



**Calderdale**  
Council

# **Luddenden Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan**

**September 2013**

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# 1. Introduction

## What is a Conservation Area?

A conservation area is defined in the legislation as an 'area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' (Section 69 of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).

Our heritage and sense of place are closely linked to the communities where we live and work. Conservation areas are introduced in order to help protect this sense of place. Without controls over alterations and development, the special character of these places would be likely to alter unacceptably over time.

Conservation area designation brings with it extra controls which cover:

- Demolition of buildings;
- Minor developments such as porches, extensions, satellite dishes and boundary walls; and
- Works to trees.

This helps to safeguard the historic and architectural character and quality of places and neighbourhoods.

It is important to remember that the character and appearance of a conservation area is not only defined by its buildings, but also by the spaces between buildings, its trees and open areas, and the activities which take place there.

It is recognised that change is inevitable in most conservation areas and it is not the intention of the designation process to prevent the continued evolution of places to meet changing demands. The challenge within conservation areas is to manage change positively, in a way that sustains, reinforces and enhances the special qualities of the area.

***Please note this document incorporates advice and recommendations based on best practice and is for guidance only.***

***Please see the appendices for further details on the legislative framework in relation to conservation areas and details of what designation means in terms of additional planning controls, p54.***

## What is an Appraisal?

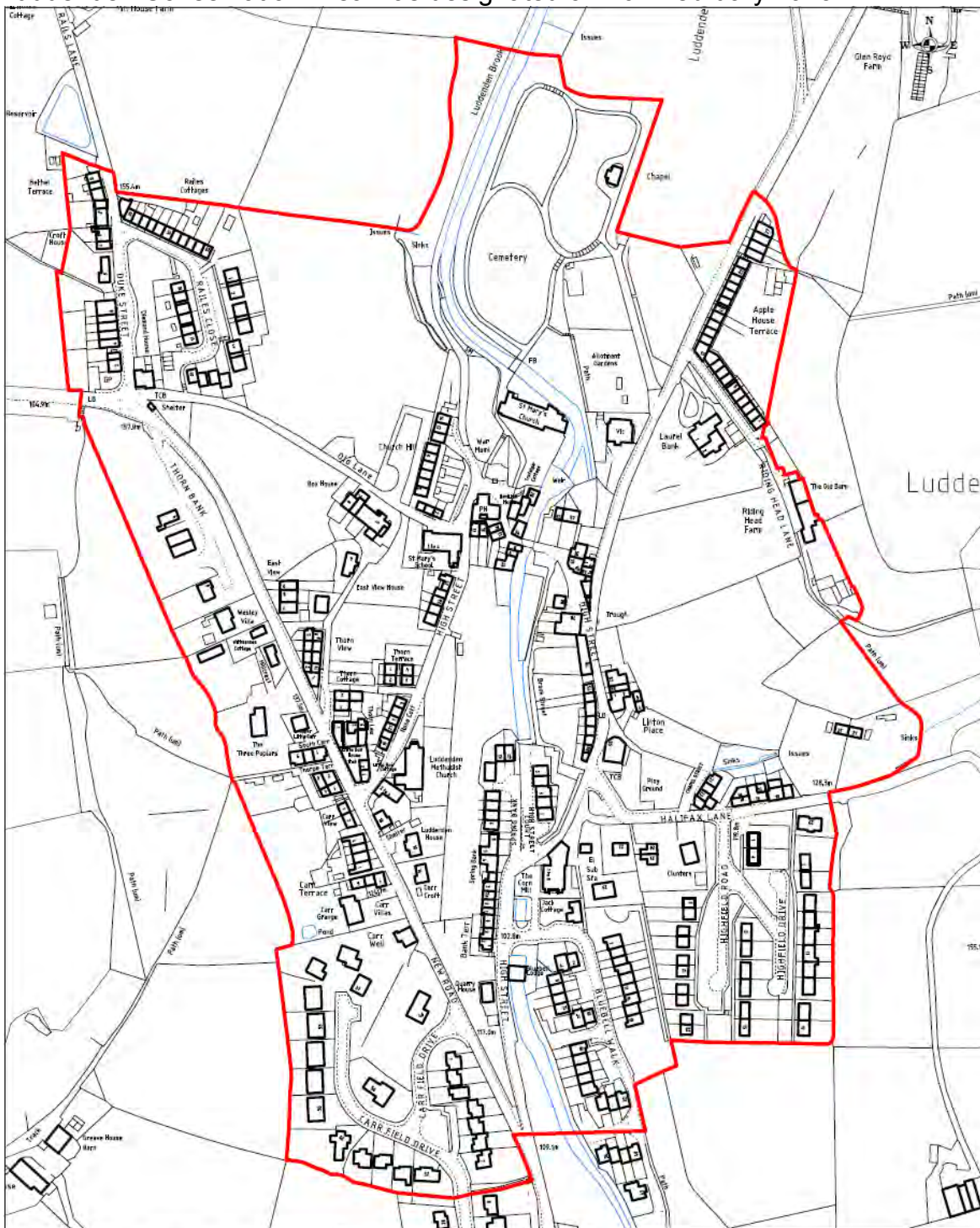
A conservation area appraisal defines and records what makes a particular place an “*area of special architectural or historic interest*”. It will help to provide a better understanding of the physical development of the area and what makes it significant. An appraisal informs local planning policies and guides development control decisions in relation to applications both within, and affecting the setting of, the conservation area. It will, in turn, help to reduce uncertainty for those considering investment or development in the area. An appraisal also guides the enhancement of the appearance of the area by providing the basis for improvement and sustainable decisions about the future of the conservation area through the development of management proposals.

***Please note: An appraisal of a conservation area can never be completely comprehensive and the omission of any mention of a particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.***



# The Conservation Area Boundary

Luddenden Conservation Area was designated on 26<sup>th</sup> February 1973.



 <p><b>Calderdale Council</b></p> <p>Economy &amp; Environment Planning and Regeneration Services</p>	<p>Regeneration Services, Northgate House, Northgate, Halifax, West Yorkshire, HX1 1UN.</p> <p>Telephone No. : (01422) 357257 Fax No. : (01422) 392205</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.calderdale.gov.uk">www.calderdale.gov.uk</a> Email: <a href="mailto:town.planning@calderdale.gov.uk">town.planning@calderdale.gov.uk</a></p>	<p><b>Luddenden Conservation Area Boundary</b></p>	
	<p>Scale 1: 2800</p>	<p>Drawn By: David Highton</p>	<p>Date: 27/06/2012</p>

# 2. Historic Development

## Luddenden Timeline

**8000BC - 4000BC** Mesolithic Period, when small communities of people found their food on the hills and moors around the Luddenden valley. Flints and tools from this period have been found locally.

**4700BC - 2000BC** Neolithic Period when humans became farmers and started clearing woodlands around Luddenden. Polished stone axe and flints from this period have been found locally.

**2000BC - 800BC** Bronze Age. Many remains of flints, funeral urns and bronze tools found locally.

**800BC** Iron Age commenced. Banked settlement enclosure on Tower Hill above Luddenden, and 2 beads from continent found in centre of Luddenden.

**78AD** Romans under Julius Agricola constructed road from Mancunium (Manchester) to Olicana (Ilkley) which crossed the River Calder at Tenterfields and went up past Butts Green and along the top of the Luddenden valley. Roman coin hoard found up Halifax Lane, and a nearby burial.

**600AD** Luddenden valley began to be colonised by Anglo-Saxons, who established settlements locally and gave them Anglo-Saxon names. Luddenden was given the name Luddingdene - the clearing (*ing*) in the valley (*dene*) of the loud river (*Ludd*).

**1086** Both Midgley and Warley mentioned in the Domesday Book. The Luddenden Brook in the centre of the village was the boundary between the two townships.



**1274** First Wakefield Manor Court Roll mentions Luddenden Corn Mill for grinding corn from the Warley side of Luddenden.

**1310** First mention of Midgley Corn Mill (sited at Brearley) for grinding corn from the Midgley side of Luddenden.

**1379** Permission given for the Lord's Mill (*corn mill*), Warley (the one mentioned in 1274) to be moved to Luddingdene.

**1374** The Black Death (bubonic plague) killed about 40% of people in Luddenden.

**1440** Onwards. Location of woollen industry in Yorkshire moved from around York to Pennine areas. Dean Mill built 1440, along with 3 others in the next 100 years.

**1460** Richard, Duke of York, gives permission for a Chapel of Ease to be built.

**1496** Licence granted for a priest to say mass.

**1518** Packhorse routes from Bradford (down Stocks Lane) and from Halifax (down Halifax Lane) into Lancashire met in Luddenden. The wooden bridge was replaced by the present stone bridge.

**1535** Archbishop Cranmer granted letters for a chapel to be built on the present site, named St. Mary's Chapel. Not known when Church was actually built but shown on map of 1599.

**1598** Peel House, the oldest known house still in use in Luddenden, was built.

**1599** First map of Luddenden produced by Christopher Saxton for a court case concerning water rights.

**1601** A second map of Luddenden also produced by Christopher Saxton.

**1624** St. Mary's Church given full parochial rights, including marriage and burials.

**1643-44** Battle of Luddenden during the civil war, when parliamentary troops attacked the Hollins. Heptonstall also attacked by Royalist troops from Halifax, but were defeated. Parliamentary troops chasing the Royalists back to Halifax broke the Luddenden Churchyard cross and font.

**1600s** Luddenden Valley was one of the richest places in the country, as yeoman clothiers sold textiles all over this country and exported to Europe. They built some of the finest houses in the Luddenden area during this time.

**1689** Parliament passed the Toleration Act, which removed penalties against non-conformist Christians and allowed licensing of their meeting houses. The Calder Valley in general became very strongly non-conformist.

**1690** Warley Grist Soke (the compulsion for all grain grown in Warley Township to be ground at Luddenden Corn Mill) was abolished.

**1705** Churchwardens at Luddenden reported they had not had a Minister for 6 months, as the combination of a depression in woollen manufacture and the competition from non-conformist dissenters meant they could not pay a high enough stipend.

**1725** Area began to produce fine worsteds instead of the coarse kersey cloth.

**1745** Tradition states that one of Bonnie Prince Charlie's troops on the way back to Scotland from the defeat at Derby was hidden and given shelter at the Wolf Inn in Luddenden by a maid, herself a Scottish girl, who then helped him escape.

**1760** Act of Parliament passed to construct turnpike road along the bottom of the Calder Valley. This was completed by 1781, and signalled the beginning of the end of packhorse traffic using the route through Luddenden.

**1776** Luddenden library opened in Old Swan Inn (now the Lord Nelson).

**1787** First Methodist preaching house opened on site of present children's playground at the bottom of Halifax Lane.

**1812** Ebenezer Wesleyan Methodist Chapel built at the bottom of Halifax Lane.

**1814** First St. Mary's Church demolished and present Church completed two years later.

**1823-1825** New Road cut out from Carr Field to the top of Old Lane by people receiving Poor Law relief.

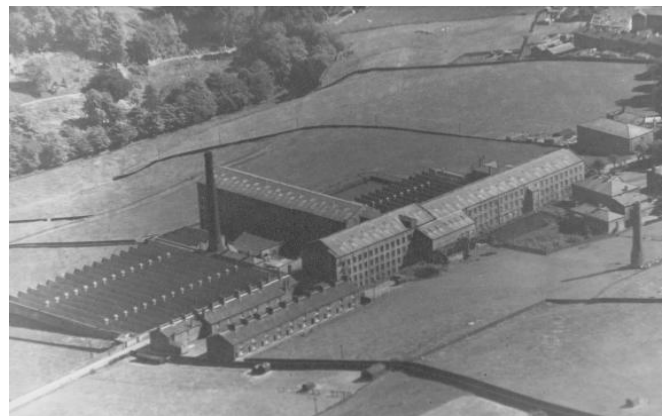
**1825** First school built, by public subscription and the Church of England National Society.

**1827** Cold Edge Dam Company set up and built three dams on moors above Wainstalls, as Luddenden Brook not able to supply sufficient water to all 11 mills in the valley.

**1837** A split occurred amongst the Wesleyan Methodists, and half the congregation left to build a Free Methodist Chapel across the road, at the junction of Halifax Lane and High Street.

**1842** St. Mary's Vicarage built on Halifax Lane.

**1847** John Murgatroyd built first mill at Oats Royd. During the next 40 years, more sheds to house different processes were built, such that by 1890, it was one of the largest worsted manufacturers in the West Riding.



**1848** Local Boards formed as administrative units for Luddenden. Midgley Local Board for that part west of the river (formerly in Midgley Township) and Warley Local Board for that part east of the river (formerly in Warley Township).

**1863** A proposal was put forward to build a Luddenden Valley Railway, but this never transpired, due to difficulties over a level crossing across the main Calder Valley road at Luddenden Foot.

**1872** A new school was built at the junction of High Street and New Road. This became the Infants' School, and the previous school took juniors through until school-leaving age.

**1894** Midgley and Warley Urban District Councils formed as successors to Local Boards.

**1900** Warley Urban District Council absorbed into the Borough of Halifax.

**1903** Free Methodist Chapel decided their premises were not big enough, so a new larger chapel opened at the junction of High Street and New Road.

**Mid-1920s** First bus service up Luddenden Lane and New Road to Midgley.

**1939** Midgley Urban District Council amalgamated into Sowerby Bridge Urban District.

**1950** Calder High School opened, and took all secondary age children from Midgley side of Luddenden Brook. Previously, many had stayed at local schools until leaving school.

**1961** Ebenezer Wesleyan Methodist Church closed down and amalgamated with St. James United Methodist Church (as the former Free Methodist Church was now known) to become Luddenden Methodist Church.

**1973** Luddenden Conservation Area established.

**1974** Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council set up as new administrative unit for Luddenden, from the old Halifax Borough and all the surrounding smaller councils.

**1975** Luddenden Conservation Society formed.

**1982** Oats Royd mills, the main employer in Luddenden, closed down after 135 years production of worsted.

**1989** A large fire destroys part of Oats Royd mill.

**2003** Luddenden Car Park constructed by the Conservation Society.

**2011** After 224 years of witness, the Methodist Chapel closed down. This was the last non-conformist chapel in the Luddenden valley.

**2011** After a number of successes in the Yorkshire in Bloom competition, Luddenden is declared winner of the Village section of Britain in Bloom.





## Origins

The areas around Luddenden have been inhabited for as long as humans have been around. Round about 7000BC, the ice that had covered large parts of Britain during the Ice Age melted to leave a land which was populated by a small number of communities. These people of the Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age wandered around on the surrounding hilltops, and found their food by hunting animals, fishing and collecting berries and fruits. Collections of flints and tools have been found locally on all the nearby hilltops.

The Neolithic period lasted from about 4700BC until 2000BC. Land began to be cleared for permanent residents, and animals began to be grazed in a similar way to the way they are grazed today. Sheep and cattle were kept and early varieties of pigs. A polished stone axe was found at The Hollins, just up Halifax Lane.

From 2000BC onwards, bronze implements and tools began to appear, originating initially from the Eastern Mediterranean, Spain and Germany. These were carried over developing trade routes, and it is probable that such a route came along the Calder Valley, through Luddenden and Midgley. Houses and enclosures were made of wood. Important figures were buried in round burial mounds, or *barrows*. There are many Bronze Age remains in the Luddenden valley. In a field next to Greave House, two funeral urns were discovered, containing burnt bones. There are a number of barrows on Midgley Moor, and one was found at Castle Carr.

Iron Age people built banked enclosures inside which they built their houses and kept their animals, and two of these existed on the hillside above Luddenden, one at Tower Hill and another at Moor End.



Banked enclosure of the type at Tower Hill

The Romans were also commonly found in the area. A Roman road came over Blackstone Edge from Manchester (*Mancunium*) to Ilkley (*Olicana*). From Sowerby, it came down to the present Tenterfields industrial estate, crossed the River Calder by a ford, then went up John Naylor Lane, past Butts Green and along the top of the valley. Two Roman coins were discovered also at The Hollins, and no fewer than nine coin hoards have been found within a radius of two miles of the ford. A burial was also discovered at Magson House.

Luddenden received its name from the Anglo-Saxons, who established settlements in the valley during the seventh century. Its original name was Luddingdene - the clearing (*ing*) in the valley (*dene*) of the loud river (*Ludd*).

## **Mediaeval Luddenden**

Although Luddenden itself is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, both Midgley (*Miclei*) and Warley (*Werlafsley*) are. The Luddenden Brook (River Ludd) in the centre of the village is the boundary between the two townships and, right up to the formation of the Borough of Calderdale, was the boundary between Halifax and the Sowerby Bridge Urban District. Warley Township and Midgley Township were differently governed, however, as the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield, in which both were situated, sub-let the Manor of Midgley. This allowed them to have their own courts to settle small matters, and they also had their own Township officials.

Land was gradually brought into cultivation by clearance of the moorland. Here, people kept their cattle and grew their own corn. All corn grown in the two townships had to be ground at the Manorial Corn Mill, and the Warley Corn Mill was possibly the earliest in the area. It is mentioned in the first Wakefield Manorial Court Rolls in 1274. Its whereabouts is not accurately known, although it was possibly on land across the river near the confluence of the stream from Ive House and the Luddenden Brook. There is a small packhorse bridge there, and the remains of a dam. In 1379, however, wherever it was situated, it was no longer able to cope with the amount of corn being grown, and permission was given for "the Lord's Mill to be moved to Luddingdene".

In 1379, the Black Death arrived, and about 40% of the population of Luddenden and the Luddenden Valley died in this outbreak.

## **Agriculture and Industry**

As more and more land was taken in from the moorland, some families became very wealthy (the Saltonstall family from Upper Saltonstall at the top of Luddenden Dean became extremely wealthy, and one, Sir Richard, in 1597 became Lord Mayor of London - Luddenden's own Dick Whittington). Round about 1440, the textile industry (which had previously been situated around York and in Norfolk) began to move into Pennine areas. This was partly due to the abundance of running water from the hillside streams, which were able to power the water wheels, and also the fact that the Lords of the Manor of Wakefield did not insist on outrageously high rents when people applied to build mills using this water power. Thus, it became both more convenient and economically advantageous for the industry to be situated here. As a consequence, families that had already accrued some wealth from their lands now started to put it into this new industry. At all levels, a dual economy started to exist. The people at the top of the pyramid, those with money, bought in the wool, put it out to those lower down to spin and weave into cloth, built fulling mills, where the cloth was finished, before then being dyed and finally sold. They also continued to run their farms, and wealth was accrued from both sources. Lower down the pyramid, the labourers were not able to live entirely on one source of income or the other. In addition to their textile trade earnings, they kept small plots of land on which they grew food for themselves and also kept the odd pig or cow.

In 1599, a dispute had erupted regarding water rights from the Luddenden Brook. The two antagonists were Henry Farrar and Michael Foxcroft who both had a fulling mill at Luddenden Foot. It was alleged that Foxcroft took water from the brook higher upstream, thus diverting water from Farrar's mill and stopping it working. The most eminent mapmaker of his time, Christopher Saxton, was engaged to produce two maps of this area for a lawsuit - one in 1599 which showed the area from Luddenden Foot right to Luddenden village, and the second in 1601 which only came about half way from Luddenden Foot, to the head of Foxcroft's goit through which the water had been diverted. The 1599 map clearly shows about 14 houses in Luddenden at that time, as well as the first Church built on the present site of St. Mary's.

The area gradually became extremely rich, as can be seen from the high number of large, well-built 17<sup>th</sup> century houses in the Luddenden area. From the top of the valley to the bottom, a distance of no more than about 3 miles, there were over a hundred of these houses, reputedly more than any other comparable area in the country. Within the village itself or very close by, there was 51 High Street (now demolished), the Lord Nelson Inn, Box House, the Wolf Inn (now demolished), Hartley Royd, White Birch, Yellow Birch (the original now demolished), Upper and Lower Stubbings, Peel House, Benns, Eaves House, Dean House, Oats Royd, Broadfold (the original now demolished), Ive House, all within five minutes of the village centre.

By the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, about three quarters of the male population were working in the textile industry. Initially, the product had mainly been a coarse cloth called *kersey*, but from about 1725 onwards, much finer *worsted* cloth began to be produced. Towards the end of the 18th century, many improvements to the machinery used in the cotton industry in Lancashire occurred, and these were taken up by the woollen industry. At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, the industry was predominantly unchanged in that the weaving was all done on hand looms in the home from yarn which had been spun elsewhere. In the early 1840s, John Murgatroyd realised that the future of the industry lay in large mills powered not by water but by steam. In 1847, he built his first mill at Oats Royd, and during the next 40 years, this was gradually extended. All the processes needed were brought onto one site, and by 1890 it was one of the largest, integrated worsted manufacturers in the West Riding. This was by far the largest employer in the area, and there was scarcely a family that did not have some connection with the mill. There were other textile manufacturers in the area, but none were as successful as Murgatroyd's, and many were taken over and incorporated into the dominant firm. The firm closed down in 1982, and part of the mill was burned down in a huge fire in 1989. During the years between 2005 and 2010, the mills have been converted into apartments, and a new block constructed on the part of the site which burnt down to approximate in looks the mill as it was before the fire.

There have also been firms producing goods other than worsted textiles. Some mills produced heavy woollens such as blankets or materials for coats; whilst Dean Mills, on which site stood the first fulling mill in 1440, had totally converted to paper making by 1850. This closed down in the 1930s. The Luddenden Corn Mill, in the centre of the village, carried on corn milling and malting until 1890. It was bought in 1899 by Lindleys for the manufacture of nuts and bolts, but part was leased out during the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a sewing shop for making ready-made clothing, and also part for wool sorting. The manufacture of nuts and bolts continued until 1985.

## **Early roads and transportation**

From the very beginning, Luddenden has been of importance because of its siting on important trade routes. Thousands of years before there was a route along the bottom of the Calder Valley, the routes from Bradford and Halifax, Huddersfield and beyond, met at Luddenden, where there was an easy ford across the river. The former came down Stocks Lane and the latter down Halifax Lane. After crossing the river, the route continued by way of Midgley, Mount Skip and down into Hebden Bridge to cross the River Hebden, then up to Heptonstall and on to Burnley and beyond. It would appear that by the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, the old wooden bridge at Luddenden, which had replaced the original ford, was getting somewhat the worse for wear. In 1518, a Halifax man, Richard Stanclyfe bequeathed "to the byldyng of Luddyngden brige xL (i.e. £10) if so be they take upon hand to bilde the brige of stone". Suffice to say - they did! The importance of Luddenden was shown by two milestones, one at Five Lane Ends, above Warley, which gives the distances to Halifax and Luddenden, and a similar one which used to be situated on the Halifax to Keighley road near Ogden, and gave the distances to Bradford and Luddenden.

As the road through Luddenden was one of the main packhorse routes, it was important that it was kept in a passable state, and people occupying land at the side of the road were responsible for its upkeep. After the Napoleonic wars with France, there was a great deal of unemployment and distress. In a 'job creation scheme' for people from Midgley Township who were on Poor Law relief, the local Overseer of the Poor from 1823 - 1825 organised the cutting out of New Road between Carr Field and the top of Old Lane. The latter had always been difficult for packhorses to climb, particularly in rainy or icy conditions, and this new road greatly eased the situation.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1760 to construct a turnpike road along the bottom of the Calder Valley, and this was finished by 1780. This fairly rapidly reduced the amount of packhorse traffic coming along the old traditional route, which gradually withered away completely.

The area was further opened up to the wider world when the Leeds and Manchester Railway (later Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway) was constructed, and a station was opened at Luddendenfoot in 1841. This eventually closed in the 1960s, much to the disapproval of people in the locality. In the 1930s, groups of young people from Luddenden would regularly catch the 5.45pm train on a Saturday evening to go dancing in the Tower Ballroom or Winter Gardens in Blackpool. A train then left Blackpool at 12.30am and arrived in Luddendenfoot at 4.30am. The first bus service to Midgley from Halifax started in the mid-1920s, and this opened the area up even more.



*First bus to Midgley climbing Solomon Hill*

Finally, the arrival of mass transportation using the motor car has led to a complete change in the population of the village. Whereas most people resident in the village until as late as the 1960s had lived here or nearby for most of their lives, and either worked locally, probably at Oats Royd or certainly seldom further away than Halifax or Hebden Bridge, now Luddenden is mainly a commuter village. Very few houses possess somewhere to garage a car, and all the roads are full with parked cars in the evenings and at weekends.

### **Religion and Non-Conformism**

The first mention of religion occurred in 1460, when Richard, Duke of York, gave permission for a Chapel of Ease to be built. At that time, everyone was forced to go to church on a Sunday by law, and the nearest was the Parish Church at Halifax. It is not known where this Chapel of Ease was situated, but in 1496 a licence was granted for a priest to say mass. In 1535, Archbishop Cranmer granted letters for a chapel to be built on the present site, and to be named St. Mary's Chapel. Again, it is not known when this was built, but it is shown on Saxton's map of 1599. In 1624, the chapel was given full parochial rights - the right to marry and bury people. In 1814, this church was demolished, and the construction of the present church finished two years later in 1816.



In 1689, Parliament passed the Toleration Act, which allowed the setting up of Protestant non-conformist churches (those which shared the basic beliefs of the Church of England and had been approved by it). Non-conformist churches quickly began to spring up, particularly in the industrial areas of the north. The predominant of these was the Methodist Church, which had been started by John and Charles Wesley, who paid many visits to this area. In 1787, a small preaching house was set up in Luddenden, on the site of the present playground at the bottom of Halifax Lane. As this became more successful, a chapel was built across the road - Ebenezer Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and was opened in 1812. Numerous splits occurred in the Wesleyan Movement, and in 1837 half the congregation left to build a Free Methodist Chapel across the road at the junction of Halifax Lane and High Street. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the members of that chapel decided that it was too small, and a new, larger chapel was built across the valley, at the junction of High Street and New Road. However, the decrease in church-going during the 20<sup>th</sup> century eventually led to the closure of both chapels - Ebenezer in 1961, and what was originally the Free Methodist Chapel but which by now was called the Midgley and Luddenden Valley Methodist Church, in 2011.



Midgley and Luddenden Valley Methodist Church

## **Education**

It would appear that there was a church school in Luddenden well before the first school was built in 1825. In the Archbishop Herring's visitation returns of 1743, it reads that "We have a school house repaired at the expense of the chapelry but not endowed wherein about twenty children are taught to read English, and catechism." It also appears from papers relating to Midgley Township, that a school existed between 1752 and 1767. There is no evidence as to where this school was sited, but obviously no less than 20 children were being taught to read from 1743. It is also worth remarking upon the fact that the subscription library attached to the Lord Nelson Inn operated from 1776 and presumably was patronised by people who had had some education.

In 1811, the National Society under the Church of England started providing schools under church auspices. The then curate of Luddenden, the Rev. Thomas Sutcliffe, who had charge for over 30 years from 1792, began to collect subscriptions for building a church school. The school was built and opened in 1825. By 1834, it was

recorded that they had 40 scholars. During the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, most children would be in work, and the only education they got was in the Sunday schools. The Free Methodist Chapel, for example, had Bible, Testament, alphabet and reading classes. Education was minimal in that children were only there once a week, but they were given a start from which they could go on to educate themselves. Evidence given to the Assistant Handloom Weavers' Commission in Bradford in 1839 suggested that about two thirds of the adult weavers could read, but only about one quarter could write.

The 1844 Factory Act fixed the minimum age for starting work as eight, and children under 13 were to go to school half-time, spending either the morning or afternoon in school. This greatly increased the demand for school places, and led to an extension at the National School in 1856. By 1872, the numbers were such that a second Anglican Church School was opened. This led to a re-organisation, so that the new school took in the infants, whilst the earlier school took the older children through to school-leaving age. The 1870 Education Act allowed the setting up of School Boards, who were able to levy a rate and build the so-called 'Board Schools'. As a result of this, the Midgley Board School was opened in 1877. This was very relevant to education in Luddenden. There had always been rivalry between the churches, and right through until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was always the custom that children whose parents attended the Methodist Churches would go to Midgley School, whilst those whose parents were Anglicans attended the Church Schools.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.  
Form 146a. (1).

SCHEDULE III.

Local Education Authority Yorks (Rk) A.C.B.

**LABOUR CERTIFICATE, No. 1 (a) (for total exemption after 13 years of age).**

AGE AND EMPLOYMENT.	PREVIOUS ATTENDANCE.
<p>I certify that <u>Annie Pickles</u>, residing at <u>Duke Street, Midgley</u>, was on the <u>17th</u> day of <u>February</u>, 19<u>14</u>, not less than <u>thirteen</u> years of age, having been born on the <u>13th</u> day of <u>February</u>, <u>1901</u>, as appears by the Registrar's Certificate [<i>or the Statutory Declaration</i>] now produced to me, and has been shown to the satisfaction of the local education authority for this district to be beneficially employed.</p> <p>(Signed) <u>F. J. Macdonald</u></p> <p><small>(1) or other officer.</small> <u>W</u> (2) Clerk to the Local Education Authority.</p>	<p>I certify that <u>Annie Pickles</u>, residing at <u>Duke Street, Midgley</u>, has made <u>350</u> attendances in not more than two schools during each year for five preceding years, whether consecutive or not, as shown by the (2) certificate furnished by the Principal Teacher of the (2) <small>(2) For this certificate see Schedule VI.</small> <u>Midgley Board</u> School. <small>(3) Here name School or Schools in which the attendances have been made.</small></p> <p>(Signed) <u>F. J. Macdonald</u></p> <p><u>W</u> (2) Clerk to the Local Education Authority. <small>(4) or other officer.</small></p> <p>Dated the <u>17th</u> day of <u>February</u>, 19<u>14</u>.</p>

N.B.—In districts where the bye-laws extend to the age of fourteen, this Certificate can only be granted if the bye-laws permit full time exemption on an attendance qualification.

(54 092). Ws. 39,407—C9050. 60,000. 3/12. A.&E.W.  
(73,133). „ 41,878—C2980. 30,000. 2/13. „

Certificate required by a person leaving school aged 13,  
allowing her to work at Murgatroyd's mill in 1914.

## **Local Government Administration**

As mentioned previously, Luddenden has always been in a slightly awkward position as far as local government administration has been concerned. Right from the time of the Domesday survey, Luddenden has straddled two administrative areas, with the Luddenden Brook being the dividing line. The area to the east of the river was in the Warley Township, whilst that part to the west was in the Midgley Township. The main administrative duties of the Townships were carried out by four main officials - the greave (or grave), constable, surveyor of highways and the overseer of the poor.

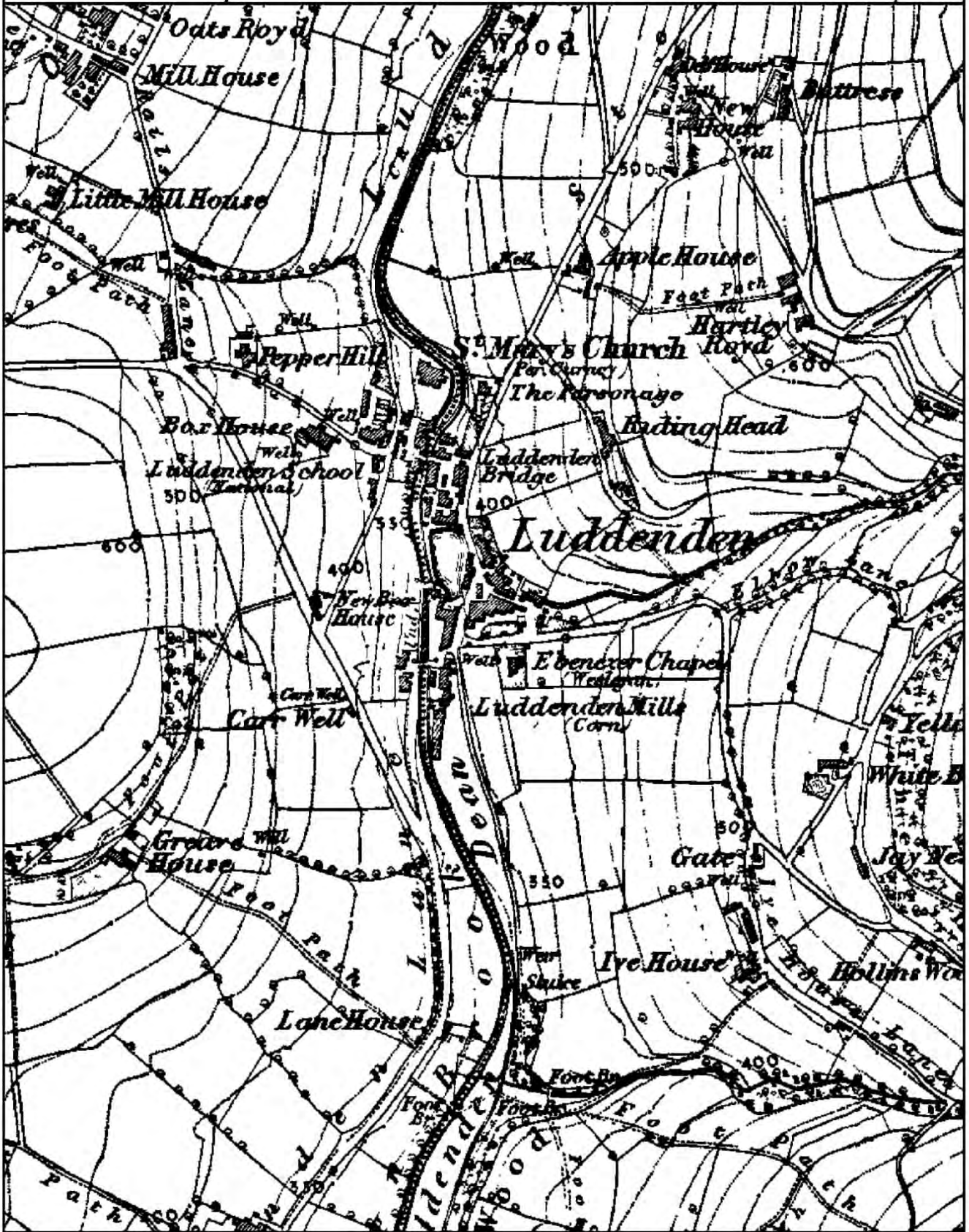
The job of the grave was to organise Township work, collect fines and rents and present offenders in the courts. Because Midgley Township was sub-let, there was a Township court for those who transgressed in a small way. More serious crimes were taken to the court of the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield. Those who transgressed in Warley would be taken to the Wakefield court, although there would be local sittings in Halifax. The last Midgley Township Court was held at the Clarence Hotel in Brearley (now 14 Brearley Lane) when Thomas Riley was Lord of the Manor in the 1850s.

Minor misdemeanours would often be punished by the constable placing a person in the stocks. The Midgley stocks were along Towngate where the replica is positioned, and the Warley stocks were at the bottom of Stocks Lane. The constable would also place either seized animals or stray animals in the pinfold. The Midgley pinfold is on Chapel Lane at the top of the village, and the Warley pinfold at the top of Stocks Lane. The overseer of the poor was allowed to levy a rate on the annual value of land and buildings. An Act of 1723 allowed for the setting up of workhouses for the homeless and poor. Paupers who refused to enter the workhouse were then refused poor relief. The Midgley workhouse was just below the moor at New Earth Head farmhouse (still called Workhouse Farm by locals). The Warley workhouse was along Workhouse Lane just above Newlands Five Lane Ends.

The modern system of local government began to develop in the 1850s. Elected Local Boards of Health, usually known just as Local Boards, were set up to deal with drainage, highways, street lighting and building regulations. They were allowed to levy a rate. The Midgley Local Board was set up in 1863, but was abolished in 1894 when the Midgley Urban District Council (UDC) came into being, as did the Warley UDC. The latter only lasted until 1900, when it was absorbed into the Halifax Borough. Midgley UDC lasted until 1939, when it was absorbed mainly by Sowerby Bridge Urban District, thereby bringing to an end almost 900 years as a separate administrative unit. In 1974, the Borough of Calderdale was formed, which incorporated Halifax Borough and all the smaller urban and rural councils.

The division of Luddenden for so many years had quite strange consequences at times. Children who had been brought up together at Luddenden School would suddenly find, at the age of 11, that if they lived at the Warley side they would go to a Halifax School, whilst children from the Midgley side would go to Calder High. Similarly, many other services were run separately leading to many similar situations - ambulance services, fire engines and so on. The advent of Calderdale certainly standardised this much more, although which way standards went depended on which of the previous authorities had the better service and which the worse.





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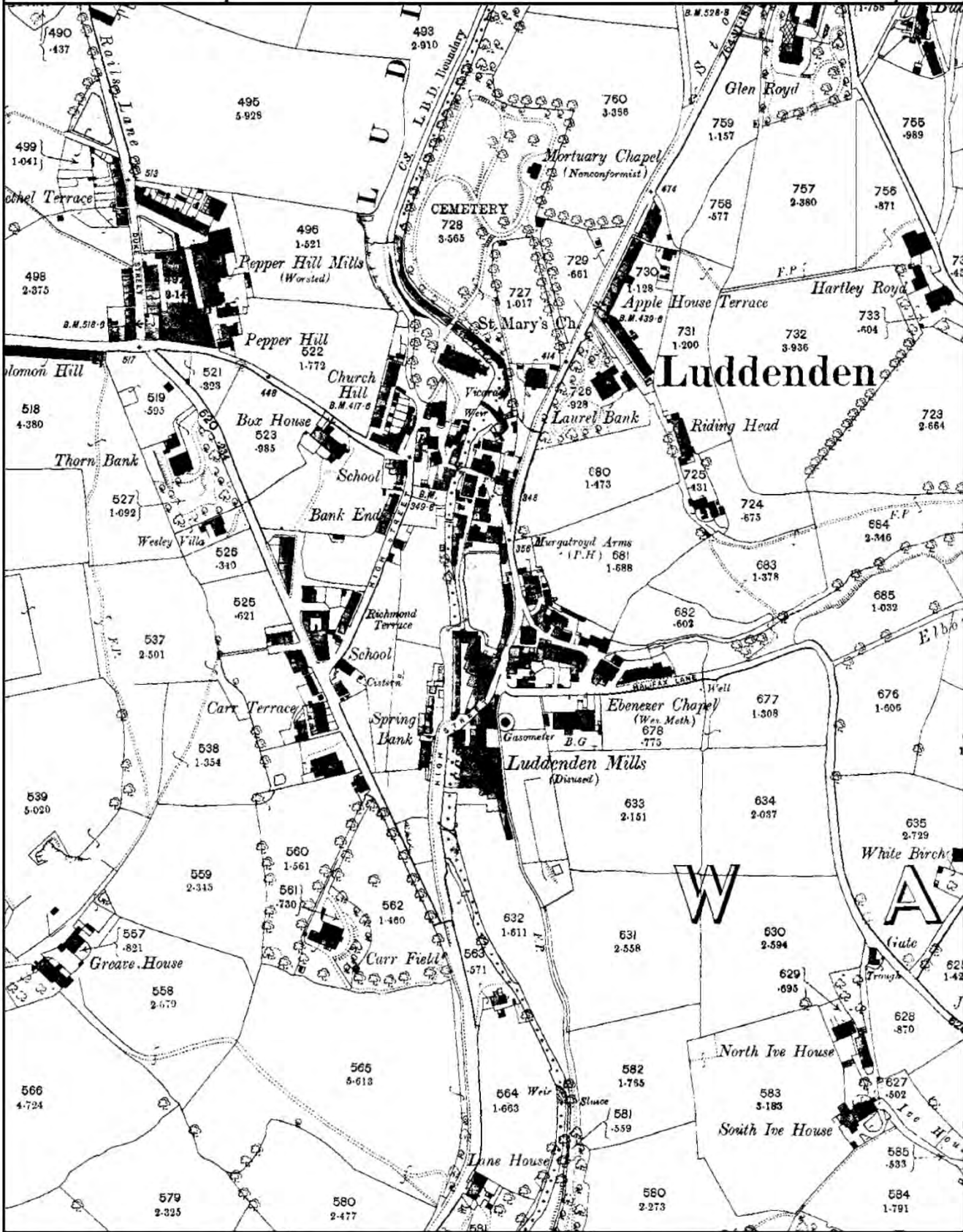
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Luddenden - 1894



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# 3. Assessment of Significance

The overall significance of Luddenden Conservation Area is high.

## *Archaeological Interest*

Luddenden is of LOW/MEDIUM archaeological interest, as there is only little potential for gaining more information about sites and older properties which may still be present or which may have now disappeared. There is potential that the location and possible remains of the first 13<sup>th</sup> century Luddenden Corn Mill could be found, although this may be outside the Conservation Area boundary, to the south of Bluebell Walk, where there are the remains of an old dam, and a packhorse bridge crosses the river. It is also possible that as work is carried out on some of the older buildings, more details regarding their construction may be discovered, as, for example, the cruck beam in number 10, High Street (see page 29) or the timber framing in the walls of Box House barn (page 32). The churchyard would also be of significant archaeological interest.

## *Architectural Interest*

Luddenden and the surrounding area is of HIGH architectural value. There are said to be more houses of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century origin in the Luddenden Valley than any other comparable area in the country. The housing well-represents the local vernacular style in all periods from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. In the earlier buildings, such as the Lord Nelson Inn or Old Oats Royd, there are large stone slate roofs with large chimneys and many mullioned and transomed windows. Others represent the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and there are large numbers of 19<sup>th</sup> century houses, many of interest. The terrace of Church Hill is an excellent example of weavers' cottages, with long windows on the first floor to assist the hand loom weaving. Up New Road, though by no means unique in the Calder Valley, there is a row of back-to-back houses, reached on one side by a gallery around the end of the terrace, together with underwellings. Later 19<sup>th</sup> century housing, though relatively common and not of particular interest, contributes much to the character of the Conservation Area.

## *Artistic Interest*

There are no large sculptures or historic landscaped public parks or gardens within the Conservation Area, so the artistic interest is not very high. However the village, with its houses all huddled together on various levels of the hillsides, together with the views of the waterfall and river in the centre, have often led to both artists and photographers making it a subject of their work. For the same reason, it has often been a place where films and television series or programmes have been filmed, most notably with the series *In Loving Memory*, starring Thora Hird. Recently the erection, by the Luddenden Conservation Society, of two 'heritage' features in the

centre of the village, which have incorporated a wheel drive from Oats Royd Mill and part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Corn Mill into small gardens, have provided much interest. These, therefore, give it a LOW interest.

### ***Historic Interest***

The village of Luddenden is at the heart of a valley and surrounding moorland which have been inhabited for at least the last 10,000 years, if only temporarily and probably seasonally for the first 6-7000 years. The moors and surroundings have yielded important finds dating back to the beginning of that time, and the area is a microcosm showing mankind's advance from its most primitive origins through successive periods to the present day. The valley and the village at its heart are of particular importance in showing the gradual industrialisation of the textile industry in Britain from its early beginnings. The area has come through periods of prosperity in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, resulting in the enormous number of yeomen's houses of those periods in both Luddenden and the valley. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, developments in the textile industry led to Britain's predominance in the manufacture of woollen and cotton textiles, and the siting of one of the largest integrated textile mills in Yorkshire in the village. This led to the development of much housing in the village for its workers. The subsequent closure of the mill in the 1980s, and the recent use of its buildings for housing, have meant that the area is an excellent example showing the rise and fall of industry in Britain.

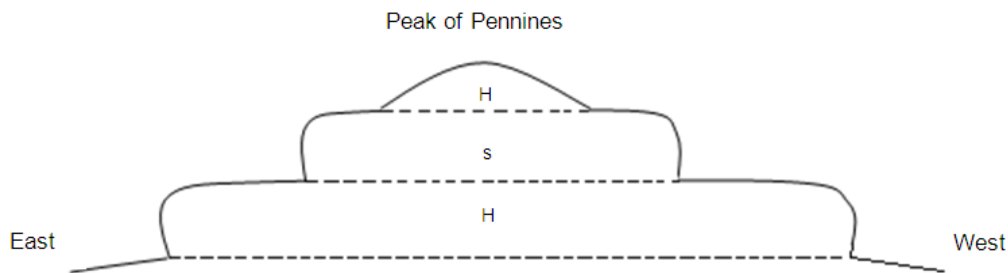
The development of rural life through these times has also led to the area being a microcosm of life in other ways. For many thousands of years, important highways linking Yorkshire with Lancashire came through Luddenden, providing a good communications network. Like many northern industrial areas, the valley became a stronghold of religious non-conformity following the Toleration Act in 1688. The area is very representative in showing the rise and fall of religious dissent, with a total of 7 non-conformist chapels at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, two of which were within the Conservation Area, but all of which have now closed down or disappeared.

Whilst none of these give Luddenden a very high historic value, they nevertheless mark it down as a place of MEDIUM/HIGH historic interest.

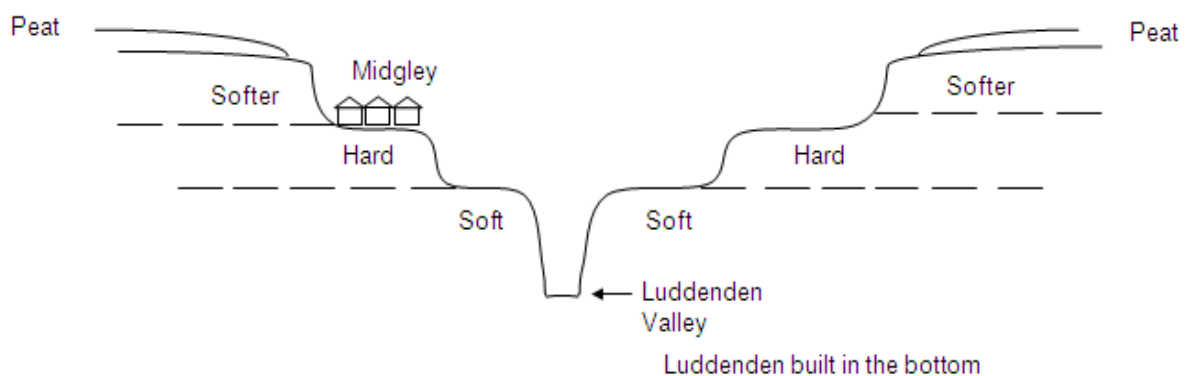
### **Location, Geology, Topography**

The Luddenden valley is set in the Pennine chain of hills. About 300-350 million years ago, much of what is now northern England was covered by a river delta. Large amounts of sand were deposited by the river, and at times the land was above the water, whilst at others, it was submerged. At the end of this period, the land started to rise in what is known as the Armorican mountain building period, and the Pennine hills were pushed up, much higher than they now are. The apex of the Pennines runs in a north-south direction. To the east, the hills dip down towards the plain of York, and there is a similar but steeper dip to the west. The Calder Valley roughly follows this dip slope to the east, whilst the Luddenden valley lies north-south, but with the upper portion deflected westwards, as the stream follows the dip to the east.

The solid rock of the Pennines consists of an alternation of grit, sandstones or flagstones with soft shale or mudstones. This frequent alternation of hard and soft beds, combined with the easterly dip, gives rise to the characteristic type of scenery when viewed from a distance, as shown below.



The Luddenden valley has been formed by the stream from the edge of the plateau cutting deeply into the soft rocks.



Just below Luddenden, however, the region where the Kershaw estate is situated was formed much more recently. At the end of the Ice Age, perhaps 10,000 years ago, melt waters from a big ice sheet in Lancashire flowed down from the Rochdale direction and the Burnley direction to join at Todmorden, and thence eastwards, cutting out the Calder Valley as they came. The waters carried vast amounts of sand and stones, and when they had all flowed into what is now the North Sea, great piles of this rubble were left deposited in what is called glacial moraine. The round-backed hill between Upper Foot and the Kershaw estate is one such. Some years ago, when a garage was being built on the estate and foundations were being dug, a large, perfectly round stone the size of a football and weighing about 10Kg was dug out. This could only have been made perfectly round by being carried and worn away in water, similar to pebbles on a beach.

The moorland on the summit is formed of recent drift material and peat. Below this outcrops a rock called the 'rough rock' and below this the millstone grit, where there is this succession of hard and soft beds of sandstone and shale. Locally, this hard layer of millstone grit is called the Midgley bed, and both the rough rock and Midgley beds have been extensively quarried in the Luddenden valley for flagstones and for building stones respectively. Even within the Conservation Area itself, there are small areas where this gritstone has been quarried to use in house building, for example at Snail Quarry on the left 50 metres past the junction with New Road on the bottom road into Luddenden, behind Quarry House.

## Key Characteristics



- Strong sense of enclosure, narrow streets, pinch points, sudden views.
- Evolution of the village settlement over 2000 years, where the two packhorse routes into Lancashire from the Bradford area and from Halifax crossed the Luddenden Brook.
- The tightly packed huddle of stone buildings are the historical answer to the geological and climatic conditions of the area.
- The village later developed in a more straggling form up the valley sides.
- Traditional local building materials.
- Distinct village envelope with an open aspect to the north and east.
- An exceptionally close relationship with the tightly enclosed village and the surrounding and penetrating fields and woods.

- Number of key views and vistas.
- Good examples of local vernacular architecture.
- Local stone used in structures and walls.
- Predominance of two storey developments.
- Unique mix of building types and architectural styles.
- Local stone slate roofs on earlier properties and blue slate roofs from 1850s.
- Traditional window detailing with stone surrounds and mullions common, and transoms on some properties.
- Original stone paving, setts and walls.



## **The Built Appearance of the Conservation Area**

The physical appearance of Luddenden, in terms of its structure and spaces, is due largely to the building materials available locally, the traditional local construction styles and techniques, the relative prosperity of the individuals living there at different periods in its history, and the need for housing for the workers employed in the local mills. The Conservation Area contains a mixture of buildings of different types, including houses from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, although predominantly Victorian, as well as chapels and churches built from local materials in various architectural styles. Domestic properties are mainly of two storeys, and respecting the vernacular norms of design and proportion. These local vernacular styles predominate, with either narrow mullioned or sash windows, dependent upon age, and distinctive lintel details often making an important contribution to local identity and the special character of the area.

### **Building Materials**

The principal and traditional building material in Luddenden is natural stone. Most of the buildings within the village are constructed of local stone, with either stone or welsh blue slate roofs, depending upon age. Most buildings feature coursed local sandstone, and this has often weathered and blackened with age, which adds to the overall character and appearance. In some cases, stone has often been cleaned and in some cases, strap pointed. Both stand out visually and affect the character of the area, as well as often damaging the stone. The practice of painting walls within the Conservation Area adversely affects the surroundings, and should be greatly discouraged.

### **Roofs**

Locally quarried stone slate was used as the roofing material on all the earlier buildings, and this gives the roofline its characteristic colour and distinctive profile. This complements the colour and texture of the stone walls. Recycled stone slates of this type are now becoming quite rare, and when re-roofing takes place, other materials are often used. Chimneys are also an important feature of the architectural character of early houses and add greatly to the roofscape. Dormer windows are almost totally absent within the Conservation Area, and these should not typically be permitted. Similarly, end extensions to buildings should not generally be allowed unless they are of an acceptable design and usually subsidiary.

### **Windows, Doors and Rainwater Goods**

Timber is the traditional material used for the doors, windows and gutters of the older properties in the Conservation Area, which date from the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. These materials used are liable to change, and many have been replaced by modern alternatives such as uPVC. Where early details have survived, they contribute greatly to the integrity of the built form and quality of the area. The glazing styles of windows depend greatly on the age of the building. Much of the glazing has now been replaced with uPVC double glazing, and many mullions have been removed. In



many cases, however, re-glazing has been carried out in sympathy with what was there originally, and this is always preferable. The practice of removing mullions is generally detrimental to a building's character, can be structurally unsound and should be avoided.

### **Paving, Boundary Walls and Railings**



Originally, the village's streets and pavements, if formally surfaced, would have been laid with stone sets and flags. A number of areas of original paving materials still survive, notably the whole of Old Lane, and the 'ginnel' alongside the river from the car park in the centre of the village to Spring Bank, both of which are setted. Many areas still have stone paving flags, and this is an important local feature.



### **Setting and Landscape Quality**

The setting and interaction of buildings and spaces within the Conservation Area are as important as the buildings themselves. The harmonious relationship between the green spaces within and around the Conservation Area and the built form of the village is seen as particularly important, as one enhances the other, forming a unique character.

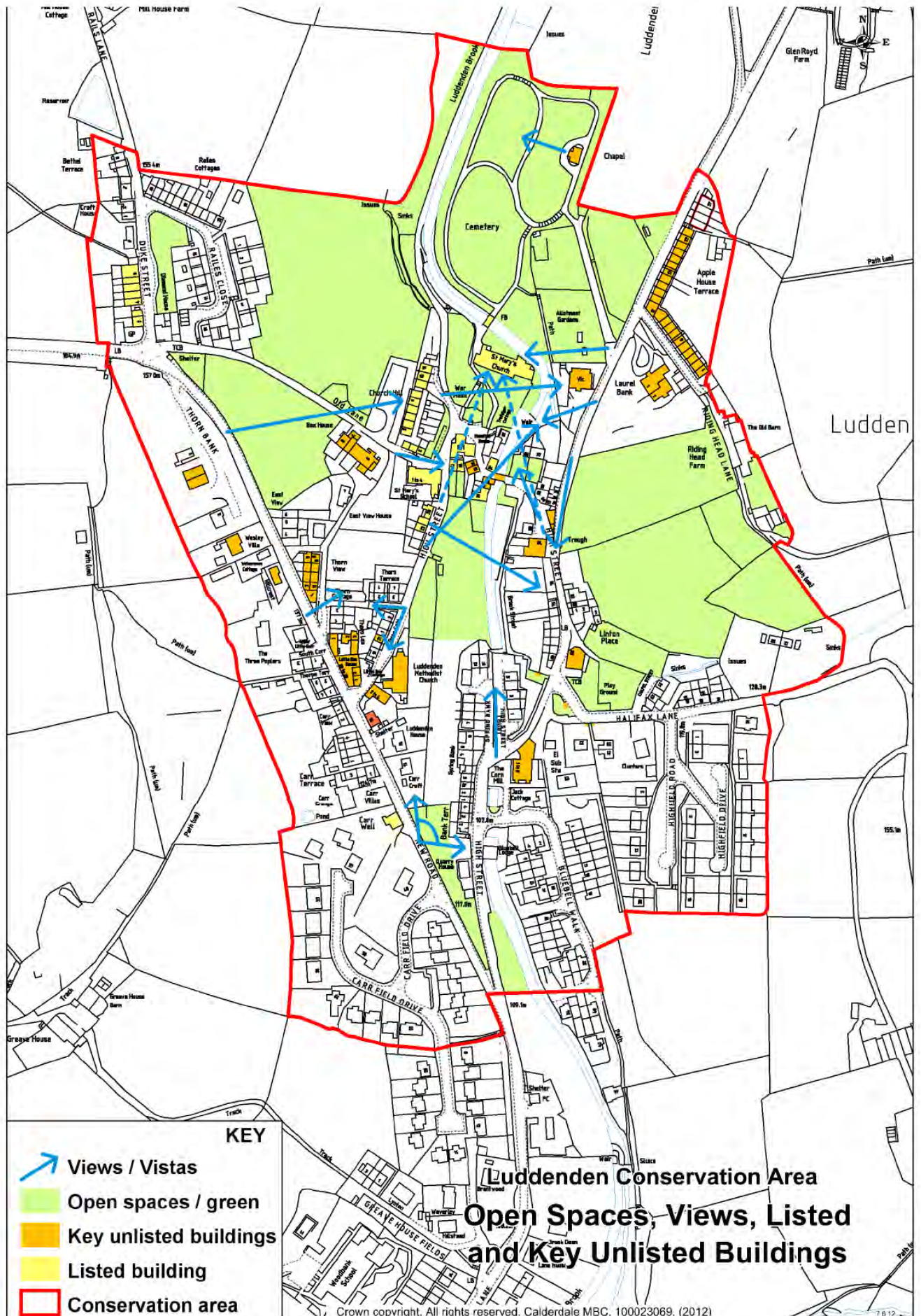


## **Open Spaces and Key Views**

To quote the booklet 'Luddenden Conservation Area - A Policy of Preservation and Enhancement' published by Calderdale MBC 1973, "There is an exceptionally close relationship between the tightly enclosed village and the surroundings and penetrating fields or woods which has survived to the present day. A major feature of the townscape is small, enclosed spaces which occur throughout the village linking serially to one another, and affording brief glimpses of the countryside beyond. They are the essence of the character, and this would be lost if they are opened out". This still holds, and it is essential that the number of these spaces is not eroded by allowing unsuitable development to take place.

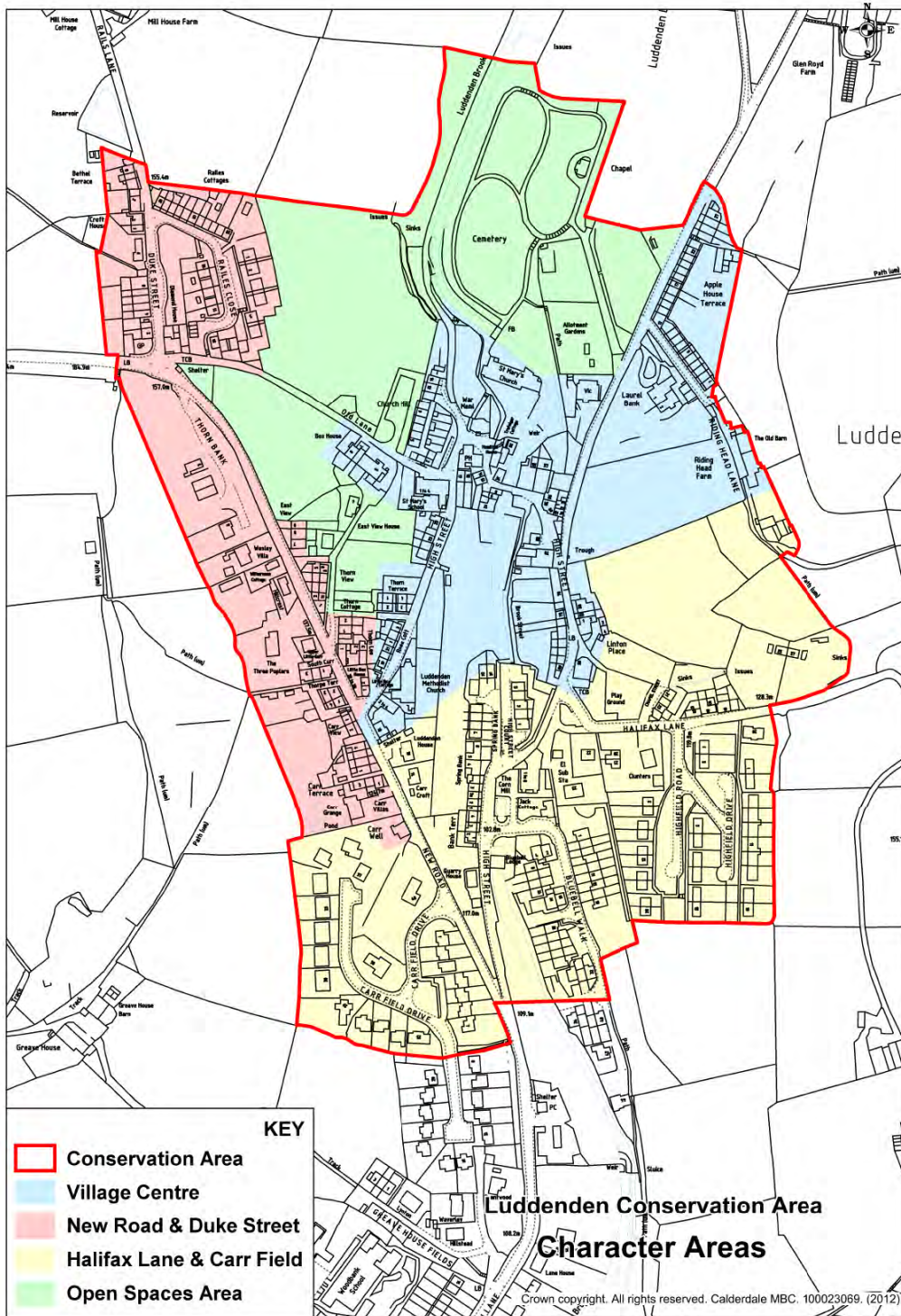
A number of open spaces lie within the Conservation Area - the playground and rear grassed area at the bottom of Halifax Lane, the garden by the bridge in the village centre, and the area including the car park across the road, the old graveyard in front of St. Mary's Church and the extensive council-owned graveyard behind, the grassed area in front of the houses at Duke Street, as well as many extensive garden areas in the village centre and on both sides of the road at the top of High Street. These are all important features which add greatly to the Conservation Area.

The view from the top of New Road, looking down over Box House and the village to the east, and up the Luddenden valley to the north, is particularly fine. The surrounding fields provide an important context to the rural nature of the village. They are a constant reminder of its isolated position, although simultaneously showing the extension of the village up Stocks Lane in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Similarly, the view over the village from below the Old Vicarage on Stocks Lane shows off the older village centre, and the similar extension up New Road on the west side of the valley. These views perfectly encapsulate the stark beauty of a workaday village deeply set in a Pennine valley, with the hills all around, and are indeed the essence of Luddenden.



# 4. Character Areas

Luddenden is not uniform in character; different parts of the town developed at different times, have different types and styles of buildings and spaces, and perform different functions. The Conservation Area can therefore be subdivided into distinctive character areas, as follows:



## **Village Centre**

This area includes High Street and the lower part of Stocks Lane, St. Mary's Church, Church Hill and Box House. It contains the original part of the village, with all the earliest houses, the shops that once existed and almost all the listed buildings. None of the buildings in this area are later than Victorian.

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century, Luddenden was in an important position on the packhorse routes from Bradford and Halifax through into Lancashire. These met in the centre of the village, the former coming down Stocks Lane and the latter down Halifax Lane. The route then crossed the Luddenden Brook, over a stone bridge which was built in 1518. The route continued up Old Lane, which is still a setted highway, on to Midgley, Hebden Bridge, Heptonstall and beyond into Lancashire. Box House, up Old Lane, is possibly the oldest house in the village and contains the remains of timber frames in some of the walls. Other 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings include the Lord Nelson Inn (1634), and 10/11/12 High Street (The Coach House). Old Lane, whilst still open to vehicular traffic, still retains its stone setts, and is a good example of an early highway. Other buildings which are listed in this area include St. Mary's Church and various surrounds, houses along Church Hill, Bridge House, various houses along High Street (numbers 16/17, 23, 24, 25 and 34) and the old Luddenden Junior (National) School. Not listed, but other buildings or structures of interest in this area include the Free Methodist Chapel, Apple House Terrace and Riding Head Lane, the Chapel in the cemetery, Laurel Bank, the Old Vicarage and the old slaughterhouse all up Stocks Lane, the horse trough at the junction of Stocks Lane and High Street, Church House (the old Murgatroyd Arms), the bridge over the river, the War memorial, Box House, 21 Richmond Terrace with the steps down to a former cellar dwelling, the ex-Methodist Church and the old Luddenden Infants School and attached house.

### **Summary of Important Features and Details - Village Centre**

- Intimate setting of the built vernacular.
- A large cluster of older traditional buildings in the local vernacular styles.
- Regular coursed stone walls with mainly stone slate roofs and regular chimneys.
- Many stone-mullioned windows and some ashlar details.
- Many stone setts and stone flagstone paving.
- Boundary walls of natural stone.
- Early C19 church with chest tombs, C17 cross base and shaft and listed Victorian bridge into well-kept graveyard.

## Spatial Analysis

Small enclosed spaces which occur throughout the village, link serially one to another. These afford brief glimpses of the countryside beyond, which are the essence of the character of Luddenden. This would be lost if trees were removed to extend the views, or development was allowed to block them.

## Key Buildings

**The Lord Nelson Inn (listed grade II)** - Like Box House, a very early house was present on this site and was shown on a map of 1599 by Christopher Saxton, the eminent mapmaker. The present building is dated 1634 GCP (Gregory Patchett). It is constructed of rendered stone, with a stone slate roof and an L-shaped plan with rear wing. It is particularly of note because of its association with Branwell Bronte, who used to frequent it when working as a booking clerk at Luddendenfoot station, because of the very early library there, which existed from 1776 until 1917.



**St. Mary's Church (listed grade II)** - A Church has existed on the site since the mid C16, and the present building was erected in 1816. The original C16 font and a churchyard cross were broken by parliamentary forces during the civil war, but were discovered in a nearby garden at the beginning of C20 which had belonged to one of the churchwardens at the time they were broken. The font is now in the church, and the octagonal stone post in the churchyard. The font now in use replaced the previous one in 1662. A chest tomb in the churchyard bears the relics of Thomas Murgatroyd of Murgatroyd and East Riddlesden Hall, Keighley, who died in the mid C17. There is also a listed bridge made of ashlar stone, constructed in 1859, leading into the municipal cemetery.



**The Coach House (formerly 10, 11 and 12 High Street) (listed grade II)** - Like the Lord Nelson, a building was shown here on the Saxton map of 1599. The present building dates partly from the mid C18 and early C19, and was originally a coach house and stables. The building has an L-shape plan. No. 10, originally the coach house, is on the right of the picture shown, and has a coach house door at the rear. Both 10 and 11 have 4-light windows downstairs and 3-light windows upstairs. No. 12 was originally a cottage and is at right angles to the photograph, connected to number 11. Number 10 is the oldest part, and contains a wonderful example of cruck beams.



**16 High Street (listed grade II)** - This house was formerly two buildings, No. 17 facing on to High Street, and No. 16 an underdwelling. No. 17 is a 2-storey building, constructed of coursed, squared stone, with watershot pointing and a stone slate roof. The windows facing High Street have flat-faced mullions with 2-light windows on each floor. The windows facing east, like the underdwelling, have a 4-light window to the left and two 2-light windows to the right.



**Bridge House (34 High Street) (listed grade II)** - Bridge House was formerly two houses, which have now been made into one. It is constructed of thin coursed squared stone, with a stone slate roof. There are 3 storeys and a basement (just visible on the photograph). The basement is of C17 origin.



**The Former Church of England Junior School (listed grade II)** - A National School, built in 1825, further enlarged in 1856 and restored and extended in 1928, with date plaques showing each of these three stages. In the basement, the right hand bay has 3 doorways, one blocked, the other 2 with old board doors and the lintels inscribed 'MIDGLEY' and 'WARLEY' (these gave access to two lock-ups for the use of the respective townships, the boundary of which was Luddenden Brook).



**23, 24 and 25 High Street (listed grade II)** - These consist of a row of 3 cottages with shop which has now been incorporated into No. 25. They are of mid-late C18. Built of thin coursed stone, they are of two storeys. Each cottage has a C20 door on left, a 3-light window on right, a 5-light window above and a stack at right end. Shop has door on left, a 2-light window to each floor and no stack (unheated).



**Church Hill (listed grade II)** - This is a terrace of nine houses shown, plus three houses fronting onto Old Lane. Built early C19, they are typical weavers' cottages with four lights to the ground floor and five to the first storey. They are split into a group of six houses and a group of three, with a tunnel through between the end of the first six and the group of three. The end three have 2-storey under dwellings which have now been converted into garages.



**Luddenden Methodist Chapel** - Unlike the previous buildings, this is not listed, but adds greatly to the architecture of the village. Built in 1902, and closed as a place of worship in 2011, the building was the third methodist chapel built in the village. Originally a Free Methodist Chapel, much of the building work was done by male members of the congregation, who dug out the foundations and assisted wherever possible. The Chapel was on the top and a school building underneath. For most of the twentieth century, much of the social life of the village was centred on this building.



**Free Methodist Chapel** - Built as a Free Methodist Church in 1837, following a split away from the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which was originally across the road at the bottom of Halifax Lane. The building is not listed, and has now been converted into apartments, having served also as the Luddenden Working Men's Club. The date stone can just be made out above the main door. The Free Methodist Church was a much more democratic institution than the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the building is important as it serves as a reminder of the important part played by the Methodist Church in Pennine textile communities such as Luddenden. It was decided that the building was not large enough in 1897, and this led to the building of the Luddenden Methodist Chapel (above) across the other side of the valley.



**The Former Church of England Infants' School and Headmaster's House -**

Situated at the junction of High Street and New Road, the old Infants' School was opened in 1872. The 1844 Factory Act had fixed the minimum age for starting work as 8, and children under 13 years of age were half-timers, spending either morning or afternoon in school, and the other half day at work. This so increased the demand for school places that the earlier school was unable to cope. This second school was therefore eventually opened and took the younger children, whilst the previous one took older children through to school leaving. The schools continued in this way with junior and infant children until a new combined junior and infant's school was built on the Kershaw estate in 1993. The school has now been converted into a house.



**The former Luddenden Vicarage** - The original vicarage was built up Stocks Lane in 1842, and was designed by Charles Child, a Halifax architect. Not listed, like many of the buildings on the Warley side of Luddenden, it is in many ways a typical Church of England vicarage of its time, and designed for a large family with rooms for servants. Built on four floors, including cellars and attics, it finally became too large and expensive for the present church purposes, and was sold in the early 1980s, when a new vicarage was built on the Carr Field estate.



**Laurel Bank** - Laurel Bank, up Stocks Lane, is an early Victorian House which was built for a local doctor. It has now been split into two separate dwellings but is a splendid example of the type of house which was built locally for the gentry and mill owners.





**The Old Slaughterhouse** - This building was used as a butcher's shop (fronting on to St. Anne's Square, High Street) with the associated slaughterhouse above, entered from Stocks Lane. It is said that when a beast was being slaughtered, the building was so narrow that its head would stick out of one of the windows fronting on to High Street.



**Box House** - Situated up Old Lane, Box House is one of the oldest buildings in Luddenden. The barn has now also been converted to residential use, but during alterations there, timber framing was found in a number of the walls. An inscription on the outside records that the barn was rebuilt by M Wadsworth in 1791.



**21 Richmond Terrace** - The main feature of interest of this house is the cellar dwelling that can be seen through the gate and down the steps underneath the main house. In Victorian times, cellar dwellings were quite common, and this contained one small room and tiny scullery at the rear built into the earth. At one time, six people were resident in it. As standards of housing improved in the twentieth century, cellar dwellings were incorporated into the main house, as happened here, or in most cases, were demolished.



**Church House** - This building in the centre of the village at the junction of Stocks Lane and High Street was formerly a public house, the Murgatroyd Arms. During the mid-1930s, the licence was transferred to an establishment in Skircoat Green, Halifax, which kept the same name, and the building was purchased by St. Mary's Church. It was sold and converted into a private house in the 1980s.



**Apple House Terrace and Riding Head Lane** - Apple House Terrace and Riding Head Lane, up Stocks Lane, are two terraces of houses built during the early/mid C19 to provide accommodation for the increasing number of workers engaged in the expanding textile industry. The houses were all renovated and brought up to modern standards during the 1970s, but provide a picturesque and wonderful example of Victorian workers' housing.



Riding Head Lane



Apple House Terrace

**The Bridge over the Luddenden Brook** - Originally a wooden bridge, by the early C16 it was in a poor state. A Halifax man, Richard Stanclyffe, bequeathed “to the byldyng of Luddyngden brige xL (i.e. £10) if so be they take in hand to bylde the brigge of stone”. Needless to say, in 1518 they did! The height of the bridge has been raised from its original height.



**Horse Trough at the bottom of Stocks Lane** - Provided in 1861 by Wm. Patchett for the refreshment of horses coming along the pack horse routes from Bradford and Halifax, towards Lancashire. The bottom of Stocks Lane was the junction where the two routes met.



Other buildings and structures which contribute to the built environment in Luddenden include 8/9 High Street, 13 and 14 High Street and the old chapel in the graveyard.

### **Current Condition and Uses**

Almost all the buildings in this area are in good condition, and the only ones not in use currently are the old butcher's shop fronting on to St. Anne's Square, High Street, and associated slaughterhouse at the bottom of Stocks Lane, and the old chapel in the graveyard. The latter is not in very good condition, and is owned by the local authority, which is currently trying to find some use for it. Some of the properties have lost their original window detailing, with the loss of mullions the most common.

### **Open Spaces and Trees**

There are many open spaces in this area along both sides of the river, and to the eastern side of the top half of High Street, below the Luddenden Methodist Church. The views through these spaces are part of the essence of Luddenden, and should not be allowed to disappear. There are many mature trees, some of which are protected, and these add to the aesthetic quality of the area.

## New Road and Duke Street

For about 15 years after the Napoleonic wars, there was much distress and a very high poor rate. The packhorse route up Old Lane out of Luddenden to Midgley had always been difficult to traverse, particularly in icy weather. The local Overseer of the Poor, therefore, between 1823 and 1825 set men receiving relief to work on cutting out a new road between Carr Field and Duke Street to avoid this climb. During the first half of C19, there had been much criticism of the quality of housing. Rapid expansion of the textile industry led to a greater demand for houses in Luddenden. During the last quarter of the century, a ribbon of development has taken place up New Road and along Duke Street. A number of terraced houses and one or two houses for the gentry were all constructed, of a much higher standard than those existing previously.

### Summary of Important Features and Details - New Road & Duke Street

- A number of terraces of housing, all built in the local vernacular style of the second half of C19.
- Regular coursed stone walls, with blue slate roofs.
- Stone flagstone paving.
- Boundary walls built of stone.

### Spatial Analysis

Small enclosed spaces which occur throughout the village, link serially one to another. These afford brief glimpses of the countryside beyond, which are the essence of the character of Luddenden, and which would be lost if they were opened out.

### Key Buildings

**Carr Well (listed grade II)** - Originally two cottages, now made into one. Built early in C19 and is of coursed squared stone, with a stone slate roof and flat faced mullions. For many years around the mid C20, it was used as the local doctor's surgery, which was then resident in Carr Field House (now demolished).



**1 - 3 and 4 - 8 Duke Street (listed grade II)** - Situated in two blocks. No. 1 was for many years a public house (Travellers Rest), but has now been made into one house with no. 2. No. 3 is still a separate dwelling. Nos. 4-8 occur as a second block, and were renovated around 1980, with a small extension for a kitchen area being built along the rear of the whole row. Originally dating back to late C18/earlyC19, they are all of two storeys, with squared stone, stone slate roof and flat-face mullions. They all have mainly 5-light windows with mullions on the second storey, consistent with their use for hand loom weaving at home.



**Thorn View** - A typical terrace of houses in a hilly Pennine area. Originally, they were back-to-back, with an entry to the front house on New Road, entry to the rear house along a gallery around the side and back, and with an underneath house entered from the other side of Thorn View to the east. No. 3 originally also had a cellar dwelling, the entry to which can still be seen down a flight of steps.



**Hill Crest** - Although a modern building, constructed in 1934, the house is of interest as it originally belonged to the Luddenden and District Nursing Association and housed the District Nurse. The money needed to build the house was raised by public subscription.

**Wesley Villa** - Constructed in 1873, this house was originally the Manse (minister's house) for the Ebenezer Methodist Church (now demolished) at the bottom of Halifax Lane. The two front windows are 3-lights, whilst all the others are two-light, all with chamfered mullions. There is a blue slate roof, with much detail in the lintels, and the house still has a setted driveway.



**The Old Co-operative Society Store** - The Luddenden and District Co-operative store was on New Road, just above the junction with High Street. There is a date stone and Co-op motto on the top; 1868 *Man Know Thyself*. The Luddenden and District Co-operative Society was taken over by the Midgley Co-operative Society in 1932. There was originally a shop on the corner of New Road and High Street, and this gained nationwide exposure when it was used as a funeral parlour in the filming of the popular TV series *In Loving Memory*, starring Thora Hird. A courtyard is still present in the centre of the complex. An opening on the north side allowed horses to be taken through into the stables which were situated there.



**Thorn Bank** - Originally a mill owner's house, Thorn Bank was constructed around 1840. It has recently been split up into three separate apartments, the coach house has been converted into a dwelling, and a house has been built in the garden. The photograph shows the house prior to this building work in 2008.



### **Current Condition and Use**

Almost every building in this area is in good condition and in full use. Whilst a small number of houses have been constructed in recent years, all are of stone and very much in keeping with the remainder of the area. There are one or two areas where more development could take place, and if this should happen, it is imperative that it should be sympathetic to the area. As in other parts of Luddenden, parking of cars on the road causes problems, as does the excessive speed of some cars.

### **Open Spaces and Trees**

Coming up New Road and along Duke Street, there are many spaces where glimpses can be caught of the opposite side of the Luddenden valley, and these should be preserved at all costs. There are also a number of trees present, and where these are in front of houses, a balance should be kept between the needs of the owner and any other people affected, and their aesthetic effect.



## Carr Field and Halifax Lane

This area lies to the south end of the village, at both west and eastern sides of the valley. Within this area, almost all the post-war development of houses has taken place. On the western side of the valley, the original Carr Field House was demolished in 1974, to make way for the Carr Field Drive estate. Built of local stone, the houses fit in well with the surroundings. In the centre of the village, the Lindley's Beauvoir Works site has given way to the Bluebell Walk development. Also constructed of stone, these have also been well designed to fit in with the surroundings. The oldest of the small estates is the Highfield estate at the bottom of Halifax Lane on the eastern side of the valley. Originally built by the Sowerby Bridge Urban District Council just after the Second World War, almost all the houses are now in private ownership. This post-war Council housing was built with buff-coloured bricks which is preferable to a red brick which would have clashed with the local vernacular, as happened in other nearby areas. Some of the access roads are laid with stone setts which help the estate to blend in better with the rest of the village.

### Summary of Important Features and Details - Carr Field and Halifax Lane

- Modern housing built of local natural stone.
- Some stone setted access roads.
- Boundary walls built of stone.
- Gate piers and garden entrances to former Carr Field House

### Key Buildings and Structures

Because of the nature of this area, there are fewer key buildings or structures.

**The Old Mill** - This building was part of the old Corn Mill across the road, which has been demolished. It has now been converted into apartments, but again serves as a reminder of our industrial past. The lintel to the Corn Mill proper is now part of a heritage display constructed by Luddenden Conservation Society across the road. It dates back to 1633, when the mill was rebuilt by Henry Murgatroyd and his wife Jane. The lintel has the date 1633, initials HMI and WS (possibly Warley Soke - the exclusive right to grind corn grown in the township of Warley).



**Entry to Former Ebenezer Methodist Chapel** - The former Ebenezer Methodist Chapel was demolished in 1961. The entry to the Chapel and what was formerly two houses which were attached to the Chapel, but now converted into one, are still present, across the road from the playground. Like the other two ex-Methodist Chapels, they serve as a reminder of the part the Methodist Church played in northern industrial areas. The graveyard to the Chapel is around the back of the houses and is still open to visitors.



**Industrial Heritage Feature** - At the bottom of Halifax Lane, the Luddenden Conservation Society has constructed a second industrial heritage feature. From Oats Royd Mills, which for over 150 years provided the bulk of the employment in the valley, comes the wheel drive. Power from coal-powered engines was transmitted to all floors of the mill by belts from the wheel. Again, this is a reminder of Luddenden's industrial past.



Other key features include the gate piers, garden entrances and remnants of planting to the former Carr Field House.

### **Current condition and uses**

As almost all the houses are of relatively recent construction, they are in good condition. Because of the Conservation Area status of Luddenden, they have all been built in a sympathetic manner, and if any more building takes place, this must be continued.

### **Open spaces and trees**



The village playground is at the bottom of Halifax Lane, and is heavily used. Much of the small amount of equipment on it has been provided by the Luddenden Conservation Society and Mayor's Committee. All the grassed area at the rear of the playground is of very high amenity value as it forms an attractive backdrop to the playground with mature trees, particularly in spring when the daffodils are in flower, therefore should remain as green open space and should not be developed.

This area contains most of the tree cover in Luddenden, and quite a number have tree preservation orders on them. These are part of the charm of the village, and care must be taken that they are looked after in a manner acceptable both to nearby property owners and the general public.

### **Open Spaces Character Area**

The Open Spaces area comprises all the land at the northern end of the Conservation Area. This stretches from Railes Close and New Road at the western side of the Luddenden Brook across to Stocks Lane at the eastern side. This is made up of farmland at the western side, and the cemetery and allotments at the eastern side. Mention has already been made of the small enclosed spaces

occurring throughout the village, affording brief glimpses of the countryside beyond. The Open Space area is crucial in allowing a vista of the upper reaches of the Luddenden Valley towards Booth. This is all currently classified as green belt, and it is important that this designation should be preserved in the future.

Pepper Hill Field is located due west of Church Hill between the High Street/village centre and Duke Street/Railes Close. This field separates the hamlet which is centred on Duke Street/Bethel Terrace from the distinct village envelope of Luddenden proper. The separation of these two settlement areas appears to date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Duke Street area stands on the valley terrace above the main village and was formerly centred on a mill (now demolished) which fronted Old Lane. It formed the southern end of the Ailsa Lane/Oats Royd Mill/Booth settlement string, which has historically been separated from the valley bottom settlement by continuous green fields. This separation divides the earlier water-powered mills along Mill Lane on the River Ludd from the later steam-powered mills of the hillside terrace above.

Pepper Hill Field and the field to its south are separated by Old Lane. This ancient packhorse track was the main thoroughfare of the Calder Valley until the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and is an essential element in the history of the valley's development. At this eastern end of the route, most of its path has now been rebuilt as a modern road, and Old Lane is one of the few sections remaining which illustrate the track's original size and character. With its steep and narrow cobbled way defined by the high stone walls alongside the field sides, Old Lane survives in what was essentially its original condition and retains considerable atmosphere. The character of the track makes apparent the difficulties of adapting a packhorse way for intense road usage and illustrates the need for such facilities as New Road, while its route demonstrates the reasons why Luddenden village was developed at its base. The fields and walls to each side are significant features of Old Lane, itself of great importance in the context of Luddenden village and of the wider area.

Pepper Hill Field and the field to the south of Old Lane are key features in the history, setting and visual appeal of the Luddenden Conservation Area. The retention of these features as open space is therefore essential to the preservation of the Conservation Area's special character.

The attractive winding paths, mature trees and landscaping of the Cemetery are a strong asset to the area and are classed as a Locally Designated Historic Park or Garden in the Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan.

### Summary of Important Features and Details - Open Spaces Area

- Significant views of the upper reaches of the Luddenden Valley.
- Rural character emphasised by continuous green fields.
- High stone walls along Old Lane, field boundaries and stone setts.
- Mature trees, landscaping & paths throughout the Cemetery

**Key Building - Current Condition & Uses** The Chapel in the Cemetery is an attractive small building. It is vacant and needs some attention.



# 5. Boundary Review

Luddenden was first designated as a Conservation Area in 1973, and at that time, a booklet entitled 'Luddenden Conservation Area, A Policy of Preservation and Enhancement' was produced by Calderdale MBC. Much has changed since that time, and it is the duty of the planning authority to carry out a re-appraisal of the Conservation Area from time to time.

The main change to the character of the area relates to housing developments between 1973 and 2013. When Luddenden was designated a Conservation Area in 1973 the Highfield housing already existed (post-war) and was included in the Conservation Area. The Carr Field Drive area was a derelict garden to an older property. The Bluebell Walk area was, at that time, a former industrial area. It is likely that due to these areas being within the Conservation Area at that time, it resulted in higher quality, attractive developments using natural stone. During the 2013 review, it was queried that this new development may not be classed as of special architectural or historic interest but there are a few remnants of historic and architectural interest including the gate piers, garden entrances and remnants of planting from the former Carr Field House. Therefore the boundary remains the same as the original 1973 boundary.

Luddenden Conservation Society were keen to consider a small extension to the Conservation Area to include the recent Carr Field Drive extension and the Bluebell Walk extensions that have been built outside the 1973 conservation area boundary. However guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 states:

*"127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest".*

Therefore the 2013 review concluded that the original boundary designated in 1973 shall remain unchanged with no variations.

# 6. Management Proposals

Luddenden village is an attractive and thriving place. There are, however, a number of features and issues which currently detract from its special character. Addressing these issues offers the opportunity to enhance the Conservation Area. Positive conservation management will ensure the ongoing protection of Luddenden's special character.

## **Management Issues**

The following assessment of the Conservation Area shows which features and details in particular are being retained and preserved, and where there are the greatest issues and threats to the historic character of the area.

### **Strengths**

- The area has retained its village character by concentrating new developments on land within the Conservation Area which was previously used for industrial purposes (e.g. the Bluebell Walk development), or to sites which previously contained a large house with large grounds (e.g. the Carr Field estate or at Thorn Bank). New development has not been permitted by relaxation of green belt restriction.
- The listed buildings include examples from a variety of periods and building types, and generally retain a high degree of traditional features and details.
- The predominant and traditional building material is natural stone and slate, which provides a degree of uniformity throughout the Conservation Area.
- Some of the original large stone flags, boundary walls and stone setts have been retained in many parts of the village.
- The small enclosed spaces which occur throughout the village, affording brief glimpses of the countryside beyond, have not in most cases been lost by allowing unsuitable development.

## Weaknesses

- Many traditional doors and windows have been removed, including many mullions.
- Inappropriate mortar, pointing styles, and clutter on elevations are undermining the group value of buildings.
- Alterations to chimneys throughout the Conservation Area negatively impact on the skyline.
- On-street car parking dominates the appearance of the village, and the speed of cars coming down both sides of the valley into the village is quite inappropriate for the roads.

## Opportunities

- Better decisions by stakeholders through reference to the limits of the Conservation Area, the character appraisal and increased communication with the Conservation Team.
- Working with property owners to make better informed, good practice decisions in relation to work on their property, perhaps by providing a guidance leaflet to be delivered to all houses.
- Bringing the old butchers shop and slaughterhouse, and other vacant buildings back into use.

## Threats

- Continued removal of traditional features and details from buildings.
- Loss of historic street surfaces and traditional character within the village.
- Underuse/non-use of buildings.
- Loss of character to the historic built environment due to inappropriately designed developments, such as dormer windows or end of terrace extensions.
- Installation of satellite dishes and solar panels can have a negative impact on a traditional stone or slate roofscape.
- Loss of rural character and setting due to the pressure of potential new development on sensitive green field sites.

## **New Development**

It is important to note that conservation area designation is not intended to prevent change, but to manage new development in ways that preserve and enhance the special historic qualities of the area. To be successful, any future development within the Conservation Area needs to be mindful of the distinctive local character of Luddenden. New buildings or extensions should reflect the general pattern of buildings, as well as their scale and massing, and be respectful of important views, vistas and open spaces which protect the setting of the historic village core and are an important feature of the area.

Although future development needs to have a high regard for the local character of the village, good contemporary design may be appropriate. English Heritage promote the idea of new development in conservation areas being 'of their time', and sometimes, contemporary design can sit better in the historic environment than a copy of one particular historic period, especially if the area is made up of historic features from different eras. The use of local natural materials is a very distinctive characteristic of this area, and can help a new development of modern design to assimilate into the historic environment, as has happened with the Carr Field and Bluebell estates.

Successful new developments in historic areas should:-

- Relate well to the geography and history of the place, and the lie of the land.
- Sit happily in the pattern of the existing development and routes through and around it.
- Respect important views.
- Respect the scale of neighbouring buildings.
- Respect historic boundary walls and retain historic garden plots.
- Use materials and building methods which are at least as high in quality as those used in existing buildings.
- Create new views and juxtapositions which add to the variety and texture of their setting.

(Based on CABI and English Heritage publication 'Building in Context: New Development in Historic Areas', 2001).

## **New Residential Development**

The 1973 document 'Luddenden Conservation Area - A Policy of Preservation and Enhancement' highlighted the following issues regarding new residential development. In the village, a few bungalows and houses have been erected on large vacant plots. These have tended to dilute the compact nature of the village by introducing a scatter of suburban forms such as on New Road. The post-war Highfield estate does not integrate so well in terms of massing, grouping, form and materials (although the buff brick is better than red brick). The skyline effect of Railes Close is also not ideal.



In order to avoid similar issues in the future, new developments should be in accordance with the following principles:

1. New individual buildings or new groups of buildings should respect or enhance the established character and appearance of the conservation area in terms of layout, scale, height, density, form, massing, siting, design, materials, boundary treatment and landscaping.
2. A high quality of design is of greater importance than adherence to any set of rules. A style which uses traditional vernacular elements or a modern design may be appropriate following the above principles.

## **Listed Buildings**

The Department of Culture, Media and Sport, through English Heritage, are responsible for the listing of buildings which are of special architectural or historic interest. Listed building consent is required from Calderdale Council for any work that affects the special character or appearance of a listed building. This applies to internal as well as external works.

There are 30 listed buildings or structures in the Luddenden Conservation Area, all of which are protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This aims to preserve the character and appearance of listed buildings when alterations are being considered. It is important to note that any adverse or inappropriate changes to listed buildings in Conservation Areas not only affect the special character of the building, but may also impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

## **The Protection of Unlisted Buildings**

There are many buildings and features in the Luddenden Conservation Area that are not listed but contribute greatly to its townscape value and historic appearance. These buildings are subject to increased planning control within the Conservation Area. That protection is based on the presumption against demolition; however, other alterations could be made to them which could damage the character of the Conservation Area. Generally, many minor changes can be made without the need

for planning permission and in some cases, this has already occurred. The retention of natural stone and original features of buildings and streetscape are crucial to the protection of Luddenden's special character. The degree to which buildings have retained their original features or contain sympathetic replacements is an important factor in preserving and enhancing the special historic character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

## **Enhancement Proposals**

There are very few sites which make a negative contribution to the Conservation Area. However, enhancements could be made to individual properties to better respect the very attractive historic character of the area using the following Design Guidance.

### **Design Guidance**

Many unlisted buildings contribute substantially to the character of Luddenden Conservation Area. Legislation helps to protect them from demolition; however they are still under threat from inappropriate alterations to original period details. Some minor changes, such as replacing windows and doors, can be made to dwellings in conservation areas without the need for planning permission and this guidance is intended to try to encourage owners to recognise the heritage value of their properties in order to best preserve and enhance them, and potentially increase their financial value.

*Please note the following are recommendations based on best practice and are for guidance only. Details of the additional controls in Conservation Areas that are required by the legislation are given in the appendices on page 54.*

- **Windows & doors** - The loss of original architectural details, including windows and doors, through the upgrading of properties is undesirable and should be avoided. Often the replacement doors and windows are uPVC or other non-traditional substitutes. This is a major factor in Luddenden Conservation Area and has been particularly prevalent in recent years with the increased interest in property renovation.

Thus, original windows and doors should be retained and repaired wherever possible. Where replacement is necessary, the traditional design for a particular building should be retained, with particular attention to matching the position and dimension of glazing bars and opening lights. Glazing bars of original Victorian windows are usually more slender and elegant than modern replacements, and replacing windows in uPVC should always be avoided.

Sliding sash windows should be retained wherever possible and not replaced with different materials or with top-hung windows which cause a loss of character to the Conservation Area. Any mullions should also be retained, and side-hung casements should have flush frames rather than protruding, storm-proof detailing. All windows should be positioned set back from the outside face of



the wall in a 'reveal' of 100-150mm to protect from weathering and improve their appearance.

Dormer windows are not generally part of the character of this village. There are very few original dormer windows in Luddenden, and in future there should be a general presumption against them.

Windows should have either an off-white paint finish or a dark rich colour. Staining timber windows is not traditional and should be avoided. Ideally, external paintwork should be renewed every 5 years.



The rising interest in, and importance of, energy reduction has led to an increase in the installation of double glazing. Double-glazed timber windows can be obtained and are always preferable to plastic.

Panelled timber doors or part-glazed timber doors are traditional in Luddenden; plastic doors and mock Georgian fanlights should be avoided.

- **Chimneys** - These should be retained at their full height as they are a significant feature in views of the village as a whole and the roofscape in particular.
- **Roofs** - The traditional roofing materials are local stone slates (normally on the older buildings) and natural blue slate. The retention of these materials is desirable and if new slate is being used, it is important to select a material that is a similar colour, size and thickness to slate already in use in the village.



It is noted that local natural stone slate can be difficult to obtain and in some cases other materials could be used, however, it is advisable to first contact the Conservation Team to discuss the possibility of suitable alternatives.

- **Walls** - In Luddenden, building walls are mainly of natural stone and in most circumstances this should not be painted, but left to its natural finish. Where buildings have been painted in the past, paint can often be carefully removed to good effect. Extensions should normally be in the same type of stone as the original building - usually coursed gritstone and sandstone. The depths and detailing of the coursing is important and should also be carefully considered for new buildings. Cladding and rendering are not normally encouraged.

- **Pointing** - The purpose of pointing is to bond the stonework of a building, keep rainwater out and allow moisture to evaporate. Open joints and deteriorated pointing allow water ingress and can cause structural instability.

Traditional buildings were designed to 'breathe' so it is important to use lime mortar which is permeable and allows easy evaporation. The mortar should always be slightly softer than the stone. The work should be carried out by an operative that has experience in the use of lime mortar, as it requires more care and skill than cement pointing.

Pointing should always be less pronounced than the stone it bonds; it should be finished flush or very slightly recessed, depending on how sharp the edges of the stone are.



Cement mortar should not be used as water cannot pass through the impermeable joints and becomes trapped in the stonework. As the water freezes in winter it expands and causes the surface of the stone to fall away. Over time this can cause significant damage.

Strap or ribbon pointing should never be used as it is generally applied in damaging cement mortar, it obscures a large surface area of stone, it traps water close to the stone and it is not historically accurate.

- **Rainwater goods and other external pipework** - Traditional timber gutters and cast-iron downpipes contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and it is best to repair or replace them on a like-for-like basis, rather than with non-traditional materials such as uPVC. Traditionally rainwater goods have been painted black.
- **Paint** - It is advisable to use traditional paint colours such as dark, rich colours that were often used on the shop fronts, windows and doors of Victorian buildings. A wood stain finish is not generally traditional and is considered inappropriate. If staining timber, a subdued mid or dark brown colour is best and any 'reddish' wood stain should be avoided.

## Materials

Natural materials dominate the built environment of Luddenden in terms of elevations, roofs and boundary walls, making a major contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Where traditional materials exist, these should be retained and reused; where they do not exist, the opportunity could be taken to introduce them where appropriate, such as when road and footpaths are resurfaced, and where new boundary walls are constructed.

To protect and enhance the Conservation Area, careful and sympathetic use and choice of materials is needed for new developments. It is good practice to use materials and building methods which are at least as high in quality as those used in existing vernacular buildings. The effect of badly chosen materials or unsympathetic design will be likely to have a negative impact on the area.



## Stone boundary walls

Dry stone walls and mortared natural stone walls are an important element in the character of Luddenden and the Council will encourage their retention, repair and use in development using Policy NE23 of the RCUDP. Field walls and boundary walls to roads, paths and garden areas are the framework for the buildings themselves and often pre-date those buildings. Their visual and historic importance is acknowledged so they are not lost or altered in decisions that seek to make practical improvements such as sight lines etc. which can gradually erode their significance and the contribution they make to the overall character of the area.

## Highways and the Public Realm

The public realm is the area between buildings and includes open spaces, streets and pavements. Some parts of the public realm are an attractive feature of the conservation area, such as the small car park and garden area just over the bridge on the Warley side in the centre of the village. However, there are a number of negative factors within the public realm, particularly poor quality street lighting columns. The Luddenden Conservation Society has provided enhancement kits to upgrade many of the newer lighting columns, but there are still a number of older columns, some of which are made of concrete. It is acknowledged that there are aspirations to gradually phase out and replace these older columns with enhanced newer columns while targeting limited funding at the highest priorities.

Traditional paving surfaces generally only remain in a few areas and it may be appropriate to re-introduce them in selective situations, such as to enhance the setting of a key listed building, or to strengthen the character and appearance of significant routes. The loss of existing historic paving materials such as stone setts should be very strongly resisted, while remaining aware of significant budget pressures.



The need for highway and public realm development and maintenance appropriate to the status of a conservation area is often a key issue. Calderdale Council is fortunate to have been able, with assistance from external funding, to invest in high quality street works in some conservation areas and will undoubtedly take any opportunity that emerges for further enhancements of this nature in the future.

There are a number of green open spaces in the Conservation Area which contribute significantly to its character and appearance and it is considered important to ensure that these areas are retained and where possible enhanced. It would be beneficial to review the planting in some of these areas and to work with owners to ensure appropriate landscaping and maintenance is sustained.

River walkways - any future developments should try to incorporate public footpaths at the side of the rivers where possible. This will help to consolidate the already good network of paths and help the development of tourism.

## **Views**

Views are significant in terms of the character of the Luddenden Conservation Area. Expansive views across the area are of particular importance and include those within the Conservation Area; those from within the Conservation Area looking out; and those looking into the Conservation Area from outside it. Such views must be given due regard when considering proposals for development and should be protected from inappropriate development that would detract from them. See also Section 3.



## **The Setting of the Conservation Area**

It is important that development around the Conservation Area does not harm its setting. Any development in or around Luddenden village which affects the setting of the Conservation Area should have regard to views into and out of the Conservation Area; the setting of positive buildings and features; and the character of the landscape. Appropriate design and materials should be used in developments adjacent to conservation areas.

## **Article 4 Directions**

Article 4 Directions can be introduced by a local authority to protect significant traditional features or details which are considered to enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. These features are often under threat and therefore at risk of gradual loss.

Article 4 Directions give the Council powers to control development that would normally be allowed without the need for planning permission, but which would lead to an erosion of the character and appearance of the conservation area. They work by removing permitted development rights from specific buildings, thus allowing control over changes to elevations, boundaries, roofline or materials where they contribute to local character.

If introduced, an Article 4 Direction would mean that planning permission may be required for all or some of the following:

- Formation of a new window or door opening;
- Removal or replacement of any window or door;
- The replacement of painted finishes with stains on woodwork or joinery;
- Painting previously unpainted stonework;
- Installation of satellite dishes;
- Addition of porches, carports and sheds;
- Changes of roof materials;

- Installation of rooflights & solar panels;
- Demolition of, or alteration to, front boundary walls or railings.

It is not proposed to introduce any Article 4 Directions at present but this situation can be reviewed.

### **Development Briefs for Significant Sites**

It is recommended that the more significant development sites are provided with a development brief, subject to public consultation. Development briefs would provide an element of certainty as well as being a useful source of information for potential developers, residents and others with an interest in the sites. They would also provide information as to the aspirations for a site, and should include guidance with regard to preferred scale, height, massing, building orientation, materials, and landscaping. On major sites, the Council uses a Development Team approach and the requirements are available on request.

### **Underused and Vacant Buildings**

It is important that the buildings in the Conservation Area are fully used and economically viable. This in turn secures their regular maintenance.

### **Local Services**

There are very few services left in Luddenden. The main one of significance is the Lord Nelson Inn. It is important to maintain and support this service for the community. Planning applications involving the loss of local services need to demonstrate that there is no need for the facility; that there is no reasonable prospect of the business being viable; and that efforts to retain the facility, perhaps through community ownership, have been unsuccessful.

## **Energy Performance and the Historic Environment**

Awareness of climate change has increased the need for properties to improve their energy efficiency by decreasing their carbon emissions and use of fossil fuels. The retention and reuse of heritage assets avoids the material and energy costs of new development. Insulation and energy conservation should be encouraged in the first instance, with consideration being given to micro-generation equipment and renewable energy after other feasible solutions have been discounted.

As conservation areas and listed buildings can be sensitive to this form of development, every care should be made to ensure that the installation of items such as wind turbines and solar panels sit comfortably in the historic environment and are sympathetic to their context. Where permission is required, it must be ensured that the installation of micro-generation equipment on a property will not have a negative impact on the special character and appearance of the conservation area.

## **Other Issues**

The guidance on conservation areas from English Heritage, 'Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management', March 2011, suggests that the Management Plan could include the following:

- Regeneration Strategy
- Street and Traffic Management
- Trees, Open Space and Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Enforcement and Remediation Strategy

However there are no detailed proposals in relation to these issues within Luddenden at the current time except for a minor traffic management scheme which is going through consultation during 2013.

# 7. Community Involvement

The first draft of this appraisal was prepared by the Luddenden Conservation Society with advice offered from Calderdale Council's Planning Services.

The appraisal is useful when planning applications are being assessed and includes proposals to protect and enhance the conservation area.

All properties within the conservation area had a Newsletter delivered informing them of the draft appraisal and the following meetings. A press release appeared in Hebden Bridge Times. The draft appraisal was made available at St Mary's Church, Luddenden from the 24<sup>th</sup> April to the 5<sup>th</sup> June 2013 between 9.00am and 5.00pm. Drop-in sessions were available on the following dates

Wednesday 1 May 2013 - 5.30pm until 7.30pm

- Thursday 9 May 2013 - 3.00pm until 5.00pm
- Friday 10 May 2013 - 9.30am until 11.30am
- Saturday 11 May 2013 - 10.30am until 11.00am followed by a public meeting 11.00-12.00.

The appraisal was available online from Wednesday 24 April 2013 at [www.calderdale.gov.uk/environment/conservation/conservation-areas/luddenden](http://www.calderdale.gov.uk/environment/conservation/conservation-areas/luddenden)

All responses received through the consultation period were evaluated and the appraisal amended in light of the comments raised. A summary of the comments made was presented as an Appendix for Cabinet. The appraisal was taken to Calderdale Council's Cabinet for approval and adoption on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2013.

Once adopted, the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan is a material consideration in the determination of all planning applications within the area, or outside the area where its setting may be affected.

It is intended that Conservation Area Appraisals are reviewed every ten years.

# 8. Bibliography

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The Conservation Team would like to thank the Luddenden Conservation Society for their production of the first draft of this document including research, photographs and survey work.

# 9. Appendices

## Additional Controls in Conservation Areas

Conservation area status provides the opportunity to promote the protection and enhancement of the special character of the defined area. Designation confers additional controls over development that may damage the area's character.

Broadly, the main additional controls that apply in conservation areas are as follows:

- **Demolition of buildings** - the total or substantial demolition of any building exceeding 115 cubic metres requires conservation area consent.
- **Demolition of walls** - the demolition of any wall exceeding 1 metre in height (if next to a highway or public open space) or 2 metres in height elsewhere requires conservation area consent.
- **Works to trees** - six weeks' notice must be given to the local planning authority before carrying out works to trees within a conservation area. Consent is required for works to trees which are protected by a Tree Preservation Order.
- **Extensions to dwelling houses** - domestic extensions within conservation areas which do not require planning consent are limited to single storey rear extensions and must be constructed from materials that are of similar appearance to the existing dwelling house. Size limits apply.
- **Curtilage buildings** - in addition to the normal limitations that apply elsewhere, no buildings, enclosures, pools or containers can be erected to the side of a dwelling without planning permission.
- **Dormers** - all dormer windows require planning consent within conservation areas.
- **Satellite dishes** - satellite dishes on chimneys, front walls or on front roof slopes require planning consent in conservation areas.
- **External cladding** - external cladding, for example with stone, tiles, artificial stone, plastic or timber requires planning consent in conservation areas.

*Please note that this is only a brief summary and it is strongly advised that you contact Planning Services before undertaking any works to properties within the Conservation Area.*

## **Planning Policy**

Designation of a conservation area does not prevent change, but it requires recognition of the area's historic value when assessing development through the planning and decision-making process. It is a means of highlighting the special qualities of a place and the importance of careful consideration in determining suitable development in these areas. Within a conservation area it is necessary to ensure that any works carried out, whether to existing buildings or in terms of new development, should, wherever possible, make a positive contribution to the area's character and certainly should not harm or detract from it.

It is important to remember that it is not just buildings that form an area's special interest. The spaces between buildings and the relationship of buildings to each other and their surrounding landscape are fundamental in establishing the historic character of an area. In addition, development proposals outside a conservation area can affect the setting of that area. Such developments can impact substantially on the area's character or appearance and will therefore need to be considered carefully, particularly if they are large in scale or height.

Any new development should respect the scale, layout and materials of the existing architecture, as well as open spaces, trees and views. It is important that buildings of character and quality in their own right, and those which are of townscape value, are retained in conservation areas. Indeed, within conservation areas there is normally a presumption in favour of retaining buildings that make a positive contribution to the character of the area.

Planning controls, both from Central Government and through local policies, are more extensive than elsewhere, permitted development rights are more limited and the demolition of buildings and works to trees are controlled.

This character appraisal should be read in conjunction with the wider national and local planning policy and guidance. Relevant documents include:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), March 2012
- Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (RCUDP) - Adopted August 2006, as amended by Direction of the Secretary of State: 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2009.

In accordance with paragraph 215 of the NPPF, due weight will be given to policies in the RCUDP according to their degree of consistency with the NPPF (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the NPPF, the greater the weight that may be given) - the Spatial Planning Team will issue guidance as to the degree of consistency of all RCUDP policies in due course.

- Calderdale Council's Local Plan - an emerging document that will ultimately replace the Unitary Development Plan.



## **Local Policy**

Any planning, listed building or conservation area consent applications will be determined in accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance. Local policies relating to conservation areas are currently included in the Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan 2006 (RCUDP). However, it should be noted that the planning system has changed and, in the longer term, the RCUDP will be replaced by the Local Plan for Calderdale in line with national guidelines from Central Government.

At the time of writing, the following general policies apply from the RCUDP:

- GBE1 - The contribution of design to the quality of the built environment
- BE1 - General design criteria
- BE3 - Landscaping
- BE5 - The design and layout of highways and accesses
- BE6 - The provision of safe pedestrian environments
- BE14 - Alteration and extension of listed buildings
- BE15 - Setting of a listed building
- BE16 - Change of use of a listed building
- BE17 - Demolition of a listed building
- BE21 – Protection of Locally Designated Historic Parks & Gardens
- EP25 - Energy efficient development
- EP27 - Renewable energy in new developments
- NE21 - Trees and development sites
- NE22 - Protection of hedgerows
- NE23 - Protection of stone walls
- S16 - Shopfronts in new retail developments
- S17 - New and replacement shop fronts

*This list is not exhaustive and other policies may apply.*

Specific RCUDP policies relating to conservation areas are set out in full below:

### **BE18            Development within Conservation Areas**

The character or appearance of conservation areas, defined on the Proposals Map, will be preserved or enhanced. New development and proposals involving the alteration or extension of a building in or within the setting of a conservation area will only be permitted if all the following criteria are met:-

- i.     the form, design, scale, methods of construction and materials respect the characteristics of the buildings in the area, the townscape and landscape setting;
- ii.    the siting of proposals respects existing open spaces, nature conservation, trees and townscape/roofscape features;
- iii.   it does not result in the loss of any open space which makes an important contribution to the character of the conservation area or features of historic value such as boundary walls and street furniture; and
- iv.    important views within, into and out of the area are preserved or enhanced.

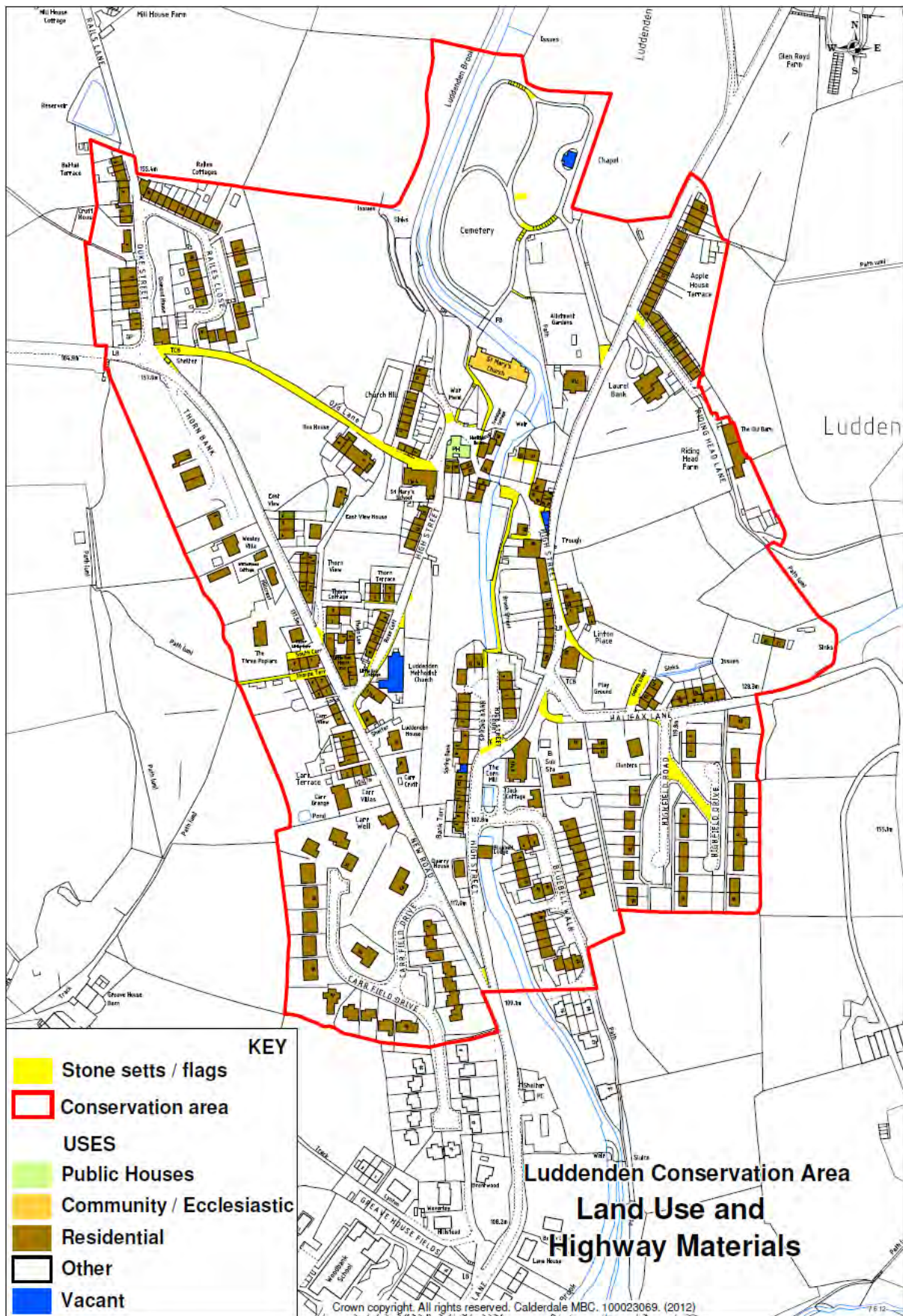
### **BE19            Demolition within a Conservation Area**

Development involving the demolition of an unlisted building within a conservation area will only be permitted if:-

- i.     the structure makes no material contribution to the character or appearance of the area;
- ii.    no other reasonable beneficial uses can be found for a building; and
- iii    detailed proposals for the reuse of the site have been approved, where appropriate.

Where demolition is permitted, redevelopment should be undertaken within an agreed timescale, secured by condition on a planning approval. Wherever appropriate, it will be conditional upon a programme of recording being agreed and implemented prior to demolition.

# Plan of Land Use and Highway Materials



## **Statutory List Descriptions of Registered Listed Buildings**

### **Church Hill, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

CHURCH HILL, 11-13, OLD LANE

SOWERBY BRIDGE OLD LANE SE 0426 (east side, off), Luddenden 5/152 Nos 11-13 (consec) Church - Hill GV II Terrace of 3 dwellings, with underdwellings, now garages. Early-mid C19. Coursed squared stone, stone slate roof 4 storeys, the 2-storey underdwellings back-to-earth. One bay each. Openings have plain stone surrounds, the windows with flat-faced mullions. East front: each underdwelling has a doorway and an inserted garage door. Above, on each floor, is a 5-light window, the central light of the windows on the 2 upper floors wider. Plain gutter brackets on table. Stack to right end of each dwelling. Rear: 2 storeys. Each (upper) dwelling has a door to right of a single-light window and two 2-light windows above. Right gable has watershot stone.

### **Church Hill, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

CHURCH HILL, 5-10, OLD LANE

SOWERBY BRIDGE OLD LANE SE 0426 (east side, off), Luddenden 5/151 Nos 5-10 (consec) Church - Hill GV II Terrace of 6 houses. Early C19. Coursed squared stone, stone slate roof. Two storeys, 1 bay each, Openings have plain Stone surrounds, doors with tie-stones, windows with flat-faced mullions. Each has door to left, a 4-light window to right, and a 5-light window with wider central light to first floor. Plain gutter brackets on table. Stack to right end of each. To right of No 10 later cart-arch with accommodation above linking this terrace to Nos 11-13 (qv). Rear: originally back-to-earth, each now has inserted ground-floor door and window; original 2-light windows above (two to each house). Left gable has watershot stone; one 2-light window.

### **2 and 4, Old Lane, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

OLD LANE

Nos.2and4

SOWERBY BRIDGE OLD LANE SE 0426 (north side), Triangle 5/150 Nos 2 and 4 - GV II 3 cottages and one underdwelling, now two dwellings. Early-mid C19. Coursed squared stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys with basement underdwelling below No 2 on right. 3 bays. Openings have plain stone surrounds, windows with flat-faced mullions. Underdwellings: door to left of 4-light window with shutter stanchions. Ground floor: each cottage has door to left of 4-light, now 2-light, window, left-hand doorway now window, steps up to right-hand doorway having cast-iron handrail with wavy balusters. First floor: a 4-light, now 2-light, window to each cottage. Eaves table. Stacks between left-hand cottages and at right end. Rear: three 2-light windows to first floor.

### **Lord Nelson Inn, grade II**

Date listed: 15<sup>th</sup> November 1966

LORD NELSON INN, HIGH STREET

SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (south side), Luddenden 5/87 Lord Nelson Inn 15.11.66 GV II "1634 House, now public house. Dated GCP". Rendered stone, stone slate roof. L-shaped plan with rear wing, 2 storeys. Double chamfered mullion windows. North front: 2 gabled bays: on right a board door in triangular-arched doorway with moulded arris, lintel dated. To left, a 2-light window, mullion removed, and an inserted opening to its left. Continuous hoodmould. On first floor a 5-light transomed window under hoodmould with decorative stops (left one restored). Stack in left roof pitch. Right bay: inserted 1st-floor window; gable stack. In its left return a blocked chamfered triangular-arched doorway (now with window) to left of a 5-light window; continuous hoodmould, returned from left bay. A 6-light window above. Rear: 3 gabled bays, outer bays projecting, that to left as wing. Central bay: door to right of 6-light window with king mullion (1 mullion removed); 6-light transomed window above (most mullions and transoms removed) under dripmould with decorative stops. Dripmould over ground floor openings continues round inner return of right hand bay, which otherwise has renewed openings. Left bay has later 1st floor doorway onto passage stair; in its right return a 4-light flat-faced mullion window to 1st floor and plain gutter brackets.

### **Luddenden Junior Church of England School, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

LUDDENDEN JUNIOR CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, HIGH STREET  
SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (west side), Luddenden 5/90  
Luddenden Junior Church of England School GV II School. 1825, enlarged 1856, restored and extended 1928 (date plaques), further extended mid C20. Coursed, squared watershot stone; stone slate roof. 2 storeys with basement. 2 x 6 + 3 + 3 bays. Gable (road) front: openings have plain stone surrounds. Basement: right hand bay has 3 doorways, one blocked, the other 2 with old board doors the lintels inscribed 'MIDGLEY' and 'WARLEY' (gave access to 2 lock-ups for the use of the respective townships (which meet at Luddenden Brook)). Ground floor: two 3-light windows with wider central lights. 1st floor: 2 Venetian windows, the arched lights with keystones and imposts. A panel below each window, that to right recording foundation of school, that to left its enlargement. Oculus in gable. Gable stack. Extension on left not of special interest. Right return: 6 left hand bays: on right blocked doorway with tiestones, now with window; to its left 5 square windows. Above are 6 tall windows with tie stones, all windows with plain stone surrounds and projecting cills. Table; plain gutter brackets. 3 bays to right (1928): double door in architrave with cornice and plaque recording extension flanked by hexagonal windows. 1st floor windows, tabling and gutter brackets as left hand bays. Later 3-bay extension projecting on right not of special interest.

### **16 and 17 High Street, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

HIGH STREET

Nos. 16 and 17

SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (east side), Luddenden 5/88 - Nos 16 and 17 GVII. Dwelling (no 17), and underdwelling (no 16) now outbuilding. c.1800. Coursed, squared, watershot stone; stone slate roof. 2 storeys, underdwelling at rear, 2 bays. Openings have plain stone surrounds, the windows with flat-faced mullions. West (road) front: quoins. Central C20 part-glazed door with 2-light window to right on each floor. Brick and stack to right. Rear: underdwelling has board door with 4-light window to left and 2-light window to right. The 2 floors above each have a 4-light and two 2-light windows that over door blocked. Paired plain gutter brackets.

### **Bridge House, grade II**

Date listed: 15<sup>th</sup> September 1977

BRIDGE HOUSE, 34, HIGH STREET

SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (east side), Luddenden 5/95 No 34 (Bridge House) 15.9.77 (formerly listed as Nos 34 and 35) GV II Two houses, now one. Late C18-early C19 with C17 basement. Thin coursed squared stone, stone slate roof. 3 storeys with basement, 2 bays. East (river) front: quoins. A 3-light double-chamfered mullion window to right in basement. Other windows have plain stone surrounds and flat-faced mullions: a 4-light and a 5-light window to ground floor; two 3-light windows to 1st and 2nd floors. End stacks. Rear: paired doorways. Left return: blocked doorway, now with window.

### **Cross Base and Shaft approximately 20 metres south of west end of Church of St Mary, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

CROSS BASE AND SHAFT APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES SOUTH OF WEST  
END OF CHURCH OF ST MARY, HIGH STREET

SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (north side, off), 5/92 Luddenden  
Cross base and shaft - approx 20 metres south of west end of Church of St Mary GV II Cross base with shaft. 1624 (Heginbottom). Stone. Chamfered rectangular base with square socket holding base of shaft which has stop-chamfered angles and hollow in centre of top. Churchyard cross ejected during the Civil War, discovered in the garden at Ellen Royd and returned early C20 (Heginbottom). J A Heginbottom, The Parish Church of St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Luddenden with Luddenden Foot, A Brief History and Guide(1984).

**Chest Tomb approximately 7 metres south of Chancel of Church of St Mary, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 7 METRES SOUTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MARY, HIGH STREET

SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (north side, off), 5/93 Luddenden - Chest tomb approx 7 metres south of chancel of Church of St Mary GV II Chest tomb. Mid C17. For Thomas Murgatroyd of Murgatroyd and East Riddlesden Hall, d.1653 (Heginbottom). Coursed squared stone. Base: upper portions of corners have leaf carving; central bulbous decorative feature to north side. Top slab: lugged, with moulding (forming cornice to base); brass panels inset, 2 surviving, one with coat of arms. J A Heginbottom, The Parish Church of St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Luddenden with Luddenden Foot, A Brief History and Guide (1984).

**Church of St Mary Blessed Virgin, grade II**

Date listed: 1<sup>st</sup> October 1985

CHURCH OF ST MARY THE BLESSED VIRGIN, HIGH STREET

SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (north side, off), 5/91 Luddenden 1.10.85 Church of St Mary the Blessed Virgin GV II Church. 1816-17 by Thomas Taylor of Leeds, alterations and extensions 1866 and 1910. Coursed squared stone, Welsh slate roof. Gothic style. West tower with south porch (now vestry) and north addition, nave, chancel. Tower: 2 stages. Offset clasping buttresses rise into crocketed finials. Embattled pent porch on south with blocked doorway. West doorway with 2-light window above, both with hoodmoulds. All windows with Y-tracery. 2-light belfry openings, southern one with later clock face. Embattled parapet. Nave: 4 bays defined by offset pilaster buttresses. Plinth. 3-light intersecting tracery window on left, others of 2 cusped lights with trefoils over, all with hoodmoulds. Cornice with gutter spouts; embattled gables. North windows of 3 lights with intersecting tracery. Tracery all of 1866. Chancel: 1866, extended 1910. 3 bays, lower and narrower than nave. Plinth, offset buttresses. 2-light Perpendicular-style windows; arched opening under right hand window. Raised verge with gable cross. 5-light east window with rectilinear tracery. Interior: nave has attached octagonal columns rising to window-head height Panelled roofs. In tower double stair with ramped handrail on straight and wavy iron balusters leads up to gallery (restored 1985/86). At back of church font dated 1662 has fluted base with rolled top supporting octagonal basin with carved panels to sides, one dated. Near to it is earlier tub font. Near the Victorian pulpit is an early C19 font with octagonal base, concave shaft and small cyma-moulded bowl. Some C18 monuments including one in south porch to James Farrer of Ewood Hall, d.1718, having swags and cherubs beneath a cartouche surmounted by arms with festoons. In south-east wall of nave brass memorial plate to William Grimshaw, d.1763, incumbent of Haworth who introduced Methodism to that area. Benefaction boards in tower. This church is the third to be built on the site. A cross wall being inserted in nave and other alterations being undertaken at the time of resurvey. J A Heginbottom, The Parish Church of St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Luddenden with Luddenden Foot, A Brief History and Guide (1984).

**Bridge approximately 10 metres north of Tower of Church of St Mary, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

BRIDGE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST MARY, HIGH STREET SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (north side, off), 5/105 Luddenden Bridge approx 10 metres - north of tower of Church of St Mary GV II Bridge. Dated 1859. Ashlar. Single segmental arch with moulded band and parapet of large blocks with recessed moulded panel bearing date. Coping, rising over date panel. End piers with plinths, recessed trefoil-headed panels and stepped pyramidal caps. Partly in the parish of Warley.

**10, 11 and 12 (formerly listed as No. 10 and 11), the Coach House, High Street, grade II**

Date Listed: 15<sup>th</sup> September 1977

SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (west side), Luddenden 5/86 Nos 10, 11 and 12 15.9.77 (formerly listed as Nos 10 and 11) GV II

Industrial building (Nos. 10 and 11) and cottage (No. 12) now all one house. Mid C18, cottage added and alterations early-mid C19. Coursed squared stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys with basement, 2 bays, cottage to rear left. Openings have plain stone surrounds, windows with flat faced mullions. East (river) front: large quoins to ground and 1st floor. Two 4-light windows to ground floor; two 3-light windows above; c1980 ridge stack. Rear: left bay has segmental arched barn door with c1980 glazing, tiestones, imposts and voussoirs. Above is a tall 2-light window with sunk panel beneath. Cottage projects on right and its left return has a 2-light basement window; on ground floor a door on left and two 2-light windows all under steps which rise to 1st floor door. Left return: main range has a 3-light window with a 2-light and 1-light window above. Cottage has a 2-light window on left of c1980 door; two 2-light windows to ground floor; a 2-light and a 3-light window to 1st floor (mullions renewed).

**23, 24 and 25, High Street, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

HIGH STREET

Nos. 23, 24 AND 25

SOWERBY BRIDGE HIGH STREET SE 0426 (west side), Luddenden 5/89 - Nos 23, 24 and 25 - II Row of 3 cottages with shop now incorporated in no 25. Mid-late C18. Thin coursed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 1 bay each, shop on right. Openings have plain stone surrounds, windows with flat-faced mullions. Each cottage has a C20 door on left, a 3-light window on right, a 5-light window above and a stack at right end. Shop has door on left, a 2-light window to each floor and no stack (unheated).



### **1, 2 and 3, Duke Street, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

DUKE STREET Nos.1, 2 AND 3 SOWERBY BRIDGE DUKE STREET SE 0226 & SE 0326 (west side) , Luddenden 4/66 Nos 1, 2 and 3 GV II 3 cottages. Early-mid C19, Coursed squared stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 bays, No 3 to rear of No 2. Openings have plain stone surrounds, windows with flat-faced mullions. Nos 1 and 2 each have a C20 glazed door on right, a 3-light window on left and a 5-light window above, the mullions of No 1's windows removed. Plain gutter brackets on table. Central ridge stack. Right return: door on right with blocked window to its right; a 2-light window to 1st floor; and a keyed lunette in gable.

### **4-8, Duke Street, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

DUKE STREET, 4-8

SOWERBY BRIDGE DUKE STREET SE 0226 & SE 0326 (west side), Luddenden 4/67 Nos 4-8 (consec) GV II Terrace of 5 cottages. Late C18 early C19. Coursed squared stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys, each one bay, No 8 with added single-storey bay. Openings have plain stone surrounds, windows with flat-faced mullions. Each has door to right, except No 4 (door to left), and a 4-light window to ground floor with a 5-light window above. Plain gutter brackets on table. Stack to left end of each cottage, except No 4 (to right end). No 8's added bay, probably c1980, has a 5-light window and is pent-roofed.

### **Carr Well, grade II**

Date listed: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1988

CARR WELL, NEW ROAD

SOWERBY BRIDGE NEW ROAD SE 0425 (west side), Luddenden 7/142 Carr Well - II 2 cottages now all one. Early C19. Coursed squared stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys, each cottage 1 bay. Openings have plain stone surrounds, windows with flat-faced mullions. Each cottage has door on right of 3-light window with 5-light window above, door to left cottage blocked and with C20 2-light window. Stack to left end of each cottage. Rear: four 2-light windows to 1st floor. c1980 single-storey extension to right and rear not of special interest.

Conservation Team

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