

NINETEENTH-CENTURY SPECULATIVE HOUSING IN LEEDS
With special reference to the suburb of Headingley, 1838 - 1914

VOLUME THREE OF THREE VOLUMES
APPENDICES

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INTRODUCTION TO APPENDICES

The following appendices contain information which the writer considered too detailed to be contained in the main text, but reference to which will allow the reader to examine the development of estates, land sales, the involvement of architects and the role of developers and builders in much greater depth. They include references to estate plans, building plans and deeds, together with biographical details of the depositors and developers.

By cross-referencing between various appendices it is possible for the reader to examine each estate in turn and ascertain which buildings were the work of specific architects or other plan depositors. In the same way, the houses developed by a particular builder can be traced in any one locality or throughout the study area. Because of the large number of houses and individuals involved, this extensive task of compilation could only be achieved by leaving some cross-referencing from one appendix to another to the reader.

The appendices also contain biographical details and background information on architects, other plan depositors and developers. Those for architects are the most extensive as they were more often the subject of obituary notices. Other information is given, for example, on non-residential buildings and building development that has taken place in the study area since 1914.

In broad terms the appendices break down into the following categories:

Appendices 1 - 18 all relate to the study area in particular.

Appendices 19, 20 and 21 relate to housing in Leeds in general.

Appendices 22 and 23 relate to building materials in general and one specific housing scheme in particular.

Appendix 24 relates to the thesis in general.

APPENDIX 1 ESTATE PLAN REFERENCES, 1836 - 1914

A1.1 Leeds Corporation Deposited Estate Plans

The estate plans now on deposit at Leeds Archives Department were submitted to the Corporation for approval between 1837 and 1889. They were bound into eleven large leather-backed volumes by the crude method of glueing the edges of drawings into the spines of the books and then folding the sheets of tracing paper. No known index or referencing system exists for the plans and searches through them was further complicated by the fact that, although plans in any one volume were found to be roughly in chronological order, plans in one volume could precede those in an earlier volume. Each book had a large number printed on the spine and this, the only attempt at referencing, together with the earliest and latest plans found are given below:

Table A1 Book References to Leeds Corporation Deposited Estate Plans, 1837 - 1889

Book number	Earliest plan date	Latest plan date
1	1837	1871
2	1857	1870
3	1866	1872
3A	1871	1874
4	1874	1876
4A	1875	1877
4B	1877	1880
5	1878	1884
5A	1879	1879
15 ^a	1878	1888
15A ^a	1882	1889

a There were found to be no books missing and it has been assumed that the printers used the wrong number or the intervening books were used for some other purpose.

It can be readily seen from the above table that a plan in Book 15 could have been deposited earlier than one in Book 5.

The drawings comprised plans of estates showing proposed roads, sewers and land laid out in intended building lots for sale. They were usually drawn in ink on tracing paper and, as many of the drawings were over one hundred years old, they were very brittle and damaged easily when handled. Inspection of a drawing involved carefully unfolding each sheet of tracing paper and making notes of the contents. Because of

their poor condition obtaining photocopies or dye-line prints of the originals was not possible, especially as they were bound in very large and heavy volumes.

Notes were made of the contents of plans which were submitted for approval for estates situated in the study area by a systematic examination of every plan in every volume. Details were also recorded of plans for estates immediately adjacent to the study area the development of which had a bearing on or was relevant to the development of the study area (for example ^{the} Hill Top Estate).

Titles on the drawings varied considerably as did also the information given. Some plans had no title or a very vague one which assumed that the officials in Leeds were familiar with the land. Titles such as 'Plan of an Estate at Headingley Belonging to...' were quite common. Due to the poor condition of some drawings the titles had been lost or were so badly damaged as to make them unreadable. Generally, however, the plans indicated where the estate was situated, the owner, the surveyor, the date and details of the proposed development and usually the owners of adjoining land. They also showed the proposed sale lot number, lot boundaries and areas, the overall boundaries of the estate and, in some cases details of the auctioneers and the time and place of sales.

For the purposes of this thesis, a reference number has been allocated to each plan together with a general description of the contents. The description is headed by the name of the estate to which the drawing relates (the names being those used in the main text) followed by details of the landowner, surveyor and the reference to the plan in the appropriate book of plans. The following table sets out this information in date order but it should be pointed out that the descriptions used are those of the writer and layouts of estates were often not executed as shown on the deposited plans:

Table A2 Leeds Corporation Deposited Estate Plans for Headingley, 1852 - 1886

Deposited estate plan thesis reference number	Description ^{of} plan.
D.E.P. 1	<u>Teal Estate</u> Plan of an estate near Hyde Park with roads shown, including 26 intended building lots. Surveyor: Joseph Thompson of Leeds. Owner: not shown (Teal). Reference: Book 1, page 69, 1852.

- D.E.P. 2 Clapham Estate
 Plan of an estate opposite Woodhouse Moor.
 Surveyor: F. Thompson.
 Owner: Thomas Clapham.
 Reference: Book 1, page 100, 1858.
- D.E.P. 3 St. John's Estate
 Plan of St. John's Church Estate with roads
 and 7 buildinglots facing Woodhouse Moor
 indicated.
 Surveyor: S.D. Martin, 3 Albion Place, Leeds.
 Owner: John Eastwood.
 References: Book 1, page 136a, June, 1859.
 Book 1, page 137, 1860.
- D.E.P. 4 Hill Top Estate
 Plan of Hill Top Estate with proposed Henrietta
 Street, Edwin Road and Hill Top Farm indicated.
 Surveyor: William Wordsworth, Agent of Black
 Gates.
 Owner: Thomas William Lloyd.
 Reference: Book 1, page 94, 1860.
- D.E.P. 5 Clapham Estate
 Plan showing land offered to the Leeds Council
 as a public park together with adjacent land
 belonging to the Earl of Cardigan.
 Surveyor: W. Fox.
 Owner: T. Clapham.
 Reference: Book 1, page 100, July, 1866.
- D.E.P. 6 Hill Top Estate
 Plan of the Hill Top Estate with Hyde Park Road,
 Queens Road and Kings Road indicated.
 Surveyor: James Fox, 22 Albion Street, Leeds.
 Owner: Thomas Clapham.
 Reference: Book 2, page 191a, October, 1866.
- D.E.P. 7 Headingley Old Gardens Estate
 Plan of Headingley Gardens Estate near Leeds
 with Cardigan Road shown and the site divided
 into 28 villa lots for sale.
 Surveyor: Martin & Fenwick, Land Agents and
 Valuers. 1 Park Place, Leeds.
 Owner: Henry Cowper Marshall.
 Reference: Book 2, page 217a, June, 1869.
- D.E.P. 8 Mansion House Estate
 Plan of freehold building sites on the Mansion
 House Estate showing a proposed new road
 (Bainbrigg Terrace), the mansion house and 20
 building lots.
 Surveyor: H. Clarkson, Land & Mineral Agent,
 Wakefield.
 Owner: Frances & Elizabeth Marshall.
 Reference: Book 2, page 240, 3rd November, 1869.

- D.E.P. 16 Chapel Lane Estate
 Plan of the Chapel Lane Estate with amended layout of roads and building lots.
 Surveyor: J. Eddison, 25 Park Square, Leeds.
 Owner: Executors of Mrs. H.M. Eddison.
 Reference: Book 3, page 6, 2nd September, 1872.
- D.E.P. 17 Hattersley, Royal Park Estate
 Plan of a small estate off Queens Road forming part of the former Royal Park Estate with 44 building lots indicated.
 Surveyor: James Fox & Sons, 22A Albion Street, Leeds.
 Owner: Messrs. Grimston.
 Reference: Book 4, page 21, 19th October, 1874.
- D.E.P. 18 Headingley Old Gardens Estate
 Plan of new road in the Headingley Old Gardens to connect Chapel Lane to Cardigan Road.
 Surveyor: John Eddison, 23 Park Square, Leeds.
 Owner: Dr. Eddison.
 Reference: Book 4, page 24, 19th October, 1874.
- D.E.P. 19 Hattersley, Royal Park Estate
 Plan of the lower half of the Royal Park Estate laid out with a network of roads between Queens Road, Brudenell Road and the Leeds Horticultural Gardens; Royal Park Road shown as a proposed road.
 Surveyor: Thomas Ambler, Architect, Leeds.
 Owner: n.d.a.
 Reference: Book 4A, page 45, 16th April, 1875.
- D.E.P. 20 Chapel Lane Estate
 Revised plan of the roads to the Chapel Lane Estate.
 Surveyor: n.d.a.
 Owner: Trustees of the late Mrs. H.M. Eddison.
 Reference: Book 4A, page 41, 24th December, 1875.
- D.E.P. 21 Royal Park Estate
 Plan of part of the Royal Park Estate including seven proposed streets between Royal Park Road and the Hill Top Estate.
 Surveyor: n.d.a.
 Owner: Grimston's Trustees.
 Reference: Book 4, page 11, 3rd March, 1876.
- D.E.P. 22 Chapel Lane Estate
 Plan of the northern portion of the Chapel Lane Estate with roads and building lots indicated.
 Surveyor: J. Eddison, Royal Exchange, Leeds.
 Owner: Trustees of the late Mrs. H.M. Eddison.
 Reference: Book 4, page 25, 1876.

- D.E.P. 23 Chapel Lane Estate
 Plan of the central portion of the Chapel Lane Estate with roads and building lots indicated.
 Surveyor: n.d.a.
 Owner: Messrs. Richardson & Watson.
 Reference: Book 4A, page 48, 17th May, 1876.
- D.E.P. 24 Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road
 Plan of an estate near Kirkstall Lane with building lots and a proposed back road off Cardigan Road indicated.
 Surveyor: n.d.a.
 Owner: Trustees of the late Earl of Cardigan.
 Reference: Book 48, page 67, 1876.
- D.E.P. 25 Fawcett/Clapham Estate, Ebberston Terrace
 Plan of an estate off Victoria Road with proposed new road (Ebberston Terrace) and building lots indicated.
 Surveyor: T. Anderson, Architect, 54 Albion Street, Leeds.
 Owner: Mr. Francis Postill.
 Reference: Book 4A, page 29, 28th April, 1876,
 Book 4A, page 29, 8th December, 1876.
- D.E.P. 26 Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road
 Plan of proposed back road off Cardigan Road.
 Surveyor: n.d.a.
 Owner: The Trustees of the late Earl of Cardigan.
 Reference: Book 4, page 3, December, 1876.
- D.E.P. 27 Regent Park Estate, Hyde Park
 Plan of an estate with new road (Regent Park Avenue) and building lots indicated at Hyde Park.
 Surveyor: D. Dodgson, Architect and Surveyor.
 Owner: Mr. Benjamin Miller.
 Reference: Book 48, page 54, 3rd May, 1877.
- D.E.P. 28 Royal Park Estate
 Plan of two new streets off Royal Park Road.
 Surveyor: W. Wheeler, Leeds.
 Owner: Squire Holroyd.
 Reference: Book 48, page 54, 11th May, 1877.
- D.E.P. 29 Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road
 Plan of proposed new road off Cardigan Road.
 Surveyor: n.d.a.
 Owner: Trustees of the late Earl of Cardigan.
 Reference: Book 48, page 79, 21st January, 1878.
- D.E.P. 30 Fawcett/Clapham Estate, Ash Grove
 Plan of proposed sewers to Ash Grove.
 Surveyor: Francis Toy & Sons, 22A Albion Street.
 Owner: n.d.a.
 Reference: Book 4, page 13, March, 1878.

- D.E.P. 38 Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road
 Plan of proposed new private road off St. Michael's Road to rear of new houses.
 Surveyor: Thomas Winn, Architect & Surveyor
 18 Park Lane, Leeds.
 Owner: Mr. William Cawthorne.
 Reference: Book 15A, page 62, 9th June, 1882.
- D.E.P. 39 Cardigan/Walmsley Estate
 Plan of an estate between Brudenell Road and Cardigan Lane laid out with 6 building lots and proposed roads indicated.
 Surveyor: Martin & Fenwick, Leeds.
 Owner: Cardigan Estate.
 Reference: Book 15, page 14, 5th January, 1883.
- D.E.P. 40 Cardigan Estate, Cricket Ground
 Plan of an estate with proposed roads and building lots between Kirkstall Lane and St. Michael's Lane indicated.
 Surveyor: Martin & Fenwick, 1 Park Lane, Leeds.
 Owner: Cardigan Estate.
 Reference: Book 15, page 15, 10th January, 1883.
- D.E.P. 41 Fawcett/Hewling Estate, Chestnut Avenue
 Plan of an estate showing Chestnut Avenue as a proposed road and building lots indicated.
 Surveyor: Thomas Winn, Architect, 18 Park Lane, Leeds.
 Owner: Mr. B. Hewling.
 Reference: Book 15A, page 45, 8th January, 1886.
- D.E.P. 42 Cardigan/Walmsley Estate
 Very large estate plan of the Cardigan Estates from Thornville Road to the Royal Park Estate and from Cardigan Lane to Brudenell Road. Existing roads, field boundaries and quarries indicated.
 Surveyor: n.d.a.
 Owner: Cardigan Trustees.
 Reference: Book 15A, page 71, 5th February, 1886.
- D.E.P. 43 Cardigan Estate, Headingley Village
 Plan of an estate off St. Michael's Lane with proposed roads and building lots indicated.
 Surveyor: James Charles, Architect.
 Owner: Messrs. Charles and Smallwood.
 Reference: Book 15A, page 76, 25th June, 1886.
- D.E.P. 44 Ford, Royal Park Estate
 Plan of part of the Royal Park Estate adjacent to Royal Park with roads and building lots indicated.
 Surveyor: n.d.a.
 Owner: J.R. Ford.
 Reference: Book 15A, page 66, 23rd July, 1886.

A1.2 Leeds Archives Department Estate Plans

There are three major sources of estate plans at the Leeds Archives Department other than deposited building estate plans. All of these form part of the business records deposited by firms from the Leeds area. They comprise old records from solicitors, estate agents and similar professions. The three sources of estate plans can be summarised as follows:

D.B.M. records; these are boxes of deposited solicitors' papers including maps, details of estates and sale particulars. The papers are catalogued as either DB or DB/M. The latter reference relating only to maps and ranging from DB/M1 to DB/M636.

A.M. records; these are boxes of deposited solicitors' papers including maps, details of estates and sale particulars. The papers are catalogued as AM1 to AM661.

Hepper Sale Plans; these are old particulars of sales deposited by the Leeds firm of estate agents John Hepper and Son. They include particulars of sales of both land and buildings including the names of landowners, solicitors and surveyors. They are catalogued as Hepper Sale Plans number 1 to 889.

It should be noted that some of the documents, especially maps and estate plans, occur in all three sources. Thus an estate agent such as Hepper would have details of an estate prepared for a sale and these sale particulars usually included plans drawn up by local surveyors. After the sale the same plans were often used by the solicitors for land conveyancing. In the same way, some plans used at sales were on occasions indential with those submitted to the local authority for approval to the laying out of the streets and sewers.

The business records vary considerably. Some of plans of the land as existing, plans of the proposed new roads and building lots as well as full sale particulars. Others have particulars but no plans. Some relate to one house or one road only, others to several houses, parts of estates or whole estates including roads and sewers. As in the case of the estate plans deposited with the local authority, there is no exact title for each deposit of papers and for the purposes of this thesis a brief description has been given after each reference number. The exact contents of any one reference cannot be appreciated without examination of the original documents because one reference could refer to a single map, whereas another could relate to several plans with many pages of particulars regarding the estate or buildings involved.

The following table lists a number of estate plans relating to Headingley which were found in the business records stored at Leeds Archives Department:

Table A3 Headingley Estate Plans from Business Records

Archives reference ^a	Brief description ^b
DB/M2	Township of Headingley-cum-Burley, apparently copy of Tithe or enclosure map n.d.
DB/M7	Becketts Park Estate, Headingley, 1910.
DB/M49	Part of O.S. Sheet - Headingley, 1893.
DB/M50	O.S. Sheet on Roller, showing property south of Headingley Lane, 1890.
DB/M182	Plan of Otley and Headingley showing Leeds and Otley Turnpike Road. n.d.
DB/M178	Leeds and Thirsk Railway, 1847.
DB/M186	Line of road from Otley to the Leeds and Otley Turnpike Road in Headingley n.d.
DB/M203	Plan of premises in the township of Headingley belonging to trustees for the benefit of Headingley School, 1835.
DB/M205	Bundles of miscellaneous sketches related to Headingley, including the site of the Infant School.
DB/M209	St. John's Church Estate, Woodsley Road n.d.
DB/M210	Plan of proposed roads at Woodhouse Moor in Leeds 1854.
DB/M227	Leeds and Thirsk Railway, ...list of lands taken from the estate of the Earl of Cardigan, August, 1850.
DB/M228	Leeds and Thirsk Railway, 1845.
DB/M236	Plan of property at Headingley and Burley for sale, 1839.
DB/M248	Plan of an estate at Headingley, divided into Lots for villas by Nathaniel Sharpe, Leeds, 1836.
DB/M272	Plan of estate at St. John's Hill Leeds, 1861.
DB/M286	Plans of an estate adjoining Woodhouse Moor in Leeds, Property of John Eastwood, 1859 and 1870.
DB/M287	Plan of an estate at St. John's Hill, in the parish of Leeds. The property of David and John Eastwood 1861.
DB/M297	Leeds and Otley Turnpike Road, n.d.
DB/M319	Plan of freehold estates at Headingley-cum-Burley in the parish of Leeds to be sold by auction, 1859.
DB/M337	Plan of the Headingley Hill Estate in the township of Headingley in the parish of Leeds, the property of R.D. Thorp, M.D. Divided into lots for sale, 1845.

- DB/M338 Plan of estates in Albion Street, Leeds, Headingley and Beeston, as divided into lots for sale, 1845.
- DB/M341 Plan of an estate at Headingley belonging to John Henry Fawcett divided into villa-lots for sale, 1837.
- DB/M350 Plan of Allotments set out for sale under the authority of an Act of Parliament for inclosing lands within the Manor and Township of Headingley-cum-Burley, June, 1831.
- DB/M354 Plans of the New Grange Park and Estate at Headingley, 1829 and 1831.
- DB/M378 Plan of Allotments for Sale - Headingley Inclosure, 1832.
- DB/M393 Headingley-cum-Burley - Map of roads by George Hayward, May, 1832.
- DB/M438 Plan of an estate in the Township of Headingley, 1825.
- DB/M496 Plan showing land purchased by Mr. C.F. Tetley from Mr. Charles Stott. Shows how land could be developed for building purposes, between Headingley Lane and Richmond Avenue, C.W. Atkinson, n.d.
- DB/M568 Sale Plan of freehold estates situated at Headingley and Burley, 1839.
- DB/M569 Plan of estates in the township of Headingley-cum-Burley to be sold by private contract, 1839.
- DB/M574 Sale plan of lands adjoining the Leeds and Thirsk Railway at Burley in the township of Headingley-cum-Burley belonging to the Earl of Cardigan, 1850.
- DB/M575 Plan showing boundary of the Earl of Cardigan's estate adjoining Mr. Thos. Atkinson's leasehold estate at Kirkstall, n.d.
Also enclosed similar plan showing the boundary of Sir Sandford Graham's leasehold estate, n.d.
- DB/M591 Sale plan of a portion of the Chapel Lane Estate, 1876.

First Series

- AM 34 Estate in Briggate and Park Place, Leeds, and Victoria Road, Headingley, 11th August, 1869.
- AM 37 Freehold building sites and mansion house, situate at Headingley, near Leeds. Property of the Misses Frances and Elizabeth Marshall, 3rd November, 1869.
- AM 54 Freehold estate called the Royal Park Estate, situated near Clapham Road, Leeds. Surveyor: J. Fox and Sons, 27th September, 1871.
- AM 63 Freehold dwelling houses in Kensington Terrace and building sites situate in Hyde Park Road, Leeds, 7th August, 1872.

- AM 66 Freehold building sites (Chapel Lane Estate) West side of Headingley Gardens Estate, Leeds, Surveyor: J. Eddison, 21st August, 1872.
- AM 79 Freehold building sites situate in Burley Fields, Headingley-cum-Burley, Leeds. With plan, Surveyor: John Smallpage, 4th June, 1873.
- AM 89 Sale of Royal Park Estate situate near Clapham Road and Hyde Park Road, Surveyor: Mr. Eddison, 4th September, 1873.
- AM 117 Freehold property in Kirkgate, Leeds and Hyde Park Terrace, Headingley, Property of the late Edward Willey, 1st April, 1875.
- AM 121 Freehold estate, unsold portion of 'Royal Park Estate' Clapham Road, Near Woodhouse Moor, Leeds. With plan. Surveyor: Thomas Ambler, 11th May, 1875.
- AM 130 Freehold estate, comprising brickworks, quarry dwelling houses and building land, situate at Burley, Leeds, 29th July, 1875.
- AM 131 Freehold building land situate in and adjoining the Headingley Old Gardens and Chapel Lane, with plan. Surveyor: Mr. J. Eddison, 30th July, 1875.
- AM 165 House and land sales, Monkbridge Road, Headingley, September 27th, 1876.
- AM 213 Villa sales, Kirkstall Lane, Headingley, 15th May, 1878.
- AM 241 Sale of house, 1 Victoria Road, Headingley, 2nd July, 1879.
- AM 250 Sale of land and property belonging to the Leeds and Yorkshire Land, Building, and Investment Co. Ltd., Burley, 27th October, 1879.
- AM 301 Sale of three villas, Bainbrigge Road, Headingley, 19th April, 1883.
- AM 333 Sale of building lots, Bainbrigge Road, Headingley, 1st August, 1883.
- AM 352 Sale of three villa residences, Bainbrigge Terrace, Headingley, 23rd July, 1884.
- AM 353 Sale of two semi-detached villas, Spring Road, Headingley, 24th July, 1884.
- AM 379 Leeds Horticultural Gardens Estate, 9th October, 1884.
- AM 548 Headingley House Estate, sale and plan particulars, 30th May, 1888.
- AM 551 Sale of house, 74 Cardigan Road, n.d.
- AM 557 Sale of Tannery House, North Lane, Headingley, July 1899.
- AM 605 Building lot for sale Victoria Road, Headingley, November, 1900.
- AM 613 Sale of St. Michael's Tower, Chapel Lane, Headingley, 13th June, 1900.

- AM 631 The Manor House Estate, Headingley, 26th June, 1900.
- AM 652 Sale of house Broomfield Crescent, Headingley, September, 1902.
- Second Series
- AM 3 Leeds Girls High School Estate, June, 1907.
- AM 20 Freehold land for sale in St. Michael's Road, Headingley, April 28th, 1908.
- AM 80 House for sale, 15 Manor Drive, Headingley, 16th May, 1911.
- AM 85 Sale of Holtham House, Kirkstall Lane, Headingley, 1912. Also sale of Rose Court, Headingley, 23rd April, 1912.
- AM 86 Sale of Clareville, Cardigan Road, Headingley, 8th May, 1912.
- AM 363 Houses for sale in Hyde Park Terrace, Headingley, 1880.
- AM 469 Sale of through house, 12 Kelso Road, Leeds, 1904.
- AM 482 Sale of The Cedars, Cardigan Road and also of adjacent building lot including the former bear pit, 3rd June, 1904.
- AM 484 Sale of large detached villa on leasehold, St. Anne's Hill, Burley, April, 1907.
- AM 553 Freehold building plot for sale, Headingley Old Gardens Estate, Cardigan Road, 26th April, 1899.
- AM 586 Sale of Broomfield House, Headingley, 29th November, 1898.
- AM 650 Sale of St. Michael's Tower, Headingley, 15th November, 1898.
- H.S.P. 7 Freehold Estate in Leeds, The Royal Park Estate... with plan of property in Hyde Park Road, Victoria Road and Cardigan Road, 27th September, 1871.
- H.S.P. 14 Freehold properties in the township of Headingley-cum-Burley (Messrs. Chinnock, Glasworthy & Chinnock). The Cardigan Estates 1st portion lots 1 - 39, with plans, 11th December, 1888.
- H.S.P. 39 Sale plan of building land in Cardigan Road and Kirkstall Lane by the Leeds Cricket, Football and Athletic Co. Ltd., 6th May, 1891.
- H.S.P. 76 Freehold warehouses, shops, dwelling houses and building land in Leeds and Headingley. With plans of property in Sackville Street, York Place, Kings Street, Royal Park Road and Back Brudenell Road, 2nd August, 1893.
- H.S.P. 80 Messrs. Hollis and Webb. The Cardigan Lodge Estate Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds, 5th October, 1893.

- H.S.P. 125 Freehold building land in Ash Road, Headingley, 28th May, 1895.
- H.S.P. 132 Freehold warehouses and building land in Leeds King Street, York Place and Headingley, 6th August 1895.
- H.S.P. 151 Freehold building sites on Cardigan Road and Kirkstall Lane, Headingley, 24th March, 1896.
- H.S.P. 175 Cardigan House Estate, Headingley with Mansion, conservatory, stables and outbuildings, 20th October 1896.
- H.S.P. 177 Residential or building land near westerly end of Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds. Hollis & Webb auctioneers, 10th December, 1896.
- H.S.P. 241 St. Michael's Tower, owners Appleyards, with plan showing St. Michael's Lane and Cardigan Road, 15th November 1898.
- H.S.P. 245 Broomfield House, Chapel Lane, Headingley. Residence of the late Alfred Fox Esq., 29th November, 1898.
- H.S.P. 258 Freehold building land, Cardigan Road, Headingley (corner of Cardigan Lane) - about 7,364 sq. yds. 26th April, 1899.
- H.S.P. 269 Freehold residential property - Chestnut Avenue, Brudenell Mount and Delph Lane, Leeds, 17th July, 1899.
- H.S.P. 270 Freehold property in North Lane, Headingley comprising two dwelling houses, Tannery House and Elmwood, cottage and building land. 25th July, 1899.
- H.S.P. 307 Freehold residential estate, St. Michael's Tower, near Headingley Church, 13th June, 1900.
- H.S.P. 366 Pair of semi-detached villas, 21 and 23 Cardigan Road, Leeds, with back and front gardens and appurtenances, 29th October, 1901.
- H.S.P. 384 The Richmond House Estate, Headingley, 29th April, 1902.
- H.S.P. 385 Morley House Estate, Headingley, 30th April, 1902.
- H.S.P. 418 Corner property 73, Albion Street and Butts Court Leeds. 'Oakleigh' - semi-detached villa, 5 Broomfield Crescent, Headingley, 30th September, 1902.
- H.S.P. 463 Newport House, Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds, 15th September, 1903.
- H.S.P. 573 Freehold estate at Hyde Park Corner, Headingley, Leeds, 20th October, 1904.
- H.S.P. 575 Freehold residential estate. St. Michael's Tower, Bridge Road, Headingley (under will of T.W. Appleyard Esq.) 25th October, 1904.
- H.S.P. 608 Freehold properties in Victoria Road, Camp Road, Moorland Road, New Briggate and Lowerhead Row, Leeds. Oliver, Appleton & Kitchen, Auctioneers, 7th April, 1908.

H.S.P. 611	Freehold land, St. Michael's Road, Headingley, 28th April, 1908.
H.S.P. 618	3 Freehold residences, 1, 2 & 3 Holly Bank, Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds. 21st July, 1908.
H.S.P. 624	Land in Cardigan Road, Headingley, 7th September, 1908.
H.S.P. 678	Freehold residence 'Clareville', Headingley, Leeds, 8th May, 1912.
H.S.P. 706	4 Freehold shop sites, Hyde Park, Headingley, Leeds. 21st May, 1914.
H.S.P. 709	Residential Estate 'Torridon', Headingley Hill, Leeds, 16th June, 1914.
H.S.P. 796	Particulars only of property in Moorland Road, Royal Park Avenue, Kensington Terrace, Midland Road, Hyde Park Terrace and Victoria Road in Hyde Park Leeds, 6th March, 1924.
H.S.P. 851	A terrace house, 27 Chestnut Avenue, Hyde Park Leeds, 14th July, 1938.

- a H.S.P. is an abbreviation for Hepper Sale Plan. This abbreviation is not used at Leeds Archives Department.
- b The description is that used in the indexes at Leeds Archives Department wherever possible. In some cases access was given to material not yet indexed and in these cases a briefer description has been given by the writer.

A1.3. Thoresby Society Estate Plans

The Thoresby Society at 'Claremont', Clarendon Road, Leeds has a library containing many documents and maps relating to the history of Leeds. The following table lists estate plans in the Thoresby Society library which relate to Headingley:

Table A4 Headingley Estate Plans in the Thoresby Society Library

Manuscript reference	Description ^a
Box A	Plan of an estate situate in Leeds and Headingley belonging to Sir John Beckett, Bart., drawn by Henry Teal, July, 1819.
Box A	Plan of an Estate situate in Leeds and Headingley belonging to Sir John Beckett, Bart., 1821.
33E	Enclosure map of Headingley, 1831. Tithe Map of Headingley, 1846.
Box IV, 15	Plan of the Township of Headingley-cum-Burley by George Hayward, 1837.
Box A	Designs for the Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens by William Billington C.E. & Architect assisted by E. Davies, n.d. (c.1838).

- 32H Leeds and Thirsk Railway, with lines and branches,
Plan and section, November, 1844.
- 33 Top Leeds sewers plans, intended design for a system
of sewers by J.W. Leather C.E., February, 1845.
- 32H Leeds and Thirsk Railway, Plans and drawings in
the valley of Horsforth Beck... by J. Leather
C.E., 1852.
- Box VII, 18 Plan of the Woodsley House Estate in Leeds, the
property of Andrew Fairburn Esq. laid out for
sale in building sites by Martin & Fenwick, Leeds
1865.
- Box B Plan of portion of the Hill Top Estate divided into
lots for sale, James Fox, Surveyor, July, 1866.
Plan of Hill Top Estate, July, 1866.
Sale plan of building land in Henrietta Street,
belonging to Mr. Thomas Clapham, divided into lots
for sale, James Fox Agent and Surveyor, October
1865 - October 1866.
- Box A Plans of the Royal Park Estate, Leeds by James
Fox & Sons, Surveyors etc. Leeds, 1868 - 1872.
- Box B Plan of property in Clapham Road being formerly
a portion of the Royal Park Estate belonging to
Messrs. Grimston, laid out in lots for sale, James
Fox and Sons Land Agents, September, 1874.
Plan of the Leeds Horticultural Gardens Estate
to be sold by auction, J.M. Porter, surveyor, 1885.
Plan, particulars and conditions of sale of the
Headingley House Estate, 1888.
- Theaker Box Plan of the Manor House Estate, Headingley, 1900.

a The descriptions are the writer's but based on those used in the
Thoresby Society Catalogue of Manuscripts and Typescripts.

APPENDIX 2 LEEDS CORPORATION HOUSE DEED REFERENCES

A2.1 Leeds Corporation House Deeds for the Study Area

Among the deeds held by Leeds Corporation are those relating to houses purchased by the city and each packet of deeds has been given a reference number before being placed in strong rooms beneath the Civic Hall. These reference numbers are used in this thesis and were obtained by examining maps of the study area at the Department of Planning, Merrion House, Leeds in order to ascertain which houses were in the local authorities' ownership.

It must be made clear that only deeds of houses belonging to the Corporation of Leeds were inspected due to the difficulty in obtaining access to those held in private ownership. Because of this, several packets of deeds were examined relating to houses on just one estate in the study area, whereas some estates had none examined. This purely depended upon the random way in which the city has purchased and indeed sold property back over the last fifty years. When the Corporation was found to own two properties in the same street or terrace of houses, both set of deeds were examined. This was considered to be necessary because an original plot boundary could fall between the two houses in question and further information concerning landowners and developers could be obtained in this way.

Altogether 88 packets of deeds were examined all relating to the titles of houses situated in the study area. The deeds varied considerably from house to house; some having lengthy documents attached tracing titles back to Charles I and others with no old deeds at all. The majority, however, gave evidence of land ownership prior to building development, subsequent land sales, building developers and the value or rental of the houses at various times when sold. Few gave information concerning the depositors of drawings or the construction of the houses but many did have original estate plans attached showing building plots and road layouts. Two packets of deeds related to a school and an orphanage.

Table A5 Leeds Corporation House Deed References for the Study Area

Leeds Corporation reference number	Postal address of house
5121	Spring Bank, Headingley Lane
6444	1A, 1 and 3 Cardigan Road
6939	3 Spring Road
6944	78 St. Michael's Road

8488	Brudenell Road School
8489	3 Norwood Grove
8601	31 Brudenell Avenue
8604	Buckingham House, Headingley Lane
8609	Orphanage, Brudenell Road
8698	32 Richmond Mount
8766	Rawdon Lodge, 41 Cardigan Road
8854	82 Cardigan Road (Grove Villa)
8861	45 Cardigan Road (Gardenhurst)
8972	Wood Lawn, Cardigan Road
9012	Broomfield House 4 & 6 Chapel Lane
9046	11 & 13 Bainbrigge Road
9146	7 St. Michael's Terrace
9200	77 Royal Park Avenue
9322	241 Hyde Park Road
9355	95 - 105 Alexandra Terrace, Victoria Road
9423	111 Victoria Road
9447	113 Victoria Road
9450	22 Hessele Terrace
10528	107 & 109 Victoria Road
10595	7 Brudenell Avenue
10653	4 Manor Drive
10667	19 Ashville Grove
10695	41 Victoria Road
10703	13 John Street
10742	1 Mayville Place
10882	53 Brudenell Road
10903	39 Manor Drive
10963	44 Royal Park Road
12166	21 Royal Park Terrace
12203	33 Richmond Road
12372	14 Richmond Mount
12550	30 Welton Place
12534	40 Manor Drive
12579	28 Royal Park Avenue
12583	11 Norwood Place
12696	15 Royal Park Terrace
13592	75 Victoria Road
15018	3 Brudenell Avenue
15354	5 & 9 St. Michael's Lane
15362	38 Royal Park Avenue
15653	39 Royal Park Terrace
15673	89 Brudenell Road
15861	12 Royal Park Grove
15896	43 & 44 Royal Park Avenue & Grove
15999	24 Norwood Road
18074	10 Ashville Terrace
18150	11a (ex 13) Royal Park Terrace
18254	1 Royal Park Avenue
18227	36 Royal Park Grove
18582	23 Mayville Avenue
18752	10 & 12 Royal Park Avenue
18922	104 Royal Park Road
18973	10 Brudenell View
18977	4 Royal Park Grove
19824	11 Headingley Lane, Hyde Park Corner
21058	37 Royal Park Terrace
21068	18 St. Michael's Terrace
21152	50 Ash Grove

21159	26 Manor Drive
21506	Newport House, 118 Cardigan Road
21610	40 Royal Park Grove
21656	54a St. Michael's Road
21657	28 St. Michael's Terrace
21819	10 Royal Park Grove
21882	26 Bennett Road
29828	8 St. Michael's Terrace
32741	80 & 80a Richmond Avenue
36298	11 Hesse View
36323	37 Victoria Road
36394	13 Hesse View
36536	8 School View
36564	6 Norwood Terrace
36570	12 Ashville Grove
38157	5 Royal Park Mount
38327	8 Raven Road
38391	22 Bennett Road
38739	10 William Street & 13 Meadow View
38768	21 Wrangthorne Terrace
38796	8 Royal Park Avenue
39047	15 Broomfield Terrace
40220	62 Brudenell Mount
40227	23 Royal Park Avenue
40243	1 William Street

APPENDIX 3 LEEDS CORPORATION DEPOSITED BUILDING PLAN REFERENCES,
1868 - 1914

A3.1 Deposited Building Plans

Following the Leeds Improvement Act of 1866, copies of plans of buildings approved by Leeds Corporation were retained and stored from January 1867 onwards. The plans were bound into twenty-eight large leather-backed volumes by the crude method of glueing the edges of drawings into the spines of the books and then folding the sheets. This method which was identical to that used for deposited estate plans (see Appendix 1) was used from 1867 to 1876, however, unlike the deposited estate plans, the building plans were glued in date order related to when they were approved. No known index or referencing system exists for these early plans and from 1867 to 1870, when the first Bye-Laws were introduced, there were no block plans or site plans on the drawings to indicate the exact locality of the proposed buildings. 'A detached villa to be built at Headingley' was a typical drawing title but plans which indicated a nearby street, the name of the owner, or a distinctive scheme enabled the locality to be determined in many cases. Each leather-backed book had only a large number printed on the spine and this meant that in order to find houses approved for Headingley, the writer had to steadily work through each volume page by page and make notes of plans which were found contained within them. The books containing early building plans without a referencing system are given in the following table:

Table A6 Book References to Leeds Corporation Deposited Building Plans, 1867 - 1876

Book number	Earliest plan date	Latest plan date
1	January 1867	June 1868
1A	9th July 1868	29th October 1869
2	19th November 1869	22nd April 1870
2A	22nd April 1870	26th August 1870
3	26th August 1870	20th January 1871
3A	20th January 1871	12th May 1871
4	12th May 1871	15th September 1871
4A	15th September 1871	12th January 1872
5	26th January 1872	3rd June 1872
5A	4th June 1872	30th December 1872
6	10th January 1873	16th May 1873
6A	30th May 1873	19th September 1873
7	3rd October 1873	12th December 1873
7A	12th December 1873	6th March 1874
8	6th March 1874	15th May 1874
8A	15th May 1874	31st July 1874
9	7th August 1874	2nd October 1874
9A	19th October 1874	27th November 1874

10	2nd December 1874	25th February 1875
10A	5th March 1875	30th April 1875
11	14th May 1875	25th June 1875
11A	25th June 1875	3rd September 1875
12	3rd September 1875	15th October 1875
12A	15th October 1875	26th November 1875
13	10th December 1875	4th February 1876
13A	4th February 1876	17th March 1876
14	3rd April 1876	September 1876
14A	June 1876	27th October 1876

It is obvious that the system became more and more awkward as a method of storing drawings because, for example, all plans before 1870 were stored in just 3 books whereas those for 1875 required 6 books. In 1876 a decision was taken to change the system and from 13th November 1876 the plans were folded and tied in bundles, each bundle representing the plans approved by any one committee meeting. The bundles were simply wrapped in brown paper and stored on shelves but details of the contents of every bundle were written up in ledgers for each year. The ledgers stated the drawing number, the street, the developer, the type of development and the date approved.

The earlier drawings were generally in ink on tracing paper which, having been folded and pressed for many decades, had turned brown, had become very brittle and were liable to damage, especially when attempts were made to unfold them. Due to the unusual method of storage and very fragile nature of the earlier drawings, the Leeds Archives Department would not allow any photocopies or prints to be obtained from drawings dating from before 1876. From that date onwards the method of storage changed to a system of folding the drawings in bundles, each bundle representing those plans approved at a particular committee meeting, there being two meetings to approve building plans each month. Thus 24 bundles represented each year and the Leeds Archives Department have stored the bundles in cardboard boxes from 1876 to 1910 but those for after that date are still stored on shelves beneath the Civic Hall.

There is a master index in the form of ledgers for all plans from 1876 which is not kept with the plans at the Archives Department but is housed in the Building Control Section of Leeds Corporation. This index records the year, the name of the sheet, a description of the development, the developer, the date approved and individual plan number. The major difficulty in using the index is that the searcher must have an approximate idea of the year that a building was erected before the reference can be obtained to examine the

plans at the Archives Department. It is hoped that in the near future the index ledgers will be deposited with the building plans in order to make locating individual drawings at least a little easier.

Every set of plans approved was given a reference number after 1875 and the average number was about 40 per meeting, but in boom building periods as many as 102 sets of plans were approved at a single meeting. A number for a plan could refer to just one small sheet relating to a minor alteration or to several drawings for a major civic or commercial building. Thus a reference 16/29th April/1887 would indicate plan number 16 approved at the Building Plans Committee held on 29th April, 1887.

Not only were very early plans in poor condition when bound in leather volumes, but this was also the case with many plans between 1876 and 1880 although stored in bundles. This meant that they too were difficult to handle and impossible to photocopy except for a few exceptions. A marked improvement occurred in 1888 when the Building Plans Committee insisted on all deposited drawings being submitted on linen to increase their durability when stored, and plans from that date onwards are in excellent condition. Obtaining photocopies of drawings prior to 1880 was occasionally possible because plans were in bundles and not bound in volumes, but this depended upon the condition of individual drawings. From 1880 onwards, copying was generally possible and after 1888 presented no problems. There were some plans which were referred to in the index but over the years have either become misplaced in other bundles or, not unnaturally in the circumstances of time, simply lost. It is estimated, for example, that in the study area alone some 103 houses were built to plans which were missing from the archives.

For the purposes of this thesis, each set of plans that was inspected for new buildings, alterations or extensions to buildings within the study area has been given a simplified numerical reference which can be referred to in Notes to Chapters and can be easily shown on maps of housing estate (see Appendix 5). The following table gives a list of building estates within the study area and the thesis plan references which apply to them:

Table A7 Building Estates and Thesis References for Deposited Building Plans

Estate ^a	Dates of Plans	Thesis building plan references
Fawcett Estate, Victoria Road	1868 - 1910	1 - 100
Fawcett/Clapham Estate, Ash Grove	1875 - 1909	101 - 131
Fawcett/Postill Estate, Ebberston Terrace	1877 - 1903	132 - 145
Fawcett/Postill Estate, The Norwoods	1880 - 1892	146 - 178
Fawcett/Atkinson Estate, Hyde Park	1879 - 1907	179 - 187
Fawcett/Hewling Estate, Chestnut Avenue	1886 - 1902	188 - 207
Teal Estate	1868 - 1912	208 - 236
Headingley Old Gardens Estate	1869 - 1904	237 - 302
Mansion House Estate	1868 - 1910	303 - 355
Cardigan Estate, Headingley Village	1871 - 1910	356 - 455
Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road	1873 - 1906	456 - 524
Chapel Lane Estate	1871 - 1913	525 - 591
Hattersley Estate, Royal Park	1876 - 1907	592 - 675
Ford Estate, Royal Park	1874 - 1894	676 - 787
Cardigan Estate, Cricket Ground	1878 - 1910	789 - 817
Clapham/Pearson Estate	1877 - 1910	818 - 879
Cardigan/Walmsley Estate	1887 - 1914	880 - 984
Manor House Estate	1875 - 1910	985 - 1075

a The order in which the estates are listed is not based upon the first building to be erected but rather upon the order in which the bulk of building development took place

The following table gives a brief description of each set of building plans inspected for the study area which included those for houses, schools, churches, shops, industrial buildings, extensions alterations and minor works. Very small amendments, such as plans for water-closets, wooden sheds and ash pits, have generally been omitted. Where several drawings were deposited for the same site, all references have been given, however, references underlined indicate that the buildings were erected substantially as indicated on that particular set of drawings. Those plan references which are not underlined relate to plans for developments which were not built substantially as shown, abandoned entirely, minor amendments to plans previously approved, alterations or extensions to buildings and sewers or drainage. All the plans inspected were stamped as approved as those which had been rejected were returned to the depositors or destroyed and therefore have not been retained by the Corporation.

Table A8 References to Deposited Building Plans, 1868 - 1914

Fawcett Estate, Victoria Road

Thesis reference	Leeds Corporation reference	Development
<u>1</u>	<u>Page 26/Book 1/23rd Jan. 1868</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>2</u>	<u>Page 36/Book 1A/24th July 1868</u>	1 detached villa
<u>3</u>	<u>Page 44/Book 1A/March 1869</u>	1 detached villa
<u>4</u>	<u>Page 49/Book 1A/2nd July 1869</u>	1 semi-detached villa
<u>5</u>	<u>Page 51/Book 1A/23rd July 1869</u>	1 semi-detached villa
<u>6</u>	<u>Page 62/Book 1A/15th Oct. 1869</u>	2 detached villas
<u>7</u>	<u>Page 58/Book 1A/1st Oct 1869</u>	1 lodge
<u>8</u>	<u>Page 3/Book 2/3rd Dec. 1869</u>	1 detached villa
<u>9</u>	<u>Page 11/Book 2/28th Jan. 1870</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>10</u>	<u>Page 29/Book 2A/22nd Apl. 1870</u>	stable and tool shed
<u>11</u>	<u>Page 31/Book 2A/22nd Apl. 1870</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>12</u>	<u>Page 40/Book 2A/3rd June/1870</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>13</u>	<u>Page 15/Book 3/21st Oct. 1870</u>	stables to villas
<u>14</u>	<u>Page 36/Book 3/20th Jan. 1871</u>	cottage to villa
<u>15</u>	<u>Page 40/Book 3A/17th Feb. 1871</u>	2 lodges and vineries
<u>16</u>	<u>Page 62/Book 4/15th Sept. 1871</u>	1 cottage to detached villa
<u>17</u>	<u>Page 84/Book 4A/1871</u>	alterations to detached villa
<u>18</u>	<u>Page 98/Book 4A/1st Dec. 1871</u>	1 lodge
<u>19</u>	<u>Page 138/Book 5A/13th Dec. 1872</u>	addition of schoolroom to house
<u>20</u>	<u>Page 59/Book 6/2nd May 1873</u>	1 semi-detached villa
<u>21</u>	<u>Page 102/Book 6A/11th July 1873</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>22</u>	<u>Page 122/Book 6A/22nd Aug. 1873</u>	stable and coachhouse
<u>23</u>	<u>Page 134/Book 6A/19th Sept.1873</u>	amended plans of 2 terrace houses
<u>24</u>	<u>Page 72/Book 7A/7th Feb. 1874</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>25</u>	<u>Page 75/Book 7A/20th Feb. 1874</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>26</u>	<u>Page 6/Book 9/7th Aug.1874</u>	1 detached villa
<u>27</u>	<u>Page 9/Book 9/21st Aug. 1874</u>	9 terrace houses
<u>28</u>	<u>Page 75/Book 9/21st Aug. 1874</u>	amended plan of terrace houses
<u>29</u>	<u>Page 49/Book 10A/19th Mar. 1875</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>30</u>	<u>Page 70/Book 10A/30th Apl. 1875</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>31</u>	<u>Page 45/Book 13A/4th Feb. 1876</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>32</u>	<u>Page 69/Book 13A/17th Mar. 1876</u>	alterations to lodge
<u>33</u>	<u>Page 59/Book 14/2nd July 1876</u>	Stable
<u>34</u>	<u>Page 61/Book 14/21st July 1876</u>	alterations to terrace house
<u>35</u>	<u>Page 62/Book 14/4th Aug. 1876</u>	classroom to school
<u>36</u>	<u>Page 70/Book 14A/15th Sept.1876</u>	1 detached villa
<u>37</u>	<u>Page 79/Book 14A/27th Oct. 1876</u>	1 terrace house
<u>38</u>	<u>40/13th Nov./1876</u>	stable
<u>39</u>	<u>51/ 1st Feb./1878</u>	additions, stable and coachhouse to house
<u>40</u>	<u>14/19th Jul/1878</u>	coachhouse
<u>41</u>	<u>17/10th Jan/1879</u>	garden wall
<u>42</u>	<u>29/ 5th Sept./1879</u>	1 terrace house
<u>43</u>	<u>39/13th May/1881</u>	carriage shed
<u>44</u>	<u>29/25th Nov/1881</u>	harness room to coachhouse
<u>45</u>	<u>22/30th Mar/1882</u>	additions to lodge
<u>46</u>	<u>32/30th Mar/1882</u>	bay windows to villa
<u>47</u>	<u>28/28th Apl/1882</u>	alteration to drainage of villa

48	8/13th Oct./1882	cellar to detached villa
49	28/24th Dec./1884	billiard room to villa
50	30/10th Jul./1885	church and 1 cottage
51	23/13th Nov./1885	bay window to villa
52	19/ 8th Jan./1886	washhouse to villa
53	30/11th Jun./1886	additions to lodge
54	15/ 9th Jul./1886	alterations to outbuildings
55	23/29th Oct./1886	w.c. and greenhouse
56	9/ 7th Jan./1887	loose boxes to villa
57	26/16th Aug./1889	cabshed
58	11/25th Apl./1890	additions to house
59	50/25th Apl./1890	bathroom to house
60	30/ 9th May /1890	alterations to lodge
61	8/20th Dec./1890	bathroom to house
62	11/ 6th Mar./1891	alterations and stable to detached villa.
63	24/ 3rd Apl./1891	amended plans of alterations to house
64	14/ 7th Aug./1891	addition to house
65	18/30th Oct./1891	bay window to villa
66	1/19th Feb./1892	billiard room, stables and gates to villa
<u>67</u>	<u>51/19th Feb./1892</u>	1 cottage and stables to villa
68	22/ 4th Mar./1892	conservatory and vineries
<u>69</u>	<u>1/ 1st Apl./1892</u>	lock up shops & proposed villa
70	24/ 1st Apl./1882	bathroom to house
71	10/14th Apl./1892	vineries to villa
<u>72</u>	<u>2/26th Apl./1892</u>	1 detached villa
73	5/27th May /1892	bathroom and w.c. to house
<u>74</u>	<u>23/22nd Jul./1892</u>	shops with stores over wooden shed
75	46/ 9th Dec./1892	coach-house and stable
76	30/ 8th Jun./1894	loose boxes to villas
77	16/14th Aug./1896	alterations to house
78	40/23rd Jul./1897	scullery to house
79	63/24th Dec./1897	bathroom to house
80	3/16th Sep./1898	boundary walls to house
81	43/16th Mar./1900	addition to house
82	18/26th Oct./1900	lock-up shop
<u>83</u>	<u>54/14th Dec./1900</u>	additions to stables
84	117/13th Jun./1902	stable and coach-house
85	78/27th Nov./1903	new school and 1 lodge
<u>86</u>	<u>17/31st Mar./1905</u>	extensions to house
87	26/28th Apl./1905	amended plan of extensions
88	58/ 9th Jun./1905	addition to house
89	24/ 7th Jul./1905	wall to school
90	68/15th Sep./1905	lock up shop
91	53/23rd Mar./1906	bicycle shed to school
92	33/16th Nov./1906	amended plan of bicycle shed
93	55/25th Jan./1907	not applicable to estate
94	47/30th Dec./1907	garage to detached villa
95	15/ 6th Mar./1908	greenhouse and toolshed
96	40/11th Jan./1909	alterations to semi-detached villas
97	13/ 7th Jan./1910	extensions to terrace houses
98	41/21st Mar./1910	amended plans of extensions
99	21/27th May /1910	extension to detached house
100	27/ 2nd Sep./1910	

Fawcett/Clapham Estate, Ash Grove

<u>101</u>	<u>Page 8/Book 10/8th Jan 1875</u>	1 terrace house
<u>102</u>	<u>Page 52/Book 11A/23rd Jul. 1875</u>	1 terrace house
<u>103</u>	<u>Page 22/Book 12/17th Sept. 1875</u>	w.c. to house
<u>104</u>	<u>Page 21/Book 14/18th May 1876</u>	1 end terrace house
<u>105</u>	<u>Page 29/Book 14/26th May 1876</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>106</u>	<u>Page 47/Book 14A/June 1876</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>107</u>	<u>Page 60/Book 14A/21st July 1876</u>	7 terrace houses
<u>108</u>	<u>Page 72/Book 14A/15th Sept.1876</u>	bay windows to terrace houses
<u>109</u>	<u>Page 6/Book 14A/17th Sept. 1876</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>110</u>	<u>18/ 8th Jun./1877</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>111</u>	<u>14/25th Oct./1878</u>	1 terrace house
<u>112</u>	<u>23/21st Aug./1885</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>113</u>	<u>9/4th Sept./1885</u>	amended plans of terrace houses
<u>114</u>	<u>16/25th Sept/1885</u>	amended plans of terrace houses
<u>115</u>	<u>6/24th Dec./1886</u>	extension to terrace house
<u>116</u>	<u>31/18th Feb./1887</u>	garden wall
<u>117</u>	<u>6/12th Nov./1889</u>	garden wall
<u>118</u>	<u>39/17th Oct./1890</u>	shelter and fences to playing fields
<u>119</u>	<u>54/20th Feb./1891</u>	brick wall to playing fields
<u>120</u>	<u>47/14th Nov./1890</u>	recreational club
<u>121</u>	<u>31/17th Apl./1891</u>	8 terrace houses
<u>122</u>	<u>15/13th Nov./1891</u>	amended plans of terrace houses
<u>123</u>	<u>3/ 7th Aug./1891</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>124</u>	<u>26 & 27/16th Oct. 1891</u>	amended plan of terrace houses
<u>125</u>	<u>14/18th Mar./1892</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>126</u>	<u>41/ 9th Jun./1893</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>127</u>	<u>48/22nd Jun./1894</u>	alterations to houses
<u>128</u>	<u>34/17th Sep./1897</u>	1 end terrace house
<u>129</u>	<u>40/18th Mar./1898</u>	amended plan of terrace house
<u>130</u>	<u>51/13th Dec./1907</u>	pavilion to playing fields
<u>131</u>	<u>46/19th Feb./1909</u>	extension to terrace house

Fawcett/Postill Estate, Eberston Terrace

<u>132</u>	<u>9/16th Feb./1877</u>	17 terrace houses
<u>133</u>	<u>10/16th Feb./1877</u>	1 terrace house
<u>134</u>	<u>6/15th Mar./1878</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>135</u>	<u>53/12th Apl./1878</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>136</u>	<u>24/10th May/1878</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>137</u>	<u>12/ 2nd May /1879</u>	bathrooms to terrace houses
<u>138</u>	<u>35/19th Mar./1880</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>139</u>	<u>52/ 3rd Sept/1880</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>140</u>	<u>43/12th Nov./1886</u>	extensions to terrace houses
<u>141</u>	<u>22/ 7th Jan./1887</u>	kitchens to terrace houses
<u>142</u>	<u>2/ 9th Jan./1891</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>143</u>	<u>10/26th Jun./1891</u>	w.c.s to terrace houses
<u>144</u>	<u>56/17th Jul./1903</u>	addition to terrace house
<u>145</u>	<u>53/28th Aug./1903</u>	amended plan of addition to house

Fawcett/Postill Estate, Norwoods

146	9/28th May /1880	basement plan of 6 terrace houses
147	52/25th Jun./1880	basement plan of 7 terrace houses
148	40/ 6th Aug./1880	4 terrace houses
149	1/ 3rd Sept/1880	3 terrace houses
150	30/17th Sept/1880	14 terrace houses
151	23/18th Mar./1881	4 terrace houses
152	16/10th Jun./1881	6 terrace houses
153	26/25th Nov./1881	alterations to house
154	1/30th Mar./1882	4 terrace houses
155	38/12th May /1882	6 terrace houses
156	53/12th May /1882	8 terrace houses
157	31/7th July /1882	8 terrace houses
158	16/21st Jul./1882	6 terrace houses
159	18/ 8th Dec./1882	6 terrace houses
160	8/30th Mar./1883	3 terrace houses
161	29/13th Apl./1883	basement plan of two semi-detached houses
162	43/25th May /1883	2 semi-detached houses
163	13/ 1st Feb./1884	8 terrace houses
164	10/17th Apl./1885	4 terrace houses
165	43/26th Jun./1885	4 terrace houses
166	17/16th Oct./1885	4 terrace houses
167	25/ 5th Feb./1886	2 terrace houses
168	39/12th Nov./1886	7 terrace houses
169	8/ 6th Jan./1888	2 terrace houses
170	24/27th Apl./1888	amended plans of terrace houses
171	37/ 3rd Feb./1888	8 terrace houses
172	47/22nd Jun./1888	6 terrace houses
173	8/18th Jan./1889	8 terrace houses
174	21/19th Jul./1889	6 terrace houses
175	11/16th Oct./1891	3 terrace houses
176	49/ 1st Apl./1892	w.c. to house
177	40/29th Apl./1892	amended plans of terrace houses
178	2/27th May /1892	amended plans of terrace house

Fawcett/Atkinson Estate, Hyde Park

179	33/ 7th Mar./1879	2 houses over shops
180	24/21st Mar./1879	1 house over shop
181	27/ 8th Aug./1879	1 house over shop
182	36/29th Oct./1880	1 house over shop
183	21/17th Mar./1882	slaughter house
184	26/29th May /1885	1 house over shop
185	82/ 1st Dec./1905	1 house over 4 shops
186	32/13th Jul./1906	motor shed
187	47/30th Dec./1907	amended plan of house and shop

Fawcett/Hewling Estate, Chestnut Avenue

188	27/ 5th Feb./1886	3 terrace houses
189	6/19th Mar./1886	amended plans of 3 houses
190	4/29th Oct./1886	tower to terrace house

<u>191</u>	<u>4/19th Feb./1886</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>192</u>	<u>6/16th Apl./1886</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>193</u>	<u>40/ 2nd Mar./1888</u>	1 detached villa
<u>194</u>	<u>3/13th Apl./1888</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>195</u>	<u>29/27th Apl./1888</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>196</u>	<u>57/ 6th Jul./1888</u>	1 detached villa
<u>197</u>	<u>56/22nd Nov./1889</u>	amended plan of terrace houses
<u>198</u>	<u>4/ 6th Feb./1891</u>	nursery to detached villa
<u>199</u>	<u>22/15th Feb./1895</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>200</u>	<u>65/30th Oct./1896</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>201</u>	<u>85/ 2nd Apl./1897</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>202</u>	<u>20/27th Aug./1897</u>	amended basement plans of houses.
<u>203</u>	<u>5/10th Dec./1897</u>	1 terrace house
<u>204</u>	<u>1/30th Sept/1898</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>205</u>	<u>15/23rd Dec./1898</u>	amended plan of terrace houses
<u>206</u>	<u>45/12th May /1899</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>207</u>	<u>64/18th Apl./1902</u>	1 end terrace house
<u>Teal Estate</u>		
<u>208</u>	<u>Page 36/Book 1A/13th Aug. 1868</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>209</u>	<u>Page 53/Book 1A/ 6th Aug. 1869</u>	church
<u>210</u>	<u>Page 48/Book 3A/ 3rd Mar. 1871</u>	amended plan of terrace house
<u>211</u>	<u>Page 72/Book 4/ 12th May 1871</u>	amended plan of terrace house
<u>212</u>	<u>Page 72/Book 5A/14th Jun. 1872</u>	extension to school
<u>213</u>	<u>Page 116/Book 5A/19th Oct. 1872</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>214</u>	<u>Page 27/Book 7/14th Nov. 1873</u>	1 terrace house
<u>215</u>	<u>Page 74/Book 7A/20th Feb. 1874</u>	boundary wall
<u>216</u>	<u>Page 8/Book 8/20th Mar. 1874</u>	nursery to house
<u>217</u>	<u>Page 61/Book 9A/17th Nov. 1874</u>	1 end terrace house
<u>218</u>	<u>Page 47/Book 11A/9th Jul. 1875</u>	1 terrace house
<u>219</u>	<u>Page 55/Book 12A/20th Oct. 1875</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>220</u>	<u>4 /29th Mar./1878</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>221</u>	<u>24/ 7th Jun./1878</u>	1 terrace house
<u>222</u>	<u>1/ 4th Apl./1879</u>	1 terrace house
<u>223</u>	<u>11/23rd Jan./1880</u>	1 terrace house
<u>224</u>	<u>38/20th Feb./1880</u>	alterations to terrace house
<u>225</u>	<u>1/26th May /1882</u>	bathrooms to terrace houses
<u>226</u>	<u>1/28th Oct./1887</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>227</u>	<u>22/16th Aug./1889</u>	1 terrace house
<u>228</u>	<u>12/27th Sept/1889</u>	amended plans of terrace house
<u>229</u>	<u>22/25th Oct./1889</u>	amended plans of terrace house
<u>230</u>	<u>42/22nd Jun./1894</u>	addition of bathroom to house
<u>231</u>	<u>3/ 2nd Apl./1897</u>	alteration to house
<u>232</u>	<u>34/29th Oct./1897</u>	conversion to form laundry
<u>233</u>	<u>90/25th Oct./1901</u>	wooden shed
<u>234</u>	<u>86/19th Nov./1901</u>	extension to terrace house
<u>235</u>	<u>34/24th Dec./1909</u>	stable and coach-house
<u>236</u>	<u>15/10th Sept/1912</u>	alteration of house into two dwellings

Headingley Old Gardens Estate

<u>237</u>	<u>Page 53/Book 1A/20th Aug./1869</u>	1 detached villa
<u>238</u>	<u>Page 56/Book 1A/17th Sept./1869</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>239</u>	<u>Page 60/Book 1A/ 1st Oct./1869</u>	1 detached villa
<u>240</u>	<u>Page 4/Book 2 / 3rd Dec./1869</u>	1 detached villa
<u>241</u>	<u>Page 28/Book 2A/22nd Apl./1870</u>	1 detached villa
<u>242</u>	<u>Page 60/Book 2A/29th Jul./1870</u>	1 detached villa
<u>243</u>	<u>Page 61/Book 2A/29th Jul./1870</u>	1 detached villa
<u>244</u>	<u>Page 10/Book 3 / 7th Oct./1870</u>	boundary wall
<u>245</u>	<u>Page 42/Book 3A/17th Feb./1871</u>	1 detached villa
<u>246</u>	<u>Page 77/Book 4A/27th Oct./1871</u>	1 lodge and stables
<u>247</u>	<u>Page 57/Book 13A/18th Feb./1876</u>	extension to villa
<u>248</u>	<u>54/22nd Jun./1877</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>249</u>	<u>5/23rd Nov./1877</u>	coach houses and stables
<u>250</u>	<u>14/23rd Nov./1877</u>	1 detached villa
<u>251</u>	<u>45/ 7th Dec./1877</u>	boundary wall
<u>252</u>	<u>24/21st Dec./1877</u>	bay windows to villa
<u>253</u>	<u>22/1st Mar./1878</u>	alterations to villa
<u>254</u>	<u>24/1st Mar./1878</u>	1 detached villa
<u>255</u>	<u>12/19th Mar./1880</u>	billiard room to villa
<u>256</u>	<u>4/ 8th Jul./1881</u>	extension to semi-detached villa
<u>257</u>	<u>21/ 5th Aug./1881</u>	alterations to villa
<u>258</u>	<u>27/16th Feb./1883</u>	garden wall
<u>259</u>	<u>19/ 2nd Mar./1883</u>	alteration to villa
<u>260</u>	<u>21/19th Sept./1889</u>	coach house and nursery
<u>261</u>	<u>3/31st Oct./1884</u>	extension to villa
<u>262</u>	<u>5/17th Apl./1885</u>	nursery to villa
<u>263</u>	<u>35/15th May /1885</u>	w.c. to house
<u>264</u>	<u>46/18th Feb./1887</u>	6 semi-detached villas
<u>265</u>	<u>3/23rd Dec./1887</u>	1 cottage and stables to villa
<u>266</u>	<u>30/2nd Mar./1888</u>	extension to villa
<u>267</u>	<u>46/25th Oct./1889</u>	greenhouse and vinery
<u>268</u>	<u>53/25th Apl./1890</u>	addition to villa
<u>269</u>	<u>27/20th Jun./1890</u>	1 detached villa
<u>270</u>	<u>17/ 3rd Oct./1890</u>	conservatory
<u>271</u>	<u>26/17th Oct./1890</u>	conservatory
<u>272</u>	<u>1/20th Feb./1891</u>	4 semi-detached villas
<u>273</u>	<u>53/12th Jun./1891</u>	billiard room to villa
<u>274</u>	<u>2/4th Sept/1891</u>	amended plan of semi-detached villas
<u>275</u>	<u>21/ 4th Mar./1892</u>	stables and coach-house
<u>276</u>	<u>58/ 1st Apl./1892</u>	4 semi-detached villas
<u>277</u>	<u>16/14th Apl./1892</u>	conservatory
<u>278</u>	<u>27/10th Jun./1892</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>279</u>	<u>52/22nd Jul./1892</u>	surgery to house
<u>280</u>	<u>37/14th Oct./1892</u>	bay window to villa
<u>281</u>	<u>58/30th Mar./1893</u>	harness room
<u>282</u>	<u>32/ 4th Aug./1893</u>	pony stable and carriage-house
<u>283</u>	<u>19/22nd Jun./1894</u>	1 detached villa
<u>284</u>	<u>20/22nd Jun./1894</u>	1 detached villa
<u>285</u>	<u>48/28th Sept/1894</u>	boundary wall
<u>286</u>	<u>2/ 1st Mar./1895</u>	amended plan of villa
<u>287</u>	<u>48/11th Apl./1895</u>	conservatory
<u>288</u>	<u>71/20th Mar./1896</u>	alterations to stables
<u>289</u>	<u>16/13th Nov./1896</u>	stables and shed

290	24/19th Mar./1897	stable
291	52/ 1st Apl./1898	stable additions
292	96/14th Sept./1900	greenhouse and cycle shed
293	39/31st Jul./1900	addition to villa
294	43/ 1st Mar./1901	2 semi-detached villas
295	65/ 7th Jun./1901	2 semi-detached villas
296	91/26th Apl./1901	amended cellar to villa
297	12/19th Aug./1902	1 lodge and stables
298	52/ 5th Sept./1902	amended plan of stables
299	59/19th Aug./1902	alterations to villa
300	74/ 3rd Oct./1902	amended plan of 1 lodge
301	72/ 5th Dec./1902	conservatory
302	95/ 4th Mar./1904	green house

Mansion House Estate

303	Page 41/Book 1A/12th Nov. 1868	2 semi-detached villas
304	Page 56/Book 1A/17th Sept.1869	alterations to church
305	Page 13/Book 2 /11th Feb. 1870	2 semi-detached villas
306	Page 20/Book 2 /11th Mar. 1870	2 semi-detached villas
307	Page 23/Book 2 /25th Mar. 1870	2 semi-detached villas
308	Page 26/Book 2 / 8th Apl./1870	2 semi-detached villas
309	Page 31/Book 2 /22nd Apl. 1870	sewer under road
310	Page 46/Book 2A/18th Jun. 1870	2 semi-detached villas
311	Page 25/Book 3 /25th Nov. 1870	amended plans of villas
312	Page 13/Book 4A/ 9th Feb. 1872	1 semi-detached villa
313	Page 86/Book 5A/12th Jul. 1872	3 terrace houses
314	Page 73/Book 6A/30th May 1873	2 semi-detached villas
315	Page 91/Book 6A/27th Jun. 1873	2 semi-detached villas
316	Page 127/Book 6A/ 5th Sept.1873	3 terrace houses
317	Page 58/Book 7A/23rd Jan. 1874	2 semi-detached villas
318	Page 62/Book 7A/ 6th Feb. 1874	2 semi-detached villas
319	Page 79/Book 7A/6th Mar. 1874	2 semi-detached villas
320	Page 22/Book 10/5th Feb. 1875	1 detached villa
321	Page 11/Book 11/28th May 1875	1 semi-detached villa
322	Page 17/Book 13A/28th Apl.1876	1 detached villa
323	12/16th Mar./1877	1 detached villa
324	80/11th May /1877	stable and coach-house
325	31/15th Feb./1878	2 semi-detached villas
326	1/ 5th Mar./1878	2 semi-detached villas
327	10/ 4th Apl./1879	1 detached house
328	25/ 3rd Oct./1879	amended plan of villa
329	1/ 9th Dec./1881	w.c. to house
330	13/29th Sept/1882	conservatory
331	27/11th May /1883	1 detached villa
332	21/12th Oct./1883	garden wall
333	30/26th Oct./1883	6 terrace houses
334	45/17th Oct./1884	garden wall
335	25/24th Dec./1884	garden walls
336	2/18th Jan./1884	church
337	1/10th Apl./1884	drainage plan for church
338	8/ 1st Oct./1886	2 semi-detached houses
339	3/24th Dec./1886	house over shop
340	30/10th May /1889	amended plan of semi-detached villas
341	45/25th Oct./1889	porch to church
342	36/ 4th Jul./1890	alterations to cottage
343	5/ 4th Jul./1890	stable
344	1/ 5th Jul./1895	alterations to stables

345	7/16th Aug./1895	tool house
346	27/30th Mar./1899	bay windows to detached villa
347	47/ 7th Jul./1899	photographic studio
348	41/20th Sept/1899	greenhouse and stable
349	99/17th Nov./1899	addition to villa
350	58/12th Oct./1900	stable and coach-house
351	4/16th Nov./1900	amended plan of stable and coach-house
352	21/15th Feb./1901	greenhouses
353	59/29th Apl./1904	conversion of cottage to shop
354	59/19th Apl./1907	boundary wall
355	33/18th Feb./1910	extensions to terrace houses

Cardigan Estate, Headingley Village

356	Page 35/Book 3 /20th Jan. 1871	joiner's shop
357	Page 63/Book 3A/14th Apl. 1871	1 house and shop
358	Page 27/Book 4 / 4th Jul. 1871	2 houses and shops
359	Page132/Book 5A/29th Nov. 1872	stable to butchers
360	Page 34/Book10A/ 5th Mar. 1875	2 terrace houses
361	Page 51/Book10A/ 2nd Apl. 1875	amended plan of terrace houses
362	Page 42/Book11A/ 9th Jul. 1875	2 back to back houses stable and offices
363	Page 1 /Book 14/ 3rd Apl. 1876	2 semi-detached houses
364	20/ 8th Dec./1876	2 semi-detached villas
364A	11/ 2nd Feb./1877	large extension to detached house
365	30/15th Feb./1878	shop and warehouse
366	32/15th Nov./1878	stable to shop
367	12/27th Sept/1878	1 semi-detached villa
368	43/25th Oct./1878	1 semi-detached villa
369	31/22nd Aug./1879	8 back-to-back houses
370	52/ 5th Sept/1879	8 back-to-back houses
371	6/ 3rd Oct./1879	amended plans of 8 back-to-back houses
372	41/28th Nov./1879	stables and paint shop
373	46/16th Apl./1880	10 terrace houses
374	6/30th Apl./1880	6 back-to-back houses
375	56/29th Oct./1880	Bennett Road School
376	41/27th May /1881	mistal for one cow
377	44/22nd Jul./1881	workshop
378	9/ 5th Aug./1881	carriage shed
379	6/13th Apl./1883	parish institute
380	7/ 3rd Sept/1886	store to workshop
381	4/12th Nov./1886	12 back-to-back houses
382	38/12th Nov./1886	12 back-to-back houses
383	45/18th Feb./1887	2 shops and alterations to house
384	24/ 1st Apl./1887	8 back-to-back houses
385	25/ 1st Apl./1887	8 back-to-back houses
386	10/ 8th Jul./1887	10 terrace houses
387	29/19th Aug./1887	lock-up shop
388	38/16th Sept/1887	4 terrace houses
389	3/30th Sept/1887	6 terrace houses
390	3/16th Mar./1888	1 detached house and shop
391	17/27th Apl./1888	5 terrace houses

392	36/ 8th Jun./1888	stable and coach-house
393	51/22nd Jun./1888	stable
394	14/ 6th Jul./1888	stable and coach-house
<u>395</u>	<u>41/13th Nov./1888</u>	Institute, house and shop
<u>396</u>	<u>64/13th Nov./1888</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>397</u>	<u>67/13th Nov./1888</u>	9 back-to-back houses
398	57/ 7th Dec./1888	amended plan of back-to-back house.
399	46/ 1st Feb./1889	amended plan of back-to-back houses.
400	20/21st Dec./1888	stable and coach-houses
401	32/10th May /1889	stable and coach-house
402	56/7th Jun./1889	11 back-to-back houses
<u>403</u>	<u>1/ 6th Sept/1889</u>	3 houses and shops
<u>404</u>	<u>18/25th Oct./1889</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>405</u>	<u>47/ 3rd Jan./1890</u>	7 terrace houses
<u>406</u>	<u>28/15th Aug./1890</u>	3 houses and shops
407	46/12th Dec./1890	amended plan of 3 houses and shops
408	3/19th Sept/1890	8 back-to-back houses
<u>409</u>	<u>57/ 3rd Oct./1890</u>	4 terrace houses
410	58/31st Oct./1890	amended plans of terrace houses
411	25/31st Oct./1890	storeroom
412	32/24th Dec./1890	amended plans of storeroom
<u>413</u>	<u>52/31st Oct./1890</u>	1 house and shop
414	39/14th Nov./1890	3 terrace houses
415	42/1st May /1891	coach-house and stables
<u>416</u>	<u>25/12th Jun./1891</u>	1 terrace house - curatage
<u>417</u>	<u>44/26th Jun./1891</u>	1 house and shop and committee room
418	46/24th Jul./1891	stables
<u>419</u>	<u>42/2nd Oct. /1891</u>	1 cottage, stable and shed
420	54/ 2nd Sept/1892	store over shed
421	26/22nd Jan./1892	garden wall
422	25/14th Apl./1893	alterations to house
423	40/12th May /1893	billiard room to parish institute
<u>424</u>	<u>15/ 8th Dec./1893</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>425</u>	<u>51/30th Mar./1894</u>	alteration to stable
<u>426</u>	<u>28/27th Apl./1894</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>427</u>	<u>32/20th Jul./1894</u>	4 back-to-back houses
428	34/20th Jul./1894	photographic studio
<u>429</u>	<u>6/24th Aug./1894</u>	2 back-to-back houses
<u>430</u>	<u>5/21st Jun./1895</u>	alterations to form 2 houses and shops
431	58/ 2nd Aug./1895	stable and cab shed
432	37/16th Aug./1895	stable
433	79/29th Nov./1895	extensions to parochial institute
434	8/24th Jan./1896	alteration to S kyrack Inn
435	21/ 6th Mar./1896	alterations to shops
<u>436</u>	<u>49/22nd Jul./1896</u>	amended plans of 4 semi-detached villas
437	18/19th Mar./1897	amended plans of villas
438	12/13th Nov./1896	alteration to shop
439	22/13th Nov./1896	stable
<u>440</u>	<u>1/17th Nov./1896</u>	4 semi-detached villas
<u>441</u>	<u>60/ 2nd Apl./1897</u>	4 semi-detached villas

442	6/15th Apl./1897	additions to house
<u>443</u>	<u>13/23rd Jul./1897</u>	4 semi-detached villas
<u>444</u>	<u>14/23rd Jul./1897</u>	8 semi-detached villas
<u>445</u>	<u>93/27th Aug./1897</u>	4 semi-detached villas
446	32/26th Nov./1897	shed for ironing room
447	5/28th Oct./1898	additions to Skyrack Inn
448	25/14th Apl./1899	coach-house and stable
449	44/ 4th Aug./1905	new sculleries to houses
450	56/20th Jan./1905	extension to school
451	45/ 5th Mar./1909	motor house
452	25/10th Dec./1909	3 houses and shops
453	27/ 7th Jan./1910	stable alterations
454	11/13th May /1910	chimney to Laundry
455	47/24th Jun./1910	alterations to house and shop

Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road

<u>456</u>	<u>Page 114/Book 6A/8th Aug. 1873</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>457</u>	<u>Page 125/Book 6A/5th Sept. 1873</u>	amended plans of villas
<u>458</u>	<u>Page 1/Book 11/14th May 1875</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>459</u>	<u>Page 12/Book 11/23rd May 1875</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>460</u>	<u>Page 61/Book 12A/12th Nov. 1875</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>461</u>	<u>Page 30/Book 13/ 7th Jan. 1876</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>462</u>	<u>Page 30/Book 13/21st Jan. 1876</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>463</u>	<u>33/29th Mar./1878</u>	2 semi-detached villas
464	28/27th Sept/1878	coalhouse to house
465	5/11th Jun./1880	additional storey to two houses
<u>466</u>	<u>34/21st Jan./1881</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>467</u>	<u>6/ 3rd Feb./1882</u>	road to 4 houses
<u>468</u>	<u>5/15th Sept/1882</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>469</u>	<u>40/14th Nov./1882</u>	amended drainage to 6 houses
<u>470</u>	<u>13/19th Sept/1884</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>471</u>	<u>59/ 3rd Oct./1884</u>	alterations to existing house
<u>472</u>	<u>47/23rd Nov./1888</u>	classrooms to school
<u>473</u>	<u>19/11th Oct./1889</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>473A</u>	<u>44/ 6th Dec./1889</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>474</u>	<u>13/28th Nov./1890</u>	additions to house
<u>475</u>	<u>16/23rd Jan./1891</u>	coach-house and stable
<u>476</u>	<u>26/20th Feb./1891</u>	amended plans of coach-house and stable
<u>477</u>	<u>20/ 1st May /1891</u>	additions to house
<u>478</u>	<u>41/14th Apl./1892</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>479</u>	<u>47/14th Apl./1892</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>480</u>	<u>47/ 9th Dec./1892</u>	drains amended to villas
<u>481</u>	<u>4/13th May /1892</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>482</u>	<u>38/16th Sept/1892</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>483</u>	<u>33/30th Sept/1892</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>484</u>	<u>10/17th Feb./1893</u>	stable and coach-house
<u>485</u>	<u>2/12th May/1893</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>486</u>	<u>46/15th Sept/1893</u>	additions to school
<u>487</u>	<u>21/22nd Dec./1893</u>	shed and toilets to school
<u>488</u>	<u>12/22nd Jun./1894</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>489</u>	<u>28/ 6th Jul./1894</u>	cab sheds and stable
<u>490</u>	<u>32/28th Sept/1894</u>	cab shed
<u>491</u>	<u>6/13th Dec./1895</u>	cab shed
<u>492</u>	<u>70/20th Mar./1896</u>	addition of scullery to house

493	23/ 1st May /1896	stable alteration
494	34/18th Sept./1896	2 semi-detached villas
495	47/ 4th Mar./1898	printing works
496	82/24th Jun./1898	drainage to printing works
497	59/28th Apl./1899	additions to house and shop
498	18/20th Sept./1899	1 through terrace house
499	79/30th Mar./1900	workshop to school
500	52/12th Apl./1900	amended plan of workshop
501	35/11th May /1900	shed to joiner's shop
502	96/25th Oct./1901	wooden hut
503	93/ 8th Aug./1902	extension to school
504	55/28th Aug./1903	2 semi-detached villas
505	67/18th Mar./1904	2 semi-detached villas
506	128/29th Apl./1904	2 semi-detached villas
507	45/10th Jun./1904	4 semi-detached villas
508	45/19th Aug./1904	1 detached villa and shop
509	20/ 9th Dec./1904	2 semi-detached villas
510	43/ 3rd Mar./1905	amended plan of detached villa
511	43/ 9th Jun./1905	2 semi-detached villas
512	53/ 1st Sept./1905	2 semi-detached villas
513	54/ 1st Sept./1905	2 semi-detached villas
514	56/17th Nov./1905	2 semi-detached villas
515	14/15th Dec./1905	amended plan of motor garage
516	30/26th Jan./1906	additions to house
517	46/23rd Feb./1906	amended plans of additions to houses
518	72/ 6th Apl./1906	2 semi-detached villas
519	49/10th Aug./1906	amended plans of villas
520	82/6th Apl. /1906	boundary wall
521	46/20th Apl./1906	6 terrace houses
522	33/10th Aug./1906	6 terrace houses
523	126/16th Nov./1906	bay windows to terrace houses
524	52/28th Dec./1906	4 terrace houses and shop

Chapel Lane Estate

525	Page 73/Book 3A/12th May 1871	alterations to house
526	Page 48/Book 13A/ 4th Feb. 1876	1 detached villa
527	Page 73/Book 13A/17th Mar. 1876	47 terrace houses and 3 shops
528	Page 54/Book 14/ 7th Jul./1876	cellar to house
529	37/ 2nd Feb./ 1877	1 detached villa
530	42/13th Nov./1877	11 through terraces
531	21/23rd Nov./1877	conversion of shop
532	3/ 7th Dec./1877	alterations to house
533	7/21st Dec./1877	1 detached villa
534	51/ 1st Mar./1878	cesspool to house
535	3/21st Mar./1879	stable for house
536	43/14th Apl./1881	6 through terraces
537	29/14th Oct./1881	amend. plan of terrace houses
538	43/ 5th Aug./1881	2 semi-detached villas
539	7/19th Aug./1881	alterations to houses
540	45/ 9th Dec./1881	2 semi-detached villas
541	29/17th Feb./1882	amendment to villas
542	6/26th May /1882	amendments to villas
543	23/21st Jul./1882	boundary wall to villas
544	8/ 3rd Mar./1882	fowl houses
545	2/ 1st Sept./1882	alterations to houses

<u>546</u>	<u>24/ 2nd Feb./1883</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>547</u>	<u>46/11th May /1883</u>	garden wall
<u>548</u>	<u>30/11th Dec./1885</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>549</u>	<u>17/21st Jan./1887</u>	porches to houses
<u>550</u>	<u>7/ 3rd Aug./1888</u>	stable
<u>551</u>	<u>16/28th Sept./1888</u>	hay chamber to coach-house
<u>552</u>	<u>7/28th Feb./1890</u>	addition to house
<u>553</u>	<u>63/28th Feb./1890</u>	stable
<u>554</u>	<u>12/20th Feb./1891</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>555</u>	<u>37/15th May /1891</u>	bay window to house
<u>556</u>	<u>8/22nd Jan./1892</u>	9 back-to-back houses
<u>557</u>	<u>18/13th May /1892</u>	1 detached villa
<u>558</u>	<u>50/14th Oct./1892</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>559</u>	<u>35/23rd Dec./1892</u>	amended plan of terrace houses
<u>560</u>	<u>5/17th Mar./1893</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>561</u>	<u>45/13th Nov./1893</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>562</u>	<u>16/24th Aug./1894</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>563</u>	<u>21/13th Nov./1894</u>	alterations to house
<u>564</u>	<u>8/21st Dec./1894</u>	loose box
<u>565</u>	<u>5/15th Feb./1895</u>	2 semi-detached villas
<u>566</u>	<u>55/ 6th Mar./1896</u>	extensions to houses
<u>567</u>	<u>56/15th May /1896</u>	extension to house
<u>568</u>	<u>6/20th Mar./1896</u>	cellar to house
<u>569</u>	<u>1/24th Dec./1896</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>570</u>	<u>1/30th Apl./1897</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>571</u>	<u>16/17th Sept/1897</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>572</u>	<u>63/18th Feb./1898</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>573</u>	<u>105/ 1st Apl./1898</u>	additions to house
<u>574</u>	<u>10/24th Jun./1898</u>	1 terrace house
<u>575</u>	<u>121/16th Sept/1898</u>	1 terrace house
<u>576</u>	<u>48/30th Mar./1899</u>	10 terrace houses
<u>577</u>	<u>32/27th Oct./1899</u>	10 terrace houses
<u>578</u>	<u>35/16th Feb./1900</u>	greenhouse
<u>579</u>	<u>42/22nd Jun./1900</u>	additions to cottage
<u>580</u>	<u>20/14th Sept/1900</u>	9 terrace houses
<u>581</u>	<u>57/16th Nov./1900</u>	1 house and shop
<u>582</u>	<u>64/19th Nov./1901</u>	12 terrace houses
<u>583</u>	<u>104/21st Feb./1902</u>	billiard room to house
<u>584</u>	<u>100/21st Mar./1902</u>	amended plans of billiard room
<u>585</u>	<u>48/ 5th Dec./1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>586</u>	<u>56/11th Sept/1903</u>	8 terrace houses
<u>587</u>	<u>70/23rd Dec./1904</u>	amendments to house
<u>588</u>	<u>19/23rd Jun./1905</u>	billiard room to house
<u>589</u>	<u>20/ 8th Mar./1907</u>	stable and coach-house
<u>590</u>	<u>64/29th May /1908</u>	skating rink
<u>591</u>	<u>4/ 8th Apl./1913</u>	alterations of skating rink into works

Hattersley Estate, Royal Park

<u>592</u>	<u>Page 41/Book 14/ 1st Sept. 1876</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>593</u>	<u>9/18th Apl./1879</u>	
<u>594</u>	<u>43/ 2nd May /1879</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>595</u>	<u>47/25th Jun./1880</u>	1 terrace house
<u>596</u>	<u>23/29th Oct./1880</u>	3 Terrace houses
<u>597</u>	<u>7/21st Jan./1881</u>	amended plan of 3 houses
<u>598</u>	<u>30/29th Oct./1880</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>599</u>	<u>27/10th Dec./1880</u>	amended plan of 2 houses

<u>600</u>	<u>10/24th Dec./1880</u>	1 terrace house
<u>601</u>	<u>29/ 2nd Sept./1881</u>	w.c. to house
<u>602</u>	<u>5/18th Feb./1881</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>603</u>	<u>46/ 2nd Sept./1881</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>604</u>	<u>31/14th Oct./1881</u>	amended plans of 5 houses
<u>605</u>	<u>25/ 9th Dec./1881</u>	further amended plans
<u>606</u>	<u>35/30th Mar./1882</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>607</u>	<u>5/12th May /1882</u>	amended plans of 5 houses
<u>608</u>	<u>28/ 9th Jun./1882</u>	amended plans of 5 houses
<u>609</u>	<u>27/18th Aug./1882</u>	amended plans of 2 houses
<u>610</u>	<u>21/15th Sept./1882</u>	amended plans of 4 houses
<u>611</u>	<u>9/29th Sept/1882</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>612</u>	<u>17/27th Oct./1882</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>613</u>	<u>53/ 8th Dec./1882</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>614</u>	<u>8/19th Jan./1883</u>	amended plan of 4 houses
<u>615</u>	<u>23/ 2nd Mar./1883</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>616</u>	<u>36/ 2nd Mar./1883</u>	w.c.s to houses
<u>617</u>	<u>47/13th Apl./1883</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>618</u>	<u>31/31st Aug./1883</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>619</u>	<u>45/23rd Nov./1883</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>620</u>	<u>46/ 7th Dec./1883</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>621</u>	<u>47/15th Feb./1884</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>622</u>	<u>39/23rd May /1884</u>	10 back-to-back houses
<u>623</u>	<u>38/29th Aug./1884</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>624</u>	<u>3/ 6th Feb./1885</u>	8 terrace houses
<u>625</u>	<u>22/29th May /1885</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>626</u>	<u>21/16th Oct./1885</u>	amended porches to 6 houses
<u>627</u>	<u>10/21st Aug./1885</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>628</u>	<u>9/ 9th Jul./1886</u>	alter house into shop
<u>629</u>	<u>68/ 8th Jun./1888</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>630</u>	<u>44/17th Aug./1888</u>	6 back-to-back houses
<u>631</u>	<u>61/12th Oct./1888</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>632</u>	<u>27/13th Nov./1888</u>	porch to house
<u>633</u>	<u>7/18th Jan./1889</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>634</u>	<u>57/22nd Nov./1889</u>	amended plan of 2 houses
<u>635</u>	<u>58/22nd Nov./1889</u>	amended plan of 2 houses
<u>636</u>	<u>26/18th Jul./1890</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>637</u>	<u>55/31st Oct./1890</u>	Queens Road School
<u>638</u>	<u>44/20th Dec./1890</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>639</u>	<u>16/25th Apl./1890</u>	amended plans of 4 houses
<u>640</u>	<u>11/ 9th Jan./1891</u>	joiner's shop
<u>641</u>	<u>49/12th Jun./1891</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>642</u>	<u>13/16th Oct./1891</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>643</u>	<u>38/30th Oct./1891</u>	3 through terraces and shops
<u>644</u>	<u>50/ 1st Apl./1892</u>	amended plan of 4 houses
<u>645</u>	<u>42/24th Jun./1892</u>	3 through terraces
<u>646</u>	<u>4/16th Sept/1892</u>	bay window to house
<u>647</u>	<u>16/22nd Jul./1892</u>	6 through terraces
<u>648</u>	<u>27/30th Sept/1892</u>	11 terrace houses
<u>649</u>	<u>40/14th Oct./1892</u>	amended plans of 5 houses
<u>650</u>	<u>14/23rd Oct./1892</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>651</u>	<u>12/23rd Dec./1892</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>652</u>	<u>13/23rd Dec./1892</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>653</u>	<u>36/23rd Dec./1892</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>654</u>	<u>59/30th Mar./1893</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>655</u>	<u>46/28th Apl./1893</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>656</u>	<u>50/28th Apl./1893</u>	alter house into shop
<u>657</u>	<u>38/12th May /1893</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>658</u>	<u>35/19th Jan./1894</u>	6 terrace houses

<u>659</u>	<u>34/ 2nd Feb./1894</u>	1 terrace house
<u>660</u>	<u>7/13th Nov./1894</u>	amendment to house
<u>661</u>	<u>44/14th Sept/1894</u>	6 terrace houses and shop
<u>662</u>	<u>9/ 4th Jan./1895</u>	amended plans of 6 houses
<u>663</u>	<u>24/21st Jan./1896</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>664</u>	<u>34/ 1st May /1896</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>665</u>	<u>77/ 5th Mar./1897</u>	5 houses and shop
<u>666</u>	<u>38/19th Mar./1897</u>	alterations to house
<u>667</u>	<u>64/28th May /1897</u>	amended plans of 10 houses
<u>668</u>	<u>24/27th Aug./1897</u>	additions to house
<u>669</u>	<u>29/17th Sep./1897</u>	amended plan of house
<u>670</u>	<u>28/21st Jan./1898</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>671</u>	<u>23/13th May /1898</u>	amended plans of 4 houses
<u>672</u>	<u>51/16th Nov./1898</u>	fish and chip shop
<u>673</u>	<u>64/28th Apl./1898</u>	alterations of houses into shops
<u>674</u>	<u>24/19th Feb./1904</u>	bakehouse at shop
<u>675</u>	<u>40/ 5th Apl./1907</u>	alteration of houses into shops

Ford Estate, Royal Park

<u>676</u>	<u>Page 2/Book 9 /7th Aug.1874</u>	entrance lodge
<u>677</u>	<u>Page 66/Book 9A/27th Nov.1874</u>	Wesleyan Chapel
<u>678</u>	<u>Page 42/Book 1A/ 9th Jun.1876</u>	new ice rink
<u>679</u>	<u>13/30th May /1879</u>	orchestra stand
<u>680</u>	<u>24 & 42/15th May/1885</u>	alterations to chapel and Chapel Keeper's House
<u>681</u>	<u>13/15th Oct./1886</u>	wall to gardens
<u>682</u>	<u>11/29th Oct./1886</u>	12 back-to-back houses
<u>683</u>	<u>39/29th Oct./1886</u>	14 back-to-back houses
<u>684</u>	<u>19/ 7th Jan./1887</u>	2 through terrace houses
<u>685</u>	<u>18/ 4th Feb./1887</u>	2 through terrace houses
<u>686</u>	<u>6/21st Jan./1887</u>	6 back-to-back houses
<u>687</u>	<u>48/18th Feb./1887</u>	6 back-to-back houses and 2 shops
<u>688</u>	<u>32/ 4th Mar./1887</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>689</u>	<u>15/18th Mar./1887</u>	1 terrace house
<u>690</u>	<u>3/ 1st Apl./1887</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>691</u>	<u>54/ 1st Apl./1887</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>692</u>	<u>11/13th May /1887</u>	1 terrace house
<u>693</u>	<u>35/19th Aug./1887</u>	amended plan of houses
<u>694</u>	<u>12/13th May /1887</u>	1 terrace house
<u>695</u>	<u>35/ 9th Dec./1887</u>	coach-house under house
<u>696</u>	<u>28/30thSept./1887</u>	amended plan of house
<u>697</u>	<u>4/10th Jun./1887</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>698</u>	<u>13/16th Sep./1887</u>	10 back-to-back houses
<u>699</u>	<u>44/16th Sep./1887</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>700</u>	<u>2/14th Nov./1887</u>	18 back-to-back houses
<u>701</u>	<u>40/ 9th Dec./1887</u>	2 back-to-back houses
<u>702</u>	<u>41/ 9th Dec./1887</u>	12 back-to-back houses
<u>703</u>	<u>9/ 3rd Feb./1888</u>	6 back-to-back houses
<u>704</u>	<u>21/ 3rd Feb./1888</u>	10 back-to-back houses
<u>705</u>	<u>4/17th Feb./1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>706</u>	<u>7/ 2nd Mar./1888</u>	alterations to shop
<u>707</u>	<u>44/ 2nd Mar./1888</u>	washhouse to house
<u>708</u>	<u>4/29th Mar./1888</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>709</u>	<u>12/27th Apl./1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>710</u>	<u>16/27th Apl./1888</u>	alterations to lodge to form house and restaurant

<u>711</u>	<u>55/ 1st Feb./1889</u>	amended plan of lodge
<u>712</u>	<u>35/27th Apl./1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>713</u>	<u>36/27th Apl./1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>714</u>	<u>50/27th Apl./1888</u>	amended plans of 4 houses
<u>715</u>	<u>29/25th May /1888</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>716</u>	<u>17/ 8th Jun./1888</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>717</u>	<u>16/23rd Nov./1888</u>	amended drainage to houses
<u>718</u>	<u>56/ 8th Jun./1888</u>	amended plan of 4 back-to-back houses
<u>719</u>	<u>40/22nd Jun./1888</u>	amended plan of 2 houses
<u>720</u>	<u>41/22nd Jun./1888</u>	amended plan of 4 houses
<u>721</u>	<u>42/22nd Jun./1888</u>	amended plan of 2 houses
<u>722</u>	<u>11/ 6th Jul./1888</u>	amended plan of 2 houses and shop
<u>723</u>	<u>39/20th Jul./1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>724</u>	<u>54/ 3rd Aug./1888</u>	10 back-to-back houses
<u>725</u>	<u>6/ 7th Sept/1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>726</u>	<u>13/ 7th Sept/1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>727</u>	<u>65/28th Sept/1888</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>728</u>	<u>22/26th Oct./1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>729</u>	<u>48/13th Nov./1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>730</u>	<u>49/13th Nov./1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>731</u>	<u>60/ 7th Dec./1888</u>	amended plans of 2 terrace houses
<u>732</u>	<u>63/13th Nov./1888</u>	1 terrace house
<u>733</u>	<u>11/21st Dec./1888</u>	4 back-to-back houses
<u>734</u>	<u>19/21st Dec./1888</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>735</u>	<u>8/ 4th Jan./1889</u>	amended plans of 2 houses and shops
<u>736</u>	<u>11/15th Feb./1889</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>737</u>	<u>34/15th Mar./1889</u>	amended plans of 2 terrace houses
<u>738</u>	<u>46/15th Feb./1889</u>	amended plans of 10 back-to-back houses
<u>739</u>	<u>64/29th Mar./1889</u>	7 through houses
<u>740</u>	<u>56/12th Apl./1889</u>	1 terrace house
<u>741</u>	<u>59/12th Apl./1889</u>	1 terrace house
<u>742</u>	<u>13/26th Apl./1889</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>743</u>	<u>22/24th May /1889</u>	amended plans of 2 houses
<u>744</u>	<u>33/ 7th Jun./1889</u>	amended plans of 7 houses
<u>745</u>	<u>54/ 7th Jun./1889</u>	amended plan of 1 house
<u>746</u>	<u>26/ 5th Jul./1889</u>	1 terrace house
<u>747</u>	<u>44/ 5th Jul./1889</u>	10 back-to-back houses
<u>748</u>	<u>56/19th Jul./1889</u>	1 terrace house
<u>749</u>	<u>4/5/6/7/2nd Aug./1889</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>750</u>	<u>38/ 2nd Aug./1889</u>	1 terrace house
<u>751</u>	<u>57/ 2nd Aug./1889</u>	1 terrace house
<u>752</u>	<u>46/ 2nd Aug./1889</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>753</u>	<u>11/ 6th Dec./1889</u>	amended plans of 10 back-to-back houses & 1 through house
<u>754</u>	<u>11/ 3rd Jan./1890</u>	plan of 1 terrace house
<u>755</u>	<u>20/14th Feb./1890</u>	amended plan of house
<u>756</u>	<u>26/14th Feb./1890</u>	cellar to house
<u>757</u>	<u>47/28th Mar./1890</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>758</u>	<u>31/11th Apl./1890</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>759</u>	<u>27/20th Jun./1890</u>	amended plans of 4 houses
<u>760</u>	<u>22/23rd May /1890</u>	1 terrace house
<u>761</u>	<u>12/ 4th Jul./1890</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>762</u>	<u>44/ 4th Jul./1890</u>	4 terrace houses

<u>763</u>	<u>10/ 5th Sept./1890</u>	4 back-to-back houses
<u>764</u>	<u>47/31st Oct./1890</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>765</u>	<u>37/14th Nov./1890</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>766</u>	<u>35/ 6th Feb./1891</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>767</u>	<u>13/20th Feb./1891</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>768</u>	<u>5/ 6th Mar./1891</u>	8 back-to-back houses
<u>769</u>	<u>19/ 6th Mar./1891</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>770</u>	<u>39/20th Mar./1891</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>771</u>	<u>18/ 1st May /1891</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>772</u>	<u>14/15th May /1891</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>773</u>	<u>11/24th Jun./1891</u>	13 terrace houses
<u>774</u>	<u>54/24th Jul./1891</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>775</u>	<u>38/21st Aug./1891</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>776</u>	<u>17a/4th Sept/1891</u>	1 end terrace house
<u>777</u>	<u>29/ 2nd Oct./1891</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>778</u>	<u>52/30th Oct./1891</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>779</u>	<u>10/27th Nov./1891</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>780</u>	<u>2/22nd Jan./1892</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>781</u>	<u>9/22nd Jan./1892</u>	amended plans of 6 houses
<u>782</u>	<u>16/ 5th Feb./1892</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>783</u>	<u>4/ 4th Mar./1892</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>784</u>	<u>8/14th Apl./1892</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>785</u>	<u>16/26/27/28/30/19th Aug./1892</u>	greenhouses to houses
<u>786</u>	<u>7/27th Apl./1894</u>	addition to house
<u>787</u>	<u>14/ 6th Jul./1894</u>	alterations to basement of house
<u>788</u>	not allocated	
<u>789</u>	<u>10/21st Jun./1878</u>	stable, coach-house & cottage
<u>790</u>	<u>4/30th Aug./1878</u>	cottage, alterations into mistal
<u>791</u>	<u>5/16th Aug./1878</u>	mistal into henhouse
<u>792</u>	<u>46/21st June/1878</u>	large exntension to villa
<u>793</u>	<u>7/10th Jan./1879</u>	elevations of extension to villa
<u>794</u>	<u>37/24th Jan./1879</u>	alterations to extension to villa
<u>795</u>	<u>54/19th Mar./1880</u>	1 entrance lodge
<u>796</u>	<u>14/12th Nov./1886</u>	conservatory
<u>797</u>	<u>40/ 6th Sept/1889</u>	boundary wall to cricket ground
<u>798</u>	<u>32/11th Oct./1889</u>	stand at cricket ground
<u>799</u>	<u>23/25th Oct./1889</u>	pavilion and caretaker's house
<u>800</u>	<u>1/20th Dec./1889</u>	stand at cricket ground
<u>801</u>	<u>3/23rd May /1890</u>	amendments to stand
<u>802</u>	<u>14/25th Aug./1890</u>	pay gates and entrance lodge
<u>803</u>	<u>20/ 6th Mar./1891</u>	amended plan of lodge
<u>804</u>	<u>62/28th Feb./1890</u>	tennis pavilion
<u>805</u>	<u>22/ 3rd Oct./1890</u>	scoring shed at cricket ground
<u>806</u>	<u>44/ 6th Feb./1891</u>	new wooden stand
<u>807</u>	<u>7/12th Jun./1891</u>	new boundary wall
<u>808</u>	<u>2/14th Sept/1894</u>	new press box
<u>809</u>	<u>27/24th May/1895</u>	photographic studio
<u>810</u>	<u>21/ 9th Dec./1898</u>	extension to stand
<u>811</u>	<u>16/26th May/1899</u>	open stand
<u>812</u>	<u>105/30th Aug./1901</u>	extension to villa to form ladies home
<u>813</u>	<u>54/31st Mar./1904</u>	alteration to stand
<u>814</u>	<u>30/17th Mar./1905</u>	pavilion to cricket ground
<u>815</u>	<u>27/26th Jan./1906</u>	entrance lodge

816 63/ 4th May /1906
 817 19/ 5th Aug./1910

amended drainage to lodge
 covered stand

Clapham/Pearson Estate

818	42/2nd Mar./1877	plan of brickworks
819	50/ 6th Jun./1884	workshop
820	51/ 6th Mar./1885	brick kiln at brickworks
821	46/28th Mar./1890	timber cartshed
822	36/17th Oct./1890	wooden shed for wagonettes
823	14/31st Oct./1890	shop and stable
824	5/26th Jun./1891	addition to shed
825	13/10th Jun./1892	stables
826	54/14th Oct./1892	2 terrace houses
827	47/23rd Oct./1892	basement plan amended
828	32/23rd Dec./1892	2 terrace houses
829	20/20th Jan./1893	wooden shop
830	20/17th Mar./1893	2 terrace houses
831	10/30th Mar./1893	8 back-to-back houses
832	29/14th Apl./1893	8 back-to-back houses
833	19/28th Apl./1893	amended plan of houses
834	45/ 9th Jun./1893	6 back-to-back houses
835	6/ 7th Jul./1893	6 back-to-back houses
836	5/29th Sept./1893	8 back-to-back houses
837	25/13th Nov./1893	2 terrace houses
838	22/22nd Dec./1893	brick kiln
839	30/16th Feb./1894	6 terrace houses
840	34/16th Mar./1894	8 back-to-back houses
841	52/27th Apl./1894	8 back-to-back houses
842	21/20th Jul./1894	amendments to houses
843	11/24th Aug./1894	8 back-to-back houses
844	12/24th Aug./1894	8 back-to-back houses
845	41/12th Oct./1894	basement plan of 4 back-to-backs
846	6/26th Oct./1894	8 back-to-back houses
847	24/ 1st Feb./1895	2 terrace houses
848	11/26th Apl./1895	10 back-to-back houses
849	40/ 2nd Aug./1895	6 terrace houses
850	32/27th Sept./1895	amended basement plan of houses
851	69/29th Nov./1895	5 terrace houses
852	5/29th May /1896	amended plan of 2 terrace houses
853	29/11th Dec./1896	stable
854	3/22nd Jan./1897	amended plan of stable
855	49/16th Aug./1898	2 terrace houses
856	75/ 8th Sept/1899	roof to tramway at brickworks
857	75/16th Mar./1900	stable & coach-house
858	82/15th Mar./1901	conversion of brick kilns to stable
859	68/29th Mar./1901	conversion of offices into shops
8600	69/29th Mar./1901	lock-up shop
861	88/12th Apl./1901	iron workshop
862	88/10th May /1901	1 terrace house and shop
863	56/ 7th Jun./1901	amended plans of house
864	58/ 7th Jun./1901	5 terrace houses
865	90/11th Oct./1901	amended plan of houses
866	125/30th Aug./1901	6 terrace houses

867	78/11th Oct./1901	amended plans of houses
868	27/ 7th Feb./1902	iron warehouse
869	19/ 3rd Oct./1902	conversion of house
870	54/ 3rd Mar./1905	17 terrace houses
871	52/15th Dec./1905	iron motor shed
872	52/12th Jan./1906	amended plan of house
873	66/18th May /1906	7 terrace houses
874	138/13th July/1906	amended plan of house
875	19/27th Jul./1906	additions to shop
876	14/ 5th Oct./1906	7 terrace houses
877	24/11th Jan./1907	private club with flat
878	69/14th Jun./1907	amended plan of club
879	42/ 1st Apl./1910	alterations to club

Cardigan/Walmsley Estate

880	53/29th Apl./1887	13 terrace houses
881	52/27th May /1887	4 terrace houses
882	17/23rd Dec./1887	13 terrace houses
883	37/20th Jan./1888	1 terrace house & shop
884	45/20th Jan./1888	14 terrace houses & shop
885	7/17th Feb./1888	1 terrace house & shop
886	17/16th Aug./1889	1 terrace house & shop
887	10/20th Mar./1891	drainage plan for houses
888	44/20th Mar./1891	14 terrace houses & shop
889	44/ 1st May/1891	retaining walls to road
890	30/26th Jun./1891	15 terrace houses & shop
891	11/19th Feb./1892	14 terrace houses
892	7/2nd Sept/1892	Sunday school building
893	6/17th Feb./1893	Orphanage
894	51/27th Oct./1893	amended plans of orphanage
895	65/30th Mar./1893	8 terrace houses
896	33/21st May /1893	8 terrace houses
897	33/ 7th Jul./1893	8 terrace houses
898	32/ 1st Sept/1893	1 terrace house & shop
899	26/16th Mar./1894	2 terrace houses & shop
900	4/24th May /1895	15 terrace houses & shop
901	48/ 5th Jul./1895	kitchen amended to house
902	14/29th Nov./1895	13 terrace houses & shop
903	28/ 1st May /1896	4 terrace houses
904	11/10th Jul./1896	extension to orphanage
905	49/14th Aug./1896	4 terrace houses
906	13/18th Sept/1896	2 semi-detached houses
907	34/24th Dec./1896	2 terrace houses
908	50/24th Dec./1896	school
909	20/ 5th Mar./1897	workshops to school
910	75/14th May /1897	4 terrace houses
911	57/27th Aug./1897	2 semi-detached houses
912	1/17th Sept/1897	7 terrace houses
913	13/29th Oct./1897	2 semi-detached houses
914	23/ 4th Feb./1898	12 terrace houses
915	60/18th Feb./1898	2 semi-detached houses
916	85/18th Mar./1898	1 terrace house & shop
917	11/22nd Jul./1898	amended plan of workshop to school
918	3/ 5th Aug./1898	4 terrace houses
919	43/16th Aug./1898	15 terrace houses
920	99/30th Sept/1898	1 detached house & shop
921	12/ 9th Dec./1898	15 terrace houses

<u>922</u>	<u>30/ 9th Dec./1898</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>923</u>	<u>11/20th Jan./1899</u>	14 terrace houses
<u>924</u>	<u>9/17th Mar./1899</u>	17 terrace houses and shop
<u>925</u>	<u>58/28th Apl./1899</u>	alterations to school house
<u>926</u>	<u>46/26th May /1899</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>927</u>	<u>69/ 7th Jul./1899</u>	amended plans of terrace houses
<u>928</u>	<u>88/27th Oct./1899</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>929</u>	<u>68/17th Nov./1899</u>	17 terrace houses and shop
<u>930</u>	<u>129/ 8th Dec/1899</u>	16 terrace houses
<u>931</u>	<u>29/ 5th Jan./1900</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>932</u>	<u>17/19th Jan./1900</u>	7 terrace houses
<u>933</u>	<u>70/16th Mar./1900</u>	8 terrace houses & shop
<u>934</u>	<u>9/30th Mar./1900</u>	2 semi-detached houses
<u>935</u>	<u>82/25th May /1900</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>936</u>	<u>20/16th Nov./1900</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>937</u>	<u>76/16th Nov./1900</u>	1 terrace house
<u>938</u>	<u>3/30th Nov./1900</u>	17 terrace houses and shop
<u>939</u>	<u>103/30th Nov./1900</u>	13 terrace houses
<u>940</u>	<u>66/ 4th Jan./1901</u>	1 terrace house and 2 shops
<u>941</u>	<u>95/29th Mar./1901</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>942</u>	<u>74/26th Apl./1901</u>	2 semi-detached houses & shop
<u>943</u>	<u>58/19th Jul./1901</u>	11 terrace houses
<u>944</u>	<u>67/13th Sept/1901</u>	alterations to laundry
<u>945</u>	<u>54/30th Dec./1901</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>946</u>	<u>106/ 4th Apl./1902</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>947</u>	<u>116/ 4th Apl./1902</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>948</u>	<u>71/27th Jun./1902</u>	10 terrace houses
<u>949</u>	<u>72/27th Jun./1902</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>950</u>	<u>73/27th Jun./1902</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>951</u>	<u>34/ 8th Aug./1902</u>	10 back-to-back houses
<u>952</u>	<u>48/19th Aug./1902</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>953</u>	<u>113/21st Nov./1902</u>	alterations to ashpits to houses
<u>954</u>	<u>76/27th Mar./1903</u>	16 terrace houses
<u>955</u>	<u>15/11th Dec./1903</u>	bakehouse to house
<u>956</u>	<u>61/15th Apl./1904</u>	foundation plan of 3 terrace houses
<u>957</u>	<u>42/ 9th Dec./1904</u>	cookery room to school
<u>958</u>	<u>16/20th Jan./1905</u>	stables and builder's yard
<u>959</u>	<u>66/ 3rd Mar./1905</u>	17 terrace houses
<u>960</u>	<u>37/28th Apl./1905</u>	alterations to schoolhouse
<u>961</u>	<u>18/13th Oct./1905</u>	11 terrace houses & shop
<u>962</u>	<u>70/ 1st Dec./1905</u>	12 terrace houses
<u>963</u>	<u>45/23rd Feb./1906</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>964</u>	<u>46/ 7th Sept/1906</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>965</u>	<u>68/ 5th Oct./1906</u>	11 terrace houses
<u>966</u>	<u>120/16th Nov./1906</u>	amended fireplaces to houses
<u>967</u>	<u>41/14th Dec./1906</u>	1 terrace house
<u>968</u>	<u>58/22nd Feb./1907</u>	1 terrace house
<u>969</u>	<u>57/ 8th Mar./1907</u>	amended plan of drainage to house
<u>970</u>	<u>14/ 5th Apl./1907</u>	15 terrace houses and shops
<u>971</u>	<u>81/ 3rd May /1907</u>	6 terrace houses and shop
<u>972</u>	<u>12/26th Jul./1907</u>	11 terrace houses
<u>973</u>	<u>73/30th Aug./1907</u>	amended plan of house
<u>974</u>	<u>61/16th Apl./1908</u>	amended elevations of houses
<u>975</u>	<u>39/19th Mar./1909</u>	new boundary wall
<u>976</u>	<u>53/23rd Jul./1909</u>	amended plan of houses
<u>977</u>	<u>36/17th Sept/1909</u>	22 back-to-back houses

<u>978</u>	<u>28/15th Apl./1910</u>	1 detached house
<u>979</u>	<u>24/ 5th Aug./1910</u>	22 back-to-back houses
<u>980</u>	<u>36/18th Jul./1911</u>	8 terrace houses
<u>981</u>	<u>50/12th Mar./1912</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>982</u>	<u>44/25th Feb./1913</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>983</u>	<u>68/23rd Sept./1913</u>	amended plans of 4 houses
<u>984</u>	<u>51/24th Mar./1914</u>	9 terrace houses

Manor House Estate

<u>985</u>	<u>Page 65/Book 10A/16th Apl./1875</u>	1 cottage
<u>986</u>	<u>47/29th Mar./1877</u>	dormer windows to mansion
<u>987</u>	<u>25/24th May /1878</u>	alterations to mansion
<u>988</u>	<u>51/ 1st Apl./1881</u>	bay window to mansion
<u>989</u>	<u>40/15th May /1885</u>	alteration to mansion
<u>990</u>	<u>23/24th Jul./1885</u>	alteration to mansion
<u>991</u>	<u>7/ 8th Jul./1892</u>	extensions to mansion
<u>992</u>	<u>35/3rd Mar./1893</u>	alterations to old manor house
<u>993</u>	<u>44/ 3rd Mar./1893</u>	loose boxes
<u>994</u>	<u>53/11th Jun./1897</u>	coach-house & harness room
<u>995</u>	<u>28/ 7th Jan./1898</u>	alterations to mansion
<u>996</u>	<u>105/12th Apl/1901</u>	extension to mansion .
<u>997</u>	<u>112/13th Dec./1901</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>998</u>	<u>36/10th Jan./1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>999</u>	<u>78/24th Jan./1902</u>	amended plans of 4 houses
<u>1000</u>	<u>76/21st Feb./1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1001</u>	<u>62/21st Mar./1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1002</u>	<u>91/21st Mar./1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1003</u>	<u>71/ 4th Apl./1902</u>	8 terrace houses
<u>1004</u>	<u>78/ 2nd May /1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1005</u>	<u>86/ 2nd May /1902</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1006</u>	<u>98/ 2nd May /1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1007</u>	<u>81/16th May /1902</u>	12 terrace houses
<u>1008</u>	<u>95/16th May /1902</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1009</u>	<u>122/16th May /1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1010</u>	<u>84/ 3rd Oct./1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1011</u>	<u>80/17th Oct./1902</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>1012</u>	<u>105/17th Oct./1902</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1013</u>	<u>72/21st Nov./1902</u>	12 terrace houses
<u>1014</u>	<u>73/ 5th Dec./1902</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1015</u>	<u>43/19th Dec./1902</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>1016</u>	<u>56/16th Jan./1903</u>	5 terrace houses
<u>1017</u>	<u>61/30th Jan./1903</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1018</u>	<u>75/13th Feb./1903</u>	7 terrace houses
<u>1019</u>	<u>70/27th Feb./1903</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1020</u>	<u>86/27th Mar./1903</u>	2 terrace houses
<u>1021</u>	<u>86/ 8th May /1903</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1022</u>	<u>64/28th Aug./1903</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1023</u>	<u>65/28th Aug./1903</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1024</u>	<u>66/28th Aug./1903</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1025</u>	<u>24/ 9th Oct./1903</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1026</u>	<u>25/ 9th Oct./1903</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1027</u>	<u>98/23rd Oct./1903</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1028</u>	<u>60/11th Dec./1903</u>	amended plans of 6 houses
<u>1029</u>	<u>65/11th Dec./1903</u>	amended plans of 6 houses
<u>1030</u>	<u>66/11th Dec./1903</u>	amended plans of 3 houses
<u>1031</u>	<u>46/15th Apl./1904</u>	amended plan of 6 houses
<u>1032</u>	<u>115/13th May /1904</u>	house and shop

<u>1033</u>	<u>58/10th Jun./1904</u>	2 semi-detached houses
<u>1034</u>	<u>19/19th Jul./1904</u>	1 terrace house
<u>1035</u>	<u>48/19th Jul./1904</u>	2 semi-detached houses
<u>1036</u>	<u>65/16th Sep./1904</u>	amended plan of 2 houses
<u>1037</u>	<u>45/30th Sep./1904</u>	amended plan of 2 houses
<u>1038</u>	<u>79/14th Oct./1904</u>	2 semi-detached houses
<u>1039</u>	<u>43/20th Jan./1905</u>	amended plan of 5 houses
<u>1040</u>	<u>55/17th Feb./1905</u>	flue amended to house
<u>1041</u>	<u>56/31st Mar./1905</u>	amended plan of 3 houses
<u>1042</u>	<u>14/ 9th Jun./1905</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1043</u>	<u>44/15th Sep./1905</u>	amended plan of 1 house
<u>1044</u>	<u>22/13th Oct./1905</u>	2 semi-detached houses
<u>1045</u>	<u>53/13th Oct./1905</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1046</u>	<u>54/15th Dec./1905</u>	amended plans of 1 house
<u>1047</u>	<u>13/29th Dec./1905</u>	2 semi-detached houses and 2 shops
<u>1048</u>	<u>79/ 6th Apl./1906</u>	amended plans of 2 houses
<u>1049</u>	<u>32/15th Jun./1906</u>	2 semi-detached houses and 2 shops
<u>1050</u>	<u>29/13th Jul./1906</u>	1 detached house
<u>1051</u>	<u>37/ 7th Sep./1906</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>1052</u>	<u>62/19th Oct./1906</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1053</u>	<u>70/16th Nov./1906</u>	alterations to mansion
<u>1054</u>	<u>82/16th Nov./1906</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>1055</u>	<u>47/14th Dec./1906</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1056</u>	<u>48/14th Dec./1906</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1057</u>	<u>26/25th Jan./1907</u>	amended plan of mansion alterations
<u>1058</u>	<u>45/25th Jan./1907</u>	motor shed to mansion
<u>1059</u>	<u>34/ 8th Feb./1907</u>	amended plan of mansion alterations
<u>1060</u>	<u>54/19th Apl./1907</u>	amended plan of mansion alterations
<u>1061</u>	<u>61/19th Apl./1907</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>1062</u>	<u>3/12th Jul./1907</u>	3 terrace houses
<u>1063</u>	<u>15/16th Aug./1907</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1064</u>	<u>54/16th Aug./1907</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>1065</u>	<u>30/13th Sep./1907</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>1066</u>	<u>47/25th Oct./1907</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1067</u>	<u>39/15th Nov./1907</u>	1 terrace house
<u>1068</u>	<u>46/15th Nov./1907</u>	amended plan of house
<u>1069</u>	<u>42/ 7th Feb./1908</u>	amended plan of 1 house
<u>1070</u>	<u>64/ 6th Mar./1908</u>	amended plan of house & shop
<u>1071</u>	<u>43/12th Jun./1908</u>	6 terrace houses
<u>1072</u>	<u>15/16th Oct./1908</u>	drainage amended to 6 houses
<u>1073</u>	<u>42/21st Mar./1910</u>	4 terrace houses
<u>1074</u>	<u>59/29th Apl./1910</u>	amended plans of 4 terrace houses
<u>1075</u>	<u>37/ 8th Jul./1910</u>	3 terrace houses

APPENDIX 4 HOUSE DEED REFERENCES RELATED TO ESTATES AND DEPOSITED BUILDING PLANS

A4.1 House Deed References and Deposited Building Plans

The following tables give references so that those Leeds Corporation deeds mentioned in the text can be related to a particular estate in the study area and to deposited building plans which are most relevant to them. Table A9 lists the building estates in the same order as described in Appendix 3 and the Leeds Corporation reference numbers for deeds inspected. Table A10 lists the deed references and the deposited building plan references relating to houses built on land conveyed in the deeds. The simplified thesis reference for building plans is used, and in order to examine any particular set of drawings in the Leeds Archives Department, the plan number, date of meeting and year must be obtained by cross-reference to Appendix 3. See Appendix 2 for further details of the deeds referred to.

Table A9 House Deed References Related to Building Estates

Estate ^a	Relevant Leeds Corporation deed references				
Fawcett Estate, Victoria Road	8489	8604	9355	9423	9447
	10528	36323			
Fawcett/Clapham Estate, Ash Grove	21152				
Fawcett/Postill Estate, The Norwoods	12583	15999	36564		
Fawcett/Atkinson Estate, Hyde Park	19824				
Fawcett/Hewling Estate, Chestnut Avenue	13592				
Teal Estate	9322				
Headingley Old Gardens Estate	8766	8854	8861	8972	21506
Mansion House Estate	6939	9046	15354		
Cardigan House, Headingley Village	6944	9146	21068	21656	21657
	21882	19828	38391		
Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road	6444				
Chapel Lane Estate	9012	39047			
Hattersley Estate, Royal Park	10595	10882	15018	18973	40220
Ford Estate, Royal Park	8601	9200	12166	12579	12696
	15362	15653	15861	15896	18150
	18337	18752	18977	21058	21610
	21819	38157	38768	38796	40227
Clapham/Pearson Estate	10703	10963	15673	38739	40243
Cardigan/Walmsley Estate	8488	8609	9450	10667	10742
	12550	18074	18582	18922	36298
	36394	36536	36570		

Manor House Estate 5121 8698 10653 10903 12203
 12372 12534 21159 32741

a Where the name of an estate in Appendix 3 is missing, no deeds were examined for that estate.

Table A10 House Deed References Related to Deposited Building Plans

Leeds Corporation deed reference	Relevant deposited building plan references
5121	985 - 991, 993, 995, 996, 1057
6444	498, 517
6939	323
6944	none
8488	908, 909, 917, 957
8489	925, 960
8601	758, 759, 787
8604	14, 17, 51, 56, 65
8609	893, 975
8698	1000, 1009
8766	237, 258, 263, 266, 267, 280, 281 287, 288, 334
8854	248
8861	239, 244, 257, 261, 297 - 299, 301
8972	248
9012	525, 579, 583, 584
9046	313, 355
9146	441
9200	758, 759
9322	none
9355	70
9423	36, 38
9447	26
9450	943
10528	none
10595	643
10653	1002
10667	882
10695	none
10703	832
10742	981 - 983
10882	631, 635
10903	1042, 1043
10963	870, 872
12166	690
12203	11, 19
12372	1007
12550	none
12534	1025, 1056
12579	690
12583	173
12696	708
13592	188 - 190
15018	643
15354	339
15362	733
15653	733
15673	830

15861	683
15896	734
15999	157
18074	902
18150	708
18254	702
18337	698
18582	none
18752	702
18922	897
18973	783
18977	683
19824	179
21058	733
21068	444
21152	122
21159	1016
21506	242, 252, 255, 268
21610	734
21656	424
21657	444
21819	683
21882	373
29828	436, 437
32741	1050, 1054, 1064, 1065, 1070
36298	929, 930
36323	none
36394	929, 930
36536	none
36564	163, 164
36570	888
38157	699
38327	1016
38391	373
38739	843
38768	779
38796	702
39047	556
40220	654, 655, 657
40227	703
40243	836

APPENDIX 5 MAPS OF ESTATES RELATING HOUSES TO DEPOSITED BUILDING
PLAN AND HOUSE DEED REFERENCES

A5.1 Maps of the Study Area

The following appendix contains maps of each of the building estates as listed on page 23, Appendix 3. The maps are based on the Ordnance Survey of 1970 and are intended to show the existing part of the suburb of Headingley now occupied by the study area and, by means of appropriate reference numbers, enable the reader to relate existing buildings to both deposited plans and deeds in the hands of Leeds Corporation.

The study area has been broken down into 18 similar sized maps for convenience of drawing and binding, and wherever possible the boundaries of each map coincide with the boundaries of building estates. Where this is not the case, e.g. the Fawcett Estate and the Cardigan/Walmsley Estate, several maps are involved in order to avoid overlarge sheets. The estates and the maps on which they are shown can be listed as follows:

Table A11 Maps of Estates Relating Houses to Deposited Building
Plan and House Deed References.

Estate	Maps (see Fig.A1)
Fawcett Estate, Victoria Road	1, 2, 4, 5, 7
Fawcett/Clapham Estate, Ash Grove	2
Fawcett/Postill Estate Ebberston Terrace	2
Fawcett/Postill Estate, Norwoods	8
Fawcett/Atkinson Estate, Hyde Park	2
Fawcett/Hewling Estate, Chestnut Avenue	5
Teal Estate	2
Headingley Old Gardens Estate	11, 12
Mansion House Estate	11
Cardigan Estate, Headingley Village	14
Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road	15
Chapel Lane Estate	16
Royal Park/Hattersley Estate	3
Royal Park/Ford Estate	3
Cardigan Estate, Cricket Ground	17, 18
Clapham/Pearson Estate	6
Cardigan/Walmsley Estate	5, 9, 10, 13
Manor House Estate	7


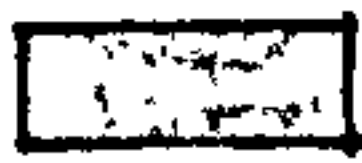

As the maps have been based on the Ordnance Survey of the area in 1970, it can be seen that certain buildings have been demolished since 1914 (see Appendix 18) and other new buildings, especially estates of inter-war semi-detached houses, have appeared. The aim of this appendix is to enable readers to relate data in the thesis to the study area

as it exists today rather than to the position in 1914. Thus, if the name of an architect who deposited plans or the name of a developer for whom they were deposited is required for a particular house or row of houses existing today, these maps and cross-referencing to other appendices will furnish this information. Similarly, if the deeds of a house are to be examined, the same maps show the location and details of those in the possession of Leeds Corporation and cross-referencing with Appendix 2 will allow the reader to obtain access to the deed packet in question.

When only one set of drawings was submitted and then the dwellings were built, referencing is simple. However, when more than one set of drawings were submitted, all references are given but those underlined are the drawings which are most relevant. When several drawings were submitted for dwellings, especially for those in terraces, and the manner in which they were developed was very complex, a true picture of how drawings relate to existing buildings can only be obtained by examination of all the drawings referenced for that block or terrace of houses. As a general rule, the greater the number of references the more complex was the building development either in terms of time or the number of developers involved.

A5.2 Key to Maps

The index sheet to the 18 maps shows the overall boundaries of the study area and the boundaries of each map together with map numbers. The scale of most maps is 1:1250. (see Figs. A2 - A19). However, maps 1, 3, 12, 16 and 18 are approximately 1:1550. Buildings are referenced by means of the thesis reference used for deposited plans in Appendix 3. Those underlined are for plans which relate most directly to the building as finally completed. Deeds are referenced by means of the reference number given to deed packets by Leeds Corporation and as used in Appendix 2.

Key:		Built prior to the deposited plans
		Deposited plans missing from archives
	<u>627</u>	Reference to deposited plan, Appendix 3. Building erected substantially as plan.
	628	Reference to deposited plan, Appendix 3. Building not erected, minor amendment to previous plan, extension or alteration.
	 9200	Reference to Corporation Deed, Appendix 1.

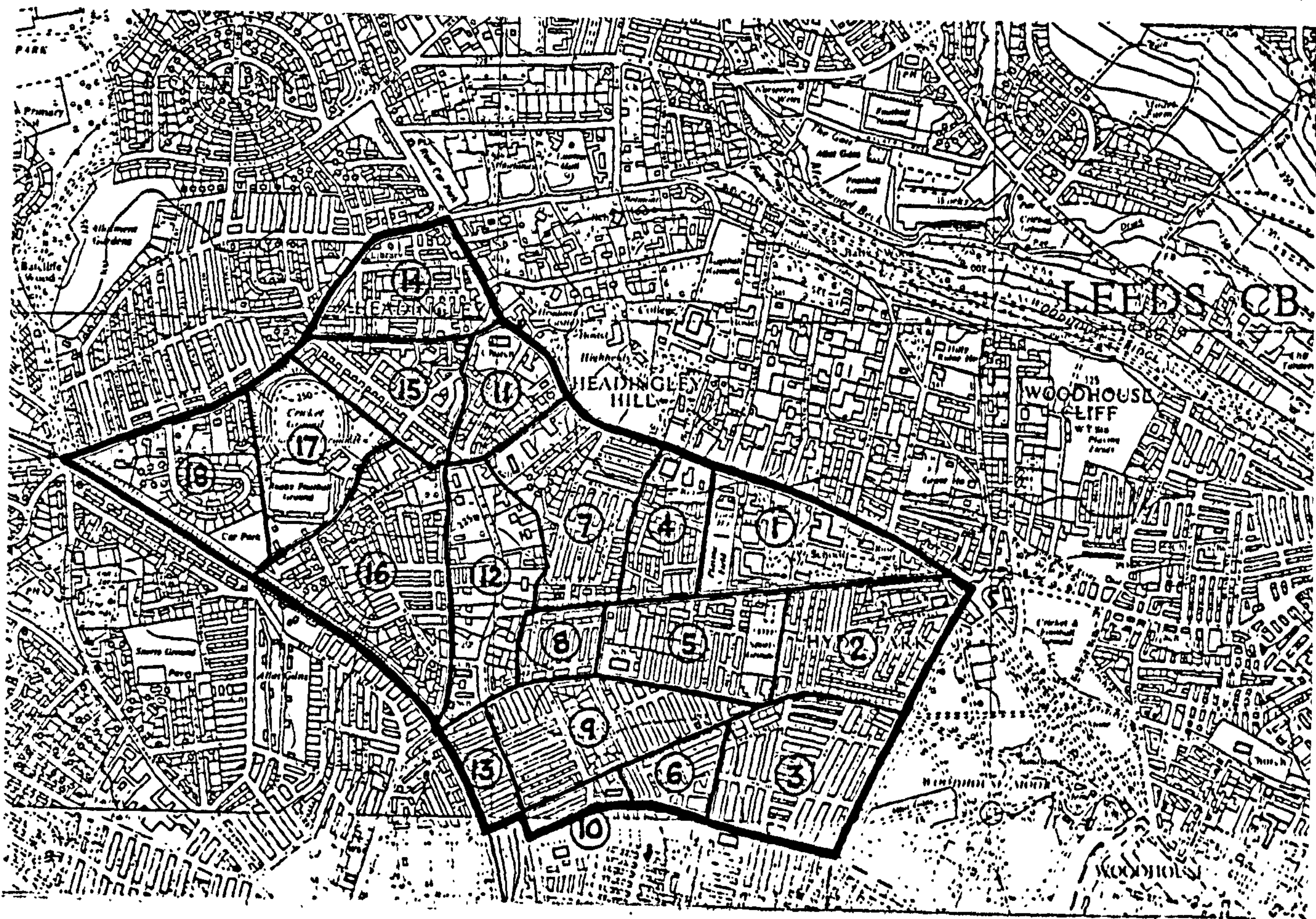
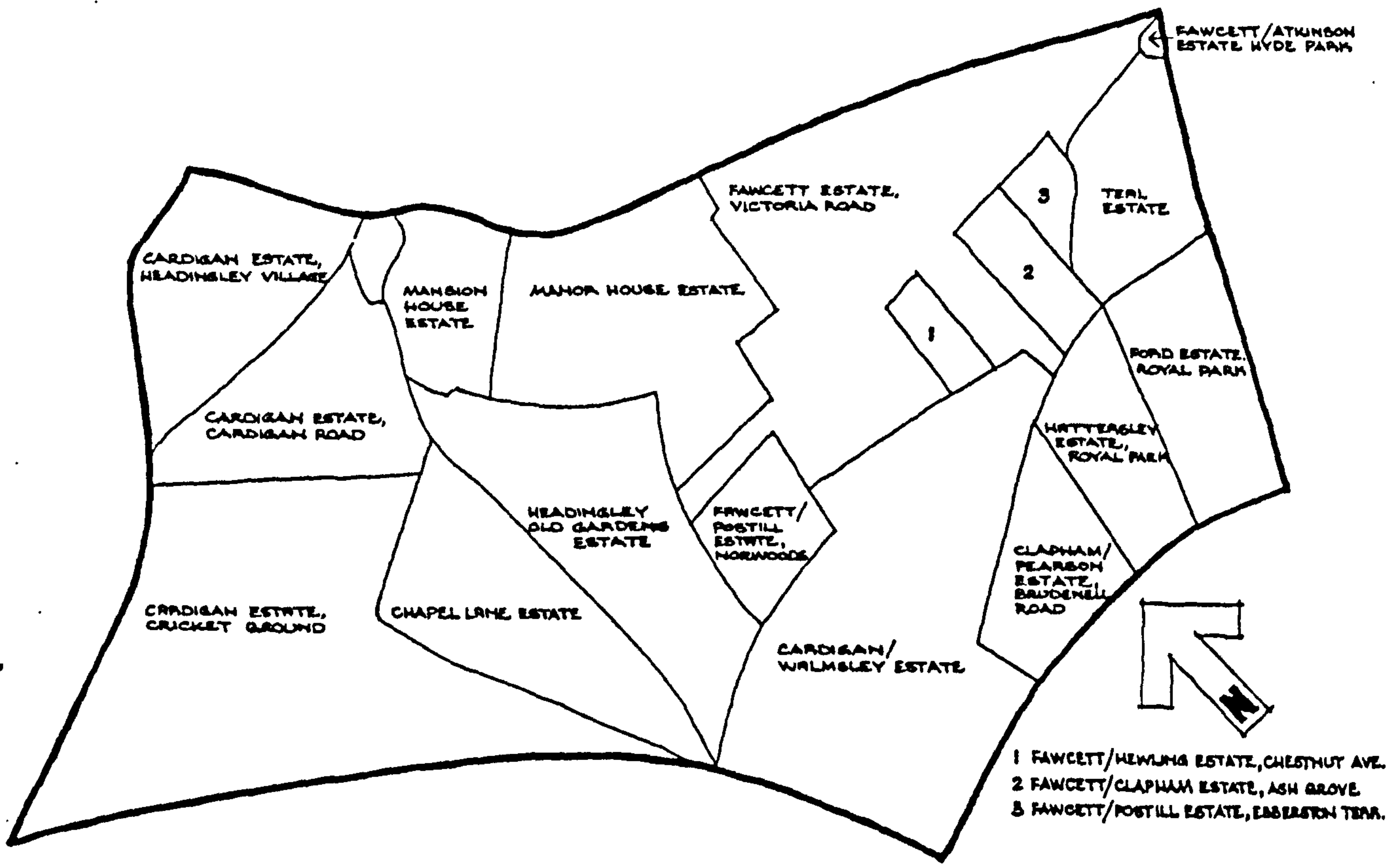


Fig.A1 Estate boundaries and key to Maps 1 - 18.

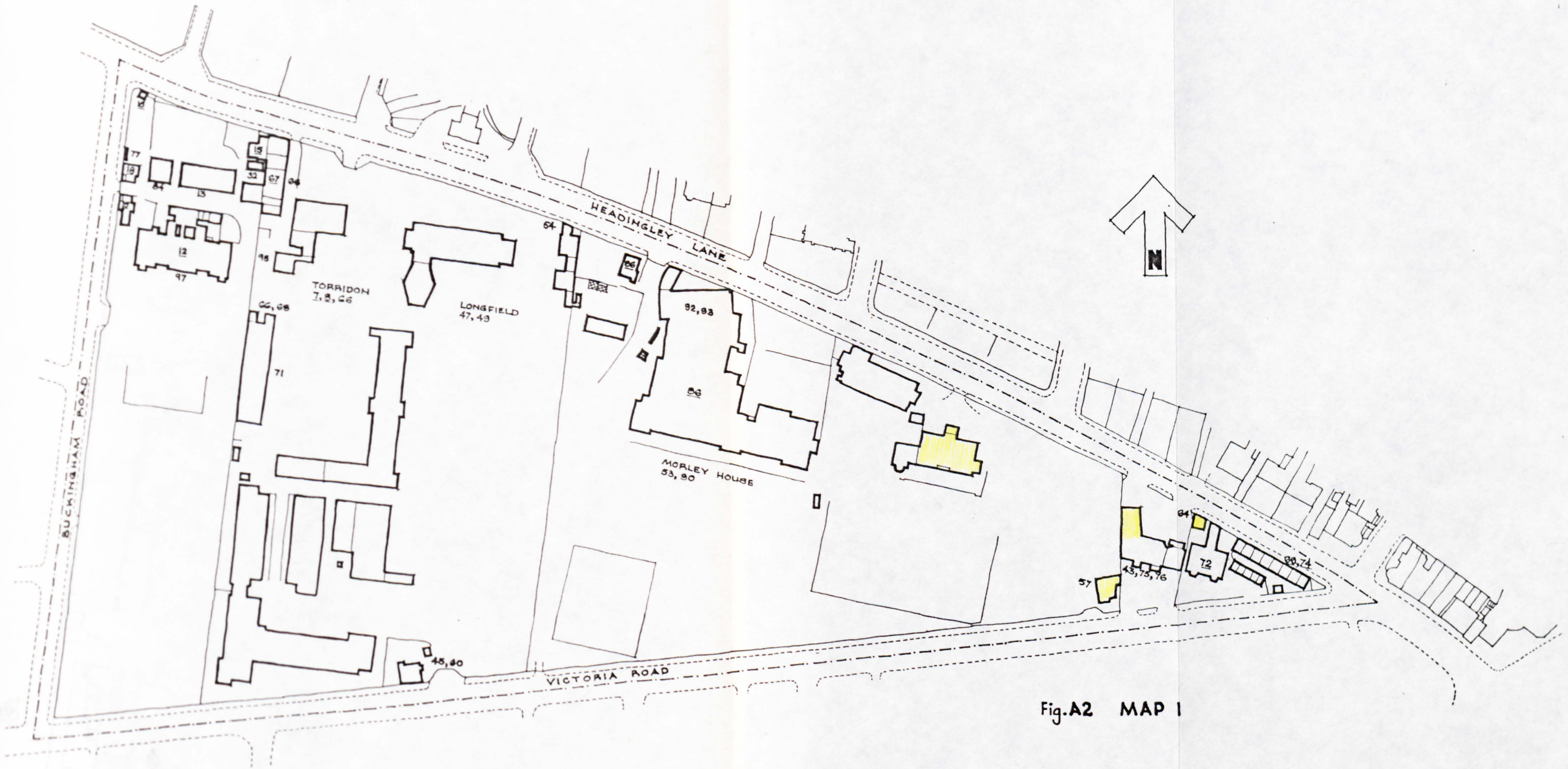


Fig.A2 MAP 1

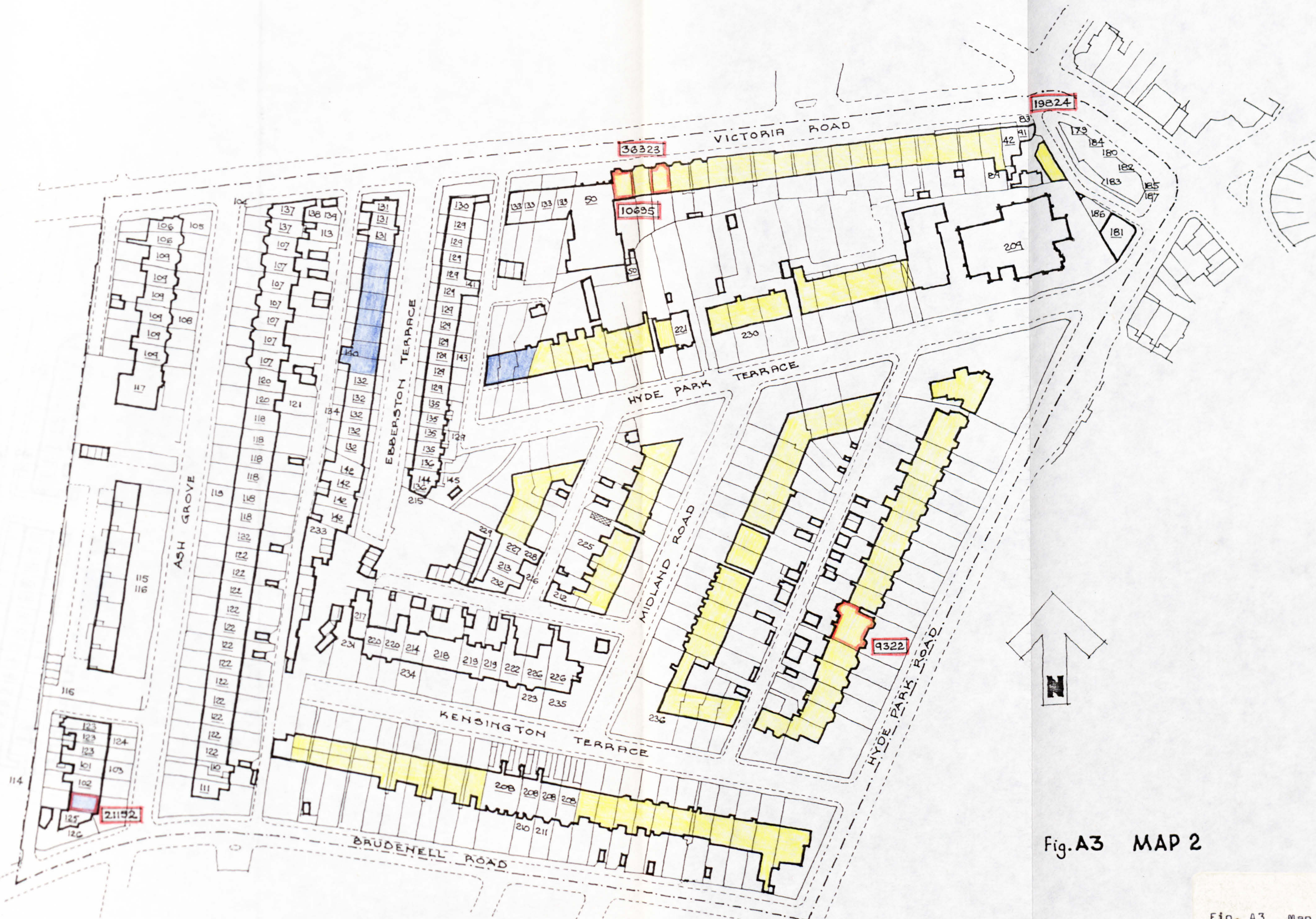


Fig. A3 MAP 2

Fig. A3 Map 2



Fig.A4 MAP 3

HEADINGLEY

LAKE

8604

14, 17, 51, 56, 65

BUCKINGHAM GROVE

RICHMOND ROAD

BUCKINGHAM ROAD

34, 55

87, 86

73

80

22

19

35

12203

30

30

30

31

31

21

21

21

21

21

23

24

24

24

79

39

29

29

20

52

58

78

25

25

25

37

BUCKINGHAM MOUNT

BUCKINGHAM

VICTORIA ROAD

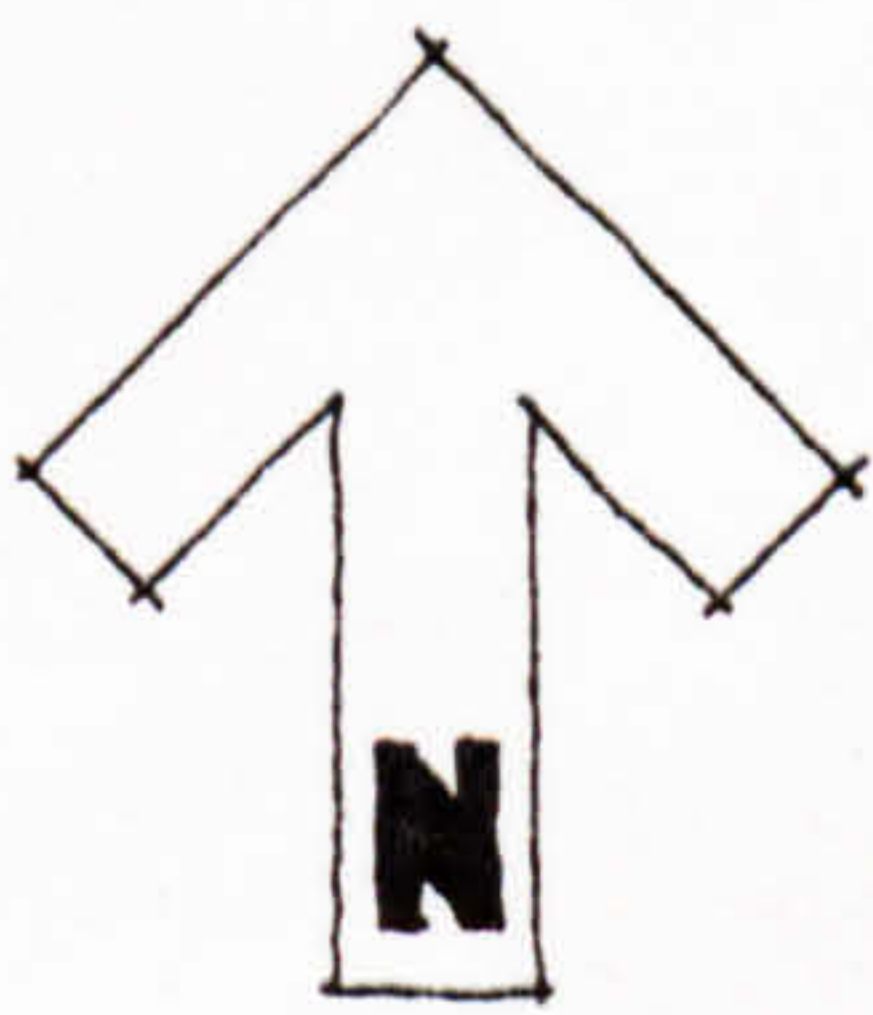


Fig. A5 MAP 4

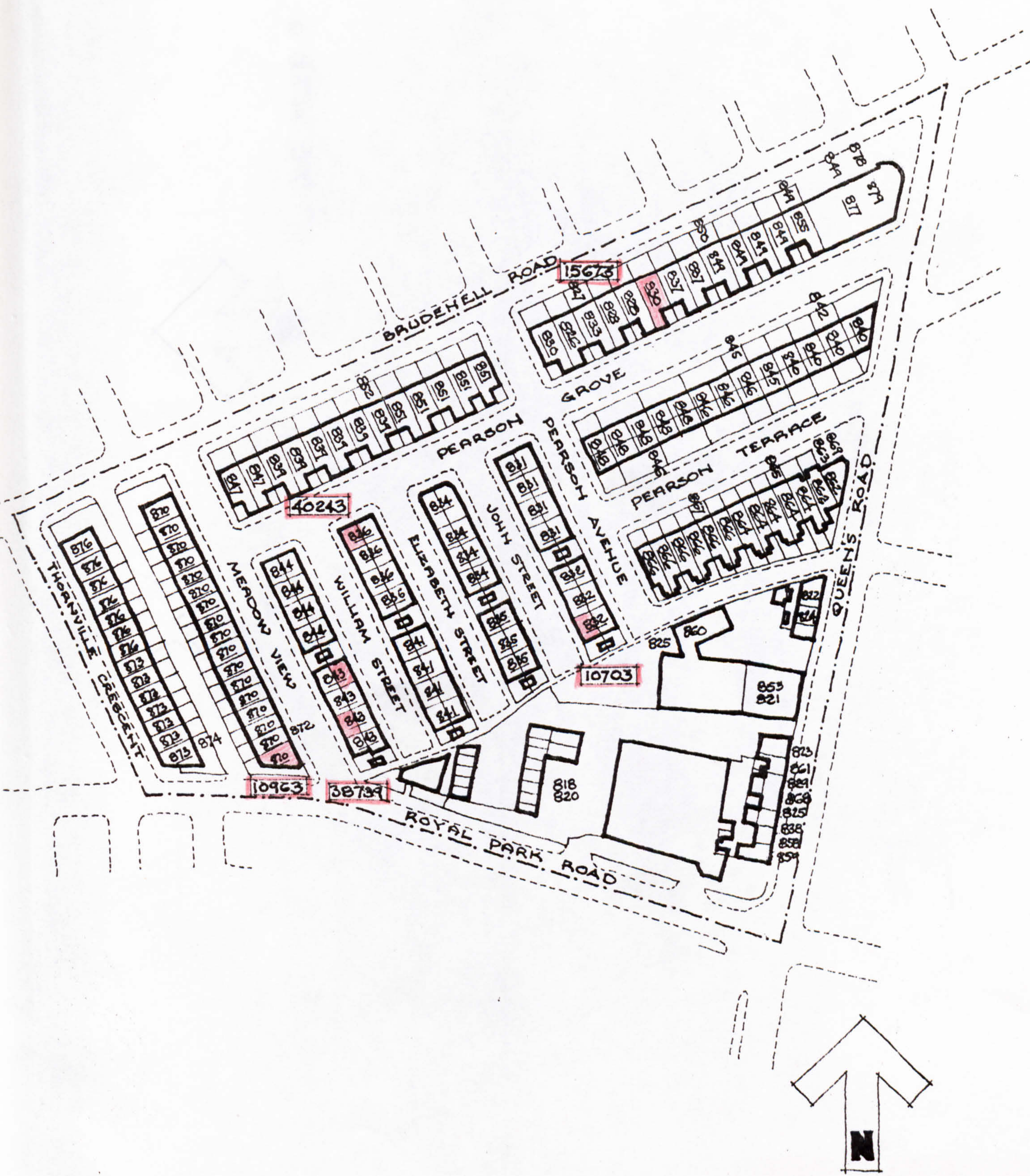
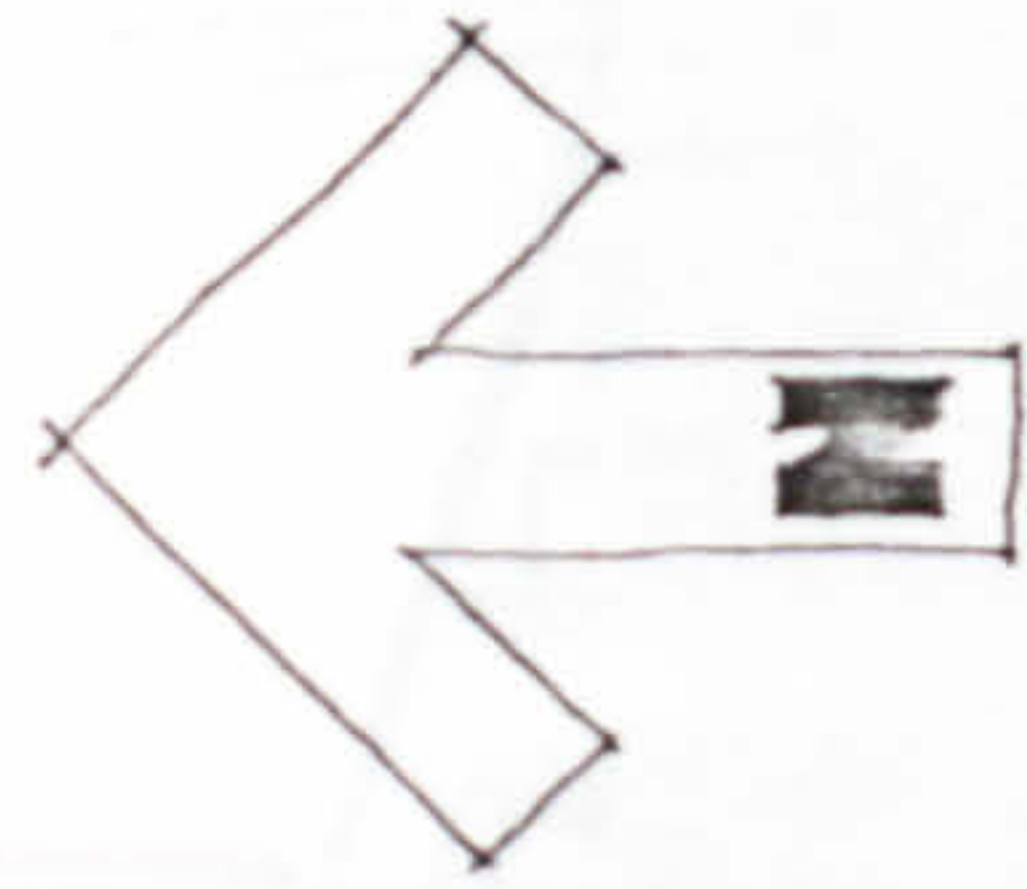


Fig. A7 MAP 6

Fig. AB MAP 7



HEADINGLEY LANE

MANOR TERRACE

MANOR VIEW

MANOR AVENUE

RICHMOND ROAD

MANOR DRIVE

RAVEN ROAD

RICHMOND AVENUE

1051, 1058

1052

STOTT ROAD

VICTORIA ROAD

1057
985
993
991
988
984
987
990
992
996
995
994

5121

1007

1008

1009

1010

1011

1012

1013

1014

1015

1016

1017

1018

1019

1020

1021

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1007

1008

1009

1010

1011

1012

1013

1014

1015

1016

1017

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1043

1042

1041

1040

1039

1038

1037

1036

1035

1034

1033

1032

1031

32741

1054, 1064, 1065, 1070

Fig. AB Map 7

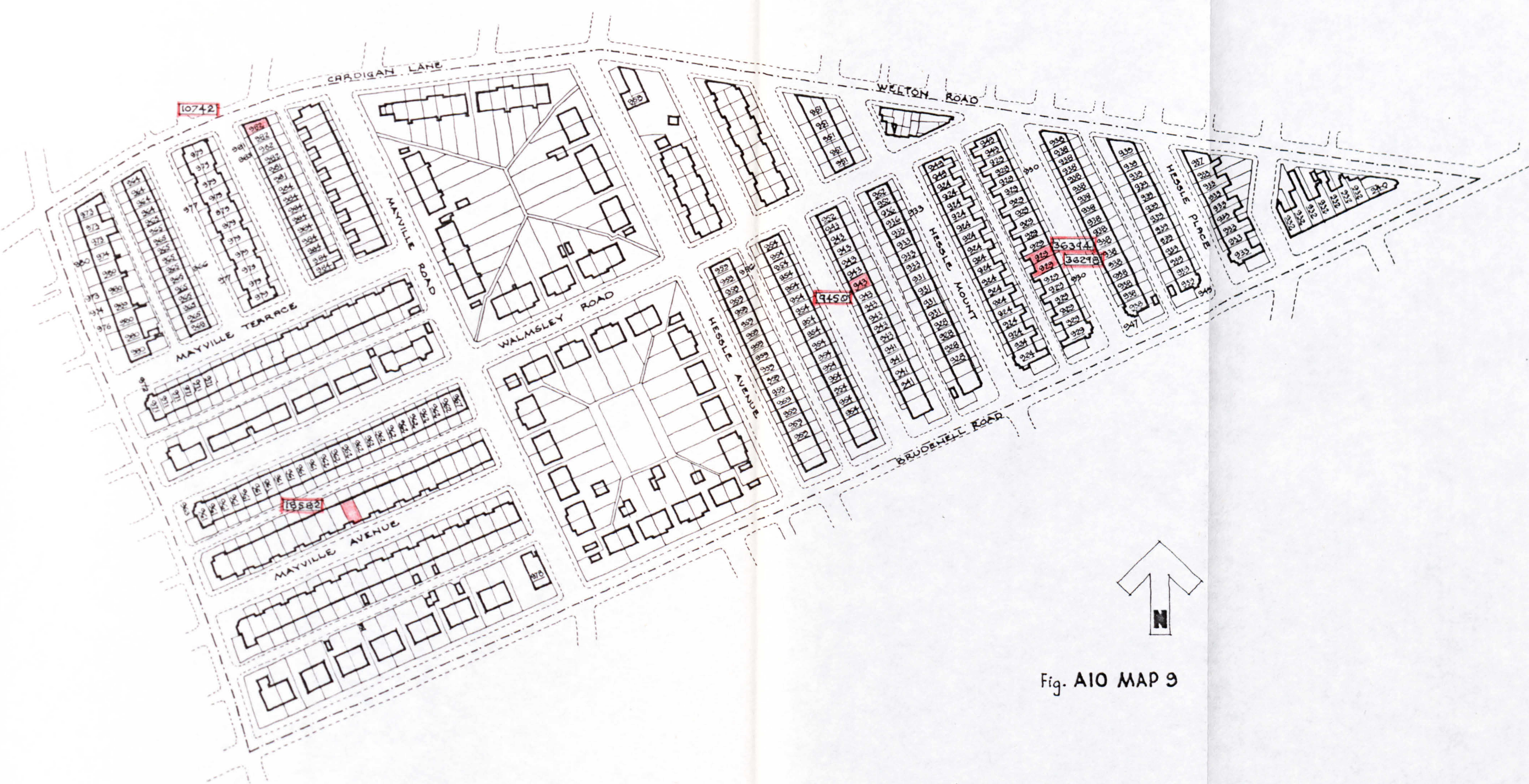


Fig. A10 MAP 9

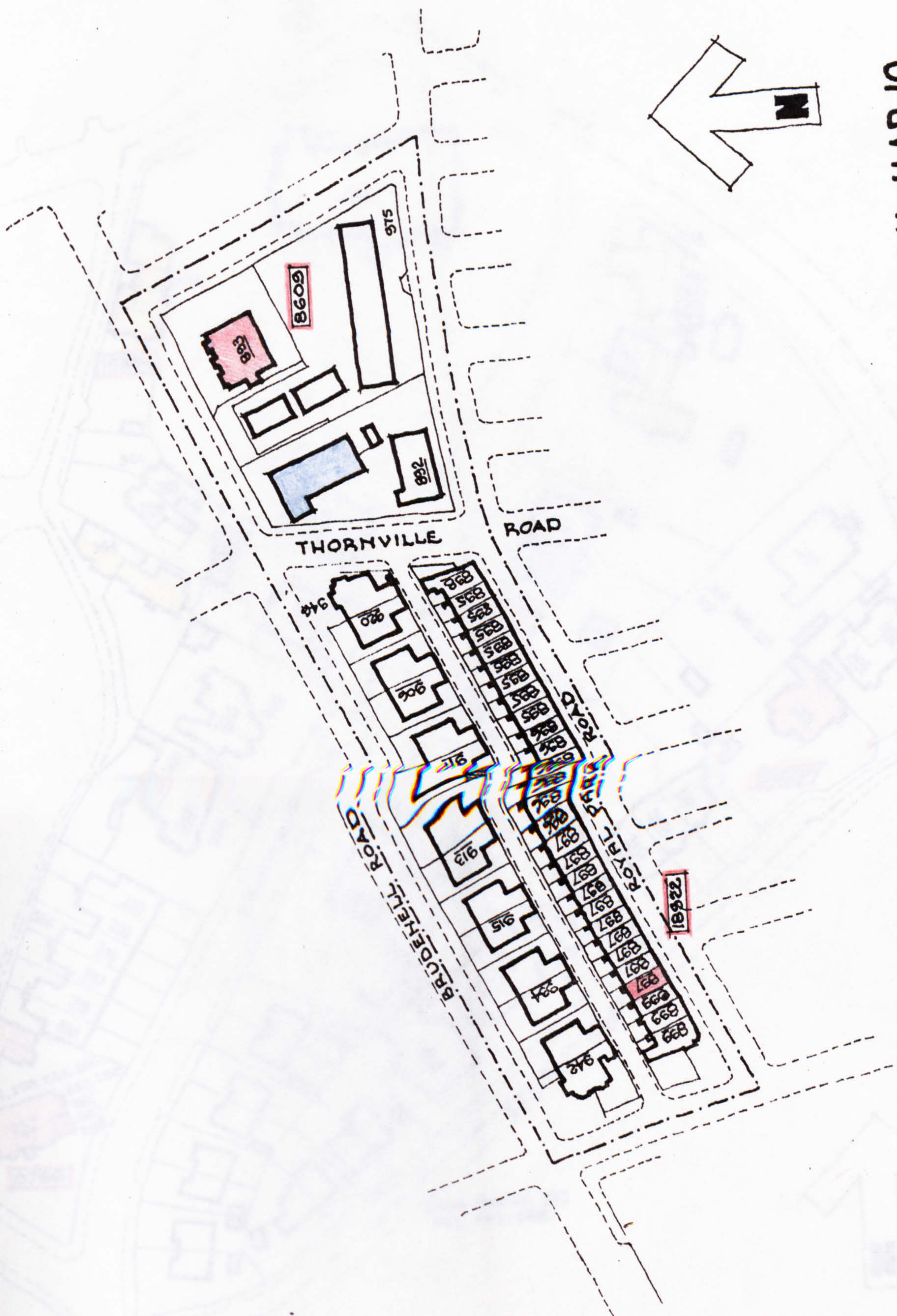


Fig. A11 MAP 10

Fig. A12 MAP 11



Fig. A12 MAP II

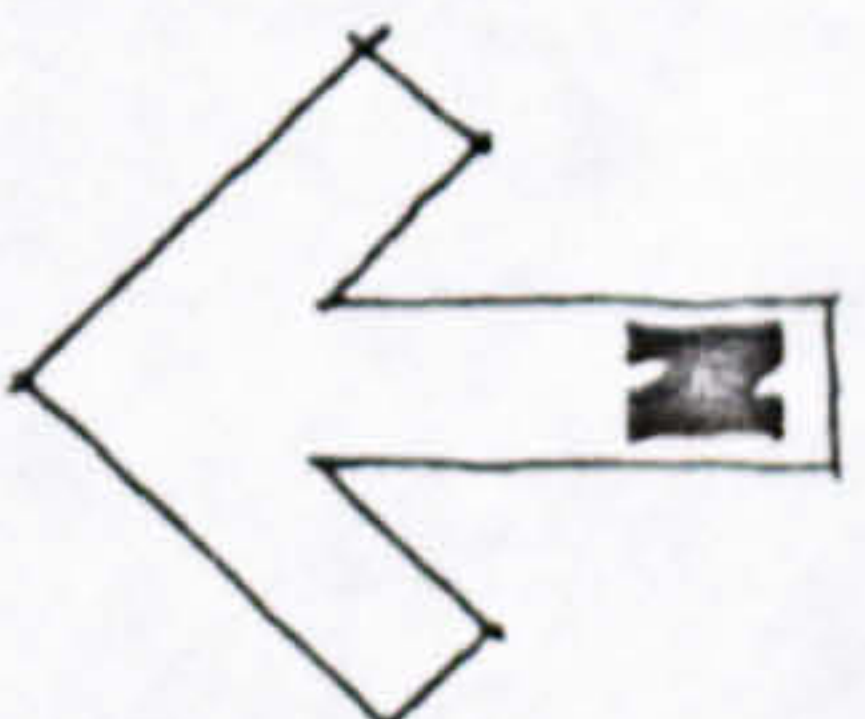
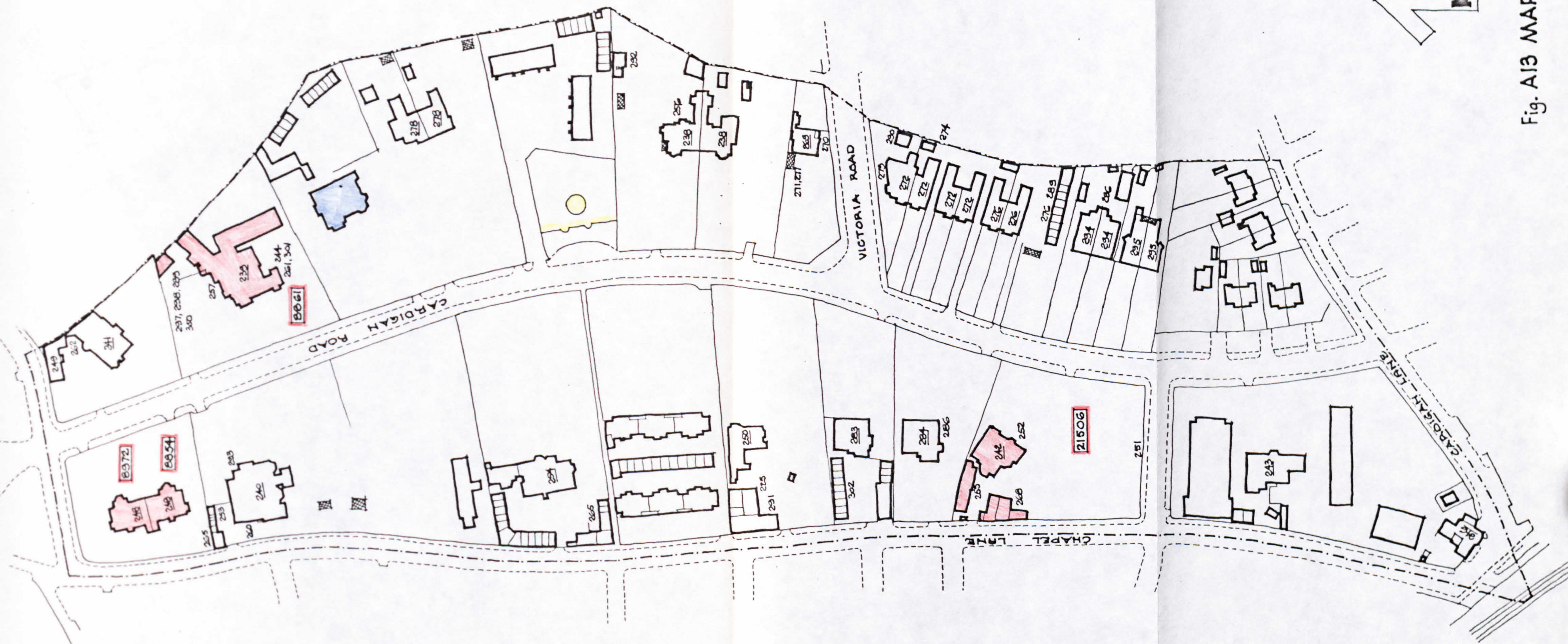


Fig. A13 MAP12

Fig. A13 Map 12

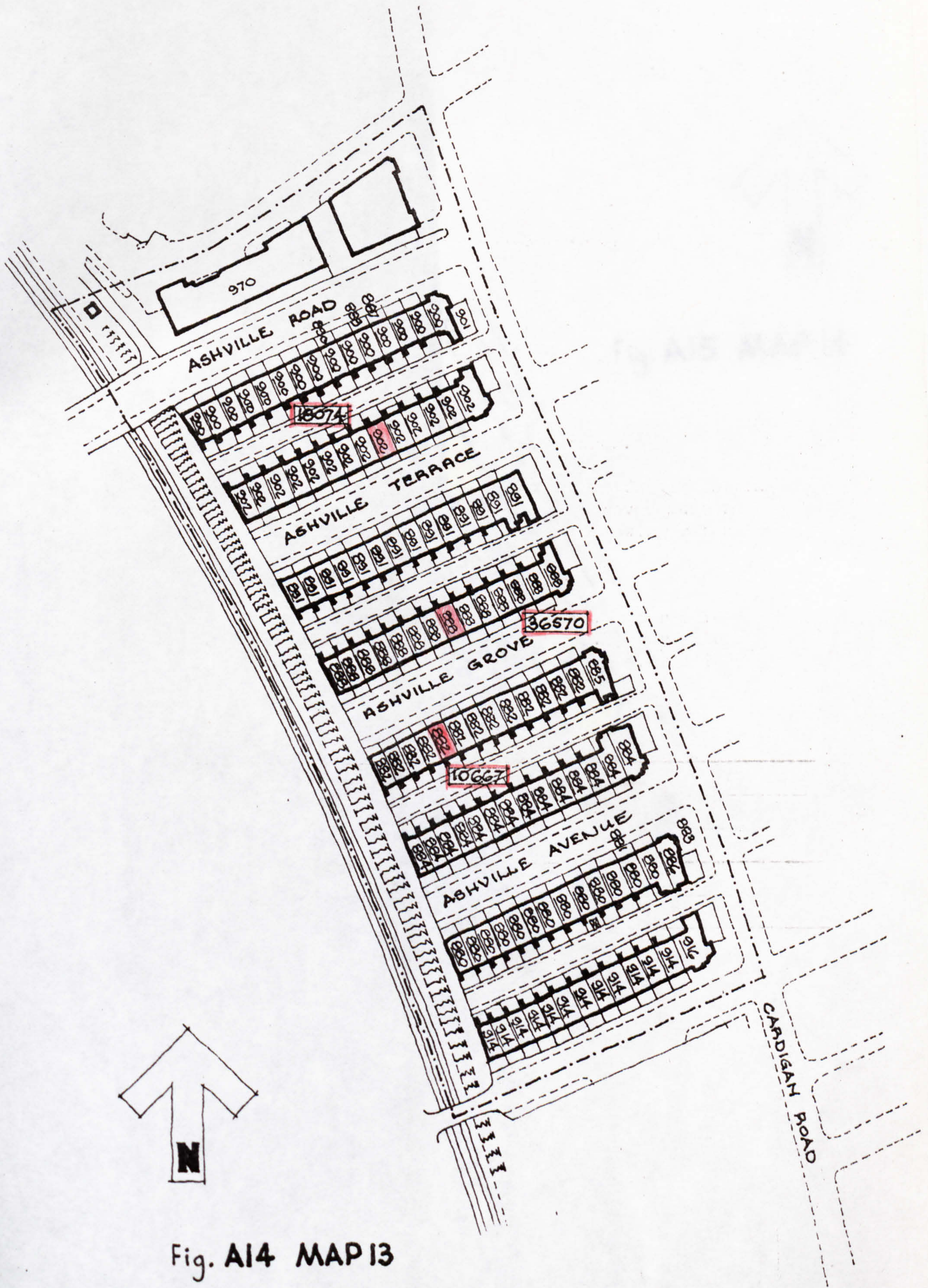


Fig. A14 MAP 13

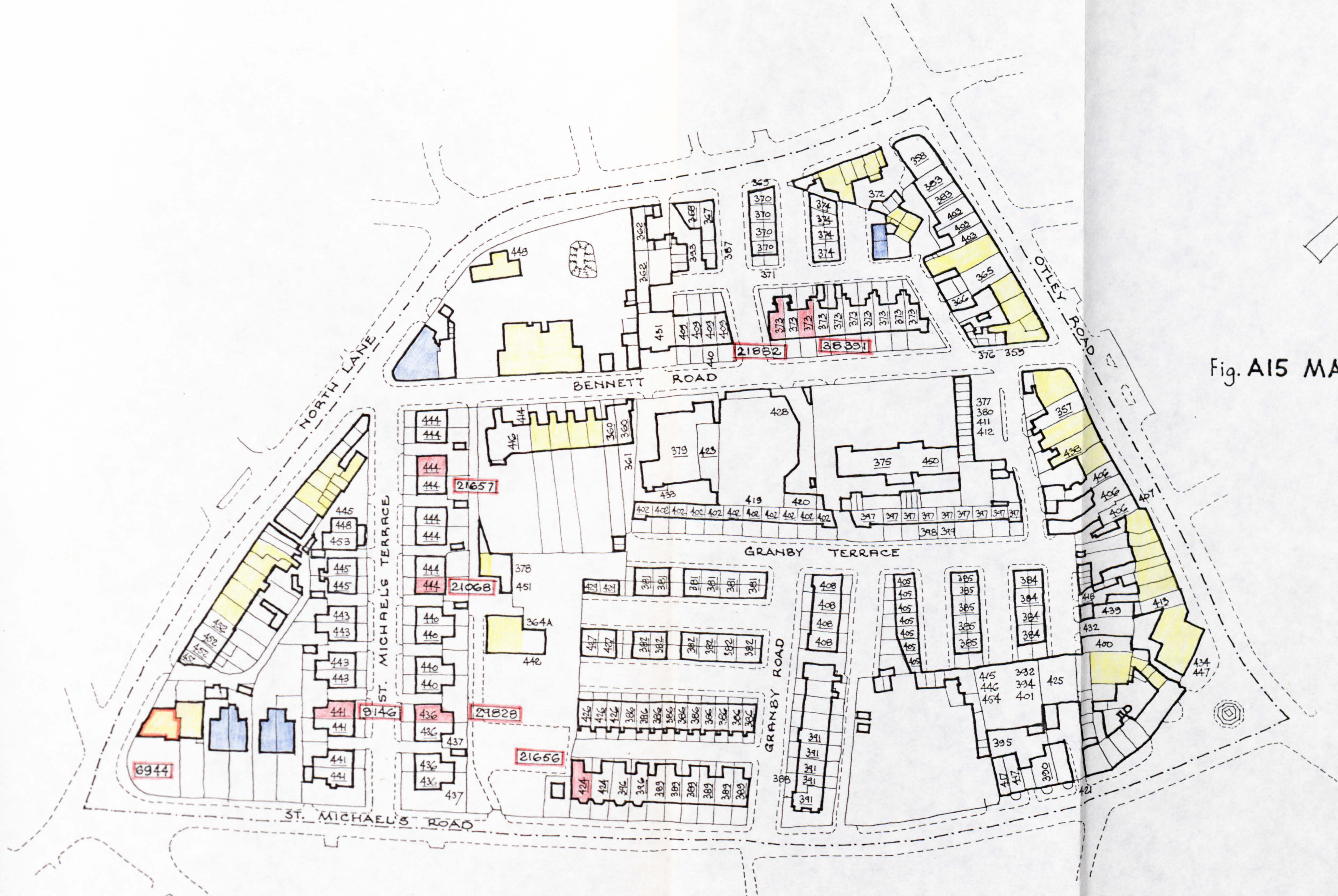


Fig. A15 MAP 14

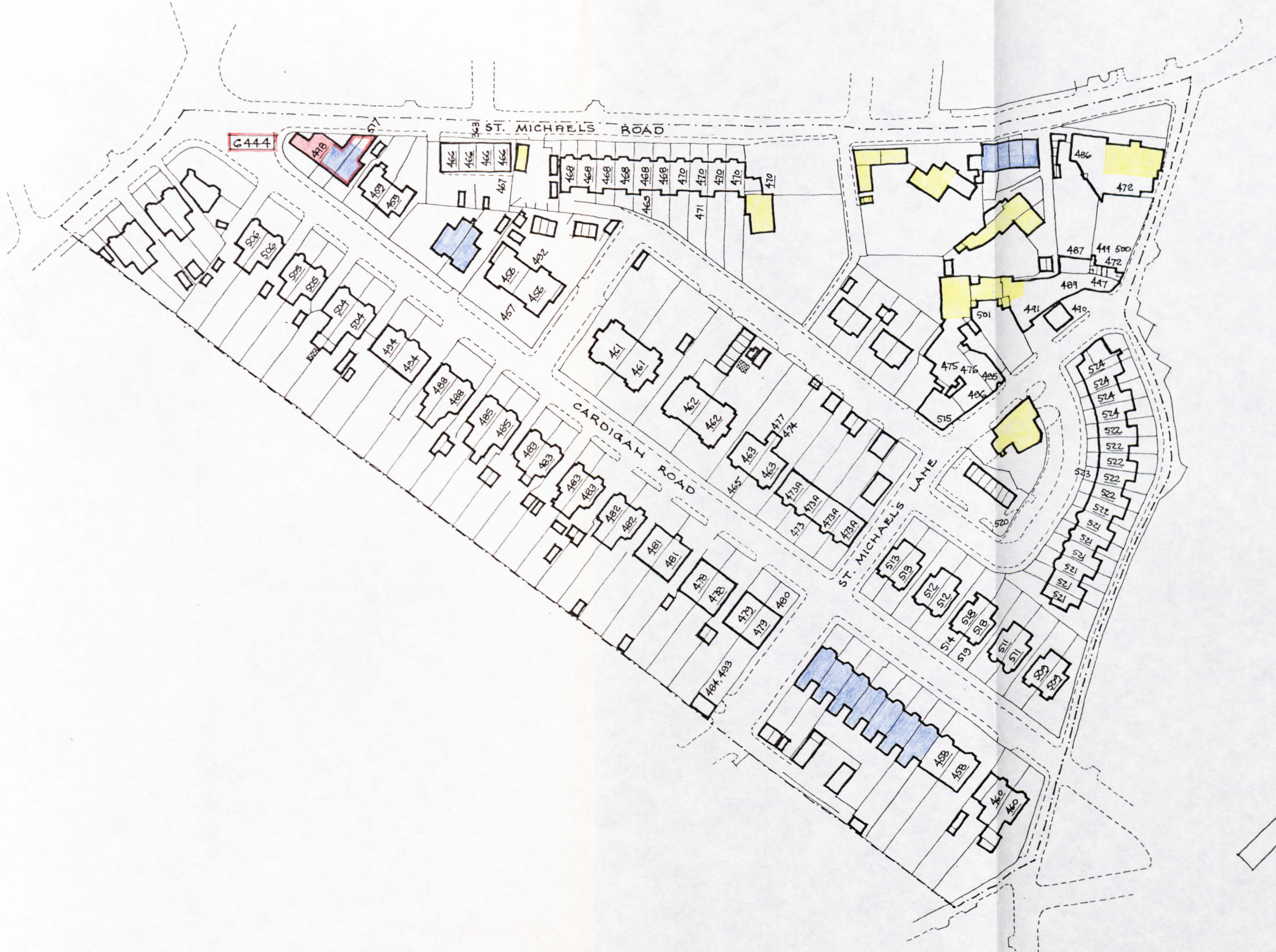


Fig. A16 MAP15

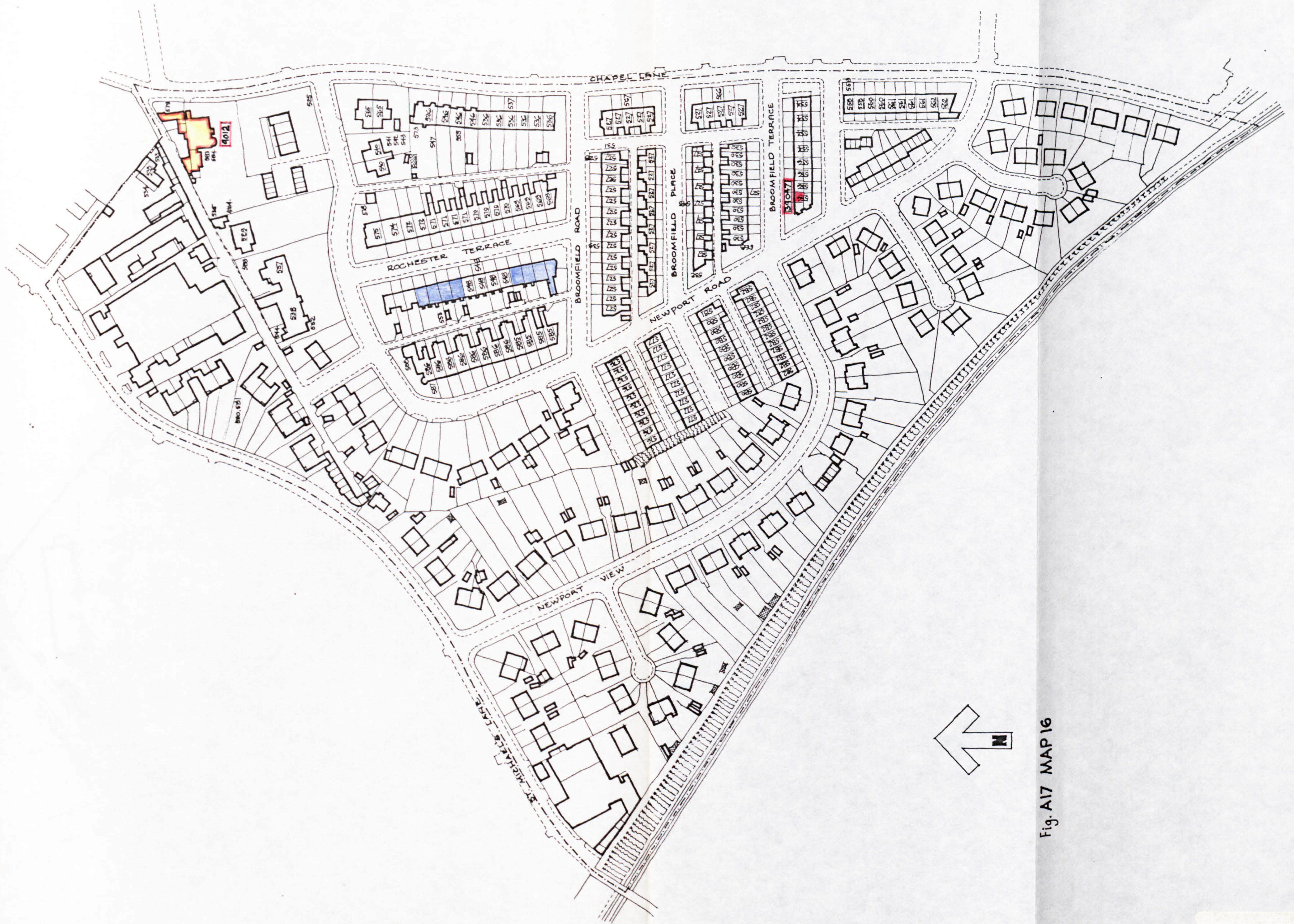


Fig. A17 MAP 16

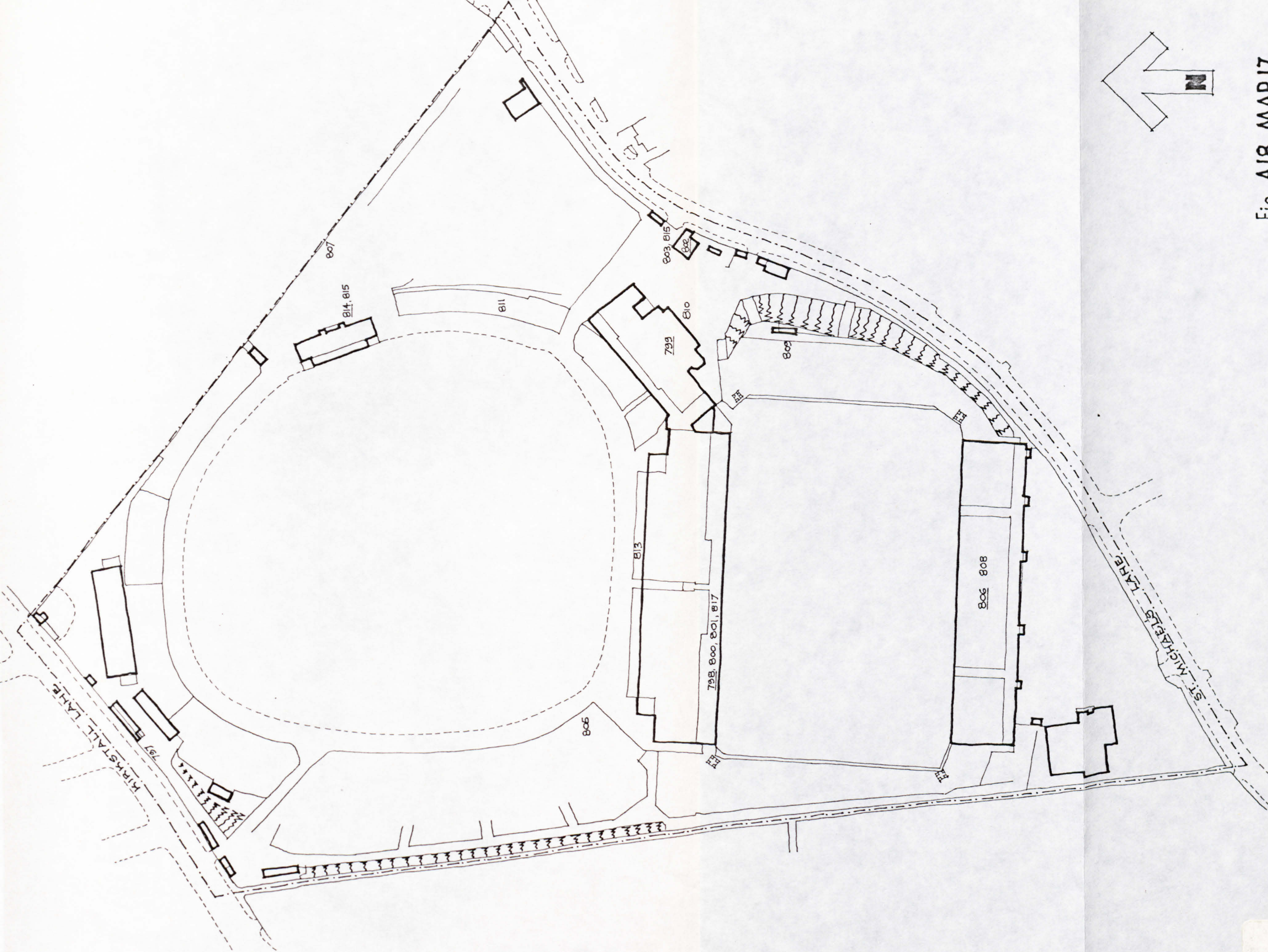


Fig. A18 MAP 17

Fig. A18 Map 17



Fig. A19 MAP 18

Fig. A19 Map 18

APPENDIX 6 A LIST OF ARCHITECTS AND OTHER PERSONS WHO DEPOSITED
BUILDING PLANS, 1868 - 1914

A6. 1 Architects and Other Plan Depositors

The following table lists, in alphabetical order, all those persons who deposited plans for developments within the study area together with their addresses and the number of dwellings involved. The list includes persons who called themselves architects and others who did not use this title. The names were those given on study area deposited plans for all building types including new works, alterations, extensions and schemes which were abandoned or modified.

Table A12 A List of Architects and Other Plan Depositors, 1868 - 1914

Plan depositer	Address ^a	Dates of deposit ^b	Dwellings approved
ADAMS R.L.	Architect, Leeds School Board	1880	
ADAMS R.L. & KELLY J.	Park Row, Leeds.	1881	
AMBLER T.	Park Place, Leeds	1870 - 1910	8
AMBLER T. & BOWMAN G.F.	Park Place, Leeds	1892 - 1898	14
ANDERSON T.	Albion Street, Leeds	1874 - 1881	52
ATHRON J.	Cliff Road, Leeds	1886	
+ ATKINSON H.G. & SON	Carlton Hill, Leeds	1888 - 1891	1
BACKHOUSE E & BELL J.	South Parade, Leeds	1870	2
BAILEY J.B. & SON	Keighley	1901	
BAXENDALL J.W.	Upper Fountaine Street, Leeds.	1877	
BEDFORD F.W.B.	East Parade, Leeds	1892	2
BEEVERS W.H.	Bond Street, Leeds	1888 - 1896	
* BINNS H.	Victoria Road, Leeds.	1900	
* BINNS J.	n.d.a.	1906	
+ BINNS J.E.	Woodhouse, Leeds	1874	
BIRCHALL E.	Park Place, Leeds	1869 - 1879	4
BOOTH L.G.	Beechwood View, Leeds	1904	
BOWMAN G.F.	New Station Street, Leeds	1888 - 1909	2
BRAITHWAITE A.E.	Albion Street, Leeds	1892 - 1910	124
BRAITHWAITE W.S.	South Parade, Leeds	1885 - 1912	4
* BRAY G.	n.d.a.	1891	
* BROOKE C.	Servia Grove, Leeds	1902	8
BRUCE W.	Greek Street, Leeds	1901	
BULLIVANT R.A.	Boar Lane, Leeds	1887 - 1893	54
BUTTERY T.A. & BIRDS S.B.	Basinghall Square, Leeds	1903 - 1905	12
+ CARLTON E.	Kelsall Road, Leeds	1886	
* CHAPMAN J.W.	Doncaster	1892	
CHARLES J. & SONS	Park Square, Leeds	1868 - 1897	131
CHORLEY, C.R.	Park Row, Leeds	1875 - 1884	1
CHORLEY C.R. & CONNON J.W.	Park Row, Leeds	1884 - 1900	2
CHORLEY C.R. & CONNON J.W. & CHORLEY H.S.	Park Row, Leeds	1900 - 1907	

* CLARK J.		1879	1
* CLARKSON G.B.	Wakefield	1870	
CLEGG G.B.	Morley	1900	
CLIFF W.H.	Fenton Street, Leeds	1890	3
CORSON G.	Cookridge Street, Leeds	1870 - 1880	2
DANBY G.F.	Great George Street, Leeds	1879 - 1885	7
+ DAVIS J.H.	Leighton Lane, Leeds	1889	1
DIXON A.E.	Park Lane, Leeds	1896	
DODGSON D.	Park Row, Leeds	1872 - 1903	364
DRURY D.	Brudenell Grove, Leeds	1890	1
ELLISON C.O.	Liverpool	1874	
EVERS J.	Bond Street, Leeds	1888	1
FARMERY T.E.	Meanwood Road, Leeds	1877 - 1904	29
+ FARNDALL T.	New Wortley	1883	
FAWCETT J.M.	Albion Street, Leeds	1871 - 1910	
* FITZGERALD S.	n.d.a.	1901	
FOWLER C.	Oxford Place, Leeds	1869 - 1883	26
FOX & SONS	Albion Street, Leeds	1881	
FRASER J.B.	Park Square, Leeds	1869 - 1894	13
GOUGH C.H.	Cliff Mount, Leeds	1881 - 1899	16
* GRAYSON T.	Broomfield Crescent, Leeds.	1881 - 1885	15
* HALL D.	Victoria Road, Leeds	1875	2
HALL W.	Harrogate Road, Leeds	1878 - 1892	18
* HARDY E.	Carr Crofts, Armley	1905	
* HARETON E.	n.d.a.	1878	
* HELISS M.	Ash Grove, Leeds	1903	
HILL E.	Oxford Row, Leeds	1892 - 1908	62
HILL W.	Park Square, Leeds	1884 - 1910	
HOBSON W.A.	Albion Street, Leeds	1880 - 1909	272
+ HORROX A.	Brudenell View, Leeds	1894	
HORROX W.	Albion Street, Leeds	1878 - 1883	11
HOWDILL T.	Oxford Place, Leeds	1892	14
HOWDILL, T & HOWDILL C.B.	Oxford Place, Leeds	1910	1
HUTTON G.	Albion Street, Leeds	1887 - 1905	35
+ HUTTON J.	Burley View, Leeds	1880 - 1882	20
+ IRWIN T.	Burley Road, Leeds	1893 - 1897	
+ IRWIN W.	Burley Road, Leeds	1900 - 1902	1
JONES A.	Burley Hill, Leeds	1894 - 1898	1
KAY J.P.	Park Square, Leeds	1881	5
KAYE A.D.	Albion Place, Leeds	1896	
KIRK A.E.	Bond Street, Leeds	1894 - 1902	
KIRSHAW J.	Quarry Street, Leeds	1890 - 1894	
KITSON S.D.	Vicar Lane, Leeds	1907	
LANDLESS W.	Architect, Leeds School Board	1890	
LAWTON, J.W.	Albion Street, Leeds	1889 - 1899	
LEEDS EDUCATION ARCHITECTS SECTION		1910	
* LEEDS WATERWORKS ENGINEERS OFFICE		1905	
LISTER J.M.	Beeston Hill, Leeds	1902 - 1905	12
LISTER W.H.	Greek Street, Leeds	1903 - 1904	6
MARSHALL A.	Otley	1886	
MCCULLOCH W.	Hanover Square, Leeds	1896	
MITCHELL F.	Albion Street, Leeds	1902 - 1914	204
MOSELEY F.W.	Park Row, Leeds	1880	35
* MOTLEY & GREEN	Kirkstall Road, Leeds	1909	

+ MYERS C.	Woodhouse Street, Leeds	1873 - 1909	2
NEILL J. & SONS	Cookridge Street, Leeds	1874 - 1901	1
* NEWSOM & GOTT	East Parade, Leeds	1886	
* NEWTON J.	Belle Vue Road, Leeds	1890	
NORMANTION T.G.	Beeston Hill, Leeds	1906	
OGLESBY R.P.	Archery Terrace, Leeds	1890 - 1892	9
+ DWSTON J.H.	Brudenell Square, Leeds	1889 - 1890	6
+ PALFRAMAN A.	Minnie Street, Leeds	1887 - 1888	50
* PARISH J.	Burley Hill, Leeds	1900	
PEARSON J.L. R.A.	London	1884 - 1889	
PERKIN H. & BULMER G.B.	Infirmery Street, Leeds	1884	
+ PICK J.	Cardigan Lane, Leeds	1890 - 1896	4
* PICKARD G.S.	Woodsley Grove, Leeds	1884	
PORTER J.M.	Albion Street, Leeds	1888 - 1901	122
PRESTON H.	Harrogate Road, Leeds	1910	62
PRESTON J.E.	Cookridge Street, Leeds	1891 - 1901	18
* PRIESTLEY T.	Bond Terrace, Hunslet	1882	
PRINCE E.	Meanwood Road, Leeds	1883 - 1884	17
RAWLINSON W.	Hyde Park Road, Leeds	1892	1
RAWNSLEY M.N.	n.d.a.	1875	2
RAWNSLEY W.H.	Park Place, Leeds	1890	4
RHODES F.W.	Upper Wortley	1886 - 1906	14
RHODES J.	Rochester Terrace, Leeds	1893	
RICHARDSON W.	Park Square, Leeds	1882 - 1885	25
ROBINSON P.	Albion Street, Leeds	1896 - 1901	63
SHAW H.	Albion Street, Leeds	1871	
SHAW T. & SON	Belgrave Square, Leeds	1868	5
SIMPSON C.T.	Grange Avenue, Leeds	1913	
SIMPSON J.W.	South Parade, Leeds	1876 - 1888	1
SMITH E.B.	South Parade, Leeds	1897	
SMITH J.	Park Row, Leeds	1881 - 1897	
SMITH S.E.	Park Row, Leeds	1869 - 1876	9
SMITH S.E. & TWEEDALE J.	Park Square, Leeds	1881 - 1892	3
SQUIRES W.	Boar Lane, Leeds	1898 - 1901	8
* STANTON H.	n.d.a.	1903	
+ STONES T.	Woodsley View, Leeds	1882	
SWALE C.D.	Albion Street, Leeds	1899	10
SWALE C.D. & MITCHELL F.	Albion Street, Leeds	1888 - 1896	12
TAYLOR B.B.	n.d.a.	1870	2
TAYLOR C.E. & GARTHWAITE	Bradford	1871	1
THACKRAY J.W.	Greek Street, Leeds	1884 - 1903	24
+ THACKRAY W.	North Street, Leeds	1876 - 1878	1
THORNTON C.H.	Park Row, Leeds	1880 - 1890	13
* THORNTON H.N.	Leopold Road, Leeds	1904 - 1905	4
THORP W.H.	Park Row, Leeds	1877 - 1885	3
* THORPDEL W.	Bowman Lane, Leeds	1876	
* TODD W.H.	Hull	1890 - 1892	
TOMLINSON C.W.	Halton, Nr. Leeds	1907	
TYAS F.C.	Otley Road, Leeds	1887 - 1888	
+ WADE J.	Cliff Road, Leeds	1879	
* WALKER G.	Burley Fields Leeds	1880 - 1881	1
WALKER H. & ATHRON J.	Park Lane, Leeds	1896	
WALKER & COLLINSON	Bradford	1894 - 1896	4
WARD G.F.	Birmingham	1908	

	WATSON W.	Highbury Terrace, Leeds	1889 - 1894	
*	WHITAKER R.	Ella Street, Leeds	1878 - 1883	30
	WILKINSON G.F.	Park Square, Leeds	1882 - 1910	86
	WILKINSON H.	Beeston Hill, Leeds	1894 - 1895	
	WILKINSON J.F.	South Parade, Leeds	1876 - 1893	1
	WILKS W.	East Parade, Leeds	1874 - 1875	11
	WILLIAMSON A.	Cardigan Road, Leeds	1880 - 1890	
*	WILSON A.	Brookfield Terrace, Leeds.	1877 - 1879	2
+	WILSON E.	Chapel Terrace, Leeds	1888 - 1895	12
*	WILSON F.	Heathfield Terrace, Leeds	1892	
	WILSON J.	East Parade, Leeds	1872 - 1881	4
	WILSON M.	Moor Road, Leeds	1884	
	WILSON G. & BAILEY C.	Central Market Buildings, Leeds	1876	1
	WILSON T.B.	East Parade, Leeds	1887 - 1899	7
	WILSON T.B. & OGLESBY R.P.	East Parade, Leeds	1899 - 1904	
	WINN T.	Park Lane, Leeds	1882 - 1907	31
	WOOD J.J.	Park Row, Leeds	1904 - 1906	28
	WOOD R.	Reservoir Street, Leeds	1870 - 1898	14
+	WOOLLEY & SON	Elland Road, Leeds	1878	1
	WORSNOP F.	Burley Road, Leeds	1877 - 1888	46
+	WRAY W.	Brudenell Road, Leeds	1891	
	WRIGHT J.B.	Upper Fountaine Street, Leeds	1887	10
*	WRIGHT C.L.	Commercial Road, Leeds	1892	
	WRIGHT F. & WRIGHT J.A.	Bradford	1903 - 1905	30
	WRIGHT T.	Quebec Street, Leeds	1880 - 1881	
	WYNN W.N.	South Parade, Leeds	1875 - 1887	20

*Denotes person who did not use the style or title of architect.

+ Denotes person who was a builder.

a The address shown is given as a guide to the place of business, however, many depositors had several addresses over a number of years and in this case an address is shown at a midway point in the time span.

b The dates indicate the earliest and latest years for which deposited plans have been found for the study area.

APPENDIX 7 A SELECT BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF ARCHITECTS AND OTHER
PERSONS WHO DEPOSITED BUILDING PLANS

A7.1 Introduction to the Appendix

This appendix contains a select biographical list of architects and other depositors who submitted building plans for approval within the study area. It also includes architects who deposited plans for buildings adjacent to the study area, but not actually within its boundary, architects or depositors who figured prominently in the sample of deposited house plans for all Leeds (see Appendix 19) and architects who were not plan depositors but were mentioned in the main text for other reasons.

The list is not intended to provide biographical details on all architects who were in practice in Leeds during the period or on all persons who earned their living by producing drawings for building regulation approval. Certain individuals may not have deposited building plans for the study area and, because the sample of house plans for all Leeds only involved the plans passed by 12½% of all committee meetings, the same persons may not appear on the list of depositors obtained from that source. The fact that a person did not deposit drawings for houses in the months selected for the sample of all Leeds does not mean that he could not have submitted drawings for non-residential buildings in the same months or for houses at other times of the year. It is assumed, however, that many of the persons who deposited house plans over a long period of time will have been included because their names appeared in at least one of the two major sources.

The biographical details could have been more extensive for the most wellknown architects if further published information had all been included. Instead, an attempt has been made to give more attention to the less wellknown plan depositors, especially where alternative sources of published information is not available. No attempt has been made to give a complete schedule of buildings designed or attributed to the more wellknown architects other than those to be found in the study area. Where examples of buildings outside the study area are given, these are merely included in order to indicate the calibre and standing of the architect in the profession together with an indication of the type of work he or his practice undertook. West Yorkshire Architects and Architecture by D. Linstrum, should be consulted in order to obtain a list of major works by, or attributed to, the more well-

known architects and practices of Leeds and Bradford during the nineteenth century.

Where addresses are given for architects and other depositors, they represent a typical example of their place of business or residence during the period. It was common for architects to move frequently from one set of rented rooms or offices to another, often within the same street or building, in response to the need for extra space, a more convenient situation or in order to pay a cheaper annual rental.

It should also be noted that, where membership of the Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society is mentioned in relation to specific individuals, the Society changed both its name, its entry qualifications and its classes of membership between 1876 and 1884 (see Chapter 10). Therefore it is possible that an architect was listed as a member in the earlier years but, when membership classes or changes in qualifications for membership were introduced, his class of membership or his actual membership could change or cease entirely. For this appendix the Society is simply referred to as the L.Y.A.S. for the whole of the period 1876 to 1914 in the interest of simplicity.

At the end of each set of biographical notes, a summary is given of the number and types of dwellings found on deposited plans for the study area and in the sample for all Leeds. Both sets of figures show the number of dwellings submitted by the depositor which were approved, and in order not to complicate the issue, the numbers actually erected in the study area have not been shown because no corresponding figures are available for all Leeds. Taken together, the number of dwellings approved do give some indication of the degree of involvement of the depositor in housing work and it can be seen that in some cases the amount of activity in the study area was not representative of the amount of activity elsewhere in Leeds or vice versa.

The number and types of houses deposited in the study area which were approved but not erected are listed opposite depositors names in Table A13 at the end of this appendix. The statistics on housing involvement make use of the following abbreviations:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Study area | the number and types of houses on approved plans inspected for the study area. |
| Leeds sample | the number and types of houses on approved plans found in the sample of house plans for the borough of Leeds, excluding those for the study area. |

b.b.	back-to-back
cot.	cottage
d.v.	detached villa
h.a.s.	house and shop
lo.	lodge
s.d.v.	semi-detached villa
t.t.	through terrace.

The major source of the information concerning plan depositors contained in this appendix is a card index kept by the writer in which the name of each person who deposited building plans within the study area was recorded together with his occupation and address. Each time a further set of drawings was inspected additional information was added, including changes in the names of firms or partnerships, changes in individual occupations or titles, changes in office addresses and further details concerning home addresses. The card index was then further expanded by adding similar information recorded from drawings found in the sample of deposited plans for all Leeds.

In order to obtain background information relating to the occupations or professional standing of the depositors, the Leeds street directories were examined in general and the professional or trades sections in particular. These gave further details concerning home or business addresses at various points in time when similar information was lacking on drawings. Membership lists of the L.Y.A.S., the Society of Architects and the R.I.B.A. were also examined.

Other pieces of information concerning the depositors, such as the family background or personal details which came from a variety of different sources including obituary notices and in one case a tombstone, were added to the card index. The sole source of the biographical notes which follow is the Trowell Card Index unless a reference such as Linstrum or an obituary notice is given.

A7.2 Biographical List of Depositors

ADAMS R.L.

Richard Life Adams was an architect in partnership with John Kelly in Park Row, Leeds c.1866 - 1886. They were in practice at 18 Park Row, 7 Commercial Street and 28 Bond Street during the period and in 1882 both Adams and Kelly had home addresses in Newton Grove, Chapeltown Road, Potternewton. Adams was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1879 - 1885 but did not appear to have taken a leading role in the Society. In 1873 he was appointed architect to the Leeds

School Board, a position he held officially until 1879 and unofficially until 1886 although the Board had decided to return to the system of commissioning individual architects. Adams continued to design the schools because his experience of Board School design proved invaluable. During the 13 year period he designed Bennett Road School in the study area in 1880 and many others elsewhere such as Armley, Blenheim, Beeston, Chapelton, Kirkstall, and Woodhouse.

As a partnership, Adams and Kelly designed many buildings in and around Leeds such as the Church Institute in Albion Place, St. Martin's Church Potternewton, and St. Luke's Beeston. In 1885 they designed All Hallows Church, Burley which was built in the Gothic style in 1886.

The practice did not seem to be involved in housing design for, although they carried out alterations to Oak Lodge, Cardigan Road in 1881, no examples of plans for new dwellings were found deposited by Adams and Kelly in the study area or in the sample for all Leeds. The last school designed by Adams was at Whingate in 1886 for in that year he left the Leeds School Board and also the partnership with John Kelly who formed a new partnership with Edward Birchall.

See Linstrum p. 370 and D. Williams, 'Leeds School Board and its Architecture,' unpublished B.A. Thesis, Leeds Polytechnic, 1975, p. 26 - 34.

AMBLER T. (1837 - 1920)

Thomas Ambler was the son of Joseph Ambler, a Leeds engineer. He was articled to George Smith after a short spell in a builder's office, and in 1860 he set up his own practice as an architect, surveyor and valuer at Park Row, Leeds. By 1886 he was at 9 Park Place where he remained until his retirement. Ambler was a member of the L.Y.A.S. and was elected a committee member from 1879 - 1882 and Vice-President in 1880. From 1891 - 1898 George Frederick Bowman, who had been articled to Ambler, joined the practice; the name of the partnership was known as Ambler and Bowman.

Ambler was associated with the Leeds Permanent Building Society for most of his life as a director and later President, and he made designs for model dwellings for the Society. He was also retained as a valuer by Leeds Corporation. His practice was a varied one but comprised mostly commercial and domestic work. He designed

many of the buildings erected after the widening of Boar Lane in Leeds in the 1870's and many industrial premises in the King Street, Park Place area. Ambler designed St. Paul's House for Sir John Barran in Park Square and also a number of private houses, schools and chapels in Leeds. He was responsible for a wide range of domestic designs ranging from a house at Roundhay for John Barran II and detached villas in Headingley to working class back-to-back cottages. He laid out the streets in 1875 for Thomas Hattersley on the Royal Park Estate in the study area and prepared designs for the first through terrace houses to be erected.

In the study area Ambler deposited designs for 8 houses ranging from detached villas to small through terraces and in the sample of all Leeds, plans were inspected for a further 19 dwellings, including 12 back-to-backs. In partnership with Bowman, Ambler deposited plans for a further 14 houses within the study area, including 8 back-to-back cottages.

Ambler lived at Clarendon Lodge, Clarendon Road, Leeds in 1882 and in later life was engaged in his work with the Leeds Permanent Building Society and in connection with the purchase of property for street improvements. He was also a city councillor from 1884 - 1893 and when he died in 1920, his residence was at Harrogate Road, Moortown. His son, Herbert Ambler L.R.I.B.A., continued in the practice after his father's death. Herbert entered his father's practice c.1910 and the firm was known as Thomas Ambler and Son until 1920.

Study area	1 cot.	3 d.v.	2 s.d.v.	2 t.t.		(8 total)
Leeds Sample	2 lo.			5 t.t.	12 b.b.	(19 total)
Ambler and Bowman						
Study area			6 s.d.v.		8 b.b.	(14 total)
Leeds sample					8 b.b.	(8 total)

See Linstrum, p.370 and Obituary Notice, Yorkshire Post, 14 Jan, 1920. See also Thoresby Society Publication, Vol. XLVII, p 126. and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 6, 14th Jan., 1920.

ANDERSON T.

Tom Anderson was an architect in practice in the Commercial Buildings, Park Row, Leeds as early as 1874. He then moved his office to Albion Street and by 1881 was in Park Lane. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1879 - 1881 but not from that time onwards. His practice was responsible for a great number of house designs both in the study area and elsewhere in Leeds. Little is known about his other works

other than the fact that he designed the Leeds Exchange in Briggate and a scheme of houses and shops at Arthington, in Wharfedale. He acted as a surveyor in the laying out of estates for housing, for example, on the Fawcett/Postill Estate in 1876 - 1879, and he prepared plans for many of the terrace houses erected in the Ash Grove, Ebberston Terrace area of Hyde Park.

Study area	1 h.a.s.	1 d.v.	10 s.d.v.	37 t.t.	(49 total)
Leeds sample				24 t.t.	44 b.b(68 total)

ATHRON J.

Joseph Athron was in practice as an architect at 11 East Parade, Leeds in 1877. The office was at 12 South Parade until 1881, and his home address was given in street directories as Cliff Road, Woodhouse in 1886. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1882. Athron entered into some form of partnership with Henry Walker and he acted as executant architect for Lord Grimthorpe in connection with the erection of St. Jude, Hexthorpe in 1893. He worked with Walker on the design and construction of St. Bartholomew Church, Armley and the name of the partnership still existed in 1896 when the firm designed the alterations to the Skyrack Inn, Headingley in that year. Athron prepared the plans for an extension to a lodge house in Victoria Road, Headingley in 1886. No other examples of deposited plans for dwellings were found in the study area or in the sample for all Leeds.

See, Linstrum p. 386.

ATKINSON H.

Henry Atkinson was a joiner and builder with premises situated at 2 Carlton Street, Carlton Hill, Woodhouse, Leeds. He built up a small joinery business from 1872 onwards until by 1898 he lived in a detached villa at Huby Near Harrogate and the firm had expanded to become builders and contractors. Atkinson had at least two sons who joined and later carried on the business. He submitted plans for one detached villa in Victoria Road in 1888 for H. G. Atkinson, a lime and plaster merchant, who was probably a relation. In 1886 H. G. Atkinson became an honorary member of the L.Y.A.S. but some confusion exists because he was described as a builder of Woodhouse.

Study Area	1 d.v.	(1 total)
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such as a row of terrace houses on the St. John's Hill Estate, Leeds in 1864 and the vicarage for St. Barnabus Church, Holbeck in 1866. Bailey was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1881.

Study Area	1 d.v.	(1 total)
Leeds Sample		2 b.b. (2 total)

See Linstrum, p. 386.

BAXENDALL J.W.

John Waddington Baxendall was an architect in practice at Old Bank Chambers, Leeds in 1877. He moved office to Upper Fountaine Street in 1878, to Briggate in 1884 and to Upperhead Row by 1886. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. and a committee member from 1877 - 1880. Baxendall prepared designs for a parade of shops with dwellings over in Otley Road, Headingley in 1877.

Leeds sample	51 t.t.	(55 total)
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BEDFORD F.W. (1867 - 1904)

Francis William Bedford, the son of J.E. Bedford manufacturing chemist of Leeds, was a pupil of W.H. Thorp and later of E.G. and H.A. Peto. He set up practice as an architect in Leeds in 1893 and was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1894 - 1904. During his training he worked for the Leeds architect W.H. Thorp in Park Row and was a prizewinning student of the L.Y.A.S, in 1885 and 1886. After a period as a pupil in London he became an A.R.I.B.A. in 1891 and F.R.I.B.A. in 1899 after setting up practice in Leeds. Bedford was Honorary Secretary of the L.Y.A.S. from 1894 - 1901 but left Leeds before attaining higher office to which he looked destined.

He was joined in the late 1890's by Sydney Decimus Kitson as a partner and Bedford and Kitson's work were mainly domestic; together they designed Red House, Chapel Allerton. On his own Bedford designed Arncliffe, Shire Oak Road, Headingley in 1894 and also 2 semi-detached villas in the Headingley Old Gardens, Cardigan Road in 1892 for his father. He lived at Boston Spa, and some time after 1901, left Leeds to set up practice in London. What looked set to be a promising career as an architect was cut short when he tragically died of typhoid fever in 1904.

Study area	2 s.d.v.	(2 total)
Leeds sample	1 d.v.	(1 total)

See Linstrum, p. 371 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 1, 5th Dec., 1904.

BELL J.

Joseph Bell worked for some time in association with the architect Elisha Backhouse in the early 1870's but by 1877 was in practice on his own as an architect at Victoria Chambers, Leeds.

Backhouse and Bell

Study area	2 s.d.v.	(2total)
Bell		
Leeds sample	3 t.t.	(3 total)

BEEVERS W.H. (1855 - 1933)

William Henry Beevers, the son of John Beevers of Leeds, was articled to William Perkin and then became an assistant to T. Clark of Bradford and William Wheeler of Leeds. He commenced practice as an architect in Leeds in 1882 and was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1891 - 1910. During this period he was a member of council, Honorary Librarian, and Vice-President from 1899 - 1910. He became an A.R.I.B.A. in 1893 and was in practice in Bond Street, Leeds in 1886 but examples of his work found on drawings for the study area were mainly small alterations to buildings.

Elsewhere, he designed Arthington Wesleyan Church and laid out housing estates at Potternewton. In 1890 he deposited plans for 6 back-to-back houses in Hyde Park Road on the Hill Top Estate.

Leeds sample	2 s.d.v.	26 b.b.	(28 total)
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See Linstrum, p. 371.

BERRY C.

C. Berry was described in street directories as an architect practising from 18 Burns Street, Leeds from 1876 - 1897. He prepared designs for many houses in the sample of plans for all Leeds. His home address was at Primrose Road, Beckett Street, Burmantofts.

Leeds sample	2 s.d.v.	31 t.t.	81 b.b.	(114 total)
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BILLINTON W. (b.1807)- also written BILLINGTON

William Billington was engineer to the Wakefield Waterworks Co. and practised as an architect and civil engineer in Wakefield. His most ambitious design was for the layout and building of the Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens at Headingley c.1837. These included entrance lodges, greenhouses, conservatories and landscape works in

Finally, in 1914 he was elected President for a two year period. Before his death he was joined in his practice by two of his three sons and was a Leeds city councillor. He died at his home at Park Lodge, Park Avenue, Roundhay in 1920.

Study area	2 t.t.	(2 total)
Leeds sample	2 s.d.v.	

See Linstrum, p. 370 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 6, 15th Jan., 1921.

BRAITHWAITE A.E.

Arthur Ellis Braithwaite was never listed as a member of the L.Y.A.S. but he was listed in the street directories under the profession of architect and surveyor for the period 1901 - 1916. He was in practice at various home addresses; from Grosvenor Street, Woodhouse in 1890, at 26 Norwood Place, Headingley from 1896 - 1900 and at 21 Victoria Road, Headingley from 1900 - 1905. In 1906 he had an office in Albion Street, Leeds, however after 1910 his home address at Victoria Road only was given on drawings. The last two of his home addresses were situated in terrace houses which he had designed, forming as they did parts of estates for which he had deposited plans. Braithwaite deposited designs for 124 houses in the study area and was very active in the design of houses elsewhere in Leeds. Despite this, very little is known about the man himself. He was possibly related to James Ellis Braithwaite who had a son who became a Leeds architect named Walter Samuel Braithwaite, and although no connection has been found, there is the middle name common to both individuals. He continued to practice and live at 41 Victoria Road from 1916 onwards and he was a Trustee of Victoria Road Methodist Church for many years (the church building had been designed by W.S. Braithwaite in 1885 before Arthur was in practice). It is interesting to note that he only deposited plans for terrace houses and did not appear to work on other house types such as detached or semi-detached villas.

Study area	58 t.t.	66 b.b.	(124 total)
Leeds sample	32 t.t.	32 b.b.	(64 total)

BRAITHWAITE W.S. (1854 - 1922)

Walter Samuel Braithwaite was the son of a Leeds builder, James Ellis Braithwaite. He was articled to Thomas Ambler and returned to his office after working for a period with John Winn and Son, builders. He set up in practice as an architect in 1880 at 6 South Parade, Leeds and early in 1896 he was appointed architect to the Leeds School Board, a position he held until 1903. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877, a council member from 1895 - 1901 and was Vice-President from 1896 - 1898. His home was at St. Marks Villas, St. Marks Avenue and his practice was at South Parade until his death.

Braithwaite had a busy architectural practice in Leeds being the architect for the Industrial Co-operative Society and designing numerous shops and houses for them. Among these was the shop premises for the Society at Beeston. In addition to the buildings listed by Linstrum, he also designed the Crown and Mitre Hotel in Carlisle, the Methodist New Church, Brighouse in 1904 and The Grammar School, Penistone in 1909. Braithwaite designed a number of schools for the Leeds School Board including Armley Park, Brudenell, Gipton, Hunslet Lane, Kepler, and Lovell Road. The school in Brudenell Road was situated within the study area at Headingley and was designed in 1899. Braithwaite became a member of the Society of Architects by 1914 and died in 1922.

James Ellis Braithwaite was the eldest son of W.S. Braithwaite and entered practice with his father after being articled to him. He was elected an A.R.I.B.A. in 1906 and worked in the office until 1914. James was wounded in action and died in 1916 after serving as a corporal in the Leeds Pals and was only 36 at his death. After his son's death, Walter took Harry F. Jackman into partnership in 1919 and the practice continues today under the title of Braithwaite and Jackman.

Study area	2 lo.		2 t.t.	(4 total)
Leeds sample		2 d.v. 4 s.d.v.	9 t.t. 50 b.b.	(54 total)

See Linstrum, p. 372. See also, D. Williams 'Leeds School Board and its Architecture', p. 46 - 52.

BRODRICK C. (1822 - 1905)

Cuthbert Brodrick was born in Hull and his family were merchants and shipowners. In 1837 he was articled to Henry Francis Lockwood in Hull. After an architectural tour of Europe, he returned to Hull

in 1845, where he set up his own practice and carried out most of his early works. He gained a national reputation by his success in winning the competition for Leeds Town Hall which was later opened by Queen Victoria in 1858. In 1856 he won a silver medal in the competition for Lille Cathedral and in 1858 his scheme was placed fifth in the competition for the design for the War Office in Whitehall. From that date he entered a period when he unsuccessfully submitted designs for many buildings such as: Preston Town Hall, 1861; Bolton Town Hall, 1865; The Dock Offices, Hull, 1866 and Manchester Town Hall, 1867. All his designs were rejected, however, in 1866 he did obtain the commission to design a Custom House in Bombay but it was not built.

Brodrick was probably the most gifted of all the architects who practised in Leeds in the nineteenth century and certainly one of the few with a national reputation. He had an office in Leeds at 30 Park Row in 1851, at 17 East Parade in 1861, and 2 Park Place in 1866 which was closed in 1869. He opened a London Office in 1863, but in 1869 he gave up practice altogether and went to live in France, later moving to Jersey where he died in 1905.

His major works outside Leeds were: Hull Town Hall, 1861; the Grand Hotel, Scarborough, 1862 - 7 and the Hydropathic Establishment, Ilkley, 1853 - 8 (now Ilkley College of Education). In Leeds he also designed 7 Alma Road, Headingley in 1859; the Corn Exchange, 1860 - 63; the Mechanics Institute, 1860 - 5 (now the Civic Theatre); Headingley Hill Congregational Church, 1864 - 6; Cookridge Street Oriental Baths, 1866 - 67; as well as other works which have been attributed to him.

See Linstrum p. 372 - 373.

BROOKE C.H.

C.H. Brooke lived in Servia Grove, Leeds in 1902 and did not describe himself as an architect but did deposit drawings on behalf of developers.

Study area	8 t.t.	(8 total)
Leeds sample	2 s.d.v.	(2 total)

BRUCE W.

William Bruce was an architect in partnership with J.E. Stocks who later went on to form the existing firm of Jones, Stocks and Partners.

The practice was in Greek Street, Leeds by 1907 and in 1901 Bruce submitted plans for large extensions to the Victoria Home for Retired Ladies, Kirkstall Lane.

BULLIVANT R.A.

R.A. Bullivant was an architect and surveyor in practice at South Parade, Leeds in 1877, at Upper Fountaine Street in 1886, at Boar Lane in 1888, and at Warehouse Hill in 1892. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1878 but not after that year. His home address was at West Street, Leeds in 1884 but later he moved to 31 Highbury Terrace, off Shaw Lane where he was living in 1893.

Bullivant acted not only as an architect but also as a developer, building at least 25 through houses in Burley Lodge Terrace between 1887 and 1890 and 4 terrace houses on the Royal Park Estate in the study area.

Study area	8 t.t. 46 b.b. (54 total)
Leeds sample	17 t.t. 16 b.b. (33 total)

BULMER G.B. (d.1915)

George Betram Bulmer was the architect partner of Henry Perkin (see Perkin and Bulmer). He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 and at that time was in practice on his own at Royal Insurance Buildings in Park Row, Leeds. By 1880 he had joined Henry Perkin at Calverley Chambers, Victoria Square and he became President of the L.Y.A.S. on two occasions, in 1892 - 4 and 1904 - 6. Bulmer was elected F.R.I.B.A. by 1890 and died at Harrogate in 1915 when still in partnership with Perkin.

See Linstrom, p. 383 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 4, 21st Oct., 1915.

BUTTERY T.A.

Thomas Albert Buttery was an architect in practice at Queen Street, Morley in 1885 and he still had an office at that address in 1914. In 1901 Buttery was in partnership with S.B. Birds and opened an office in Albion Walk, Leeds before moving to Basinghall Square in 1902. The partnership was at this address until 1905 and lasted until 1907 but by 1910 Buttery was in practice on his own with both the Morley and Leeds offices still open.

Buttery was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1887 - 1914 and he was

elected F.I.A.S. in 1905 and L.R.I.B.A. before 1914.

Study area	1 h.a.s.	1 d.v.	10 s.d.v.		(12 total)
Leeds sample	1 h.a.s.			3 t.t.	(3 total)

CARLTON E.

Edwin Carlton was in partnership with his two brothers, George Wells Carlton and J. Carlton. They were builders and property owners who also deposited a number of building plans. The Carlton brothers became wellknown builders in Leeds and lived at Roundhay. When G.W. Carlton died in 1922 his obituary stated that Edwin Carlton lived at Oakwood Lane, Roundhay and that the brothers:

'built a large number of houses for the superior artisan class of citizen and, being practical men with a love for good workmanship built to last!

Leeds sample 6 b.b. (6 total)

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 6, 10 Mar., 1922.

CHADWICK C.C.

Charles Clement Chadwick was articled to and later in partnership with the architect, Walter Hobson. Chadwick was in Hobson's office for the period 1886 - 1900 when he was an associate member of the L.Y.A.S. From 1900 until 1907 he was in partnership with Hobson but despite this and being elected auditor for the L.Y.A.S. in 1891, he was not elected a full member of the Society. He attended the funeral of G.F. Bowman, the ex-president of the L.Y.A.S., in 1920.

Leeds sample 3 t.t. (3 total)

CHARLES J. (1838 - 1904)

James Charles was an architect in practice in Quebec Street, Leeds in 1876, at 7 Park Square in 1881, at Butts Court, Albion Street in 1882 and finally at 98 Albion Street from 1886 until 1914. The practice was probably a large one judging by the street directory for 1881 in which Charles inserted an advertisement in bold type offering his services as an architect, surveyor, estate agent, valuer and rent collector.

The practice comprised James Charles and his two sons, James Harry Charles (1867 - 1908) and John William Charles, the latter continuing the practice from 98 Albion Street until at least 1914. The dates at which the sons came into the partnership is not certain but the

name of the practice was James Charles & Sons from 1888 onwards.

James Charles senior appears to have never been a member of the L.Y.A.S., however, his two sons both were. J.H. Charles was an associate from 1887 - 1898 and a member from 1899 - 1907. J.W. Charles was a member from 1887 - 1914 and became M.S.A. and L.R.I.B.A.

The practice was involved in a wide range of commercial, industrial and domestic work. The majority of these buildings were houses for the middle classes together with a large number of back-to-back cottages. They deposited drawings for 4% of all the houses inspected in the Leeds sample and 6% of all the houses inspected in the study area. These facts alone indicate that James Charles & Sons was one of the major architectural practices in Leeds involved in the production of drawings for the approval of house plans between 1876 and 1914. Other work which was typical of the practice can be seen at Hyde Park Corner, Headingley where they designed 5 shops with dwellings above. These were opposite the Hyde Park Hotel but outside the study area and erected in 1905 with finely detailed terracotta external decorative elements (see L.C.D., 20/26th May/1905).

Charles lived for many years at 55 Woodsley Road, Leeds on the St. John's Estate where he and his family acted as both designers and developers of large housing blocks during the estate's building period. He died in 1904 and his grave is to be found at Lawnswood Cemetery, Leeds surmounted by a broken classical column to remind passers-by of his calling.

Study area	4 h.a.s.	1 d.v.	1 s.d.v.	57 t.t.	68 b.b.	(131 total)
Leeds sample	3 h.a.s.	1 d.v.	6 s.d.v.	87 t.t.	235 b.b.	(332 total)

CHILD J. (d.1868)

John Child was referred to as a draughtsman in the early quarter of the century but by 1834 he was described as an architect in practice at 36 Boar Lane, Leeds. He moved his office to Park Row and by 1847 he was at 16 Guildford Street. He took his son, Henry Paul Child, into partnership c.1851 and their works were mainly Roman Catholic churches in Leeds. Child was involved in land speculation on the Bischoff Estate on Headingley Hill in 1840 and he proceeded to design several houses in the area including his own, The Priory, Cumberland Road. He also designed Ashwood, Headingley Lane for Joseph Austin and by 1861 John Child owned 4 mansions on Headingley Hill with a

total annual rental value of £166. 10s.

See Linstrum, p.374 and Treen p. 126, 139 and 394. .

CHORLEY C.R. (1829 - 1912)

Charles Robert Chorley commenced practice as an architect in Leeds in 1854 and entered into partnership with John Dobson from 1860 - 1885. He was in practice on his own account for a period before entering into partnership with John Wreghitt Connon from 1885 - 1897 under the style of Chorley and Connon. Eventually his son Harry Sutton Chorley (1868 - 1939) joined the firm in 1897. The practice was described as Chorley, Connon & Chorley from 1897 - 1902 and Connon & Chorley from 1902 onwards.

Charles Robert Chorley was elected F.R.I.B.A. in 1881 and President of the L.Y.A.S. in 1886 - 1888. He was also for many years a Justice of the Peace and his residence was in the study area at 9 Spring Road, Headingley. For many years the practice was at 15 Park Row, later moving to Park Place. When Chorley died in 1912 in retirement in Herefordshire he was described as 'one of the best-known architects in Leeds'.

The practice was a varied one with commissions for churches, schools industrial buildings as well as large houses. Chorley and Dobson designed the almshouses in Raglan Road, Woodhouse in 1870 and C.R. Chorley acted as executive architect for the rebuilding of Headingley Parish Church designed by J.L. Pearson of London. He was also responsible for many alterations and extensions to large mansions in Headingley such as Spring Bank which he added to and altered on several occasions for James Kitson and for C.F. Tetley. In 1905 Connon and Chorley designed the new Leeds Girls Grammar School in Headingley Lane within the study area, and in 1902 they laid out the estate plan and designed several villas on the Headingley House Estate.

Harry Sutton Chorley M.A., F.R.I.B.A. became President of the L.Y.A.S. in 1906 like his father before him.

Study area			
Chorley C.R.	1 cot.		(1 total)
Chorley & } Connon	1 lo.	1 t.t.	(2 total)

Leeds sample			
Chorley C.R.		1 s.d.v.	(1 total)
Chorley & Connon		2 s.d.v.	(2 total)
Chorley, Connon & Chorley	1 lo.		(1 total)

See Linstrum, p. 374, and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 4, 15th Nov., 1912.

CLARK J. (d.1857)

John Clark was trained as an architect in Edinburgh but he was responsible for many buildings in Leeds and the surrounding areas in West Yorkshire. His buildings in Leeds included the Commercial Buildings and Woodhouse Cemetery Church and Lodges. Clark favoured the classical Greek and especially the Greek orders for his designs and it is possible that as he was the designer of several medium-sized houses in Woodhouse and Headingley. He was probably the designer of Rose Court, Headingley c.1842, as his name has been linked with this particular house by Linstrum and other architectural historians.

See Linstrum, p. 374. See also D. Linstrum, Historic Architecture of Leeds, p. 31 - 33.

CLEGG G.B.

George Beedham Clegg was in practice as an architect at King Street, Morley in 1900. He was a member of the Society of Architects and he deposited designs for a timber stable and coach-house for the new owner of the villa once occupied by the recluse, Robert Arthington at Headingley.

CLIFF W.H.

William Henry Cliff was listed as an architect in a street directory of 1870 with an address at 38 Carlton Street, Woodhouse, Leeds. By 1876 he had moved to 118 Fenton Street where he remained until after 1896. In 1882 he described himself as a book-keeper and in 1890 as a surveyor and valuer. During the period he had his office in Fenton Street his home address was in Ash Grove, Headingley within the study area. Cliff deposited plans for 3 through terraces in the study area but they were not built.

Study area	3 t.t.	(3 total)
Leeds sample	20 t.t.	8 b.b. (28 total)

CONNON J.W. (1849 - 1921)

John Wreghitt Connon was in partnership with the architect Henry Holton of Dewsbury c. 1875 - 80 and then with Charles R. Chorley of Leeds from 1885 - 97. He was President of the L.Y.A.S. in 1885 - 6

and practised from Park Place Leeds. His home was at Bardsey near Leeds. With H.S. Chorley he designed the Leeds Girls Grammar School buildings in Headingley Lane in 1905 and he was also responsible for the design of the Ida Convalescent Home at Cookridge and the Hotel Metropole in Leeds with H.S. Chorley.

Houses - See Chorley C.R.

See Linstrum, p. 374 - 375 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 7, 22nd Sept., 1921.

CORSON G. (1829 - 1910)

George Corson was born in and articled to an architect in Dumfries. He joined his brother, William Reid Corson, in Leeds in 1849 and most of the work they carried out together was in the Leeds area. W.R. Corson left Leeds c.1860 and George took over the practice, working from 5 South Parade, Leeds until 1871 when he moved to 13 Cookridge Street. In 1876 he moved his office to 25 Cookridge Street where he remained until 1901 when he virtually retired, W. Evan Jones taking over the practice. Corson was one of the founder members of the L.A.S. and its first President after its formation in 1876. He was re-elected as President of the re-named L.Y.A.S. from 1897 - 1899. His home was a detached villa called Dunearn in Wood Lane, Headingley. Corson designed and erected the villa in 1872 but put the house up for sale when he retired in 1901.

Within the study area he designed one detached villa, Claremont, in The Headingley Old Gardens for the auctioneer John Hepper and one entrance lodge to the mansion St. Anne's Tower, the house of T.R. Harding in Kirkstall Lane. He also designed the Bennett Road Parochial Institute in 1877.

Study area	1 lo.	1 d.v.	(2 total)
Leeds sample		2 s.d.v.	(2 total)

See Linstrum p. 375, and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 21st Nov., 1910.

DANBY G.F. (b. 1845)

George Francis Danby was the son of Francis Danby, cabinet-maker and upholsterer of Leeds. He was articled to the Leeds architect William Hill as a pupil and later became his assistant. Danby was probably at Hill's office when Archibald Neill was a pupil there and afterwards they became firm friends. He set up practice in Leeds in 1872 and

later in partnership with W.H. Thorp.

Danby specialised in Methodist chapels and schools and was in practice in 1876 at Cookridge Street, Leeds, from 1877 - 1900 at 46 Great George Street, and from then on at 10 Park Row. He considered giving up architecture in 1885 during a period of building depression and contemplated joining his father's upholstering business. His private residence was in Hyde Park Road within the study area in 1892, and from 1903 he worked in association with the architect John Simpson. He was a committee member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1881 and was elected Vice-President 1887 - 1888.

Study area	1 lo.	6 t.t.	(7 total)
Leeds sample	3 d.v.	11 b.b.	(14 total)
With J. Simpson			
Leeds sample	1 d.v.		(1 total)

See Linstrum, p. 375.

DAVIS J.H.

John Henry Davis was described as a mason and builder in 1882 living at Olinda Place, Leeds. By 1888 he was at Leighton Lane and in 1893 he was a joiner, builder and contractor at St. James Street, Leeds. He deposited plans for one through terrace house in the study area in 1889.

Study area	1 t.t.	(1 total)
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DIXON A.E.

Albert Edward Dixon was a prize-winning student of the L.Y.A.S. in 1887 and an associate member from 1885 when he was an articled pupil to Chorley & Connon, architects of Leeds. By 1891 he had set up practice on his own at 2 Upper Fountaine Street and by 1895 he was in practice in Park Lane. He became an A.R.I.B.A. in 1893 and was a full member of the L.Y.A.S. for only one year from 1898 to 1899. Dixon's home address was in Francis Street, Leeds and he deposited designs for a stable and outbuildings to a house in Cardigan Road in 1896.

Leeds sample	4 s.d.v.	7 t.t.	5 b.b.	(16 total)
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DODGSON D. (d. 1903)

Daniel Dodgson practised in Leeds as an architect from 18 Park Row from 1872 - 1890 when he moved to 86 Albion Street. His private residence was at 16 Preston Terrace in 1876 and by 1882 he was living

at 111 Roundhay Road. His office was situated in Park Row at his death in 1903. He qualified under Thomas Ambler as a pupil and left to build up a varied practice which carried out a wide range of buildings. Dodgson became a member of the L.Y.A.S. and was elected a committee member for the period 1877 - 1879. As well as designing such buildings as Roundhay Road Methodist Church in 1878 he was also engaged in commercial work as his obituary describes:

'After several months illness Mr. Daniel Dodgson, architect died at his residence in Roundhay Road on Thursday. Having qualified under Mr. Ambler, Mr. Dodgson had a large local practice one of the latest designs being a number of shops in Vicar Lane. He had contemplated retiring and going to live in the south of England.'

His domestic work was prodigious. He submitted drawings for approval for more houses than any other architect for which accurate figures are available relating to the study area and the whole of Leeds. Dodgson was for many years the architect used by the builders B. & W. Walmsley and he submitted designs for them in the study area and elsewhere in Burley. Many of the houses built in the Thornvilles and the Beameleys off Cardigan Road were built to his designs. As an architect he was always willing to experiment with new materials, especially in the use of asphalt, concrete and cast iron in order to replace pitched with flat roofs. As early as 1885 he designed houses in Burmantofts with flat roofs constructed of 3" x 3" iron joists embedded in concrete with an asphalt covering. After 1885 Dodgson was no longer a member of the L.Y.A.S. and in 1898 another architect named Charles E. Dodgson, who lived at 119 Roundhay Road - a few doors away from Daniel, was practising from 86 Albion Street. The fact that they both had the same office address until Daniel Dodgson's death in 1903, would suggest that Charles was a relation and possibly his son but little is known about the newcomer to the practice.

Study area	2 d.v.	22 s.d.v.	330 t.t.	10 b.b.	(364 total)
Leeds sample	5 d.v.	11 s.d.v.	201 t.t.	400 b.b.	(617 total)
C.E. Dodgson					
Leeds sample	1 d.v.	2 s.d.v.	19 t.t.	110 b.b.	(132 total)

See Linstrum, p. 376 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 1, 28th Nov., 1903.

DRURY D.

David Drury was described as an architect in 1863 living at Little Queen Street, Leeds. By 1866 he had an office in Britannia Buildings,

Oxford Place where he had a practice until at least 1876. His home address was at Allerton Terrace, Chapeltown and, despite having a town centre practice, he was never a member of the L.Y.A.S. The earliest reference to any work by him was 8 back-to-back houses deposited for approval in 1867. These were on the Hill Top Estate, Burley for Messrs. Walker and Wood, estate agents. By 1890 he was living at 37 Brudenell Grove, Headingley on the Royal Park Estate and he deposited designs for one through house in Brudenell Road in the same year.

Study area 1 t.t. (1 total)

ELLISON C.O.

C.O. Ellison was an architect practising in Liverpool in the 1870's who carried out work for the Methodists. He designed the Wesleyan Chapel in Hyde Park Road in 1874 which was later to become known as Woodhouse Moor Methodist Church. He was also responsible for the Methodist Church at Chapel Allerton erected in 1874.

EVERS J.

John Evers was in practice at 9 Park Place, Leeds in 1877 and from 1880 at 30 East Parade. He moved his office to 20 Bond Street c.1883, where he remained until 1892. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1878 and his home address was 1 Bowling Green Terrace. Evers submitted drawings for one detached house in Chestnut Avenue in the study area, however, the house was never built. He also designed 4 through houses in Burley Lodge Road, Burley for the builder B. Hewling in 1888.

Study area 1 d.v. (1 total)
Leeds sample 55 t.t. 60 b.b. (115 total)

FARMERY T.E.

Thomas Edward Farmery described himself as an architect's clerk in 1881 when his address was given in street directories as 111 Meanwood Road, Leeds. By 1886 he had opened an office at 18 Park Lane and was listed as an architect. In 1890 he was living at 20 Zetland Place, Roundhay Road and still had an office in Park Lane. Farmery deposited designs for a number of houses on the Royal Park Estate in the study area.

Study area 17 t.t. 12 b.b. (29 total)
Leeds sample 1 s.d.v. 27 t.t. 56 b.b. (84 total)

FAWCETT J.M. (1835 - 1906)

John Mortimer Fawcett was born and educated at Wortley near Leeds and was articled to James Phillips, architect and surveyor in 1850. Phillips was appointed surveyor to the Leeds Provincial Building Society in 1849, just after the Society had been established. On the death of Phillips, Fawcett succeeded him in the post which he held for over 40 years until his death in 1906. At the same time he carried on a 'large and growing practice as an architect and surveyor' also becoming involved as an arbitrator, especially on property valuation and on the purchase of property by Leeds Corporation for street improvements.

Fawcett described himself as an architect in 1866 and his office was at 73 Albion Street, Leeds, where he remained in practice until 1890 when he moved to 26 Albion Street. In 1890 he described himself as an architect and valuer and by the time he died his son, J.M. Fawcett junior, had joined him in the practice. Fawcett senior was not a member of the L.Y.A.S., however, his son was an associate member from 1882 - 1885. In 1910 the firm was still in existence and known as J.M. Fawcett & Son, architects.

Fawcett senior submitted designs for a number of houses in Leeds including the new lodge to Headingley House in Kirkstall Lane for Joseph Hepworth, the clothier. From 1871 - 1874 he was a member of the Bramley Board of Guardians and was in charge of the erection of Bramley Workhouse. He also served on the Leeds School Board for 15 years being chairman of the Sites and Building Committee. He was a member of the New Connexion body of worship and he died at his home, Spen Lodge, West Park after moving there from Horsforth in 1904.

Study area	1 d.v.	2 s.d.v.		(3 total)
Leeds sample		1 s.d.v.	53 t.t.	29 b.b. (83 total)

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 1, 4th Oct., 1906.

FOWLER C.

Charles Fowler was described in obituary notices as 'an eminent engineer and surveyor' of Park Row Leeds who made most of the turnpike roads leading out of Leeds. He was the founder of the Leeds new waterworks in 1837 and also published the first railway timetable in 1838. He was associated with the engineers George and Robert Stephenson, W. Telford, Sir John Rennie and Dr. Samuel Smiles, while

John Hawkshaw, a pupil in his office, received a knighthood for his work in connection with the construction of the Severn Tunnel. His father-in-law, William Mountain of London, was the owner of the Rockingham Coach carrying the mail between Leeds and London.

Fowler did not appear in street directories until 1822 and the earliest date which can be given to his work is 1819. He was associated with the surveying of many important turnpike roads; in 1834 he was described as 'Surveyor to the trustees of the Leeds and Birstal, Holme Lane End and Heckmondwike, Bramley and Shipley, Leeds and Tong, Gomersal and Dewsbury, Leeds and Meanwood, Leeds and Elland, Leeds and Halifax (new) turnpike roads; and to the Commissioners for the Leeds new waterworks'. He was in practice at 17 Commercial Street, Leeds in 1822 as a civil engineer, valuer and agent and his home in 1831 was Belmont House, Little Woodhouse. He was described in 1845 as an architect as well as an engineer and two years later in 1847 he was joined in the practice by one of his three sons, Henry Fowler. In 1857 Charles was listed in street directories as a surveyor and architect of Headingley and was also listed as an architect in the list of Headingley inhabitants. By 1868 he was listed in three sections of the directory, under the heading of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors and all three entries were identical, his office address was given as Britannia Buildings, Leeds. It also stated that he was the surveyor and architect to the Leeds and Yorkshire, Land, Building and Investment Company Limited (L.Y.L.B.I.C.) who were active on the Hill Top Estate near the study area.

The practice was still at Britannia Buildings, Oxford Place, in 1876 and remained at this address until after 1892. The building he occupied has been attributed to Fowler and may well have been one of his designs. He had three sons: Charles who trained as an engineer and practised as an architect, Alfred Mountain who became Borough Engineer of Leeds 1867 - 72, Henry who worked in his father's office for a few years from 1847 onwards but who later became an engineering surveyor and ran a practice chiefly concerned with carrying out railway surveys.

Although Charles Fowler was an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and his early works were all of a civil engineering nature, he concentrated on building works more than engineering works after 1866. From 1869 onwards he referred to himself as an architect

on deposited drawings submitted to Leeds Corporation and in later years as an architect and surveyor. One of his sons, Charles John Fowler, went to London in 1858 to work with the engineer Hamilton Fulton and he returned to Leeds in 1886 to take over his father's practice, which was known as Charles and Charles John Fowler. In this respect the practice was similar to that of James Charles who also had two sons join him in practice and as designs were attributed to James Charles or to James Charles and Sons, it is difficult to establish which of the Charles family were responsible for individual buildings. Henry Fowler did not stay with his father long enough to cause this problem but Charles John Fowler, who returned to Leeds in 1886, also changed from engineering to architecture and biographical information does not include the date when Charles senior retired. As most of the drawings from 1869 onwards that have been inspected by the writer were simply signed Charles Fowler, architect, it is not clear which was the work of the father and which the son after the latter's return from London. The only guide is the extreme age of Charles Fowler senior by this time. If his first works were carried out when he was 19 years old, then he was aged 86 in 1886 and it is possible that he was even older. It is more than likely that his son returned to Leeds in 1886 to work alone as his father would be unlikely to either have the inclination or the ability to run a town-centre practice at such an advanced age.

In 1892 street directories listed Charles Fowler, civil engineer and surveyor (but not architect) at Britannia Buildings, Oxford Place and gave his home address as 27 Louis Street, Chapeltown. There was also listed Charles John Fowler, architect and surveyor, at the same office and living at 5 Melborne Grove, Bramley. Charles Fowler senior would have been around 92 years of age at this time. The date of Charles senior's death is not known but the directory for 1897 listed a Charles Fowler, architect with an office at 24 Basinghall Street and residing at 37 Spencer Place, Chapeltown.

Charles Fowler was never a member of the L.Y.A.S. probably due to his engineering background and his age when the Society was formed in 1876. However, examination of his drawings indicate a level of design ability well above that of many others who were members. His drawings for large detached villas in Headingley exhibit all the

quality of design normally associated with the better architects of Leeds. The firm carried out designs for public, commercial, industrial, domestic and church buildings. The earliest example found of his name on deposited building plans was a set of drawings for 20 back-to-back cottages for the L.Y.L.B.I.C. in Burley (see D.B.P., Book 1, p. 13 - 18, 14 Aug. 1867). The firm also carried out major alterations to St. Michael's Church, Headingley in 1869 (see D.B.P., Book 1A, p. 56, 17 Sept. 1869) and during the period 1868 - 1890 deposited designs for 13 detached or semi-detached villas on the Mansion House Estate. Several of the latter dwellings were not built and many were shown with Fowler acting as the proposed developer as well as the depositer. By 1882 Charles senior was living in one of these semi-detached villas called Rockingham Villa in Bainbrigge Terrace.

Fowler designed the Otley Mechanics Institute in 1871 and drew up plans for houses and alterations to existing detached and semi-detached villas in various parts of Headingley including Far Headingley. Apart from work on the Hill Top Estate, only one other example of back-to-back housing was found. He deposited designs for 4 back-to-back cottages on an unidentifiable site in Headingley for a Mr. Clews in 1869 (see D.B.P., Book 1A, p. 46, 23 April, 1869). All the other domestic work concentrated on houses of the best quality and no examples of back-to-backs were found in the sample of all Leeds. In 1877 he deposited designs for the new flax warehouse for a Mr. Boyle in Swinegate.

By 1897 the practice had moved to 24 Basinghall Street and presumably by then Fowler senior had retired from the practice. The firm was still in existence in 1905 but not in 1907 and as far as can be ascertained, none of Fowler's sons were members of the L.Y.A.S.

Study area	1 lo.	3 h.a.s.	6 d.v.	16 s.d.v.		(26 total)
Leeds sample			1 d.v.	2 s.d.v.	8 t.t.	(11 total)

See Linstrum, p. 376 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 3 Dec., 1910 (obituary is for Henry Fowler but has biographical details of Charles Fowler). See also Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. XLVII, p. 132.

FOWLER A.M. (d. 1906)

Alfred Mountain Fowler was the younger son of Charles Fowler, engineer and architect of Leeds. He, together with his two brothers, was trained in his father's office and brought up to be an engineer. He became Assistant Borough Surveyor of Leeds and held the post for 6 years while at the same time in practice as an engineer on his own account at 33 Grafton Street, Leeds. In 1867 he was appointed Borough Engineer and Surveyor of Leeds and in 1868 he was listed in street directories under engineers but his address was given as Borough Surveyor's Offices, Town Hall, Leeds. He left his position in Leeds in 1872 to move to Salford to take up a similar appointment.

Alfred became involved in the debate over the desirability of back-to-back housing compared with other forms of homes for the working classes at the Association of Municipal and County Engineers meeting held at Brighton in June, 1896. He represented Manchester as a town but spoke in favour of the back-to-backs built in Leeds and against multi-storey flats or tenements which he likened to barracks. By this time he had been elected a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and was a fellow of the Sanitary Institute.

See Linstrum, p. 376 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 1, 20 Jan., 1907 (obituary for Charles J. Fowler); Book 2, 3 Dec., 1910 (obituary for Henry Fowler).

FOWLER C.J. (1828 - 1907)

Charles John Fowler was the eldest son of Charles Fowler, engineer and architect of Leeds. He was educated at Leeds Grammar School and spent some time in his father's office contemporaneously with John Hawkshaw, the eminent engineer later to be knighted for his work on the Severn Tunnel. In 1858 at the age of 30 he went to London to work with Hamilton Fulton, civil engineer of Westminster, and in 1886 he returned to Leeds 'and began practice for himself'. His obituary described him as 'one of the oldest architects and civil engineers in the country' and referred to his return to Leeds and his architectural work:

'Though most of his earlier career was passed as a civil engineer, he afterwards devoted the whole of his attention to architectural work, and his designs were on several occasions awarded the premier place in open competition'.

He died at his home in Mexborough Street, Chapeltown, Leeds at the

age of 79 in 1907 and the architectural practice which his father had founded was closed.

See Linstrum, p. 376 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 1, 20 Jan., 1907.

FOWLER H. (1831 - 1910)

Henry Fowler was the second son of Charles Fowler, engineer and architect of Leeds. He was born at the family home Belmont House, Little Woodhouse, Leeds in 1831 and educated at Leeds Grammar School before serving his articles and spending some years working in his father's office at the same time as the engineer John Hawkshaw was also in the office. Henry left his father's office to set up on his own account and specialised in carrying out land surveys and schemes for various railway companies throughout England. Like his brother Alfred, he was elected a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a Fellow of the Sanitary Institute.

See Linstrum p. 376 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 3 Dec., 1910.

FRASER J.B. (1835 - 1922)

James Barlow Fraser was the son of a Manchester architect and set up in practice as an architect at 4 Park Place, Leeds in 1866. By 1876 he was at 44 Park Square where he continued in practice until 1893 when he moved to 8 Park Square, eventually moving again to 13 Park Square. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1901, becoming its President from 1881 - 1883 and Hon. Treasurer in 1885. He was a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. by 1872. His brother was John Fraser (b.1819) a railway engineer who became engineer to the Great Northern Railway and who died at Grove House, Headingley in 1881.

Fraser designed St. Augustine's Church, Wrangthorn in the study area in 1869 and the Presbyterian Church in Cavendish Road, Leeds in 1878.

Fraser was unusual in that he submitted designs for 13 through terrace houses on the Teal Estate in the study area but no other examples of him depositing houses were found in the sample of all Leeds. In 1902 he completed the tower to St. Margaret's Parish Church, Horsforth, the original building being the work of the London architect J.L. Pearson. He had lived in retirement for many years before

his death at his home in Vernon Road, Leeds in 1922.

Study area	13 t.t.	(13 total)
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See Linstrum p. 376 - 377.

GOUGH C.H.

Charles Henry Gough was probably an architectural assistant of some kind and was employed by G. Smith & Son, architects of Park Place, Leeds in 1880. He was elected an honorary member of the L.Y.A.S. 1880 - 1881 and an associate member from 1882 - 1883 while still employed by Smith. He deposited designs for houses giving his home address in each case and does not appear to have had a town centre practice of his own. His home address was given as the White Rose Inn, Woodhouse in 1881, 3 Marsh Street, Woodhouse in 1892, 8 Cliff Mount, Woodhouse in 1894 and 20 Lucas Place, Woodhouse, in 1907.

Study area	16 t.t.	(16 total)
Leeds sample	4 t.t.	(4 total)

GRAYSON T.

Thomas Grayson was a builder who lived at 15 Crawford Street, Leeds in 1881. He deposited designs for 15 houses on the Chapel Lane Estate in the study area between 1881 and 1885 and by 1883 was residing in a semi-detached villa in Broomfield Crescent on the same estate.

Study area	2 s.d.v. 13 t.t.	(15 total)
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HALL D.

David Hall was a stone merchant and quarry owner who lived at 9 Victoria Road, Headingley in 1876 and in Kensington Terrace on the Teal Estate in 1882. He deposited drawings for two through terrace houses on the Teal Estate in 1875.

Study area	2 t.t.	(2 total)
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HALL J.M.

John M. Hall was an architect in practice at 33 Albion Street, Leeds in 1874 and 32 Albion Street in 1876. By 1890 he had been joined in the practice by his son and in 1897 the office was at 20 Park Row. He acted as a surveyor and housing developer in various parts of north-west Leeds. He purchased land on the Headingley Globe Estate

In 1900 he took Charles Clement Chadwick into partnership together with William Watson. Both men had been assistants in his office and the partnership lasted seven years until 1907 when Hobson carried on business alone until his death in 1916.

Hobson was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1881, an associate member from 1881 - 1885 and a full member again from 1886 - 1901. He was Honorary Treasurer from 1891 - 1893 and Vice-President from 1896 - 1898. He devoted himself to commercial and domestic architecture but his other works included extensions to the Leeds Infirmary, St. Chads Home at Far Headingley and the Canon Jackson Memorial Wing at Cookridge Hospital in 1894. He designed many houses within the study area on a number of estates and particularly on the Royal Park, Ford estate. He was also responsible for the designs of The Hyde Park Recreational Club in Ash Grove Headingley in 1890, and the Co-operative Stores in Brudenell Grove nearby in 1891. He designed his own home, an end terrace house facing Victoria Road, in 1885 and submitted plans for houses elsewhere in Leeds. These included dwellings in the Wood Lane area of Headingley in 1891, houses in Estcourt Avenue on the Headingley House Estate in 1904 and large villas on the newly expanding estate at West Park after 1902.

He was described in his obituary as:

'a striking personality in Leeds and was recognised in the profession as a clever and successful architect'

He certainly believed in moving with the times as his office in Albion Street had a telephone as early as 1889 with the number Leeds 466.

In 1899 he became a director of the Leeds Permanent Benefit Building Society and he was for many years a member of the Fidelity Lodge of Freemasons. He stood as a Conservative candidate for the Leeds North West Ward in 1901 but was not successful. He was also a Baptist being a deacon and trustee of Blenheim Baptist Chapel in Woodhouse. At the time of his death his residence was in Grosvenor Road, Headingley having moved there from his previous home in Victoria Road. He died in 1918 at the age of 60 after breaking down in health and moving to Bridlington in an attempt to recover.

Study area	4 h.a.s.	2 s.d.v.	266 t.t.	(272 total)
Leeds sample		2 d.v.	6 s.d.v.	43 t.t. 59 b.b.(110 total)

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 5, 28 Nov., 1916.

HORROX W.

William Horrox described himself as an architect and surveyor in 1876 when he had an office at 7 Albion Street, Leeds. His home address was at 15 Ebor Mount on the Hill Top Estate and he deposited designs for terrace houses on the Royal Park Estate. His office was at Albion Street until 1882, however, his name does not appear in street directories after 1883 and he was not a member of the L.Y.A.S.

Study area	11 t.t.	(11 total)
Leeds sample		8 b.b. (8 total)

HOWDILL T. (1840 - 1918)

Thomas Howdill was born in Tadcaster and moved to Leeds in 1860 and set up practice as an architect in 1873 at 12 South Parade. By 1881 he had moved to 40 Park Lane and by 1890 was at 13 Oxford Row near the Town Hall. He was 'one of the founders of the Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society' and is said to have designed and erected over 300 chapels and schools for the Primitive Methodists with whom he had a life-long connection. Typical of these was The Primitive Methodist Chapel, Victoria Road, Kirkstall designed in 1873. Thomas was intimately connected with the Rehobeth Central Mission 'where he had filled almost every office open to the layman'. His son Charles Barker Howdill (1863 - 1941) was articled in his father's office and became a prize-winning student at the L.Y.A.S. in 1885. Later he became an assistant in the office and eventually a partner in the firm in 1893.

Thomas was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1909 and he died in his home at 32 Woodsley Road in 1918. Charles B. Howdill was elected A.R.I.B.A. in 1892 and was an associate of the L.Y.A.S. from 1884 and became auditor in 1886. He was eventually elected a full member in 1896 and Vice-President in 1914. The firm became known as Howdill and Howdill with offices at 24 Albion Street in 1894, but by 1905 they had moved to 1 Oxford Place. Thomas retired before 1914 because the practice was listed as C.B. Howdill A.R.I.B.A. of 7 Oxford Row in that year. Prior to joining his father C.B. Howdill was appointed assistant architect to the Leeds School Board in 1889 and he went on to teach building construction at Leeds School of Art, Dewsbury Technical School, Huddersfield Technical School and Batley Technical School.

A typical example of the work of Howdill and Howdill was the Cardigan Road Primitive Methodist Chapel built near the study area in 1894-5 and demolished in 1975. T. Howdill deposited designs for 14 through houses on the Walmsley Estate in 1892 and with his son deposited drawings for one detached house on the same estate in 1910.

Study area	1 d.v.	14 t.t.	(15 total)
Leeds sample		9 t.t. 2 b.b.	(11 total)

See Linstrum p. 378 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 5, 2 Nov., 1918.

HUTTON G.

George Hutton was the son of John Hutton (1819 - 1909), a retired builder who died at Blackpool in 1909. John Hutton came to Leeds from Northallerton in 1859 after serving his apprenticeship as a joiner and cabinet-maker. He then became employed as a workman on the erection of the Leeds Workhouse Industrial Schools and went on to become 'one of the most extensive and prosperous builders in Leeds'. He lived at 1 Cowper Street, Chapeltown and served on the Leeds Board of Guardians having a great interest in poor-law work. He had two sons, Tom Hutton who lived in Scarborough and George Hutton who also became a builder.

George Hutton probably worked for his father but eventually worked on his own as a builder and housing developer. He was an enigmatic figure who was described in 1882 as a joiner with premises at 24 Enfield Terrace, Sheepscar and whose home address was at 22 Sholebroke Avenue, Chapeltown. However, in 1881 only one year earlier he had described himself as an 'Architect, Builder and Contractor' living in Sholebroke Avenue. By 1888 he had an office at 58 Albion Street, Leeds and advertised his services as an architect and builder. He moved to 74 Albion Street where he was from 1892 onwards and by 1907 he had two offices, one in Albion Street and the other at 30 King Charles Street. He was never a member of the L.Y.A.S. and he probably employed others to work in his office who had had some architectural training or had been assistants in an architectural practice. George was listed in street directories under the profession of architect for many years. In several ways he was similar to the other architect builder who deposited house plans in the study area, Robert Wood, except there is no evidence that Wood employed others to prepare his drawings. The designer of

of most of Hutton's work was probably Herbert Preston who called himself an architect and gave his address as 74 Albion Street - the same address as George Hutton.

Between 1861 and 1864 a Leeds builder named George Whiteley built 10 identical houses in Cromer Terrace, off Mount Preston, and on his death he left these properties to George Hutton; but what connection there was between the two men is not known. Hutton proceeded to develop houses in the area now occupied by the University, building 8 through houses Nos. 16 - 30 Clarendon Place and in 1889 - 90 he was responsible for Nos. 10 - 20 Cromer Terrace. Deposited building plans show that he also developed a parade of shops with dwellings over in Woodhouse Lane directly opposite the present Parkinson Building. He became a developer of houses on estates throughout north Leeds including Chapeltown, Harehills, Potternewton and Headingley. He did not build back-to-back houses and tended to concentrate on better quality through houses and semi-detached villas. He deposited drawings for 6 semi-detached villas in Cardigan Road on the Cardigan Estate and for 29 through houses, mainly on the Royal Park Estate overlooking Woodhouse Moor.

Hutton prepared the designs in his office, built the houses and then sold them on completion. He built well using good materials, he added extras such as stained glass and all his houses display an elaborate use of architectural decorative elements. He was particularly fond of using splayed bricks with projecting hemispherical mouldings to the jambs of doors and windows. Many of his houses have this distinctive characteristic. He became involved as a developer on the Headingley House Estate on the north side of Kirkstall Lane from 1905 onwards but in this case he acted as a developer only erecting houses designed by other architects such as A.E. Braithwaite. It is possible that after Herbert Preston the 'in-house' architect left, Hutton regularly built to other architects' designs and he may have done this on earlier occasions when acting in his role of builder.

Study area		6 s.d.v.	29 t.t.	(35 total)
Leeds sample	4 lo.	11 d.v.	3 s.d.v.	45 t.t.
				(63 total)

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 13 Aug., 1909.

JONES A.

Albert Jones described himself as an architect in 1894 when he was living at 207 Burley Road, Leeds. Later he moved to 342 Burley Hill where he was from 1898 - 1902. He deposited plans for one through terrace on the Royal Park Estate in 1894.

Study area		1 t.t.	(1 total)
Leeds sample	1 d.v.	4 t.t.	(5 total)

KAY J.P.

John Peacock Kay was referred to as a clerk of works in the early 1870's but he then set up in practice as an architect and he described himself as an architect in 1876 when he had opened an office at 12 The Gallery, Corn Exchange, Leeds. He was at 12 East Parade by 1881 and later moved to 30 Park Square. In 1901 he had an office at 20 Park Row and in 1903 he was in partnership with H.W. Long at 10 St. Paul's Street. He designed Moortown Board School in 1889 and submitted plans for 5 through houses on the Royal Park Estate in 1881. He was not a member of the L.Y.A.S.

Study area		5 t.t.	(5 total)
Leeds sample		9 t.t.	2 b.b. (11 total)
Kay & Long			
Leeds sample	1 d.v.		(1 total)

See Linstrum p. 379.

KAYE A. D.

Arthur D. Kaye described himself as an architect and surveyor in 1896 when he had an office at 4 Albion Place, Leeds. He had moved his office to 98 Albion Street by 1904, but little further is known about his activities. He submitted drawings for approval to alterations to houses in Chapel Lane, Headingley in 1896.

KELLY J. (1840 - 1904)

John Kelly was born at Scarborough where he was articled to John Patch. He worked in Manchester for a period and subsequently for the architect George Edmund Street. He went into partnership c.1866 with the Leeds architect Richard Life Adams and after Adams' death, Kelly took Edward Birchall as a partner and continued the practice. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1878 - 1884 and a member of council for the Society from 1881 - 1883.

Leeds sample	2 d.v.	(2 total)
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See Linstrum, p. 379.

hostilities. After the War he was elected F.R.I.B.A. and once again President of the L.Y.A.S. from 1926 - 1928.

He deposited designs for alterations to a house at Hyde Park in the study area as well as for additions to the outbuildings to Buckingham Villas.

Leeds sample 1 lo. 1 d.v. (2 total)

KITSON S.D. (1871 - 1937)

Sydney Decimus Kitson was the youngest son of James Kitson of Elmete Hall. He was educated at Charterhouse School, Trinity College Cambridge and travelled much abroad. He obtained an M.A. and was then articled to E.J. May F., R.I.B.A. of London. He married the daughter of C.F. Tetley of Headingley and commenced practice on his own account in 1897. He was an associate of the L.Y.A.S. from 1898 - 1900 and a full member from the latter date onwards. His practice was at 12 East Parade, Leeds and by 1901 his office was at 18 Greek Street Chambers. He was in partnership in the late 1890's with F.W. Bedford until Bedford's death in 1904. Kitson was elected member of council of the L.Y.A.S. from 1901 - 1902, Vice-President 1906 - 1907 and President, 1910 - 1912.

Bedford and Kitson carried out many works in partnership such as the Leeds School of Art and Leeds Public Dispensary. Kitson had a large practice on his own after 1904 carrying out works such as the Leeds Maternity Hospital. He became F.S.A. and F.R.I.B.A. by 1906 and in 1914 his office was at Lloyds Bank Chambers in Vicar Lane and his home was at Gledhow near Leeds. He submitted drawings for a new stone motor shed with a turntable which still exists today at Spring Bank, the mansion home of C.F. Tetley, at Headingley in 1907. Shortly before his retirement he formed the partnership of Kitson, Parish, Ledgard and Pyman, which still exists under the title of Kitson and Partners.

See Linstrum, p. 371.

LANDLESS W. (b. 1847)

William Landless trained in the office of his uncle John Burnet, who was one of Glasgow's most prominent architects. Landless left Burnet's office in 1873 to practice on his own and designed the Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. After a short partnership in Glasgow with Henry E. Clifford he came to Leeds in 1887 and until 1889 was

drawings for 12 through houses on the Chapel Lane Estate, 1902 - 1905.

Study area	12 t.t.	(12 total)
Leeds Sample	34 t.t.	16 b.b. (50 total)

LISTER W.H.

W.H. Lister described himself as an architect and surveyor and in 1894 he was practising from his home address at Stoney Rock Lane, Burmantofts. In 1899 he was at Branch Road, Farnley but by 1902 he had opened an office at 6 Greek Street in Leeds. He submitted drawings for 6 through houses on the Manor House Estate, 1903 - 1904.

Study area	6 t.t.	(6 total)
Leeds sample 1 h.a.s.	47 t.t.	88 b.b. (136 total)

MARSHALL A. (b.1849)

Alfred Marshall was articled to Dixon & Hart, architects of Bradford and commenced practice on his own account in Otley in 1871. He was described in 1886 as an architect and surveyor with an office in Manor Square, Otley. His home address was Burras House, Otley and by 1914 he had an office in Otley and at 53 Kirkstall Road, Leeds. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1881 and was elected an auditor in 1886 and a member of council from 1892 - 1893. Marshall was a M.S.A. and he won prizes in several competitions such as Skipton Cemetery and the laying out of Bidston Hill, Birkenhead. His works included many banks, the Liberal Club and several Board Schools all in Otley and many residencies in Wharfedale. He deposited plans for an addition to Paxton House in Victoria Road, Headingley in 1886.

MITCHELL F. (b.1863)

Fred Mitchell was the son of Henry Mitchell an architect and was educated at public school, the Mechanics Institute, Leeds and the Yorkshire College. He was articled to C.D. Swale, architect of Leeds and had part training with W. Hoffman Wood, quantity surveyor and William Wheeler, civil engineer. He was an assistant with Thomas Howdill, architect and Messrs. John Kirk & Sons, architects of Huddersfield.

He commenced practice in Leeds in 1887 when he entered partnership with C.D. Swale, the firm being known as Swale & Mitchell. He practised on his own account from 1897 onwards. As a student he won a national silver medal and was the winner of numerous prizes,

including a prize for design from the L.Y.A.S. in 1885. He was an associate member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1885 - 1887 and was the silver medal winner presented by the Society in 1886. Despite these auspicious beginnings with the local Society there is no record of him ever becoming a full member.

The practice of Swale & Mitchell was at 98 Albion Street from 1887 - 1897 and after that date Mitchell practised from 9 Upper Fountaine Street, Leeds. By 1914 the practice was still at this address and his home was at 8 Hessele Terrace on the Walmsley Estate in a house that he designed in 1903.

His works included St. Oswald's Church Schools and Institute, Leeds; a clothing factory for Messrs. Camrass & Sons, Leeds; The Abbey Picture House, Kirkstall; houses at Nottingham, Scarborough, Boston Spa, Rawdon, Horsforth and Leeds. He acted as a surveyor laying out housing estates for Messrs. Boyle and Lax in Potternewton, Leeds and for housing estates at Horsforth, Collingham, Kirkstall and Scarborough. The latter at Scarborough were probably for B. & W. Walmsley the Leeds builders who built estates of houses in that town as well as in Leeds and who frequently employed Mitchell for their housing work after the death of the architect Daniel Dogson in 1903.

Study area	3 h.a.s.	1 lo.	156 t.t.	44 b.b.	(204 total)
Leeds sample			10 s.d.v.	55 t.t.	52 b.b. (117 total)
Swale & Mitchell					
Study area			6 t.t.	6 b.b.	(12 total)
Leeds sample				16 b.b.	(16 total)

MOORE T. (1856 - 1920)

Temple Lushington Moore was articled to George Gilbert Scott and commenced practice in London in 1879 and his office was at 44 Bedford Row, London in 1914. His works were numerous and many were ecclesiastical including St. Mary, Sledmere and St. Peter, Barnsley, another example of his work is the Town Hall at Helmsley. He designed St. Margaret's Church, Cardigan Road, Headingley in 1907 and the Priory of St. Wilfred in Woodsley Terrace, Leeds, just outside the study area, in 1908.

MOSELEY F.W.

Frederick Wintersgill Moseley described himself as an architect and surveyor in 1878 when he was in practice from his home at 21 Banker

Street, Burley. By 1880 he was in practice at 14 Commercial Buildings Park Row, Leeds and he was still at this address in 1881. However, he was not listed as an architect in street directories after 1881 and he was not a member of the L.Y.A.S.

Study area	35 t.t.	(35 total)
Leeds sample	3 t.t.	19 b.b. (22 total)

MYERS C. (1846 - 1909)

Charles Myers was a builder who in 1872 had an office at 2, Bulmers' Buildings, Hyde Park Corner. In 1876 he was a builder and contractor living in Kensington Terrace with premises at 167 Woodhouse Street. The firm existed at this address, where Myers had erected a coach-house, stables, tool sheds, office and other business premises, for many years and by 1901 the firm was called Charles Myers & Sons, builders of Woodhouse. He died aboard ship when returning from a visit to Canada in 1909 and was described as 'a well known builder and contractor at Woodhouse Leeds'.

Study area	2 t.t.	(2 total)
Leeds sample	4 t.t.	(4 total)

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 26th July, 1909.

NEILL J. (b.1819)

James Neill originated from Bradford and had an office at 11 Cookridge Street, Leeds in 1870 where he offered his services as a building and quantity surveyor. He was joined in the practice c.1874 by his eldest son James Neill and by 1876 the firm was known as J. Neill and Son, surveyors of 21 Cookridge Street. This partnership only lasted until 1880 when James junior left Leeds to go to the Manchester area where he died suddenly at Stockport in 1886. James Neill senior was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1880 but not after the latter date. He was joined in the practice by his younger son Archibald Neill, an architect, from 1880 onwards and from 1882 James entered semi-retirement at the age of 61, only carrying out occasional quantity surveying work for Archibald as and when required.

James Neill & Son deposited drawings to alter the entrance lodge to the Leeds Horticultural Gardens to convert part of the entrance building into a new lodge in 1874. Two years later they submitted a design for a new ice rink to the Leeds Horticultural Gardens.

James Neill was listed as an architect in a street directory in 1881.

Study area	1 lo.	(1 total)
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See Linstrum, p. 382.

NEILL A. (1856 - 1933)

Archibald Neill was the second son of James Neill, quantity surveyor of Leeds, and received his architectural training by being articled to William Hill of 11 Park Square, Leeds. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 when he was still a pupil at Park Square but by 1879 he had set up his own practice at Lincoln Chambers, Park Row where he remained until 1880. In 1881 he took over his father's established surveying practice at 21 Cookridge Street after his elder brother had left the area. In December 1882 he began to practice under his own name and his father entered into semi-retirement, the practice was called Archibald Neill, architect, 21 Cookridge Street.

In 1880 he designed Leatham, Tew and Co's Bank (now Barclays) Wood Street, Wakefield and the Dispensary, Pontefract, both in partnership with his father. As a result of the bank building he received several more agricultural buildings to design for Mr. Tew at his estate near York. In 1884 he moved his office to 19 East Parade where he was until c.1894 when he returned to Cookridge Street. By 1904 he had been joined in the practice by his two sons and in 1914 the firm was at 38 Park Row. Neill was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1894 and from 1905 - 1914, he was elected auditor in 1881 - 2 and Honorary Librarian in 1887. In 1885 - 6 and 1892 - 3 he served on the committee but did not rise to high office in the Society.

He built up a successful architectural practice and designed the Market Hall, Market Street, Bury; the Clock Tower, High Street, Bangor; Millgarth Police Station, Leeds; The Yorkshire Evening News Printing Works and offices, Leeds; The Standard Life Assurance Buildings, City Square, Leeds; and the Newton Park Union Chapel at Chapelton, Leeds. The latter was the chapel where Neill and his family worshipped regularly and was described by Neill as 'his little cathedral'. He was elected F.R.I.B.A. in 1905.

From 1908 he was valuer to the Leeds Overseers and was made chief valuation officer to the city of Leeds Corporation in 1925 under the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925, a position he held until 1929 when he entered into retirement. In order to become the chief valuation office he had to give up all architectural practice because the new post was a full-time one. He was a well known

Grammar School and Leeds School of Art. He travelled to America in 1882 and entered the 'decorative studio' of A. Leprince in New York (later to become a pioneer of motion photography). On his return to Leeds he was an assistant and later a partner with T. Butler Wilson, architect of Leeds, whom he accompanied in 1895 on an extensive tour of France and Italy. He practised from his home address of 6 Archery Terrace, Woodhouse in 1890, however, by 1899 he was in partnership with T. Butler Wilson at 12 East Parade, Leeds, the firm being known as Butler Wilson and Oglesby. In 1905 he was appointed Instructor in Design at University College, London and from that date he practised in London on his own account. He carried out work in Mayfair and the Home Counties. He designed Acton Municipal Offices and he was architect to the Board of Trade for the Brussels and Turin Exhibition buildings in 1910 and 1911. After serving in the Royal Engineers at the age of 51, he had a seizure some time after 1918 and returned to Leeds. He then occupied himself with literary work, especially dramas and comic operettas.

He was an associate of the L.Y.A.S. from 1900 - 1901, a member from 1901 - 1914, and Hon. Secretary in 1904 - 5. He was elected Vice-President of the L.Y.A.S. in 1909 - 1910 although he practised from Hanover Square, London. He also became an L.R.I.B.A. by 1914.

The firm of Wilson and Oglesby were well known for large houses, several of which were published in professional journals. Wheatfields Lodge and Castle Grove, both at Headingley, were typical examples of their work. They also designed houses at Harrogate, the Claremont Hotel, Harrogate in 1901 and the Royal Exchange Club in Leeds in 1904. Oglesby designed several villas on the Headingley Old Gardens Estate in the study area.

Study area	1 d.v. 8 s.d.v.	(9 total)
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See Linstrum, p.386.

OWSTON J.H.

John Henry Owston described himself as a builder in 1889 when he was living at 9 Brudenell Square, Leeds and by 1893 he had moved to Wrangthorne Avenue on the Royal Park, Ford Estate. He deposited designs for 6 through houses on the same estate between 1889 and 1890.

Study area	6 t.t.	(6 total)
Leeds sample	1 t.t.	(1 total)

PALFRAMAN A.

Albert Palframan described himself as a builder of 14 Woodsley Grove, Woodsley Road, Leeds in 1882. In that year or possibly earlier he went into partnership with James Bilbrough, a bricklayer, to build houses. Palframan was probably a tradesman like Bilbrough and together they progressed to employing others. By the end of 1882 the firm was known as Messrs. Bilbrough and Palframan, builders. In 1887 Palframan lived at 57 Minnie Street, Burley and together the partnership erected 50 back-to-back houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate. Palframan drew up the plans of these houses and deposited them for approval to the Corporation. They were also active building elsewhere in Leeds and in 1882 they erected 18 back-to-back houses in Armley. The partnership was dissolved in 1892 and Palframan retired and by 1902 was living in Whitby.

Study area	50 b.b. (50 total)
Leeds sample	18 b.b. (18 total)

PEARSON J.L. (1817 - 1897)

John Loughborough Pearson R.A. practised as an architect at 13 Mansfield Street, London and designed the new parish church of St. Michael at Headingley in 1884. He employed C.R. Chorley of Leeds as executive architect to supervise the day to day running of the building contract. In 1889 he designed a north porch which was built as an addition to the church. He also designed other churches in Yorkshire such as the church of St. Margaret at Horsforth (1877 - 83) the tower of which was completed after Pearson's death by J.B. Fraser in 1902.

PERKIN H. (1847 - 1925)

Henry Perkin was the son of William Belton Perkin, architect of Leeds who was in practice at Commercial Buildings in partnership with Elisha Backhouse. Henry Perkin joined his father's practice after Backhouse had set up on his own account and the firm was known as Perkin and Son of 10 East Parade and by 1876 they had moved to 30 East Parade. Eventually Henry Perkin took George Bertram Bulmer into partnership and in 1877 the firm was called Perkin & Bulmer, architects and in 1881 the office was at Calverley Chambers, Victoria Square. Both Perkin and Bulmer became F.R.I.B.A. and the practice moved to City Chambers, Infirmary Street. Perkin was a

member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 and he was elected Vice-President in 1886 and President from 1888 - 90.

The firm was responsible for many buildings in West Yorkshire and especially in Leeds, including the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Halifax in 1886; the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Infirmary Street, Leeds in 1886; and the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. building, South Parade, Leeds in 1909. In the study area they submitted plans for an extension to Oak Lodge, a detached villa in Cardigan Road, in 1884.

Leeds sample 1 d.v. (1 total)

See Linstrum, p. 383.

PORTER J.M.

John Megson Porter was articled to C.R. Chorley at 19 Park Row, Leeds from 1877 to 1882. In 1883 he set up practice as an architect on his own account in Cookridge Street and by 1886 his office was at the Oriental Chambers in Cookridge Street. By 1888 he had moved to Park Row and by 1890 to 6 Victoria Buildings, Park Lane; from 1891 onwards his office was at 72 Albion Street. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1881 but from 1881 - 1886 he was only an associate member. Porter's home address was 66 St. Marks Street, Woodhouse in 1878 and from 1889 - 1904 he lived at 34 Ebor Place on the Hill Top Estate.

Study area		54 t.t.	68 b.b. (122 total)
Leeds sample	1 d.v.	16 t.t.	15 b.b. (32 total)

PRESTON H.

Herbert Preston described himself as an architect working from 74 Albion Street, Leeds in 1890. At that time 74 Albion Street was the office of the architect builder George Hutton. Whether Preston was in Hutton's employ as an assistant or had an office at the same address and was engaged to do Hutton's drawings is not clear. Nevertheless, there is ample evidence that the drawings submitted by Hutton for several years and those submitted by Preston were tracings prepared from originals done by the same hand. Preston lived at 61 Harrogate Road, Chapel Allerton in 1893 but by 1910 he was living at 84 Pasture Lane, Chapel Allerton. In 1890 he deposited one detached villa in Roundhay Road for Tom Hutton the brother of George Hutton. He was not a member of the L.Y.A.S.

and c.1900 he left the office of G. Hutton and deposited drawings for houses on his own account working from his home address. He deposited drawings for 62 through houses on the Manor House Estate in the study area.

Study area		62 t.t.		(62 total)
Leeds sample	1 d.v.	8 t.t.	14 b.b.	(23 total)

PRESTON J.E.

John E. Preston was probably related to Herbert Preston and collaborated with him in later life to develop houses in Chapel Allerton. He was articled to Perkin & Bulmer, architects of Leeds from 1885 - 1887 and was a silver medal winning student of the L.Y.A.S. in 1888. He set up practice on his own account in 1891 at 16 Cookridge Street but by 1893 he was working for John Franks of Park Lane and by 1896 was working from his home address at 32 Northbrooke Street, Chapel Allerton. In 1902 he worked from his home at 8 Allerton Terrace, Chapel Allerton and in 1904 he and Herbert Preston acted as developers of a block of back-to-back terrace houses in Pasture Grove/Terrace, Chapel Allerton.

Study area	1 d.v.		17 t.t.		(18 total)
Leeds Sample	3 d.v.	4 s.d.v.	36 t.t.	34 b.b.	(77 total)

PRINCE E.

Ernest Prince was articled to G. Smith & Son, architects of Park Place, Leeds. He set up in practice on his own account c.1883 at his home address at 5 Stowfield Place, Meanwood and usually signed his drawings, 'E. Prince, architect, Leeds'. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1879 - 1880 only.

Study area			17 t.t.		(17 total)
Leeds sample			11 t.t.	37 b.b.	(48 total)

RAWLINSON W.

William Rawlinson described himself as an architect in 1892 when he was living at 49 Hyde Park Road, Headingley. He was not a member of the L.Y.A.S. and he was not listed in street directories as an architect.

Study area	1 d.v.				(1 total)
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RAWNSLEY M.N.

M. N. Rawnsley did not describe himself as an architect and he deposited drawings for two through houses in Bennett Road, Headingley village in 1875, without giving an occupation or address.

Study area	2 t.t.	(2 total)
Leeds sample	2 t.t. 4 b.b.	(6 total)

RAWNSLEY W.H.

William Henry Rawnsley described himself as an architect in 1877 when he was in practice at 1 Park Place, Leeds. By 1897 his address on deposited drawings was 21 Crawford Street. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1881 and in 1890 he submitted drawings for four through houses in Bennett Road. It is most likely that he was related to M.N. Rawnsley who submitted drawings for two houses in the same street 15 years earlier.

Study area	4 t.t.	(4 total)
Leeds sample	1 t.t. 10 b.b.	(11 total)

RHODES F.W. (1859 - 1937)

Frederick William Rhodes was an architect who had an office at 131 Upper Wortley Road, Wortley near Leeds during the whole of his 56 years practice. He was educated at Leeds School of Art where he won several prizes for designs and measured work. He was articled to Daniel Dodgson, the Leeds architect, in 1877 and set up in practice on his own account in 1880. Rhodes lived at his home Roseleigh, Armley and was a prominent mason in Leeds. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1881, an associate member from 1881 - 1885 and a member from 1886 - 1891. By 1906 he had been elected M.S.A. and c.1914 he became an L.R.I.B.A. In 1912 his son George William Rhodes was taken into partnership and continued the practice after his father's death in 1937.

Rhodes carried out work on mills, schools, warehouses, picture theatres and in 1914 was described as being the designer of over 2500 houses in Leeds, the majority of which were through or back-to-back terraces. A typical example of his other work was the New Baptist Chapel at Carr-Crofts, Armley which he designed in 1887. He deposited plans for only 14 through houses in the study area but was one of the most prolific depositors of house plans in the sample of all Leeds. His commitment to terrace housing probably came about from his pupil days

in Dodgson's office where this type of work constituted the major part of the workload. In 1925 he designed the West Hunslet Liberal Club, Leeds.

Study area		14 t.t.	(14 total)
Leeds sample	3 d.v. 5 s.d.v.	50 t.t.	345 b.b. (403 total)

RHODES J.

Joseph Rhodes was articled to the Leeds architects Chorley and Connon of Park Row, Leeds. He was an associate member of the L.Y.A.S. in 1886 and as a student a silver medal winner in 1885 and a prizewinner in 1886. In 1893 he was living at 6 Queens Road, Burley and by 1914 he had been elected L.R.I.B.A. and was living at 21 Rochester Terrace on the Chapel Lane Estate, Headingley. He was not listed in street directories for the period and his only work in the study area was an alteration to a house in Grunberg Street, Headingley, in 1893.

RICHARDSON W.

William Richardson was in practice as an architect in 1881 at 1 East Parade, Leeds and his home address was Marsh Cottage, Rothwell near Leeds. His son William A. Richardson was articled to Edward Birchall, architect of Leeds, in 1881 but by 1885 William had been joined in his practice by his son and the office was at 13 Park Square. W.A. Richardson was an associate member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1880 - 1885 and the practice of William Richardson & Son deposited designs for 25 through houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate.

Study area		25 t.t.	(25 total)
Leeds sample		1 t.t.	(1 total)

ROBINSON P. (1868 - 1950)

Percy Robinson was the son of Daniel Robinson of Leeds and was articled to the architect G.W. Atkinson. He spent some time working for Thomas Winn before starting his own practice in 1895. The practice was at 72 Albion Street, where he remained for many years but by 1905 he was at Yorkshire Post Chambers, 63 Albion Street and was still at this address in 1914. He was an associate member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1893 - 1900, a member from 1901, elected Vice-President in 1906 - 7, and President in 1909. He was elected A.R.I.B.A. before 1901 and F.R.I.B.A. c.1905.

For some time Robinson was in partnership with William Alban Jones (1875 - 1960) although Robinson's son described this as an association in order to carry out work on open competitions. Together they won and erected Bethnal Green Town Hall, Brighton and Hove Library, and The Villa Marina, Douglas I.O.M. Robinson carried out other works in Yorkshire on his own, such as The Doncaster Isolation Hospital and offices, shops and a garage at Scarborough. In Leeds he designed Armley Public Library in 1902, The Central Fire Station with an extension to provide living quarters in 1909; Leeds Union Children's Home and Leeds Exchange, Briggate in 1907.

Because of his large practice he opened an office for a period in John Street, Adelphi, London and from 1912 - 1918 he had a branch office at Doncaster. In association with W.A. Jones he designed South Parade Baptist Church and Schoolrooms in North Lane, Headingley in 1908 and, although he became a well known Leeds architect, he was involved in the design and construction of a large number of clothing factories, engineering works, leather works, tanneries, boot and shoe factories. His domestic work was not as extensive in comparison but covered the range from villas to back-to-backs.

Study area		63 t.t.	(63 total)
Leeds sample	1 d.v.	28 t.t.	39 b.b. (68 total)

See Linstrum, p. 383.

SHAW T.

Thomas Shaw was associated with the practice of R.D. Chantrell in the early 1840's when he worked with the architect on two churches. Shaw was in practice on his own account from 1851 at 17 Park Row, Leeds and by 1861 he had moved to 1 Belgrave Square. He designed Great George Street Baptist Church in the 1850's and St. Simon Ventnor Street, Leeds in 1865. Shaw took his son Henry Shaw into partnership c.1858 and by 1870 the firm was known as Henry Shaw, architect of 27 Albion Street. In 1876 Henry took D. Speight into partnership and the practice became known as Shaw and Speight, architects of South Parade. In 1868 Thomas Shaw and his son deposited drawings for 5 through houses in Kensington Terrace for Thomas Clapham.

Study area		5 t.t.	(5 total)
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See Linstrum, p. 384

SIMPSON J.W. (b.1831)

John Winter Simpson was apprenticed to his father James Simpson (1792 - 1864) who was a joiner and builder in Leeds who later practised as an architect from 1839 - 1864. John W. Simpson assisted Cuthbert Brodrick in preparing the drawings for the Lille Cathedral competition in 1855 - 6 and it is possible that he was working in Brodrick's office until nearly 1869 when it closed. Linstrum gives the date of James Simpson's death as 1864 but in 1866 a directory gave an architectural practice of James Simpson and son of 12 Trafalgar Street, Leeds and by 1870 only James Simpson, architect of 41 Cobourg Street was listed. This would suggest that he had left Brodrick's office around 1866 and not as late as 1869. He was still at Cobourg Street in 1881 but by 1886 he had moved to 21 Barclay Street, Leeds and in 1888 the practice was at 24 Victoria Chambers, South Parade. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 78 only but despite this he designed the Baptist Tabernacle at Morley in 1874, Whingate Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in 1878 and he collaborated with the architect G.F. Danby on the design of Park Wesleyan Methodist Church, Cross Flatts, Leeds in 1906. He also designed several houses in the Headingley area including Bardon Hill for Thomas Simpson and Westwood Lodge for Frederick Baines. He submitted drawings for 1 through terrace house on the Royal Park, Ford Estate in 1888.

Study area	1 t.t.	(1 total)
Leeds sample	2 t.t.	(2 total)

SMITH J.

John Smith was listed in street directories as an architect of Headlands Buildings, Park Row, Leeds in 1880. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. for the year 1880 only and not after that date. In 1895 he gave his home address of 17 Kings Road, Burley on the Hill Top Estate when he submitted drawings to the Corporation for the alteration of two shops into shops with dwellings over in North Lane, Headingley.

SMITH S.E. (1845 - 1925)

Stephen Ernest Smith, the son of John Wales Smith of Leeds, was articled to the Leeds architect William Hill. He then studied at the Royal Academy and travelled extensively in France, Italy and Germany before setting up in practice in Leeds in 1868. His office was at 23 Park Row and by 1876 he had moved to 39 Park Square. In

1882 the practice was at 12 South Parade and by 1914 it was at Wellington Chambers, City Square, Leeds. He took John Tweedale (1853 - 1905) who had been articled to him, into partnership in 1877 but the partnership was dissolved in 1903. Smith was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 and was elected a committee member from 1882 - 85 and Vice-President from 1880 - 82. He was also elected A.R.I.B.A. in 1867 and F.R.I.B.A. in 1881.

His works included Kirkstall Congregational Church in 1880, Meanwood Road Baptist Sunday School, St. Mathias School Burley in 1890 and New Briggate Grand Arcade in 1896 - 97. His domestic buildings included Adel Towers c.1875 for J.A. Hirst; three houses in Shaw Lane, Headingley in 1875; Woodbourne, Roundhay for R. Buckton c.1888 and houses at Newton Park, Potternewton c.1894. In the study area Smith designed houses and lodges on the Fawcett Estate off Victoria Road, these included Torrison in 1869 for Henry Ludolf and Buckingham Villas in 1870 for J. & C. Kirk. He also designed two semi-detached villas on the Mansion House Estate in 1873. Smith and Tweedale submitted plans to the Corporation for one detached villa on the Mansion House Estate in 1883 and a series of drawings for entrance lodges, grandstands and pavilions for the Headingley Cricket and Football Ground from 1889 - 91.

Study area	4 lo.	1 d.v.	4 s.d.v.	(9 total)
Smith & Tweedale				
study area	2 lo.	1 d.v.		(3 total)
Leeds sample	2 lo.		2 s.d.v.	(4 total)

See Linstrum, p. 384.

SQUIRES W.

William Squires was described as an architect in 1891 with an office at 12 East Parade, Leeds. By 1896 he had moved to 5 Boar Lane Chambers, Basinghall Street and in 1901 to 19 Royal Exchange Chambers, Boar Lane. He was not a member of the L.Y.A.S. during this period and he submitted designs for semi-detached houses on the Headingley Old Gardens Estate and for through houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate.

Study area		4 s.d.v.	4 t.t.	(8 total)
Leeds sample				24 b.b. (24 total)

SWALE C. D.

Charles Dodgson Swale was described as an architect of 8 Exmouth Street, Leeds in 1876. By 1881 he had an office at 28 Albion Street where he remained until after 1886. From 1890 until 1897 he went into partnership with Fred Mitchell at 98 Albion Street but after the partnership was dissolved he practised on his own account from the same address in Albion Street. In 1907 he was listed in street directories as an architect living at 34 Francis Street, Chapeltown. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. for only a short period from 1877 - 1883.

Study area	10 t.t.	(10 total)
Leeds sample	15 t.t.	20 b.b. (35 total)
Swale & Mitchell		
Study area	16 t.t.	6 b.b. (22 total)
Leeds sample		16 b.b. (16 total)

TAYLOR B.B.

Benjamin B. Taylor submitted designs for two semi-detached houses on the Mansion House Estate in 1870 but did not give an address or occupation on the drawings.

Study area	2 s.d.v.	(2 total)
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TAYLOR C.E.

C.E. Taylor was described as an architect in 1867 with an office at 3 Bridge Street, Bradford. By 1871 he was in partnership in Bradford with another architect and the practice was known as Taylor and Garthwaite of Commercial Bank Buildings, Bradford. They designed a lodge to a detached villa in Victoria Road, Headingley in 1871.

Study area	1 lo.	(1 total)
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THACKRAY J.W. (1862 - 1913)

John William Thackray was the eldest son of William Thackray a Leeds builder. He was according to Linstrum 'awarded several prizes during his youth in design classes at Woodhouse Mechanics Institute, with which his family had been closely associated since its foundation! He became an assistant building surveyor to Leeds Corporation from 1884 - 92 and he then held a similar appointment in Sheffield from 1892 - 95. His home address was at 7 Cliff Place, Delph Lane, Woodhouse in 1884. He set up in practice as an architect in 1895 at 4 Greek Street, Leeds and his home address was by then at 3

Rossington Place, Potternewton. Thackray remained at Greek Street until at least 1907 and he described himself as an architect and surveyor but he was not a member of the L.Y.A.S. during the period. He was an Associate of the Sanitary Institute by 1896 and a Member of the Institute in 1900.

Thackray acted as a valuer to several building societies and he worked for the Wesleyan Methodists, probably due to the connections of his father who was a great temperance cause worker and his own links with the Methodist Church. He was a trustee and a circuit steward at Beckett Street Wesleyan Chapel, Harehills and he designed Harehills Lane School Chapel in 1905. He was a Freemason and when he died in 1913 at his home at 172 Harehills Avenue, Leeds his obituary described him as an architect 'well known in his profession'. He deposited drawings for only a small number of houses in the study area but he was a major depositer of houses found in the sample of all Leeds.

Study area	16 t.t.	8 b.b.	(24 total)
Leeds sample	2 d.v.	22 s.d.v.	260 t.t. 132 b.b. (416 total)

See Linstrum, p. 385 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 4, 27 Feb., 1913.

THACKRAY W. (1839 - 1911)

William Thackray was described as a builder of 4 Pearl Row, Woodhouse Street in 1872. By 1876 his firm was described as bricklayers and builders of 3 Delph Lane, Woodhouse and in 1882 he was listed in street directories as a joiner and builder living at 6a Stamford Street, off North Lane at the Sheepscar side of Woodhouse. He had a builder's yard and premises at 9 St. Luke's Street off North Lane in 1872 and in 1888 he had new premises at 7 Cliff Place, Woodhouse. He purchased a disused quarry and an area of land on Woodhouse Ridge and developed it with speculative houses. In his obituary he was described as a successful builder who built houses on Woodhouse Ridge at the top of Delph Lane. He also built his own residence on the Ridge.

He died at his home in Hartley Avenue, overlooking the Ridge in 1911 and he was known for his work in the cause of temperance in Leeds becoming President of the Woodhouse Temperance Society. He deposited plans for one detached house on the Chapel Lane Estate in 1877.

Study area	1 d.v.	(1 total)
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See Linstrum, p. 385 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 3, 12 Jan., 1911.

THORNTON C.H.

Charles Henry Thornton was described as an architect with an office at 3 Park Row, Leeds in 1876. He remained at this address until 1892 when his office was at Commerical Buildings. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877, became auditor in 1882 - 3, a committee member from 1885 - 7 and was elected Vice-President in 1891. He designed St. Mary Bramley in 1885 and the Upper and Lower Wortley Liberal Club in 1882. He submitted designs for through houses on the Fawcett/Clapham, Ash Grove Estate and on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate in the study area.

Study area		13 t.t.	(13 total)
Leeds sample	1 d.v.	24 t.t.	104 b.b.(129 total)

See Linstrum, p. 385.

THORNTON H.N.

Harry N. Thornton lived at 9 Leopold Road, Chapeltown in 1904. He was a member of the firm Sharp and Thornton, general dealers of 36 Queen Victoria Street, Leeds. He deposited drawings for 4 semi-detached villas on the Manor House Estate in 1904.

Study area	4 s.d.v.	(4 total)
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THORP W.H. (1852 - 1944)

William Henry Thorp was the son of John Hall Thorp (1823 - 1904) who was for many years in business as a builder in Leeds. John was a successful builder who carried out alterations to Harewood House and other prestigious work until he went bankrupt and suffered a reversal of fortune. His debts were such that all the business assets were sold together with the family home, Broomfield House, on the Chapel Lane Estate. The Thorp family were well known Quakers and William was educated at Ackworth and Bootham School York. He attended Technical and Art Classes in Leeds and studied architecture abroad before being articled to Alfred M. Fowler, the Borough Surveyor of Leeds, from 1868 - 71. He then worked for two years in the office of Edward Birchall, the Leeds architect, before being appointed as assistant to Richard L. Adams, the architect to the Leeds School Board, at a salary of £80 per year. He held this position from 1873 until 1876 when he set up in practice on his own account at 22 Park Row.

Thorp was one of the founder members of the L.Y.A.S. in 1876 and

became the first Secretary in 1877, Vice-President in 1885 - 6 and President in 1890 - 92. He obtained a Class of Proficiency in the Voluntary Architectural Examinations of the R.I.B.A. in 1881 and was elected A.R.I.B.A. in 1882 and F.R.I.B.A. in 1890. His practice remained at Park Row until at least 1886 but in the 1890's he went into partnership with G.F. Danby, then with his son Ralph W. Thorp, A.R.I.B.A. from 1909 - 1911 and finally with George H. Foggitt, F.R.I.B.A., from 1919 - 1923. He was chairman of the Leeds Institute and of the School of Art Committee and deputy chairman of Leeds Art Gallery Committee. He retired to Bristol in 1923 and died there in 1944 in his 92nd year. His obituary described him as 'one of the best known architects in the North of England and recognised as a leader of the profession in Leeds'.

His works in Leeds were numerous but included Quarrydene, a house at Weetwood for the solicitor John Rawlinson Ford in 1886; Leeds Fine Art Gallery 1877 - 8; The School of Medicine, 1894; The Y.M.C.A. Albion Place, 1900 and Cliff Road Orphan's Home, Headingley. He was not involved in the design of speculative housing in Leeds.

Study area	1 d.v.	2 s.d.v.	(3 total)
Leeds sample	1 d.v.		(1 total)

See Linstrum, p. 385 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices Book 1; 29 Dec., 1904.

TWEEDALE J. (1853 - 1905)

John Tweedale a native of Dewsbury was the son of John Smithies Tweedale. He was articled as a pupil to the Leeds architect S.E. Smith and then spent a year in the London office of R.W. Edis of Fitzroy Square. Following this he undertook a tour of the continent as a travelling student. In 1877 he entered into partnership with S.E. Smith in Leeds, a partnership under the name of Smith and Tweedale that lasted 26 years. He was the first occupant and probably the designer of No. 17 Hyde Terrace in 1876 and in 1893 he built a house named 'Holmcroft' in Park Drive Harrogate where he then went to live. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S, from 1877, a committee member from 1877 - 80, Hon. Librarian from 1881 - 84, and Vice-President, 1898 - 99. Tweedale was elected A.R.I.B.A. in 1881 and F.R.I.B.A. in 1889. From 1884 - 90 he was a Town Councillor of Leeds and was re-elected in 1892 - 95. He retired in 1903 at the comparatively young age of 50 and devoted himself to

local affairs in Harrogate. This may have been due to ill-health because he died suddenly at the age of 51 while visiting a house he had purchased at Onchan on the Isle of Man. (For a list of works see S.E. Smith).

See Linstrum, p. 384 - 385, and Loc. Hist. Obitary Notices, Book 1, 12 May, 1905.

WALKER G.

George Walker was described as a mason and builder living at 17 Holderness Place, Kings Road, Burley on the Hill Top Estate in 1880. He submitted drawings for one through house on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate in 1880.

Study area

1 t.t.

(1 total)

WALKER H. (d.1922)

Henry Walker was a student in the office of Sir Gilbert Scott for two years and in 1867 he was elected Pugin Student of Architecture. Soon after he set up in practice on his own account at 11 East Parade, Leeds and by 1881 he was at 12 South Parade. He was elected A.R.I.B.A. in 1869, F.R.I.B.A. in 1879, was a member of the L.Y.A.S., becoming Vice-President in 1877 - 80 and President in 1880 - 81. For many years he carried out some form of partnership or association with Joseph Athron. Together they worked on the design and construction of St. Bartholomew, Armley in 1872, Beckett Street Union Hospital, Leeds in 1872 and the restoration work to St. Stephen, Kirkstall in 1874. As late as 1896 Walker and Athron combined to work on the major alterations carried out to the Skyrack Inn at Headingley.

Both Athron and Walker were at the same office address at 11 East Parade from 1877 - 78 and at 12 South Parade from 1878 - 81. Walker was listed in street directories in 1882 at South Parade but does not appear again until 1897 when only his home address of 43 Sunny Bank Terrace, Harehills was given. Why the practice was not listed between 1882 and 1897 is not known and if it was because Walker had retired it is strange that drawings should be submitted to the Corporation in the name of Walker and Athron in 1896. The practice was at 8 Upper Fountaine Street in 1901 and the Walker in the name Walker and Athron may have been a son of Henry Walker because an architect named T. Walker worked in the practice from 1877. He was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 80 and an associate member from 1881 - 85.

See Linstrum p. 386.

between 1878 and 1883 he submitted drawings for a number of houses in the study area but mainly on the Fawcett/Postill Norwood Estate.

Study area	1 d.v.	1 s.d.v.	20 t.t.	8 b.b.	(30 total)
Leeds sample			16 t.t.	1 b.b.	(17 total)

WILKINSON C.F.

Cornelius Frederick Wilkinson was described as an architect and surveyor with an office at 8 Infirmary Street, Leeds in 1881. By 1888 he had moved to 35 Park Square where he was until 1910. His home address was at 1 Lodge View, New Wortley in 1882 and later at West Mount, 45 Wesley Road, Armley. His works were mainly domestic but one example of his other work was the Sunday School to the United Methodist Free Church at Wortley in 1903. He deposited designs for over 80 houses on various estates in the study area and over 6% of the houses found in the sample of all Leeds; only the architect Daniel Dodgson deposited a greater number. Wilkinson was not a member of the L.Y.A.S.

Study area		33 s.d.v.	23 t.t.	30 b.b.	(86 total)
Leeds sample	1 d.v.	2 s.d.v.	80 t.t.	420 b.b.	(503 total)

WILKINSON J.F.

John Feather Wilkinson was described as an architect, surveyor and valuer with an office at Victoria Chambers, South Parade, Leeds in 1876. By 1883 his address was given as 3 Cavendish Terrace, Finsbury Road, Leeds and in 1890 at 28 Finsbury Road. He was not a member of the L.Y.A.S.

Study area		1 t.t.		(1 total)
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WILKS W.

William Wilks was described in street directories in 1866 as an engineer of Headingley but by 1870 he was described as an architect. He had an office at 8 Park Place, Leeds in 1870 and was at 9 East Parade in 1874. In 1876 his office was at King Street and his home was at Newlay, Horsforth. He was not a member of the L.Y.A.S.

Study area		2 s.d.v.	9 t.t.	(11 total)
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WILSON A.

Andrew Wilson lived at 9 Brookfield Terrace, Headingley in 1877 and at 1 Spring Hill Terrace, Headingley in 1879. He did not give an

occupation on the drawings he deposited for the only two 'interlaced' through houses built in the study area.

Study area	2 t.t.(interlaced)	(2 total)
Leeds sample	2 t.t.	(2 total)

WILSON E.

Edward Wilson was a member of a family of builders who operated in Far Headingley between 1870 and 1900. In 1876 J. Wilson, builders and contractors were in Chapel Street, Headingley and in 1882 Edward Wilson was listed in street directories as a builder and contractor of 3 Chapel Terrace, Headingley. He was still at this address in 1888 moving to Oak House, Bennett Road in 1892. The firm was known as William Wilson and Sons of Bennett Road, Headingley in 1893.

The firm still exists today at Cottage Road, Headingley and is run by descendants of the original Wilson family. The name of the firm is now G.L. & E. Wilson Ltd.

Edward Wilson submitted drawings for several houses in the study area in Headingley Village and also for alterations to villas on the Headingley Old Gardens Estate.

Study area	1 cot.	5 t.t.	6 b.b.	(12 total)
Leeds sample		13 t.t.		(13 total)

WILSON G.

George Wilson was an architect in practice at 2 Central Market Buildings, Leeds when he was in partnership with Charles Bailey. The practice of Wilson and Bailey was at this address until 1878 when they moved to 35 Park Square. They apparently dissolved the partnership and closed the practice at some time in the early 1890's. They designed a row of terrace houses which was lithographed to show what could be built on the St. John's Hill Estate in 1864 and the vicarage for St. Barnabas, Holbeck in 1866. Wilson was a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1877 - 1881.

Study area	1 d.v.	(1 total)
Leeds Sample		2 b.b. (2 total)

WILSON J. (1837 - 1912)

James Wilson was the son of James Wilson an ornamental plasterer of Leeds. He learnt his father's trade of ornamental plasterer and eventually succeeded him in running the business. James junior

purchased land on the Mansion House Estate after it had been put on the market in 1869 and he acted as both a developer and architect on the estate from 1872 onwards. By 1875 he and his father owned not only Church Cottage in Bainbrigg Terrace but also the Mansion House. He died at Ormonde House, Headingley in 1912.

Wilson began his career in the building industry as a plasterer, however, he was one of the first students of the Leeds School of Art where he studied design. He also joined classes at the Mechanics Institute. On coming of age he went to London for two years and spent time working on Osborne house. On his return to Leeds he took over his father's business and eventually became Secretary of the Yorkshire Master Builders' Association. Later in life when he had reached middle age he began to practise as an architect and valuer, establishing a business in Greek Street Chambers in Leeds, a practice in which he was succeeded by his son T. Butler Wilson. Later in life he went through a course in political economy, and obtained a certificate from the University of Cambridge. He became a successful candidate at the first School Board election in 1870 and one of the founders of the Y.M.C.A. movement in Leeds. He was a lifelong member with the Wesleyan community, local preacher, circuit steward, classleader, Sunday school teacher and superintendent. Even as late as 1870 he was described in deeds as James Wilson the younger, plasterer. In 1873 he was described in street directories as an architect with a practice at 17 East Parade, Leeds. By 1881 he was at 15 East Parade and at 12 East Parade in 1882. He was not a member of the L.Y.A.S.

Study area	4 s.d.v.	(4 total)
Leeds sample	1 t.t.	(1 total)

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 4, Jan. 24, 1912.

WILSON T.B. (1859 - 1942)

Thomas Butler Wilson was the son of James Wilson, architect of Headingley. He was educated at Leeds Grammar School, University of Leeds and the Architectural Association. He went on tours of Belgium, Holland, France and Italy. He was articled to Charles Bell, F.R.I.B.A., architect of London. He commenced practice in 1884 when he took over his father's practice and he also opened an office in London and Harrogate. By 1899 he had taken R.P. Oglesby

into partnership, the practice was at 12 East Parade, Leeds in 1886 and was still at this address when the practice became Butler Wilson and Oglesby in 1899. In 1893 he was on the telephone with a number of Leeds 697. The Harrogate office was at Central Chambers Harrogate in 1877 and the London office was at 72 New Bond Street in 1896. The firm still had a London office in 1904 at 45 Gower Street. The practice became well known for large houses with well detailed interiors and several of which were published in professional journals. Wilson was an associate of the L.Y.A.S. 1886 - 1887, auditor in 1887 and a full member from 1887 becoming the President in 1901 - 1904 and Secretary 1926 - 1929. He became F.R.I.B.A. in 1893.

The practice designed Wheatfields Lodge, Headingley and Castle Grove at Headingley and Grove House, Selbourne House and Godolphin House all in Harrogate. The practice designed houses in Headingley Village in Cardigan Road and two through terrace houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate, all carried out before Oglesby was a partner.

In 1904 Wilson & Oglesby made major alterations to Church Cottage for his father in Headingley Lane.

Study area 3 h.o.s. 2 s.d.v. 2 t.t. (7 total)

See Linstrum, p. 386.

WINN T. (1838 - 1908)

Thomas Winn was the son of a builder from Woodhouse, Leeds and he started his business life 'in the humble capacity of a bricklayer, and in order to attain the honourable professional position in the city he occupied at the time of his death, he had a strenuous struggle'. He increased his knowledge and while he was working during the day as a bricklayer he attended evening classes at the Mechanics Institute in Leeds starting with classes in building construction and moving on to instruction in architecture. After a long struggle to better himself he commenced practice as an architect and in 1881 he had an office at 18 Park Lane when he was 43 years old. He also became involved in arbitration work and was much respected as a valuer. At the time of his death he was described as follows: 'his name is today associated with many important building projects in Leeds'.

The practice was at 18 Park Lane in 1881 but by 1887 he was at 5 Park Lane when he called himself an architect, surveyor and valuer.

In 1895 he was at Cavendish Chambers, 90 Albion Street. By 1901 he was joined in his practice by his two sons, John Thomas Winn and Rowland Winn, the firm was at 92 Albion Street. The firm Thomas Winn and Sons moved to Carlton Chambers, 84 Albion Street just before Winn's death in 1908. He designed many commercial premises in Leeds including a parade of shops at Hyde Park Corner on the Atkinson Estate. He also designed many well known public houses in Leeds, such as the Mitre, Commercial Street; The Jubilee, Park Lane; The Black Swan and The Adelphi. He carried out extensions to St. James Infirmary in 1903 and at the time of his death he had just completed an extension to the Leeds Workhouse at Burmantofts. In 1897 he was a Fellow of the Sanitary Institute but he was not a member of the L.Y.A.S. He lived at 32 Pasture Road, Potternewton and on his death his estate amounted to £34,601 which for an ex-bricklayer was a considerable sum to leave in 1908.

Study area	2 h.a.s.		2 s.d.v.	21 t.t.	6 b.b.	(31 total)
All Leeds	8 h.a.s.	1 d.v.		9 t.t.	42 b.b.	(60 total)

See Linstrum p. 386 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 17 Sept., 1908.

WOOD J.J. (1880 - 1952)

Joseph John Wood was the son of the architect builder Robert Wood of Cardigan Road, Leeds. His father was an unusual person who acted as a developer, builder and some time architect with a talent for housing design. Joseph studied at the Yorkshire College for three years and was then articled to Bedford and Kitson, architects of Leeds. He became an A.R.I.B.A. in 1903, and an associate member of the L.Y.A.S. while he was an articled pupil in 1901 but it was not until 1914 that he became a full member. He set up his own practice in 1904 at his father's residence of 27 Cardigan Road and in 1906 opened an office at 10 Park Row, Leeds. The office was still at Royal Insurance Buildings, 10 Park Row in 1914.

Designs which came from his office included two large blocks of flats, Grange Court and North Hill Court, Headingley and many private houses in Leeds, particularly in the North Grange Mount area of Headingley. He also designed a building for the Leeds University Working Mens Institute. A Quaker and regular attender of the Friends Meeting House in Leeds at Carlton Hill, Woodhouse; he also took a leading part in starting the Leeds University Working Mens Institute and

gave much of his leisure time to social work arising from this.

In the study area he was responsible for the design of semi-detached and terrace houses (St. Michael's Crescent) all on the former site of St. Anne's Tower in Cardigan Road near his home.

Study area		12 s.d.v.	16 t.t.	(28 total)
Leeds sample	1 d.v.		17 t.t.	17 b.b. (47 total)

WOOD R.

Richard Wood was a pupil at the office of S.E. Smith F.R.I.B.A., architect of Leeds for 4½ years and afterwards he was an improver in the office of J. Somers Clarke F.R.I.B.A., of Cockspur Street, London for ten months. He set up practice on his own account in Leeds in 1877 at 18 East Parade and was elected A.R.I.B.A. in 1881. He was listed as a member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1879 but in 1881 he ceased to be a member although he was at East Parade in 1882. He appears to have travelled and worked in the United States of America because his address at the R.I.B.A. was given as 1437 North Clark Street, Chicago in 1884 and in 1886 he ceased to be a member of the Institute.

In 1890 a Richard Wood, architect was in practice at 4 Upper Fountaine Street, Leeds and in 1897 as an architect and surveyor at 3 Park Lane. However, in the records of the L.Y.A.S. there is no member of that name between 1882 and 1896, a period of 15 years. In 1897 a Richard Wood was listed as a member of the L.Y.A.S. with a practice at 3 Park Lane where he remained until after 1900. Wood was elected a committee member of the L.Y.A.S. from 1900 - 04 and Vice-President 1901 - 03.

There is no evidence to suggest that Richard Wood returned from the United States and if he did and went on to become Vice-President of the L.Y.A.S. it is difficult to imagine him not taking up his lapsed membership of the R.I.B.A. The evidence would suggest that there were two architects named Richard Wood who may have been related and who practised in Leeds during the latter half of the last century.

The Richard Wood who became Vice-President of the L.Y.A.S. submitted designs for houses in the sample of all Leeds.

Leeds sample	1 d.v.	4 s.d.v.	15 t.t.	68 b.b. (88 total)
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WOOD R.

Robert Wood was an enigmatic figure in the field of house-building in late nineteenth-century Leeds. He was involved in all aspects of housing development in the Headingley area including land speculation, housing design, speculation in housing as a developer and acting as a building contractor. The earliest record found of Robert Wood were the deposited drawings for 2 semi-detached villas on the Mansion House Estate which were deposited by him in 1870. He then deposited designs for 3 terrace houses in Spring Road on the same estate in 1873. He was probably the designer of 3 terrace houses in 1872 erected in Bainbrigge Road where a Robert Henry Wood was living in 1877. In this case the name of the depositor is not indicated on the drawings but the developer was a John Labron, a Leeds woollen manufacturer.

In 1875 Wood was listed in street directories as living at 13 Reservoir Street but his occupation was not given. However, by 1881 he was listed in the Court section of directories and was living at 27 Cardigan Road. This address was one half of a pair of large stone-built semi-detached houses which he designed and erected on his own behalf. When he purchased land in Headingley in 1884 he described himself as a builder and contractor of Headingley but by 1888 he was describing himself as an architect and surveyor of Headingley. He had been acting as the designer and depositor of house designs since 1870 but it was not until 1889 that he regularly described himself as an architect on the drawings he deposited. Examples of his signing drawings 'Robert Wood architect of 27 Cardigan Road' were found throughout the period 1889 - 1897. He did not appear in street directories listed under architects but under the heading of builder for the period 1889 - 1906.

Throughout the period 1870 - 1902 he may well have had an office to carry out his business rather than working from home but if this was the case no reference is made to it until 1902 when he had an office at Bank Buildings, Hyde Park, Leeds in a building for which he was probably the architect, while his home address was still at Cardigan Road. It is probable that his son Joseph John Wood, an architect, worked in his father's office at Hyde Park at some time between 1902 and 1906 when he set up in practice on his own at Park Row, Leeds. J.J. Wood was certainly submitting drawings for

housing developments on behalf of his father as early as 1904 giving his address as 27 Cardigan Road.

Robert Wood was not a member of the L.Y.A.S. but he did have some connection in so far as he was asked by the Society to act as auditor in 1880. He submitted designs for houses in the study area, especially in Cardigan Road and on the Mansion House Estate but he also acted as both depositer and developer for houses at Far Headingley and at Hyde Park outside the study area.

Study area	1 d.v.	4 s.d.v.	7 t.t.	2 b.b.	(14 total)
Leeds sample	2 d.v.	2 s.d.v.	35 t.t.		(39 total)

WORSNOP F.

Fred Worsnop described himself as an architect of Headingley in 1877 when he was living at 97 Burley Road, Burley. By 1882 he was living at 48 Westfield Road, Burley and he was listed in street directories as an architect at this address. In 1887 he had moved to 6 Autumn Terrace, Burley and had moved from Burley to Roundhay by 1896 when he was living at 1 Elford Terrace, Roundhay Road. He was not a member of the L.Y.A.S.

Study area		32 t.t.	14 b.b.	(46 total)
Leeds sample	2 s.d.v.	15 t.t.	52 b.b.	(69 total)

WRIGHT J.B.

J. B. Wright described himself as an architect with an office at 9 Upper Fountain Street, Leeds in 1884 and he was living at Scholes near Leeds in 1886. He was not listed in street directories as an architect and he was not a member of the L.Y.A.S. He submitted designs for 6 back-to-back houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate and in 1886 submitted designs for a further 12 through houses in Cardigan Road, Burley for the Walmsley Brothers. By 1890 he was living at 6 Armenia Terrace. From 1882 - 85 there was an architect who was an associate member of the L.Y.A.S. named J.R. Wright working in an office at 14 Butts Court, Leeds. These two persons may have been one and the same or related to one another in some way.

Study area			6 b.b.	(6 total)
Leeds sample		18 t.t.	8 b.b.	(26 total)

WRIGHT F. & J.A.

F. & J.A. Wright were described as architects in 1903 when they had an office in Vicar Lane, Leeds. Their principal office, however, was

A7.3 Houses Approved But Not Erected

No attempt has been made to ascertain whether houses approved and noted in the sample of deposited house plans for all Leeds were actually erected. This is not the case for houses approved on drawings submitted for the study area where the figures for houses approved and erected are known (see Chapter 6). All the houses listed after each depositor's name in Section A7. 2 of this appendix refer to the number of houses approved. The following table completes the known information by giving the house types and number of dwellings which were approved but not erected in the study area for each plan depositer:

Table A13 Houses Approved but Not Erected Related to Plan Depositors in the Study Area

Name of depositer	House types			Totals
ANDERSON T.	6 s.d.v.	2 t.t.		8
BRAITHWAITE A.E.		13 t.t.	8 b.b.	21
BULLIVANT R.A.			10 b.b.	10
BUTTERY & BIRDS	1 h.a.s.			1
CHARLES J. & SONS.		4 t.t.		4
CLIFF W.H.		3 t.t.		3
DANBY F.		1 t.t.		1
DODGSON D.	6 s.d.v.	26 t.t.		32
EVERS J.	1 d.v.			1
FARMERY T.E.		4 t.t.		4
FOWLER C.	1 d.v. 8 s.d.v.			9
HILL E.	1 d.v.	1 t.t.		2
HOBSON W.A.		15 t.t.		15
HUTTON J.		4 t.t.		4
MITCHELL F.		21 t.t.	22 b.b.	43
MOSELEY F.W.		7 t.t.		7
OGLESBY R.P.	2 s.d.v.			2
PORTER J.M.		6 t.t.	8 b.b.	14
PRINCE E.		8 t.t.		8
ROBINSON P.		1 t.t.		1
WHITAKER R.			8 b.b.	8
WILKINSON C.F.	2 s.d.v.	6 t.t.		8
WOOD J.J.	2 s.d.v.			2
WORSNOP F.		4 t.t.		4
WRIGHT F. & J.A.	1 d.v.	12 t.t.		13
WYNN W.N.	2 s.d.v.		12 b.b.	14
n.d.a.	1 cot. 2 s.d.v.	8 t.t.		11
Grand totals	1 cot. 1 h.a.s. 4 d.v. 30 s.d.v.	146 t.t.	68 b.b.	250

APPENDIX 8 BUILDING PLAN REFERENCES RELATED TO DEPOSITERS

A8.1 Guide to Reference Numbers Used

This appendix lists the names of each plan depositor for the study area together with the thesis reference numbers used in Appendix 3. By cross-referencing with Appendix 3, the shortened thesis reference number will give the reader the plan number, the date of the committee meeting, and the year when the drawings were approved. The location and boundaries of the various building estates are shown in Appendix 5 and the reference numbers used in this appendix are related to the estates as follows:

Table A14 Building Plan Reference Numbers Related to Estates

Estates	Plan dates	Thesis reference numbers
Fawcett Estate, Victoria Road	1868 - 1910	1 - 100
Fawcett/Clapham Estate, Ash Grove	1875 - 1909	101 - 131
Fawcett/Postill Estate, Ebberston Terrace	1877 - 1903	132 - 145
Fawcett/Postill Estate, Norwoods	1880 - 1892	146 - 178
Fawcett/Atkinson Estate, Hyde Park	1879 - 1907	179 - 187
Fawcett/Hewling Estate, Chestnut Avenue	1886 - 1902	188 - 207
Teal Estate	1868 - 1912	208 - 236
Headingley Old Gardens Estate	1869 - 1904	237 - 302
Mansion House Estate	1868 - 1910	303 - 355
Cardigan Estate, Headingley Village	1871 - 1910	356 - 455
Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road	1873 - 1906	456 - 524
Chapel Lane Estate	1871 - 1913	525 - 591
Hattersley Estate, Royal Park	1876 - 1907	592 - 675
Ford Estate, Royal Park	1874 - 1894	676 - 787
Cardigan Estate, Cricket Ground	1878 - 1910	789 - 817
Clapham/Pearson Estate, Brudenell Road	1877 - 1910	818 - 879
Cardigan/Walmsley Estate	1877 - 1914	880 - 984
Manor House Estate	1877 - 1910	985 - 1075

A8.2 Building Plan References Related to Depositors

The following table lists each person who deposited plans for the study area between 1868 and 1914 and includes references to all deposited plans, including drawings for new buildings such as houses, churches and shops, together with those for abandoned or amended schemes, alterations and extensions. Grouping of the reference numbers after a name indicates that they relate to different estates.

Table A15 Building Plan References Related to Depositors, 1868 - 1914

ADAMS R.L.	<u>375</u> ^a									
ADAMS & KELLY	<u>257</u> ^b									
AMBLER T.	54 • <u>242</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>250</u>	251	252	<u>265</u> • <u>305</u>	355 •			
	594 • 796									
AMBLER T & BOWMAN G.F.	275	291 • <u>482</u>	<u>483</u> • <u>840</u>	842						
ANDERSON T.	28 • 104	<u>129</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>133</u> • <u>151</u>	<u>152</u> • <u>180</u> •				
	221 • <u>248</u> • <u>327</u>	<u>364</u> • <u>460</u> • 593								
ATHRON J.	53									
* ATKINSON H. & SON	<u>193</u>	198								
BACKHOUSE E. & BELL J	<u>307</u>									
BAILEY J.B. & SON	944									
BEDFORD F.W.	<u>278</u>									
BEEVERS W.H.	232 • 352 • 411	412 • 550	551	553	568					
* BINNS H.	83									
* BINNS J.	91									
* BINNS J.E.	215									
BIRCHALL E.	<u>179</u> • <u>240</u> • <u>320</u>									
BOOTH L.G.	302									
BOWMAN G.F.	62	63	96 • <u>396</u>							
BRAITHWAITE A.E.	82	87	88	98	99 • 231	233	235 • 648	<u>664</u>		
	<u>665</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>670</u> • <u>830</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>832</u>		
	<u>833</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>839</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>843</u>	<u>844</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>847</u>	
	848	849	850	<u>851</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>853</u>	854 • <u>1066</u>	<u>1071</u>		
	1072									
BRAITHWAITE W.S.	<u>50</u>	58	66	<u>67</u>	68	71	76	95 • <u>226</u>	236 • 450 •	
	<u>908</u>	909	917	925	957	960				
* BRAY G.	806									
* BROOKE C.	<u>1001</u>	<u>1004</u>								
BRUCE W.	812									
BULLIVANT R.A.	<u>558</u>	559 • 698	<u>700</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>703</u>	704	706	<u>714</u>		
	<u>715</u>	<u>716</u>	717	718	<u>728</u>	<u>752</u>				
BUTTERY T.A. & BIRDS S.B.	<u>504</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>507</u>	508	510				
* CARLTON E.	380									
* CHAPMAN J.W.	74									
CHARLES J. & SONS	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>21</u>	23	<u>24</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u> • <u>181</u>	183	<u>184</u> • <u>213</u>	
	216 • 372	<u>381</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>389</u>		
	<u>390</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>397</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>399</u>	400	
	401	<u>402</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>413</u>	415	<u>417</u>	425	
	432	<u>439</u>	<u>446</u> • 535 • 859	<u>860</u>						
CHORLEY C.R.	45	47 • 253 • 792	793	794 • <u>985</u>	986	987				
	988									
CHORLEY C.R. & CONNON J.W.	51	56	65	<u>86</u>	90	92	93 • 260	285	287	
	288 • 416	423	433 • 472	486	487 • 991	993				
	995									
CHORLEY C.R., CONNON J.W. & CHORLEY H.S.	499	500	503 • 996							
* CLARK J.	<u>42</u>									
* CLARKSON H.	309									
CLEGG G.B.	350	351								
CLIFF W.H.	414									
CORSON G.	<u>241</u>	244	249	262 • 379 • 552 • <u>795</u>						
DANBY G.F.	46 • <u>222</u>	223 • 377 • <u>621</u> • <u>680</u>								
* DAVIS J.H.	<u>748</u>									
DIXON A.E.	289									

DODGSON D.	<u>101</u>	<u>102</u>	103	<u>107</u>	108	<u>109</u>	264	<u>283</u>	284
	286	359	<u>527</u>	528	531	<u>565</u>	884	<u>886</u>	887
	<u>888</u>	889	890	<u>892</u>	<u>893</u>	894	<u>895</u>	<u>896</u>	<u>897</u>
	<u>898</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>900</u>	901	<u>902</u>	904	<u>906</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>913</u>
	<u>914</u>	<u>915</u>	<u>916</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>929</u>
	<u>930</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>933</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>938</u>	<u>939</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>942</u>
	<u>945</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>951</u>	953	955
* DRURY D.	<u>760</u>								
ELLISON C.O.	677								
EVERS J.	196								
* FARMERY T.E.	197	<u>595</u>	<u>596</u>	597	<u>602</u>	609	610	<u>618</u>	641
	675	<u>734</u>	<u>763</u>	821					
FARNDALE T.	616								
FAWCETT J.M.	<u>29</u>	<u>245</u>							
* FITZGERALD	502								
FOWLER C.	<u>3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>246</u>	247
	258	304	<u>310</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>324</u>
	<u>325</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>456</u>
	457	679							
FOX & SONS	539								
FRASER J.B.	112	<u>123</u>	124	<u>209</u>	<u>373</u>				
GOUGH C.H.	75	<u>204</u>	205	<u>206</u>	<u>348</u>	431	<u>466</u>	467	489
	490	491	564						
* GRAYSON T.	<u>536</u>	537	<u>538</u>	544	546	547	548		
* HALL D.	<u>219</u>								
HALL W.	57	64	<u>111</u>	<u>554</u>	<u>556</u>				
* HARDY E.	871								
* HARETON E.	464								
* HELISS M.	144	145							
HILL E.	186	<u>855</u>	<u>862</u>	863	<u>864</u>	865	<u>866</u>	867	869
	<u>1013</u>	<u>1020</u>	<u>1024</u>	<u>1044</u>	<u>1045</u>	<u>1046</u>	<u>1048</u>	<u>1049</u>	
	<u>1050</u>	<u>1051</u>	<u>1052</u>	<u>1053</u>	<u>1054</u>	<u>1055</u>	<u>1056</u>	<u>1058</u>	
	<u>1059</u>	<u>1060</u>	<u>1061</u>	<u>1062</u>	<u>1063</u>	<u>1064</u>	<u>1065</u>	<u>1067</u>	
	1068	1070							
HILL W.	49	454	573						
HOBSON W.A.	79	89	<u>113</u>	115	<u>117</u>	<u>118</u>	119	<u>122</u>	<u>128</u>
	<u>138</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>167</u>
	<u>168</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>177</u>
	<u>178</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>418</u>
	555	<u>563</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>658</u>
	<u>662</u>	<u>739</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>758</u>	<u>759</u>	<u>762</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>767</u>
	<u>769</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>776</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>780</u>
	781	<u>782</u>	<u>783</u>	<u>784</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>998</u>	999	1000	<u>1002</u>
	<u>1003</u>	<u>1005</u>	<u>1006</u>	<u>1007</u>	<u>1008</u>	<u>1009</u>	<u>1010</u>	<u>1011</u>	
	<u>1012</u>	<u>1015</u>	<u>1016</u>	<u>1018</u>	<u>1019</u>				
* HORROX A.	660								
HORROX W.	39	44	<u>132</u>	134	<u>378</u>	<u>615</u>			
HOWDILL T.	891								
HOWDILL & HOWDILL	<u>978</u>								
HUTTON G.	<u>120</u>	121	<u>478</u>	<u>479</u>	480	<u>481</u>	484	<u>478</u>	<u>634</u>
	<u>692</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>707</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>712</u>
	<u>713</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>731</u>	<u>736</u>
	<u>737</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>741</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>754</u>
	755								
* HUTTON J.	146	154	<u>156</u>	<u>157</u>					
* IRWIN T.	345	656	992						
* IRWIN W.	81	292	293	297	298	299	<u>300</u>	447	994
JONES A.	80	<u>659</u>	660						

KAY J.P.	<u>603</u>								
KAYE A.D.	566	567							
KIRK A.E.	77	84	230						
* KIRSHAW J.	60	786							
KITSON S.	1057								
LANDLESS W.	637								
LAWTON J.W.	114	346	349						
LEEDS EDUCATION ARCHITECTS SECTION	97								
* LEEDS WATERWORKS ENGINEERS OFFICE	449								
LISTER J.M.	585	<u>586</u>	587	588					
LISTER W.H.	<u>1021</u>								
MARSHALL A.	52								
McCULLOCH W.	493								
MITCHELL F.	<u>452</u>	453	455	814	<u>815</u>	816	<u>870</u>	872	<u>873</u>
	<u>874</u>	<u>876</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>956</u>	958	<u>959</u>	<u>961</u>	<u>962</u>
	963	964	<u>965</u>	966	<u>967</u>	<u>968</u>	970	<u>971</u>	972
	<u>973</u>	<u>974</u>	975	976	977	<u>979</u>	<u>980</u>	981	<u>982</u>
	<u>983</u>	<u>984</u>							
MOSELEY F.W.	147	<u>148</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>150</u>					
* MOTLEY & GREEN	451								
* MYERS C.	<u>214</u>	<u>220</u>	354						
NEILL J. & SON	<u>676</u>	678							
* NEWSOM & GOTT	681								
* NEWTON J.	822	824							
NORMANTON T.G.	516	517							
OGLESBY R.P.	<u>269</u>	270	271	<u>272</u>	273	<u>276</u>	277	279	
* DWSTON J.H.	<u>633</u>	635	<u>638</u>	<u>639</u>					
* PALFRAMAN A.	<u>683</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>702</u>	<u>708</u>				
* PARISH J.	857								
PEARSON J.L.	<u>336</u>	337	341						
PERKIN H. & BULMER G.B.	261								
* PICK J.	823	905							
PICKARD G.S.	819								
PORTER J.M.	<u>125</u>	126	<u>200</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>642</u>	644	<u>647</u>
	<u>653</u>	654	<u>655</u>	<u>719</u>	720	721	722	<u>724</u>	735
	738	<u>743</u>	744	<u>747</u>	753	756	757	<u>761</u>	<u>765</u>
	<u>768</u>	<u>825</u>	<u>826</u>	827	<u>828</u>	<u>834</u>	<u>835</u>	<u>836</u>	858
PRESTON H.	<u>560</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>569</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>575</u>
	<u>577</u>	578	<u>580</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>1073</u>	1074	<u>1075</u>		
PRESTON J.E.	69	<u>72</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>773</u>	787			
* PRIESTLEY T.	545								
PRINCE E.	<u>160</u>	163	<u>333</u>						
RAWLINSON W.	<u>557</u>								
RAWNSLEY M.N.	<u>360</u>	361							
RAWNSLEY W.H.	<u>409</u>	410							
RHODES F.W.	<u>624</u>	<u>625</u>	628	875					
RHODES J.	422								
RICHARDSON W.	604	605	<u>606</u>	607	608	<u>611</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>619</u>	626
	<u>627</u>								
ROBINSON P.	<u>498</u>	579	673	861	<u>903</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>907</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>912</u>
	<u>918</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>926</u>	927	<u>928</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>936</u>	<u>941</u>
	<u>943</u>								
SHAW H.	210	211							
SHAW T. & SON	<u>208</u>								
SIMPSON C.T.	591								
SIMPSON J.	<u>732</u>								

SMITH E.B.	290								
SMITH J.	78	• 376	<u>430</u>						
SMITH S.E.	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	22	32	• <u>314</u>
SMITH S.E. & TWEEDALE									
J.	329	<u>331</u>	332	• 797	798	<u>799</u>	800	801	
	<u>802</u>	803	804	805	807				
SQUIRES W.	<u>294</u>	<u>295</u>	296	• <u>671</u>	672				
* STANTON H.	85								
* STONES T.	48								
SWALE C.D.	<u>576</u>								
SWALE C.D. & MITCHELL									
F.	492	• <u>630</u>	<u>657</u>	• <u>778</u>	• 829				
* TAYLOR B.B.	<u>308</u>								
TAYLOR C.E. & GARTHWAITE									
	<u>16</u>								
THACKRAY J.W.	583	584	• <u>623</u>	• <u>1014</u>	<u>1017</u>	<u>1027</u>			
* THACKRAY W.	33	• <u>533</u>	534						
THORNTON C.H.	55	• <u>135</u>	<u>136</u>	• <u>598</u>	599	<u>636</u>			
* THORNTON H.N.	<u>1035</u>	<u>1036</u>	<u>1038</u>	1040	<u>1043</u>				
THORP W.H.	<u>529</u>	<u>540</u>	541	542	543	• 989	990		
* THORPDEL W.	35								
* TODD W.H.	61	70							
TOMLINSON C.W.	589								
* TOWERS J.F.	100								
TYAS F.C.	387	393							
* WADE J.	328								
* WALKER G.	<u>600</u>	601							
WALKER & ATHRON	434								
WALKER & COLLINSON	<u>488</u>	<u>494</u>							
WARD G.F.	<u>590</u>								
WATSON W.	340	• 428							
* WHITAKER R.	<u>155</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>159</u>	161	<u>162</u>	• <u>367</u>	<u>368</u>	369	
WILKINSON C.F.	199	• <u>207</u>	• <u>338</u>	<u>339</u>	344	• <u>436</u>	437	<u>440</u>	<u>441</u>
	<u>443</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>445</u>	448	• 497	501	• 612	<u>613</u>	<u>614</u>
	<u>620</u>	<u>622</u>	• <u>690</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>733</u>	• 817			
WILKINSON H.	808	809							
WILKINSON J.F.	<u>37</u>	• 176	• 259	263	282				
WILKS W.	<u>27</u>	• <u>458</u>							
WILLIAMSON A.	255	268							
* WILSON A.	41	• <u>110</u>	• 532						
* WILSON E.	266	<u>267</u>	280	281	• <u>419</u>	420	<u>424</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>427</u>
	<u>429</u>								
* WILSON F.	421								
WILSON J.	43	• <u>312</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>321</u>					
* WILSON M.	334								
WILSON T.B.	59	• 342	343	• 383	<u>403</u>	435	• 485	• 684	<u>685</u>
WILSON & BAILEY	<u>526</u>								
WILSON & OGLESBY	347	353							
WINN T.	<u>185</u>	187	• <u>188</u>	189	190	<u>191</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>194</u>	• <u>468</u>
	469	<u>470</u>	• <u>471</u>	• <u>686</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>711</u>	• 810	811	• <u>813</u>
	<u>877</u>	<u>878</u>							
WOOD J.J.	<u>509</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>513</u>	514	515	<u>518</u>	519	520
	<u>521</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>524</u>					
WOOD R.	<u>306</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>323</u>	• <u>362</u>	• 438	• <u>463</u>	465	473	<u>473A</u>
	474	475	476	477	495	496			
* WOOLLEY & SON	<u>254</u>								
WORSNOP F.	370	371	<u>374</u>	• <u>530</u>	549	• 688	689	• <u>880</u>	<u>881</u>
	<u>882</u>	883	<u>885</u>						

* WRAY W.	640								
* WRIGHT C.L.	73								
WRIGHT F. & J.A.	<u>1022</u>	<u>1023</u>	1025	1026	1028	1029	1030		
	1031	1032	<u>1033</u>	<u>1034</u>	1037	1039	1041		
	<u>1042</u>								
WRIGHT J.B.	335	<u>687</u>							
WRIGHT T.	153								
WYNN W.N.	141	225	363	364A	<u>459</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>462</u>	682	

- a Plan references underlined denote that the development was a new building erected substantially as shown on the approved drawings.
- b Plan references not underlined denote that the development was not built as shown, abandoned, a minor amendment to a previous drawing, an alteration, extension or small works.
- * Denotes a depositer who did not use the style or title of architect.
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APPENDIX 9 LEEDS CORPORATION HOUSE DEED REFERENCES RELATED TO
PLAN DEPOSITERS

A9.1 Depositors of Plans Referred to in House Deeds

Inspection of deed packets for houses within the study area now owned by Leeds Corporation showed that a number of individuals were named and described in the various documents. Usually these were landowners, land speculators or building developers (see Appendix 13), however, occasionally architects and other plan depositors were referred to. In several cases this was because the architect was acting as a developer, whereas in others, it was because he owned some or part of the land referred to in the abstracts of titles.

Table A16 Leeds Corporation House Deeds Related to Plan Depositors

Name of depositer	Occupation	House deed reference number ^a
BRAITHWAITE A.E.	Architect	10695
BULLIVANT R.A.	Architect	40227
FOWLER C.	Architect	8972
HUTTON J.	Builder	15999
HOBSON W.A.	Architect	8698, 10653, 12372, 18973, 21159, 38327 40220
PALFRAMAN A.	Builder	12166, 12579, 12696, 15861, 18254, 18752, 18977, 28157, 38796
TWEEDALE J.	Architect	6939
WILKINSON C.F.	Architect	15362, 15653, 21058
WILSON J.	Plasterer	8766

a Reference used by Leeds Corporation and as used in Appendix 2.

APPENDIX 10 A LIST OF BUILDING DEVELOPERS, 1868 - 1914

A 10.1 Building Developers

The following table lists the names of those persons who acted as developers of building work carried out in the study area. The term developer has been used in this appendix in the broadest sense of the word to include owner-occupiers, speculative housing developers, owners who developed land for commercial, religious, educational or industrial use and those who carried out alterations or extensions to existing buildings. No attempt has been made to consider only those developers who actually had houses erected, for there were others who attempted to buy land and exploit it but for one reason or another the scheme was abandoned. In the same way some developers owned land and erected houses but also had houses approved on plans but did not proceed to erect them. By including all persons named on deposited plans and recording the type of development involved, a truer picture of the total amount of building activity emerges.

Four major categories of building development are identified by the following symbols:

- H - house or housing, including those for owner-occupation and for speculation.
- E - extensions or alterations to houses.
- A - schemes for housing which were approved but later abandoned.
- O - other buildings, such as commercial, industrial educational or religious.

When a typical developer built several houses, abandoned attempts to build others, and was involved in schemes to amend or alter buildings, the symbol after the name is the one which best describes the overall types of development shown on approved plans bearing his or her name (see Appendix 12 for deposited plan references related to developers).

Table A17 A List of Building Developers, 1868 - 1914

Developer	Occupation ^a	Dates of deposited plans ^b	Development ^c	Dwellings approved
ABBOTT J.	Grocer and tea dealer	1870	H	2
AIREY W.	Builder and contractor	1902 - 1903	H	16
ALBRIGHT M.	Woollen merchant	1881	O	
ARCHBOLD J.	Boot and shoe manufacturer	1888 - 1902	E	
ARTHINGTON R.	Gentleman	1875	H	1
ASQUITH W.	Cloth merchant	1871 - 1876	H	2
ATKINSON C.	n.d.a.	1890	O	
ATKINSON H.G.	Plaster and lime merchant	1888 - 1891	H	1
ATKINSON J. & ATKINSON E.	Butcher and farmer) Provision merchant)	1881	O	
BAGSHAW B.	n.d.a.	1900	O	
BARKER W.S.	n.d.a.	1891 - 1909	E	
BARTLET A.T.	Grocer and wine merchant	1878	O	
BEAUMONT A.	Whitesmith and engineer	1892 - 1905	H	80
BEDFORD James	Manufacturing chemist	1892	H	2
BEDFORD Joseph	Engineer and millwright	1878	H	1
BEEVERS C.	n.d.a.	1894	E	
BELL C.	Painter	1890	H	4
BILBROUGH J.& PALFRAMAN A.)	Builders and contractors	1886 - 1888	H	50
BINNER A.G.	n.d.a.	1895	E	
BINNS J.E.	Builder	1879	H	1
BLACKBURN J.H.	Music printer	1910	H	1
BLACKBURN Rev.W.	Cleric	1901	O	
BLACKETT W.	Cloth finisher	1875	H	2
BOOTH W.B.	Tailor's cutter	1892	H	2
BOSTON H.	Plumber	1901 - 1902	H	20
BOTTOMLEY J.	Gentleman	1877	E	
BOTTOMLEY S.	Butcher	1879	H	1
BOWER J.	n.d.a.	1901	E	
BOWER W.	Builder and contractor	1896 - 1910	H	31
BRAITHWAITE R.H.	Solicitor	1878 - 1879	E	
BRAMHAM MRS.M.E.	Widow	1912	H	8
BRAY G.	Gas Lighting engineer	1878	E	
BROOK J.	Woollen Manufacturer	1910	H	22
BROWN E.O.	Chemist and druggist	1880	H	1
BROWN J.G.	n.d.a.	1886	O	
BROWN T.	Iron and steel merchant	1882	E	
BROWN Miss	n.d.a.	1890	E	
BUCKLEY J.C.	Wholesale clothier	1884 - 1890	E	
BUCKTON R.	Linen manufacturer	1881 - 1882	E	
BULLIVANT R.A.	Architect	1888 - 1889	H	4
BURNELLE R.	Solicitor's clerk	1878	O	
BURTON Miss	n.d.a.	1901	E	
CARBUTT F.	Linen merchant	1868	H	2
CARBUTT H.	n.d.a.	1900	E	
CARLTON J.	Builder	1878	E	
CARR J.	Builder	1902	H	20

CARR R.	Tailor	1887 - 1893	O	
CAWTHORNE W.	Publican	1882 - 1884	H	10
CHAPMAN Mrs. A.	n.d.a.	1905	E	
CHARLES J. & Sons	Architect	1896	O	
CHARLES J.N.	Architect	1886 - 1890	H)	83
CHARLES J.N. & J.H.	Architects	1888 - 1895	H)	
CHARLES & SMALLWOOD	n.d.a.	1888	O	
CHILD Mrs. H.	n.d.a.	1897	H	1
CHILD H.	n.d.a.	1910	O	
CLAPHAM T.	Showground proprietor	1868 - 1871	H	5
CLARKE A.W.	n.d.a.	1901	H	2
CLAY W.	n.d.a.	1907	O	
CLAYTON H.	n.d.a.	1882	E	
COATES F.	Cab proprietor	1889	O	
COATES J.I.	Schoolmaster	1872 - 1876	E	
COATES Mrs. M.	n.d.a.	1891	E	
COATES W.F.	Insurance agent	1896 - 1898	E	
CORK C.	n.d.a.	1896	E	
COWBROUGH H.	Wine and spirit merchant	1874	H	1
CRAVEN T.E.	Engineer and patent agent	1888	H	1
CRAWFORD C.P. & WILKINS F.A.	n.d.a.	1908	O	
DAVIS J.H.	Builder and contractor	1889	H	1
DAWSON Miss A.	n.d.a.	1882	E	
DAWSON Mrs.	n.d.a.	1881	E	
DEMAIN T.	Commercial traveller	1887	H	6
DEWSBURY T.	Consulting engineer	1890 - 1897	H	14
DICKINSON T.D.	Tobacconist	1891	H	1
DIXON Miss Alice	n.d.a.	1899 - 1900	E	
DIXON Miss Ann	n.d.a.	1871 - 1899	H	1
DIXON W.J.	Income tax assessor	1869 - 1878	H	2
DOBSON J.	Jeweller's assistant	1892	H	6
DODGSON D.	Architect and surveyor	1876	H	13
DRURY D.	Architect	1890	H	1
EARNSHAW I. & PEAT J.	n.d.a. Engineer	1879 - 1880	H	22
EASTWOOD A.	n.d.a.	1897	O	
EASTWOOD H.	n.d.a.	1910	O	
ELLIS G.F. & ELLIS J.W.	n.d.a. Builder	1887 - 1890	H	18
EXLEY A.E.	Manager	1891	H	3
FARNDALE T.	Builder	1880 - 1883	H	12
FARNDALE W.	Builder	1888 - 1890	H	12
FEARNLEY W.T.	Poor rate collector	1876 - 1883	H	1
FEARNSIDE W.H. & DAVIES J.	Oil merchants	1869 - 1881	H	2
FENTON Brothers	Builders	1890 - 1892	H	24
FLINT W.	Builder	1902 - 1903	H	17
FORD J.R.	Solicitor	1886 - 1888	H	3
FOSTER A.W.	n.d.a.	1881 - 1883	H	21
FOSTER G.	Grocer and draper	1876 - 1906	H	5
FOSTER J.	Builder	1883	H	5
FOSTER T.	Shoemaker	1872 - 1874	H	2
FOWLER C.	Architect and surveyor	1870 - 1877	H	11
FOWLER S.J.	n.d.a.	1878	H	2
FOX A.	Cashier	1882	E	
GIBSON W.	Builder	1894 - 1903	H	50
GLOVER W.B.	Shopkeeper	1888 - 1894	H	2

GORDON J.	Chartered accountant	1893 - 1897	H	2
GOTT Miss H.	n.d.a.	1892 - 1898	E	
GOUGH Mrs.	n.d.a.	1875	H	2
GRAHL C.E.	Woollen merchant	1886	O	
GRAYSON G.	Gentleman	1881 - 1890	H	15
GRAYSON T.	n.d.a.	1882	O	
HALL D.	Stone merchant	1875	H	2
HANNAM T.	Builder	1905	E	
HARDING T.R.	Card, comb and pin manufacturer	1880	H	1
HARDISTY J.	Cashier	1878	H	1
HARDY C.W.	Fish and poultry salesman	1892	O	
HARDY E.	n.d.a.	1905 - 1906	O	
HARGREAVES A.	Builder	1892 - 1893	H	4
HARGREAVES W. &	Bricklayer and builder)	1891	H	16
HARGREAVES A.	Builder)			
HARRISON E. & J.	Wine and spirit merchants	1885	H	1
HARVEY W.	n.d.a.		E	
HATCH C.S.	Sharebroker	1881 - 1884	E	
HATTERSLEY T.	Spindle manufacturer	1876	H	5
HEADINGLEY NATIONAL SCHOOL		1888 - 1902	E	
HEAP J.H.	Mungo merchant	1900	E	
HEPPER J.	Auctioneer	1870 - 1885	H	1
HEPWORTH J.	Wholesale clothier	1887 - 1889	H	7
HEPWORTH N.R.	Wholesale clothier	1892 - 1908	H	1
HEWLING B.	Builder and ironmonger	1880 - 1892	H	112
HININGS Dr. J.W.	Doctor	1906	O	
HIRST J.W.	Law stationer	1876	H	1
HOBSON Mrs. A.K.	n.d.a.	1909	E	
HOBSON Mrs. S.	n.d.a.	1892	H	2
HOBSON W.A.	Architect and surveyor	1885 - 1895	H	58
HOBSON A.A. &	Architect and surveyor)	1885 - 1887	H	2
HOLMES R.A.	n.d.a.)			
HOLDSWORTH W.	Joiner	1871 - 1895	H	2
HOLLAND Miss H.	Schoolteacher	1872	E	
HOLLAND G.S.	n.d.a.	1891	E	
HOLLINS J.T.	Timber merchant	1890 - 1892	H	7
HOLMES R.A.	n.d.a.	1885 - 1887	E	
HOLROYD S.	Hairdresser	1869 - 1876	H	8
HORROX W.	n.d.a.	1894	H	1
HOWELL W.J.	Venetian blind manufacturer	1889 - 1903	H	26
HOWSON C.	Builder	1887 - 1889	H	19
HUDSON B.	Cashier	1874 - 1897	H	3
HUDSON J.	Oil merchant	1869 - 1896	H	1
HUMBLE T.	Oil merchant	1875	H	1
HUTCHINSON J.B.	Butcher	1890 - 1891	H	3
HUTTON G.	Architect and builder	1891 - 1905	H	34
HUTTON J.	Builder	1880 - 1884	H	75
HYDE PARK RECREATION CLUB Ltd.		1907	O	
IBBITSON W. & T.D.	Woollen Manufacturers	1877	H	2
INGHAM H.O.	n.d.a.	1900 - 1901	E	
INGLEBY J.	n.d.a.	1895	E	
ISLES G.E.	Manager	1887	H	3
JACKSON H.	n.d.a.	1896 - 1910	E	
JENKINSON F.S.	n.d.a.	1888	H	2
JOHNSON J.B.	Builder	1902 - 1903	H	16
JOHNSON T. & H.	Builders and contractors	1913	H	9
JOHNSON W.	Brick manufacturer	1901	O	
JOHNSON & WROE	Brick manufacturers	1877 - 1899	O	

JUDSON Misses H. & E. & M.	Spinsters	1890	E	
KIRK A.E.	n.d.a.	1896 - 1902	E	
KIRK J. & C.	Stovers and dyers	1870 - 1876	H	5
KIRTLAN W.H.	Plasterer	1878	H	2
KITSON F.C.	Engineer	1902	H	1
KITSON J. Junior	Ironmaster	1875 - 1883	H	1
KITSON J.H.	Engineer	1878 - 1884	E	
LABRAN J.	Woollen manufacturer	1872	H	3
LANE I.	n.d.a.	1903	E	
LAX G.	Builder	1886	A	12
LAZENBY A.	n.d.a.	1913	E	
LEDGARD J.	Joiner and builder	1892	H	14
LEE B.	n.d.a.	1894	E	
LEE K.	n.d.a.	1896	E	
LEIGH P.T.	n.d.a.	1901	E	
LEEDS ATHLETIC CLUB		1904	E	
LEEDS BOWLING CLUB		1906	H	1
LEEDS CRICKET, FOOTBALL & ATHLETIC Co. Ltd.		1889 - 1910	H	3
LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE		1910	E	
LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL		1905 - 1907	H	1
LEEDS HORTICULTURAL GARDENS Co. Ltd.		1876 - 1879	H	1
LEEDS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.		1891	H	3
LEEDS SCHOOL BOARD		1890 - 1897	O	
LEEDS WATERWORKS		1905	E	
LEIGH P.T.	n.d.a.	1901	O	
LEIGHTON C.	Ironplate worker	1876	H	1
LIDDELL J.W.	n.d.a.	1879	A	4
LONGFIELD C.	Grocer	1879 - 1898	H	1
LUDOLF H.	Flax and wool merchant	1869	H	2
LYALL R. & MINIKIN J. & WALKER A.	Publisher's agent Clerk Modeller and decorator	1880	H	10
MARSHALL D.D.	Cloth manufacturer			
MARSHALL G.F.	n.d.a.			
MARSHALL T.	Architect, land and estate agent	1870 - 1873	H	7
MARSLAND J.	n.d.a.	1868 - 1870	H	1
MARTIN Mrs. E.	n.d.a.	1897	E	
MAWSON F.	Manufacturer's agent	1881	O	
MAY J.	Wholesale clothier	1876	A	1
MELDRUM A.N.	Builder and contractor	1887 - 1897	H	61
EXECUTORS OF A.N. MELDRUM		1897	H	1
METHODIST FREE CHURCH		1885	H	1
MILNER Miss A.	n.d.a.	1871	E	
MITCHELL & RHODES G.F.	Wholesale clothier	1888	H	6
MOORE W.	n.d.a.			
MOUNTAIN J.	Joiner and cabinet-maker	1877	H	1
MYERS C.	Builder and contractor	1875	H	2
TRUSTEES OF C. MYERS		1879 - 1907	H	5
MYERS J.	n.d.a.	1909	O	
MYERS T.	n.d.a.	1881	O	
NETTLETON H.D.	Builder	1872	O	
NEW RECREATION CLUB		1878 - 1889	H	74
NEWBY J.	Mason and builder	1890	O	
NEWSOME Mrs. J.	Wife of Headingley bookseller	1879	H	2
NICHOLS H.	n.d.a.	1892	H	2
		1909	O	

NUSSEY J.	Woollen manufacturer	1881	O	
NUSSEY O.	Woollen manufacturer	1885	E	
NUSSEY T.	Woollen manufacturer	1892 - 1898	O	
OATES S.T.	Whitesmith	1892	H	1
OWSTON J.	Builder	1895	A	2
PALEY B.	Carter	1881 - 1882	H	4
PARK R.	Drill instructor	1878	H	1
PAWSON J.T.	Blacksmith	1898 - 1899	H	13
PEARSON J.E.	Builder	1887 - 1902	H	164
PEARSON J.E. & SKELTON	Builder n.d.a.	1887	H	4
PEARSON Miss M.A.	n.d.a.	1876	O	
PEARSON W.B.	Joiner and builder	1891 - 1892	H	17
PETTY B.	Printer	1886 - 1890	E	
PETTY W.	Printer	1880	E	
PICK J.	Builder	1896 - 1910	H	111
PICKARD D.	Draper	1877	H	1
PICKERSGILL J.	Commercial traveller	1905 - 1907	H	1
PORRILL W.	Joiner	1888	A	10
PORTER J.M.	Architect and surveyor	1888	H	2
POSTILL F.	Builder	1877 - 1881	H	34
POTENTIER A.	n.d.a.	1898 - 1904	O	
PULLAN B.C.	Solicitor	1876 - 1893	E	
PULLAN E.	n.d.a.	1876	A	2
PULLAN J.	Builder	1875	H	2
PURNELLE H.	n.d.a.	1894 - 1899	O	
QUAMBUSK W.	Woollen merchant	1870 - 1877	H	2
RAMSDEN W.	Estate agent	1890	A	8
RAWLINSON W.	n.d.a.	1892	H	1
RAYNOR M.J.	Cab proprietor	1894 - 1900	O	
RAYNOR T.	n.d.a.	1895	O	
RAYTON W.J.	Fishmonger	1887 - 1896	H	3
REDSHAW J.	Woollen draper	1869 - 1882	H	1
RHODES F.G.	Wholesale clothier	1887	H	8
RHODES S.	Woollen manufacturer	1888	H	2
RICHARDSON B.H.	Estate and land agent	1877	E	
RICHARDSON & CO.	Estate and land agents	1877	H	11
RICHARDSON & WATSON	Estate agents	1876	H	47
ROBINSON J.	n.d.a.	1901 - 1902	O	
ROBINSON R.	Chemist and druggist	1874	H	1
SAVILE J.S.	n.d.a.	1905	E	
SHARP J.N.	Builder	1903 - 1908	H	76
SHARPLES E.	n.d.a.	1881	O	
SIMPSON Mrs. A.	n.d.a.	1904	O	
SIMPSON J.T.	Hop merchant	1878	H	2
SIMPSON R.	Chemist and druggist	1871	H	1
SINGLETON W.	n.d.a.	1894 - 1896	H	4
SLATER H.	Sanitary engineer	1893 - 1894	H	2
SLATER R.	Sanitary engineer	1873 - 1879	H	14
SLATER & SON	Sanitary engineers	1910	E	
SMITH B.	Cotton merchant	1875 - 1889	H	1
SMITH H.	Builder	1876	H	4
SMITH J.W.	Ironmonger	1873 - 1896	H	4
SMITH W.T.	n.d.a.	1890 - 1892	E	
(TRUSTEES OF)				
SQUIRES W.	Architect	1902	H	2
STEEL G. & BUCKTON R.	Timber merchant Manufacturer	1870	H	2

STENSON J.	Retired ironmaster	1869	H	1
STOBBS W.	Cab proprietor	1890 - 1891	O	
STOTT S.	Wool buyer	1880	H	1
SUGDEN W.	Iron merchant	1870 - 1871	H	2
TAYLOR Mrs. E.	Linen wholesaler	1888	H	2
TAYLOR G.	Ironmaster	1871	H	3
TAYLOR J.	n.d.a.	1892	E	
TAYLOR T.A.O.	Ironmaster	1885 - 1892	E	
TEEL S.	n.d.a.	1869	H	1
TETLEY C.F.	Brewer	1892 - 1907	E	
THACKRAY H.	Stone merchant	1887	E	
THOMPSON J.	n.d.a.	1900	O	
THORP J.H.	Builder	1871 - 1882	H	2
THWAITES R.G.	n.d.a.	1901	O	
TILLOTSON W.R.	Painter	1891 - 1892	H	3
TOWERS J.F.	n.d.a.	1910	E	
TUNSTALL C.J.	n.d.a.	1907	O	
VICTORIA HOME (TRUSTEES OF)	n.d.a.	1901	E	
VOLLANS E.R.	Grocer	1880	H	2
WADE J.	Builder	1879	H	1
WADE J. & SON	Builders	1901	E	
WAINWRIGHT W.	n.d.a.	1897 - 1912	E	
WALKER A.	Architectural model-maker	1875 - 1886	H	4
WALKER E.	Builder	1903 - 1905	H	12
WALKER G.	Mason and builder	1880 - 1881	H	1
WALKER H.	n.d.a.	1887	H	1
WALKER W.	Grocer and provision dealer	1888	O	
WALLIS & RAMSDEN	Estate agents	1874	H	9
WALMSLEY B.	Builder	1905 - 1909	H	47
WALMSLEY B. &)	Builders	1880 - 1903	H	292
WALMSLEY W.)				
WALMSLEY W.	Builder	1904 - 1911	H	82
WARD B.	n.d.a.	1883	H	1
WATSON H.	n.d.a.	1877	E	
WEBB J.P.	Woollen manufacturer	1869 - 1879	H	3
WEBSTER W.	n.d.a.	1873	O	
WELBURN R.	Joiner	1884	O	
WELLS E.A.	Auditor	1887 - 1888	H	8
WESTERMAN A.	Woollen spinner	1876	E	
WHITAKER L.	n.d.a.	1897	E	
WHITAKER W.	Confectioner	1894	E	
WHITE Misses	n.d.a.	1894	E	
WHITEHEAD H.	n.d.a.	1897	E	
WHITFIELD H.H.	Publican	1886 - 1889	H	2
WILKINSON C.F.	Architect and surveyor	1887 - 1888	H	12
WILLIAMSON H.	Woollen merchant	1870 - 1890	H	1
WILSON C.	Joiner and builder	1902 - 1903	H	22
WILSON E. &)	Builders	1891 - 1892	H	1
WILSON G.)				
WILSON J.	Architect	1872 - 1904	H	4
WILSON H.	n.d.a.	1893	O	
WOOD Rev. F.J.	Curate of Headingley	1884 - 1900	H	1
WOOD G.	Confectioner	1870 - 1873	H	4
WOOD J.	Builder	1868 - 1873	H	7
WOOD J.W.	Builder	1890	O	
WOOD R.	Architect and builder	1887 - 1906	H	34
WOOD W.	n.d.a.	1877	H	2
WOODHALL J.	n.d.a.	1871	O	

WOODHOUSE MOOR WESLEYAN CHAPEL		1874 - 1885	H	1
WOOLLEY J.	Contractor and brick manufacturer	1878	H	1
WORSNOP J.	n.d.a.	1879	H	1
WRAY W.	Builder	1891	O	
WRAY W. & GOTT W.	Builder	1888 - 1891	H	2
	Mason			
YOUNG J. & CO.		1893	E	

- a Where developers' occupations were given on drawings, these have been stated. Many drawings, however, did not give this information and in some cases the occupation has been ascertained from entries in street directories for the period or from relevant house deeds.
- b The dates indicate the earliest and latest years for which deposited plans have been found for the study area.
- c The apparent lack of abandoned housing schemes is somewhat misleading because where developers erected more houses than the number they did not proceed with, the symbol H has been used after their name.

A10.2 Housing Developers and Abandoned Schemes

In order to indicate the number of houses which were approved on behalf of various developers and then for one reason or another not erected, the following table has been included. Cross-reference with the preceding table will show that in the majority of cases it was merely a small percentage of the total number approved for any one developer that were then abandoned. Only in the cases of G. Lax, J.W. Liddell, J. May, J. Quston, W. Porrill and E. Pullan were none of the houses erected out of those approved for the study area.

Table A18 A List of Housing Developers Related to Abandoned Schemes

Developer	Occupation	Dwellings approved but not erected
BOSTON H.	Plumber	6
BOWER W.	Builder and contractor	2
BRAMHAM Mrs. M.E.	Widow	6
CARR J.	Builder	4
DEWSBURY T.	Consulting engineer	
EARNSHAW I. & PEAT J.	n.d.a.	3
	Engineer	
FORD J.R.	Solicitor	8
FOSTER G.	Grocer and draper	1
FOWLER C.	Architect and surveyor	2
GIBSON W.	Builder	9
HEPWORTH J.	Wholesale clothier	8
HEWLING B.	Builder and ironmonger	6
HOBSON W.A.	Architect	20
HOLLINS J.T.	Timber merchant	3
		2

HOWELL W.J.	Venetian blind manufacturer	2
HOWSON C.	Builder	1
HUTTON J.	Builder	25
ISLES G.E.	Manager	1
LAX G.	Builder	12
LEEDS CRICKET, FOOTBALL & ATHLETIC CO. Ltd.		1
LIDDELL J.W.	n.d.a.	4
MAY J.	Wholesale clothier	1
MELDRUM A.N.	Builder and contractor	10
MYERS C.	Builder and contractor	1
OWSTON J.	Builder	2
PEARSON J.E.	Builder	2
PEARSON J.E. &	Builder	2
SKELTON J.	n.d.a.	1
PICK J.	Builder	10
PORRILL W.	Joiner	1
POSTILL F.	Builder	2
PULLAN E.	n.d.a.	8
RAMSDEN W.	Estate agent	11
RICHARDSON & WATSON	Estate agents	14
SHARP J.N.	Builder	2
SMITH H.	Builder	1
TAYLOR G.	Ironmaster	1
WALKER E.	Builder	15
WALMSLEY B.	Builder	22
WALMSLEY W.	Builder	15
WALMSLEY B. & W.	Builder	1
WILSON C.	Joiner and builder	2
WOOD J.	Builder	2
WOOD R.	Architect/Builder	2
	Total	<u>252</u>

APPENDIX 11 A SELECT BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF HOUSING DEVELOPERS

A11.1 Introduction to the Appendix

This appendix contains a select biographical list of those persons who were major developers of houses within the study area. It also includes those persons who attempted to develop houses but for one reason or another the schemes were abandoned. The appendix does not include the names of developers who only erected one house, which in most cases was for owner-occupation, or the names of developers who erected or altered non-residential buildings or who merely altered or extended existing houses.

Where addresses are given, they represent a typical example of the developer's place of business or private residence during the period. In the same way, occupations have been given but some developers may have changed their occupation in later years from those listed. Generally occupations given on deposited drawings have been used but in some cases occupations were obtained from street directories.

The main source of the information concerning the housing developers in this appendix is a card index kept by the writer in which the name of each person who acted as a developer within the study area was recorded, together with his occupation and address. Each time a set of deposited plans was inspected additional information was added including changes in the name of firms or partnerships, changes in individual occupations or titles, changes of office addresses and further details concerning home addresses. The card index was then further expanded by similar information recorded from inspection of deposited deeds for houses situated in the study area.

In order to obtain background information relating to the occupations or professional standing of the depositors, the Leeds street directories were examined in general and the professional or trades section in particular. These gave further details concerning home or business addresses at various points in time together with professional qualifications.

Other places of information concerning the developers, such as the family background or personal details which came from a variety of different sources including obituary notices, were added to the card index. The sole source of the biographical notes which follow is the Trowell card index unless another reference such as an obituary notice is given.

A11. 2 Biographical List of Developers

ABBOTT J.

John Abbott the younger was a grocer and tea dealer who had premises in Woodhouse Lane, Leeds in 1869. He developed 2 semi-detached villas on the Mansion House Estate in 1870.

AIREY W.

William Airey was a mason living at 108 Blackman Lane, Woodhouse in 1882. He was still living in Blackman Lane in 1888 but by 1898 he had business premises at 4 Servia Road, Woodhouse and his home was nearby at 13 Cliff Mount. From 1898 onwards he called himself a builder and contractor and Airey developed 16 through houses on the Manor House Estate between 1902 and 1903. The firm expanded and developed to become a well known Leeds firm, William Airey and Sons. One of these sons was created Sir Edwin Airey and the firm went on to become nationally well known through the creation and construction of their 'Airey' prefabricated homes.

ASQUITH W.

William Asquith was described in deeds as a cloth merchant of Woodhouse. He developed 2 semi-detached villas on the Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road between 1871 and 1876. The houses were developed in partnership with J.W. Smith, a Leeds ironmonger.

BEAUMONT A.

Alfred Beaumont was described as a whitesmith in 1893 of 20½ Russell Street, Leeds as well as being an electrical and mechanical engineer with premises at 28A Bond Street. By 1902 he was simply referred to as an engineer living at 78 Chapel Lane, Headingley. He was the developer responsible for 80 houses, all terraced houses of various sizes and types, on the Chapel Lane Estate from 1892 onwards.

BEDFORD J. (1823 - 1903)

James Bedford was a manufacturing chemist who lived for most of his later life at Sycamore Lodge, Woodhouse Cliff, Leeds. He had two sons. F.W. Bedford was an architect who looked destined to rise to the top of his profession before he died suddenly in London at the early age of 35. The second son was James Edward Bedford, a manufacturing chemist, who entered the family business and lived in Burley View in 1882, Cardigan Road in 1893 and in Shire Oak Road in 1896.

James Bedford senior had a factory in Kirkstall Road, Leeds and the firm was known as Wood and Bedford. He was the developer of 2 large semi-detached houses in the Headingley Old Gardens in 1892 which were designed by his son F.W. Bedford and one of which was occupied by his other son J.E. Bedford from 1893 onwards. He then developed 2 further semi-detached houses in Shire Oak Road, Headingley in 1894 and in the same way, these were designed by his architect son and one was occupied by J.E. Bedford who lived in Arncliffe from 1895. In 1896 J.E. Bedford was elected an Honorary Member of the L.Y.A.S. James Bedford was a Freemason and died at the age of 80 following an accident when he was knocked down by a bicycle at Hyde Park Corner in 1903. He died a wealthy man leaving £125,998 in his will.

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 1, 22 Apl., 1903.

BELL C.

Charles Bell was described as a painter living at 61 Dover Street in 1888. As he was not described as an artist it can be assumed he was a tradesman who applied paint. He was the developer of 4 through houses in Headingley village in 1890.

BILBROUGH J. (d.1919)

James Bilbrough was a bricklayer living at 7 Springfield Avenue Stourton in 1882. By 1893 he was described as a builder of 8 Osborne View, and by 1898 he was a builder and contractor living at 213 Belle Vue Road on the St. John's Hill Estate. He went into partnership c.1882 with Albert Palframan, another tradesman, to buy land and develop houses and they went on to become known as builders and contractors. Together they erected 50 houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate between 1886 and 1888, obviously employing other tradesmen. All of the houses were back-to-backs and they probably developed other houses elsewhere in Leeds. In 1892 the partnership was dissolved and by 1902 Albert Palframan was living in Whitby, probably in retirement. James Bilbrough died in 1919.

BLACKETT W.

William Blackett was a member of the firm, Dearden and Company, cloth finishers and he lived in Chapel Street, Headingley in 1872. He was the developer of 2 semi-detached villas on the Fawcett Estate, off Victoria Road, in 1875.

BOOTH W.B.

Wilfred B. Booth was a builder living at 38a Belle Vue Road, in 1902. He developed 2 through terraces on the Royal Park Estate in 1892.

BOSTON H.

Harry Boston was a plumber in 1893 when he had premises in Cross Cemetery Street, Leeds. By 1898 he had moved his business to 9 Reservoir Street, Woodhouse and was living at 58 Brudenell Mount on the Royal Park Estate. He maintained his business at the same address but moved house to a larger dwelling, 155 Hyde Park Road, in 1904. He was the developer of 14 through houses on the Manor House Estate between 1901 and 1902.

BOWER W.

William Bower was a builder and contractor living at 2 Rosebank Grove, off Belle Vue Road, in 1882. In 1888 he moved to 52 Woodsley Road and later to 54 Woodsley View. He purchased land in Headingley village on the old green and developed an estate of 29 semi-detached houses in St. Michael's Terrace between 1896 and 1910.

BRAMHAM E.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bramham, a widow, lived at 2 Hoveringham Mount, Harehills in 1910. She acted as the developer for 2 through terraces on the Cardigan/Walmsley Estate in 1912.

BROOKE J.A.

John Arthur Brooke was a woollen manufacturer who had offices in Park Place, Leeds and woollen mills at Morley. He lived in Leeds in 1910 when he developed 22 back-to-back houses in Mayville Place on the Walmsley Estate. By 1917 he was living at Grasmere in the Lake District.

BULLIVANT R.A.

Richard Arthur Bullivant was an architect who was active in Leeds as both a depositer of house designs and as a housing developer. He developed 4 through houses on the Royal Park Estate in 1888 - 89.

See Appendix 7.

CARBUTT F.

Francis Carbutt, a Leeds linen merchant, became a Liberal Dissenting Mayor of Leeds in 1847. He was a member of Mill Hill Unitarian

Chapel and a Justice of the Peace. In 1872 he lived at 16 Blenheim Terrace, Woodhouse and later moved to Chapel Allerton. His son was to become Sir Edward Hamer Carbutt, Bart. (d 1905). Francis Carbutt developed 2 semi-detached villas on the Fawcett Estate off Victoria Road in 1868.

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 1, 10 Oct., 1905.

CARR J.

Josiah Carr was described as a builder of Burley, Leeds in 1902 and in 1910 he was living at 4 Thornville Street, Burley. In 1902 he developed 16 through houses on the Manor House Estate.

CAWTHORNE W.

William Cawthorne, a publican and Leeds Town Councillor, was the landlord of the Legs of Man Inn at 44 Call Lane in 1872. He developed 10 through houses on the Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road, 1882 - 1884.

CHARLES J. (1838 - 1904)

James Charles was an architect, surveyor, estate agent and valuer of 14 Butts Court, Albion Street, Leeds in 1882. His residence was at 55 Woodsley Road near Belle Vue Road. He with his two sons, James Harry and John William, acted as a developer for 83 dwellings, including both back-to-back and through houses in the Headingley village area.

See Appendix 7.

CLAPHAM T.

Thomas Clapham was described in the 1857 street directory as the lessee of the Royal Gardens, Headingley with an office at 8 Commercial Buildings, Leeds. The gardens referred to were the former Botanical and Zoological Gardens but two years later he purchased two fields off Robert Cadman facing Woodhouse Moor which were to become the basis of the Leeds Royal Park. By 1868 he was described as the manager and owner of the Leeds Royal Park in Hyde Park Road. He developed 5 through houses on land that he had purchased on the adjacent Teal Estate in 1868 and these faced the road named after him. After getting into financial difficulties and having to hand over all his property to his mortgagees, he left Leeds and moved to London to take up another show business appointment.

CLARKE A.W.

A. William Clarke was a solicitor and a member of the firm Clarke & Son. He lived at 24 Claremont Road, off Shaw Lane, Headingley in 1892 and he developed 2 semi-detached villas in the Headingley Old Gardens in 1901.

DEMAIN T.

Thomas Demain was described as a commercial traveller living at 17 Victoria Mount in 1887 but by 1893 he was living at 76 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road. He developed 6 back-to-back houses on the Royal Park Estate in 1887.

DEWSBURY T.

Thomas Dewsbury was described as a consulting engineer of 47 Springfield Place, off Kirkstall Lane. In 1890 he was described as a marine engineer and by 1893 he was living at 56 St. Michael's Road in Headingley. He developed 11 houses, a mixture of through and back-to-back dwellings, on land adjacent to his new home, Bleak House in St. Michael's Road, 1890 - 1897.

DIXON W.J.

William John Dixon lived in Hyde Park Road in 1869 and was an assessor and collector of income taxes. He developed 2 detached houses, one at Alton nurseries in 1877 and a second on the Fawcett Estate in 1869. Dixon lived at Alton Cottage, Alton Nurseries, Cardigan Road in 1882.

DOBSON J.

Jesse Dobson was described as a jeweller's assistant living at 30 Ebberston Terrace, off Victoria Road. By 1893 he was living at 41 St. Michael's Road, Headingley and he developed 6 semi-detached villas in Cardigan Road on the Cardigan Road Estate in 1892.

DODGSON D. (died 1903)

Daniel Dodgson was an architect and surveyor of 18 Hyde Park Row in 1882. He lived at 111 Roundhay Road and acted as a developer for 13 through houses in Ash Grove Headingley in 1876.

See Appendix 7.

EARNSHAW I.

Isaac Earnshaw joined with James Peat to develop houses, however, little is known about him as neither his address nor occupation were

given on drawings. There is only one Isaac Earnshaw listed in street directories for the period and he was described as a messenger at the Royal Insurance Buildings, 11 Park Row in 1882. He developed 14 back-to-back houses in Headingley village in 1879 with James Peat, an engineer and millwright.

ELLIS J. W.

Messrs. G.F. Ellis, J.H. Ellis and J.W. Ellis developed 10 through terraces and 8 back-to-back houses in Headingley village between 1887 and 1890. John William Ellis was a builder with premises at 306 Kirkstall Road, Leeds in 1888; his home was at 32 Brookfield Road, Headingley. Presumably his partners were relatives.

EXLEY A.E.

Alfred Ernest Exley was described as a printer of Park Street, Leeds in 1891 and by 1893 as a manager living at 10 Mentone Place, Woodhouse. He developed 3 through houses on the Royal Park Estate in 1891.

FARNDALE T.

Thomas Farndale was a builder of New Wortley near Leeds in 1878 when he developed 6 back-to-back houses at New Wortley. By 1888 he was a builder of 91 Oak Road, New Wortley and he developed 12 through houses on the Royal Park Estate, 1880 - 1883.

FARNDALE W.

William and Joseph Farndale were builders of Oak Road, New Wortley in 1893 and were probably the sons of Thomas Farndale. As early as 1888 William had been described as a joiner and in 1888 he developed 12 back-to-back houses on the Royal Park Estate.

FEARNSIDE W.H.

William Henry Fearnside was a partner in the firm Fearnside and Davies, Oil Importers and in 1872 he lived at Merton Villa, Cardigan Road, Headingley. By 1876 the company was at 4 Alfred Street, Boar Lane, Leeds and Fearnside lived at 29 Kensington Terrace on the Teal Estate. In 1869 the two business partners combined to develop a pair of semi-detached villas on the Mansion House Estate for their own occupation.

FENTON BROTHERS

In 1888 William Fenton was a builder of Roundhay. By 1890 the firm was known as Fenton Brothers of Gledhow Lane, Chapel Allerton and in 1897 there were three brothers named as William, James and Joe

Fenton, Builders of Gipton Wood, Roundhay. They developed 24 through houses on the Royal Park Estate between 1890 and 1891.

FLINT W.

William Flint was described in 1902 as a builder from Burley in Leeds. He developed 17 terrace houses on the Manor House estate from 1902 to 1903.

FORD J.R.

John Rawlinson Ford was a solicitor and the son of the Leeds solicitor Robert Lawson Ford. He became the owner of the Leeds Horticultural Gardens on the Royal Park Estate and in 1888 altered the entrance lodge to the Gardens to form a house and restaurant. Ford also had plans approved for a Liberal Institute with a shop and house in St. Michael's Road in 1888.

FOSTER A.W.

Albert William Foster was a newsagent living at 33 Chapeltown Road in 1897. He developed 21 houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate 1881 - 1883.

FOSTER G.

George Foster was a grocer and draper who had shop premises at 17 and 19 Otley Road, Headingley and lived at Oakfield Villas, Cardigan Road in 1872. He developed 5 semi-detached villas in Cardigan Road in 1875, the plans of which have been inspected, and a further 2 semi-detached villas, the plans of which are missing from the archives. He also attempted to develop a further pair of semi-detached villas in Bennett Road in 1876 but the scheme was abandoned. By 1897 Foster was described in deeds as a gentleman of Headingley.

FOSTER J.

John Foster was a builder and joiner of Woodhouse Square in 1872. However, by 1882 he was living at 27 Victoria Terrace, Burley. He developed 5 through houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate in 1884.

FOSTER T.

Thomas Foster developed 2 through houses on the Teal Estate in 1872 but further details concerning this developer are not known.

FOWLER C.

Charles Fowler was a civil engineer and surveyor to the trustees of several turnpike roads who in later life turned to the practise of architecture. He was responsible for the designs of several large detached and semi-detached villas in Headingley and he attempted to develop several plots on the Mansion House Estate. Although several drawings for dwellings were approved where Fowler was both depositer and developer, only 2 semi-detached villas were actually developed by him in 1870. He occupied one of the houses, Rockingham Villa in Bainbrigge Road, from 1871 onwards.

See Appendix 7.

FOWLER S.J.

S.J. Fowler was most probably a relative of either Charles Fowler or one of his three sons. She acted as the developer for two unusual semi-detached houses designed by Charles Fowler and erected in Bainbrigge Road in 1878.

GIBSON W.

William Gibson was described as a builder of Hanover Lane, near Hanover Square, Leeds in 1882 when his home was at 4 Oates Square. By 1888 he was at 83 Institution Street, Woodhouse, where he was still in business in 1893. He acted as the developer of 42 houses on the Clapham/Pearson Estate and on the Manor House Estate. The former were all back-to-back houses and the latter all through terraces.

GLOVER W.B. (d.1894)

William B. Glover was a shopkeeper of 25 St. Michael's Road, Headingley in 1893. He developed a detached house and shop in 1888 and a house over a shop in 1891, both in Headingley village.

GOUGH Mrs.

Mrs. Gough developed 2 houses in Headingley village in 1875. These were blind back-to-back houses in a courtyard with stables and office premises. Further details about this developer were not given on deposited drawings.

GRAYSON G.

George Grayson was described in 1882 as living with a Thomas Grayson in a detached house in Broomfield Crescent on the Chapel Lane Estate.

In later years he was listed in the court section of street directories as a gentleman living in Broomfield Crescent in 1888 and at 21 Rochester Terrace, Headingley in 1893. Grayson developed 15 houses on the Chapel Lane Estate between 1881 and 1890.

HALL D.

David Hall was a stone merchant with an office in Victoria Road in 1876. His office was in one of the two through houses he developed in Victoria Road in 1875. By 1882 he was described as a stone merchant and quarry owner of 9 Victoria Road who had a residence in nearby Kensington Terrace.

HARGREAVES A.

Arthur Hargreaves was described in deeds as a builder in 1893, however, the name was also written as Arthur Hargraves of Leeds, builder. He developed 4 houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate on his own account and a further 16 with William Hargreaves.

HARGREAVES W.

William Hargreaves was described in 1882 as a bricklayer and builder of 201 Kirkstall Road who lived at 1 Poplar Street. By 1893 he had premises at 276 Kirkstall Road. With Arthur Hargreaves (see above) he developed 16 houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate.

HATTERSLEY T. (d.1885)

Thomas Hattersley, a machinist and spindle maker, purchased 20 acres off T. Clapham's mortgagees (the Leeds Royal Park) in 1874. He developed the lower 9 acres and sold the upper 10 acres to the Leeds Horticultural Gardens Company in 1875. He was a member of the firm Jonathon Hattersley and Son, spindle and fly manufacturers, of Armley Road. In 1876 he lived at 7 Vernon Road, Leeds. By 1882 he had left Leeds to live at Birk Lea, a detached house at Harrogate, when his son Thomas Kilvington Hattersley was living at Beech Villa, Cardigan Road, Headingley. Thomas Hattersley developed 5 through houses on his estate in 1876 in order to start the development process and attract other purchasers of building lots.

HEWLING B.

Benjamin Hewling was described as a joiner and builder of 35 Ebberston Terrace, Headingley in 1882. By 1888 he was described as a wholesale ironmonger with offices at 56 Cookridge Street and residing at 61 Woodhouse Lane. In 1889 he was referred to as a Leeds builder and

in 1891 as a builder of Tadcaster near Leeds. He was a major developer of houses in the study area, building 92 houses on the Fawcett/Clapham Estate in the Ash Grove, Ebberston Terrace area, 1880 - 1889 and on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate, 1881 - 1892.

HOBSON Mrs. S.

Mrs. Susan Hobson was a relative, possibly the wife or mother, of the architect Walter Hobson. In 1892 she acted as the developer of 2 houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate where Walter Hobson was a major depositer and developer.

HOBSON W.A.

Walter A. Hobson was a Leeds architect who deposited building plans, acted as a land speculator and was a major developer of speculative houses. He developed 55 houses on the Royal Park Estate, 1889 - 1894 and occupied a house he designed for his own use at 59 Victoria Road on the Fawcett/Clapham Estate.

See Appendix 7.

HOLDSWORTH W.

William Holdsworth was a joiner of 16 Tenth Avenue, Queens Road, Burley in 1872. By 1892 he was still described as a joiner of 265 Burley Road, Burley. He developed 2 houses over shops in Headingley Village in 1871 at the junction of Otley Road and North Lane. In 1895 he also altered No.7 and No.9 Otley Road from houses to shops with dwellings over.

HOLLINS J.T.

James Thomas Hollins was a timber merchant in 1888, a member of the firm Hollins and Hebblethwaite, Timber Merchants of 51 Black Bull Street, Leeds. By 1893 his home address was at 88 Victoria Road, Headingley. He developed a small detached villa in Headingley Old Gardens in 1890 and he developed 5 other houses, all in the Gardens, including 4 semi-detached villas. His own home was at the junction of Victoria Road and Cardigan Road and was later named the Swiss Villa.

HOLROYD S.

Squire Holroyd was described in 1872 as a hairdresser of 118 Wellington Street, Leeds. He developed 8 houses on the Fawcett Estate, 1869 - 1876 in partnership with the architect James Charles who was the depositer of the drawings.

HOWELL W.J.

William J. Howell was a venetian blind manufacturer with premises at 50 Albion Street in 1882. His home address was at 116 Blackman Lane, Woodhouse. By 1893 his premises were at 100 Albion Street and he was a venetian blind, art cloth and sun shade manufacturer. He acted as developer for 24 houses on the Fawcett/Clapham, Ash Grove Estate and on the Teal Estate, 1889 - 1903.

HOWSON C.

Chapman Howson was described in 1872 as a bricklayer and contractor living at 10 Abyssinia Street on the St. John's Estate. In 1876 he was described as a bricklayer and builder living at 13 Osborne Street. By 1882 he was referred to as a builder and contractor of 22 Woodlsey Road, Burley. He developed 33 houses in the Ashville area of the Cardigan/Walmsley Estate, 1887 - 1889 and in 1888 he was a builder living at 3 Ashville Avenue in a house he had erected.

HUDSON B.C.

Benjamin Crowther Hudson was a gas rate collector for the Leeds Gas Company living in Victoria Road, Headingley in 1876. In 1883 he was working at the Gas Offices, Boar Lane and his residence was at 16 Buckingham Mount on the Fawcett Estate. By 1893 he was described as a cashier living at 58 Victoria Road, Headingley. He developed 3 houses on the Fawcett Estate in 1874 and occupied the largest of these houses on completion.

HUTCHINSON J.B.

John Backhouse Hutchinson was a butcher of 15 Otley Road, Headingley in 1882. He was still at this address in 1891. He developed 3 shops with dwellings over in Headingley village, 1890 - 1891.

HUTTON G.

George Hutton was a builder who also acted as both developer and architect. The son of John Hutton (1819 - 1909), who was also a builder, he purchased building plots, submitted drawings for approval and erected dwellings. He developed houses in Hyde Park Road, opposite Woodhouse Moor, Cardigan Road and on the Headingley House Estate just outside the study area. Elsewhere in Leeds he acted as a developer in Clarendon Place and Cromer Terrace as well as in Woodhouse Lane, Street Lane, and Westwood. In the study area he

he developed 34 houses on various estates, 1887 - 1905.

See Appendix 7 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 13 Aug., 1909.

HUTTON J.

James Hutton was a builder of Burley View, Burley in 1882. By 1888 he was living at 32 Bodley Terrace, Burley where he was until after 1893. His son Frank Walter Hutton was also a joiner and builder and lived at 275 Burley Road Leeds in 1924. Hutton had acted as a developer as early as 1883 when he purchased land on the Postill Estate in Victoria Road. He developed 50 houses on the Postill/Norwood Estate and on the Mansion House Estate. He also attempted to develop a further 25 through houses on both these estates, all of which were approved but not built.

IBBITSON T.D. & W.

Thomas Denison Ibbitson (1843 - 1914) was a cloth manufacturer living at Cardigan Road in 1876 and he was a member of a firm of cloth manufacturers with premises at 23 Aire Street, Leeds. He acted as a developer of 14 houses on the L.Y.L.B.I.C. land on the Hill Top Estate, Burley in 1877 and lived in a semi-detached villa, Woodlawn, that he erected on the Headingley Old Gardens.

William Ibbitson was also a cloth manufacturer, a relative of Thomas and a member of the same firm. He occupied Grove Villa, the other half of the pair of semi-detached villas developed with Thomas in the Old Gardens.

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 4, 17 Oct., 1914.

ISLES G.E.

George Edwin Isles was described as a manager when he purchased lot 62 of the Cardigan Sales c.1886. He developed 2 houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate in 1887.

JENKINSON F.S.

F.S. Jenkinson developed 2 houses on the Teal Estate in 1888. His occupation was not stated on deposited drawings.

JOHNSON J.B.

James B. Johnson was a builder who had a company called J.B. Johnson & Co., Builders of Landseer Terrace, Bramley in 1902. He developed

16 houses on the Cardigan/Walmsley Estate and on the Manor House Estate, 1902 - 1903.

JOHNSON H. & T.E.

The Johnson brothers were described in street directories of 1902 as builders operating from 19 Cliff Road, Woodhouse. Hedley Johnson was a joiner and undertaker who lived at 98 Royal Park Road, Headingley in 1910. Thomas Johnson was a joiner who lived at 16 Cliff Road in 1904. They had business premises at 20 West End Terrace in 1905 and were at 16 Cliff Road in 1910. By 1913 they were described as builders and contractors. They built 9 houses on the Cardigan/Walmsley Estate in 1913.

KIRK C. & J.

The firm of Samuel Kirk & Sons, Cloth Finishers and Dyers, had premises in Charing Cross Street, Woodhouse Carr, Woodhouse and the founder of the business lived at Castle Grove, Headingley. Samuel Kirk (1835 - 1908) had four sons including Christopher and John Kirk who together commissioned the architect S.E. Smith to design two very large semi-detached villas for their own use in 1870. The houses were called Buckingham Villas and were erected in Headingley Lane on the Fawcett Estate. They then proceeded to employ Smith to design and erect stables, outbuildings entrance lodges and servant's accommodation.

Robert Eeles, a Leeds tobacconist, purchased land on the Teal Estate facing Woodhouse Moor prior to 1863. He had married his wife Hannah in 1837, however, after his death she married John Kirk in 1863 and by 1880 was living at Buckingham Villas as Mrs. J. Kirk. They had two sons, Robert Samuel Kirk and Arthur Kirk, and her property on the Teal Estate passed to them on her death. Christopher Kirk also married and his son, Albert Edward Kirk, became a well known Leeds architect who became President of the L.Y.A.S., 1912 - 14.

See Appendix 7 and Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 31 Aug., 1908.

KIRTLAN W. H.

William Henry Kirtlan was described in street directories in 1876 as a plasterer living at 26 Blackman Lane, Woodhouse. In 1882 he was described as a plasterer, etc. of 11 North Lane, Headingley. He developed 2 houses in Headingley Village in 1878.

LABRON J. (d. 1882)

John Labron purchased land on the Headingley Old Gardens Estate in 1870 when he was described in deeds as a Leeds woollen manufacturer. In 1876 he was still a woollen manufacturer with an office at 46 Park Square and a residence at Westfield Grove, Headingley. By 1880 he was described as a Leeds merchant. He developed three houses on the Mansion House Estate in 1872.

LAX G.

George Lax was a Hunslet builder who purchased several plots of building land on the Hill Top Estate where he developed houses, 1868 - 1878. In 1875 one purchase alone was for a building block of nearly 3000 sq. yds. He had approved in 1871 and subsequently erected, a four-storey house on the estate which contained store rooms at the rear and a large joiner's shop in the garden. He was described in the early 1870's as a bricklayer living at 61 Hyde Park Road on the Hill Top Estate and in 1876 he was described as a bricklayer and builder living at Hyde Park Road. By 1882 he was simply referred to as a builder but his residence was at 4 Spencer Avenue, Chapeltown. George Lax also developed houses at Hyde Park on the Regent Park Estate just outside the study area in 1875 but from 1878 onwards he appears to have moved his building activities to Potternewton where he erected houses on the Potternewton Hall Estate. He attempted to develop 12 back-to-back houses in Royal Park Road on the Ford Estate and adjacent to his other houses on the Hill Top Estate, but although approved, the scheme was abandoned. George Lax progressed over the years to become a respected builder and quarry owner.

The Lax family was a large one and several persons of that name were active as builders and housing developers in Leeds during the last century. The family business still exists as Henry Lax Ltd. of 637 Roundhay Road, Leeds. William Joshua Lax (1859 - 1920) was a well known Leeds builder and a staunch supporter of the Wesleyan Church who retired in 1910 leaving four sons to carry on the business. Another member of the family was Henry Lax (d.1910) who was a builder of Potternewton and street directories of 1893 list William and Henry Lax as builders of 192 Roundhay Road, Chapeltown. Henry built houses on his own account operating from premises in Camp Road and in partnership with William Joshua Lax from 1888. On his death in 1910 Henry owned 266 dwellings in Leeds of which 154 were in

Potternewton. The Lax family built many houses in the Harehills Avenue, Berkeley Avenue and Broughton Avenue areas of Leeds.

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 7, 16 Jan., 1920.

LEDGARD J.

Joshua Ledgard was a joiner and builder with premises at 17 Ventnor Street, Burley and residing at 19 Greenfield Terrace, Poplar Street Burley in 1872. By 1882 he lived at Burley View and still had his business at 19 Ventnor Street. He acted as the developer of 14 houses on the Cardigan/Walmsley Estate in 1892 while still operating from Ventnor Street.

LEEDS INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.

The Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. which was established in 1847 developed a new shop and three dwellings off Brudenell Grove on the Royal Park Ford Estate in 1891.

LEEDS CRICKET, FOOTBALL & ATHLETIC CO. Ltd.

Formed in 1888 after purchasing part of the Cardigan Estate from the owner George Bray, the company comprised a group of businessmen with an interest in sport. The first chairman was Lord Hawke and C.F. Tetley of the brewing family was vice-chairman. They developed the ground from open fields to become an international venue for cricket and rugby between 1889 and 1914, building open and closed stands and pavilions. The development included the construction of two lodges for gatemen and a caretaker's house connected to the main pavilion.

LIDDELL J.W.

J.W. Liddell attempted to build 4 houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate in 1879 adjacent to the boundary with the Horticultural Gardens. The houses were designed in the form of semi-detached dwellings built around a courtyard to line the perimeter of the plots purchased. Although the scheme was approved by the council, the houses were never built.

LUDOLF H. (d. 1887)

Henry Ludolf was a flax, tow, wool, yarn and machine merchant with premises in York Place Leeds. His home was a large detached house which he erected on the Fawcett Estate in 1870. In 1876 the house was called Ludolf House but in later years became better known as Torridon. He had an entrance lodge built to the drive of his home

in Victoria Road in 1876 and the architect for both the house in 1870 and the lodge in 1876 was S.E. Smith. Ludolf purchased land on various parts of the Fawcett Estate off Victoria Road and built a terrace of 5 through houses, Nelson Terrace, as an investment. On his death in 1877 he also owned three separate lots on the Headingley Old Gardens Estate. His two sons succeeded him and Herman Edward Ludolf lived in Ludolf House and John William Ludolf (1850 - 1908) died at Oakleigh, his home in Broomfield Crescent on the Chapel Lane Estate. Both sons were hemp merchants.

LYALL, MINIKIN & WALKER

Robert Lyall was described in 1876 as a publisher's agent and he lived at 23 Virginia Road, Woodhouse. By 1882 he was an agent for William Mackenzie, Publisher of 27 Park Square, Leeds. He also on occasions called himself a bookseller. James Bennett Minikin was a clerk living in Bagby Road, Woodhouse in 1876. He was still at this address in 1880 but later he moved to Horsforth. Alfred Walker was described in 1876 as a modeller and decorator of 96 Wellington Street, Leeds who lived in Clapham Road in the study area. By 1882 he called himself an architectural model-maker with premises at 16 Ash Grove, Headingley. All three acted in partnership to develop 10 through houses in Headingley village in 1880.

MARSHALL T.

Thomas Marshall described himself as a land and estate agent on documents in 1870, however, by 1872 he called himself an architect. He was listed under the profession architect in both the 1872 and 1876 street directories with an office at 16 Queen Street, Leeds and a residence at Bank View Villa, Chapel Allerton. He acted as a developer for 7 houses on the Fawcett Estate in Victoria Road between 1870 and 1873.

MELDRUM A.N. (d. c.1896)

Arthur Norton Meldrum was described as a contractor etc. of 3 Verdun Terrace, Leeds in 1882. By 1888 he described himself as a cement pavement contractor and he lived at 18 Royal Park Road on the Royal Park Estate. In 1893 he was listed in street directories as a builder of 18 Royal Park Road. Apart from his obvious rise from the ranks of specialised contractor to general builder, little else is

known about his activities. He died in c.1896 and his estate was wound up by executors in 1897. He developed 52 houses on the Teal Estate, The Royal Park, Hattersley Estate and the Royal Park, Ford Estate and he also attempted to develop a further 10 houses which were approved but not built.

MITCHELL & RHODES F.G.

The developer named Mitchell was not described other than by surname on any documents inspected. He may have been the architect Fred Mitchell but there is no evidence to suggest this was the case. F.G. Rhodes was Frederick George Rhodes, of Leeds and Thorner, a wholesale clothier. Messrs. Mitchell and Rhodes developed 6 houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate in 1888.

MOUNTAIN J.

Joshua Mountain developed 2 houses in Headingley village in 1875. A Joshua Mountain, joiner and cabinet-maker, purchased land on the Hill Top Estate in 1852 and may have been the same person. Similarly a J.P. Mountain was elected an honorary member of the L.Y.A.S. in 1891 but whether this individual was a builder or housing developer is not known.

MYERS C. (1846 - 1909)

Charles Myers was a builder of 2 Bulmer's Buildings, Hyde Park Corner, Headingley in 1872. In 1882 he was a builder and contractor of 167 Woodhouse Street and his home was at Quarry House, Woodhouse Street. From 1888 until 1893 he was a builder of Woodhouse Street and by 1900 he had been joined by his sons in the business. When he died in 1909 he was described as 'a well known builder and contractor at Woodhouse Leeds' and 'a well known Wesleyan Methodist for many years associated with Woodhouse Street Chapel as Sunday School Superintendent Class Leader and Steward'. He later attended Woodhouse Moor Chapel and was for a time a member of the Leeds City Council. He died aboard ship returning from a personal visit to Canada. Myers developed 4 houses on the Teal Estate 1873 - 1879.

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 26 Jul., 1909.

NETTLETON H.D.

Henry Dowsland Nettleton may have had some connection with the Henry D. Nettleton who was a farmer of Carr House, Meanwood in 1872. By 1888 he was described as a builder of 29 Well Close Terrace,

Woodhouse and in 1893 was a builder living at 30 Norwood Terrace, Headingley. In 1897 he was described as a builder living at 64 Ridge End Villas off Wood Lane, Headingley and referred to simply as a builder of Leeds in 1901. He developed 74 houses between 1878 and 1889 on the Fawcett/Clapham and the Fawcett/Postill Estates, mainly in the Norwoods where he lived for a period.

NEWBY J.

James Newby was a mason and builder of Brudenell Road in 1882. By 1888 he was a builder and contractor at 29 Brudenell Mount on the Royal Park Estate. He developed 2 houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate in 1879.

NEWSOME Mrs. J.

Reid Newsome joined the firm of stationers owned by John Baines (the younger brother of the Leeds Mercury owner, Edward Baines) and the firm became known as Baines and Newsome. After John Baines' death in 1851, Newsome continued trading under his own name at 149 Briggate. In the early 1860's he moved to 11 Park Row where he was succeeded by his son Charles Reid Newsome who lived for most of his life at Westfield Grove, Headingley. Mrs. Jane Newsome was the wife of C.R. Newsome and she was described as the wife of a Headingley bookseller when she acted as the developer for 2 houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate in 1892.

OWSTON J.H.

John Henry Owston was described as a builder of 9 Wrangthorn Avenue on the Royal Park Estate in 1895. He attempted to develop 4 terrace houses, however, only two were actually erected on the Fawcett/Hewling Estate in Chestnut Avenue in 1895.

PALEY B.

Benjamin Paley was a carter of 4 Pear Street Leeds in 1882. By 1888 he lived at 45 St. Michael's Road Headingley. He developed 4 houses on the Cardigan Road Estate, 1881 - 1882.

PAWSON J.T.

John Thomas Pawson was a blacksmith living at West End Terrace, Hyde Park Corner in 1888. By 1893 he had premises at 3A St. Mark's Road and lived in West End Terrace. In 1892 he was still called a blacksmith and referred to in 1899 as a shoeing smith. He developed

13 houses on the Fawcett/Hewling Estate in Chestnut Avenue, 1898 - 1899.

PEARSON & SKELTON

John Edward Pearson and Jeremiah Skelton attempted to develop 2 through terraces in Hyde Park Road on the Royal Park, Ford Estate in 1887. Nothing further is known about Pearson, however, Skelton was a saddler and saddler's ironmonger of 41 Bridge End, Leeds Bridge and he lived at 39 St. John's Grove on the St. John's Estate. Skelton still had his premises at 4 Bridge End, Leeds Bridge in 1888.

PEARSON J.E.

John Ellis Pearson was described in 1882 as a joiner and builder of 21 Regent Terrace on the Hill Top Estate at Burley. By 1888 he was at this address but described as a builder. He was still described as a builder in street directories in 1893 and 1896. He was a major developer in the study area and only the Walmsley brothers erected more houses. He built 160 houses and had two more approved which were not built. He developed on the Royal Park, Hattersley and Ford Estates and on the Clapham/Pearson Estate between 1887 and 1902.

PEARSON W.B. (d.1908)

William Boddy Pearson was a joiner and builder living at 334 Woodhouse Street in 1892. By 1903 he was described as a joiner and cabinet-maker of Broomfield Terrace, Chapel Lane, Headingley. In 1908 he was referred to as a joiner and builder. He developed 17 houses on the Chapel Lane Estate from 1891 - 1892.

PEAT J.

James Peat went into partnership to develop houses with Isaac Earnshaw. Peat was an engineer and a member of the firm Perkin & Co., engineers and millwrights. He lived at 9 Greenfield Terrace, Poplar Street, Burley in 1879 and together with Earnshaw developed 14 back-to-back houses in Headingley village.

PICK J.

James Pick may have been related to Robert Pick, a mason of 6 Howden Place, Burley. James Pick was a builder of Leeds living in Chestnut Avenue on the Fawcett/Hewling Estate in 1902. After the death of Charles Stott in 1902, Stott's trustees sold land on the Headingley House Estate to James Pick. He developed 110 houses on the Cardigan/Walmsley Estate and the Manor House Estate, 1896 - 1910.

PORRILL W.

William Porrill was a joiner of 65 Westfield Crescent on the St. John's Hill Estate in 1888. He attempted to develop 10 back-to-back houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate, however, although the houses were approved in 1888, the scheme was not built.

PORTER J.M.

John Megson Porter was an architect who lived at 34 Ebor Place on the Hill Top Estate in 1882. He later had an office in Leeds at 72 Albion Street in 1893. In 1888 he developed 2 houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate.

See Appendix 7.

POSTILL F. (d.c. 1885)

Francis Postill purchased over 5 acres of land in 1880 which belonged to H. Ludolf and had earlier formed part of the Fawcett Estate. He was described on the sale documents as a builder. By 1883 he was a builder living at 3 Ebberston Terrace, an end-terrace house facing Victoria Road which he erected for his own use together with 32 other through houses built for speculation.

PULLAN E.

Eli Pullan attempted to develop two semi-detached villas in Headingley village in 1876, the scheme was abandoned and the dwellings were not erected. He was most probably the Eli Pullan, a cloth manufacturer, who purchased 20 houses from the L.Y.L.B.I.C. on the Hill Top Estate and lived at Far Headingley.

PULLAN J.

John Pullan was described as a builder in 1872 when he lived at Elmwood Street, Leeds. He developed two houses on the Cardigan Road Estate in 1875.

QUAMBUSK W.

William Quambusk was a member of the firm William Quambusk & Co., wool merchants of 17 Russell Street, Leeds in 1876. His residence was at Woodfield House, Weetwood and he developed two houses on the Mansion House Estate in 1870.

RAMSDEN W.

William Ramsden was an estate agent with an office at 8 South Parade in 1888. He lived at 13 Spring Road, Headingley and attempted to develop 8 back-to-back houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate, however, the houses were not built.

RAYTON W.J.

W. John Rayton was a fruiterer with a shop at 71 Woodhouse Lane, Headingley in 1876. In 1882 he was a fishmonger with a shop at 39 Otley Road and his residence was at 1 North Lane, Headingley. By 1888 he had premises as a fishmonger at 35 Otley Road in Headingley village and in 1889 he developed 3 shops with houses over in Headingley village and used one of these as his own shop premises.

RHODES F.G.

Frederick George Rhodes was a wholesale clothier who lived at Field Head, a detached house at Thorner near Leeds in 1889. He developed 8 houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate in 1887 and he was described in deeds in 1918 as living in Hampshire.

RHODES S.

Samuel Rhodes was described in 1882 as a member of the firm of woollen manufacturers J. & S. Rhodes of 36 Park Place, Leeds. Josiah Rhodes lived at Morley and Samuel Rhodes lived at Cross Street, Morley. Samuel Rhodes was probably the developer of 2 houses on the Fawcett/Postill Estate in 1888.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Benjamin Hammond Richardson was the senior member of a firm of estate agents and land agents called Richardson & Co. of 30 Park Row in 1882. In 1876 the firm had been called Richardson and Watson, Estate agents and Richardson's residence was then at Oakfield House in Eldon Terrace, Woodhouse. The firm acted as developers either on their own behalf or as agents for others for 11 houses on the Chapel Lane Estate in 1877. By 1882 Richardson was listed in street directories as living at 19 Blenheim Terrace, Woodhouse Lane.

RICHARDSON & WATSON

Under this earlier name the firm of estate agents which had Benjamin Hammond Richardson as a senior partner had plans approved for 47 through houses on the Chapel Lane Estate in 1876. Of these, 36 were

constructed generally in accordance to the plans but 11 were re-submitted and developed in a different form a year later by Richardson & Co. The original submission to Leeds Corporation was most singular in that one set of drawings was submitted for the approval of 47 dwellings. No other example of a large number of through houses being submitted for approval were found in the study area or in the sample of house plans of all Leeds (the average number of houses on each set of plans submitted in the study area was 4.6 including back-to-backs). It may have been that Richardson and Watson were acting as agents, as their name suggests, and by employing an architect, they were having designs drawn up and approved for a number of other developers who were to finance actual building operations. Whatever the case, the land on which the houses were built was shown as belonging to Richardson & Watson.

In 1876 street directories listed Richardson and Watson, Estate Agents and Managers, Leeds and County Permanent Benefit Building Society, Land and Estate Offices, 13 Park Row Leeds.

SHARP J.N. (1854 - 1933)

John Newton Sharp was a builder of 4 Leopold Street, Chapelton in 1882 and by 1888 he was at 7 Leopold Street, moving to Rock Terrace c.1893 where he remained until after 1900. In 1913 he was described as John Newton Sharp of Newton Lodge, Potternewton a Leeds Builder. He developed land that he purchased in Headingley and Potternewton where he owned at least 16 acres by 1892, and he added to these holdings by purchasing land on the Manor House Estate in Headingley in 1902. Sharp undertook the whole of the building development as a long term project by raising a second mortgage. He built houses on the Cowper Estate in Potternewton c.1896 and 62 houses on the Manor House Estate, Headingley between 1903 and 1908. He also attempted to develop another 14 houses on the Manor House Estate which were not erected after being approved. Before his death in 1933 he had formed a company called Newton Sharp Estates Ltd. which managed the many properties he owned. As late as 1951 the number of houses owned by the company was extensive including many houses in the Cardigan Avenue area of Burley and 75 houses on the Manor House Estate, some of which were either erected or acquired after 1914. On his death Sharp was described as 'a big property owner in Leeds' and 'a well known figure in the building trade of the city' See Obituary Notice, Yorkshire Post, 1st Dec., 1933.

SIMPSON J.T.

James Thomas Simpson was a member of the firm Kitchen and Ashworth, Hop Merchants and he lived at 9 Blenheim Terrace, Woodhouse in 1876. He was still at this address in 1882 when the firm was at 20 Call Lane and the Corn Exchange. He developed 2 houses on the Teal Estate in 1878.

SINGLETON W.

Wilson Singleton developed 4 houses on the Cardigan Road Estate, 1894 - 96. He was described as a dyer of 40 Cardigan Road in 1897.

SLATER H.

Herbert Slater was the son of Robert Slater, a Headingley plumber and gasfitter who advertised his services as a sanitary engineer. Herbert went into the family business and became an A.S.I. by 1893. He lived at Holly Bush, a house in Broomfield Crescent on the Chapel Lane Estate in 1893 and developed 2 houses on the Cardigan Road Estate between 1893 and 1894.

SLATER R.

Robert Slater was described in 1872 and in 1876 as a gasfitter with premises at Hyde Park Corner, Headingley. In 1882 he was a plumber and sanitary engineer with premises in Headingley Lane and his residence was Holly Bush, a house on the Chapel Lane Estate. In 1892 the firm was known as Slater and Son, Sanitary Engineers with premises at 30 Headingley Lane. He developed 14 houses on the Fawcett Estate and the Chapel Lane Estate between 1873 and 1879.

SMITH H.

Henry Smith was a mason and builder of 7 Sunny Bank Street, Leeds in 1872. By 1876 he was listed in street directories as a bricklayer and builder still living at the same address. In 1876 he erected 2 houses on the Fawcett/Clapham Estate in Ash Grove and he also had further dwellings approved which were not erected.

SMITH J.W.

John William Smith was a member of the firm Heaps and Robinson, Ironmongers. He lived in Bainbrigg Terrace, Cardigan Road, Headingley in 1872 and by 1882 his home was Oak Lea, a large house in Cardigan Road. In 1888 he was living at 20 Kensington Terrace and in 1893 at 4 Grosvenor Terrace on Headingley Hill. He developed

2 semi-detached houses on the Cardigan Road Estate in 1873 and a further 2 semi-detached houses in partnership with the Leeds cloth merchant, William Asquith, on the same estate in 1876.

SQUIRES W.

William Squires was described in 1901 as a builder living at The Hollies, Westminster Drive, Pannal. He was referred to on drawings simply as Mr. William Squires of Pannal. He developed 4 houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate in 1898 and may have been a relative of the architect also named William Squires.

SQUIRES W.

William Squires was an architect with an office at 12 East Parade in 1891. He was at 5 Boar Lane Chambers, Basinghall Street in 1896 and at 19 Royal Exchange Chambers, Boar Lane in 1901. He acted as the developer for 2 semi-detached villas on the Headingley Old Gardens Estate in 1901 and may have been a relative of William Squires, builder of Pannal.

See Appendix 7.

STEEL & BUCKTON

George Steel was a timber merchant and saw mill proprietor in 1872 with a saw mill at East Street, Leeds. He lived at Hawthorne Villa, Cardigan Road, Headingley. Richard Buckton was described in 1872 as a linen manufacturer and his residence was at Cumberland Lodge, Headingley. His son Richard Buckton Junior, also a linen manufacturer, combined with George Steel to have built Hawthorne Villas in Bainbrigg Terrace, Headingley where they both lived by 1872.

SUGDEN W.

William Sugden was referred to as an iron and coke merchant of 27 Guildford Street, Leeds in 1876 when his residence was given as Cleveland House, Cardigan Road, Headingley. He developed the detached house, Cleveland House, in the Old Gardens Estate in 1870 and added a lodge to his home in 1871.

TAYLOR E. Mrs.

Mrs. Emma Taylor was the owner of a baby linen warehouse at 41 Hyde Park Road on the Teal Estate in 1888. She developed 2 through houses on the estate in the same year.

TAYLOR G.

George Taylor was an ironmaster who purchased the mansion Buckingham House on the Fawcett Estate prior to 1870. He added a cottage to the grounds of the house in 1871 and attempted to develop a lodge in the same year. Thomas Albert Oakes Taylor, who was also referred to as an ironmaster, succeeded his father and lived in Buckingham House until his death in 1894.

THORP J.H. (1823 - 1904)

John Hall Thorp was a builder, contractor and timber merchant of 20 Bowman Lane, York Road, Leeds in 1872. He had a flourishing business and he carried out repairs to Harewood House for the Earl of Harewood earlier in the century. His home was a stone detached house named Broomfield House, the only existing dwelling on the Chapel Lane Estate when ^{the} land was put on the market for development. By 1888 one of his three sons, probably Windsor Thorp, joined him in the business and the firm was known as John Hall Thorp & Son, builders, contractors & timber merchants. The firm was still at Bowman Lane in 1893, however, Thorp suffered a reversal of fortune when he was made bankrupt that year by a Leeds accountant and the Timber Trades Association. All of Thorp's plant, stock in trade, premises and even his house were taken by the creditors in order to clear his debts. Thorp practically retired from all business activity to live quietly at his more modest home at 6 Victoria Terrace, Far Headingley. Before his change in circumstances he acted as the developer for 2 semi-detached houses on the Chapel Lane Estate. Thorp, a Quaker, left three sons, Windsor Thorp went on to become a fire assessor and valuer and William Henry Thorp became a well known and respected Leeds architect.

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 1, 29 Dec., 1904.

TILLOTSON

William Roebuck Tillotson was described as a painter etc. living at 16 Holbeck Lane, Leeds in 1893. By 1904 he was living at 1 Norwood Terrace on the Fawcett/Postill Estate where he had developed 3 through terrace houses in 1891.

VOLLANS E.R.

Edward Robert Vollans was a grocer living at 47 Hillary Street in 1882 and he had shop premises at 5 Hillary Street. He developed

2 houses on the Royal Park, Hattersley Estate in 1880.

WALKER A.

Alfred Walker was a modeller and decorator with an office at 96 Wellington Street, Leeds in 1872 when his home was at 4 Tenth Avenue, Queens Road on the Hill Top Estate. By 1882 he was described as an architectural model-maker with business premises at 94 Wellington Street and his home was 16 Ash Grove on the Fawcett/Clapham Estate. In 1888 he lived at 46 Ash Grove and by 1893 his architectural model-making business had transferred to the Great Northern Railway Arch at Geldard Road. He developed 4 through houses in Ash Grove on the Fawcett/Clapham Estate from 1875 - 1893.

WALKER E.

Edward Walker was a sculptor and mason of Tong Road, Upper Wortley in 1888. By 1893 he was described as a builder of 115 & 117 Tong Road. In 1902 he was living at 70 Cardigan Road and in 1903 he was referred to as a builder of 70 Cardigan Road Headingley. He developed 11 houses between 1903 and 1905, all in Cardigan Road on the Cardigan Road Estate where he moved to live.

WALLIS & RAMSDEN

William Wallis was a partner in the firm of estate agents Wallis and Ramsden of 16 Infirmary Street in 1876. He lived at 9 Queens Place, Chapeltown and developed 9 houses on the Fawcett Estate in 1874 under the name Wallis & Ramsden.

WALMSLEY B. & W. (1845 - 1910)(1844 - 1914)

Benjamin Walmsley travelled to Leeds from the village of Newport near Howden in East Yorkshire c.1869. In the early 1870's he was described as a joiner and cabinet-maker living in Hyde Park Road on the Hill Top Estate. His brother William joined him from Howden around this time and by 1876 they were referred to as builders and contractors, both living at 13 Hyde Park Road. The obituary for Benjamin referred to the brothers arrival in Leeds and stated that they 'commenced business in the building trade'.

Some time before 1879 the Walmsley brothers had expanded sufficiently to be able to afford the purchase of building plots on the Hill Top Estate which they developed with houses. By 1882 they had acquired business premises in the form of a builder's yard with stables, office and storage facilities in Burley Road. They purchased a whole

building block on the Hill Top Estate in 1879 and then, by relying on private mortgages, purchased land elsewhere to such an extent that they eventually emerged from the Cardigan Estate sales of 1888-1891 as major landowners. They developed some land on their own behalf and made large profits by subdivision and speculation. This process was described in the obituary notice for Benjamin Walmsley:

'The firm purchased large tracts of land in the Headingley and Burley suburbs of the city and thereon erected business premises and through dwellinghouses.'

Benjamin continued to live in Hyde Park Road throughout this period but William moved and went to live at 28 Woodsley Road. The business premises remained at 80 Burley Road throughout the lifetime of the Walmsley brothers although it was common practice for them to erect smaller temporary builder's yards nearer the estates or streets they were developing. In 1894 the two brothers commissioned the architect who prepared the majority of their house designs, Daniel Dodgson, to design two almost identical houses for their own occupation. As befitting their newly acquired wealth and status in the community, the houses were detached villas erected side by side on the exclusive Headingley Old Gardens Estate. The home of Benjamin was named Wallingfen and that of William, Sandholme. Both houses still remain today facing the bottom of Victoria Road.

The Walmsley brothers lived in their new homes from 1895 until their respective deaths in the new century and they continued to build houses over an extensive area of Headingley and Burley as well as in Scarborough. They both became respected members of local society and much praised for their charitable works. Together they founded the Walmsley Orphanage, the Brudenell Road Methodist Mission Hall and they were strong advocates of temperance. They supported the orphanage and mission church financially as well as by paying for the land and the buildings. William Walmsley was a supporter of the Rehoboth Central Mission in Park Lane, Leeds, a staunch Primitive Methodist he later erected two chapels at Newport and Gilberdye to present them to the Primitive Methodist Connection.

From 1905 the brothers no longer worked in partnership to develop houses but continued to do so as individuals. Whether this was an amicable arrangement or some rift occurred is not known. Certainly a large number of building lots or parts of estates which were held jointly were divided between them around this time. Benjamin even

went on to diversify his interests by purchasing the Clayton Wood Quarries at Horsforth and was described in the Leeds Telephone Directory of 1906 as a quarry owner.

Together the brothers developed more houses in the study area than any other developers. Between them they were responsible for the erection of 369 houses which included 277 in partnership, 60 by Benjamin and 32 by William. They also had a further 52 dwellings approved at various times which they attempted to develop but the schemes were for one reason or another abandoned. Benjamin died at his home in 1910 and left £139,730 whereas William died at his home in 1914 and left £169,559.

Benjamin Walmsley had only one daughter who, after marrying Thomas Francis Dales at the Brudenell Road Mission Hall in 1910, left Leeds to live in Scarborough. In later life she was a widow living at Durban in South Africa and most of her father's property passed to her son, Thomas Walmsley Dales of Bramhope, Leeds. He was a pilot officer in the R.A.F. in 1943 but it is not known whether he survived the war.

William Walmsley left three sons, Herbert Walmsley and Robert Morrill Walmsley who continued as builders in the Burley area of Leeds, and Walter Bell Walmsley a farmer of Driffield in East Yorkshire.

See Obituary Notice, Yorkshire Post, 14th Jan., 1914. See also Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 2, 15 Dec., 1910; Book 3, 17 Dec., 1910; Book 3 13 Mar., 1911; Book 4, 14th Jan., 1914; and Book 4, 2 Apl., 1914.

WEBB J.P.

Joseph Poulter Webb was a woollen manufacturer in 1876, a member of the firm J.D. Birchall and Co. He lived at Cardigan House, Cardigan Road on the Headingley Old Gardens Estate, a house he had built for his own use in 1869 to the designs of the architect E. Birchall. Poulter, who was described on some deeds as a cloth merchant as well as a manufacturer, was the developer of 2 houses over shops erected on the Atkinson Estate at Hyde Park Corner in 1879. Once more Birchall was the architect employed by Webb to carry out the designs.

WELLS E.

Ernest Arthur Wells was a public accountant and auditor of 10 Albion Street, Leeds in 1888. He developed 8 houses on the Royal Park,

Ford Estate in the same year.

WHITFIELD H.H.

Henry Hardy Whitfield was the publican of the Pack Horse public house at 55 Briggate, Leeds in 1882. His residence was at 151 Roundhay Road and he developed 2 houses on the Mansion House Estate, 1886 - 1889, while he was still the publican at the Pack Horse.

WILKINSON C.F.

Cornelius Frederick Wilkinson was an architect and surveyor of 8 Infirmary Street, Leeds in 1881. His home address was at 1 Lodge View, New Wortley and he was the developer of 12 houses on the Royal Park, Ford Estate from 1887 - 1888.

See Appendix 7.

WILSON C.

Charles Wilson was a builder of 4 Roundhay View in 1905 where he was still living in 1910. He was the developer of 22 houses on the Manor House Estate, 1902 - 1904.

WILSON J.

James Wilson was the son of James Wilson an ornamental plasterer of Headingley. He began his career in the building industry but in later life set up in practice as an architect. He developed 4 houses on the Mansion House Estate where he acted as both a designer and developer.

See Appendix 7.

WOOD G.

Godfrey Wood was a confectioner of 15 Commercial Street, Leeds in 1872. His home was at Alverthorpe Villa, Alma Road, Headingley. He developed houses in Hyde Terrace, Woodhouse in 1858 and 4 houses on the Mansion House Estate between 1870 and 1874.

WOOD J.

John Wood was a Town Councillor for the North West Ward of Leeds in 1872. He was also a builder with premises at 11 St. Mark's Buildings, Woodhouse Lane. By 1876 the firm was known as J. Wood, Builders and Contractors. In 1882 the firm had become John Wood & Son, Builders and Wood was an Alderman of Leeds. His residence was at 12 St. Mark's Terrace, Woodhouse and the firm occupied premises at

nearby 11 and 12 St. Mark's Terrace. Wood was the developer of 3 houses on the Mansion House Estate in 1873.

WOOD R.

Robert Wood described himself as a builder from 1872 - 1889 and after the latter date generally referred to himself as an architect. He lived in a house at 27 Cardigan Road which he designed and built for his own use and he acted as a housing designer and developer on several estates in Headingley and Far Headingley. He developed 32 houses on the Cardigan Road Estate near his home and attempted to develop 2 other houses which were not erected. His son J.J. Wood qualified as an architect and in later years designed several of the houses developed by his father.

See Appendix 7.

WOOD W.

William Wood was simply referred to as a gentleman in street directories. He lived at 55 Kensington Terrace, Clapham Road in 1872 and was still at this address in 1882. He developed 2 houses on the Teal Estate in 1877.

WRAY W. & GOTT W. (1858 - 1918)

William Wray was a joiner living at 18 Mark Street, Leeds in 1882. William Gott was also a joiner living at 11 Harold Grove, Burley in 1882 but by 1888 he was at 20 Rosebank Road, Woodhouse. In 1888 they combined to develop 2 houses in Brudenell Road and the irregular shaped lot, which had been intended to receive a through house, adjacent to one of the houses was developed into a joiner's shop. By 1891 William Wray was living in his new residence at 37 Brudenell Road and in that year the joiner's shop was enlarged. In 1893 Wray was described as a builder of 29 Brudenell Road. How long the partnership lasted is not clear but the existence of the joiner's shop would suggest that they specialised in joinery work.

William Gott lived at the house he erected at 35 Brudenell Road and went on to found the firm Messrs. Gott and Sons, Contractors of Hunslet Mills, Leeds. On his death in 1918 at his home in Brudenell Road he was described as 'being connected with the Building Trade for 40 years' He was a prominent member of the Leeds Master Builders Association.

See Loc. Hist. Obituary Notices, Book 5, 12 June, 1918.

A11.3 Houses Approved But Not Erected

Chapter 9 of this thesis described the various developers of houses in the study area and lists the total number of dwellings which were approved. A number of schemes were never taken beyond the stage of obtaining approval to carry out the work and were subsequently abandoned. In order to give a complete picture of the total involvement of each developer, the following table is included which gives the number and types of houses which were approved but not erected. Where a depositer's name is omitted, all houses approved were eventually erected.

Table A.19 Houses Approved But Not Erected Related to Developers in the Study Area

Developer	House types						Total
	cot.	h.a.s.	d.v.	s.d.v.	t.t.	b.b.	
BOSTON H.					6		6
BOWER W.				2			2
BRAMAHAM Mrs. M.E.					6		6
CARR J.					4		4
DEWSBURY T.					3		3
EARNSHAW I. &)							
PEAT J.)						8	8
FOSTER G.				2			2
FOWLER C.			1	8			9
GIBSON W.						8	8
HEPWORTH J.				6			6
HEWLING B.			1		19		20
HOBSON W.A.					3		3
HOLLINS J.T.				2			2
HOWELL W.J.					2		2
HOWSON C.					1		1
HUTTON J.					25		25
ISLES G.E.					1		1
LAX G.						12	12
LIDDELL J.W.				4			4
MAY J.					1		1
MELDRUM A.N.					10		10
MYERS C.					1		1
OWSTON J.					2		2
PEARSON J.E.					2		2
PEARSON J.E. &)					2		2
SKELTON J.)					2		2
PICK J.					1		1
PORRILL W.						10	10
POSTILL F.					1		1
PULLAN E.				2			2
RAMSDEN W.						8	8
RICHARDSON & WATSON					11		11
SHARP J.N.				2	12		14
SMITH H.					2		2
TAYLOR G.			1				1
WALKER E.				1			1

WALMSLEY B.		15	15
WALMSLEY W.		22	22
WALMSLEY B. & W.		15	15
WILSON C.		1	1
WOOD J.	2		2
WOOD R.	2		2
		Total	250

A11. 4 Architect-Developers

A number of architects who were active in the study area and elsewhere in Headingley acted as not only the designers of buildings and depositors of drawings for approval, but also as speculative housing developers. Where architects acted as developers in the study area they are listed and described in A11.2. of this appendix. The following lists the names of architects who were known to have acted as housing developers in other areas of Leeds. The major source of the information was the sample of house plans for all Leeds when the details concerning a certain number of developers were recorded and transferred to a card index kept by the writer. The sole source of the notes which follow is the Trowell card index unless another source such as Treen or Linstrum is given. The list does not include all the architects in Leeds who acted as housing developers but is merely a representative sample and in the same way, all the housing schemes the individuals undertook are not included because of the nature of the sampling process. The notes do, however, give some indication of the degree of involvement of architects in speculative building ventures.

AMBLER T.

Thomas Ambler did not act as a developer in the study area but attempted to develop land with villa properties in Far Headingley in the 1870's. He was the purchaser of lot 3, containing 16,093 sq. yds. of the Headingley Glebe Estate in 1874 and he acted as the developer of 12 back-to-back houses at Whingate in 1879.

See Treen, p. 341 and p. 448.

ANDERSON T.

Thomas Anderson did not develop houses in the study area but acted as the developer of 4 through houses in Camp Road in 1877.

BULLIVANT R.A.

Richard Arthur Bullivant developed 4 houses in the study area and acted as the developer for at least 25 houses in Burley Lodge Terrace, Burley, 1887 - 1890. In the sample of all Leeds he was named as the developer for another 7 through houses and a shop in Burley in 1889. Therefore it would appear that an architect who was only a minor developer in the study area was more active as a speculator in nearby Burley.

CHARLES J. & SONS

James Charles and Sons were major architect developers in the study area and were also major developers in some of the other suburbs of Leeds. Charles purchased two acres of the St. John's Hill Estate (behind Belle Vue Methodist Chapel) close to where he lived at 55 Woodsley Road. He developed it with houses from 1872 onwards. He also attempted to purchase an area of the Brown Estate at Potternewton for £5,500 in 1887 and develop it with small terrace houses. In the sample of all Leeds, the Charles family acted as developers for 9 through houses and 42 back-to-backs in various areas of Leeds including Roundhay, Armley and Wortley between 1878 and 1904.

See Treen, p. 395.

CHILD J.

John Child acted as a developer of land on Headingley Hill just outside the study area, 1841 - 1852.

See Treen, p. 126, p. 139 and p. 394.

CORSON G.

George Corson acted as a developer in Headingley in the late 1860's when he purchased land from the Earl of Cardigan to the north of Headingley Village. In 1885 he laid out a new street to be called Shire Oak Road and was willing to build houses for the purchasers of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lots according to his own designs. The architect F.W. Bedford deposited plans for 2 semi-detached villas in Shire Oak Road in 1887 where the developer and owner of adjacent plots was shown on the drawing to be G. Corson.

See Treen, p. 341.

DODGSON D.

Daniel Dodgson acted as the developer of 13 houses in the study area and also for 6 back-to-back houses in South Accommodation Road in 1881.

HILL W.

William Hill designed and built 2 large detached villas, Oak Lea and Burton Grange in Burton Crescent on the Headingley Glebe Estate in 1874 after purchasing 4835 sq. yds. at 3s. 9d. per sq. yd.

See Treen, p. 447.

HOBSON W.

Walter Hobson developed 55 houses in the study area and was a land speculator. In 1892 he purchased 2455 sq. yds. of the Royal Park, Ford Estate, in 1901 he purchased 13360 sq. yds. of the Manor House Estate together with his two partners and in 1902 he purchased 1653 sq. yds. of the Manor House Estate in his own right. He also acted as the developer for 5 through houses and 17 back-to-back houses in Woodhouse together with 4 semi-detached villas in the Horsforth Lane area of Leeds between 1894 and 1904.

HORROX W.

William Horrox together with W.H. Blakeborough, a commercial traveller, received £1,600 for two pairs of semi-detached houses they had erected in the Cowper New Town in 1874.

See Treen, p. 420.

HUTTON G.

George Hutton, the architect builder, was a major developer of houses in various suburbs of Leeds. He attempted to buy land on the Brown Estate at Potternewton when he offered £10,125 for the purchase of $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Elsewhere he developed 5 back-to-back houses in Hunslet in 1880, 7 through houses in the Mount Preston area of Leeds between 1885 and 1894, 3 detached villas in Woodsley Road and Chapeltown between 1884 and 1894 as well as 7 other detached or semi-detached villas in various parts of Leeds between 1904 and 1910.

See Treen, p. 371 - 373.

PRESTON H. & PRESTON J.E.

These two persons, who at various times described themselves as architects, erected a block of back-to-back houses at Pasture Grove and Pasture Terrace, Chapel Allerton in 1904. In the sample of all Leeds they developed 19 through houses in Chapel Allerton between 1902 and 1904.

See Treen, p. 353 and p. 395.

TWEEDALE J.

John Tweedale acted as the developer for two semi-detached villas in Otley Road, Far Headingley in 1879.

WOOD R.

Robert Wood purchased 13,230 sq. yds. of the Headingley Glebe Estate in 1884 for £4200. He developed sites for back-to-back and small through houses on the Highbury Estate off Monkbridge Road, Headingley in 1886. In 1888 he purchased lot 11 of the Cardigan Estate, 34,790 sq. yds. for £3000, and Lot 18 for £510. He acted as the developer for houses in the study area as well as for 21 through houses elsewhere in Headingley, 2 detached villas in Weetwood and shops with dwellings over at Hyde Park between 1886 and 1905.

See Treen, p. 445.

Many other architects became involved in land speculation although no evidence has been found of them being responsible for developing houses. For example, Charles Clement Chadwick and William Watson were the joint purchasers of land with their architect partner Walter Hobson and John Hall acted as a land speculator when he purchased a large area of the Headingley Glebe Estate in 1875.

APPENDIX 12 BUILDING PLAN REFERENCES RELATED TO DEVELOPERS

A 12. 1 Guide to Reference Numbers Used

This appendix lists the names of each building developer named on plans for the study area, together with the thesis reference numbers used in Appendix 3. The location and boundaries of the various building estates are shown in Appendix 5 and the reference numbers used in this appendix are related to the estates as follows:

Table A20 Building Plan Reference Numbers Related to Estates

<u>Estate</u>	<u>Plan dates</u>	<u>Thesis Reference numbers</u>
Fawcett Estate, Victoria Road	1868 - 1910	1 - 100
Fawcett/Clapham Estate, Ash Grove	1875 - 1909	101 - 131
Fawcett/Postill Estate, Ebberston Terrace	1877 - 1903	132 - 145
Fawcett/Postill Estate, The Norwoods	1880 - 1892	146 - 178
Fawcett/Atkinson Estate, Hyde Park	1879 - 1907	179 - 187
Fawcett/Hewling Estate, Chestnut Avenue	1886 - 1902	188 - 207
Teal Estate	1868 - 1902	208 - 236
Headingley Old Gardens Estate	1869 - 1904	237 - 302
Mansion House Estate	1868 - 1910	303 - 355
Cardigan Estate, Headingley Village	1871 - 1910	356 - 455
Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road	1873 - 1906	456 - 524
Chapel Lane Estate	1871 - 1913	525 - 591
Hattersley Estate, Royal Park	1876 - 1907	592 - 675
Ford Estate, Royal Park	1874 - 1894	676 - 787
Cardigan Estate, Cricket Ground	1878 - 1910	789 - 817
Clapham/Pearson Estate, Brudenell Road	1877 - 1910	818 - 879
Cardigan/Walmsley Estate	1877 - 1914	880 - 984
Manor House Estate	1877 - 1910	985 - 1075

A 12. 2 Building Plan References Related to Developers

The following table lists each person who acted as a developer for buildings in the study area, together with references so that deposited building plans at Leeds Archives Department can be related to individual developers. The list of names includes all persons who were cited as the developer on plans for new buildings, repairs, alterations, extensions and amendments to previously approved schemes. The name of each developer is followed by the shortened thesis reference numbers related to deposited plans and cross-reference must be made to Appendix 3 in order to obtain the full details of the plan number, committee meeting, and year of approval. Where a number is underlined, the development on site took place substantially as shown on that particular set of drawings and the grouping of the reference numbers after a name indicates that they related to different estates.

Table A21 Building Plan References Related to Developers, 1868 - 1914

ABBOT J.	<u>306</u> ^a																			
AIREY W.	<u>1014</u>	<u>1017</u>																		
ALBRECHT M.	<u>378</u>																			
ARCHIBOLD J.	<u>579</u>	583	584	632 ^b																
ARTINGTON R.	<u>320</u>																			
ASQUITH W.E.	<u>462</u>																			
ATKINSON C.	821																			
ATKINSON H.G.	<u>193</u>	198																		
ATKINSON Messrs. J. & E.	183																			
BAGSHAW B.	292																			
BARKER W.S.	62	63	96																	
BARTLETT A.T.	365	366																		
BEAUMONT A.	<u>558</u>	559	<u>560</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>569</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>574</u>										
	<u>575</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>577</u>	578	<u>580</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>587</u>										
	588																			
BEDFORD JAMES	<u>278</u>																			
BEDFORD JOSEPH	<u>789</u>	790	791																	
BEEVERS C.	<u>563</u>																			
BELL C.	<u>409</u>	410																		
BILBROUGH J. & PALFRAMAN A.	<u>683</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>702</u>	<u>708</u>															
BINNER A.G.	344																			
BINNS J.E.	<u>42</u>	83	91																	
BLACKBURN J.	<u>978</u>																			
BLACKBURN Rev. W.	502																			
BLACKETT W.	<u>29</u>																			
BOOTH W.B.	<u>650</u>																			
BOSTON H.	997	<u>1005</u>	<u>1008</u>	<u>1011</u>																
BOTTOMLEY J.	364A																			
BOTTOMLEY S.	<u>180</u>																			
BOWER J.	234																			
BOWER W.	<u>436</u>	437	<u>440</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>445</u>	448	<u>452</u>	453										
	455																			
BRAITHWAITE R.H.	792	793	794																	
BRAMHAM Mrs. M.E.	981																			
BRAY G.	39																			
BROOK J.	<u>979</u>																			
BROWN E.O.	<u>182</u>																			
BROWN J.G.	55																			
BROWN T.	45	47																		
BROWN MISS	552																			
BUCKLEY J.C.	49	54	60																	
BUCKTON R.	329	330																		
BULLIVANT R.A.	<u>716</u>	717	<u>720</u>	752																
BURNELLE R.	40																			
BURTON Miss	944																			
CARBERT F.	<u>1</u>																			
CARBUTT H.	82																			
CARLTON J.	464																			
CARR J.	1000	<u>1007</u>	<u>1009</u>																	
CARR R.	387	393	422																	
CAWTHORNE W.	<u>468</u>	469	<u>470</u>	471																
CHAPMAN Mrs. A.	87	88																		
CHARLES J. & SONS	439																			
CHARLES J.N.	<u>381</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>397</u>	398	399	<u>402</u>	<u>413</u>										

CHARLES J.N. & } CHARLES J.H.	<u>391</u>	<u>405</u>	432						
CHARLES & SMALLWOOD	400								
CHILD Mrs. H.	669								
CHILD H.	<u>877</u>	878	879						
CLAPHAM T.	208	211							
CLARKE A.W.	<u>295</u>								
CLAY W.	589								
CLAYTON H.	225								
COATES F.	57								
COATES J.I.	19	35							
COATES Mrs. M.	64								
COATES W.F.	566	567	573						
CORK C.	568								
COWBROUGH H.	<u>26</u>								
CRAVEN T.E.	<u>732</u>								
CRAWFORD C.P. & WILKINS F.A.	<u>590</u>								
DAVIS J.H.	<u>748</u>								
DAWSON Miss A.	545								
DAWSON Mrs.	539								
DEMAIN T.	<u>687</u>								
DEWSBURY T.	414	<u>424</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>429</u>	442			
DICKINSON T.D.	<u>776</u>								
DIXON Mrs. Alice	348	349	350	351					
DIXON Mrs. Ann	<u>245</u> • 346								
DIXON W.J.	4 • <u>533</u>	534							
DOBSON J.	<u>482</u>	<u>483</u>							
DODGSON D.	<u>107</u>	108	<u>109</u>						
DRURY D.	<u>760</u>								
EARNSHAW I. & PEAT J.	369	<u>370</u>	371	<u>374</u>					
EASTWOOD A.	446								
EASTWOOD H.	454								
ELLIS G.F. & ELLIS J.W.	<u>389</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>408</u>						
EXLEY A.E.	<u>778</u>								
FARNDALE T.	<u>596</u>	597	<u>602</u>	609	610	616	<u>618</u>		
FARNDALE W.	<u>734</u>	<u>763</u>							
FEARNLEY W.T.	<u>526</u>	547							
FEARNSIDE & DAVIES	<u>238</u>	256							
FENTON BROTHERS	<u>764</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>782</u>	<u>784</u>		
FLINT W.	<u>1002</u>	<u>1006</u>	<u>1010</u>	<u>1016</u>					
FORD J.R.	<u>395</u> • 681	<u>710</u>	711						
FOSTER A.W.	<u>603</u>	604	605	<u>606</u>	607	608	<u>611</u>	<u>617</u>	
FOSTER G.	364	380	411	412	438 •	<u>458</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>498</u>	516 517
FOSTER J.	<u>619</u>								
FOSTER T.	<u>213</u>	215	216						
FOWLER C.	<u>310</u>	311	315	318	319	322	324	325	
FOWLER S.J.	<u>326</u>								
FOX A.	46								
GIBSON W.	<u>840</u>	842	845	846	<u>848</u>	853	854 •	<u>1012</u>	<u>1015</u>
	<u>1018</u>								
GLOVER W.B.	<u>390</u>	392	394	401	415	<u>417</u>	425		
GORDON J.	992	994							
GOTT Miss H.	73	80							
GOUGH Mrs.	<u>362</u>								
GRAHL C.E.	<u>796</u>								
GRAYSON G.	<u>536</u>	537	<u>538</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>548</u>	549	553		
GRAYSON T.	544								

HALL D.	<u>219</u>																					
HANNAM T.	89																					
HARDING T.R.	<u>795</u>																					
HARDISTY J.	<u>111</u>																					
HARDY C.W.	75																					
HARDY E.	871	875																				
HARGREAVES A.	<u>653</u>	<u>655</u>																				
HARGREAVES W. & A.	<u>770</u>	<u>773</u>																				
HARRISON E. & J.	<u>184</u>																					
HARVEY W.	989	990																				
HATCH C.S.	257	261																				
HATTERSLEY T.	<u>592</u>																					
HEADINGLEY NATIONAL SCHOOL	503																					
HEAP J.H.	81																					
HEPPER J.	<u>241</u>	244	249	262																		
HEPWORTH J.	264																					
HEPWORTH N.R.	66	<u>67</u>	68	71	95																	
HEWLING B.	<u>135</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>188</u>	189	190	<u>191</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>194</u>	196	197												
	<u>612</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>614</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>621</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>623</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>625</u>												
	626	<u>627</u>	628	<u>631</u>	<u>635</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>641</u>												
	648	649																				
HININGS Dr. J.W.	186																					
HIRST J.W.	<u>36</u>	38																				
HOBSON Mrs. A.K.	128																					
HOBSON Mrs. S.	<u>652</u>																					
HOBSON W.A.	<u>138</u>	<u>658</u>	661	662	<u>739</u>	745	<u>758</u>	759	<u>762</u>	<u>766</u>												
	<u>769</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>775</u>	777	<u>779</u>	781	<u>783</u>															
HOBSON W.A. & HOLMES R.A.	<u>137</u>																					
HOLDSWORTH W.	<u>358</u>	372	<u>430</u>																			
HOLLAND Miss H.	212																					
HOLLAND G.S.	555																					
HOLLINS J.T.	<u>269</u>	270	271	<u>272</u>	273	274	<u>276</u>	277	279													
HOLMES R.A.	113	139																				
HOLROYD S.	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>																				
HORROX W.	<u>659</u>	660																				
HOWELL W.J.	<u>115</u>	<u>118</u>	119	<u>122</u>	<u>142</u>	144	145	<u>227</u>	228	229												
HOWSON C.	<u>880</u>	<u>881</u>	883	<u>884</u>	<u>886</u>																	
HUDSON B.	<u>25</u>	78																				
HUDSON J.	<u>237</u>	258	266	267	280	281	285	287	288	<u>333</u>												
HUMBLE T.	<u>218</u>																					
HUTCHINSON J.B.	<u>406</u>	407	418																			
HUTTON G.	<u>120</u>	121	<u>478</u>	<u>479</u>	480	<u>481</u>	484	<u>634</u>	<u>692</u>	693												
	<u>694</u>	695	<u>696</u>	<u>705</u>	707	<u>709</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>725</u>												
	<u>726</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>731</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>736</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>741</u>	<u>742</u>												
	<u>746</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>755</u>																
HUTTON J.	146	<u>147</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>150</u>	153	154	<u>156</u>	<u>157</u>	163												
	<u>333</u>	335																				
HYDE PARK RECREATION CLUB Ltd.	127																					
IBBITSON W. & T.	<u>248</u>																					
INGHAM H.O.	293																					
INGLEBY J.	345																					
ISLES G.E.	684	<u>685</u>	689																			
JACKSON H.	289	<u>355</u>																				
JENKINSON F.S.	<u>195</u>																					
JOHNSON J.B.	<u>998</u>	999	<u>1003</u>	<u>1019</u>																		
JOHNSON T. & H.	<u>982</u>	983	<u>984</u>																			
JOHNSON W.	859	860																				
JOHNSON & WROE	818	820	838	856																		
JUDSON Misses H. E., & M.	59																					

KIRK A.E.	77	84								
KIRK J. & KIRK C.	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>32</u>					
KIRTLAN W.H.	<u>367</u>	<u>368</u>								
KITSON F.C.	297	298	299	<u>300</u>	301					
KITSON J. Junior	<u>985</u>	986	987	<u>988</u>						
KITSON J.H.	253	260								
LABRON J.	<u>313</u>									
LANE I.	85									
LAX G.	682									
LAZENBY A.	<u>591</u>									
LEDGARD J.	<u>891</u>									
LEE B.	<u>786</u>									
LEE K.	493									
LEEDS ATHLETIC CLUB	813									
LEEDS BOWLING CLUB	814	<u>815</u>	<u>816</u>							
LEEDS CRICKET, FOOTBALL & ATHLETIC CLUB Ltd.	797	798	<u>799</u>	800						
	801	<u>802</u>	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	
	810	811	817							
LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE	97	450	957	960						
LEEDS GIRLS GRAMMAR SCHOOL	<u>86</u>	90	92	93						
LEEDS HORTICULTURAL GARDENS CO. Ltd.	<u>676</u>	678	679							
LEEDS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	<u>643</u>									
LEEDS SCHOOL BOARD	<u>375</u>	637	<u>908</u>	909	917	925				
LEEDS WATERWORKS	449									
LEIGH P.T.	352									
LEIGHTON C.	<u>37</u>									
LIDDELL J.W.	593									
LONGFIELD C.	<u>125</u>	126								
LUDDOLF H.	<u>7</u>	8								
LYALL R., MINIKIN J. & WALKER A.	<u>373</u>									
MARSHALL D.D.	76									
MARSHALL G.F.	290									
MARSHALL T.	<u>11</u>	20								
MARSLAND J.	<u>2</u>	10								
MARTIN Mrs. Ellen	232									
MAWSON F.	44									
MAY J.	104									
MELDRUM A.N.	<u>200</u>	<u>201</u>	202	388	642	644	<u>647</u>	654	<u>657</u>	
	<u>686</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>768</u>					
MELDRUM A.N. (Executors of)	<u>203</u>									
METHODIST FREE CHURCH	<u>50</u>									
MILNER Miss A.	210									
MITCHELL & RHODES	<u>630</u>									
MOORE W.	<u>250</u>									
MOUNTAIN J.	<u>360</u>	361								
MYERS C.	<u>214</u>	<u>222</u>	223	226						
MYERS C. (Trustees of)		235								
MYERS J.	376									
MYERS T.	359									
NETTLETON H.D.	<u>132</u>	134	140	143	<u>155</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>159</u>	161	<u>162</u>	
	<u>164</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>174</u>	
NEW RECREATION CLUB	117									
NEWLEY J.	<u>594</u>									
NEWSOME MRS. J.	<u>651</u>									
NICHOLS H.	451									
NUSSEY J.	43									
NUSSEY O.	53									
NUSSEY T.	275	291								

DATES S.T.	69	<u>72</u>	74							
OWSTON J.	199									
PALEY B.	<u>466</u>	467								
PARKE R.	<u>221</u>									
PAWSON J.T.	<u>204</u>	205	<u>206</u>	<u>207</u>						
PEARSON J.E.	<u>664</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>668</u>	670 •	<u>698</u>	<u>700</u>	706	714	718
	<u>719</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>724</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>738</u>	744	<u>747</u>	<u>753</u>
	756 •	<u>826</u>	827	<u>828</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>832</u>	833	<u>834</u>	<u>835</u>
	<u>836</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>839</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>843</u>	<u>844</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>851</u>
	<u>852</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>863</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>866</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>869</u>	
PEARSON J. Ed. & } SKELTON J.	688									
PEARSON Miss Mary A.	33									
PEARSON W.B.	<u>554</u>	<u>556</u>								
PETTY B.	52	58								
PETTY W.	224									
PICK J.	<u>903</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>907</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>912</u>	<u>918</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>926</u>	927	<u>928</u>
	<u>931</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>936</u>	<u>941</u>	<u>943</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>954</u>	956	<u>959</u> •	
	1066	<u>1071</u>	1072	<u>1073</u>	1074	<u>1075</u>				
PICKARD D.	<u>323</u>									
PICKERSGILL J.	<u>185</u>	187								
PORRILL W.	704									
PORTER J.M.	<u>715</u>									
POSTILL F.	<u>129</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>133</u> •	<u>151</u>	<u>152</u>				
POTENTIER	673									
PULLAN B.C.	247	259	263	282						
PULLAN E.	363									
PULLAN J.	<u>459</u>									
PURNELLE H.	<u>347</u> •	428								
QUARMBUSK W.	<u>308</u>									
RAMSDEN W.	757									
RAWLINSON W.	<u>557</u>									
RAYNOR M.J.	459	490	491	497	501					
RAYNOR T.	431									
RAYTON M.J.	383	<u>403</u>	435							
REDHAW J.	<u>3</u>	41	48							
RHODES S.	<u>169</u>	170								
RICHARDSON B.H.	532									
RICHARDSON & CO.	<u>530</u>									
RICHARDSON & WATSON	<u>527</u>	528								
ROBINSON J.	858	868								
ROBINSON R.	<u>217</u>									
SAVILE J.S.	515									
SHARPE J.N.	<u>1021</u>	<u>1022</u>	<u>1023</u>	<u>1024</u>	1025	1026	<u>1027</u>	1028		
	1029	1030	1031	1032	<u>1033</u>	<u>1034</u>	<u>1035</u>	1036		
	1037	<u>1038</u>	1039	1040	1041	<u>1042</u>	<u>1043</u>	<u>1044</u>		
	<u>1045</u>	<u>1046</u>	<u>1047</u>	1048	<u>1049</u>	<u>1050</u>	1051	<u>1052</u>		
	1053	1054	<u>1055</u>	1056	1058	<u>1059</u>	1060	1061		
	1062	<u>1063</u>	1064	1065	<u>1067</u>	1068	1069	1070		
SHARPLES E.	377									
SIMPSON MRS. A.	675									
SIMPSON J.T.	<u>220</u>									
SIMPSON R.	<u>357</u>									
SINGLETON W.	<u>488</u>	<u>494</u>								
SLATER H.	<u>485</u>	564								
SLATER R.	<u>21</u>	23	<u>24</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u> •	<u>529</u>	535			
SLATER & SON	98	99								
SMITH B.	<u>102</u>	114								
SMITH H.	<u>105</u>	<u>106</u>								

SMITH J.W.	<u>456</u>	457	461	492						
SMITH J.W. & ASQUITH W.E.	<u>462</u>									
SMITH W.T. (Trustees of)	61	70								
SQUIRES W.	<u>294</u>	296								
SQUIRES W.	<u>671</u>	672								
STEEL & BUCKTON	<u>307</u>									
STENSON J.	<u>239</u>									
STOBBS W.	822	824								
STOTT	<u>595</u>									
SUGDEN W.	<u>243</u>	<u>246</u>								
TAYLOR Mrs. Emma	<u>396</u>									
TAYLOR G.	14	<u>16</u>	17							
TAYLOR J.	176	421								
TAYLOR T.A.O.	51	56	65							
TEEL S.	<u>5</u>									
TETLEY C.F.	991	993	995	996	1057					
THACKRAY H.	141									
THOMPSON J.	857									
THORP J.H.	525	<u>540</u>	541	542	543					
THWAITES R.G.	861									
TILLOTSON W.R.	<u>175</u>	177	178							
TOWERS J.F.	100									
TUNSTALL C.J.	354									
TRUSTEES OF THE VICTORIA HOME			812							
VOLLANS E.R.	<u>598</u>	599								
WADE J.	<u>181</u>									
WADE J. & SON	233									
WAINWRIGHT W.	236	• 667								
WALKER A.	<u>101</u>	103	112	<u>123</u>	124					
WALKER E.	<u>504</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>507</u>	508	510				
WALKER G.	<u>600</u>	601								
WALKER H.	<u>265</u>									
WALKER W.	550	551								
WALLIS & RAMSDEN	<u>27</u>	28								
WALMSLEY B.	958	<u>961</u>	<u>962</u>	963	<u>964</u>	<u>965</u>	966	<u>967</u>	<u>968</u>	
	970	<u>971</u>	972	975						
WALMSLEY B. & W.	<u>283</u>	<u>284</u>	286	• 565	• <u>882</u>	<u>885</u>	887	<u>888</u>	889	890
	<u>892</u>	<u>893</u>	894	<u>895</u>	<u>896</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>900</u>	901
	<u>902</u>	904	<u>906</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>914</u>	<u>915</u>	<u>916</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>920</u>
	<u>921</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>929</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>933</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>938</u>
	<u>939</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>946</u>	947	<u>948</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>951</u>
	953	955								
WALMSLEY W.	302	• 870	872	<u>873</u>	874	<u>876</u>	• <u>973</u>	<u>974</u>	976	977
	<u>980</u>									
WARD B.	<u>331</u>	332								
WATSON H.	531									
WEBB J.P.	<u>179</u>	• <u>240</u>								
WEBSTER W.	22									
WELBURN	819									
WELLS E.	<u>701</u>	<u>703</u>								
WESTERMAN A.	34									
WHITAKER L.	231									
WHITAKER W.	787									
WHITE Misses	230									
WHITEHEAD H.	79									
WHITFIELD H.	<u>338</u>	<u>339</u>	340							
WILKINSON C.F.	<u>691</u>	<u>733</u>								

WILLIAMSON H.	<u>242</u>	251	252	255	268					
WILSON C.	<u>1001</u>	<u>1004</u>	<u>1013</u>	<u>1020</u>						
WILSON E. & WILSON G.	<u>419</u>	420								
WILSON J.	<u>312</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>321</u>	342	343	353	•	825		
WILSON H.	829									
WOOD Rev. F.J.	<u>336</u>	337	341	•	<u>416</u>	423	433	•	486	487
WOOD G.	<u>305</u>	<u>314</u>								
WOOD J.	<u>303</u>	<u>316</u>								
WOOD J.W.	823									
WOOD R.	<u>463</u>	465	473	473A	474	475	476	477	495	496
	<u>509</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>513</u>	514	<u>518</u>	519	520	<u>521</u>	522
	<u>523</u>	<u>524</u>								
WOOD W.	<u>110</u>									
WOODHALL J.	356									
WOODHOUSE MOOR WESLEYAN CHAPEL			677		<u>680</u>					
WOOLLEY J.	<u>254</u>									
WORSNOP J.	<u>327</u>	<u>328</u>								
WRAY W.	640									
WRAY & W. GOTT	<u>629</u>									
YOUNG J. & Co.	656									

- a Plan references underlined denote that the development was a new building erected substantially as shown on the approved drawings.
- b Plan references not underlined denote that the development was not built as shown, abandoned, a minor amendment to a previous drawing, an alteration, extension or small works.
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APPENDIX 13 LEEDS CORPORATION HOUSE DEED REFERENCES RELATED TO DEVELOPERS

A13.1 Developers Referred to in House Deeds

Inspection of the deeds for houses within the study area now owned by Leeds Corporation showed that a number of individuals were named and described as being involved in the development of estates. Usually these were landowners, land speculators, building plan depositors such as architects, or building developers. The depositors mentioned in deeds are described in Appendix 9. This appendix lists those persons who acted as housing developers and were referred to in the various documents which make up the deed packets.

Table A22 Leeds Corporation House Deeds Related to Developers

Name of developer	Description ^a	House deed reference number
ABBOTT J.	The younger of Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, Grocer and tea dealer	6939
ARCHBOLD J.	Of Leeds, boot manufacturer and merchant, later of Southport, Lancs., gentleman	9012
ARTHINGTON R.	n.d.a.	6939
ATKINSON J.	Butcher and farmer, Hyde Park Corner, Leeds	19824
ATKINSON E.	Of Leeds, provision merchant	19824
BILBROUGH J.	Builder and contractor of Leeds	12166, 12579 12696, 15861 18254, 18752 18977, 21819 38157, 38796
BLACKBURN J.H.	n.d.a.	8604
BOSTON H.	n.d.a.	40220
BOTTOMLEY J.	Of Bleak House, Headingley, gentleman	21656
BOWER W.	Builder	6944, 9146, 21068, 21657, 29828
BRAITHWAITE R.H.	Of Leeds, Gentleman and solicitor	8861
BRAMHAM Mrs.M.E.	Of Leeds, widow	10742
BUCKLEY J.C.	Of Leeds, cap manufacturer	8861
BUCKTON R.	Of Leeds, manufacturer	9200, 21610
BULLIVANT R.A.	n.d.a.	40227
CARBERT Mr.	n.d.a.	13592
CARR J.	Of Burley, Leeds, Builder	8698, 12372

CLAPHAM T.	Of Leeds, proprietor of the Leeds Royal Park	9200, 10882, 13592, 15673, 18973, 38739 40243,
COATES J.I.	n.d.a.	12203
COWBROUGH H.	Of Leeds, wine and spirit merchant	9423, 9447
DEWSBURY T.	Of Springfield Place, Leeds, marine engineer	21656
FARNDALE W.	Builder, Leeds	21610
FORD J.R.	Solicitor, Leeds	8601, 9200, 12166, 12579, 12696, 15362, 15653, 15861, 15896, 15999, 18337, 18752, 18973, 18977, 21058, 21610, 38157, 38796, 40227.
FOSTER G.	Of Headingley, Leeds, gentleman	644, 8489
FOWLER C.	n.d.a.	8972
HARGRAVE A.	Of Leeds, builder	40220
HARGRAVE A.R.	Builder of Leeds	40220
HARGREAVES Mr.	n.d.a.	9447, 36323
HATCH S.C.	Of Leeds, sharebroker	8861
HATTERSLEY T.	Of Leeds, machinist	9200, 10882, 18973, 21610, 38739, 40220
HEAP J.H.	Mungo merchant, Leeds	38327
HEWLING B.	Of Leeds, Builder	9447, 10595, 10882 15018
HIRST J.W.W.	Of Leeds, law stationer	9447
HIRST J.W.	Chartered Accountant, Leeds	12550
HOBSON W.A.	Of Leeds, architect	8698, 10653, 12372, 18973, 21159, 38327, 40220.
HUDSON J.	Of Headingley	8766
HUTTON J.	Builder	15999
IBBITSON W.	Of Leeds, woollen manufacturer	8854
IBBITSON T.D.	Of Leeds, woollen manufacturer	8972
JOHNSON & WROWE	n.d.a.	10703, 10963, 38739
KIRK J.	Esquire, dyer and stover, Headingley	9322
KITSON J.	The younger of Leeds, ironmaster	5121
LABRON J.	Of Leeds, woollen manufacturer and merchant	8854, 8972, 9046
LEEDS HORTICULTURAL GARDENS Co. Ltd.		9200, 12696, 15362, 21610
LEEDS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.		10595, 15018, 18973
LEEDS SCHOOL BOARD		8489

LEEDS WATERWORKS Co.		10903, 38327
LONGFIELD C.	Of Kirkstall Road, Leeds, Grocer	21152
LUDOLF H.	Of Leeds, merchant.	8698, 10695, 12583
LYALL R.	Of Leeds, bookseller	21882, 38391
MARSHALL Thomas	Of Leeds, land and estate agent	12203
MELDRUM A.N.	Of Leeds, builder	40220
MINIKIN J.B.	Clerk, Leeds	21882, 38391
NETTLETON H.D.	Builder, Leeds	12583
NEWSOME J.	Wife of Reid Newsome, Headingley bookseller	21657
NUSSEY T.	Esquire, Bramley Grange, Thorner	10703, 15673, 38739
PALFRAMAN A.	Builder and contractor	12166, 12579, 12696 15861, 18254, 18752 18977, 38157, 38796
PEARSON J.E.	Of Leeds, builder	10703, 15673, 18337, 21610, 38739, 40243
PEARSON W.B.	Of Leeds, joiner and builder	39047
PETTY J.W.	n.d.a.	10667
PICK J.	Builder of Leeds	9450
PICKARD D.	Of Briggate, Leeds, draper	6939
POSTILL F.	Of Leeds builder	12583, 15999, 36564
RHODES F.G.	Of Leeds and Thorner, wholesale clothier	12166, 12579
ROBINSON R.	Of Leeds, linen merchant	9200, 10882, 18973 21610, 38739
SHARP J.N.	Of Potternewton, Leeds, builder	10903, 12534, 32741
SMITH B.	n.d.a.	21152
SMITH W.T.	Of Hambleton House, Hambleton, near Selby	9355, 9423, 9447 10528
STENSON J.	Gentleman of Leeds	8698, 8861, 38327
STOTT S.J.	Spinster, Pannal	8698, 10653, 10903, 12372, 12534, 21159 32741, 38327
SUGDEN W.	Of Leeds, iron merchant	21506
TAYLOR G.	Of Leeds, ironmaster	8604, 12203
TAYLOR T.A.O.	Esquire, of Buckingham House, Headingley, ironmaster	8604
THORP J.H.	Of Leeds, joiner and builder	9012
WALKER A.B.	Of Thirsk, widow	21657
WALKER A.	n.d.a.	38391
WALKER W.	n.d.a.	21657
WALMSLEY B.	Builder of Leeds	10963
WALMSLEY W.	Builder of Leeds	10963

WALMSLEY B. & WALMSLEY W.) Builders of Leeds	8488, 8609, 9450 10667, 10742, 12550 18074, 18582, 18922, 36298, 36394, 36536, 36570, 38739
WALLIS & RAMSDEN	Estate agents Leeds	8489
WEBB J.P.	Cloth merchant of Leeds	8861, 8972
WELLS Mr.	N.d.a.	40227
WILKINSON C.F.	Leeds, architect	15362, 15653, 21058
WILLIAMSON H.	Of Leeds, woollen merchant	21506
WILSON J.	The younger of Leeds, plasterer	8766
WOOD John	Of Leeds, builder	8489, 6939
WOOD Joseph Junior	Builder of Leeds, Headingley	36323

a The description given is that used in the deed or deeds referring to the developer. No attempt has been made to add the occupation or address from other sources. See Appendix 10.

APPENDIX 14 DETAILS OF MORTGAGE TRANSACTIONS

A14. 1 A List of Persons Who Acted as Mortgagees in the Study Area

The following appendix contains a selected sample of mortgage transactions described in the deeds for those houses situated in the study area which are now owned by Leeds Corporation. It is included in order to give an insight into the typical sources of finance that the builder, developer or land purchaser relied on during the period. The mortgage was usually obtained from one of four sources: the pre-development landowner, the solicitors or other professionals involved in land sales, private individuals who wished to invest their capital and finally Building Societies.

The landowners were often forced into offering loan facilities as an inducement to would-be buyers during difficult periods, or chose to do so of their own volition in boom periods because of high returns on capital invested. The solicitors usually introduced the mortgager to the mortgagee but also, because of their privileged position, could take advantage of the situation although they often preferred to lend money to others to speculate rather than to speculate in the same venture themselves. By far the major source of mortgages were the many private individuals who had either money from a business, a legacy, an annuity or savings and having consulted their family solicitor, were informed that he 'knew of a good investment in Leeds'. Merchants, bankers, doctors, architects, coal owners, clergymen, clerks and widows were all introduced to borrowers through the solicitors' old boy network.

The rates of interest charged varied from 4% to 5% per annum and the security was the right to sell the land involved if default occurred. It was usual for a builder who wished to finance house-building to offer the title of the land as security whether he was using the loan to purchase the land in question or to build houses. Often the land in his possession on one part of an estate was used to finance building operations elsewhere if it was not already mortgaged.

The immediate reaction to the sources of mortgages given in the deeds examined, is that there is an apparent lack of involvement by building societies. Although societies like the Leeds Permanent Building Society had been in existence since 1848, they played a minimal role in the financing of speculative housing in the study

area. This was because their main purpose was encouraging the poor towards self-help and societies were established for the purpose of house-building. The early terminating societies concentrated on building houses and the permanent societies, created in the period after 1846, did not build houses but provided facilities for those who wished to build. Friendly societies were precluded by their rules from the purchase of land and when Parliament passed the Building Societies Act, 1874 giving societies the legal status of limited companies, the holding of land by building societies was also forbidden.

The mortgagors in the following table are divided into three categories of persons who were developers in so far as they either purchased land for speculation or in order to develop it for a single house or a greater number of dwellings. The categories selected are architects, builders and other occupations. The main purpose of including so many names in the table is to indicate the wide variety of people who were involved in the financing of land purchase and building operations and to illustrate the distance which was often involved between the investor and the place of his investment.

Table A23 Details of Mortgage Transactions, 1841 - 1919

Name of mortgagor ^a	Name of mortgagee ^a	Amount	Interest
<u>Architect Developers</u>			
1870 Thomas Marshall of Leeds, land and estate agent (later described as an architect)	William Wilson of Ulverstone, Lancashire, commission agent and Edward Butler of Leeds, gentleman	£3,000	5%
1888 Cornelius Frederick Wilkinson of Leeds, architect	John Rawlinson Ford and Thomas Benson Pease Ford, solicitor and silk spinner	£167. 0. 4d.	n.d.a.
1889 C.F. Wilkinson of Leeds, architect	Joseph Stephenson Lawson, solicitor of Leeds	£150	n.d.a.
1889 C.F. Wilkinson of Leeds, architect	Leeds Provident Building Society	£587. 5. 8d.	n.d.a.
1889 C.F. Wilkinson of Leeds, architect	Leeds Provincial Building Society	£592	n.d.a.
<u>Builder Developers</u>			
1856 Joseph Wood Junior, builder of Leeds	David Israel Roebuck of Leeds, letter press printer	£700	n.d.a.
1880 F. Postill, builder	John Dunning Kay of Leeds, gentleman	£4,400	n.d.a.

1883 James Hutton, builder	John Rawlinson Ford of Leeds, solicitor and Thomas Pease Ford of Low Bentham, Yorks, silk spinner. (Transferred in 1886 to Emily Susan Ford)	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1885 H.D. Nettleton, builder	James Hutley of Shadwell near Leeds, gentleman	£1,300	4½%
1887 B. & W. Walmsley, builders.	James Fall of The Angel Inn, Wellington Street, Leeds	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1888 Bilbrough & Palframan, builders	Rev. Edward Pease Gregg of Sterborough in Torquay in the county of Devon, clerk in holy orders	£500	4.5%
1888 Bilbrough & Palframan, builders	Eleanor Boyd, the wife of the Rev. Robert Henry Boyd of Bassingbourne Vicarage, Royston in the country of Hertford, and Liversedge Kettlewell of Leeds, upholsterer	£1,000	n.d.a.
1888 John Ellis Pearson, builder	Sarah Postlethwaite of St. Bees in the county of Cumberland, widow. (the interest reduced to 4% if paid punctually)	£800	5%
1889 Bilbrough & Palframan, builders.	Rev. Edward Pease Gregg and Emily Susan Ford.	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1889 H. D. Nettleton, builder	Maria Louisa Goodwin of Methley, widow	£1,200	4½%
1889 J. Ellis Pearson, builder	William Postlethwaite, solicitor of Leeds	£1,213. 15s.	5%
1889 F. Postill, builder	John Dunning Kay of Leeds, gentleman	£4400	n.d.a.
1889 B. & W. Walmsley, builders	Arthur Abraham Musgrave of Leeds, esquire, and Alfred Simean Joseph Musgrave of Bradford, wool merchant	£2700	4½%
1890 J. Ellis Pearson, builder.	Charles Vincent Newstead	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1890 B. & W. Walmsley, builders	Robert William Bower of Meanwood Park, Leeds, coal owner	£4,300	4½%
1891 B. & W. Walmsley, builders	William Croysdale of Adel, dyer and John Frederick Augustus Pflamm of Potternewton, esquire	£650	4½%
1892 James Bilbrough	Rev. Edward Pease Gregg	£550	4%

1892 Arthur Horrox of Kirkstall, Leeds, builder	Leeds Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd. (Initial advance of £300 total to be £550, the balance 'to be certified from time to time as the buildings proceed and final balance as and when buildings ready for occupation')	£300	n.d.a.
1892 William Boddy Pearson of Woodhouse Street, Leeds, joiner and builder	Annie Calverley Young of Hollin Lane, Weetwood, Leeds	£800	4%
1892 B. & W. Walmsley builders	Robert William Bower of Meanwood Park, coal owner	£5500	4½%
1893 Arthur Hargrave, builder of Leeds	Nancy Burton of Laisterdyke, Yorkshire, widow	£500	4½%
1893 John Ellis Pearson, builder	James Walker Oxley and Thomas Harrison both bankers of Leeds. (Oxley lived at Spensfield, Otley Road, Leeds)	£4000	n.d.a.
1893 John Ellis Pearson, builder	James Walker Oxley esquire of Leeds and Thomas Nussey of Bramley Grange, Thorner near Leeds, esquire	£4000	n.d.a.
1894 John Ellis Pearson, builder	James Walker Oxley of Leeds banker, and Thomas Harrison of Leeds, banker	£1,300	n.d.a.
1894 B. & W. Walmsley, builders	William Thomas Bolland of Scarborough but then of Harrogate	£300	n.d.a.
1898 B. & W. Walmsley	James Dobson of Rothwell gentleman, Charles Brook Dobson of South Kensington gentleman, Joseph Dobson of Hunslet, maltster	£2500	4%
1898 B. & W. Walmsley builders	William Brooke of Leeds, glass bottle manufacturer and Patrick Bruce Junior of Spennymoor, Durham brewer	£1,000	3.75%
1900 H. D. Nettleton, builder	Maria Louisa Goodwin of Methley. (She transferred mortgage to Titus Joseph Oldroyd of Broomfield House, Royston near Barnsley, architect and surveyor, and Annie Oldroyd his wife)	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1900 Charles Stott, retired builder	Samuel Redhead Meredith and John Paley Hubbersty, both solicitors of Leeds	£7,000	n.d.a.

1900 Charles Stott, retired builder	Samuel Redhead Meredith, solicitor of Leeds	£10,000	n.d.a.
1900 B. & W. Walmsley, builders	Thomas Harrison of Leeds, banker, John Grant Lawson of York. M.P. and Richard Lawson of York, esquire. (By 1919, John Grant Lawson was Sir John Grant Lawson Bart)	£7,000	4%
1903 J. Ellis Pearson, builder	William Postlethwaite of Leeds, solicitor	£1,600	n.d.a.
1905 W. Bower, builder of Headingley	Frances Leyland Booth, the wife of Allen Lister Booth of Stourton Ford, Ilkley, solicitor and Frank Gott of Leeds, Surveyor	£4,000	n.d.a.
1905 William Walmsley, builder	Joshua Bower Brooke, solicitor of Leeds and William Brooke of Leeds, glass manufacturer	£900	4%
1913 Thomas & Hedley Johnson, builders	Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society	£465	n.d.a.
1913 J. Newton Sharp, builder	The Bradford Second Equitable Benefit Building Society	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1913 J. Newton Sharp, builder	Several persons including Louisa Alexandra Brook, wife of Harry Brook, farmer of Woodlesford near Leeds	£7,000	5%
1917 B. & W. Walmsley, builders	Mortgage transferred from Robert William Bower of Meanwood to John Arthur Brooke of Wood Close, Grasmere, Westmorland and Mary Brooke his wife	£6,225	n.d.a.
1919 John William Carr, builder of Leeds	Charles Lewis Brook of Meltham Mills, York, cotton thread manufacturer	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
<u>Other Developers</u>			
1841 John Jackson Lee, gentleman of Leeds	Edwin Henry Hewgill of Hornby Grange, Yorkshire	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1842 Edwin Eddison of Leeds, solicitor	George North Tatham of Headingley, flax spinner	£2,799	n.d.a.
1853 John Jackson Lee, gentleman of Leeds	Rev. William Charles Wollaston of East Dereham in Norfolk	n.d.a.	4%
1859 Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	Thomas William Lloyd	£3,680.12s.	5%
1859 Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	Robert Cadman	£3,900	n.d.a.

1859	Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	Edmund Stead	£1,000 £1,500 £1,000	5% 5% 5%
		(Total still owing was £3075 by Aug. 1861)		
1862	Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	T.W. Lloyd transferred mortgage to E. Stead	£3,747	5%
1863	Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	R. Cadman transferred mortgage to E. Stead	£4,295.7.6d.	5%
1860	C.R. Newsome, stationer of Headingley	Ann Billam Walker of Thirsk, widow	£1,100	n.d.a.
1860	C.R. Newsome, stationer of Headingley	Mary Long of Headingley, widow	£1,000	n.d.a.
1863	Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	Thomas Styring	£2,000	n.d.a.
1864	Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	Henry Howson Mawson	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1864	Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	Thomas Styring	£1,000	n.d.a.
1865	Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	All Edmund Stead's mortgages transferred to Elizabeth Wright, widow, Charles Harwood Poore, clerk, and Henry George Hopkins	£13,000.12.8d.	n.d.a.
1868	Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	Oswald James Augustus Grimston, esquire of Southampton and Rolland Vincent Sylvester Grimston of Leicester, esquire	£3,000	n.d.a.
1868	Thomas Clapham, park proprietor	Oswald James Grimston of Lymington, Hampshire and Rolland Vincent Sylvester Grimston of Leicester	£3,000	n.d.a.
1871	John Abbott, grocer and tea dealer	Thomas Gledhill Ward of Leeds, gentleman	£1,000	5%
1872	Joseph Stenson, retired ironmaster	Henry Holroyd of Leeds dyer	£1,800	n.d.a.
1874	Henry Cowbrough, wine and spirit merchant	Leeds Permanent Benefit Building Society	£1,280	n.d.a.
1874	Richard Robinson, William Ingham, Thomas Hattersley, linen merchant, upholsterer, and machinist	Elizabeth Wright of Hampshire, widow and the Rev. Charles Harwood Poore of Collingbourne, Wiltshire, clerk	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1875	Jonathon Labron, woollen manufacturer	William Vause, mungo merchant	£1,200	n.d.a.
1875	Leeds Horticultur- al Gardens Co. Ltd	Robert Lawson Ford, Solicitor of Leeds	£1,000	4½%

1877	Thomas Denison Ibbitson, woollen manufacturer	William Thomas Bolland of Hunslet, esquire	£1,500	n.d.a.
1880	J.B. Minikin, clerk	Leeds Permanent Benefit Building Society	£480	n.d.a.
1889	Frederick George Rhodes, of Thorner, wholesale clothier	John T. Kitchen of Leeds, wholesale clothier and Jacob Johnson of Newcastle, Northumberland wholesale clothier	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1889	Frederick George Rhodes, wholesale clothier	Leeds Provincial Building Society	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1890	John Franks, surveyor of Leeds	Leeds Permanent Benefit Building Society	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
1891	John Brownhill, jeweller of Leeds	The Birmingham & Midland Bank	£2,100	n.d.a.
1893	Alfred Aldred	John Tweedale of Leeds, architect and John Tweedale of Leeds, solicitor	£1,400	n.d.a.
1895	John Brownhill of Bridlington, retired jeweller	London & Midland Bank Co. Ltd	£4,826.8.9d.	n.d.a.

Note Many examples were found of clerks, teachers, widows, commercial travellers etc. who purchased the completed houses by obtaining mortgages from one of the building societies in Leeds. As these were not landowners, estate developers or housing developers they have been omitted.

a The descriptions used in the table are those used on legal documents in house deeds.

APPENDIX 15 TYPICAL HOUSE PLANS

A15.1 Introduction to the Appendix

Chapter 13 of this thesis describes the development of various house plans for dwellings either erected or approved to be erected within the study area between 1868 and 1914. Lack of space did not permit more than a few basic plan types to be illustrated in that place and therefore, in order that the reader may examine a wider range of typical plan types, this appendix has been included.

The appendix contains a number of photocopies of deposited building plans for three types of dwelling: the semi-detached, the through terrace and the back-to-back. Also included are a number of plans which were produced for houses on irregular shaped building plots, several of which contain corner shops. In the case of regular shaped plots the illustrations are shown in ascending order of cross-wall width but these are only a representative sample and therefore can not include every known plan variation. For example, earlier plans dating from the period 1868 - 1876 have not been included because the condition of the original tracings was so poor that photocopying was not possible.

In the illustrations that follow: Fig.A20 shows typical plans of a pair of small semi-detached villas, Figs. A21 - A27 show typical plans of through terraces and Figs. A28 - A30 show typical plans of back-to-back dwellings. In addition, Figs. A31 - A38 have been included to illustrate various plan solutions derived to fit houses onto irregular shaped building plots and or to include corner shops. Wherever possible the original drawings have simply been photocopied and reduced in size but in some cases, where lines have not reproduced well from the original, a certain amount of retouching has proved necessary. The quality of the illustrations must be judged in the light of the extreme age, poor condition and nature of some of the original drawings.

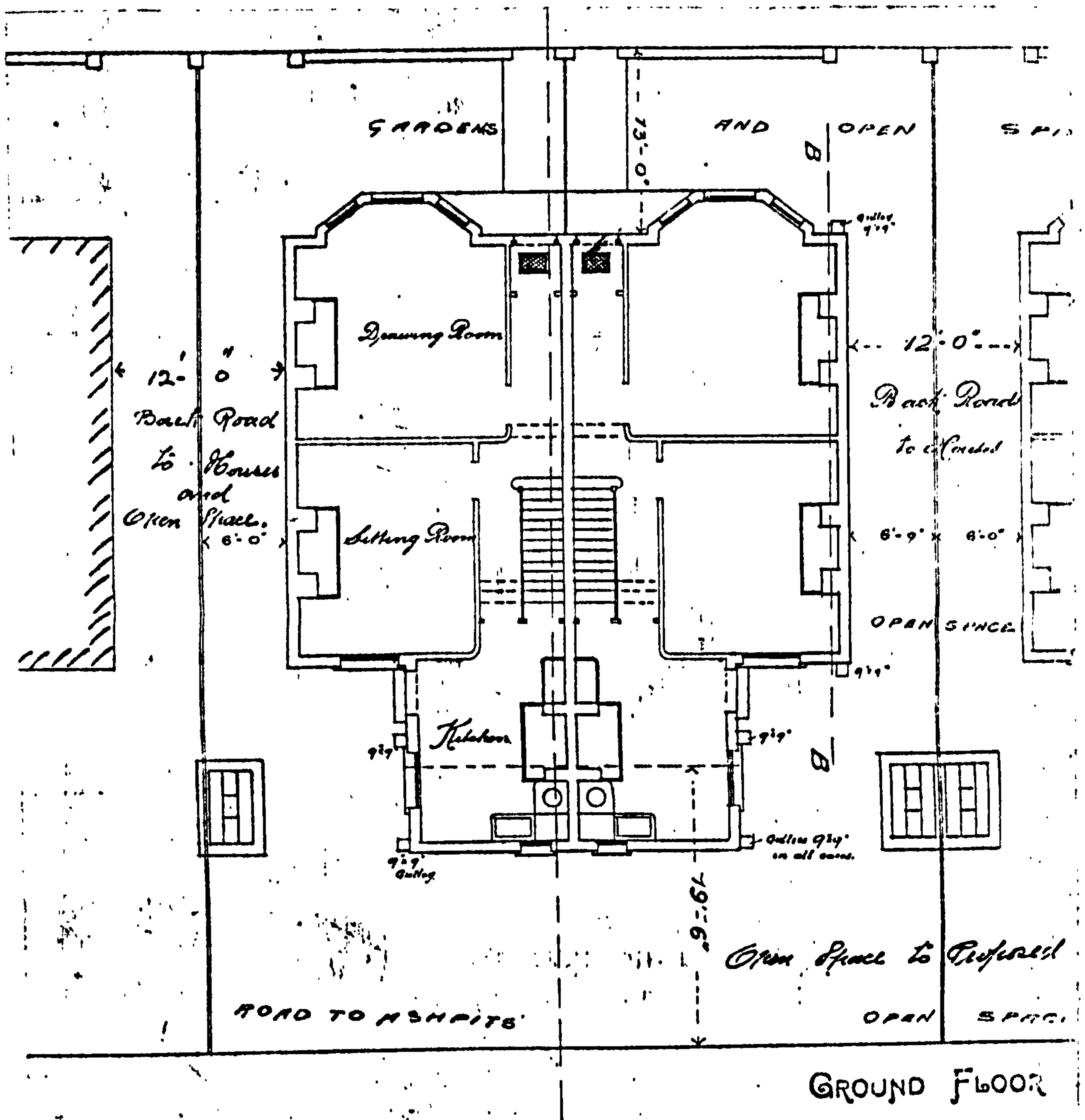


Fig.A20 Deposited ground floor plan of two semi-detached houses, St. Michael's Terrace (C.F. Wilkinson 1896).

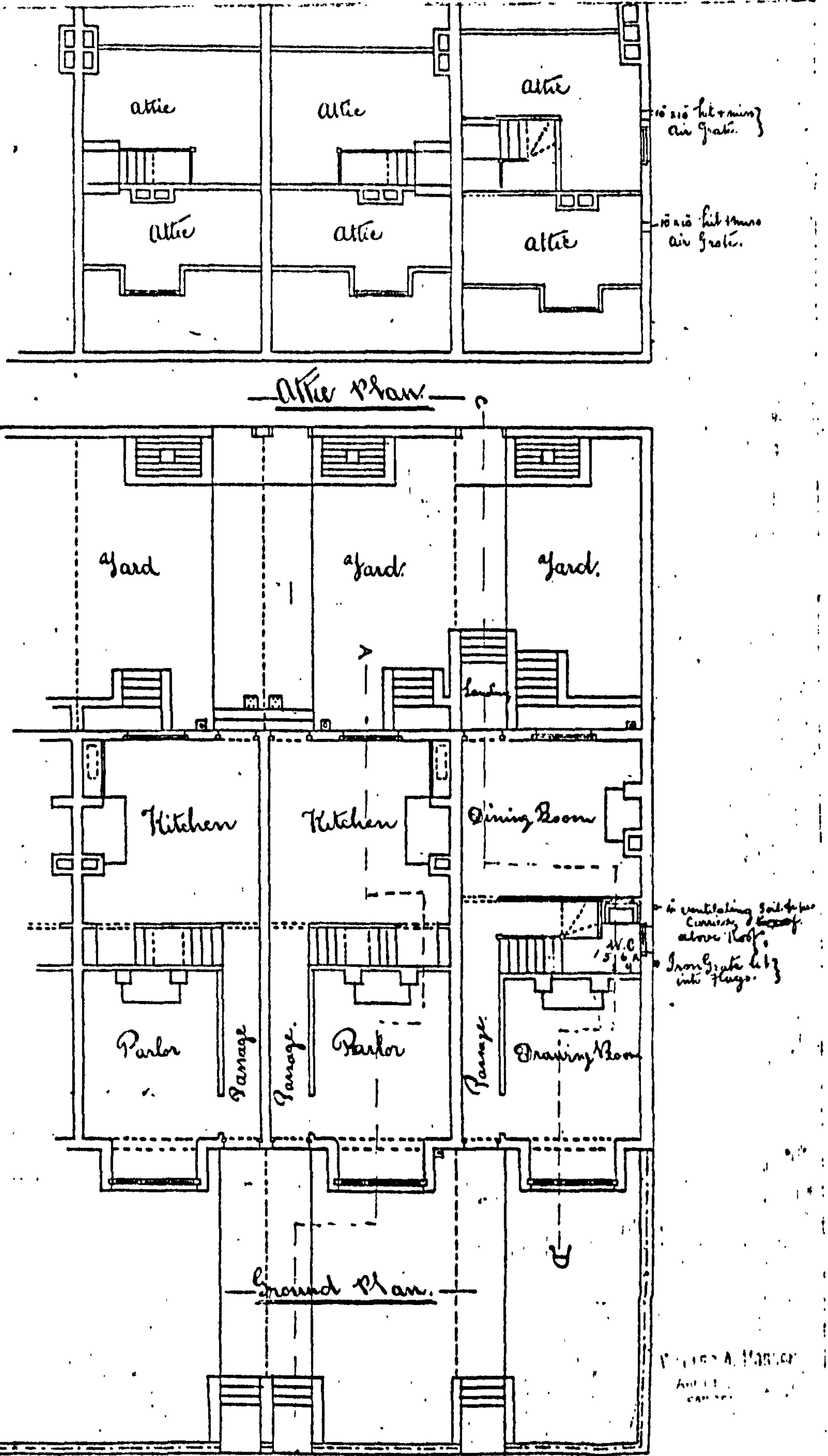
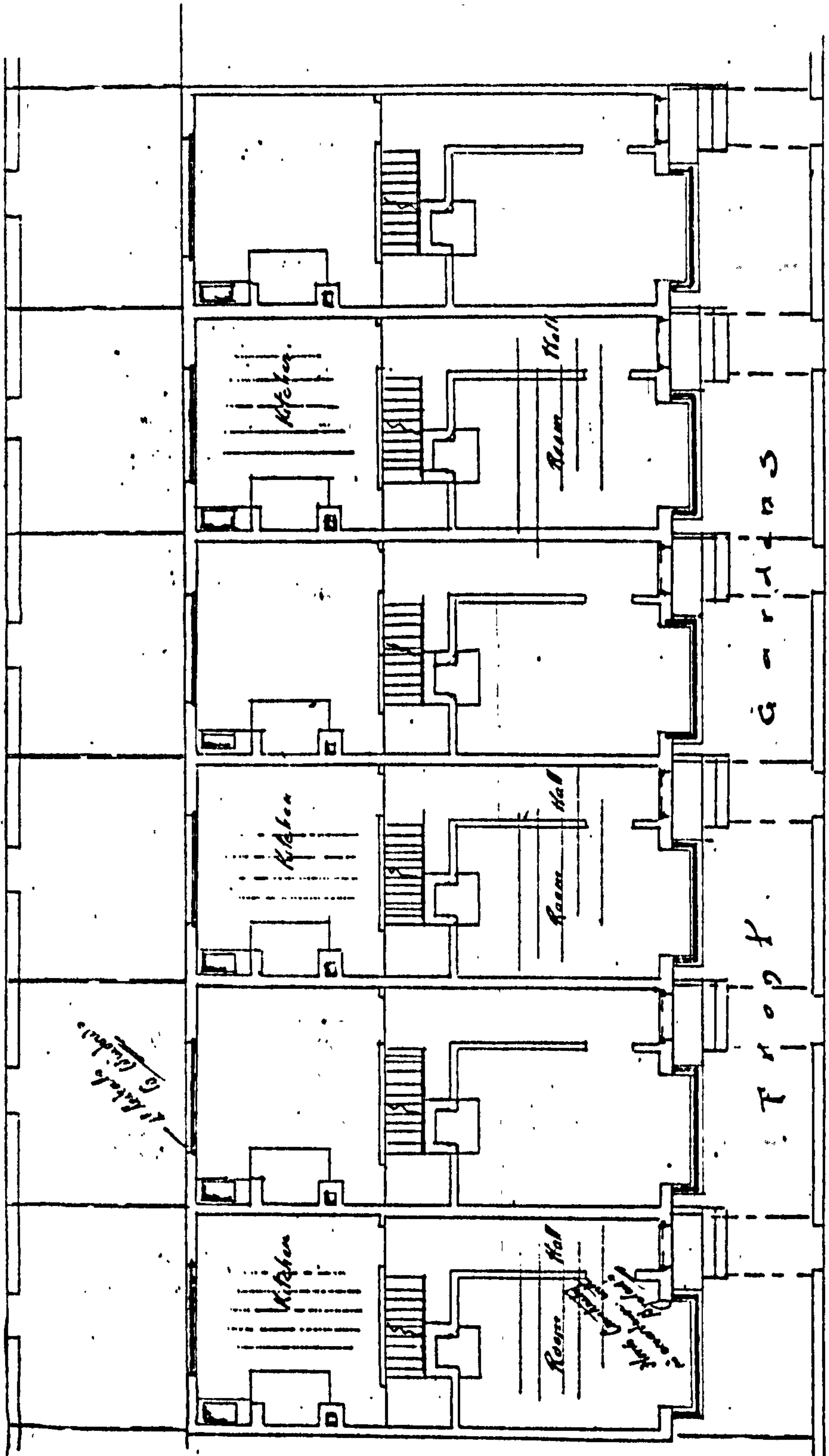


Fig.A21 Deposited ground floor plan of three through houses, Brudenell View (W.A. Hobson 1892).

Arch



11' 6" x 12' 6"

Room
Hall
Kitchen

Kitchen

Room
Hall

Kitchen

Room
Hall

Top

Grades

Ground Plan

F. & J. A. WRIGHT ARCHT.
1017 WILKINSON ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS

Fig. A22 Deposited ground floor plan of six through houses, Stott Drive (F. & J.A. Wright 1903).

A HOUSES AND HOUSE AND SHOP · QUEENS ROAD · BURLEY for MR JOHN ELLIS PEARSON ·

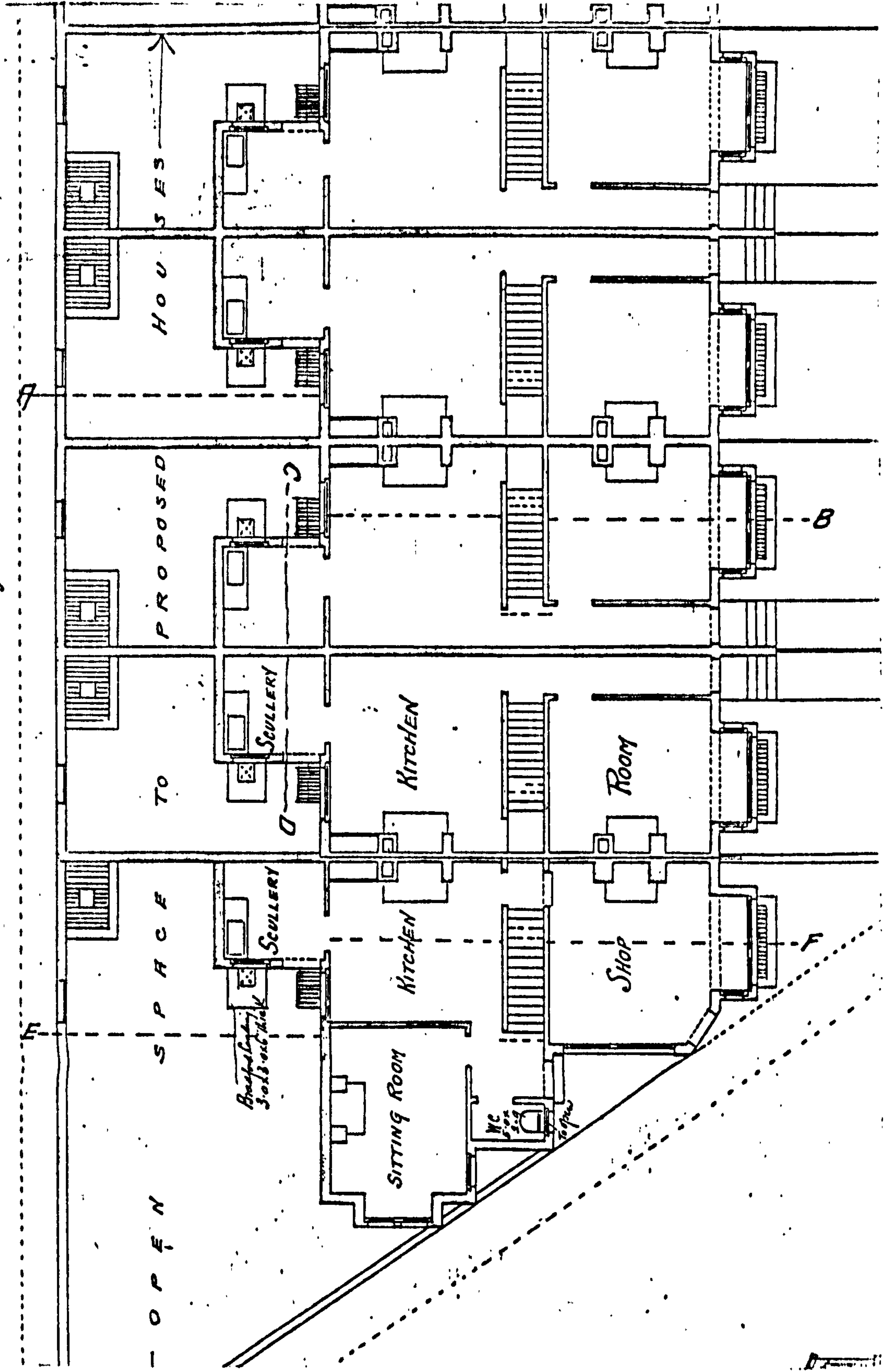


Fig.A23 Deposited ground floor plan of five through houses and shop, Queens Road (A.E. Braithwaite 1897).

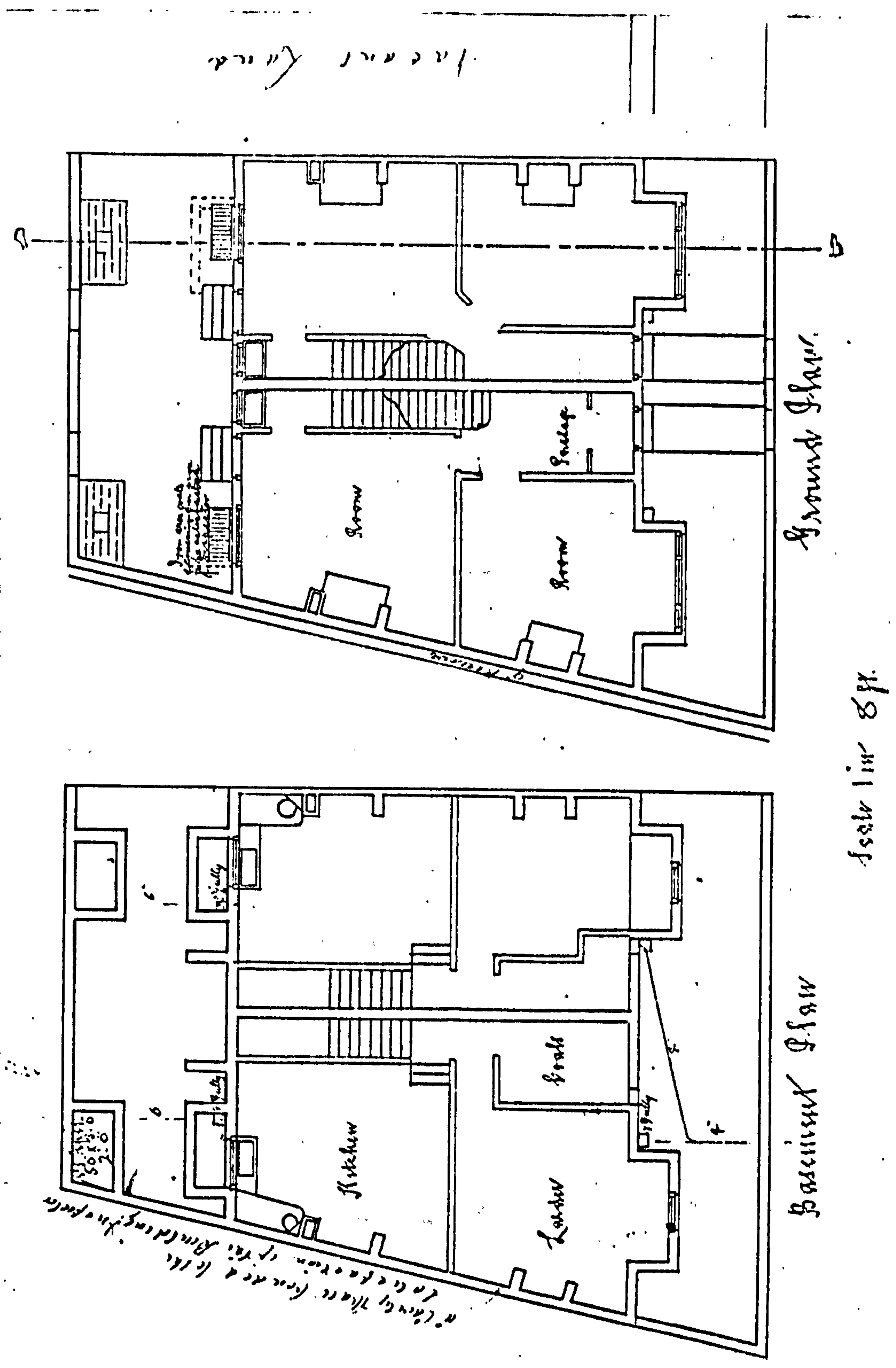
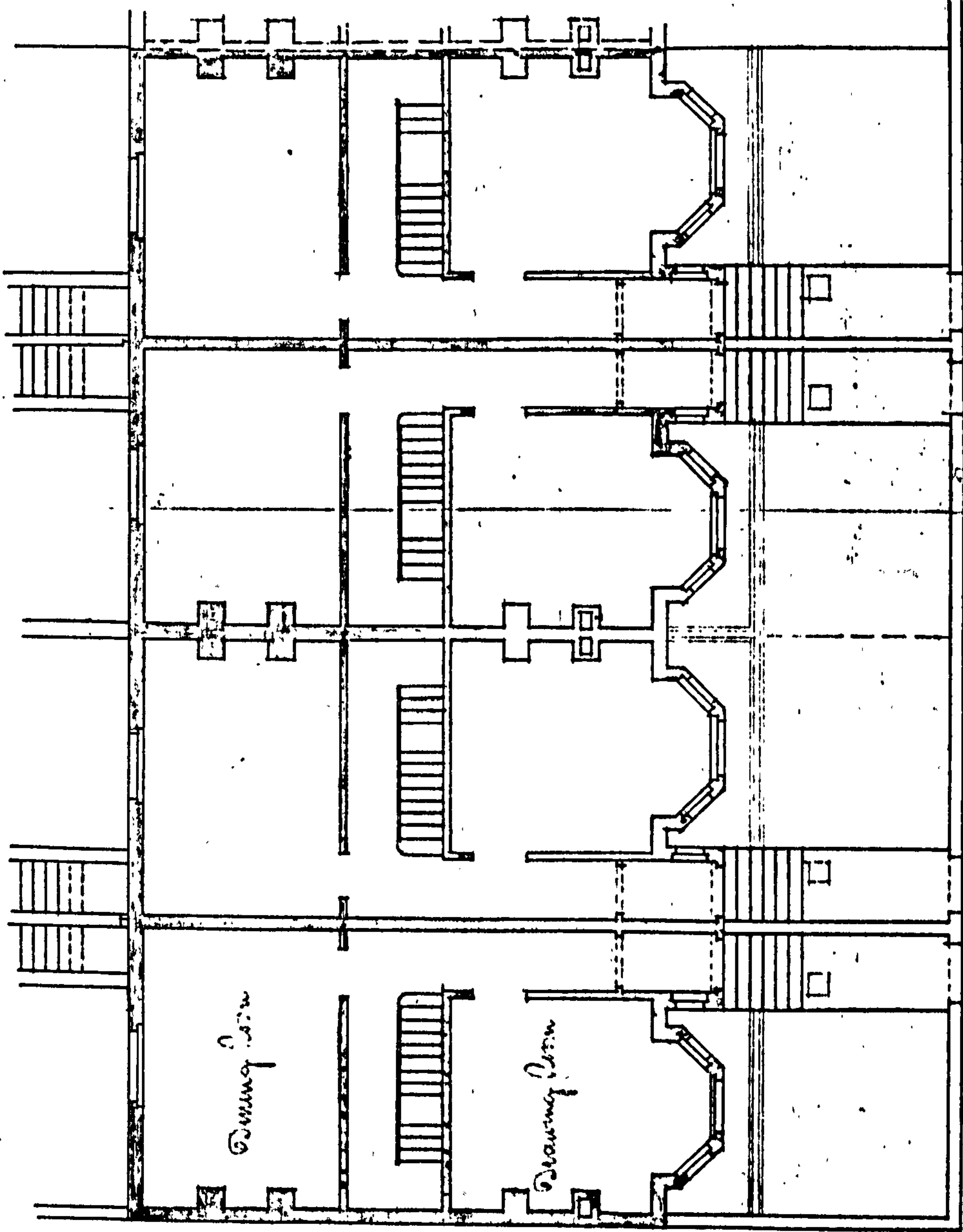


Fig.A24 Deposited basement and ground floor plan of two through houses, Chestnut Avenue (P. Robinson 1896).



Ground Plan

G. F. Danby



Fig. A25 Deposited ground floor plan of four through houses, Queens Road (G.F. Danby 1884).

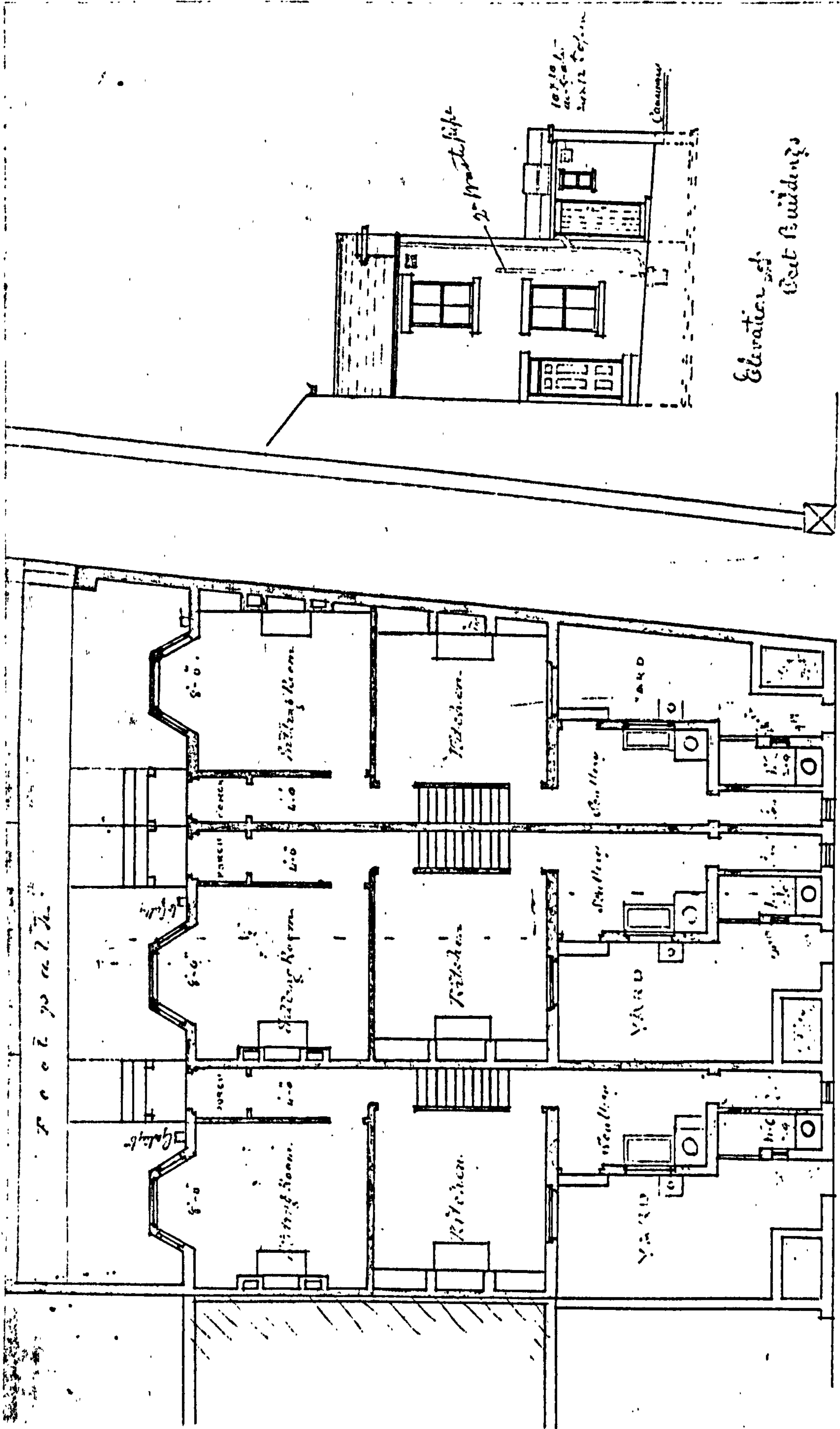
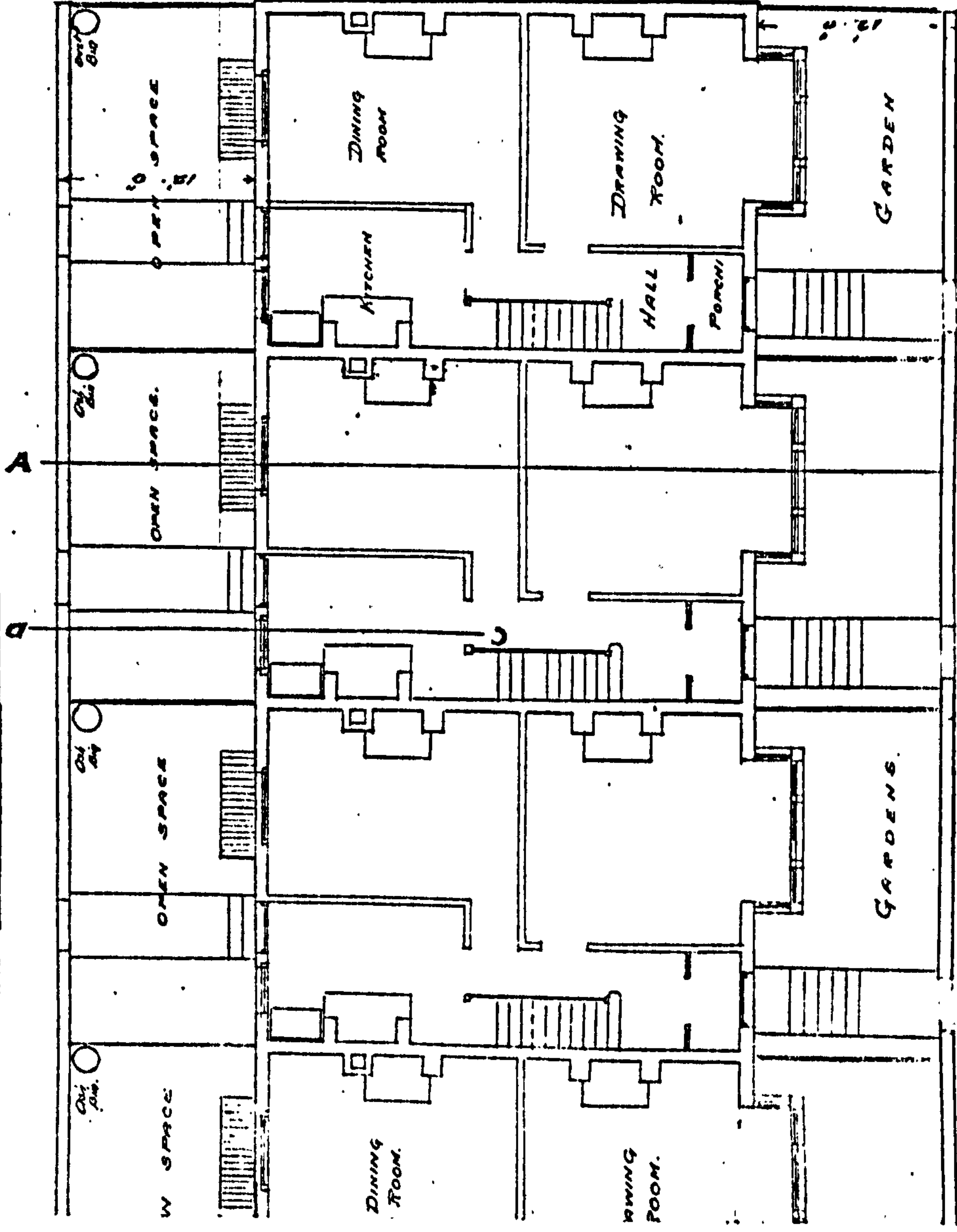


Fig. A26 Deposited ground floor plan of three through houses, Bennett Road (W.H. Cliff 1890).

**PLANS OF FOUR HOUSES,
MANOR TERRACE HEADINGLEY,
FOR MR JAMES PICK.**

Scale 8 feet to an inch.



NOTE :-
THE WHOLE OF SITE TO BE CONCRETED TO WHICH TO SATISFACTION OF INSPECTOR.

ALL WALLS TO HAVE ONE COURSE IN ALUMINA BRICK WITH RIFE-SARS.
SANITARY DRAIN TO BE OF CONCRETE 6" x 6" SQUARE
EACH W.C. TO BE 4' 6" x 2' 6" WITH RIFE-SARS
IRON RAILS TO STAIRS TO BE 2" x 2" SECTION OF
MATERIAL

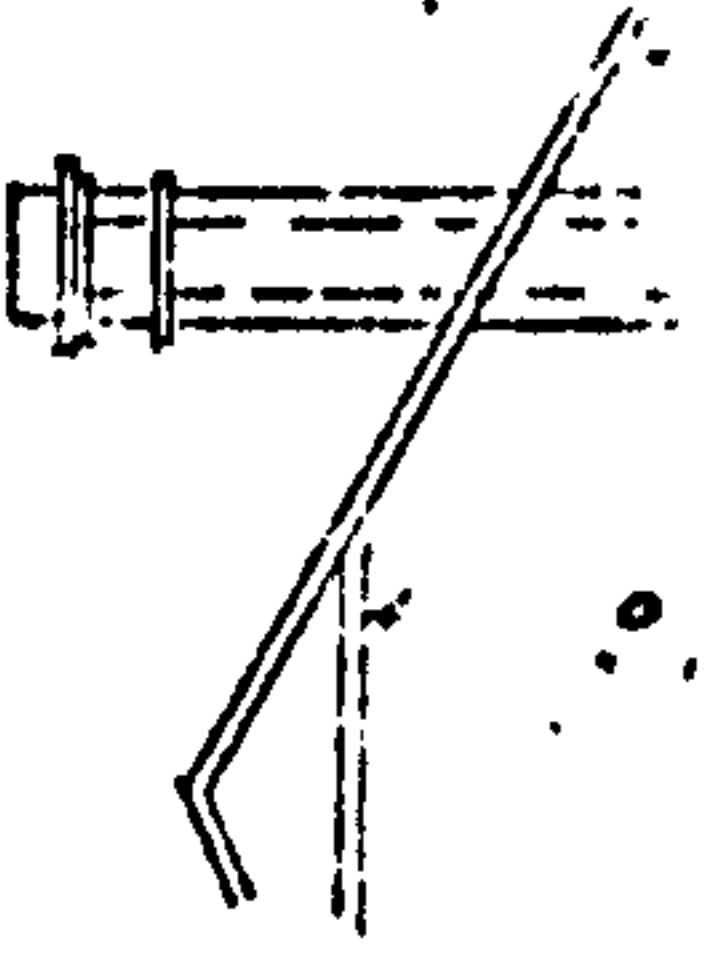
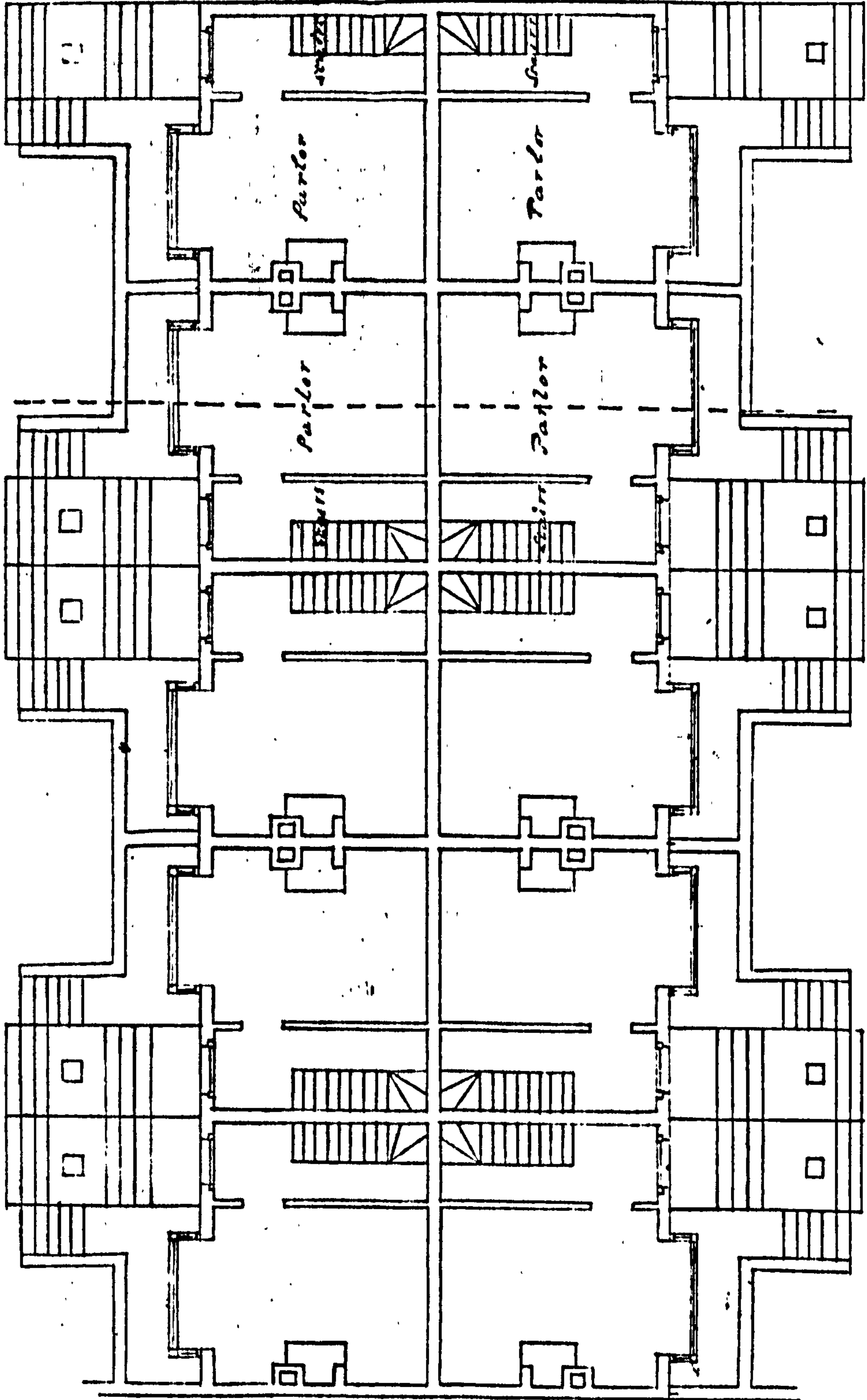


Fig.A27 Deposited ground floor plan of four through houses, Manor Terrace (H. Preston 1910).



To my window to
perfect 2:6-

Fig.A28 Deposited ground floor plan of 10 back-to-back houses, Wrangthorn Terrace and Brudenell Street (W. Porritt 1888).

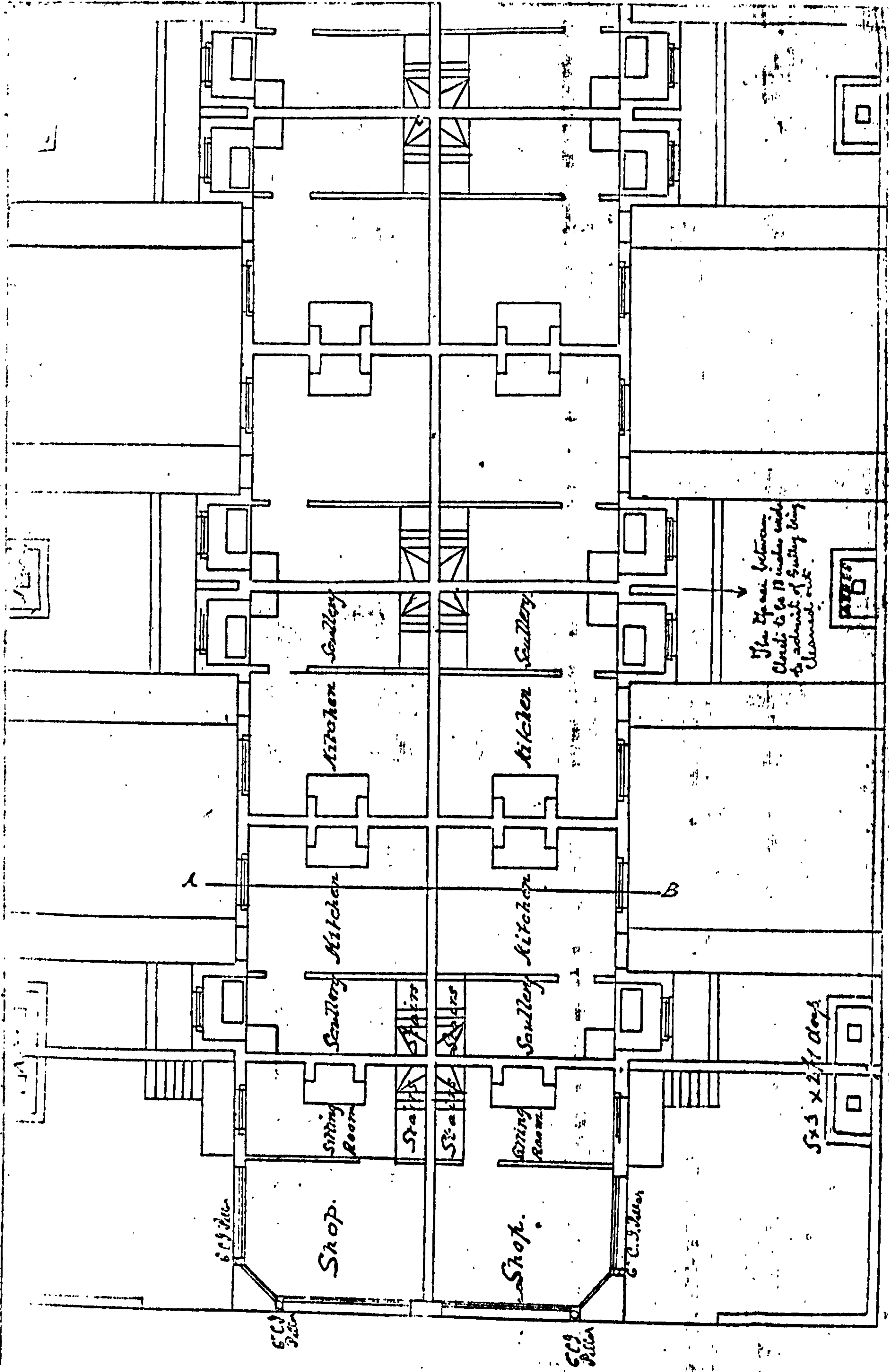
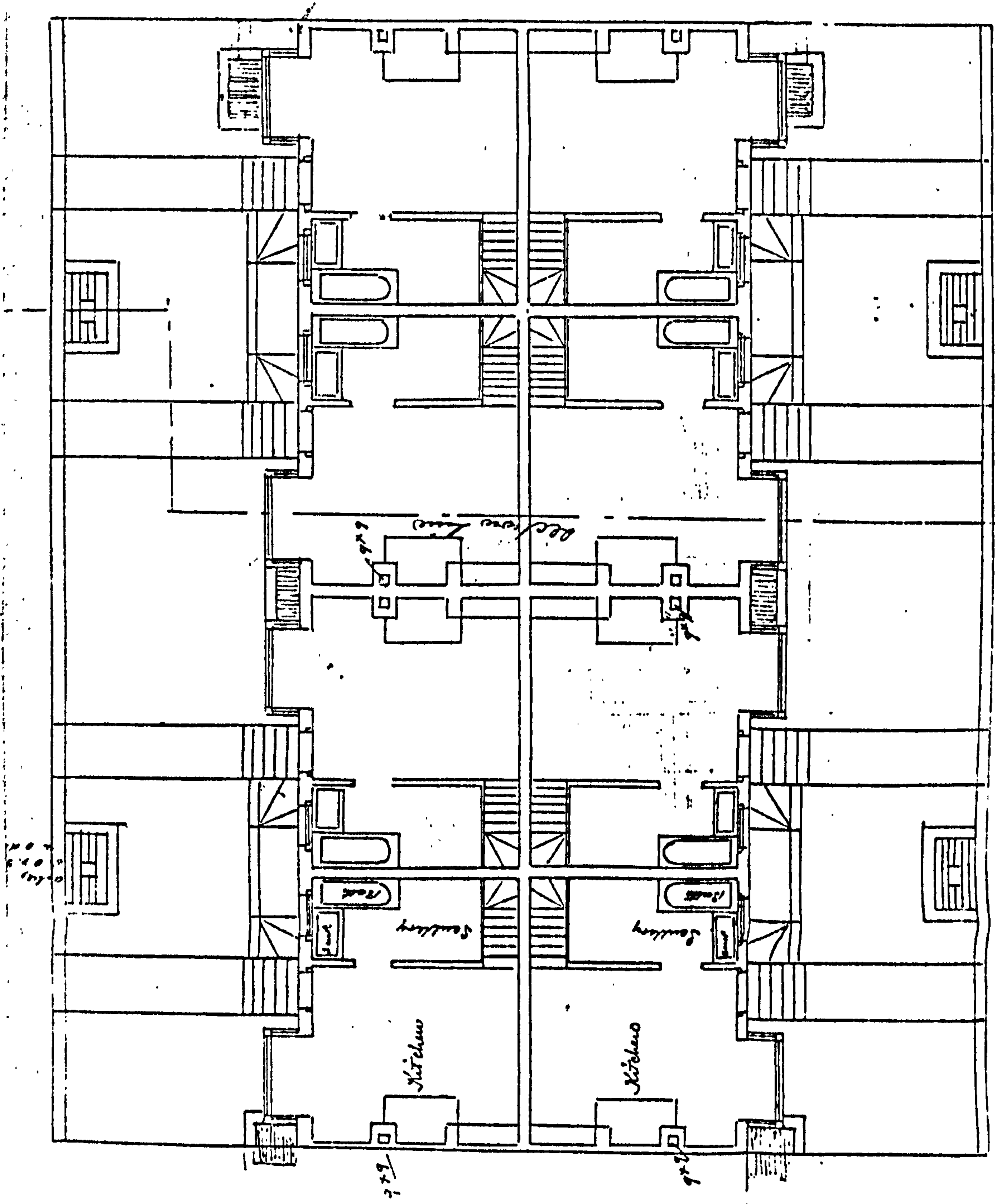


Fig.A29 Deposited ground floor plan of 14 back-to-back houses and four shops, Brudenell Street and Royal Park Place (R.A. Bullivant 1887).



Ground Plan

Fig. A30 Deposited ground floor plan of 8 back-to-back houses, Royal Park Terrace and Avenue (J.M. Porter 1890).

PROPOSED 3 THROUGH HOUSES, ROYAL

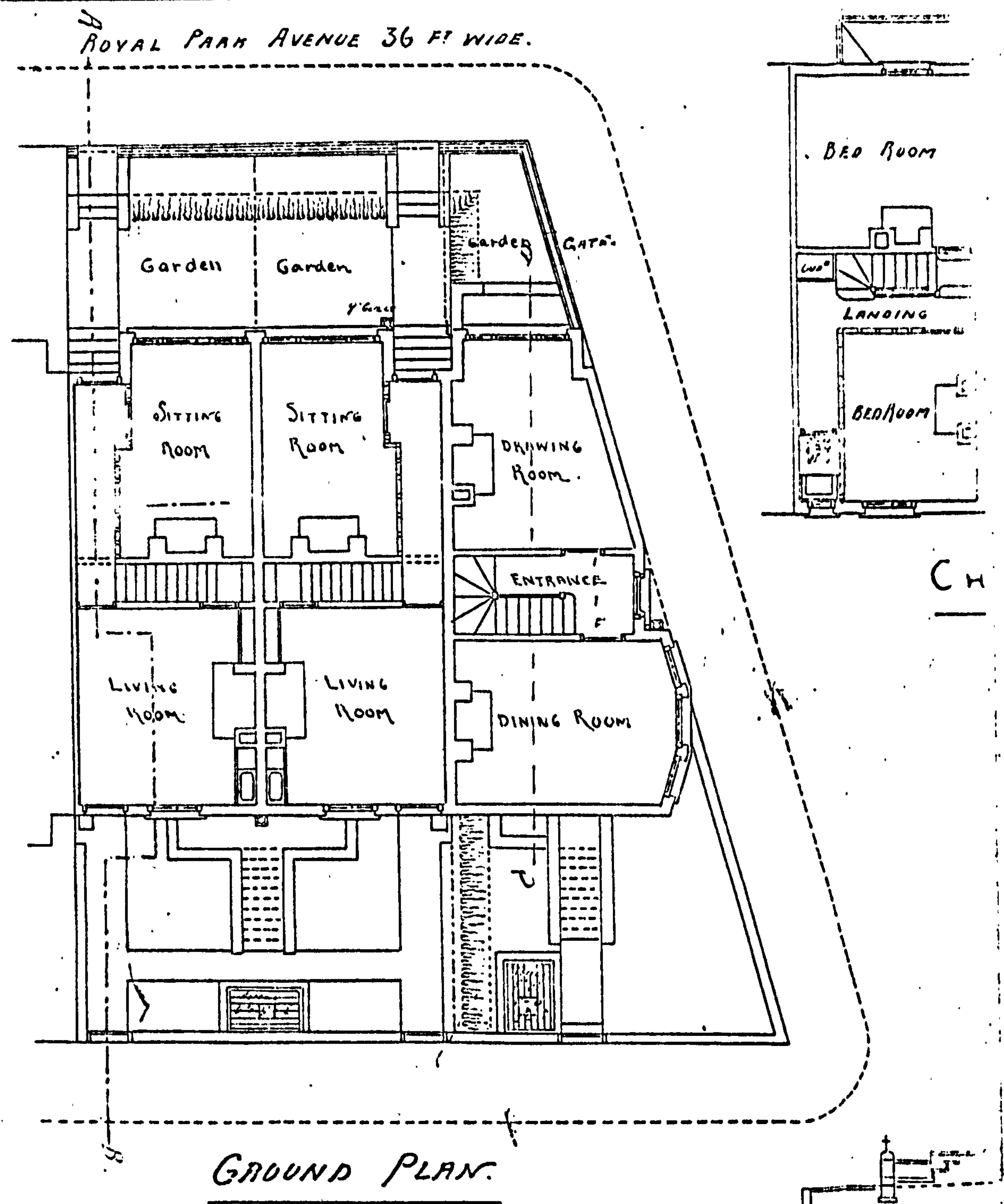


Fig.A31 Deposited ground floor plan of end terrace house, Brudenell Avenue, (Swale & Mitchell 1891).

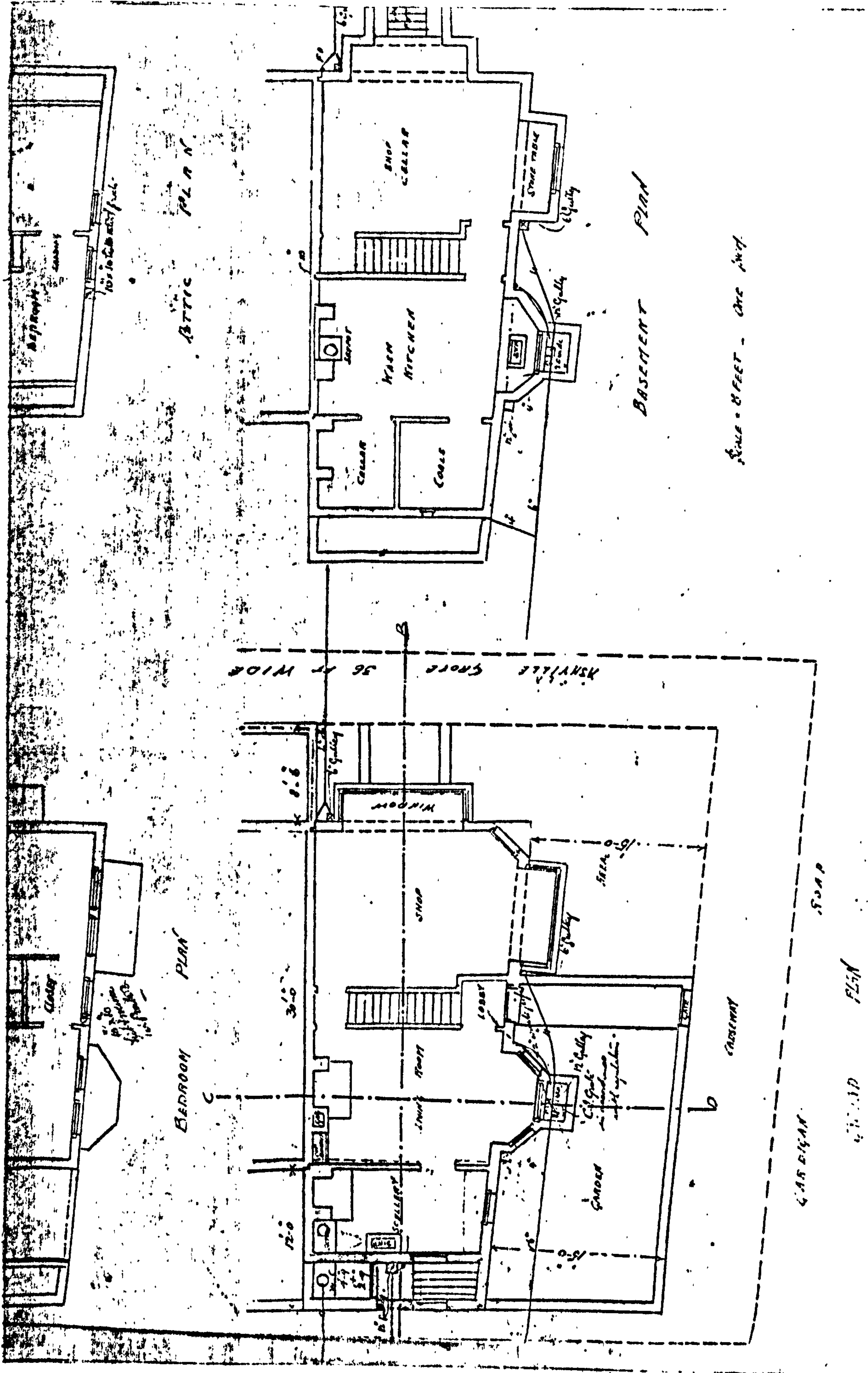
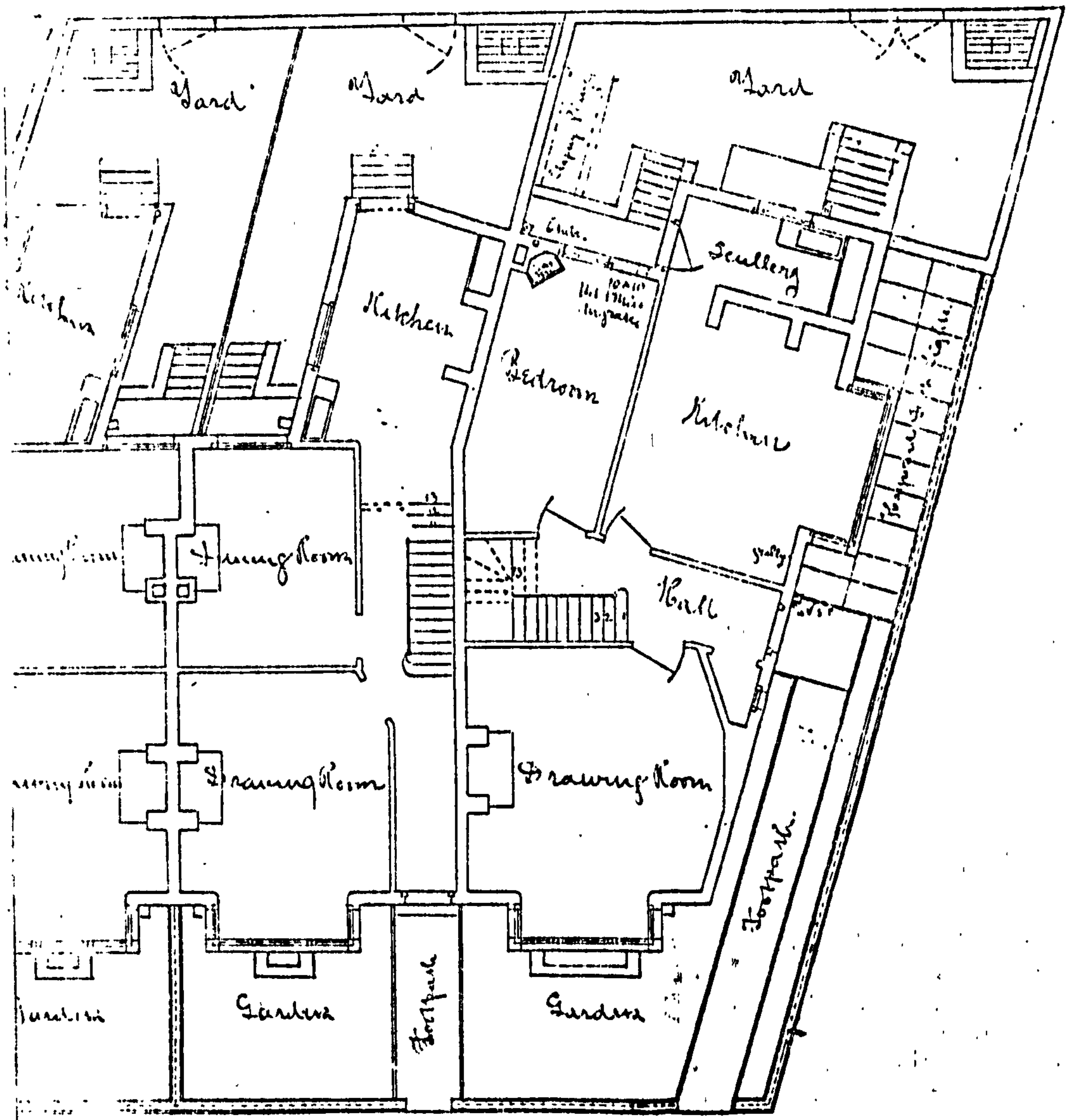


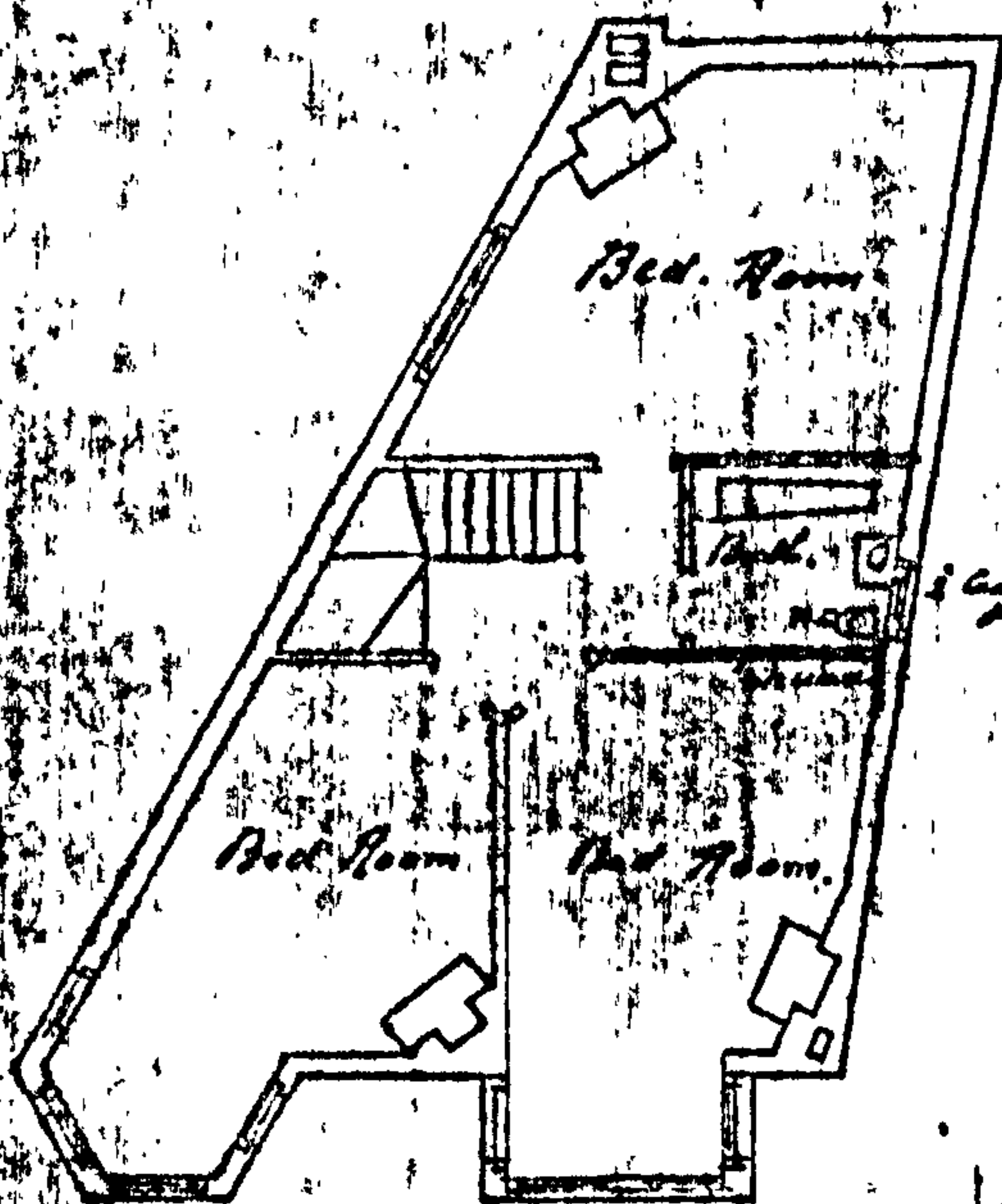
Fig.A32 Deposited ground floor plan of house and shop, Cardigan Road (F. Worsnop 1888).



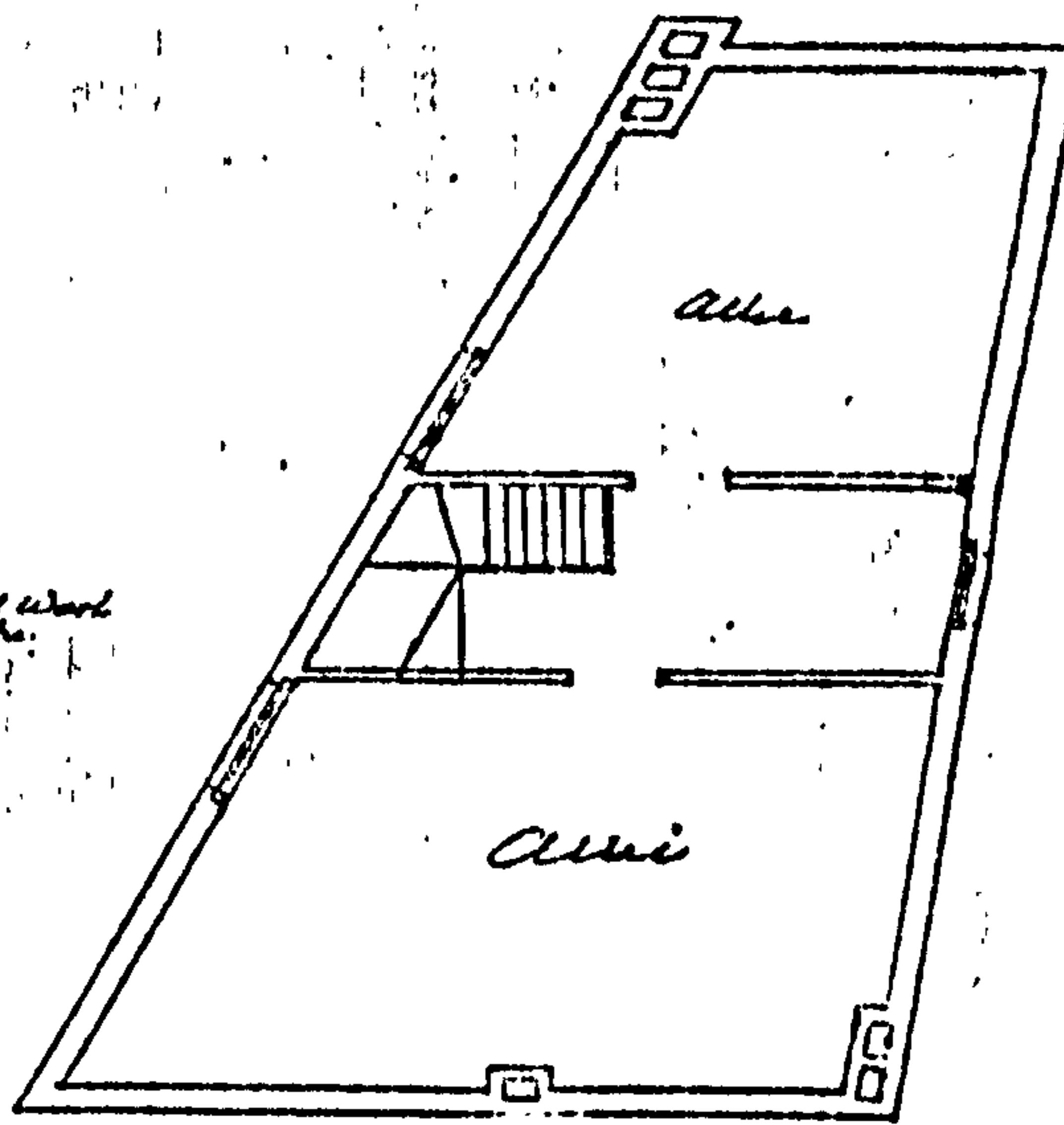
Ground Plan.

Fig.A33 Deposited ground floor plan of end terrace house, Norwood Terrace (W.A. Hobson 1891).

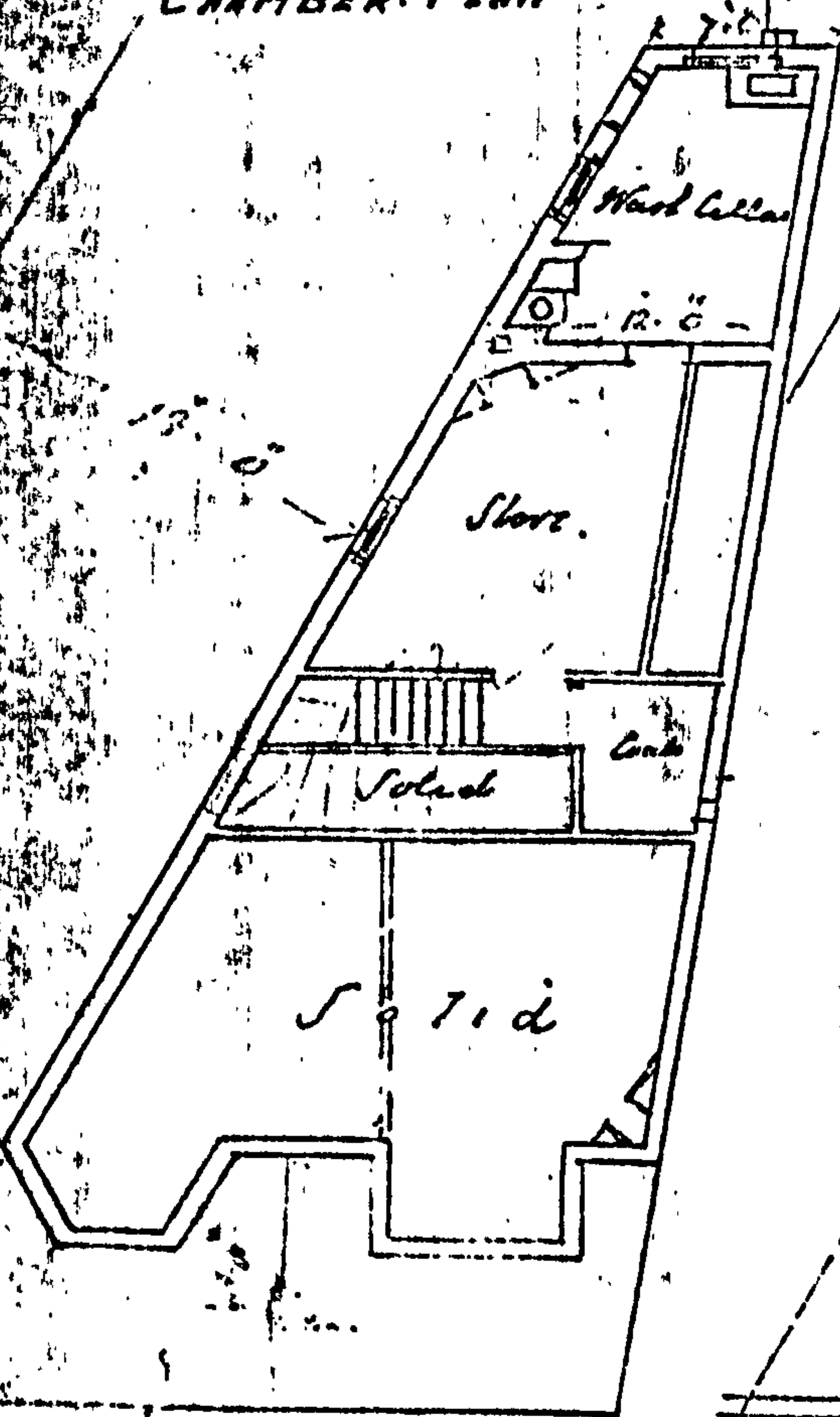
PROPOSED HOUSE MANOR DRIVE HEADINGLEY
FOR M^r. J. N. SHARP



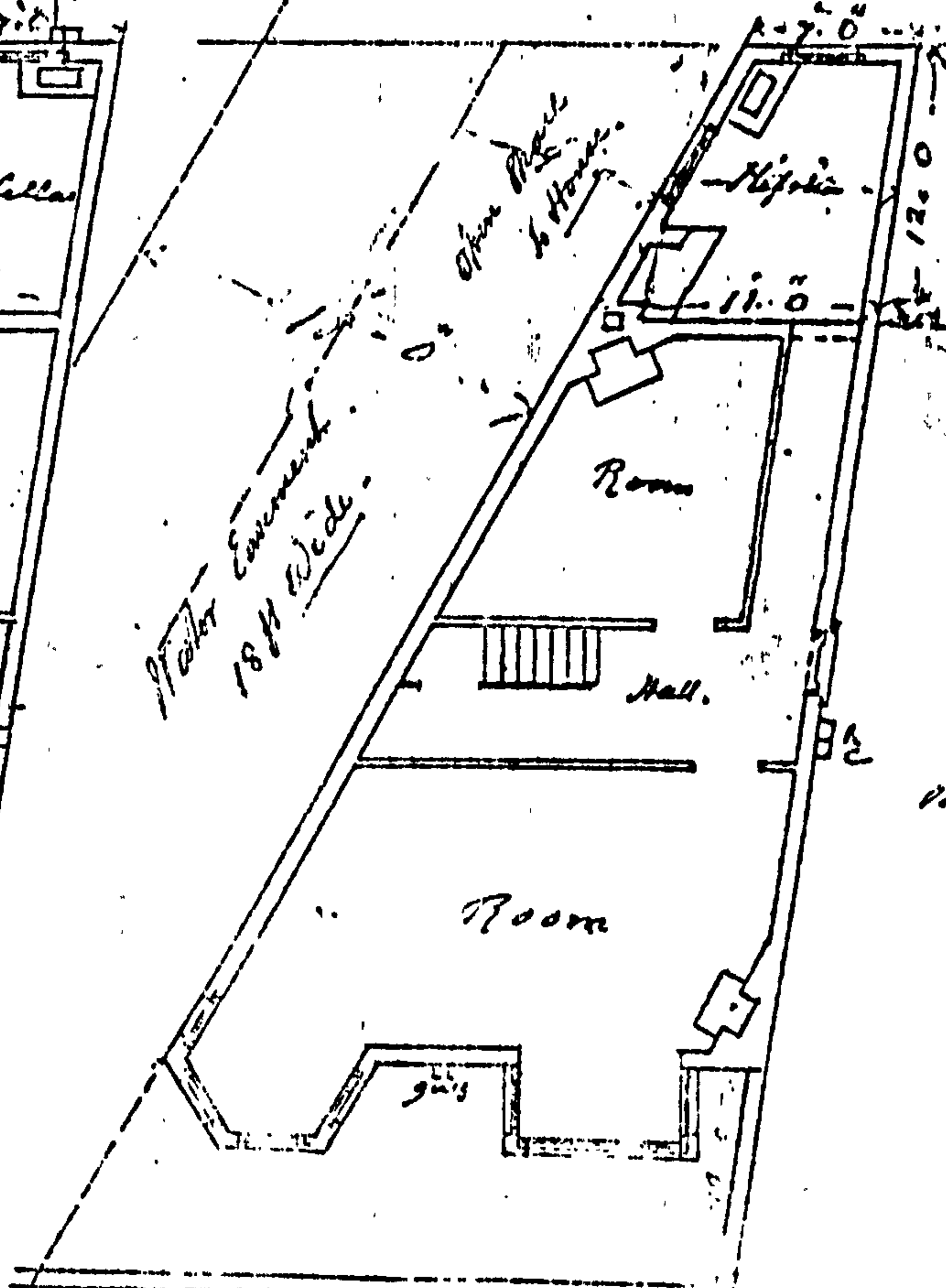
CHAMBER PLAN



ATTIC PLAN

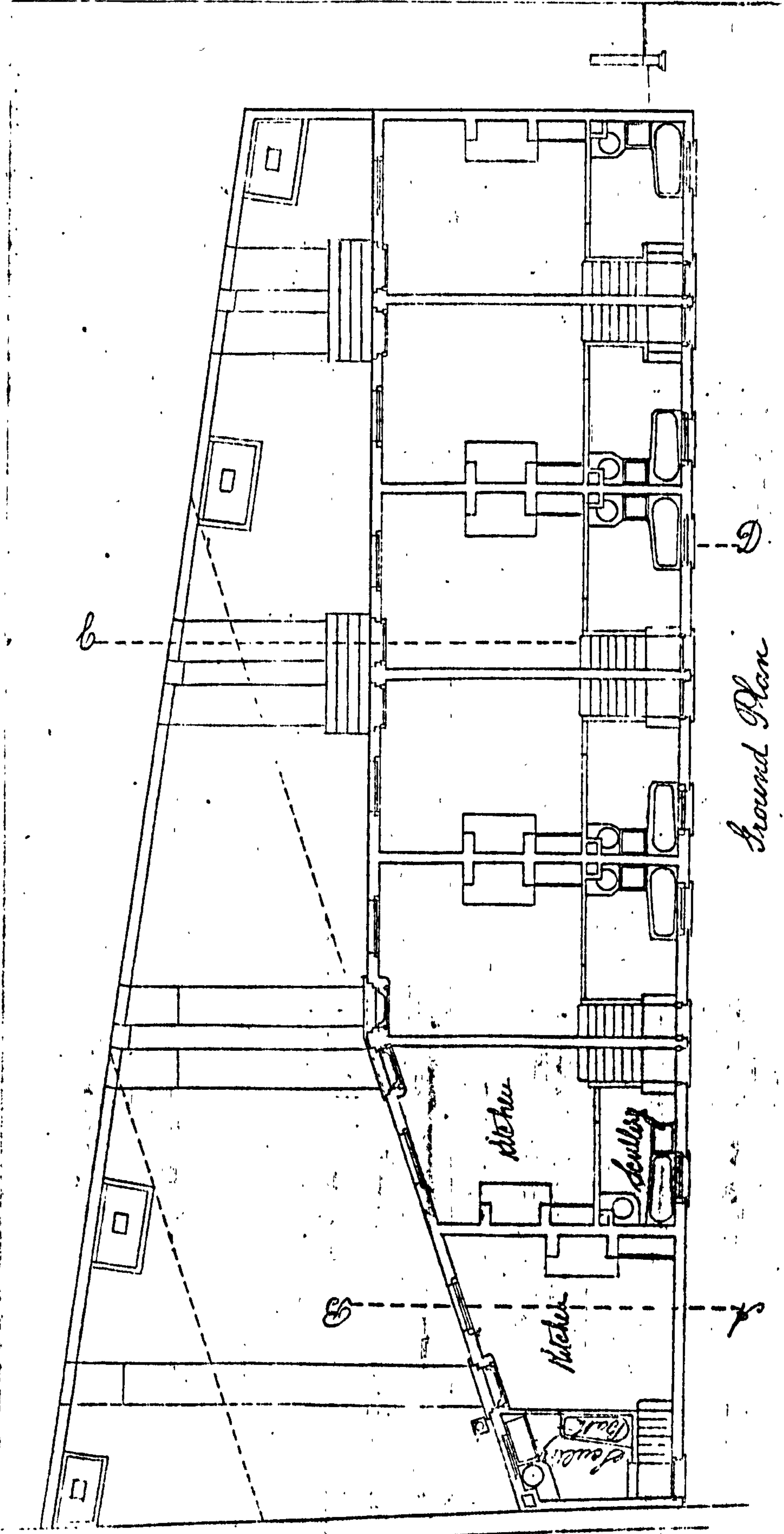


CELLAR PLAN



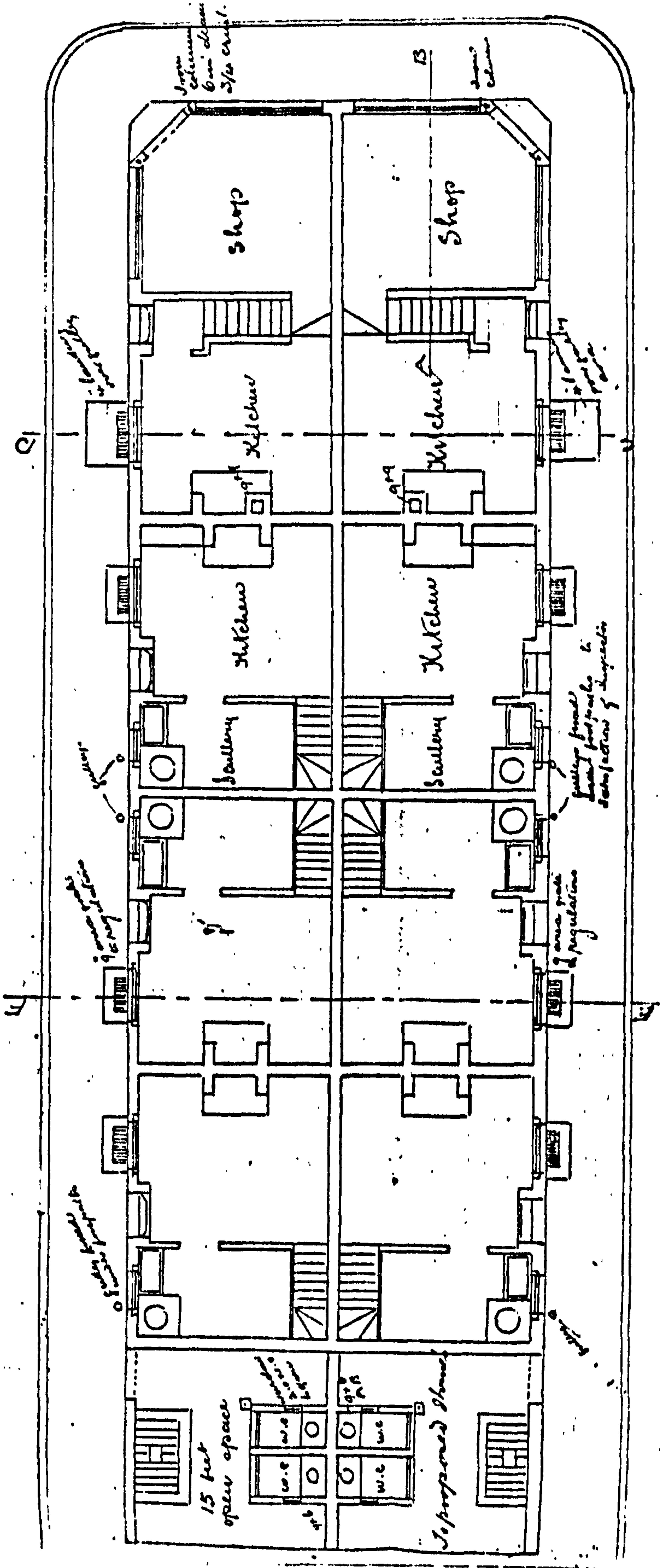
GROUND PLAN

Fig.A35 Deposited plans of end terrace house, Manor Drive (E. Hill 1907).



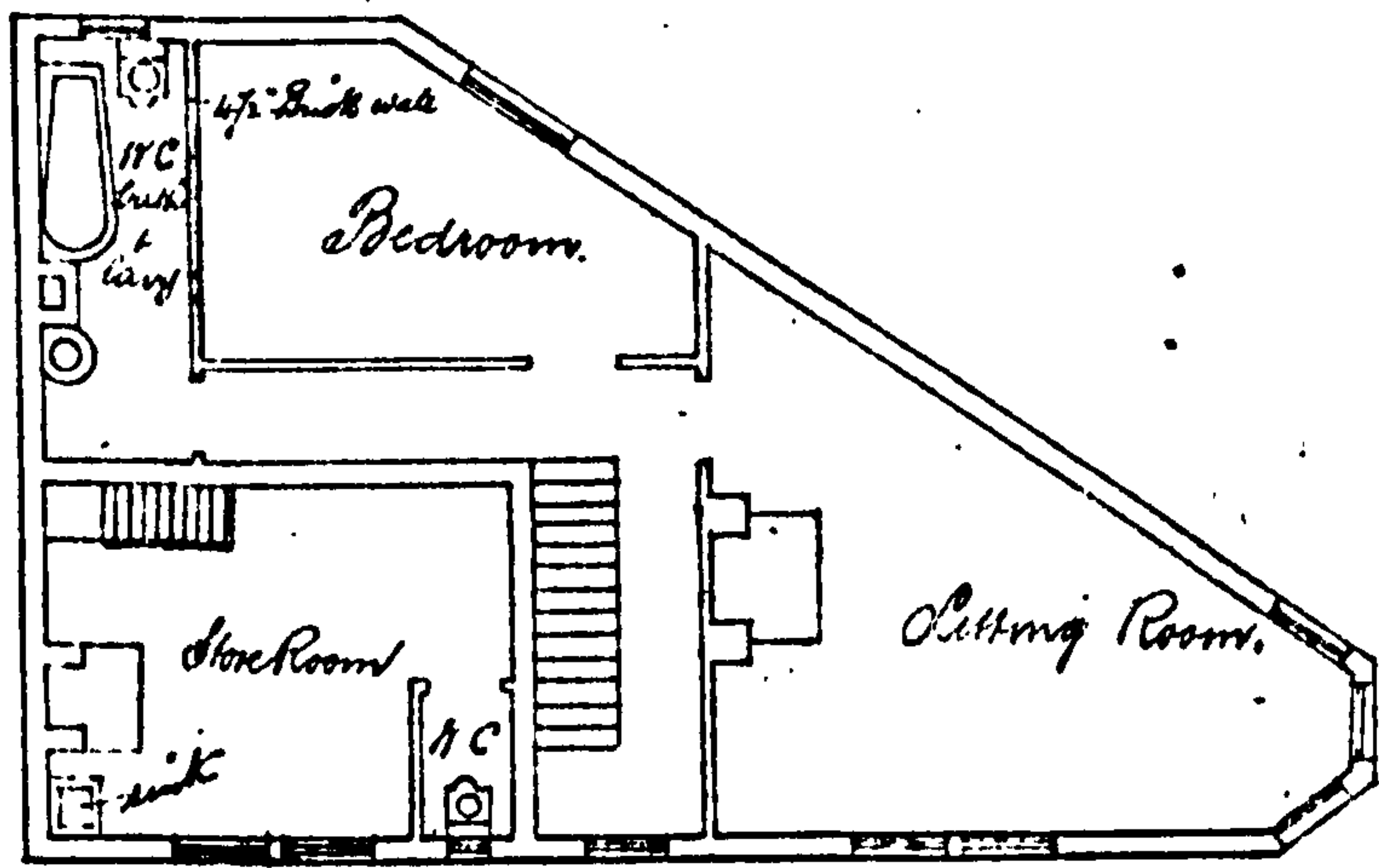
Ground Plan

Fig. A36 Deposited ground floor plan of end terrace house, Granby Terrace (J. Charles & Sons 1890).

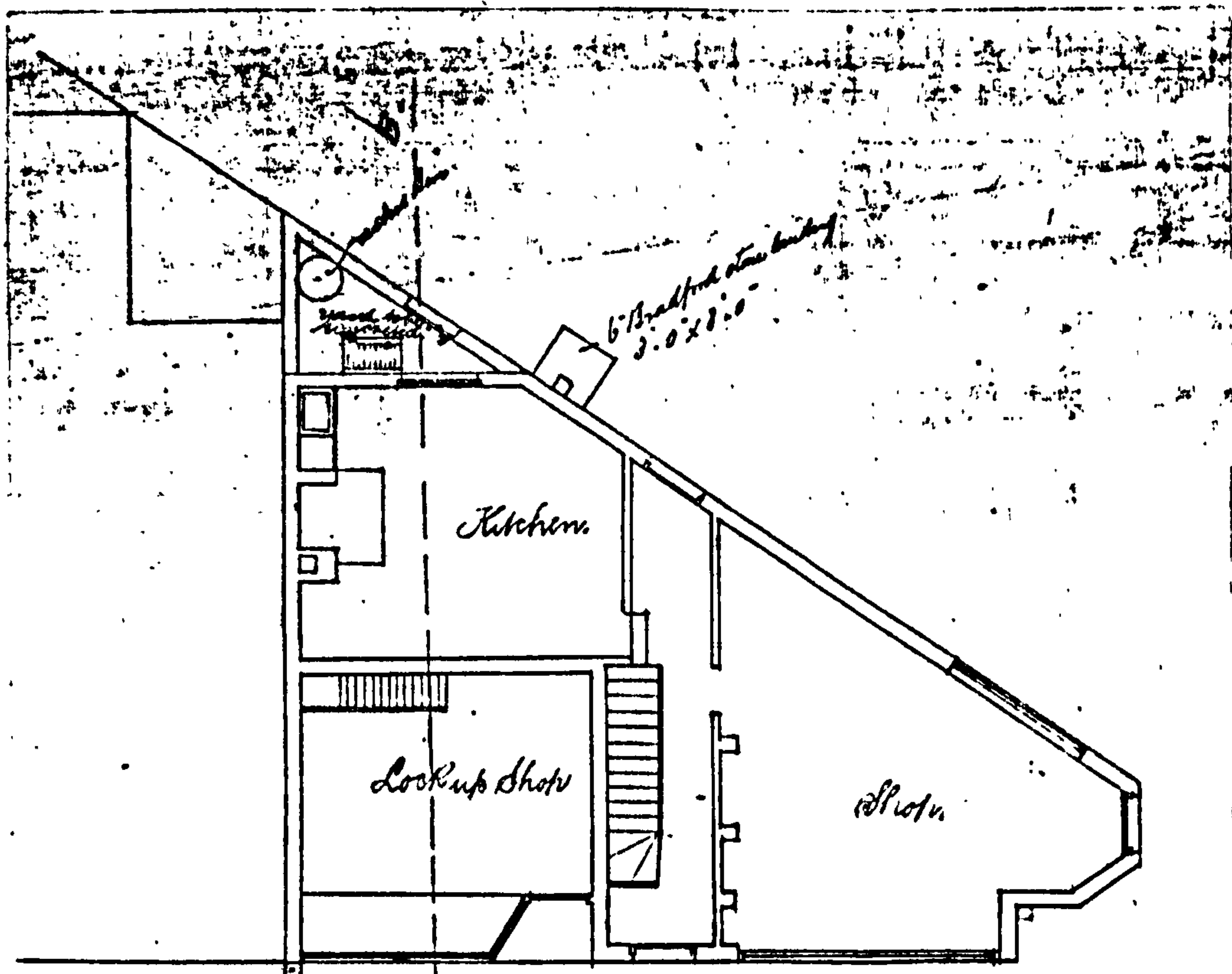


Ground plan

Fig. A37 Deposited ground floor plan of 6 back-to-back houses and 2 shops, John Street (J.M. Porter 1893).



Chamber Plan



Ground Plan.

Fig.A38 Deposited plans of house and shops, Brudenell Road (D. Dodgson 1900).

APPENDIX 16 HOUSE PRICES FROM SALES RECORDED IN DEEDS AND SOLICITORS' PAPERS

A16.1 Introduction to the Appendix

Chapter 13 referred to the prices which houses in the study area and elsewhere in Headingley fetched during the second half of the nineteenth century. Lack of space did not allow the details of each sale that was referred to to be included in the chapter and for the same reason, other examples of typical house prices could not be recorded in that place. This appendix contains tables showing details of typical prices realised for the sale of houses in the study area in particular and in Headingley in general. The main source of information contained in the tables is the deed packets relating to those houses now owned by Leeds Corporation situated in the study area. Houses referred to in other parts of Headingley were those described on sale particulars drawn up by estate agents and auctioneers. When the sale particulars formed part of solicitors' papers, the asking price and the price fetched were often recorded on these documents, many of which are now in the possession of Leeds Archives Department.

The following tables give the type of house, the address or location, the area of land involved and the price realised at the sale. The date of sale given was for initial sales or subsequent resales:

Table A24 Purchase Prices of Various Sized Detached Houses in Headingley, 1870 - 1903

	Location	Land area sq. yds.	Total price	Unit price
1870	113 Victoria Road	1,660	£582	£582
1870	Spring Bank, Headingley Lane	14,115	£7,100	£7,100
1872	Oak Lodge, Cardigan Road	3,533	£3,000	£3,000
1872	Broomfield House, Chapel Lane	4,959	£1,383	£1,383
1876	Claremont House, Monkbridge Road	1,941	£1,880	£1,880
1879	Broomfield House, Chapel Lane	4,959	£2,000	£2,000
1888	12 St. Michael's Road	877	£450	£450
1890	Bleak House, St. Michael's Road	4,940	£2,075	£2,075
1893	Elmside, Spring Road	881	£1,600	£1,600
1893	111 Victoria Road	1,726	£900	£900
1903	Newport House, Cardigan Road	3,870	£2,150	£2,150

**Table A25 Purchase Prices of Various Sized Semi-Detached Houses
in Headingley, 1876 - 1879**

	Location	Land area sq. yds.	Total price	Unit price
1876	Two villas, Monkbridge Road	2,232	£2,050	£1,025
1877	Woodlawn, Cardigan Road	1,321	£655	£655
1897	8 St. Michaels Terrace	c.252	£556	£556
1899	7 St. Michaels Terrace	c.253	£600	£600
1899	18 St. Michaels Terrace	c.279	£550	£550

**Table A26 Purchase Prices of Large Through Houses in Headingley,
1876 - 1921**

	Location	Land area sq. yds.	Total price	Unit price
1876	Four houses, Monkbridge Road	2,997	£3,770	£942
1876	Three houses, Monkbridge Road	3,431	£3,020	£1,007
1876	Four houses, Monkbridge Road	2,394	£2,970	£742
1884	11, 13 & 15 Bainbrigge Road	2,630	£2,000	£667
1921	11 Bainbrigge Terrace	c.504	£1,175	£1,175

**Table A27 Purchase Prices of Small Through Houses in Headingley,
1860 - 1920**

	Location	Land area sq. yds.	Total price	Unit price
1860	Four houses, Victoria Road	883	£1,175	£294
1879	1 Victoria Road	797	£916	£916
1879	Two houses, Hill Top Estate ^a	760	£500	£250
1879	Three houses, Hill Top Estate ^a	654	£700	£233
1879	Two houses, Hill Top Estate ^a	443	£495	£248
1879	Two houses, Hill Top Estate ^a	397	£430	£215
1883	50 Ash Grove	660	£645	£645
1891	77 Royal Park Avenue	192	£400	£400
1894	61 Brudenell Road	304	£530	£530
1895	60 & 62 Brudenell Mount	322	£670	£325
1898	7 Brudenell Avenue	c.171	£352	£352
1902	22 Hessele Terrace	136	£365	£365
1902	Four houses, Manor Drive	734	£1,680	£420
1903	Six houses, Manor Drive	818	£2,370	£395
1903	Three houses, Manor Drive	526	£1,100	£367
1903	One house, Raven Road	n.d.a.	£370	£370
1903	14 Richmond Mount	c.126	£385	£385
1912	50 Ash Grove	n.d.a.	£300	£300
1912	3 Brudenell Avenue	c.180	£348	£348
1913	8 School View	100	£225	£225
1919	26 Manor Drive	c.123	£400	£400
1919	32 Richmond Mount	c.272	£500	£500
1920	8 Bennett Road	c.435	£530	£530
1902	89 Brudenell Road	c.200	£570	£570
1920	75 Victoria Road	c.192	£525	£525

^a Situated in Burley but just outside the study area boundary and therefore included for comparative purposes.

**Table A28 Purchase Prices of Back-to-Back Houses in Headingley,
1877 - 1926**

	Location	Land area sq. yds.	Total price	Unit price
1877	Twenty-two houses, Hill Top Estate ^a	n.d.a.	£3,800	£172
1879	Five houses, Hill Top Estate ^a	902	£915	£183
1879	Eight houses, Hill Top Estate ^a	815	£1,015	£127
1879	Eight houses, Hill Top Estate ^a	612	£1,015	£127
1879	Six houses, Hill Top Estate ^a	580	£761	£127
1889	Four houses, Royal Park Avenue	491	£800	£200
1889	Four houses, Royal Park Terrace	445	£737	£184
1896	Eight houses, William Street	688	£1,435	£100
1898	Four houses, Royal Park Avenue	482	£960	£240
1902	Two houses, Royal Park Grove	255	£500	£250
1902	Eight houses, Royal Park Mount	1,112	£1,725	£216
1904	36 Royal Park Grove	n.d.a.	£180	£180
1912	Eight houses, William Street	688	£1,120	£140
1915	40 Royal Park Grove	c.128	£375	£375
1925	Eight houses, Royal Park Terrace	1,136	£1,980	£247
1926	1 William Street	c.139	£265	£265

^a Situated in Burley but just outside the study area boundary and therefore included for comparative purposes.

APPENDIX 17 NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, 1838 - 1914

A17.1 Introduction to the Appendix

The following appendix gives brief notes on those major non-residential buildings which either existed within the study area prior to the development of estates or were erected during the period 1838 - 1914. Also included are a few buildings which are on the boundary of the study area but situated just outside it. In all cases the decision to include a building has been taken on the grounds that it forms an important element or is a focal point in the suburban scene. Certain small buildings have been omitted for this reason and these include numerous small sheds, workshops, lock-up shops and other small industrial or commercial buildings. Where shops were erected in rows with dwellings over, they have been described in the main part of the thesis text. The notes on buildings which follow are listed in the order of estates. The information contained in them comes from a variety of sources including deposited building plans, street directories, deeds, contemporary accounts and descriptions of listed buildings.

A17.2 Fawcett Estate, Victoria Road

Leeds Girls Grammar School

The school now known as Leeds Girls High School was originally housed in Woodhouse Lane on a site now occupied by the inner ring road. As the school grew in size demand for more space led to the search for newer and bigger premises. In 1902 the Morley House Estate in Victoria Road, Headingley was put on the market and purchased in May that year by J. Rawlinson Ford, Charles Tetley and Sir Arthur Lawson who offered it to the school at the purchase price of £7,356. A design was selected from three competing architects and the successful architect was H.S. Chorley who was then in partnership with J.R. Connon. The design was selected by the committee of the then Leeds Girls Grammar School because it was designed 'to give as much light, sun and air and as little noise from the road as possible'. The deposited building plans for the new school were approved in 1905. The drawings showed the proposed main school which involved demolition of Morley House, the conversion of the existing stables into a gymnasium, a cycle shed and a lodge. The foundation stone was laid on 10 July, 1905 and the contractor was Edwin Airey who carried out the work at a total cost of £16,908.

in time for the official opening in 1906 (see Fig. A39).

Although the new school was designed to accommodate 300 pupils it was already too small by 1909 and an addition to the building was found to be necessary. Further expansion for both classrooms and playing fields was required and therefore the governors purchased the house Rose Court which adjoined the school and had been put on the market in April 1912. By 1917 the number of pupils had risen to 451 and the school began renting part of Buckingham Villas in Buckingham Road. By 1923 both halves of the Villas had passed into the school's ownership in order to house the preparatory department. In 1925 the villas were re-named Ford House after the chairman of the board of governors. The main school building has been much altered and added to during the period 1914 - 1980.

See D.B.P., 86, 90, 92, 93. (thesis references).

Victoria Road Methodist Chapel

The existing chapel, originally known as the Free Methodist Chapel, Victoria Road, was erected in 1886 to the designs of the architect W.S. Braithwaite. The drawings he prepared showed a hall and stage at basement level, a chapel over the hall entered by a wide flight of external steps, Sunday-school classrooms and a separate caretaker's house at the rear. The building was completed mainly as shown on the drawings and erected on an irregular shaped plot which sloped away from Victoria Road. The chapel is in the Early Geometric style and constructed in brick and stone with a gabled stone frontage filled by a large traceried window. The main entrance is double arched with a pedimented doorway and a tympanium. On the east side is a square tower with a gabled slate spire (see Fig. A40).

The chapel was officially opened in 1887 and closed c.1961 due to falling attendances. The building was sold to new owners and after several changes of use it still provides a place of worship for the Bethel United Church.

See D.B.P., 50 (thesis reference).

Headingley Hill Congregational Church

The church was erected in 1864 - 66 to the designs of Cuthbert Brodrick and was originally known as Headingley Hill Congregational Chapel.



Fig.A39 Leeds Girls Grammar School
(Connon & Chorley 1905).



Fig.A40 Methodist Free Church,
Victoria Road (W.S. Braithwaite
1885).

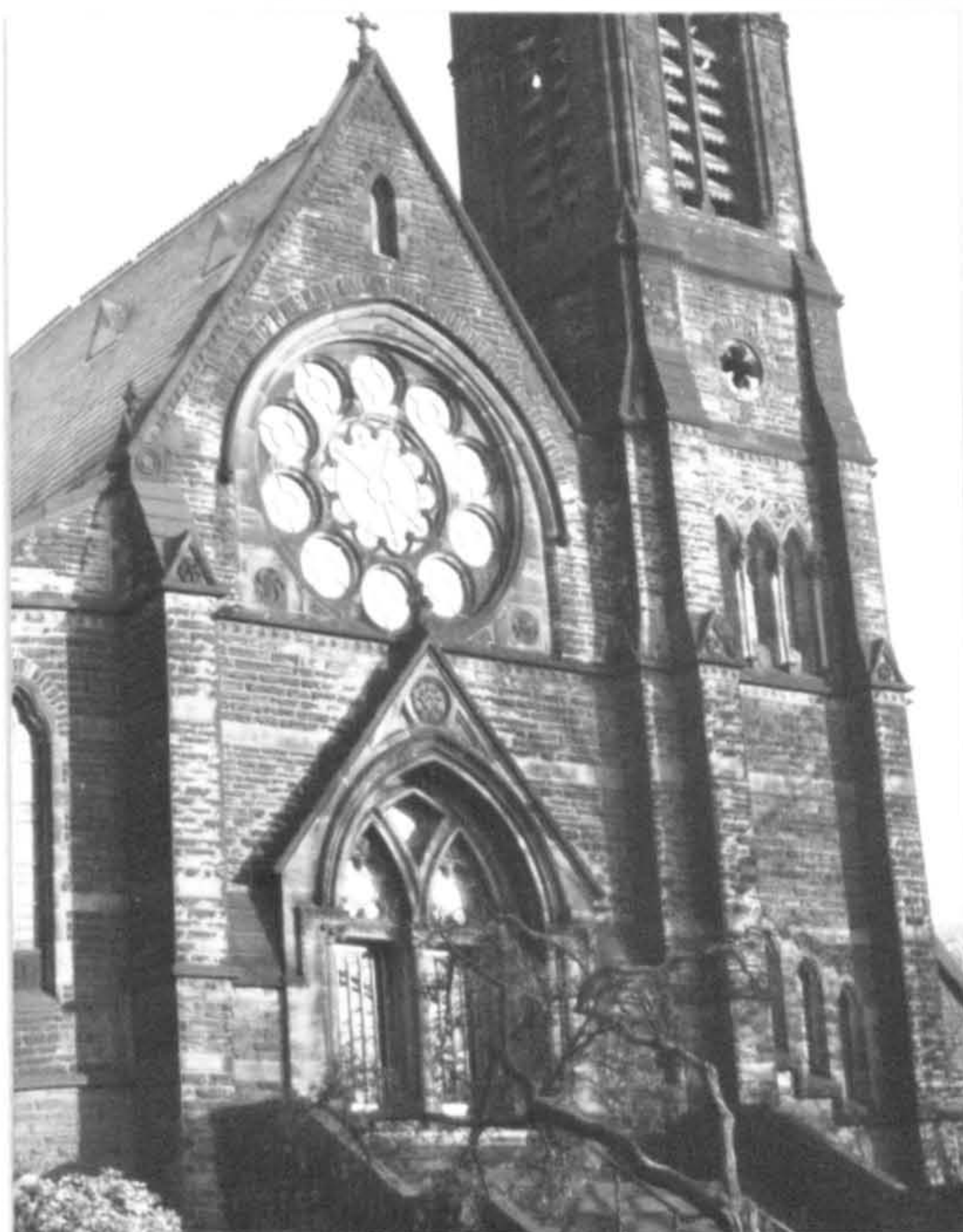


Fig.A41 Headingley Hill Congregational
Church (C. Brodrick 1864).



Fig.A42 Hyde Park Recreational
Club, Ash Grove (W.A. Hobson 1890).

It cost £7,500 to build and was constructed in undressed stone in the Early Geometric Style. It has a nave, aisles and a finely detailed lofty spire which is an important feature of the landscape on Headingley Hill. The principal front has a circular traceried window and a pedimental doorway with recessed arches, reached by a wide flight of external steps. The chapel originally seated 700 persons and was built with schoolrooms on the lower floor. It has now been converted into photographic studios and the offices of a firm of local architects, Gillinson, Barnett & Partners. The church is a listed building (see Fig. A41).

A17.3 Fawcett/Clapman Estate, Ash Grove

Hyde Park Recreational Club

The Hyde Park Recreational Club was designed in 1890 by the architect Walter Hobson and erected soon after. The premises were designed to operate as a private club which offered tennis, both hardcourt and lawn, crown green bowling, billiards, snooker, card games and a bar. The building was constructed in red brick and formed a termination to a row of through terrace houses. The club acted as a private recreational centre for the middle-class residents of the Hyde Park area and in 1907 pavilions were erected to the tennis courts and bowling greens. The club still exists but the tennis courts and bowling greens have now been sold for building development (see Fig. A42).

See D.B.P., 115, 116, 117, 127 (thesis references).

A17.4 Teal Estate

St. Augustine's Parish Church

St. Augustine's, Wrangthorn was an ecclesiastical parish formed in November 1866 out of the parishes of Headingley and St. Mark's, Woodhouse. The site for the new church was situated at Hyde Park and was provided by the Leeds Church Extension Society and in 1869 it was occupied by a temporary iron church which had been erected in 1867. This was used for all services until enough money had been raised to erect a new stone church on the site. Examination of deposited plans indicates that it was common practice in the expanding suburbs in the latter half of the nineteenth century for sites to be purchased and temporary churches erected pending the financial means to construct a more permanent structure. Many temporary churches had

corrugated iron roofs or walls and were therefore described as iron churches. When no longer required, they were usually resold for a similar use on another site where they housed another congregation saving and raising money to build a more lasting structure.

The architect for the church of St. Augustine was James B. Fraser of Leeds and he prepared the designs in 1869 for a building which was constructed for the most part in 1870 - 1871 at a cost of about £8,500. The general contractor was Mr. Thomas Whiteley and a number of smaller firms such as Messrs. Heaps and Robinson sub-contracted to provide ironmongery and other similar items. The church was consecrated in November 1871 and in 1872 there was still an outstanding debt of £1,200 which was the balance owing to the banking firm of Beckett & Co. by the Building Committee. The building is in stone in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century and consists of a chancel, vestry, organ chamber, nave of five bays with clerestoried windows, transept chapels, aisles, porch and a tower with a spire. The latter was capped in 1871 with a slated roof and not completed to its final height of 186 feet until 1879 when sufficient funds had been raised.

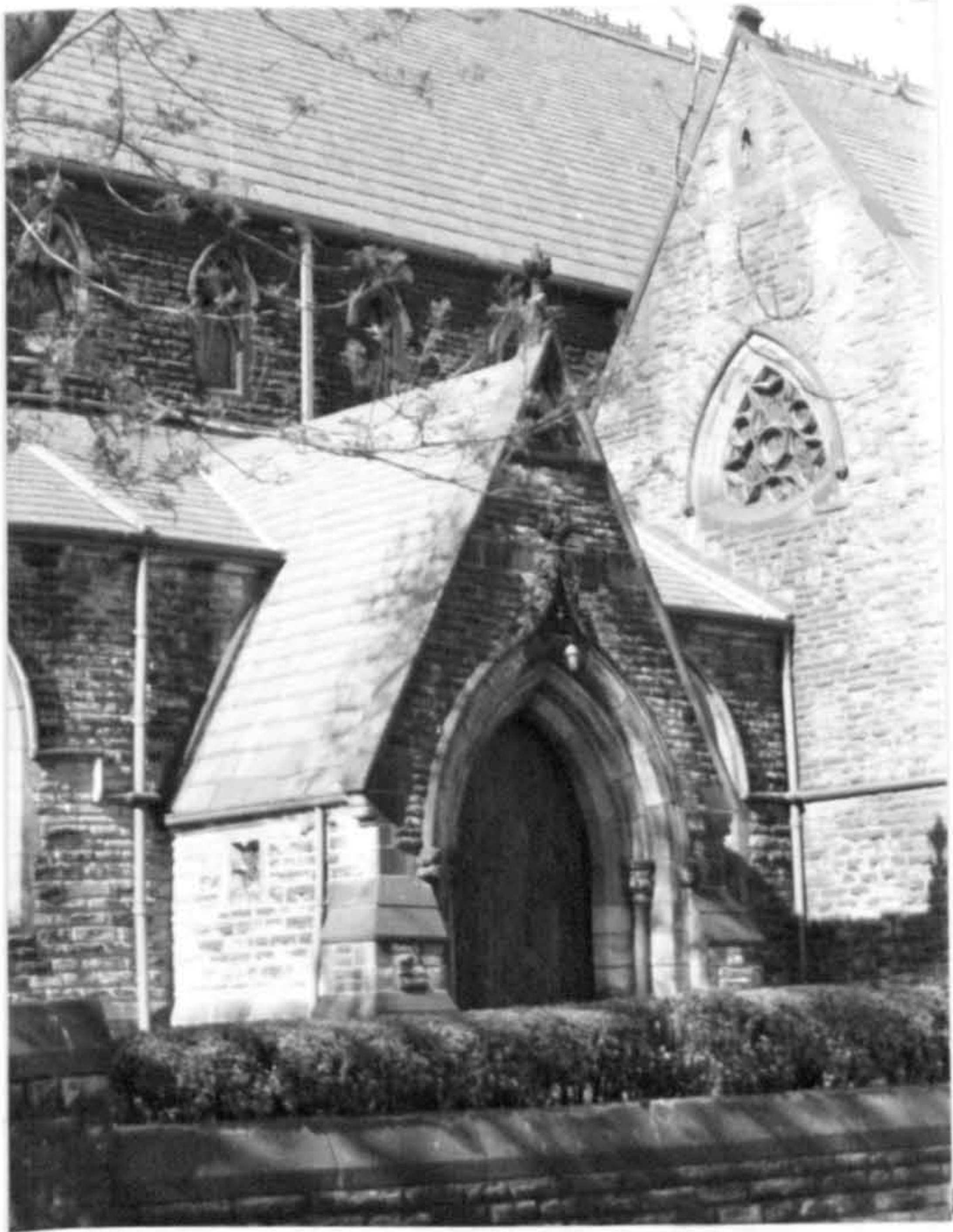
Internally the arcades separating the nave and aisles are supported on massive columns of red granite with richly carved capitals and both nave and chancel have wagon roofs. The stained glass east window and the reredos were designed by the architect and are both memorials to his brother, John Fraser the civil engineer. By 1897 there were 636 seats of which one third were free places. The building is now listed and the spire is a conspicuous feature in this part of Leeds (see Figs. A43 - A44).

See D.B.P., 209 (thesis reference) and The Report of the Building Committee of St. Augustine's Church, 1872, Leeds Local History Library.

A17.5 Headingley Old Gardens Estate

The Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens

The designs for the Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens, approved by the Provisional Committee and 'proposed to be erected when a sufficient sum has been subscribed', were prepared in 1838 by William Billington, civil engineer and architect, assisted in the ground work by Edward Davies, botanist and landscape gardener. The



Figs.A43 & A44 St. Augustine's Parish Church, Wranthorn (J.B. Fraser 1869).

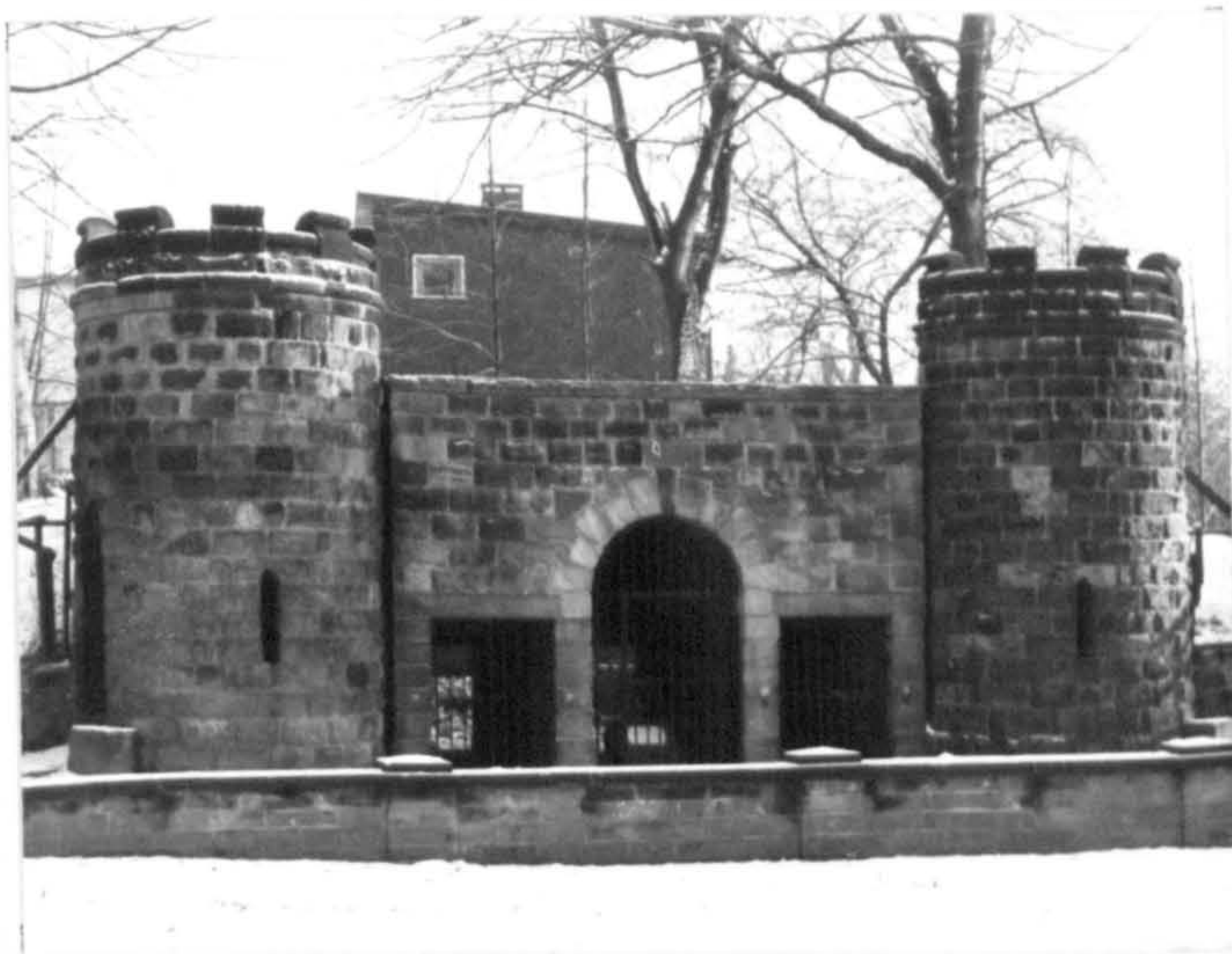


Fig.A45 The bear pit, Headingley Old Gardens.

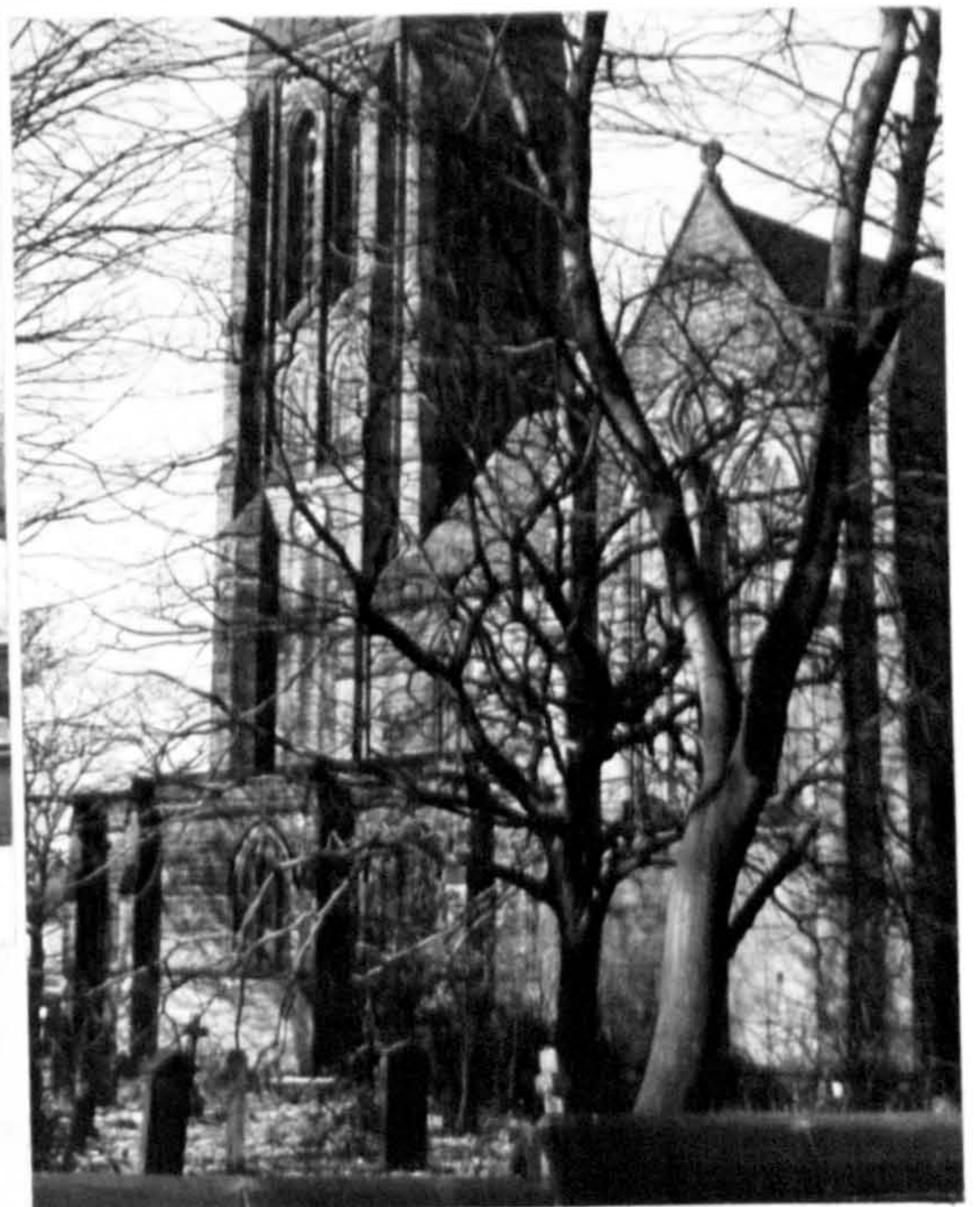


Fig.A46 St. Michael's Parish Church, Headingley (J.L. Pearson 1884).

scheme as drawn up by Billington was very ambitious occupying approximately 20 acres. The drawings showed curved walls flanking a main entrance portico, an orangery, greenhouses, a fountain, a large lake with an island approached by footbridges, a lesser lake, a palm conservatory, and a zoological department. However, due to a lack of funds only a reduced scheme was built although at the not inconsiderable cost of £11,000. The gardens were opened in 1840 with many attractions including a lake, many fine specimens of trees and plants and a number of birds and animals on display. It was not a commercial success and the site was sold by the company of shareholders in 1848.

All that remains today is the fine stone boundary wall, best seen in Chapel Lane and Spring Road, the castellated stone bear pit in Cardigan Road and the outline of the large circular fountain in the grounds of Cardigan House. The original curved stone wall which formed the left hand flank of the main entrance can also still be seen built into the stables and outbuildings of Clareville in Cardigan Road. The bear pit comprises a brick circular pit fronted by twin castellated drum viewing towers which have recently been renovated following the listing of the building (see Fig. A45).

See Designs for the Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens, 1838, Box A, Thoresby Society Library.

A17.6 Mansion House Estate

The Parish Church of St. Michael

The ancient chapel of St. Michael which was supposed to date from the early Plantagenet period was enlarged in 1620 and rebuilt 1627 - 30 on land given by Sir John Savile bart. In 1837 the chapel was again rebuilt on the same site in the Perpendicular style to the designs of R.D. Chantrell and at a cost of £2,582. In 1869 a new organ chamber and vestry were added and the interior was remodelled and refitted to the designs of the architect Charles Fowler at a cost of £950. The church built in 1837 was last used in March 1885.

During the period 1884 - 5 a much larger church was designed to accommodate the greatly enlarged number of parishoners. The architect was J.L. Pearson R.A. of London and the work on site was directed by the Leeds architect C.R. Chorley. The building was carried out in Horsforth sandstone in the style of the early thirteenth century.

The church was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon in July 1886 but the north porch did not exist at this time and the tower was not complete. In 1889 Pearson designed the north porch and the last stone was placed on the tower in 1890.

The existing church has a clerestoried chancel, south chapel, organ chamber with a vestry below, clerestoried nave of three bays, aisles transepts, north porch and a western tower with a spire reaching to a height of 180 feet. The church is one of great beauty in Pearson's style based on a blend of thirteenth and fourteenth century English and French Gothic. Internally the reredos, designed by Temple Moor, was added in 1905. The church is now a listed building (see Fig. A46).

Many of the leading Victorian church architects were 'high churchmen' who preferred to design for incumbents, with similar theological opinions. Butterfield, Street, Pearson and Bodley were among this group of architects. The appointment of Rev. F.J. Wood, the strongly Tractarian curate of Leeds Parish Church, to Headingley in 1881 paved the way for the new church and the appointment of Pearson as the architect. As in other parishes in Leeds where high church incumbents had been appointed, such as Armley and Chapel Allerton, the natural course of events was for the old churches to be pulled down and rebuilt by high church architects.

See D.B.P., 304, 336, 337, 341 (thesis references).

A17.7 Cardigan Estate, Headingley Village

Bennett Road School

The Board School, Bennett Road, was designed in 1880 by the architect to the School Board, Richard L. Adams. It is a plain stone building of two storeys which was extended in 1905 when an additional wing was added to the designs of the architect W.S. Braithwaite. The school is now known as Headingley Primary School (see Fig. A47).

See D.B.P., 375, 450 (thesis references).

Headingley National School

Headingley school was built in 1834 of local stone on land given by the Earl of Cardigan. The school is situated to the west of the church in St. Michael's Road and consists of a many-gabled building with a stone slated roof and tall mullioned windows. It was



Fig.A47 Bennett Road Board School (R.L. Adams 1880).



Fig.A48 Headingley National School.



Fig.A49 Headingley Parochial Institute (G. Corson 1883).



Fig.A50 Headingley Pumping Station.

described in the nineteenth century as being in the Perpendicular style with an octagonal louvred lantern. In 1888 the architects Chorley & Cannon designed a large extension which was added to the rear of the school and in 1893 they prepared designs for another large extension involving the demolition of the schoolmaster's house which formed part of the 1834 building. The latter extension, which faced the Town Green, was designed to accommodate the infants department and the school was known at that time as the Headingley Town National School. In 1893 a new covered shed was added to the infant's playground and this was converted by the architects Chorley, Cannon & Chorley into a joinery shop and cookery classroom in 1900. The building is no longer used as a school after the erection of a new school to serve the St. Michael's area of Headingley. After some years as an annexe for craft studies, the premises have been converted into a parish hall at a cost of around £35,000. The building, although of local vernacular interest only, has been listed for its 'group value' - that is, for the way in which it blends with its neighbours. The group listing includes St. Michael's Church, adjacent cottages in St. Michael's Road, Sagar Place and St. Michael's Lane, together with other components (see Fig. A48).

See D.B.P., 472, 486, 487, 499, 500, 503 (thesis references).

Headingley Parochial Institute

The Institute was designed in 1883 by the architect George Corson in the same year that he designed the new Headingley Vicarage in Shire Oak Road. The building is a large gabled structure of stone in an Early Gothic style, entered by a recessed porch at an angle. The tympanium above the porch is enriched with carvings in relief of St. Michael and the dragon as well as a royal coat of arms. The principal gable of the building is pierced by a large window with circular tracery. A billiard room extension was designed for the Institute by the architects Chorley and Cannon in 1893. The building is no longer used as a parish hall or institute and new uses for the structure are being pursued (see Fig. A49).

See D.B.P., 379, 423 (thesis references)

Headingley Pumping Station

As the town of Leeds began to spread to the higher ground away from

the river, the Leeds Waterworks Company found it necessary to erect a pumping engine at Headingley. The first engine was installed at North Lane in 1860 to pump water to the Bramley district of Leeds. The first building had to be extended in 1866 to house further pumps that were installed to serve the Chapeltown district and after two further pumps were added in 1876, the building was greatly extended. The work was carried out in 1879 by the Leeds Corporation Waterworks Company and the building was constructed in stone in what was described at the time as the Elizabethan style. The two storey building is constructed in rock-faced ashlar and has a steeply pitched slate roof. It consists of a central block with wings, a front elevation with large shaped gables and a central smaller gable. The rear elevation has shaped gabled dormers to the roof and the windows are tall with stone mullions and transoms. Originally there was a lofty central chimney and the pumps were driven by a steam engine.

The site of the pumping station contained open space which was laid out in the form of a garden and contained a cottage which was for many years the residence of a turncock or pump attendant. From 1880 onwards demand for water increased and high level extensions of the pumping capacity were inevitable. In 1911 and 1952 further pumps were added to increase the 2 million gallons per day capacity. By 1952 there were 6 turbine pumps and 3 throw ram pumps giving a capacity of 20 million gallons per day and serving Bramley, Moortown and Tinshill.

In 1965 the Eccup Water Treatment Plant was completed and since then water has been pumped direct to the high level areas previously served by the North Lane Station. The pumping station was taken out of service in 1965 and the pumps removed, but because of the historic interest of the building and the fact that it is now a listed building, attempts to demolish it have been resisted. However, the cottage in the grounds remains boarded up and the building semi-derelict, although structurally sound. The present owners are the Yorkshire Water Authority and efforts are being made by local residents and organisations to have the building put to some alternative use. The 'E' shaped building that remains today was mainly the result of building carried out from 1879 - 1880 (see Fig. A50).

See D.B.P., 449 (thesis reference).

The Skyrack Inn

The Skyrack Inn was built at some time before 1820 and was shown on maps as a public house in 1831. The front elevation would suggest an eighteenth-century building with its coursed stone and chamfered quoins. The original building was symmetrical with a central doorway and 5 window openings containing wooden sashes, stone jambs, heads and sills. In 1896 the old stone cottage which abutted the inn was incorporated into the building in order to enlarge the premises. The drawings were prepared by the architects Walker and Athron and the original rooms of the cottage provided a kitchen and other additional accommodation. In 1898 the inn was further extended to the rear in order to meet the needs of the larger community in which it stood (see Fig. A51).

See D.B.P., 434, 447 (thesis references).

A17.8 Chapel Lane Estate

Roller Skating Rink

In 1908 a large brick building was erected in St. Michael's Lane and opened to the public as an American Roller Rink. It was designed by the architect G.F. Ward of Birmingham and the owners were a C.P. Crawford and F.A. Wilkins, both of Liverpool. The building had a timber Belfast type roof with timber bowstring roof trusses to give a large uninterrupted clear span. It was probably assumed that the close proximity of other sporting activities at the nearby Leeds Cricket, Football and Athletic Club would attract paying customers, however, the venture did not prove a financial success. Because of this the building was sold in 1913 to new owners who employed the Leeds architect C.T. Simpson to alter the premises into a factory by introducing an upper floor within the roofed space.

See D.B.P., 590, 591 (thesis references).

A17.9 The Royal Park/Ford Estate

The Leeds Royal Park and The Leeds Horticultural Gardens

The Leeds Royal Park which belonged to Thomas Clapham in 1868 comprised 3 residences, an entrance hall, a restaurant, picture gallery, refreshment room, music pavilion, menagerie, fountain, cricket ground, volunteer parade ground and recreation ground together



Fig.A51 The Skyrack Inn.

Fig.A52 Original entrance lodge to the Leeds Royal Park (altered by J. Neill 1874).



Fig.A53 Queens Road Board School (W. Landless 1890).

with ancillary areas containing harness rooms, coach-houses, toilets joiner's shops etc. When the Royal Park was sold, the lower half containing the parade ground and recreation areas was developed with housing and the upper half containing all the above building became the Leeds Horticultural Gardens in 1871.

Various alterations were made to the buildings in the Horticultural Gardens. In 1874 the architect and quantity surveyor, James Neill, extended the entrance lodge to form a house and lodge and the same architect designed an ice rink in the Gardens in 1876. The latter was a cruciform shaped building which was erected adjacent to the boundary wall alongside what was to become Royal Park Road. The architect Charles Fowler designed a new orchestra stand which was erected in 1879, but eventually the Gardens were purchased by John Rawlinson Ford and divided up for sale as building lots. In 1888 the architect Thomas Winn altered the entrance lodge to form two dwellings and a restaurant which involved filling in the central archway containing turnstiles and pay boxes as well as converting the large first-floor ballroom into the restaurant.

The only surviving building connected with either the Royal Park or the Horticultural Gardens is the old entrance lodge. Converted yet again, it now comprises a group of houses and shops and the outline of the original entrance archway can still be seen on the facade facing Woodhouse Moor (see Fig. A52).

See D.B.P., 676, 678, 679 (thesis references).

Woodhouse Moor Methodist Chapel

The foundation stone for the chapel was laid in August 1874 and the building was erected in 1874 - 5 at a cost of £12,150 to the designs of the architect C.O. Ellison of Liverpool. The chapel was built in stone in the Geometric style and consisted of a nave with a western transeptal wing, a north transept and a tower at the south-east angle. The octagonal broach spire rose to a height of 150 feet and contained dormer spire lights. Externally the front gable of the chapel contained triplet windows and below this was a recessed porch formed by three arches carried on short granite columns. The main entrance was reached by a broad flight of steps and at the rear were classrooms and a chapel-keeper's house. The latter was designed by the Leeds architect George F. Danby in 1885 and was erected with an irregular

shaped plan to fit the house onto land abutting the conservatory of the adjacent Leeds Horticultural Gardens. Beneath the main chapel building was a lecture hall and stage utilising the sloping site to full advantage.

The chapel was elaborate in design holding 1,120 people and did not fit the conventional image normally associated with non-conformist worship, indeed to some extent it vied in general appearance and height of tower with the nearby Wrangthorn Parish Church. For many years local people referred to it as Woodhouse Moor Methodist Church and some maps of the area also referred to it as a church. The building was closed c.1975 under Methodist Circuit reorganisation and was demolished soon after in order that the site could be used for redevelopment. A block of red-brick flats now occupies the site where the chapel once stood.

See D.B.P., 677, 680 (thesis references).

Queens Road Board School

This school was designed in 1890 by William Landless, architect to the School Board. The school was erected in 1891 - 2 and is a slate roofed, red brick building with classrooms enclosing two main halls built one above the other. A caretaker's house was built in a matching style and is sited in one of the playgrounds. The school is now known as the Royal Park Middle School and is situated just outside the study area boundary (see Fig. A53).

See D.B.P., 637 (thesis reference).

A17.10 Cardigan Estate, Cricket Ground

Leeds, Cricket, football and Athletic Club

The St. John's Club had, since its foundation in 1870, played football upon Cardigan Fields at Burley and at that time there was no sports ground in Leeds to compare with the noted arenas in London and other towns. So it was that a group of leading businessmen, who had at the same time sporting instincts as well as some degree of civic pride, banded together to buy a more permanent home for the St. John's Club. They resolved to purchase Lot 17a of the Cardigan Estate sales held in 1888, a parcel of land forming part of the Cardigan Fields fronting onto Kirkstall Lane. Their aim was to transform the land into the 'most splendid cricket and football enclosure in all

Britain'¹ The acquisition of the land only became possible through the generosity of one of the number of interested businessmen, George Bray, a gas lighting engineer of Headingley. Bray had become extremely wealthy after patenting a new type of gas burner and he purchased lot 17a at the Cardigan sales and then resold it to the newly formed Leeds, Cricket, Football and Athletic Co. Ltd. Bray paid 4s. 8½d. per sq. yd. for the land and resold it to the Company which owns it today at 1s. 1½d. per sq. yd. - truly a sporting enthusiast.²

The directors of the Company had Lord Hawke as the first chairman and C.F. Tetley of the brewing family as Vice chairman. George Bray, the original land purchaser, together with John Tweedale, the Leeds architect, were also numbered among the directors. The first rugby union football match at Headingley was played in September 1890 and the first rugby league match was not played there until 1897. The Yorkshire County Cricket Club first played on the newly built cricket ground in 1890 and it became the headquarters for Yorkshire C.C. in 1903.

After purchasing the land the Company developed the ground at a fast pace. In September 1889 the boundary walls and fences to enclose the ground were erected in a mixture of high brick walls to Kirkstall Lane and St. Michael's Lane together with wooden fences to the remaining perimeter. The architects for the new development of the ground were Smith & Tweedale of Leeds and in October 1889 plans were approved for a cricket pavilion and a double sided stand to serve both the cricket and football spectators. The designs for the double stand were amended several times up to May 1890. An entrance lodge, pay gates and stables were added in August 1890 and further additions and alterations to the ground were made prior to 1891. In February 1891 George Bray submitted drawings for approval (which may have been his own or prepared by an engineer colleague) to a new stand on the open side of the rugby football ground. In June 1891 Smith & Tweedale laid out part of the surplus land to receive semi-detached houses facing Cardigan Road and a new brick boundary wall was erected 50 feet away from Cardigan Road in order that this land could be sold for profit on the open market.

Over the years that followed constant alterations and improvements were carried out to increase the facilities at both the cricket and

1 See J. Marshall, Headingley, p. 1.

2 See Treen, p. 333 and p. 444.

football ground. Smith & Tweedale added a new open stand to the cricket ground in 1899 together with an extension to the Pavilion. In 1905 two original members of the company, George Bray and John Tweedale, died, the latter after retiring from practice in 1904. Because of this the architect Thomas Winn was employed in 1904 to extend the double stand. This was followed in 1905 by the creation of a bowling green and the construction of a pavilion for the Bowling Club members which was erected to the designs of the architect Fred Mitchell. Allegiance to a particular firm of architects did not appear to be Company policy after the death of Tweedale. Mitchell was employed to add a new entrance lodge in 1906 but in 1910, when a new covered stand was erected between the double stand and the cricket pavilion to house rugby spectators, the architect was C.F. Wilkinson.

The zeal of the early directors of the Company was passed on to other younger men and outstanding in the development of modern Headingley was Sir Edwin Airey of the building firm William Airey and Sons. He became the chairman of the Company in 1923 and when the double stand burnt to the ground in 1932 his firm built the new double stand at a cost of £20,000.

See D.B.P., 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817. (thesis references).

A17.11 Clapham/Pearson Estate

Brudenell Road Recreation Club (later Hyde Park Cinema)

Henry Child erected a private club on building lots which had originally been laid out to receive terrace houses at the junction of Queens Road and Brudenell Road. The building was designed by the architects Thomas Winn & Sons and erected in 1907 along similar lines to the Hyde Park Recreational Club in nearby Ash Grove. It comprised rooms for holding meetings, for reading, for card games and for billiards. On the top floor was a flat for a caretaker and the club had a small extension added to it in 1910.

Henry Child owned the Mitre Hotel in Commercial Street, Leeds and hoped to have his new premises in Brudenell Road licenced. It has been suggested that the original plan was to turn the building into a hotel once the licence had been granted, but if this was the case, the drawings approved made no mention and gave no indication of it.

Although opened as a Social and Recreation Club, without a licence it did not prove a success (the Hyde Park Recreation Club did have a bar).

At some time between 1914 and 1916 the building was converted into a motion picture house which involved the construction of a new semi-circular entrance and the removal of most of the first floor. It was probably at this time that the iron and glass canopy was constructed at the side of the building to protect those customers who were waiting in queues. The premises became known as the Hyde Park Picture House and still operates today under the name of the Hyde Park Cinema, owing its continued existence to the high number of students in the area. The Hyde Park is believed to be one of the last remaining privately-owned cinemas in West Yorkshire.

The conversion of older premises into picture houses occurred regularly between 1913 and 1918 and at the same time the first purpose-built premises appeared. The Cottage Road, Headingley was converted from a garage in 1912 and was one of the earliest in the city. Burley Road Picture House was approved in 1913, Cardigan Road in 1914 and in March 1915 the North Lane Picture House, Headingley (see Fig. A54).

See D.B.P., 877, 878, 879 (thesis references) and Yorkshire Evening Post, Mar. 22, 1976.

A17.12 Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road

South Parade Baptist Church

This building which was erected at the junction of North Lane and Cardigan Road is situated just outside the study area boundary. Nevertheless it does act as an important visual stop and terminates the vista along Cardigan Road. The plans for the Leeds Baptist Joint Extension Committee were approved in 1908 and prepared by the architects Percy Robinson and W. Alban Jones. Curiously the scheme as approved showed that new schoolrooms were to be erected first and a new church was to be added on an adjacent site at a later date. The schoolrooms were erected in 1909 and the church was completed soon after to designs prepared by the same architects (see Fig. A55).

See D.B.P., 11/4th Sept./1908.



Fig.A54 Brudenell Road
Recreational Club (T. Winn & Sons
1907) later converted into the
Hyde Park Cinema

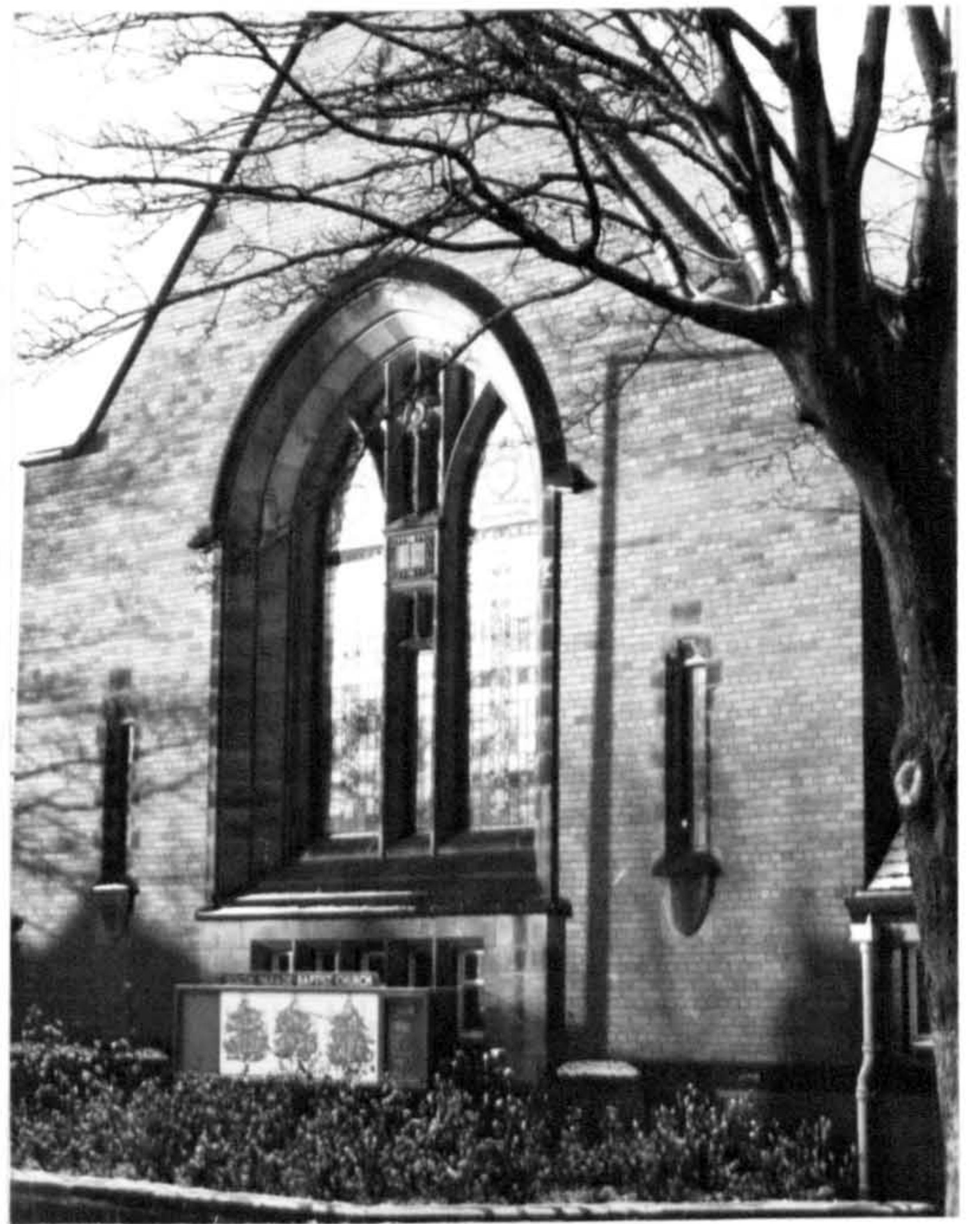


Fig.A55 South Parade Baptist
Church, North Lane (Robinson and
Jones c.1909).



Fig.A56 Brudenell Board School (W.S. Braithwaite 1897).

A17.13 Cardigan/Walmsley Estate

Brudenell Board School

The Brudenell Board School was erected in 1897 to designs prepared by W.S. Braithwaite, architect to the School Board. The building is a large red brick structure with elevations which are ill proportioned and a massing which tends to dominate the surrounding houses. In 1897 plans were approved for a workshop which was not built on the site selected but it was finally erected adjacent to School View in 1898. Braithwaite also altered an existing dwelling in Norwood Grove to form a caretaker's house and he added a school cookery room in the playground in 1904. The school is now known as Brudenell County Secondary School (see Fig. A56).

See D.B.P., 908, 909, 917, 925, 957, 960 (thesis references).

Brudenell Road Mission Primitive Methodist Chapel

The builders Benjamin and William Walmsley were both staunch Primitive Methodists and they inaugurated the Brudenell Road Mission Chapel by donating land and money for its erection. The chapel was built in timber framing with horizontal weatherboarding supported on a brick plinth and was probably designed by Daniel Dodgson the architect who designed most of the speculative houses then being constructed by the Walmsley brothers. Were the building to be painted white it would be reminiscent of the churches built in small towns in America and it has the appearance of being of a temporary nature as if constructed in the pioneering days of building development.

The Register of Baptisms began in 1893 and miscellaneous papers connected with the chapel date back to 1883 as it was originally associated with the nearby Cardigan Road Primitive Methodist Chapel which was built in 1877. The exact date the chapel was built is not known, it certainly did not exist in 1889 when the land was purchased off the Cardigan Trustees by the Walmsley brothers, but by 1892 it was shown as existing on deposited drawings. The architect Daniel Dodgson designed a Sunday-school adjacent to the church in June of that year and it would appear that the original plans for the chapel are missing from the Leeds Archives Department.

B. & W. Walmsley were both benefactors of the chapel and the daughter of Benjamin Walmsley was married there. For some reason the Walmsley brothers stopped acting in partnership in 1905 and in

that year the land on which the chapel, Sunday school and nearby orphanage stood, was transferred to Benjamin by William for the sum of £1,642. In 1914 the mission chapel and orphanage were sold by B. Walmsley's trustees to The Bourne Trust Corporation Ltd. of Whitechapel, London. In 1921 the chapel closed its doors as a Methodist place of worship and in 1924 the Bourne Trust sold it and its land to the Leeds Christadelphian Ecclesia who are still the present owners (see Fig. A57).

See D.B.P., 892 (thesis reference) and L.C.D. 8609.

The Walmsley Orphan Home

The builders Benjamin and William Walmsley gave a site for and erected an orphanage adjacent to their Mission Chapel in Brudenell Road. After the completion of the orphanage they endowed it and the building was named after them. It was erected in 1893 to the designs of the architect Daniel Dodgson and when opened filled a need which existed in the area as well as completing a set of spiritual and physical welfare buildings in the form of a chapel, Sunday-school and orphanage all on the same site. The plain red-brick building has bay windows, a slated roof and a central slated tower over the entrance. In 1896 a laundry building and workshop were erected in the grounds to the designs of Daniel Dodgson but whether these were for training purposes or to provide work for the orphans is not clear. A new brick boundary wall was built in 1909 for Benjamin Walmsley who by then was the sole owner of the orphanage and he used the services of the architect Fred Mitchell. The orphanage was sold by the trustees of B. Walmsley to The Bourne Trust Corporation Ltd. of Whitechapel, London in 1914. They in turn sold the orphanage in 1939 to James Ford, a builder of Harehills, Leeds for £975. He probably intended to develop the land. However, Ford died in 1940 and after the war his son, who was also a builder, sold the orphanage to Leeds Corporation who are still the present owners (see Fig. A58).

See D.B.P., 893, 894, 904 (thesis references) and L.C.D. 8609.

St. Margaret's Church, Cardigan Road

In 1907 plans were approved by Leeds council for the erection of a church on the site of Cardigan Villas in Cardigan Road, just outside the study area boundary. At this time there existed a cottage on



Fig.A57 Primitive Methodist Chapel, Brudenell Road (D. Dodgson? c.1890).

Fig.A58 The Walmsley Orphanage, Brudenell Road (D. Dodgson 1893).

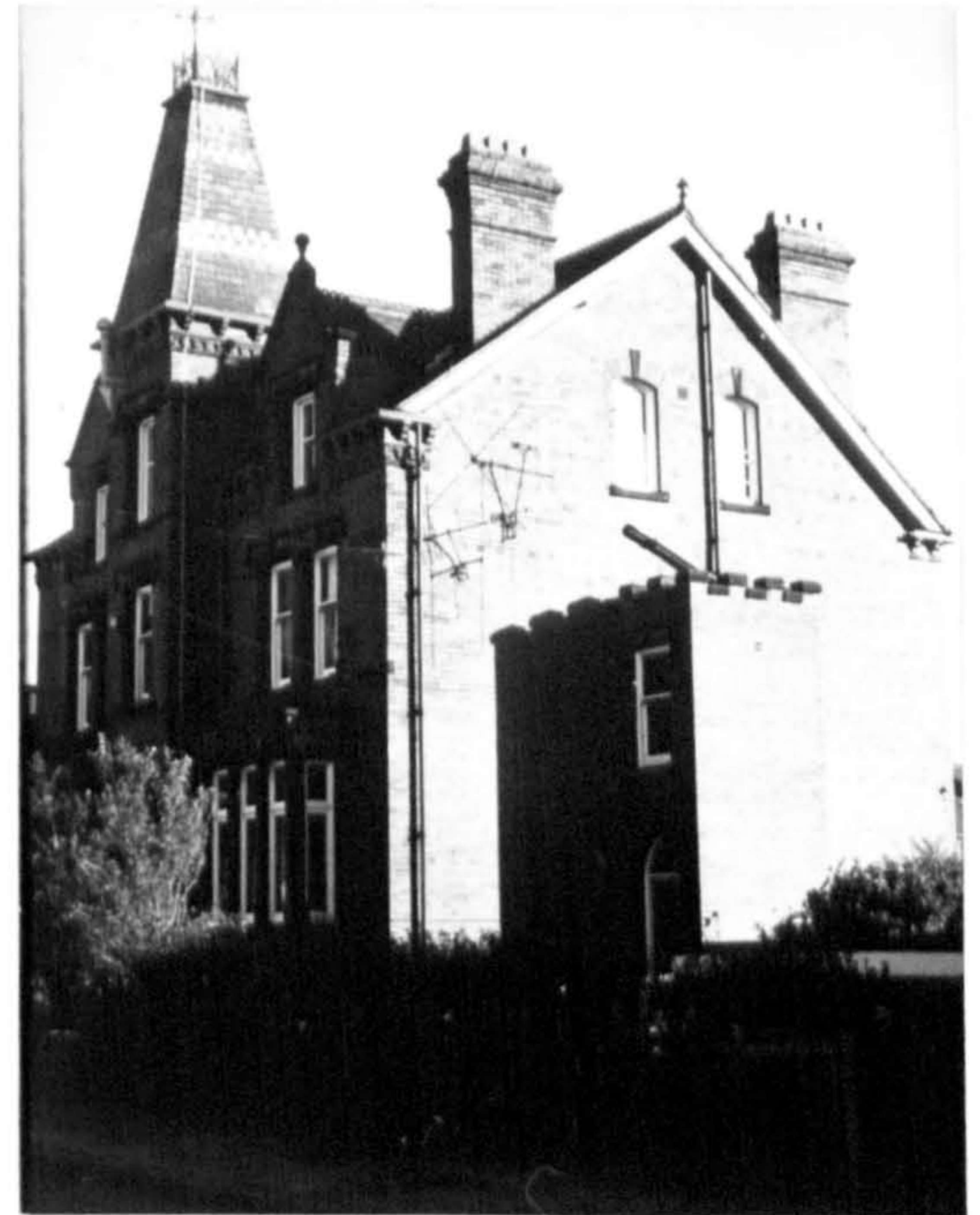


Fig.A59 St. Margaret's Church, Cardigan Road (Temple Moor 1907).



the site which was being used as a vicarage together with a temporary church building and wooden schoolrooms. The new church of St. Margaret was designed by the architect Temple Moor of Westminster, London and work commenced on the project in 1908. However, the original drawing only obtained approval for part of a grander scheme which was to be attempted when funds allowed. The first part of the church was completed and the overall scheme left unfinished for over fifty years until the new west end was added by the architect G.G. Pace. The existing building is of an open and spacious design internally with the emphasis on the east end but externally it still lacks unity and appears unfinished. (see Fig. A59).

See D.B.P., 24/30th Aug./1907.

A18.1 The Study Area in General

If the present day visitor was to walk among the streets of terraces in the study area he would find that in many parts they look much as they did 70 years ago. The streets originally paved with sandstone setts have been covered with tarmacadam, the gas lamps have gone, the dwellings are somewhat down at heel and require some attention, but basically they are still structurally sound. Perhaps the greatest change is related to the type of occupiers now living in the dwellings and their mode of transport. Gone in most cases are the commercial travellers, the solicitor's clerks, the pattern-makers, schoolmasters, engineers, locksmiths, vicars, pianoforte dealers, wellsinkers and wealthy widows. Instead, many houses are occupied by university and polytechnic students together with other single young people. Young couples who wish to own their own home and cannot afford anything larger than a small through terrace or large back-to-back house have started moving into the area, along with members of the Indian, Asian and African communities. The proximity of Leeds University, Polytechnic and General Infirmary make it an ideal area for those who have to travel daily to these institutions.

The study area has not remained static in terms of building development since 1914, quite naturally changes have taken place. These changes have been more in the nature of additions to the building stock rather than the removal of earlier buildings. Some demolition has taken place but this has been confined to isolated pockets and has not been widespread. The post-war housing renewal policy adopted by the Corporation of Leeds has been one of selecting in advance areas of red-brick suburban housing and designating them as areas for comprehensive redevelopment. This has resulted in large numbers of nineteenth-century speculative houses being scheduled for demolition since the 1950's. The advance warning of the ultimate fate awaiting older parts of the suburbs has often caused blight to set in, speeding up the demolition process, whereas in other cases demolition of large areas was carried out regardless of the condition of the dwellings or the wishes of the residents. To date the bulldozer has reaped its harvest across acres of Burley and Woodhouse but has stopped short at the very boundary of the study area in Royal Park Road (see Figs. A60 - A61).

The new building developments that have taken place in the study area can be described in general terms as follows. Broadly speaking, the streets that were laid out to receive terraces of houses before the Great



Figs.A60 & A61 Demolition in progress at Woodhouse



Fig.A62 Through houses built after 1918, Mayville Avenue.

Fig.A63 Back-to-back houses built after 1918, Hessele Road.



War were left as vacant lots until after the hostilities had ended. From 1918 onwards these were built up with terraces of houses which tended to be smaller in height and contained better bathrooms and kitchen facilities than those built earlier. This was particularly the case with streets on the Manor House Estate and the Walmsley Estate which were the two major areas of unfinished housing in 1914. The new houses were all through dwellings, however, a few back-to-backs were built even after 1918 on the Walmsley Estate (see Figs. A62 - A63).

By 1930 Headingley was one of the many suburbs of Leeds to be visited by a new wave of speculative builders, those erecting typical inter-war semi-detached houses. These men, some of whom were the sons or grandsons of the builders who were active in the 1880's and 1890's, picked over the study area and purchased, where possible, any remaining vacant land or they infilled houses in the gardens or grounds of older and larger villas whose owners were willing to sell. Some areas of land had already been laid out to receive terrace houses and these were purchased and developed with semi-detached houses between 1930 and 1939, other land developed had never been on the market before. In most cases the inter-war semis were built in small estates or cul-de-sacs because of the nature and size of the land being developed. Virtually all the large estates had been completed prior to 1914 and the semi-detached houses that were erected later were often only in small isolated pockets and usually comprised less than 50 houses. A typical example of this type of infill can be seen adjacent to the mansion Spring Bank in Headingley Lane (see Fig. A64).

Occasionally new developments involved the demolition of earlier property. For example, Holtham House was a stone detached villa which had been built on a plot on the south side of Kirkstall Lane on the Cardigan Estate and in 1912 it was put up for sale to close a trust. The land available was 6,545 sq. yds. and demolition was obviously in the mind of the vendors:

'It forms a most suitable Estate for the erection of small semi-detached Houses'¹

At some time in the 1930's the house was finally demolished and the site developed with a small estate of semi-detached houses on either side of a new road named Greysheils Avenue.

The suburb of Headingley still had a middle-class genteel air about it as late as the 1940's when streets in the study area such as Ash Grove could still boast at least one vicar, one Methodist Minister, a retired colonel as well as more than one widow living on investments.

¹ See Appendix 1, AM 85.



Fig.A64 Inter-war semi-detached houses,
Spring Bank Crescent.



Fig.A65 Christian Science Church,
Headingley Lane (W.P. Schofield
1912).



Fig.A66 Cumberland Court,
Headingley Old Gardens.

Fig.A67 Flats erected on the
former site of Woodhouse Moor
Methodist Chapel.



There was a gradual influx of newcomers as middle-class owners and occupiers began to leave and as the houses fell within the financial means of ordinary working people. The new wave of occupiers, especially of the smaller houses, gradually spread over the majority of the study area by the late 1960's. From that date on a further change took place when immigration from the Commonwealth led to families from the West Indies, India and Pakistan renting and eventually purchasing houses in Burley and Headingley. In the study area this influx of newcomers from other lands, coupled with the rising student population, led to physical changes to the existing houses.

Prior to about 1960 there had been a number of students from Leeds University and student nurses resident in the study area. They had generally lived as boarders or lodgers in the houses of landladies who let off rooms to them and provided meals. In the early 1960's owners of houses and landlords began to divide up houses, especially the larger through terraces, into self-contained flats or bedsitters for multiple occupation. Since 1965 this trend has continued at an increased rate and the larger terraced houses, the semi-detached and some detached houses have all become ripe for conversion into units of accommodation for single young persons or for married couples without children.¹

No attempt has been made in the sections that follow to list all the minor alterations and changes which have affected existing buildings in the study area since 1914. The numerous additions and extensions and the changes of use or occupancy are outside the scope of this appendix.

A18.2 Fawcett Estate, Victoria Road

The major developments on this estate have been the gradual expansion of the Leeds Girls High School in terms of new buildings and the creation and demise of the Wool Industries Research Association complex.

The Leeds Girls Grammar School, as it was formerly called, occupied the villa Rose Court and one half of Buckingham Villas prior to 1914. Since that date the remaining half of Buckingham Villas has been purchased by the school and new buildings have been erected at periodic intervals in the school grounds between 1920 and 1980. Rose Court is now a listed building.

¹ See Housing For Single Young People, Research Paper 11, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York.

The houses named Torrison and Longfield, which were both large detached villas with grounds stretching from Headingley Lane to Victoria Road, were purchased, 1920 - 1928, to form the headquarters of the Wool Industries Research Association (W.I.R.A.). This development meant that all the original large detached and semi-detached villas between Buckingham Road and Hyde Park were no longer used as private residencies. The house Torrison, purchased in 1920, was used by the W.I.R.A. as offices and laboratories but space became too limited and in 1925 a shed was erected for woollen plant. Despite further additions a new wing was found necessary and this was added to Torrison in 1927 to house the chemistry section. Further expansion was achieved by the purchase of the adjoining estate of Longfield in 1928. A new block was erected in 1939 for wet processing and an ambitious building programme was started but delayed by the outbreak of war. In 1947 the building programme was restarted; main offices, weaving sheds, a worsted department, physics laboratories, chemistry laboratories and eventually a central administration building together with a lecture theatre were all completed by 1970. In order to accommodate these it proved necessary to demolish Longfield in 1952 and Torrison c.1966.

The Wool Industries Research Association vacated the site in 1980 to move to new premises to the north-west of Leeds and work was started on converting all the empty buildings into lettable office space. The new accommodation is being put on the market as Headingley Office Park and advertisements extol the virtues of working in pleasant surroundings away from the busy town centre with all its access and parking problems.

Other smaller changes have taken place on the estate. Buckingham House to the west of Buckingham Road has had several owners since 1914 and is now a listed building. It was bought by Leeds University in 1910 and in 1914 was occupied by the Vice-Chancellor. After 1920 it was used by a firm of consulting chemists and then purchased by Leeds Corporation. For some time it was the offices of the Leeds Housing Department and it is now occupied by the Leeds Social Services Department.

In 1921 a town planning scheme was prepared by Leeds Corporation for the Buckingham House Estate soon after it had come into their ownership. The Leeds (Buckingham House) Town Planning Scheme proposed the demolition of the mansion and the erection of a school

and a church on the site together with an estate of 60 semi-detached houses and 4 detached houses. In the event, Buckingham House was not demolished and an estate of 46 semi-detached and 3 detached houses was completed c.1934. Land was also sold off adjacent to the house for the erection of a Christian Science Church facing Headingley Lane. It was started in 1912 to the designs of the architect William Peel Schofield and it is a two-storey building, five bays wide with a wide cornice, the whole built in ashlar Portland Stone in a classical style with some Egyptian details. A wing was added to the building in 1932 in a similar style to the original. Both Buckingham House and the Christian Science Church are now listed buildings(see Fig.A65).

South of Victoria Road the detached villa named Albert House was put up for sale in 1896. It was described at the time of the sale as being suitable as a gentleman's residence set in 6020 square yards of land or that the estate could be used as a building site. The villa was still a private residence in 1910 but by 1950 it had been demolished and the grounds developed with a mixture of 26 through terraces and 8 semi-detached houses.

Elsewhere on the Fawcett Estate the land to the south of and belonging to Ash Grove, the home of the Misses Judson for many years, was sold to provide playing fields for Leeds Girls High School and a new school has been built in the gardens to the south of Alexandra Terrace. The land for the latter was purchased by Leeds Corporation and Brudenell County Infants and Nursery School was erected near to Welton Road School c.1970.

A18.3 Fawcett/Clapham Estate, Ash Grove

The only development on this estate other than minor alterations and changes of use has been the sale of the tennis courts and bowling greens belonging to the Hyde Park Recreational Club. A row of 8 terrace units which provide 16 flats were erected on the site in the late 1960's and was completed by 1970.

A18.4 Fawcett/Postill Estate, The Norwoods.

No major changes or building developments have taken place on this estate since 1914 other than minor alterations and changes in use.

A18.5 Fawcett/Atkinson Estate, Hyde Park

Almost all of the shop units and dwellings which were erected on the estate were demolished c.1970, probably to make way for a road

widening scheme which has not yet taken place. Only the shop and dwelling facing Hyde Park Road remains and the site of what was the largest block of shops in the study area now boasts a string of billboards facing the main road.

A18.6 Fawcett/Hewling Estate, Chestnut Avenue

No major changes or building developments have taken place on this estate since 1914 other than minor alterations and changes in use.

A18.7 Teal Estate

No major changes or building developments have taken place on this estate since 1914 other than minor alterations and changes in use.

A18.8 Headingley Old Gardens Estate

Several major developments and many minor changes, especially involving changes of use, have combined to alter the character of this estate. The Cardigan Road Action Group produced a report which described the changes that were brought about by the twentieth century:

'So the Area remained, a Victorian enclave, an epitome of of more spacious living, surviving through the rapidly changing world of the 20's and 30's. There were some significant intrusions - the semi-detached houses below Victoria Road; blocks of flats at Cumberland Court; also the church in the grounds of Cleveland House (and the incursion of the tramcar) - but the essential nature of the Area remained virtually unaffected, even through the 1939-45 War... The post-war world was a very different place: many families had left the old villas; the neglect of the war years had taken its toll; and very soon the pressure to find new uses for the large houses, and to make more intensive use of the very extensive sites, was manifested.'¹

There have been several additions to the estate, especially on vacant plots, as well as developments which have resulted in the demolition of older properties. In the 1930's the detached villa named Red House at the bottom of Spring Road was demolished and an estate of 12 semi-detached houses was built on the site. An estate of 8 semi-detached and one detached house was built around the same time in the form of a modern infill development on vacant land adjoining Cardigan Lane. On the other side of Cardigan Road opposite the old bear pit, a development named Cumberland Court was erected on yet another vacant plot. The two slab blocks of flats with red brick and cement render facades were erected in the 1930's

1 See Headingley Old Gardens Re-visited, published by Cardigan Road Action Group, p.4.

with one block facing Chapel Lane. To this day they present an unsympathetic intrusion in terms of style and appearance into the general tone and character of the estate (see Fig. A66).

Another unsympathetic development of flats was erected immediately behind the old bear pit in 1956. Somewhat more hidden than Cumberland Court from the road, Regency Court has brick gables, rendered colour-washed facades and shallow mono-pitched roofs. In contrast Cockcroft House, originally called Newport House, was sympathetically extended by Leeds City Architect's Department in 1967 and the original house together with the new additions act as an old person's home.

Cleveland House has been purchased by the Catholic Church and it now acts as a presbytery to the church of Our Lady of Lourdes which was built in the grounds c.1930 in matching materials to the house. There is also now a school, the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic School, adjacent to the church.

The large villa further up Cardigan Road which was originally called Cardigan Lodge and in later years Cardigan Court, was demolished in 1973 to make way for new development. After much debate between the Planning Department and local residents a scheme of red-brick flats for a housing association was approved and completed in 1980.

The lodge to Cleveland House was allowed to fall into disrepair and was demolished in 1978. This stone building was originally the south lodge to the old Botanical and Zoological Gardens and perhaps for this reason alone should have been preserved. Sunnyside (now named Belvedere) the stone villa further up Cardigan Road has been boarded up for some years and has become a target for vandals and is likely to suffer a similar fate unless a new use is found for it in the near future.

Leeds Corporation now own Grove Villa, Gardenhurst, Cockcroft House and Rawden Lodge and the Old Bear Pit is a listed building.

A18.9 Mansion House Estate

No major changes or building developments have taken place on this estate since 1914 other than minor alterations and changes in use.

A18.10 Cardigan Estate, Headingley Village

This area centred around the old village of Headingley has been subjected to many small changes which are too numerous to mention.

The major changes have included some demolition of older property and a number of new developments. A large laundry has been erected in Bennett Road adjacent to the Parochial Institute and the shops at the junction of North Lane and Headingley Lane were demolished c.1968 to make way for a new shopping development with a flat roof which was erected to the designs of Gillinson Barnett & Partners, architects. The small back-to-back houses which were entered directly off the street and were situated facing Grunberg Street, Place and Grove were demolished in 1975 and the site is still vacant. The buildings opposite what was Headingley Church of England Middle School have been demolished and the site was cleared and levelled to receive a proposed new library. Unfortunately, the Yorkshire Water Authority have placed severe restrictions on the amount of land that can be developed at either side of the old water main traversing the site and the land remains undeveloped. Several buildings in Headingley village, including St. Michael's Church, are now listed.

A18.11 Cardigan Estate, Cardigan Road

Little has happened in the way of major changes in this area since 1914. In 1978 a number of houses for aged persons were built in the garden of 23 St. Michael's Road, adjoining Sagar Place. The scheme was designed by the Leeds Department of Architecture and provides sheltered housing accommodation.

A18.12 Chapel Lane Estate

Less than 50% of this estate had been laid out for housing development by 1914 and most of the land to the west of Newport Road was open fields at the end of the Great War. The estate has now lost much of its open space and many new buildings have been erected. For example, industrial premises have been built opposite the Headingley Rugby Ground on what was once the Westfield and Alton Nurseries. A printing works and a bakery have been built in St. Michael's Lane near the railway and Broomfield House has passed into the hands of Leeds Corporation. The garden belonging to Broomfield House has been sold off and a block of flats erected on the site. The remainder of the Chapel Lane Estate which bordered onto the railway line and formed the largest area of vacant land left in the study area, was developed with semi-detached houses mainly between 1920 and 1939. The housing estate that was erected involved

the demolition of the skating rink which was built in St. Michael's Lane in 1908 and all told 73 pairs of semi-detached dwellings, 4 detached and 3 terrace houses were built in various styles.

A18.13 Royal Park, Hattersley Estate

No major changes or building developments have taken place on this estate since 1914 other than minor alterations and changes in use.

A18.14 Royal Park, Ford Estate

Woodhouse Moor Methodist Church was demolished in 1974 and a block of red brick flats were erected on the site c.1975 (see Fig. A67).

A18.15 Cardigan Estate, Cricket Ground

Both the cricket and rugby ground have been continually upgraded since 1914. The stands and accommodation for spectators and players alike have been improved over the years to make a sports ground with an international as well as a national reputation. Like the Chapel Lane Estate to the west, there was an area of open fields adjacent to the cricket ground which had not been developed by 1914. The land situated behind the detached villas facing Kirkstall Lane was developed with an estate of 78 semi-detached and 2 detached houses during the 1930's. One of the detached villas, Holtham House, was demolished and the site obtained was developed with a small estate of 32 semi-detached houses on either side of a cul-de-sac road.

A18.16 Clapham/Pearson Estate

The only significant development on this estate has taken place in the area of the filled quarry and demolished brickworks that once existed adjacent to Queens Road. A number of sheds and single-storey shops existed on the site in 1914 and these were built around the perimeter of the excavations which had been partially filled in by that date. Gradually as consolidation of the fill has taken place, workshops, an engineering works, a garage and other similar buildings have been erected. A large number of lock-up garages also exist on the site.

A18.17 Cardigan/Walmsley Estate

This estate had been laid out by the Walmsley brothers to receive through and back-to-back houses prior to 1914 but large sections of the land which had had road patterns approved still remained vacant in 1918. Gradually after the war rows of small through

terraces were completed following the street layouts already established and 28 back-to-back dwellings were erected in Hesse Avenue and Walk from 1932 - 1934 according to estate plans approved many years earlier. In the area of land developed by streets named the Mayvilles, 75 further through houses were built at various periods to complete the development already begun by 1914. As the 1930's passed into the 1940's the terraces were abandoned and 20 semi-detached houses were erected in streets originally designed to accommodate through dwellings.

In the centre of the site three flag and slate quarries existed which were gradually filled in by B. & W. Walmsley from 1910 onwards. Over the years as the fill settled, the perimeter of the site created by the infilling process was developed with one group of 32 semi-detached houses and a second group of 28 semi-detached houses. The central area, where the made-up ground was at its deepest, was considered too risky for housing and was used for gardens and a tennis court.

A18.18 Manor House Estate

As in the case of the Walmsley Estate, several streets had been laid out on the Manor House Estate by 1914 where some building lots remained vacant. The rows of terrace houses were completed in the years after the war and in several cases the heights of the new dwellings were lower than earlier houses existing in the same row. A further 37 through houses were built in Manor Avenue and Terrace but Norville Terrace, which had been begun prior to 1914 with a parade of houses and shops, was not completed. Instead a garage was erected and other premises used for commercial purposes.

The land between the mansion Spring Bank and the terraces on the opposite side of Richmond Avenue was developed in the 1930's with an estate of 60 semi-detached and one detached house. Spring Bank has been acquired by Leeds Education Committee and has been turned into a teacher training centre. The name of the building has now been changed to the John Taylor Teaching Centre and a new school, called the Spring Bank County Primary School, has been built in the large grounds to cater for the education needs of the young children in the area. Richmond House is now a listed building.

APPENDIX 19 DATA RELATING TO A SAMPLE OF DEPOSITED HOUSE PLANS
FOR ALL LEEDS, 1877 - 1910

A19.1 The Sample

Leeds Corporation Archives Department have on deposit all drawings submitted and approved under the building regulations from 1867 - 1910. Of these only those dating from the latter months of 1876 onwards are in a readily accessible form. The earlier drawings were bound in large leather volumes and have not been indexed, therefore the sample of deposited drawings for all Leeds was only taken from drawings covering the period 1877 - 1910. The drawings are kept in bundles and each bundle represents all the drawings approved by one committee meeting. Throughout the period 1867 to 1910 there were two meetings every month, thus the committee met 24 times a year including the 24th December if necessary.

The purpose of the sample was to examine a random sample of deposited drawings for housing schemes and use the information in order to ascertain whether the architects who deposited plans within the study area were active in designing similar houses elsewhere in Leeds. The possibility had to be faced that because Headingley was one of the better class suburbs, it attracted architects to design and deposit drawings for even ordinary dwellings when this was not the case in other suburbs of Leeds.

The sampling process consisted of selecting any three bundles for each year and the bundles chosen in the early stages depended upon the degree of difficulty in obtaining access to them in the storage room at the archives. After a number of bundles had been inspected, a monitoring exercise was carried out to check how many times a particular month had been selected and an attempt was made from then on to keep the number for each month the same. It was felt that there should be an equal balance between summer and winter months because more drawings might have been deposited in periods just prior to good building weather. The method adopted was not a true mathematical random sampling technique and different results might have been obtained if the same 3 months had been examined every year. Nevertheless, the sample as taken served its overall purpose.

The number of bundles of plans examined amounted to 3 per year for a period of 34 years, producing a grand total of 102 committee meetings out of a possible maximum total of 816. This meant that

some 12% of all the drawings deposited between 1876 and 1910 were examined if the assumption is made that a similar number were deposited each month. This was obviously not the case because the number of sets of plans varied between 40 and 100 per month. Certainly 12½% of all the bundles representing the work of one committee meeting were examined for the same period.

Each bundle was opened and every set of plans examined so that information could be recorded from those deposited for approval of housing developments. These included small cottages, one-off and custom-built houses, dwellings over shops as well as the schemes for rows of houses on estates. Drawings for non-residential buildings were simply placed on one side, however, the writer could not help noticing occasionally drawings for a church or similar building and the name of the architect (these which were quite incidental to the task in hand are listed in Appendix 20). All the drawings from which information was recorded were plans of houses which had been approved and there was no way of knowing which were eventually erected or if the plans related to a site which had already received approval for an earlier scheme. Where drawings clearly indicated that they were amended plans to show alterations to previously approved schemes such as 'Amended bay windows to houses approved' etc., they were discarded. Drawings of housing schemes situated within the study area, which had already been examined and used for the statistics compiled relating solely to the study area, were also discarded.

The information recorded was as follows: the year, the date of the meeting, the plan reference number, the number and type of dwellings, the approximate location and the name of the depositor and his address. Occasionally the name of the developer was recorded if this was relevant, because it threw more light on the activities of the developers in the study area, but to record all the names and then attempt to ascertain their occupations and background was considered too great a task.

The dates of the committee meetings for each year that drawings were examined are listed in the following table:

Table A29 Leeds Sample, Committee Dates for plans Inspected

1877	12 Oct.	13 Nov.	21 Dec.
1878	11 Oct.	25 Oct.	15 Nov.
1879	25 Jul.	5 Sept.	19 Sept.
1880	19 Mar.	2 April	30 April
1881	22 Jul.	5 Aug.	19 Aug.
1882	23 Jun.	21 Jul.	4 Aug.
1883	30 Mar.	11 May	25 May
1884	4 Jan.	18 Jan.	15 Feb.
1885	11 Jun.	26 Jun.	10 Jul.
1886	29 Oct.	10 Dec.	24 Dec.
1887	15 April	29 April	13 May
1888	3 Feb.	17 Feb.	2 Mar.
1889	7 Jun.	21 Jun.	5 Jul.
1890	14 Nov.	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
1891	7 Aug.	4 Sept.	18 Sept.
1892	24 Jun.	8 Jul.	22 Jul.
1893	6 Jan.	20 Jan.	3 Feb.
1894	13 April.	27 April	11 May
1895	29 Mar.	11 April	26 April
1896	27 Nov.	11 Dec.	24 Dec.
1897	8 Jan.	19 Feb.	5 Mar.
1898	13 May	27 May	5 Aug.
1899	18 Aug.	8 Sept.	20 Sept.
1900	28 Sept.	12 Oct.	30 Nov.
1901	4 Jan.	18 Jan.	1 Feb.
1902	19 Aug.	5 Sept.	30 May
1903	11 Dec.	24 Dec.	9 Oct.
1904	19 Feb.	4 Mar.	18 Mar.
1905	13 Oct.	27 Oct.	17 Nov.
1906	1 Jun.	15 Jun.	13 Jul.
1907	25 Jan.	8 Feb.	22 Mar.
1908	15 May	29 May	12 Jun.
1909	9 Jul.	23 Jul.	20 Aug.
1910	15 Nov.	29 Nov.	15 April

The number of times each month occurred in the sample is as follows:
 Jan. 8, Feb. 8, Mar. 8, April. 9, May 9, June 9, July 10, Aug. 8,
 Sept. 8, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 8.

A19.2 Findings from the Sample

Information recorded during the sampling of deposited drawings was analysed in order to see if the house types and the numbers of houses erected were substantially different in the study area compared with the rest of Leeds. It can be seen from the following table that 7,717 dwellings were approved on the drawings examined which represents some 10.7% of all the houses approved in Leeds between 1876 - 1910. (table 13, Chapter 6 suggest that this figure was 72,122).

Table A30 House Types from the Leeds Sample

	d.v.	lo.	h.a.s.	s.d.v.	t.t.	b.b.	Total	Dwellings per plan
1877		1			65	149	215	5.5
1878	4			6	79	116	205	4.8
1879	2			4	46	125	177	6.1
1880	1			4	69	124	198	4.0
1881	1			2	45	111	159	5.3
1882	1				28	91	121	5.3
1883	2	1		3	28	129	163	5.4
1884	1				16	125	142	6.8
1885					69	139	208	5.7
1886	2			4	151	86	243	7.6
1887	3	2		2	84	83	174	4.7
1888	4		6		46	190	246	6.0
1889	1				46	215	262	7.3
1890	3	2		4	91	182	282	5.4
1891	1			4	49	95	149	4.8
1892	7			2	72	166	147	5.6
1893	1				30	156	187	6.2
1894	1		5		48	159	213	5.2
1895	1			2	60	124	187	5.8
1896	2			3	89	243	337	7.5
1897	2			4	87	176	269	5.8
1898	3			11	82	273	369	5.6
1899	3	1		18	104	303	429	5.9
1900	5			10	86	265	366	5.6
1901		1		11	72	275	359	6.2
1902	7	1		16	132	251	407	5.8
1903	9	1	1	19	145	88	263	4.8
1904	3	1		21	129	162	316	6.3
1905	5			26	87	121	239	4.7
1906	3		4	16	87	100	210	5.4
1907	4		1	6	44	43	98	4.3
1908	3			11	15	27	56	2.9
1909	1			9	54	80	144	5.8
1910	3			8	43		54	3.6
Totals	89	11	17	226	2390	4984	7717	5.5 ^a
Percentage	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.9	30.9	64.6		

^a The average number of plans per deposit, 1877 - 1910

Table A30 gives the number and types of houses found on the sample of plans for all Leeds. Some 65% of the total were back-to-backs, 31% through terraces, 3% semi-detached villas and only 1% were detached villas. The number of dwellings approved to be built in terraces, when back-to-backs and through houses are combined, came to 96% of the total and the average number of dwellings per deposited plan was 5.5. Note that no back-to-backs were found in the three bundles examined for the year 1910. This was probably as a result of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 but it is not known if they were approved in the other committee meetings held during 1910.

A19.3 Plan Depositors

The information concerning the depositors of plans for houses which were approved by the various committee meetings in the sample has been brought together in the following table. The numbers of dwellings listed do not include those situated in the study area.

Table A31 Plan Depositors from the Leeds Sample

Name	Occupation	d.v.	lo.	h.o.s.	s.d.v.	t.t.	b.b.	Total
AIREY G.E.	architect					4		4
AMBLER T.	architect		2			5	12	19
AMBLER & BOWMAN	architects						8	8
ANDERSON T.	architect					24	44	68
APPLEYARD BROS.	builders	1			2	9	28	40
ATKINSON G.W.	architect	2				22	66	90
ATKINSON J.	architect					7	31	38
ASHLEY A.L.	architect					1		1
AYRE J.A.	a						8	8
BAXENDALL J.W.	architect					51	4	55
BEALL W.J.	architect						20	20
BEAUMONT G.	architect					4		4
BECKWITH & WEBSTER	architects				2	20	12	34
BEDFORD F.W.	architect	1						1
BEEVERS W.H.	architect				2		26	28
BELL J.	architect					3		3
BERRY C.	architect				2	31	81	114
BEST W.	builder					28	4	32
BOOTH J.		2				17	33	52
BOWMAN G.F.	architect				2	8		10
BRAITHWAITE A.E.	architect					32	32	64
BRAITHWAITE W.S.	architect	2			4	9	50	65
BREThERICK W.							7	7
BROOKE C.H.	architect				2			2
BROWN Lt. E.							2	2
BUCKTON S.							8	8
BUCKTON & STEPHENSON							12	12
BULLIVANT R.A.	architect					17	16	33

BUTTERY T.A.	architect				3		3
BUTTERY & BIRDS	architects			2	7	4	13
CARLTON E.	builder					6	6
CHADWICK C.	architect				3		3
CHADWICK & WATSON	architects				3		3
CHARLES J.	architect	1		3	6	87	332
CHIPPENDALE H.	architect		1				1
CHORLEY C.R.	architect				1		1
CHORLEY & CONNON	architects				2		2
CHORLEY, CONNON & CHORLEY	architects		1				1
CLIFF W.H.						20	28
COGGILL W.M.	architect					3	41
CORSON G.	architect				2		2
CROMPTON H.						4	53
DANBY G.F.	architect	3					14
DANBY & SIMPSON	architects	1					1
DEWS W.H.						3	3
DIXON A.E.	architect				4	7	16
DOGSHUN E.J.	architect			1			1
DODGSON C.E.	architect	1			2	19	132
DODGSON D.	architect	5			11	201	617
DOWSON E.						5	5
DYER T.	architect					10	10
EDDISON G.	architect						2
EDWARDS G.	architect					2	2
ELLISON T.E.						2	8
EVERS J.	architect					55	60
FARMERY T.E.					1	27	56
FARNDALE T.	builder						6
FARRAR C.							15
FAWCETT J.M.	architect				1	53	29
FENTON BROS.	Builders					1	1
FIDLER F.	architect						4
FINNERSTY C.	architect					11	18
FISHER N.	architect				2		2
FOWLER C.	architect	1			2	8	11
FRANKS & EVANS	builders				2		2
GAINES T.	architect					1	1
GAUNT A.	architect				2		2
GILL W.D.	architect					7	7
GOUGH C.H.	architect					4	4
GOULD & STEVENSON						3	3
GRAHAM G.	architect				10		10
GREENWOOD J.							2
HALL J.M.	architect				2	11	51
HALL W.						4	30
HALL W. CARBY	architect	2	1		4	19	26
HALL CARBY & DALBY	architects	1		1	12		14
HARRIS L.	architect	5			18	110	23
HARRIS W.H.	architect				4		4
HARROW G. Junior	architect	1					1

HETTON W.	architect	1							1
HILLS E.	architect	6	1	8	40	84	199	338	
HILL W. & SON	architects					4		4	
HIRD A.						1		1	
HISCOE A.	architect		1			4	47	52	
HOBSON W.A.	architect	2			6	43	59	110	
HODGSON H.H.	architect					14		14	
HOLDSWORTH S.S.		1						1	
HOLLINGWORTH T.R.		1						1	
HOLT H. P.		1						1	
HORROX W.	architect						8	8	
HORSFIELD J.W.	architect					21	20	41	
HOWDILL T.	architect					9	2	11	
HULLAH T.W.							16	16	
HUTTON G.	architect	11	4		3	45		63	
HUTTON W.H.					2			2	
IMIA E.	architect					1		1	
IRWIN T.	builder	1						1	
IRWIN W. & Co.	builders					13	16	29	
JAMES A.	architect				4	3		7	
JONES A.	architect	1				4		5	
JONES & STOCKS	architects					2		2	
KAY J.P.	architect					9	2	11	
KAY & LONG	architects	1						1	
KELLY & BIRCHALL	architects	2						2	
KENDALL J.	architect					2		2	
KIRK A.E.	architect	1	1					2	
KITCHING W.C.							1	1	
LANDLESS W.	architect	2						2	
LATHBURN T.W.C.							18	18	
LAWTON J.W.	architect					13	34	47	
LAX C.	builder					1		1	
LAX G.	builder	1			4	13	116	134	
LAX H.	builder						24	24	
LAX W. & LAX. H.	builders	1				9	32	42	
LEAK J.E.	architect					42	305	347	
LEETHAM H. & SONS			1					1	
LEVENWICK H.						12		12	
LISTER M.						9	8	17	
LISTER J.M.	architect					34	16	50	
LISTER W.H.	architect			1		47	88	136	
LONGLEY Bros.	builders					8	2	10	
MARGERISON B.	architect					6	13	19	
MITCHELL F.	architect				10	55	52	117	
MORTIMER B.	architect					13		13	
MOSELEY F.W.	architect					3	19	22	
MOSLEY AGENTS				3				3	
MYERS C.	builder					4		4	
NEILL A.	architect					4	80	84	
NELSON C.T.	architect					5		5	
NEWTON J.							8	8	
NICHOLS J.						5		5	
NORMANTON T.G.	architect				2		6	8	
OWSTON J.M.	builder					1		1	
PALFRAMAN & BILBROUGH	builders						18	18	

PERKIN & BULMER	architects	1				1
PICKERING W.				4		4
PORTER J.M.	architect	1		16	15	32
PRESTON H.	architect	1		8	14	23
PRESTON J.E.	architect	3	4	36	34	77
PRESTON R.	builder				12	12
PRESTON & WILLY	architects			1		1
PRINCE E.	architect			11	37	48
PULLAN E.					6	6
RAWNSLEY M.N.				2	4	6
RAWNSLEY W.H.	architect			1	10	11
RHODES E.					8	8
RHODES F.W.	architect	3	5	50	345	403
RICHARDSON G.W.	architect			1		1
RICHARDSON W. & SONS	architects			1		1
RILEY G.W.	architect				12	12
RIDLEY W.	architect				41	41
RILEY W.				3		3
ROBINSON P.	architect	1		28	39	68
RODGERS W.H.	builder			10		10
ROSS J.	architect				2	2
SHARP A.					8	8
SHARP J.N.	builder			2	42	44
SIMPKISS W.	builder				18	18
SIMPSON J.W.	architect			2		2
SLATER A.S.	architect				11	11
SMITH G. & SON	architects			2		2
SMITH J.	architect			5		5
SMITH & TWEEDALE	architects	2	2			4
SPEIGHT D.	architect				1	1
SPIVEY J.C.	architect			9		9
STEAD W.				15		15
STEPHENSON W.					16	16
STEVENSON G.	architect			4		4
STOCKHILL A.H.	architect				8	8
STONE G.D.	builder			7		7
SQUIRES W.	architect				24	24
SUTCLIFFE J.A.				1		1
SWALE C.D.	architect			15	20	35
SWALE & MITCHELL	architects				16	16
TEAL J.A.				2		2
TETLEY B.				4		4
THACKRAY J.W.	architect	2	22	260	132	416
THEAPLETON B.					1	1
THORNTON C.H.	architect	1		24	104	129
THORP W.H.	architect	1				1
TILLOTSON A.				1		1
TOWSE R.	architect			10	19	29
ULLYETT P.		1				1
VERITY G.H.					8	8
WAITE & SONS					1	1
WAITE & SCRIVEN	architects		6			6
WALKER J.	builder			3	3	6
WALMSLEY B. & W.	builders				8	8

WALTERS G.E.			2		2
WATSON J.	architect		9	14	23
WATSON W.	architect		12	12	24
WAYNE W.	architect		4	24	28
WEAVER T.W.	architect			33	33
WEBSTER E.			2	22	24
WEBSTER G.H.	architect	1			1
WEBSTER J.A.	architect		4	37	41
WHEATER W.	architect	1	4		5
WHITAKER R.			16	1	17
WHITWELL F.	architect		1	8	9
WILKINSON C.F.	architect	1	2	80	420
WILLIAMSON A.	architect		3		3
WILSON A.			2		2
WILSON C.	architect	2	8		10
WILSON E.	builder		13		13
WILSON J.	architect		1		1
WINN T.	architect	1	8	9	42
WILSON & BAILEY	architects			2	2
WOOD J. Junior			1		1
WOOD J.J.	architect	1	2	17	27
WOOD R.	architect	1	4	15	68
WOOD R.	architect	2	2	35	39
WOOLER E. & SON			4		4
WORSNOP F.	architect		2	15	52
WRIGHT C.L.			4		4
WRIGHT E.	architect			16	16
WRIGHT J.B.			18	8	26
WRIGHT T.	architect		2	40	68
WYNN W.N.	architect		1	56	57
Houses submitted by depositors with no name or the name not decipherable		2	1	40	69
					112

a Where no occupation is given, the drawings inspected gave names and addresses of the depositors but without any further information. No attempt has been made to add occupations by reference to Leeds street directories.

The grand total of all houses inspected came to 7,717 and the breakdown of houses related to the various types of occupation of the depositors is as follows:

Those submitted by depositors with no occupation given	536	6.9%
Those submitted by depositors who were builders	469	6.1%
Those submitted by depositors who called themselves architects	6612	85.6%
Those submitted by depositors with no name or the name not decipherable	112	1.4%

Drawings submitted by persons calling themselves architects who also had a town centre practice related to 4935 houses and these represented 64% of the total. There were only 103 houses on

drawings submitted by architects from other towns such as Bradford and Harrogate; these represented 1.3% of the total. The towns involved and the houses approved were as follows:

Bradford 49, Harrogate 52, Guiseley 1, Wakefield 1.

It is most probable that many of the drawings submitted by persons who did not give occupations or describe themselves as architects or builders were in fact tradesmen such as bricklayers, joiners or plumbers. Others may have been builders but without stating the fact. No attempt has been made to ascertain whether or not this was the case because of the size of the task it presented. Nevertheless, even if every one was assumed to be a builder, this still only brings the maximum number of houses that could have been deposited by builders to 13% of the total.

A.19. 4 Major House Depositors

The major depositors of house plans from the sample of all Leeds have been listed in the following table and in order that a comparison can be made with their involvement in the study area, the number of houses approved in the study area has been included.

Table A32 Major House Plan Depositors from the Leeds Sample

Name	Occupation	Houses approved Leeds sample	Houses approved study area	Total
DODGSON D.	architect	617	364	981
WILKINSON C.F.	architect	503	86	589
THACKRAY J.W.	architect	416	25	441
RHODES F.W.	architect	403	14	417
LEAK J.E.	architect	347	-	347
HILL E.	architect	338	62	400
CHARLES J. & SONS	architects	332	132	464
HARRIS L.	architect	156	-	156
LISTER W.H.	architect	136	12	148
LAX G.	builder	134	-	134
DODGSON C.E.	architect	132	-	132
MITCHELL F.	architect	117	204	321
EVERS J.	architect	115	-	115
BERRY C.	architect	114	-	114
HOBSON W.A.	architect	110	272	382
WRIGHT T.	architect	110	-	110
ATKINSON G.W.	architect	90	-	90
WOOD RICHARD	architect	88	-	88
FARMERY T.E.	a	84	29	113
FAWCETT J.M.	architect	83	3	86
PRESTON J.E.	architect	77	18	95
NEILL A.	architect	76	-	76
WORSNOP F.	architect	69	46	115
ANDERSON T.	architect	68	52	120
ROBINSON P.	architect	68	62	130

BRAITHWAITE W.S.	architect	65	4	69
BRAITHWAITE A.E.	architect	64	124	188
HALL J.M.	architect	64	-	64
HUTTON G.	builder/architect	63	35	98
HALL W.C.	architect	62	-	62
WINN T.	architect	60	31	91
WYNN W.N.	architect	57	20	77
BAXENDALL J.W.	architect	55	-	55
CROMPTON H.	a	53	-	53
BOOTH J.	a	52	-	52
HISCOE A.	architect	52	-	52
LISTER J.M.	architect	50	-	50
PRINCE E.	architect	48	17	65
LAWTON J.W.	architect	47	-	47
WOOD J.J.	architect	47	28	75
SHARP J.N.	builder	44	-	44
COGGILL W.M.	architect	41	-	41
HORSFIELD J.W.	architect	41	-	41
RIDLEY W.	architect	41	-	41
WEBSTER J.A.	architect	41	-	41
APPLEYARD BROTHERS	builders	40	-	53
WOOD ROBERT	builder/architect	39	14	53
ATKINSON J.	architect	38	-	38
SWALE C. D.	architect	35	10	45
BECKWITH & WEBSTER	architects	34	-	34
HALL W.	a	34	18	52
BULLWANT R.A.	architect	33	54	87
BUTTERY T.A.	architect	33	12	45
WEAVER T.W.	architect	33	-	33
BEST W.	builder	32	-	32
PORTER J.M.	architect	32	122	154

a No occupation given on drawings.

APPENDIX 20 DATA RELATING TO NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS FOUND IN
THE SAMPLE OF DEPOSITED PLANS FOR ALL LEEDS, 1877 - 1910.

A 20.1 The Sample and Non-Residential Buildings

The reason why a sample of deposited plans for all Leeds was taken, the method that was used to obtain it and the findings in terms of depositors of approved house plans, are all summarised in Appendix 19. This appendix lists other buildings and the names of the depositors which were noticed as the house plans were being inspected. The list is not in any way intended to include all the deposited non-residential buildings approved during any or all of the period over which the sample was taken. Rather it is a spasmodic list of buildings which simply caught the writer's attention and nothing more. It does not include buildings situated within the study area and no attempt has been made to ascertain whether the approved deposited designs were eventually erected as drawn or even subsequently erected at all.

Most of the drawings examined were only unfolded from within the bundles in order to read the title of the scheme and ascertain whether or not they related to houses or housing. In most cases, if the drawings were for non-residential buildings, minor works or amendments to housing schemes, they were quickly folded again and discarded with no details being recorded. However, on a few occasions drawings were examined simply out of curiosity and in the case of certain buildings such as churches, chapels and schools it was felt that, as quite often the drawings had not been opened for many decades, a few particulars were worth recording. Some of the buildings have already been attributed to the architects who deposited the drawings in works such as Linstrum's, but others add to the existing knowledge concerning either the building or the designer. For the benefit of historians who may wish to add to their knowledge of either the buildings or the designers the following table is included as a short appendix:

Table A33 Depositors of Non-Residential Buildings, Leeds Sample

Name of depositer	Occupation	Building	Year
WRIGHT L.	architect of Hull	Belle Vue Methodist Church, Belle Vue Road	1870 ^a
DOBSON & CHORLEY	architects	Almshouses, Raglan Road	1870 ^a

KINCAID J.	engineer of London	Tramsheds and stables, Headingley	1873 ^a
HOWDILL T.	architect	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Victoria Road Kirkstall	1873 ^a
FOWLER C.	architect	Boyles New Flax Warehouse, Swinegate	1877
PARKINSON W.H.	architect	Burley Liberal Club, Burley	1877
HOBSON W.A.	architect	Warehouse, Crown Street	1881
ADAMS R.L.	architect	Meanwood Road Board School	1882
ADAMS R.L.	architect	Whitehall Road Board School.	1882
WATERHOUSE A.	architect of London	Yorkshire College Buildings	1882
THORNTON C.H.	architect	St. Mark's Church, Beeston	1885
RHODES W.	architect	New Baptist Chapel, Armley	1887
KELLY & BIRCHALL	architects	St. Agnes Church, Burmantofts	1888
KELLY & BIRCHALL	architects	Presbytery, St. Agnes Church, Burmantofts	1888
PERKIN & BULMER	architects	St. Cuthbert's Church Hunslet	1889
SMITH & TWEEDALE	architects	Bank Building, corner of Bond Street & Park Row	1890
HOWDILL & HOWDILL	architects	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Cardigan Road	1894
HOBSON W.A.	architect	The Edward Jackson Wing of Cookridge Convalescent Hospital	1894
LEAK J.E.	architect	Hunslet National School	1894
DANBY G.F.	architect	Trinity Wesleyan Chapel, Roundhay Road	1896
DANBY & THORP	architects	Oxford Place Chapel, new facade	1897
HOWDILL & HOWDILL	architects	Woodhouse Hill Primitive Methodist Chapel	1899
THACKRAY J.W.	architect	Mission Chapel, Gledhow Road	1900
WILKINSON C.F.	architect	Sunday School, United Methodist Free Church, Wortley	1903

BEEVERS W.H.	architect	Presbyterian Church, Harehills Avenue 1903
BRAITHWAITE W.S.	architect	Methodist New Connexion Church, 1905 Tempest Road, Hunslet
ROBINSON & JONES	architects	Baptist Sunday School & outline of new church (South Parade) Headingley 1908

a These buildings were noticed when examining drawings during the period 1866 - 1876 prior to the carrying out of the sample of all Leeds.

APPENDIX 21 THE WORKS OF ARCHIBALD NEILL

A21.1 Archibald Neill

Chapter 11 and Appendix 7 describe the life and times of the architect Archibald Neill. The main sources of information concerning the works of Archibald Neill were: deposited building plans, the daybooks written by Neill for the period 1883 - 1887, and his obituary notices. All three sources refer to, or contain examples of his work, however, this appendix brings them all together in one place. The short extracts from his daybooks, quoted in Chapter 11 in the main text, do not include all the jobs or competitions that Neill described and therefore a fuller picture of the commissions he carried out and the competitions he entered was thought necessary. The information is given in three forms: houses found in the sample of deposited plans for all Leeds, work referred to in Neill's daybooks, and completed schemes referred to in his obituary notices or R.I.B.A. Biographical Record.

A21.2 Works found in the Leeds Sample

The following housing schemes were found in the sample of deposited plans for all Leeds:

Table A34 Works of Archibald Neill Found in the Leeds Sample

Deposited plan reference	Approximate location	House types
40/15 Nov./1878	Hunslet	24 b.b.
14/21 Jun./1889	Kirkstall	8 b.b.
20/28 Nov./1890	Dewsbury Road	13 b.b.
21/28 Nov./1890	Dewsbury Road	2 shops & 6 b.b.
18/12 Dec./1890	Dewsbury Road	1 shop & 1 t.t.
28/ 7 Aug./1891	Meanwood	3 shops & 3 t.t.
6/ 4 Sept./1891	Dewsbury Road	2 b.b.
5/13 Apl./1894	Headingley	1 shop & 7 b.b.
9/24 Dec./1896	Wortley	8 b.b.
45/ 5 Mar./1897	Wortley	6 b.b.
42/13 May /1898	Hunslet	6 b.b.

A21.3 Works Described in the Daybooks

The daybooks which have been deposited at Leeds Archives Department are referenced:

A. Neill, Leeds Architect - 2 day books, 1880 - 87.
Acc. No. GA/2 XXIIIa.

Book 1 covers the period October 19th, 1880 - August 31st, 1883 and book 2 the period September 1st, 1883 - January 12th, 1887. Both books are handwritten in a small, neat hand easy to read in the main

but hard to decipher in certain places. This is particularly the case when abbreviations are used for words and when very small handwriting has been used to append notes in small spaces between previously completed entries. Both books start and finish as though there were day books which both preceded and followed them, unfortunately if these did exist they have not survived.

The period covered by book 1 starts in October 1880, the year when Archibald Neill joined his father James Neill in practice at 21 Cookridge Street, Leeds, and ends in December 1882 when Archibald had set up in practice in his own name. The second book begins when Archibald was in practice on his own at 21 Cookridge Street and ends in September 1884, when he had moved his office to 19 East Parade. The following table lists the works referred to in the daybooks carried out by James Neill and Archibald Neill working in partnership and those carried out by Archibald working on his own. The table also includes the competitions which Archibald Neill entered as they occupied a great deal of his working time for many years.

Table A35 Works Referred to in the Daybooks of Archibald Neill

James and Archibald Neill

Leatham, Tew and Co., Bank (Now Barclays) Wakefield	1880
The Dispensary, Pontefract	1880
Pontefract Town Hall (Competition)	1880
Farm buildings, Rawcliffe Estate, York	1880
Billiard room at Carleton for Mr. Tew	1880
Stables to houses in Sholebroke Avenue, Leeds for Mr. Tinsdale	1881
Farm sheds, Rawcliffe Estate, York	1881
Farm cottage for Mr. Tew	1881
Fold yard, two Dutch barns and cottage for Mr. Tew	1881
Quantities for Roundhay Park Lodge	1881
Quantities for New Fire Brigade Station, Leeds	1881
Quantities for houses at Arthington for Mr. T. Anderson	1881
Seven houses, Sholebroke for James Neill senior	1881
Sheffield Board School (Competition)	1881
Malkiln at Rawcliffe Estate, York	1881
Masonic Boys School (Competition)	1881
Offices for Hunslet Engine Company, Leeds	1882
Leeds Mechanics School (Competition)	1882
Branch Bank at Snaith near Goole	1882

Archibald Neill

Alterations to Savings Bank, North Street, Leeds (Limited Competition)	1883
Six Terrace houses, Beech Grove Estate, Leeds for Mr. Johnson	1883
Morley Schools (Competition)	1883
Weaving Shed for Mr. Marshall, Leeds	1883
Elgin Town Hall (Competition)	1883
Works to Manor Farm at Rawcliffe Estate	1883
Stables for Earl Dysart (Competition)	1883

Workshops for the Hunslet Engine Company, Leeds	1883
Closet block for the Hunslet Engine Company, Leeds	1883
Alterations to Lister Arms Hotel, Ilkley	1883
Fourteen back-to-back cottages for Messrs. Johnson	1883
Sixteen back-to-back and seven houses for Mr. Marshall of Manchester	1883
Porch at the National School, Chapel Allerton	1883
Leicester Shops (Competition)	1884
Wesleyan Chapel, South Cliff, Scarborough (Competition)	1884
Porch to Warrington Parish Church	1884
Cattle Shed for Mr. Tew	1884
Barber's Shop in Sheepscar, Leeds	1884
Porch to Grappenhall Church, near Warrington for Mr. Tew	1884
New house and alterations to house, Crimble Street, Leeds for Mr. Taylor	1884
New classrooms to Sheepscar School, Leeds	1884
Warehouse, Greek Street, Leeds for Mr. Cooper	1884
Co-operative Stores at Goole (Competition)	1884
Lincoln School of Art (Competition)	1884
Office fittings for Mr. Watson	1884
Post Office, Bideford, Devon (Competition)	1884
Water closets for Bennett & Son, Aire Street, Leeds	1884
Closet alterations, Dewsbury Road Mission	1884
Homesteads on the Rawcliffe Estate for Mr. Tew	1884
Shops in Kirkgate, Leeds	1884
Privies to houses at Chapelton, Leeds	1884
Evesham Joint Hospital (Competition)	1884
Branch Bank at Goole for Mr. Tew	1884
Cheltenham Grammar School (Competition)	1885
Liverpool Labourer's Dwellings (Competition)	1885
Bristol School Board (Competition)	1885
Additions to Dixon Marshall's House, Headingley	1885
Stretford Local Board Offices (Competition)	1885
Fourteen houses and two shops, New Wortley, Leeds for Mr. J. Mayson	1885
Five shops, Dewsbury Road, Leeds for Mr. J. Tomlinson	1886
Cottages at Beeston for Mr. Whiteman	1886
Six shops and houses, Kirkstall Road, Leeds for Mr. Wright	1886
Premises for Queen Insurance Co. Leeds.	1886
Newton Park Union Chapel, Leeds	1886
Houses at Hunslet, Leeds	1886
Woodshed and stable for Dr. Nevitt	1886
Work to Carleton Grange for Mr. Tew	1886
Proposed villa at Harrogate for Mr. Beanland	1886
Six shops at Kirkstall, Leeds for Mr. Wright	1886
Lodge Farm, Wigginton, near York	1886
Leeds Art Gallery (Competition)	1886
Bangor Clock Tower	1886
School Rooms to Newton Park Union Chapel, Leeds	1886
Houses, Horton Road, Bradford for Mr. Beanland	1887
Bolton Library (Competition)	1887

The above works must be judged in the light of the state of the building industry in general and in Leeds in particular. Based on national figures for the number of houses approved, a depression occurred from 1881 - 1890. Similar figures for Leeds show that the depression lasted from 1878 - 1886. If the assumption is made that

Neill entered competitions not only because he hoped to win them but also because he had time on his hands due to lack of work: the extent of the depression in Leeds can be judged from the number of competitions he entered.

Table A36 Number of Competitions Entered by A. Neill, 1880 - 1886

Oct. 1880 - Dec. 1880	1 competition
Jan. 1881 - Dec. 1881	2 competitions
Jan. 1882 - Dec. 1882	1 competition
Jan. 1883 - Dec. 1883	4 competitions
Jan. 1884 - Dec. 1884	6 competitions
Jan. 1885 - Dec. 1885	4 competitions
Jan. 1886	1 competition

Unfortunately the daybooks do not give this information for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1886 when the depression also affected Leeds.

A21.4 Works Described in Obituary Notices

Neill carried out many more works between 1886 and 1925 when he gave up architectural practice to become the chief valuation officer to the Leeds Corporation. This, the greater part of the 47 years he was in practice is not covered by this appendix. However, the extent to which Neill built up a large and successful practice can be judged by the works referred to in his obituary notice in the Yorkshire Post of Friday, November 24th, 1933 and on his R.I.B.A. Biographical Record Sheet.

Table A37. Works of Archibald Neill Listed in Obituary and Biographical Sources

Barclays Bank, Wakefield (Leatham, Tew and Co.)
 The Standard Life Assurance Buildings, City Square, Leeds
 Millgarth Street Police Station, Leeds
 The Yorkshire Evening News Printing Works and Offices, Leeds
 Weston Manor, Otley
 The Market Hall and Shops, Market Street, Bury
 The Corporation Abattoir, Bury
 The Newton Park Union Church, Leeds

The Newton Park Church when completed, was described by Neill as his 'little cathedral' and the Kelly street directory for Leeds, 1893 described it as follows:

'The Newton Park Union Chapel, erected in 1887, at a cost of £6,600, for the Baptist and Congregational denominations unitedly, in place of the former Congregational chapel, occupies a site in front of the old chapel facing the Chapel-town Road, and is a building in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Archibald Nevill,^(sic) architect, of Leeds; on the principal front is a narthex porch, above which rises an octagonal clerestoried lantern, surmounted by

a turret containing a four-dialed clock. The chapel will seat 700 persons. Attached are vestries, class and cloakrooms, and a caretakers house'

(See Kelly's, Directory of Leeds, 1893, p.37 and Fig.A68).

Some fourteen years after designing the Newton Park Chapel, Neill designed one of the largest office blocks erected in Leeds prior to 1914. This building which has now been demolished was described in the Kelly street directory for Leeds, 1909 as follows:

'The premises of the Standard Life Assurance Co. in City Square, completed in 1901, form one of the most prominent blocks of buildings in the city, and are of stone in the Classic style, from designs by Mr. Archibald Neill, of Leeds. The front which is of seven storeys in height, displays a central tower, and at each end is a gabled wing with oriel window and open domed roof. The building contains about 50 suites of offices, tenanted in part by the Norwich Union Fire Office, several banks, various insurance offices, one of the principal City clubs, and the City Tramway Co.'

(See Kelly's Directory of Leeds, 1909, p. xxxiii and Fig.A69).



Fig.A68 Newton Park Union Chapel,
Chapeltown Road (A. Neill 1886).



Fig.A69 Standard Life Assurance Buildings, City Square, 1903 (A. Neill
c.1900).

APPENDIX 22 BUILDERS MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' CATALOGUES

A22. 1 Catalogues from Leeds Archives Department

When nineteenth-century builders or developers erected speculative houses they often obtained supplies of materials from builders merchants. Besides the obvious advantage that if materials were required in a hurry ordering them in this way meant that they could be on the site in days and not weeks, the builder or developer had only to deal with one firm for a variety of products and he could obtain goods on credit. If materials were ordered directly from the manufacturers they usually required advance payment or payment soon after delivery. The speculative builders of Leeds took out mortgages to finance the purchase of land but obtained building materials on credit. The merchants allowed accounts to build up for regular customers and, even if a nominal rate of interest was charged, it suited the customers who were house builders to be able to pay off accounts as and when they could, which usually depended upon selling or letting completed dwellings.

Manufacturers of building materials produced their own catalogues which described their products and listed their prices. The builders merchants issued these catalogues to customers as well as producing their own illustrating a variety of products made by many different firms which the merchant stocked or was willing to obtain for his customers. Sometimes large manufacturers showed products in their catalogues which they were promoting for a consideration on behalf of smaller independent companies.

There were a number of builders merchants existing in Leeds during the nineteenth century and it was common practice for one to deal with another if they could not supply a particular item or the amount of goods ordered. Two typical firms of the period were Henry George Atkinson of 1 & 2 Warehouse Hill, Leeds and Tom Langton & Son of 61 Call Lane, Leeds. Both firms would obtain general building materials for customers but Atkinson specialised in cement, plaster, lias, lime and laths and Langton specialised in clay products such as bricks, chimney pots, fireclay products and drainage specialities. As a general rule, timber was handled by merchants who were timber merchants only and did not deal in other building materials.

Although the business records of many Leeds firms have survived after being deposited at the Leeds Archives Department, no builders

merchant's catalogues and only a few manufacturers' catalogues are among them. The business records of Tom Langton & Son Ltd., Builders Merchants, have survived for the period 1906 - 1918. These include leather-bound ledgers showing goods invoiced to customers and the amounts which were owing to various builders and other persons ordering building materials. The ledger for the year 1906 - 1907 shows that several builders who developed houses in the study area had accounts with Langton's as well as many other builders of Leeds. These included: James Bilborough, John Ellis, William Gott, Chapman Howson, James B. Johnson, George Lax and several of the Lax brothers, Joshua Mountain, Charles Myers, John Ellis Pearson, Benjamin and William Walmsley. The latter had separate accounts, Benjamin's amounting to £85. 0 6d. for the year 1906 and William's to £25.

Other persons who were active as either developers or depositors in the study area were also to be found in the ledger for the year 1906 - 1907. These included: H.G. Atkinson, the lime and plaster merchant of Warehouse Hill, Leeds who developed a detached house in Victoria Road and owed £7. 10. 0½d at the end of the year; W.A. Beaumont, a whitesmith and engineer, who developed 80 houses on the Chapel Lane Estate and owed £3. 17. 0d. which had been written off as a bad debt due to non-payment; G.E. Isles of West Park Leeds who was a manager turned housing developer who owed a very large sum by the end of the year; J.T. Pawson, a blacksmith, who developed houses in Chestnut Avenue; J.W. Thackray, an architect of Greek Street, Leeds, who ran up a bill of £4. 3. 2d. for goods during the year.

Contained in the same box of deposited business records for Tom Langton & Son Ltd. were a few building manufacturers' catalogues but none were published by Langtons themselves. These included the Leeds Fireclay Co. Ltd. Catalogue for 1912 advertising such products as glazed bricks which were used in toilets to public buildings, schools and institutions. Other catalogues included two from the same manufacturer, Stanley Bros. Ltd., Brick Tile, Pipe, Terra-Cotta and Glazed Brick Works of Nuneaton. One catalogue was for chimney pots, including the giant 9' 0" long 'Long Toms' but contained no date or prices. The second catalogue was for bricks, pipes, drains, chimney pots, ridge tiles and finials etc. again with no date or prices. Two further catalogues were included in the

deposit. One a small booklet produced by Leeds Fireclay Co. Ltd. which was a catalogue of drainage specialities, illustrating trapped gullies and items other than straight pipes; the catalogue had no date or prices. The second, produced by the Wrose Hill Fire Clay Co. Ltd., of Carr Lane, Shipley was printed in 1901 and illustrated 'fire bricks, jamb bricks, boiler seat blocks etc. but no prices were shown.

A further search in Leeds Archives produced a few more catalogues found in the deposit of business records belonging to Leeds Fireclay Co. Ltd. These all related to Leeds Fireclay Co. and were similar to those described above with the exception of one produced by William Ingham & Sons, a branch company of the Leeds Fireclay Co. Ltd., Wortley, Leeds. They produced ordinary salt-glazed goods, especially drainage products. The catalogue was dated 1889 and included prices. Straight drainage pipes were called 'tubes' in the nineteenth century and 6" diameter tubes cost 1s. per yard.

The prices were charged on the basis that the figure quoted was for delivery to the nearest railway station in Yorkshire to the site or, if within a specific carting distance, the price included the delivery to site. This was usually referred to as 'carriage paid' in the catalogues. Other manufacturers, especially brick and tile manufacturers, did not include carriage paid but their quoted prices included loading into a barge at their works or onto a railway waggon. These prices usually stated 'ex works'.

See Leeds Archives Department, Tom Langton & Son Ltd., Builders Merchants, Leeds - records 1906 - 18. Also Business Records, Leeds Fireclay Co. Ltd. Wortley, Box 15.

A22.2 Catalogues from Kirkstall Abbey Museum

It is more than probable that builders and developers of nineteenth-century speculative houses could refer to similar catalogues to those mentioned in A22.1 above in order to select decorative elements to enrich basic elevations. Intricately carved barge-boards for roofs and dormer windows, decorative bricks, decorative ironwork, stone brackets to support gutters or lintels, and carved keystones for brick arches all probably appeared in some form of manufacturers' or merchants' catalogues. If keystones were carved in local sandstone at a quarry in Bradford or a stonemason's yard in Leeds, it is possible that a range of human heads stared up from the pages of a catalogue with well known

figures from Walter Scott's novels, Shakespeare and the Bible prominent among them. There were also a number of firms in the Leeds area which offered brackets, consoles and keystones not in carved sandstone but in a terra-cotta or fired clay form.

Despite lengthy searches in likely sources, no catalogues have been found for decorative ironwork, woodwork or carved stonework but two were found for firms who specialised in clay, terra-cotta and other ceramic goods for the building industry. One catalogue was published by a firm in the Leeds area and the second by a firm from North Wales. Some pages from these catalogues have been used to illustrate architectural decoration in Chapter 15 and those pages not used have been included in this appendix to give further information on at least some of the products available for selection by the architect, house builder, or developer.

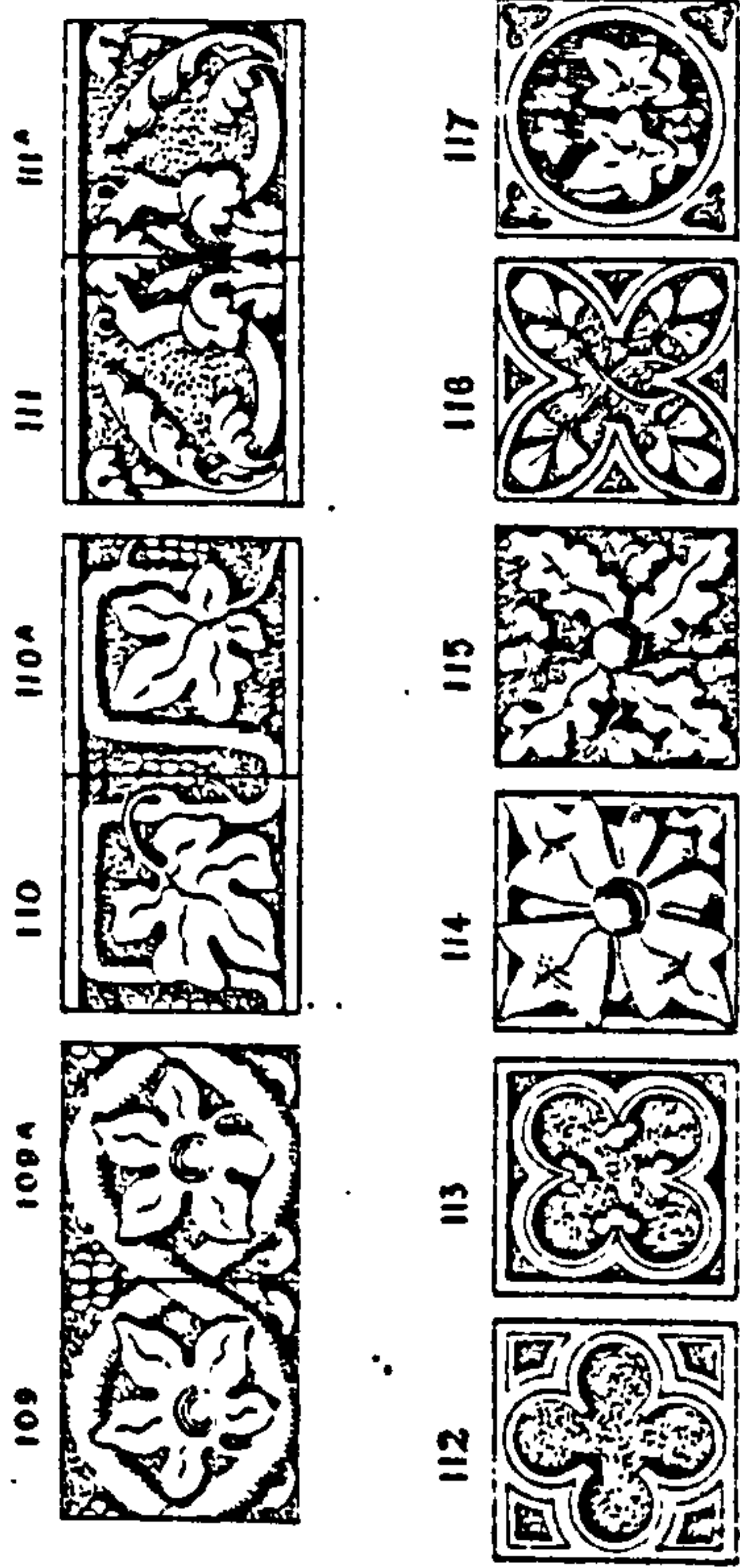
The illustrations which follow are all photocopies of pages from the catalogues of Wilcock and Co. of Burmantofts, Leeds c.1890 and of J.C. Edwards of Ruabon, 1903. In the case of the latter, each product has a reference number and a selected range of prices have been included at the back of the appendix. It should be pointed out that if a developer was willing to pay somewhat more than the price normally expected for a standard item such as a ridge tile, a wide range of more decorative elements was open to him. The same could be said of bricks, chimney pots and other products for which the prices of standard items can be compared with the prices of those of a more decorative but not more functional nature by reference to the J.C. Edwards plates and price list. (See Figs.A86 - A89).

See Abbey House Museum, Kirkstall, Leeds, catalogues of Wilcock and Co., Leeds and J.C. Edwards of Ruabon.

• Wilcock and Co. Burmantofts • in Leeds •

• Terra Cotta or Faience Blocks in any colour •

12 INCH BLOCKS FOR STRING COURSES



9 INCH BLOCKS



6 BLOCKS FOR STRIPES AND PANELS 3.5 5.5 5.5 5.5

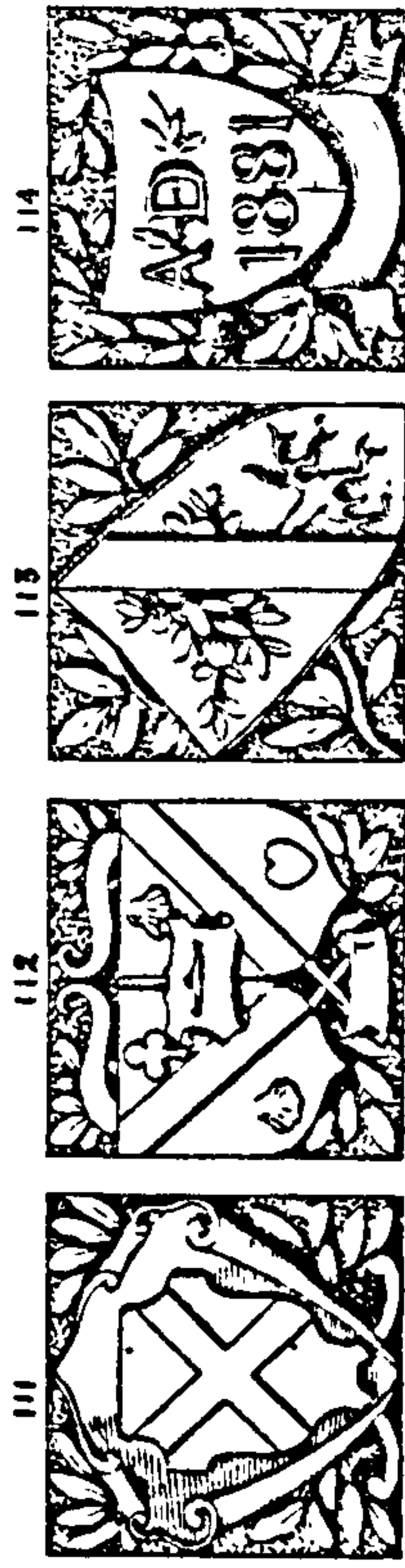


Wilcock and Co Burmantofts Leeds

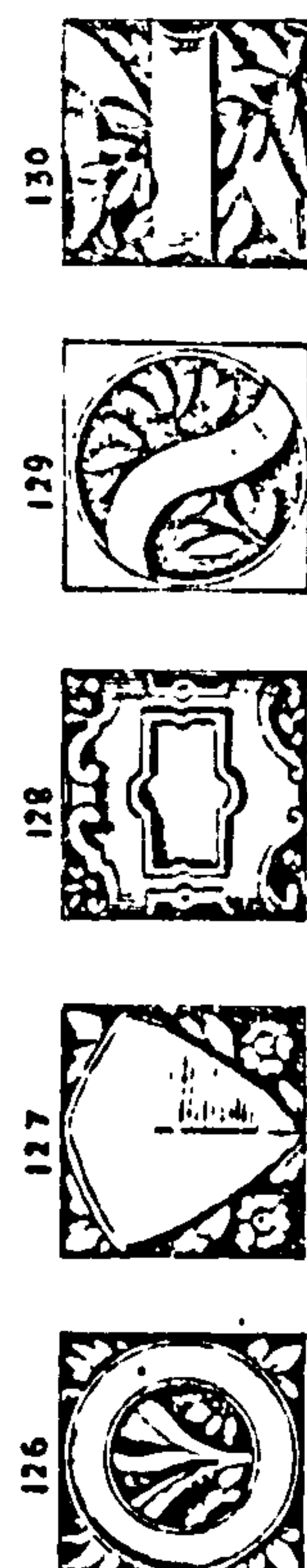
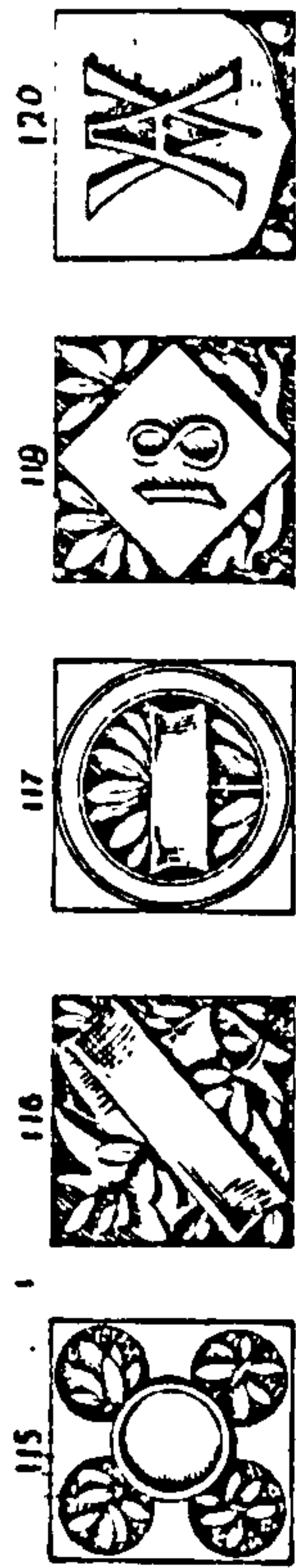
TERRA COTTA AND FAIENCE DATE PANELS IN ANY COLOR

18 INCH PANELS

PLATE 146



12 INCH PANELS

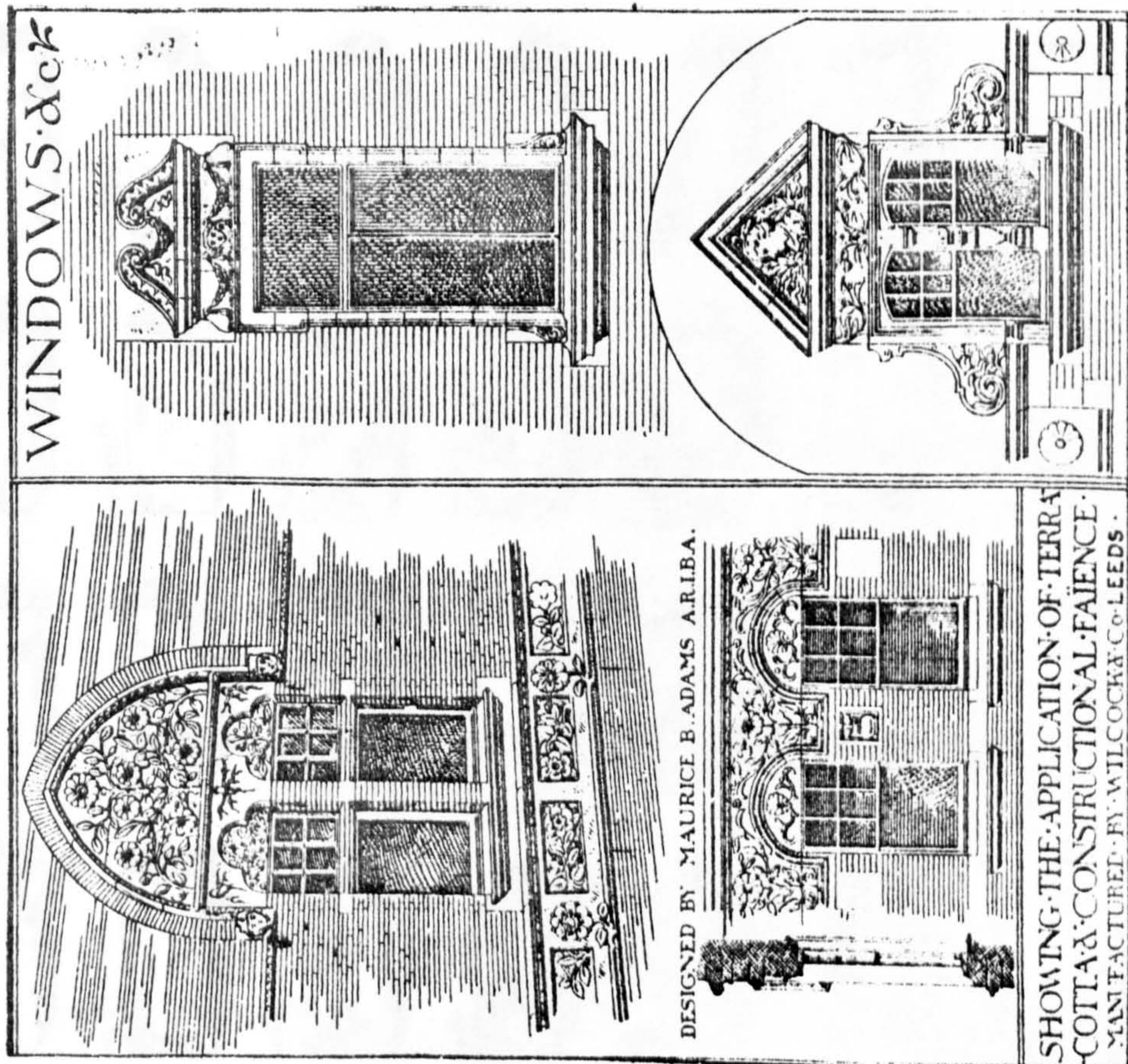
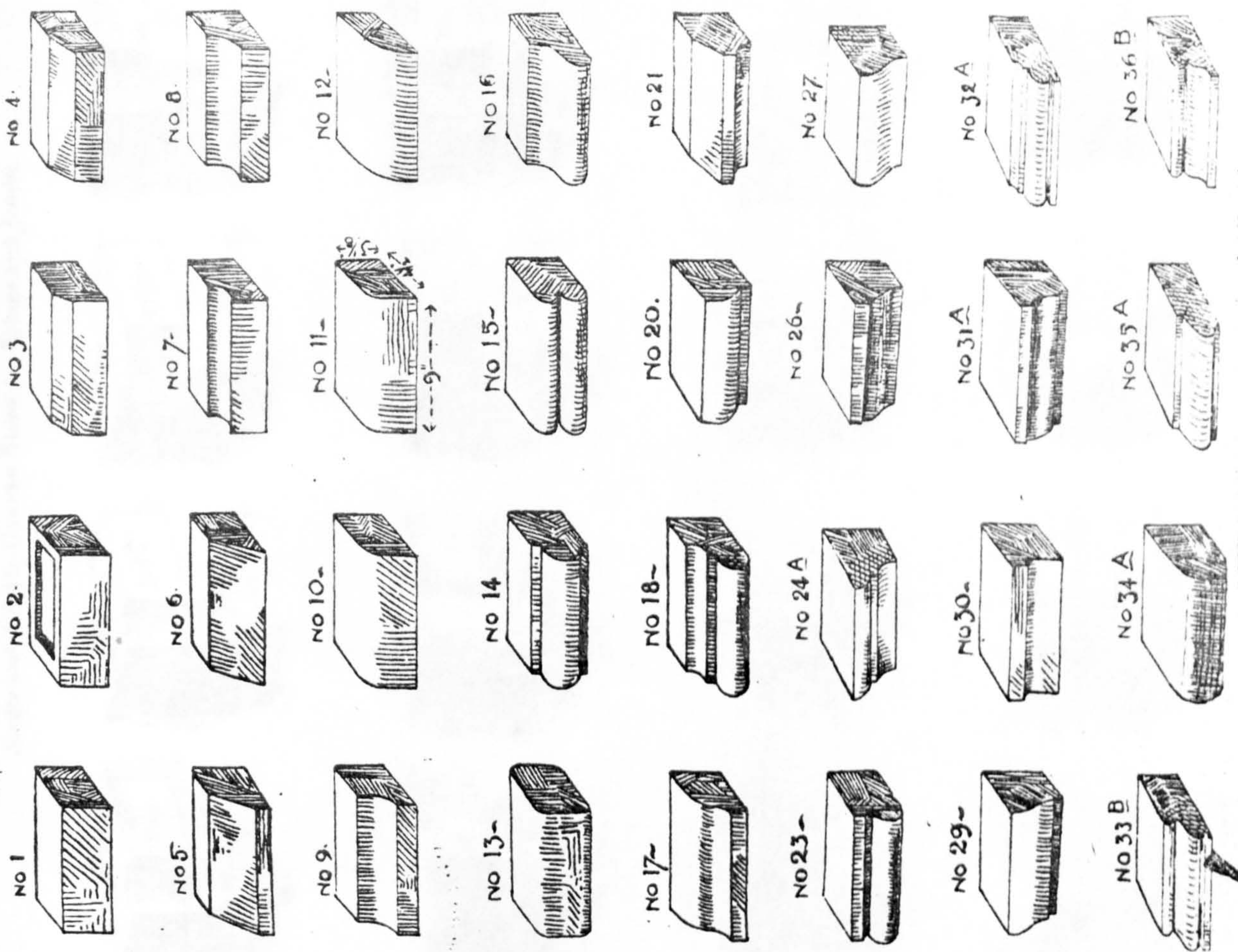


9 INCH PANELS



J.C. EDWARDS. RUADON

Moulded Brickwork in Red, Buff, Blue & Pink.



DESIGNED BY MAURICE B. ADAMS A.R.I.B.A.

SHOWING THE APPLICATION OF TERRAZZO
CONSTRUCTIONAL FAIENÇA
MANUFACTURED BY WILCOCK & CO. LEEDS.

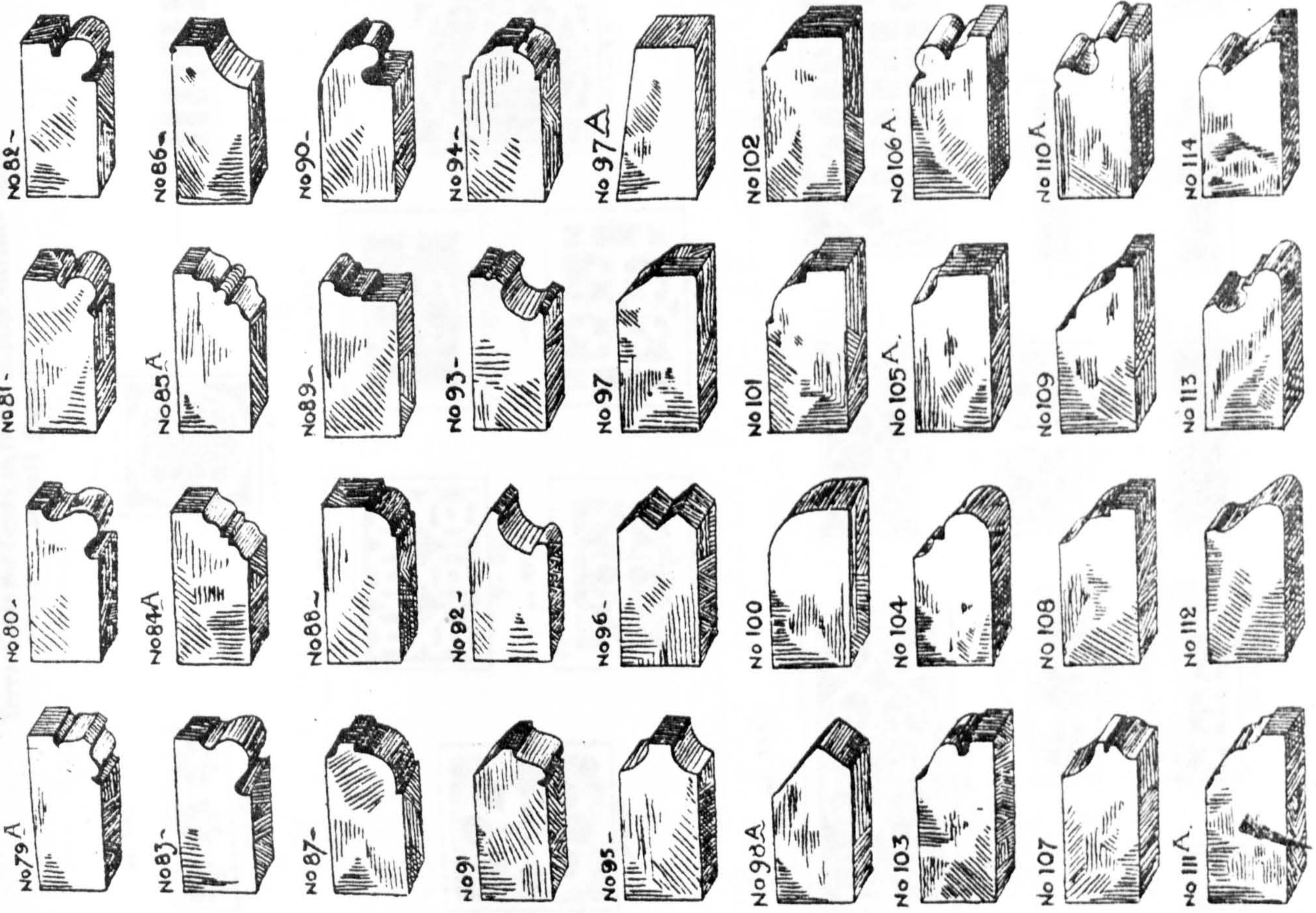
A72

Figs. A70 - A72 Pages from a catalogue c. 1890 showing items produced by Wilcock & Co., Burmantofts.

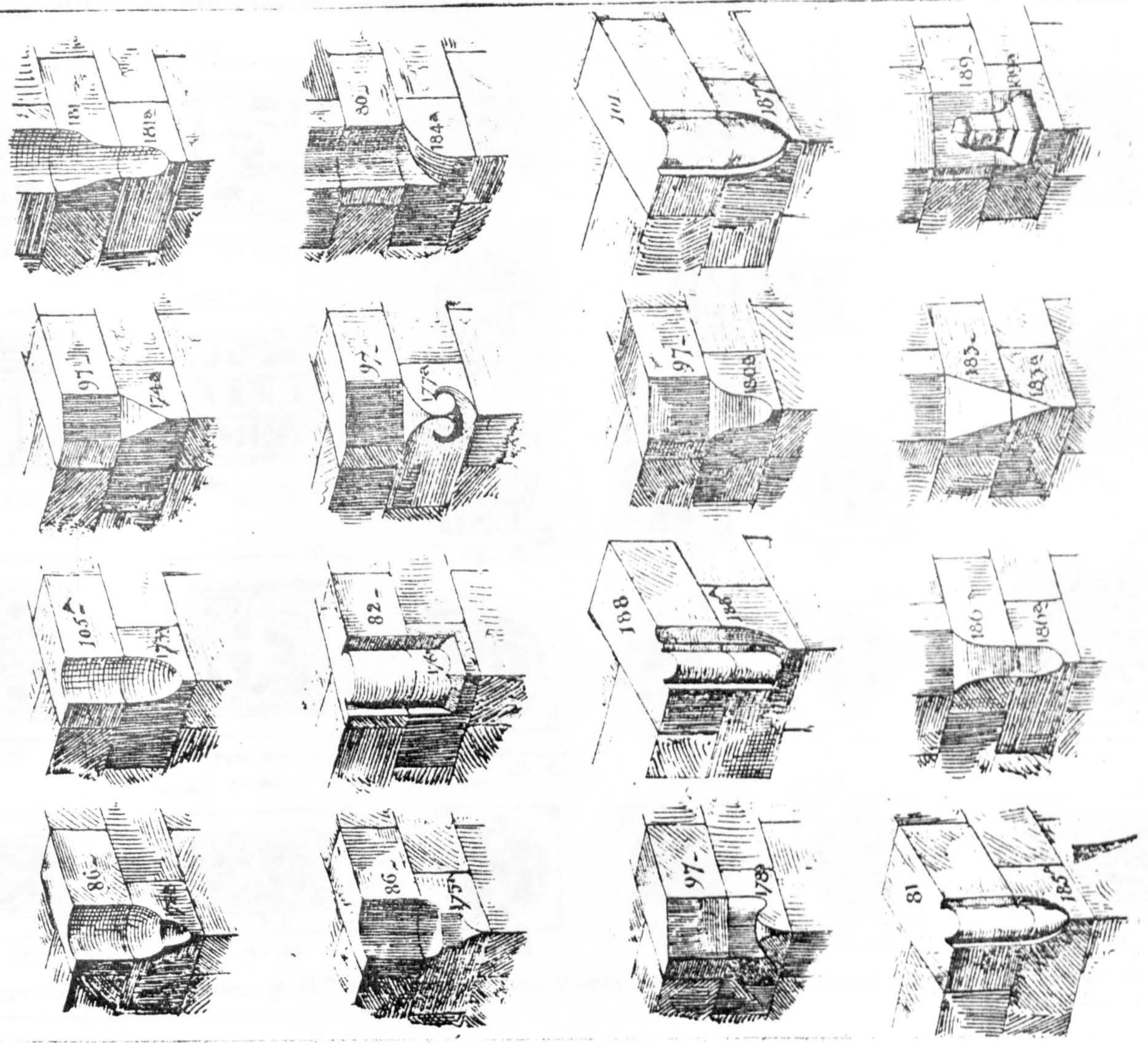
Figs. A73 - A89 Pages from a catalogue printed in 1903 showing items produced by J.C. Edwards, Ruadon.

A73

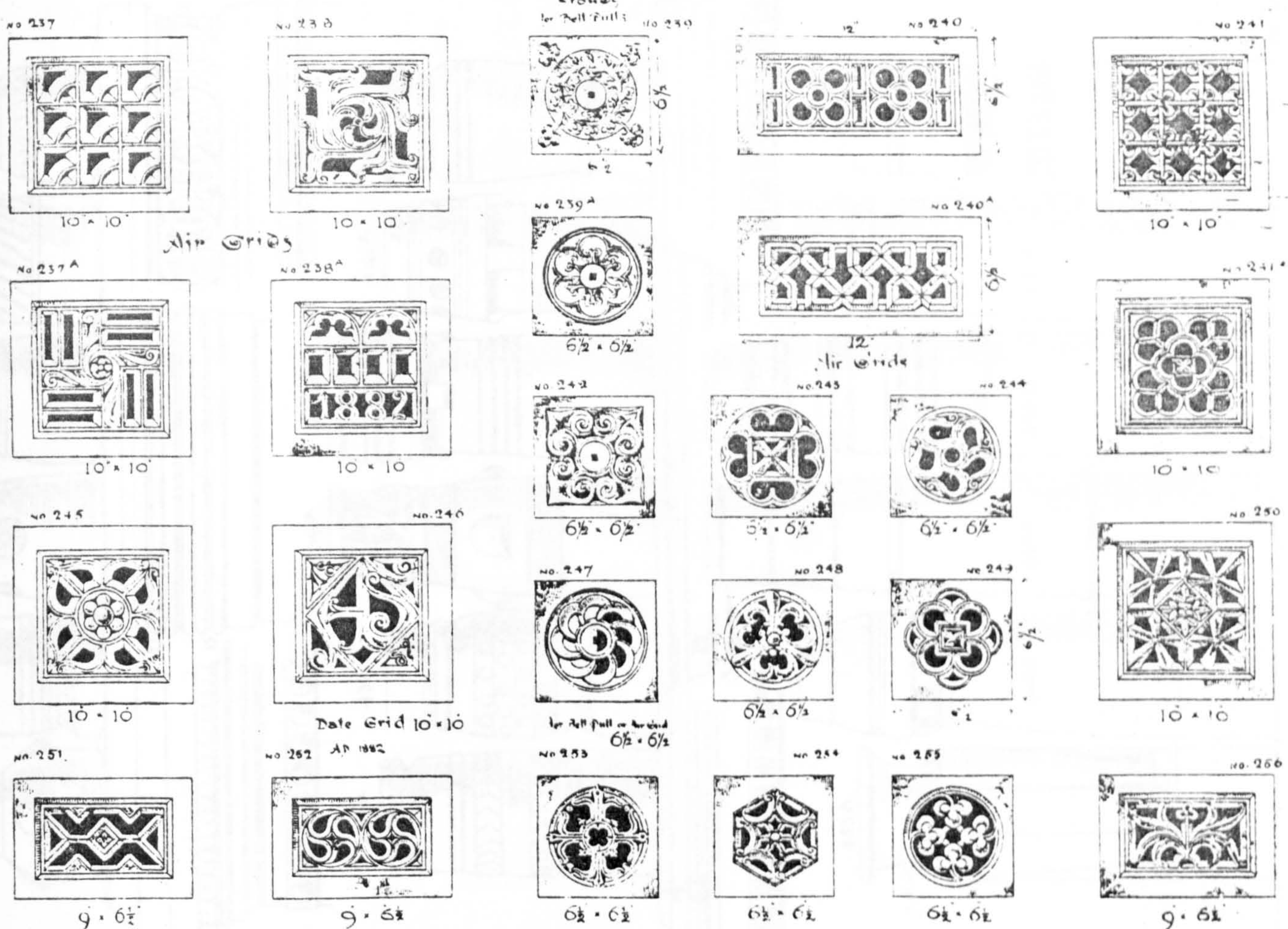
Brick on Edge, Cornice, Jamb, Sill, and Plinth Bricks in red, buff, pink and blue.



Moulded Brickwork, in red, buff, pink and blue.
Single and double Course Stops to Splays and Jambs.



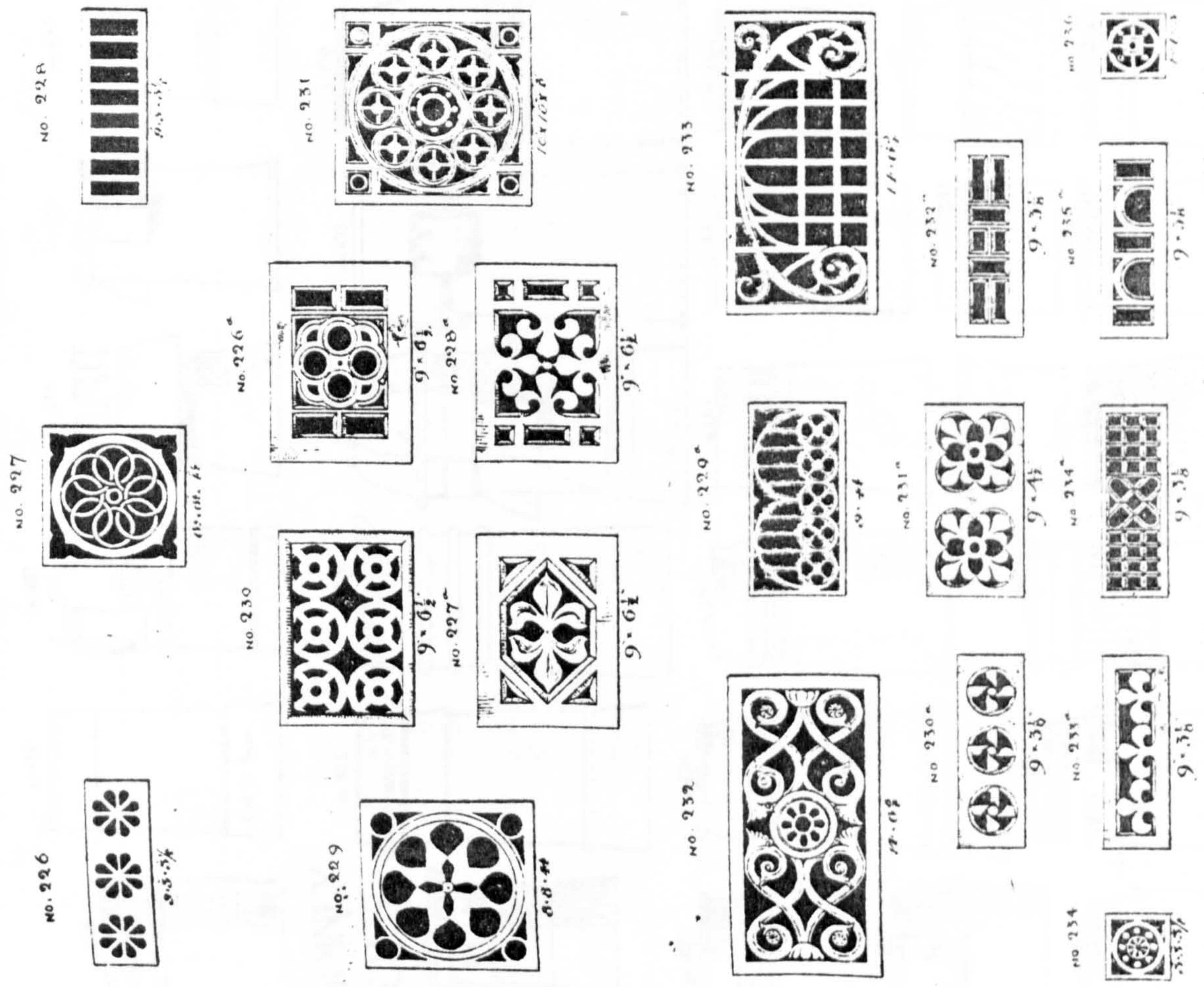
Air Grids, Bell-pulls, &c., in salt-glazed vitrified blue, buff, red and pink Terra Cotta.



Note The above are made 2 and 3 courses of 3/8" bricks high by 6 1/2 and 10 inches but they can be made any size to order.

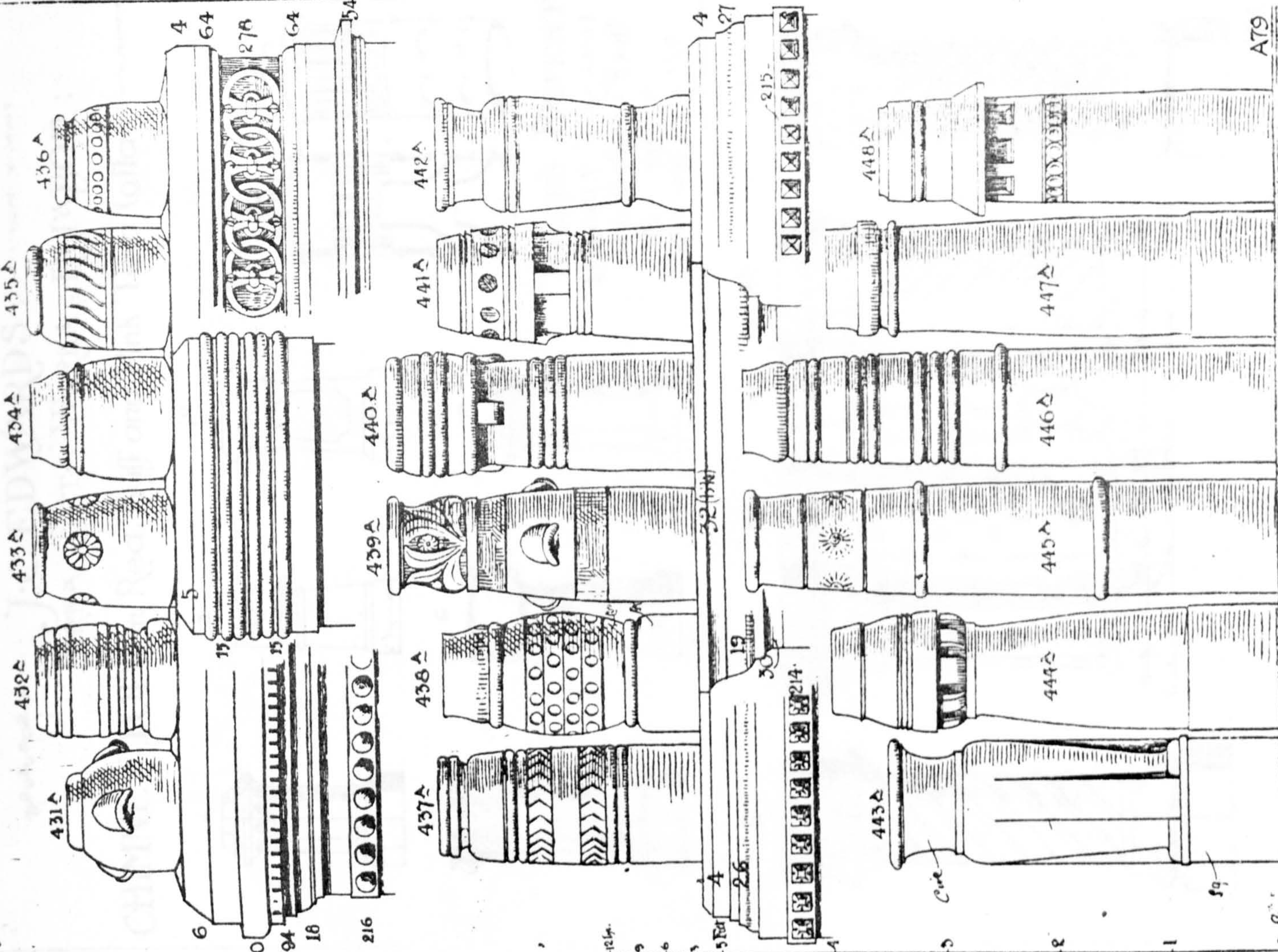
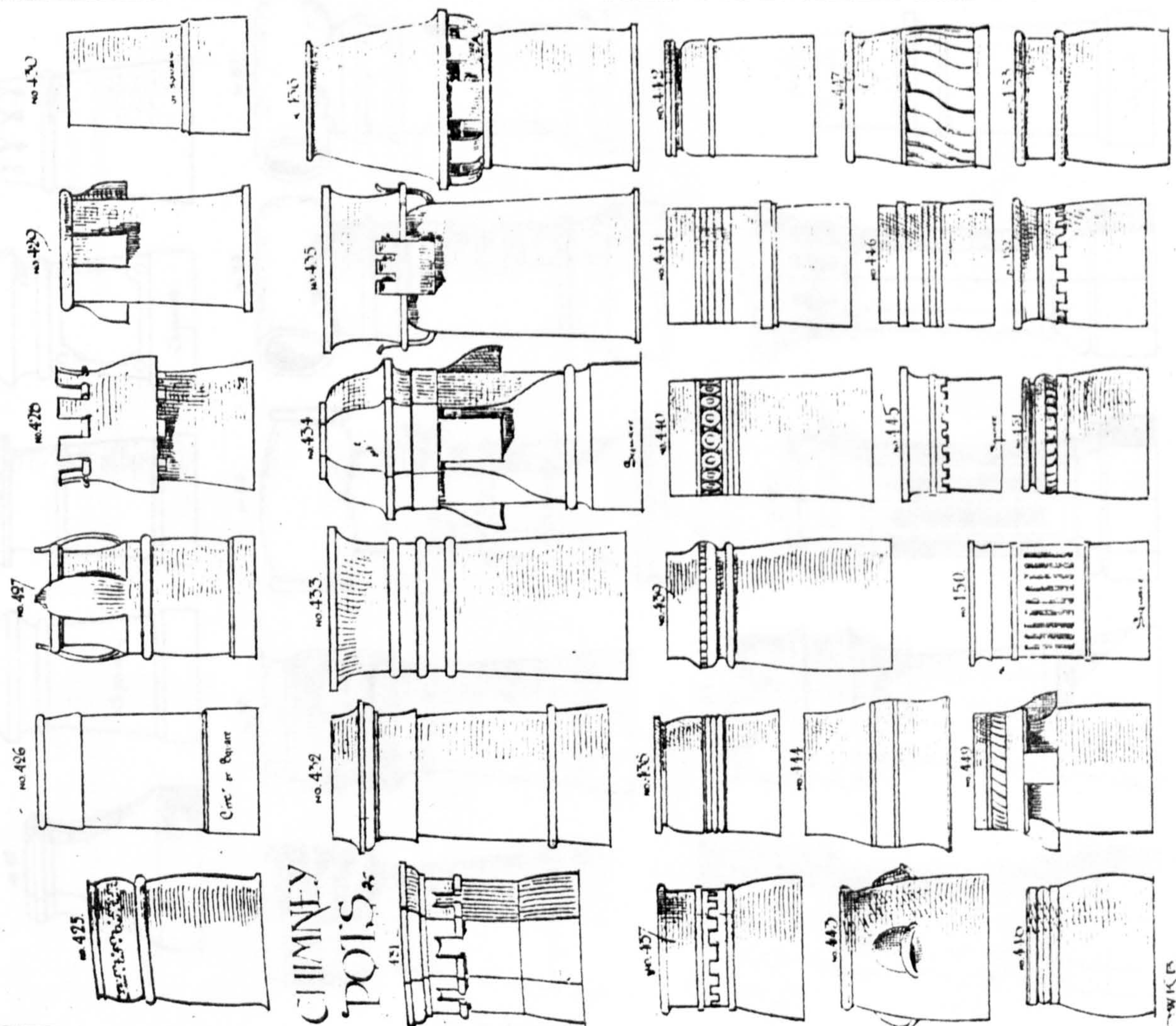
J.C. EDWARDS
RUABON

Terra-Cotta Air Grids, in red, buff, pink, vitrified blue, or salt glazed.



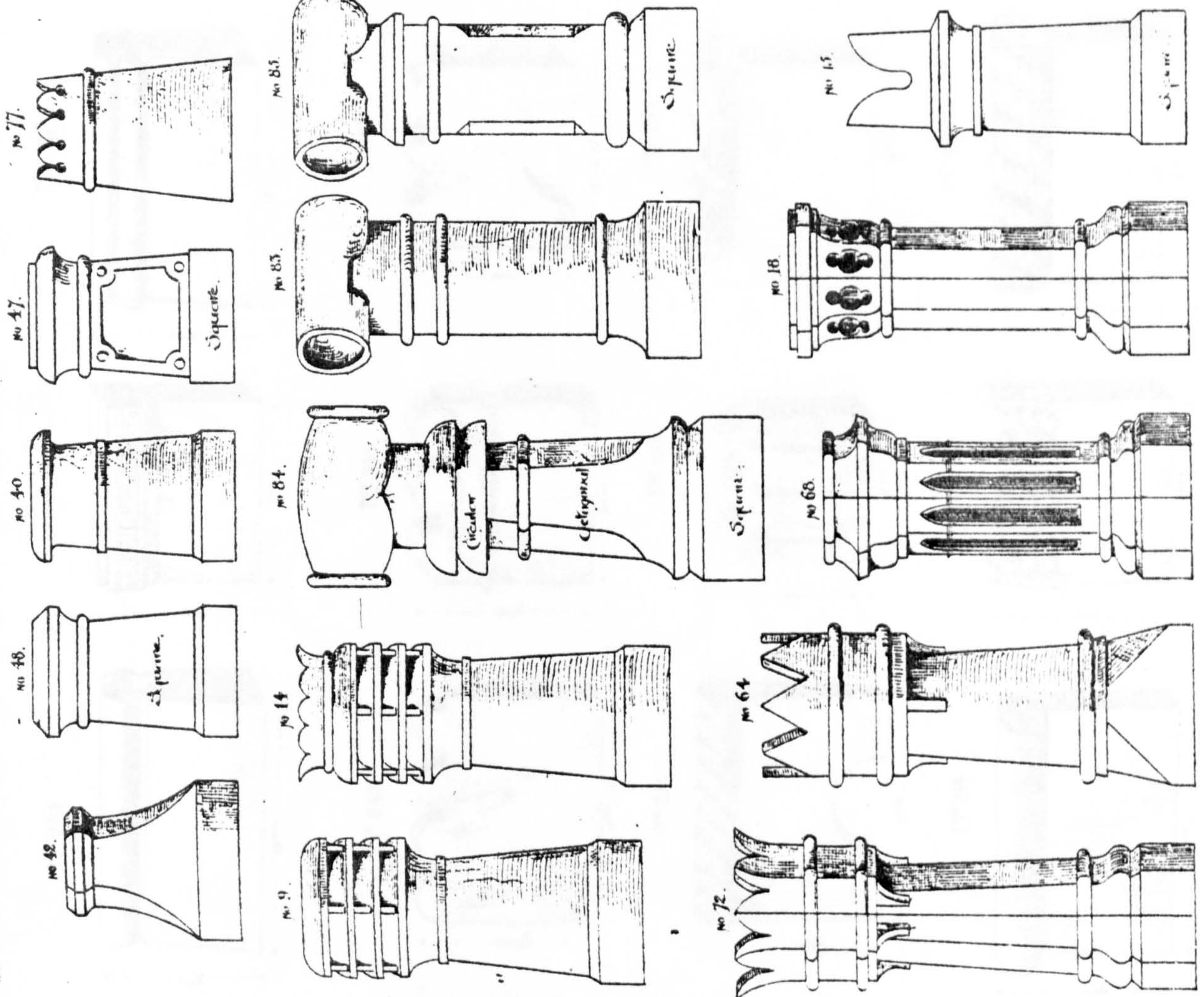
J.C. EDWARDS & RUBENSON

Chimney - Tops-in-Red-and-Blue and Pink-Terra-Cotta



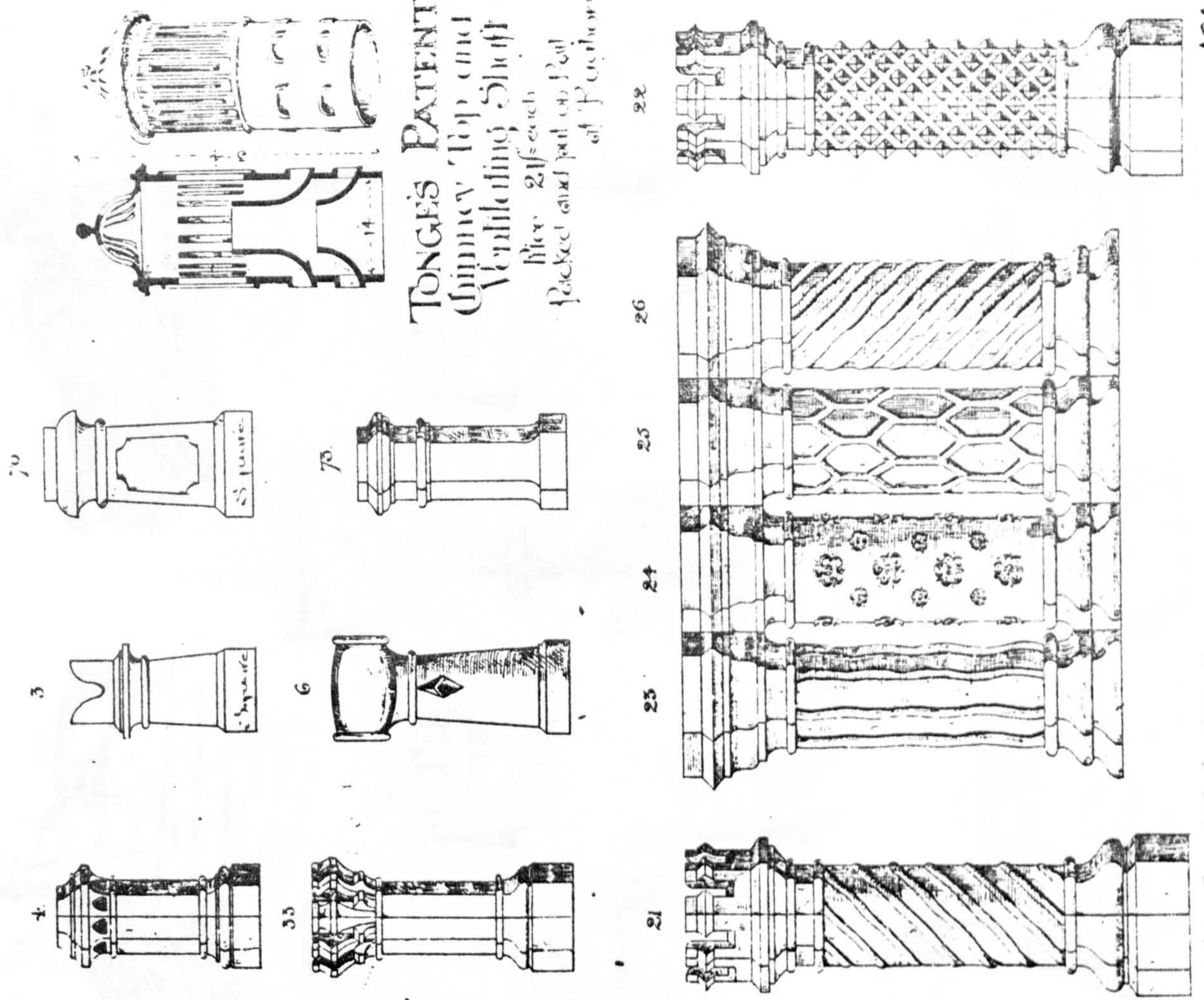
J.C. EDWARDS
TERRA COTTA WORKS · RIABON ·

CHIMNEY TOPS in Red, Buff, and Pink Terra Cotta



J.C. EDWARDS
TERRA COTTA WORKS · RIABON ·

CHIMNEY TOPS in Red, Buff and Pink Terra Cotta

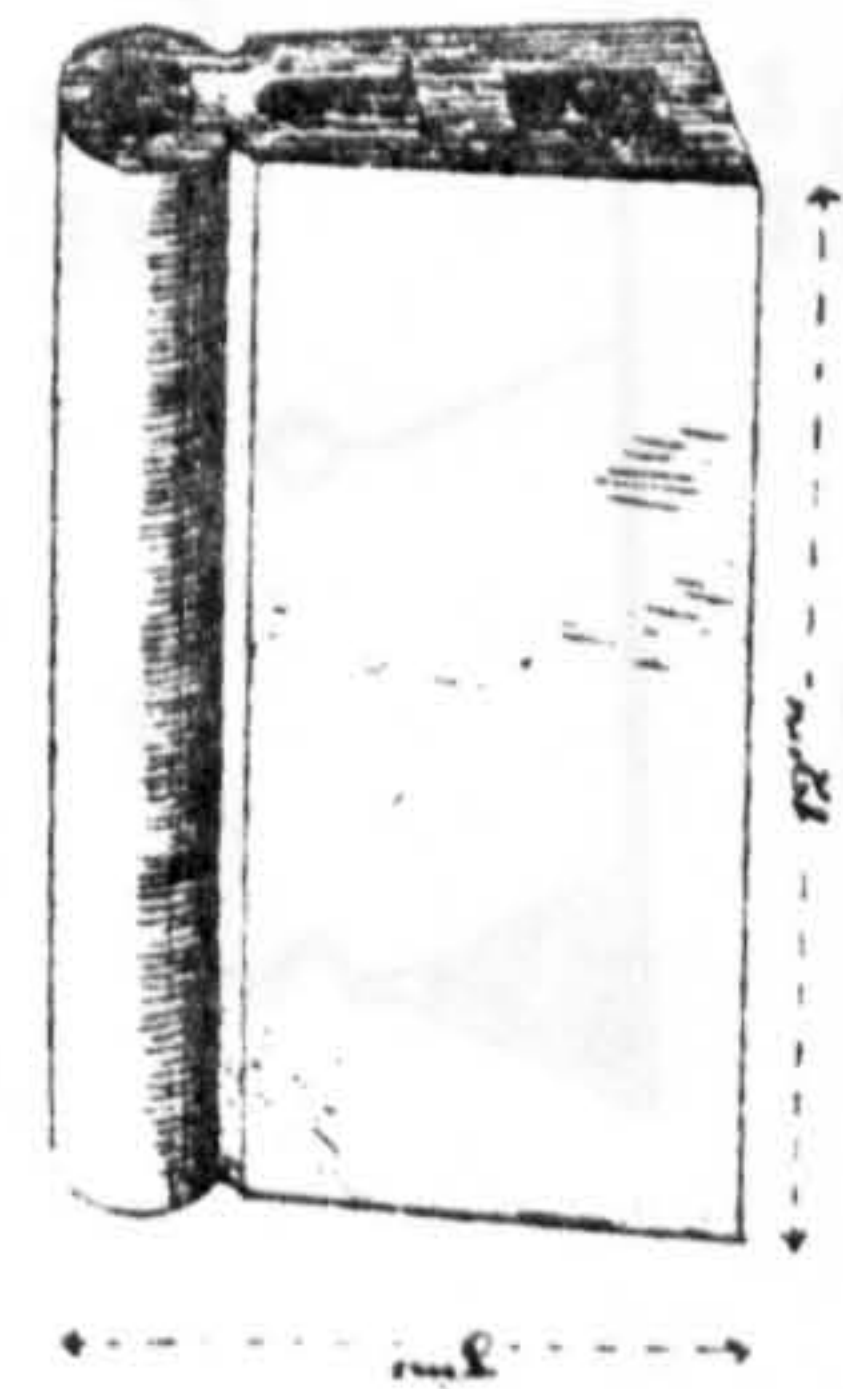


TONGES PATENT
Gimney Top and
Ventilating Shaft
like 25 each
packed and put up by
at Riabon.

J.C. EDWARDS
RUABON

Garden Edging Tiles in vitrified blue salt-glazed ware,
and red, buff, or pink Terra Cotta.

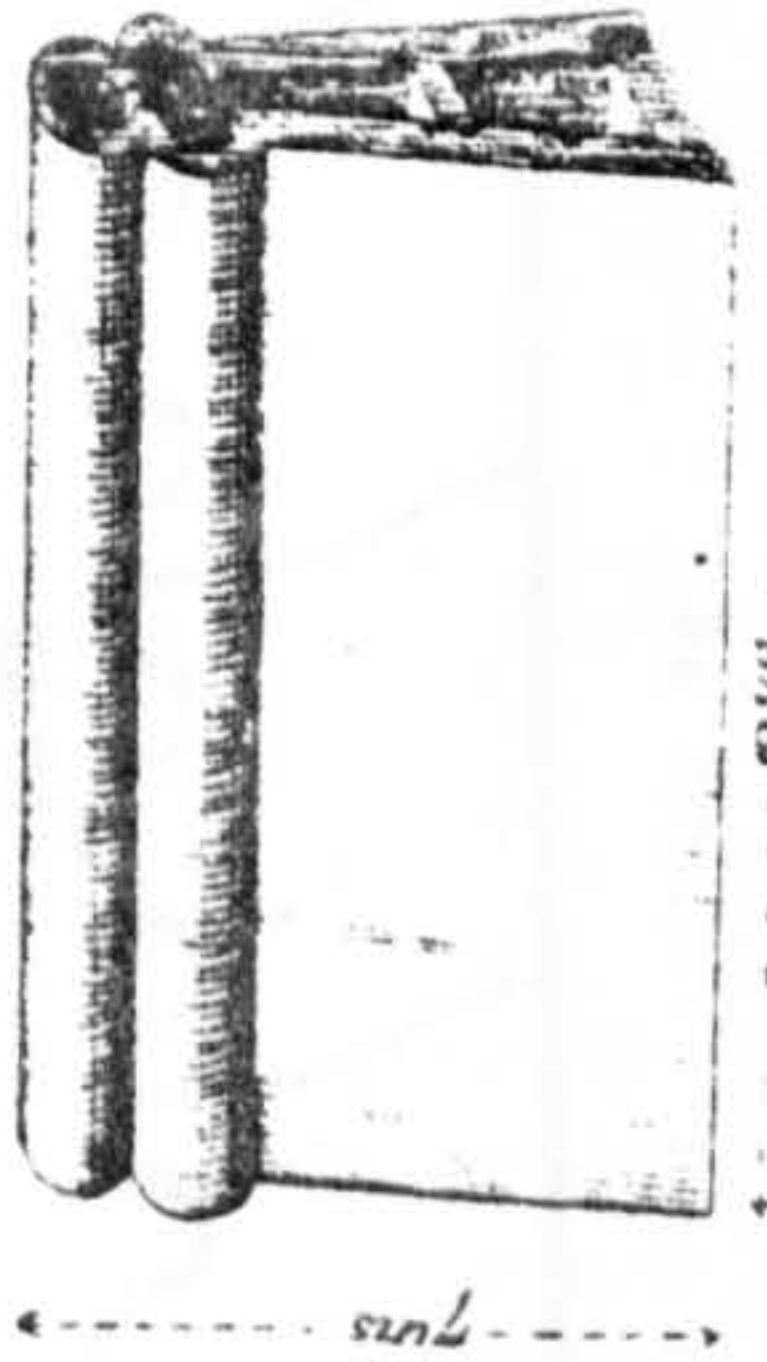
No 245



No 246



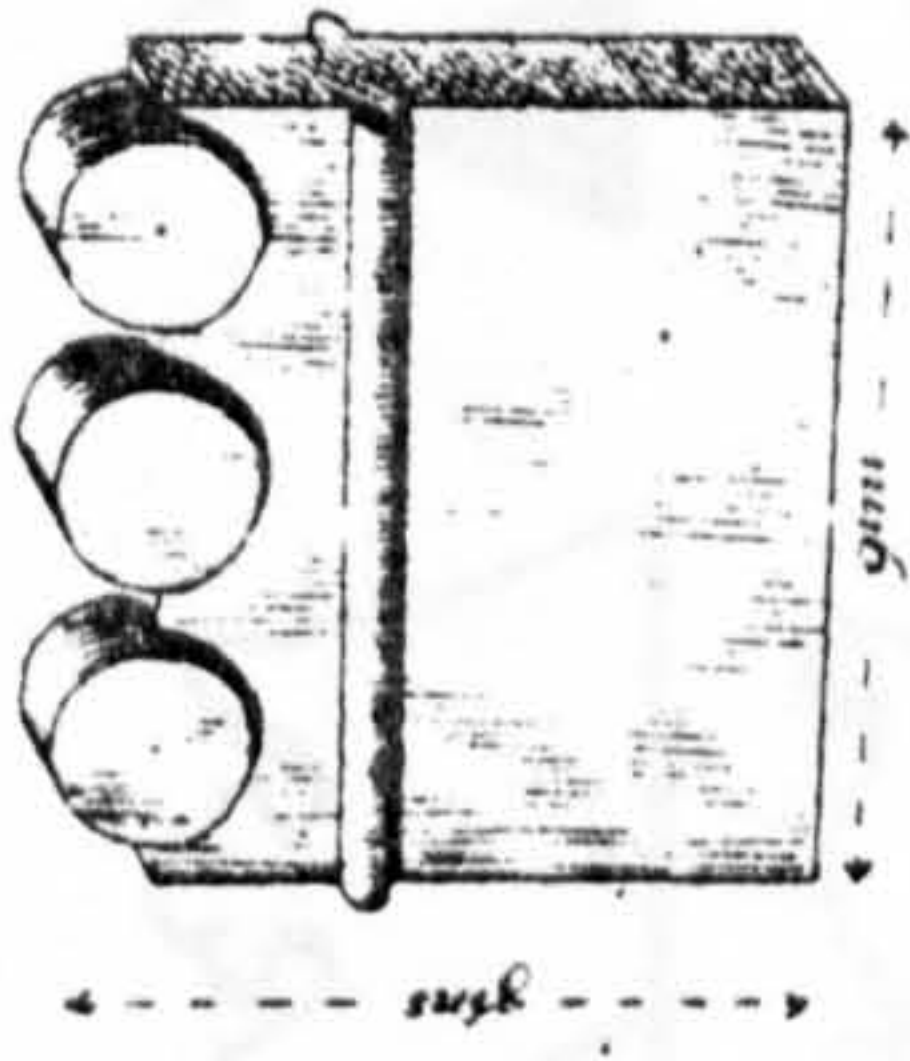
No 247



No 248



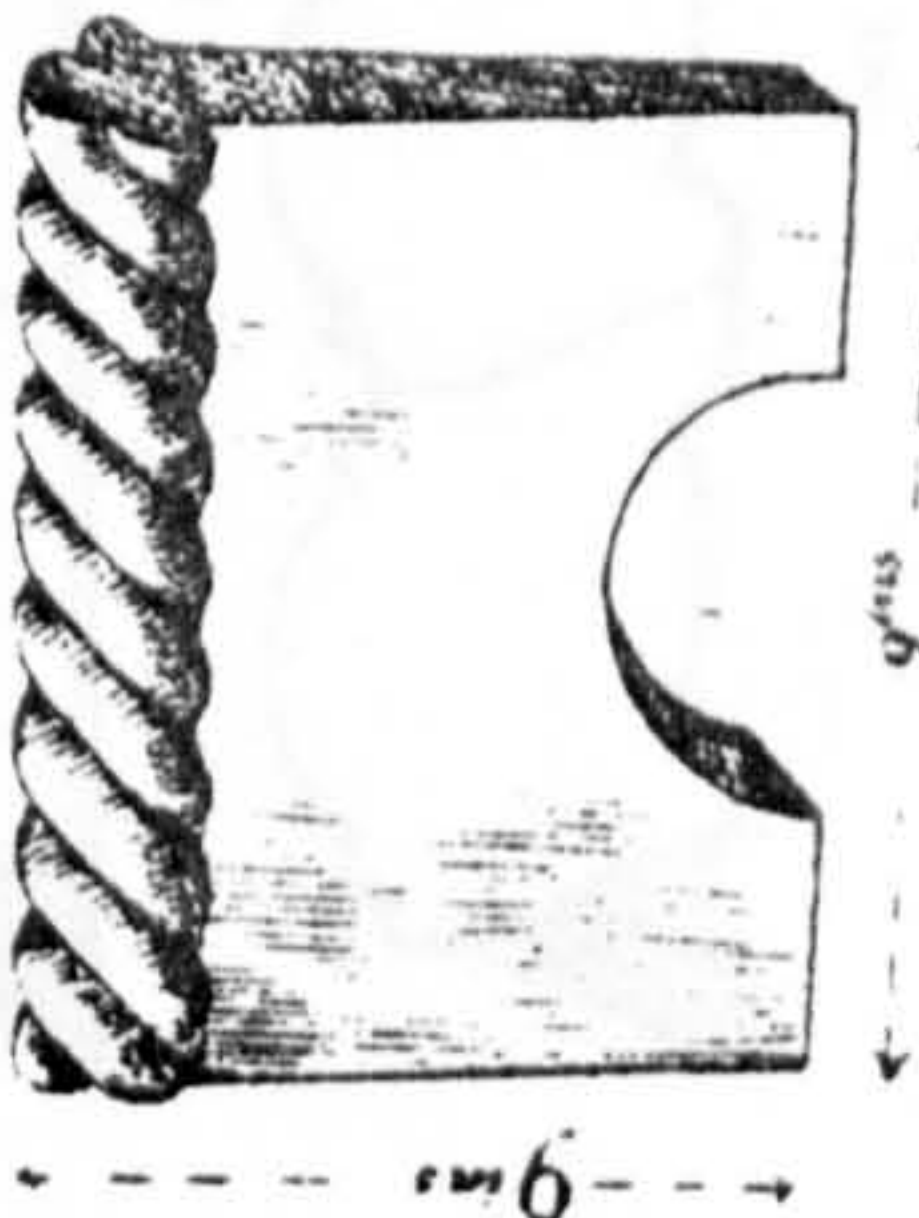
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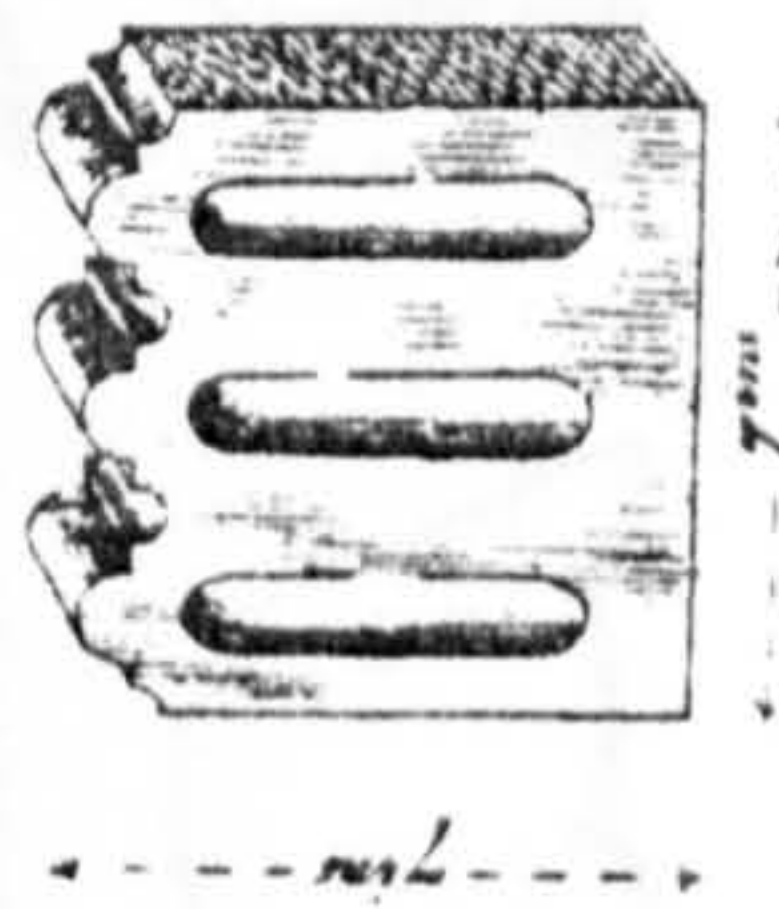
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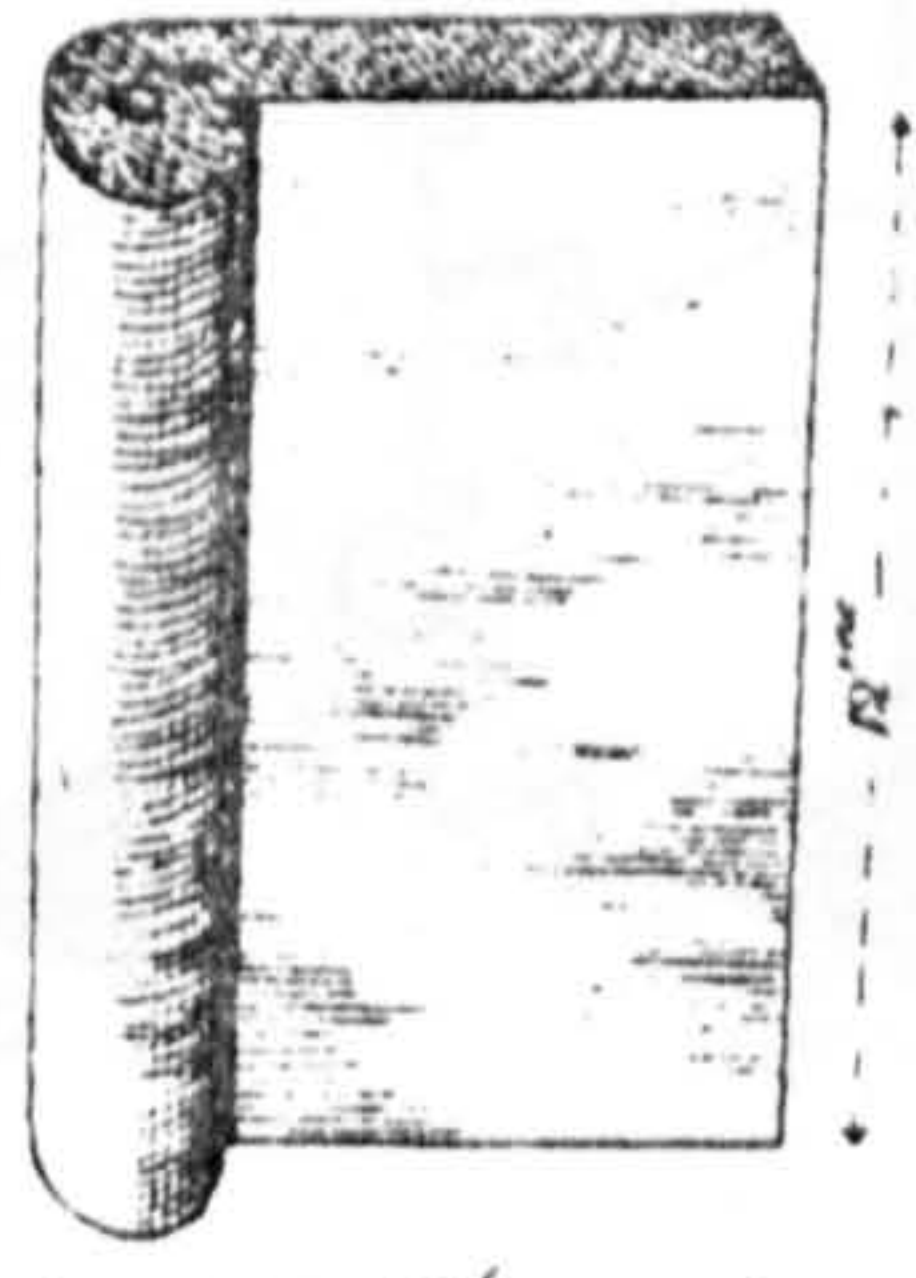
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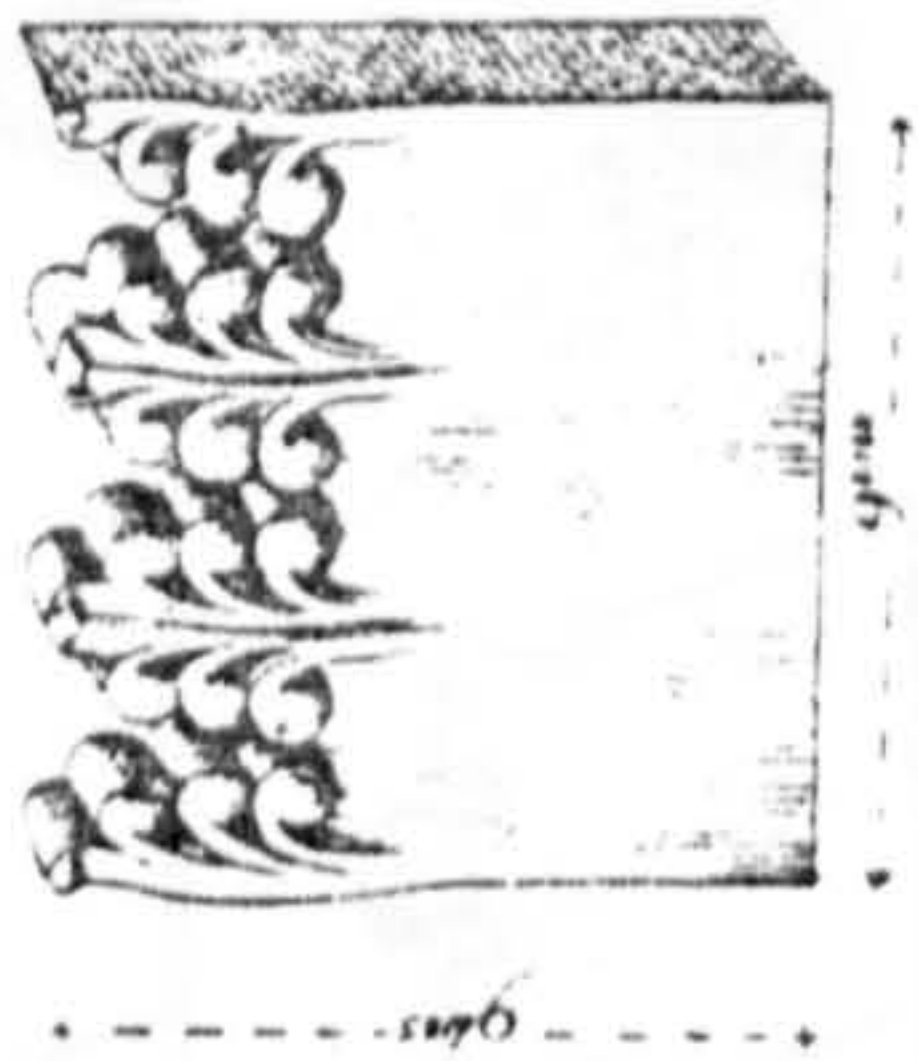
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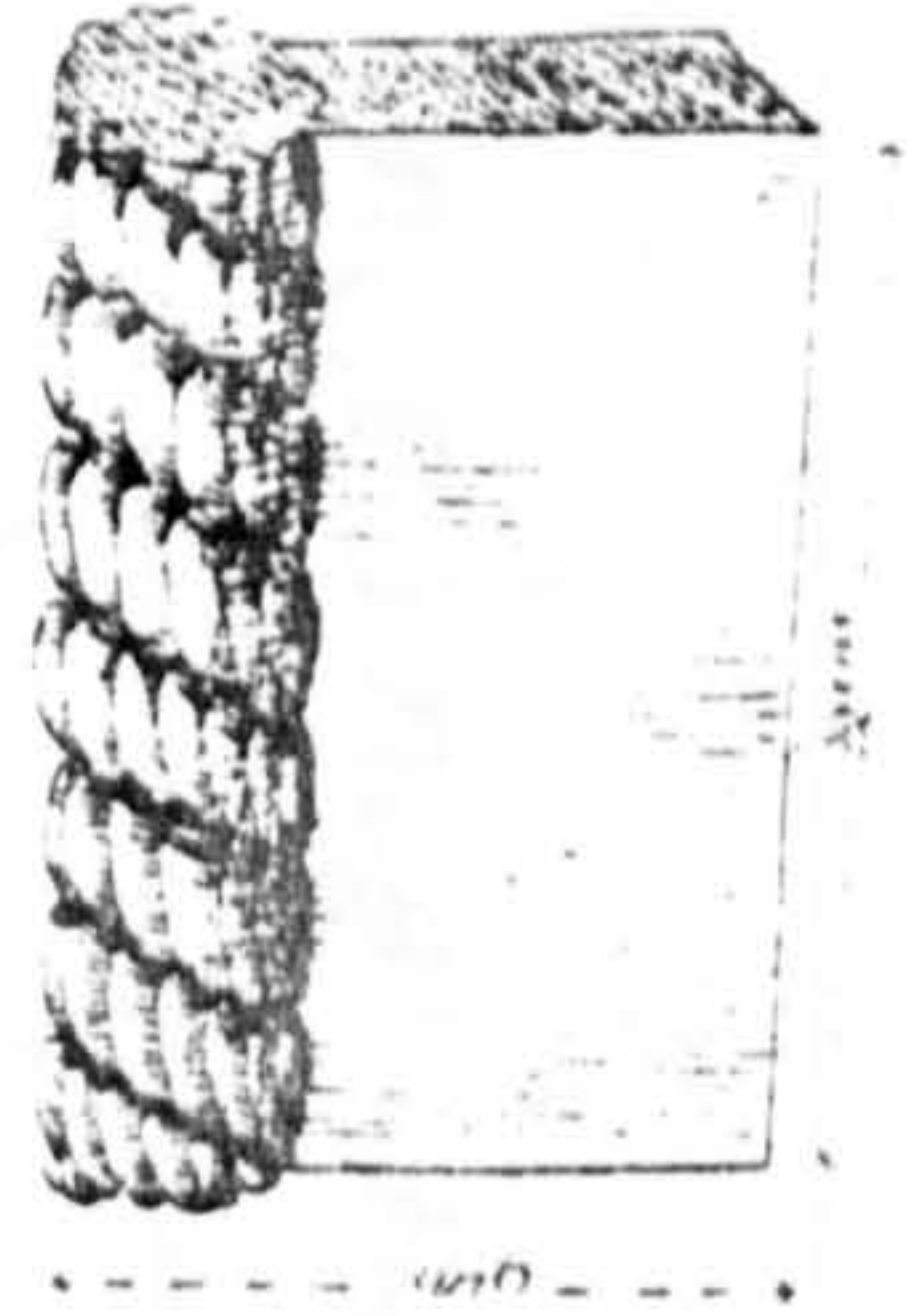
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No 255

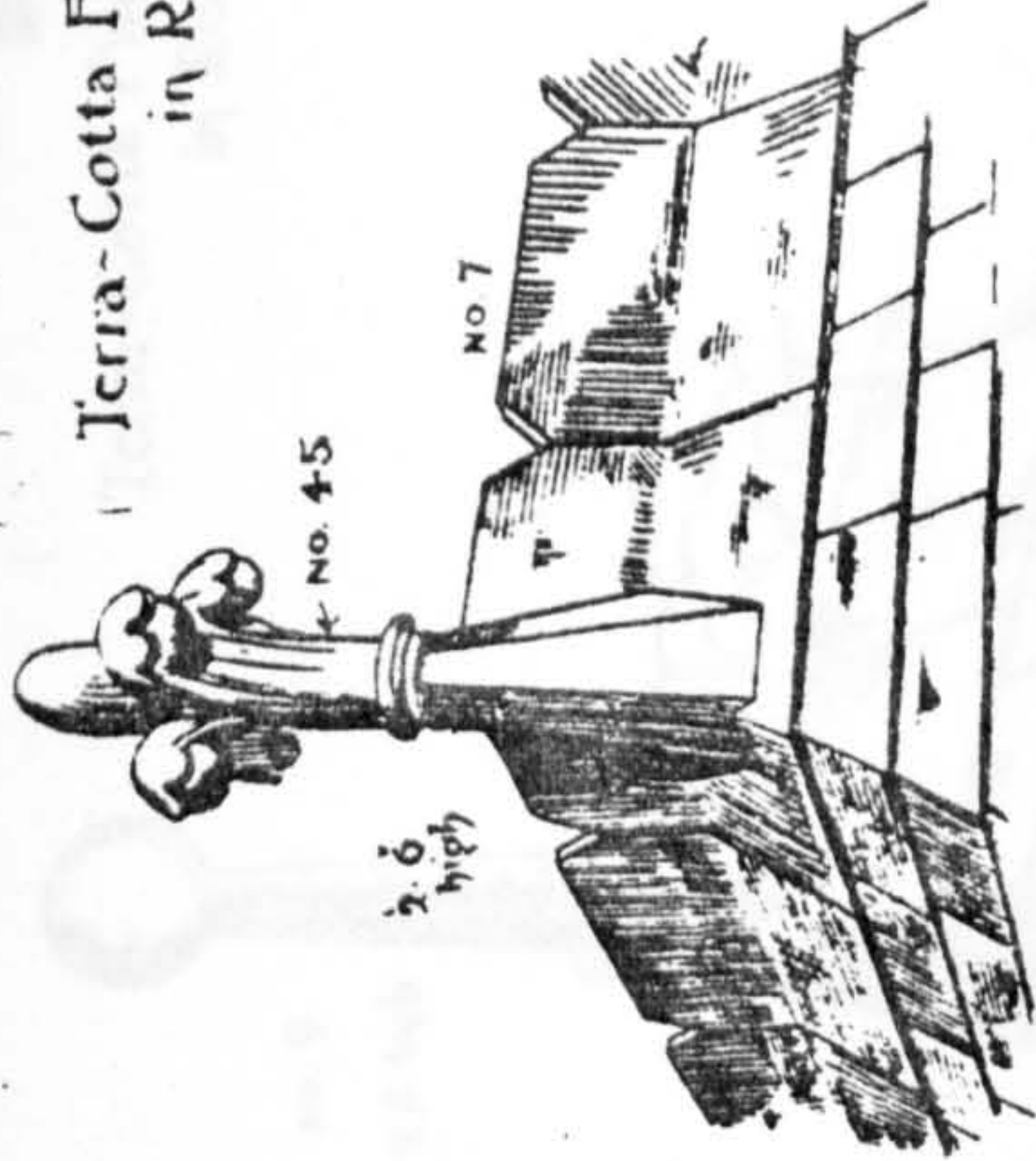


No 256



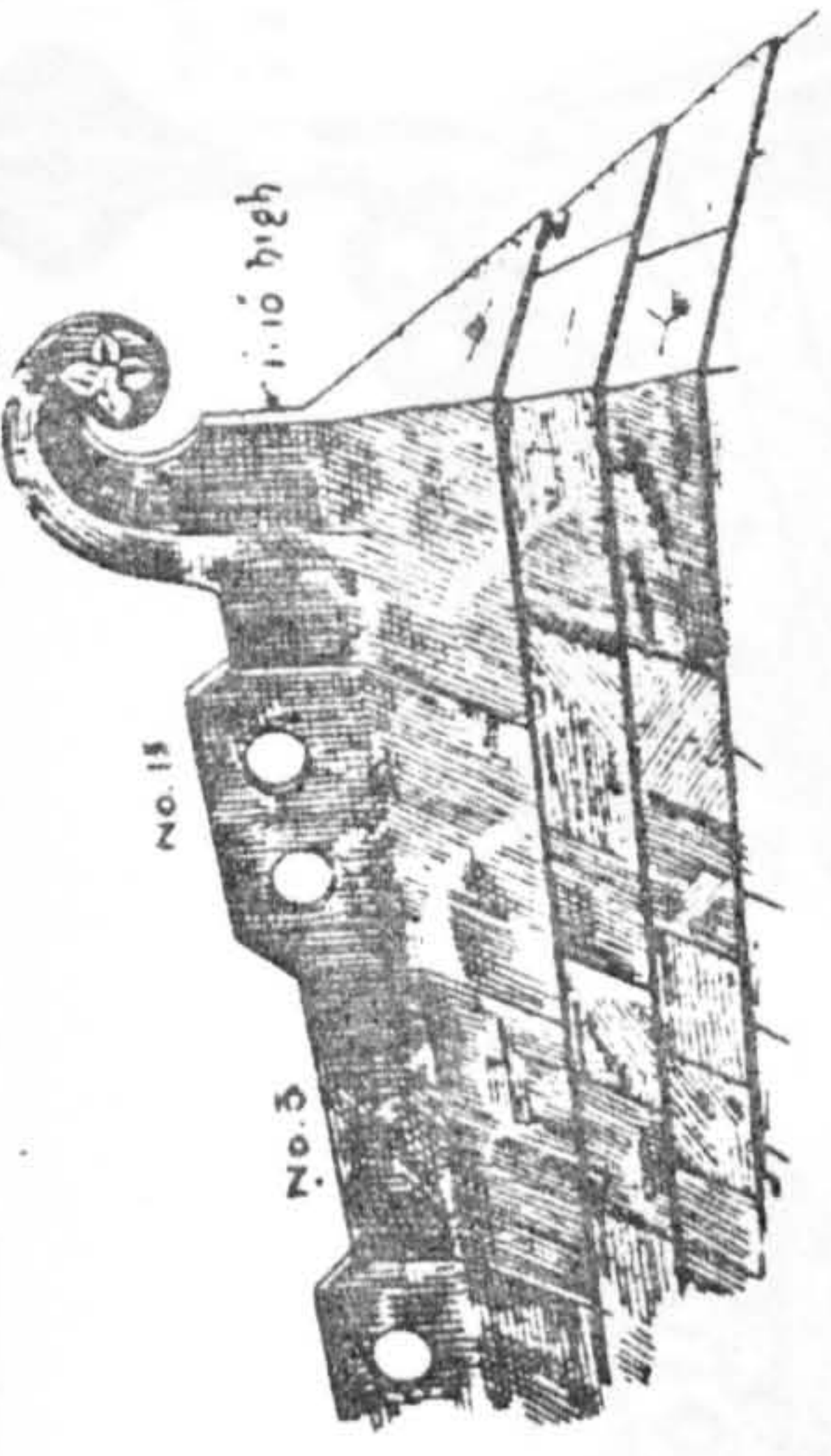
J.C. EDWARDS
RUABON

Terra-Cotta Finials Ornamental Ridge Tiles, &c.,
in Red, Brindled, buff or Blue.



No 45 A

No 18



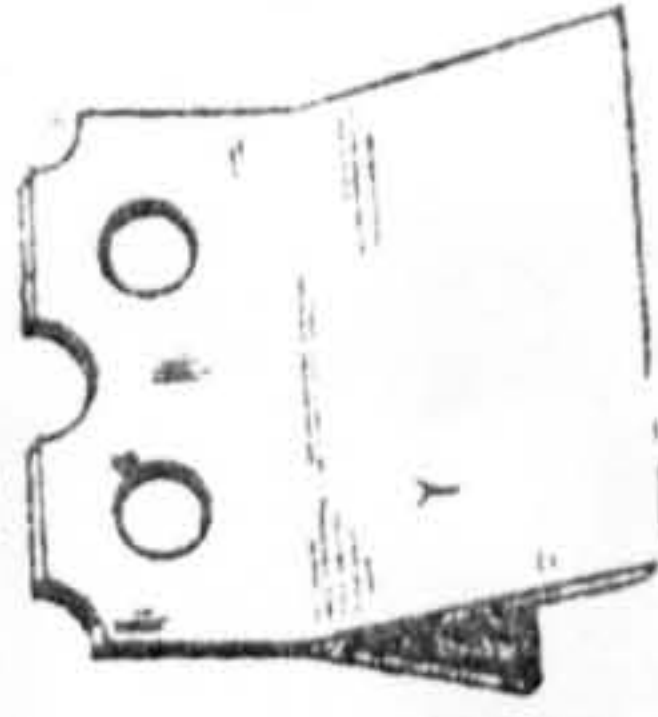
No 2



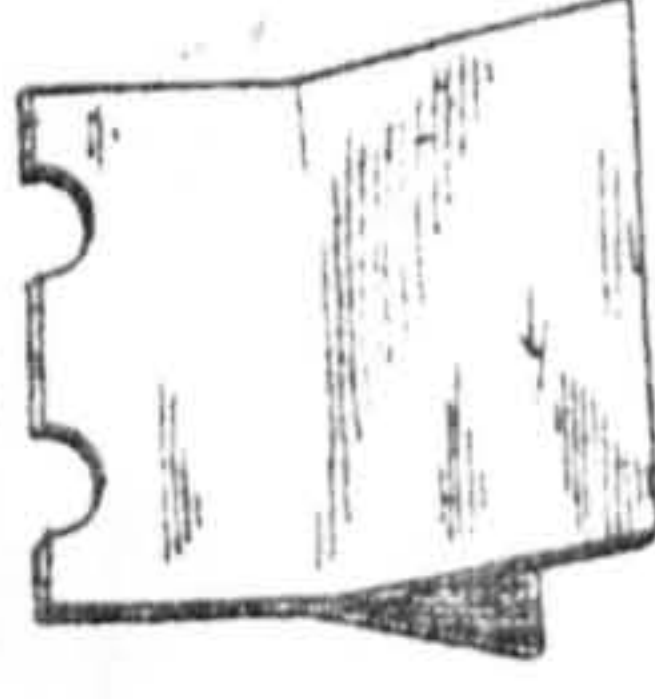
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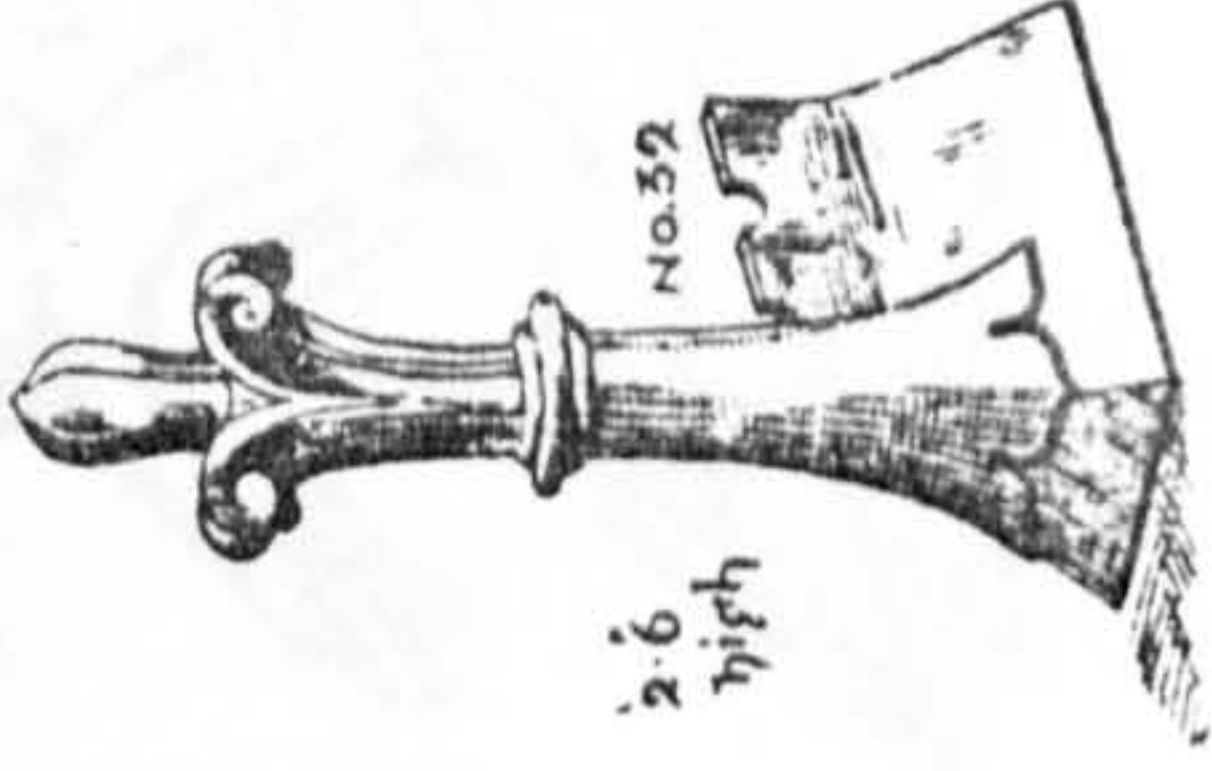
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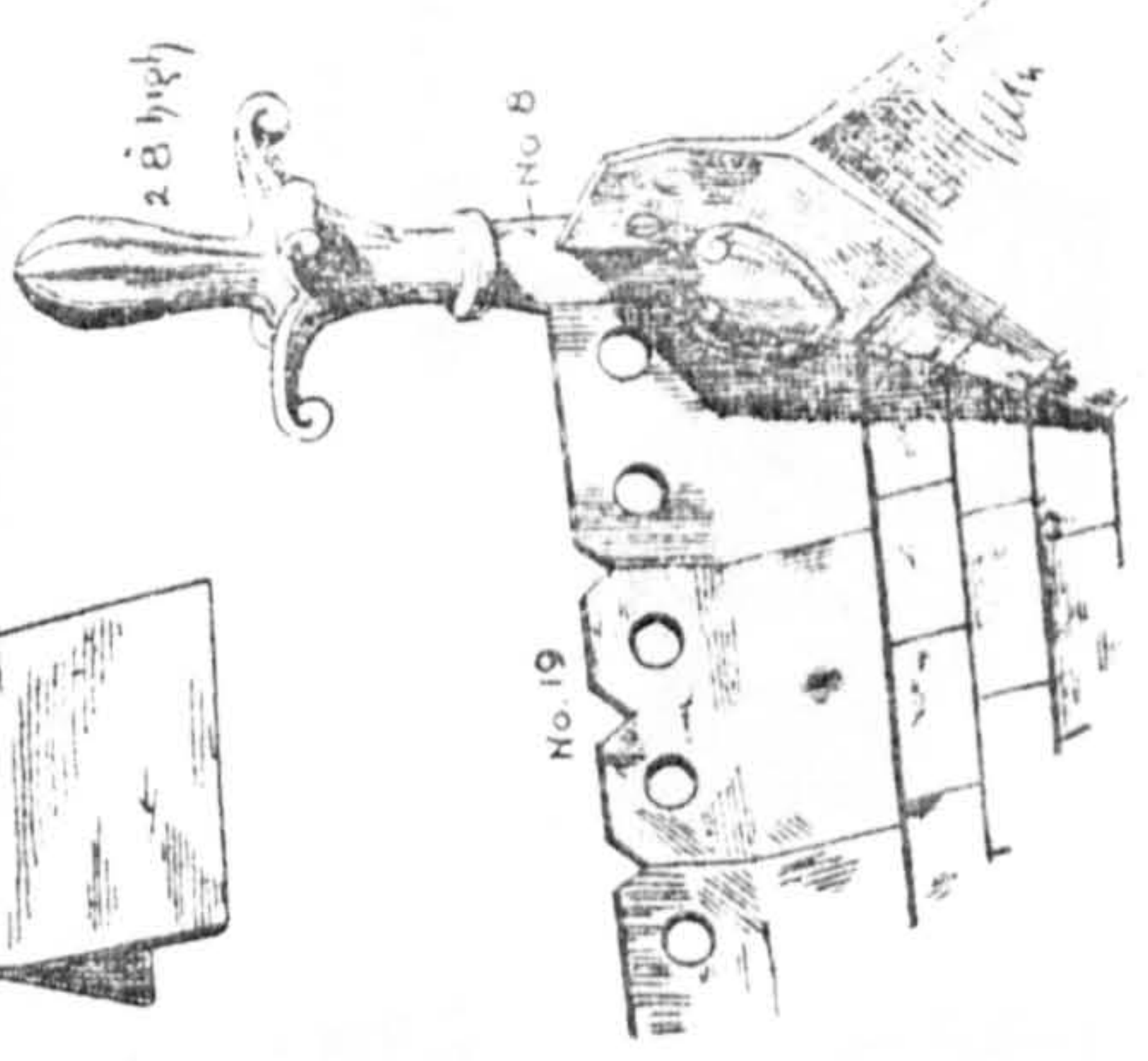
No 43



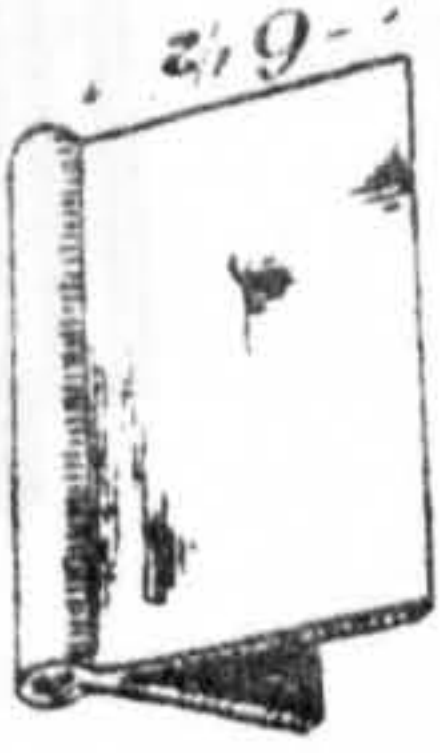
2.6 high



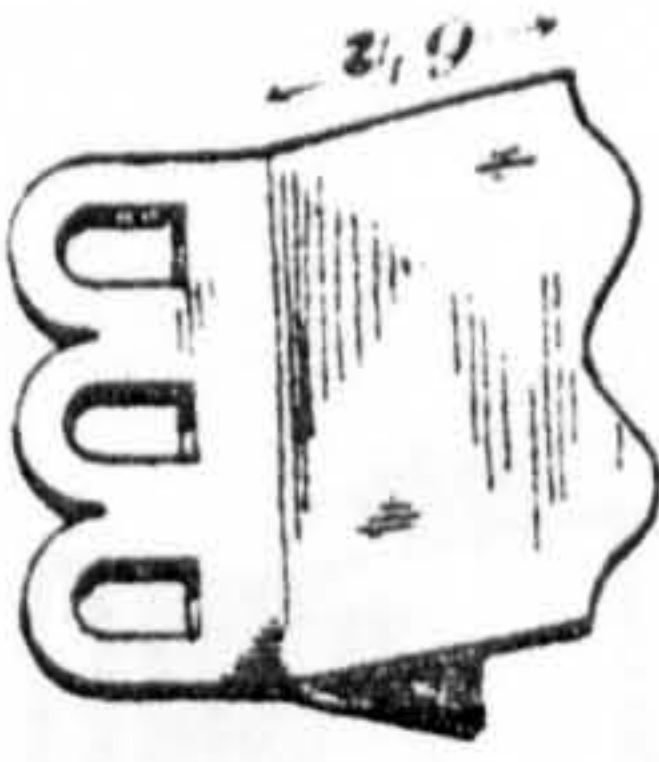
2.8 high



No 5



No 45



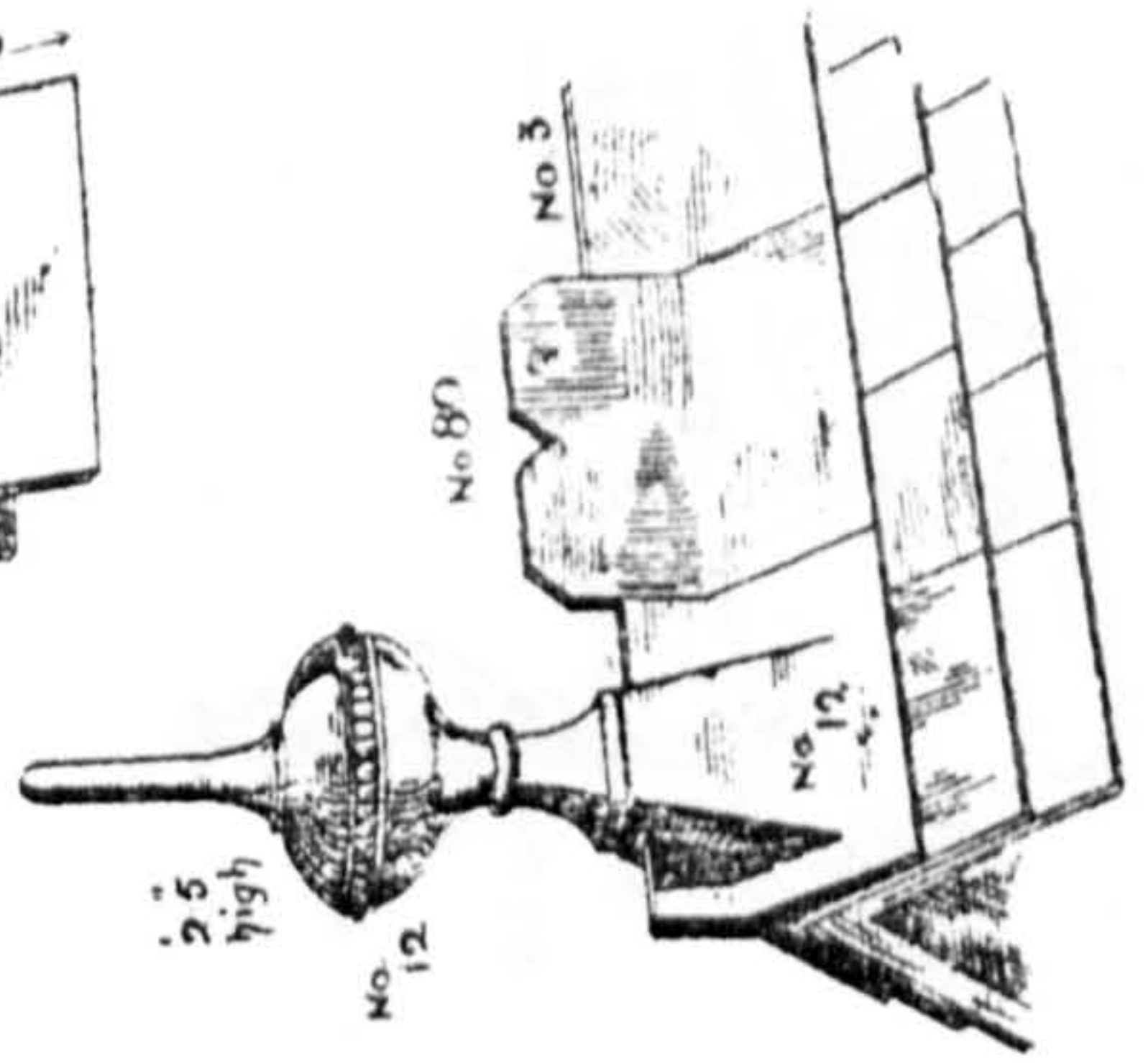
No 27



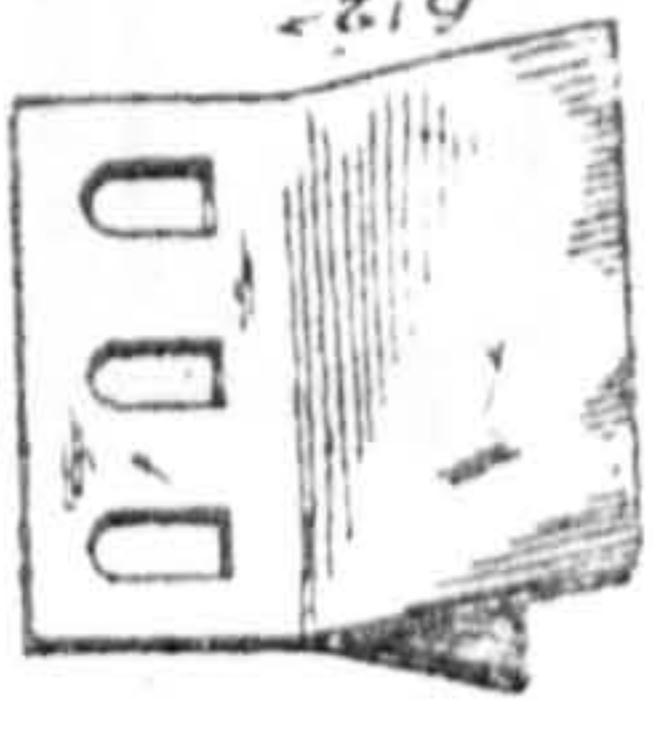
No 12



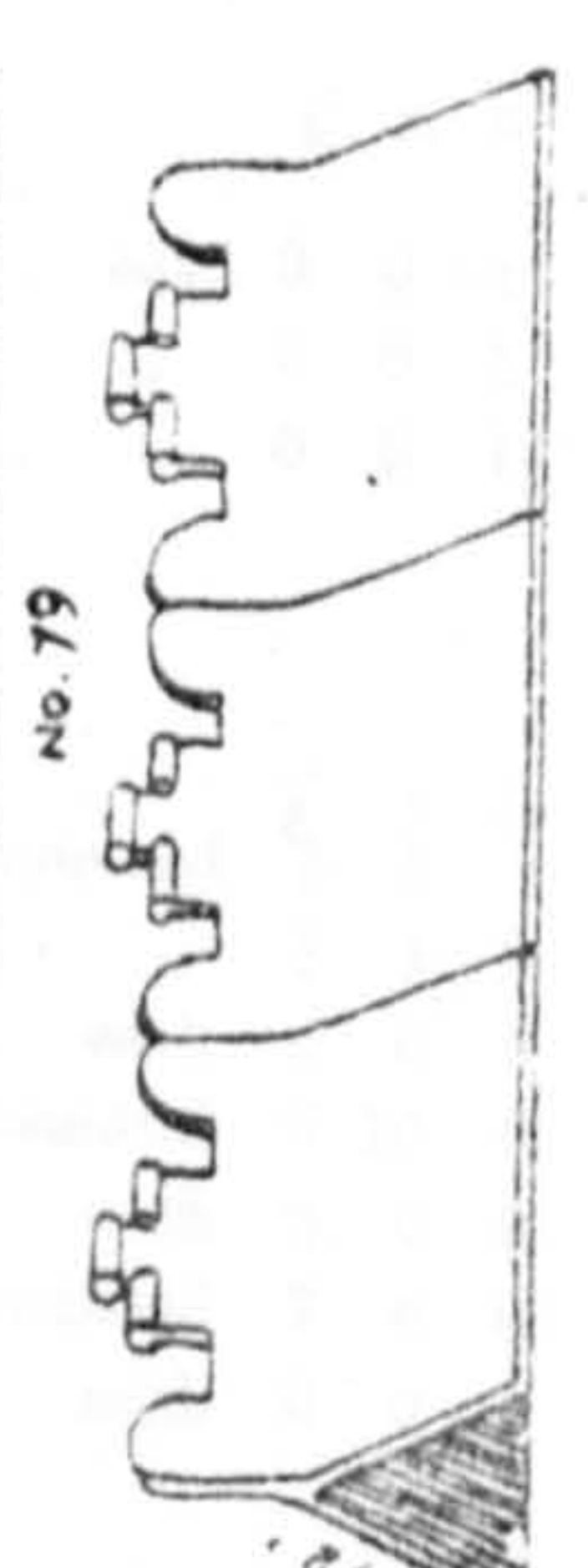
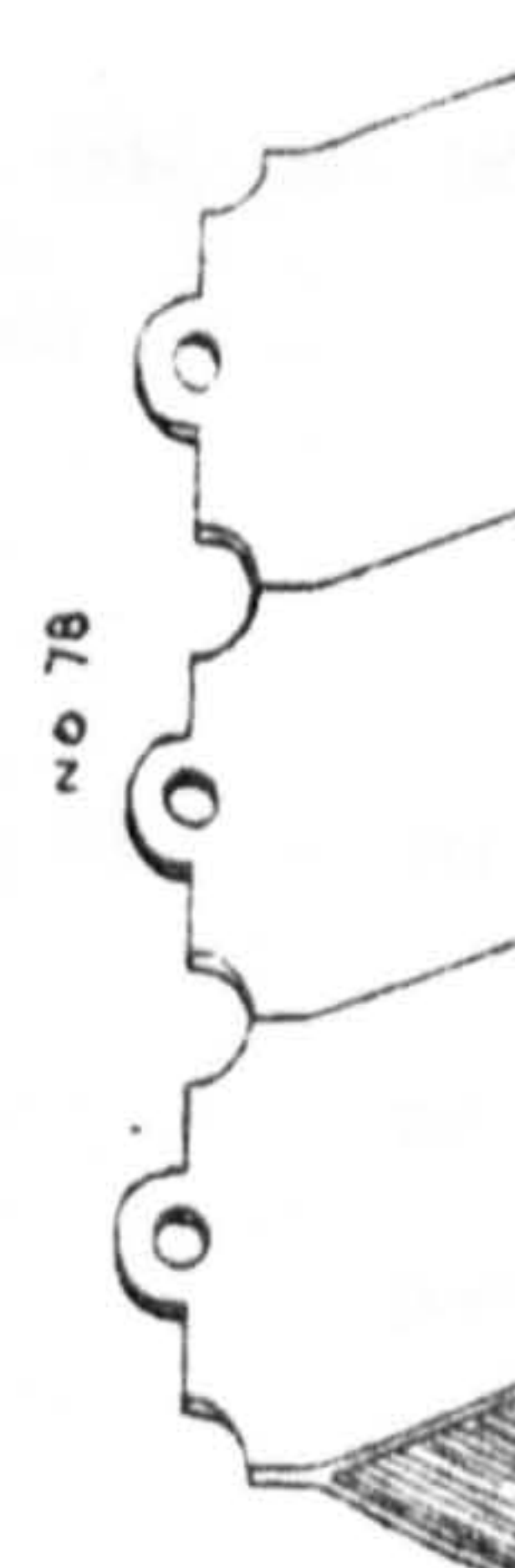
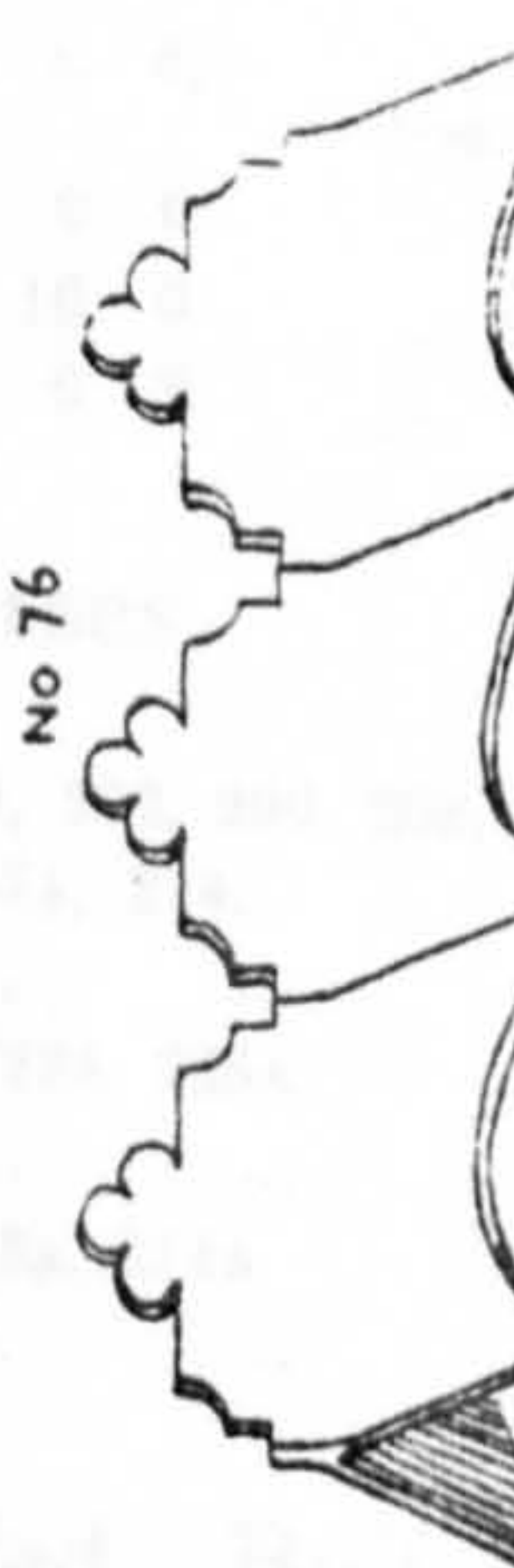
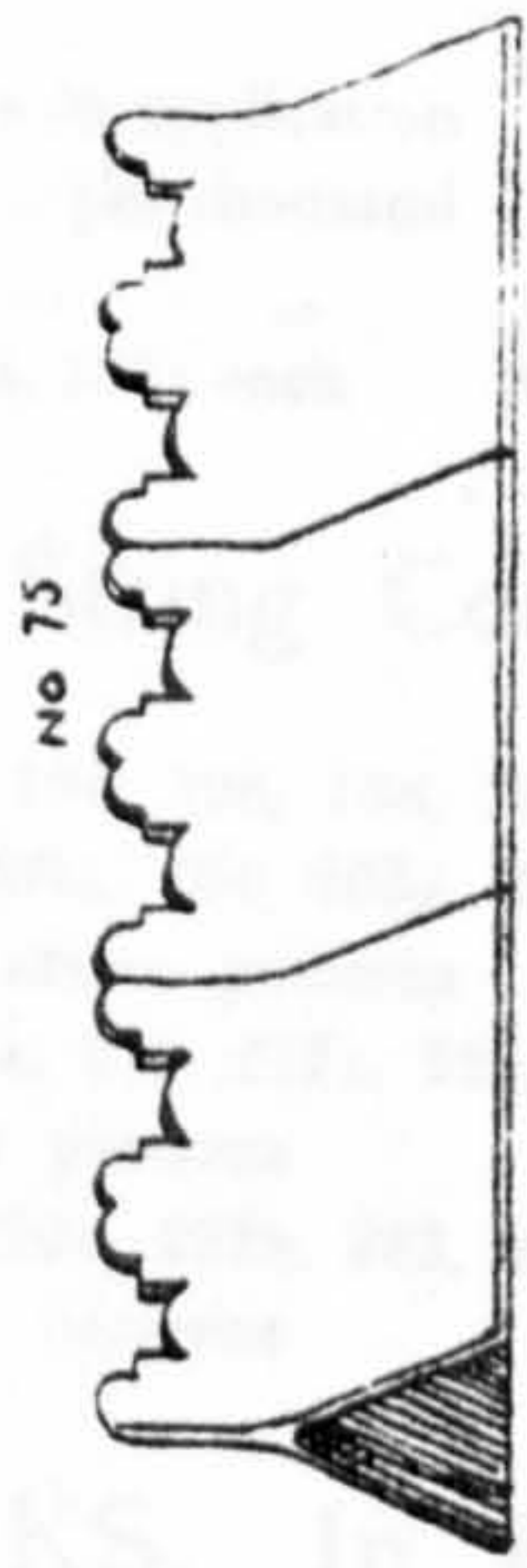
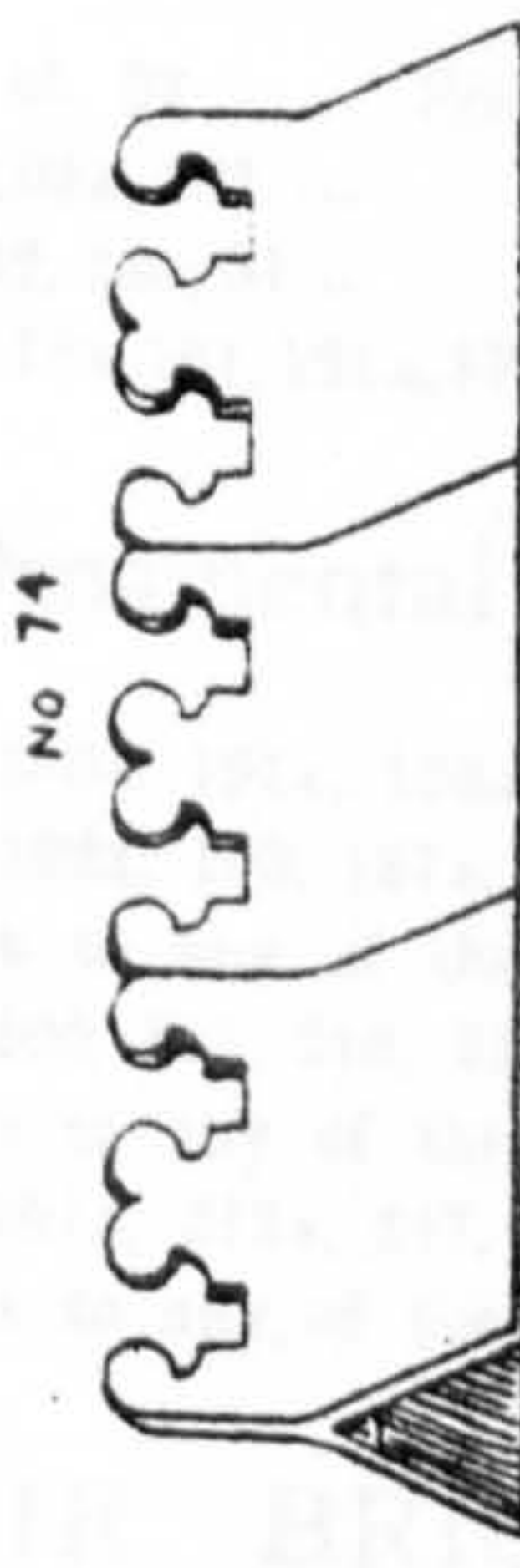
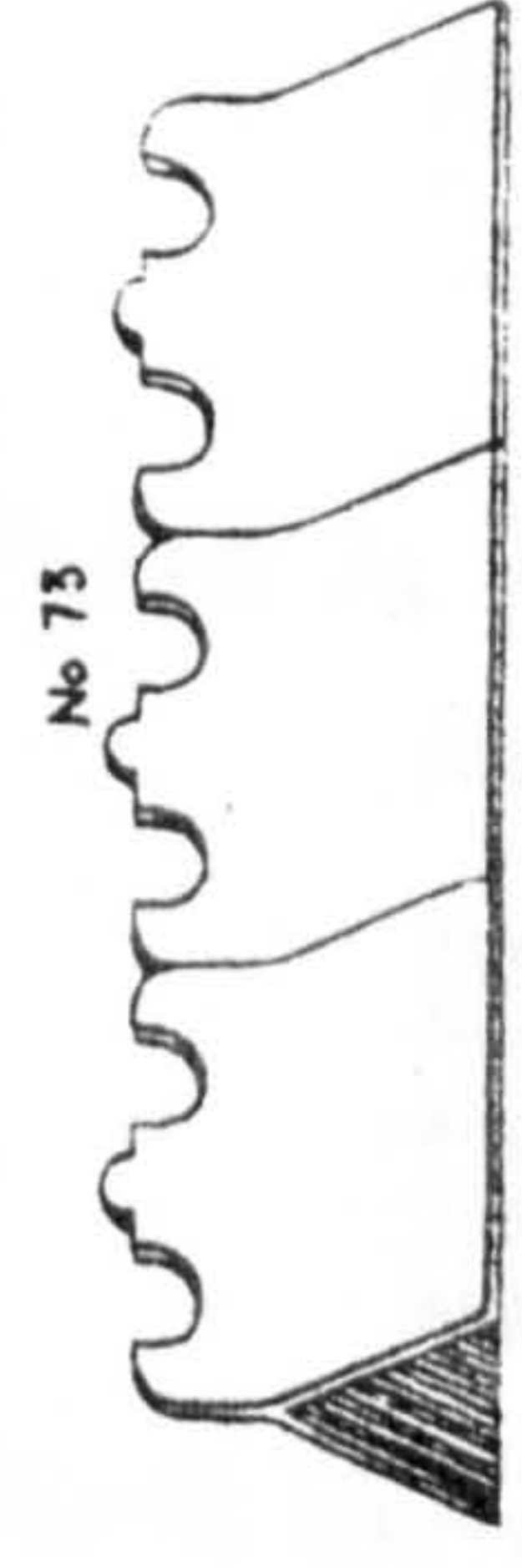
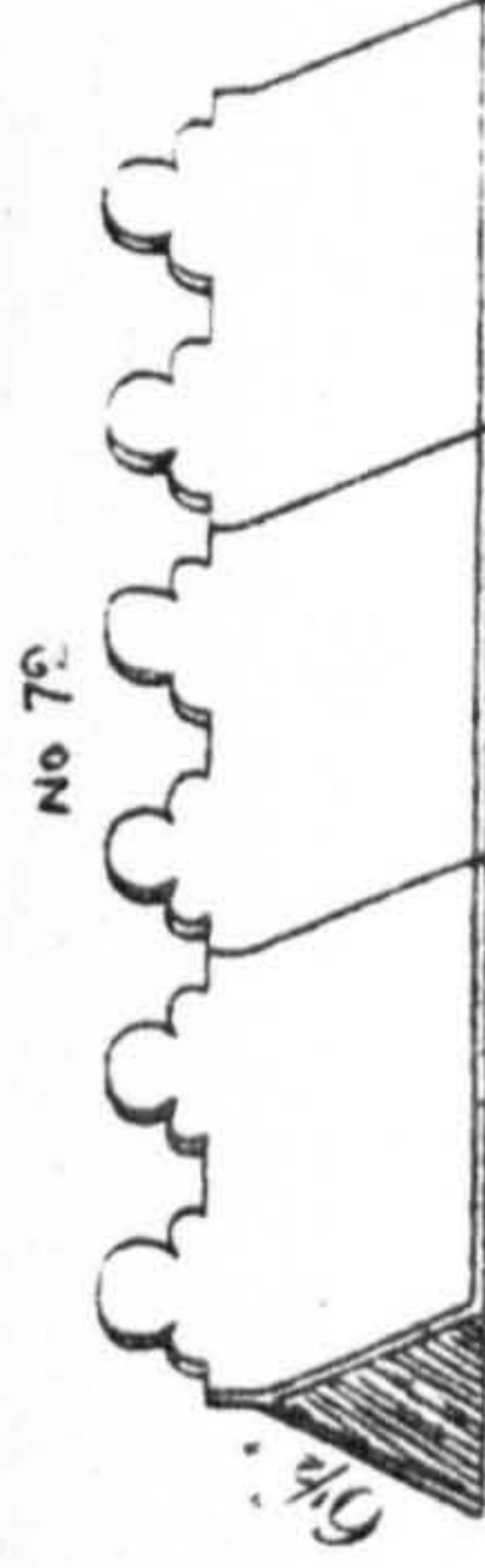
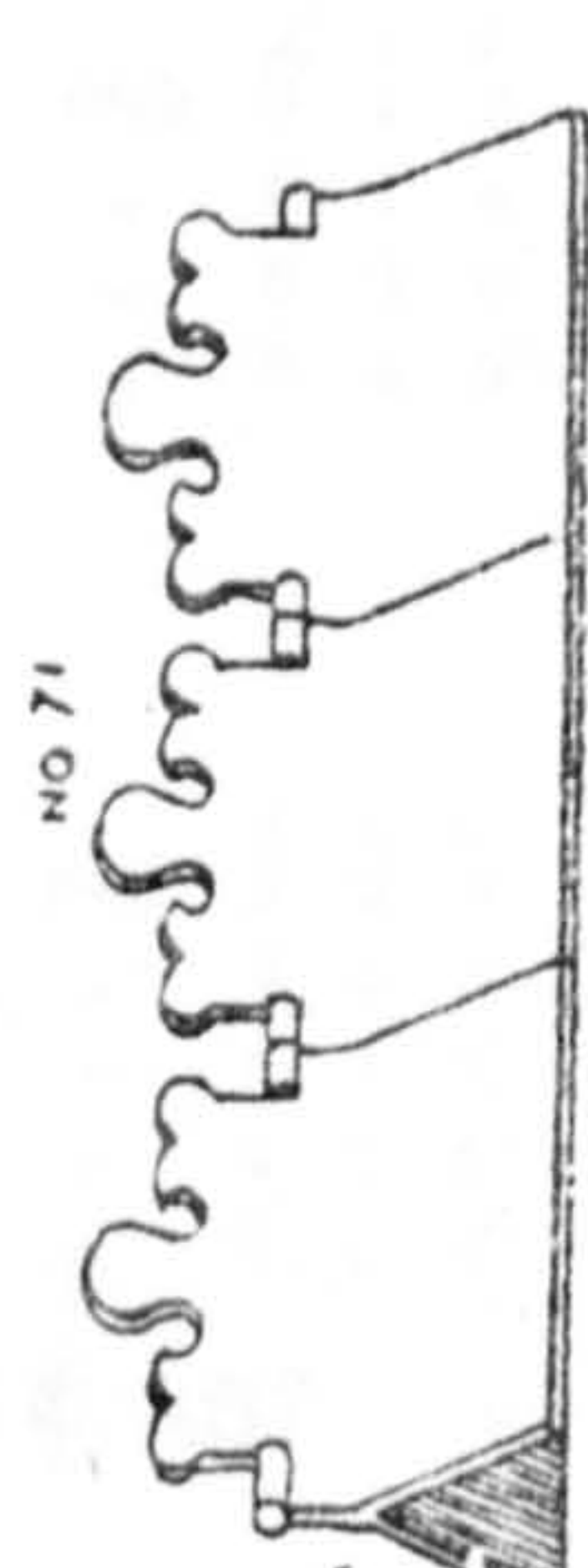
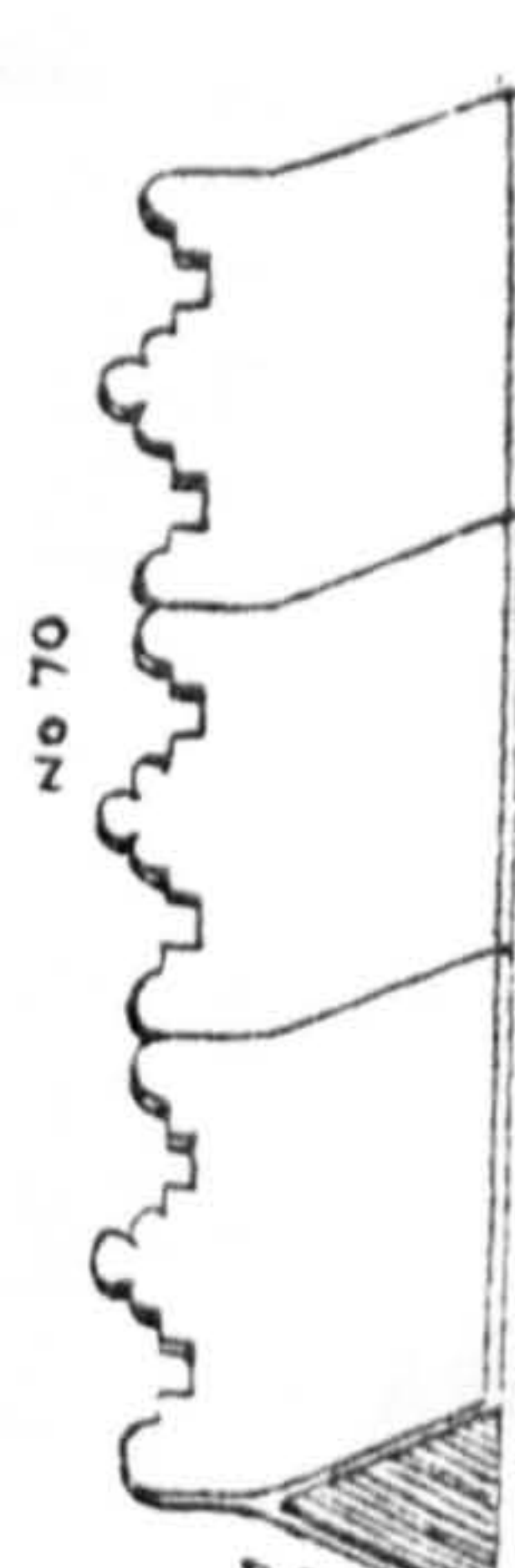
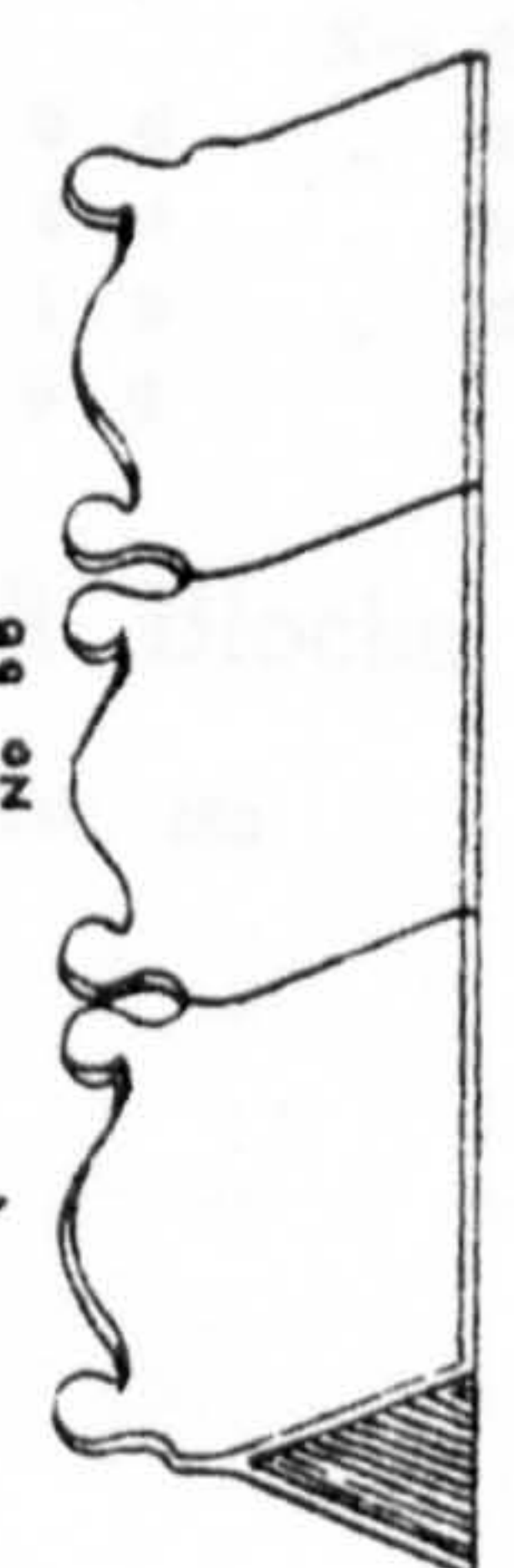
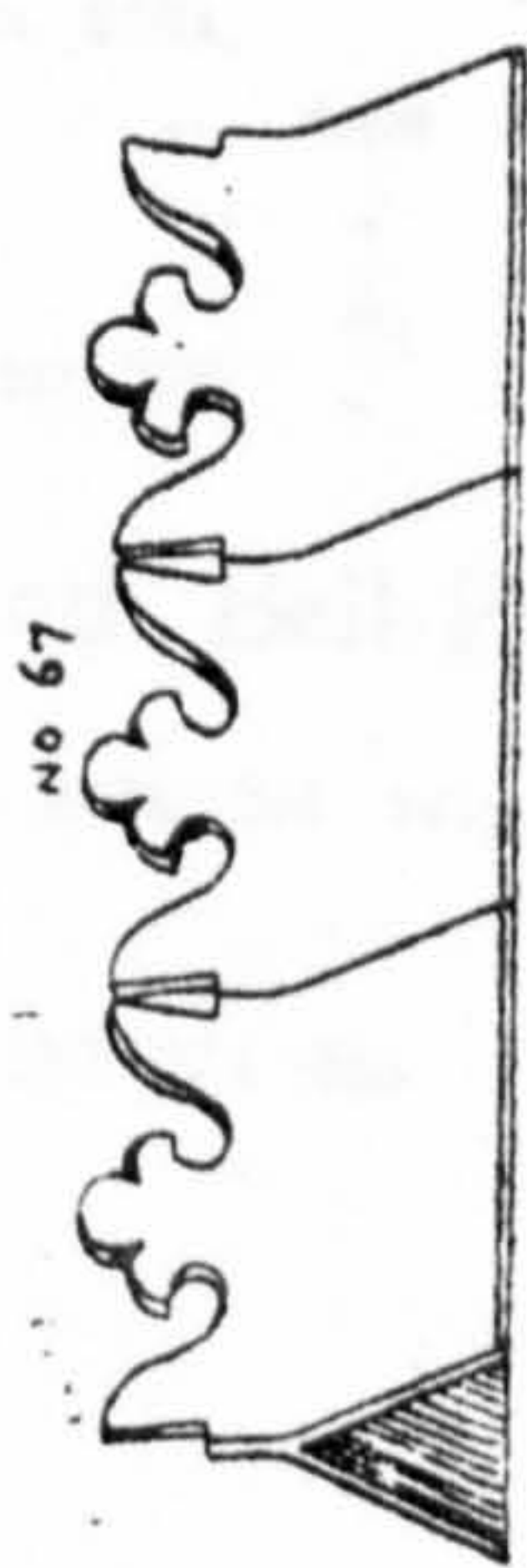
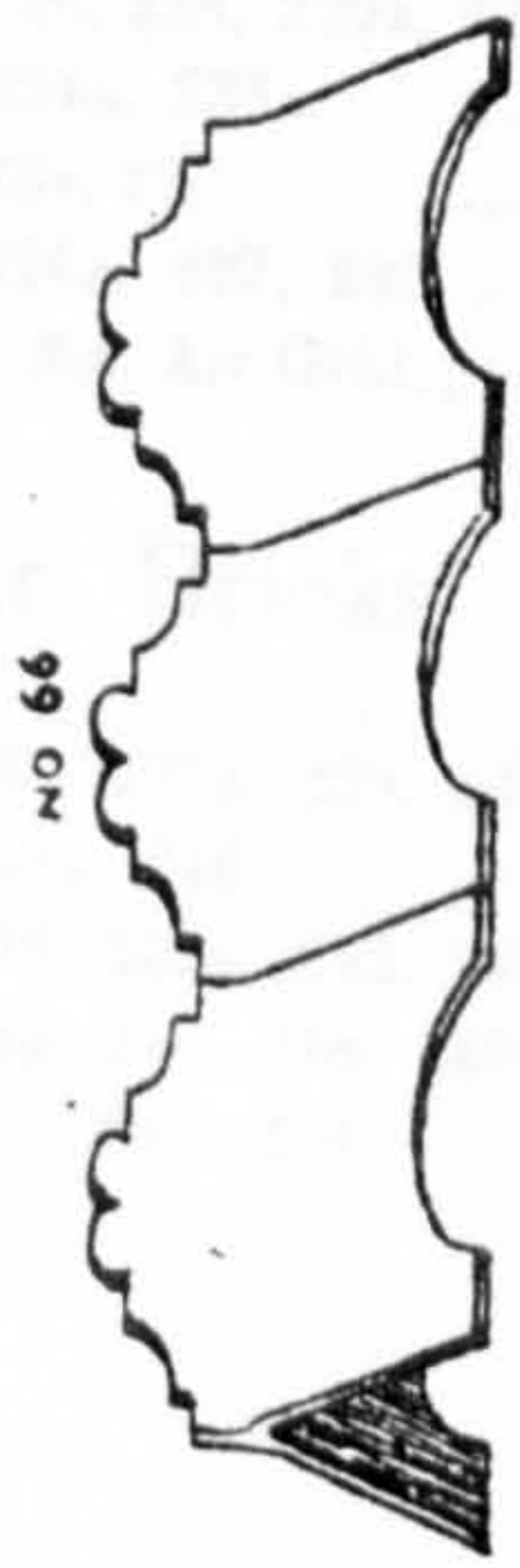
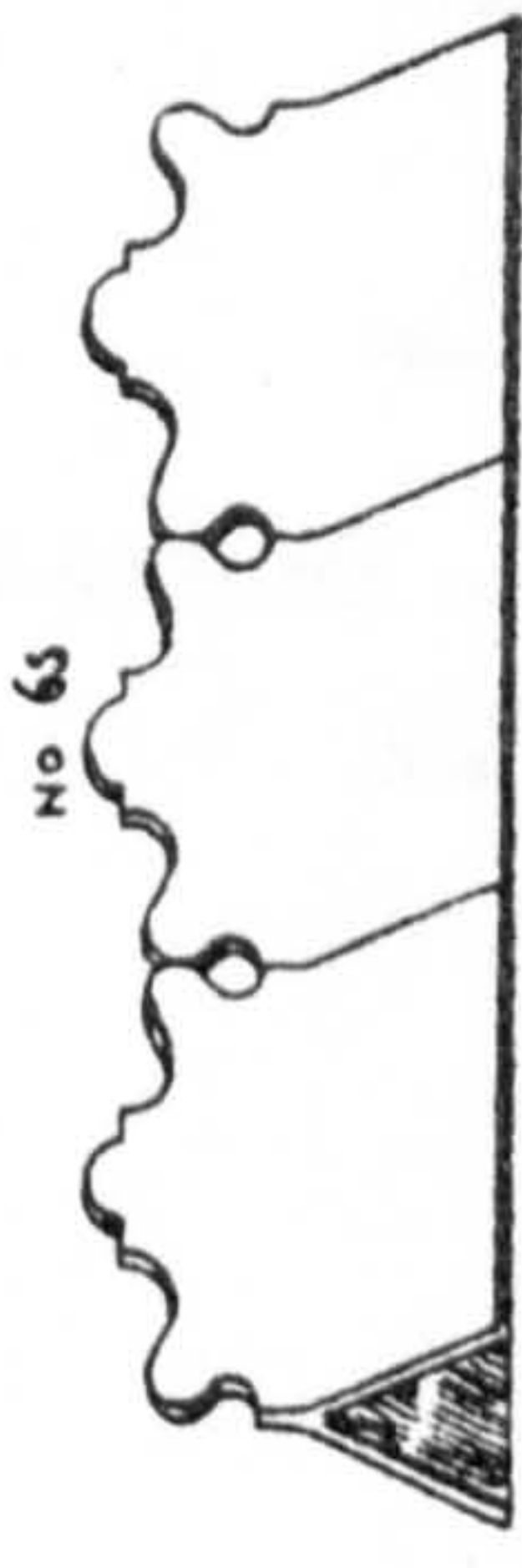
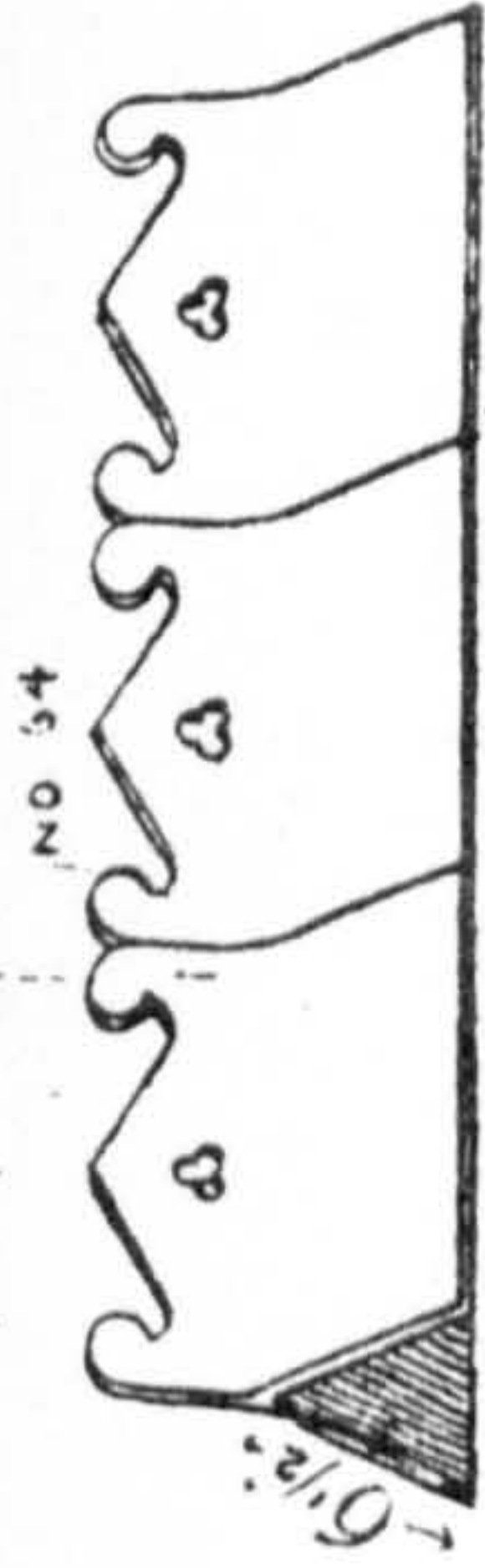
2.5 high



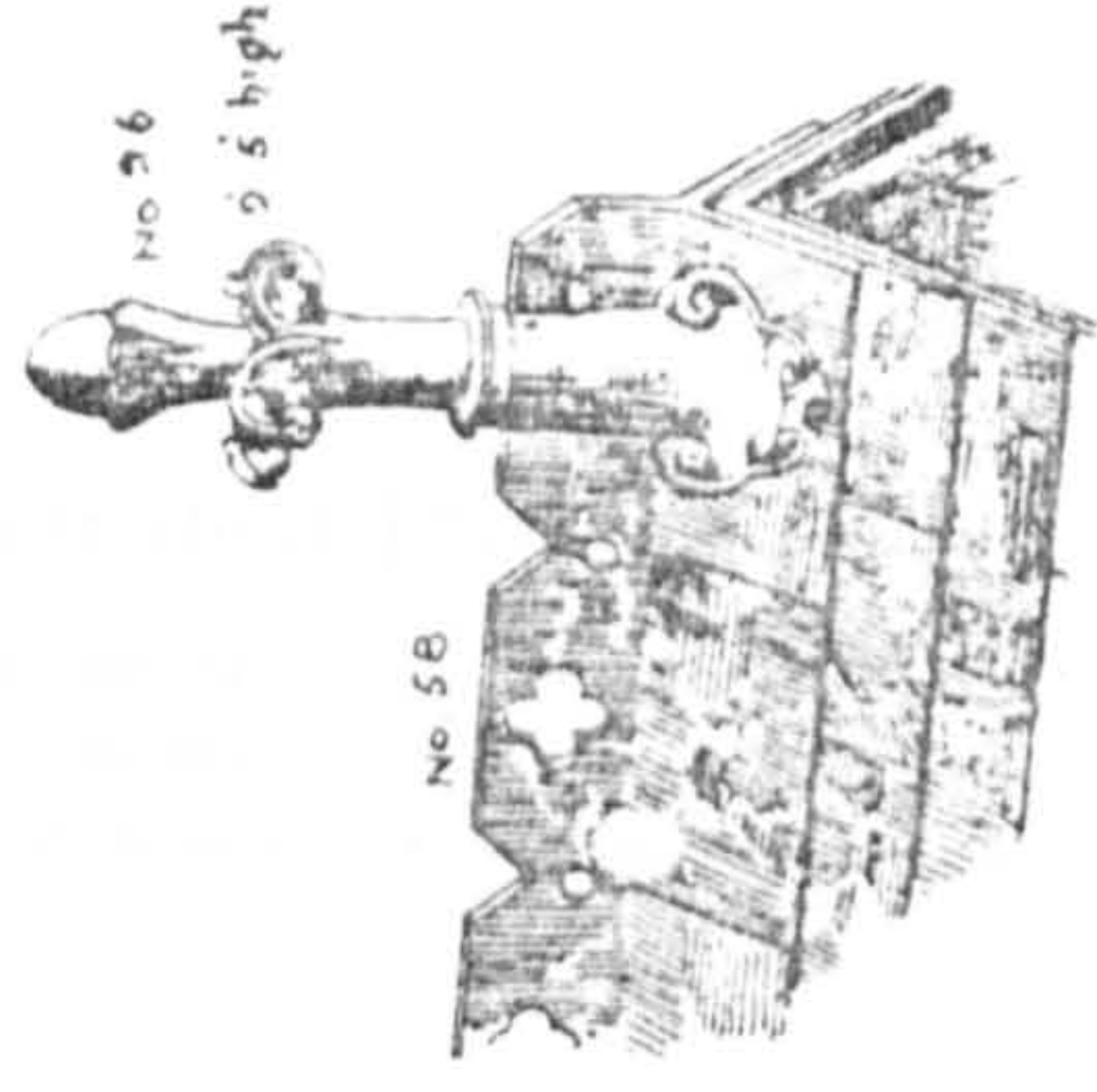
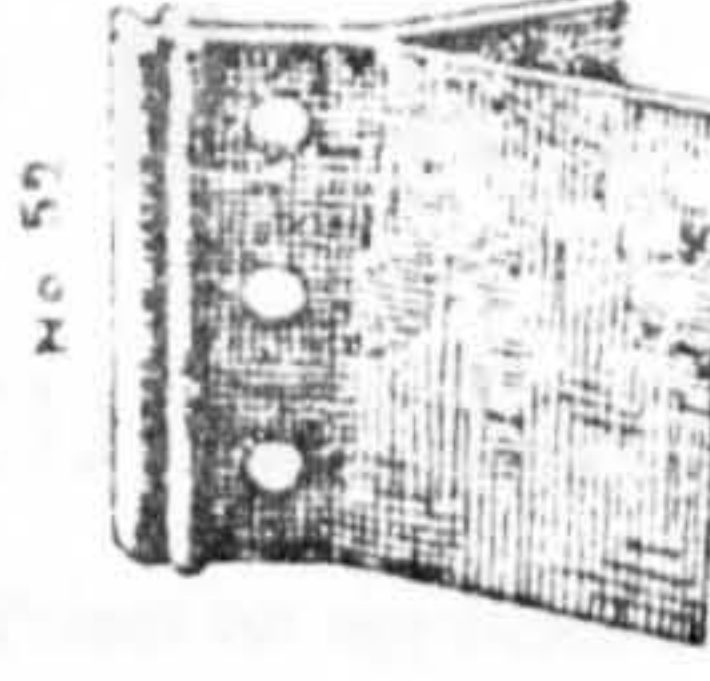
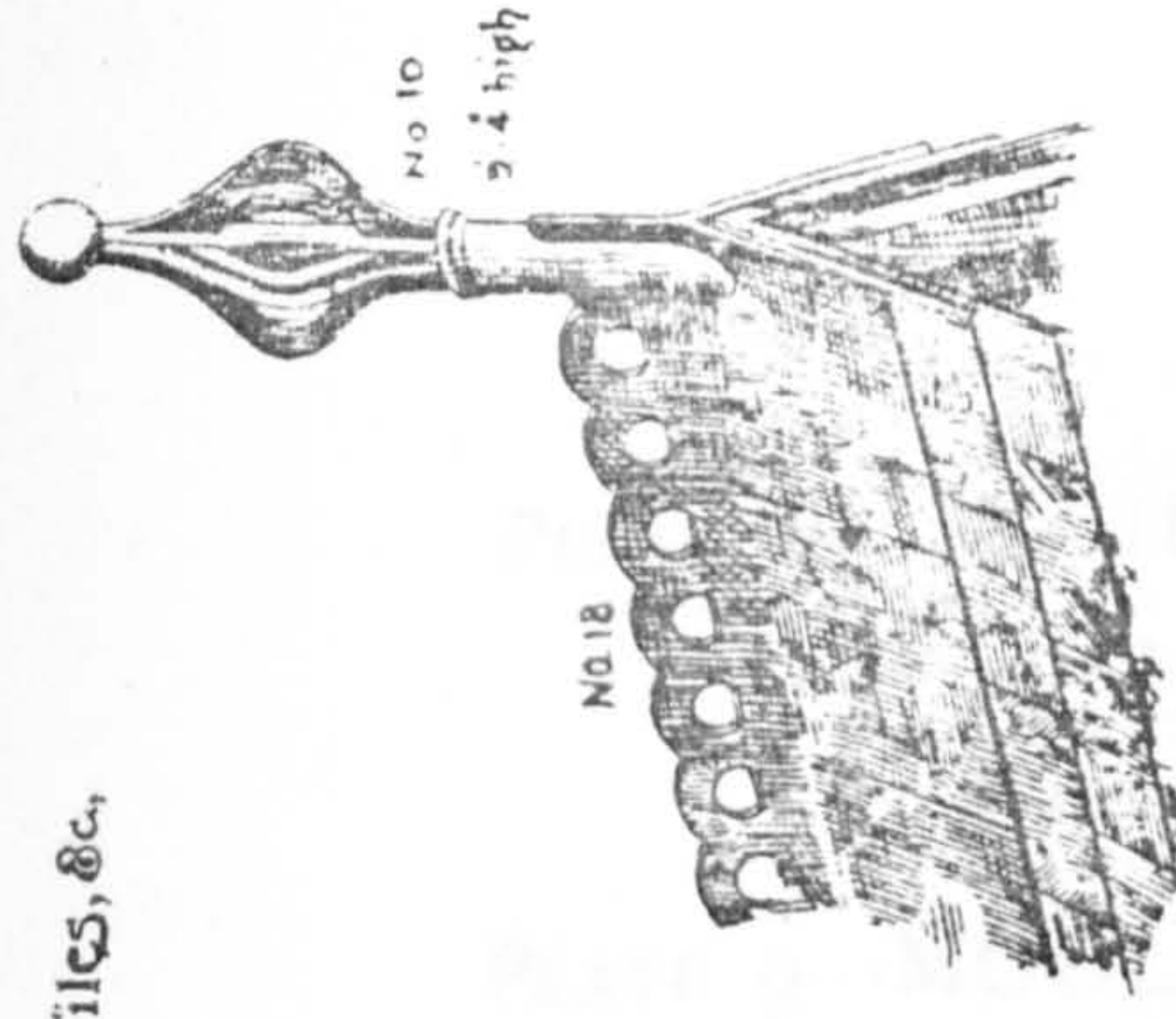
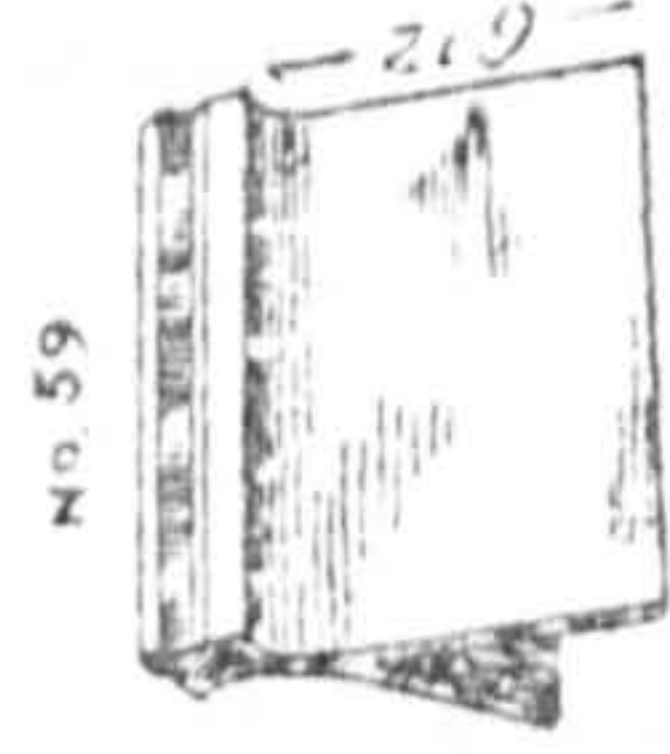
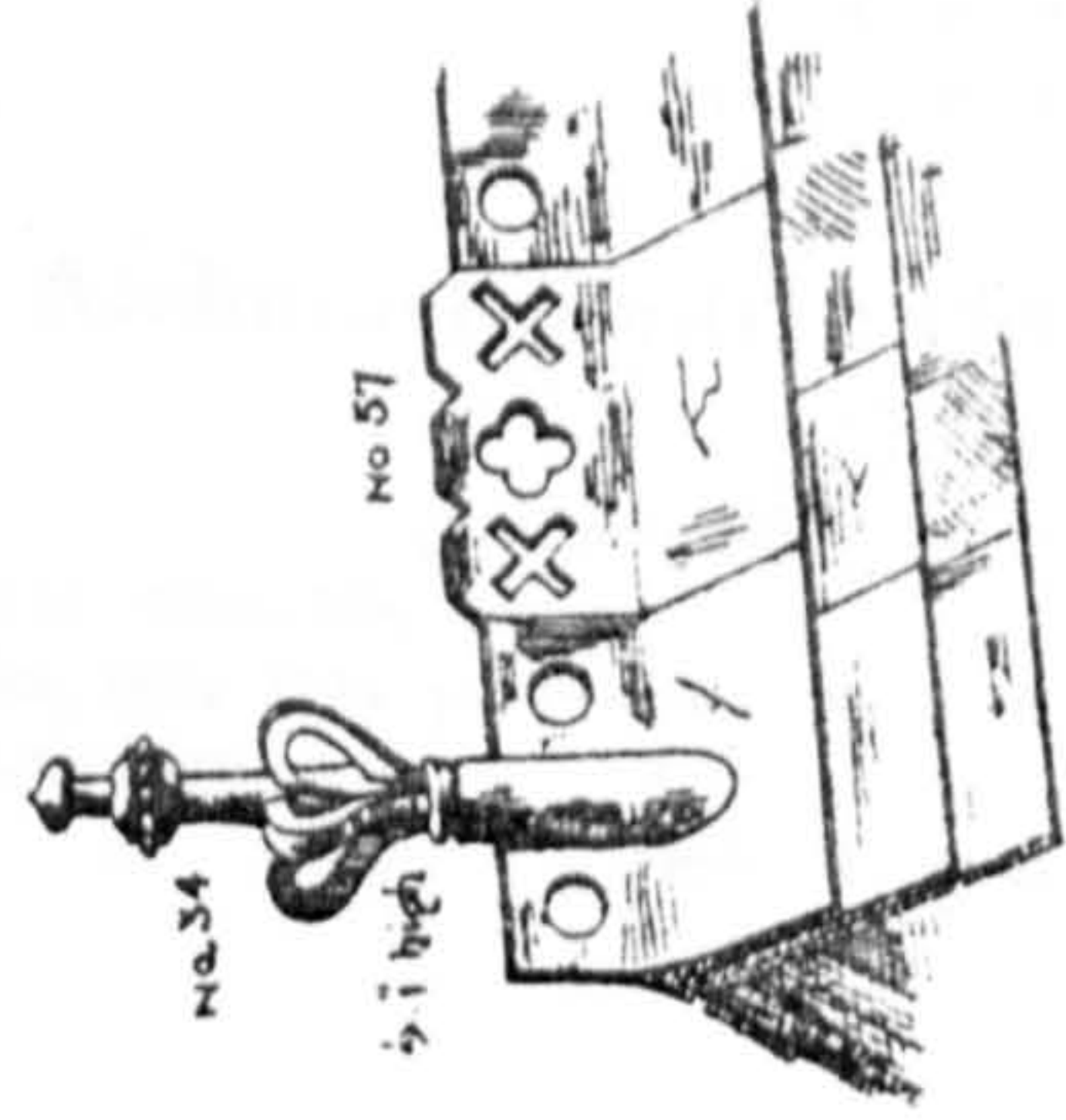
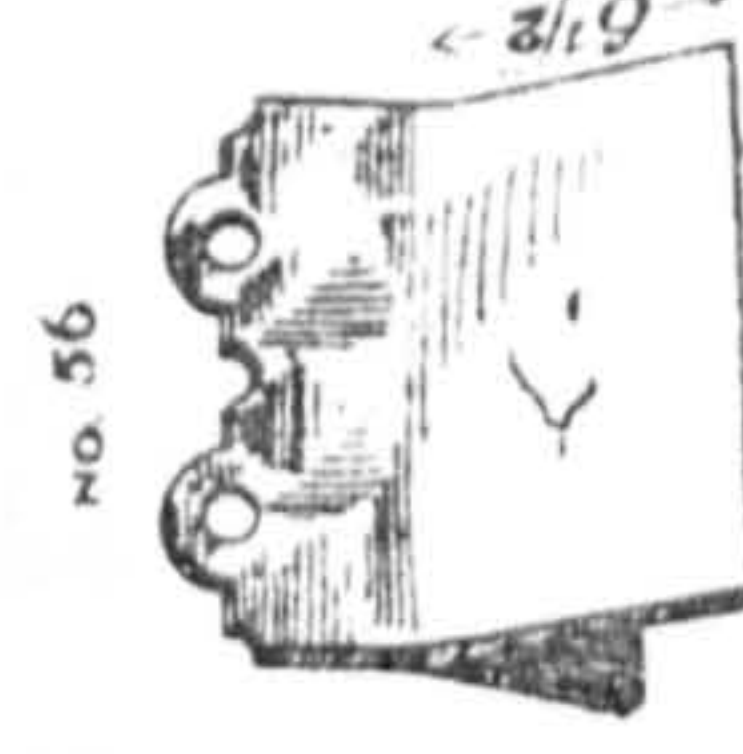
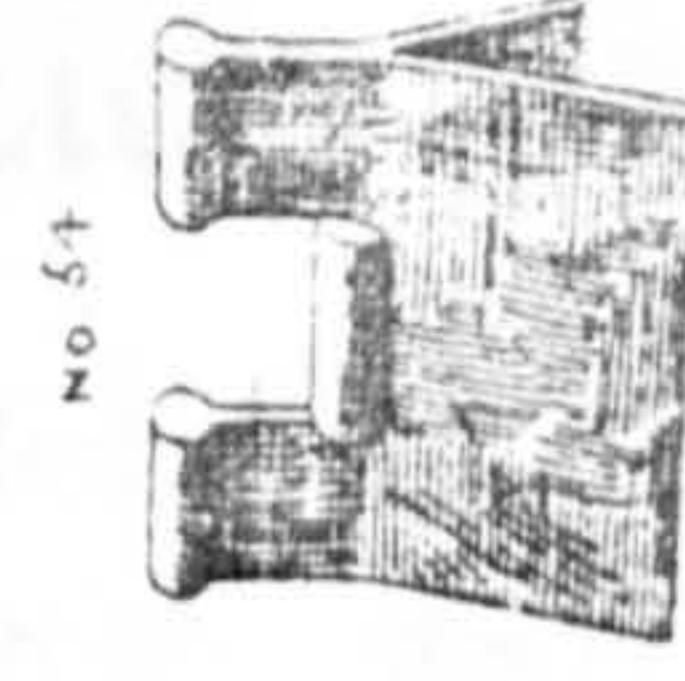
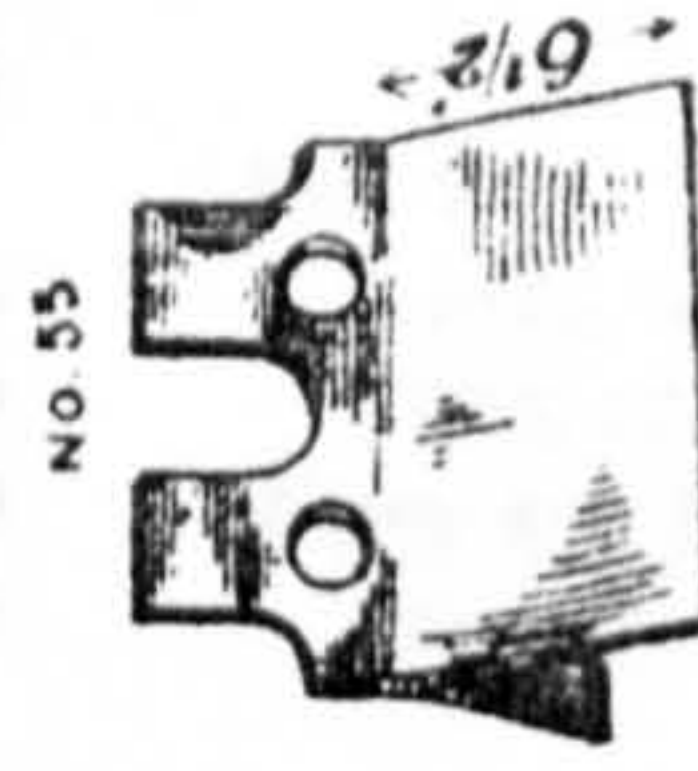
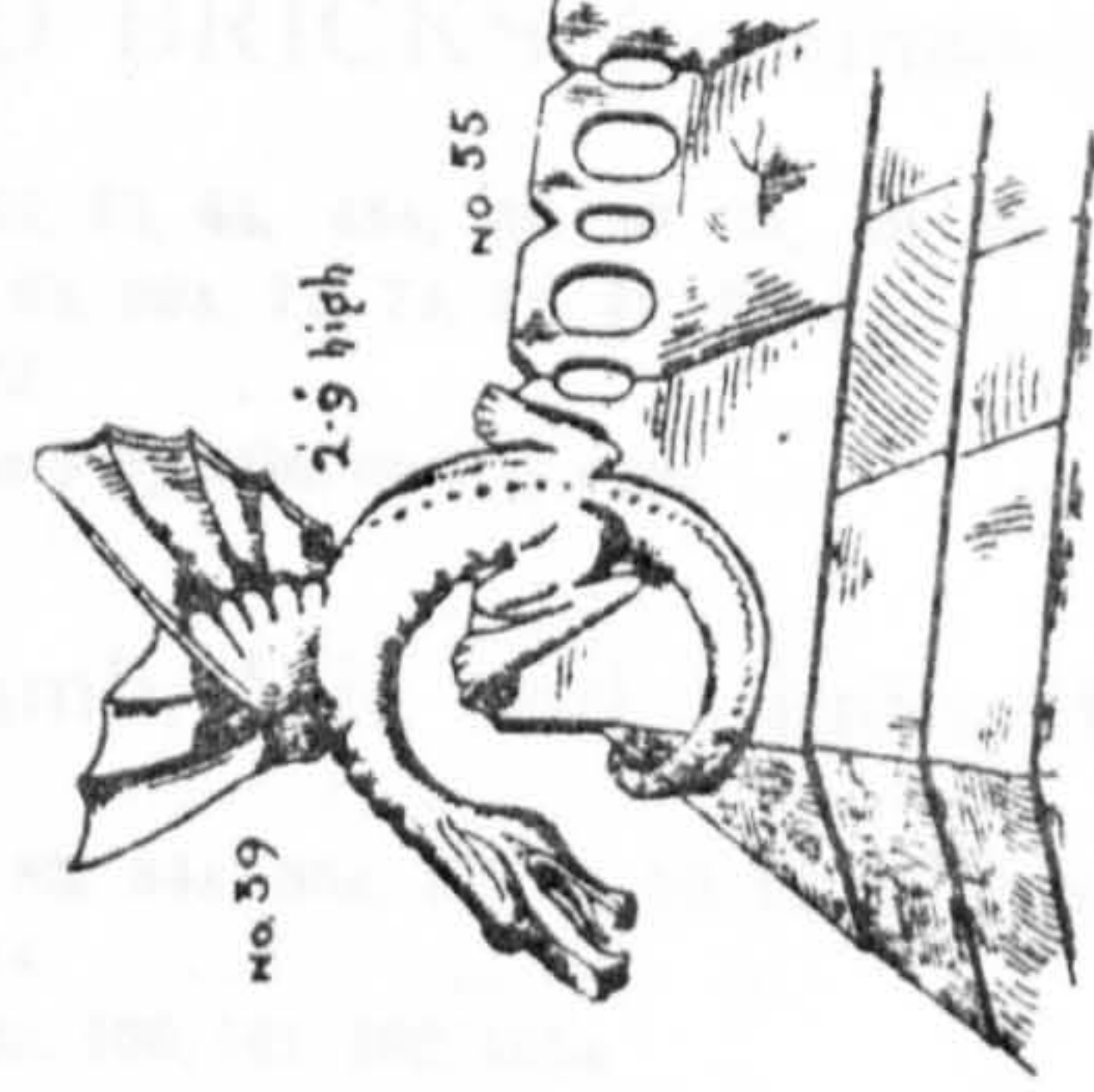
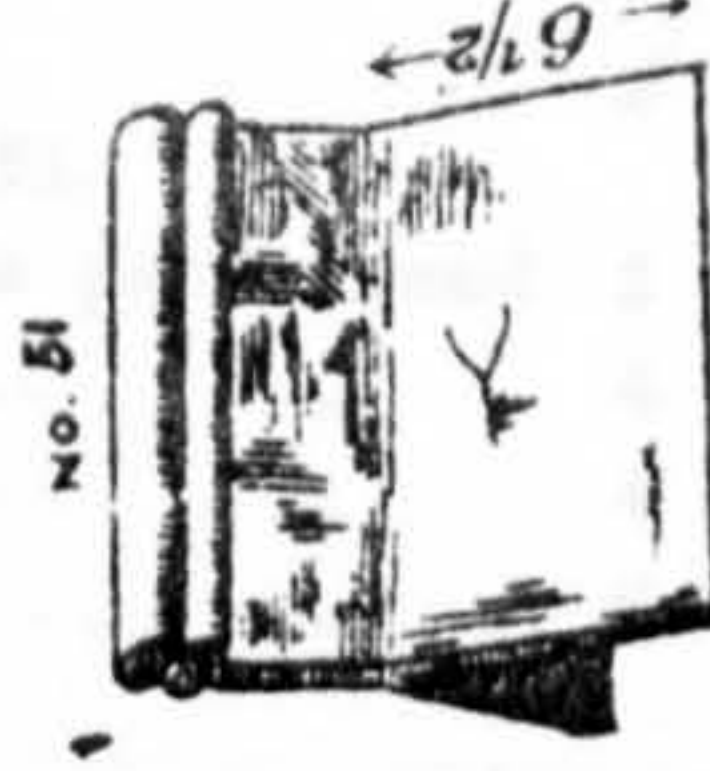
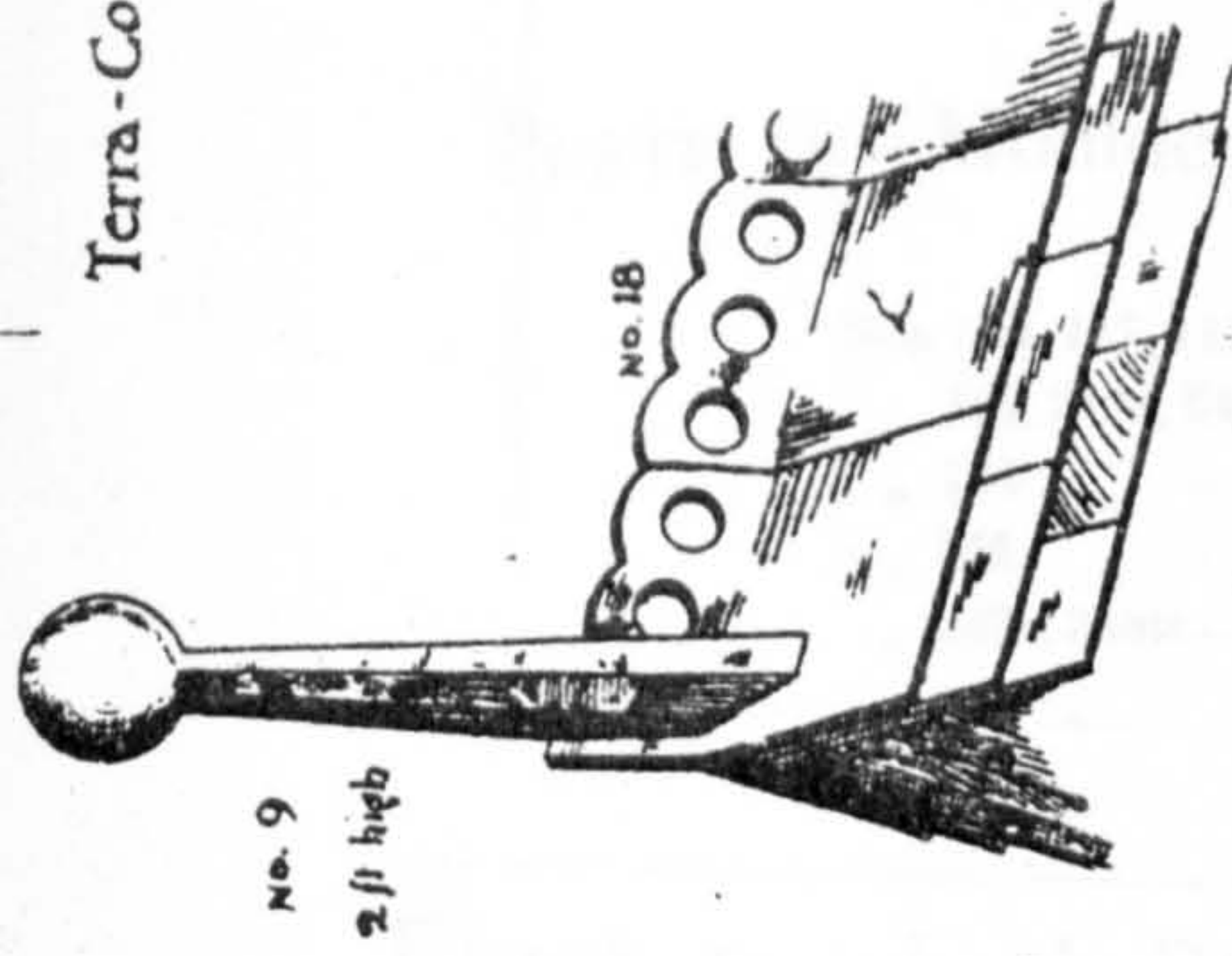
No 35



Ornamental Ridge-Tiles, in Red, Brindled, Buff, or Blue.



Terra-Cotta Finials Ornamental Ridge Tiles, &c., in Red, Brindled, Buff, or Blue.



Price List, 1903.

PLATE 8---MOULDED BRICKS, Red; Buff, Pink & Vitrified Blue.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,—Prices on application</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 7, 8, 9, 17, 27, 30 ... per thousand</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 10, 11, 12, 20</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 15 0</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,—Prices on application	£ s. d.	.. 7, 8, 9, 17, 27, 30 ... per thousand	4 0 0	.. 10, 11, 12, 20	3 15 0	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32A, 33B, 34A, 35A, 36B</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>per thousand</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Angles to any of these, 9 by 4½ or 6¾in. each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 0</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32A, 33B, 34A, 35A, 36B	£ s. d.	per thousand	4 10 0	Angles to any of these, 9 by 4½ or 6¾in. each	0 0 0
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,—Prices on application	£ s. d.												
.. 7, 8, 9, 17, 27, 30 ... per thousand	4 0 0												
.. 10, 11, 12, 20	3 15 0												
Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32A, 33B, 34A, 35A, 36B	£ s. d.												
per thousand	4 10 0												
Angles to any of these, 9 by 4½ or 6¾in. each	0 0 0												

PLATE 9---MOULDED BRICKS (continued)

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 44A, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50A, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62A, 63, 65, 66, 67A, 68, 69A, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>per thousand</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 40, 55, 64, 72, 73</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Angles to any of these 9 by 4½in. or 9 by 6¾in.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 5</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 44A, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50A, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62A, 63, 65, 66, 67A, 68, 69A, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78	£ s. d.	per thousand	5 10 0	.. 40, 55, 64, 72, 73	4 0 0	Angles to any of these 9 by 4½in. or 9 by 6¾in.	0 0 5	
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 44A, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50A, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62A, 63, 65, 66, 67A, 68, 69A, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78	£ s. d.								
per thousand	5 10 0								
.. 40, 55, 64, 72, 73	4 0 0								
Angles to any of these 9 by 4½in. or 9 by 6¾in.	0 0 5								

PLATE 10---Moulded, Jamb, Sill, and Plinth Bricks.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 79A, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84A, 85A, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 103, 104, 106A, 107, 108, 109, 110A, 111A, 112, 113, 114</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>per thousand</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 86, 88, 97, 97A, 98A, 100, 101, 102, 105A</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. Angles to any of these, 9in. by 4½in. or 6¾in.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 5</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 79A, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84A, 85A, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 103, 104, 106A, 107, 108, 109, 110A, 111A, 112, 113, 114	£ s. d.	per thousand	5 10 0	.. 86, 88, 97, 97A, 98A, 100, 101, 102, 105A	4 0 0	.. Angles to any of these, 9in. by 4½in. or 6¾in.	0 0 5	
Nos. 79A, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84A, 85A, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 103, 104, 106A, 107, 108, 109, 110A, 111A, 112, 113, 114	£ s. d.								
per thousand	5 10 0								
.. 86, 88, 97, 97A, 98A, 100, 101, 102, 105A	4 0 0								
.. Angles to any of these, 9in. by 4½in. or 6¾in.	0 0 5								

PLATE 11---Moulded Brick Cappings, Plinth, Pilaster, and Architrave Jamb Bricks

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 243A, 245A, 246B</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>per thousand</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 124</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 125</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 247C, 248D... ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6 0 0</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 243A, 245A, 246B	£ s. d.	per thousand	5 10 0	.. 124	4 0 0	.. 125	4 10 0	.. 247C, 248D... ..	6 0 0	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 244A</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>per thousand</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 164A, 165A, 166, 167, 168B, 169, 170, 171, 169A, 169A, 170A, 171A</td> <td style="text-align: right;">per foot run</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mitres and Stops to these (extra over measurement)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">each 0 0 6</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 244A	£ s. d.	per thousand	6 10 0	.. 164A, 165A, 166, 167, 168B, 169, 170, 171, 169A, 169A, 170A, 171A	per foot run	Mitres and Stops to these (extra over measurement)	each 0 0 6
Nos. 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 243A, 245A, 246B	£ s. d.																		
per thousand	5 10 0																		
.. 124	4 0 0																		
.. 125	4 10 0																		
.. 247C, 248D... ..	6 0 0																		
Nos. 244A	£ s. d.																		
per thousand	6 10 0																		
.. 164A, 165A, 166, 167, 168B, 169, 170, 171, 169A, 169A, 170A, 171A	per foot run																		
Mitres and Stops to these (extra over measurement)	each 0 0 6																		

J. C. EDWARDS, RUABON.

PLATE 13---Jamb Bricks and Stops.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 86, 97 ... Prices on application</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 105A, 101 per thousand</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 82, 188, 81... ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 172A, 181, 181A, 173A, 184A each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 86, 97 ... Prices on application	£ s. d.	.. 105A, 101 per thousand	4 0 0	.. 82, 188, 81... ..	5 10 0	.. 172A, 181, 181A, 173A, 184A each	0 0 3	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 176A, 177A, 173A, 188A, 183A, 187A, 189, 189A</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 173A, 180A, 186, 186A</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 174A, 183, 183A</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 1½</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 176A, 177A, 173A, 188A, 183A, 187A, 189, 189A	£ s. d.	each	0 0 4	.. 173A, 180A, 186, 186A	0 0 2	.. 174A, 183, 183A	0 0 1½
Nos. 86, 97 ... Prices on application	£ s. d.																
.. 105A, 101 per thousand	4 0 0																
.. 82, 188, 81... ..	5 10 0																
.. 172A, 181, 181A, 173A, 184A each	0 0 3																
Nos. 176A, 177A, 173A, 188A, 183A, 187A, 189, 189A	£ s. d.																
each	0 0 4																
.. 173A, 180A, 186, 186A	0 0 2																
.. 174A, 183, 183A	0 0 1½																

PLATE 14---Ornamental String Courses.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 190A, 191A, 193A, 194, 196, 198, 199, 202, 206, 208, 209, 210, 213, 215, 216</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>per thousand</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 192A, 193, 197A, 203A, 204, 205A, 207A, 214... ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Angles to any of the above patterns</td> <td style="text-align: right;">each 0 0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nos. 200, 211, 218, 219A, 221, 222A, 224, 225, 225A</td> <td style="text-align: right;">per thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Angles to any of these patterns</td> <td style="text-align: right;">each 0 0 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nos. 201A, 212A, 217, 220A, 222B, 223, 223A, 224A</td> <td style="text-align: right;">per thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Angles to any of these patterns</td> <td style="text-align: right;">each 0 0 9</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 190A, 191A, 193A, 194, 196, 198, 199, 202, 206, 208, 209, 210, 213, 215, 216	£ s. d.	per thousand	6 0 0	.. 192A, 193, 197A, 203A, 204, 205A, 207A, 214... ..	6 5 0	Angles to any of the above patterns	each 0 0 6	Nos. 200, 211, 218, 219A, 221, 222A, 224, 225, 225A	per thousand	Angles to any of these patterns	each 0 0 9	Nos. 201A, 212A, 217, 220A, 222B, 223, 223A, 224A	per thousand	Angles to any of these patterns	each 0 0 9	
Nos. 190A, 191A, 193A, 194, 196, 198, 199, 202, 206, 208, 209, 210, 213, 215, 216	£ s. d.																
per thousand	6 0 0																
.. 192A, 193, 197A, 203A, 204, 205A, 207A, 214... ..	6 5 0																
Angles to any of the above patterns	each 0 0 6																
Nos. 200, 211, 218, 219A, 221, 222A, 224, 225, 225A	per thousand																
Angles to any of these patterns	each 0 0 9																
Nos. 201A, 212A, 217, 220A, 222B, 223, 223A, 224A	per thousand																
Angles to any of these patterns	each 0 0 9																

PLATE 15---AIR BRICKS. In Red, Buff and Blue.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 226, 228, 230A, 232A, 233A, 234A, 235A</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 234, 236</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 226A, 227, 230</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9in. by 3in. Air Grid, pattern 230</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 6</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 226, 228, 230A, 232A, 233A, 234A, 235A	£ s. d.	each	0 0 6	.. 234, 236	0 0 4	.. 226A, 227, 230	0 1 0	9in. by 3in. Air Grid, pattern 230	0 0 6	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 227A, 228A, 229A, 231A</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 229</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 231</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 3 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 232, 233</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4 0</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 227A, 228A, 229A, 231A	£ s. d.	each	0 1 2	.. 229	0 1 8	.. 231	0 3 6	.. 232, 233	0 4 0
Nos. 226, 228, 230A, 232A, 233A, 234A, 235A	£ s. d.																				
each	0 0 6																				
.. 234, 236	0 0 4																				
.. 226A, 227, 230	0 1 0																				
9in. by 3in. Air Grid, pattern 230	0 0 6																				
Nos. 227A, 228A, 229A, 231A	£ s. d.																				
each	0 1 2																				
.. 229	0 1 8																				
.. 231	0 3 6																				
.. 232, 233	0 4 0																				

PLATE 16. -Air Bricks and Bell-Pull Blocks (continued)

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Nos. 237, 237A, 238, 240, 240A, 241, 241A, 245, 250</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 3 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 238A, 246</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 239, 239A, 242, 247</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 243, 244, 248, 249, 253, 254, 255</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. 251, 252, 256</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 6</td> </tr> </table>	Nos. 237, 237A, 238, 240, 240A, 241, 241A, 245, 250	£ s. d.	each	0 3 0	.. 238A, 246	0 4 0	.. 239, 239A, 242, 247	0 1 6	.. 243, 244, 248, 249, 253, 254, 255	0 1 6	.. 251, 252, 256	0 1 6	
Nos. 237, 237A, 238, 240, 240A, 241, 241A, 245, 250	£ s. d.												
each	0 3 0												
.. 238A, 246	0 4 0												
.. 239, 239A, 242, 247	0 1 6												
.. 243, 244, 248, 249, 253, 254, 255	0 1 6												
.. 251, 252, 256	0 1 6												

J. C. EDWARDS, RUABON.

PLATE 32. Chimney Tops

Nos.	£	s.	d.
Nos. 430, 437, 438, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 451, 452, 453	0	3	0
" 434 435 436	0	7	6
" 425, 426, 429, 439, 440, 441, 447, 450	0	4	0
" 427, 428, 431, 432, 433, 449	0	5	0

PLATE 32a. Chimney Tops (continued)

Nos.	£	s.	d.
Nos. 431A, 432A, 433A, 434A, 435A	0	3	6
" 436A	0	7	0
" 437A, 438A, 442A	0	6	0
" 441A	0	6	0
Nos. 439A, 440A	0	5	0
" 443A, 447A, 448A	0	9	6
" 444A	0	10	6
" 445A, 446A	0	12	6

PLATE 32b. patent Chimney Tops

Nos.	£	s.	d.
Nos. D 54, D 61	0	1	8
" D 55	0	2	2
" D 58, D 60	0	1	11
" D 59, D 63, D 64	0	2	8
" D 62	0	3	3
Cones	0	3	8
Nos. A 56, Smith's Patent	0	11	6
" B 75	0	9	0
" 17, Clough's Patent	0	4	6
5ft. 0in. Steven's Patent Exhaust	0	14	0
4ft. 3in.	0	12	6
4ft. 0in.	0	12	0

PLATE 32c. Chimney Tops.

No.	£	s.	d.
No. 9	0	3	8
" 14	0	4	6
" 15	0	2	9
" 18	0	4	0
" 40	0	1	4
No. 64	0	4	0
" 68	0	4	6
" 72	0	4	0
" 77	0	1	6
" 83	0	3	8

J. C. EDWARDS, RUABON.

PLATE 39 to 47.—Terra Cotta Finials, Terminals, Ridge Tiles, etc.

IN RED, BROWN, OR BRINDLED AND BLUE.

No.	£	s.	d.	Plate	No.	£	s.	d.	Plate	No.	£	s.	d.	Plate
1	0	15	0	44	32	1	0	0	40	58	1	9	0	46
2	0	12	6	44	34	0	18	0	43	57	1	6	0	43
3	0	10	0	45	36	0	14	0	45	58	1	5	0	46
4	0	15	0	42	37	0	3	6	43	59	2	0	0	46
6	1	5	0	41	38	0	3	0	43	60	1	16	0	46
7	2	10	0	42	39	3	10	0	43	61	1	3	0	46
8	1	10	0	40	40	3	10	0	44	62	1	4	0	43
9	0	15	0	43	41	0	12	0	45	63	1	4	0	46
10	0	15	0	43	42	0	3	6	45	64	2	4	0	43
11	0	17	6	44	43	2	10	0	45	65	2	0	0	46
12	0	17	6	40	44	2	10	0	45	66	0	16	0	47
13	0	15	0	44	45	1	4	0	40	67	1	4	0	47
14	0	5	0	44	45A	0	12	0	40	68	2	0	0	47
16	0	15	0	44	46	1	0	0	46	69	1	10	0	47
18	0	10	0	45	46A	2	15	0	42	70	2	10	0	47
19	0	9	0	45	47	1	15	0	46	71 Ventilator	4	0	0	47
20	1	15	0	40	48	0	18	0	46	72	2	10	0	47
22	0	15	0	44	49	1	15	0	46	73 Ventilator	1	10	0	47
23	2	10	0	40	50	1	5	0	48	74	1	16	0	47
24	1	5	0	41	51	1	0	0	46	75	0	16	0	47
25	1	5	0	44	52	1	10	0	46	76	2	6	0	47
26	1	5	0	43	53	2	0	0	46	77 Ventilator	1	10	0	47
27	0	17	6	42	54	0	16	0	46	78	2	0	0	47
29	1	4	0	45	55	2	0	0	46	79	2	0	0	47
31	1	3	0	45										

Plain and Ornamental Ridge Tiles.

No.	£	s.	d.	Plate	No.	£	s.	d.	Plate	No.	£	s.	d.	Plate
1 ... per foot run	0	0	4	40	28 ... per foot run	0	1	2	42	56 ... per foot run	0	1	4	43
" If capped	0	0	6	"	29 ...	0	1	3	"	57 ...	0	1	3	"
2 ...	0	0	6	40	30 ...	0	1	3	42	58 ...	0	1	1	43
3 ...	0	0	9	40	31 ...	0	1	2	40	59 ...	0	1	0	43
5 ...	0	0	7	40	32 ...	0	1	0	42	60 ...	0	1	0	44
7 ...	0	1	0	40	34 Ventilator, each	0	4	0	44	61 ...	0	1	2	44
8 ...	0	1	4	41	35 ... per foot run	0	1	3	40	62 ...	0	1	2	44

APPENDIX 23 SPECIFICATION AND QUANTITIES FOR FOUR HOUSES AT
IDLE NEAR BRADFORD

A23. 1 Introduction to the Appendix

The daybooks of the architect Archibald Neill refer to bills of quantities and specifications being prepared for buildings which in some instances included housing schemes. For example, on August 8th 1881, the Leeds architect Tom Anderson brought Neill the drawings for some houses and shops to be erected at Arthington in Wharfedale in order that bills of quantities could be taken off. Neill also referred to the practice of specifications being prepared for ordinary terrace houses in order that tenders could be obtained for the various trades involved in the construction. (See Chapter 11).

Despite searches in deposited archives and written communication with several surviving building firms, no examples of specifications or bills of quantities were found relating to houses erected either in the study area or elsewhere in Leeds. However, the specification and bill of quantities for four houses were found attached to a set of drawings which for some reason had been deposited at the Leeds Archives Department. The drawings were approved in 1899 and related to the proposed erection of four very small through houses at Idle on the outskirts of Bradford. There does not appear to be any reason why the houses in question should be singled out for special treatment in the way that tenders were to be obtained. They were not part of a prestigious scheme and indeed, as the dwellings did not even have internal water-closets but earth-closets in rear yards, they could be said to represent the bottom end of the housing market. If houses of this quality and size warranted a specification and bill of quantities, it is more than likely that the better quality through, semi-detached and detached houses of Headingley also had similar documents prepared for tendering purposes and to clarify the basic information shown on drawings.

The houses at Bradford were to be built in local stone, which was still plentiful in the vicinity, and they were a strange mixture of back-to-back design and through terrace plan layout. The ground floors were designed on a through basis with access into and some windows overlooking rear yards but the bedroom floors only had window openings on the front facade overlooking the street. The drawings were rendered scale drawings, stamped as approved and attached to them were the specification clauses and quantities

of materials. The latter included a description of the types of material to be used and the standard of workmanship which was expected. The drawings, specification and bill of quantities were all prepared by the architects, Kendall and Bakes, who had offices in Idle and in Leeds (see Appendix 7). This fact suggests that the practice of requesting local architects to prepare plans for ordinary houses was not confined to Leeds but occurred in Bradford also. If this one example was not an unusual case. It is most likely that the owner of the land was a speculative developer who was not a builder otherwise the need for detailed specification clauses and quantities to obtain tenders for all the trades involved would have probably not been necessary. If Kendall and Bakes prepared such documents to obtain tenders when working on housing to be built in Bradford, it is possible that they are typical of similar documents they prepared for housing schemes when building in Leeds. Indeed, the documents may be typical of many such specifications and bills of quantities prepared by architects in Bradford and Leeds for use on speculative housing schemes when the developer was not a builder or for use on custom-built houses of various types.

A23.2 Details of the Houses at Idle

The title of the drawings prepared by the architects Kendall and Bakes stated that they referred to four terrace houses to be erected at the junction of Bradford and Cavendish Roads, Idle near Bradford, for a Mr. Henry Hobson. The drawings were signed as being approved by J. Horsfall Turner, Chairman of Idle Urban District Council in August 1899. The architects gave their address as Calverley Chambers, Leeds and stated they were both members of the Society of Architects. The specification and quantities were prepared on billed paper after the houses had been approved by the council and were dated September 1899, thus indicating that these were not submitted with the drawings for approval but were prepared at a time when any amendments which had been necessary in order to gain approval could be incorporated. They comprised the following:

Specification and Quantities of Excavator, Bricklayer & Mason's Work, 12 pages

Specification and Quantities of Carpenter & Joiner's Work, 9 pages

Specification and Quantities of Slater's Work, 2 pages

Specification and Quantities of Plumber and Glazier's Work, 3 pages

Specification and Quantities of Plasterer's Work, 3 pages

Specifications and Quantities of Painter's Work, 2 pages.

The plasterer's work had prices filled in the various columns and the total was £49. 2s. for the four houses which worked out at £12. 5s. per dwelling. If the plastering work represented about 5% - 6% of the total cost (which was a typical average for the period) the houses probably cost around £210 - £245 to build.

The cost of preparing the drawings and having the houses approved would have been paid by the client, Henry Hobson, and if Archibald Neill's fees were typical, Hobson would have paid around 25s. - 30s. per dwelling if no further details or supervision was involved.

It is clear from the bill of quantities that the cost of their preparation was not passed on to the client as an extra fee because the cost of preparing the bills of quantities was paid by the successful tenderer for each trade. The last clause on every section of the bill of quantities stated that the successful tenderer would have 'To pay 2% to the Architects for Quantities on signing of Contract.' On this basis the architects would have received nearly £1 on the plastering work alone and in the order of £18 on the whole contract. The client was probably quite happy to request that quantities be prepared, even for a low cost housing scheme, if he thought that he was not directly paying the fees involved in their preparation. Whether all tenderers simply increased their prices accordingly is another matter.

In order that houses in the study area can be compared with those approved to be erected at Idle, this appendix includes copies of the plans, elevations and sections (see Figs. A90 - A95). In order that the reader may gain an insight into the scope and detail contained in the bills of quantities, a number of pages have been photocopied and also included (see Figs. A96 - A106).

The plans show that the ground floor area of the houses was more akin to the Leeds back-to-backs rather than to through houses. On average the houses were only 260 sq. ft. in ground floor area and the cross-wall configuration, at 17 ft. 6in. wide and only 12 ft. deep from front to back, was in fact smaller than those for many scullery back-to-backs in Leeds. If it were not for the small scullery which projected at the rear of the houses, the dwellings would have been in fact blind back-to-backs with a yard at the rear. Generally speaking, the houses were very old fashioned in appearance, planning and construction when compared with the through and back-to-back houses being built in Headingley in 1899. This may have been because

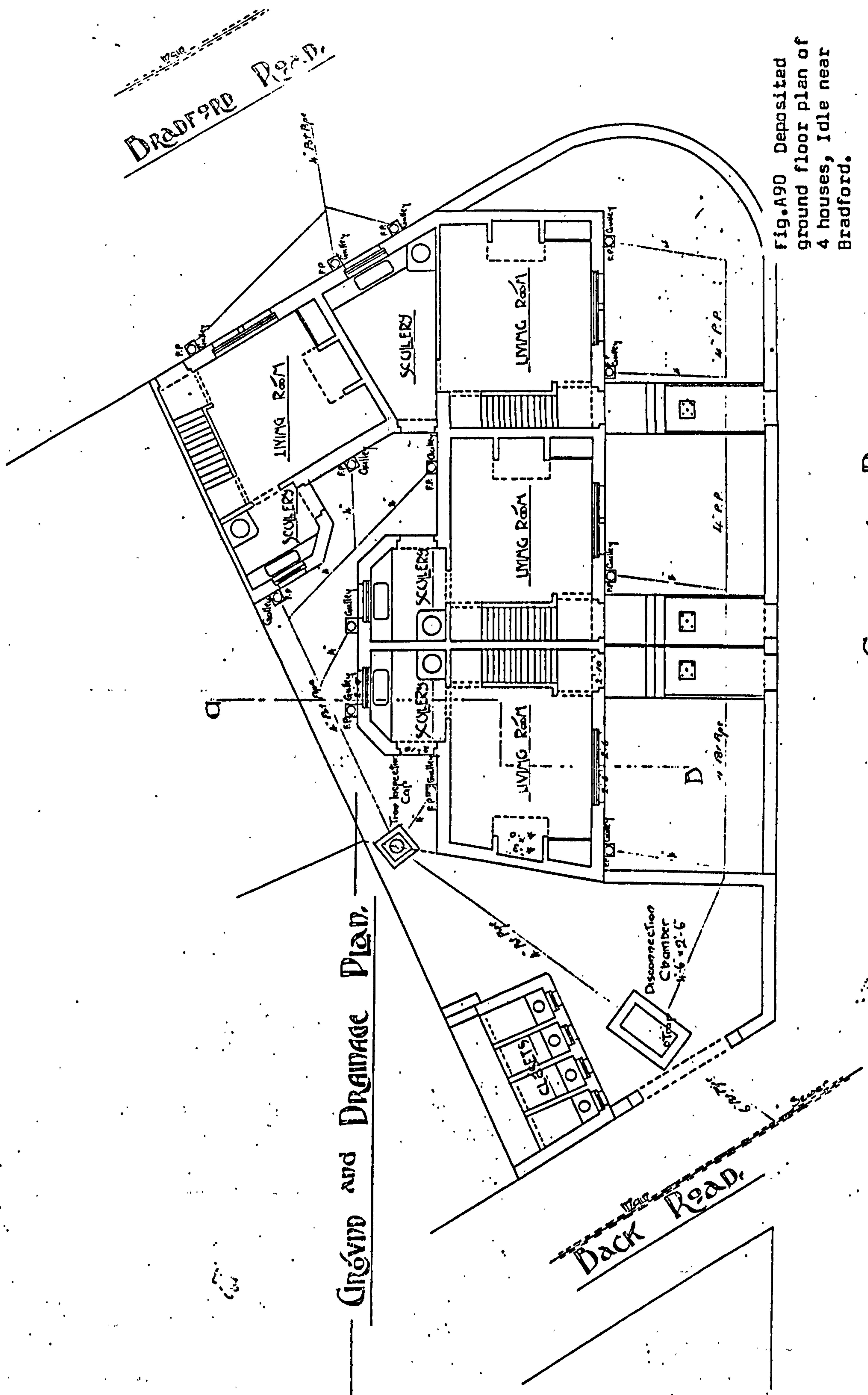
less stringent requirements were enforced by a small urban district council.

The section through the houses shows them to be four storeys with a basement 7 ft. high, a ground floor 10 ft. high, a bedroom floor 9 ft. 8 in. high and attics with a maximum height of 8 ft. 3 in. The footings to the foundations were to be of local ragstone and the outer walls of delphstone. The latter were made up of a stone outer facing and an inner backing of brickwork plastered internally to give a total thickness of 14 in. The party walls were to be built in 9 in. brick solid walls and the roof was to be covered with grey-stone slates from nearby Idle Moor.

The site was small and was an odd shape because of the surrounding roads on two sides. The space at the rear of the dwellings was minimal and the outside privies were not connected to the drainage system but were simply earth-closets. One corner house was slightly larger having two bedrooms and the attic bedrooms to all the houses were lit by dormer windows instead of sky-lights. The houses no longer exist but the site where they once stood remains vacant and can still be identified.

Elevation to Cavendish Road.

Elevation to Bradford Road.



GROUND and DRAINAGE PLAN.

Fig. A90 Deposited ground floor plan of 4 houses, Idle near Bradford.

Cavendish Road.

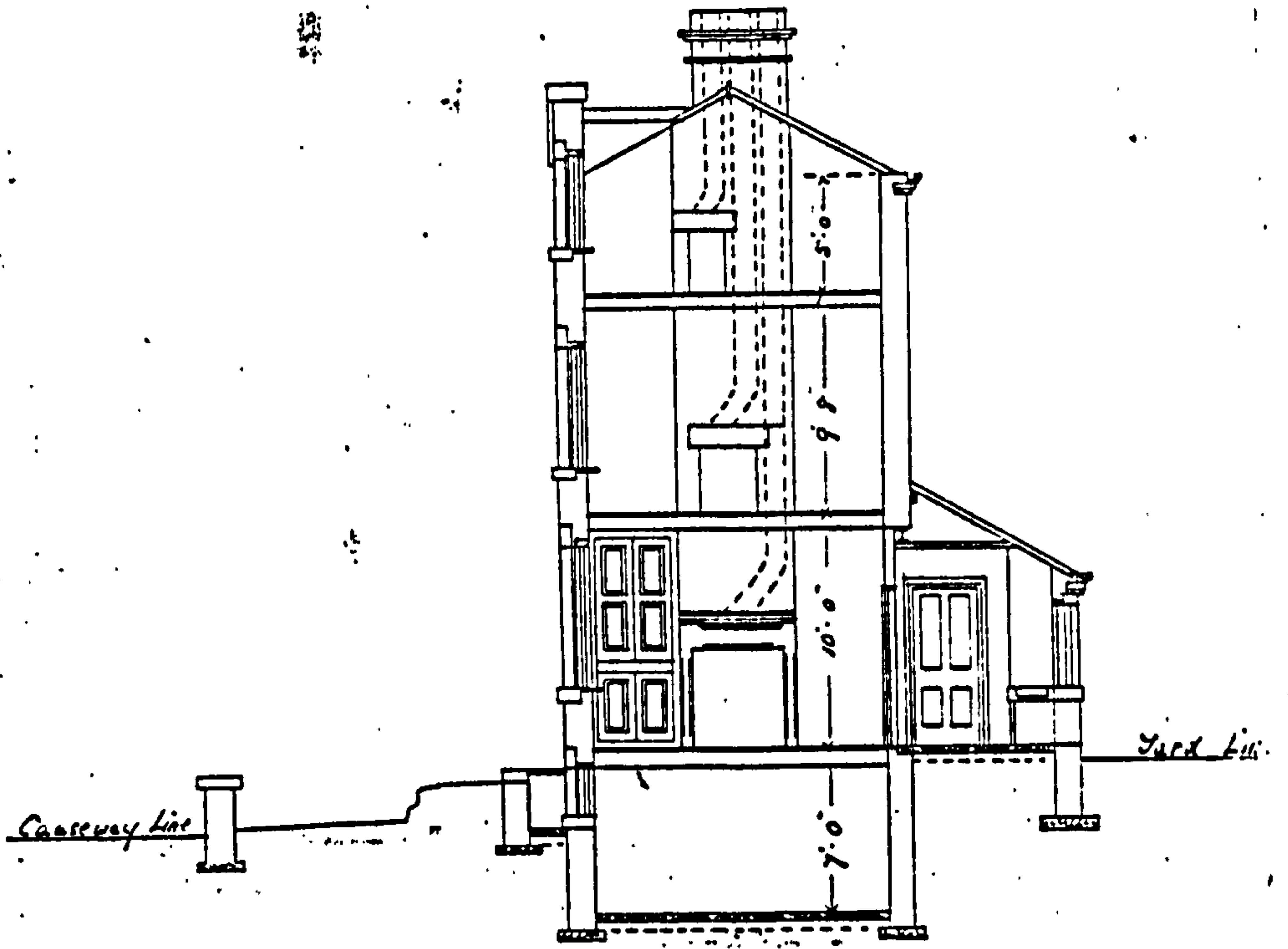


Elevation to Cavendish Road

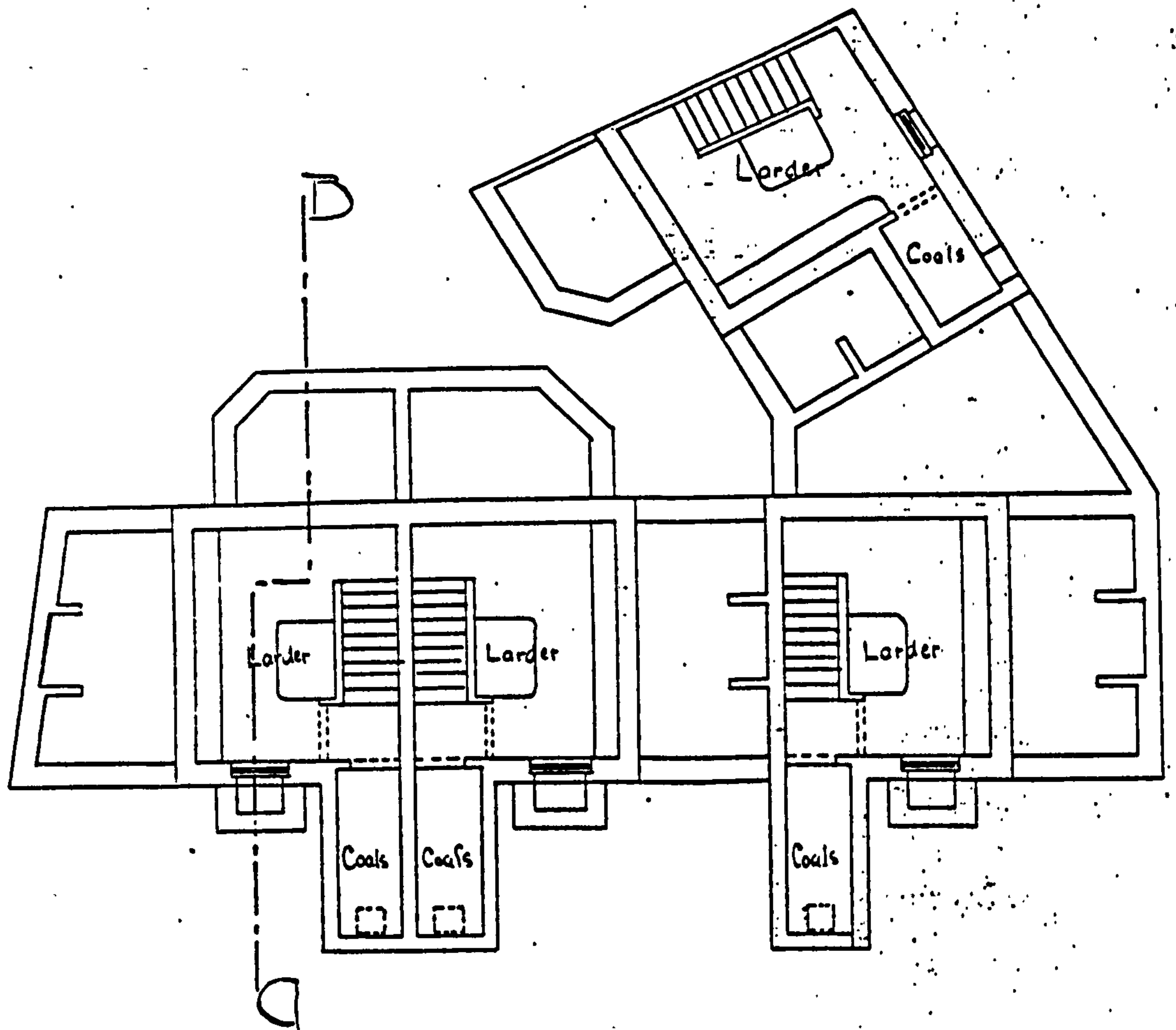


Elevation to Bradford Road.

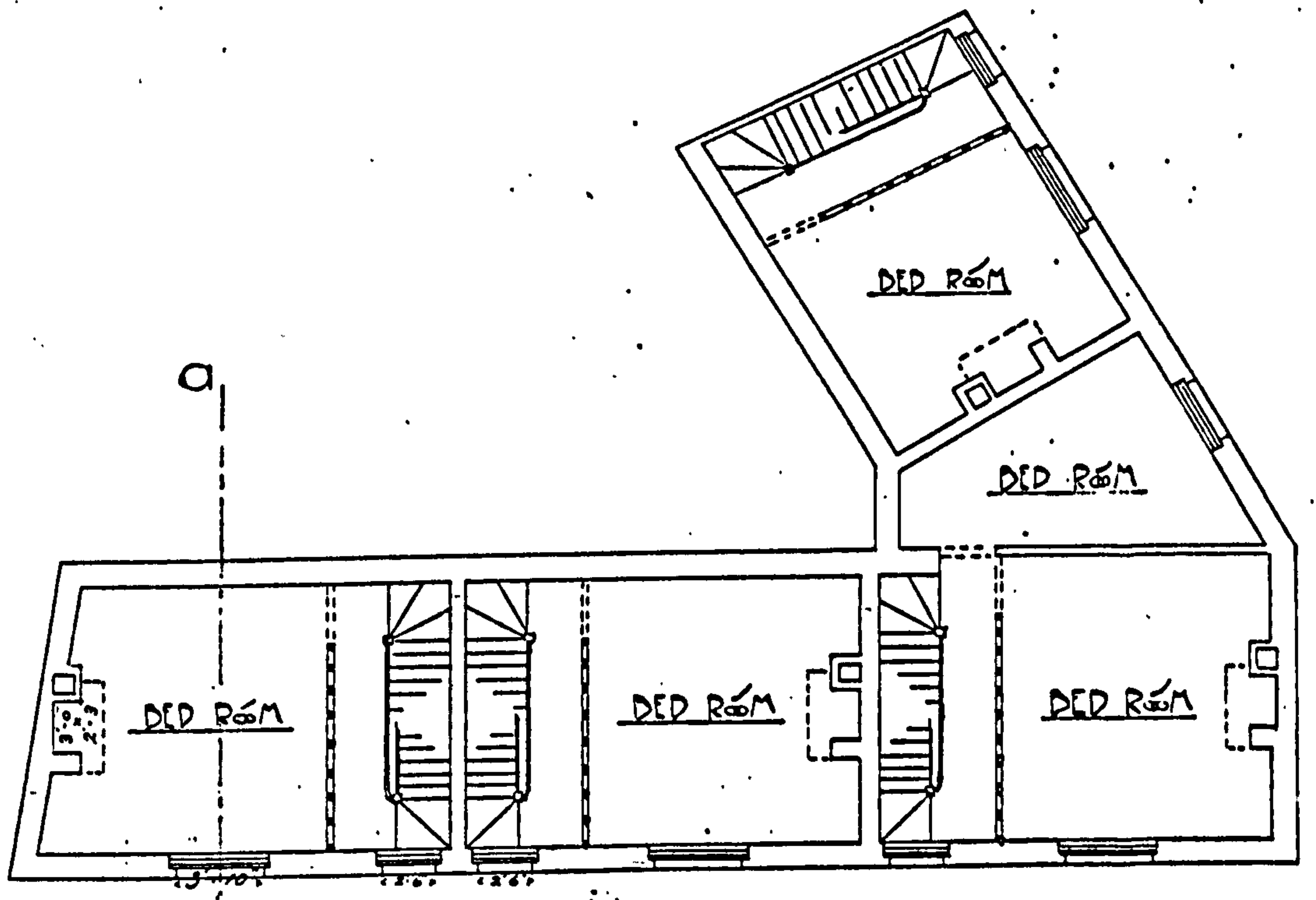
Fig.A91 Deposited elevations of four houses at Idle.



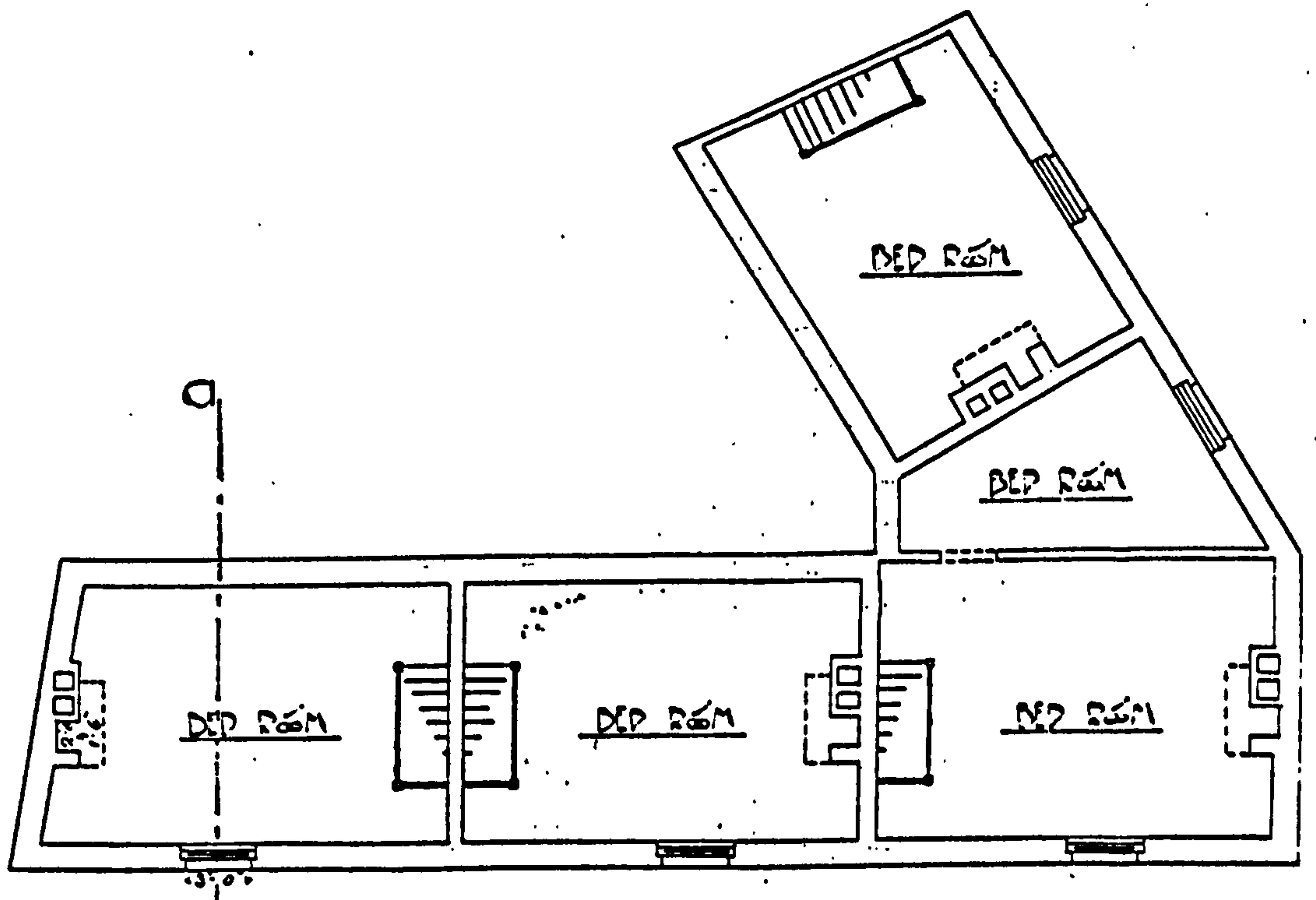
Section on Line A.B.



Basement Plan.



B ————— FIRST FLOOR PLAN. —————



B' ————— SECOND FLOOR PLAN. —————

Figs. A94 & A95 Deposited first and second floor plans of houses at Idle.

Ids. Ft.

Brought forward £

Damp Course.

269 / sup. "Neil's felt damp course laid over all walls at Floor level & lapped at joints.

Wallings &c.

Mortar for the outside walling to be composed of one part hard burnt lime to not more than one equal part of good clean sharp sand. Mortar for the inside walling, filling &c. to be composed of one part lime to three parts sand and engine ashes, the whole to be well and fine ground in a mortar mill.

Wallstones to be sound delphstone as described, backings to be flat bedded delphstone, bricks to be sound & well burnt, all wallstones to be sorted to $\frac{1}{4}$ in thickness, built in regular level diminishing courses, solid in mortar and neatly pointed. Bricks to be built in regular courses bond & left straight & fair for plastering upon, except in cellars to be pointed. The middle of walls to be filled solid with backings laid in mortar. Insert throughstones

Carried forward £

4

A96

Jds. 3t.

Brought forward £

(continued) one to every superficial yard of walling.

All measurements are nett.

29½

sup. Building 14" thick walls with backings solid in mortar & pointed.

118

" Building 14" thick walls with backings faced with bricks solid in mortar & bricks pointed for whitewashing.

29⅓

" Building 12" thick walls with brick and backings as before described.

20

" Building 14" thick walls with delphstone pitch faced wall stones & backings.

27⅓

" D: as ds. with pitch faced wallstones and bricks on Elevations to Bradford Rd., Cavendish Rd., & Back Rd. as marked on Plan from C to D. neatly pointed on the outside and cleaned down at the completion.

55½

" Openings in ds. for extra labor only.

194

" Building 14" thick walls from delphstone insides & bricks as before described to external walls on Back Elevation, Sculleries & Blocks.

14

" Openings in D: for extra labor only.

Carried forward £
5

Yds. Ft.

Brought forward. £

24

145

77

74

131

run.

2

"

"

No. 16.

3

Drafted corners to do.

8x2" Bosted strings.

9x3" D. as do.

6x4" bosted blocking to top of chimneys, cramped at joints.

Forming & pargetting flues.

Chimney pots nett. P.C.

value 3/6 each.

Include for carriage profit & fixing same.

Fireplaces, Fixtures &c.

Include the P.C. sum of £20 for fireplaces & fixtures complete

20 0 0

No 4

8

4

4

4

Kitchen ranges setting complete

Iron shams as do. to Bedrooms.

Set Pots as do but faced

with salt-glazed bricks.

Flagstone covers to do.

2'9" x 2'9" x 2" self faced, bosted on edges, & with holes cut for lid & steam vents.

Hewing Work &c.

5

All hewing work to be sound hard solid delphstone and delphstone ashlar, hewn clean - fine bosted where seen. Hammer -

Carried forward. £

8.

Ids. 76.

Brought forward £

dressed beds & joints molded to details, set in putty lime & neatly pointed & cleaned down at completion

- 53 run 14" x 7" Thresholds in No. 12 lengths
- 6 " 14" x 3" " in No 2 "
- 14 " 6" x 3" " in No 4 "
- 45 " 12" x 7" Steps in 8 lengths.
- No 3 Landings 4'-6" x 3'-6" x 7" worked clean top bed & three edges
- 3 Landings 4'-0" x 2'-3" x 4" worked clean on top bed.
- 3 Holes cut through same to receive coal & hot doors.
- 4 3'-0" x 14" x 3" Flagstone sills to cellar windows.

- 52 } run 14" x 7" heads to do in No 4 lengths
- 102 } " 10" x 7" weathered sills in No 22 "
- 134 } " 10" x 8" Heads chamfered on front edge in No 30 lengths.
- 24 " 5 1/2" x 5 1/2" mullions chamfered both front edges in No 4 lengths.
- 64 } " 6" x 4" jambs to doorways in No 16 lengths.
- No 6 Intermediate bondstones to do.
- 14" x 14" x 7" checked for frames.
- 1. 14" x 14" x 7" double checked for frames.
- 2 Molded Pediments to Doorways 6'-0" x 18" x 9" as per detail
- 1 D: 10'-0" x 18" x 9" do. but this may be put in No 3 stones.

Carried forward

1/9

217

Four Houses
in
Carvendish Road, Idle.

For
Mr. Henry Hobson.

Mendall & Baker M.A.S.A.
Architects
Calverley Chambers
Victoria Sq.
Leeds.

September 1899.

Specification and Quantities
of
Carpenter & Joiners Work.

Generally

The Contractor to provide & find all —
materials which must be of the best quality of —
their respective kinds, execute all labour, find all
tools, tackling & everything else required to render
this department of work sound & complete to —
the full satisfaction of the Proprietor and Architects
for the total sum stated in the tender without —
any extra cost or charge whatever unless —
specially agreed for before executed and a
written order from the Architect certifying the
same.

Carried forward £
I

Pages 7.

Brought forward £

The wood for Flooring & Roofing to be best white deal. Wood for Window frames, sashes, outdoors, casings & staircases to be best red deal. Wood for interior Joiners work (unless otherwise specified) to be good clean yellow pine, or selected red & white deals as directed, The whole to be free from sap, cracks, large knots, warty or waney edges, and in good season before being used in the building. The door & window furniture to be to the choice & selection of the Proprietor & Architects.

Joisting & Flooring

25

sup. 7x 2 1/2" joists to all floors tinted yellow.

234

run. 7x 3" Trimmers extra cost over ordinary to all fireplaces.

Include extra labour only trimming for staircases.

90

run. 3x 2" screeds nailed to trimmers to receive boarding for hearths.

yds. ft.
8 1/2

sup. 1" thick rough boarding to receive hearth flays well nailed

Brought forward £

2

Yds. Ft.

Brought forward. £

260

sup. 1" tongued, grooved & dressed
boarding to the aforesaid floors -
double nailed to each joist with
1 3" cut nails dressed at completion
and covered with clean sawdust.

100

run. Mitred & glued hearth margins
spring.

Roofing &c.

142

. 4 1/2" x 3" wallplates halved
2. & spiked together and bedded
in mortar on walls.

50

. 3 11" x 2" Valley Rafters to
main roof dressed on 3 sides.

70

. 7" x 2" D^o to Dormers.

26

. 6" x 2" Head pieces plugged
to walls.

162

. 11" x 3" Purlins dressed on
three sides.

26

. 6" x 2" Purlins.

108

4. 7" x 1 1/2" Ridge Pieces dressed
on three sides.

165

sup. 2 1/2" x 2 1/4" Spars set 12" apart
5 well nailed to wallplates, purlins
ridge etc.

94

run 6 14" x 1" Average gutter boards
to Valleys.

14

sup. 1" Boarding to sides of dormer
5 .6 Spars & 1" boards to form lead
flat, see plan.

Carried forward £
3

Yds. Ft.

Brought forward £

Include £ 5 for cupboard door furniture, hat hooks &c.
Include for Carriage, profit & fixing.

5 0 0

Staircases.

From Ground to Chamber floor

- 120 14 run 11" x 1 1/4" String boards.
- 120 " 2" x 1/2" Bapping top edge of do. rounded front edge.
- 165 " 8" x 3/4" Risers.
- 187 15 " 10" x 1 1/4" Treads rounded at nose.
- 40 " 8" x 3/4" Beaded facings to openings.
- 205 " 3/4" x 3/4" Scotia molds.
- 48 " 3" x 1 1/4" rebated nosing.

The above to be made into No. 4. Staircases (see Plans) made in the best manner & fixed into openings complete

Attic Stairs.

- 100 1/6 run 10" x 1 1/4" String boards.
- 121 " 8" x 3/4" Risers.
- 121 7/8 " 10" x 1 1/4" Treads.

The above materials to be made into No. 4. Staircases, made in the best manner & fixed into openings complete

Carried forward £

8.

Four Houses

Cavendish Road, Leeds.

for

Mr. Henry Hobson.

Mendall & Baker M.A.S.A.

Architects.

Calverley Chambers

Victoria Square

Leeds.

September 1899.

Specification & Quantities.

of
Plasterers Work.

Generally.

The Contractor to provide & find all materials which must be of the best quality of their respective kinds, execute all labour, find all tools, tackling, and everything else required to render this department of work sound and complete to the full satisfaction of the Proprietor & Architects for the total sum stated in the tender without any extra cost or charge whatever unless specially agreed for before executed and a written order obtained from the Architect certifying the same

Carried forward £
1

A104

Yds. Ft.

Brought Forward £

Mortar.

Mortar for the 1st coat to be composed of one part lime to two equal parts of good sharp sand mixed with a sufficient quantity of sound cows hair.

Second coat to be washed & mixed with clean washed river sand, No ashes to be used on any pretence.

Laths to be Baltic laths & sound cut nails.

1

No 38
2

Window frames & door casings 1 6 0
bedding in mortar and pointed outside with oil mastic.

492

sup. Plastering all ceilings & 20 10 0
stoothings throughout with two coats of good hair mortar on laths, floated straight in angles & finished fair & smooth.

980

" Plastering all walls through 18 7 6
out except cellars in including privies, with 2 good coats of hair mortar, floated straight in angles & finished fair & smooth.

260

run

14" Gitch Cornices to angles 6 10 0
of ceilings in Living Rooms & Entrances.

Include for all mitres to do in do.

Brought forward £

2

46 13 6

Eds. £.

Brought forward. £

46 13 6

No. 4 Ornamental centre flowers
nett value 10/- each.

2 0 0

Include for fixing same.

202

sup. 2 coats lime wash to all
the walls in Bellars.

8 6

Include for making good all
damages, cracks, blisters &c &
clean away all rubbish at the
final completion.

£ 49 2 0

To pay 2% to the Architects for
Quantities on signing of Contract

Total Amount of Tender. £ 49 2 0

3.

APPENDIX 24 METHODOLOGY

A24.1 Introduction to the Appendix

All sources of information and each step in the process of gathering material from these sources can not be described in the appendix which follows. However, for the benefit of other researchers who wish to follow a similar path, perhaps in another suburb or town, the following notes have been included. The notes are in the form of a résumé of the methods used by the writer to obtain information, especially from unpublished sources, and they record the way the information was obtained, stored and used, but do not include the conclusions that were drawn from them.

The reasons why a decision was taken to select a study area in Leeds and the way the position and boundaries of the chosen area related to work carried out by other researchers is outlined in Chapter 1 of the main text. The appendix which follows concentrates on the mechanical processes involved in the research rather than the rationale behind decisions or the conclusions drawn from one source which led to searches for information in other locations.

A24.2 Deposited Plans, 1876 - 1914

The writer had already established, prior to undertaking the research project, that deposited plans for buildings approved by Leeds Corporation existed and were stored in the Leeds Archives Department. A short pilot study was undertaken in order to attempt to examine the deposited building plans for just a few houses chosen in a street at random prior to the selection of a study area. This pilot scheme showed that drawings dating from the late nineteenth century existed and demonstrated the difficulties involved in locating drawings for specific houses due to the absence of an indexing system. What was not known from the results of the pilot study was how far back plans existed, how accessible they were, to what extent this wealth of original information had been used by other researchers and whether it was possible for a study area to be selected for which a large number of the plans were available for inspection.

After a study area had been selected which comprised part of the suburb of Headingley, the first task undertaken was to examine in detail the deposited plans relating to the houses and other buildings erected within its boundaries. It was decided that if original

plans could be found for the majority of buildings erected in the study area, the information contained on them, such as house plans, elevations, constructional details, and the names of individuals involved would form the cornerstone of the final thesis around which additional supporting detail could be built. Therefore, in order to obtain as clear a picture as possible of the way that the open fields were developed into building estates, it was felt that all plans should be examined whether they related to non-domestic buildings, new dwellings, alterations, additions or minor works.

Preliminary investigations showed that the building plans were all given a number and stored in bundles, each bundle relating to the date of the committee meeting which approved them. In order to examine a set of plans, the drawing number and date of committee meeting had to be ascertained. At this juncture the first major obstacle to examining all the deposited plans for the study area was encountered: the only index to the deposited drawings was not kept at the Leeds Archives Department where the drawings were stored. The index was in the form of leather-bound ledgers which were still in the possession of the Plans Processing Division of the Leeds Metropolitan District Council. The entries in the ledgers were listed under individual streets and after the street name, particulars were given of the type of development, the name of the developer, the name of the depositor, the date the plans were approved by the committee and a reference number. Each year had a different ledger divided up alphabetically, therefore, in order to find the reference number for a particular set of plans relating to a housing development, the year of approval had to be known first and then the name of the street or road at the time the development took place. After some initial attempts to trace the reference numbers for specific terrace houses, it was found that the earlier names of the streets did not vary much from those still in use at the present day but guessing the date of approval was a very different matter. Often many different ledgers had to be searched over a ten year period in order to find the reference number for just one house.

Because of the difficulties outlined above, a basic decision was taken to examine every ledger in turn, starting at 1876 and working through each one until 1914 recording the entries for those streets that seemed to relate to the study area. This laborious search would also have the added advantage of indicating where and when

drawings were approved for non-residential buildings, together with alterations, revisions and additions to domestic buildings, thus giving a truer picture of the total building activity. In order to carry out a search of the index ledgers, the names of every street or road within the study area was required, including those on or near the boundary. Therefore, by reference to maps dating from 1876 to the present day, every street or road name was listed alphabetically with an attempt being made to note any obvious changes in street names that had occurred. The latter was possible in the case of major roads but proved almost impossible for minor roads not named on earlier maps. It was only in later years when a detailed knowledge of the way that individual building estates had developed that the finer points relating to the re-naming of minor streets were fully recorded and understood.

A24.3 Data Recorded from the Deposited Plans Index

Starting with the first ledger dated 1876, entries were recorded under names of streets in Leeds that were situated in Headingley and could conceivably in part or in whole have been situated within the study area. Details of each entry were recorded in the following manner:

Bennett Road, Headingley, 2 semi-detached houses, 20 8th Dec. 1876. There were often several entries for the same street or road in any one year and problems arose when the same street name was given to two different roads in different parts of Leeds (Victoria Road and North Lane were typical examples). The entry usually recorded the location of the development by reference to a township such as Headingley, Burley Potternewton etc. and this was of some help in distinguishing between streets of the same name. The reference at the end of the entry was all important for obtaining access to the set of drawings stored at the Archives Department. Thus, 20 8th Dec. 1876 meant that the set of plans stamped with the number 20 and approved by the Plans Committee on 8th December, 1876 were the drawings to be examined at the Archives Department if details of the 2 semi-detached houses referred to were required.

Other entries were recorded for non-residential buildings, alterations or revised drawings so that they too could be examined and a complete picture of the building development could be obtained. For example:

Clapham Road, Headingley, Amended plans of alterations to house, 44 17th Aug. 1883.

Hyde Park Road, Headingley-cum-Burley, Additional Vestry to Hyde Park Wesleyan Chapel, 9 16th Mar. 1883.

The time taken to examine all the ledgers, covering 39 years, ran into weeks rather than days because of the slow process involved in working systematically through each street name and making notes of the relevant entries and plan references. Literally hundreds of entries were copied out and eventually compiled in a form which would allow access to the deposited drawings. An obvious complication was the case of streets such as Queens Road, Hyde Park Road, Kirkstall Lane, Cardigan Road and Headingley Lane which ran through the study area but also into areas beyond the study area boundary. As there was no way of pin-pointing the exact location of any development described, the references for the whole of a street in any one year were recorded, some of which were to prove outside the study area boundary on subsequent examination of the drawings.

A24.4 The Subdivision of the Study Area

It became apparent that the study area as a whole was too large to consider all the buildings in detail at any one time. Therefore, it was decided to break down the study area into a number of smaller subdivisions which would be more manageable for future research and record purposes. After examination of the study area, 18 smaller subdivisions were created. The boundaries of these subdivisions was determined in some instances by what appeared to be distinct estates of houses with discernible boundaries, in other instances by recourse to earlier maps which showed the general way that housing developed. Wherever possible, attempts were made to draw up boundaries of subdivisions to coincide with boundaries of, what appeared to be, distinct and major residential developments often containing many different house types. An obvious example was the Headingley Old Gardens Estate, however, without the detailed historical knowledge concerning the exact way in which the land and estate was developed (which could only come from later research), the boundaries of this and other subdivisions proved in the event to be historically inaccurate. They did prove useful for recording purposes and in narrowing the search for a particular building or drawing to a smaller group of records when stored information was being analysed and referred to (see Fig. A1 for the location and boundaries of the subdivisions).

A24.5 Plan References

When the not inconsiderable task of obtaining the plan references for every street in the study area for every year between 1876 and

1914 had been completed, the references required some rearranging before use could be made of them. The references had been recorded in street order for any one year and contained the numbers of plans relating to committee meetings which met at different months in that year. Sheets of references to plans were drawn up in date order with the reference numbers of plans that were required to be inspected listed for each month in turn. By taking one of the early years, a preliminary examination of a few deposited plans relating to one month was carried out in order to ascertain the degree of difficulty in obtaining access to and the type of information which was likely to be obtained from the drawings.

The preliminary attempt at an examination of a number of deposited drawings using the list of references quickly established certain facts. Firstly, the drawings dating from 1876 - 1880 were in very poor condition and could not be traced or copied by xerography. Secondly, copies could be obtained after 1887 quite easily because all drawings were submitted on linen tracing cloth but the size of the drawings meant that several photocopies were required to cover one sheet. Thirdly, the Archives Department did not hold the drawings after 1910 because those relating to the years after that date were still stored at the Civic Hall. Lastly, only a few basic facts concerning each set of drawings would be able to be recorded due to the sheer number of drawings involved if all the houses in the study area were to be covered.

A24.6 The Plan Check List

After the preliminary examination of the deposited plans for the study area, it was decided that a simple check list should be prepared which, when duplicated, could be used to record basic information contained on the drawings. The check list contained blank spaces where the plan reference, the location within the thesis subdivisions, the number and type of dwellings, the number of rooms, storey heights, ground floor areas, the depositor's name, the developer's name and details concerning the block plan could all be recorded (see Fig. A107). The block plan, or relevant parts of larger block plans, were sketched out in order to show the position of the scheme or individual houses in relation to surrounding developments and also to locate the proposed development within the study area. In the case of amendments to drawings previously approved or alterations and

DEPOSITED PLANS CHECK LIST

YEAR	MEETING	PLAN N ^o										
TYPE OF DWELLING	Small	Med.	Large	GF Area	Storeys	Odd Shape	Internal WC	Brick	Stone	Baths	Beds	N ^o of dwellings
Back to back terrace												
Through terrace												
End back to back terrace												
End through terrace												
Semi-detached												
Detached												

N ^o OF FLOORS	GARDEN
Basement	None
Ground floor	Small one side
First floor	Small both sides
Second floor	Medium
Attic	Large

BLOCK PLAN SKETCH

DATE OF APPROVAL	
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ARCHITECT

OWNER/DEVELOPER/BUILDER

Fig. A107 Deposited plans check-list.

extensions to buildings, the same check list was used but the information was entered up in a different manner.

A24.7 Information Recorded from Deposited Plans

Armed with wads of blank check lists together with the references to plans, the writer began to systematically examine the deposited plans which related to the study area. Information concerning the contents of the drawings examined was recorded on the check lists but in some cases the drawings did not relate to the study area, were only for very minor works such as a single water-closet or ash pit, and in certain cases the drawings requested were missing from the archives. Details of all developments were recorded but those for garden sheds, single water-closets and the construction of ash pits were excluded. At the end of each day's search the development was located within the study area and also within a particular subdivision: all check lists relating to a particular subdivision were then clipped together and stored in date order.

It should be noted that access to the deposited plans was only possible by requesting in advance the drawings to be examined and that this, together with the physical effort of unfolding drawings tied up in bundles only to find in some cases that they were for a minor amendment to a previously approved drawing, was a very time consuming process. In some cases a block plan on one set of drawings would indicate, or even refer to, houses which had already been approved but the references for which had not been obtained by the writer. Because of this, a periodic visit was made every few weeks to the Plans Processing Unit in Leeds to re-examine the ledgers containing plan references. In this way, references for plans in particular streets which had simply been overlooked were obtained and others, where a change of street name had caused them to be omitted, were also added.

Eventually all the plans relating to the study area up to 1910 were inspected at the Leeds Archives Department and arrangements then had to be made to examine the deposited building plans for the period 1910 - 1914. These were stored in strong rooms beneath the Leeds Civic Hall and a hastily erected table and lamp were provided by the council in order that the writer could complete the check lists appertaining to those particular years.

After the writer had been examining plans for many months, the staff of the Archives Department began to produce all the plans relating to a particular meeting and did not just select the plans requested. This saved their time but meant that the writer had to undo the tied bundles and find the specific drawings relating to the study area. In doing so it was only natural that plans for buildings elsewhere in Leeds were noticed and the writer, knowing that there was no index to the plans whereby a researcher could see in advance what each bundle contained, on occasions became side-tracked and had to steel himself from the attractions of an Aladdin's cave of work produced by the hands of both well known and long forgotten architects.

A24.8 Recording of Housing Development on 1:500 Plans

As the work proceeded on the deposited plans, it soon became apparent that a method of recording the way that housing development took place, as well as the facts concerning housing development, was required. Constant reference to small sketch block plans recorded on individual check lists did not prove successful in attempting to analyse how part or all of a particular housing estate was built up by the construction of individual or small groups of buildings. Therefore, tracings were made of the largest scale Ordnance Survey maps that were ever produced for the Borough of Leeds. These maps were first produced in 1889 (although the western areas of Headingley were not covered by the survey) and an updated reprint was published in 1910 which covered a larger area of Headingley. The scale of the maps was 1:500 or ten inches to the mile and this meant that an accurate record could be obtained of every house existing on the ground in the study area in the years 1889 and 1910 (see Figs.93, 106,107,151-153).

Unfortunately not all of these maps were to be found in one department or library belonging to Leeds Corporation and some time was spent finding copies in obscure stores that once belonged to the Main Drainage or Borough Engineer's Department. Eventually, tracings of all available maps were completed and prints off these were used to record the information taken from the deposited plan check lists. On the sets of maps were recorded the names of plan depositors and the date that approval was given for individual houses. As a result of this exercise, it became obvious that certain dwellings or groups of dwellings had more than one set of approved drawings. It was possible with time to establish which drawings related to those dwellings actually erected on site and which were drawings related to schemes that were abandoned or were amendments to those already approved.

At this stage it also became clear that a number of plan references had been overlooked because the Ordnance Maps showed the dwellings to be completed but deposited plans relating to them had not been inspected. Therefore, the position in a building block and the location was noted for each house where plans had not been inspected and, by reference to adjoining or adjacent buildings, an attempt was made to estimate the date of approval. Particular attention was given to those houses in streets where the street name had been changed, such as Ash Grove (originally Prince Arthur's Road) and Brudenell Road (originally Clapham Road). A further search through the index kept at the Plans Processing Unit of Leeds Corporation produced yet another list of deposited plans which needed to be inspected at the Archives Department. So successful was this method of double-checking that the writer found that only those plans which were either missing or had been misplaced in the archives were not inspected for houses erected in the study area for the years 1876 - 1914 inclusive. Undoubtedly there were a small number of drawings relating to amendments and alterations which were overlooked, however, these were not considered important enough to warrant protracted searches.

A24.9 Deposited Plans, 1867 - 1876

During the many hours spent examining the deposited building plans, the existence of a set of earlier deposited building plans was established. These dated from the Leeds Improvement Act of 1866 and, although stored at the Archives Department, were not on open access for researchers to examine. The plans had no index of any kind and had been glued into large leather-bound books in the date order that they had been approved by the council. After a great deal of persuasion, the City Archivist agreed to let the writer examine these plans on the condition that great care was exercised in unfolding the fragile folded drawings and on the understanding that no photocopies or other copies would be allowed. As there was no way of knowing where particular plans relating to Headingley were situated, the search involved taking the 28 bound volumes, steadily working through each in turn and unfolding every drawing to examine its contents. Using the same check-list as had been used previously, information was recorded for any housing developments situated in the study area. The plans stored in the various volumes were those required to be submitted to the council as a result of the 1866 Improvement Act,

which required the submission of plans and elevations of all buildings fronting onto roads. There were very few plans contained in the volumes for the years 1867 - 69 and during this period there were no block plans on the drawings to indicate the exact whereabouts of the development. When the Bye-Laws of 1870 came into force, plans had to be submitted for new building work and alterations to existing buildings wherever sited: this meant that there was a considerable increase in the number of drawings approved after that year. The new Bye-Laws also required a location or block plan to form part of the submission and this meant that locating the development in any part of Leeds became a comparatively simple matter. The information obtained from the deposited plans dating from before 1876 was recorded on the 1:500 maps in a similar manner to the material relating to the period after 1876.

A24.10 Estate Development, 1838 - 1914

Examination of maps relating to the study area showed that very few houses existed in 1838 when the first major housing scheme was begun on the Fawcett Estate off Victoria Road. In order to establish the patterns of land ownership, the development of housing estates and the way in which houses were constructed before the approval of plans was necessary, a systematic search was carried out of maps and estate plans relating to Headingley in general and the study area in particular. Deposited papers originally belonging to the professions involved with estate and housing development proved a useful source for this type of information. Papers deposited by solicitors, estate agents and surveyors all contained relevant details showing the way in which land was put on the market for building development, the types of building carried out and the subsequent sales and resales up to 1914.

Another major source of information was a number of maps which showed the development of the suburb as well as some relating to specific estates. These, together with the documents prepared by the professional advisors involved, were examined at the Leeds Archives Department, The Leeds Local History Library and The Thoresby Society Library. From documents and maps held at all three institutions, a picture of the way in which the study area developed during the period 1838 - 1914 was gradually built up and recorded. At the same time some attempt was made to date the houses which were constructed prior to 1868.

A24.11. Deposited Estate Plans

During the search through solicitors', estate agents' and surveyors' papers, several references were found to areas of land being laid out as building estates to plans 'approved by the Corporation'. This suggested that for many years prior to the Leeds Improvement Act of 1866, plans had been deposited for approval of estate layouts, even if this was not the case for individual buildings. A further search by the City Archivist revealed that there were several leather-bound volumes stored on his shelves containing what looked like plans of estates, but the contents of these volumes had not been examined even by the staff of the Archives Department.

After some discussion it was agreed that the writer could examine each of these volumes in turn, provided that a record was kept of the years that they covered for future referencing purposes. There were 11 volumes containing folded tracings which had been glued into the books in a similar manner to the later building plans and obviously established a pattern for this method of storing drawings. The period the drawings covered ranged from 1837 - 1889, but there was no index of any kind and several volumes overlapped others in terms of the time period covered by the drawings they contained.

From examination of the estate plans it was obvious that before work was allowed to start on the construction of new roads and sewers in Leeds, approval to the detailed layout was required. Plans showed proposed street layouts, street widths, gradients, footpaths, sewers, manholes and building blocks. Some plans for estates or parts of estates were submitted many times and several different plans were found which had been approved for the same area of land.

From inspection of all the approved estate plans relating to the study area, further information regarding landowners, developers and the names by which estates were generally known was obtained. For historical accuracy the names adopted in the thesis for particular estates were those used to describe estates at the time they were developed for building. For example, although the Leeds Botanical and Zoological Gardens were in existence from 1840 as a separate estate, when the land was actually developed for housing it was referred to as the Headingley Old Gardens Estate.

A general comparison between the major estates which were put on the market for building development and the 18 subdivisions used for

recording purposes in the study area, showed that in several cases the subdivision boundaries were not dissimilar to the estates as they actually developed.

A24. 12 House Deeds

The majority of houses within the study area are still in private hands and no attempt was made to examine deeds relating to houses in private ownership. However, a number of houses situated in the study area have, over the years, passed into the ownership of Leeds Corporation and as all deeds relating to these properties were stored in one central location, it was decided that efforts should be made to examine as many of these as possible. Deed packets usually contain references to the previous use of land, previous landowners, the date and way in which land was developed and the names of individuals involved in building operations.

As in the case of the deposited building plans, obtaining access to the deed packets was a two-stage process due to the fact that the index to the deeds was kept in a different department of the council from that which held the deeds. Plans showing all properties purchased by the Corporation were examined at the Department of Town Planning and a reference number was obtained for each relevant property within the study area boundary. With this information, the original deed packets could then be requested at the Civic Hall where they were and still are stored.

In all, deed packets for 88 dwellings were carefully examined and information recorded concerning previous landowners and the way in which estates first developed.

A24. 13 The Involvement of Local Architects

From the deposited building plans that had been examined, it was quite clear that persons who called themselves architects were heavily involved in the production and submission of deposited plans for houses as well as for non-residential buildings. In order to establish the professional standing in the local community of those persons who purported to be architects, the records of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects were examined at the Regional Headquarters of the Royal Institute of British Architects in Leeds. Further information concerning local architects was obtained from the R.I.B.A. library in London.

A24.14 Architects' Business Records

A search was carried out to ascertain whether any business records, including accounts, ledgers, diaries or drawings, had still survived relating to nineteenth-century architectural practices in Leeds. Eventually the daybooks belonging to the architect Archibald Neill were found on deposit at the Leeds Archives Department. The daybooks were in the form of office diaries covering the period 1880 - 1887. The diaries gave a valuable insight into the workings of an architect's office and the involvement of a local architect in the design of ordinary buildings during the late Victorian period.

A24.15 Building Business Records

Efforts were made to find business records of builders who worked in Leeds during the nineteenth century, particularly any relating to the study area. Records which were found were of general interest only and related to the Leeds builder George Nettleton of Roundhay for the period 1830 - 1886. These business records have been deposited in the Archives Department and they show the scope and type of work carried out by Nettleton but he appears not to have become involved in speculative house building and did not carry out work in the study area.

A24.16 The Sample of Deposited Plans for All Leeds

In order to establish to what extent the deposited building plans for the study area were typical of those deposited for houses in other suburbs of Leeds, it was decided that a representative sample of deposited plans for all Leeds should be examined. An important part of the sampling process was to establish to what extent local architects deposited plans for houses in the rest of Leeds compared with the study area. The sampling process and how it was carried out is described in Appendix 19. Information was recorded from those drawings inspected in order to determine the types of dwellings approved, the number of dwellings per deposit, the location and the involvement of architects in the plans process.

A24.17 Miscellaneous Sources

Many other sources of information were examined in order to attempt to put flesh on the skeleton of general trends and findings which emerged from the major sources. Biographical information from obituaries, newspaper articles, magazines and street directories

were typical examples. The main purpose of consulting these secondary sources of information was to provide background details concerning people, places, buildings and events.

A24.18 Information Storage

Information concerning people was stored on cards and kept in a card index, all other information was written on A4 sheets and kept in folders. All folders were given a reference number from 1 - 48 and an index was drawn up which described the contents of each folder. Information relating to deeds was stored in a box-file with its own index and the check-lists relating to deposited building plans were kept in three separate box-files. Bundles of check-lists were clipped together in date order related to the Committee meeting at which they were approved and each bundle represented one of the 18 subdivisions of the study area. A summary of the contents of any set of drawings which had been inspected at the archives could thus be referred to as and when required.
