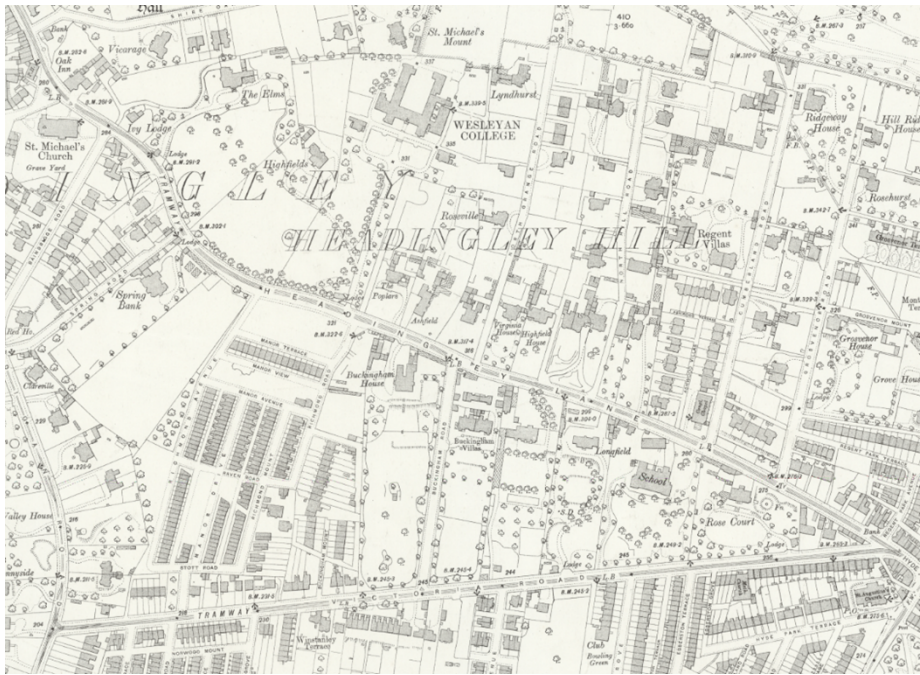


# THE LODGES OF HEADINGLEY



Ordnance Survey 1908

## Lodges along Headingley Lane

Leeds was connected to Headingley by Woodhouse Lane over Woodhouse Moor and by Headingley Lane over Headingley Hill. The elevated Hill made it an attractive location to early refugees from the smoke of the town, such as the builders of Rose Court and Headingley Castle.

**04 Grosvenor House** was built on the edge of a sandstone quarry, in 1865, as Leeds Vicarage (listed 1976, Grade II, 1256128). The quarry was made a garden, and is now Dagmar park. A **lodge** was built at the bottom of the garden about 1900, now 6 Grosvenor Road.



**05 Rose Court** was built on Headingley Lane (now no29) in 1842 by John Clark for banker George Smith (listed 1970, Grade II, 1256012); the **lodge** however was built at the foot of the Hill, now at 4 Victoria Road. Rose Court became the nursery school of Leeds Girls High School (**06**), until the nursery moved to Ford House (see **09-10**); the house is currently planned for conversion to apartments, while the lodge is derelict.



**06 Morley House** was an early Victorian house built on Headingley Lane, with a **lodge** at the foot of the hill, on Victoria Road. The House and the lodge were demolished to make way for Leeds Girls High School at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Ordnance Survey 1890

**07 Longfield House** was another early Victorian house built on Headingley Lane, while its **lodge** was at the foot of the hill, now at 8 Victoria Road. After WWII, the house was merged with Torridon next door as a business park, and then in the '80s, both were demolished to make way for Headingley Park, originally comprising office buildings, most now converted to apartments (one of which is named Longfield House). The Lodge is now the Estate Office for Headingley Park.

**08 Torridon** was built on Headingley Lane in 1869 by SE Smith for Henry Ludolf, flax merchant, with a **lodge** at the foot of the hill, on Victoria Road. After WWII, the house was merged with Longfield House next door as a business park, and the lodge was demolished. In the '80s, both houses were demolished to make way for Headingley Park, originally comprising office buildings, most now converted to apartments.



**09-10 Buckingham Villas**, a pair of semi-detached houses (listed 1996, Grade II, 1255797), were built on Buckingham Road (backing onto Headingley Lane) in the late nineteenth century by SE Smith for Mrs C Kirk and Mr John Kirk, a stover and dyer; the development comprised stables and **lodges** for both houses. In 1925, the Villas became Ford House, the Junior School of Leeds Girls High School; this was subsequently renamed Rose Court when the nursery school (**05**) moved there.



**Headingley Castle** was built on Headingley Lane in 1841 by John Child for the corn merchant Thomas England (listed 1976, Grade II, 1255942); its grounds included the grazing field still on Headingley Lane. For a while in the nineteenth century, it was known as The Elms. See Bradford, pp49-50.



**11** The **original lodge** for Headingley Castle was built in 1846 (listed 1975, Grade II, 1255959) and is now 62 Headingley Lane; it also served Highfields (now demolished, on the site of Oakfield retirement housing). In 1868, the Wesleyan College (now Hinsley Hall) was built, with a new drive, and the lodge was taken over by the College. The original drive to the Castle is now the Oakfield road.

**12** The **second lodge** for Headingley Castle, now 70 Headingley Lane, was built in 1866 (listed 1996, Grade II, 1255962). No longer attached to the Castle, since the '70s the lodge has served Headingley St Columba United Reform Church.

**13 Spring Bank** was built c1857 by John Fox, for Robert Ellershaw. Through the twentieth century, the house was a student hostel, a children's home and a teachers centre; it is now apartments. Its **lodge** is now 53 Headingley Lane. (Both buildings were listed Grade II in 1987, the house 1255989, the lodge 1255914.)



For more information on Headingley Hill, visit the [galleries](#), and see Eveleigh Bradford, *Headingley* (Northern Heritage, 2008), pp14-16 and 49-50.

**Richard Tyler**, Headingley Development Trust, Summer 2021