





Pupils at Adel's two schools had all used the Old Stables for activities and had visited Adel Parish Church. They were interested in the history of Adel.



Porch 1160

In the adult survey:

- **90% of respondents valued Adel's heritage & listed buildings**
- **74% of respondents were concerned about old houses being replaced by flats**

Early hunters followed deer in Adel Woods along the beck. Remains have been found of Stone Age flint arrowheads near Adel Crag. At Tinshill, remains of three Iron Age roundhouses were found.

The Romans built the York Road with a fort and settlement at Adel. There was a small temple on the land where the church now stands. Roman stones were later reused as foundation stones for local timber houses and farm buildings.

There were many boggy areas in Adel, this place name, often spelt Addle (until 1800) means 'boggy'. In the Domesday Book it is spelt "Adele". Other

spellings include Adhill and Athill. Stone Causeways across boggy areas were made to link the tracks and roads. These were used by travellers, monks, drovers and packhorses.



In the 11th century, **Ralph Paganel** Adel was a large parish with a Church, Manor House, a mill, a smithy and scattered farm-steads (townships). Families took the name of the township for example: Robert de Breary. An Adel Church document, dated 1089, is signed by the Lord of Adel Manor, **Ralph Paganel**.

Adel was (until 1836) in the Diocese of York. Abbot Alan, of Marmouët Abbey in Normandy, had sent monks to build the Priory of the Holy Trinity in York.



Ilbert de Lacy

Ilbert de Lacy was the Norman Overlord of Ralph Paganel. You can see pictures of these men, and St Martin (who founded the Abbey), in the stained-glass history window in Adel Church.

The monks from York rebuilt the wooden Saxon Church in local gritstone in 1150-60, with a straw-thatched roof.

In 1200, the bronze Sanctuary Ring was fixed to the church door.



St Martin

The Sanctuary Ring (or Door-knocker) was stolen in 2002 and has not yet been recovered. There is now a replica on Adel Church door.

Early farmsteads and houses were timber framed. Later some of these buildings, including the rectory were encased in stone. From the late 16th century, this area, which was bounded to the north by the river Wharfe, was known as *Adel cum Eccup*.

St Helen's Cottage is built of local gritstone. A Tudor shoe was found in the wall of the cottage when later alterations were made.



Adel Rectory

Patronage of Adel Church passed to the Crown in 1536. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1, the Arthington family became the Patrons. In **1766** the Georgian front part of Adel Rectory and the Stables were built.



Adel Stables

In 1804 the patronage passed to the **Lewthwaite family**, the present Patrons. In 1821, of 120 families in Adel, 104 were employed in agriculture.



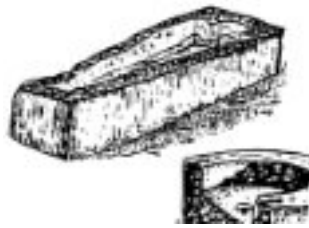
Adel Church 1839

During Rector Lewthwaite's (1809-1854) time, the bellcote of 3 bells was built (1839) and the church roof restored to its original pitch (1843).



Adel Chancel Arch

The earliest **school records** show that **William Smith**, in 1625, was Adel Schoolmaster. In 1692, when Israel Watson was the schoolmaster, an endowment was made for the teaching of 25 poor children in the parish. By 1833 there were 75 pupils attending Adel School.



12th c. Coffin & Font

In 1702 more fields were ploughed near Adel Mill Farm and many Roman stones, coins and artefacts were found and sold to private collectors, including **Thomas Kirke** (whose ghost haunts Adel Church) and his friend Ralph Thoresby, the historian.



The capital of a broken Roman pillar, a Saxon stone coffin and two **Norman coffins** (with carved out head sections) are by the main churchyard gate. Six **Roman altar stones**, found at Adel, are in Leeds City Museum store.

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Adel's Water Mills

Adel Beck provided water power for the medieval corn mill (Adel Mill) and later a small flax mill was built downstream. When the flax mill closed, the site was used in Edwardian times for Verity's Tea Shop, a popular place for walkers enjoying Adel woodland walks to see the Seven Arches or to visit Adel Craggs.



Scotland Mill 1790



Seven Arches Aqueduct 1840

Scotland Mill by Adel Beck, close to Dunstarn Farm fields, was built in the 18th c. for the spinning of flax using a new method devised by Matthew Murray. It was demolished in the 19th c. and the stones carted away. Smithy Mills, (now Valley Farm), was in use until the 1920s. The old Scotland Mill Dam stones, goit and footings of the mill and workers' cottages, can still be seen in winter.



In 1764 Adel Mill farm was built in stone on the site of an earlier building.

The Leeds - Otley Turnpike Road was opened in 1774. A diversion via Adel was constructed in 1842.



Terraced cottages on New Adel Lane were built in 1840 and Bridge Cottage and York Gate Farmhouse were rebuilt in stone. The old timber-framed farmhouse was close to the "York Gate" (the Roman road from Ilkley to York (via Adel & Tadcaster) and was on the medieval holloway (now Back Church Lane & Stairfoot Lane) which led to York.

The **Quaker Burial Ground, Meeting House and Cottage** were built in 1868. The style of the building is matched by the cottages across New Adel Lane.



Isabella Ford 1855 - 1924 is buried here. Miss Ford was very active in founding in 1896 the Women's Trade Union Club in Leeds and was an important figure in Yorkshire through the early years of the Labour Party.

Adel Grange (designed by Alfred Waterhouse & now a Nursing Home) on Adel Lane, was built for Robert Lawson Ford & family in 1865. Adel Grange had seven acres of gardens, now built over.

The Eastmoor Reformatory School opened in 1857 for 65 boys. A brass plaque in Adel Church reads:

"Charles Godfrey Twigg 1838 - 1898. He was 32 years Superintendent of the Reformatory School"

Eastmoor School was closed and a secure unit for young offenders was built in the 1990s on adjacent land. The buildings were used from 1990s as accommodation for Leeds Students until 2003. The site is owned by Leeds City Council and is allocated for redevelopment.

Five small stone cottages were built for one large family at **Spring Hill**, next to the Reformatory School, in 1876. A sixth cottage was added later. This location, with long back gardens sloping down to Adel Beck, gives it great charm.



The millers in the 18th c. were the Hainsworths. They were followed by the Eddisons. In the 1850s the Eddison family of Adel Mill had acquired and dismantled three farmsteads, Damstone Farm, Manor Farm and Lane Farm. These were replaced with Victorian mansions: Adel Willows, Adel Manor House and Church Lane House (later to be named Sadler Hall after Sir Michael Sadler of Leeds University). Sadler Hall was used as a Hall of Residence for 35 men from



1949 and demolished in 1992. The Sadler Estate of detached homes was built on this site adjacent to the Bedquilts. You can still see part of the estate ha-ha on the boundary with the playing field. Edwin Eddison also built a huge barn in 1856 to enclose the water wheel at Adel Mill. Edwin's son **Robert William Eddison**, a well-known engineer, mason and churchwarden is remembered in this Adel Church window.

Causeway House (Cuz Garth) was built in 1870 for Revd George Lewthwaite. The house still stands in its own grounds.



Lawnswood Cemetery was opened in 1875.

By the 1870s, wealthy Leeds people had begun to buy land and farm houses in the south of the parish to build large houses for their families. The main landowners were the Wormalds at Cookridge and the Eddisons at Adel. Most of the remaining farms were tenanted with mixed pastoral and arable farming. The old Adel school was too small for the increasing population and a new school and house (designed by John Kelly in domestic gothic style) were built in 1875 on Church Lane (now private housing). In 1977 the present Adel St John's School was built on Long Causeway.



Adel School 1875

The Heath, a Victorian mansion which stands at the junction of Dunstarn Lane/ Long Causeway was designed and built by architect William Hill in 1874 for his family. He sculpted stone heads of himself, Eliza his wife, and his daughter on the bedroom window frame.



He also designed Yeadon Town Hall & Portsmouth Town Hall and the Hill family grave in Adel Churchyard (all grade II listed). The Heath was later owned by Richard Wainwright Lib. M.P. for Colne Valley who developed the large garden. It has the national collection of delphiniums. Open Garden Days for Charity have been held here since 1946.

Adel Towers built in 1875 was demolished in 1967 and the Adel Towers Estate of private houses was built.



From 1800 - 1880, the Robinson family lived at **Tile Lane House** making tiles and bricks from clay dug from adjoining fields. Ponds formed where the clay had been dug out. When the business closed down, the yard and the kiln of the brickworks were used by the Davison family of Wheelwrights.



Adel Primary School, Tile Lane, was built on this site in 1992. In the conservation area is one of the ponds formed by the tile-making. The school logo is a cartwheel.

In 1836 Adel became part of the Ripon Diocese which in 1999 was renamed the **Diocese of Ripon & Leeds**. In 1837 the Leeds Corporation constructed a reservoir at Eccup. The water was piped to Leeds across the Seven Arches (1840).



Arthington Church from Adel Parish Boundary

The size of Adel Parish was reduced in 1864 when the Parish of Arthington was formed. A church was built at Arthington and a school at Eccup.

Early in the 20th century, mains drainage and water were installed. In 1914 the tram service from Leeds was extended to Lawnswood where the Crematorium had been built in 1902. A bus service ran to the **Headingley Golf Club** which had moved from West Park to Adel in 1905.

Athill Court & Lodge, St Helen's Lane, were built in 1912 for Samuel McLean May, a Leeds clothing manufacturer.

The Queen Anne style house was divided into flats in 1950. Houses were built in the grounds in the 1970s. The old house cannot be seen from the road.



The **Cookridge Gardens Estate**, was developed from 1919 onwards. This estate on Adel Westmoor was divided into half-acre plots and temporary dwellings were erected. Over the years, a great variety of homes have been built along tree-lined roads.

After 1924 when Adel was incorporated with Leeds, extensive building took place close to the Otley Road with improved public transport and shops. Adel became a popular home for commuters working in Leeds and Bradford.

The Adel Memorial Hall and Playing Fields opened in 1928. The flats in New Adel Lane, St Helen's Gardens, the Post Office, the Parkway (now Jarvis) Hotel and the Methodist all-purpose Church Hall were all built in the 1930s.



The **New Inn** on Eccup Lane was the only pub in Adel Parish until the 1930s, when the Lawnswood Arms was built on the Otley Road.

New Inn

Hidden Gems

Some older building are now hidden by later developments, for example:



the Manor House group of buildings (rebuilt in 1822). The house was owned by the Eddison, and later by the Tetley family. The stable block and two separate cottages provide further accommodation. Access is from a driveway off Long Causeway.



At the heart of Adel is the ancient church set in its large churchyard and overlooking fields. This green area with the nearby stone buildings and York Gate garden is part of the rich heritage of Yorkshire. This is what draws people to Adel.

Heritage Recommendations

- Adel's fine old buildings, gardens, fields and trees form the character of Adel and should be maintained where possible.
- Significant trees should be protected by Tree Preservation Orders.
- The height and mass of new buildings should not dominate neighbouring properties. Over the years, some of Adel's fine houses and lovely gardens have been lost or hidden by later development. A sympathetic conversion to flats is preferable to demolition.
- Views of original properties should be retained where possible and enhanced by any in-fill building. Building up to the boundaries on in-fill land should be restricted.

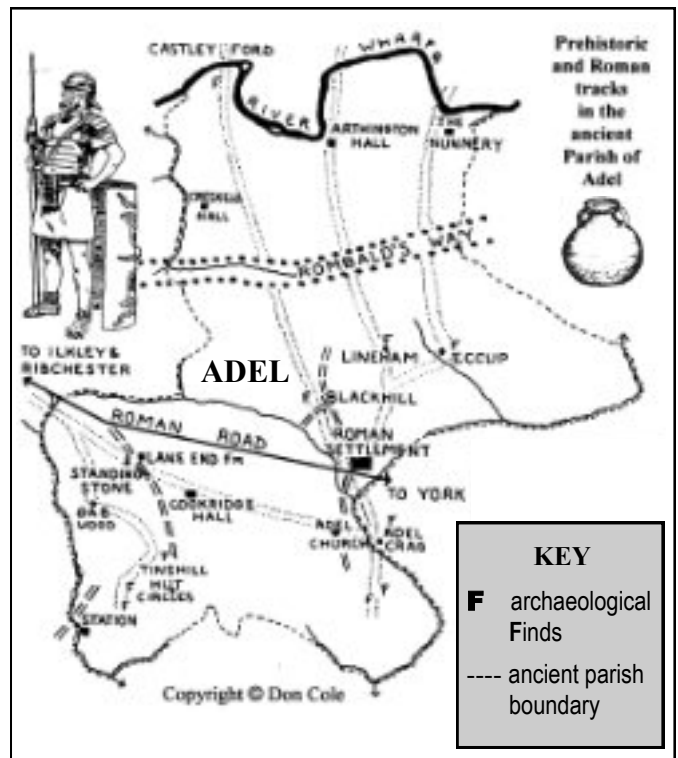


left: Thomas Jeffreys' 1775 Map



Addle Mill Farm

right: Prehistoric & Roman Tracks from Don Coles' "Tracks & Roads in a Yorkshire Parish"



Appendix D

Listed Buildings

The most important of Adel's treasures are given official protection by their inclusion on lists of special or historic interest. These lists are compiled on the advice of English Heritage.

Grade I

Church of St John the Baptist
Norman 2 cell church 1150-60



12th c. carvings Chancel Arch



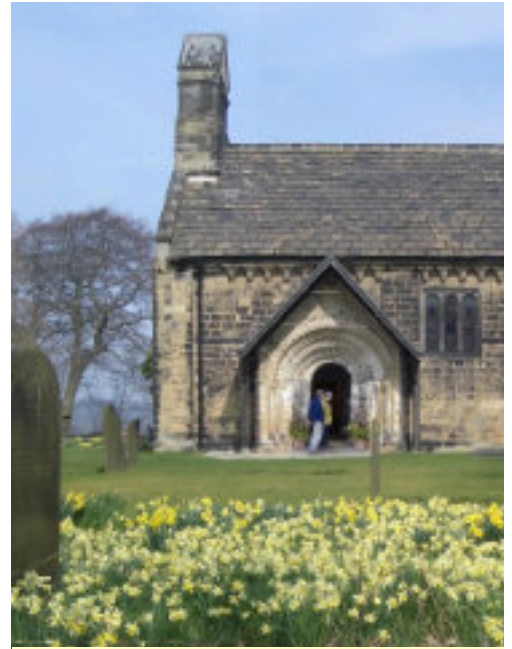
Replica of **Sanctuary Ring** bronze-cast in York, 1200 (original stolen 2002)



Font Canopy detail from one of 8 carved oak panels



1681 Giles Window detail of Unicorn painted by Henry Giles of York



I Adel St John the Baptist Church



Interior



II 18th c. Mounting Block
Frank Davison & Don Cole



II Adel Stables built 1766

Grade II in Adel Churchyard

Audus Hirst Memorial 30m S of church:
Miniature Greek Temple with life-sized winged figure & inscription "Until the day Break and the Shadows Flee Away"
1884 Sculptor: A. Welsh



Eliza & William Hill Memorial, 30m S.
seated angels to each side. mill stone grit **1884**
Sculptor: Hodgson



Zinai Wormald d. 1846
Memorial, 30m N of church,
wife of John Wormald of Cookridge Hall



Grade II



Adel

- a. **Ashling House & Aisling Cottage** (Old Rectory, Back Church Lane)

Adel Mill Complex

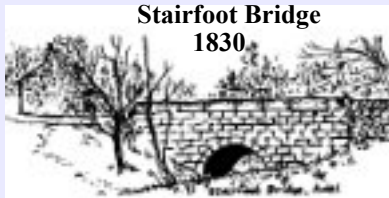
- b. Walls & piers to Adel Mill housing complex, Eccup Lane
- c. Adel Mill Farmhouse
- d. Cart Shed
- e. Stair & Low fold Cottages
- f. The Maltings, Croft End & Adel Mill
- g. The Tudors & Victoria House

Lawnswood Cemetery

- i. Chapels, G. Corson, (1874) & Crematorium, W S Braithwaite, (1905)
- j. Columbarium, A E Kirk (1933)
- k. Grave of George Corson
- l. Main Lodge
- m. Memorial & grave of Arthur Curren Briggs & Ethel Preston (1911)
- n. Memorial Sam Wilson (1918)
- o. War Memorial
- p. **St Helen's Cottage**, St Helen's Lane, originally 2 cottages
- q. **Milestone**, Otley Road/ Farrar Lane
- r. **Milestone**, Otley Road/ New Adel Lane
- s. **Seven Arches Aqueduct** & Conduit Facade, Scotland Wood

Farmhouses in the Old Parish of Adel

- t. **High Farm** Public House & Outbuilding, Farrar Lane
- u. **Cocker Hill Farmhouse** & building
- v. **Herd Farmhouse**, Smithy & Barn, Eccup Lane
- w. **Stairfoot Bridge**, rebuilt 1830 after Adel Dam burst.



Stairfoot Bridge
1830



Adel Seven Arches
1840

Adel buildings of interest, which are not listed and might be considered for 'LISTED' status, will be advanced by the community. They include:

Five Lane Ends Guidestone:

Four Adel milestones are listed as Grade II, the guidestone is not listed.

Buildings of Interest

1. York Gate House & Garden
2. Adel Grange
3. White Lodge



1



2



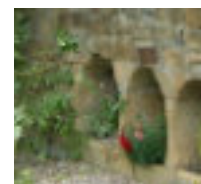
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Diagram by Don Cole - Eddison's Adel Mill Farm



Adel Mill Complex 2005
Old stone pig troughs used now for flowering plants.



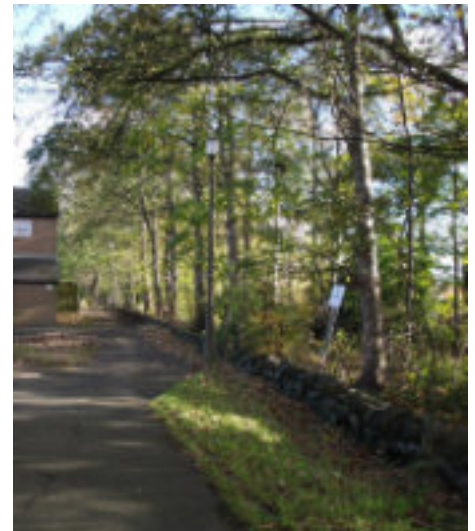
Appendix E Status of the Adel Neighbourhood Design Statement



Wendover Court



St Helens Lane



Adel Wood Grove

Adel Neighbourhood Design Statement has been included in the draft Leeds Local Development Framework, (LDF for short) as commenced Supplementary Design Guidance. The guidelines for development in this document conform to the policies set out in the Unitary Development Plan and its Review, as follows:

Unitary Development Plan Policies

General Policies:

GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5, GP7, GP8, R4

Environment:

NI, N1A, N2, N4, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N18A, N19, N20, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N29, N32, N33, SP2, N356, N37+ N37A, N44, N49, N50, N51, GB1, GB2, GB3, GB4, GB5i GBG, GBB, GB9

Transport:

T1, T2, T5, T6, T7, T7A, T9, T12, T13, T23, T24, 127

Housing:

H8, H9, H10, H12, H13, H21

The Local Economy: E5, E7, E13

Shopping Policies: S4, S8

Shop Front Design: BD7

Shopping parades and other shops: SF11, SF12

Building Design, Conservation and Landscape Design:

New buildings: BD2, BD3, BD5

Alterations and extensions: BD5, BD6

Telecommunication equipment: BDI3

Building Conservation:

Listed buildings: BC1, BC2

Conservation areas: BC7

Landscape Design: LDI, LD2

UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW POLICIES

General Policies:

Community involvement in development planning: R4

Green Belt: N34 N34(22)

Housing: H2, H3-3.26, H4(21), H4 (66), H5B,



Back Church Lane



Mulberry Rise



Adel Lane

Content of design statements supporting planning applications

The level of urban design information required to support prominent new development is dependent on a variety of site specific issues, raised by their scale, the particular proposals and their surrounding context. There are, however, a number of basic illustrations which should be used to describe most proposals submitted for assessment by the Development Department. These illustrations are in addition to the basic requirements for locations plans, floor plans, and elevations, and are listed as follows:

1 Existing context analysis map

Likely to be 1:1250 or 1:500 OS map base, fully annotated with urban design analysis key attributes such as views, building lines, skylines, materials, style, land uses, access and active use of spaces / relationship between buildings, streets and spaces.

2. Proposed context analysis map

This should indicate the response of the proposals to their surroundings in a similar style and scale to the existing context analysis map

3. Streetscene sketches

Views of proposed development from the surrounding area as seen by passers-by at street level, as detailed sketches showing response to the street scene in full context.

4. More distant views

Existing views affected by the development proposals, showing full context. (This may have to include evidence that proposed development is not visible from important distant views.)

5. Images of style, materials, detail of buildings and spaces / setting

Photographs of details and architectural style (similar proposals), character of landscape spaces, retained features of the site, detailed sketches, sample materials, photographs of detailed techniques/ materials, street furniture, and landscape elements which have had a few years to weather and mature.

Format

There is no particular preferred format regarding the media for presenting this information. CAD, photomontage or hand drawn illustrations are acceptable, provided they are in colour, accurate and indicate the full context. The submitted illustrations need to be easy to photocopy for consultees' comments. Physical models need to be easily transportable and accurate, showing context.

Background / References

By Design - Urban Design In the Planning System : Towards Better Practice. DETR / CABE (2000)

Urban White Paper - Our Towns and Cities : The Future (2000)

Leeds Unitary Development Plan (2001) and Review (2003)

Leeds City Centre Urban Design Strategy (2001)

Neighbourhoods for Living - Leeds City Council (2004)

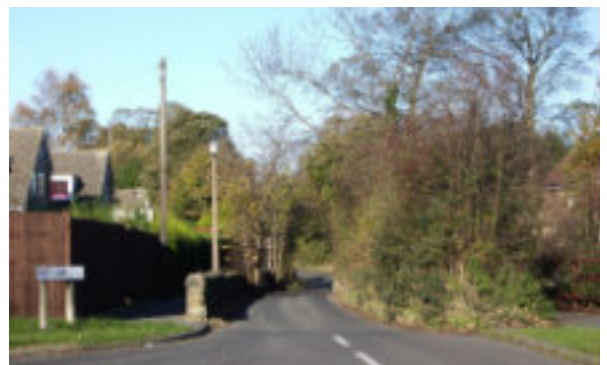
PPS1 - Creating Sustainable Communities



Medieval Stile, Long Causeway



Churchyard Workers, Church Lane



Holt Lane



Stairfoot Bridge Walkers



The Future of Adel

Adel has been developing for over 2000 years and all around us we can still see evidence of that heritage. The work done by the ANDS Group recognises that change is vital to growth and development but at the same time we wish to ensure that what makes Adel special is retained for its future residents.

Adel has moved on, from a scattered parish in the Diocese of York, to being part of Leeds Metropolitan District. The Vision for Leeds 2004 to 2020 includes improving the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the local area. One of the main aims of this vision is a high quality of life for everyone. We want all residents to enjoy the best of what makes our community distinctive today: our Norman church and other historic buildings, green spaces, gardens, tranquillity and our sense of heritage from this ancient settlement.

In any community there will never be total agreement on what should come and what could go but there can and should be debate. This statement has emanated from a broad cross section of residents. It will provide an opportunity for residents to promote managed change while working to protect Adel from insensitive developments.

The protection of, and the support for no further erosion of the Greenbelt is fundamental to the principles set out in the statement. This statement will be used by planners and will give them an understanding of the needs of our community. It is up to each one of us in Adel to continue to fight to preserve the best of what we have and endeavour to promote developments that complement our unique environment.

Barrie Hopson
Chairman, ANDS Group

Acknowledgements

The Adel Neighbourhood Design Group is drawn from members of Adel Parochial Church Council, Leeds City Council and interested members of the public. The Group is non-political and all of the members are volunteers. The research, consultation and production work was undertaken by the following:

Chairman Barrie Hopson
Treasurer Peter Hirschmann *Secretary* Val Crompton

Cllr Barry Anderson, Caroline Anderson, Carol Ankers, Andrew Asquith, Ann Bond, Veronica Boulton, Bruce Buchan, Cllr Les Carter, Don Cole, John Coomer, John Crompton, Suzanne Dalton, Allan Dawson, Jill Dilks, Joan Fawcett, Sylvia Halliday, Tom Hewer, Jan Hogan, Michael Hopper, Peter Larner, Nigel Lees, Ann Lightman, Muriel Lumb, Ron Lumb, Paul Pragnell, Sandra Sawyer, Philip Sumner, Jean Townsend, Muriel Warriner, John Willis, Sarah Worthington. Also many representatives of local societies and groups that meet or work in Adel.

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25 Church Lane, Adel, Leeds LS16 8DQ

Review date: 2011

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The authors do not accept any responsibility for any legal or financial consequences arising from errors in the Adel NDS