

## APPENDIX G: Protecting Local Heritage Assets in Baildon

### Draft 2026

#### Methodology

The Neighbourhood Plan Working Group worked closely with the Baildon Civic and Historical Society in drawing up an initial list of assets which were viewed as historically important. Also used as a starting point were heritage assets described in the publication 'Exploring Baildon: A Guide to Public Spaces' by Ashton, Lorrain-Smith, Taylor, Lawson and Lawson and published by Baildon Town Council in 2015.

A public event was held (Civic and Historical Society meeting Autumn 2023) to discuss possible assets and the processes needed to include them in a non-designated list. Advice was sought from the Bradford Council Conservation Planning team. Local historians, writers, members of the Baildon Civic and Historical Society and also the Charlestown Local History Society and long standing Baildon residents came forward to write justifications for specific assets. Some owners also wrote pieces about their assets.

The 'West Yorkshire Local Heritage List Criteria' ([Selection Criteria - West Yorkshire Local Heritage List](#)) was used to structure the descriptions focussing on 'age', 'rarity', 'architectural and artist value', 'group value', 'archaeological or historical interest', and 'landmark status'.

The resultant list and analysis were included in a public consultation in March 25 and in the Regulation 14 consultation in November 2025. The public were specifically asked for commentary about whether the list was comprehensive and whether there were any assets missing. This consultation also included feedback from Bradford Council. Owners were written to about inclusion of the properties and feedback gathered, The Appendix below is the resultant amended listing.

#### BAILDON CENTRE

##### BP14/1 Padgum

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

##### BP14/2 Lynton House

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

##### BP14/3 1 - 3 Northgate

The Baildon Club opened in 1887 and the stone cottages on Hall Cliffe which formed the original building have been added to by expansion, acquisition and new build on at least 2 separate occasions since. The site fronts Northgate and the roundabout in the very centre of Baildon. Although not Listed by Historic England it is identified in the draft Baildon Neighbourhood Development Plan as a 'non-designated heritage asset' and should be protected. It makes a significant positive visual contribution to the heritage of Baildon. It has a first-floor balcony, flagpole and stone steps to the elevated front door. The other frontages to Hall Cliffe and

to the rear are, in part, later build. It is a 'landmark building' in the heart of Baildon in a location which has, since the 1960s, seen many historic buildings demolished in favour of low-quality replacements. It has large and multipurpose spaces which lend themselves to large and small public and community events, office accommodation and storage.

### **BP14/4 Towngate Rooms**



©Judy Oldroyd



©Judy Oldroyd

Although hard to establish exactly when the Towngate Rooms building was originally built, it has been a part of the village, now town, centre for centuries. It was rebuilt in 1912 and housed the Liberal club, (the name is carved into the building) until membership dwindled in the 1930's.

After the Liberal Club had disbanded, Baildon veterans took over the ground floor until Bradford Council increased the rent beyond their means. Upstairs was used for many children's parties. It was closed in 2004 with the idea of it going up for sale. It is within a conservation area but not at the moment listed. The clock on the front came from the mechanics institute after its demolition in 1969. The original building did not have a clock. The building also has an Osira /GEC connection box and light fittings with a discharge lamp, introduced in 1933. There are many carved and dated foundation stones at the base laid by local residents.

### **BP14/5 East Parade**

East Parade is an eccentric and characterful mews of stone housing located to the immediate east of Baildon village centre but largely hidden from view. The unadopted, partly cobbled road comprises The Courtyard in the west, where there are two hairdressing shops, Wharton Square in the east and the main body of houses located between the two. Wharton Square is so named as it was home to Mary Wharton, the village bonesetter. The earliest houses on the north side of the street had no through-lights, though some have been added. Behind the blank rear wall stood Prospect Works, which was demolished in the late 1990s and is now the site of the Co-op supermarket. These earlier cottages were formerly known as Prospect Row and are likely to have housed mill workers. The houses on south side vary in size and design but are generally of larger proportions.

### **BP14/6 Village Sweet shop on wheels**

The village sweet shop started life as a wooden hut on wheels, built shortly after the end of the First World War for its first proprietor, one Freddie Lambert. According to one story, he was severely shell-shocked and the British Legion paid for the hut.

Having been towed to its position on Pinfold, the wheels were left on. They are still attached but long sunk into the Tarmac. It is many years since the hut moved, if indeed it ever did. The reason for keeping it on wheels is believed to have been a way of avoiding the rates that would be payable on a permanent

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structure. There may have once been a requirement for the hut to be moved at least one day a year to maintain its non-permanent status. However, that is conjecture.

Including the original proprietor, there have been eight to date. The name of the shop changes with the change of proprietors but for many current Baildonians it is still known as Mrs Robinson's as she was the proprietor for many years until her retirement in 2017.

**BP14/7 Potted Meat Stick**



©Robert Brown

The Frances Ferrand Memorial Fountain is known locally as the potted meat stick, this local landmark is actually a former drinking fountain and memorial which stands prominently in the Town centre, The name “Potted meat stick” comes from the pink stone that makes up the central part of the memorial, which is said to look like the traditional preserved foodstuff !

The Fountain was given to Baildon in 1862 by Lord Justice Amphlett of Wychbold Hall of Somerset and his wife, as a memorial to Mrs Amphlett’s mother, Frances Ferrand who was the younger daughter of the Holdens a leading Baildon family.

In the 1960’s major changes to the layout of Baildon’s centre meant that the memorial was dismantled and removed and it wasn’t until 1986 that it was found, restored and put in its present position using money from the Mechanic’s Institute Fund, although no longer as a drinking fountain.

**BP14/8 Sandals Cliffe Avenue Baildon**



*This Photo by Betty Longbottom is licensed under CC BY-SA*

The first record of Sandals Mill is in a 1918 OS map where it is described as a laundry. By 1933 it was operating as a Worsted Mill. It is now the head office of Rugtraders, an online company that sells rugs from around the world.

Source: Baildon Peace Walk research Mike and Tish Lawson, Stewart Main and Marian Taylor with help from Roy and Lorrain – Smith

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|---------------------------------|
| <b>TONG PARK AND RIVER AIRE</b> |
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**BP14/9 Tong Park Co-op**



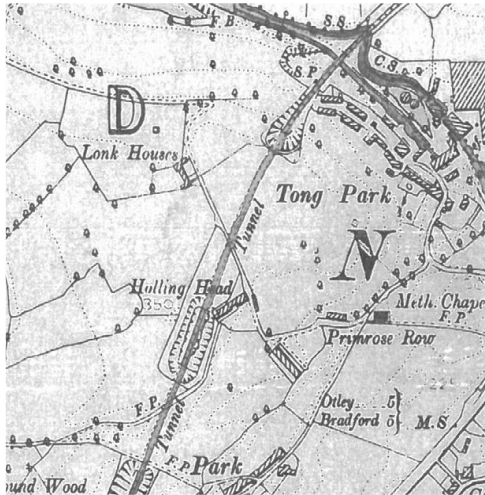
©Margaret Timmins



©Margaret Timmins

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





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

The street of houses behind were demolished in the 1960's. The store is quite dilapidated now. Note the "taking-in door" above the entrance where bulk goods were brought in.

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

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

### **BPP14/10 War Memorial, Tong Park**



© John Cole

Location – OS ref; SE1655 4000.

The memorial can be accessed by driving up Langley Lane, turning off into Hollin Head. At the end of Hollin Head take the vehicle track to the left (Long House way) on the route down to the Tong Park cricket ground.

Almost certainly the gate will be locked but there is a stile for pedestrians. Follow the track, now downhill, and eighty yards from the gate and the war memorial will be evident.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **BP14/11 Tong Park School Foundation Stone**



©Margaret Timmins

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

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



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

#### **BP14/12 The Baildon/Wharfedale Boundary Stone**



©Margaret Timmins

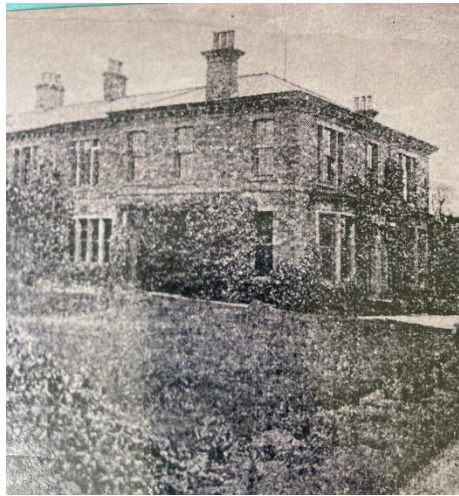
This stone is located on Otley Road, just before the point where the Gill Beck flows under the road.

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



**CHARLESTOWN AND LOWER BAILDON**

**BP14/13 Kirklands House**



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the "Not Just Hockney" website.

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

**BP14/14 Charlie Thomson's House**

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



©Margaret Timmins

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

**BP14/15 49 Station Road Hay Loft**



©John Anderson



©John Anderson

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

**BP14/16 The Mews, Woodlands**

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

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

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

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

### **BP14/17 Baildon Railway Station Building**



©Illustration: Wikimedia Commons (before recent changes)

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



The opening of Baildon Station in 1876 facilitated the development of several significant late 19th century houses in this newly accessible area of Baildon which could now be considered 'Buildings of Interest': including Ashleigh (1887); Hoyle Court Cottages; Grey Gables; Woodlands House [Grade II Listed]; The Coach House (1889); Langley House (1877) [Grade II listed] ; 45-53 Station Road; and several houses on Kirklands Avenue.

## **COACH ROAD AND SHIPLEY GLEN**

### **BP14/18 Shipley Glen Tramway**



**Lower Station**



**Upper Station**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**BP14/19 Old Glen House**



The Old Glen House, Prod Lane, Baildon was originally known as Woodhead Farm. It was situated on one of the green roads in the area and it is speculated that the small homestead may have served as a hostelry for drovers and merchants travelling between Bingley and Otley. Its original date of construction is unknown but the pins in the beams of the roof are of a design that was used between 1650 and 1700. In 1850 Charles Clegg was living in the farmhouse and he converted it into a small hotel known as the Temperance Hotel. In 1875 the tenure was taken on by the Dewhirst family and at the turn of the century they established a small cottage industry manufacturing Dewhirst's Lemon Cheese. Between 1905 and 1918 the house and catering business was continued by Mr and Mrs Badland until taken over by Thomas Midgley who used it as a hotel. In 1946 the premises were sold to George and Ida Barrans. After a year they sold it to Madge Raistrick who owned it for nearly 40 years. During this time, she used the premises as a restaurant, café and tearoom alongside 5 letting bedrooms. In 1983 a local developer bought the premises and restored the original stone walls and oak beams converting the interior into a public house.

Sources: Baildon Wiki and Shipley Glen Ramble by Stanley Varo

**WEST LANE AND THE MOOR**

**BP14/20 Trigonometrical Point (Trig Point) on Baildon Moor**

The Baildon Hill trig point was built on June 11, 1937. It was last maintained by the Ordnance Survey in May 1986. The pillar is situated on Baildon Hill, the highest point of the moor. The trig point offers expansive 360-degree views of the surrounding area, including the Aire Valley, Saltaire, Shipley, and even Leeds and Bradford on clear days. The trig point is a well-known local landmark and a popular destination for walkers, cyclists, and those seeking scenic views, especially at sunset. The pillar has even inspired a running challenge within the community and a Remembrance Day Art Installation.



**BP14/21 Trigonometrical Point near The Whitehouse**

[53° 51' 36.8" N, 1° 46' 05" W](#)



**ACROSS BAILDON**

**BP14/22 Three British Telecom Telephone Boxes**



In Baildon there are two decommissioned telephone boxes that are 90 years old and a box still in use of unknown age (but post 1953).

In 1935, Sir Giles G Scott was commissioned by the General Post Office to design a new phone kiosk to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Over 60 thousand now iconic 'K6' phone boxes were installed between 1935 and the 1980's. The boxes were decommissioned by BT, and many local councils adopted them. In partnership with Baildon Town Council, Baildon Horticultural Society took on the task of renovating two boxes (Box 1 and Box 2) back in 2020.

**Box 1 The Station Road box**, next to the Post Office, is the oldest box in Baildon and supports the Tudor crown (1936-1954) and has been given a new lease of life as a mini greenhouse with seasonal planting throughout the year.

**Box 2 The Junction Pub box** has a full-size print of a prepayment telephone set up which had Button A" to initiate the call and then "Button B" to get their money back if the call failed or was not connected. The Box at the Junction Pub supports a Scottish crown. The reason for this could be that the BT were recycling a number of Scottish boxes in the late 1950's.

**Box 3 Central Baildon (still in commission)**. This iconic box in the centre of Baildon has become well known on photographs and art works representing Baildon village. It carries a St Edwards Crown. After the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, the St Edwards Crown started to appear on the K6 Kiosks in 1953. Baildon quite uniquely therefore has an example of all three crowns.

**BP14/23 Old Post Boxes**



Google Street View

Old post box inset into stone wall on Station Road. The post box has been sympathetically installed to preserve the character of the old stone boundary wall. It is still in use today.



**BP14/24 'Providence Row' street-name**



Google Street View

The 'Providence Row' street-name sign has a blue background. This colourway was used by Bradford Council in bygone days, and Providence Row is a rare example of a street-name sign which is contemporaneous with nearby buildings.