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Ilkley Landmark Makes Way For New Shops

28.9.84



A landmark in the centre of Ilkley for many years has been steadily disappearing this week as the demolition teams moved in to remove Hawksworth House and the old premises formerly used by Lawsons, plumbers, on the town's central car park. The demolished property is

making way for a new shopping development, and the site clearance will also involve the removal of buildings occupied by Roy Ounlife Motor Cycles.

The Wharfedale Employment Forum for the young unemployed, which had been

at Hawksworth House, has now moved to premises in the Regent Road Youth Centre.

The new development will consist of four shops, with office or storage above, in a two-storey plan designed to form a link between the Grove Promenade shops and the Victorian Arcade.

A spokesman for Dacre, Son and Hartley, agents for the development, said the attractive scheme was designed by Martin Joyce and Associates of Shipley, on behalf of North Yorkshire Securities, a family trust based at Leeds.

Picture shows demolition in progress earlier this week.

PLAN FOR SANITORIUM

AT ILKLEY 27.7.84

100 Years Ago

A special meeting of the Ilkley Local Board was called to discuss at length the report and suggestions of the committee appointed to look into the provision of a sanatorium at Ilkley. At first the idea of renting a suitable cottage or building to be used for this purpose had been considered but they had found a good deal of objection to this idea. They also found that people were not willing to sell land for building purposes owing to fear of infection, and at last they had to consider land known as Sandy Dales already owned by the Board. The Medical Officer had approved the site and it had been decided to erect a suitable iron or brick building. They had to be able to ensure perfect isolation for patients in order to check the spread of infection. The sanatorium would be paid for by local charitable donations and would accommodate patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

There was a great deal of opposition to the proposals from members of the Board who thought they ought to obtain proper estimates of the cost of the project and ensure that a site was used that would not offend members of the public, and in the end the decision was postponed pending further information on other possible sites.

12.10.84 75 Years Ago

In accordance with a resolution passed by the District Council the tenancies of the moor quarries was terminated in October, 1909. For years the quarrying in the vicinity of the Cow and Calf Rocks had been condemned by many visitors and residents because of the defacement of the moor. Largely owing to the opposition of influential residents the Council offered to close the quarries. It was thought by many that this would be a spoke in the wheel of progress in the town as there would be only "imported stone" available for building in the town and it was thought that less building would be carried out. The closure would also throw a number of local men out of employment.

50 Years Ago

29.6.84

Preliminary work was started on Ilkley's new open-air bathing pool but it was unlikely to be ready for use in 1934. The work was expected to take approximately six months. A site, east of the rugby ground had to be rejected because the sub-soil was not considered to be suitable, and the pool was on the north side of Denton Road. The white building was to be turned into a house for an up-to-date filtration plant.

5.85 NEW SHOPS IN BROOK STREET AND



A new development of four shops with offices above is being developed by Olicana Properties Ltd. at Brook Street on the site of the former grassed area and one existing shop which has been demolished to make way for the new scheme.

Occupying a prominent corner position close to the top of Brook Street with a pedestrian linkway through to the Grove Promenade and the

car park the property will have an attractive Dales style with arched shop fronts onto Brook Street and at the rear onto the main car park.

This development represents the first major shopping scheme to take place since the creation of the Grove Promenade shopping development six years ago.

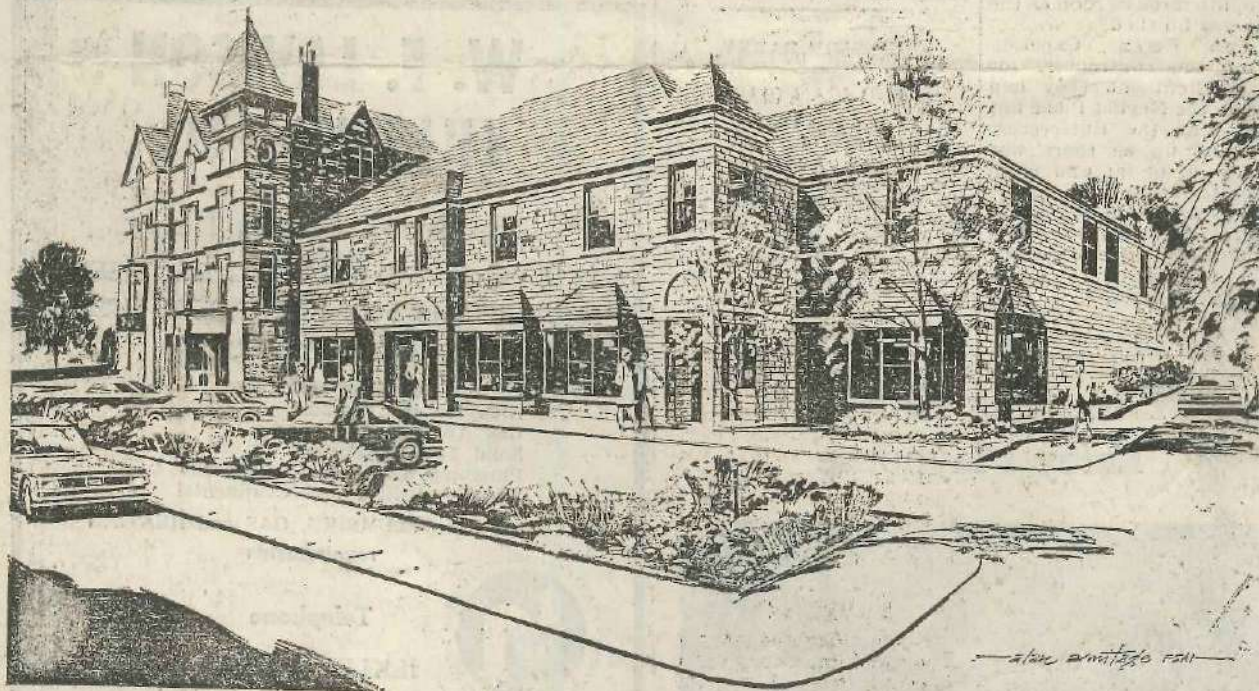
Construction will be by Quamby Construction Ltd. of Langbar, using local

materials to blend in with the existing buildings in the town centre. The scheme has evolved after three years of discussions with the Planning Authorities and it is expected that on completion it will form a valuable contribution to the attraction of Ilkley as a principal shopping town. The paved walkways which surround the property will provide an attractive environment which will link Brook

Street with the Grove Promenade.

Architects for the scheme are Messrs. Wales, Wales and Rawson, of Skipton, and the sole letting agents are Dacre Son and Hartley, of Ilkley. Lettings have already been agreed on two of the shops fronting Brook Street and it is expected that the scheme will be completed by the end of the year.

IN THE GROVE



Messrs. Bayford and Company, owners of Spa Buildings, have been granted permission on appeal to build four new shops adjoining Spa Buildings on The Grove at Ilkley, following a planning refusal last year by Bradford Metropolitan Council.

Bradford Council turned down the application because development of the site was considered to be premature in advance of discussion and agreement with the Council on the future of the adjacent Spa Buildings, or without ensuring that the two uses could co-exist reasonably, in terms of shared access parking and amenity space.

The Council also felt the development of the site was considered to be unacceptable

in terms of the loss of an important open space on The Grove which in its present form contributed to the townscape of that point of the Ilkley Conservation Area.

The Inspector of the Department of the Environment in making his decision said he had noted that the two reasons put forward by the Council were contradictory in that ground one indicated that the Council would be prepared to consider the redevelopment of the appeal site in conjunction with Spa Buildings which ground two suggested that the Council wanted to retain the site as an open space.

"In this connection it seems to me that the appeal site does not serve any particularly

valuable function as an open space as about half of it is used as a car park and I note that the local authority have made no effort to acquire or even allocate it for that purpose. Even if it was developed there would still be some pleasant open spaces left in the vicinity," he said. "I consider that the appeal site could be redeveloped in the way proposed, providing a proper landscaping scheme which protected the trees on that site was carried out without prejudicing the proper redevelopment of the area in any way," he said.

A spokesman for Dacre Son and Hartley, the estate agents, said the development would be carried out in an attractive Victorian style to blend with

the existing Spa Buildings. Construction was to be of stone to the front elevations and the design would incorporate an attractive town feature and projecting bay windows. It was anticipated that development would start in the Autumn with completion in the Spring of next year.

Spa Buildings will be refurbished by the owners who have recently obtained planning approval for three retail units on the ground floor of the existing building.

The managing agents for Bayford and Company, who will also be sole letting agents for the new shop units, will be Dacre Son and Hartley, estate agents of Ilkley.

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PASSIONIST FATHERS PREPARE TO ^{8.2.85} LEAVE MIDDLETON

The end of an era is approaching, with the imminent departure of the Order of Passionist Fathers from the Ilkley monastery at Middleton Lodge after over 60 years.

^{8.2.85}

The Order came to Middleton in 1922, but now find they do not have sufficient men to continue running the monastery adequately.

The Lodge's connection with the Catholic faith, stretching back to Norman times, will remain, however, for it has been leased to the Diocese of Leeds for use as a pastoral and retreat centre.

It will now take over from the centre at Woodhall, near Wetherby, which is to be closed down.

The Passionists expect to withdraw completely from the Lodge by about July, when the four remaining members will be dispersed to various other communities.

Middleton Lodge was for many years the home of the Middleton family, Lords of the Manor at Ilkley, who came over about 100 years after the Norman Conquest and who built the Lodge itself in Elizabethan times.

It was one of the strongholds of Catholicism in the North throughout the Reformation, and was the scene of worship by the Middletons and other local Catholics until the erection of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Ilkley in 1879.

The Lodge came into the possession of the Passionist Fathers in 1922, being used as a monastery and for the training of their missionary priests. Shortly before the war, in 1939, outhouses were converted into a lay retreat house.

Father Mark White, who is acting as Rector at the Lodge during the change-over period said the retreat was used as a place where people could go for a period of spiritual renewal, to talk and discuss problems, and for prayers and silence. As well as priests, it was used by the clergy, parish groups and church organisations, Anglican and Non-Conformist in addition to Catholics, and also did a lot of work with schools.

Although the Passionists were withdrawing because they did not have the men to run it adequately any more, it would continue to be used for the same purpose, he continued.

The Order of the Passionist Fathers has left Ilkley Monastery after an association with the town which lasted for more than sixty years. ^{30.8.85}

It was in 1922 that the Order took up residence at Middleton Lodge but now because of insufficient men to run the Monastery adequately they found it necessary to leave.

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Although the Passionists are withdrawing because they do not have enough men to run it adequately anymore, it would continue to be used for the same purpose, he continued.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS TO "DIG" ON ILKLEY MOOR

^{11.10.85}

What is described as probably the largest ever archaeological 'dig' in the Bradford district will be undertaken on Ilkley Moor this winter by a team of 15 workers from Manpower Services.

They will be involved in the Bradford Upland Archaeology Project, costing about £14,000, aimed at uncovering the remains of Bronze Age huts and field walls at Green Crag Slack, near the Cow and Calf.

Mr. Stephen Kerry, Bradford Museums, Keeper of Archaeology, said most prehistoric excavations in the past had taken place in the South, in the belief that the North was a blank area. This dig would show how mistaken that belief was.

He said the dig would go on until March or April next year, and a polythene tunnel would be used to protect the workers from the bitter winter conditions which could be experienced on top of the moor.

Interest in Ilkley Moor was

aroused about ten years ago when an Ilkley night school group began recording boulders and stones in the Green Crag Slack area, finding 250 or more cup and ring stones on Rombalds Moor.

Earlier this year the remains of two huts were discovered by archaeologists in the upper part of Backstone Beck, and the finding of flints and a grain rubber led to the theory that cereals of some kind may have been grown in that area over 2,000 years ago.

The Manpower Services team carrying out the dig will be based at Castle Yard, Ilkley, and it is hoped they will be joined by local volunteers and archaeology students.

TRADING IN ILKLEY 100 YEARS AGO

100 Years Ago

^{14.12.84}

The pages of the Ilkley Gazette for December, 1884, contain a record of some of the town's leading traders at that time and provides an interesting scene of Ilkley's trading all those years ago. Every now and then whilst turning those now yellowing pages, an old Ilkley name appears, and then there is an advertisement for a trader whose family business was carried on by future generations well into the next century.

To name but a few there was Thomas Kendall, shaving and haircutting rooms, tobacconist and newsagent, 7, Church Street; Dean Bros., builders and contractors, Railway Road; Henry Morton, coal, coke, and lime merchant, Station Coal Yard; James Croft, coal merchant, The Grove; T. Wilson (from Church Street) has now opened new and enlarged premises in The Grove, opposite the Congregational Church, for the sale of fish, fruit and poultry; George Fox, pork butchers, 3, Leeds Road; Ilkley School of Art, The College, Queen's Road.

In Wells Walk there was Mr. J. C. Naylor, the Dental Surgeon whilst Mr. S. B. Weldon, was a fashionable tailor at 5, Leeds Road and Mr. Thomas Sargeant of the Wheatsheaf Hotel (now demolished) was begging to inform his numerous patrons and visitors that he was proposing running a bus to Bolton daily (wet or fine) during the season. In Wells Road there was E. Vickers, bookseller and stationer and half-way up the road to the moors H. Dobson proprietor of the Royal Hotel (now the site of Wells Court flats) was selling Bass's Pale Ale at 3s. and 6d. for a dozen.

J. and R. Watkinson at the bottom of Church Street were well known for their blends of tea whilst C. Henderson, chemist of Church Street was advertising Christmas soaps and perfumery in great variety. H. Moislely, of 11, The Grove, was well known as a dealer in footwear and R. D. Robinson, of Skipton Road, traded as the family grocer and tea dealer.

18/1/85
**WORK STARTS NEXT MONTH
 ON CENTRAL SHOP
 AND OFFICE DEVELOPMENT**

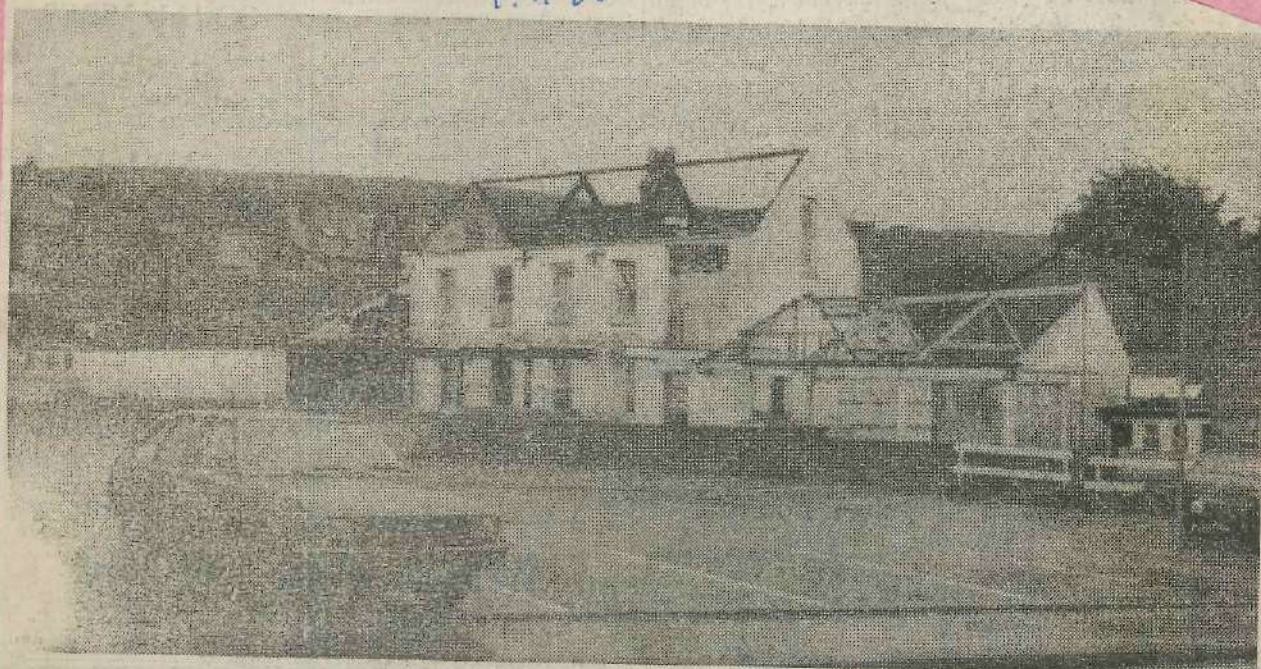
Work is to begin next month on a new shopping and office development in Ilkley's central car park. The development is to occupy the site formerly used by Hawksworth House and Roy Cunliffe's garage. It is expected work will be completed by September.

The new development approved by Bradford Metropolitan Council's planning Department, will consist of three shops with three offices above and has been designed to form a link between the Grove Promenade shops and the Victorian Arcade.

Martin Joyce and Associates of Shipley, have designed the scheme on behalf of North Yorkshire Securities, a family trust based at Leeds. They had applied to Bradford Council's Estates Department for a lease of the site subject to gaining planning approval.

When the plans were first announced, a spokesman for Dacre, Son and Hartley of Ilkley, agents for the development, said it was an attractive scheme similar to the one put forward by Raven Developments some time previously. The previous plans were approved but Raven Developments were not going ahead with it because they had been unable to negotiate a lease for the owners of the site, Bradford Council.

4.1.85
Landmark Makes Way For Shops



A landmark in the centre of Ilkley for many years, Hawksworth House and the former Lawsons premises on the edge of the central car park were demolished to make way for a new shopping development.

4.1.85
Housing Development At Stourton Road



An imaginative development of five split level bungalows designed by Martin Joyce Associates, is now starting on the riverside of Stourton Road Ilkley. The properties will provide indoor swimming pools at the lower level with spacious three bed roomed accommodation at the upper level which is at ground level on the south side.

The construction will be of local stone and each property will have a large balcony with views over the river. The development is on land which was formerly garden to the houses known as Middleton Villas. The builders are Neatlake Limited and the first properties are due to be completed next summer. Prices will range from £95,000 without pools but with a large games room to £115,000 to include the heated pool. Each property will include a double garage and ample garden with frontage onto the riverside walk. Sole agents for the development are Dacre Son & Hartley of Ilkley.

• Picture illustrates an artist's impression of the development.

**ASSURANCE OVER
 STATE OF
 ILKLEY ROAD**

An assurance that the road surface outside Ilkley's Town Hall in Station Road will be put right shortly has been given to a local County Councillor.

Cr. Ernest Gardner, of Lakeside Close, Ilkley, said the road had been the subject of many complaints since it had been re-surfaced in the summer.

Ilkley Parish Council agreed to take action and wrote to the county council, later enlisting the help of Cr. Gardner.

County Council officers explained to Cr. Gardner that surface re-dressing required good weather, and that this year there had not been very much of that. The result, that there had been some failures, though in a surface-dressing programme of some 415,000 square metres in this area, there were in fact only two. One of these, unfortunately, was in Station Road, where torrential rain had fallen shortly after the work was completed.

"I think we have to accept that even in the most efficient organisations things go wrong from time to time," said Cr. Gardner. "The important thing is that the county acknowledge the work is not up to standard, and that they are going to put it right."

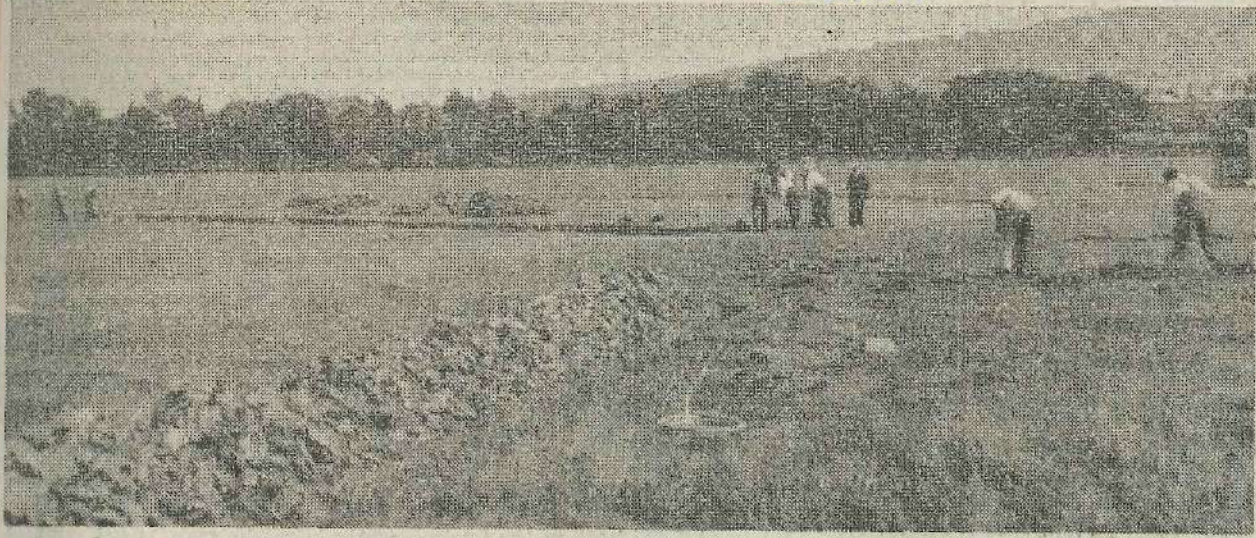
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WORK STARTS ON A NEW BATHING POOL

15.2.85.



Almost fifty one years ago work began on the construction of a bathing pool for Ilkley on land in Denton Road. The hot summer of 1934 proved the need for a public swimming pool as residents and visitors took to the River Wharfe for bathing despite warnings against swimming in the river.

May 10 this year will mark the 50th anniversary of the

opening of the outdoor swimming pool by Dr. M. R. Dobson, then Chairman of the old Ilkley Urban District Council. The pool holds 325,000 gallons of water and the lower semi-circle is fifty yards at its greatest width. An unusually large proportion of the area of the bath was designed for shallow water to cater for children and also benefit from the sun's rays in warming the water though

the bath was fitted with a heating system. The diving stages were of the international standard and in addition there was a seventeen foot six inches stainless steel lined chute for adults and a four foot six inches baby chute for children. There were 48 dressing cubicles and with locker system this provided accommodation for 360 bathers. By 1972 a new indoor swim-

ming pool had been built within the grounds of the outdoor pool and being 25 metres long by 10 1/2 metres wide provided five lanes for competition purposes.

The new pool was opened by Cr J. Spencer, then Chairman of Ilkley Urban District, who said the Council had always been aware of the demand for all the year round swimming facilities.

PLANS TO CONVERT FORMER CHURCH INTO FLATS HAS COUNCIL APPROVAL

8.3.85.

Plans to convert the old Methodist Church known as Christchurch in Wells Road into twelve flats have been approved by Bradford Metropolitan Council and Ilkley Parish Council.

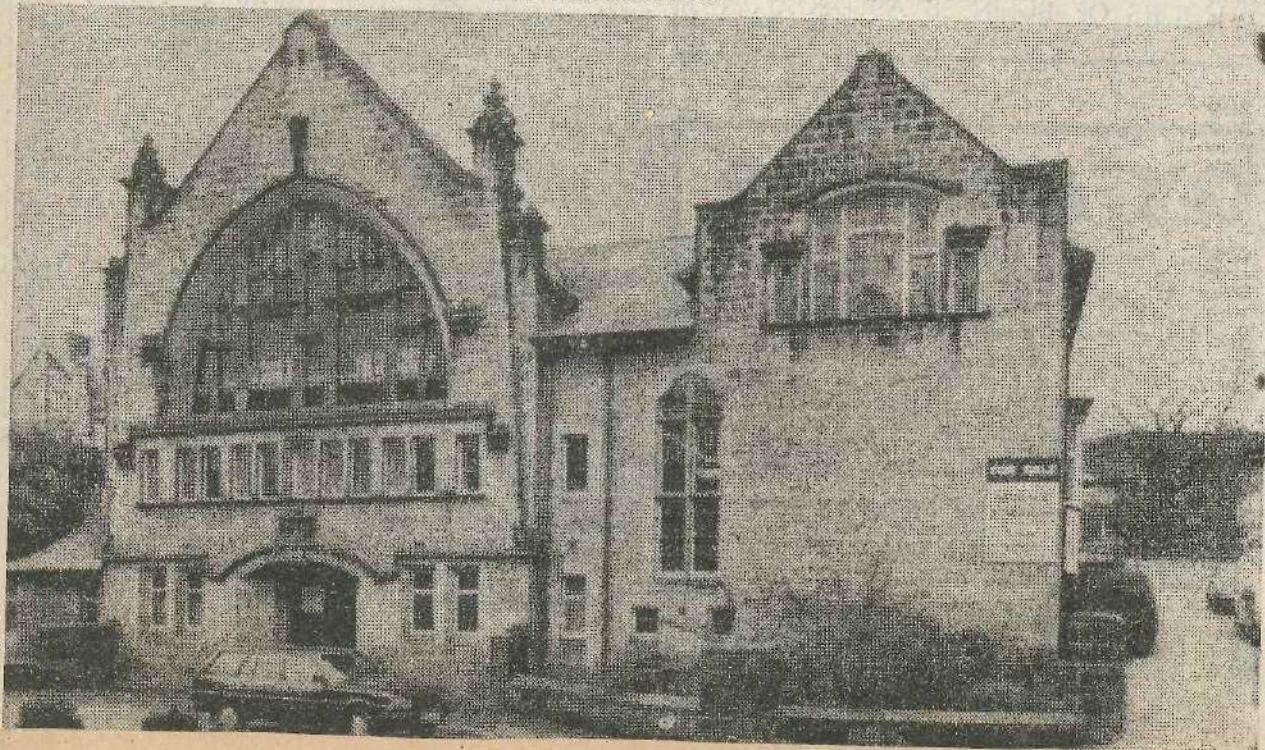
The plan is a key part of a £250,000 amalgamation began in 1981 between the Methodists and the United

Reformed Church. The two churches joined together and decided to move to the The Grove Church after extensive work costing £1m has been carried out.

The Rev. John Dale said they were half way towards achieving a public appeal of £75,000, which had included

door to door collections and were next appealing for help from about two hundred big companies in this country. If the Church can realise its own financial targets then they hope to raise the remainder of the cash from Government grants plus the money from the sale of the old church.

Ilkley Parish Council agreed to the plan which includes an internal courtyard and parking space for one car with each flat, on condition that the external alterations be kept to a minimum and carried out while retaining the character of the building.

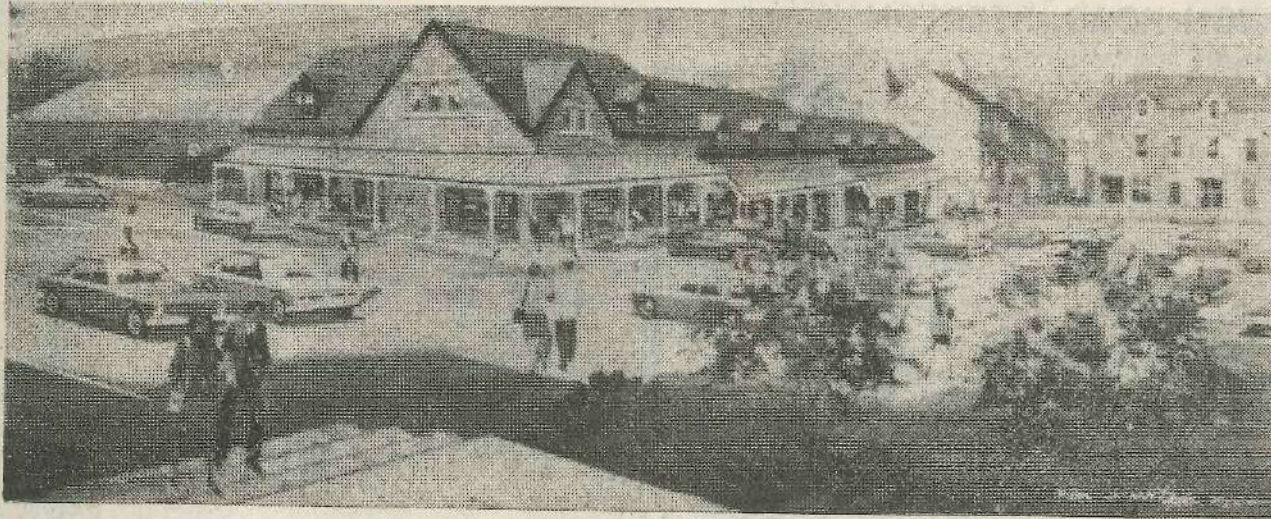


BIGGEST TOWN CENTRE DEVELOPMENT

One of the biggest town centre re-development schemes in Ilkley this century is now well under way, with the start of work on the Dalesway House shopping scheme in the central car park on Wednesday.

The new development is on the site formerly occupied by Lawsons Plumber's premises, Roy Cunliffe's motor cycle garage and by Hawksworth House.

30.8.1985



Work on the site of the Dalesway development got under way on Wednesday.

A spokesman for Dacre, Son and Hartley, of Ilkley, acting as agents, said the shops were available for any retail use, and applications for them were being considered.

The adjacent site of the former West Yorkshire bus garage in Cunliffe Road is also car-marked for development, having closed as a bus garage last year.

Meanwhile, work is progressing on a development of four shops with offices above in Brook Street, a project which is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

It will consist of four shops with either offices or storage above, and has been designed as a two-storey link between the existing shops on Grove Promenade and the recently renovated Victorian Arcade at South Hawksworth Street.

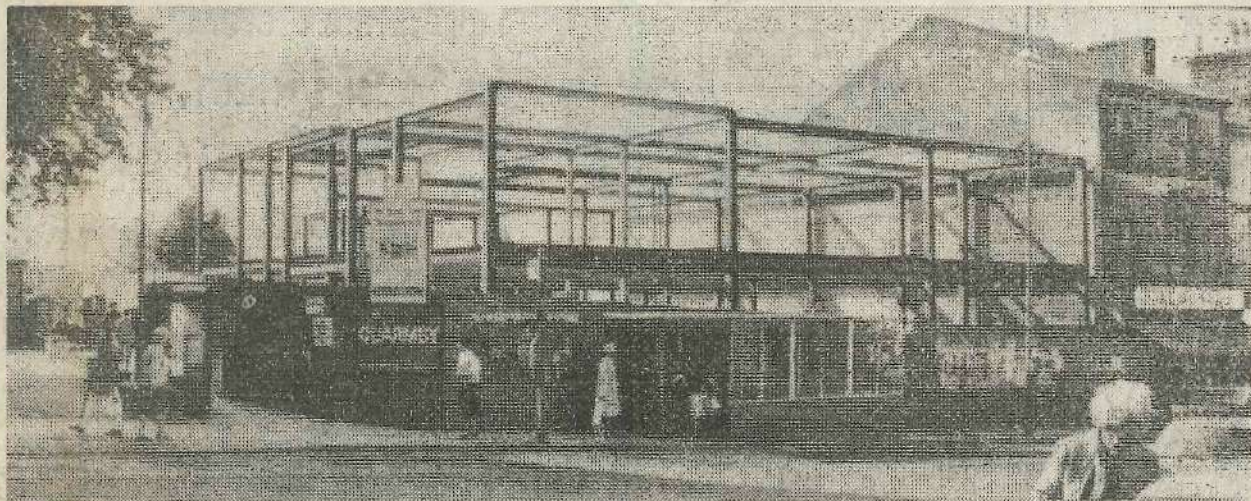
The scheme was designed by Martin Joyce and Associates, of Shipley, on behalf of North Yorkshire Securities, a family trust based at Leeds, and will improve what for some time has been one of the more unprepossessing areas in the centre of the town.

Because the new development was to take place within the Ilkley Conservation Area, Bradford Metropolitan Council invited comments from interested parties before giving planning approval in June.

The scheme, by local developers Quarmby Construction Company Ltd., of Langbar, took some time to get off the ground with extensive survey work and trial drillings being necessary on the site which used to support one end of the railway bridge across Brook Street.

Now, however, the foundations have been constructed and the framework is taking shape.

The completed development will have a pedestrian linkway through to the Grove Promenade and the car park, and the property will have an attractive Dales style, with arched shop fronts on to Brook Street and at the rear onto the car park.



The development of four shops with offices above fronting on to Brook Street begins to take shape with the erection of the girderwork.

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Ilkley's Vic was restored (Builders) being placed investment-su shop premises The fresh

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THIS CENTURY UNDER WAY

ILKLEY'S RESTORED VICTORIAN ARCADE GOES ON THE MARKET

Ilkley's Victorian Arcade, which was restored by Vincent Dobson (Builders) Limited in 1982, is being placed on the market as an investment-subject to the existing shop premises.

The freehold of the arcade, partly owned by Bradford Metropolitan Council, and the head leasehold interest by Vincent Dobson (Contracts) is greatly enhanced now by the much anticipated development on the adjacent car park and bus depot

sites. This attractive property contains a wide variety of shops and is situated in a very much improving position due to the development of Dalesway House, which will link the arcade with Grove

Promenade and the remainder of the shopping centre.

Joint Agents acting are Dacre Son & Hartley and Andrew Sharpe & Partners.



13 12 85



The area at the top of Brook Street could change drastically in the near future if plans for a major new shopping development are passed by Bradford Metropolitan Council. The shop premises pictured would all be demolished, except for the Woolworths store, to make way for a new shopping development based around the railway station.

£250,000 CHURCH IMPROVEMENT NEARS COMPLETION 18.10.85

The end of a £250,000 project which has taken four years will be marked appropriately on Advent Sunday, when the first services are held at the newly refurbished Christchurch on The Grove, Ilkley.

It will then become the home of the Christchurch congregation, who made history on Advent Sunday 1981, when Ilkley Methodist Church and Ilkley United Reformed Church came together to form one church.

The church on The Grove has caused a great deal of interest in recent months, with plenty of activity and a multitude of tradesmen's notice boards, but all the boards will disappear at the end of October and the church boards will reappear in preparation for the opening ceremony on 30 November.

The external appearance of the building has been left in its exact original condition, although many of the Westmorland roof slates have been replaced. It stands as a landmark in the centre of the town and gives it a character which is lacking in many modern towns and cities.

The building itself is a fine and increasingly rare example of Victorian architecture, listed as one of architectural and historical interest by the Department of the Environment, and is in the town's conservation area.

The interior has now been completely gutted and rebuilt on two floors. The design has been sympathetically achieved so that the four stained glass windows can be preserved, and the window at the east end, which is a fine architectural asset, will be a focal point of the sanctuary.

Reformed Church providing about £100,000. There was also a successful appeal to the residents of Ilkley, which raised over £11,000, and a substantial grant from Bradford Council. The church has in addition received savings in the form of helpful trading terms from many tradespeople in the area and in other parts of the country.

The Riddings Hall is not part of the scheme, and is at present leased to Mr. John Butterfield as an auction gallery.

The cottage adjoining the church will be reconstructed during next year, to become a Christian Education Centre.

Dream Fulfilled

Mr. James Sutherland, the Church Secretary and Secretary to the Development Committee, said that moving into the premises on The Grove would be the fulfilment of a dream which had been nurtured for the last four years.

"If we had lost this site to a commercial interest it would have been lost to the church forever, and future generations would never have forgiven us," he said. "The people of Ilkley would have judged us unworthy, to have

Good Blend

The church now has a good blend of the old and the new, which will serve the growing worshipping congregation and facilitate the growing number of community activities belonging to the church, as well as serving other groups in Ilkley.

Christchurch came into being on Advent Sunday in December 1981, when history was made in that two denominations came together to form one church. When the two came together it was soon realised that the church in Wells Road would not be adequate.

When the church on The Grove re-opens on 30 November and the first services are held on Advent Sunday, 1 December, it will be the culmination of four years work by the Development Committee, which has acted throughout on behalf of the Christchurch Church Council.

The premises in Wells Road are not a listed building, but do have external features which should be preserved, so when the property was put on the market by the church it was agreed with Bradford Metropolitan Council that the external appearance should not be altered in any way.

Apartments

The property has been purchased by the Hillside Development Company, and will be converted into twelve dwelling apartments. The company has paid the church £100,000 for the property, and although they do not take over occupation until the end of the year they have already handed over a substantial part of the purchase price to the church so that work could be completed on The Grove, thus avoiding heavy interest charges on borrowed money.

The total cost of the refurbishment scheme is a quarter of a million pounds, and most of this has already been covered, with the United

allowed our beautiful town centre to have been spoiled by high-rise commercial development."

Professor Jack Butterworth, Circuit Steward of the Ilkley Methodist Circuit for the last six years, has guided the scheme and the progress of the building, acting as the manager and clerk of works. He has worked with the main contractor, Mr. Lou Clayton, of Ilkley and Keighley, and with the architectural consultant, Mr. Trevor Newis.

Prof. Butterworth said, "We tackled the impossible, and it is a miracle that we have achieved this and shall open the premises on the date we set four years ago."

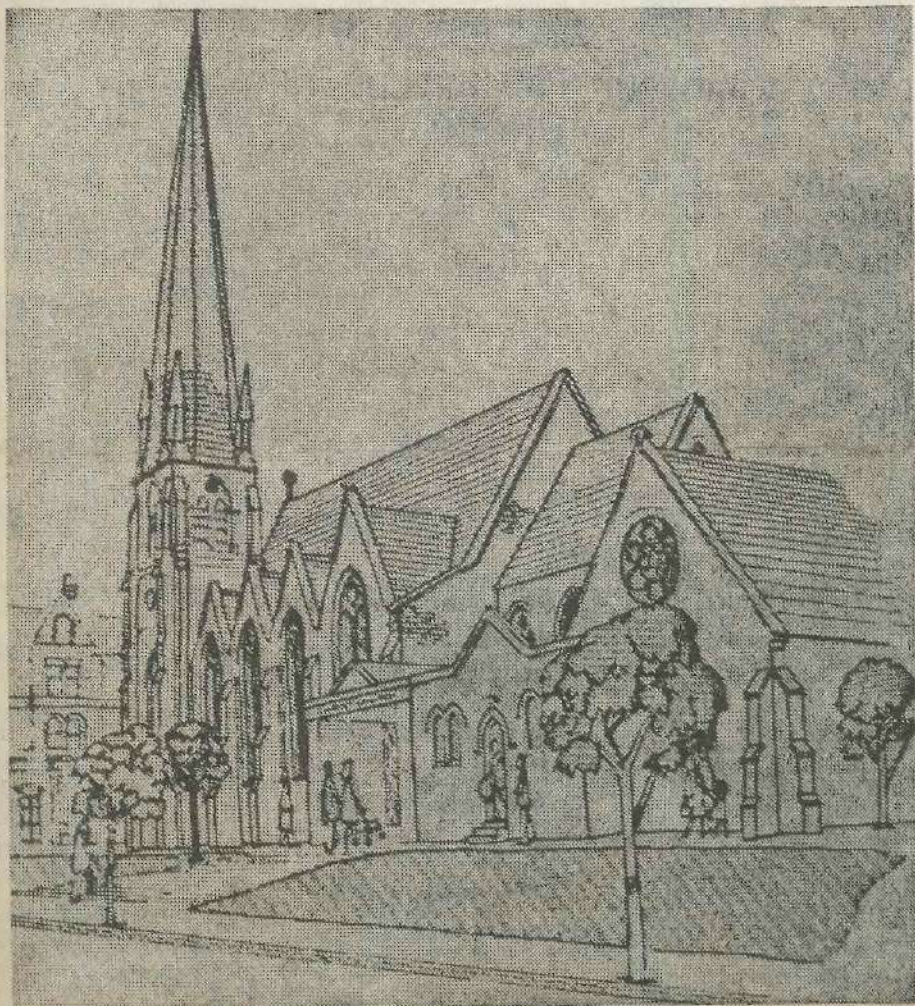
The contractors have promised to be out of the building, with all the work completed, by the end of October.

Opening Ceremony

Christchurch has had the help of many friends during the project, not least of them Cr. Mrs. Barbara Cussons, an Ilkley representative on Bradford Council, and local MP Gary Waller. Both will be guests at the opening ceremony, along with the Lord Mayor of Bradford and many ecclesiastical dignitaries.

Dr. Michael Dixon, the senior Church Steward of Christchurch, has been busy arranging all the celebrations for the opening ceremony and throughout Advent. These include visits from David Kossoff and Paul Field, a Do-it-Yourself Messiah, and a visit from the High Royd Youth Band. The Christchurch Singers, Youth Choir and Orchestra will also be performing during the celebrations.

When the church doors are opened the public have been invited to look at the work which has been done, during the first two weeks of December.



ILKLEY WOOL BOX TO CLOSE AFTER TWENTY ONE YEARS

20.9.95

The plan to transform Ilkley Railway Station into a shopping centre is not the cause of the closing down of the Wool Box at Ilkley Railway Station.

Mr. M. Abbott who has run the Wool Box since 1964 has decided to close down the business because of ill health.

The developers of the site, House of Orange, say once the business has been closed the

property would be demolished. This should not suggest an immediate start was to be made on the centre which would include an indoor market, DIY store, garden centre and flats.

Chairman of the House of Orange, Mr. Tom Orange told the "Gazette", "the Wool Box occupies shop premises within the redevelopment area and

will in due course be demolished under existing proposals originally announced in April.

"The broad aim of the plan would be to redevelop the commercial part of the site and in line with this a number of new shop units will be provided in the scheme. Some of these units will be available to local retail businesses

on a first come, first served basis.

"Details of the scheme are currently under discussion with the owners of the site the British Rail Property Board and pending completion of these discussions further information on the style and make-up of the development is not available," said Mr. Orange.



1986

SUCCESSFUL END TO SEARCH FOR MISSING WATER

JAN 86

Ilkley's ancient chalybeate water supply may soon be reconnected to the town's Canker Well after being lost for several years.

After investigations over the last few years the water supply has now been found under the pavement in Parish Ghyll Road, and moves are now starting in a bid to have it re-piped to the Canker Well on The Grove.

Ilkley Parish Council and Ilkley Civic Society, who have been responsible for the search since the water supply disappeared several years ago while development was taking place nearby, are both delighted that it has now been found and will be pressing for it to be restored to the Canker Well.

County Councillor Ernest Gardner, of Ilkley, took over the search last year and in December, acting on information from the Civic Society, persuaded the county council to investigate in Parish Ghyll Road. The water found there has now been analysed and is indeed the mineral-rich spa water which had been used by residents and visitors for centuries.

There are hopes that re-connecting it to the Canker Well may prove quite an easy task.

Cty. Cr. Gardner said the county council had laid a pipe under The Grove to the Canker Well recently, so half the work was already done.

The spring supplying the Canker Well provided Ilkley with some of its purest drinking water for hundreds of years before it was severed during the 1970s while flats were being built nearby.

A thorough investigation by Bradford Metropolitan Council failed to locate the original source, and at one time the council even suggested connecting the well to the town's main supply.

The Canker Wells is referred to in "Ilkley: Ancient and Modern" by Dr. R. Collyer and J. H. Turner, published in 1885. It states that in 1601 a Walter Pollard of Otley began an apprenticeship with an Ilkley blacksmith, and some

years later took possession of land in the Yewcroft area, east of the beck which flowed from Ilkley Moor.

The account says, "Walter Pollard did well in every way, got hold of the land between the churchyard and the river, and gave his name to the well called Canker Well when it gushed out from the scarp of the old Foss among the great plane trees." He died in 1674.

In 1923 the 'Ilkley Gazette' recorded that works on improvements and re-laying of the grounds at the Canker Well had been carried out. The old iron fountain was replaced with a stone fountain, with a surround of two steps and a pavement.

"It was necessary to trace the springs which supply the fountain. There are two of these, one underneath the house of Mr. L. H. Verity in Parish Ghyll Road, and the other underneath the footpath on the opposite side of the road. These are joined together by piping in Parish Ghyll Road, and brought underneath The Grove to the fountain," said the 'Gazette'.

After the Canker Well had been re-opened, the council had the water analysed. It was found to be the purest possible water for drinking purposes, and three times harder than any water in the district. It was even harder than the chalybeate spring at the top of Hebers Ghyll.

"EASTERN CONFINES OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE" FOR MUSEUM SOCIETY

86

A fascinating contribution from a member of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Unit was provided when Tony Wilmott gave a descriptive slide show to the Olicana Museum and Historical Society, entitled "The Eastern Confines of the Roman Empire, Syria".

The Roman province of Syria had not only more far-flung and less well-defined frontiers than the modern republic, but it was an amorphous collection of city states and kingdoms with a unique mixture of traditions, he said.

Over the centuries, Hittites, Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians and Greeks had been determining influences, all leaving their cultural imprints on local architectural styles, and as he sped through his large collection of slides Mr. Wilmott drew attention to the various cultural links.

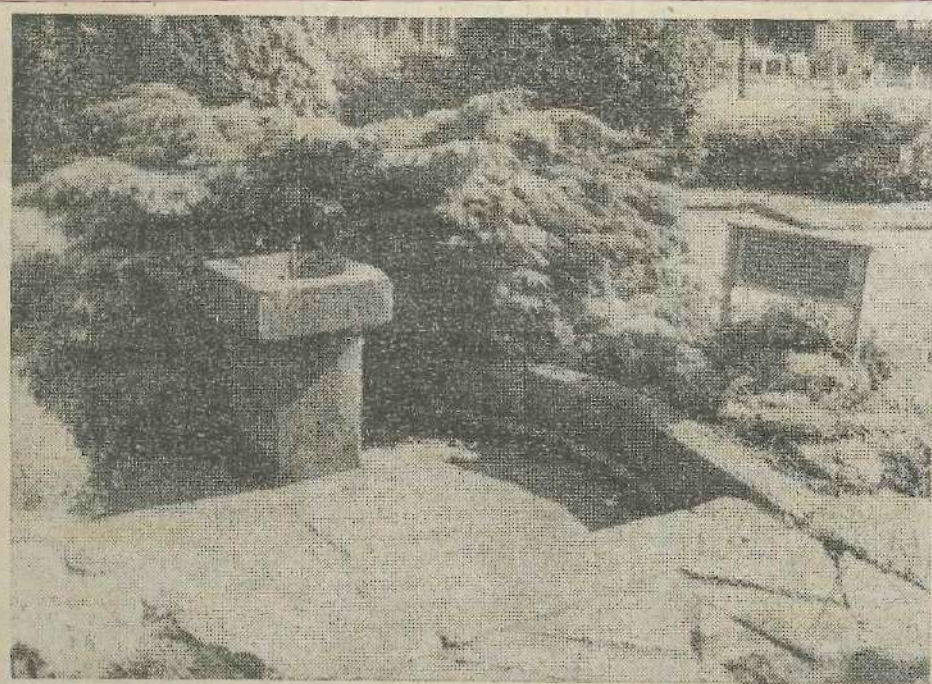
Among the magnificent Roman remains in the northern Jordan town of Jerash (the Gerasa of the Biblical Decapolis) was a triumphal arch of Hadrian, a reminder of how some people left their signatures across the extremities of empire. Ruins of Philadelphia in the capital of Modern Jordan also held echoes of biblical happenings, echoes which became stronger with pictures of the street called Straight in Damascus, and of the place hallowed by tradition as the house of Ananias.

The road from Damascus led Paul to the land of the Nabataeans and their incredible rock-hewn city of Petra — not rose-red but multi-coloured, said Mr. Wilmott. Among the tombs of Petra was that of a legionary commander who had previously done garrison duty at Lincoln.

Water supply was, and remained, a problem in desert land, and some fine aqueducts of the second century were still in use. One shown was supplied by two enormous undershot waterwheels, designed to lift water from the Orontes to aqueduct channels high above. Not far removed in time and space was a bridge commemorative to the Emperor Severus, who died at York.

The architecture of more distant Palmyra had the audience gasping. This desert city state accomplished in the ancient world what the lagoon-locked Venice achieved a millenium later in using its trade route domination to "hold the gorgeous East in Fee". The wealth of the city was evident in its ruins, and its stone-carved decorative work became the inspiration for plasterwork decorations in English country houses of the eighteenth century.

The script of the city was a distinctive variant of Aramaic and may be seen nearer home than middle-eastern sands, for at Lorbridge, by Hadrian's Wall, there was an altar carved in Palmyrian relief dedicated to an Assyrian sun god and to "the celestial briganta" a divinity of Roman west and North Yorkshire, while at South Shields the memory of a Roman standard bearer was preserved in stone in Palmyrian script. "One world?" asked Mr. Wilmott.



The Canker Well, on The Grove, may soon be re-connected to its original chalybeate water supply, after a successful end to the search which started when the water was cut off several years ago.

Jan 1986

For The Record

Sir,—I would like to set the record straight regarding the Canker Well and the spring that feeds it.

Contrary to what has been said in the National Press and on TV the spring has never been lost. It has, however, needed someone as determined as Eleanor Holt with the backing of the Civic Society to persuade councillors to look at the spring and get it tested.

I think it is disgraceful that Miss Holt has not been given the credit she deserves in any of the publicity put out.

JAN. 86 E. MELLOR
1 Parish Ghyll Road,
Ilkley.

LONG STAY CAR PARK VITAL IN NEW DEVELOPMENT — CRS.

FEB. 86

Final suggestions for any changes to the proposed £3m re-development of the Ilkley Railway Station area are to be drawn up next week.

Ilkley Parish Council is to convene a meeting of a Special Sub-Committee on Monday night at which suggestions will be considered including one for raising a local rate if necessary, to retain land for a long stay car park.

Almost three weeks ago over one hundred and fifty people packed Ilkley Town Hall to look at and comment on the proposed plans. The developers, the House of Orange, produced a display in a bid to dispel the "inaccurate and ill informed criticism" which the scheme had generated.

The House of Orange scheme for the disused parts of Ilkley railway station and adjacent property is the culmination of an extensive search by British Railways Property Board for a viable and attractive development.

At Monday night's meeting of Ilkley Parish Council, the Chairman, Cr. John Ward said last month they and members of the public had discussed with the developers the plans for the redevelopment of the site. They had been given the opportunity to view the plans, an architect's impression of the new shopping centre and put forward ideas.

Vice-Chairman to the Council, Cr. Howard Scaife who had been impressed with the plans was a little unsure about the present facade of Woolworth's which they had incorporated in the new development. He thought this should be looked at again and if necessary the building should be given a new facade.

The proposed planting of trees in Station Road did not meet with the approval of Cr.

strong representations to British Rail for them to retain 38 places for long stay car parking in that area. They should be available for the use of the town and not just commuters, she said. Cr. Mrs. Cussons appreciated that the scheme did include provision for car parking but that was on the side of Railway Road.

"We must have parking opposite the Town Hall "in close proximity to Ilkley's public halls," she said.

Referring to another suggestion which might be nothing more than a "pipe dream" but something to be considered was the acquisition of part of that land, said Cr. Mrs. Cussons. She had always fought against raising a local rate but this time one might have to be considered if they wanted that land, she said.

Cr. Ward wondered if it would be impossible to have an underground car park on which they could then build the new development. It would be one way of protecting all the long stay car parking places, he said.

Cr. Jim Shelton recalled that at one stage an underground car park had even been suggested by the developers as an alternative. He thought further suggestions being made on the development should be referred to the Parish Council's Plans Committee.

ticularly when they had a central car park making a handsome profit.

A key feature to the £3m scheme is the highly attractive refurbishment of the Grade 2 listed station building and train shed, currently in a state of disrepair. The train shed with its Victorian ironwork and glass fully restored, will become the appealing setting for a large retail operation.

Local traders occupying properties which will be demolished within the re-development area have been encouraged to relocate into the new scheme.

Mill Ghyll Becomes One Of Ilkley's Beauty Spots

FEB. 86

100 Years Ago

The "good work of opening out Mill Ghyll" was proceeding fast in February, 1886, said the "Ilkley Gazette." The workmen employed in opening out the upper portion of this little ravine had effected a complete change in its appearance. Undulating walks had been made, and a number of evergreens planted, and under the skilful superintendence of Mr. McGregor, the Ghyll bid fair to become one of the most picturesque spots in Ilkley.

MUSEUM SOCIETY MARKS 900th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DOMESDAY BOOK

SEPT. 86

The Olicana Museum and Historical Society opened their winter programme with a talk to mark the 900th anniversary of the Domesday Book.

Dr. Richard Morris, of Leeds University, gave an interesting account of his research into Domesday churches, which clearly showed that many more churches existed in the eleventh century than were mentioned in Domesday.

Among the features which indicated early churches were architectural details such as twin belfry windows, a lower south-facing tower window and often a west door or lack of tower buttresses, he said.

The place-name Kirkby, as at Kirkby Hill or Kirkby Malzeard, also revealed early churches omitted from the Domesday Book. The most common indication however, was the presence of fragments of carved stone crosses, which Dr. Morris believed had been associated with standing churches, and of the Scandina-

vian-style hogsback gravestones such as those at Burnsall and Brompton-on-Swale.

Many early churches, whether recorded in Domesday or not, showed signs of having been re-built during the period 1050-1150. These churches showed in their walls the "shadow" of the earlier building because some of its stones were re-used. This use and re-use could be seen, for example, at Ilkley, where Roman altars which had been re-cut to form Anglo-Saxon window heads were found.

For these reasons, Dr. Morris urged his listeners to look very closely at existing churches for signs of pre-Conquest features incorporated in their fabric. Many Domesday churches had already been recognised in this way, and he felt sure that many more still awaited discovery.



Plans to change the Troutbeck Hotel at Ilkley into a residential rest home — refused by Bradford District Council last year — have been given the go ahead through a successful appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Bradford Council originally refused planning permission for the change because the property was situated too far from the town centre and its amenities, and because of the steep access from Crossbeck Road.

He said the Council considered the steepness of access and distance from the town would make it difficult or impossible for elderly residents to enjoy amenities such as the library, shops, post office and other communal facilities and

tion in these respects. It seemed that by comparison with the existing hotel the proposed use would be likely to improve the residential amenities of the area, and would carry no risk of any parking problems since



The hotel, which closed suddenly before Christmas, is now on the market through sole selling agents Dacre, Son and Hartley, quoting "offers in the region of £350,000" on the basis of its suitability either for continuing as a hotel, as a residential home for the elderly.

The Inspector appointed by the Department of Environment, Mr. A. J. Miller, considered written representations from the appellant, Dr. Graham Jones, as well as the District Council, Ilkley Parish Council and other interested parties, and visited the site in November.

therefore the location would be inappropriate.

The appellant said, however that transport would be provided on a regular basis to the town centre, an improved stepped access would supplement the driveway and in all other aspects the accommodation was well suited to the purpose proposed.

In addition, it was pointed out that the council owned Rombald House next door and Bracken Tower in the same road had received planning permission for use as residential homes.

The Council said they had regarded the criteria set out in their recently adopted guide lines for "homes for the elderly," and the Inspector felt the council was clearly right to attach importance to them.

However, he said residential homes were also subject to control by the registration authority, who were mainly concerned with

aspects affecting the care and well being of residents of the home.

He felt planning control was mainly concerned with the effects of the home on the surrounding area with regard to such matters as residential amenity and traffic generation, and in this instance the council had raised no objection there was an extensive car park at the rear.

Although the council's concern for the future residents of the home deserved the fullest support, it could not be assumed that the proposed home would be so inconveniently situated that refusal of planning permission was justified.

No other factor outweighing this consideration had been revealed in the representations, therefore he had decided to allow the appeal and grant planning permission for the change of use to a residential home for the elderly.

MEDIEVAL HOUSES IN YORKSHIRE MARCH 86

The Olicana Museum and Historical Society was given the Elsie Fletcher Memorial Lecture by Mrs. H. E. J. Le Patourel, who recalled it was exactly forty years ago to that day when she had first met the Society's founder, Elsie Fletcher.

Her talk, "Medieval Houses in Yorkshire" was also particularly appropriate since Elsie Fletcher had played a considerable part in persuading Percy Dalton to restore the former "Ilkley Castle" and turn it into the present day Manor House museum.

Mrs. le Patourel's interesting talk ranged over five centuries of the development of the medieval lord's house in Yorkshire from the earliest example of Alan of Brittany's Scollands Hall at Richmond built in the immediate post-Conquest period, through to Cawood a brick manor house built by the Archbishop of York in the fifteenth century. She showed how the simple stone first-floor halls of the earlier period which had minimal private accommodation for the lord grew into the complex quadrangular plans of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as at Wressle and Rest Park near Sherburn.

At the end of the talk she discussed Ilkley's "Manor House", a structure which had undergone many alterations and presented many problems of interpretation. Not the least of these problems was a fourteenth century document which stated categorically that there was no capital message in Ilkley.

Nevertheless, the core of the Ilkley house was certainly a medieval hall house with a cross passage but the period when the cross wings were erected was not at all clear, she said. The west wall of the

western wing was built on the west wall of the Roman fort which seemed to suggest a house of considerable antiquity. The absence of all important rooms on an upper floor indicated that this Ilkley house started either as a substantial farm or priest's house or alternatively a manor house not characteristic of the North but of the Midlands, East Anglia or Cambridge, she said.

A capacity audience of nearly one hundred members and friends of the Society showed their warm appreciation of Mrs. le Patourel's clear and masterly exposition of her subject.



Scenes from the past this week takes a look at the A65 trunk road in Skipton Road near Hollin Hall Farm looking west towards Addingham. The closure of the railway from Ilkley to Skipton and the Dales in the 1960s gave road engineers the opportunity to improve the road at this point by removing two bends, one of which now serves as a lay-by beyond where the bridge carried the railway across the A65.

This 1800 shows Street and crossed the

"Ilkley Ancient" by Dr. Collyer describes the street beneath the surface as "babbling down through the sunny summer a roar in the wind, crossing Road leapt into

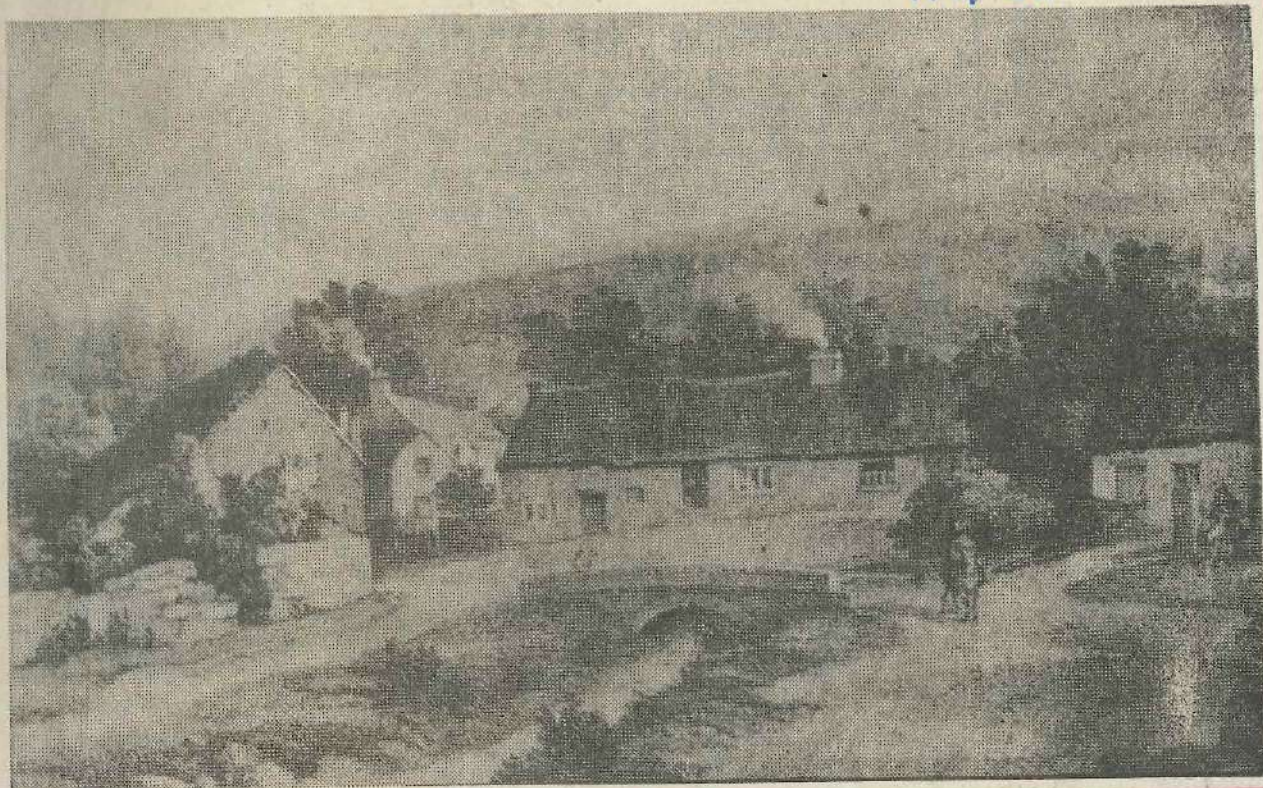
"On the east on the west a both a choice dens which rem Cholera Year of son Fenton swam a new besom London, to the the ancient h not see for the such things ha cholera".

"The two in and the Rose quite of the an their own be much more th two fair farm or four small whatever Ilkley might need".

"The indust were divided th and combing the farming b its death strok looms, and name for a starvation".

Thatched Cottages At The Top Of Brook Street

MAY 86



This idyllic view of the village of Ilkley in 1800 shows thatched cottages at the top of Brook Street and a woman on horseback who has just crossed the stone built bridge over the stream which ran down Brook Street.

"Ilkley Ancient and Modern" by Dr. Collyer and J. M. Turner describes the stream now underneath the surface of Brook Street as "babbling down from the hills, through the Mill Ghyll in the sunny summer weather, and with a roar in the winter; open to day and, crossing under the Otley Road leapt into the ancient foss".

• This artist's impression of the top of Brook Street in 1800 was one of a series of post cards published by John Shuttleworth. Inland postage was 1d and foreign postage 1d.

The farmhouse in the centre of the picture was on the site now occupied by the offices of Dacre Son, and Hartley, Estate Agents at the bottom of Wells Road.

"On the east side was a footway on the west a cart way, and on both a choice collection of middens which remained down to the Cholera Year of 1832, when Parson Fenton swept them away with a new besom he had got from London, to the great disgust of the ancient holders, who could not see for the life of them what such things had to do with the cholera".

"The two inns, the Wheat Sheaf and the Rose and Crown, were quite of the antique type, brewed their own beer, and were not much more than the addenda to two fair farms. These and three or four small shops, supplied whatever Ilkley and her visitors might need".

"The industries of the town were divided then between weaving and combing wool together with the farming but weaving had got its death stroke from the power looms, and was only another name for a leisurely death by starvation".

BYGONE ILKLEY REVEALS A DIRTY VILLAGE

MARCH 86

Ilkley Civic Society was given a view of Bygone Ilkley by local historian Miss Hilda Holmes who began with a familiar picture of Brook Street in 1800, when it was a "dirty, mean and insignificant" village.

The healing powers of the spring at White Wells had been discovered by a shepherd, and by 1837 it was walled in and roofed and later a tea house was added, which was destroyed by fire in 1952, she said. To enable working folk to use the baths, as well as those who could afford to stay at the various hydros, the building now used as the Convalescent Hospital, was built and maintained by subscribers who were entitled to nominate artisans to benefit by the treatment, she said. The hydro at Wheatley eventually gave its own name to Ben Rhydding. Wells House Hydro became in turn a hotel, the Wool Control headquarters, a College of Housecraft, and then College of Education, she said.

In 1858-60 former cow pastures were enclosed for building sites, including Craiglunds Hydro (charging two guineas a week for bed and board) and other boarding houses followed, said Miss Holmes.

SKATING PARTIES

In winter tobogganing took place down Cowpasture Road, and the Keighley Gate road, leading to two fatal accidents. The tarn, lighted at night was the scene of skating parties, and in summer an asphalt patch south of the tarn was used for pre-1914 pierrot shows. The top-hatted town band played in the West View bandstand and a big annual event was the arrival of Lord John Sanger's Circus, preceded by a parade around the town, she said. In 1889 Britannia's coach was too high to go under the new railway viaduct in Brook Street. In those days the horses used to draw the fire engine had to be rounded up, and the boiler stoked before the appliance could set off, said Miss Holmes.

The new bridge was opened in 1904, and the Town Hall, on the site of Sedbergh House, was completed in 1907, she said.

ILKLEY'S GROCERS

For a hundred years, from 1869 the Beanlands family ran the main grocery shops of the town. Their

first shop in Brook Street had to move to make way for the railway bridge. A picture showed the shop with five vans for deliveries to customers. John Beanlands, with William Lister, founded the annual Black and White Hat cricket match. Joseph Beanlands was the last person to be buried in Ilkley Churchyard. Other worthies included Donkey Jackson, who died at 82 in 1906 after hiring donkeys for 30 years, Percy Dalton bought the Manor House and gave it to the public for use, since 1961, as a museum and art gallery. Miss Holmes concluded with the story of a smart wedding in 1896, when fog signals were placed on the railway line all the way to Leeds to give the happy couple a good send off.

The evident interest in these chronicles was all the more significant as a show of hands revealed that few, if any, of the audience were "real Ilkley folk".

At the next meeting at Church House in March Richard Morris, Archaeologist and Writer, will speak on "Churches in the Landscape, the archaeology, architecture and study of churches."

ILKLEY'S PLACE IN THE DOMESDAY BOOK

To mark the national celebrations of the ninth centenary of the Domesday Book, the oldest public record of land and its owners, Phillimore and Co. Ltd., of Chichester, have brought out a complete English translation, in parallel text with the original Latin.

The Yorkshire volumes have been in bookshops since 23 May, and for the local historian provide a good detailed picture of the county firmly under Norman Control following the Conquest.

To examine the pages, it needs time and a good deal of diligence for some of the index references prove hard to find. The land is listed under particular land owners. Ilkley in one instance being listed as Illeclie together with Burley (Burghelal) and Menston (Merfintone) as outliers of Otley (Othelal) belonging to the Archbishop of York. Each entry informs the reader of the land owner, who worked the land, and the particular type of land. The Archbishop of York owned much land in West Yorkshire.

Many of the landowners were Norman, for example the Bishop of Coutances and Wm. of Colville. The map reference to Ilkley and surrounding lands is under "Skyrack".

Under the land of William of Percy the actual Ilkley reference reads:- "Gamall had three caracutes of land taxable where 2 ploughs are possible. Now William has (it). Waste. Value before 1066, 20s. A church and a priest. Woodland pasture 1 league and 4 furlongs wide. The whole manor, 1 league long and 8 furlongs wide."

It is believed that a caracute was the area an eight ox plough team could plough in one year.

The volumes will be fascinating to study, but they are not suitable for "dipping into" lightly as the indexing and the various named landowners in the same area make investigation very time consuming and complex but quite fascinating. They are available bound in cloth at £26.00 per volume or £17.50 in the paperback.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY AT ILKLEY MANOR HOUSE MUSEUM

MARCH APRIL 86

The Moor is Ilkley's most prominent feature. Dotted all over it are signs of human occupation dating back well into prehistoric times.

The cup and ring rocks are probably the best known and most enigmatic, but cairns, stone circles and enclosures walls are all to be found as well. Clearly, the Moor is an important archaeological site as well as a place of great natural beauty.

An exhibition currently on show at the Manor House Museum and Art Gallery, takes as its focus two contrasting approaches to understanding some of the problems presented by the pre-history of the moor. One is the scholarly and the archaeological; the other the intuitive and the artistic. The exhibition is open every day except Mondays and runs until 18 May.

Considerably more is known about the archaeological side of the Moor than is perhaps generally realised. In no small measure this is due to the efforts of the Ilkley Archaeological Group. For the past ten years this group of amateur prehistorians has been engaged in the surveying and mapping of all the prehistoric antiquities. A gazetteer is shortly to be published which will document all the sites. In the last two years the field work has been augmented by a programme of excavation, with the support of the Manpower Services Commission, into a burial cairn and a hut circle. This has allowed samples of pollen and carbon to be analysed and some firm dates to be given to the sites. All this is well explained in the exhibition. It is done largely through the means of large scale photographs and explanatory texts. The photographs are the work of Edward Vickerman and are attractive in their own right. Some of the finds from the excavation are on show, and there is a reconstruction of what it is thought the excavated hut may have looked like: the work of Bill Godfrey.

The other half of the exhibition is devoted to the work of the Ilkley born artist, Derek Hyatt. Mr. Hyatt approaches the Moor from quite a different psychological standpoint. He is more concerned with artistic insight than with rational explanation. He sees the cup and ring rocks, for example, as potent images and symbols and finds parallels and meanings in the art and artifact of other cultures. On show are a number of finished works inspired by the moor together with the

sketch books and notes, where the artist first articulates his ideas and themes. For those more at ease with words than with images, a video tape of the artist discussing his approach to his work plays in a corner of the gallery.

Visitors can, if they prefer, talk to him directly. One of the attractive features of this show is the large number of events associated with it. On Wednesdays the artists will be working "in residence" at the gallery and will be happy to discuss his work. On Thursdays he will be conducting guided walks over the moor. On Fridays archaeological staff will be available at the current excavation site to explain their findings. Events organised in conjunction with local schools will occur on Tuesdays at the Manor House. Details of all these may be obtained from the Manor House staff. The outcome of all this activity will be shown at a larger exhibition to be held by Derek Hyatt at the Cartwright Hall, Bradford, starting in September. The present show has received financial assistance from the Arts Council as well as the Friends of the Manor House.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO BE BUILT ON FORMER HOTEL SITE

MARCH 86

Plans for a residential development of eleven town houses and six flats on the site of the former Stoney Lea Hotel, in Cowpasture Road, Ilkley, have been approved by Bradford Council's Planning Department.

The Stoney Lea Hotel was built in 1880 by Mr. Tom Emmott and remained the property of that family until 1945.

It was built in a Victorian style and became a well known hydropathic establishment which guests visited to improve their health.

With the decline of the spa's popularity it later became a fully licensed hotel with about thirty bedrooms

play windows to original sill level.

Little Lane, Ilkley—extension to offices.

Panorama Drive, Ilkley—one dwelling house.

16, Dale View, Ilkley—conversion of existing garage to bedroom and erection of new garage.

36, Undercliffe Rise, Ilkley—extension to provide swimming pool, conservatory, porch and bedroom.

9, Park Field, Menston—front porch extension.

Immediately to the south-east of the Manor House, adjacent to, but set back from Main Street, Addingham—conversion of barn to two dwellings, formation of access and erection of two double garages.

17, Low Mill Lane, Addingham—demolish existing outbuildings and construct new garage on same site.

MARCH 86



NEW BROOK STREET TWENTY SIX YEARS AGO

FEB. 86

Four weeks ago a picture from the series "scenes from the past" showed a bird's eye view of the area where the traffic lights stand at the junction of Brook Street and Leeds Road.

Prominently featured in that scene was the old Wheat Sheaf Inn which could have been the town's oldest Inn, though some claim the Rose and Crown Hotel referred to by Harry Speight in his book "Upper Wharfedale" was the oldest and dated back to the

1370's. This week we look at New Brook Street and at this picture taken at the time of the demolition of the outbuildings of the Inn which closed its doors for the last time at the end of 1959.

Since then the whole area has been completely transformed with improved views of the valley and the provision of flower beds and seats to provide the attractive area it presents today.

The 1950's provided a much different scene. The outbuildings of the Inn were still in position and at holiday times the site on which the Roman fort was built attracted people looking for "all the fun of the fair," for it was on this site that the owners of amusements use to arrive and set up their roundabouts, swings, slot machines, big wheel, coconut shies and other side shows.

Just below the cobbled entrance was the terminus for buses

operated by the former firm of Samuel Ledgard and the West Yorkshire Road Car Company arriving in the town with passengers from Leeds and areas between the city and Ilkley.

Further down New Brook Street poster boardings advertised the products of the day. They were being demolished along with the outbuildings of the Wheat Sheaf Inn when this picture was taken.



COUNCIL WANT LEEDS ROAD LAND FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

DEC 86

An application for permission to develop this land in Leeds Road, Ilkley, for light industry is being opposed by Ilkley Parish Council.

Local Councillors believe the application by Bradford Metropolitan Council should be refused on the grounds that:

1. The area is at the gateway to Ilkley — a tourist town.
2. An industrial estate would add to traffic hazards for nearby first schools.
3. A case had not been

proved for a need for industrial units and that there were still some industrial premises in Ilkley unsold.

4. The area had been used as amenity land over many years and this area could eventually be landscaped as open land.

Cr. Mrs. Barbara Cussons said she had successfully moved a recommendation that the site should be visited by the Bradford Plans Committee on 15 December.

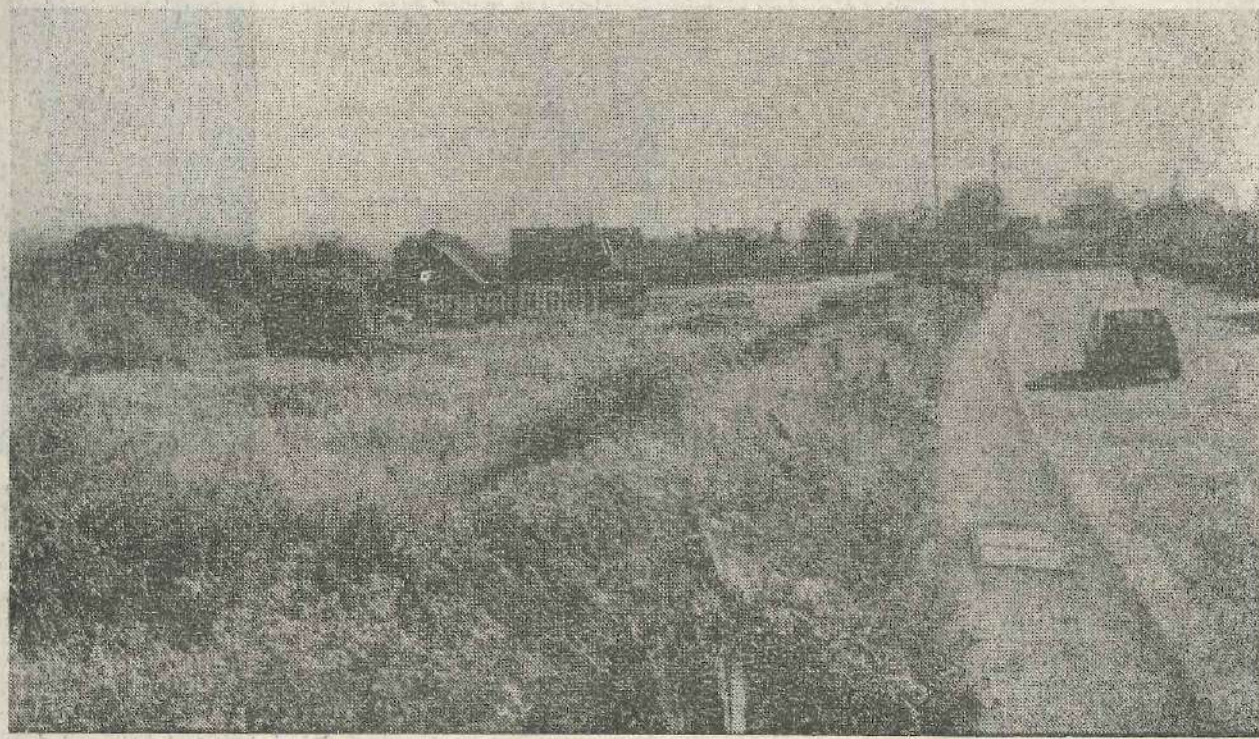
Bradford Council had

received a petition signed by 500 objectors.

In support of the application Bradford Council says the visual amenity would be protected as the height of the buildings would be kept low and that proper landscaping would make the area reasonably attractive and retain open views. Only 120 yards of an open stream would be affected and the development did not involve or imply any use of allotments or of development of land behind Kimberley Street but if access

was gained it would provide for future development.

The Council pointed out that during the past twelve months their Economic Development Unit had received 161 enquiries for industrial premises and 18 enquiries for industrial land from people who would consider sites anywhere in the Metropolitan District but not specifically in Ilkley. There was no land in Wharfedale to satisfy those needs, it was stated.



ONE OF ILKLEY'S HOTELS OF YEARS GONE BY

JUNE 86



The site which now accommodates Wells Court in Wells Road, Ilkley, was previously occupied by the Royal Hotel.

This picture of the Hotel taken in the 1950's also shows the spire of the Wells Road

Methodist Church which too has since been demolished.

The older portion of the hotel outside of which is parked a Bradford Jowett van, was opened in 1871 and the extension which is the part

featured above was added in 1892.

The hotel was at one time a popular choice for annual dinners of local organisations and had a billiard room on the Wells Promenade side

which was later converted to a dining room and ballroom.

Demolition of the hotel began in October, 1961 and was completed by the end of the year.

CRS. DECIDE ON 86 FUTURE OF LEEDS ROAD LAND

Councillors at Bradford have agreed in principle to the use of a two and a half acre site for light industrial development in Leeds Road, Ilkley.

Local residents opposed the proposal but the Council's Planning Sub-committee was told that it could make an attractive "green field" site without any detriment to the area.

The land, which belongs to the Council, was formerly used as a small holding but the sub-committee decided that it wanted a detailed brief of any proposed industrial development before final approval was given.

Planning officer Philip Coote said a well designed scheme for modern light industry such as hi-tec or science park with landscaping would enhance the site.

Mr. Coote said there were objections on traffic grounds, on the loss of amenities and that the development would not be appropriate in a tourist district.

Cr. Mrs. Barbara Cussons, of Ilkley, expressed the concern of residents and said that local authorities were being encouraged to release land not in effective use. That was happening at Ilkley at a great rate but it was felt that every inch of land should not be given up.

Labour Cr. Clem Richardson described the present state of the land as a "blot on the landscape" and Cr. Ken Baxter said it was "tatty".



ILKLEY MANOR HOUSE MARKS 25th ANNIVERSARY AS JULY 86 A MUSEUM AND ART CENTRE



FLASHBACK TO 1961 when the Chairman of Ilkley Urban District Council, Cr. J. R. Armistead was pictured with Mr. Percy Dalton, on his right and Cr. Wm. Hill, chairman of the Library and Museum Committee, on his left.

History ➔

The Manor House is the oldest and one of the most interesting of a group of relatively historic buildings clustered around the old Parish Church on the site of the Roman Fort.

The plan followed the almost universal mediaeval pattern of a stone-flagged central hall with large open fireplace flanked at one end by the entrance passage and oak screen with the kitchen and buttery to the east and on the west of the hall the staircase and the solar or withdrawing rooms beyond.

On its opening it was described as a good example of a "strong" domestic house of the Tudor period, possibly

Museum

In 1896 the Ilkley Museum and Antiquarian Society was formed in response to an appeal by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner on the need to conserve the many Roman relics lying about the town.

A museum was founded in the old Wesleyan chapel on Skipton Road and opened to the public in 1892. It was taken over by the council in 1896 and after the building of the new public library transferred to the upper floor of that building when it was officially opened by Dr Robert Collyer in 1907. Dr Collyer was the first author of "Ilkley Ancient and Modern".

The Ilkley Museum Society, which sought to promote active interest in local history and conserve important features and "finds" was founded in 1954 by Miss E. M. Fletcher who became the Honorary Secretary of the Ilkley Museum Society.

Mr. Percy Dalton, who gave the Manor House to the former Ilkley Urban District Council and a loan of £2,500 towards its renovation, officially re-opened it on 8 July, 1961. Experts then described it as one of the last surviving examples of a period in the country's history when the feudal system held sway. It also provided one of the earliest examples of indoor sanitation, which dated back to the sixteenth century.

Restoration

When the Manor House passed into the possession of the Council it was in a decrepit state for during the past century it had been used as five cottages. Poor narrow staircases and match-boarded partitioning had been inserted and doorways cut in the old mediaeval walls.

It was restored in accordance with some parts of the original structure such as the screen passage doorways, dating back to the fourteenth century.

The building was re-cast around 1560 and the whole facade with its transomed and mullioned windows were rebuilt.

Other interesting features of the building included a mediaeval privy in the first floor solar room of a type very rare in Manor Houses of this period and an interesting corbel in the same room which bore a crude face.

In this building succeeding generations of Middletons administered local justice. Here the Lord of the Manor held his Court Baron and Court Leet.

The Abbots ofountains and Sallay were free tenants and with them were the plumptons, Middletons, Vavasours, Rocliffes, Darcies Fitzwilliams, Cliffords and many more including George Earl of Cumberland and Humphrey Duke of Buckingham. This must have made the court in Ilkley a colourful and attractive place for those on the right side of the law with a chance of being asked to sit with the Lords to dinner in the hall.

For over 20 years there had been ideas that the Manor House would make an ideal museum for the town but invariably it was felt the cost of purchase in view of the restoration work required, would be more than the town could afford. The generous gift by Mr. Dalton together with his help towards the renovation and the grant made through the Ministry of Works made the project possible.

SOCIETY FIGHTS PLAN TO EXTEND CHURCH HALL ON HISTORIC SITE

A fight is on to stop the development of an Anglo-Saxon site at Addingham. **MAY 86**

The Parochial Church Council of St. Peter's Church want to extend the comparatively new Church Hall but the Civic Society has raised objections to the plan and is asking the Department of the Environment to refuse permission.

The Society says "it is one of only two settlement sites of the late Anglo-Saxon period in West Yorkshire that have been investigated. A dig in the grounds of the nearby Rectory not long ago produced Scandinavian material including a comb case which has since been deposited in the church. There were also Anglo-Saxon cross fragments and these were on display in the Church.

"Evidence points to the site containing a wealth of archaeological and historical interest."

In a letter to the Department of the Environment Mr. M. C. Birdsall, for the Society says the application should be turned down because:

"Sufficient time is required to archaeologically record for posterity the full site and that time required could be extensive."

"The stretch of open land surrounding the church and extending to the rear of houses in North Street combines with the lawns and grounds of the Old Rectory and the gardens of Hallcroft Hall to create an area where the landscape is the dominant feature. It has a predominantly rural character and appearance which contributes significantly to the character of Addingham. Any change in the present rural character of this site, including any reduction of the open areas of land, would have a marked adverse effect on the character of the village.

The plans to treble the size of the hall are completely out of scale and character, particularly having regard to its relationship with the church and the pleasant open nature of this site which is in the Conservation Area.

"There is no social requirement to extend an already sizeable hall. There is in the centre a very large hall which belong to the village and is

available to everyone. In addition new Youth Club premises are to be built in Addingham," stated Mr. Birdsall.

Bradford Council first received an application for an extension to the Church Hall towards the end of last year and subsequently received an application for a much larger extension than first planned.

Bradford Council referred the matter to the Department of the Environment.

The structure itself had depreciated seriously with many of the windows giving way, beams had failed and the central truss over the great hall had completely fractured where it rested on the front wall and dropped seven inches bringing with it a large area of rafters and stone slates. A range of unsightly closets had been built outside the north east corner.

"WARLBECK" TO MAKE WAY FOR EIGHT NEW FLATS

JULY 86

Plans for a private housing development at "Warlbeck" in Kings Road, Ilkley, have been approved by Bradford Council's Planning Department.

The development will comprise four luxury patio bungalows, six patio houses and a number of luxury flats and apartments. It also includes the conversion of a coach house, believed to have been designed by Sir Edwin Maufe, into one house.

The developers, P. S. Turner (Construction, Ltd of Cross Hills, will be demolishing "Warlbeck" to make way for eight new flats. They felt the building was not financially viable because it had a tortuous plan inside and would not easily be converted. Access to the new development will be from Kings Road.

Work on the site, which has already started, will be carried out in sections, and the developers hope some of it will be completed by the end of the year.

OTHER PLANS

Other approved plans include—
14, Dale View, Ilkley — extension comprising of two additional bedrooms over existing garage.

Elmleigh Convent, Kings Road Ilkley — new staircase on gable of bedroom wing.

Christian Science Church, Whitton Croft, Road, Ilkley — change from existing (religious) use of that part of building which has frontage to Whitton Croft Road to office use on two floors.

The Chalet, Owlter Park Road Ilkley — three new dwelling houses and demolition of existing dwelling.

Mendip House, Curly Hill, Ilkley — construction of three detached houses.

The Gateway public house, Brook Street, Ilkley — three swan neck cowl lights to illuminate existing sign and spotlamps to illuminate buildings, the Gateway public house, Brook Street, Ilkley.

39, The Grove, Ilkley — change of use from shops and residential to offices.

Beck House, Heber Ghyll Drive Ilkley — stone fronted double garage, render to rear and sides.

Coach House adjoining Woodville House, Easby Drive, Ilkley — alterations to form dwelling.

16, Leeds Road, Ilkley — change of use from shop to manufacture and sale of chocolates.

"A TO Z IN YORKSHIRE" FOR OLICANA MUSEUM SOCIETY

MAY 86

A illustrated talk "A to Z in Yorkshire" covering Wharfedale with Littondale and Washburndale was given by Mr. J. Alcott to members of the Olicana Museum and Historical Society.

A for Appletreewick from where Richard Crewe left for London and eventually became Lord Mayor in the sixteenth century. Here also was Monks Hall with an unusual carved Celtic head over one doorway. Arncliffe in Littondale covered by an April snowstorm, where at the Bridge Inn Charles Kingsley wrote the "Water Babies". The church was Norman and had a memorial to thirty-four men who fell at Flodden Field, all surnamed Metcalfe.

B for Barden where the original bridge was swept away in the floods of 1674. The rebuilt bridge was remarkable for the number of masons marks. Barden Tower was a shooting lodge for the Clifford family. The tower formed the entrance to the chapel which unfortunately was neglected. Burnsall was a grammar school founded in 1602 by Sir Richard Craven.

C for the Chevin at Otley where there was an unusual wall of standing stones on perhaps a mediaeval boundary. The Cow and Calf at Ilkley which was so popular with tourists the paths were becoming badly eroded. Cornista with its Norman church. Cowside, Beck with its bridge and its old cotton mill, were also shown.

D for Darnbrook and fountains Fell, Denton Hall, which was refurbished by Christopher Pratt of Bradford, where the film "Water Babies" was filmed, he said.

E for Ear's seat was a trick slide as most of Mr. Alcott's audience would have thought it was of Simon's Seat but he said Ear's seat was nearer the foreground "Emmedale Farm" and its village is so realistic to some viewers that they inquired at the Inn for some of the characters.

F for Foxhope an isolated spot with an ancient pack horse track Farnley Hall owned by the Horton Fawkes family and so connected with Guy Fawkes, but also a favourable place for the artist Turner to stay Fewston with its fish farm was also shown.

G for Grassington, now a favoured tourist town but originally a mining village of the nearby lead mines. Grass Wood now a nature reserve was also seen by members.

H for Hebden with its stepping stones and suspension bridge, the centenary of which was celebrated last year. Hubberholme Church originally a chapel-of-ease for Arncliffe.

I had pews by the famous "mouse man" Thompson of Kilburn.

I for Ilkley where familiar views of The Grove were seen. J for Jack Frost slides and viewpoints from Jennies Cottage.

K for Kilsney Crag near where was a fish farm, and Kettlewell, with its unusually named Race Horse Inn.

L for Leathley, with a Norman church, Lower Barden Reservoir, Linton Falls, Linton and Littondale, with its prehistoric field systems.

M for Menston Village, N for Nesfield and Netherside Hall in Autumn and O for Otley and old and typical market town.

P for Pancake Rock on the moors and the Priory at Bolton Abbey with its nearby aqueduct.

Q was for Queen's View in Upper Wharfedale a favourite with Queen Mary.

R for Robin Hall, and S for Strid Wood a carefully maintained working wood.

T for the Tarn at Ilkley which was so popular with the Victorians.

U for Upper Wharfedale and a view of the headquarters of Upper Wharfedale Fell Rescue Team.

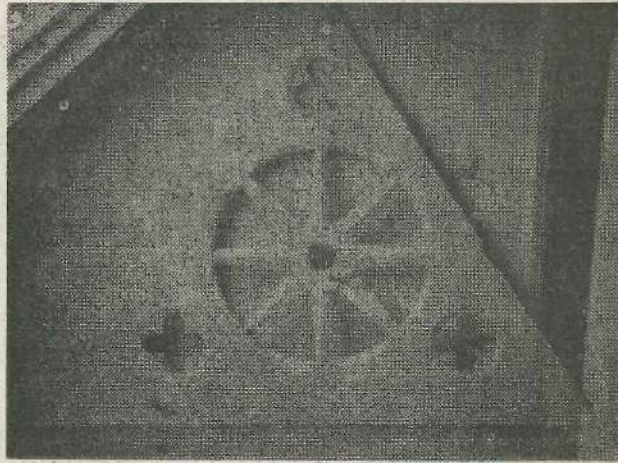
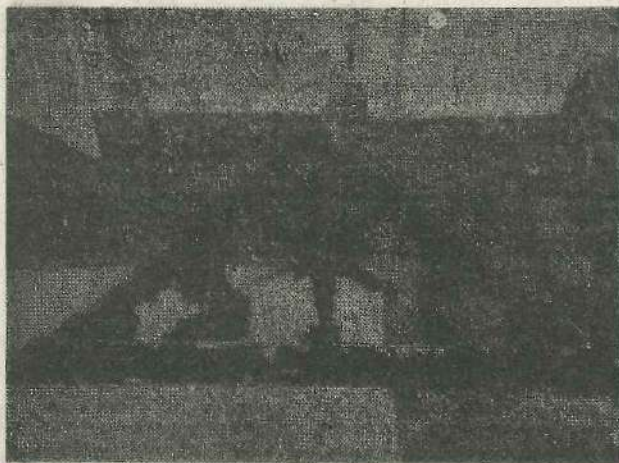
V was for the valley of desolation where there was a landslide 100 years ago.

W for the River Wharfe and the little church at Weston with its three tiered pulpit.

X for Mr. Alcott got round this by showing X supports on the walls of houses. Y for Yockenthwaite and Z for zebra crossings and double corners.

BUILDER'S TRADEMARK RE-INSTATED

Oct 1986



Ilkley resident, Mrs. Lesley Parr, has decided to keep alive a part of history at her home which was believed to have been built in the 1860's.

A decorative wheel, which appears on the front of the

house in Tarn Villas, Cowpasture Road, has been re-instated by local craftsman, Mr. Alan Smith, of Grange Road, Burley.

The wheel, over seven foot in size and wooden, has eight

wooden spokes inside the surround. Certain markings on the wheel were similar to those found on the s'a'rcase inside Mrs. Parr's home.

Mr. Smith said the wheel was a common trademark of the

builder at that time and it was a feature which filled in the gable at the front of the house.

*The old and the new builder's trademark are shown side by side in this composite picture.

HOTEL'S VICTORIAN SAUNA MAKES WAY FOR NEW KITCHENS

JULY 86

Work has begun on removing the last visible part of the famous Victorian hydro at the Craiglunds Hotel, Ilkley.

Builders have started demolishing the old Victorian sauna to make way for much needed new kitchens. The original stained glass windows and the fountain will be incorporated into the refurbishment of the public areas of the hotel.

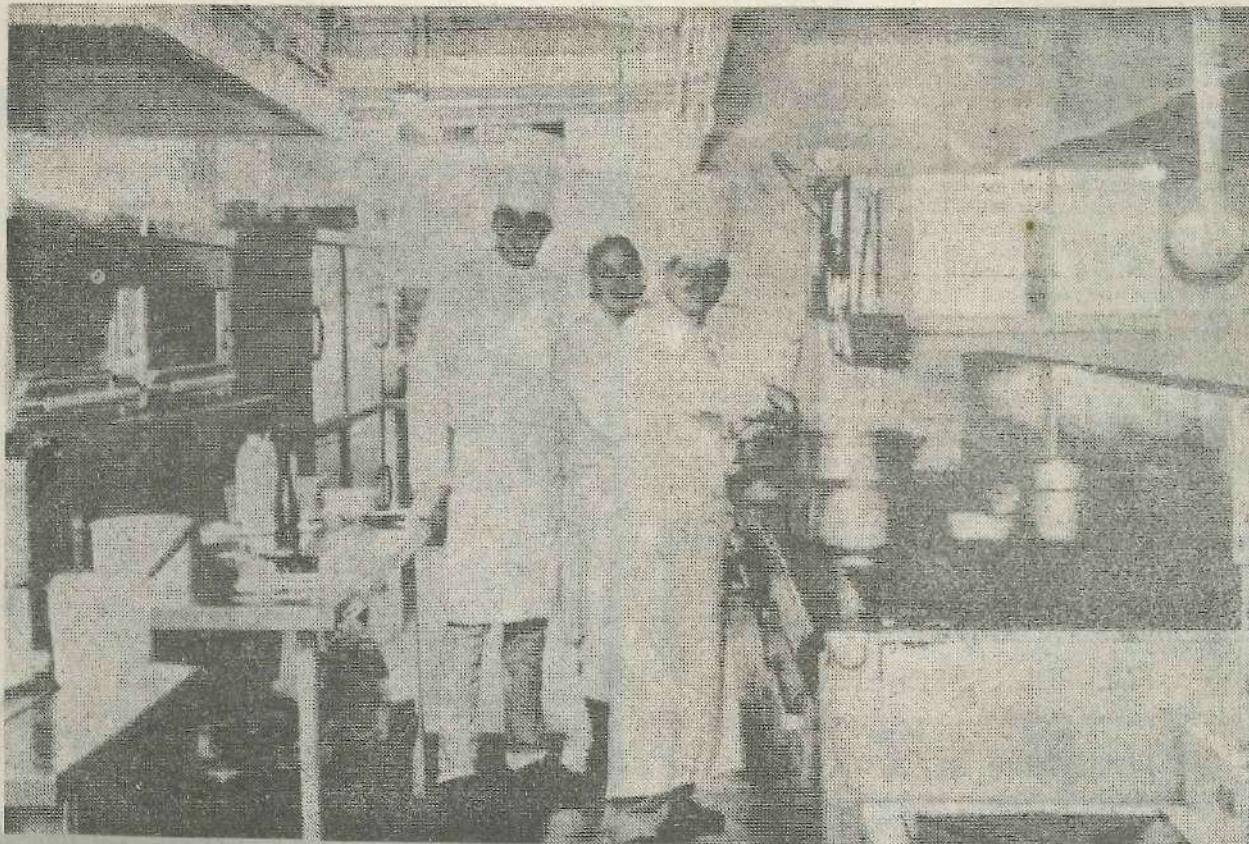
Hidden from the public eye the original spa baths remain underneath the ballroom.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the prosperous middle classes used to flock to Ilkley because the water was considerably colder than spring water. Craiglunds was built in 1858 and the latest of the hydropathic treatments were available at the hotel, with mustard pads, massage and all the latest Turkish, Russian and Electro-chemical baths. The first proprietors were the Dobson brothers, one of them being a physician. Trusthouse Forte bought the hotel in 1978.

At its peak, after being extended three times, the Craiglunds was capable of accommodating 175 patients and visitors. It contained elegant drawing rooms, a spacious dining room, writing and smoking rooms and a billiard room for recreation.

Towards the end of the century the popularity of the hydros began to wane. By 1902 only two hydros, the Craiglunds and Ben Rhydding, offered the services of resident physicians and after the First War only the east wing of the Craiglunds was reserved for patients wishing to use the hydropathic treatments. The house began to change its emphasis from water treatments to diet and exercise and Ilkley became more of a holiday resort and less of a health spa. The development of the spa, however, brought many tourists into the town shaping it into the Ilkley we know today.

• Picture shows Craiglund's chefs in the kitchens where the work began. From left to right are Robert Shepherd, Elaine Key and Philip Borthwick.



HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES DEBATED OCT 86

Ilkley Civic Society's winter programme of open meetings began at Church House with a talk by Mr. Peter Thornborrow, West Yorkshire's Historic Buildings Officer.

Mr. Thornborrow proved to be a scholar who combined erudition and enthusiasm in good measure and was able to pursue these with a gentle off-hand humour and hold his audience captivated. His illustrated talk included Wharfedale, its bridges and historic buildings.

His scope was wide and in addition to observations on the Old Bridge at Ilkley he referred to the new development at the Roman Fort beside the Church and the Manor House. Some new information on Middleton House showed clearly its developments from the sixteenth century.

Mr. Thornborrow intrigued his audience with views of

Otley and Wetherby bridges each originally mediaeval and retaining major parts of the early stonework. His series of slides of Harewood Castle were masterly.

He contrasted the Wharfe Valley with Calderdale and explained in some detail fine wool-merchants' houses scattered through that architecturally rich area.

It was a concerted view that Mr. Thornborrow should be invited again by Ilkley Civic Society to share his experience in listing over 500 historic buildings.

The next meeting in October will hear Eric Houlder talk about "The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial from 1939 to the Present".

A DAMP AND MISERABLE YEAR

David Nealy looks back at the 1985 weather

A recently published magazine states that 1985 was the wettest year on record. This may have been true for some districts, for example the Lake District or the North of Scotland, but for this area it was very far from the truth.

The rainfall was only a couple of inches above the accepted average. Nevertheless it was a dull, damp, dismal year and one could be forgiven for regarding it as one of the wettest.

Officially a wet day is one without measurable rainfall, i.e. below one two hundredth part of an inch (less than half a millimetre). Many 'dry' 1985 days had some rain traces and were dull, yet did not exceed this figure. August, had 1.56 inches of rain and only one dry day. Being the popular holiday month it left the deepest impression upon the memory.

It was a cold year, every month except April and May had lower average temperatures than those of 1984. Wintry weather continued well into April, when there was snow, and started again in November, with snow a month earlier than usual. There was only a six month period when we were clear of

snow. Somehow the seasons normally described as spring, summer and autumn had to be squeezed into this brief period.

The winter months, January, February and March had a total of 27 days with snow falling and 57 nights with hard frost, compared with 18 of snow and 35 of frost during the same period in 1984.

April was the wettest month of the year, with 4.75 inches of rain. The Easter holiday period was described in this newspaper as a disaster, the dullest for twenty years. Because of the continuous rain a mere handful of worshippers climbed the Chevin for the Easter morning service at the cross erected there.

It was a late spring—the warmer weather did not arrive until about the middle of May and continued during Whit week. But summer had not arrived! June was unsettled and cool. Snow was reported from parts of Scotland.

July was windy and wet and unusually dull, with about half of the normal amount of sunshine. The record for rain surely goes to August, thirty days of which had rainfall.

September and October were much pleasanter. It is quite usual to have a period of warm weather in October—generally described as an Indian summer or St. Luke's summer. Two days this year this year reached an afternoon temperature of 27C—one was in June and the other was October 1.

November started cold with the temperature dropping to

-8C on the 2nd. Winter had arrived early. There was snow towards the end of the month. Happily it disappeared on December 1 when the temperature reached 17C due to a warm S.W. wind blowing over the country. The next snow fall was during the afternoon of December 30, but it was soon to disappear in the wet day with which 1985 ended.

The year did have its compensations. The cold winter and late spring produced masses of daffodils. The reservoirs, which earlier had been at low and threatening levels, never reached levels below the safety line! In spite of much rain in the summer, however, the danger of a water shortage was never far away.

Farm crops suffered from the poor conditions, many being late and lighter than usual. The supply of hay was fairly good, but poor harvesting conditions created shortages and later high prices. Cereals in some places were flattened by the rain storms and in many areas rendered worthless.

In the gardens there were magnificent displays of later flowering shrubs, lasting longer than usual because of the absence of frost in October.

This year?

What of the weather in 1986? The plain answer is that no one knows what is in store. This plain and obvious fact does not deter some of our so-called weather wizards from making the annual predictions—some have done it already.

Forecasts of two or three days ahead are reasonably accurate—more so nowadays than they were in those pre-satellite and computer days. Nevertheless, absolute accuracy for a particular place even a few hours ahead is not possible, and in spite of modern advances in our knowledge of cause and effect, predictions for periods of a year ahead are, at best, guess work. There are too many variable factors in the general make up of our weather to make possible at the present time very long range forecasts.

Forecasts based on studies of weather patterns in a similar period rarely produce correct results. If a year with weather similar to that of 1985 is found in the records, it does not follow that 1986 will follow this pattern, yet many so-called predictions are based on this fallacy. The eleven year 'sun spot cycle' theory, at one time popular, is now discredited since it seems to hold for some periods, but breaks down for others.

The habits of animals, birds and insects are often dragged in to indicate future weather patterns; in fact all they really do is to react to the weather as it is. A good crop of berries in the autumn indicates that soil conditions, etc., have suited the particular tree, having nothing whatever to do with what kind of winter will follow. Yet all these ideas, are firmly rooted in popular meteorological lore and presumably will exist to the end of time!

Summary

JAN 86

	Average temp.(C)	Min. temp.(C)	Max. temp.(C)	Sunshine hours	Rainy days	Rainfall (inches)	Snowy days	Foggy nights
January	0.7	-10	10	42	17	3.56	15	21
February	0.5	-10	12.5	50	11	1.20	6	17
March	2.7	-8	15	40	14	3.26	6	19
April	7.2	-5	16	75	13	4.75	1	5
May	10.5	0	21	100	16	3.30	—	—
June	12.4	0	22	150	12	1.86	—	—
July	15	5	27	130	14	3.71	—	—
August	18.2	5	23	125	30	4.66	—	—
September	13.3	5	24	110	11	2.10	—	—
October	10	0	27	100	8	2.04	—	—
November	4.7	-8	14	80	15	2.40	4	3
December	4.1	-11	17	55	21	3.45	2	12
TOTALS				1057	182	36.19	34	77

ILKLEY'S "MOST EXCITING EVENT SINCE THE ROMANS LEFT"

SEPT. 86

First Step Towards A Museum In Ilkley

OCT 86
100 Years Ago

A new Salvation Army barracks was opened at Ilkley next door to Mr. Riley's "Old Curiosity Shop" in Bridge Lane. On the opening day the room was full to the door, although no handbills had been distributed. The officers and band canvassed on the way to their meeting, and a group of young men and others were collected en route. The Captain and Lieutenant did their best to keep up the interest of the meeting, and said they had come to Ilkley to save souls and lead the people to the ways of salvation. The officers in charge were Captain Frances Ashman and Lt. Ethel Powell.

Dr. Little obtained promises from several tradesmen to exhibit, in their shop windows, cases containing Roman relics of various kinds, which had been discovered at Ilkley, and he hoped that this would be a first step towards establishing a permanent museum in the town.

In the "Gazette" small advertisements — "Miss Wilson begs to announce that owing to the success of her classes in Leeds and Harrogate, and at the request of many influential ladies in Ilkley, she has opened a gymnastic class for Ladies and children in St. Margaret's schoolroom".

Bradford Councillors who gave the go-ahead for an imaginative scheme to develop Ilkley's ancient Roman Fort site into an archaeological and tourist attraction have opened the way for "the most exciting event to happen in Ilkley since the Romans left".

Delighted Mr. Stephen Kerry, Bradford's Museum Services Officer, is now hoping the scheme will produce a resource to rival York's Jorvik Viking Centre as an attraction.

Uncertainty about the future of the site around the fort of Olicana was removed when Bradford Council's Leisure Services Sub-Committee agreed to the scheme, which will involve excavating the site and developing it as a major historic, educational and tourist centre.

Members of the Sub-Committee had been asked to consider the future of Ghyllcroft, an empty house in Castle Road, with a view to demolishing it, selling it or developing the site.

They decided unanimously that the house should be retained in council ownership, that Castle Road should be pedestrianised along its full length, and that a study be prepared into the future development possibilities of the site.

The Chairman, Cr. Barry Thorne (Labour, Keighley West) described it as an exciting resource which could be transformed into a major archaeological and tourist amenity. They had rejected the sale of Ghyllcroft, which would have given short-term financial gain at the cost of long-term disaster for the site.

Mr. Stephen Kerry was overjoyed at the Sub-Committee's acceptance of the proposals he had helped draw up, especially as they had been welcomed by both political parties.

He said the next stage was to liaise with the West Yorkshire Archaeological Joint Service, to have the scheme incorporated in their work programme for next year, and with other Council departments to work out a development plan in precise detail, so that work could hopefully start next spring.

He was hoping to set up a Manpower Services Commission labour force of about 30 unemployed people, and if there was the same response as for the archaeological dig on Ilkley Moor he would be delighted, he went on.

The house, Ghyllcroft, would be kept in public ownership to provide a base for the excavation crew, and its future would be re-examined at the end of the project.

Mr. Kerry hoped the excavation work would recover information about the Roman occupation of the fort, and that it would then be possible to reconstruct parts like the northern defences and some of the buildings, possibly the barrack room, granary and stables, fitting them out in the original style. These would be informative in themselves, but could also be used as educational space by school groups—who could perhaps become "Romans for a day"—and others doing project work.

At the moment anyone wishing to see a reconstructed Roman site would have to

travel to York or Yorkchester, so this project could really put Ilkley on the tourist map. "It could be the most exciting thing to happen to Ilkley since the Romans left," said Mr. Kerry.

During excavations, he said, they would be hoping to find remains of pottery and metalwork, and the foundations of the buildings. He would most like to find information to identify the garrisons at Ilkley, however.

"We know that one of the garrisons consisted of conscripts from Northern France, but we do not know how long they were there for," he said. "The Romans occupied the fort for around 400 years, so there must have been some changes."

He said it was believed the fort was demolished at one time, and had been burnt down and rebuilt, and it was hoped an excavation would enable them to chart the changes which must have occurred over the centuries. There was also a belief that the fort had been abandoned at one stage to provide labour for the building of Hadrian's Wall, so it would be useful to be able to corroborate that.

"If things work out as well as we hope, it could mean Ilkley will have a resource to rival the Jorvik Centre at York as an attraction," Mr. Kerry concluded.

75 Years Ago

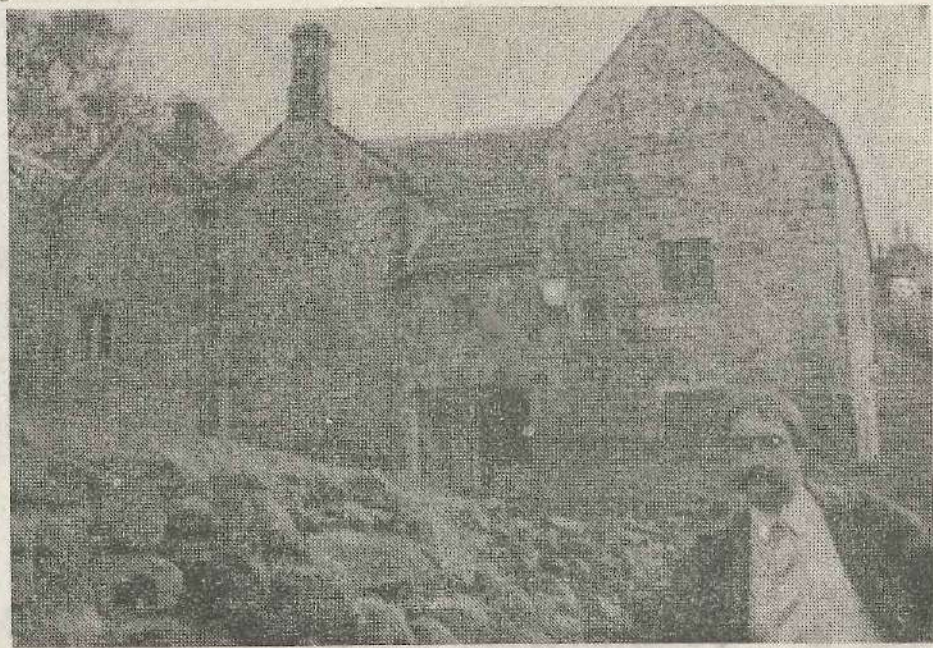
OCT. 86

As a result of the examinations held by the West Riding County Council in April and June in 1911 the Governors of Ilkley Grammar School elected Cyril J. Barnes, Wilfred Cawood, Harold Graham, and Geo. E. Laycock to Foundation Scholarships.

An elderly man, Mr. Jack Ickringill, of Ilkley, believed to be well over seventy years of age, was taken to Otley workhouse in October 1911. He had occupied a dilapidated villa off Skipton Road for nine years which had been declared unfit for human habitation for some time, and it had been without a roof since the end of August. Since then "Jack" had still lived in the unroofed building sleeping under the stairs. Mr. Ickringill died at the workhouse three weeks after being admitted.

A member of St. Margaret's Girls' Club, Miss Ethel Robinson, was presented with a clock in recognition of her forthcoming marriage. The two club secretaries Miss Mallinson and Miss Nussey presented her with an eiderdown quilt.

Mr. J. G. Doxford gave a farewell address as President of the Ilkley P.S.A. Brotherhood as he was to leave the district. He was presented with a silver mounted ebony walking stick by his fellow members. In addition to his work with the P.S.A. he had been associated with Ilkley Wesleyan Sunday School, and Ilkley and Addingham Temperance Societies and in that capacity assisted very largely with the Saturday Evening concerts run for two years in conjunction with the Ilkley Orpheus Glee Union.



part of the west wall of the ancient Roman fort at Ilkley, at the rear of the Manor House. Picture shows Mr. Stephen Kerry, Bradford's Museum Services Officer, examining

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BALLET STUDENTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD AT ILKLEY

The twelfth residential Yorkshire Ballet Seminars were opened on Sunday at Ilkley College by Dame Alicia Markova.

Many distinguished visitors were present including the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Bradford, Cr. and Mrs. W. A. Nunn; Chairman of Ilkley Parish Council and his wife, Cr. and Mrs. H. Scaife; Cr. Mrs. Joan Lightband; Cr. Mrs. Mollie Renton; Cr. Roland Hill; Cr. Peter Williams and Mrs. Williams; local MP Gary Waller, and Mrs. Waller; and Dr. Ann Loades.

The five week course, which ends on the 23 August, has attracted students from all over the world including the U.S.A. South America, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, France, Israel, Holland, Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy.

The professional guest teachers for the first week have been Dame Alicia Markova; Brenda Last, former principal at Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet and former Director of the Norwegian Ballet, Oslo; and Christopher Gable, artistic director, Central School of Ballet, London. Lectures were given by Karin Greenhead, Dalcroze Eurhythmics; Ron Freeman, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, Wigmaster Recital; Susan Monks, cello, and Mary Wu, piano, former students of the Yehudi Menuhin School.

The evening programme began on Sunday with a demon-

stration by the Royal Ballet. The following evenings' performances included a recital by Susan Monks, cello and Mary Wu, piano; a talk by Ron Freeman; a Romeo and Juliet Film, the Bolshoi Ballet—Galina Ilanoca.

The professional guest speakers for next week are Beryl Grey; Pamela May, former ballerina of the Royal Ballet and teacher of the Royal Ballet School and Carl Myers, principal, Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet. Lectures will be given by Beryl Grey, and the evening programme includes a demonstration by the Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet, a recital by Sioned Williams, Harp, a talk by Beryl Grey, and a film—an Evening with the Royal Ballet, Margot Fonteyn, Rudolf Nureyev and David Blair.

● Pictured (left to right): Mrs. Waller, Mr. Gary Waller, Mrs. Scaife, the Lady Mayoress of Bradford, Cr. Mrs. Nunn; Chairman of Ilkley Parish Council, Cr. Howard Scaife; Dame Alicia Markova; the Lord Mayor of Bradford, Cr. W. A. Nunn, Brenda Last. (Front): former principal dancer Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet; David Gayle, (back), founder director of the Yorkshire Ballet Seminars and Christopher Gable, former principle dancer the Royal Ballet.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG COULD BECOME TOURIST ATTRACTION

AUG 86

Unexpected discoveries at an archaeological dig on Ilkley Moor could make it one of the most important in the area — and when completed it could become a major addition to the town's tourist resources.

Mr. Stephen Kerry, Bradford's Keeper of Archaeology, said the excavations taking place at Green Crag Slack revealed it to be an extremely important archaeological site.

"The finds being made there while not of any monetary value, are very valuable in terms of improving our understanding of the early history or pre-history of the moor, and we are hoping they may even help unravel one of the big mysteries—that of the cup and ring stones," he said.

The dig is being carried out by fifteen workers from the Manpower Services Commission, who have been involved for the last twelve months or so. So far they have moved about 100 tons of stone on the site, which covers an area equivalent to two football pitches, and have uncovered ancient walling.

Mr. Kerry said work had started in the belief that it was the site of a Bronze Age settlement dating back to around 1200 BC, but now the workers had found five arrowheads, two polished flint knives and fragments of pottery which seemed to go back as far as 2000 or 2200 BC.

"If these dates are confirmed this would be the first late Neolithic site in Yorkshire—a discovery of major significance," he went on.

"It looks now as if the site had been occupied continuously for thousands of years, or perhaps with gaps between the periods of occupation."

The dig has so far uncovered thousands of fragments of pottery and flint dating from the Bronze Age, although the soil is so acid that many of the remains have disappeared. Most of the finds have come from one area, and from beneath an iron-stained layer.

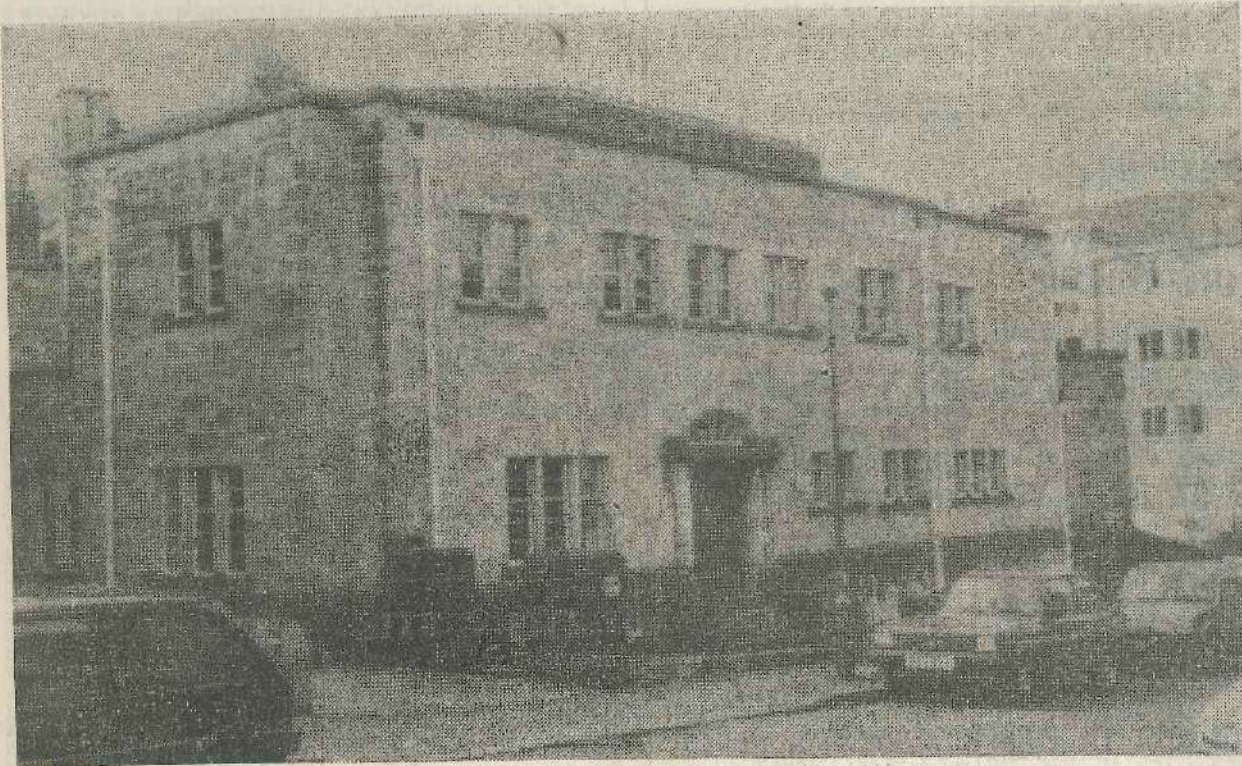
Other discoveries have included hazel nuts from the days when Ilkley Moor was covered with trees, and evidence of fires. If pieces of charcoal could be found these

would help with carbon dating and it is hoped fossilised insects may be found, which would give an idea of what vegetation existed.

Mr. Kerry said those involved with the dig were extremely encouraged by the support and growing interest being shown by local people, and added that if any school groups or evening classes would like to visit the dig this could be arranged by contacting himself or Mr. Gavin Edwards, the dig director, through Ilkley Manor House.

Part Of Church Building To Be Sold

Nov 1986



Surplus space at Ilkley's Christian Science Church on Whitton Croft Road is being offered for sale as office premises. It includes the old Sunday Schoolroom, as well as a variety of other rooms and toilet facilities.

Meanwhile, alterations and improvements are being made by the Church to the Wells Road section of the building, which is being retained.

Mr. John Hardy, partner of Hepper Watson, the Ilkley Estate Agents who are offering the pro-

perty on behalf of the Church, commented:—

"It has not been a difficult job for the surplus wing of the Church to be separated from the remainder. The building itself was put up in the 1930's to very high specifications indeed, and it would be very suitable as a Company's Regional H.Q. or as the main offices of a medium size Company."

Hepper Watson are looking for offers in the region of £60,000. Ilkley Gazette records show that members of the First Church

of Christ Scientist at Ilkley had wanted to build their own church for a number of years, and in 1934 purchased the building site. In 1935 on the vote of all the church members it was decided to erect a church building and in 1939 work was started. The portion of the building to be used for Sunday school exercises was completed by November, 1940.

The two handsome buildings which were completed in January 1941 were designed by Mr. P. L. Charlton, of Leeds and Ilkley, and

were faced with stone quarried near Silsden. The main entrance which was contained in three archways was on the corner of the two roads. The interior comprised a large entrance foyer, a church to seat 250 people, the upper part of which was octagonal in shape, cloakroom accommodation, library, members and reading rooms and Sunday school classrooms. The first service to be held in the church was on 5th January, 1941, and all were welcomed to use the Reading Room, Library and attend their services and meetings.

TRAFFIC PLANS FOR BRIDGE LANE TO BE REVIEWED IN OCTOBER

Traffic plans for Bridge Lane, Ilkley, are to be reviewed by Bradford Council in October.

Preliminary plans include "No Entry" signs to be placed at the entrance to Castle Yard and Castle Hill, except for loading and

permit holders, (disabled persons exempt), residential permit holders, parking outside the garage in Bridge Lane, and along the opposite side of the road.

Mr. J. M. Wallis, of the Traffic and Road Safety Section at Brad-

ford said the plans had been drawn up on a basis for discussion with representative bodies directly affected by traffic conditions in the Bridge Lane-Castle Yard area.

"They have not been approved by Council members although it

was intended to report to the Public Services Sub-Committee in October. If Council members approve any measure in principle, formal advertisements and full consultation will be undertaken," he said.

AUG 86



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22.5.87

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At a time when Harvest Thanksgiving services are taking place Scenes from the Past reproduces this picture of potato picking on land now used as play-

Holmes alongside the river Wharfe at Ilkley.

The practice of growing food on The Holmes was a left over from the Second World War during

which slogans urged people to "Dig for Victory" and cultivate spare land to grow food.

At the time this picture was taken mechanised farming

machinery was beginning to phase out the use of horses but one was still in use at this time and was waiting to transport the crop to the farm.

Traffic Orders And Castle Road

Sir.—The Secretary of State for Transport gave notice of a Traffic Order relating to a section of the western half of Castle Road, Ilkley, in February 1986 (west of New Brook Street, north of All Saints Parish Church and the Manor House, Listed Building Grade 1, the heart of the Conservation area). Normal procedures advertisement and consultation followed and the Traffic Order became law 7.3.86.

In law a section of this part of Castle Road is already closed, if not in practice. Why therefore should there be difficulty about full closure unless the rumoured tree car park were to be sited in the open section. In a vandal area (e.g. the statue of Ghyll Croft) full closure would afford maximum protection to the church, the exposed Roman wall, the fort and the Manor House.

E. M. HOLT

25, Welis Road,
Ilkley.

Oct 19 86

WATER POWER IN THE YORKSHIRE DALES

In keeping with its policy of arranging meetings to cover many aspects of the past, the Oilcana Historical Society turned its attention at its last meeting to an element in industrial history that for all its technical background caught the interest of a near-capacity audience.

This was "Water Power in the Yorkshire Dales" by Mr. Griff Hollinshead, one time assistant keeper of the Bradford Industrial Museum.

Mr. Hollinshead did not dwell on technicalities of water-wheels other than to indicate basic types. The earliest form of water-power unit was the so called Norse mill, a precursor of the modern water-turbine, requiring a fast flow of water to strike paddles or vanes on a vertical shaft. After the introduction of wheels mounted on horizontal shafts, this form was preferred for nearly 2,000 years and was used fairly extensively in the Dales and many water-wheels were still to be seen, usually in advanced stages of decay but sometimes in restored condition.

The range of operations mills in the Dales was wide. Milling corn was probably the earliest use for water power, followed in the Middle Ages by wool cloth and then much later by the scrippling or carding of wool. Wheels to drive wool and cotton spinning machinery followed but also in various parts of the Dales there were water mills for spinning flax and hemp. At Skipton High Mill powered by three wheels, paper was prepared as well as textiles. Saw mills also used water power, including those cutting slate. Wheels were used for pumping water from mines and later for operating hoists. Grassington lead mines employed a complex system of water storage and usage to power sixteen wheels forming

part of a single operating unit on one moor.

Contrary to popular mythology the advent of the steam engine did not bring on the early demise of water power e.g. in 1900 Pisons at Burley had a wheel generating 120 horse power supplemented by three water-turbines. Turbines i.e. developed forms of the early Norse mill, were also used at Linton where they supplied both a textile mill and the village of Grassington with D.C. electrical power until the national electricity grid made them superfluous in the 1930's, said Mr. Hollinshead.

A wheel that worked at Glasshouse mill until put out of action by an accident about 1950, was dismantled some six years ago and was taken for restoration and operation at the National Trust's Quarry Bank Mill at Styal in Cheshire. Mr. Hollinshead who had attempted the preservation and restoration of several wheels and succeeded with a few found the cost of repair of this wheel for Styal breathtaking. But, as a prime example of wheel-builders craftsmanship from the workshops of Sir William Fairbairn where water-wheel construction with associated highly developed retroactive control gear reached a high point in the mid-nineteenth century, it surely merited careful attention so that it could be seen in operation in the sort of setting for which it was made. If the paintings of an artist of genius may be valued in millions, is not a representative work of an engineer of genius worth some thousands? he asked.

NEW LAY-BY ON ADDINGHAM ROAD

Work has been progressing on a new lay-by for the use of travellers on the A65 trunk road, between Ilkley and Addingham, pictured below.

The lay-by is being provided as part of the Department of Transport's trunk road policy, making a safe spot for drivers

to stop for a rest or to stretch their legs.

Construction of the lay-by, which is costing around £13,800, is being carried out by Bradford Metropolitan Council's Highways Division, on behalf of the Department of Transport. It is one of the

schemes "inherited" by Bradford on the abolition of the West Yorkshire County Council in April this year.

Next month sees the 25th anniversary of the opening of that part of the A65 trunk road between Ilkley and Addingham, replacing the

narrow lane which still runs next to the river.

The new lay-by is being built within two miles of one which already exists on the outskirts of Ilkley, and which itself was part of the original A65 road.

SEPT 86



CONCERN OVER JUNCTION AS NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INCREASE

OCT 86

Ilkley Road Safety Committee has again called for traffic lights to be erected at the junction of the Otley Road with the A65 trunk road at Burley, which this year was the scene of a fatal accident.

Statistics showed that since 1981 accidents had been on the increase at this junction of the

Otley-Leeds-Bradford roads, said the Committee Chairman, Cr. Peter A. Williams.

He said in 1981 there had been one slight accident, 1982, two slight accidents; 1983, five slight accidents; 1984, one slight accident; 1985, one serious, and two slight accidents, and during the first four months of this year

there had been one fatal, one serious and two slight accidents.

Cr. Williams said since the statistics were published he had seen two more accidents.

Cr. Jim Fletcher who used the junction four or five times a week and found it unsatisfactory and a hazard thought the committee should press for traffic lights.

Mr. B. Martindale, Road Safety Officer, Bradford, said it was carelessness and consideration which was lacking in drivers using the junction.

Members were told that Mr. B. Wilkinson had met an engineer from Bradford Council to discuss the junction and they would await his report before taking any further action.



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CONCERN OVER FUTURE OF ILKLEY MOOR

OCT 86
100 Years Ago

Residents were worried as to the future of Ilkley Moor in 1886. The issue had come about regarding the "regulation" of the moor by the Lord of the Manor, and the prospect of enclosing the wild moorland to the south of the town. Ilkley Moor consisted of 1,800 acres including 334 acres of Hollin Hall Moor. The Lord of the Manor was C. M. Middleton of Middleton Lodge, Ilkley, who possessed the usual manorial rights over the land including the shooting. Certain rights of pasturage upon the moor were vested in the occupiers of land within the manor of Ilkley subject to the usual limits. The Chairman of the Local Board mooted a scheme for what he described as "regulation" of the moor to regulate about 325 acres of the moor on the north side nearest Ilkley. It was proposed to improve the moor, plant trees, lay out paths and walks and to make bye-laws to prevent nuisances.

Mr. Middleton considered a document suggesting this, sent to the Land Commissioners and came to the conclusion that this meant confiscation of a large part of the moor and its belongings and he intended to oppose the scheme with all his power. Most townspeople thought that Mr. Middleton had a sincere wish to put the prosperity of the town uppermost at all costs and supported him in the matter.

Workmen were busily engaged in the widening of North Street, preparatory to the effecting of a much needed improvement in the back premises of the Brook Street property from Mr. Sanderlands down to Mr. Shuttleworths. Closets and ashpits were to be moved further from the dwellings and increased space would be given to the back. The improvement would include a new sewer in the centre of the road in place of the old stone drain and the erection of a proper boundary wall in place of a ruined gable end of a barn and irregular fence.

1-10-87
50 Years Ago

Dr. F. W. Eurich who lived at Lanshawe Cottage, Ilkley, was honoured by members of the wool textile industry and also the medical profession in recognition of the work he had done to conquer anthrax. He was presented with many cheques in recognition of his outstanding service over a forty year period to the community.

25 Years Ago

Confirmation of the establishment of the Roman Fort of Olicana at Ilkley in A.D. 97 and evidence of its development through to the fourth century was unearthed during the course of excavations in April, 1962. One of the most interesting results of the dig had been the recovery of traces of late 2nd century timber buildings. Mr. Brian Hartley of Leeds University said there was evidence they were destroyed during a native revolt at the end of the second century. Another interesting feature of the discoveries was evidence of five roads of differing periods all built one on top of the other. One outstanding "find" was a well preserved wooden 'bit' used by one of the cavalry officers known to be stationed at Olicana during the Roman occupation.

25 Years Ago

6 Feb 1987

The Parochial Church Council offered the Olicana Museum Society two Roman altars, at the time standing in the West end of the Parish Church. The altars had been formerly built into the north wall of the Tower of the church and were removed in 1919 A.D. in order to ascertain whether they were inscribed. They depicted Verbeia, goddess of the River Wharfe on one, and a sacrificial jug and pattern on the other, and their sides had been hollowed out for use as window heads. It was proposed to place them in the Manor House museum.

Ilkley, following protests from many residents of Burley decided to reprove a rare quercifolia tree in the grounds of the Grange, which they had recommended to be felled to give more light to the Grange. It was a rare tree and villagers were unanimous in not wanting it down.

25 Years Ago

Heavy rain handicapped progress in the work of excavating the Roman Fort site of Olicana. Discoveries indicated that the original site contained two wooden buildings in the same period and that proof of modification had been found. A good deal of the foundations in the northern section of the fort site had been excavated and on the basis of the discovery of the centre road it was necessary to re-interpret the buildings excavated in the early 20's. What was then thought to be the headquarters was probably the commanding officer's house. It was hoped

11.9.87

LOCAL GIRLS AT WORK AT ILKLEY BREWERY

The days when Ilkley brewed its own beer and bottled aerated water including its own special brand called "American Ice Cream Soda" has been recalled this week by a former brewery worker who lives in retirement at Dale Court, Ilkley.

The days when Ilkley prepared its brews are long since gone but Mrs. Gladys Hall, of Dale Court, at eighty-five years of age, still remembers many people who worked there, and is pictured along with her colleagues in this photograph from "Scenes from the Past" on one of those "happy days".

"They were mainly all 'Happy days' while we were there. I remember the picture being taken around 1914 when the manager was Mr. Graham who lived in Mornington Mornington Road, Ilkley", said Mrs. Hall.

Mrs. Hall said about twenty people were employed at the Brewery, the property of which is now occupied by Spooner Industries in Railway Road. The average age of the employees was 20 and the hours of work were 9 a.m. until 5 p.m., five days a week.

Mrs. Hall remembered the office staff who were concerned with the accounts and sales of business. They included Albert Modley, a well known local comedian, Charles Black-

burn, of Wellington Road, and William Dance, of Dean Street, both of Ilkley, and Harold Cawood.

The womens work involved tapping the hogs heads (barrels) to make the beer and guinness, and putting corks and labels on the bottles and washing them, she said.

The brewery, which was formed in 1873, sold aerated water to local shops and off-licences in the area, and it was Mrs. Margaret Robinson, of Dale Court, who took care of this side of the business, said Mrs. Hall. The brewery was also a place where people came for yeast to make bread.

In 1923 Hammond's Bradford Brewery Company made an offer to purchase the ordinary shares of the Brewery whose directors at that time were Dr. W. R. Bates, Chairman; Mr. William Prest, and Mr. W. C. Beverley. At that time the authorised capital of the company was £125,000 of which £75,000 was issued in 15,000 ordinary shares of £5 each. There was also four per cent Debenture stock for £75,000.

For 1915 the ordinary shares received a dividend of three and a half per cent, for 1916 four per cent for 1917 and 1918, six per cent, for 1919-20-21 ten per cent, and for 1922, fifteen per cent.

The object of the agreement was to enable Hammonds to acquire the whole or a portion of the total shares issued by the Company upon the terms quoted in the agreement which included the payment of £7 10s for every £5 and a dividend, for 1923.

Also pictured outside the Brewery with Mrs. Hall are Mrs. Margaret Robinson, Miss E. Pennock, whose family owned a fish shop in North Parade, Ilkley; Florence and Evelyn Newsome, of Mornington Road, Ilkley; Mrs. Doris (nee Tomlinson) White, of Valley Drive, Ilkley, who was connected with Ilkley Amateurs; Miss Louis Wright; Mrs. Pennock and Miss Eva Dickinson (sisters), of Railway Road, Ilkley; Miss Johnson and Florence Hardisty.

AUG. 86



MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL "DIG" PLANNED OCT AT ADDINGHAM 86

The West Yorkshire Archaeology Service are planning to carry out excavation work on the Addingham Church Hall site if plans for the extension of the Church Hall and car park are given the go-ahead by Bradford Planners, and Scheduled Monument consent is given by the Department of the Environment.

Historically the site is important, and spans a number of archaeological and historic periods. Excavations between 1971 to 1975 to the east of the Rectory revealed a ditch of probable pre-historic origin, a large quantity of undated iron-working slag and a Scandinavian comb-case. Documentary evidence suggests occupation in the area of the church by the mid-ninth century, while sculptured crosses (now housed within the church were of late Anglo-Saxon date. The church lies within a semi-circular raised plateau (now within the modern churchyard) while earthworks of uncertain but probably medieval date surround the church to the west, south and east.

The proposal is to excavate the areas to be developed in advance of construction work. The Manpower Service, Commission are to fund both the archaeological and post-excavation work. The earthworks surrounding the site will be surveyed as part of the project. The longer term aim is to lay the site with information boards which interpret the history of the whole site. This work will be carried out with the Manpower Service Commission Scheme, through the VOLSEC Community Programme Agency.

Addingham lies on the southern side of the River Wharfe, in the north-western corner of West Yorkshire. It is situated on the eastern fringes of the Pennines, and lies on the Coal Measures. As a result the farming economy through time has been predominantly pastoral, with settlement in a series of scattered farmsteads, rather than clustered in one central village. Like so many places in West Yorkshire the origins of settlements are obscure. The continued use of grass for animal husbandry and little local development has made that few archaeological finds have been made. The most prominent is perhaps the line of the Roman road which traverses the township from the south-east to the north-west.

There is little evidence for Roman activity within the township. The Roman road from Ilkley to Elslack passed through the township in a north-westerly direction. A Roman coin has been found in the centre of modern Addingham, while a lamp has been found somewhere within the township of Addingham, but the exact findspots was unknown. No Roman finds have been made either on the site or in the vicinity of the church.

Addingham is one of the first places in West Yorkshire which is documented before the Norman Conquest. The "Ingaham" element in the place name suggests that the name was formed during the early Anglo-Saxon period. By implication the name suggests that occupation had taken place somewhere within the area of the later township of Addingham during the

early phases of Anglo-Saxon settlement of the area. The survival of an early Anglo-Saxon element in a territorial name does not preclude the existence of much earlier occupation. Indeed, archaeological evidence has suggested Iron Age occupation on the dominant plateau on which the church lies.

The earliest direct reference to Addingham was in 887, when Archbishop Wulfhere took refuge there when fleeing from Danish raids. Although no details are given by Symeon of Durham when he recorded the event it was likely there was an important residence somewhere in Addingham in the mid-ninth century.

Structural and architectural evidence suggests activity in the early Anglo-Saxon period. Although little evidence now survives within the church, the building is almost certainly of Anglo-Saxon origin, while the setting of the church within an oval or circular churchyard enclosure is typical of early sites. In addition the carved crosses now housed in the church, are of late Anglo-Saxon date.

By the medieval period the main focus of settlement appeared to have moved from the church area to the present site of Addingham, further to the west. Pottery dating from the twelfth century onwards has been found in the centre of Addingham along the Main Street. Settlement appeared to have existed around the church during the Middle Ages, of quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from the site of the existing Church Hall when it was erected in 1959. The surviving earthworks around the church suggested a series of fishponds and associated enclosures. Although undated they probably belong to the medieval period.

The Rectory to the east of the Church probably occupied the site of the hall, implied in the mid-ninth century reference to Archbishop Wulfhere fleeing to Addingham in advance of Danish raids. The present rectory building is of a nineteenth century date. It appeared to have superseded a structure of seventeenth century date, to the north-west of the present building which was still standing in 1808. This earlier building may have been the site of the medieval rectory. In view of the church (being being a rectory rather than a vicarage it was possible that the surviving fishponds to the south of the church formed part of the rectory garden.

The setting for Addingham Church is similar to a number of sites in the region. The church lies on the highest point of land which falls away gently to the south, west and east on the southern bank of the River Wharfe. It is set within a semi-circular plateau which has now been consumed within the churchyard. The position coincides with a vertical and precipitous drop to the River Wharfe of the north.

Three sites of similar location and antiquity exist elsewhere in the region. Castleburg, in Nesfield township to the east of Addingham lies on a prominent northern bluff above the River Wharfe. Further along the Wharfe fifteen miles east of Addingham, lies Rougemont in Westor township. The site lies on the northern bank, high above a sharp bend in the river.

The third site is East Riddlesden Hall in Morton township on a high bluff on the northern bank of the River Aire town lies east of Keighley. The hall lies on a high steep sided plateau above the flood plain of the river.

All four sites have a number of features in common. They all lie on high plateau or spurs, high on the banks of a river, with falling ground on the landward side. Their plans and earthwork remains suggested that their origins lay earlier than the middle ages - comparison with a similar earthworks elsewhere would suggest a prehistoric origin. Evidence from Addingham suggests a continuity of occupation from the Iron Age to the present day. It is against this background that the results from the work on the Church Hall site at Addingham could be so important. In addition the church is a late Anglo-Saxon or earlier foundation.

The residential complex implied by Archbishop Wulfhere fleeing there in 887 could lie near the church, a likely siting, particularly as the parish of Addingham covers the same areas as the township.

The excavations are to take place in an historically sensitive part of the site. The earthwork remains of the possible Iron Age enclosure, whose ditch and bank were sectioned in the excavations of 1971 to 1975, lie immediately to the east of the proposed development. Although the implied ninth century hall probably lies to the east of the church on the site of the Rectory, the importance of the site during the late Anglo-Saxon period suggests that high status occupation may extend over the entire promontory site.

During the building of the Church Hall in 1959, quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from the site. Controlled excavations on the proposed development, immediately adjacent to that developed in 1969, would add considerably to knowledge of the history and development of this important site.

Once excavations have been completed the report will be prepared as part of the scheme. The site will be surveyed and information panels designed which both interpret and reflect the history of the site. They will be erected in relevant parts of the site.

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ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF FAMOUS ARCHITECT

20.2.87

One hundred and eighty years ago on 22 February John Carr, the famous York architect who did a surprising amount of work in the Ilkley area died.

Carr in 1778 was responsible for building Denton Park for Sir Henry Ibbetson. This was at a time when he had commissions from leading Yorkshire landowners like the Fitzwilliams of Wentworth Woodhouse.

In the mid-1780's Carr added a new wing to Farnley Hall for W. Fawkes. Even the 1920's guide books indicate that visits to the property were allowed "By permission of the Agent".

There is a view that the monument erected in memory of Francis Fawkes, former M.P. for Knaresborough and executed in 1754, signed "J. Carr, York" is the work of John Carr.

Carr is best known for his work at Harewood House near Leeds, the Law Courts and Debtors' prison in York and the Crescent at Buxton and the adjoining stables, the nucleus of the Royal Devonshire Hospital there.

Carr, born at Horbury near Wakefield in 1723 always argued he came from a poor home, had one portion daily of a large meat pie given him weekly by his mother, when he started work in a quarry and was at least once glad to eat up food hidden by boys playing truant from school. He suggested there had been times, when he had to stay in bed, while his clothing was patched.

In fact his father was a skilled mason and surveyor of bridges, as Carr was himself. Trained by his father and going to York after his marriage to a maid working in a nearby mansion, Carr became a Freeman of York, served on York Corporation, became an Alderman and was twice Lord Mayor of York.

He is said to have sung "Hearts of Oak" to the Prince of Wales, the future King George IV, and his brother, the Duke of York, when they attended York races in 1789. Consulted over the choice

of an appropriate tutor in architecture for the Prince of Wales, Carr was first described in York as a "Stone cutter". He constructed bridges for the North Riding like the Greta Bridge near Barnard Castle. His salary from the North Riding as surveyor was £100 a year. For some of his work Carr got low fees. For designing the original Leeds Infirmary he was paid only £90.25. He is reputed to have only received 17 guineas for designing a country church.

He was, however, according to some authorities paid 500 guineas for designing a hospital at Oporto in Portugal.

Losing his wife 200 years ago this year, Carr had no children. He spent his later years visiting buildings he had constructed, probably because he received retaining fees for reporting on maintenance work necessary for landowners like the Fitzwilliams of Wentworth Woodhouse.

At 74 in 1797 he won a competition for the rebuilding of Ferrybridge near Pontefract. Earlier bridges he built were at Marske, Reeth and Richmond. He also widened a number of packhorse bridges as at Aysgarth.

His later years were spent at Askham Richard Hall outside York. His work included prisons, mausoleums, town halls, assembly rooms and racecourse grandstands.

Carr worked on more than 50 properties. In old age between 1790 and 1794 he rebuilt at his own expense Horbury Parish Church at a cost of some £10,000. It was there he was buried. Later generations forgot where he had been buried and it was only by accident that in the 1950's the entry to the Carr vault there was rediscovered. A vestry had been built over it.

A member of the Architects' Club in London, Carr left some £150,000, then a fortune. No authoritative book on Carr's life and buildings has yet been published, even though there are examples of his work at great show houses like Castle Howard.

1987

FLASH BACK TO 1947

SNOW DRIFTS UP TO SIX FEET DEEP AS BLIZZARDS HIT ILKLEY

Most people over the age of fifty will remember something about the "great snows" of 1947. Just forty years ago this week Ilkley was more than knee deep in snow.

The snow was lying several feet deep and causing chaos. This week we turned back the pages of the "Gazette" to 1947 which recorded the first snowfall of the year fell on 6 January. There was more the following day but a week later this was cleared by 1.9 inches of heavy rain.

More snow followed during the last week of January, with blizzards spreading from the south of the country, and Ilkley Weather Station recorded 30 degrees of ground frost. The really big snowfall was in the first week of February, which started at noon on the Sunday and continued through the week with only a few intermittent cessations. With the temperatures well below freezing and borne on a strong easterly wind the snow came at almost blizzard strength, clinging to the side of houses, lamp-posts, trees and telegraph poles, and the wind caused it to drift on the roads, leaving one side almost clear while the other side was knee deep in snow. Telegraph and telephone wires soon began to give way under the heavy weight of snow, and as the days went along and the depth built up more and more outlying villages such as Langbar, Middleton and Beamsley and Middleton were cut off completely. Near Middleton Sanatorium Carters Lane was blocked by four feet of snow for considerable distances. Bus services were almost brought to a standstill, none to Keighley or Skipton and much delayed and very sparse on the Leeds and Bradford routes. All this time the snow was still falling, filling up any hollows which lay in the roads, with soft depth of snow on top, and a hard icy mass to a depth of three or four inches beneath. To make matters worse Ilkley experienced electricity cuts, and gas pressure was well down.

Council snow ploughs and men worked long hours to try to free the blocked roads and paths, the ploughs needing assistance to get through, from men with shovels in many instances. Schools and work places reported reduced attendances despite the fact that many people struggled to walk through the snow to reach their destination.

By the end of February the weather was still cold but some of the huge banks of snow left by the ploughs had been cleared, and many of the

footpaths had a half-width passage. Picks were employed to try to chip away the hard ice under the snow. The Road Safety Committee warned of the dangers to local children who, taking advantage of the snow were sledging down the side roads, and out on to the main roads. One child had to be rescued after attempting to walk on the frozen river. Hillside farmers experienced terrible difficulties regarding feeding their livestock as food-stuff was scarce, and was not able to be taken through the drifts and stores at farms were quickly depleted. The sheep caused worry, with many still being hidden under snow on the moors, many in pitiable condition owing to lack of natural catage, and a great number perished.

During the last week of February the heaviest snowfall of the winter fell with a blizzard of greater intensity than those experienced earlier. People awoke to find that they had drifts outside their doors of five to six feet, and the snow lay to a depth of two feet on the roads. Railway tracks as well as roads were completely blocked and there were no deliveries of either mail or papers.

Fears for the safety of the moorland sheep grew, the work of the Council in clearing roads and paths worsened and the Electricity Authority urged consumers to cut back on their consumption as the fuel position worsened. There was no thaw to follow, and more snow fell in the first week of March. Skating was taking place on the river at various points, and traffic had to contend with worn deep pot-holes in the frozen snow. Under the weight of frozen snow the roof of the Y.M.C.A. hut on The Grove at Ilkley completely collapsed.

Farmers were criticised by local residents for neglecting their sheep on the moors, and rescue parties of local residents were organised by Mr. F. E. Townsend to dig the animals out of the snow. Most of them were found under drifts, and had died. A few of the luckier animals were saved.

The Ilkley Gazette of 28 March reported that the weather had at last turned warmer and the snow from the streets had disappeared, but heavy showers of rain had not been enough to rid the town of the grit the snow had left behind.

END OF AN ERA FOR ONE OF ILKLEY'S OLDEST SHOPS

The Flower Box, which has stood at the top of Brook Street, Ilkley, for about one hundred years, has closed its doors for the last time.

It has closed to make way for the £3m re-development of the Ilkley Station area as

a shopping centre, work on which is expected to start next month and take about 72 weeks to complete.

The Flower Box is believed to have been built by a local rose grower, who wanted somewhere to sell his roses.

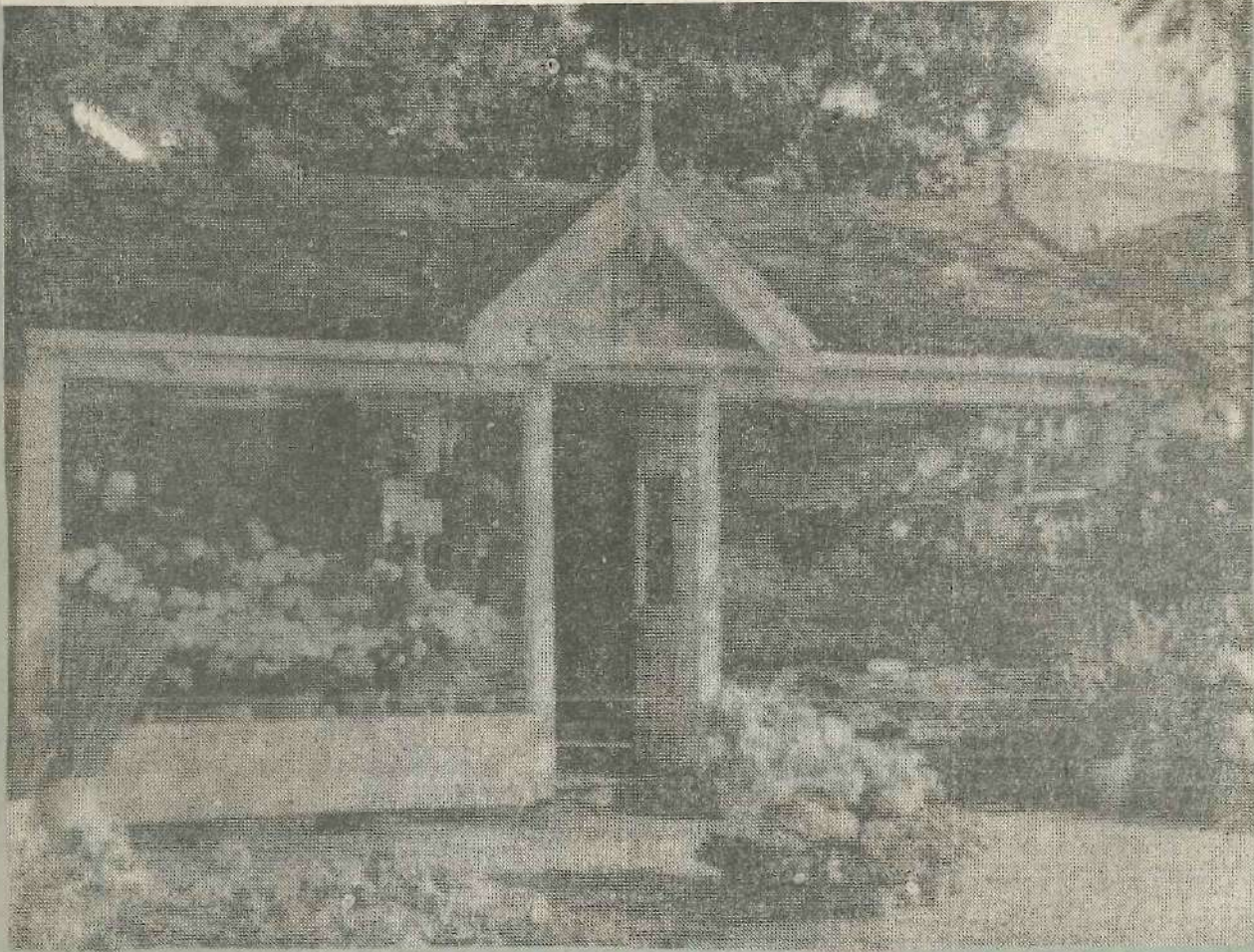
Between the wars it was

run by Alf and Annie Wilkin-son and trellis work in the shop still contains the initials, "A.W."

From 1938 to 1970 the shop was owned by Mr. Ernest Horsman, whose grandfather, Thomas Horsman traded as a florist and seedsman in the

building now occupied by Dacre, Son and Hartley.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver took over the shop on Mr. Horsman's retirement and for the last ten years it has been run by Michael Bower.



MUSEUM SOCIETY'S PRE-XTMAS EVENT

24.12.87

The Olicana Museum and Historical Society held its annual pre Christmas event at Church House on Thursday with a mixture of games, slide show, oral history presentation, music and food.

The slides were o. the society's summer outing to Aachen, Cologne and Trier. Aachen was a spa town of the 1st century A.D. in the manner of Bath, but its great period was when it was the chief town of the Frankish empire and its cathedral built about the 9th century A.D. was the church of Charlemagne himself—a church that the scholarly Alcuin of York must have known after he had been persuaded to leave York for Charlemagne's court. Moving on to Cologne, one aspect of the post-war building of that city has been the care taken of the archaeological discoveries that site clearance has exposed. The Olicana visitors had clearly been impressed by the attention given in Germany to care for its ancient heritage and by the restrictions imposed on developers to ensure regard for cultural aspects of sites. At Trier the oldest city in Germany, some quite remarkable 4th century buildings still stand. Trier was the capital of the Western Roman Empire in the 4th Century and must have been magnifi-

cent. An enormous Roman city "gate" still stands in the town, so large that in the Middle Ages a church was built above its arches.

The interest and problems of recording oral history were apparent when a tape was played of an interviewer trying to keep an elderly gentleman to issues she regarded as worth preserving while he had his own ideas of what he wanted to talk about. For those who did not know Ilkley before 1939, it was interesting to hear how the gentleman interviewed and his family had lived in a thatched cottage in the Middleton Hospital grounds from the early 1920's with no piped water for 25 years and how they took water from a trough fed by a spring.

The evening's entertainment ended with music from "The Elastic Band" which played a German Renaissance piece and traditional Christmas music. The evening provided the first opportunity members had of seeing the Society's latest publication "Roman Ilkley" now available from Ilkley bookshops.

24.12.87
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24.4.87
**LIFE IN ILKLEY
AT THE TURN
OF THE CENTURY**

An Ilkley woman who has recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday shares with Gazette readers in this special article her memories of life in Ilkley at the turn of the century.

Mrs. Reeta Bywater (nee Hudson), of Cowpasture Road, who has lived in Ilkley all her life was born in 1897 in a house now occupied by Spencer's Men's shop outside Ilkley Parish Church.

She told the Gazette she could remember that in 1900 her family moved to a house in Station Road now occupied by the Loafer Bread shop. That was the year Mafeking was relieved.

"I can recall standing outside Ilkley station with my parents to welcome Mayor of Mafeking. He was an Ilkley man who owned an ostrich farm in South Africa. As far as I can remember he lived in one of those big houses on Skipton Road.

"Looking through the book 'Victorian Ilkley' brings back many memories. I knew Donkey Jackson, though I don't remember ever having a ride on any of his donkeys because he always charged sixpence—a lot of money in those days

Donkey Jackson

"Living opposite to Donkey Jackson, in Bridge Lane, were the Pawson sisters who ran a small tea-room. With the profits from this enterprise they built Pawson's Cottages which stand on the hill near the Box Tree Restaurant. I also remember Kendalls Farm in Bridge Lane, where the Memorial Gardens are now, and also Wray's Pleasure Gardens near the Old Bridge.

"I remember Mr. Pawson provided the town with a good laugh in 1914 when war broke out. He understood who the French, Belgians and Russians were, but could not make out which country the Allies came from. That was a sad time. So many young men we knew went off to war and did not return.

"Ilkley was a very different place in the early nineteenth hundreds. In 1902 I went to the National School (All Saints) and remember the headmistress Miss Jowett. I did not like school and left at fourteen.

"My best friend was Mary Mason. Her parents had a butcher's shop at the corner of The Grove (now Lister Horsfall). Later the shop was taken over by Daltons who moved their butcher's shop from Church Street. Boots at that time was Duckworth's Chemist," she said.

"In those days any major event resulted in the whole town turning out. I remember the New Bridge being built and the opening ceremony. I can also recall the Town Hall being built and vividly remember one day my music teacher (Miss Martin) arriving at our house in Station Road in great distress. Just as she was passing the Town Hall a man had fallen off the roof and was killed. I was very sorry he had been killed, but grateful to miss my music lesson. The opening of the Town Hall was a great event and John Collyer was at the ceremony.

"I am sad that the Flower Box is to be pulled down because it has been there for as long as I can remember.

"In those early days the streets were full of horses pulling cabs or carts. There was a cab rank down Brook Street and also in Station Yard which took visitors to the Hydro Hotels.

"The great flood is remembered because my eldest sister was trapped in school and they had to bring all the children home in horse drawn carts.

"When we lived in Station Road my father had a decorating business (I remember he employed fourteen men) and my mother started a sweet shop on the premises. With her profits she bought 5, Cunliffe Road for £300, which later became the family house. It had huge cellars where my father used to mix his paints.

"I remember my father got the contract to paint Middleton Hospital for £700. That was a great deal of money. All the paint and ladders had to be pushed there by hand cart via Curly Hill.

"My father did a great deal of work raising money to build the Coronation Hospital. His great interest in life were his black fantail pigeons. I remember he used to cull many of the young birds and we used to look forward to eating them—but he wouldn't. The only time he would travel away from Ilkley was to attend the big shows at Crystal Palace and Manchester Not trusting 'foreign food' my mother had to pack all his food for these trips. He was very successful at these shows and won top prizes.

First Telephones

"Another thing I remember was that we had one of the first telephones in Ilkley. I can still remember the number 8X.

"In the Summer a great event was a picnic trip to Bolton Abbey. We all went in a horse drawn carriage and I remember, on the return journey, everyone had to get out and walk up the steep hill near Bolton Bridge.

"A popular attraction in Ilkley was the Band Stand (now the car park near the Paddling Pool) and the conductor, I remember, was Mr. Bellarby. The trouble was people got badly bitten by the midges during these concerts.

"Another attraction was the Pierrot Show which was held on a little gravel square by large rocks on the south side of the Tarn. You can still see the site.

"In Winter skating on the Tarn and tobogganing down Wells Road were popular sports.

"In Autumn I remember Ilkley Feast. The fair was always situated behind the Star and Wheatshaf public houses next to the Parish Church. I also recall a man walking round Ilkley on stilts—he terrified us.

"In Summer we went with our mother on an annual holiday to Scarborough. They were happy days with memories of Punch and Judy shows, donkey rides, ice cream on the sands and long, hot sunny days. But we were always glad to come back home to Ilkley," said Mrs. Bywater.

THE HILLS WERE ALIVE

29.5.87
This year's Elsie Fletcher Memorial lecture to the Olicana Historical and Museum Society was given by Dr. A. Fleming, of Sheffield University, on "The Hills Were Alive."

Dr. Fleming worked for many years on Dartmoor and concluded there was a substantial population with extensive agricultural works on that moor long before the Roman invasion.

Large organised field systems have been noticed elsewhere in the British Isles of a kind that Dr. Fleming termed "co-axial" which there was at least one wall or similar boundary feature extending over a great distance, sometimes of several miles, with parallel fields alongside. A huge system of this nature located near the Norfolk/Suffolk border and believed to be of the late Iron Age was at present being studied. Some of these systems appeared to have been in operation in the Romano-British period but it was possible that some went back to Neolithic times.

Five years ago, a Swalecote archaeologist drew Dr. Fleming's attention to what appeared to be ancient walls in the area around Reath. Dr. Fleming went to look and immediately saw similarities with his findings in Dartmoor. At an altitude of 1,200 - 1,400 feet there was a line of tumbled stones extending for a couple of miles across ghyll and hill. Further investigations in the same area and close by using aerial photography and other modern techniques indicated entire organised landscapes with unitary field systems spread over a vast area and in one instance with its principal linear boundary feature extending for more than four miles. The work of laying-out and operating these orderly agricultural arrangements must have been great and must have involved many people. Such discoveries pose problems of social - economic structures: of what sort of social organisation directed and effected such works? Was there an egalitarian community operating to a plan agreed by consensus or was there an authoritarian regime that directed the labour of

inferior classes? However it was achieved, the traces these folk of long ago had left upon Dale's landscape threw many established notions of "Ancient Britons" into confusion.

Only a few days prior to Dr. Fleming's lecture, the history society had had a day's outing to Mount Grace Priory near N. Allerton. This was a monastery with a difference. The next meeting of the society in July will be a walk over Ilkley and Addingham moors to study bygone mineral extractions and geology. Mr. Alison Armstrong Birdsall will lead the