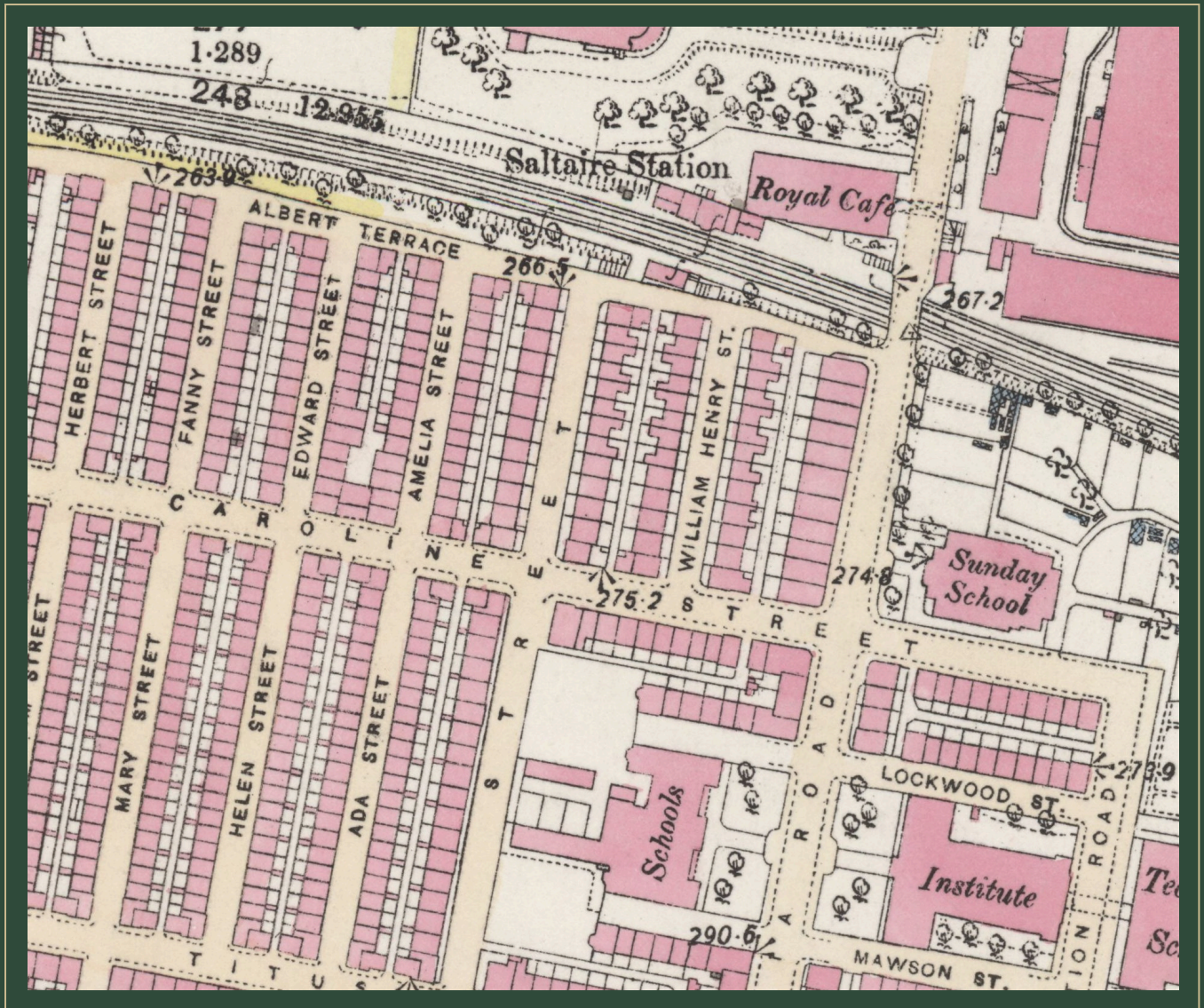




Cover: detail of Ordnance Survey 25-inch England and Wales, Yorkshire Sheet CCI.11 (surveyed 1889–90, published 1893). Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland (CC-BY), maps.nls.uk/view/125640262

A HOUSE HISTORY · SAMPLE REPORT

27–37 George Street

The overlookers' terrace of a Victorian model village

SALTAIRE · SHIPLEY · WEST YORKSHIRE · BD18

BUILT C.1854 · LISTED GRADE II · MAPPED 1889–1934 · DRAWN AGAIN FOR TODAY

Researched from public records; every fact cited

EXAMPLE GIFT PAGE. IN A REAL ORDER THE BUYER'S OWN NAMES AND MESSAGE (UP TO 160 CHARACTERS) APPEAR HERE.

A house history

For Sam & Alex

*“Happy Christmas in your new home.
With love from Jo”*

27–37 GEORGE STREET, SALTAIRE

The recipient's name and gift message were given to us by the person who ordered this gift. They are used only to make this report, and we delete them 90 days after delivery, as set out in the Plotted Home privacy notice: <https://plottedhome-sample.pages.dev/privacy>.

A terrace for the mill's overlookers

Nos 27–37 George Street were built around 1854 for Titus Salt, in the first phase of housing at Saltaire, the village he laid out beside his new mill.^{1,2} They were homes for overlookers, the supervisors on the mill floor.⁹ This report follows the terrace through four Ordnance Survey maps, its official listing and the village's own histories, then shows the street as it is today.

WHAT	WHERE
A terrace of eleven overlookers' houses (Nos 27–37), with a taller former lodging house at each end, now No 6 Albert Terrace and No 6 Caroline Street ¹	East side of George Street, Saltaire, Shipley, West Yorkshire (BD18); grid reference SE 13865 38000 ¹
BUILT	DESIGNED BY
Circa 1854, in the first phase of Saltaire's housing (1854–57) ^{1,2}	Lockwood and Mawson, architects, for Titus Salt ¹
MATERIALS	NAMED AFTER
Hammer-dressed stone, Welsh slate roofs ¹	George Salt (1833–1913), one of Titus Salt's six sons ^{3,4}
PROTECTION	SETTING
Listed Grade II on 7 March 1985 (List Entry 1133573) ¹	Saltaire Conservation Area (designated 1971) ⁵ and World Heritage Site (inscribed 2001) ⁶

Why a whole terrace, not one front door?

This is a sample report, so it is about a whole listed terrace rather than a single numbered home. It is written from public sources and contains no information about present-day owners or residents. A commissioned report follows the same rule, then focuses on your own house wherever the records allow.

How to read this report

Small numbers like this¹ point to the sources at the back. Where the evidence is indirect, for example where we read a change from the gap between two maps, we say so with words like *around*, *probably* or *likely*.

A valley before a village

Before 1851 there was no Saltaire. Building began that year with Salts Mill,² and the whole village was laid out as a single planned settlement between 1851 and 1876.⁵ The site lay in the valley of the River Aire,⁶ and the things that drew Titus Salt here were already in place: the canal and the railway. The Saltaire Collection names both as important reasons for his choice of site.⁸ The original rural river-valley setting has gradually disappeared over the last hundred years.⁶

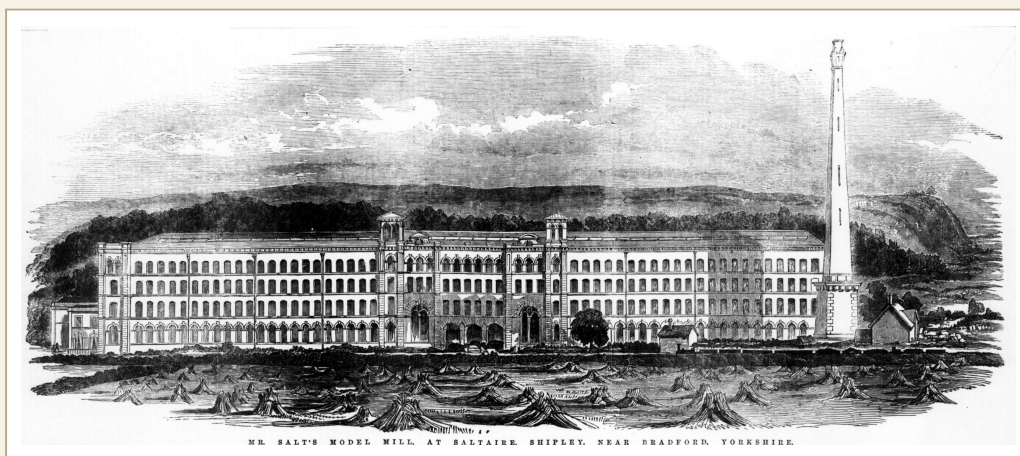
Salts Mill was built to make textiles on an industrial scale, with every stage of the work under one roof.⁸ It opened on 20 September 1853, Titus Salt's fiftieth birthday.² Until houses were ready, workers came in each day on special trains.⁹

The first streets, 1854–57

Housebuilding began in 1854. The first phase set twelve parallel streets running off a wider road, Caroline Street, named after Salt's wife. Together they provided 163 houses and boarding houses and 14 shops, homes for about a thousand people.⁹ The architects were Lockwood and Mawson, the Bradford practice that designed the whole village.^{1,9} In this first phase the terraces ran north–south. Later phases turned east–west.⁹

George Street belongs to that first phase. The village timeline published with the World Heritage nomination dates the street as a whole to 1854–68, so building along it went on over several years.² The listed terrace at Nos 27–37 is dated to around 1854.¹

By 1871, Saltaire was home to about 4,300 people living on just twenty-five acres.⁹ Salt died on 29 December 1876.²



SALTS MILL, 1853

Salts Mill as the *Illustrated London News* printed it on 1 October 1853, eleven days after it opened. Housebuilding hadn't begun, so this is the mill itself, from the same period as the terrace; the first houses followed in 1854. The engraving was printed sideways across the page; it is cropped from the page and turned upright here.¹⁵

CREDIT

"Mr. Salt's Model Mill at Saltaire", *Illustrated London News*, 1 October 1853. Public domain; scan: Internet Archive. Cropped.

Built by rank

A terrace for overlookers

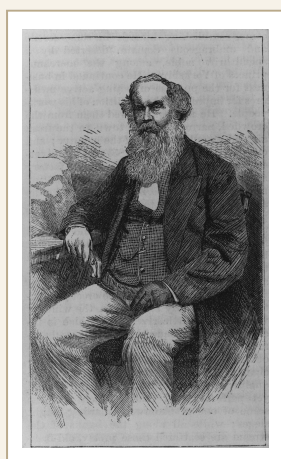
Saltaire's housing was deliberately graded by rank, from plain two-up two-down cottages to large houses for managers.^{9,6} George Street and William Henry Street were given terraces for *overlookers*, the supervisors on the mill floor. These were among the best-appointed houses in the early village. They had wider fronts, small front gardens and round-arched ground-floor openings with dressed stone heads. Inside were a sitting room, kitchen, scullery, cellar and three bedrooms.⁹ Every house in the village had its own water and gas supply and an outside lavatory.⁹

The listing description gives the details of this terrace. Most houses are two storeys and two bays wide. The end houses and No 31 rise to three storeys, and No 31 steps slightly forward to mark the centre. There are round-arched ground-floor openings with archivolt, square-headed upper windows, sill bands, wooden gutter brackets and hipped roofs, with two-storey wings projecting at the back.¹ The taller end blocks were built as lodging houses for single workers, a pattern repeated at the ends of other early terraces.^{1,9}

Whose name is on the street?

Saltaire's street names honour the Royal family, the architects and Salt's own family.⁹ George Street is named after George Salt, born in Bradford in 1833 and the longest-lived of Titus and Caroline Salt's six sons. He worked in the family firm for many years, latterly as a partner. He gave the clock that still hangs in Victoria Hall, then the Saltaire Institute, and he died in East Molesey in 1913.³

The four maps that follow are all from the decades after the village was finished in 1876.⁵ On every one, the terrace stands just south of the railway: the east side of George Street, between Albert Terrace and Caroline Street.⁷

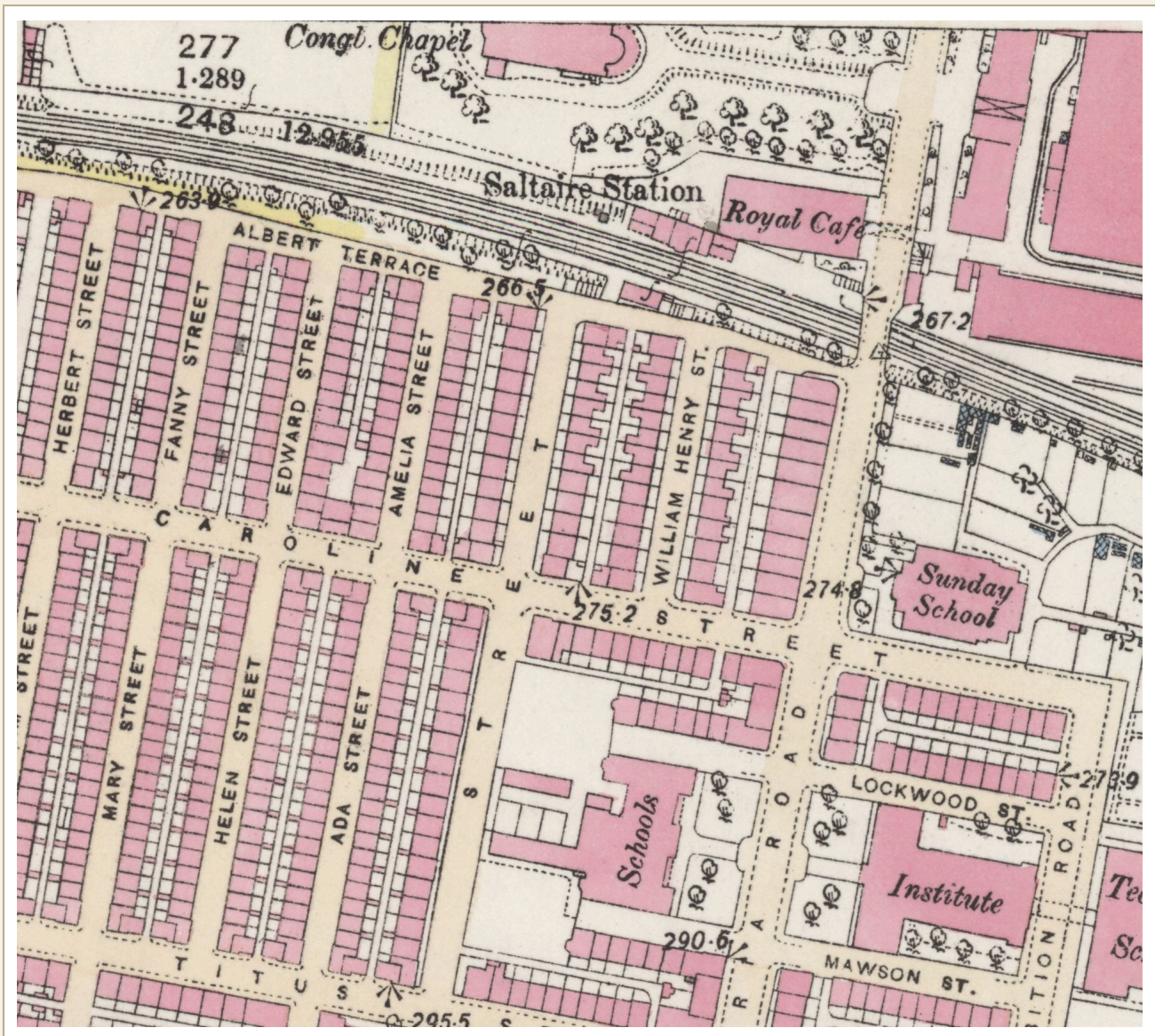


TITUS SALT

Titus Salt (1803–1876), the mill owner who built Saltaire, in a wood engraving from an article on the village in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, 1872, from the same period as the terrace. It is a portrait of the founder, not of anyone who lived at Nos 27–37.¹⁵

CREDIT

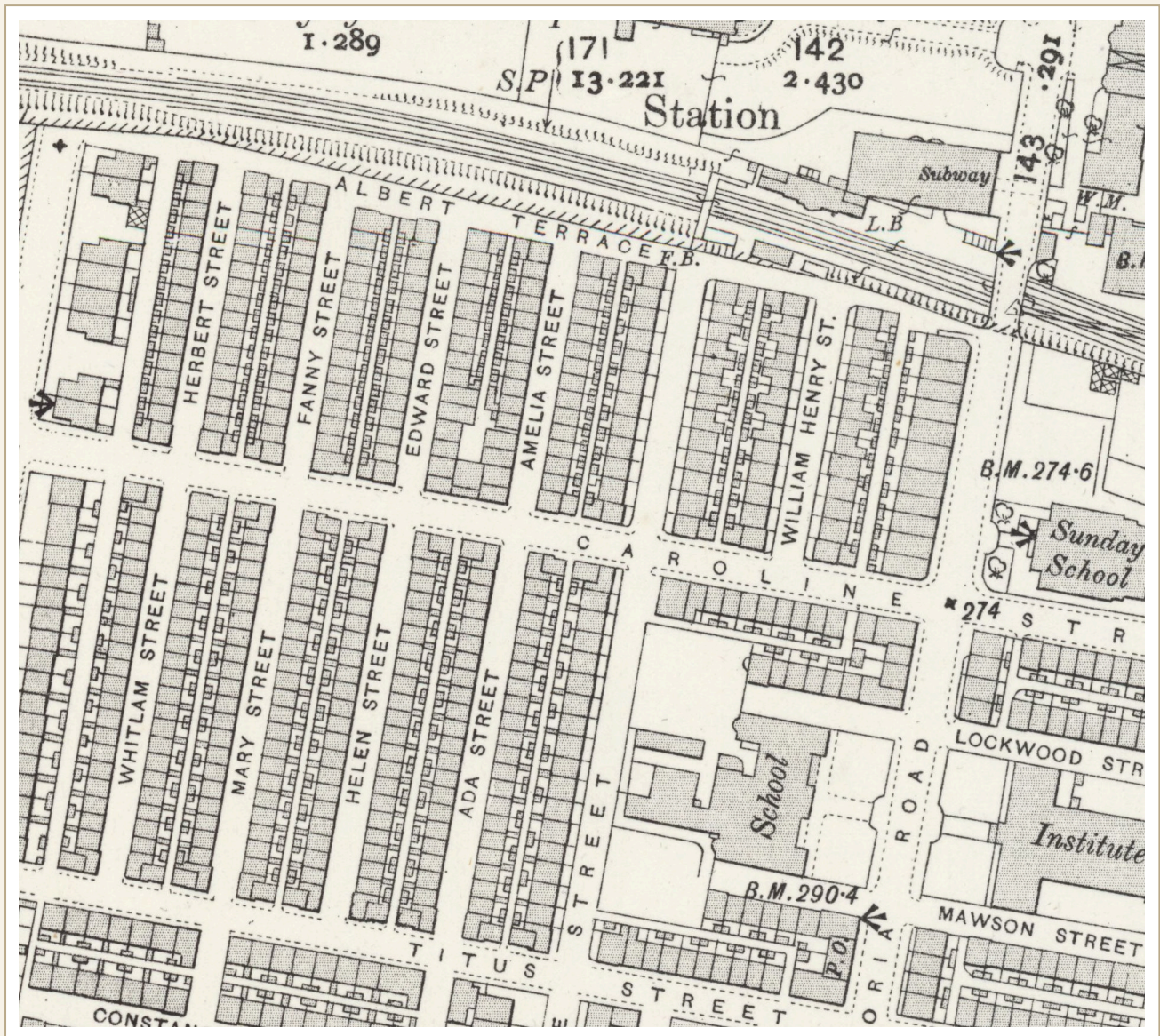
"Titus Salt", wood engraving from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, 1872. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division. Public domain. Cropped.



What to look for. George Street runs south from Albert Terrace and the railway, with Saltire Station and the Royal Café beside the line, to Caroline Street. The terrace on its east side is drawn with its stepped rear wings, and the Schools, Institute and Sunday School lie to the south-east.⁷

MAP CREDIT

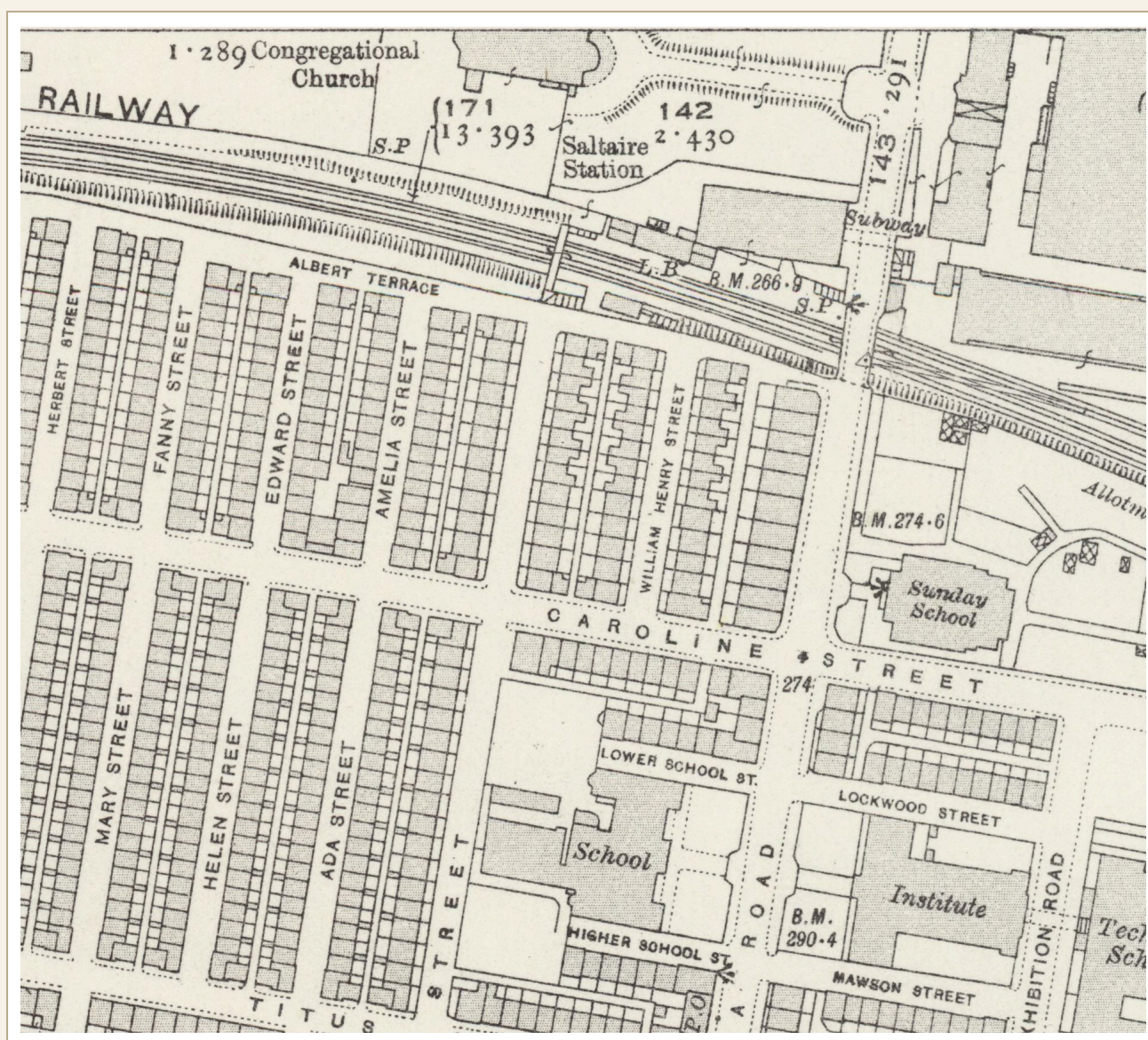
Ordnance Survey 25-inch England and Wales, Yorkshire Sheet CCI.11.
 Surveyed 1889–90, published 1893. Scale 1:2,500.
 Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland
 (CC-BY), maps.nls.uk.
 Sheet: maps.nls.uk/view/125640262



What to look for. The street grid and the terrace's outline match 1893. The chapel north of the line is now written in full as "Congregational Chapel", and a subway is marked beside the station.⁷

MAP CREDIT

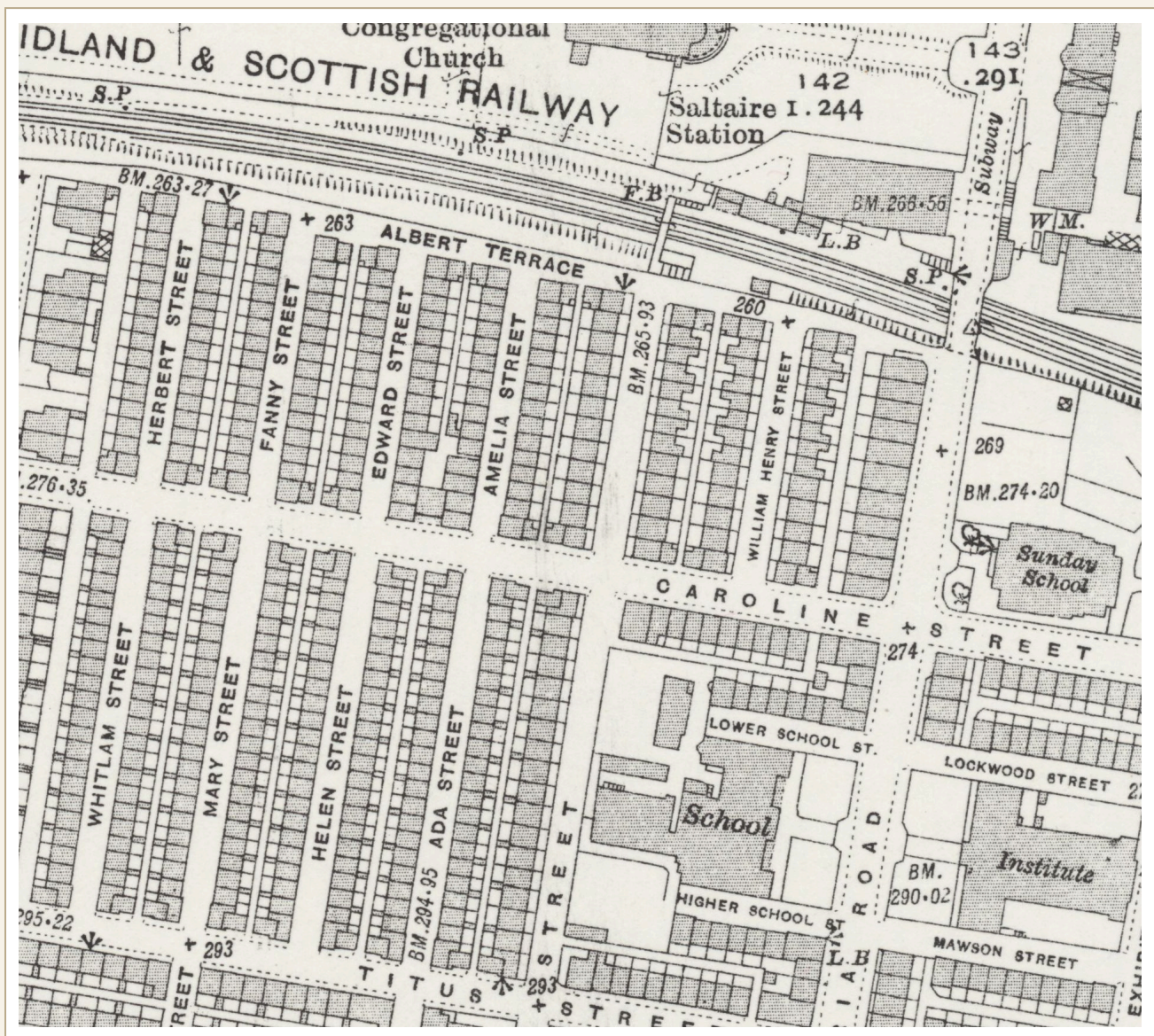
Ordnance Survey 25-inch England and Wales, Yorkshire Sheet CCI.11.
Revised 1906, published 1908. Scale 1:2,500.
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Sheet: maps.nls.uk/view/125640265



What to look for. The terrace and the street grid are unchanged. The chapel is now labelled “Congregational Church”, and the short streets beside the School are named Lower School Street and Higher School Street.⁷

MAP CREDIT

Ordnance Survey 25-inch England and Wales, Yorkshire Sheet CCI.11.
Revised 1915, published 1922. Scale 1:2,500.
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Sheet: maps.nls.uk/view/125640268



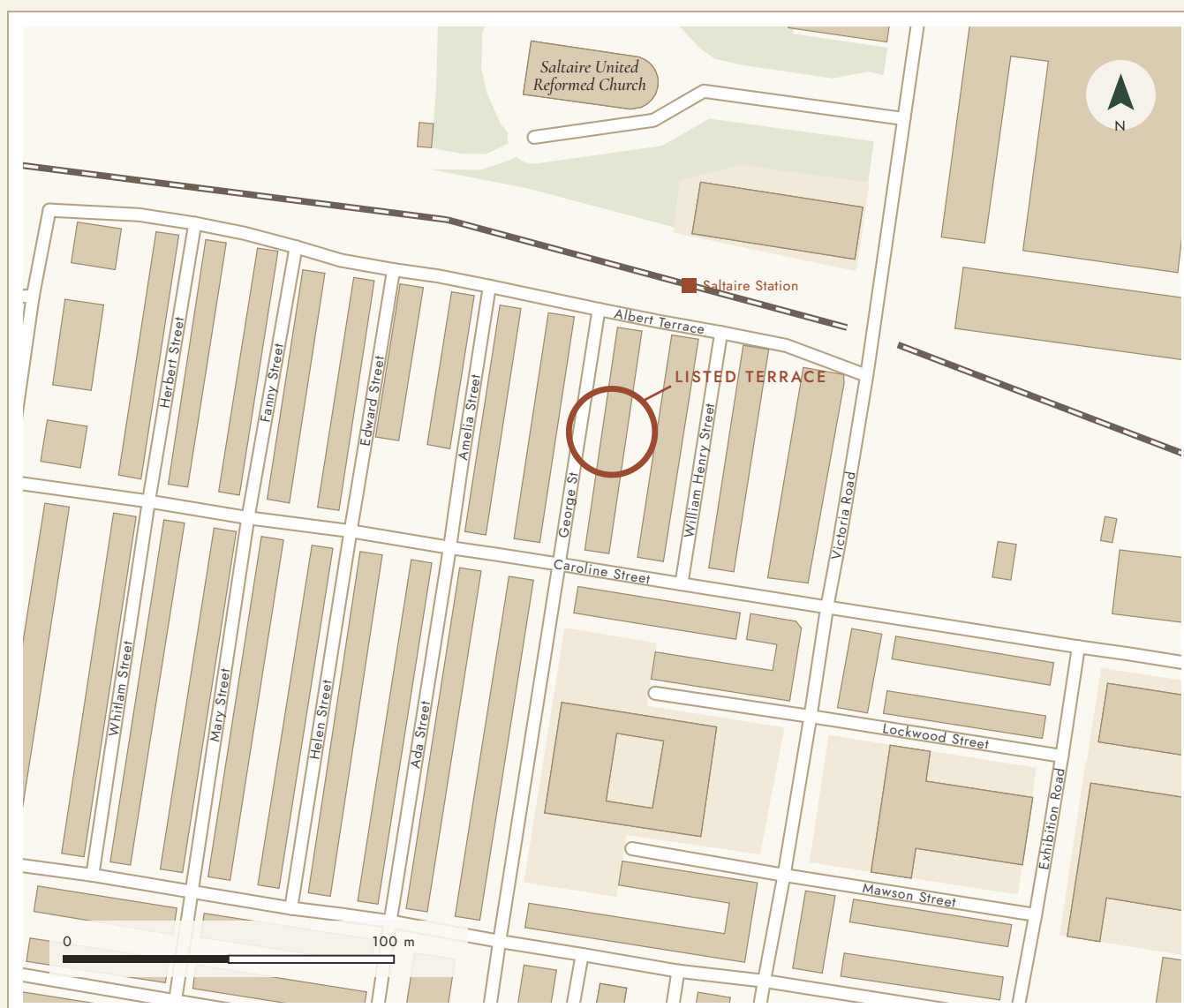
What to look for. A year after the village was sold, the terrace's footprint is unchanged. The line is now labelled London Midland & Scottish Railway.^{7,10}

MAP CREDIT

Ordnance Survey 25-inch England and Wales, Yorkshire Sheet CCI.11.
Revised 1934, published 1935. Scale 1:2,500.

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Sheet: maps.nls.uk/view/125640271



What to look for. The same corner of Saltaire, drawn from the Ordnance Survey's current open data. The street grid has not changed since the 1890s: George Street still runs south from Albert Terrace and the railway to Caroline Street, and William Henry Street runs parallel to the east. This modern dataset simplifies buildings, so each terrace appears as one block, without the stepped rear wings the old maps show. The building labelled Saltaire United Reformed Church *appears* to stand where the older maps mark the Congregational chapel.¹³

The historic extracts in this report are cropped from scanned sheets and are not georeferenced, so this map covers roughly the same ground but will not line up exactly with them.

MAP CREDIT

Drawn for this report from Ordnance Survey OS OpenMap – Local (release 2026-04) vector data. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2026. Licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. The ring marks the grid reference given in the listing; it is not a property boundary. Scale about 1:2,000; north is at the top.

From company village to private homes

Until 1933 the houses were owned along with the mill: first by the Salt family firm, then by its new owners. In 1893 the Salt family sold the mill and the village to four Bradford businessmen, and by 1902 one of them, James Roberts, had become sole owner.⁸

The real turning point for the houses came in 1933. That year Salts (Saltaire) Ltd conveyed the village to the Bradford Property Trust.¹⁰ After that, the houses were sold into private ownership.⁹ On George Street, windows and transom lights were replaced in the 1930s, and the change can still be seen beside surviving original doors.⁹ In 1937 some rear parts of the former boarding houses in the village were demolished to make private space behind them.⁹

Saltaire station opened in 1856, closed in 1965 and reopened in 1984.⁸ Over the same years the village moved from being protected by its owner to being protected by law. It became a Conservation Area in 1971.⁵ The George Street terrace was listed Grade II on 7 March 1985.¹ In the mid-1980s the mill’s last textile work ended.⁶ In 2001 UNESCO inscribed Saltaire as a World Heritage Site, as “a complete and well-preserved industrial village of the second half of the 19th century”.⁶

Today the terrace is still lived in, as Salt intended. Local histories describe the village as much sought-after;⁹ sales on the street since 1995 are summarised in “The street in numbers”, later in this report.

The listing entry

List entry name	27-37, George Street, 6 Albert Terrace and 6 Caroline Street
List entry number	1133573
Heritage category	Listed Building · Grade II
Date first listed	07-Mar-1985
National Grid Ref.	SE 13865 38000
Official entry	historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1133573

The official description sums the building up as a “terrace of overlookers’ houses with lodging house (now house), at each end” and ends: “Part of Saltaire model village.”¹ Our summary of the architectural description is in chapter one. Read the full text on Historic England’s website, linked above.

© Historic England 2026. Listing data used under the Open Government Licence v3.0. The Historic England Data contained in this material was obtained on 17 October 2026. The most publicly available up to date Historic England Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

Stone, slate and round arches



What you're looking at. George Street in February 2011, looking along a stone terrace with round-arched doors and windows on the ground floor, square-headed windows above, small front gardens behind low walls, and a taller block further along. These match features that the listing and the village histories describe for Nos 27–37.^{1,9} The photographer recorded a position about 23 metres from the listing's grid reference, so this is *probably* the listed terrace, but the photograph is not labelled with house numbers.¹²

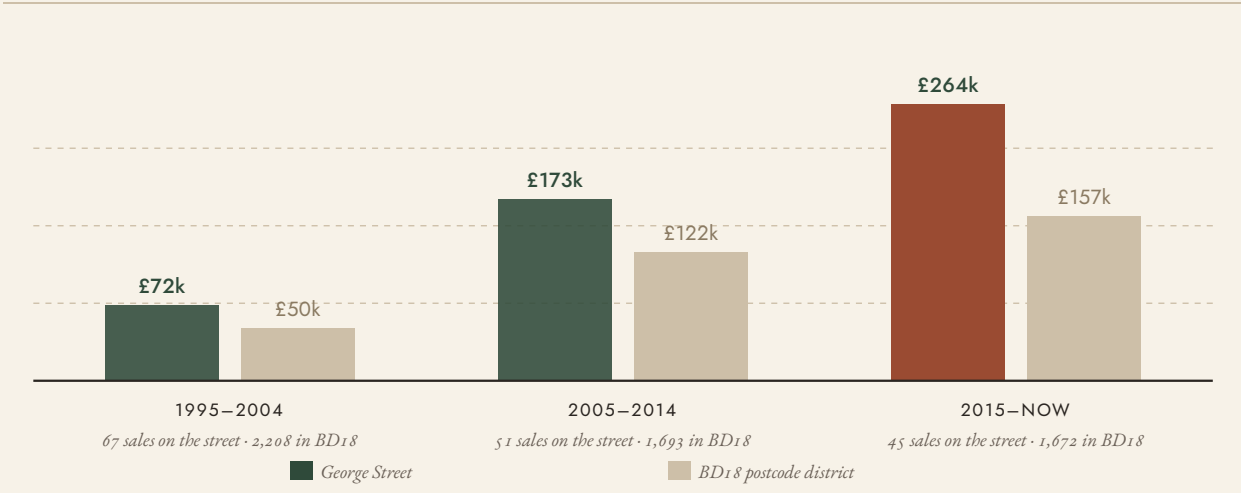
PHOTO CREDIT

"George Street, Saltaire (5429146394)" by Tim Green from Bradford, via Wikimedia Commons:
[commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Street,_Saltaire_\(5429146394\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Street,_Saltaire_(5429146394).jpg). Licence: CC BY 2.0 (creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0). Scaled to fit the page; no other changes.

Prices and neighbours

Sale prices since 1995

HM Land Registry records 163 sales of terraced houses on George Street at standard prices between March 1995 and January 2026. The chart shows street-level totals only: the number of sales and the median (middle) price in each period, beside the same figures for terraced houses across the BD18 postcode district for comparison. A period with fewer than 3 sales on the street shows no median, so no one house’s price can be worked out. The latest street median is just over three and a half times the 1995–2004 figure, in cash terms, not adjusted for inflation.¹¹



Source: HM Land Registry Price Paid Data for George Street, Shipley (category A, property type “terraced house”), retrieved 18 October 2026. Contains HM Land Registry data © Crown copyright and database right 2026. This data is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

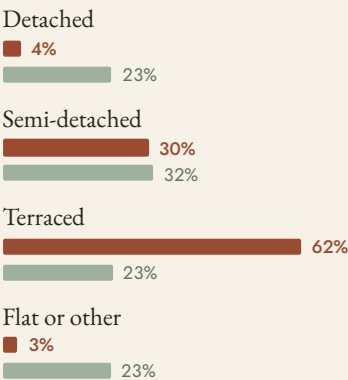
The neighbourhood in 2021

Census 2021 figures for *Bradford 018C*, the small statistical area (Lower Layer Super Output Area, E01010784) that contains the listed terrace; other parts of George Street fall in the neighbouring area, Bradford 018D. It held 773 households and 1,576 usual residents on census day, 21 March 2021, so these figures describe the neighbourhood, not any one house or household.¹⁴

Bradford 018C England

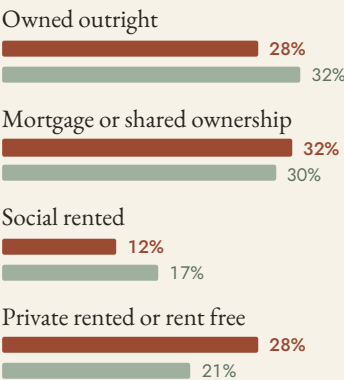
TYPE OF HOME

% of households



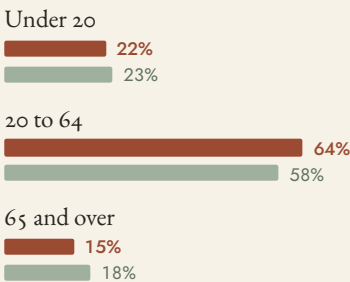
OWNED OR RENTED

% of households



AGE OF RESIDENTS

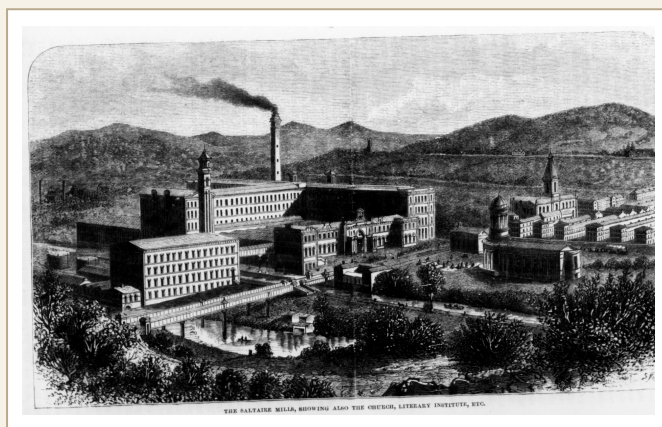
% of usual residents



Census 2021 tables TS044 (accommodation type), TS054 (tenure) and TS007A (age), via Nomis, retrieved 18 October 2026. Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. Percentages are rounded, so they may not add up to 100.

Saltaire in Victorian pictures

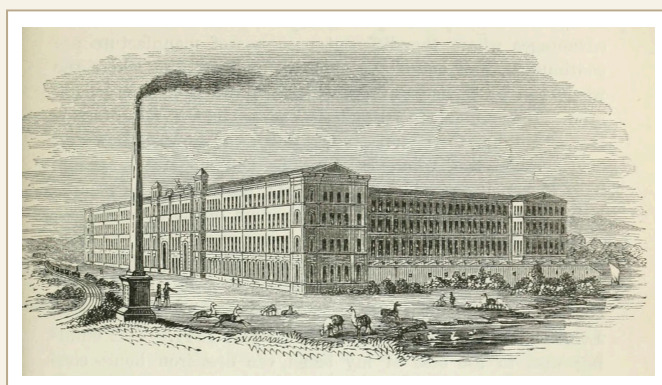
Three published views of the mill and village from 1859 to 1872, the years when the first streets went up and the village grew around them. They show the place, not this terrace in detail. Each is reproduced as printed, apart from cropping it from its page, turning it upright where it was printed sideways, and scaling. Salts Mill as it opened in 1853 is on page 4 and Titus Salt on page 5.



“The Saltaire Mills, showing also the Church, Literary Institute, etc.”, from *Harper’s New Monthly Magazine*, May 1872: the mill and its smoking chimney on the left, the river and a bridge in front, and to the right the church tower and long rows of the village’s terraces. It is typical of how the finished village was shown at the time; George Street can’t be picked out in it.¹⁵

CREDIT

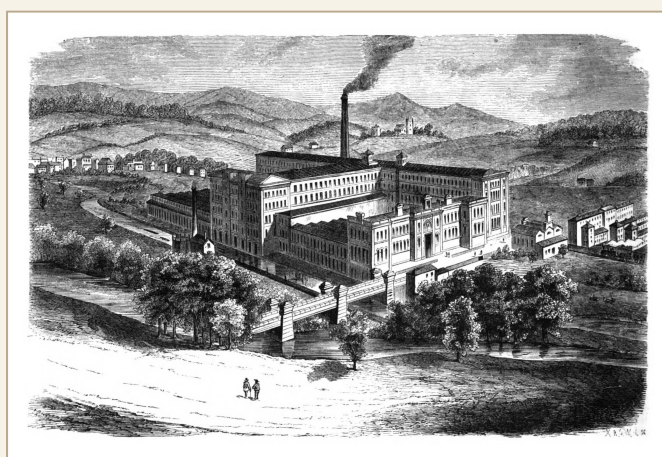
“The Saltaire Mills”, Harper’s New Monthly Magazine, May 1872. Public domain; scan: Internet Archive. Cropped.



The front of Salts Mill as Fig. 250 in an engineer’s textbook, William Fairbairn’s *Treatise on Mills and Millwork* (Part II, 1863): the long main range with the chimney in front and the railway on the left. A view from the same period as the terrace; the village’s houses are out of sight.¹⁵

CREDIT

“Façade of Saltaire Mills”, from William Fairbairn, *Treatise on Mills and Millwork*, Part II, 1863. Public domain; scan: Internet Archive (University of California Libraries). Cropped.



The mill and the new village as the German family magazine *Die Gartenlaube* pictured them in 1859, five years after the first houses on George Street were built. The river and a bridge are in the foreground and the mill fills the middle; at this scale no single house can be picked out. It is a picture from the same period as the terrace, not a record of Nos 27–37.¹⁵

CREDIT

“Saltaire”, engraving from *Die Gartenlaube*, 1859. Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

Timeline

- 1851 ● Building of Salts Mill begins.²
- 1853 ● Salts Mill opens on 20 September, Titus Salt's fiftieth birthday.²
- c.1854 ● Nos 27–37 George Street built by Lockwood and Mawson for Titus Salt.¹
- 1854–57 ● First phase of housing: 163 houses and boarding houses, 14 shops.⁹
- 1856 ● Saltaire station opens.⁸
- 1868 ● Final phase of housing, including Albert Road.^{2,9}
- 1871 ● About 4,300 people live in the village; the Institute and park are completed.^{9,2}
- 1876 ● Sir Titus Salt dies on 29 December.²
- 1889–90 ● 25-inch survey of the finished village (published 1893).⁷
- 1893 ● The Salt family sells the mill and village to four Bradford businessmen.⁸
- 1906 ● 25-inch map revised (published 1908).⁷
- 1913 ● George Salt, after whom the street is named, dies.³
- 1915 ● 25-inch map revised (published 1922).⁷
- 1933 ● Village conveyed to the Bradford Property Trust; the houses are afterwards sold into private ownership.^{10,9}
- 1934 ● 25-inch map revised (published 1935).⁷
- 1965 ● Saltaire station closes.⁸
- 1971 ● Saltaire Conservation Area designated.⁵
- 1984 ● Saltaire station reopens.⁸
- 1980s ● Textile production at the mill ends (mid-1980s).⁶
- 1985 ● The terrace is listed Grade II on 7 March.¹
- 2001 ● Saltaire inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.⁶

What the records can and can't show

What this report uses

- Historic large-scale (25-inch) Ordnance Survey maps published before 1976, from the National Library of Scotland.⁷
- The official Historic England listing entry, retold in our own words.¹
- Published local and heritage histories, with numbered sources.
- HM Land Registry Price Paid Data from 1995, shown as street-level totals only, beside the BD18 postcode district.¹¹
- A modern map drawn from Ordnance Survey open data, a photograph shared under an open licence, and Census 2021 figures for the surrounding area.^{12–14}

What it can't show

- **Who lived here.** We don't research or name past or present occupants or owners, and we don't use census returns, probate records or newspaper reports. The Census 2021 figures describe a whole neighbourhood, never a household.
- **Exact dates of change.** Maps are snapshots taken years apart. A building can appear or change between editions without the map telling us the exact year.
- **Which houses are in the photograph.** It is not labelled with house numbers, so we say only that it *probably* shows the listed terrace.
- **Every sale.** Price Paid Data starts in 1995 and leaves out some kinds of transfer.

How we worked

Everything here comes from public records and published sources, written up in our own words. We have not copied census images, newspaper text or anyone else's text, and we have not visited the street. The period pictures are public-domain engravings, cropped from their printed pages and turned upright where needed, but otherwise unaltered. Historic map extracts are reproduced from the National Library of Scotland under CC-BY; the photograph is used under its own Creative Commons licence and is only resized, not cropped or altered. Where we interpret a map or join two sources together, the text says *probably* or *likely*.

For a family story. If you would like to find out who lived here, local archives and census indexes are the place to start. We are happy to suggest where to look.

SOURCES

Where every fact comes from

¹ Historic England, “27-37, George Street, 6 Albert Terrace and 6 Caroline Street”, List Entry 1133573 (accessed 17 October 2026). historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1133573

² Saltaire Village website, “The Building Plan”: time-line of Saltaire’s construction (notes from the 2001 World Heritage nomination document).

saltairevillage.info/Saltaire_WHS_Building_Plan.html

³ Saltaire Village website, “Street names: George Street”.

saltairevillage.info/saltaire_history_0013_Saltaire_street_names_George_St.html

⁴ As note 9 (street-name list: “Titus, William Henry, George ... named after his sons and daughters”).

⁵ City of Bradford MDC, Saltaire Conservation Area Appraisal; and Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014.

bradford.gov.uk/media/qraqn23yy/saltaireappraisal.pdf · bradford.gov.uk/media/3341/saltaire-world-heritage-site-management-plan2014-v2.pdf

⁶ UNESCO World Heritage Centre, “Saltaire” (List no. 1028; inscribed 2001). Description CC-BY-SA IGO 3.0; short quotation.

whc.unesco.org/en/list/1028/

⁷ National Library of Scotland, Ordnance Survey sheet index (25 inch England and Wales 1841–1952), records for Yorkshire CCL11, and the four sheets reproduced in this report.

maps.nls.uk/view/125640262 · [125640265](https://maps.nls.uk/view/125640265) · [125640268](https://maps.nls.uk/view/125640268) · [125640271](https://maps.nls.uk/view/125640271)

⁸ Saltaire Collection, “Heritage Trail”.

saltairecollection.org/visit/heritage-trail/

⁹ Saltaire Village website, “Housing (built between 1854–1868)” (notes from the 2001 World Heritage nomination document).

saltairevillage.info/Saltaire_WHS_Housing.html

¹⁰ Saltaire Collection, item C3b-212a,b: Conveyance of Saltaire Village from Salts (Saltaire) Ltd to Bradford Property Trust, 1933 (catalogue record only).

explore.saltairecollection.org/s/p/item/4095

¹¹ HM Land Registry, Price Paid Data for George Street, Shipley, queried 18 October 2026 (terraced houses, standard price paid), with the same totals for the BD18 postcode district for comparison.

landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ppd/

¹² George Street, Saltaire (5429146394), photograph by Tim Green from Bradford, 2011 (Wikimedia Commons).

[commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Street,_Saltaire_\(5429146394\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Street,_Saltaire_(5429146394).jpg)

¹³ Ordnance Survey, OS OpenMap – Local, release 2026-04 (OS OpenData), drawn for this report on 18 October 2026.

osdatahub.os.uk/downloads/open/OpenMapLocal

¹⁴ Office for National Statistics, Census 2021, tables TSo44, TSo54 and TSo07A for Bradford 018C (E01010784) and England, via Nomis, retrieved 18 October 2026.

nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021

¹⁵ Period pictures: Mr. Salt’s Model Mill at Saltaire, Shipley, near Bradford, Yorkshire (Internet Archive, archive.org/details/sim_illustrated-london-news_1853-10-01_23_647); Titus Salt (Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, www.loc.gov/item/2001696719/); The Saltaire Mills, showing also the Church, Literary Institute, etc. (Internet Archive, archive.org/details/sim_harpers-magazine_1872-05-44_264); Façade of Saltaire Mills (Fig. 250) (Internet Archive (University of California Libraries), archive.org/details/treatiseonmillsmofair); Saltaire (Wikimedia Commons, [commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Die_Gartenlaube_\(1859\)_b_704.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Die_Gartenlaube_(1859)_b_704.jpg)).

Who made what we used

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Photograph. "George Street, Saltaire (5429146394)" by Tim Green from Bradford, via Wikimedia Commons: [commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Street,_Saltaire_\(5429146394\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Street,_Saltaire_(5429146394).jpg). Licence: CC BY 2.0 (creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0). Scaled to fit the page; no other changes. The photograph is reproduced under its own licence; it is not covered by the copyright in the rest of this report.

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Census figures. Census 2021 tables TS044 (accommodation type), TS054 (tenure) and TS007A (age), via Nomis, retrieved 18 October 2026. Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Percentages are rounded, so they may not add up to 100.

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