

3. **Beckfoot Bridge** An old wooden bridge was replaced by the present Beckfoot Bridge in 1723. Built by two local masons, Benjamin Craven and Joshua Scott, it cost £10, which included the price of maintenance for seven years. (Adapted from [www.cottlingleyconnect.org.uk](http://www.cottlingleyconnect.org.uk))



2. **The Market Hall and Butter Cross Bingley** was first granted its market charter by King John in 1212. The Market Hall and Butter Cross was completed in 1753 by Thomas Lister at the considerable expense of £12 13/- 10¼d. The stocks are said to have been the last in use in Yorkshire; 1870 is given as the date. Certainly they were still employed in 1866. (Taken from [www.bingley.org.uk](http://www.bingley.org.uk))



1. **St. Ives Estate (Country Park)** is open to the public. It features an adventure playground, lake/river, fishing, woodland walks and a sculpture trail. Facilities include a cafe and toilets. (Adapted from [www.bradford.gov.uk](http://www.bradford.gov.uk))



**Bingley features of interest**

**Saltaire features of interest**



1. **Saltaire Park** Sir Titus Salt (1803-1876) believed parks offered a healthy alternative to the temptations of public houses. Saltaire Park was opened in July 1871 and boasted facilities for cricket, croquet, bowls, boating and swimming. It was renamed Roberts Park as a memorial to the son of Sir James Roberts, who was sole owner of the mill and village from 1902-1918.

2. **Victoria Hall** Sir Titus Salt aimed to provide the best possible educational opportunities for his workforce. Opened in 1871 the Saltaire Club and Institute offered evening classes in arts and science subjects and housed a library. Recreational facilities were also provided including a billiards room and gymnasium. Now known as Victoria Hall, it fulfils a similar function today as a venue for weddings, conferences, adult education classes and community events.

3. **Salts Mill** Completed in 1853, the Saltaire Mills were the first buildings in Sir Titus Salt's model village. Alpaca wool from Peru and silk from China were imported to produce fine cloth that was exported all over the world. Rescued from



dereliction by the entrepreneur Jonathan Silver in 1987, Salts Mill now houses one of the largest collections of work by the Bradford-born artist David Hockney, two restaurants and a selection of shops.

4. **Congregational Church** Lockwood and Mawson, the local architects employed by Sir Titus Salt, designed all the buildings in Saltaire in the Italianate style. The Congregational Church, completed in 1859, is their finest work. As a Grade I listed building it is ranked amongst the



2. **Romald's Moor** is a large area of moorland between Silsden, Keighley, Ilkley and Menston, Henry Craven, Chairman of J. and J. Craven, in its most productive years, from its opening between 1869 and 1877 and a downturn in the industry during the late 1880s, the mills provided employment for up to 2,000 workers. These people were largely from the nearby Worth Village (some living houses owned by the Cravens) although others came from other parts of Keighley. (Adapted from [www.yorkshiretrails.co.uk](http://www.yorkshiretrails.co.uk))



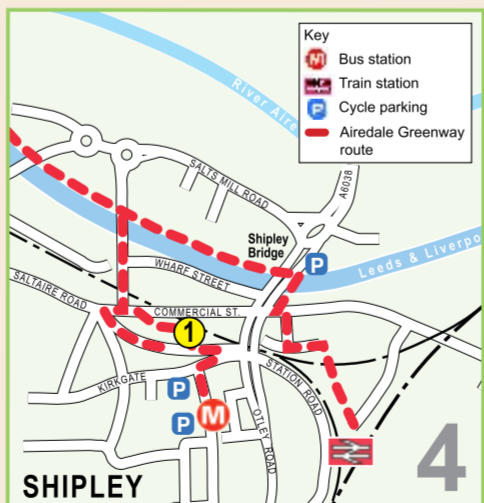
3. **East Riddlesden Hall** is described as a 17th-century manor house with an intimate and atmospheric interior. It has associations with Yorkshire's Civil War past and is home to a county garden, grass maze and duck pond. It was also a film location for 'Withering Heights' in 1992 and 2009, and also 'Lost in Austen' in 2008. (Adapted from [www.nationaltrust.org.uk](http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk))

**Riddlesden features of interest**



5. **The Shipley Glen Cable Tramway** was built in 1895 to serve Shipley Glen. (Adapted from [www.glentramway.co.uk](http://www.glentramway.co.uk))

**Shipley town centre features of interest**



1. **Shipley Market Clock Tower** Shipley town centre is dominated by its market place which is overlooked by its eccentric yet distinctive clock tower. The market place is a set piece of late 1950's and early 1960's urban planning which was bold and confident in its conception. (Taken from [www.airedalepartnership.org](http://www.airedalepartnership.org))

1. **The Leeds & Liverpool Canal** is the longest canal in Britain built as a single waterway - 127 miles. It offers a coast-to-coast route across the north of England via its connection with the Aire & Calder at Leeds. The first part of the canal to open was the lock-free section from Skipton to Bingley in 1773. (Adapted from [www.waterways.com](http://www.waterways.com) and [www.penninewaterways.co.uk](http://www.penninewaterways.co.uk))

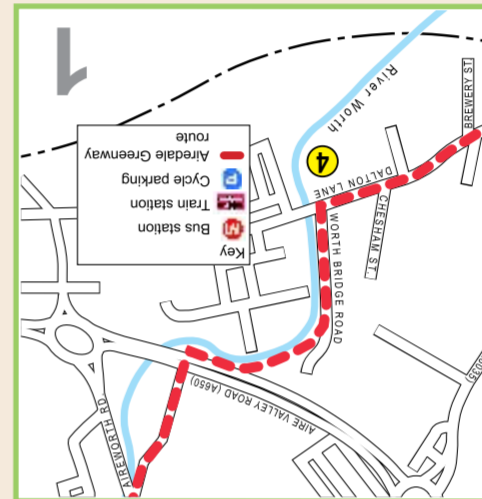


2. **Romald's Moor** is a large area of moorland between Silsden, Keighley, Ilkley and Menston, Henry Craven, Chairman of J. and J. Craven, in its most productive years, from its opening between 1869 and 1877 and a downturn in the industry during the late 1880s, the mills provided employment for up to 2,000 workers. These people were largely from the nearby Worth Village (some living houses owned by the Cravens) although others came from other parts of Keighley. (Adapted from [www.yorkshiretrails.co.uk](http://www.yorkshiretrails.co.uk))



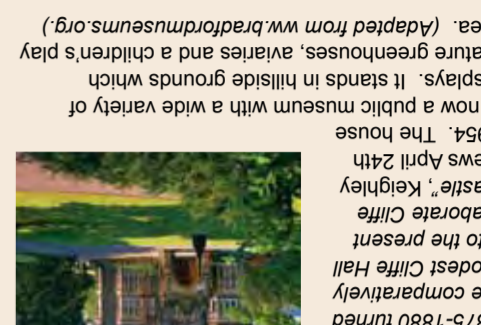
**Keighley features of interest**

3. **Keighley and Worth Valley Railway** opened on 15th April 1867. The line was built for the local textile industry, which, like the steam trains, relied on coal. The trains brought hundreds of tons of solid fuel up the valley each week to keep the looms working by steam power. (Adapted from [www.kwvr.co.uk](http://www.kwvr.co.uk))



**Keighley features of interest**

4. **Daton Mills** was built by Joseph Henry Craven, Chairman of J. and J. Craven, in its most productive years, from its opening between 1869 and 1877 and a downturn in the industry during the late 1880s, the mills provided employment for up to 2,000 workers. These people were largely from the nearby Worth Village (some living houses owned by the Cravens) although others came from other parts of Keighley. (Adapted from [www.yorkshiretrails.co.uk](http://www.yorkshiretrails.co.uk))



1. **Cliffe Castle** Hall owned by Christopher Kit Netherwood, H. Butterfield 'from 1875-1880 turned into the present modest Cliffe Hall elaborate Cliffe Castle', Keighley News April 24th 1954. The house is now a public museum with a wide variety of displays. It stands in hillside grounds which feature greenhouses, aviaries and a children's play area. (Adapted from [www.bradfordmuseums.org](http://www.bradfordmuseums.org))

**Airedale Greenway**



The Airedale Greenway is a combined walking and cycling route connecting Keighley, Bingley, Saltaire and Shipley with Route 696 of the National Cycle network, which follows the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

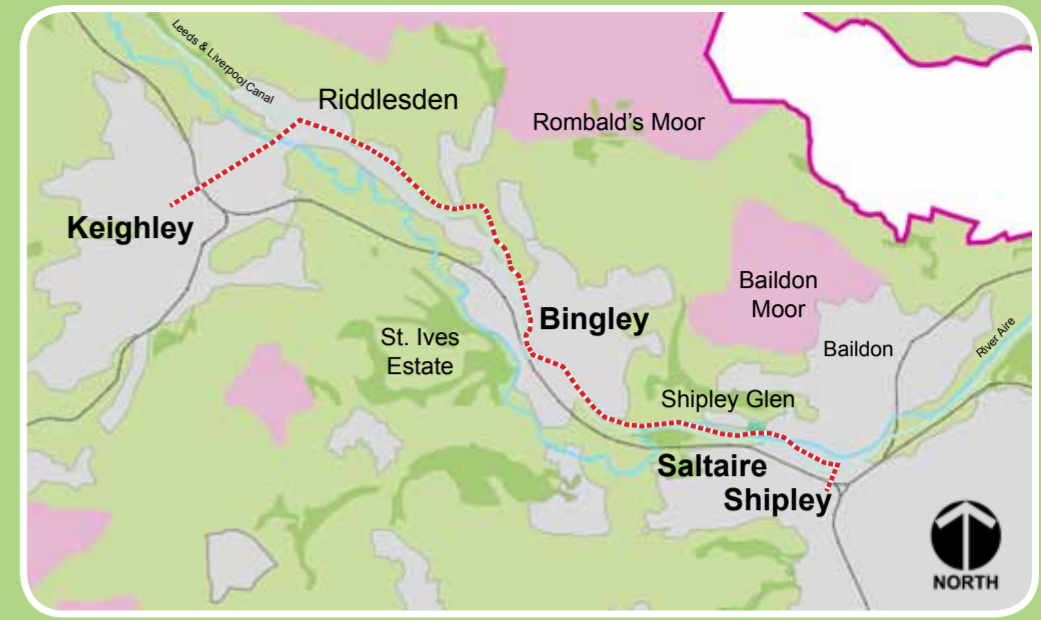
696



# Airedale Greenway

The Airedale Greenway is a combined walking and cycling route connecting Keighley, Bingley, Saltaire and Shipley with Route 696 of the National Cycle network, which follows the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

## The Airedale Greenway



**B Bingley Five Rise Locks** are a Grade I listed structure and generally considered to be one of the finest feats of canal engineering in the country. Built c.1774 to the designs of engineer John Longbotham, the locks comprise of five locks in a stairway series that is preserved in a virtually unaltered condition since they were built and still in use to this day. The locks raise the level of the canal by 60ft and each lock holds 80,000-90,000 gallons of water. (Adapted from [www.bradford.gov.uk](http://www.bradford.gov.uk))



**C The Seven Arches Aqueduct (Dowley Gap)** was engineered by John Longbotham to the plan of James Brindley. It was built c.1773 with James Rhodes of Shipley as contractor. The Grade II Listed Building, which features voussoired segmental arches, carries the Leeds & Liverpool Canal 30ft over the River Aire. (Adapted from [www.bradford.gov.uk](http://www.bradford.gov.uk))



**Emblem** Local government in Shipley began in 1853, when The Shipley Local Board had its first meeting, at 3.00 pm on the 16th April in the Sun Hotel. The board commissioned an emblem that it could adopt as a seal. Early proposals were based on sheep feeding from a hack, from the suggestion that the name Shipley came from the number of sheep walks in the vicinity. Eventually, an emblem was put forward with the three sheep in the meadow, or lea. The three sheep are said to represent the three manors in Shipley. Later, in 1894, the Windhill board was amalgamated into Shipley and the windmill was added to the emblem to acknowledge this. The board later became the Shipley Urban District Council, who ran the town for many years until it eventually disappeared in 1974, under the local government reorganisation, when Shipley became part of the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council. (Source: [Shipley Local History Society](http://Shipley Local History Society).)



**D Victoria Mills, Shipley** was originally owned by the Jerome family who came from Limerick, Ireland, after being driven out during the 1904 antisemitic pogrom. The five acre site has recently been developed into approximately 400 residential apartments, within both new and converted buildings. The mill complex features three listed buildings, including a chimney, and the development has won various design awards. (Adapted from [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk) and [www.newmason.co.uk](http://www.newmason.co.uk))



**F National Cycle Network Millennium Mileposts.** This is one of four different types of Millennium Mileposts. It is an example of the first post to be commissioned and was designed by John Mills. It is entitled 'The Fossil Tree' and takes the form of an abstract tree with relief imagery of fossils. These depict the passage of time from early primitive creatures to the ultimate demise of fossil fuel driven technology. (Adapted from [www.sustrans.org.uk](http://www.sustrans.org.uk))



**A Britannia Bridge (Bingley)** featuring a cable stay design, spans the award-winning A650 Bingley Relief Road. It was opened in January 2004 and enables pedestrians and cyclists to travel between the town centre, the canal towpath, and residential areas. (Adapted from [www.highways.gov.uk](http://www.highways.gov.uk))

## Guidance on the use of towpaths

### All users

- Please be considerate to other users and the local environment. The waterways and towpaths have many historic structures and important wildlife habitats for people to enjoy.
- Please clear up after your dog, and take your litter home.
- Pedestrians have priority over cyclists on the towpath, considerate cycling is permitted in accordance with this guidance. For more information and advice about safety on the waterways, as well as cycling hints and tips please refer to [www.waterscape.com](http://www.waterscape.com)



narrow sections. If you are in a hurry, use an alternative route.

- Never pass a pedestrian or another cyclist underneath a bridge - there is not room to do so safely.
- You must get off and push your cycle beneath low or blind bridges, and where the path is very narrow.
- Cyclists are currently required to obtain a permit to cycle on towpaths designated as cycle routes. For the latest information about permits, and to find out where you can and cannot cycle, visit: [www.waterscape.com](http://www.waterscape.com)

### Pedestrians

- Listen out for warnings from cyclists.
- Allow cyclists to pass by moving to the back edge of the towpath.



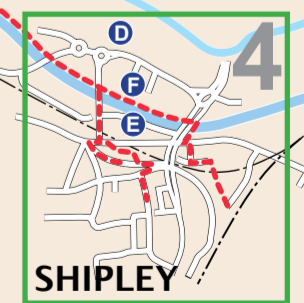
### Cyclists

- Give way to others on the towpath and warn them of your approach. Make pedestrians aware of your presence by ringing your bell or offering a polite hello, be prepared to slow down, give people space, stop, or dismount if necessary.
- Ride at a sensible speed, the towpath is never suitable for cycling fast as there are many other users, blind spots, low bridges and



### Anglers

- Make sure the towpath is easily passable by keeping your fishing tackle tidy.



**E** The first section of this long range of Grade II Listed wool warehouses in Shipley was built in 1874. This building is situated at the eastern end of the range and is slightly taller and set further back from the canal than the others. A timber clad covered loading area extends over the canal. This feature would have helped to keep goods dry as they were unloaded. Although there are two later phases of construction, this group of warehouses retains a strongly consistent appearance including further covered loading areas. The warehouses were renovated in 1995 and their current uses include a restaurant and gym. (Adapted from [www.bradford.gov.uk](http://www.bradford.gov.uk))