



Calderdale
Council



Hebden Bridge Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan

April 2011

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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 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 p51.

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.



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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

Hebden Bridge Conservation Area was designated on 27th July 1973 and extended on 25th November 1986, and again on 25th February 1992, and again on 4th April 2011. The existing boundary is drawn to include the town centre and surrounding housing areas together with adjoining open land which provides an attractive setting.

2. Historic Development

Origins

Early History

The word “Hepden” appears in a document dated 1334 and is a reference to the stream in the valley. “Hep” means wild rose and “den” or “dene” means a valley, therefore Hebden has the meaning of “Rose Valley”. The addition of “Bridge” was first recorded in 1399 with “Heptenbryge”. There is evidence for a wooden bridge in 1477.

Early & Roman Archaeology

Evidence of pre-Roman settlement has been found mainly on the hills at Wadsworth Moors and Walshaw Dean because people avoided the swamps and dense woodland of the valleys. The nearest Roman remains of coins and pottery have been found at Scout Wood, Mytholmroyd.

Medieval Hebden Bridge

There was a medieval deer park which eventually became the parish of Erringden. The narrow strip which bounded the park was still part of Sowerby (until the middle of the 19th century) and was known as the Sowerby Ramble. Some of the boundary stones can still be seen marked with a capital ‘S’ at Stubbings Bridge and the railway bridge to Fairfield. The Domesday Book shows the Upper Calder Valley as within part of the Manor of Wakefield.

Packhorse Routes

The poor agricultural land in the area generally supported only subsistence farming and sheep grazing. Sheep farming and the resultant availability of wool, together with plentiful supplies of soft water, meant that woollen textiles became a method of earning extra income in the Calder Valley. People travelled on foot or horseback and the best routes were over the hills avoiding the valleys. Packhorse tracks were developed with stone surfaces to be used in all weathers by men and animals. There was a need for horses to transport more goods for trade mainly in textiles but also lime from Settle and salt from Cheshire (from about the 15th century). The earliest route from Halifax came via Midgley to Mount Skip, down Sandy Gate and down the narrow path called Bankside by Stubbings, then either up the Buttress to Heptonstall or via Hebble End Bridge to Burnley, or up Horsehold to Rochdale.

Bridges

The packhorse routes were determined by bridges and river crossings. A “hebble” is a narrow bridge, usually made of wood and only suitable for light traffic. A wooden bridge is likely to have been in existence over Hebden Water since at least the 15th Century. The dual economy of farming and textile manufacture brought increased prosperity to the area as evidenced by the rebuilding of bridges in stone rather than wood which happened in 1510 at the Old Bridge. This bridge was a vital part of the route from Halifax to the Burnley area. There are several repair stones on the bridge the earliest being in 1600, 1602 and 1657.



Other important bridges include Hebble End, West End, St George’s, Victoria Bridge and Black Pit Aqueduct all of which are grade II listed.

Buildings

Water power was used from early times to grind corn in an old manorial corn mill probably from 1300-1400 in Hebden Bridge (probably on the site of Bridge Mill, built c1830). The other earliest buildings in Hebden Bridge are likely to have been inns, located near to the bridge to provide refreshment for travellers.

The White Lion pub has the date 1657 above the door, but there was probably an earlier wooden building on the site. This site was known as the King’s Farm in the 17th and 18th Century. This place increased in importance and prosperity since it lay directly on the packhorse route from Halifax to Burnley. Bannister’s Farm was on the site of Lees Yard car park and in 1786 the White Horse was built on this site (now demolished). The owner built a road through his own garden to link Commercial Street and Bridge Gate to divert trade and by-pass the White Lion. This is now St George’s Square. There has probably been a pub on the site of the Hole in the Wall for a long time considering its favourable location on the packhorse route at the bottom of the Buttress but the current building dates from the 1898-1900.



Transportation

Roads

The development of wheeled vehicles meant that steep slopes were abandoned in favour of the gentler river valleys. Although the first trans-Pennine turnpike road in this area followed the hills via Mill Bank and Blackstone Edge (1735), the later turnpike roads all used the Calder Valley. Parliament approved the Act for a turnpike

road through the Calder Valley in 1760. The first toll gate and toll house were erected near Charlestown. In 1765 the bar was removed to Hebden Bridge where it barred the road near the White Lion yard. The route of the road was just above the high-water flood level along Commercial Street.

In 1771 a grant was offered to rebuild the Old Bridge but the funding was instead used to build a new bridge at West End, the one that now carries the main road (A646). A new road was created between the two bridges called Bridge Gate and the old road on the western side of Hebden Water became Old Gate. The Old Bridge was no longer needed but since it was considered to be an ancient right of way, the West Riding County was ordered to keep the bridge in repair. A new toll house was built at the bottom of Birchcliffe in 1786. Causey stones were not used for the town centre as they were too heavy to handle but instead roads were made of stone sets, easier to handle and replace when repairs were needed.

The railway came to the Calder Valley in 1840-41. This caused a change in the pattern of traffic and a review of the position of the toll gates. A new bar was erected at Mayroyd in 1842 to catch the Mytholmroyd traffic. There was also a bar at Hebble End until all the bars were removed in 1878. The roads were taken over by the local district councils. The only Tollgate House to survive in Hebden Bridge is the one at the bottom of Birchcliffe Road – now No. 4, Commercial Street.

Rochdale Canal

The Rochdale Canal connects with the Calder and Hebble Navigation in Sowerby Bridge and with the Ashton and Bridgewater Canals in Manchester.

The Rochdale Canal Bill was passed in 1794 (the same year as the Huddersfield Canal Bill) and work started on the building of a trans-Pennine canal between Sowerby Bridge and Manchester. The section of the Rochdale Canal that included Hebden Bridge was opened in 1798, and by 1799 the canal was open between Sowerby Bridge and Todmorden. The canal opened fully through to Manchester in 1804. This made it the first trans-Pennine canal route. Jessop's Black Pit aqueduct (1797) is the largest engineering structure on the canal.



In 1830 a railway surveyed by George Stephenson was proposed, following closely the route of the canal. When the Manchester and Leeds Railway opened in 1841, the canal company had to reduce tolls to retain business. The canal remained profitable for some time but by the twentieth century the tonnage being carried was in sharp decline. In 1937 the last boat made the through journey across the Pennines on the Rochdale Canal. In 1952 the canal was closed.

The Rochdale Canal Society was formed to promote the restoration of the canal. In 1996 the canal was opened to navigation once again between Sowerby Bridge and the summit level. In July 2002, the whole canal became navigable once again, almost 200 years after its original opening.

Railway

The railway through the Calder Valley came fairly early in the history of railway construction completed in 1841. This line between Manchester and Leeds was among the first 40 in the country. It was planned to link Yorkshire and Lancashire. There was limited room for the railway in the Calder Valley where it had to share flat land with the river, canal and roads. The existing listed Station was completed in 1891-2.

Religion and Nonconformism



The Baptists had an important influence on the development of religious buildings in Hebden Bridge. Dan Taylor (born in Northowram) was a General Baptist and they built the first Birchcliffe Chapel in 1764. This was rebuilt and opened in 1899, the third chapel to be built and further down the hill than the previous two. The building seen today ceased to be a chapel in 1974.

Dr John Fawcett had a new meeting house built called Ebenezer Chapel in 1777 at the side of the new Turnpike Road, to cater for the rapidly growing population. Fawcett was an early pioneer of Sunday Schools starting one in 1786 at Ebenezer. After a new larger chapel was built, Ebenezer was used as the Sunday School until the 1870's.

Local mill owners, the Crossleys, promoted the building of a new chapel because Ebenezer was too small to accommodate the growing membership. In 1858 Hope Baptist Chapel was opened on New Road, and shortly after a Manse was also built adjacent to the chapel. Despite its vast size, it had to be altered to provide more accommodation and a new Sunday School was built in 1873 which had to be extended some years later.



There is another Baptist Chapel in Hebden Bridge which closed in 2001 and is now flats. The Zion Baptist Church was the result of a group dismissed from Wainsgate. This was the beginning of the Strict and Particular Baptist Church. When their new chapel was finally built in 1882, the members were proud to be able to say that it was done without the sponsorship of mill owners. People made a free choice to attend their chapel. People who worked at mills were expected to attend the same chapel as the mill owner.

St James's Parish Church was built at Mytholm in 1833 (outside the conservation area). The Methodist Movement has an interesting history and the present Hebden Bridge Methodist Church in Market Street is built on the site of two earlier 19th Century Wesleyan chapels.

Economy & Environment
GIS Team

Hebden Bridge 1854



Scale 1:7000

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Hebden Bridge 1894



Scale 1:7000

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The Industrial Revolution

The domestic woollen industry was already long established in the Hebden Bridge area. Factories developed for spinning cotton and later for weaving cotton goods using power driven machinery. Initially water power was used and new mills were sited near fast flowing streams to turn water wheels. The early mills were sited in the tributary valleys of the Calder i.e. the Hebden (New Bridge Mill and Gibson Mill), Colden (about twelve cotton or silk mills thrived in the early 19th Century) and Elphin, Cragg Vale. All these water-driven mills faced strong competition from steam power from the early 1800's, once coal was brought in by canal and rail, which enabled the mills to locate on the valley bottoms. The Trade Directory of 1866 names 27 cotton spinners and manufacturers in Hebden Bridge but no woollens.

In the early 19th Century local mills produced much fustian (a form of corduroy) cloth which was sent to Manchester for finishing (dyeing and bleaching). Later the whole process was undertaken in one location and dyeing houses developed for finishing cloth. This was followed by making cloth into ready-made clothes especially fustian clothing and Hebden Bridge was the world centre for ready-made fustian clothing (worn by many manual workers). Nutclough Mill built in the early to mid 19th Century was used by the Hebden Bridge Fustian Manufacturing Co-operative Society from 1870 onwards. This Co-operative Society was the largest worker-producer co-operative in Britain. This skill diversified with market demand into khaki uniforms and sports and casual wear during the 1920's and 1930's. After World War II industrial decline gradually occurred in Hebden Bridge. Other mills that still exist in some form include Linden Mill (1907), Croft Mill, Melbourne Works, Machpelah Works (1840 former fustian warehouse), Machpelah Yard No. 3 (early C19th), parts of Salem Mills, Hebble End Works, remains of Calder Mill (1863) including chimney, arcaded canal-side frontage and weaving sheds, remains of Crossley Mill, Canal Works and Bond Street Works/Burlees House (mid-late 19th Century - an interesting early metal framed building, the only one of its type in the district).

Other local industry included boring for coal on Wadsworth Moor. Most buildings were of timber construction up to the 16th Century but were usually roofed with stone slates called "thackstones". From about the 17th Century buildings began to be built entirely from stone which was quarried locally. Other industries in the town include engineering, metal fabrication and sound equipment.

Housing

People lived where their means of living was to be found. This changed from producing cloth on hand machinery at home to working for employers in water-powered valley mills, then later steam-driven textile mills in the valley bottoms. This latter stage gathered momentum from about 1820 onwards and caused Hebden Bridge to grow and outstrip populations on hilltop settlements. With the influx of workers needing to be housed and since the valley of Hebden Bridge is narrow, houses had to be built up the steep hillsides in terraces with many over and



underneath. The terraced housing was built to accommodate the growing population of workers who had moved to the valley for employment in the textile mills.

under-dwellings. Hebden Bridge was in its heyday as an industrial centre in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century.

The Co-operative Movement

Origins of the Co-operative movement started in the 1850's. In 1870 a small group of workmen in the fustian industry set up The Hebden Bridge Fustian Society. The group initially worked evenings and later employed one man to work full time. By 1873 they had 24 workers and with a loan from the co-operative wholesale society they bought and moved into larger premises at the Nutclough Estate. In 1880 they had grown to 260 workers. In 1881 the Co-operative Productive Federation was established in Hebden Bridge. In 1885 the Hebden Bridge Fustian Manufacturing Co-operative Society Ltd was established. The federation struggled at first, but by 1894 they had 20 societies as members. Nutclough Mill earned a reputation as the most famous producer co-operative in the country.

The Co-operative building was completed in the town centre in 1889. During the 1960's it was defrauded and went bankrupt and was later converted into a hotel, then flats above shops and a bar.

Schools

In Hebden Bridge, the main school was at Mytholm (a Church of England School). The 1870 Education Act gave powers to local authorities to use rates for providing education if the existing provision was not adequate. A School Board was elected in 1874, then extra provision was temporarily organised at Salem Wesleyan Sunday School (underneath the chapel) whilst a new school was built. Hebden Bridge Board School (now Stubbings) opened 1878 to accommodate 380 children.

It soon became overcrowded and Salem once more came to the rescue during the building of a senior school. The 'Todmorden United District Hebden Bridge Central School' opened in 1884. It was called a central school because of its design of a central hall surrounded by classrooms and cloakrooms. Central School was enlarged (1895), 3 houses in Pitt Street purchased for extra accommodation (1897), and later used for adult education.

West Riding County Council took over the School Board's duties (1904) and provided secondary education. In 1908 the new Hebden Bridge United District Secondary School opened in Holme Street, later renamed Hebden Bridge Grammar School. When Calder High was completed in 1950, the younger children were at first housed in the Old Grammar School, but when Calder High was enlarged, it eventually became Riverside Junior School (1964) and both Stubbings and Central became Infant Schools.

Urban Districts

As the population increased, new administrative districts were required. Parliament passed a Local Government Act in 1858, and in 1866 the Hebden Bridge District Board was formed. An 1891 Poor Law Act changed the name to Hebden Bridge Local Board. In 1891 Mytholmroyd and Hebden Bridge became separate Urban District Councils (UDC). Soon after its formation, Hebden Bridge UDC erected new

Council offices (1897) and a fire station extension (1898). In 1937 Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd were amalgamated to become the Hebden Royd Urban District, and Calderdale Metropolitan District was formed in 1974.

Calder Holmes was bought by the Council to be an open space for the town in 1931. The Memorial Gardens were opened in 1938.

Recent History

During the 1960's there was a trend for demolishing old property and rehousing people. This resulted in the demolition of Bridge Lanes, High Street and Buttress Brink. By the 1970's local authorities aimed at more renovation and improvement together with stone cleaning. The old Victorian and Edwardian houses were considered to be solid and renovation to be cheaper than rehousing. Bankfoot and Nutclough areas were targeted for improvement schemes. During the 1970's incomers bought up housing cheaply and created a new diverse and creative population in an attractive setting. House prices rose to surprising levels due to easy commuting. The town attracts many visitors and tourists and has become vibrant once again. It was even voted 'Best Town' of Britain in 2010 (Hebden Bridge Times 25/11/10).



3. Assessment of Significance

The overall significance of Hebden Bridge Conservation Area is high.

Archaeological Interest

Hebden Bridge is of MEDIUM archaeological value, as there are very few remains of the early eras. However, existing structures such as the early bridges and mill buildings contain further archaeological evidence. The industrial archaeology probably merits further research.

Architectural Interest

Hebden Bridge is of HIGH architectural interest particularly in relation to the survival of many structures which clearly demonstrate the origins and development of this town. Examples include the triple-arched stone bridge crossing Hebden Water and other historic bridges, the canal bridges and Black Pit Aqueduct, early and later examples of mills, vernacular workers' housing and higher status homes which demonstrate more polite architecture. Perhaps the reason for the appeal of Hebden Bridge is not just individual architectural features but the overall townscape character. It has survived relatively unspoilt by modern interventions. It has managed to be a vibrant and thriving town without the need for large-scale facilities which could appear out of scale and character, such as large supermarkets and petrol stations, which often demand corporate styles, advertising and paraphernalia, and other large-scale modern development. There is a great consistency in the use of natural stone for most buildings with stone or blue slate roofs and very little use of alternative materials such as render, brick, red tiles or other cladding materials which might appear jarring. There are very few gap sites where buildings have been demolished, or large-scale car parks which can weaken the townscape and sense of enclosure. Due to its topography the town is a great showpiece for most of the buildings. Some buildings appear as landmarks due to their design within the landscape such as Eiffel Buildings and other housing on Birchcliffe Road especially the end buildings, Stubbings School with its distinctive arches, the many chimneys and mills with regular patterns of windows, the former Co-op building with decorative features, the Picture House, Hope Baptist Church, Ebenezer Chapel, the Police Station and Oxford House on Albert Street to name but a few.

Artistic Interest

Hebden Bridge is of MEDIUM artistic interest in terms of the built environment. There is a diverse creative and artistic community who have had a more recent small scale input into the built environment in terms of artistic influence on some public art, street furniture, sculpture in private gardens, stained glass and choice of paint colours for windows and doors.

Historic Interest

Hebden Bridge is of HIGH historic interest particularly in relation to being part of the Upper Calder Valley and at the hub of the beginnings of textile production and the early industrial revolution. The town is an excellent show piece for the development of early packhorse routes and particularly the survival of the original stone bridge dated c1510, together with the Buttress and a long stretch of the route up Bankside. The wealth of history is clearly demonstrated by the collection of historic bridges, network of tracks, ginnels, roads, canal, railway, original mills, many different examples of workers' housing from loomshops to back-to-back terraces, over and under-dwellings and higher status homes. There is also much surviving evidence of the development of non-conformist religion and the Baptist movement, and the strong co-operative movement.

Location, Geology, Topography

Hebden Bridge lies between Halifax and Todmorden on the A646 where the valleys of the River Calder and the River Hebden meet. The settlement straddles these rivers with hillsides rising steeply all around.

Following the Westphalian period, a succession of earth movements pushed up the rocks into the fold or anticline, which is known as the Pennines. The solid geology of Calderdale sees Lower Carboniferous rocks outcropping on the surface, these being overlaid by more recent drift material, peat on the uplands and sands and gravels in the valley bottoms. The Carboniferous strata are typified by a succession of sandstones, gritstones, shales and mudstones.

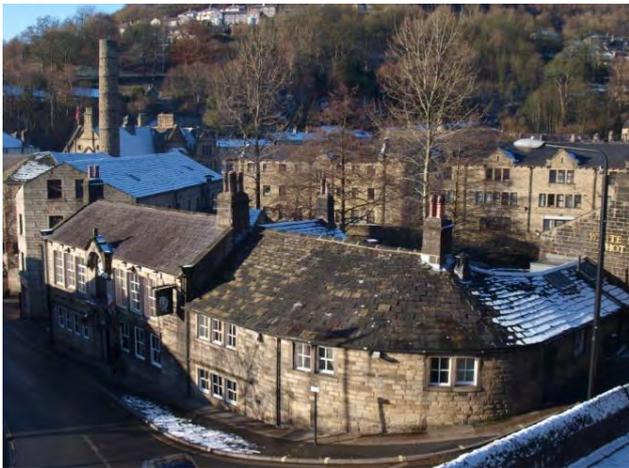
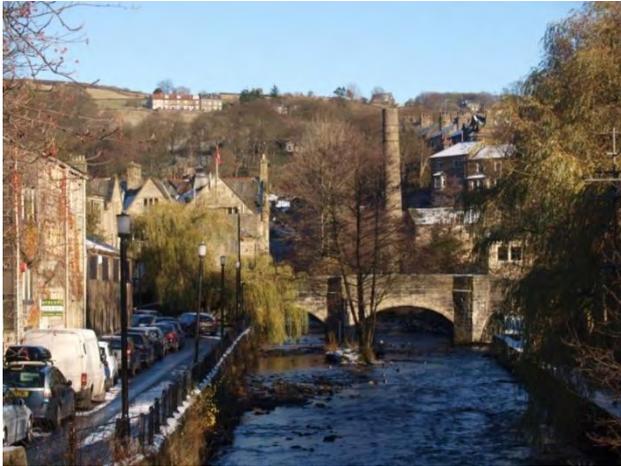
The town is located on the valley bottom where possible, but is forced up the steep valley sides in every direction. The topography is a major feature which contributes to the distinctive character and appearance of the town and its attractiveness.

Plan Form and General Character

The plan form of Hebden Bridge is roughly triangular as development straddles Hebden Water and the River Calder. The commercial centre is focussed on the triangular area between Bridge Gate, Commercial Street and New Road with a major linear development along Market Street and further commercial area along Valley Road.

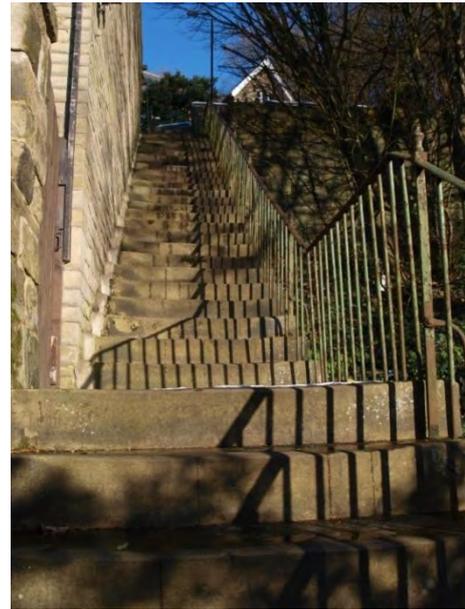
The compact nature of the town, overall consistency of its buildings and their settings; the stone terraces, the largely unaltered town centre, the river, the canal and mills form a coherent townscape of great character. The Victorian architecture reflects its vigorous industrial history and civic pride. There is a nucleus of older buildings in and near St George's Square, near the original river crossing.

Key Characteristics



- Compact market and mill town within a stunning setting of wooded hillsides.
- Origins at river crossing point, old bridge and related packhorse routes.
- Older 18th century dwellings / handloom workshops on outskirts at Machpelah and Bridge Lanes.
- Evidence of original uses still exist, such as weavers' cottages, mills and mill chimneys, religious buildings - although many buildings may have been converted from their original uses.
- Commercial Victorian town centre concentrated in the valley bottom with much residential development on the valley sides.
- Under and over-dwellings - a unique and highly distinctive architectural response to the Pennine landscape.
- Scale - small scale 2-3 storey buildings in the town centre with some taller landmark, higher status buildings. Some mill buildings, chimneys and over-dwellings which appear tall in the landscape due to the steep hillsides.
- Topography - river crossing in centre and development on dramatic steep hillsides.
- Wooded hillsides provide a green backdrop to the town.

- Close-knit development - commercial / civic centre very close to river, canal, parks, houses, public realm at St. George's Square, Bridge Gate and Memorial Gardens and park are well linked.
- Connectivity - intricate network of ginnels, former packhorse routes, steps, footpaths and bridges.
- Cohesive materials - natural stone used in buildings, walls, roofs and structures, many stone setts and paving flags, and blue slates.
- Rivers and canal provide a constant reminder of water in the landscape.
- Tall stone retaining walls are a dominant feature linked with development on the steep slopes.
- Views very important into, out of and through the area - from wide vistas to brief glimpses.
- Details - old bridges, mullion windows, mills & chimneys, ginnels, steps, privies, some original dormer windows, attractive shop fronts, iron railings.
- Vibrant commercial / social facilities - many independent shops, market, leisure facilities.
- Local vernacular style mixed with higher status Victorian buildings, often highly decorative in style. Some colourful artistic features added more recently.



The Built Appearance of the Conservation Area

The physical appearance of Hebden Bridge, in terms of its structures and spaces, is due largely to the local topography, the building materials available locally, the traditional local construction styles and techniques, and the activities and relative prosperity of the individuals living here at different periods in its history.

The conservation area is a fascinating mix of buildings including workers' terraced housing, mills and chimneys, larger Victorian and Edwardian houses, chapels and churches, commercial, civic and public buildings all built from local materials.

Development in the town has been clearly shaped and formed by the steep topography. The most obvious example of this are the under and over-dwellings - four, five or even six storey terraces comprising one self-contained dwelling on top of another, the upper one reached from the higher land to the rear. These rows of tall terraces, so evident in views into, out of and across the conservation area, contribute enormously to the local identity and the special character of Hebden Bridge.

Important key listed and unlisted buildings are identified on the plan on page 21.

Building Materials

The principal and traditional building material in Hebden Bridge is natural stone. The older buildings display mainly flat faced, regularly coursed stone. The Victorians introduced coursed pitch faced stone, sawn stone and ashlar finishes. Due to easily accessible local stone there is a consistency in the colour and texture of the stone which contributes to the strong cohesive character of the town, and is fundamental to its appearance.

The occasional red brick building stands out as an early statement of status such as No. 2 New Road, at the junction of New Road and Commercial Street. Occasionally red brick or render have been reserved for rear elevations, such as on the Picture House, but do not generally enhance the character of the town.

Roofs

Locally quarried stone slates were used for roofing the older buildings up to about 1800 when the coming of the canal enabled blue slates to be brought into the area. Consequently the older buildings within the town have stone slate roofs, while the Victorian and Edwardian buildings tend to have blue slate roofs. This differentiation of materials is very evident in views from Commercial Street and above on the Birchcliffe hillside, looking down on the roofs of the town centre. These materials give the roofline of Hebden Bridge its characteristic colour, texture and profile, and compliment the stone walls. Stone slates are usually laid in diminishing courses and can achieve a complete visual harmony both with the architecture of the buildings and the landscape.

Stone roofing slates are becoming increasingly rare in many areas as other forms of roofing material have become available and earlier buildings lost. They are also difficult to replace since very few quarries now produce an appropriate type of stone.

Therefore natural stone slate roofs should be treasured and their removal strongly resisted.

Chimneys are also an important feature of the architectural character of Hebden Bridge. They are a typical characteristic of the roofscape and particularly the terraces, and many still retain their chimney pots.

Windows, Doors and Rainwater Goods

Timber is the traditional material used for windows, doors and some troughing on older properties in the conservation area. Hebden Bridge is fortunate in having retained many original windows and doors, however these features can be the most susceptible to change and sadly some stone mullions have been removed and doors and windows have been replaced by modern alternatives such as uPVC.

Where original features, such as sliding sash windows and panelled timber doors, survive they contribute enormously to the historic integrity of the built form and the quality of the conservation area. The glazing styles of windows are very much dependent on the age and use of the building and in Hebden Bridge they vary from the multi-paned mullioned windows of earlier structures to casements and sliding sashes of later buildings.

Paving, Boundary Walls and Railings

Originally, the streets and pavements of Hebden Bridge, if formally surfaced at all, would have been laid with stone sets and stone paving flags. Now areas of original paving materials are limited, but still do exist in many parts of the conservation area, most notably on the Buttress, Bankside and many of the town's ginnels. A large area of stone sets and natural stone paving flags still exist in the housing area off Hangingroyd Lane, around the terraces of Regent Street, Bond Street, Cleveland Place, Linden Place, Sackville Street and Oak Street. These streets are unadopted and therefore have presumably never been subject to the usual maintenance and upgrading programmes. Many pavements around the town were resurfaced with artificial paving in the late 20th century and adopted roads are generally surfaced with tarmacadam.

Other significant areas of remaining natural stone paving are shown on the plan on page 56. There are also many routes of steep stone steps (often worn with use) and ginnels which are an important characteristic of the area. Some non-local stone has been used in some areas in more recent times.

Stone is the traditional material for boundary walls in the area, and is usually laid in courses, but these may not be regular. The walls may be dry stone or mortared and may have curved or flat copings. A distinctive feature of Hebden Bridge is the extremely tall height of many of these stone walls which actually function as retaining walls.

There are also many iron railings to be found in the area, often of a particular style comprising alternate straight and wavy vertical bars.

Setting and Landscape Quality

Hebden Bridge nestles in a dramatic setting of steep and mainly wooded hillsides set amidst nearby historic hilltop villages and settlements. These settlements are more often surrounded by open fields with moorlands above. The harmony of building materials within this varied and dramatic, well-framed landscape setting is an exceptional sight.

The setting and the treatment and interaction of buildings and spaces within Hebden Bridge 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 town is seen as particularly important, as one enhances the other, forming a unique character.

Key Views and Vistas

Given the dramatic landscape setting and topography of the town, views into, out of and across Hebden Bridge Conservation Area are enormously important to its character. Many of these are shown on plan below.

The views of the town from the surrounding countryside are seen within the context of nearby historic hilltop villages and settlements including Heptonstall, Old Town, Old Chamber and Horsehold, located on the surrounding slopes and moorland above the town.

There are many important views across the town from various different levels due to its particular topography. From Heptonstall, for example, the views right across Hebden Bridge are dramatic, revealing the way in which the buildings react to the topography, the consistent scale and height of buildings in the town centre and across the different parts of the town, as well as showing the very attractive and coherent roofscape.

From within Hebden Bridge, there are equally impressive views up the hillsides and across the town, often towards important landmark buildings or open spaces such as Calder Holmes Park. Views from the town centre towards Birchcliffe are stunning, with the arches of Stubbings School visually prominent and with the terraces beyond stacked up the hillside. From Commercial Street, views towards the town centre and the narrow valley beyond, taking in the intricate roofscape are panoramic. From Birchcliffe, views from Stubbings School across the town centre, towards Nutclough and further along Keighley Road are also noteworthy.

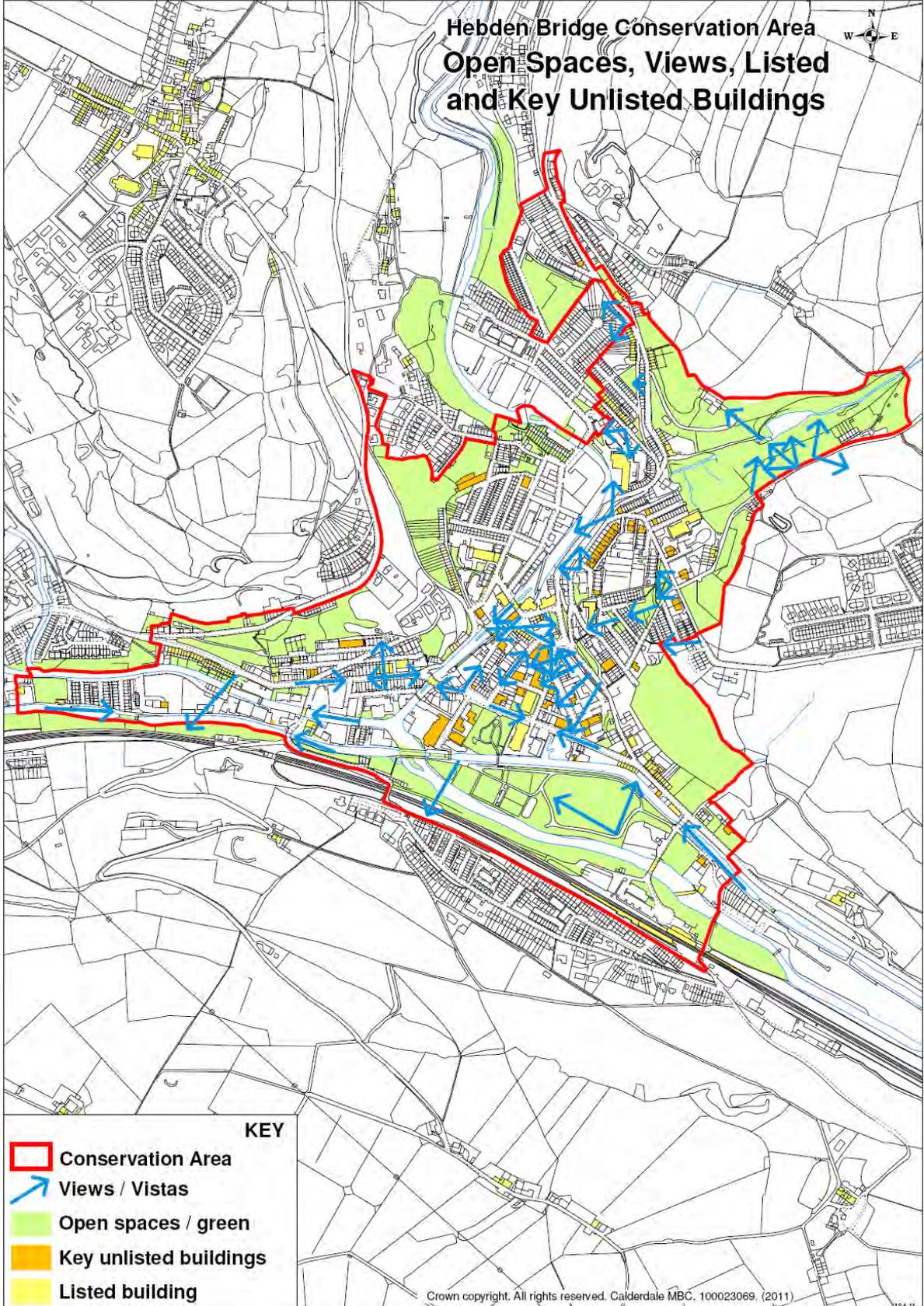
A distinctive feature of the town is that, due to the topography and the manner in which development has evolved up the steep hillsides, much of the town is visible from many different viewpoints. This means that new development or alterations to existing properties are likely to be visible and therefore may be likely to have an impact on the character and appearance of this distinctive town.

Open Spaces

There are many important open spaces within the conservation area which are marked on the plan below. St. George's Square and Bridge Gate are important

urban hard landscaped public spaces used for community events. The major green open spaces include Calder Holmes Park, the Memorial Gardens and land adjoining the Rochdale Canal. There are also important smaller pockets of green space which are either laid out as formal parks, play areas, allotments or used as shared communal space or wildlife areas. The Buttress is flanked on either side by steep mainly wooded hillsides and this stretches around the rear of Linden Mill.

Hebden Bridge Conservation Area Open Spaces, Views, Listed and Key Unlisted Buildings



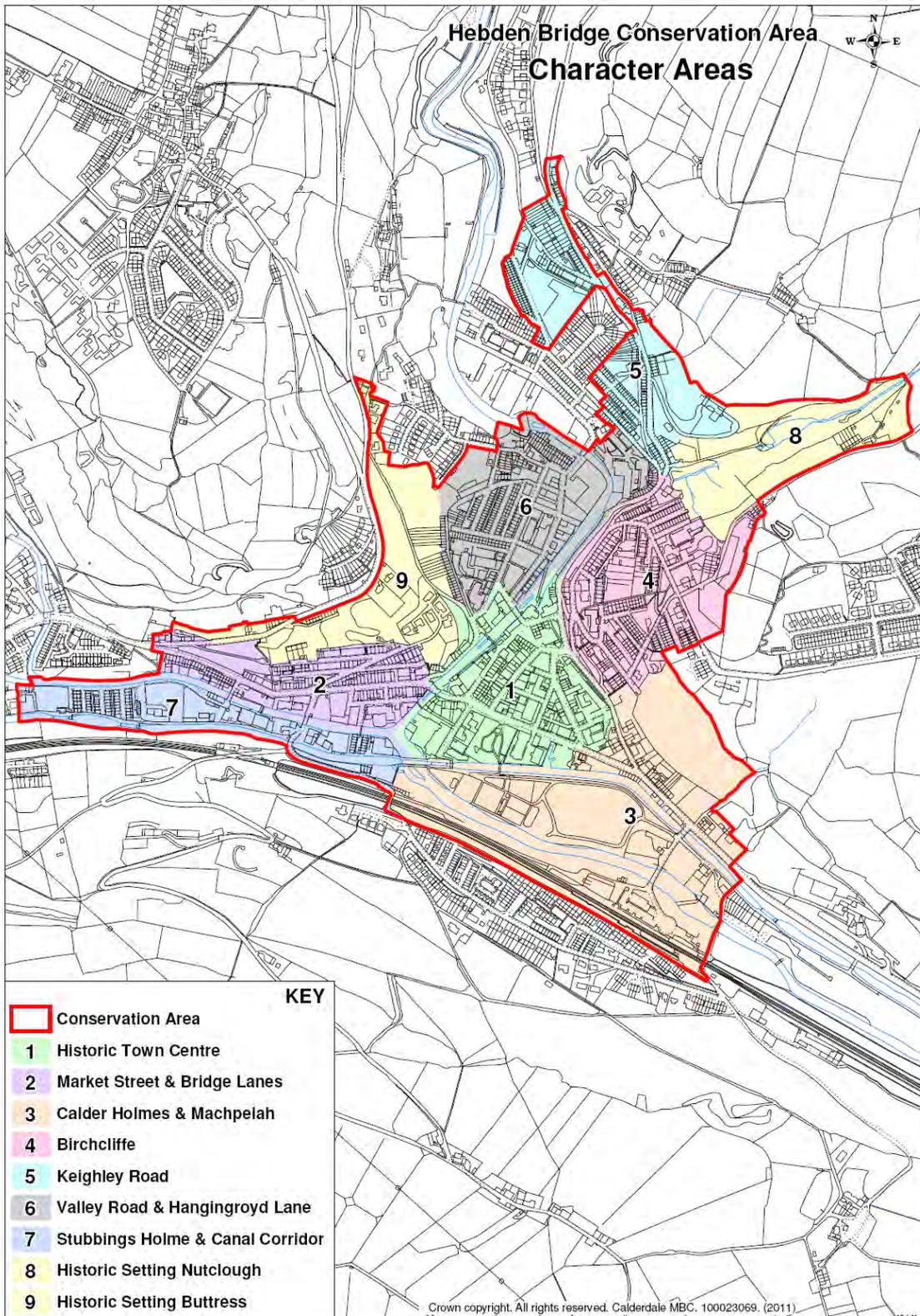
KEY

-  Conservation Area
-  Views / Vistas
-  Open spaces / green
-  Key unlisted buildings
-  Listed building

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4. Character Areas

Hebden Bridge 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:



Historic Town Centre

This area includes the area bounded by the canal to the south, Commercial Street to the north, and Hebden Water and Old Gate to the west, together with St George's Street.

The area contains many of Hebden Bridge's key civic, commercial and entertainment buildings and forms the main shopping area of the town.

This area includes one of the oldest parts of Hebden Bridge - those buildings close to the packhorse bridge, the White Lion, Lees Yard and St George's Square - with the rest of the town centre developing later during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Special Characteristics - Historic Town Centre

- Tight-knit streets to the north of New Road
- Terraced and regular blocks with occasional detached properties
- Most buildings built to back of pavement
- Generally two or three storey buildings
- Coursed natural stone walls, some ashlar, with stone or slate roofs
- Some original stone paving and setts remain - new paving schemes added more recently
- Mainly commercial, civic and entertainment uses
- Occasional gaps provide car parking
- Memorial Gardens - key open space

Spatial Analysis

The area is characterised by tight-knit streets to the north of New Road, mainly comprising terraced blocks, and a more open form of development with more detached buildings to the south of New Road. Carlton Chambers is interesting in that it is one entire block made up of just one building, although divided into separate retail units at ground floor level. Most buildings are built to the back of the pavement with some exceptions including Hope Chapel where there is a small area of landscaped garden to the street on two sides, and Holme House which is a detached property set in its own grounds. Unusually for a town centre, some properties on Albert Street - Oxford House and numbers 20 and 22 - have small front gardens.

The scale of the area is relatively uniform with most buildings being two or three storeys in height. The more substantial buildings, such as Hope Baptist Church, do not excessively dominate the streetscape but rather provide clear landmarks and views, set within a well-proportioned townscape.

Car parks provide a number of gaps in the townscape, together with the Memorial Gardens which is the key open space in this area. The canal marina is a further 'gap' and provides linkages to the canal with this part of town. The marina includes the old canal basin, now used as a dry-dock, and a stone setted area created as part of the Rochdale canal regeneration.

Uses and Condition

The area has a busy and vibrant commercial identity with shops - recently branded as 'the Town for Great Little Shops', there are very few chain shops in Hebden Bridge - offices, cafes, restaurants, and bars together with municipal and community uses such as the Town Hall, the library, and Riverside School, and entertainment uses such as the Picture House, the Trades Club and the Little Theatre.



There are residential properties often in the form of flats above shops, most notably perhaps in the former Co-operative Building (Carlton Chambers) which has two floors of flats above the ground floor shops; and also individual residential properties in amongst the commercial and other uses, such as on Hope Street; and former mills now converted to flats such as at Croft Mill.

Most properties in this area appear reasonably well-maintained however the condition of the built fabric is somewhat varied with some upper floors of properties showing signs of poor maintenance or lack of investment - this is often associated with a lack of use of upper floors.

Open Spaces and Trees

The Memorial Gardens are the principal open space in this area. They form a gateway to the town centre from the south and provide a key access route to the Calder Holmes Park. The Gardens have been recently renovated, are well maintained, and used for informal socialising, sitting out etc.

St George's Square, recently pedestrianised and hard landscaped, it forms a useful and adaptable space for events and gatherings as well as more informal sitting and socialising space. The edges of the space are defined by the buildings around the Square and the higher Bridge Mill which help to give the space a sense of enclosure whilst still enabling views up towards the surrounding hillsides.

The area close to the south-eastern end of the packhorse bridge, now occupied by the 'wavy' steps down to the river and part of the recently pedestrianised Bridge Gate, has informal seating and planting areas, and has also become a popular public space for relaxation, socialising, eating and drinking in the nearby cafes.

Otherwise there are few trees in this part of the conservation area - there are some recently planted in and around the car parks on Bridge Gate and Lees Yard, others on Hollins Place and around Hope Baptist Church.

Negative Features

The pebble dash finish to the side elevation of the Town Hall building is an inappropriate treatment on this large and imposing building.

Some patchy pavement repair works have apparently been carried out on an ad hoc basis, for example on Carlton Street, to the detriment of the area.

Pressures

Pressures on this area in the future might include proposals for new development and the manner in which this is executed. Any new buildings will need to be of an appropriate scale and carefully designed in order to complement rather than conflict with the local townscape and its character.

Market Street & Bridge Lanes

This area includes Market Street itself continuing into Bridge Lanes, and the areas to the north and south to the River Calder.

This area developed, largely during the nineteenth century, along the route west out of Hebden Bridge. However there are a number of much older properties here including the former Ebenezer Chapel at 4 and 4a Market Street (now a craft centre / art gallery), and some of the double-decker weavers cottages at Bridge Lanes.



Although many of the Victorian buildings appear generally of a similar age, the various 'blocks' such as those along Market Street each display different architectural features, an indication, apparent in many town centres, that the terraces have been gradually added to over time and probably by different builders, with resultant distinct features on each section of the terraces. Of particular interest are the grade II listed terraced shops with purpose-built offices above at 6-14 Market Street, with their first floor office windows.

Further along on Bridge Lanes, some of the buildings now used as residential properties display indications that they were previously shops or public houses.

Special Characteristics - Market Street & Bridge Lanes

- Tight-knit streets
- Mainly terraces with occasional larger detached properties
- Most buildings built to back of pavement
- Generally three storey buildings
- Coursed natural stone walls, some ashlar, with stone or slate roofs
- Some original stone paving and setts remain
- Mainly commercial uses on Market Street, residential to the north, community uses to the south

Spatial Analysis

The area around and to the north of Market Street is characterised by tight-knit terraced streets. The area to the south is somewhat different with larger detached buildings or smaller groups of buildings. Most buildings are built to the back of the pavement with exceptions being found at the former chapel (now gallery) which has a small front area, the public house close to the bridge which has a seating area to the front, and properties at the top of Hangingroyd Road and some on Bridge Lanes which have small front gardens.

In terms of scale, this is relatively uniform on the main street with most buildings being three storeys. Buildings on Central Street vary in height, as do the residential terraces to the north, most being three storey but there are also four storey under and over-dwellings. Melbourne Works is four storeys including a distinctive glazed attic floor.

There are also a number of small 'courtyards' tucked away to the rear of properties on Market Street and Bridge Lanes, often accessed by stone steps or ginnels. One, to the rear of 48-58 Market Street, has an additional property constructed within it, creating an unusual building and two courtyards.

Uses and Condition

Market Street is a vibrant area containing many shops and cafes. The streets to the north contain terraced housing cheek-by-jowl with former mills and other industrial buildings, many now also converted to residential use. To the south is a more varied collection of community and other uses including Central Street Infant & Nursery School, Salem Mill Community Centre and the former Adult Education Centre (now a play cafe). Further west along Market Street is the Co-operative supermarket and the Methodist church.

Condition in this area is varied. Most of the residential properties appear in good or reasonably good condition. Some properties, such as Melbourne Mill, have only recently been converted and therefore appear in very good condition. Some of the buildings on Market Street appear in need of investment and this is particularly

obvious at the upper floor levels and when seen from the rear from Central Street. Three of the retail properties on Market Street - numbers 32-36 - have been vacant for several years and are now in a very poor state, as are the residential floors above.

Open Spaces and Trees

There are occasional trees and vegetation particularly by the river, as viewed from the West End Bridge and nearby footbridge to the south, and gardens to individual properties including Central Street Infant School and the Methodist church. Also of importance is the tree-lined banking on the north side of Bridge Lanes, an area formerly covered by terraced housing, shops and businesses.

Negative Features

Numbers 32-36 Market Street are probably the most negative feature within this area - in a very dilapidated state, and in this important location on the edge of the town centre, they detract from the entire street frontage.

The surfacing to Central Street is in a state of some disrepair.

Generally the shopfronts on Market Street are very attractive, often traditional in style and some of particular interest such as at Element jewellers at 25 Market Street. There are some successful examples of reasonably attractive security gates and internal see-through shutters. However Papa's Pizza shop has an inappropriate uPVC shopfront with illuminated signage.



A former public house on the north side of Bridge Lanes has been subject to a number of inappropriate alterations including the former entrance being built up with breeze blocks, and the addition of modern windows.

Calder Holmes & Machpelah

This area is bounded by the railway line to the south, Machpelah and the canal to the north, and includes Crossley Mill, Crossley Terrace and numbers 1-11 New Road.

The area includes Calder Holmes Park, the canal and the River Calder and also includes some of the oldest properties in Hebden Bridge at Machpelah, together with Common Bank Wood to the north of Machpelah. It also includes Hebden Bridge Station.

Special Characteristics - Calder Holmes & Machpelah

- Dominated physically by Calder Holmes Park, Rochdale Canal and River Calder
- Buildings concentrated around key road junction
- Coursed stone walls with stone slate or blue slate roofs
- Some stone mullioned windows on houses
- Some stone setts and stone paving within private property boundaries
- Residential, recreational and community uses

Spatial Analysis

Spatially the area is dominated by the Park which extends along the northern side of the river from Holme Street to Station Road. The canal and the river are the other key physical features.

To the east of Station Road are a number of properties together with allotments, gardens and other areas of open space. Around Machpelah the buildings form a close-knit collection of great interest, many being listed, all being two or three storeys in height and constructed of stone. The buildings include terraces built directly adjacent to the canal, and close to the road side, and larger detached or semi-detached properties in gardens. There is a particularly impressive feature of long windows to former fustian cutters workshop of 14 lights and 3 lights.



There is a small 'courtyard' to the rear of properties at Machpelah, accessed through a ginnel running between the houses; and at Royd House, evidence of a former barn and stabling block to the main house, now each in separate residential use.

To the north side of Machpelah is Common Bank Wood which provides the setting for this part of Hebden Bridge.

Uses and Condition

The Park is a major recreational asset for the town, for both formal and informal activities. It has a popular children's playground and designated areas for football, tennis and has a skateboard park which includes a graffiti wall. The footpaths through the Park are also used as links between the town centre and the railway station, for both pedestrians and cyclists. The Park is also used for large-scale events such as the annual bonfire and firework display and vintage car rally.

Much of the Park, including the children's playground, has seen recent works carried out with improved facilities. The footpath through the Park has recently been redesigned, with links to the canal towpath added. The bowling pavilion has been recently renovated and now acts as a food retail outlet.

The Canal and its towpath are important recreational resources and there are also residential moorings at Mayroyd. The condition of the towpath is generally acceptable, with the original surface having a stone aggregate added to it over the years. The increase in use over recent years, however, has caused more rapid erosion creating pot holes. Works to upgrade the towpath continue along various stretches of the canal.

The buildings in this area are all in residential use apart from the railway station, Crossley Mill, and Machpelah Works which is used as community, office and arts space, and is in reasonable condition. The works close to Mayroyd Mill is in use as a stone and salvage yard, and appears to be in a poor condition.

Open Spaces & Trees

Calder Holmes Park is the principal open space and has many trees, but others include most of the area to the east of Station Road. This area includes wooded areas to the south of the river.

Common Bank Wood is also important in providing the wooded setting to Machpelah.

Negative Features

The concrete bridge linking the Memorial Gardens to Calder Holmes Park is inappropriate being constructed in concrete blocks.

Birchcliffe

This area is the steep hillside to the north-east of the town centre. This visually distinctive area comprises mainly Victorian residential properties following the steep contours of the hillside. The majority of the houses were constructed in the 1890's in local stone with blue slate roofs.

Originally the area was known as Burstcliffe, suggesting that there may have been a landslip here in earlier times.



Special Characteristics - Birchcliffe

- Late 19th century residential area on a steep hillside
- Almost entirely residential
- Residential terraces in form of highly distinctive under and over-dwellings
- Properties include back-to-backs, through terraces, larger higher status dwellings, and other buildings converted to residential
- Regular coursed stone walls with mainly blue slate roofs
- Some stone setts and stone paving including Bankside ginnel and lower Marlborough Road
- Some attractive open spaces

Spatial Analysis

Generally the area comprises tight-knit terraced streets. The part of the area to the north of Bankside footpath is somewhat different with a large central garden and allotment area. There are also several large detached properties mainly off the upper part of Birchcliffe Road and lower Marlborough Road. There are a number of narrow passages and ginnels, as well as cul-de-sacs where streets finish abruptly often with stone retaining walls.

Many buildings are built to the back of the pavement with exceptions being found at Birchcliffe Road which have quite large formal front gardens, and several terraces with small front gardens such as Garden Terrace.

Although built at varying angles onto the steep hillside, the scale of development here is relatively uniform with most buildings being two or three storeys, but there are also some four storey under and over-dwellings.

An attractive feature of the area is the prevalence of walls of varying heights in natural stone, and also a series of stone steps between different levels of streets, highlighting the steepness of the whole area.

Uses & Condition

The area is entirely residential with the exception of:

- The Birchcliffe Centre - originally a Baptist church built in 1898, continued as a place of worship until 1974, now in mixed use including offices, commercial, private hostel facilities, and is the home of the Alice Longstaff Gallery Collection and Hebden Bridge Local History Archive;
- Stubbings School, built in 1876 as Hebden Bridge Board School, renamed Stubbings School in 1884.

Open Spaces & Trees

Many of the properties here have little or no garden space. However in the area between Birchcliffe Road and Alexandra Road, there remains an original area of common land now divided into a series of private gardens and allotments.

There is a children's playground off Marlborough Road bounded by cherry trees. The pedestrian area at Garden Terrace is a useful play area for local children.

Keighley Road Area

This area is the steep hillside to the north of the town centre and is mainly residential following Keighley Road and areas off it.

Special Characteristics – Keighley Road

- Early to late 19th century residential area on a steep hillside
- Almost entirely residential
- Residential terraces in form of highly distinctive under and over-dwellings
- Properties include back-to-backs, through terraces, larger higher status dwellings, and other buildings converted to residential
- Regular coursed stone walls with mainly blue slate roofs
- Some stone setts and stone paving
- Some open spaces

Spatial Analysis

Generally the area comprises tight-knit terraced streets. Many buildings are built to the back of the pavement. Keighley Road was improved in 1959 although at the expense of some of Hebden Bridge's oldest buildings. Wood End House (c1760 with later additions) still remains showing evidence for earlier agricultural use with barn attached, now converted.



Uses & Condition

The area is entirely residential and is in generally good condition.

Open Spaces & Trees

Many of the properties here have little or no garden space but more recent properties have been designed with larger gardens. It is important to consider the

existing character of the town before designing new housing developments. A quite large open space exists at Hebden Dale near Windsor Road in the form of allotments or shared space. Cliffe House and Cliffe House Cottage have a stunning entrance drive and gate piers up through open grounds to these properties.

There are no major **intrusive features** in this area but there are some examples of housing that do not blend in to the character of the town as well as they could, either inside or on the edge of the conservation area. There may be **pressures** in the future on the edge of this area between Victoria Road and Hebden Water. Although this site is on the edge of the conservation area it is still important to ensure design quality is not reduced. Encouragement of river-side walkways would be desirable where possible.

Valley Road and Hangingroyd Lane

This area of flat land of mixed uses is on the edge of the town centre.

Special Characteristics – Valley Road & Hangingroyd Lane

- Mixed industrial, commercial and residential uses
- Mid to late 19th century residential area on flat land
- Mainly 2 storey back-to-back terraces with higher status terraces with bay windows on Hangingroyd Lane
- Regular coursed stone walls with mainly blue slate roofs
- Many stone setts and stone paving
- Few open spaces except to rear of Linden Mill

Spatial Analysis



Development is quite dense in this area but with mixed uses. In 1869 Pickles built their iron works, Bond Street Works/Burlees House in Hangingroyd Lane and it is possible that this may have led directly to this area of housing being developed.

Architect Cockcroft submitted plans in 1875 and 1888 for the building of Oak Street. The housing area comprises tight-knit terraced streets with an impressive large area of stone setts on Oak Street, Sackville Street, Bond Street, Regent Street, Cleveland Place, Linden Place and Linden Road. Many buildings are built to the back of the pavement. The pattern of housing is very regular with very

few gaps in the street scene or townscape. Although the buildings are not individually interesting the whole group particularly with the large area of stone setts makes an area of attractive Victorian terracing. In 1889 architect Cockroft submitted plans for Rose Grove with slightly larger, higher status houses and some bay windows.

Linden Mill has been sympathetically adapted to new arts uses. It is an important landmark building within an attractive setting with a steep wooded hillside behind. This is greatly appreciated by local people as a wildlife corridor.

Nutclough Mill (grade II listed) is very prominent and important in the historic development of the town. The attached stone terraces form an attractive curve with many original doors and windows. The large area of single storey north-lights on the Pennine Industrial Park are a locally distinctive feature. Some of the industrial buildings on Valley Road are quite attractive with some attention to detail on the art studio at Baker's Street.



Uses & Condition

The area is mixed use and is in generally good condition. The streets with stone setts are unadopted and in reasonable condition.

Open Spaces & Trees

The wooded hill side behind Linden Mill is greatly appreciated by local people as a wildlife corridor. There are very few other open spaces but the gardens with mature trees provide some welcome greenspace.

Intrusive features include the telephone exchange and the site of the former fire station. Car parking areas, although important to the town, can make a gap in the townscape setting and therefore the siting, layout, boundary and landscaping treatment are very important. The car park at Market Place is therefore more successful than the recently created space to the west of Pennine Industrial Park.

Stubbing Holme & Canal Corridor

This area includes the area bounded by the canal and Shelf Road to the south, the River Calder to the north, Stubbing Square to the west, and the aqueduct over the River Calder to the east.

The area contains important remnants of industrial and canal heritage, including the remains of what was



Calder Mill (steam powered cotton mill 1863), chimney, arcaded canal-side frontage and surviving weaving sheds, lock house, other former industrial buildings and terraces of workers' housing, together with the former Neptune Inn (now in residential use).

The buildings alongside the canal were built of stone and generally sited on the tow-path side of the canal. The mills or commercial premises tended to be functional rather than decorative. Calder Mill was one such building which has now been demolished, leaving parts of a boundary wall and a chimney reduced in height.

Special Characteristics - Stubbing Holme & Canal Corridor

- Regular rows of terraced housing built perpendicular to the canal
- Coherent industrial heritage linked to canal
- Regular coursed stone walls with mainly blue slate roofs and chimneys
- Residential terraces mainly two storey
- Some stone setts and stone paving
- Residential with some commercial / industrial and community uses

Spatial Analysis

The terraces in this area generally run perpendicular to the canal, some being back-to-backs and some through terraces. Most are built to the back of the pavement with very small rear yards.

The scale of the terraces is relatively uniform with most being two storeys in height. Those off Stubbing Holme Road follow the slope of the land up towards the canal. A gap in the townscape here is provided to an extent by the cleared site next to the Lock House.

Further east along the canal, the buildings tend to be larger and often detached.

Uses and Condition

The terraced properties, Lock House, former Neptune Inn, and the Canal Works, formerly Central Dye Works, are all now in residential use. There is a scrap yard on the site of Calder Mill. Other former industrial buildings mills are used for commercial or, in the case of Hebble End Works, as an alternative technology centre. There are also community uses in the form of a children's centre and day centre on the south side of the River Calder off Stubbing Holme Road.

Condition of properties in this area is varied. The area of Calder Mill and the scrap yard appear somewhat dilapidated, whilst most of the residential properties are in reasonable condition. Canal Works is a recent conversion and therefore appears in good condition.

Open Spaces and Trees

The canal itself and the towpath forms the main area of open space in this area. There are occasional trees - the wooded banking on the southern side of the canal is outside the conservation area boundary.

Negative Features

The scrap metal yard is a visually detracting feature, although performing a useful function in itself and relatively well hidden from street level.

Corrugated asbestos roof at Hebble End works.

Historic Setting

There are two parts of the conservation area which are described as being within the Historic Setting character area, as follows:

- the area generally covered by Nutclough Wood and the allotments north of Sandy Gate, which is already in the Hebble Bridge Conservation Area; and
- The Buttress and the hillside areas to either side.

Although quite different in some ways, these two areas are each important historic sites which now provide a largely wooded backdrop or setting to the main part of the conservation area. Each is considered in turn below.

Special Characteristics - Historic Setting

- Hill side, mainly open space
- Provide wooded setting to other parts of the conservation area
- Areas of historic interest, now mainly recreational and residential
- Some terraces including under and over-dwellings
- Some larger villas in gardens
- Regular coursed stone walls with mainly blue slate roofs, some stone slate
- Stone setts on the Buttress for its entire length

Nutclough Wood Area

This area includes the land to either side of Nutclough Road including Nutclough Wood and the allotment gardens north of Sandy Gate and 1-8 Sandy Gate.

Spatial Analysis

This small wooded valley is largely undeveloped, comprising mainly woods (including beech and bluebells) and other areas of open space with some old, worn stone steps. There are very few buildings, just those mentioned above, but there is some evidence of the remains of historic structures including the sluice and the former mill pond within the valley below Ibbot Royd Clough.

Condition and Uses

The area is used mainly for recreational purposes, such as walking and gardening in the allotments. All of the buildings are in residential use and appear in reasonable condition.



Open Spaces and Trees

The majority of this area is open space and is heavily wooded.

Buttress Area

This area is centred on the Buttress itself - a steep setted former packhorse route, which was very important in the historic development of Hebden Bridge as it was the route linking the settlement with Heptonstall and the trade routes to the wider area.

The conservation area also includes land to either side of the Buttress including Royd Terrace, the properties on Heptonstall Road - Rose Villas, Lee Royd, Albion Terrace, Queens Terrace, Woodways and 1 and 2 Royd Mount - 12-18 Melbourne Street, and properties on Hangingroyd Close. The conservation area has also been extended to include properties at the top of the Buttress off Lee Wood Road.

Spatial Analysis

The Buttress is a key historic route into Hebden Bridge and is a dramatic physical feature in its own right. The wooded valley sides provide the setting for the Buttress itself and for the town below.

Queens Terrace on Heptonstall Road incorporates a walkway / balcony to part of its south facing elevation, which is a four storey under and over-dwelling.

The larger properties off Lee Wood Road are good examples of grander Victorian villas.

Condition and Uses

The area is partly residential with the Buttress being popular with walkers as a direct but very steep route between Hebden Bridge and the Heptonstall area. There is also a disused graveyard at the top of the Buttress which belonged to Cross Lane Methodists. All of the buildings are in residential use and appear in reasonable or good condition.

Open Spaces and Trees

The hillsides to each side of the Buttress are largely open space and tree covered. The land to the east lower side of the Buttress is comprised of the rear gardens to Royd Terrace.

5. Boundary Review

Following consultation with the Calder Civic Trust, the Hebden Bridge Local History Society and other interested parties, it was agreed that there should be a number of extensions to the boundary of the Hebden Bridge Conservation Area in 2011. The boundary includes buildings and areas which maintain a clear relationship either historically in form or in architecture to the prevailing character of Hebden Bridge Conservation Area. This approach to re-assessing the boundary ensures that the conservation area can continue to be understood as a unity. The protection afforded by conservation area designation can be applied consistently due to the cohesive characteristics of the components. The 2011 boundary extensions include the following;

1. The Buttress including land and buildings to either side and off Lee Wood Road.

This important stone setted track was a very early packhorse route that linked Hebden Bridge to Heptonstall, and was key to the early historic development of the town. It is currently laid with natural stone setts for its whole length and is bounded by natural stone walls, much of which is dry stone walling. This route is extremely steep and long, and forms a very strong and distinctive element in the character of Hebden Bridge. By including this within the conservation area it means that the route should be better protected from alteration in the future and could enable the sourcing of grants if any arose. Land either side of the Buttress is included due to its positive contribution to the setting of the conservation area.

Several terraces in this part of Hebden Bridge are also included in the conservation area, such as Albion Terrace and Queens Terrace with their projecting stone balcony/access walkway at first floor level. The older housing off Lee Wood Road at the top of the Buttress is also proposed to be included as examples of larger, grander properties that demonstrate attractive architectural features, found on the outskirts of the town.



2. Stubbing Holme Road to Stubbing Square including canal and terraces.

The substantial chimney and remains of the works off Stubbing Holme Road are key features in landscape views of this part of the town. The canal and its associated

features such as the Lock House, together with the tightly packed terraces, have a close physical, historic and social relationship with the remains of the works and other structures in this area.

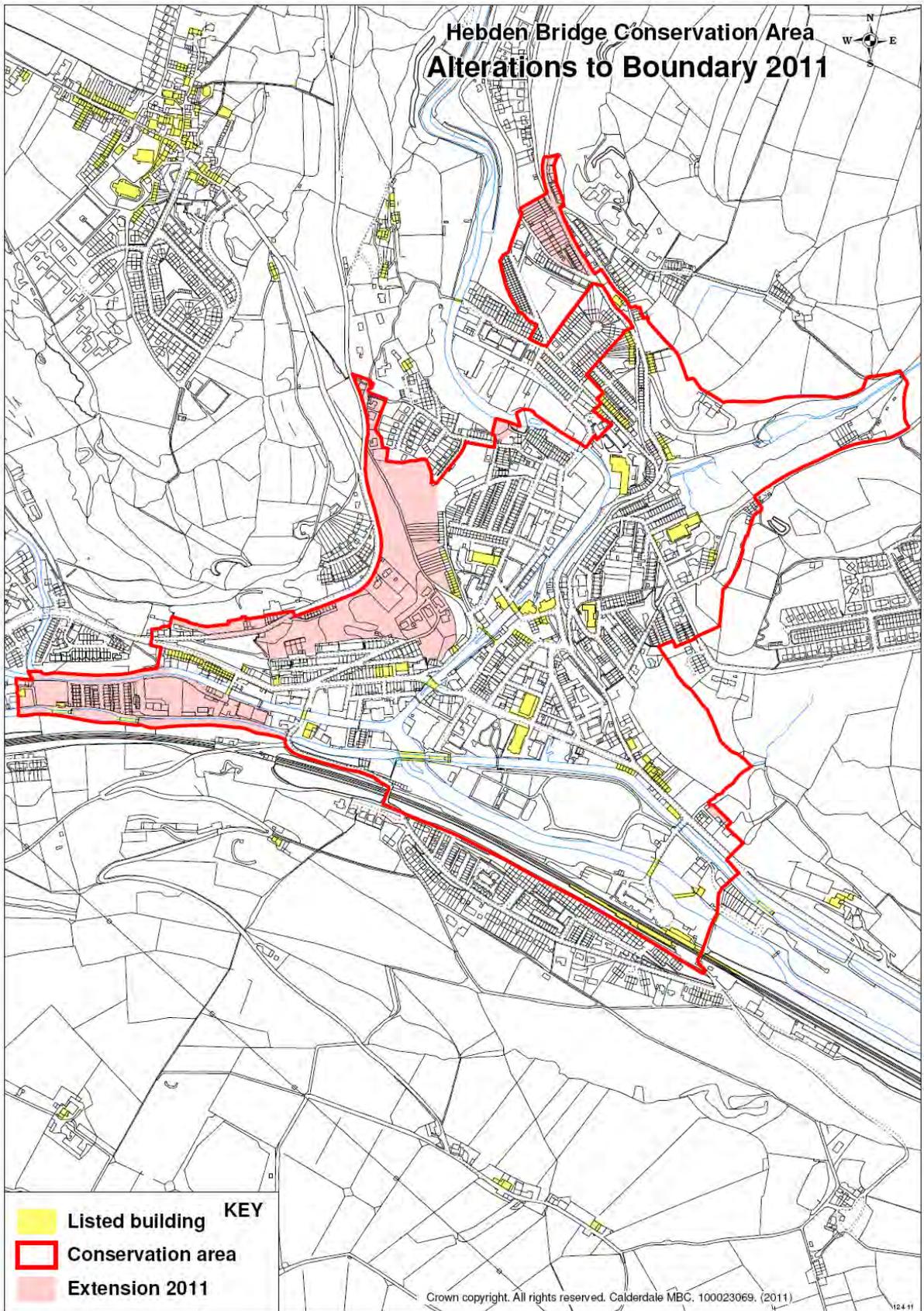
3. North end of Keighley Road.

There are a number of attractive and architecturally interesting properties in this part of the town which add to the character of the area, including Kirk Range and Kirkstone, Springwood Terrace, Nursery Nook and other properties between Keighley Road and Lee Mill Road.



The opportunity has also been taken to rectify a number of small anomalies which were found with the current boundary such as where obvious ownership boundaries have been truncated.

Hebden Bridge Conservation Area Alterations to Boundary 2011



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6. Management Proposals

Hebden Bridge is an attractive and thriving place. However, there are 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 Hebden Bridge's special character.

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 Hebden Bridge. New buildings or extensions should respect 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 town core and are an important feature of the area. New development should demonstrate respect, or have regard for the 'special characteristics' identified for each character area.

Although future development needs to have a high regard for the local character of the town, good contemporary design may be appropriate in some instances, and issues such as sustainability also need to be addressed. English Heritage promote the idea of new development in conservation areas being 'of their time', and contemporary design can enhance the historic environment more so than a pastiche 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 could help a new development of modern design to assimilate into the historic environment.

Successful new development 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 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 the CABE and English Heritage publication 'Building in Context: New Development in Historic Areas', 2001).

Listed Buildings

The Department of Culture, Media and Sport, through English Heritage, are responsible for the listing of historic 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 59 listed buildings in the Hebden Bridge Conservation Area and these 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 surrounding conservation area.

The Protection of Unlisted Buildings

There are many buildings and features in the Hebden Bridge Conservation Area that are not listed but contribute significantly to its townscape value and historic appearance. These buildings are subject to the increased planning controls that come with being in the conservation area. That protection is based on the presumption against demolition; however, other alterations might be made to them which could damage the character of the conservation area. Generally many minor changes that can result in a loss of character 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 Hebden Bridge'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 a number of localities within Hebden Bridge Conservation Area that would benefit from enhancement schemes to bring forward their potential and improve the environmental and historic quality of the town.

The following statements list the scope for improvement as a series of proposals for enhancement. The proposals would need to be progressed in partnership with the community, property owners, developers, Councillors, other Council services and interested parties in order to be most successful and in some cases appropriate external funding may need to be sought.

Design Guidance

Many unlisted buildings contribute substantially to the character of Hebden Bridge Conservation Area. 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 conservations area 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.

Please note the following design management notes 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 51.

- **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 Hebden Bridge Conservation Area and 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 not 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.

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 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 Hebden Bridge; 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 town 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 town.

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 contact the Conservation Team to discuss the possibility of suitable alternatives.

- **Walls** - In Hebden Bridge, 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.
- **Shop front design** - Detailed design guidance for shop fronts and signage is available in the form of a shop front poster and leaflet for Calderdale, however the general principles of good design are as follows:
 - Where possible, new shop fronts should be based on historical evidence of original details or, if there are none remaining, an assessment of typical detailing for a building of its age.
 - The use of timber for pilasters and either timber or stone for stall risers beneath the shop window are usually acceptable. Tiled or plastic stall risers and pilasters are usually inappropriate and can be visually detrimental to the streetscape.
 - Where possible, retain all existing traditional detailing to the window frames and doors, including recesses, and maintain original window patterns.
 - Signage should be constructed from painted timber; plastic is rarely considered an appropriate material for signs. Hanging signs of an appropriate size in painted timber are usually acceptable. Internally lit or flashing signs can be overly dominant and detrimental to the character of the building and the street scene. Externally lit signs may be appropriate in some circumstances but lighting and fascia signage should not intrude upon the street scene or dominate the frontage of the building.
 - Care should also be taken with the incorporation of security measures. Shutters will generally only be permitted inside the display window with internal shutter boxes. There is a presumption against solid roller shutters as they create a 'dead' frontage that lacks visual attractiveness and has a negative impact on the character of the building and conservation area. When possible, existing external shutters should be removed.

Materials

Natural materials dominate the built environment of Hebden Bridge 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, and 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.

Highways and the Public Realm

The public realm is the public space around and between buildings and includes open spaces, streets and pavements. Some parts of the public realm are an attractive feature of the conservation area. However, there are a number of negative factors within the public realm, which include street clutter in the form of visually inappropriate or badly located highway signage and poor quality street lighting columns.

Traditional paving surfaces generally only remain in a few areas as shown on the plan on page 56, 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 materials such as stone setts should be very strongly resisted.

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 streetworks 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, in particular along Hebden Water if sites come up for redevelopment in the future. This will help to consolidate the already good network of paths and help the development of tourism from Hebden Bridge towards Hardcastle Crags.

Views

Views are very important generally but are particularly significant for Hebden Bridge Conservation Area. Expansive views across the area are of particular importance and include those within the Conservation Area; those from within the area looking out; and those looking into the 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 p20.

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, usually by the local authority and subject to public consultation. These are normally larger sites but can also include small sites which are particularly important in townscape terms. 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. The Design and Access statement that must accompany planning applications should describe how designs have evolved from the conception of the project to the final design. In a conservation area it is particularly important to demonstrate that the context has been clearly analysed and taken into account.

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. It may be necessary to identify vulnerable buildings and the means by which they could be repaired and brought back into full and appropriate use. In the longer term, there may be the opportunity to secure grant funding from external sources to assist with the process of regeneration of historic buildings in the conservation area.

Local Services

Hebden Bridge is known as the town of small local shops and retains an excellent variety of local services including a cinema, library with children's facilities, post office, clubs, pubs, cafes, restaurants and many other local small businesses and shops. It is important to maintain and support these services as they give the conservation area a vibrant feel throughout the day. They also provide a focus for the community and necessary services to local residents.

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.

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 Hebden Bridge which affects the setting of the conservation area should have regard to views into, out of and across 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 the conservation area.

Energy Performance and the Historic Environment

Climate change has increased the need for properties, both domestic and commercial, to improve their energy efficiency by decreasing their carbon emissions and use of fossil fuels. Planning Policy Statement 5 states that "*the historic environment has an important role to play in addressing climate change;*" indeed, the retention and reuse of heritage assets avoids the material and energy costs of new development.

The Council also encourages home owners and developers to find solutions to improve energy efficiency. This can be undertaken by simple maintenance and repair of properties, ensuring that they are draft free and in good condition. 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 the context in which they are placed. 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.

7. Community Involvement

The draft Hebden Bridge Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been prepared by the Conservation Team of Calderdale Council's Planning Services.

Initial discussions were held with the Ward Councillors of Hebden Bridge regarding the process for involving the community. Together it was agreed that the following public consultation would be appropriate:

- Contact with local groups including Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Ward Forum, Hebden Bridge Local History Society, Hebden Royd Town Council, Hebden Bridge Partnership, Alice Longstaff Gallery Collection representatives, and the Alternative Technology Centre;
- Drop-in sessions with members of the Conservation Team at Hebden Bridge Library;
- A related exhibition in Hebden Bridge Library for the full consultation period;
- A public meeting on Thursday 9th December 2010 from 7.30pm to 9pm;
- Leaflets to all properties within the existing conservation area, the proposed extended conservation area and properties nearby;
- Press releases and information on the Council website at www.calderdale.gov.uk/environment;
- Copies of the draft Appraisal were available to view at Hebden Bridge Library and Northgate House, Halifax;
- Written comments and feedback were invited.

All responses received through the consultation period were evaluated and the appraisal amended in light of the comments raised. It was taken to Calderdale Council's Cabinet for approval and adoption on 4th April 2011.

Once adopted the Hebden Bridge Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan is a material consideration on 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 five years. Please use the contact details provided on the back cover of this appraisal if you have any comments to make, or additions or amendments to suggest.

8. Bibliography

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The Conservation Team would like to thank the Calder Civic Trust, the Hebden Bridge Local History Society and the representatives of the Alice Longstaff Gallery Collection for their very useful research, assistance, photographs and knowledge in compiling this document.

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 on 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 both 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
- Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (RCUDP) - Adopted August 2006, As amended by Direction of the Secretary of State: 3rd August 2009.
- Calderdale Council's Local Development Framework - an emerging document that will ultimately replace the Unitary Development Plan.

Local Policy

Any planning, listed building or conservation area consent applications will be decided 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 Development Framework for Calderdale in line with national guidelines from Central Government.

At the time of writing, the following general policies apply from 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
- 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.

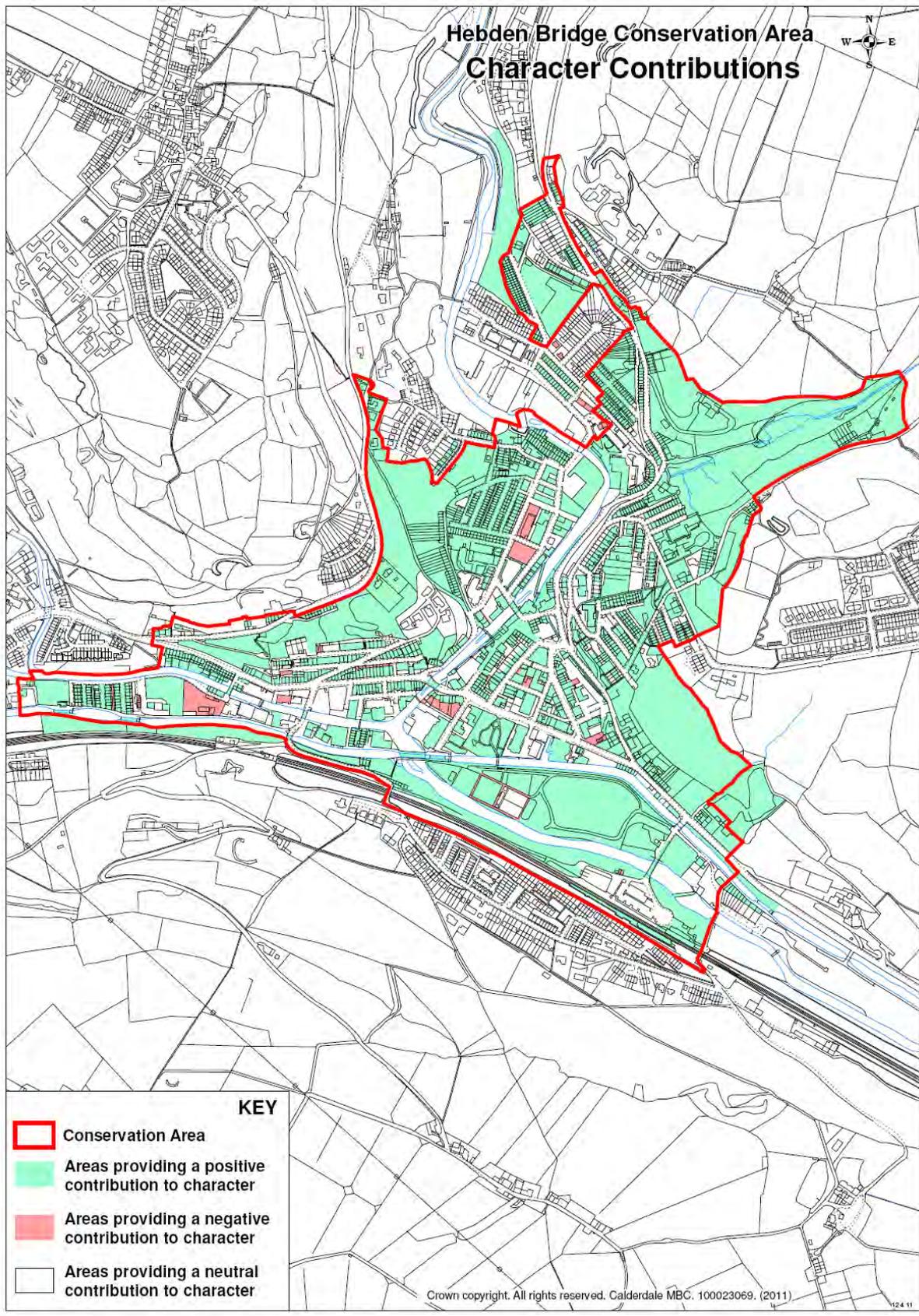
BE19 Demolition within a Conservation Area

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

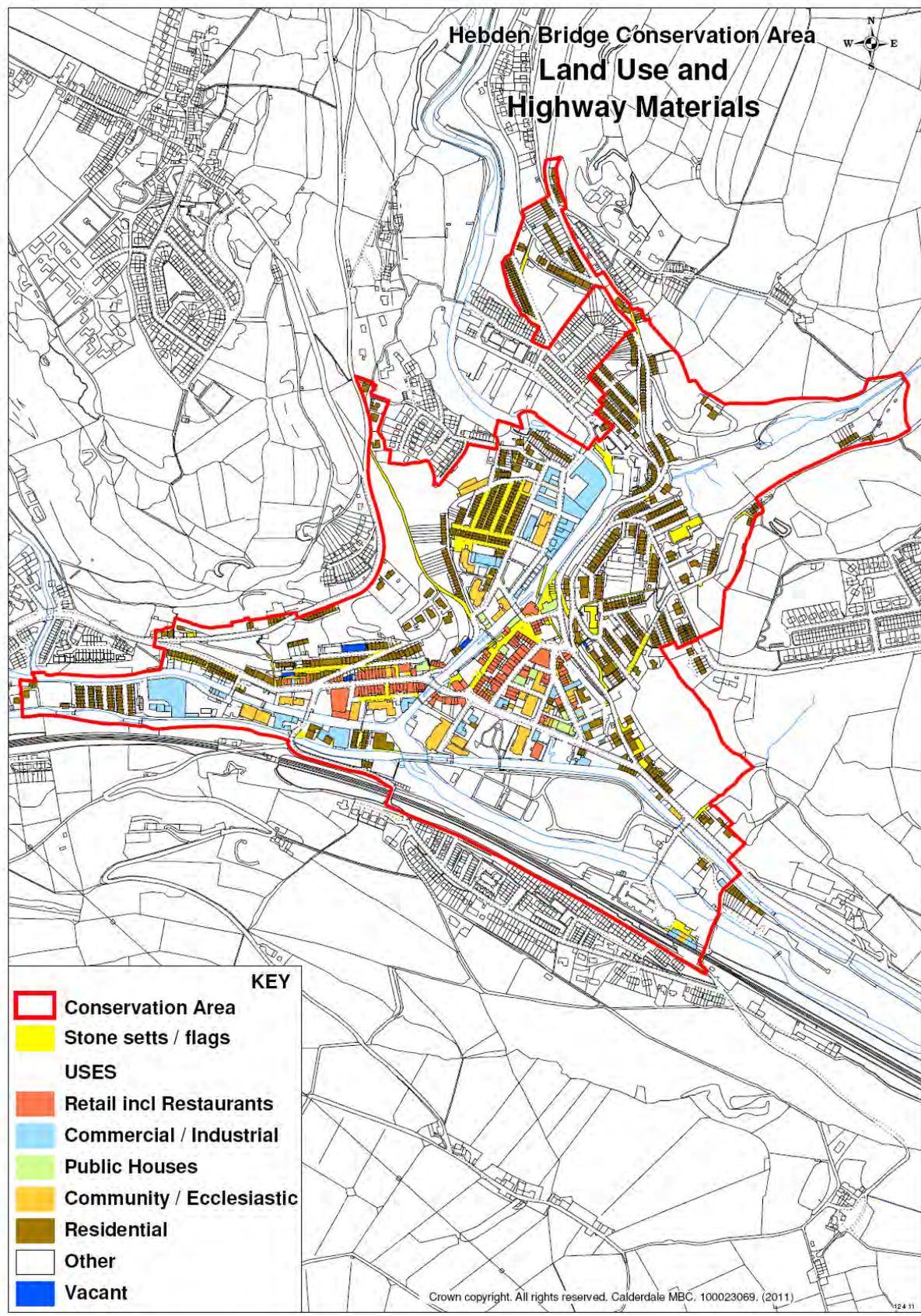
- i. the structure makes no material contribution to the character or appearance of the area;
- ii. no other reasonable beneficial uses can be found for a building; and
- iii. detailed proposals for the reuse of the site have been approved, where appropriate.

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 Character Contributions



Plan of Land Use and Highway Materials



Statutory List Descriptions of Registered Listed Buildings

Please note that the following list descriptions were most likely written at the time of listing and as such, may not reflect the current appearance of the buildings.

The Old Bridge, grade II*

Date listed: 19th July 1963

BRIDGE GATE, HEBDEN ROYD

The Old Bridge over the Hebden Water (formerly listed as Old Hebden Bridge)

Packhorse bridge, c1510. Has plaques recording repairs of 1600, 1602 and 1657. The parapet repaired in 1845 and raised in 1890. Large dressed stone. 3 segmental arches the voussoirs chamfered with 2 pointed breakwaters rising the full height of the parapet to the south west. Similar to north east, but one is capped off at keystone level where a wall abuts. Three inscribed date plaques:

“REPAYRED: BY THE RIDINGE: BY ORD ER: OF SESSIONS (B) Y GVST: 1657 Y R.G.R.G”

“REPAIRED BY HELP OF RICHARD: NALER SESSIONS 1602”

“REPAIRED BY HELP OF JOHN: GREENMOOD SESSIONS 1600”

The land arch to the east bank originally served the tail-gait of Bridge Mill (q.v.), once the Manorial Corn Mill. Scheduled Ancient Monument. Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Trail (Bolton, no date), p.5. D. Thomas, The Old Bridge, Hebden Bridge Lit. & Sci. Soc., Local History Booklets Vol. 3, (Hebden Bridge,1982), p.3. N. Pevsner, Yorkshire West Riding, (1967), p.260.

Birchcliffe Centre, grade II

Date listed: 6th September 1974

BIRCHCLIFFE ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD

Birchcliffe Centre (Formerly listed as Birchcliffe Baptist Church)

Former Baptist chapel now Conference centre 1898. Ashlar, marble columns, slate roof. Palladian. Impressive 2-storey front has single storey porch connected to flanking pavilion blocks with the main chapel set between. Porch in the form of projecting 4-bay Doric arcaded screen supporting dentilled cornice and balustrade. Central chapel has 3-bay front divided by fluted Ionic pilasters with windows with lugged architraves set between, the central of which has segmental pediment. Doric outer pilasters to corners. Dentilled entablature with triangular pediment the tympanum of which has 2-light window under ornamental head. To either side, pedimented pavilion blocks contain staircases and have parapets crowned by urns. Front is approached up flight of steps with stone balustrade. 7-bay return is pitch faced stone to wide single storey aisles with 2-light windows with plain stone surround. Interior of chapel has inserted floor at gallery level. The ground floor forms offices, the upper floor a conference hall which retains the galleried pews. Arcade of 4 semi-circular arches carried on Roman Doric columns of red marble. Circular clerestorey windows. Chancel arch has moulded plaster panels. The decorative

scheme is retained including 4-light window with lunette which has stained glass panel of baptism of Christ. Illustrated in, C. Spencer, Hebden Bridge History Trail, (Hebden Bridge, no date), p.22.

Birchcliffe Centre Steps and Entrance Archway, grade II

Date listed: 6th September 1974

BIRCHCLIFFE ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD

Steps and entrance archway to street to Birchcliffe Centre

Archway, retaining walls and steps, cast iron gates. 1898. Pitch faced retaining walls, ashlar dressings to semi-circular arched entrance with moulded voussoirs and impost supported by raised rusticated quoins. Shaped gable is inscribed "ANNO DOMINI 1898."

Black Pit Aqueduct, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ROCHDALE CANAL, HEBDEN ROYD

Black Pit Aqueduct

Canal aqueduct over the River Calder. Dated 1797, W. Jessop and W. Crossley engineers. Large dressed stone. 4 segmental arches with keystones with bull-nosed breakwaters with pitch faced stone piers over. Parapet has carved head to keystone and bears date. Band and parapet with large cappings. An impressive engineering feat adjacent to the centre of Hebden Bridge. Illustrated in C. Spencer, Hebden Bridge History Trail (Hebden Bridge, no date) p.15.

Black Pit Lock No. 9 and Footbridge, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ROCHDALE CANAL, HEBDEN ROYD

Lock No. 9 and attached footbridge

Lock and integral footbridge. 1798, W. Jessop and W. Crossley engineers. Large dressed stone retaining walls with rebates for gates. Fitted with the facility for a double set of bottom gates. Single segmental arch to footbridge with band and dressed stone parapet.

Bond Street Works/Burlees House, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

HANGINGROYD LANE, HEBDEN ROYD

Works used by Calrec Audio

Mill now used for sound-recording factory, mid to late C19. Main range of cast iron, and glass. Double pile under 2-span roof. 3 storeys. 9 bays of upright iron posts

forming wall of large glazed panels with segmental head to eaves. Facade to road has altered ground floor with hammer-dressed stone forming office block 7 bays of windows with sill bands. Hipped slate roof. An interesting early metal framed building. The only one of its type in the district.

Bridge Lanes Nos. 60 and 62, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

BRIDGE LANES (north side), HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 60 and 62

Pair of cottages now used as warehouse. Mid C18, raised to 3 storeys and ground floor altered, early C19. Hammer dressed stone, corrugated asbestos roof. Centrally paired doorways with wide window to either side with plain stone surrounds. Over, to 1st floor, sashed windows formed by 2 wide chamfered mullioned lights. 2nd floor has 2-light flat faced mullioned window with taking-in door set between with tie-stone jambs. Quoins and square gutter brackets grouped in threes.

Bridge Lanes No. 74, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

BRIDGE LANES (north side), HEBDEN ROYD
No. 74

Single-bay cottage, early C19. Hammer dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Double-pile. Quoins. Doorway to left of 2-light flat faced mullioned window with projecting sill, probably mid C19. Over, to 1st floor, original 5-light thin flat faced mullioned window with a wider centre light for sash. Left hand return wall is gable with doorway to rear room and two 2-light windows with 4-light window over. Right hand return wall has gable stack

Bridge Lanes Nos. 51 to 69 (includes River Street Nos. 2 to 20), grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

BRIDGE LANES (south side), HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 51 to 69 (odd)

Also known as Nos. 2 to 20 (even) River Street. Row of single bay cottages, early C19. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys to road, 4 and 5 storeys to rear (River Street): over dwellings. Single-bay dwellings with 2-light sashes windows to each floor and doorway with monolithic jambs. No 61 has altered ground floor for shop window Nos. 67 and 69 have wide single sash windows. Under 3 rooflines. 9 stacks to ridge. Quoins. Rear has impressive range of flat faced mullioned windows to each floor of 3, 4 and 5 lights. Nos. 18 and 20 River Street break forward. Passage from front to rear between Nos. 16 and 18. Prominent in the landscape.

Bridge Lanes Nos. 71 to 95 (includes Calder Place Nos. 1 to 19), grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

BRIDGE LANES (South side), HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 71 to 95 (odd)

Also known as Nos. 1 to 19 Calder Place (q.v.). Row of single bay-cottages, early C19, nos. 89-95 refronted mid C19. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys to road and 3 and 4 storeys to rear. Quoined angles to either side of No 81 which was an infill between 2 separate ranges under different roof levels. Nos. 71 and 81 have single light sashes and doorway with tie stone jambs. The rest have 2 broad sash windows to ground floor next to doorway with sill tie. 1st floor have 3-light flat faced mullioned window framed by 2 fixed lights either side of a narrower sashed light. The windows to No 87 and to the 1st floor of Nos 83 and 85 have 3-light stepped windows. 7 stacks to ridge. Passage to rear underneath the basement of No. 71. Nos. 89-95: redetailed mid C19 as regular 4-bay composition, the central bays (nos. 91 and 93) having extra attic storey under gable. On ground floor each house has a door, those to nos. 89 and 97 on right of corniced shop window, those to nos. 91 and 93 on right of 2-light window, all have a 2-light window above, all windows with flat faced mullions, plain stone surrounds and projecting cills. In gable, single-light windows flank former taking-in door, now blocked and with small window. Modillion gutter brackets on band. 4 corniced stacks. Rear has 3 storeys to Nos. 1 to 5 (odd) with doorways to left of 2-light windows with single sashed windows above to each floor. Nos. 7, 9 and 11 are 3½ storeys and have similar arrangement but with 3-light stepped window to ground floor. Nos. 13 to 19 (odd) are 4 storeys and have impressive ranges of flat faced mullioned windows. Each has doorway with tie stone jambs to left of 5-light window with 7-light windows over to the next 3 floors. Prominent in the landscape.

Bridge Mill and attached Chimney, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE, HEBDEN ROYD
Bridge Mill and attached mill chimney

Mill, now converted to form shops, restaurant and craft workshops. c1830. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 3½ storeys. Double-pile range under 2-span roof fronts river, elevation to road has canted end which breaks forward, this may be earlier than main range, and has projecting sill bands; 4 bays, 1 bay and 2 bays of windows with tie-stone jambs. Right hand return of 9 bays forms part of double-pile range with similar windows with projecting sills but without the band. Set within the angle of the junction with the 2nd range of the double-pile is 2-bay block with segmental arched entries to shop. 4-bay return to 2nd range with to river elevation circular chimney in pitch faced stone. 3 bays and 4 bays to the rear range which has windows with heavy lintels to ground floor and windows with shallower lintels over to each floor, all with tie-stone jambs. One window to 2nd floor retains original small paned glazing, rest of windows glazed in keeping with upper casement. Waterwheel housing is retained with tail-race. Formerly a corn-mill on the site of the manorial mill for Wadsworth.

Crow Nest Bridge, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

(off) STATION ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD
Crow Nest Bridge

Bridge over the River Calder. Dated on keystone 1818. Dressed stone. 2 segmental arches with bull-nosed cutwater. Without parapet originally. Parapet mid C20 with angled cappings.

Foster Lane Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 9, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

FOSTER LANE, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 9

Row of cottages. Early C19. Hammer dressed stone, stone slate roof. 3 storeys to south west, 2 storeys to north east. South west elevation of 3 bays of flat faced mullioned windows of 4 lights with doorway with monolithic jambs to ground floor, and of 5 lights to 1st and 2nd floors. Rear has broader flat faced mullioned windows with projecting sills of 3 lights next to doorway with monolithic jambs with 4-light windows to 1st floor. 3 stacks to ridge.

Foster Lane Nos. 14 to 24, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

FOSTER LANE, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 14 to 24 (even)

Row of 6 cottages. Early C19. Hammer dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Each single cell has 3-light flat faced mullioned window to left of doorway with tie-stone jambs. 1st floor has 4-light windows. Nos. 14, 16 and 22 have altered windows to ground floor. Moulded gutter brackets. 6 stacks to ridge. Gables have simple Venetian window to apex.

Foster Lane Nos. 28 to 40, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

FOSTER LANE, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 28 to 40 (even)

Row of 7 single-cell cottages. Early C19. Hammer dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Each has 2-light flat faced mullioned window to ground floor to left of doorway with tie-stone jambs. 1st floor has 3-light window formed of 2 wide lights either side of their central light. The outer were probably fixed lights and the central light sashed. Each has stack to ridge. Quoined angles.

Hebble End, Bridge over the River Calder, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

HEBBLE END, HEBDEN ROYD
Bridge over the River Calder

Bridge. Late C18 and early C19 inscribed "widened 1806". Dressed stone. Single span segmental arch with rusticated voussoirs. Band and parapet with chamfered capping with circular domed piers to either end. Eastern side is earliest with the voussoirs set back from the supporting wall. Underneath the bridge is revealed as 2 bridges side by side under a single parapet.

Hebden Bridge Arts Centre, grade II

Date listed: 29th April 1982

MARKET STREET, HEBDEN ROYD
Hebden Bridge Arts Centre and Antique Market (former Baptist Chapel)

Arts centre and antique market, former Ebenezer chapel. Dated 1777. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. 5-bay symmetrical facade, ABCBA. Quoins, band, eaves cornice, raised ashlar dressings. Outer bays have sash window with plain stone surround and projecting sill. 2nd and 4th bays have doorways with lugged architrave, pulvinated frieze and triangular pediment with modillioned surround. The tympanum of the right hand door bears date. Over, to 1st floor are sashed windows. Central bay is formed by paired windows with semi-circular arched heads with moulded impost and triple keystone. Set between, at 1st floor level, is square sundial the head of which is inscribed:

"Quod petis umbra est 1833 Lat 53ø 48' Ded. 3ø 40"

To either side a list of the days of the month when the dial is slow. Attached to the left hand end is an added 3 storey bay, early C19 with shop window to ground floor and 2-light sash windows to 1st and 2nd floor. Gable stack. Interior of chapel preserves cast iron Tuscan columns which support the gallery the well of which has been floored over. Illustrated in C. Spencer, Hebden Bridge History Trail, (Hebden Bridge, no date) p.23.

Hebden Bridge Picture House, grade II

Date listed: 17th December 1999

NEW ROAD (South West side), HEBDEN ROYD
Hebden Bridge Picture House & attached flanking shops

Cinema and flanking shops. 1919-21, with minor late C20 alterations. Brick with coursed rubble and ashlar facade, plus slate roofs. Street front has recessed central section reached up flight of 11 steps, with single giant Doric columns in antis with and pilasters supporting deep entablature. This entrance has original glazed tiles, glazed doors with contemporary frames, and to left original canted wooden box office

with original glazing. Centre topped with entablature which continues either side over projecting side wings with rusticated quoins at the corners. Each side wing has a shop on each side with contemporary shopfronts, each with a recessed central doorway, topped with row of overlights and fascia boards. Above each section has 3 windows the central one with ashlar surround and pediment. The whole facade topped by deep plain parapet, the recessed central section has stepped centre originally topped by a flagpole.

INTERIOR has original foyer with original panelling and coved and decorated plaster ceiling and doors. Original staircase to left leads to balcony above with doorways and doorcases. Auditorium retains most of its original Classical style decoration. Walls decorated with panels and pilaster strips between with decorative tops. Curved ceiling has simple panel decoration. Proscenium has panelled sides and moulded frame which has been removed on lower sections. In front is orchestra pit. Curved balcony has panelled facade. Seats replaced with thirties seating from another cinema.

Hebden Bridge Railway Station, grade II

Date listed: 17th April 1978

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY, HEBDEN ROYD
Passenger buildings at Hebden Bridge Railway Station

North and south bound platforms with canopies and waiting rooms, booking office with station masters flat, c.1870. Rock faced stone with ashlar dressings, slate roof. Booking office 1½ storeys. Plinth, eaves band. Central 3 bays have main entrance with basket arch, consoles and windows to either side with projecting sills. Mansard roof to attic flat with central 2-light sashed window under pedimented gable with to either side single sashes with cornice. Set back to either side single storey buildings under hipped roof forming goods depot and waiting rooms, divisions between articulated by simple pilasters. 3 stacks. Both platforms retain their canopies with glazed roof and wooden fretwork valances, taken on cast iron posts and trusses with single geometrical ornament in the spandrels. Contemporary wooden signboards with good sans-serif type. Stone paved ramp down to subway. Booking office lined with glazed bricks. Illustrated in Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Trail (Bolton, no date) p.24.

Hebden Royd Council Offices, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ST. GEORGE'S STREET, HEBDEN ROYD
District Council Office

Former Hebden Royd Council offices dated 1897. Dressed stone, slate roof. 2½ storeys. Of 3 linear divisions. 1st division has main feature of porch with stilted arch with dropped keystone and carved impost. Parapet bears date. To left, and over to 1st floor, mullioned windows with transoms. Flush with projecting porch is 2nd division which has impressive canted oriel window with ogee transom, swan-neck pediment and triangular pedimented gable with circular window. 3rd division has basket arched entry with joggled voussoirs to former fire-station. 1st floor has

mullioned windows with transoms with similar gable over to attic. Between each division semi-octagonal buttresses with finials. Left hand return wall has extruded stack with triangular pediment set within shaped gable with, to either side, mullioned windows with finialed buttresses to the outside. One other elaborately dressed stack to ridge. Interior: 1st floor council chamber has original fittings; horse-shoe table, canopied chairman's chair, panelled walls, coved plaster ceiling. Prominent within the town. Illustrated in Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Trail, (Bolton, no date) p.8.

Hope Baptist Church, grade II

Date listed: 29th April 1982

NEW ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD

Hope Baptist Church with integral Sunday School

Town Chapel and Sunday School, dated 1857. Ashlar, slate roof. Monumental temple front as one tall storey in 3 bays articulated by giant Corinthian pilasters on moulded bases rising from shallow plinth. Central doorway approached by shallow flight of steps: double moulded panel doors with fanlight, framed by panelled Corinthian pilasters with plain frieze and moulded triangular pediment; over is weathered date plaque. To either side full height window with coved reveal and round head with console keystone. Full width pediment, entablature with bracketed cornice. Right hand return wall of 5 bays articulated by Tuscan pilasters. Same fenestration as front. At right hand end is lower single storey 3-bay Sunday School with half hipped slate roof. Rusticated quoins; moulded ashlar eaves cornice. Similar windows to chapel but without keystones. Panelled pilaster pedimented doorway. High townscape value. Interior: Galleried on 3 sides supported on cast iron columns with foliated capitals and elaborately fretted side braces. Original fittings. Entrance vestibule has mosaic floor laid in 1924 and staircases to gallery with elaborate cast iron balustrade. Contains late C17 oak table which once belonged to John Fawcett, D.D. who founded this church in 1777.

Hope Baptist Church Forecourt Wall, Piers and Gates, grade II

Date listed: 29th April 1982

NEW ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD

Forecourt wall, piers and gates to Hope Baptist Church

Dwarf walls (railings removed) and panelled ashlar gate piers with heavy up-swept cast iron gates, 1857, contemporary with church (q.v.). Spear head rails and dog rails. Rusticated terminal piers.

Keighley Road No. 50, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

KEIGHLEY ROAD, (west side), HEBDEN ROYD
No. 50

Single-cell cottage squeezed in the angle between No. 52 Keighley Road (q.v.) and No. 29 Lees Road (q.v.). Mid C19. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Quoins. Doorway with sill tie and flat faced mullioned windows with slightly projecting sills of 3 lights to ground floor and 4 lights to 1st floor (one light solid). Single stack to ridge.

Keighley Road Nos. 52 to 68 and 69, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

KEIGHLEY ROAD (west side), HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 52 to 68 (even) and 69

Terrace of 5 house-over-house dwellings. Mid C19. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys and basement entry to road, 3 storeys to rear. Single-cell cottages. 5 bays. Quoins. Basements have door entry to lower cottage approached down flight of stone steps with cast iron rod railings round the stair well. Over to ground floor is doorway to upper dwelling with tie-stone jambs and flat faced mullioned window now of 2 broad lights but originally of 4 lights. 1st floor has similar altered windows originally of 5 lights now forming 3 lights. Rear has 5 bays of 3-light flat faced mullioned windows to each floor. 5 stacks to ridge.

Lees Road Nos. 19 to 41, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

LEES ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 19 to 41 (odd)

Row of cottages forming house-over-house dwellings, mid C19. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 6 bays. 1st 2 bays to street are 3-storey with basement, the rest are 2 storeys with basement. Bays 1 to 4 under a different roof line from bays 2 and 6. Entry to under-dwelling in basement directly under over-dwelling doorway to ground floor. Doorways with tie-stone jambs and flat faced mullioned windows of 2 lights to ground floor and of 2 lights to upper floors. Quoins, coped gables with kneelers. Rear has 3 or 4 floors of 3-light flat faced mullioned windows to each bay. 6 stacks to ridge.

Machpelah House, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

MACHPELAH, HEBDEN ROYD
Machpelah House

House, 1805 for Dr. John Fawcett, D.D., to retire to from Ewood Hall. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 3 storeys. 3-bay symmetrical facade. 1st floor doorway, with simple Gibbs surround with expressed keystone, is approached up a flight of stone stairs forming a bridge. Windows with monolithic lintels and projecting sills. Band at 1st floor level with underneath to ground floor basement former coach-house entry to right with basket arch (blocked with similar sashed window inserted). Left hand side is back to earth with garden over. Date of house discovered from Dr. Fawcett's writings. Illustrated in Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Trail, (Bolton, no date) p.23. F. Horsfall, Machpelah and the Rev. Dr. John Fawcett, Hebden Bridge Lit. & Sci. Soc. Local History Section Booklets, Vol. 4, (Hebden Bridge, 1983), p.6.

Machpelah Nos. 2-16, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

MACHPELAH, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 2 to 16 (even)

Long row of terrace houses dating from 1805 to approximately 1820. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. Nos. 12, 14 and 16 were built first for Rev. Richard Fawcett of Ewood Hall and are of 3 storeys. Quoins mark the division between Nos. 8 and 10 which were added on to No. 12 with a passage between to Machpelah Yard (q.v.) at the rear. Set back and with lower roof line are Nos. 2 to 8 which are 2 storeys. 3-storey range has tall doorways with tie-stone jambs and large 2-light sashed windows with plain stone surrounds and projecting sill to each floor (plain glazed sashes). Gutter brackets. Quoined angles to passage entries. 2-storey range has similar doorways with wide single sashed windows with plain stone surrounds and projecting sills. Moulded eaves cornice with gutter brackets. Left hand return wall of 3 1/2 storeys with main feature of impressive long windows to former fustian cutters workshop 3 lights and 14 lights with doorway set between approached up a long flight of cantilevered stone stairs. Over is 15-light window, with central arched light, to attic. Rear of 3-storey range has similar former workshops with long row of flat faced mullioned windows. 8 stacks to ridge. The 1805 date is taken from the Guardian Royal Exchange Fire Mark numbered 218779 which belongs to No. 12. This policy was registered 29th September, 1805 when the houses belonging to Rev. Richard Fawcett were described as "4 houses at present empty", presumably of recent construction. This terrace represents an interesting industrial and integral residential development built by the son of Dr. John Fawcett whose house at Machpelah was constructed at the same time. Dr. Fawcett had written several tracts condemning the factory system and child labour and he was very concerned with the conditions of the workers and was involved in social reform. Illustrated in Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Trail, (Bolton, no date) p.23.

Machpelah Works, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

MACHPELAH, HEBDEN ROYD
Machpelah Works

Former fustian warehouse, c.1840, now cabinet-maker's workshop. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 3 storeys to road. 4 storeys to rear which fronts canal. Continuous sill bands to each floor. 7-bay symmetrical facade. Doorway with architrave and Tudor arched lintel retains original 6-panelled door and panelled fanlight. Windows with skewback lintels to each bay and floor. Those to 1st and 2nd floors mainly retain original 30 paned windows with central 6 paned swivel openers. Eaves cornice. Attached to left hand return wall is added 2 single-storey bays for office in similar style with cyma moulded cornice and low-parapet. Rear has similar fenestration. Gable stacks on the return walls which have 2 bays of similar windows. Illustrated in C. Spencer, Hebden Bridge History Trail, (Hebden Bridge, no date), p.27.

Machpelah Yard No. 3, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

MACHPELAH YARD, HEBDEN ROYD
No. 3

Former fustian warehouse or workshop, now unoccupied. Early C19. Hammer-dressed stone with dressed quoins, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. 2 doorways to ground floor to former wash-house, with a well and large stone trough built into the wall, and a room retaining a hay-cratch to former stable. 1st floor has separate entrance in the left hand return wall approached up a flight of stone stairs and to front, 4 bays of sashed windows with continuous sill band all retaining their original 16-paned sashes. Tall lateral brick-stack to rear.

Machpelah Yard Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 9, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

MACHPELAH YARD, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 9

Tenement block, c1805 attached to rear of Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Machpelah (q.v.). 3½ storeys. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. At right angles to No. 12 Machpelah (q.v.) is cottage with doorway with tie-stone jamb and large 2-light sashed window to left with same over to 1st floor. Dog-leg cantilevered stair carries access. to 3rd floor cottages which have gallery on 3 sides each with similar doorways and 2-light flat faced mullioned window with same over to attic bedroom. No. 5 has Venetian window to attic which retains small leaded lights to central window.

Market Street Nos. 6 to 14, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

MARKET STREET, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 6 to 14 (even)

Row of shops with 1st floor sewing shops c1870, now converted to form in part a bank and offices. Pitch faced stone, ashlar dressings, timber windows to 1st floor, slate roof. 3 storeys. 5 bays each of which are divided by pilasters with enriched entablature to each floor. 1st floor has main feature of long window with 4 arched lights with over to 2nd floor 3-light flat faced mullioned window with apron and dropped keystone. Parapet. 5 stacks. Illustrated in Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Trail, (Bolton, no date), p.31.

Mayroyd Mill Lock No. 8, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ROCHDALE CANAL, HEBDEN ROYD
Lock No. 8 (May Royd Lock)

Lock 1798. Large dressed stone retaining walls with rebates for gates. Fitted with the facility for a double set of bottom gates. Q.V. Lock 10.

Mayroyd Mill Wheelhouse, grade II

Date listed: 10th October 1974

STATION ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD
Mayroyd Mill Wheelhouse, and attached Weir and Culvert (formerly listed as Mayroyd Mill Wheelhouse and attached Weir)

Wheelhouse to mill (now demolished), early C19. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof survives in part, one end of roof clad in asbestos, over wooden extension. East elevation has central doorway with window to either side with plain stone surrounds. Left hand return wall has 2 similar windows in gable which overlooks the river Calder. Rear has large semi-circular arched entrance to sluice. Interior houses cast iron and steel undershot wheel 16 feet diameter, 15 feet wide. The weir, set diagonally across the river, is low and buttressed. Attached to the wheelhouse, where the water is discharged from the wheel, is an arched stone culvert which returns the water to the river. This culvert is dressed stone, with a simple rounded arch profile, 5 metres wide and 2 metres high above the present water level. It stretches 440 metres, with a nearly flat gradient, dropping only 0.2 metres in its entire length.

Neptune House, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

HEBBLE END, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 1 and 2 The Neptune

Pair of houses originally The Neptune public house next to the canal at the former Hebble End Basin. Early C19. Hammer dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Quoins. Each house has doorway with monolithic jambs, and lintel with cornice. Taking-in door over right hand door (blocked). To either side tall 2-light sashed windows with same over. Left hand return wall has 2 bays of 2-light windows with same to attic. Right hand return wall fronts canal and has 2-storey central semi-circular arched taking-in bay altered to form doorway and window. Over is 2-light window to apex.

New Road Nos. 1 to 11, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

NEW ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 1 to 11 (odd)

Row of cottages. Early C19. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys to roadside front, 3 storeys to rear which fronts canal. Follows the road alignment. Quoins. 6 bays each with doorway with tie-stone jambs, some retain original panelled doors with plain fanlight over, and wide sashed window with plain stone surrounds and slightly projecting sill to both floors (altered glazing). Rear has 6 bays of flat faced mullioned windows of 4 lights except to No. 1 which has 3 lights. 6 stacks to ridge. Prominent in the landscape.

Nutclough Mill, grade II

Date listed: 6th September 1974

KEIGHLEY ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD
Nutclough Mill

Mill, early to mid C19. Hammer dressed stone, slate roof. 5 storeys, double-pile with 2-span roof with north tower which rises 3 storeys higher than mill. Projecting band between each floor continues round tower. 20 bays of windows to east with plain stone surrounds and projecting sills, except to windows of top storey which do not have surrounds: this may indicate that it is an added storey. 4-bay return. Tower of 6 stages. 5th stage has 2 floors of 3-light semi-circular windows with keystones and linking impost band. Outer windows are solid. Over is cornice carried on consoles. Plain water tower with hipped roof. 24 bays of similar windows to rear of mill. Prominent in the landscape. Interior supported on iron pillars; one floor with brick vaulting. Used by the Hebden Bridge Fustian Manufacturing Co-operative Society from 1870 onwards. Illustrated in Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Trail, (Bolton, no date) p.13.

Nutclough Nos. 8 to 12, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

KEIGHLEY ROAD, (east side), HEBDEN ROYD

Nos. 8 to 12 Nutclough including outbuilding attached to No 12 and steps leading to 1st floor

Row of 4 cottages, early C19, originally with weaving shop over to 1st floor approached up a short flight of stairs with its own doorway in the gable of the left hand return wall. Now forming a public house and flat. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. Quoins. 2 storeys. 4 bays each formerly with doorway with tie-stone jambs to left of 3-light flat faced mullioned window with 4-light window over to 1st floor. Some doorways now blocked. 4 stacks to ridge. Out shut attached to left hand return wall has doorway with tie-stone jamb and single light window (blocked). Quoins. Mono-pitched roof.

Nutclough Nos. 14 to 20, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

KEIGHLEY ROAD, (east side), HEBDEN ROYD

Nos. 14 to 20 (even) Nutclough

Row of single-cell cottages. Early C19. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 3 storeys. 3 bays. Each has doorway with sill ties and flat faced mullioned windows of 3 lights to ground floor and 4 lights to 1st floor. Nos. 18 and 20 are of 2 storeys approached up flight of steps with balcony in front with coal-houses under to road. No. 16 is 3 storeys with 4-light window to 2nd floor. Right hand return wall has 1st floor door entry to No. 14 which is to the rear of double-pile.

Old Gate No. 15, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

OLD GATE, HEBDEN ROYD

No. 15

Cottage. Early C19. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. Single bay, 3 storeys. Quoins. Doorway with wooden surround. Flat faced mullioned windows with slightly projecting sills of 5 lights to each floor with a wider central light formerly sashed. Ground floor window has doorway inserted and has the window reduced to 4 lights probably when the adjacent buildings were built to either side, late C19. It is probable that it had a gable entry originally. Fronts the Hebden Water in a prominent position close to the Old Bridge (q.v.).

Rochdale Canal Lock No. 11, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ROCHDALE CANAL, HEBDEN ROYD
Lock No. 11

Lock. 1798 W. Jessop and W. Crossley engineers. Large dressed stone retaining walls with rebates for gates. Fitted with the facility for a double set of bottom gates. Q.V. Lock 10.

Royd Terrace Nos. 1 to 19, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ROYD TERRACE, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 1 to 19 (odd)

Terrace of single-cell cottages, dated 1848. Hammer dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys, except nos. 1 and 3 which are 3 storeys. Each has doorway with sill tie to left of 2-light flat faced mullioned window with plain stone surrounds and projecting sill, all of which retain their original 12-paned glazing of one sashed light and one fixed light, same over to 1st and 2nd floors. 9 stacks to ridge. It is unusual to find a terrace in this area retaining its original glazing

Royd Terrace Nos. 29 and 31, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ROYD TERRACE, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 29 and 31

Part of a terrace of single cell cottages dated 1852. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof, 3 storeys. Each has doorway with tie-stone jambs, cornice on consoles, and large sashed window with plain stone surrounds and projecting sill retaining its original 16-paned glazing. Same over to 1st floor. 2nd floor has smaller 3-light flat faced mullioned windows retaining their 16-paned glazed sashes. No. 31 also has a taking-in door to 2nd floor to former textile workshop. 3 stacks to ridge.

Sandal Street Nos. 1, 3, 10 and 12

Date listed: 21st June 1984

SANDAL STREET, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 1, 3, 10 and 12

House, early C18 with mid C19 alteration to form cottages. Large dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. 3-room through-passage plan with contemporary gabled west porch which is coped with kneelers and has 2-light chamfered mullioned window. Housebody alone retains chamfered mullioned window, originally of 8 lights. All other windows are single-light or 2-light sash windows with plain stone surrounds

and projecting sill. Doorways with monolithic jambs. Rear has projecting single cell of 2 storeys with double chamfered mullioned window of 4 lights to ground floor at right angles to through-passage doorway which has composite jambs and stop chamfered surround. 4 stacks, one backing on to through-passage. Interior of housebody has scarf-jointed spine-beams, evidence of former bressumer; stone heck with timber post and segmental arched fireplace with moulded surround.

Southcliffe House, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

COMMERCIAL STREET, HEBDEN ROYD

Southcliffe House and attached Conservative Offices including retaining wall, gate piers and railings

House and offices. Dated 1813. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Quoins. 4 bays of sashed windows with plain stone surrounds and projecting sills, retaining original, 16-paned sashes. 2nd bay has doorway with monolithic jambs with 5-panelled door with rectangular glazed fanlight. Eaves band with moulded gutter brackets. Left hand return wall blind. Rear has similar fenestration to front but with tall stair window with semi-circular arched head with expressed keystone, retains Gothic glazing. Right hand return wall has 2 doorways with tie-stone jambs with to the left of each door sashed windows to each floor. Venetian window to apex retains central sash with Gothic glazing and bears date on lintel. 2 stacks to ridge. To front and right hand return wall, dressed stone walls with rectangular gate piers and corner post with quoins each with hipped capping. Gates and cast iron railings of alternating straight and wavy rods with newels with baluster and urn finials.

St George's Bridge, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ST. GEORGE'S STREET, HEBDEN ROYD

St. George's Bridge

Bridge, dated 1892. Cast iron by "DE BERGUE & CO. LTD. MANCHESTER" 2-span slightly skew bridge with triangular dressed stone breakwaters which rise into elaborately decorated piers with sunken panels and bratisbed cap. East pier is inscribed "J. SUTCLIFFE ARCHITECT 1892." West pier is inscribed "E. RILEY CONTRACTOR." 18 cast panels to each side have quatrefoil set within a circle. One cast iron panel reads:

"ST. GEORGE'S BRIDGE ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS WITH THE AID OF A GRANT FROM THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL COMMITTEE JOHN CROWTHER, GEORGE PICKLES, ABM MOSS, JOSEPH GREENWOOD, J. B. BROWN SEC."

C. Spencer, St. George's Bridge, Hebden Bridge, Hebden Bridge Lit. & Sci. Local History Section Booklets, Vol. 4 (1983), p.22.

St George's Square Nos. 2 to 12, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE, HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 2 to 12 (even)

Row of shops, early C19. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. 6 bays each with doorway with tie-stone jambs and former 4-light flat faced mullioned window altered to form shop window all except 5th bay. 1st floor have 5-light flat faced mullioned windows all lacking 2 mullions. Rear has similar disposition of windows. Quoins. 6 stacks to ridge. Listed for group value only.

St George's Square Telephone Kiosk, grade II

Date listed: 22nd February 1988

ST GEORGES SQUARE, HEBDEN ROYD
K6 Telephone Kiosk on central reserve at junction with Albert Street.

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Stubbing Holme Road, Bridge over the River Calder, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

STUBBING HOLME ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD
Bridge over the River Calder

Bridge, c1800. Pitch faced stone with rough dressed parapet. 2-span stilted arch; the heads of the voussoirs aligned to the courses.

Stubbing Lock House, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ROCHDALE CANAL, HEBDEN ROYD
Lock House on north side of Lock No. 11

Lock-keeper's house. c1800. Hammer dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Quoins. 3-bay front. Doorway with tie-stone jambs has single-light window over with plain stone surrounds and projecting sill. To either side corner-windows. To left 2-light to south and single-light to west. To right single-light with same to east. Same over. Gable stacks. Illustrated in C. Spencer, Hebden Bridge History Trail, (Hebden Bridge, no date), p.38.

Stubbing Lower Lock No. 10, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

ROCHDALE CANAL, HEBDEN ROYD
Lock No. 10

Lock. 1798 W. Jessop and W. Crossley engineers. Large dressed stone retaining walls with rebates for gates. Fitted with the facility for a double-set of bottom gates. Stone stairs to northern end leads to lower water level. The locks were designed to take craft 74' x 14'2" x 4' draft from the Manchester end. The idea of a double set of bottom gates was to take the 57' vessels of the Calder and Hebble, thus saving approximately 50 tons of water. There is no evidence to suggest that the intended double gates were fitted. K. Parry, *Trans-Pennine Heritage, Hills, People and Transport*, (London, 1981), p.64.

Stubbing Square, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

STUBBING SQUARE, HEBDEN ROYD
No. 5

House. Dated 1705. Large dressed stone, tile roof. 2 storeys. T-shaped with single storey porch on same side as gabled wing. Most windows lack some or all mullions. Wing gable has 3-light double chamfered mullioned window with almost square reveals; former double chamfered stepped window of 2 over 4 lights to 1st floor with date plaque carried over. Coped gable with kneelers and finials. Right hand return wall has windows brutally inserted and out of keeping. Set back is main range with 3-light double chamfered mullioned window with similar, though altered, over to 1st floor. Original porch has plinth, doorway with chamfered surround and coped gable with kneelers. Left hand return wall has double chamfered mullioned windows of 4 and 2 lights to ground floor, 2 of 3 lights to 1st floor and apex window of 2 chamfered lights. Rear has double chamfered mullioned window to housebody of 8 lights originally with king mullion (3 + 5). 1st floor has former chamfered mullioned window of 8 lights. Rear of wing breaks forward but is under cat-slide roof with the main range, has a 2-light chamfered mullioned window. 2 stacks. Interior of housebody has fireplace with segmental arched lintel carried on corbelled jambs.

Stubbings Junior and Infant School

Date listed: 21st June 1984

SCHOOL STREET, HEBDEN ROYD
Stubbings J. & I. School

School, 1878. Pitched faced stone, slate roof. 2 storeys. U-shaped, central hall of 5 bays with flanking projecting wings the left of which projects further than that to the right. Arcade of 5 tall pointed arches with mullioned windows with segmental heads of 2 and 3 lights over to 1st floor with central bay under small gable with 3-light lancet windows with quatrefoil to apex. Wings have similar gables, arrow slit to apex.

Coped gables with finials. Interior of hall has hammer beam roof. Has important townscape value. Illustrated in C. Spencer, Hebden Bridge History Trail, (Hebden Bridge, no date), p.30.

Victoria Bridge, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

STATION ROAD, HEBDEN ROYD

Victoria Bridge

Bridge, dated on keystone 1851. Rock faced stone. 2-span segmental arches carried on bullnosed and chamfered breakwaters. Band and parapet. Bank supported by angled buttresses which slope down to waters edge with copings terminating in square pier with capping. The parapet has stones marked with masons marks of differing designs.

West End Bridge, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

WEST END, HEBDEN ROYD

West End Bridge over the Hebden Water

Bridge, 1771/1772 to carry the new turnpike road from Todmorden to Halifax to south west with mid C19 bridge abutting to north east with renewed parapets of that date. 2-span segmental arches. Oldest portions has pitch faced voussoirs decoratively aligned over the short bull-nosed break-water. Dressed stone to north east with central buttresses with pointed break-water with 1/2 pyramid capping. Band and parapet with chamfered cappings. Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Trail, (Bolton, no date), p.31.

White Lion Fisheries Nos. 4 and 5 Hollins Place, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

HOLLINS PLACE, HEBDEN ROYD

Nos. 4 and 5.(The White Lion Fisheries) and attached barn

House, now flat and shop, late C17 with mid C19 and late C20 alterations with added barn late C18. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 1/2 storeys. L-shaped group. Gable fronts road and has 5-light flat faced mullioned window altered to form 2 wide lights; doorway with depressed Tudor arched lintel has chamfered surround with 2-light window with chamfered surround to 1st floor; attic has flat faced mullioned windows of 2 lights and 4 lights. Attached to the right is barn with tall wide semi-circular arched cart entry with tie-stone jambs. Left hand return wall has 2-light chamfered mullioned window (blocked) with 4-light chamfered mullioned window over to 1st floor retaining king mullion only. Stone staircase to 1st floor doorway with monolithic jambs. Rear of barn has semi-circular cart entry, mistal doorway with tie-stone jambs and 6 rectangular ventilators with chamfered surround (3 blocked). One stack to ridge of house. Interior of shop has large stop chamfered spine beam.

Illustrated in C. Spencer, Hebden Bridge History Trail, (Hebden Bridge, no date) p.19.

White Lion Public House, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

HOLLINS PLACE, HEBDEN ROYD
White Lion Public House

House originally known as King's Farm dating from 1657 substantially rebuilt late C19. Known to have been a public house from the mid C18. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. Original house had 2-room front with rear kitchen wing, some material of this date survives to ground floor. Added to right hand end is C19 addition that follows the curve of the road alignment. Continuous hoodmould over ground floor windows; central doorway has decorated shaped lintel similar to Oaks, (off) Pennine Way (q.v.), bearing date 1657 set within a tressure, composite jambs with chamfered surround. 4-light flat faced mullioned windows to left, to right is former 18-light double chamfered mullioned and transomed window which only retains 2 king mullions. Over doorway is cyma moulded cornice on consoles and projecting gabled hood on consoles for signboard. To either side 3 large lights with basket arched lintels with dropped keystone retaining original 12-paned glazing the central light of which is sashed. The attached range to right has flat faced mullioned windows with slightly projecting sills of 2 and 3 lights. Main range has coped gables with kneelers and stacks. Left hand return wall has impressive extruded stack and cut-back corner for access to rear yard. Rear kitchen wing has 7-light double chamfered mullioned window with hoodmould. Over, to 1st floor, is a 6-light flat faced mullioned window. Gable stack. Illustrated in Calder Civic Trust, Hebden Bridge Trail (Bolton, no date) p.10. C. F. Stell, p.102, 287, 299.

Wood End House, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

KEIGHLEY ROAD, (east side), HEBDEN ROYD
Wood End House

House initialled and dated "J M C 1760" with mid C19 alterations and addition with mid C20 addition to rear. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Original house of 2 cells each with doorway with tie-stone jambs and chamfered surround; that to right bears inscription, and C19 2-light flat faced mullioned window with 2-light windows over to 1st floor with double chamfered surround. Quoins between addition which formerly was 2 single-cell cottages, each with doorway with sill tie, and flat faced mullioned window with slightly projecting sill of 2 lights to ground floor and 3 lights to 1st floor. Left hand return wall has a former 2-light chamfered mullioned window to each floor now blocked. Out shut to rear contains barrel vaulted cellar possibly contemporary with house with mid C20 1st floor addition over under a roof parallel with main range. 2 stacks to ridge. The attached barn, now converted to form a separate dwelling to the right, is excluded from the item.

Wood End Nos. 2 to 12, grade II

Date listed: 21st June 1984

KEIGHLEY ROAD, (east side), HEBDEN ROYD
Nos. 2 to 12 (even) Woodend

Row of single-cell cottages. Early C19. Dressed atone, stone slate roof. Quoins. 2 storeys. 6 bays each with doorway with sill tie and flat faced mullioned windows with slightly projecting sills of 3 lights to ground floor and 4 lights to 1st floor. Gutter brackets. 6 stacks to ridge. Each cottage is approached up a short flight of stairs with raised balcony some with coal-houses under to road side.

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