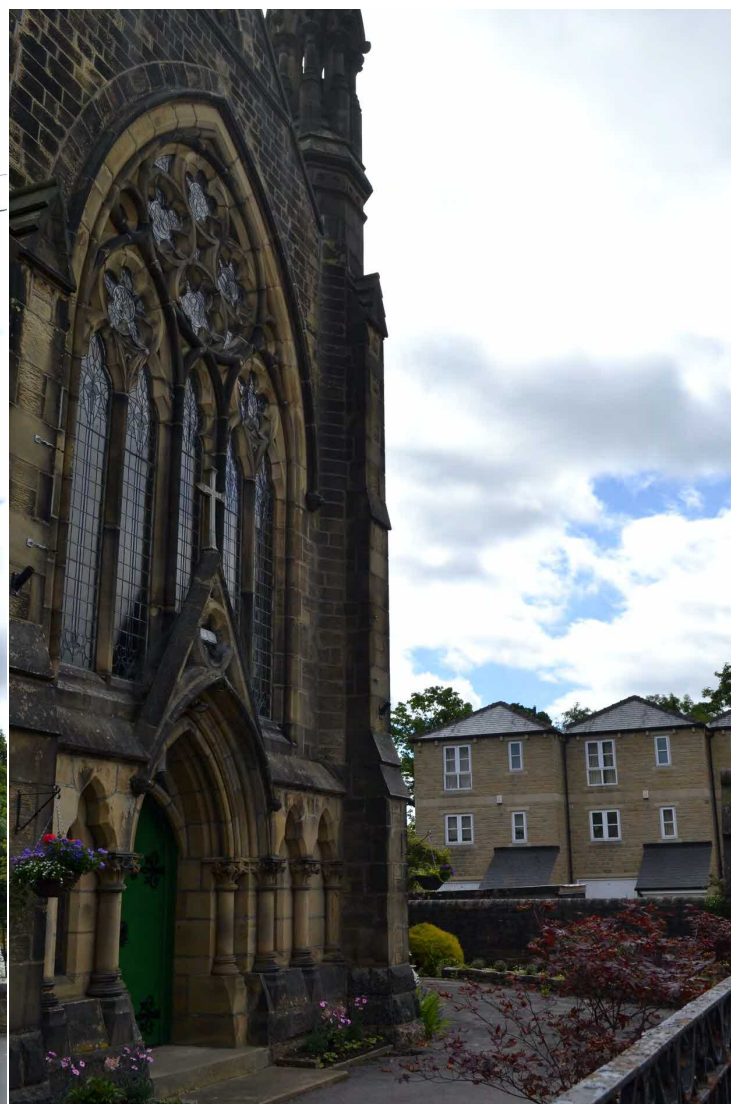


Figure 2. Left picture: Mount Carmel Church, made from natural stone.

Right picture: Mount Carmel Church in the foreground, new housing on Wesley Place in the background utilizing reconstituted stone.



Figure 3. Wesley Place, reconstituted stone on the left, natural stone on the right.



Figure 4. Wesley Place in the foreground built from natural stone. St James church in the background built from natural stone.



Figure 5. St James Church and Community Hall, built from natural stone.



Figure 6. St James Church, built from natural stone.



Figure 7. Silsden Methodist Church, built from natural stone.



Figure 8. Waterloo Mills apartments, built from natural stone utilizing the old mill and additional new development.



Figure 9. The Curve, built from natural stone.



Figure 10. Left Picture: front view of the Co-op. The Co-op is built principally from reconstituted stone



Figure 11. Left Picture: eastern side of Hayhills Road. Right Picture: view of Hayhills Road from the north. Buildings constructed using natural stone.



Figure 12. The Punch Bowl viewed from the north, built from natural stone.



Figure 13. View from the north down Bell square, buildings are constructed from natural stone.



Figure 14. Daisy Hill viewed from the south. Terraces built from natural stone.



Figure 15. A: left picture. Western side of Daisy Hill. B: right picture. Eastern side of Daisy Hill. Terraces on both sides of Daisy Hill are constructed from natural stone.



Figure 16. A: left picture. Northern side of Longbottom Avenue. B: right picture. Southern side of Longbottom Avenue. Houses on both sides of Longbottom Avenue are constructed from natural stone. However, the houses in the background of 16A are built from brick and pebble render.



Figure 17. House at the corner of Jaques Fold, built from natural stone.



Figure 18. View across Silsden looking towards the west. The range of building materials used throughout Silsden can be seen, from brick foreground, natural stone in the middle ground and reconstituted stone in the background.

Appendix B

Ilkley



Figure 1: Western side of S. Parade. Modern apartments built from natural stone.



Figure 2: S. Western side of Parade East. Modern apartments built from natural stone.



Figure 3: S. Western side of Parade East 3. House built from natural stone with brick and tile details.



Figure 4: Western side of Parade East 3. House built from natural stone with brick and tile details.



Figure 5: Western side of Parade East 3. House built from natural stone with brick and tile details.



Figure 6: Wilton Road viewed from the south. Houses built from natural stone.

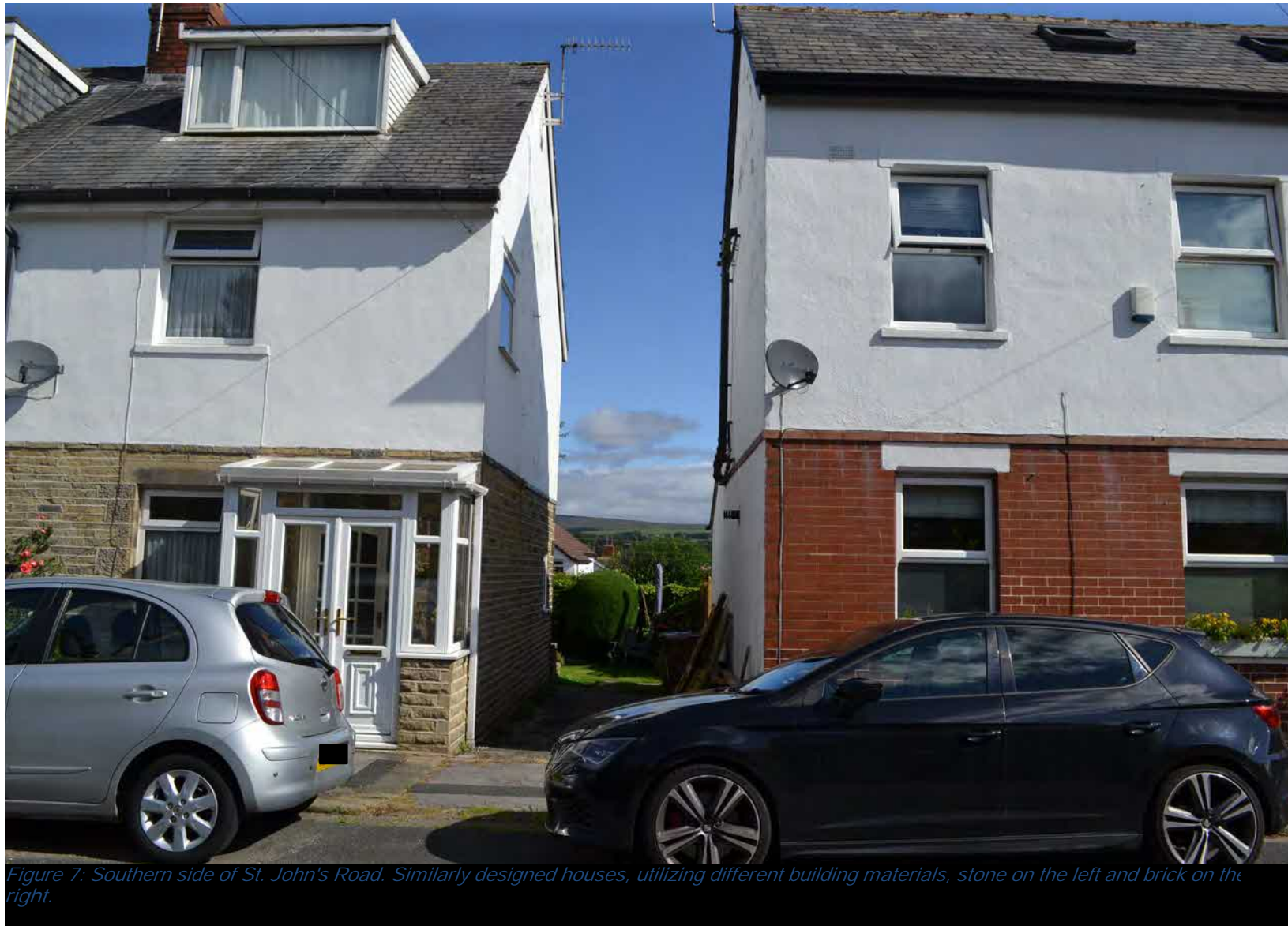


Figure 7: Southern side of St. John's Road. Similarly designed houses, utilizing different building materials, stone on the left and brick on the right.



Figure 8: St John's Church viewed from the north. St John's Church is built from natural stone.



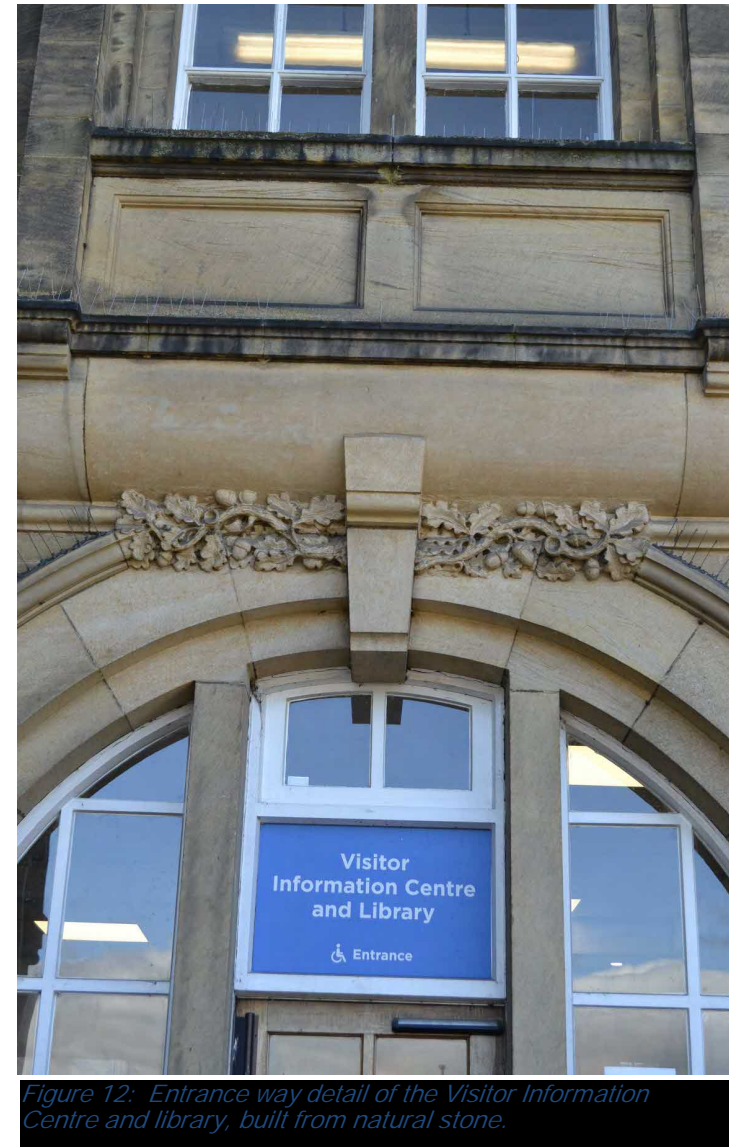
Figure 9: Left side: Terrace houses on the western side of St John's Road, lower half is built from natural stone with additional stone detail the top half. Right Side: St John's Church viewed from St John's Road to the north, built from natural stone.



Figure 10: Southern side of Valley Drive, terraces built from natural stone.



Figure 11: Southern side of Valley Drive, houses built from natural stone



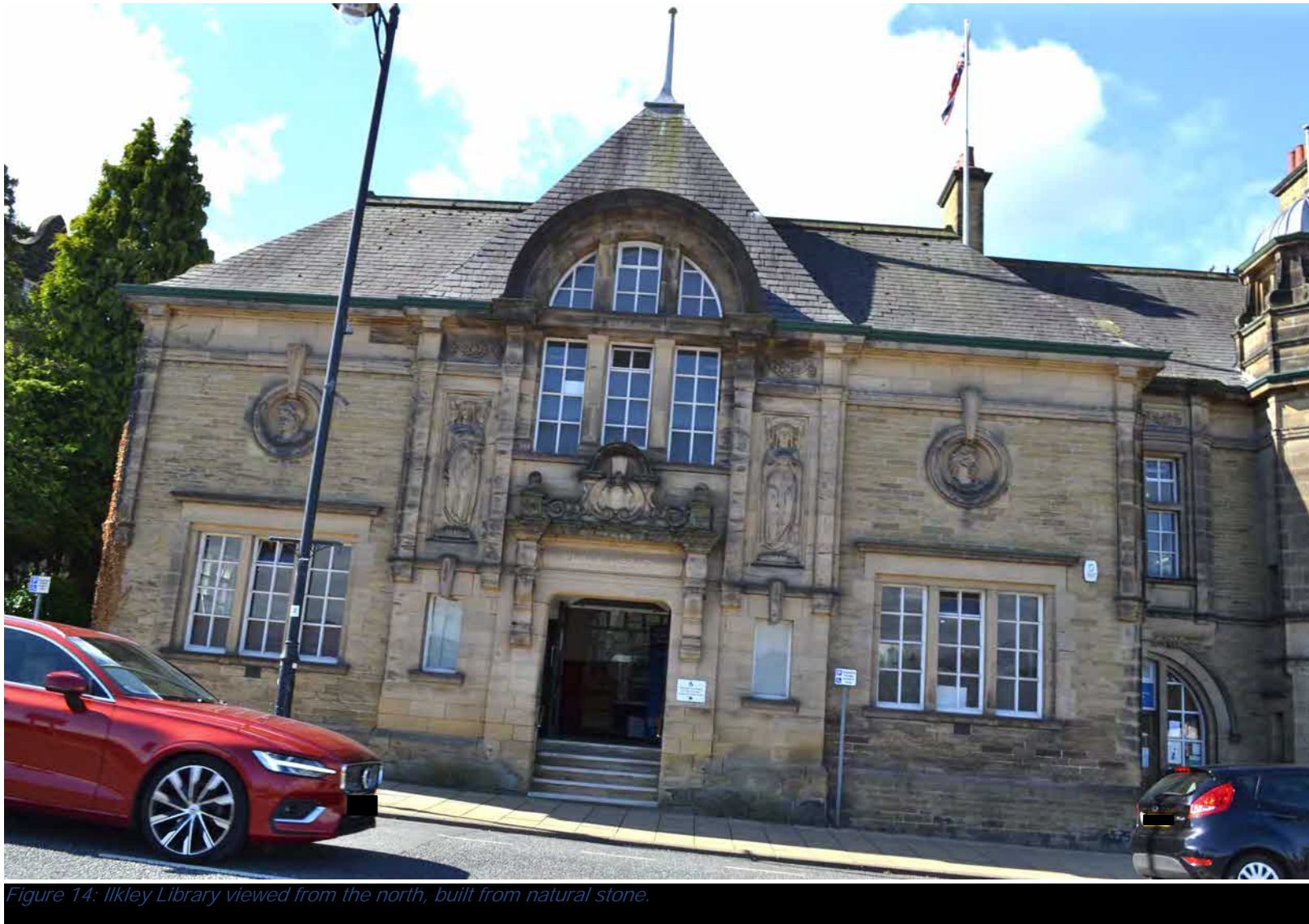


Figure 14: Ilkley Library viewed from the north, built from natural stone.



Figure 15: Ilkley Town Hall viewed from the north, built from natural stone.



Figure 16: Kings Hall viewed from the north, built from natural stone



Figure 17: Close-up of the gritstone detail of the Midland Hotel



Figure 18: Ilkley Station viewed from the south, constructed from natural stone.



Figure 19: Ilkley Station viewed from the south, constructed from natural stone.

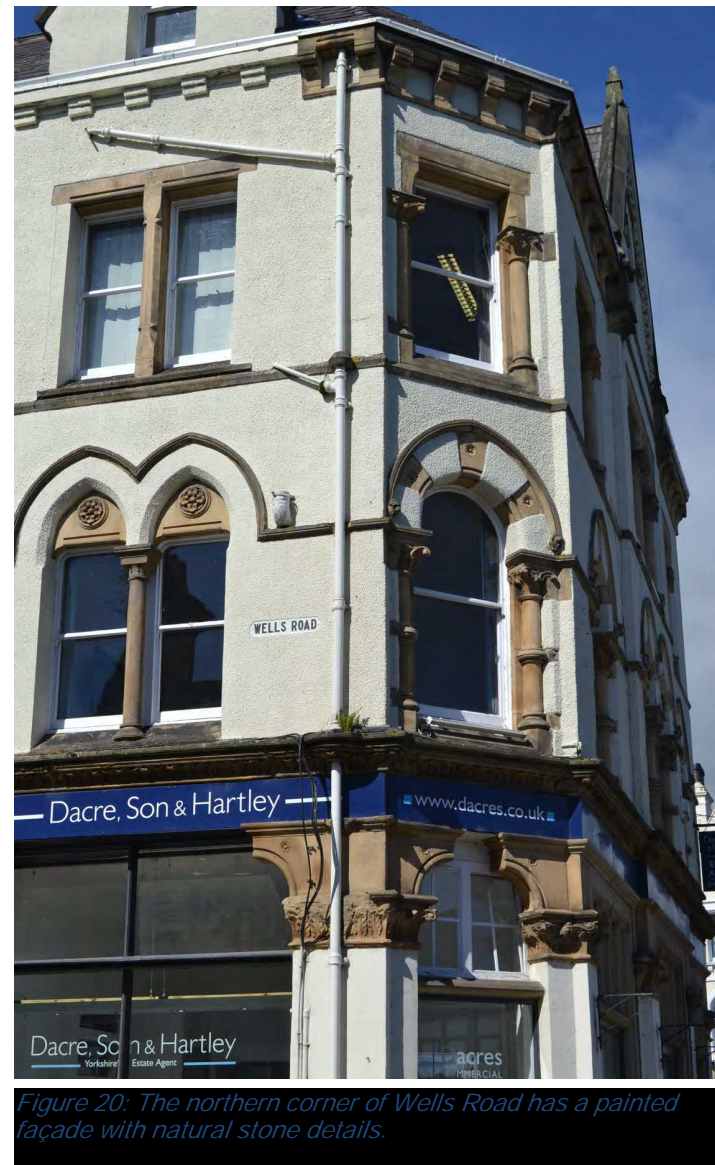


Figure 20: The northern corner of Wells Road has a painted façade with natural stone details.



Figure 21: Wells Road viewed from the east. The terrace on the left of the picture is a newer development and has utilized reconstituted stone. The terrace on the right of the picture is older and has been constructed using natural stone.



Figure 22: Wells Road Business Centre viewed from the west, built from natural stone.



Figure 23: Wells Road Business Centre viewed from the north, built from natural stone.

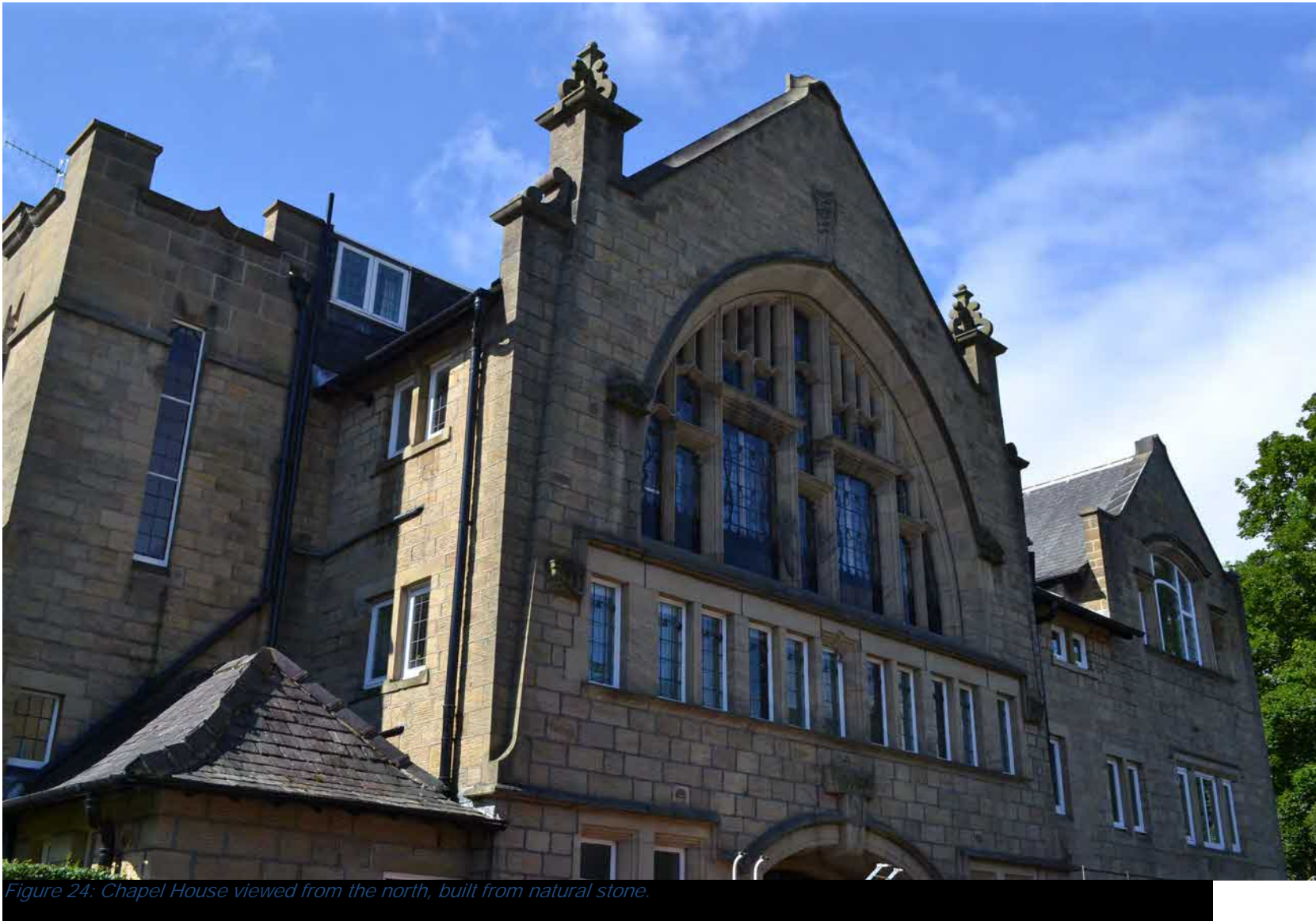


Figure 24: Chapel House viewed from the north, built from natural stone.

Appendix C
Keighley



Figure 1: Cavendish Street viewed from the west. The northern side of the street, on the left, is constructed from natural stone. southern side of the street has utilized alternative building materials.



Figure 2: The Cycling Club on Cavendish Street is built from natural stone



Figure 3: Northern side of Bow Street, buildings constructed from natural stone.





Figure 5: Keighley Town Hall on the left of the picture is built from natural stone. Keighley Bus Station in the center of the picture has a modern design that combines natural stone and glass. The Airedale Shopping Centre is on the right of the picture.

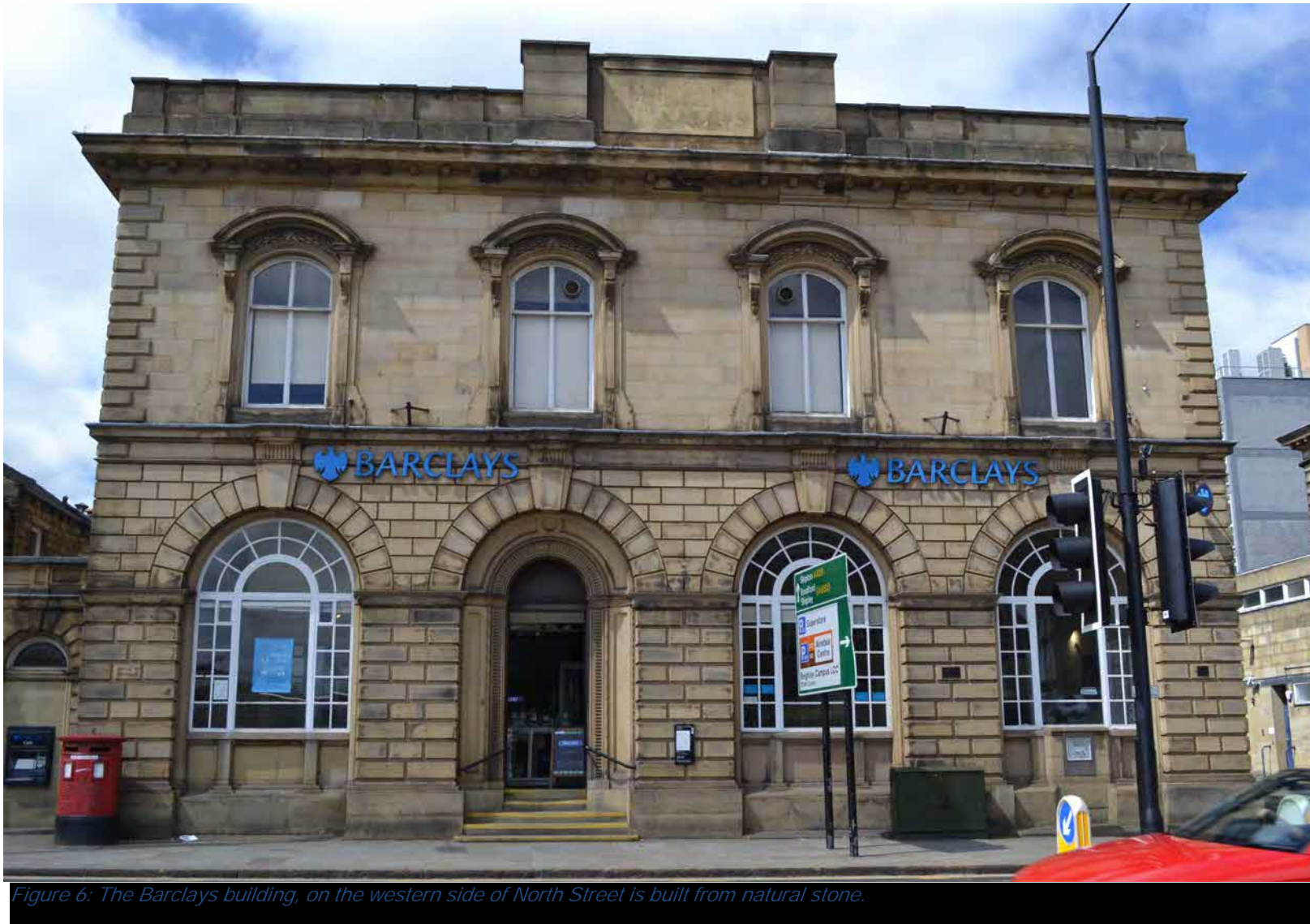


Figure 6: The Barclays building, on the western side of North Street is built from natural stone.



Figure 7: The west side of North Street is constructed from natural stone



Figure 9: The old School Board Office is built from natural stone.



Figure 8: NatWest, on the west side of North Street is constructed from natural stone block.



Figure 10: Keighley Public Library is built from natural stone



Figure 11: The terraces on Drill Street are made from natural stone.

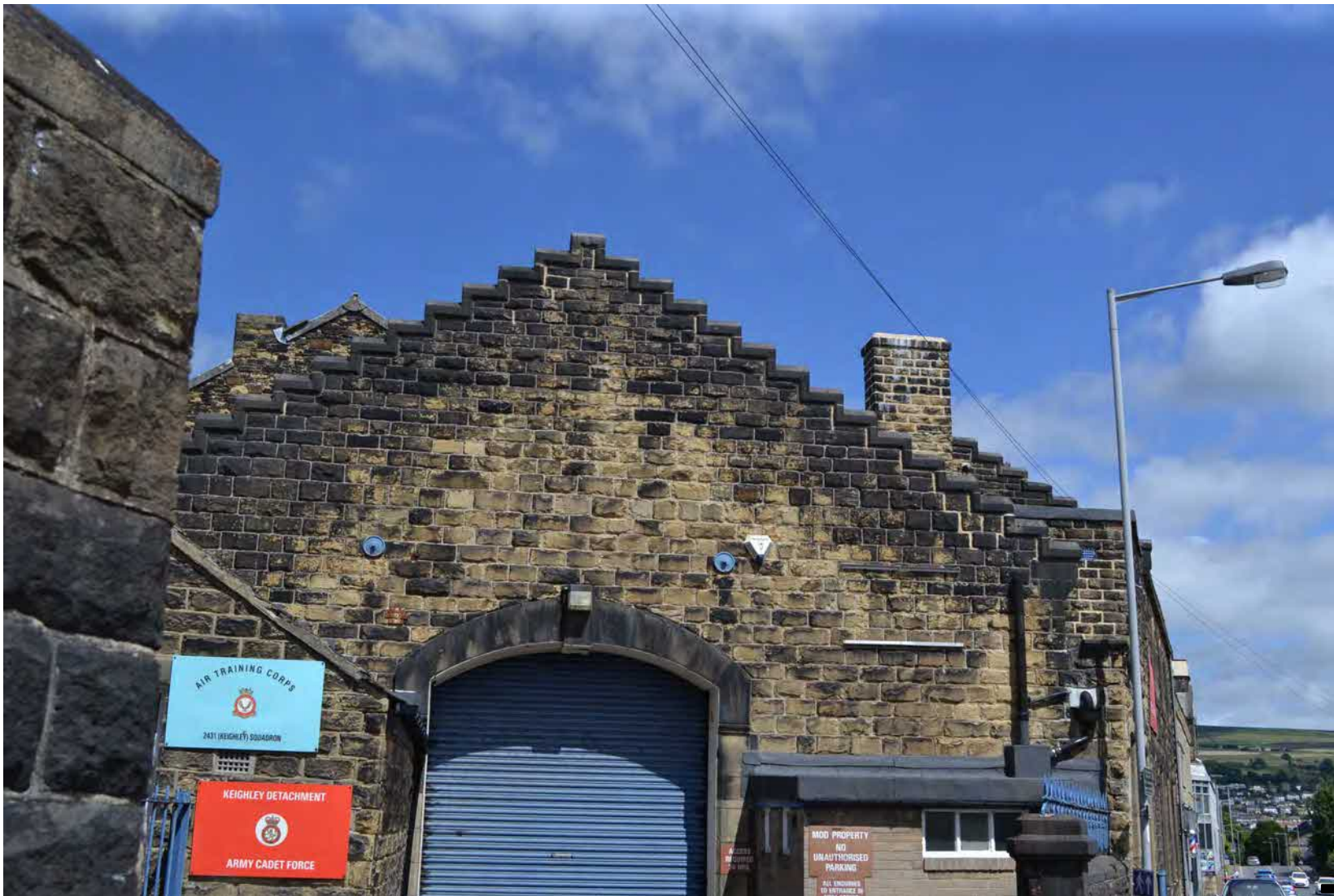


Figure 12: The Air Training Corps, on Drill Street is constructed from natural stone



Figure 13: Alice Street viewed from the east. Buildings are constructed from a range of materials including natural stone and cladding.



Figure 14: Bradford Street viewed from the west, terraces on the north of the street are built from natural stone.



Figure 15: The Markazi Jamia Mosque has been built using natural stone