



# Colne's Heritage Assets

*An assessment in support of the Colne Neighbourhood Development Plan, June 2022*





## **Colne Neighbourhood Plan Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

Colne Town Council's Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Committee, with lots of input from Colners via both its consultations and via responses to posts on local history sites on Facebook, most especially Colne Lancashire Now and Then, has identified a number of local heritage assets that reinforce the local character of the town of Colne. It would like to see these assets be given protection through the Colne Neighbourhood Plan. Further input has been provided by the Friends of Colne Library, including access to their large collection of historic photographs. The Town Council is grateful to the Friends and to the owners of the buildings, some of whom provided valuable additional information, including interior access.

The non-designated heritage assets identified may form part of a Local Heritage List which Pendle Borough Council may choose to develop in the future. A Local Heritage List identifies those heritage assets that are not protected by statutory designations but provides clarity on the location of these assets and what it is about them that is significant. A local heritage asset is a building, structure or man-made landscape of local historic or architectural importance. Their local interest could be related to the social and economic history of the area, individuals of local importance, settlement patterns or the age, design and style of buildings.

The NPPF in its glossary defines 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic'. It may derive 'not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'. Conservation is the process of maintaining and managing change to heritage assets in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances their significance.

These NPPF requirements mean that the conservation of a building or site on a local heritage list as a heritage asset is an objective of the NPPF and a material consideration when determining the outcome of a planning application (NPPF, paragraphs 8 and 184). Planning applications can be refused on the grounds of harm to a non-designated heritage asset.

Within this List, the asset types are defined and other considerations have been made, including:

- **Age** - The age of an asset may be an important criterion, and the age range can be adjusted to take into account distinctive local characteristics or building traditions.
- **Rarity** - Appropriate for all assets, as judged against local characteristics.
- **Architectural and Artistic Interest** - The intrinsic design and aesthetic value of an asset relating to local and/or national styles, materials, construction and craft techniques, or any other distinctive characteristics.
- **Group Value** - Groupings of assets with a clear visual design or historic relationship.

Local heritage listing can include all types of heritage assets, and Colne's List contains buildings, monuments, archaeological sites and structures. Colne's selection criteria have defined the scope of our List. Properties such as 12, Bence Street demonstrate the recognition that local distinctiveness may lie as much in the preservation of the commonplace or everyday as it does in the spectacular.

To qualify for local heritage listing, nominated assets need to meet the requirements of the selection criteria (see overleaf), and national planning policy.

As the Colne Town Council Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Committee has prepared its List for its Neighbourhood Plan, Pendle Borough Council's agreement to the local list is not needed, but Pendle will be an important stakeholder in the application of the List in planning decision making.

Linking Local Plan Policies:

ENV 1 - Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments

ENV 2 - Achieving Quality Design and Conservation

WRK 5 - Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Other Useful references:

Local Heritage Listing – Historic England Advice Note 7

## **Selection Criteria**

The designation of 'local interest' shall apply to a building that meets one or more of the criteria given below provided that its historic form and qualities have not been eroded by unsympathetic alteration or extension. The selection criteria were based on those set out in the Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing by English Heritage in 2012 and reflected in the 2016 edition by Historic England.

### **Architectural Interest**

1. If the building was built before 1840, does it survive in anything like its original external condition?
2. If it was built between 1840-1899 (Victorian), does it retain its original features? Is it of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period locally?
3. If it was built between 1900-1919 (early 20th century), does it retain its original features? Is it of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period locally?
4. If it was built between 1920-1938, is it an outstanding example of the style of the period?
5. If it was built between 1939-1945, is it a rare surviving example of a wartime structure?
6. If it was built after 1945, is it a building of exceptional quality and design?
7. Was the building or structure designed by an architect of national or local importance?
8. Has the building received a national award or recognition?
9. Is it an example of a style of building that is unique to the local area?
10. Is it a group of buildings that together are a good surviving example of an historic architectural style, particularly one associated with Colne or Pendle?
11. Does the building or structure exhibit important characteristics of design, decoration or craftsmanship? For example, a mural, or clock or decorative tile work on an otherwise undistinguished building.
12. Is it a good early example of a particular technological innovation in building type and technique?

### **Historic Interest**

13. Is the building or structure associated with an important national or local historic figure or event?
14. Is it a building, structure or item of street furniture which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history? For example, schools, churches, public buildings, mileposts, boundary markers and old letter boxes.
15. Is it a building, structure or item of street furniture which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development? For example, agricultural, industrial, commercial or transport buildings and structures.
16. If a structure such as a wall, terracing or garden building, is it associated with a historic landscape or is it of identifiable importance to the historic design or development of the area?

### **Contribution to townscape**

17. Is it a significant landmark building, folly or curiosity that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape?
18. Does the building or group of buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area?
19. Is it a rare surviving example of street furniture that contributes positively to the local area?

# Colne Neighbourhood Plan

## Non-Designated Heritage Assets – Policy CNDP4

1. Admiral Lord Rodney public house
2. Alkincoates Park Walled Garden
3. Ambulance Hall
4. Atkinson Street
5. Bank House & Stanley Villas
6. Barclays Bank
7. Leach House, Barrowford Road
8. West Lynn, Barrowford Road
9. Bence Street (a “Heritage Street”)
10. Bent Lane Brewery (now a house)
11. Bents Cottages / Higher Standroyd
12. Berry’s Furniture Shop
13. Bethel Chapels
14. Black Horse Yard
15. Blue Bell and pinfold
16. Burtons (now Althams)
17. Calder Mill
18. Carry Bridge and stones
19. Carry Bridge Mill
20. Cemetery Chapels
21. Cemetery Gate House & Gate Posts
22. Central Cinema
23. Christ Church and School
24. The Citadel
25. Cliff Street
26. Clifford Smith & Buchanan
27. Cloth Hall Belfry
28. Colne & District Co-operative (now Langroyd Laundrette)

29. Colne Building Society (now Marsden Building Society)
30. Commercial public house
31. Crown Hotel and public house
32. Derby Street Catholic Chapel & School
33. Derby Street Warehouse
34. Exchange Street Business Centre, formerly Wesleyan School
35. Fire Station (now The Sun Station)
36. E A Foulds Mill / Derby Street Mill
37. Golden Ball public house (now Spinning Mill public house)
38. Grinding Stone
39. Grosvenor Street (a "Heritage Street")
40. Haggate Farm
41. Hartley Hospital, formerly Colne Jubilee Cottage Hospital
42. Christiana Hartley Maternity Home
43. Wallace Hartley's House
44. Plush Laithe, Hill Lane
45. Hippodrome Theatre
46. Holy Trinity Church
47. Holy Trinity Church's former Vicarage (now a house, Ing Dene)
48. Inghamite Chapel Graveyard
49. Ivegate Arch Building
50. 14-18, Keighley Road
51. Craigmores, Keighley Road
52. Standroyd House, Keighley Road
53. King's Head public house (now Wetherspoon's Wallace Hartley)
54. Lancaster Street (a "Heritage Street")
55. Library (now The Gables)
56. Lidgett Cottages
57. Little Theatre
58. Market Hall (later Kippax Biscuit Factory, now Earnie's)
59. Market Street Tavern public house

60. Masonic Hall
61. Municipal Hall ("The Muni")
62. New Life Chapels
63. Park Primary School
64. Police Station (later Tubb's of Colne department store, now Tubb's restaurant)
65. Post Office (now XLCR building)
66. Stephen Burke's golden Postbox
67. Primet Primary School
68. Pump House, Upper Rough
69. Queen's Hotel
70. Rushworth Bros Crane Works
71. Sacred Heart Church and School
72. Skelton Street barns
73. Spinners public house (now a house)
74. Spring Gardens Mill – West Engine House
75. Spring Lane cottages
76. Stag House
77. Sun Street
78. Swimming Pool
79. Tower Bar & Ballroom
80. Trinity Baptist Sunday School
81. Union public house
82. Varley Street's Northern lights
83. Viaduct
84. Waterside Well (St Helen's Well)
85. West Street School
86. WB White & Sons Factory
87. WW1 convalescent home (now West End Models)
88. Yorkshire Bank (now Funky Gifts)
89. Zion Chapel

## **Colne Neighbourhood Plan**

## Urban Character Areas – Policy CNDP5

- 90. The Castle & Castle Road
- 91. Chatham Street/Montague Street/Langroyd
- 92. Keighley Road
- 93. Newmarket Street





*Courtesy of Google Maps*

The map shows the locations of Colne's Non-Designated Heritage Assets and Urban Character Areas. To zoom in and access the Legend and review in more detail, please visit:

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?mid=1V2uee6V4Cg721644fTsLh04KWxEud4rT&ll=53.855894674519405%2C-2.1758266083230704&z=14>



# COLNE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

## CNDP4 - Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Ref	Building/Location with Description/Comments
1.	<p data-bbox="235 443 728 475"><b><u>Admiral Lord Rodney public house</u></b></p> <div data-bbox="230 491 593 997"> </div> <div data-bbox="253 1005 548 1340"> </div> <div data-bbox="627 491 2076 614"> <p>Waterside, or "Wapping" as locals called it, was largely bulldozed to the ground in the mid-1930s with a total of 14 streets housing 516 Watersiders being demolished. At the centre of this village within Colne was the last surviving pub in this area, The Admiral Lord Rodney on Mill Green, built in 1782. Now only the cottage behind the pub remains from Georgian times.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="627 630 2076 753"> <p>Today, you can see two early twentieth century facades and, tucked in the yard behind it, the tiny cottage, once the landlord's house. This cottage lays claim to be the very last original building on Waterside Road. Externally, it is like many town pubs of this era, but internally it is a joy because it retains much of its gin palace interior, including ornate tilework, original snug, lounge and vaults bars, much original joinery and even a little cottage parlour toward the rear.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="667 762 1467 1364"> </div> <div data-bbox="1568 762 1982 1109"> </div> <div data-bbox="1534 1053 2060 1396"> </div> <p data-bbox="235 1356 526 1380"><b>Asset Type:</b> Public House</p> <p data-bbox="235 1385 750 1409"><b>Conservation Area:</b> Not in a Conservation Area</p> <p data-bbox="235 1414 2076 1463"><b>Selection Criteria:</b> <b>2.</b> Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. Quality distinguishes it from other buildings of the period in Colne. <b>11.</b> Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials. <b>18.</b> This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.</p>

## 2. Alkincoates Park Walled Garden

Alkincoates was once an estate owned by the de Alkincoates family which in 1570 comprised several estates held by John Parker, a descendant of the de Alkincoates, and James de Walton. It was the home of a branch of the Parker family of Browsholme, who were park keepers for the King's forest of Bowland. It was also once the home of the 18th century diarist Mrs Elizabeth Shackleton (née Parker) who described her life in the Hall between 1765 and 1779.

In 1921, the 92½-acre estate was sold to Colne Borough Council by Colonel Parker for the sum of £24,082 and partly used as a public park. The hall was demolished in 1957 because of structural problems. The estate lodge, now a private house, is a grade II listed building.

The Town Council now maintains Alkincoates Park. At the top of the park is a walled garden known locally as The Secret Garden. Historic map regression shows that this area once contained the estate's extensive glasshouses. Between the late Victorian period and 1930, it is clear many of these were removed. The last range of glasshouses remained until the late twentieth century. The historic maps show extensive tree planting in this walled area during Victorian times. It is possible that this area was once an orchard.

The walls are thought to date from the 18th century and Mrs Shackleton wrote extensively about her new walled garden at Pasture House Barrowford when she moved from Alkincoates Hall. In September 1777, three months before the move, professional advice was obtained about siting a garden at the new house: The description in the Appendix of the planning of the contemporary, but smaller scale, garden gives us great insight into Alkincoates' productive kitchen gardens of the period. What is fascinating, is that the lady of the house, her husband and her son and even family friends, were very closely involved in the planning, progress and even planting of the garden. Gardens of this period providing hothouse delicacies, such as cucumbers, were status symbols of Georgian England. Hosts competed to have the most exotic fruits upon their tables. Unlike kitchens and service areas of halls which were seldom visited by their owners, great pride was taken in productive gardens by the gentry. For this reason, it is perhaps, no coincidence that this walled garden is sited to take in magnificent views over Pendle Hill.



Unfortunately, brutal "repair work" has been carried out during the 20th century. The stone topping stones were removed or stolen in places and bitumen was poured in their stead. Instead of lime mortar, which shifts gently with building movement, hard cement was used for pointing. Where there was water ingress, fissures and cracks have appeared and these threaten the stability of the remaining structures. These inappropriate materials should be removed and replaced with stone coping stones and lime mortar. The remaining walls are substantial and comprise rubble stone with limestone copings. The shape of the curved walls is puzzling, but pleasing.

The platform with benches on it form a terrace, which was once the footprint of one of the disappeared glasshouses. The stone steps and flanking structures into the walled garden are again high status and elegant, demonstration

that this garden was not solely productive. The walls are very thick with two sections akin to chimney breasts. It seems likely that these sections held furnaces for in-wall heating for tender fruits, such as figs, apricots and greengages. Of interest too, is the reuse of gravestones as paving. The Georgians were practical and unsentimental, as a rule.



**Asset Type:** Archaeological Remains

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 and partially surviving in its original external condition

14. A building, structure or item of street furniture which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history. 16. A wall associated with a historic landscape and of importance to the historic design or development of the area.

3. **Ambulance Hall**

Built in 1907, Colne's Ambulance Hall on Craddock Road features a series of dedication stones and has a very distinctive entrance with original doors. Internally, there is a generous hall and stairs which open out onto a large hall on first floor level. It is run today as a charity for community groups.

The curved front stone façade of this building was part of the old cattle market, called Ludgate Circus, which was demolished in 1957. The 1909 public baths were adjacent to it before their demolition.



**Asset Type:** Public Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 3. Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. 15. A building which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Colne's Cattle Market). 17. A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

4. **Atkinson Street**

Architecturally speaking, Atkinson Street is a strangely divided street, with an elevated terrace of rather grand, imposing houses distinguished by small gardens, steps to the front doors, classically inspired plain brick facades (unusual for Colne) with dressed stone portals and window lintels on one side of the street. On the opposite, lower side of the street is a row of rather rustic, stone, cottage-style pavement-fronted terraced houses. No original fenestration remains.

**Asset Type:** Street

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 18. This group of buildings contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



5. **Bank House & Stanley Villas**

These grand houses on Albert Road with their dressed stone facades were built for mill owners in 1870.

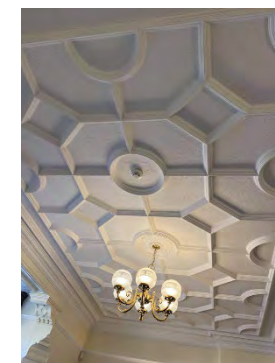
Symmetrical, twin-bayed Bank House was the home of Thomas Shaw, son of Robert Shaw and is now Colne's first spa. The front and side elevations have been subject to an intensive restoration and retains its original fenestration, including distinctive arched windows on the first floor. It features a vestigial balcony above the front door and also has a strong string course and uses quoin stones to delineate the twin bays. The rear has planning permission to be completely redeveloped.

Stanley Villas (right below) was the home of Samuel Catlow, Colne's First Mayor in 1895. Currently trading as day service for adults with learning disabilities and has offices above for a care agency, it also retains its original fenestration and features asymmetric stone bays. The left of the façade features an unusual balustrade, topped with balls, which enlivens the roofline. Behind it, the original stables and stable yard remain, repurposed as The Little Theatre.

**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **11.** Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials. **13.** Buildings associated with important local historic figures (Thomas Shaw and Samuel Catlow). **14.** Buildings with an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically, the cotton industry. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



6. **Barclays Bank**

A veritable architectural flight of fancy on the corner of Albert Road and New Market Street, this purpose-built bank features a lead covered cupola with flagpole. Originally Craven's Bank, and then Martin's Bank, its claim to fame is that Colne's Titanic hero, Wallace Hartley, once worked there.

Beneath the cupola is a circular stone balustrade which sits on a short round tower. The windows are arch headed and those on the first floor are half the width of those on the floor below and twice as numerous. The facades are adorned with much, highly decorative carving. The roof is hidden behind a sturdy stone parapet.

**Asset Type:** Commercial Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 3. Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. 11. Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials. 15. A building which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Colne's Commercial Sector). 17. A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.



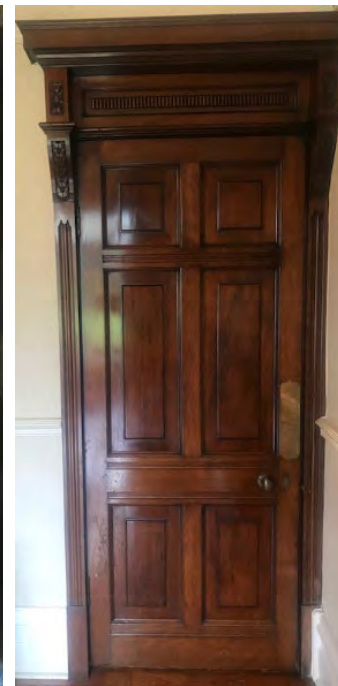
7. **Leach House, Barrowford Road**

This late nineteenth century stone villa boasts very many grand features. Dominating the façade is an impressive rectangular stone bay with four mullions each with etched stained glass upper sections, topped with a central stone crest and finials at each end. The joinery and the turn of the twentieth century windows are one of the many joys of this house, which sits in capacious gardens.

It is now divided into two, with the recessed service wing in separate ownership. Next to the rectangular bay is a double height, six mullion angled bay, smaller on the first floor than the ground floor, topped with a stone parapet and a triangular roof. Two sturdy chimney stacks stand at each end of the roof, though most of the chimney pots are missing.



Another stand out feature is the large, entrance porch situated to the side of the villa. There is a Classical door pediment and above that, a semi-circular decoration interrupting the parapet with a carved shell at its centre. The small, oblong windows either side of the door feature coloured, leaded, etched glass. Along the side of the deep porch, the roofline is enlivened by a Classical balustrade with decorative finials at each corner. This elevation also boasts a fancy barge board to the gable.



The sumptuousness continues within. The two principal reception rooms feature extremely fine decorative plasterwork, one with Classical motifs, the other with neo Jacobean strapwork. The hall is composed of highly polished panelling to Delft Rack height and the six panelled doors set within carved and reeded wooden casements, retaining their original door furniture.

The staircase is great fun, featuring fancy full height spindles and pierced fretwork. An original chimneypiece is retained in one reception room (the one with a Jacobean theme) and the motifs used echo the ones seen in the plasterwork.

**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **11.** Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

8. **West Lynn, Barrowford Road**

Built to the same floor plan as Craigmore on Keighley Road (#51), which was built for Henry Hyde in 1912, West Lynn was built for his brother, William Hyde JP. The Hyde family were mill owners, whose father may have founded The Colne Times. The Hyde Family also owned Fould's Mill on Derby Street, see #36.

West Lynn is every inch the impressive millowner's house of the period. Reached via a sweeping drive through wooded grounds, the house also has neo Tudor touches, like its twin, principally in the black and white timber decoration at the top of its gables. As with Craigmore, the porch is meant to inspire awe in the visitor to the front entrance (there is a tradesman's entrance and secondary drive).

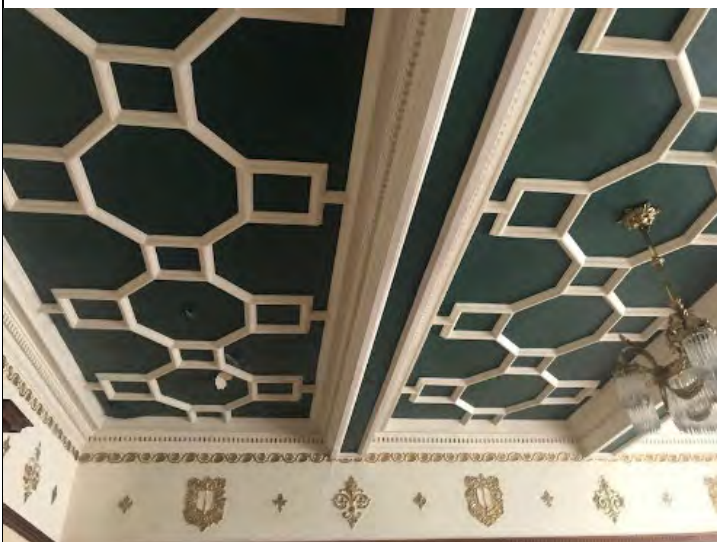
The square stone porch comprises ionic columns mounted on classical balustrading. The porch floor is of monochrome, geometric tiles. The twin gabled side elevation is marred by a balcony and double doors at first floor level. Other than this, all joinery is original and features complex, leaded lights in timber frames. The stone bays are very fine, with chamfered mullions and projecting cornices with dental detailing. West Lynn has two sets of bay windows. The first are hexagonal and two storey and are topped with a pointed roof culminating with decorative ironwork. The second is a ground floor, angled bay. Sadly, West Lynn has lost its original rainwater goods, but it retains its fancy terracotta ridge tiles atop its slate roof and its heavily decorated barge boards to its gables. The rear of the property, which would mainly have been inhabited by servants originally, is significantly more utilitarian, with the exception of the 12 light, stained glass landing window.



The etched, coloured, leaded glass in and around the front door is exceptional. The inner vestibule door is oak, with glass of the same quality. An original, highly decorated radiator has been retained in the sizeable vestibule. The double height hall is nothing short of magnificent and is lit by the enormous stained glass window on the landing. The hall has a baronial, Jacobean theme, with a heavily carved oak staircase and lathe and plasterwork to the higher levels, with oak panelling below. The hall flows into the main salon, not through a door, but a wide, Classical portal, featuring two ionic pilasters and then, indented, two ionic columns. As well as a dental frieze, there is additional, strapwork carving. The hall ceiling is an oak and plaster barrel vault.



The Salon picks up the same baronial themes as the hall and the highly decorative chimneypiece echos the portal. The fire back and slips are all of finely veined marble. Not only is the original joinery of exceptional quality and is retained throughout the principal rooms, but so is the original door furniture, which has art nouveau motifs.



The drawing room features a very fine strapwork, plaster ceiling and decorative cornices, with further plaster motifs above the picture rail. It also features original, Edwardian light fittings in the inlaid, inglenook fireplace. This fire place flows seamlessly from rosewood panelling that encases the inglenook and again features twin ionic pilasters. It also has a very typical, Edwardian, oval mirror over the mantle. The whole is surmounted by finely carved shell motif decoration and features veined marble slips, hearth and a fender in a different marble. The inlaid panelling in the inglenook makes it feel like a first class railway carriage and much of the decoration is very redolent of the era in which it was constructed. The rest of the room features and impressive cornice with a dental frieze below and below that, deep triglyphs along the entablature. The room also has elegant wainscoting and a fine door casement



**Asset Type:** House

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. **11.** Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials. **13.** Buildings associated with important local historic figures (the Hyde family). **14.** Buildings with an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history. **15.** Building with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Home to a prominent industrialist). **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



9. **Bence Street (a “Heritage Street”)**

Labelled a “Heritage Street”, Bence Street runs directly behind Sun Street and is a short, cobbled street of six pavement fronted terraced houses.

Built of coursed stone, all retain their chimney stacks. They all retain their original stone window surrounds and ornamental, imposing door casements.

However, in all but the end of terrace, foreman’s house, the original joinery has disappeared. This house, Number 12, is a jewel in Colne’s domestic, terraced architecture. It appears to be Edwardian and features its original door and sash windows, the upper portion of each sash is divided into quadrants. The panelled front door, fan light and bell are especially fine. Above the windows and the door are ornamental dripstones. The stone mullions are finely carved and chamfered. This house gives onto a fine, stone flagged pavement, but a modern lamp post has been insensitively placed abutting the house.

The house, which stands taller than the other houses on the street, even retains its chimney pots. The façade has not been cleaned and remains soot blackened, adding to its historic atmosphere.



**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 3. Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. 18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

10. **Bent Lane Brewery (now houses)**

Part three-, part two-storey brewery buildings and cottages, dating from the late 18th century, featuring Yorkshire points, this group of buildings once held a dominant position on Keighley Road, the main road from Keighley into Colne. Even relatively recent photographs show harmonious joinery and an extremely fine weatherance. Sadly, this has all disappeared. Just two chimney stacks remain. The Brewery, cottages and ancillary buildings have been divided up into numerous residential properties.

One can still appreciate the fine, coursed stonework, the kneeler stones, the shapes of the original openings, the stone cills and the stone supports for the rainwater goods. To the rear, the former maltings have been similarly converted, possibly in the 1980s.

There is apparently an old well in the field behind Bent Lane that used to supply the brewery with its water.



**Asset Type:** Former Commercial, now Houses

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 15. Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development. 18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



11. **Bents Cottages / Higher Standroyd**

Situated at the heart of the Lidgett and Bents Conservation Area, these modest, two and three storey cottages are typical of upland Lancashire agricultural and weavers' dwellings. Sadly, all of them have lost their original joinery. The ones facing onto Skipton Old Road feature stone mullions on the ground floor (mainly triples, with one double that looks like a Victorian replacement). They are of coursed natural stonework and retain their original chimney stacks. Their gardens are bounded by low stone walls, with the gully that drains the higher fields running just outside. The houses at the ends of this short terrace of weavers' cottages feature prominent kneeler stones. Built into the hillside, the back doors give access up a flight of stone steps to the first floors, while the ground floors appear to be cellars, with windows just above ground level.

Turning the corner into the settlement of Bents, one encounters a row of more modest two storey cottages of rubble stone construction. The houses closest to Skipton Old Road feature a double or triple stone mullion on the ground floor, while those furthest away have a single, large window, plus two tiny windows on the first floor. As one triple mullion survives at ground floor level at the penultimate house, it seems the terrace all featured these windows once, but they have been replaced over time. Pavement fronted, the chimney stacks survive, as does the timber guttering. Higher Bents is a farmhouse and converted barn that occupies the whole of the end of Bents. Now divided into three dwellings, this long, low house and barn overlooks the Lidgett Triangle and the land that would have served it. It retains some of its chimney stacks, but appears to have had a lean to ground floor extension in the middle portion of the house. The joinery is all modern and the window openings are probably not original.



Adjacent to Higher Bents is another, more ancient farmhouse that occupies the same relationship to the Lidgett Triangle and may, in former times, also have had a frontage onto Skipton Old Road, as the houses now standing behind it are Edwardian. Configured as a long, low farmhouse with attached cottage, Higher Standroyd retains its original window openings, but not joinery. In the rear courtyard, the triple mullioned windows are highly unusual, featuring a central section higher than the two flanking mullions. On the front façade, there are standard wooden double casements of presumably Victorian date contained within dressed stone openings. Inside, Higher Standroyd gets more interesting. It seems that it was a former hall house, like its Listed neighbour, Heyroyd, with a heavily beamed hall which may once have featured an open hearth. The later stone fireplace (17th or 18th century) boasts a large Bessemer beam above it. At the cottage end of the range of buildings, it seems there were once more farm buildings, as the gable wall attests.



**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **1.** Built before 1840 and surviving unchanged externally, bar the joinery. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically agriculture and weaving. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

12. **Berry's Furniture Shop**

Comprising two parts – lower height link section higher up the hill, which contains the entrance, mullioned windows, simple Victorian sashes above and projecting corbels above that to hold up the rainwater goods. Next door, lower down the hill, is a gable fronted building whose façade is pierced by four regularly spaced Victorian sashes (original to the 19th century). Planning permission has recently been granted to convert the building into five one-bedroomed and bedsit flats with a small retail outlet.

However, the building's foundation is Georgian or pre-Georgian. It was known as The Red Lion until The New Red Lion was opened in Market Street in 1793. At that point, it became The Walton Arms, as apocryphally, it was owned by The Revd. Walton. The Walton Arms closed in 1969. The building's cellars are held by popular belief to have run through to St. Bartholomew's, but this cannot be verified, because they are now blocked up with concrete.



**Asset Type:** Commercial Building

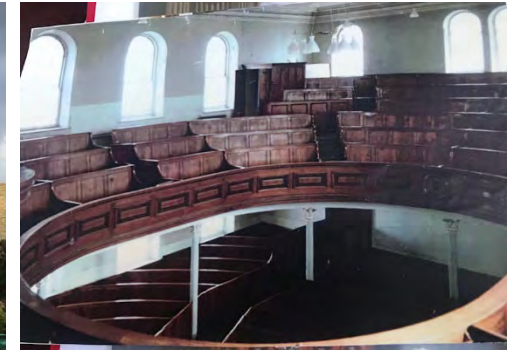
**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 and surviving unchanged externally. 15. A building which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Former Inn and Furniture Making).

13. **Bethel Chapels**

Colne's third Bethel Chapel was demolished in 1982/83 and is now a community garden. What we see now was the original Sunday School built in 1882 and this now serves as Colne's fourth Bethel Chapel. There was a Bethel Chapel in Colne even before it had its own dedicated building and the congregation met in a house in Collingwood Street from 1857. The congregation moved in the 1860s to a small, simple building, the second Bethel Chapel, diagonally across Burnley Road. This building is now in the ownership and used by a tradesman for storage. The sizable third Bethel Chapel was opened in 1872 and this is where Wallace Hartley's funeral service was held and where in a side vestry his body lay overnight, prior to the funeral service.

The Bethel Chapel congregation are Independent Methodists and are off-shoots from Providence, formerly of Waterside and Albert Road, Colne. There are 70 plus Independent Methodist congregations in various parts of England. One in Nelson and one in Barnoldswick. While surviving pictures of the third Bethel Chapel show a tiered, elliptical worshipping space with high quality joinery, and arched windows, the surviving Sunday School is much plainer, with simple portal carving and long, plain glass windows. The silhouette is barn-like and the interior plain.



**Asset Type:** Religious Buildings

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. 13. Buildings associated with an important national historic figure – Wallace Hartley. 18. These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

14. **Black Horse Yard**

Hidden behind an unassuming black gate between two terraces of shops close to Ivegate, Black Horse Yard is principally important owing to its form. It is a rare survivor of an ancillary yard or court. Owing to the vernacular, modest form of the architecture, it is hard to date, though it possibly survives from the early nineteenth century. After a paved, narrow ginnel between the two High Street shops, the yard widens out to a very small square which gives access to the steep steps of the shops behind and a stone, flagged path that runs in front of half a dozen small, low cottages. The housing is dense, but the atmosphere is very serene next to the busy High Street, which is just a few steps away. In living memory, the cottages were used for various purposes ancillary to the trade of the shops in front, as well as providing living accommodation. For example, butcher, Bob Wilson, used two of the cottages as a slaughterhouse and butchery, Bill Strickland, pet shop owner, used a cottage for whelping dogs, Mavis Wilson's father mended clocks in the attics of his cottage and the Windy Bank Café used a cottage for storage.



**Asset Type:** Houses

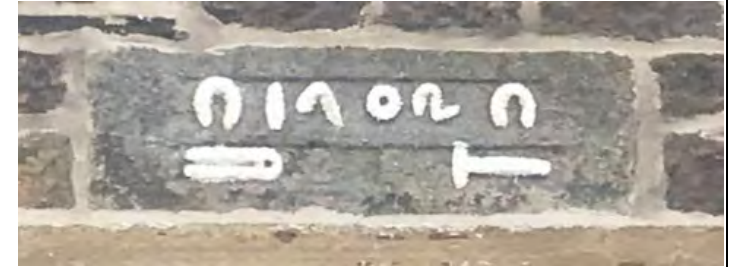
**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **1.** Built before 1840 and surviving unchanged externally. **10.** A group of buildings that together are a good surviving example of an historic architectural form, particularly one associated with Colne or Pendle (yard housing).

**18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

15. **Blue Bell and pinfold**

A little way out of Colne was the Blue Bell Inn. It served one of the earliest turnpike roads [Skipton Old Road]. It ceased to be a pub over 100 years ago, but the datestone (1702) can still be seen over the door. This building has attracted quite a few alterations in the last decade: the barn was incorporated and is now a separate cottage and to the rear, a projecting gabled extension has been added. The stone mullioned double and triple windows to the front façade are fine, as is the regular, coursed stonework of the main long, low building, which is delineated with large cornerstones. The chimney stacks survive, though the joinery seems modern. The barn (now cottage) must be a later addition in rubble stone, as befits a more modest building.



Opposite Blue Bell is a surviving pinfold. This would have served Lobb Common and the fields above Lidgett and was positioned on the main turnpike road of Skipton Old Road as an enclosure for lost livestock. Farmers passing or visiting the ale house could identify their sheep and collect them.



**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 and surviving unchanged externally, bar the joinery. 15. Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically agriculture. 18. These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



16. **Old Burton's shop (now Altham's)**

A distinctive, tile faced corner building dating from a previous retail heyday. This building on Market Street is one of a small handful of Art Deco buildings in the town and was built in 1937 on the site of the Swan Hotel. A plaque (pictured) advertises Burton's tailoring and apparently it was officially opened by the two Burton Brothers in 1938.

Recently sensitively restored, the principal interest is the bas relief decoration above each first floor window. The pairs of sweeping recessed concentric curves contrast sharply with the heavy entablature that sits above them. The windows are deeply recessed with strong and simple plinths dividing them. Above the windows is a spare, elegantly detailed parapet that conceals the roof from view. This cream, Art Deco building is a landmark at an important junction in the town centre and even features some original signage/advertising in the form of sculpted letters that advise "Burtons Dress You".

Sir Montague Burton was the founder of men's fashion chain Burton. He set up the company in 1903 under the name of The Cross-Tailoring Company. After World War II, Sir Montague was one of the suppliers of demob suits to the British Government for demobilising servicemen - including a jacket, trousers, waistcoat, shirt and underwear. By the time of his death in 1952, the company was the largest multiple tailor in the world.



Beginning in 1923, his company began to acquire freehold sites in order to build its own custom-designed stores. Prominent town centre corner sites were preferred, with Burton often moving just a few doors down along the same street in order to acquire the corner site. Architect Harry Wilson was hired, and the Burton "house style" building design was born, which was heavy on geometric forms and symmetrical compositions. While the Burton name still continues, it is the architecture of his buildings that forms a key part of Montague Burton's legacy across the nation.

**Asset Type:** Commercial Building - Retail

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **4.** Built between 1920-1938, an outstanding example of the style of the period. **9.** An example of a style of building that is unique to the local area – Art Deco. **15.** A building which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Colne's Commercial Sector). **17.** A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

17. **Calder Mill**

Neighbouring the larger Spring Gardens Mill, Calder Mill on Lenches was built in 1863 for Messrs. Watson and Richard Bracewell. The mill was sometimes referred to as Gin Mill, an old term describing a mill housing cotton gins, an early form of machine used for cleaning raw cotton. In 1907, Crabtree Brothers, who had bought it in 1894, added a two-storey warehouse to the Mill.



What remains of Calder Mill is a simple nine window wide, three-storey high stone mill overlooking Colne Water and adjacent to Waterside Bridge. Subservient to it and stepped back is the two-storey engine house, denoted by its distinctive round headed window. This façade also features first floor loading doors. Quite a few of the original apertures are now blocked up.



**Asset Type:** Industrial Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria: 15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically the cotton industry.

18. **Carry Bridge and stones**

An historic stone bridge in Colne, crossing the river on a major drovers' route to the town. Once this was a bustling area, with mills and cottages, but now only the bridge and the former Carry Hall remain.

The unusual stones not only buttress the retaining wall of the higher field on the right, as it leads into Colne, but were also a way of sparing heavily laden horses. The large upright stones that jut out at fairly regular intervals from the retaining wall were used to "brake" horse-drawn vehicles on their ascent of the steep hill. 16 of these impressive stones remain in situ.



**Asset Type:** Infrastructure

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. built between 1840-1899 (Victorian) and unchanged. 15. Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically the packhorse and cattle trade.

19. **Carry Bridge Mill**

A two-storey farmhouse with modern joinery standing within a more extensive, derelict range of large shippon and a large three storey terraced house is all that remains of the once extensive Carry Bridge Mill complex which was demolished many years ago.

Now in a shocking state of disrepair, the stone flag roof mainly survives, but none of the chimneys. The walls of this once impressive range of buildings are of coursed stone. The derelict house retains its mullioned openings.

**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 with some surviving features.. 10. A group of buildings that together are a good surviving example of an historic architectural style, particularly one associated with Colne or Pendle. 15. Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically agriculture and hand loom weaving.





20. **Cemetery Chapels**

An important local landmark. These Victorian buildings on Keighley Road date from 1860 and were described by architectural historian, Nikolaus Pevsner, as ‘two handsome chapels with elegant spires linked by a gateway with a tower over’ (Pevsner 1969,106). In the middle pointed Gothic style, the spire is decorated by carved stone gargoyles. They were designed by Pritchett of Darlington (Harland 1870, 29).

A common arrangement in the area, pairs of Victorian cemetery chapels are also seen at Skipton and Nelson. They sit well in the landscape, with views of the South Valley forming an attractive backdrop. Each Chapel features a Decorated Gothic window and the apex of each gable is a carved, stone cross. The tower and spire sit atop the carriageway, above which is a single trefoil headed window identical to that seen on the Cemetery House. The spire is well proportioned and sits above a pierced lantern floor featuring lavish Gothic carving with gargoyles and crochets. At the top of the spire is a metal cross. Views of the cemetery chapels feature prominently in the extensive photography of Wallace Hartley’s funeral.

**Asset Type:** Public Building - Religious

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. 13. Buildings associated with an important national historic figure – Wallace Hartley. 17. A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. 18. These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



21. **Cemetery Gate House & Gate Posts**

These form part of an important local landmark and are key to the setting of the cemetery chapels. The stone gate piers and boundary wall are of a distinctive and unusual design. The gatehouse appears to have survived virtually unaltered and was built in 1899, while the entrance, with its pyramidal gate piers and low, stone boundary wall, were erected in 1860. Sadly, the railings are modern replacements.

The Gothic theme established by the twin chapels is continued here, aping the same pattern as that found at Nelson's cemetery on Walton Lane. This is a substantial house, orientated to face the road, featuring an enclosed porch punctuated by an original Victorian Gothic door with ornamental hinges and a dinky, trefoil headed hall window. Recessed above the porch is a pair of matching trefoil headed windows. The projecting gable contains a triple mullioned window to the ground floor and a double to the first floor. The stone work is very fine, with carved and chamfered quoins and lintels. On the non gabled portion of the façade, the slate covered eaves project heavily over the pair of trefoil windows and a pair of tall, mullioned windows arranged directly on top of one another on the ground and first floor. None of the original joinery survives. To the Eastern side an insensitive metal flue has been inserted. The sole surviving chimney stack on the Western end of the house is handsome and tiered, but has lost its chimney pots.

**Asset Type:** Public Infrastructure

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **13.** Buildings associated with an important national historic figure – Wallace Hartley. **17.** A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



22. **Central Cinema**



Central Hall was certainly the first cinema in Colne and has claims to be the first cinema in the world. Colne Lane was built for Joshua Duckworth in 1905. The first newspaper archive advertisement listing cinema use is dated 25th February 1907. It is listed as 'Central Hall', with no other details, in Kinematograph Year Book 1914.



Joshua Duckworth, the hall's owner, said in *Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly* (a British film industry trade paper) in July 1908: "The experience [in the film business], together with the good fortune to possess a site for a suitable hall in the centre of a population of some 30 to 40,000 led to my present undertaking. I built what is known as the Central Hall at a cost of over £2,000. It is suitably furnished, installed with electric light, and heated with hot water.... The apparatus for projecting is Gaumont's Professional Chrono driven by electric motor, and this has now run for 2 years."

It is this last sentence upon which the Hall's claims rest. If true, it takes its opening as a cinema back to mid-1906, one which predates other contenders. The problem is that there is no evidence to back up Duckworth's statement. The evidence that does exist suggests that, whilst it may have opened as early as 1905, it was more of a multi-purpose building. The building's design certainly doesn't have the appearance of a cinema – the five windows along each side for instance – and the plans submitted to the local council in 1905 for approval refer to it as a "public room". These do not show a projection room, screen or seating but do specify an orchestra enclosure. Central Hall, if not the first purpose-built cinema, certainly has an important place in the early history of UK cinema.

According to 'Chronicles of Pendle Picture Palaces' by Peter Sagar for Mercia Cinema Society, the hall closed on 17th February 1923. However, up to 1938 (perhaps 1939 also, but not 1940) 'Central Hall – Prop J. Ferguson. Station Colne, LMS' continued to be listed.

**Asset Type:** Commercial Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built between 1900-1919 (early 20th century), retaining its original features. **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history.

23. **Christ Church and School**

Christ Church was founded in 1836 and is a plain neo Early English gothic church with a simple tower and six large lancet windows lighting the nave.

The Revd. William Hodgson was the driving force behind the establishment of Christ Church School in 1841. It's worth remembering that this was not to be a school for all – it was specifically aimed at the children of the "working poor" in the town. As a result, the Revd. struggled to get the school off the ground, but it is still a flourishing school today.



This picture (to the left) of Christ Church School, Colne, was most likely taken in 1895 after the extension at the front was completed. This housed new classrooms and new entrances – one for boys one for girls – from the playground, which was also divided along gender lines by a wall running down its centre. Perhaps of most interest is the partial view of the original school – to the back right – which opened in January 1841. The school today (far right) has an extra extension.

During the Power Loom Riots of the 1840, the newly installed iron pointed railings at Christ Church were taken by the rioters and used as weapons against the Constabulary. On 10<sup>th</sup> August 1840, one of these railings was used to murder Special Constable Joseph Halstead.



**Asset Type:** Public Buildings - Religious and School Buildings

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **13.** Buildings associated with an important local historic figure and event – Joseph Halstead and the Power Loom Riots. **17.** Significant landmark buildings that make a positive contribution to the streetscape. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

24. **The Citadel**

In 1908, on a site in Swan Croft, foundation stones were laid by various local dignitaries; one bearing the motto, 'Faith, Hope and Charity' and a fine hall was built by Walter Townend of Colne for the Salvation Army.

The militaristic thread that runs through the Salvation Army is apparent in the façade, which features decorative mock battlements above an arched window at first floor level. The twin mini gable features at each end of the façade would also not look out of place at a barracks. There is a significant contrast between the humble, rubble stone walls and the well detailed stone used to create the features. The original doors remain.

Salvation Army records from 1922 state the hall had 300 'soldiers'. It opened every day of the week to cater for everyone. Officers usually had Fridays off. It is recorded that General William Booth was a visitor to The Citadel. There were open-air meetings on Saturdays when the band played and people would throw pennies onto the big drum. The band alone had 27 members. Sunday services began at 7 a.m. with 'knee drill' and services continued intermittently until 9 p.m. The hall was heated by a large stove and there was a Sunday School attached to the side, later demolished when Craddock Road was built. The Salvation Army closed the Hall in 2000, owing to falling numbers. The hall was later acquired by the Citizens Advice Bureau, which sold it in 2013. It is now run by a charity helping those suffering with addictions.

**Asset Type:** Former Religious Building, now in Community Use

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Salvation Army Hall). **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



25.



**Cliff Street**

As its name suggests, this street of terraced houses is one of the steepest in Waterside. The houses themselves are not especially distinguished and none of them retains their original joinery. It is apparent that the topography rises even steeper than the paved, York stone path that forms the main thoroughfare, so that the uppermost house has six steps to reach its front door.

What is special about Cliff Street is its form. Although each house is fronted by a small front garden, bounded by a stone wall (which were all once topped with railings, now sadly all removed), each house also has a garden plot opposite it, creating a very pleasant, verdant atmosphere, only yards from the busy Burnley Road at the foot of the Street.

**Asset Type:** Street

**Conservation Area:** Houses not in a Conservation Area, but gardens in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **18.** This group of buildings contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.





26. **Clifford Smith & Buchanan**

Once a bank, this classically inspired single storey, stone building boasts two matching facades as it occupies a corner plot. Thought to be Edwardian, it features a pair of Ionic columns to its portal, which is surmounted by a broad entablature and pediment. A pair of arched, double height windows, retaining their original fenestration, flank the original double doors. A simple, but bold, solid stone parapet, featuring a plaque for the name of the bank sits atop the pediment and on either side of this, stone balustrading hides the roof from view. Generations of Colners have admired the building's two crisply carved lion heads.

**Asset Type:** Commercial Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 3. Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. 11. Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials. 15. A building which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Colne's Commercial Sector). 17. A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.



27. **Cloth Hall Belfry**

An incomplete fragment of the Belfry that once topped Colne's magnificent Cloth Hall, a large classical building built in 1775, but sadly demolished in 1952. The belfry is missing its stone ball that would have topped it. The bell that once would have graced it is in the Library. Another fragment of the building exists on Walton Street (off Craddock Road) – the stone walls of the former Cloth Hall stables. Apocryphally, according to Colne historian, Geoff Crambie, the only reason these substantial walls exist adjacent to Trawden Furniture on Craddock Road is because the then Town Council ran out of money to complete the demolition.



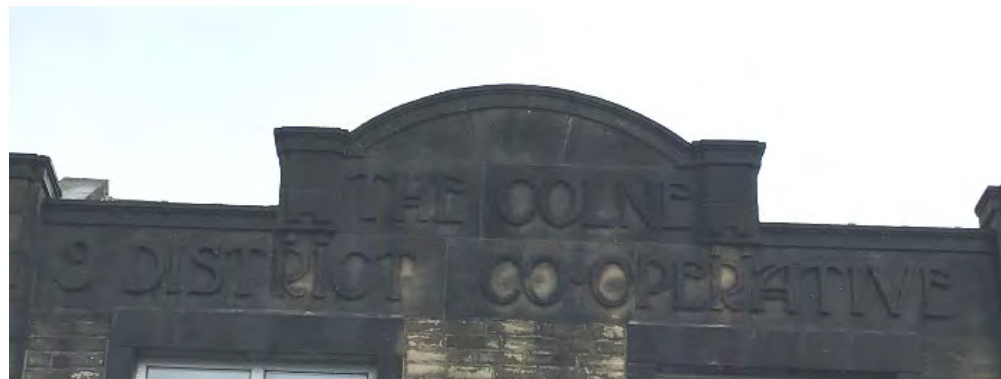
**Asset Type:** Archaeological Remains

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Surviving from before 1840 and partially surviving in its original external condition.

14. A structure which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history. 15. A structure which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Colne's Cloth Trade)

28. **Colne & District Co-operative (now Langroyd Launderette)**



Once the Colne Co-operative Society's grocers and butchery, it is now a launderette. This outpost was just one of the Society's premises, which once numbered 35.

The Colne Society was formed in 1886 by the merger of the Colne [Parliament Street] Co-Operative Equitable and Industrial, Colne Waterside Co-Operative Industrial, and the Primet Bridge Equitable Co-Operative Industrial Societies. Its objects originally were to provide its members and the general public with grocery, drapery, boots, shoes and so on (coal, butchery and furniture businesses were also

entered into shortly after its formation), and to seek "the domestic, social, and intellectual advancement of its members", particularly by the provision of a circulating library and three reading rooms. Colne Hall became its Headquarters, with its central trading premises sited on Church Road and later Albert Road, and there were various branches trading in the Colne area

The building retains its handsome, stone shop front with ornate stall risers and a carved entablature with an elegantly carved: "The Colne and District Co-operative" set in a central, arched projection above the parapet with flanking kneeler stones. None of the original joinery survives.

**Asset Type:** Commercial Building - Retail

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 3. Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. 15. A building which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Colne's Retail Sector).

29. **Colne Building Society (now Marsden Building Society)**



A very elegant Edwardian, symmetrical, double fronted bank building, the former home of the Colne Building Society. Its predecessor on this site was Providence House, home of the Dean family and then subsequently a military convalescent home.

The central section is slightly stepped forward. Boasting the original metal windows (Crittall?) and an ashlar stone main façade, there is a further surprise just round the corner in Derby Street – a large, arched window (presumably lighting the stairs) with a large CBS monogram in etched glass. Surrounding the monogram, is a classically inspired design, also in etched glass with scroll and shell motifs. A stone parapet hides much of the roof. The fenestration is extremely pleasing and typical of its period.



**Asset Type:** Commercial Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built between 1920-1928, retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. **11.** Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials. **15.** A building which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Colne's Commercial Sector).

30. **Commercial public house**



A workaday, three storey hotel, its principal features are its surviving etched glass, which is set into the handsome bays on its Keighley Road façade and also to its ground floor windows on Skipton Road. The main entrance on Skipton Road is an impressive affair with twin Doric pilasters supporting an entablature that forms a balcony to the room above. The ground floor is faced with ashlar stone and each window is set in a finely carved ashlar stone surround. The joinery all survives and is estimated to date from around 1900 and is a mixture of casements and sashes. The archway giving access to the former stables and mews is set below the hotel on Skipton Road.

**Asset Type:** Public House

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 (Victorian). Retaining original features. 13. Buildings associated with an important local historic figure – the death of Daniel Smith. 18. These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

The Commercial, which was built in 1822 as a coaching inn was once called the Railway Hotel, because it was close to the site of a yard (on the Colne Health Centre in Craddock Road) where coal was brought by underground rail from drift mine pits across the South Valley into the heart of Colne. The name was changed to the Commercial to avoid confusion when the main railway came to Colne. It is reputed to be haunted.

In 1834, the fattest man in the world, Daniel Smith age 28, who weighed 36 stones with a height of only 5' 2", came to Colne and stayed at the Commercial Inn. Tragedy struck when he died and his remains were transported by his own travelling caravan to be buried at the parish church. The funeral was witnessed by a huge crowd, including the grammar school boys who had a special holiday for the occasion.



31. **Crown Hotel and public house**



Situated next to Colne's Railway Station, the large 19th century Crown Hotel is prominent in the Albert Road streetscape. Composed of two parts – the earliest section dates from the 1850s and is on the right-hand side and is six bays wide, comprised of Georgian proportioned windows, symmetrically arranged around a modest door casement. To its left is a late nineteenth century extension of five windows, of which four are inserted within two, double height bays, arranged around a classically inspired door casement. Some of the original joinery still survives.

Kathleen Ferrier, famous Lancastrian Contralto, stayed at The Crown during the 1940s.



**Asset Type:** Public House

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built during the Victorian period and retaining original features. 13. Buildings associated with an important national historic figure – Kathleen Ferrier. 18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

32. **Derby Street Catholic Chapel & School**

This modest, simple building has the distinction of being the first Roman Catholic church in the town. The stone for the new building was quarried in Winewall and built by Mr J. Hawley. In 1897, when Sacred Heart opened on Queen Street, the building was repurposed as a Catholic school. The chapel's chief feature is on its North façade – a twin pair of windows, which feature slightly arched headings. Separating them are stepped twin chimneys, with a taller, central window inserted between the flues. Tying the chimneys together is an aperture, presumably for a bell and surmounting that is a simple stone cross. The western façade has pretty, cottage style windows tucked in under the large expanse of roof. Sadly, these windows have been replaced with uPVC. The building is currently being converted for residential use.



Before the existence of this building, Catholics in Colne held their masses at the back of the Angel Inn (roughly where Greggs is on Market Street now). In 1886, the Salford Diocese took out a 999-year lease on what was then the bottom of Derby Street. Sadly, the Bishop of Salford, Bishop Vaughan, who was



later to become the Archbishop of Westminster, was too ill to attend the laying of the foundation stone and so a simple cross is displayed on it. Conjecture is that the reverse of the stone (now buried in the building) may bear the planned inscription with the Bishop's name. The Bishop did attend the grand opening on 15th July 1888 of the school and chapel. He celebrated Mass in the Derby Street Chapel and it is remarkable to note that, he would be responsible for commissioning Westminster Cathedral in 1895 in a style heavily influenced by Byzantine architecture to a design by architect John Francis Bentley ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster\\_Cathedral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster_Cathedral)). On the opening day, Bishop Vaughan also stayed for the evening mass and confirmed 75 adults and children. The local press observed: "We think there is ample room for Catholics to work side by side with their Protestant brethren and from that point of view, we wish the church God-speed."

The school opened on 27<sup>th</sup> August 1888 with Miss Patterson as Headmistress and 37 boys and 39 girls. It soon grew to 130 children and became popular with non-Catholics too. The priest in charge lived at the adjoining house of 28 Derby Street. Now the modern partitions associated with the build's recent use as a children's nursery have been removed, the gothic joinery associated with the apex of the altar has been revealed.



**Asset Type:** Public Building - Religious and School Buildings, now being converted to Domestic  
**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area  
**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built 1840-1899 (Victorian).

Retaining important original features. 13. Buildings associated with an important local historic figure – Bishop Vaughan. 14. A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Roman Catholicism).

33. **Derby Street Warehouse**

A textile waste warehouse, erected in 1875, by John Hey and Company, woolstaplers and waste dealers of Parliament Street. Hey had previously been in business as a delaine manufacturer. His son, Stephen, was principal of the firm during the late 19th century. It remained a family business until the following century. Closure took place towards the end of 1960s.

This is an intact, and imposing three storey warehouse, with cellar and attic. The façade is detailed with broken, triangular pediment, pilasters, plinth and string courses separating the floors. Windows have decorated stone lintels, whilst the centrally placed door is enclosed in an elaborate surround, featuring engaged pilasters and an elliptical pediment. The keystone is incised "JH 1875".

The Bond Street side continues the architectural style, although the window surrounds are plainer. Between the fourth and fifth windows are loading slots to ground, first, second and attic levels. A hoist mechanism was enclosed in a projecting dormer and the beam survives.



Rear and northern walls are constructed with watershot masonry. Domestic accommodations and probable offices are attached to the Northern side of the warehouse, facing Derby Street.

**Asset Type:** Industrial Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original external features. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically the wool industry. **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

34. **Exchange Street Business Centre, formerly Wesleyan School**

Set opposite the Listed Church of England school, this former Wesleyan School and Sunday School is of great scale and ambition. This was the school that young Wallace Hartley, the bandmaster of The Titanic, attended. It is one of the most prominent British Society Schools. This building is now used by a Business Centre and by the Open Door Centre. In the early 1900s the school was also a 'half timers' school' with a fee of 4d per week. Another of its most famous pupils was the scientist, Colne-born Edmondson Spencer (1885 - 1955) who was a chemist and geologist.

The Exchange Street façade is the most dominant, despite being on a significant slope down to the South Valley. It features a prominent entrance with a high-level window (now blocked up) and a finely carved doorway, with the door (original survives) itself recessed. Above this, is a triple, one and a half storey window, presumably to illuminate the staircase. Above this window is an ornamental dripstone with a whimsical, onion domed central feature. Above this is an Italianate style tower which features a string course, above which are three, narrow, mullion style windows set centrally on each face of the tower. The eaves of the spire project dramatically over the tower and the spire itself swoops in four concave parabolas to its peak. This tower can be seen from many parts of Colne, especially Waterside, and enlivens Colne's skyline.



Just one bay along, towards Albert Road from the main entrance, is a bold, gabled bay. This element is mainly given over to fenestration and is enlivened by a tiny pair of attic windows nestled under a projecting string course. The whole is surmounted by a broken pediment featuring a decorative, curved top that stands behind the heavily moulded kneeler stones. The rest of this façade lower down the slope, is given over to tall, narrow, elegant windows. Along this façade at knee height are a series of dedication stones to: Lydia Howarth, Alice Duckworth, John Briggs, Margaret H. Hey, Edith Varley, Edith Buckworth, Henrietta Whittam, Frederick Green, W.N. Stansfield, Richard Lambert, Charles Blakey, T.B. Hamilton, Susannah Hey and Mrs Swan. The building is stepped, so that it is two storeys closest to Albert Road (the later phase) and three storeys at its Southern end.







The Southern façade's three storey gable features the same tall, narrow windows arranged four across both the first and second floors. The ground floor of this façade has a more modern, stone, lean-to extension. The third floor features two blank windows and the whole is surmounted with a chimney.

The Great George Street façade was also clearly built in two phases, with the lower sections of both facades presumed to be the earlier, more utilitarian, phase. This façade mimics that of Exchange Street on the lower portion, with two or three storeys punctuated by tall, narrow windows – it looks remarkably like a cotton mill.

Higher up the slope, the more overtly architectural section gives us a date with the legend: "Extended, Wesleyan Sunday School 1904". Beneath this inscription is a blocked-up door and dedication to Robert Blakey June 4th 1904 in a double arrangement that exactly mimics that on the Exchange Street façade. Above this is an identical, triple window to illuminate staircases as that on the Exchange Street façade. This entrance does not have a tower atop it, though the tower on the other side of the building is still clearly visible once you step off the pavement.

Just as with the Exchange Street façade, there is a plain bay after the entrance and then a gabled bay. On this façade, the two eaves windows are blocked up. After the gabled bay, the building peters out with two more, fenestrated bays with windows arranged in pairs across two storeys. The building was never meant to have had an Albert Road frontage, but demolition has resulted in it having one. This is a disappointing, single storey, stone, modern, flat roofed extension – an opportunity missed for the street scene of Colne's principal route and opposite the Town Hall too.



**Asset Type:** Public Building - Religious and School Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built 1840-1899 (Victorian) with Edwardian extensions. Retaining original features. Quality and scale distinguishes it from other buildings of the period in Colne. 13. Building associated with an important national and local historic figures – Edmondson Spencer and Wallace Hartley. 18. These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

35. **Fire Station (now The Sun Station)**

Colne's old fire station on Dockray Street is a handsome 1905 stone building with a tell-tale large aperture for the fire engine. It was apparently converted from an old barn.

Colne's Fire Station was built in 1905 to accommodate the motorised engines. There was a public outcry when Greenfield Mill was burnt down in 1885, which hastened the formation of Colne Volunteer Fire Brigade and later the building of the Fire Station. Further down, on the right, in Dockray Yard, were the stables for the horses which pulled the fire engine. Originally, there was only one engine and one horse. Later, the fire station acquired another engine but no second horse. So, in the event of a fire, a man would race around to Lund, the bakers, to borrow a horse to pull the second engine.

A shop has been inserted where there were once twin arches for the fire engines, above which is a broad, entablature on which has carved as a bas relief: Fire AD 1905 Station. At first floor level, there are four windows. The flanking two are arched and the central pair are arranged abutting each other and are topped by a stone lunette, which is simply detailed with a keystone. Above that is a small, central gable whose apex features a ball shaped finial. The chimney stack survives, as do the kneeler stones.

**Asset Type:** Public Building, now converted to Retail

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (First fire station). **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



36.



**E A Foulds Mill**

Originally Thomas Hyde's cotton mill, this imposing mill building with the lower section featuring an impressive array of Northern lights, the mill still contains its dam water reservoir. It is still visible through grills puncturing the stonework. The original steam mill engine was taken out in the early 1970s.

The mill buildings higher up Derby Street are fully four storeys tall and the higher floors still retain their original fenestration. The mill is built of random coursed millstone and features sizable quoins on each corner. The Clifton Street façade is 12 bays wide and takes up the entire block.

The Hyde family built West Lynn and Craigmore, both in this Local Heritage List #8 and #51 respectively.

**Asset Type:** Industrial Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. **12.** A good early example of a particular technological innovation in building type – containing a dam reservoir within the building. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically the cotton industry. **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

37. **Golden Ball public house (now The Spinning Mill)**

This pub was clearly not originally designed as a pub and was once four early cottages. The most Easterly two of the four are the best preserved. This section is stepped forward, towards the road. On the first floor, all the original fixed and sash windows, with their original, hand-blown cylinder glass, survive. These first floor rooms appear to be unused. Also in the Easterly section, the stone door surrounds, with their two part, pointed stone shelters which act as headings, survive.

On the Westerly section, all the joinery is modern, one door has been filled in (though the stone heading survives to indicate where it was) and the other has had a modern porch added. The stone flag roof, with prominent kneeler stones survives, along with three chimneys, one of which is brutally truncated. The extreme Westerly section features no windows on its front façade and may once have been an attached shippon, as the dressed stonework seems contemporary with the cottages to the East.

**Asset Type:** Public House

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 and partially surviving in its original terraced cottage form.



38. **Grinding Stone**

Re-sited in Richmond Court off Market Street, the plaque to this millstone grit grinding stone tells us that the stone dates from circa 1750 and that it was originally sited in Court Street in the town.

**Asset Type:** Archaeological Remains

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Surviving from before 1840 though relocated. 14. A structure which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history. 15. A structure which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Communal Grinding Stone)



39. **Grosvenor Street (a “Heritage Street”)**

Labelled a “Heritage Street”, like Bence and Lancaster Streets, this street has traditional terraced housing from the late Victorian era. There are stone setts on the carriageway and stone flagged pavements with handsome kerbs. There is very little original joinery in evidence in all three streets.

**Asset Type:** Street

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 18. These complete stone setts and finely detailed stone flag paving contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



40. **Haggate Farm**



This former farmhouse is an interesting survivor of rural Colne in the built-up area of Western Colne on the Nelson border. It retains its original, rustic wall to the front and the farm is set back behind the Victorian building line.

It is a long, low farmhouse, with attached (unconverted) barn. It retains one chimney stack (truncated). The large porch appears to be a later addition. The barn section is built in random stone. The farmhouse portion is of dressed stone and features double and triple mullions, none of which retain their original joinery. The most Easterly first floor mullion appears to have been inserted in what was formerly the barn. Atop the double height barn doors are rusticated quoins. Under the eaves are tiny, circular openings, presumably for barn owls. The entire, stone flagged roof survives.



**Asset Type:** House

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 and partially surviving in its original form, complete with unconverted shippon. 10. A building that together are a good surviving example of an historic architectural style, particularly one associated with Colne or Pendle – a farmhouse with attached unconverted shippon. 15. A structure which has an important association with the history of the area’s local economic development (Agriculture).

41. **Hartley Hospital, formerly Colne Jubilee Cottage Hospital**

Sir William, plain Mr. Hartley, as he then was—was the driving force behind the new cottage hospital for Colne, which opened in 1900 to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria. He put up half the money required, with the people of Colne making up the difference. A couple of decades later, this hospital had become too small for the town, so Sir William and his wife, Lady Hartley, generously agreed to pay the entire cost of the new hospital, which opened its doors to patients in June 1924. It was given to the people of Colne in perpetuity, but transferred to the National Health Service as a result of the National Health Service Act 1946, free of the trust, and it continued to serve the needs of the people of Colne, Trawden, Foulridge and beyond until 1989, when it was closed.

Both Sir William (born 8, Damside, Colne) and Lady Martha (born 2, Halstead Fold, Colne) were proud to be born and bred Colners and their magnificent gifts to their native town has ensured their names live on in the 21st Century. Both William and Martha were deeply religious and gave one-tenth of all their famous Hartley's Jam income to the Primitive Methodist Church. Also, the company was the first in the world to introduce profit-sharing for their employees.

One of the most imposing buildings in Colne, the Hartley Hospital, built in 1924, takes advantage of the rising ground to dominate the main road into Colne from Laneshaw Bridge and Yorkshire. The architectural style is that of a Jacobean mansion. Perfectly symmetrical, its impressive façade of rusticated stone with fine ashlar details, featured twin, triple height gables that stand proud of the rest of the façade and an array of tall chimneys. Double height battlement topped bays front the projecting gables, punctuating the façade, along with the large, finely detailed, baronial style porch and panelled door. None of the original joinery survives.



In front of the building is a large, stone balustraded terrace. Flights of broad, stone steps, bounded with stone walls and plinths descend from the hospital to the impressive, semi-circular gateway with iron gate and estate walls and railings. Sadly, the gate piers have lost their ball tops.

After the Hospital closed, the building lay empty for a decade before being turned into residential flats.



**Asset Type:** Former Public Building, now converted to Domestic

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **4.** Built between 1920-1938, it is an outstanding example of the style of the period. **13.** Building associated with an important national and local historic figure and event – Sir William Hartley. **17.** A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. **18.** A building that contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

42. **Christiana Hartley Maternity Home**

This building retains much affection among Colners, many of whom were born there (of the older generation). It operated from 1927 until around 1970. Fronting the Barrowford Road, this was designed to be a statement building on what was then Colne's rural fringe. It was built as Colne Jubilee Cottage Hospital, in 1899-1900 to designs by H Holgate. It closed in 1924 but was reopened in 1927 as a maternity home. There was also a later addition built between 1931-1935.

The former maternity home is now divided up into residential flats. It presents an almost symmetrical façade, flanked by single story, neo-Tudor wings. The asymmetrical feature is the positioning of the door. It is positioned off centre, which enabled the architect to add a tall, two light, mullioned window to the side of the impressive panelled door. The joinery of this door, arched fanlight and casement with multiple panels of glass is original. The glass does not survive – it might have originally been stained or etched. Above the door and window, between the twin bay windows, is a broad entablature. Centrally above the door is the crest of the town of Colne and over the window one can just make out the remains of the legend: Christiana Hartley Maternity Home.

The whole is constructed of rusticated stone with prominent window treatments in dressed stone. The roof is of Westmorland slate into which a modern dormer has been inserted. Three chimney stacks survive, though no chimney pots. None of the original glazing survives. The twin flanking wings are especially charming, featuring gabled facades with neo-Tudor detailing above the tall, one and a half storey windows. Between the symmetrical window openings is gothic blind arcading. The steeply pitched roofs behind the gabled fronts are pleasing.

To underline the status of this building, the front garden features stone walling delineating the flower beds and stone urns flank the steps to the front door.

*Christiana Hartley was born at Colne in 1872, the daughter of Sir William Pickles Hartley, the manufacturer and philanthropist who founded the Hartley's jam company, and Margaret O'Connor Horsfield. She was educated at home by governesses and at private schools. The Hartley family were Primitive Methodists and their philanthropy and approach to social affairs was governed by their religious principles. Christiana was actively involved with the Church Street, Methodist Church in Colne. She never married. In 1920 she became a member of Southport Town Council, at that time a County Borough and served until 1932. In 1921–22, she was elected as the first woman Mayor of Southport, causing what has been described as 'trepidation' among the male councillors. During her term, she handed over her mayoral salary of £500 to one of the Labour members of Council for a project to assist Southport's poor and arranged for this sum to be matched by her father. She made the welfare of children and young people her especial focus and was rewarded with the soubriquet of the 'Children's Mayor'. As part of her political apprenticeship, Hartley spent seven nights in common lodging houses, later speaking of her experiences and bringing them to bear in her public life.*

*Hartley was made a Freeman of Colne in 1927 and of Southport in 1940. In the Birthday Honours List of 1943, she was awarded a CBE for public services in Southport. Also in 1943, Hartley received an honorary MA degree from the University of Liverpool in recognition of all her philanthropic work.*

**Asset Type:** Former Public Building, now converted to Domestic

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 4. Built between 1920-1938, it is an outstanding example of the style of the period. 13. Building associated with an important national and local historic figure and event – Sir William Hartley. 18. These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



43.



### Wallace Hartley's House

Though he was born at 92, Greenfield Hill, Wallace spent his formative years at 90, Albert Road. It is a traditional, three storey terraced house. Wallace was born on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1878 in Colne to parents Albion (a mill manager) and Elizabeth Hartley, Wallace studied at Colne's Methodist Day School, and would sing in Bethel Independent Methodist Chapel's choir. He moved to this house with his family in 1890. During this time, he learnt the violin from a fellow congregation member, which ultimately led to a career as a professional musician aboard some of the world's biggest and best ships.

After his death, his funeral in Colne took place on 18<sup>th</sup> May 1912. One thousand people attended Hartley's funeral, while an estimated 30,000-40,000 lined the route of his funeral procession.

Hartley is buried in the Keighley Road cemetery, Colne, where a 10 feet (3.0 m) high headstone, containing a carved violin at its base, was erected in his honour. A memorial to Hartley, topped by his bust, was erected in 1915 outside what was then the town library. The memorial is inscribed: "Wallace Hartley, Bandmaster of the RMS Titanic who perished in the foundering of that vessel, April 15<sup>th</sup> 1912. Erected by voluntary contributions to commemorate the heroism of a native of this town."

In March 2013, it was announced that a violin found in a British man's attic inside a leather case with the initials "W. H. H." was



the instrument used by Hartley. The identification was helped by an engraving on the German-made violin which his fiancée (Maria Robinson) had placed on the instrument in 1910 which read: 'For Wallace on the occasion of our engagement from Maria.' It was sold by auction house Henry Aldridge & Son in Devizes, Wiltshire, England, on 19<sup>th</sup> October 2013 for £900,000.

**Asset Type:** House

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 13. Building associated with an important national and local historic figure and event – Wallace Hartley.



44. **Plush Laithe, Hill Lane**

This very early Victorian farmhouse faces due South with views across the valley to Trawden and Winewall. It comprises a symmetrical façade, with one Georgian window either side of the front door and three evenly spaced windows on the first floor. To the West, is a small attached cottage, presumably one up one down, which is held back from the main façade, so it acts as a wing. To the East and sharing the same elevation, is the attached shippon. This form of building is common in East Lancashire, but in most cases, such as at nearby Blue Bell Farm, the shippon has been converted into domestic accommodation. Here the shippon remains unconverted and it retains its original glazing joinery on the first floor. The house and its cottage's fenestration have been replaced with uPVC. Plush Laithe retains its original chimneys and most of its chimney pots.



Mention must be made of the elegant garden walling which is original to the house and incorporates swooping, curved coping stones, framing the gardens and pretty façade very effectively. Sadly, the original railings have been lost, but this feature demonstrates the high status of this house.

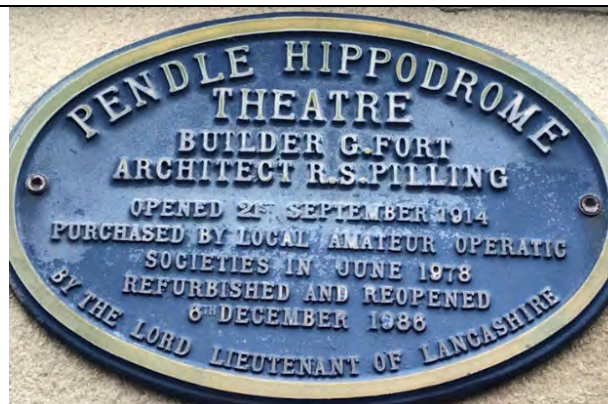
**Asset Type:** House

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 and partially surviving in its original form, complete with unconverted shippon and attached cottage. 10. A building that together are a good surviving example of an historic architectural style, particularly one associated with Colne or Pendle – a farmhouse with attached unconverted shippon and cottage. 15. A structure which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Agriculture).

45. **Hippodrome Theatre**

The Hippodrome Theatre opened in 1914 as a theatre and cinema for silent films, then for 'talkies' from the 1930s and remained a cinema until 1965. It's a big, beautiful theatre run by a team of dedicated volunteers who stage mainly musicals, but also host an annual craft fair and screen old films. The simple gabled façade is composed of dressed stone, with two doors delineated by bold, deeply carved quoin stones. This decoration is continued up the sides of the façade. The small, oblong ground floor windows, arranged as a triple, a double and another triple punctuate the space either side and between the doors and are high up, set over very



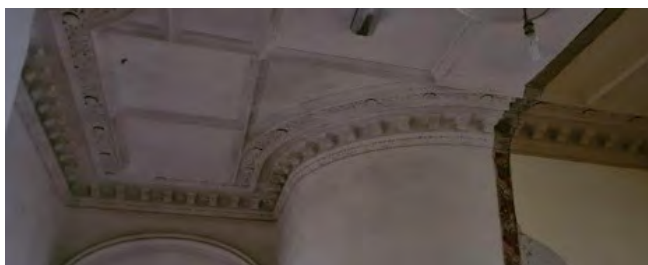
generous stall risers that have to cope with the steep slope of New Market Street. At first floor level, a pair of windows the same size as the floor below is arranged above each door casement and between them is a lone window. None of the original joinery work survives on the facade, but the stone carving is elegant and restrained, with the parapet to the side of the pediment featuring a projecting simple disc. In the centre of the pediment is a tiny faux window with vestigial decoration aping the stone eyebrow curves above the pairs of windows on the floor below.





The relatively spare auditorium has been enhanced recently by the regilding of the bas reliefs that ornament the sweeping balcony. The simple proscenium arch displays typical decoration of the Edwardian period with a scrolled plaque in the centre with the letter H picked out in gold for Hippodrome. The Bar, which leads from the original Box Office in the small foyer, was made in the 1970s from the back few rows of the stalls and, as a result, the floor has an alarming rake.

The Theatre is planning to expand into the large, Victorian former Derby Arms Hotel, which occupies a prominent corner plot on New Market Street. This former hotel retains much of its original, ornate plasterwork, its original staircase and fenestration.



**Asset Type:** Public Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. **11.** A building exhibiting important characteristics of design, decoration or craftsmanship. **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history. **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

46. **Holy Trinity Church**

The newest church in Colne was begun in 1910 after the congregation of this growing district of Primet outgrew the church it had built in 1878 on Knott's Lane. The architect was Mr Preston of Manchester with the Colne and Nelson Times of 23<sup>rd</sup> September describing it as: "A very dignified building of the Norman style of architecture, with seating for over 600. Its position when built will be a very commanding one, and will be a landmark from all parts of Colne". The foundation stone was laid in January 1911 and the procession attracted 1,400 people.



By autumn 1912, Holy Trinity was almost complete and it was consecrated. The steel superstructure in the roof enabled a large barrel vault to be constructed. The original church plans show a tower topped with a polychromatic parapet, though neither was ever built, leaving a stump with additional tower stair on the façade adjacent to the road. The East End comprises a gentle apse with three Romanesque windows. The Southern Façade is marred by the juxtaposition with the 1970s Church Hall, which was extended after the closure of the predecessor church and Sunday School on Knotts Lane. This is a shame, as this fine, gabled transept, mirrors that on the North side. This Northern Transept is now cramped by the newer addition of the Memorial Chapel wedged between it and the chancel. The West End has a rose window above three Romanesque windows and these sit above a small apse forming the baptistry, which is punctured with a pair of lancet windows. The glazing on this façade of the church is marred externally by Perspex protection. The original entrance from Burnley Road is modest in scale and formed by a simple, arched doorway set in a gabled porch.

The elegant Baptistry comprises an Early English font set inside the apse, with a font cover carved by Robert Thompson, whose work can be seen throughout the church on surviving pews, the lectern and the altar rail. The nave is a very impressive space, drawing heavily on Norman architectural tradition. There is a clear storey, providing light above the triforium and the simple timber faced vault sits well above the large expanse of parquet floor beneath. A memorial chapel dedicated to those who had given their lives in the Great War was consecrated in 1922. Its stained glass Romanesque window, dedicated to the Mother's Union was installed in 1962. In 1926, a Willis organ was installed at a cost of £3,000 and this organ was considered to be the best in the area. In 1940, a new stained glass window was installed in the south wall to the rear of the church illustrating the parable of the good Samaritan. Later, a second stained glass window was added to the south wall, this showing St Luke, the "beloved physician".



In 1950, a carved, wooden Gothic traceried chancel screen was fitted, separating the chancel from the nave. It was made by the “Mouse Man” – Robert Thompson of Kilburn, York, who had made his reputation for his work in York Minster and Ampleforth College. In 1959, an extension was built, providing a larger vestry and a lavatory. In 1961, the stained glass window showing Christ the King was installed in the East End, behind the High Altar. In 1981, the interior was reordered. In 1987, a new stained glass window was installed near the tower entrance. In 2009, the church was reordered again, so that the chancel became the main worship area and the original choir stalls were sold and replaced with chairs and a curtain was added to the choir screen for warmth. Finally, the nave was cleared of pews in 2012 to create a new performance space.



**Asset Type:** Religious Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. **11.** A building exhibiting important characteristics of design, decoration or craftsmanship **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history. **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

47. **Holy Trinity Church’s former Vicarage (now a house, Ing Dene)**

Holy Trinity Church’s former Vicarage (now a house, Ing Dene) This former vicarage and outbuildings on the Barrowford Road, was, until the 1980s, surrounded by its own land. This area has now become a modern housing development.

Prior to becoming a vicarage, Ing Dene was a farmhouse, which explains the rural character of this four square Victorian house. In fact, its location, some distance from Holy Trinity, led to it only serving this function for a short time in the twentieth century.

Built of small courses of dressed stone, it retains its two chimney stacks and prominent kneeler stones. In the front façade, the porch is the main feature – it has a door to the side and a window to the front. No original glazing survives. The former wash house/privy survives, as does the wall which screens the service area from the front.

**Asset Type:** House

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built between 1840-1899 and surviving in its original form, complete with service buildings. **15.** A structure which has an important association with the history of the area’s local economic development (Agriculture).



48. **Inghamite Chapel Graveyard**

Taken from the noticeboard: The first chapel (below left) was built by the Baptists in 1788 next to a house facing Colne Lane, on land called Nailers' Croft. The first Sunday School in Colne was opened here in 1800. Baptisms were performed at a well in the Skin House Tannery Yard near Colne Water.

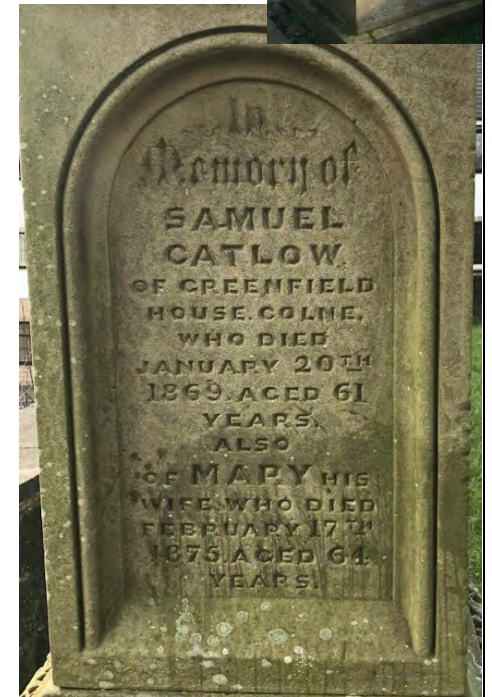
In 1826, the Baptists sold it to the Inghamites (a branch of the Methodists). The Chapel was demolished in 1907 and a second one built in 1908 with the entrance on the corner of West Street and Midgley Street. By World War One, the Inghamites were in decline and the Pentecostals took over the Chapel until it too was demolished.

The Catlows were a prominent family in Colne. Samuel, (1808-1869) was a cotton mill owner and lived at Greenfield House. He bought Greenfield Mill at auction in The White Swan, Colne in 1859 for £9,150, from the bankrupt estate of John Phillips, ex-miller. He and his wife, Mary, (1811-1875) had 14 children. He became the first mayor of Colne and is buried in the Inghamite Chapel graveyard.

**Asset Type:** Archaeological Remains

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Surviving from before 1840 though relocated. 13. Structures associated with important local historic figures (Samuel Catlow – Colne's first mayor). 14. A structure which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Inghamites). 15. A structure which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Greenfield Mill).



49. **Ivegate Arch Building**

Next to the church yard is Ivegate, an ancient lane meaning road to the water which linked the church to the North Valley. Once standing adjacent to the town's famous town centre cattle auctions of which the last was held in February 1897, this building is surmounted by a distinctive, classical, triangular pediment. The archway to Ivegate was built in 1841. The turret once housed the town clock which was removed in 1875. It is an elegant building with Georgian style sashes which now houses a coffee shop. Of especial note is the first floor window over the arch. It is a lookout window of bowed shape with curved sashes.

**Asset Type:** Commercial - Retail

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. **17.** A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



50. **14-18, Keighley Road**

Sunken down below the road, this row of old houses occupies a prominent location in Colne from a trading perspective, as they are adjacent to the former Toll Bar at Carry Lane, an ancient drovers' route. The house closest to Carry Lane (number 18) has been derelict for many years. Colne's former chief Librarian, Christine Bradley, gave a talk in 1991 where she observed: "The house that was left to rot! This house, one of the oldest in Colne, is the site of controversy over an absentee landlord who had not maintained the building for over 40 years." In the 30 years since this talk, the house appears not to have had any significant maintenance.



The derelict end portion of the inn features some high-status architectural elements, including a second floor Diocletian window on the gable end and a fine, two storey curved bay with original sash windows (many now boarded up). Of especial interest is that the original ironwork topping the stone boundary wall and including the pedestrian gate, still survives and looks identical to that seen in the gardens at the Pendle Heritage Centre. The rear of the derelict portion appears to feature high quality, five light mullions, as well as a large cellar door. The vaulted cellars appear to have been lit by surprisingly large windows on Carry Lane, which take advantage of the steep fall of the ground between the front and back of the property.

The coursed dressed stonework is of very high quality, as befitting a building sited on the axis of two such important routes (Carry Lane being an ancient drovers' route and Keighley Road being one of the two main routes into Yorkshire). The buildings feature prominent kneeler stones.





In the 1842 Tithe map which lists every building and their owner and occupier in Colne, number 18 was owned and occupied by Jonathan Hartley, listed on the censuses of 1851 and 1861 as a "gentleman and owner of properties". He also owned the other three neighbouring houses in that block. The property was listed as House, garden, stables etc. The two end houses were the only two which had gardens and number 18 was rented out to a Betty Sagar. The houses originally, were known as part of Colne Field then became known as Carry Lane Head.

**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **1.** Built before 1840 and 18 remains in its original external condition. **10.** A building that is a good surviving example of an historic architectural style – Regency. **18.** A building that contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene and local area.

Further along the range, which has been subject to a residential conversion, one can see the blocked up stable arch, which would have led into the yard behind and potentially have provided access to back-to-back cottages (no trace of which remain). This arch has a modern window inserted into it. The stone openings remain in this converted section, but the joinery is modern. The whole range retains at least six chimney stacks, but the roof is only original at the derelict end. 18, Keighley Road still retains the original two storey stable block to the rear, as well as a sizeable garden with access to grazing.



51. **Craigmore, Keighley Road**

A twin house to West Lynn (#8), by the same architect, but on the Eastern fringes of Colne, near Laneshaw Bridge, Craigmore is a magnificent example of a mill owner's house of the Edwardian period. It was built for Henry Hyde. Unusually for a town almost entirely comprising stone buildings, Craigmore is built of Accrington brick and harling. This choice of building materials allows an exceptionally ornate, whimsical roofline, with a panoply of decorative chimneys and neo-Tudor gables. The roof is of blue, Lakeland slate. The stone porch is especially fine – a quadrant in limestone of Doric columns surmounted on classical balustrading. The arts and crafts rainwater goods are noteworthy. Adjacent to the porch is the house's principal architectural feature, a two storey, chamfered tower of hexagonal form with an ornamental, projecting cornice atopped with a spire form roof finished with decorative ironwork. The square stone projecting bay French Doors to the front of the house are a modern addition and sit uneasily with the highly decorative gable behind. The leaded windows are sadly not original, but are good copies of the originals.



As with West Lynn, the hall is the showstopper room featuring exceptional, original joinery, as well as a stone fireplace and stained glass. The sweeping, heavily panelled wooden staircase is magnificent. Above it is a fine plaster ceiling with cupola vault. The dining room boasts a panelled inglenook sitting area with stained glass feature windows, with an original mantelpiece surmounted by decorative, Classical plasterwork. The highly ornate egg and dart decorated oak woodwork at dado rail level is periodically pierced with ionic columns. The sitting room has suffered from being extended and having had a replacement fireplace fitted. Although all the doors are original, the door furniture is not.



Upstairs there is a surprise. In among the bedrooms, at the rear of the house, is an ornately vaulted ballroom (currently used as a billiard room). It features wooden wainscotting and a panelled plaster ceiling vault, punctuated with sturdy, oak, ornamental roof trusses. The door casements throughout are imposing, featuring decorative elements, including dental friezes, reeded fronts and entablatures with swags and tails. Craigmore retains its original, neo-Tudor "motor house". The service rooms have been entirely remodelled.



The house sits high above carefully planted gardens, with rural, southerly views.



**Asset Type:** House

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 3. Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. 11. Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials. 13. Building associated with important local historic figures (the Hyde family). 15. Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Home of a prominent industrialist). 18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



52.



### **Standroyd House, Keighley Road**

Sited just outside the built form of Colne when it was built, Standroyd House, a former farmhouse, occupies a prestigious position on the main road from Colne to Yorkshire. Built in the first half of the 19th century, this is a handsome, plain, neo classical villa built of fine, ashlar stone. Curiously, it doesn't present its main façade to the road, but instead to Colne with its side to the road.

The main feature of the elegant façade is the restrained Doric portico. This face is also punctured by five, gently arched windows, suggesting a build date of 1840s. None of the original fenestration or external joinery survives.

**Asset Type:** House

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built 1840-1899 (Victorian), retaining some original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. 18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



53.



**King's Head public house (now Wetherspoon's Wallace Hartley)**

A large, three storeyed early 20<sup>th</sup> century hotel with stone dormer windows to its central section and simple, elegant, rectilinear carving to its crisp stone mullions; this pub is a dominating presence within Colne, where it is diagonal to the Town Hall.

Its predecessor, the King's Head Inn dated from 1790, but was demolished in 1924 and its replacement was built lower down Market Street.

The three-bay wide central section is flanked on either side by lower wings that maintain the same sense of horizontality, but with lower roof lines and without dormers. It retains its chimneys.

**Asset Type:** Public House

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria: 4.** Built between 1920-1938, it is an outstanding example of the style of the period. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

54.

**Lancaster Street (a "Heritage Street")**

Labelled a "Heritage Street", like Bence and Grosvenor Streets, this street has traditional terraced housing from the late Victorian era.

There are stone setts on the carriageway, albeit in markedly poorer condition than the other two streets, and stone flagged pavements with handsome kerbs. The Street has faux Victorian lantern street lighting. There is very little original joinery in evidence in all three streets.

**Asset Type:** Street

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria: 18.** These complete stone setts and finely detailed stone flag paving contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



55. **Library (now The Gables)**

The Gables [now private flats], stands behind the War Memorial and is an imposing villa, whose principal feature are the large gables, from which it derives its name. The Gables was built for Nicholas England Jr, a mill owner in Waterside, in 1867. After his death it became the home of Thomas Shaw Jr. In 1907, it was converted into a Carnegie Public Library.

In 1972, the library moved to its new premises on Market Street and The Gables became the home of the Providence Independent Methodist Chapel. The trees behind The Gables have always provided a habitat for tawny owls.



Of note is the recessed porch with a pair of composite columns which link to a low, curved stone wall truncating in small, panelled piers with smart, stone caps. The original, Gothic double doors survive. The original joinery survives throughout, complimenting the arched, Gothic windows. These windows are arranged in each front gable as a bay on the ground floor, a triple on the first floor, with the central window being trefoil headed and a pair of lancet windows on the second floor. The windows on the two upper floors feature ornamented drip stones. All the windows are set within fine ashlar stone enclosures. The Gables also has feature quoin stones.

There are other interesting memorabilia by the war memorial, such as an old gas lamp dated 1840 which came from Croft Terrace, Waterside, and a horse mounting block, thought to be from the 17th Century. The mounting block was found at the top of Colne Lane and used by the many customers of the Cross Keys Inn (closed in 1930). There is a modern stone sculpture of a guitar to celebrate the annual Colne Rhythm & Blues Festival which takes place every August bank holiday.

**Asset Type:** House and Former Public Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **13.** Building associated with important local historic figure (Thomas Shaw Jnr). **14.** Building with an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Former Carnegie Library). **17.** A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

56. **Lidgett Cottages**



Of Anglo-Saxon origin, Lidgett means “animal or livestock gateway” and it was traditionally an area on the very fringe of settlements and pasture land. Along with the nearby settlement of Bents, Lidgett is designated as a Conservation Area and the two hamlets are described in the appraisal as “a very attractive rural place at the edge of Colne”.

Within Lidgett we can see the Grade II Listed buildings of the Turnpike House, adjacent to the roundabout and, higher up on the opposite side of the road, the 1749 former Lidgett Hall, surrounded by handloom weavers’ cottages.

Several of these cottages are three storey, with pairs of loomshop windows to the first and second floors. Although the form of the cottages as they climb away from Colne is pleasing, with random natural stone walls and lintels, the cottages have been heavily modernised, with no original joinery remaining. The cottages are fronted by a narrow, flagstone path that is presumably early nineteenth century and the higher ones overlook the pasture land of the Lidgett Triangle. This grazing land beyond Lidgett would have supplied the wool for the handlooms.

**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **1.** Largely built before 1840 and surviving unchanged externally, bar the joinery. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area’s local economic development, specifically agriculture and handloom weaving. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



57. **Little Theatre**

The Little Theatre is an innovative mews conversion. Formerly the stables serving the grand Victorian cotton mill owners' villas on Albert Road, this modest gabled building, accessed from River Street, is a surprise. One enters via the cobbled courtyard, through tall, stone gateposts (which appear to have lost their tops).

The façade actually forms a semi, so there is a mirroring mews house serving the adjacent property. Each mews has a substantial gable roughly in its centre and boasts a carved stone crest contained within the pediment. The gable still retains its fancy, Gothic Victorian barge boards, with the same design repeated underneath the guttering along the length of the building. This front façade boasts handsome quoin stones. All the original window openings can be clearly read, but all but two are blocked up. The mullions, voussoirs and cills of these windows are of carved dressed stone with chamfering. The gutters and downpipes are of plastic.

The rear backs directly onto the cobbled back street and features a range of blocked openings for windows and direct loading of feedstuffs into the former hayloft. There are two small dormers that enliven this rear façade.

The interior is surprising, even given the name of the theatre. The Box Office is under the stairs and is around the size of a telephone box. Turning left, one immediately is viewing the auditorium, which is of domestic size. There is a central aisle and the interior is a rich, royal blue with traditional theatre seats. The Little Theatre is so small (seating about 45), one is naturally very engaged with the action on the stage, which naturally is viewed close up.

The Little Theatre deserves a place on this list for two reasons – the first is the use case as a popular community theatre which often champions new or lesser known productions and the second is as a town centre Victorian mews house which can still be read externally as such.



**Asset Type:** Public Building - Leisure

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining external original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. 14. A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (as a former mews house to a grand villa and now as a community theatre).

58. **Market Hall (later Kippax Biscuit Factory, now Earnie's)**



On the corner of Dockray Street and King Street, was the former Market Hall built in 1937 on the site of the original market hall destroyed by fire (later it became the Kippax Biscuit Factory). It is an ambitious building, featuring six apertures for shop fronts onto King Street and a campanile tower to make it more prominent, as it is situated down a slope.

It is one of very few surviving Art Deco buildings in Colne. It is 29,500 sq ft and features a sloping internal floor, a large cobbled yard to its North façade and a series of sweeping curves, redolent of the era in which it was built, including some impressive entrance ramps. In its heyday, it housed 58 stall-holders. It is lit from above by traditional Northern lights.

It has now been part-occupied by Earnie's and given a new lease of life at the heart of the town.



**Asset Type:** Commercial - Leisure Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **4.** Built between 1920-1938, an outstanding example of the style of the period. **9.** An example of a style of building that is unique to the local area – Art Deco. **15.** A building which has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Colne's Former Market Hall). **17.** A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

59. **Market Street Tavern public house**

Purporting to be the oldest Inn in Colne, its step at the front door is the highest part of Colne, some 626 feet above sea level.

The 'Hole i'th Wall Inn', Colne, Lancashire was built in 1636 and still retains its 17th/18th century character. It originally started trading, not as a pub, but as one of the very first off-licences, serving beer, which was brewed on the premises, and sold through what was literally a hole in the wall, hence the name.

It was much frequented by the leading manufacturers of Colne in the early 18th and 19th century. The inn was the first known home of the oldest Masonic Lodge in Colne and is the oldest surviving meeting place for Royal Arch Freemasons in the World.



It is not known when Freemasonry first came to Colne, however, in the minutes of the lodge it records the funeral of Bro. John Shackleton a member of the lodge

upwards of 50 years. This seems to indicate that the lodge must have been working some sort of Freemasonry in 1732. The fact that the lodge has in its possession two ancient Masonic charges, one written in the 1600's the other written at the start of the 1700's, seems to indicate that the lodge has a history much longer than its written records, which go back to 1758.

The double height bay to the east of the façade with pilasters and carved lintels dates from the late 19th century. Adjoining it is an older portion, comprising rubble stone and this shows clear evidence of blocked openings. Cutting across two of these and unevenly distributed across the façade are late eighteenth/early nineteenth century mainly mullioned windows containing sashes. The simple stone door portal is of late eighteenth/early nineteenth century. The plain stone stall risers remain. The second storey windows tucked in under the eaves are tiny.

**Asset Type:** Public House

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **1.** Largely built before 1840 with a third of the façade Victorian. **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (the development of Freemasonry) **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



60. **Masonic Hall**

This three-storey, twin-gabled, late Victorian Masonic Lodge appears to have been purpose-built and its prominent position on Albert Road denotes the continuing importance of Freemasonry within the town. A curvilinear wrought iron balcony stretches across the Eastern gable and over the imposing portal, which incorporates large stone corbels to support it. It retains its original fenestration, including leaded lights. The Eastern side features very large, quadruple mullioned windows on both the ground and first floors. These windows have been replaced and the chimney stack removed.



**Asset Type:** Public Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining external original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (the development of Freemasonry) **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



61. **Municipal Hall (“The Muni”)**

The Municipal Hall, opened as the Colne Municipal Technical School [and Evening Institute] in 1901 with 1,000 places for students. It was converted in Edwardian times to a civic theatre and concert venue accommodating an audience of up to 600. The "Muni" is still used by visiting professional companies and local amateur groups and is managed by the Pendle Leisure Trust.

The building’s composition is extremely lively and features much of interest over two storeys on its Albert Road façade. There are two single story sections, housing the foyer and the Lesser Muni. Mullioned stone windows and three gables grace this façade and the whole is topped off by a cupola.

The late Sir Ken Dodd said: “The Muni is Colne’s Glorious Gem”.



**Asset Type:** Public Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built between 1900-1919 retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish it from other buildings of that period in Colne. **11.** A building exhibiting important characteristics of design, decoration or craftsmanship. **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (as a former technical school and theatre). **17.** A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

62. **New Life Chapels**

There are two of these – one with an 1877 date stone (below) and one with the legend “Bethesda” and the date stone of 1886 (right). Both adhere to the same, plain, rectangular plan, in common with non-conformist buildings across Northern England.

The 1886 chapel has had a new porch added. Neither retain any original joinery. The 1886 chapel features original, cast iron guttering, rusticated, dressed stonework, a slate roof and a sole chimney stack. Its windows to the side elevation are slightly curved at the top and the remaining window to the front elevation is arched and double height. The joinery takes no account of these bespoke shapes, sadly. This chapel retains its low, stone boundary walls and original railings, which really add to its character.



The 1877 chapel is bigger and also retains its fine, stone boundary walls, gateposts and railings. The dressed stonework is simple, but elegant, with restrained window and door surrounds. The slate roof is retained with fine coping stones and a sole chimney stack, devoid of chimneypots.

**Asset Type:** Religious Buildings

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria: 14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Non conformism).

63. **Park Primary School**

This is an extremely ambitious urban school built in 1899 by the Colne Schools Board and features an exciting array of differently sized gables and large arched windows. Set in a large plot, this complex features an infant school and a junior school, with segregated entrances for girls and boys.



The Headmaster's House also survives, adjacent to the site, featuring arched windows – a substantial detached house. A postcard exists from 1904 showing this house, which was then white washed.

The school was attended by Olympic medallist, Steven Burke, a Freeman of Colne.



**Asset Type:** Public Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining external original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **13.** Building associated with important local historic figure (Steven Burke). **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Mass education) **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

64. **Police Station (later Tubb's of Colne department store, now Tubb's restaurant)**

Originally a solicitors' office, this building was for a while Colne's interim Police Station. This handsome, symmetrical stone building with classically inspired fenestration became Colne's prestigious homewares and gift shop, Tubbs of Colne. Mr and Mrs Charles Tubbs founded the business at 44, Albert Road in 1890. It is now a restaurant and bar of the same name and some of the original internal joinery survives, specifically, the cashiers' office.

**Asset Type:** Commercial - Leisure

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining external original features. Quality distinguishes it from other buildings of the period in Colne. 11. Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials.

18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



65. **Old Post Office (now XLCR building)**

An imposing landmark building on Albert Road. Now the HQ of XLCR, this is a fine example of a neo-Georgian post office, built to the designs of architect Charles Wilkinson in 1928. It retains many of its original metal (Crittall?) fenestration.



The story goes that this building was meant to display a date stone, but when it arrived, a huge section had broken off, so now it makes do without one.

**Asset Type:** Former Public Building, now Commercial

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area



**Selection Criteria:** 4. Built between 1920-1938, an outstanding example of the style of the period. 17. A significant landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

66.



### **Steven Burke's golden Postbox**

This EIR postbox was installed in 1968, but what makes it special is that it is painted gold. Celebrating Stephen Burke MBE's success in the 2012 London Olympics, the Colner like all gold Olympians, was awarded a gold painted post box (the one closest to his house). This sits outside the former Conservative Club, now The Venue, on Albert Road.

Known as the "Colne Cyclone" Steven Burke was the last person to be awarded the Freemanship of the town (46 years after the last Freeman was awarded) after Steven won a bronze medal for Individual Pursuit in the 2008 Olympics, was part of the team that won the World championships in the Team Pursuit in 2012 and won Olympic Gold medals in both the 2012 and 2016 Games in the Team Pursuit. He is a member of the team that broke the world record for the Team Pursuit on five occasions and currently holds the world record (2017).

**Asset Type:** Street Furniture

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 13. Structure associated with important local historic figure (Colne Freeman, Steven Burke). 17. A significant landmark structure that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

67.

### **Primet Primary School**

The school was built in 1893 on land donated by Mr R.A. Tatton of Cuerden Hall in Preston. Tatton Street and adjacent Cuerden Street were clearly named thus in his honour. It is a fairly standard board school of the late Victorian period and remains remarkably unchanged in form or use, save for the fenestration. Built of regular coursed stone, its Cuerden Street façade consists of five regular gables, fronting the street. There are prominent kneeler stones. In each of the gables, windows above a child's sightline (so as not to encourage daydreaming) are arranged as a tall double window flanked on the outside of each pair, by a single, shorter window. Little lead topped ventilation shafts punctuate the slate roof. As the school is built on a slope, towards the lower section, a second floor emerges at ground floor level. The overall impression of this Cuerden Street façade is that of quality and practicality.

The Tatton Street façade fronts the playground, which is enclosed by an original low stone wall with railings. At either end of this range are two projecting gables, between which is a recessed section containing the double height glazing for the school hall. The roofline is still punctuated by chimneys, one of which is a feature in the uppermost gable. The recessed central section is seen virtually as a separate building, as the roofs of the gabled flanks are not conjoined to it, but separated by deep valleys. The glazing in this section is arranged in triples, as opposed to the doubles seen elsewhere in the school. Again, prominent kneeler stones are a feature of this façade. The uppermost gable has a window arrangement very similar to the pattern established on the Cuerden Street façade, save for the insertion of a door. However, the lower gable only has high level windows of modern shape and potentially this represents a change to the original design. Even so, the overall effect of this façade is pleasingly symmetrical and welcoming.



**Asset Type:** Public Building - School

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining external original features. Quality distinguishes it from other buildings of the period in Colne. 14. A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Mass education) 18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



68. **Pump House, Upper Rough**

Built in 1947, the former Colne Corporation Water Works Pumping House is a survivor from the time when Borough Councils, in even quite small towns, like Colne, were responsible for the provision of utilities to their residents. At that time, the Upper Rough contained a reservoir for the town and this pumping station served this reservoir. The reservoir was removed in the mid-1980s.

Situated close to the East Colne Way footpath, the former Pumping House, though small, demonstrates the care, attention and expense that public buildings, even utilitarian ones, used to have lavished on them.



Now sadly dilapidated and vandalised, this single storey, randomly coursed stone building is comprised of adjacent twin gabled cells, orientated on an East-West axis. The building rises out of a sturdy plinth several courses high. There is a single chimney stack on the smaller of the two cells and all four gables boast prominent kneeler stones. Much of the original Welsh slate roof is now lost. All of the window headings and the door heading are enlivened by elegantly carved matching header stones. The datestone over the door reads: CCWW 1947. All of the original joinery is now lost.

During the Planning Appeal for the Upper Rough, this building was recognised by the Government Planning Inspector as a local heritage asset and he welcomed the offer of its restoration by the landowner, though subsequently, the developer applied for a successful variation of the planning condition.



**Asset Type:** Infrastructure

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 15. Building with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (provision of water). 17. A folly or curiosity, that, if restored, would make a positive contribution to the streetscape.

69. **Queen's Hotel**

Queen's Hotel Built in 1853 as a coaching Inn, the Queen's predates the arrival of the railway to Colne – just. Comprising a low, wide façade taking up the majority of the block, the principal entrance is flanked by twin stone bays. None of the original joinery survives. A secondary entrance, presumably to the vaults, lies further to the West, adjacent to a large stone arch which led to the stable yard behind. There is an additional, blocked up door next to the arch (for ostlers?). At the Western end of the range is a door with arched fan light above and first floor window set at a 45 degree angle. Projecting above the iron goods in pedimental form is the date stone and “Queen Street” in arched, classical capital letter carving with the initials: J.O. above the date of 1853. The Queen's closed as a public house in 2015 and the principal portion of the building opened as a residential rehabilitation centre in 2016. Additional first floor windows were inserted into the first floor Westerly elevation to serve subdivided rooms.

**Asset Type:** Commercial, Former Public House, now Hostel

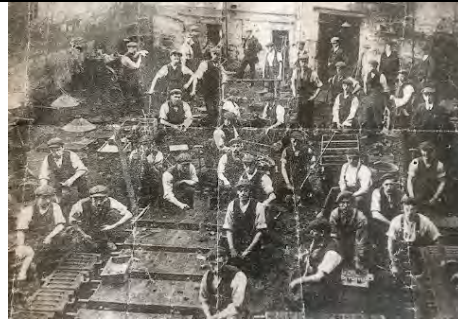
**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (coaching inn). **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



70. **Rushworth Bros Crane Works**

George Rushworth specialised in the design and manufacture of cranes. He was born at Colne in 1873 and was educated there from 1878 to 1886. He served his apprenticeship from 1886 to 1893 at the Primet Bridge Foundry of Messrs Rushworth Brothers engineers and crane makers, of Colne. During this period, he received his technical education at the Colne and Burnley science classes and privately. In 1893, he became manager of Messrs. Rushworth and in this position he took charge of the construction and erection of all types of cranes, as well as the manufacture of other machinery. In 1904, he was appointed managing director of this company and he held this post until 1911. He then started his own business, although he still maintained his interest in cranes. He invented a safety catch for derrick cranes, the object of which was to improve the safety locking of a crane jib.



What remains of the mill, in Primet is an asymmetric three storey stone mill of dressed stone facing West off Burnley Road. It appears to retain much of its original joinery. There is a line of six, eight over eight windows at first floor level. Two windows in from the North end are a pair of loading doors, one on top of the other at first and second storey level. Adjacent to the second floor door is a large lifting arm. Underneath these doors at ground floor level is a large arch with oversized keystone.

On the South side of the principal façade, at first floor level, are another four identical, Classical windows. Below them is a large, rectangular, recessed door (presumably modern) and another identical classical window between it and the arched doors. On the North side of the arch is what looks like a more modern door and another classical window. The windows on the ground floor are taller than those on the first floor with 20 panes. The façade features a plain parapet, hiding the roof front and back. On the North side is a stepped, blank fronted wall stub from a former neighbouring building – its pitched roof outline is still visible on the Northern face which presumably is composed of walls that were formerly internal. The mill is extremely handsome and in good condition.



**Asset Type:** Industrial Building

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. **13.** The building is associated with an important local figure, George Rushworth. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically as a foundry and craneworks. **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

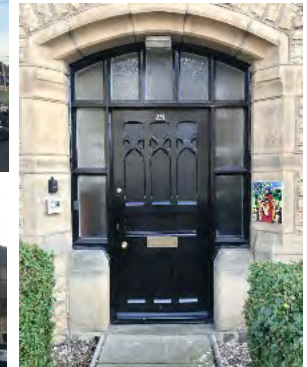


71. **Sacred Heart Church and School**

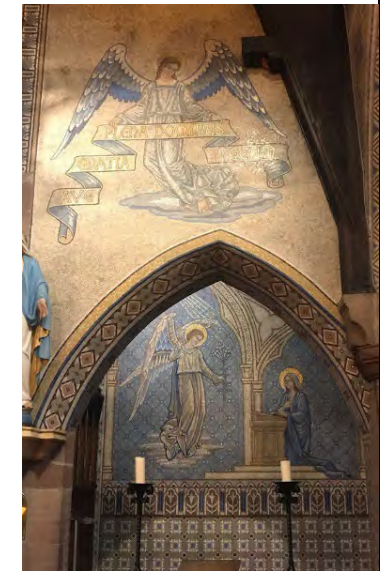
Around 1850 an attempt was made to start a chapel in Colne, the priest journeying from Burnley to a room above the stables of the Angel Inn in Market Street. The priests had to be escorted by a policeman and the people outside listening to 'No Popery' lectures often outnumbered those inside.

In 1871, Fr Pierce Griffiths had arrived in Colne, there were then about 200 Catholics and services were being held in the Cloth Hall. In the last few years of the 19th century there was a great influx of people, many of them Catholic, into the town to work in the ever-expanding cotton industry. This increase in the number of Catholics made more acute the need for a permanent church. By the end of 1886, a plot of land had been found in Derby Street and the congregation was now about 400. The chapel was ready by 1888, but before long became too small.

Fr Mom found a site in Queen Street again belonging to Lord Derby. Building began in 1896 and the Church was opened before the end of 1897, although it was not complete. The first chapel in Derby Street now continued as a school. The church was dedicated to the Sacred Heart and many years of continued building, improvement and refurbishment were to follow. As the congregation grew stronger it became necessary to open a new school. This was done in 1905, part of the money for this was raised when the parishioners gave one day's wage.



On 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1913, a chapel of Ease was opened at Cottontree dedicated to St Ursula. In June 1929, the land on which the church stood finally came into the hands of the church and Fr Aspinall embarked on his plan for rebuilding of the church interior by permanent embellishment. The work took several years, from 1934 to 1940, to complete the new mosaics on the walls and the Stations of the Cross alone, cost just short of £6,000. On 7<sup>th</sup> September 1940, Dr Henry Vincent Marshall, the then bishop of Salford came to Colne to consecrate the altar and the church was complete! The wooden spire which embellished the church was sadly demolished in 1946.





The interior is single aisled, creating a barn like atmosphere, with the wonder lying in its mosaic work. The priest said that the story goes that the work was completed by Italian prisoners of war who were interned, during the First World War near Skipton. There is no documentary evidence of this. Of particular note are the golden stations of the cross and the high altar which is flanked by distinctly Art Nouveau influenced angels. The close-up images show the detail of the tiny tesserae that form fingers and toes.



Sacred Heart complex contains a relatively plain array of late Victorian buildings comprising: a church, whose principal interest is in its richly mosaicked interior, a priest's house, and infant and primary schools, plus yard. The schools are no longer used for their original purpose, but they are affectionately in the memories of many Colners who were educated there.

**Asset Type:** Public Building – Religion and School

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining original features. 11.

Buildings with important characteristics of design, decoration or craftsmanship. 14. Buildings with an important association with the development of the town or its cultural history (Roman Catholicism).



72. **Skelton Street Barns**

The upper barn (left below) is over 200 years old and the lower barn (right below) is possibly over 400 years old. Skelton means 'the farm on the shelf of the hill' and there was a farm on this site in Anglo-Saxon times.

The patch of land nearby was once used as a 'pound' for stray animals.

The yard behind these buildings is positively Dickensian in feel and once housed stables and a piggery.



**Asset Type:** Commercial Buildings

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 with much surviving externally. 15. Buildings with an important association with the history of Colne's economic development (agriculture).

73. **Spinners public house (now a house)**

The former Spinners was an 1820s pub at Primet (now a house) known as The Blood Tub because of all the bare-knuckle fighting! There was a sandpit at the rear. The name is indicative of one aspect of the cotton industry in Colne. Sadly, it has lost its tall central chimney stack, stone flag roof and original joinery visible in this earlier photograph.



However, the fine drip stones, chamfered mullions and dressed stone façade remain. Occupying a once commanding position in Primet, the status of the building is clear. Each block of stone is slightly rusticated. The simple stone door casement is fine. The building is not flat-fronted, but angles North slightly from the corner of the door casement. However, it retains its handsome, mullions with prominent drip stone detailing. The door casement is plain and is integrated into the drip stone detailing.

**Asset Type:** Former Commercial Building (Public House), now House

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 with much surviving externally. 14. The building has an important association with Colne's social and cultural history (bare knuckle fighting).

74. **Spring Gardens Mill – West Engine House**

All that is left of Spring Gardens Mill, which was built in 1847 as a cotton spinning mill by Nicholas England of Cumberland House (now The Union Exchange public house). Parts of the mill were five storeys high, with the remainder four storeys and the complex once housed 78,000 spindles and 2,000 looms at its peak in the early years of the 20th century.

During its long life, it was often beset by fires. All but the Western Engine House was demolished in 2013 after a last ditch attempt to have it spot listed by Historic England failed.





The two storey Engine House itself is of simple stone construction. Rectangular in plan, it has a slate roof and prominent kneeler stones. The Eastern elevation has three tall windows of similar proportions to the door casement on the first floor. On the ground floor of the Eastern elevation, there is a blocked off doorway and the brick facings of the building that must once have abutted it. On the Northern elevation is a grandiose porch with double arches and a sturdy stone parapet. The porch has lost its original roof and its side apertures have been blocked up. Also, on this elevation is a tall, elegant arched window with original glazing joinery. The Western elevation appears to match the Eastern elevation, but all the apertures are now bricked up. The Southern elevation was not visible.

Although the building is still currently standing, planning permission has recently been granted to demolish it to make way for industrial sheds.

**Asset Type:** Commercial Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. Built before 1840-1899 (Victorian) with much surviving externally.  
15. Building with an important association with the history of Colne's economic development (cotton spinning).

75.



### Spring Lane cottages

These small, back-to-back cottages are early survivors of Colne's domestic architecture, having been built in 1850. They are low in height and are just one room on top of another.

The cottages not fronting Colne Lane are accessed through a series of ginnels that punctuate the street. No original joinery survives, but the original random stonework is much in evidence.



**Asset Type:** Street

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 14. Buildings with an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (back-to-back cottages).

76. **Stag House**

Most estates have a lodge house and the demolished Alkincoates Hall boasted two. The first, leading to the front entrance on Alkincoates Road, Colne, is Listed II: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272663?section=official-listing> with the second being the Lodge at the rear entrance, known as Stag House. Stag House was skilfully renovated and extended in the late 20th Century and its principal interest lies in its location at the wooded entrance to the Alkincoates Estate and its whimsical façade.

Built circa 1750, the stone flag roof was renewed in 1995 and supports an original build date before the canals brought slate to the area in 1816. The roof has lost its decorative balls and the house has also lost its estate fencing, depicted on early images, but retains one section adjacent to the gateposts into the Estate.



Unusually, for a house in Colne, Stag House is rendered and appears always to have been so. The projecting gable housing the small, square entrance hall, directly overlooks the surviving gateposts. The gate post has a square hole to the left which used to house a post box. A key function of a lodge was to manage an estate's post. The lane leading into what was the Estate goes past the Rookery and Rookery Barn, leading to Alkincoates Barns and, ultimately, to the rear of where Alkincoates Hall once stood.



A photograph from circa 1880 shows that the front door has been relocated from the side of this projecting gable to the front. Above the present door is the stone plaque that gives the house its name. This is a "stag trippant", an element which forms part of the crest of the Parker Family of Browsholme Hall and previously Alkincoates Hall. This gable also features prominent quoin stones. The twin mullioned windows above the crest are contained within heavily moulded drip stones.



**Asset Type:** House

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 1. Built before 1840 with features surviving externally. 14. Building with an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Lodge house to Alkincoates Hall). 18. A building that contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene and local area.

77. **Sun Street**

Currently the home of publishers, Colne Life, the mill which dominates Sun Street in 1908 was Thomas Veevers, Wholesale Confectioners founded in 1840, famous for manufacturing Kure 'em Quick. They occupied the mill there until about 1970. The buildings hosted the 'British in India Museum' from 1972 until it moved to Nelson in 2006, and were also used in the latter portion of the 20th century as a model shop and joiners' shop.

Although some windows have been altered, the whole range looks remarkably unchanged, with a pervasive historic atmosphere. Bounded by substantial stone walls, there is an engine shed built of Accrington Brick with stone window cills that projects out of the end of the range to the rear. One chimney stack and the coal house and privy remain. On the front elevation, which gives directly onto the street, three original, nine paned sashes survive on the ground floor, out of eight windows in total. In addition, there are a further one or two that have been blocked up. The front and sides (except the engine shed) is of blackened, dressed stone, with the rear in coursed rubble stone. Again, there are two or three nine paned sash survivors to the ground rear floor out of eight regularly spaced windows in total. The original rainwater goods survive. The building is reputed to be haunted.

**Asset Type:** Industrial Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 3. Built in 1908 with much surviving externally of this small scale industrial complex. 15. Building with an important association with the history of Colne's economic development (Confectionery).



78. **Swimming Pool**

The competition- and award-winning 1984 building, opened by Sir Bobby Charlton, is an early work by renowned contemporary architect, Stephen Hodder. Prominently sited at the lower end of Albert Road it occupies a pivotal location. linking two adjacent conservation areas.

The building design displays a rare degree of sensitive contextual design for a contemporary building, let alone for a swimming pool. It is notable for the positive contribution it makes to the townscape.



Stephen Hodder went on to design a number of other pools and, importantly, this is the first of the series and a building which launched his career.



**Asset Type:** Public Building - Leisure

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 6. Built after 1945 and of exceptional quality and design. 7. Designed by the architect Stephen Hodder. 8. An award winning building. 18. A building that contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene and local area.

79. **Tower Bar & Ballroom**

A landmark building on a major arterial route into Colne, this tall building, with distinctive Dutch gables atop double height bays, is now in disrepair and is being run as a discount shop. It was once a bar with a ballroom on the first floor. In December 1956, Blackpool Tower's famous sprung Ballroom was badly damaged by fire, during which the dance floor was largely destroyed. It is widely held that the remnants of the original floor were salvaged and relaid in the Tower Bar.

The Tower Bar was built in 1900 on the site of the meeting rooms of the former Weavers' Institute. Apparently, much of the ornamental stonework on the Western façade has been destroyed.



**Asset Type:** Commercial - former Public House, now Retail

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 3. Built in 1900, it retains original features.

11. Building exhibiting important characteristics of design, decoration or craftsmanship (Dutch gables and the original floor from Blackpool's Town Ballroom). 17. A significant, landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. 18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



80. **Trinity Baptist Sunday School**

The Northerly elevation looks like some of the mill buildings in Colne – millstone grit, forbidding and of considerable, utilitarian scale. The contrast with the Southerly elevation is surprising, as the main feature is a French-inspired, lofty Mansard roof which adds much to the Colne skyline. Below this roof is a blank masonry wall and this is where it used to be attached to the former chapel which was its companion. The former chapel, once the most imposing in the town was built in 1826, added to in 1883, and is now sadly demolished.

The front façade of the Trinity Baptist Sunday School has a more typical, simple west front, featuring a large arched window flanked by two tiers of lancet windows. The triangular pediment, underscored by decorative corbel stones is also a prominent feature of this façade. The entire building has been significantly marred by unsympathetic, partially blocked fenestration. The west front has been further spoilt by a massive, clumsy soil stack.

**Asset Type:** Religious Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 14. A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Non conformism). 18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



81. **Union Exchange public house**

This Colne institution incorporates the remains of Cumberland House, the home of Nicholas England, whose sister, Anna, married Robert Shaw.

The Union Exchange Pub dates from 1893, and you can still see the upper floor of the original house behind it. Cumberland house was a formal residence with a large garden where the car park now is. It accommodated a large cotton weaving workshop on the upper floors, with an entrance via a flight of stone steps at the rear (now demolished).

Later, a large warehouse was built behind the property and today part of the archway can be seen. On the west side of the house, large vertical openings can be seen, which are now windows. This is where they lowered large pieces of cloth onto waiting carts below.

Today the main feature is the balustraded roofline of the ground floor extension to Cumberland House. This extension, which stands proud of the austere Cumberland House, has pairs of windows (original timber sashes) punctuated by not one, but three door casements, presumably, one for the hotel, one for the lounge bar and a third for the vaults. There is much carved stone moulding all along the front extension and the main doorway is surmounted by a fanciful triangular pediment. Behind, Cumberland House retains twin vestigial chimney stacks.



**Asset Type:** Commercial Leisure – Public House

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining external original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **11.** Exhibits important characteristics of design, decoration, craftsmanship or use of materials. **15.** Building with an important association with the history of Colne's economic development (former home of Nicholas England). **17.** A significant, landmark building that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

82. **Varley Street's Northern Lights**

As with chimneys, very few Northern Light roofs can still be found in Colne. We should therefore preserve those that are left very carefully, as they represent the fortunes on which the town was founded. This is an exceptional example, because, whereas most are hidden behind stone parapets at first floor level (or higher) and so can only be enjoyed from the interior, or from above, this is an example that can be enjoyed from the street. Of great length, of about 100 yards, this saw toothed profiled roof atop a single storey mill extension takes up one side of this segment of Varley Street. Each gully has a downpipe to drain away rainwater. Built of coursed, random stone, with fine stone copings, the roof is slate on the southern slopes, but glass on the Northern slopes, keeping the workers beneath cool in the summer, but providing an unparalleled quality of light. According to the book, *The Textile Mills of Pendle and their Steam Engines*, "In 1903, an extension was made to the mill (Oak Mill) up to the edge of the site at Varley Street. The new single storey weaving shed was powered by a separate engine and had capacity for a further 900 looms". During the Second World War, the extension was in use as a machine shop carrying out war work.



Addendum: Planning Permission was granted on 11<sup>th</sup> June 2019 under 19/0222/FUL for Erection of a warehouse extension (Use Class B1c) 460 sq.m. and replacement of north light roof with a portal frame profiled sheet steel roof. However, this work has not yet been carried out.

**Asset Type:** Industrial Building

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built in 1903 with much surviving externally of this industrial complex. **10.** A rare survival of visible Northern Lights, which are particularly associated with Pendle. **15.** Building with an important association with the history of Colne's economic development (Weaving).



83. **Viaduct**

Colne's Railway viaduct dates from 1847. When the railway arrived in Colne, in the 1840's, the river valley needed to be crossed. This impressive, stone-built viaduct spans the road and Colne Water, providing a strong visual backdrop to the edge of the Primet Conservation Area. The datestone reads: "LBC 1847" for Leeds-Bradford Company.



**Asset Type:** Infrastructure

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 2. built between 1840-1899 (Victorian), retaining its original features and of sufficient quality to distinguish itself from other local examples. 15. A structure with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development (Railways and the Industrial Revolution).

84. **Waterside Well (St Helen's Well)**

This holy well is on the southern side of Colne, off Waterside Road. In Geoff Crambie's (1978) *A Colne Festival*, he wrote: "1935 saw the end of St. Helen's Mill in Waterside. Built by Nicholas England in 1835, it was named after the St. Helen's Well nearby, which was reputed to have been named by the Romans." It was at this time that Waterside saw 14 streets demolished and a total of 516 Watersiders relocated.



The local writer Dorothy Harrison (1988) also mentioned the site, though only in passing, when she told, "Along with St. Helen's Well, Buck Spout provided the main source of drinking water in Waterside."

This well still exists in an area of overgrown scrub woodland and is reputed to be 20 feet deep.

**Asset Type:** Infrastructure/Natural Feature

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 14. A structure which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (providing pure drinking water at a time of industrial expansion)



85. **West Street School**



This late Victorian Board School typifies urban schools of that era. The complex is handsome and set round two yards, featuring many gables.

Large windows will flood the classrooms with light, though it is obvious that all of them are placed too high up the walls to afford the children with a view, so as to discourage daydreaming.

Of note are the original boundary walls and railings. Although the original joinery does not survive, the slate roof with its prominent kneeler stones and chimneys does. Throughout, the whole school benefits from very fine stonework and detailing.



**Asset Type:** Public Building - School

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

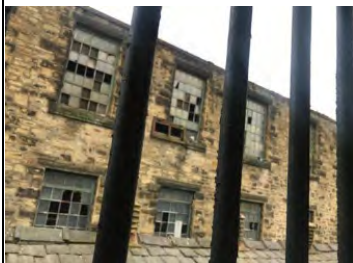
**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1840-1899 (Victorian). Retaining external original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Mass education). **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

86. **WB White & Sons Factory**

WB White and Sons is a former foundry site that also manufactured munitions in Primet. White's were foundrymen, loom makers and heavy casting manufacturers - you can still see cast iron grates around town with their name on. In addition, Whites used to produce looms for mills all over the North West and they used to export to Africa.

The left hand side was the warehouse, the middle bit was the foundry, the right hand side was the fitting shop & behind that was the joiners shop where there was a timber store and another building where they produced springs.

It is still a busy industrial centre and is part metal fabricators and part timber merchants. The site is littered with buildings and their interrelationship is confusing. The walls, of dressed stone, remain, but with one exception the roofs have been replaced, as has the joinery. The exception is an extant mill building which retains its original roof and glazing. All the windows have 35 panes in each, though some glass is missing.



This rare survivor is used as long-term storage by the metal fabricator and can only be reached from within one of their workshops via a tall ladder.



**Asset Type:** Industrial Buildings

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 3. Built between (1840-1899) Victorian, with much surviving externally of this industrial complex. 15. Buildings with an important association with the history of Colne's economic development (Foundry).

87. **Old WW1 convalescent home (now West End Models)**

This imposing, double height, twin bay windowed building on the lower end of Albert Road was Colne's first convalescent home during the first World War and has featured in the Colne Commemorates... events in 2014 and 2016. 113, Albert Road, known as West End Buildings, was built in 1906 and has seen many uses – originally a Baptist chapel, before becoming a military hospital followed by its use in engineering, sewing and picture businesses. The proportion of glass to stone ensures that the interior is flooded with light.

In the 1940s and 50s, it served as the base for The Bingley Building Society in Colne. The stone door casement is finely, if austere, ornamented. The second floor on the front façade is served by a large, arched sash window punctuating the gable, which acts as a pediment.



**Asset Type:** Former Public Building - Religious Building, now Commercial

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **3.** Built in 1906, it retains original features, including much original glazing. **14.** A building which has an important association with the development of the town or its social or cultural history (Former non-conformist chapel and WW1 Convalescent Home) **18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

88. **Yorkshire Bank (now Funky Gifts)**

This is an austere building that seems to be in the transition between Edwardian Classicism and Art Deco. The Façade it presents to Market Street, where it occupies a prominent corner site, is symmetrical, with Portland stone over a ground floor, sub fenestration layer of polished granite cladding. As is typical of bank buildings, with the overall impression being one of strength and this is emphasised by the dominant Classical portal with simple pediment, rusticated treatments for the ground floor stonework and powerful quoins delineating the sides of the building right up to roof level.

None of the original joinery survives. There is a delicate, vertically ridged string course. The plain, deep parapet which conceals the roof, is an especial feature. To the centre of the parapet, is an Egyptian influenced plaque, which stands higher and is surprisingly blank, as the deep entablature below was used for corporate branding, firstly, The Penny Penny Savings Bank and latterly The Yorkshire Bank. For the last few years, this large building has been a gift shop.

The depth of the building is a surprise. It was clearly extended at some point in its history down Colne Lane. This work was done very sensitively, so that the extension melds very well with the original. The same materials have been used. The newer extension is just simpler in its styling.

Several episodes of the popular 1980s television series, Juliet Bravo were filmed in Colne and the former Yorkshire Bank features in a bank robbery in episode 11.

**Asset Type:** Commercial - Retail

**Conservation Area:** In a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** 4. Built 1920-38. Retaining external original features. Quality distinguishes it from other buildings of the period in Colne. 14. Building associated with the development of Colne's social or cultural history (use in a popular television series).

18. This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.





89. **Zion Chapel**

This classically restrained chapel was founded in 1873. It closed in 1951 following a devastating fire that resulted in a large portion of the Chapel being demolished. What remains is now a joinery works.

Zion Chapel was formed in 1865 by members of Providence at Waterside following a quarrel. Initially, the worshippers met in Duerden's Yard and the datestone shows 1873. In 1968, the congregation united with other churches to form St. John's, Albert Road.

**Asset Type:** Former Religious Building, now Commercial

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Built 1873, retaining external original features. Quality distinguishes them from other buildings of the period in Colne. **14.** Building associated with the development of Colne's social or cultural history (Non-conformism).

**18.** This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



## CNDP5 - Urban Character Areas

90. **The Castle, Higher Castle Road area designation**

From Memories of Colne, by Mrs. Cryer, writing in 1910: "There stood then, out in the fields, some old cottages, called by old Colners, The Castle. I do not know why, for anything more unlike a castle you cannot imagine."

To this day, this group of attractive, stone cottages, some of which are three storey, weavers' cottages, is much admired.

The Castle has rural views over The Rough (previously Lobb Common) and Heyroyd and it was reputed to have got its name owing to its prominent position.



**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **1.** Largely built before 1840 and surviving unchanged externally, bar the joinery. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically agriculture and handloom weaving. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

91. **Chatham Street/Montague Street/Langroyd area designation**

These streets benefit in the whole from their original cobbled streets and Yorkshire stone pavements. Langroyd not only features some fine and unaltered terraced housing, but also the Wesleyan Chapel School. It was founded in 1879, the Wesleyan Mission started as an offshoot from George Street in a room in Windy Bank and in 1890 the School Chapel was built on Langroyd Road.

Chatham Street consists of a range of large terraced houses with fancy, pillared porches that run across the front of the terrace. Montague Street forms a wedge of typical terraced housing, but on each corner there is a very substantial outrigger with a curved end section. These full height curved sections are highly unusual and tell of the status of the original occupants.

These streets form a part of Colne's stock of bye-law terraced housing development, built from the end of the 19th century (post 1891) or very early in the 20th century, and are on the edge of the 19th century urban area. This housing was built for mill workers. Though this housing has much in common with other bye-law terraces of a similar date in Colne, what is slightly different here is that these streets have been laid out on a triangular plot of land. The terraces have been designed to make the most of the space available – the end terrace houses on Montague Street have been built to fit within triangular plots. Nos. 1, 5 and 9 in particular have attractive curved ends with hipped roofs, which enable the houses to 'turn the corner' and address both street frontages, rather than using the much more common blank gable end. The fact that the original stone setts and stone flag pavements have been retained is a key factor that adds to the character.



In terms of the architecture, the terraces to Lime Street and Lark Street are very plain with flat fronts and backs, of squared local stone and Welsh slate. The terrace to Chatham Street is a more ornate set-piece design of higher status terrace houses, which has been aligned to make the most of open views over Colne. It has some nice features characteristic of early 20th C terraces, such as the timber gables, canopies and fences, though most of the window and door joinery has been replaced with more modern styles.

As a whole, it is an attractive area with a distinct character.

**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **1.** Largely built between 1840-1899 (Victorian) and surviving unchanged externally, bar the joinery. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers, as Colne grew in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



92. **Houses/Terraces along Keighley Road area designation**

This long stretch of Keighley Road contains some most impressive buildings, including The Grange, Swanfield, the long perimeter stone wall of the Colne Cricket Club (the oldest Club in the Lancashire League), a range of 19th century terraces with detailed porches, a range of neo classical ashlar stone terraces and some three storey terraced houses with neo Tudor detailing.

In addition, there are some old low cottages, called Dubbin Row. They are roofed with Yorkshire Stone slab tiles. These tiles indicate that they were built before the canal was fully opened in 1816. After that date, Cumberland slate was brought by boat for use as roof tiles. The name Dubbin Row is a corruption of 'Double Row' which in fact the cottages became, when two were demolished to make the entrance to Grosvenor Street.



**Asset Type:** Houses

**Conservation Area:** Not in a Conservation Area

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Largely built between 1840-1899 (Victorian) and surviving largely unchanged externally. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.



93. **Newmarket Street area designation**



There is much of interest in Newmarket Street continuing on from the Conservation Area abutting Albert Road: The Derby Arms, built in 1887, the former Liberal Club, a very handsome row of Victorian shops with arched windows and an extremely homogenous row of traditional terraced houses leading down to the North Valley.

In addition, there are glimpses of Old Colne – the tower of the Grade I Listed Parish Church tower and the side of Shackleton Hall.



**Asset Types:** Houses, Commercial, Retail and Public Buildings

**Conservation Area:** Partially in a Conservation Area and partially not

**Selection Criteria:** **2.** Largely built between 1840-1899 (Victorian) and surviving largely unchanged externally. **15.** Buildings with an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, housing for mill workers, a music hall, a Liberal club and a parade of shops. **18.** These buildings contribute significantly to the townscape, street scene or appearance of the area.

## Appendix – More background information

### 2 Alkincoates Park Walled Garden

Mrs Shackleton wrote extensively about her new walled garden at Pasture House Barrowford when she moved from Alkincoates Hall. In September 1777, three months before the move to Pasture House, professional advice was obtained about siting a garden at the new house:

“Stanley (head gardener at the big house of Gisburne Park) came here to look where the new garden was to be placed. Paid him 6/-d for his trouble...”

Next July (1778):

“James and Shaw came and the lad to get stones at the Delfs (quarry) for the garden wall.”

In September 1778:

“The Mason John Hartley laid the foundation and this day began to build the garden wall. God prosper, give fortune and to use it - hope it will do well.”

A few days later, five masons but working on the garden wall, and early in November:

“Jack fetched him to go for slates for the garden house, and the other cart with Peter and Richard Nutter... went for stones to top the garden wall.”

In December 1778:

“John Hartley came to put tops on the garden wall.” and “John Hartley and his men flagging the little garden house.”

This was probably a privy at the far end of the garden but there may have been a summer house also, because in February 1779:

“Story bought the Garden Petit Maison sash window - very nice.”

Work continued in March (1779):

“Began to gravel the walks in the garden and before the front of the house.”

In May 1779 Mr Shackleton was:

“...setting a place round with bricks in the garden, where he intends to grow cucumbers.”

This was the basis for hot bed, to support glazed frames. We know these were in use, because in April 1781 there was:

“A glazier doing the hot bed frames.”

Garden frames very similar to those of the present day, were widely used in the 18th century, as were glass cloches. Cultivation in the garden began back before the physical arrangements were complete. Back in July 1778 we read:

“Richard and the gardener spread lime. Isaac and Billy Stansfield filled and lead manure.”

In the autumn of 1778 has substantial purchases of choice fruit trees were made. On 6<sup>th</sup> October 1778:

“Tate the gardener here - Mr Shackleton bespoke fruit trees of him - cherries, pears of sorts, plums ditto and 20 larches.”

A month later (6th of November 1778):

“Tate the gardener came and set fruit trees in the garden, viz under the long south brick wall, a white Mogul Precoras Detorous Greengage, and May Duke Cherry, a Violet Orlean, an Orlean and a Greengage Orlean - to the House side, the west wall, one Targonell Pear, one ditto, Swan Egg, hope they will flourish, bear and do very well.”

These names can be traced in contemporary books and catalogues, but need some punctuation and interpretation for the modern reader:

A white Mogul	plum	White Bonham Magnum
Precoras Detorous	plum	Precoce de Tours

Greengage	plum	Greengage
A May Duke Cherry	cherry	May Duke
Violet Orlean	plum	Orlean
Greengage Orlean	plum	Orleans Greengage
Targonell Pear	pear	Jargonelle
Swan Egg Pear	pear	Swan Egg

Swan egg is a small hardy pear, but the others originate in France and are named after Tours and Orleans, towns in the Loire Valley. In Lancashire, with favoured south and west aspects, the trees had as good a chance as anywhere in the area.

The next day on 7<sup>th</sup> October 1778, there was surprising development. Elizabeth ordered ornamental shrubs from as far away as Pontefract, home to the famous nursery of William and John Perfect, and most of the plants ordered can be traced in a surviving copy of their priced catalogue for 1777.

<u>Shrub</u>	<u>Price each</u>
Moss Provence Rose	2/-
Blush Hundred Leaved Rose	1/-
Provence Rose	4d
Trumpet Honeysuckle Virginian or Carolina	1/-
White Jasmine	3d
Double Sweet Briar	1/-
Double Blossom Myrtle in several sorts	2/6

In February 1779:

“Gardener came to prepare ground in the new garden to sow peas and beans.”

A few days later, 25<sup>th</sup> February 1779:

“Gardener planted strawberries, gooseberries, currans, and all sorts and rose trees, the former from Alkincoats. So, some established bushes one moved from the old garden.”

Meanwhile: “Kester Sutcliffe came to work... plant the hedge at the back of the field full of all sorts of trees to be a screen to the house four rows deep.

This shelterbelt, as it would be termed today, has quite disappeared. There is no mention of planting apples, probably because they would not have been in the walled garden, but standard trees widely spread in an orchard. In the spring after the walled garden was completed: John Hartley came to begin to make ready for building the new walls about the orchard...”

but we hear no more of this project. In December 1779 Elizabeth’s eldest son Tom:

“... Sent of his good pears and 8 of his good rich nonpareils.”

“Nonpareils” is the only apple variety mentioned by name in the diaries. William Hargreaves of Roughlee, not far away, was a close family friend who had bought gifts and plants for the garden and sometimes planted them as well.

In April 1779:

“WM came and brought me full variegated Hollings, one Auricula root, one Pritillana ditto one July (Gilli) Flower etc., he set them in the garden.”

Today these are called hollies, Fritillaria (probably Crown Imperial) and Wallflowers. William also bought a house plant, a double white myrtle, that became a great favourite of Mrs Shackleton’s.

In September:

“Wm set pinks and quantity of flowers up and down the garden.”

In June, William had bought “some bloody gilli flowers” (dark red wallflowers) for Mrs Shackleton to set herself.

In October 1780:

“The Gardener here leaving all my rose trees, sweet briar trees from the wall to places upon the borders. Put dung and proper stuff about them to keep them warm.”

Presumably space on the wall was now needed for growing fruit trees.

### **3 Ambulance Hall**

On 18<sup>th</sup> Jul 1908, Colonel Sir Lees Knowles, Chairman of the East Lancashire Territorial Army, was presented with a golden key with which to ceremonially open Colne’s new Ambulance Hall.

The foundation stone, with a cavity containing a copy of the *Colne and Nelson Times*, a list of trustees and committee members, a copy of the annual statement and a programme of the day’s events along with “certain silver coins”, had been laid by the town’s Mayor, Alderman Edward Carr, almost a year to the day earlier on 20<sup>th</sup> July 1907. Both the laying of the stone and the opening of the completed hall were big days for the town. The former was preceded by a parade which included local ambulance brigades, “Nursing sisters of the various sections in their dainty caps and gowns”, and horse drawn carriages of local worthies.

There were prizes for some of the others participating and the award categories give a feel of what those watching would have seen:

- best comic band
- most comical get-up or costume
- neatest costume and best decorated machine
- best novelty or get up (cyclist)
- neatest costume (lady cyclist)
- best horse and trap (gig or cart)
- best horse and light cart used for trade purpose, decorated
- best two horses and lurry, decorated
- best and cleanest horse and cart, harness to have been used for at least two months

By the time the fun began and first stones were laid with silver trowels, £1,000 of the expected total cost of around £1500 had already been raised. There was obviously widespread support in Colne for St John Ambulance and understandably so in these days before a state-provided ambulance service. In his speech, Mayor Carr thanked the Colne Brigade for “the kindness they had shown to old and infirm people in taking them to the infirmary. They had saved the Burnley [Poor Law] Union many scores of pounds and the Board of Guardians owed a tremendous debt to the movement.” To accommodate their work, the hall was to have a large entrance hall, a reading room, a ladies’ room, a lecture room, a band room, a storeroom and a large drill hall.

There were more celebrations in advance of the hall’s opening a year later, with another large procession which took in most of the town (the only lady in the four carriages of bigwigs was Mrs Elizabeth Taylor). As he surveyed the scene during his speech, Mayor Carr commented on the transformation of Swan Croft over the course of a few years. It had been “once a happy gathering ground for the children at the annual fairs – the scene of merry-making and laughter where the children enjoyed themselves on swing-boats and merry-go-rounds”. Now, it was “a sphere of usefulness”, with the Ambulance Hall the latest addition to the auction mart and West Street Schools. The foundation stone for the new Inghamite chapel had been laid a few months later, the new Public Baths would be begun before the end of his mayoralty and the Salvation Army barracks would soon be complete.

It was appropriate the man turning the golden key to the door was a military man for the brigade had strong military connections. Colonel Sir Lees Knowles was also a Knight of the Order of St John and in his speech gave an account of its history from the time of the Crusades. In the recent “South African War” [or Boer War 1899-1902] around 1500 of the 6-7000 members of St John Ambulance nationally went out to South Africa to provide medical support. The Colonel also took the



opportunity to plug the new Territorial Army of which he was a part – “he did not wish to interfere with the St John Ambulance Brigade in any way but it seemed to him that those who were pupils and had got their certificates [in first aid] might well join their Territorial medical units and fill them up.”

It is not surprising that when war broke out six years later, members of the Colne Brigade were soon on their way to France.

## **23 Christ Church School**

The “working poor” – the demographic the school was aimed at were unlikely to be able afford to send their children to school. Those of greater means who might aspire to send their children to a local dame school or to Colne Grammar School after some home-schooling. The “working-poor” were the children themselves, many (most?) employed helping their parents weave and keep house. The school was open, but only on Sundays, there being no money for a full-time teacher for the first few years. In order to fix the situation, having found a likely candidate, William Hodgson went back to the National Society for more money. It must have been obvious to Hodgson within the first few months that he was in trouble: there was no way the children’s fees were going to cover the cost of teaching them. Later in the year, he wrote of his difficulties and asking to be dug out of a financial hole – there were simply not enough pupils and the school faced closure. The number of children attending remained low and Hodgson continued to rely on grants from the Society to help with the local shortfall. In September 1845, he wrote for more funds... It’s not clear what the answer was, but the school did survive this very shaky and uncertain start. The number of children attending was rising at this point, but still very far short of the 350 Hodgson anticipated. Despite the odds against him and a series of setbacks Reverend Hodgson stuck to his cause, persistent, persuasive and not averse to a touch of emotional blackmail every now and again. As he said in one of his many letters: *Sometimes courage almost entirely fails, but there is of course no way but proceeding in the strength of God, and hoping for his blessing.*

Hodgson had also applied to central government for a grant. The government had made the first such grant only a few years earlier and prior to that had had no involvement in education provision. The most it did by this point was make grants towards the building of schools to be run and financed on an ongoing basis by voluntary organisations such as the National Society (National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church in England and Wales), established 1811.

In the end, the money necessary to build the school was forthcoming. Final plans were drawn up in May 1840 and it was completed by January of the following year. Hodgson’s money problems were not over though. The school opened in January 1841, but children were taught on Sunday only, presumably by Hodgson himself. The intention had been that money to pay a full-time teacher would come from school fees paid by those attending, or at least be largely covered by these, any deficit being made up by the better-off locals. But, nothing like the necessary number of children came to the school to support a teacher and it continued to open on Sundays only.

David Pryce was curate to William Hodgson, the second incumbent of Christ Church, Colne, and went with him in 1839 to Haworth to visit Patrick Bronte, Hodgson’s former employer, and his family. Charlotte talked of the afternoon in one of her letters...

*“I conversed with this Irishman [Pryce] & laughed at his jests – & though I saw faults in his character excused them because of the amusement his originality afforded.”*

Pryce was obviously more than a little taken with the eldest of the Bronte sisters and wrote to her a few days later with a proposal of marriage.

*“well thought I – I’ve heard of love at first sight but this beats all. I leave you to guess what my answer would be...”*

Pryce died less than six months later, on 9th Jan 1840, and was buried at Christ Church.

*“Though I knew so little of him, and of course could not be deeply or permanently interested in what concerned him – I confess when I suddenly heard he was dead I felt both shocked and saddened. it was no shame to feel so, was it?”*

And from the Christ Church book:

- Sep 6th 1872 – Albert and Mary Heap returned to school this week, having had to stay at home to work. Robinson Bracewell has to come to school as soon as his father can spare him from farm-work.

Other entries suggest more exciting reasons for not going in (from Christ Church):

- Sep 16th 1872 – Many of the children absent on Thursday afternoon, gone to Colne to see a Circus come in. Punished those that went by keeping them in school working during the playtime.

A circus in town was certain to keep children out of school, less fun was illness, which could be on a scale almost unheard of today:

- Jan 22nd 1902 – An order has been received from the Sanitary Authority to exclude from school for a period of three weeks all children from Blenheim St, Craven St, Clarence St, Claremont St, Avondale St & all streets abutting on Heifer Lane, on account of fresh outbreak of Small-Pox in Blenheim St. This morning therefore I had to send 46 children home”

So, shut out of school (Christ Church) and sent back to a home which was in the midst of an epidemic.

### **43 Wallace Hartley**

Wallace's Father was a choirmaster and superintendent at the chapel, encouraged Wallace to continue with music outside of the school, allowing him to take additional music lessons to nurture his talent. Before his musical career took off, Wallace worked at Craven & Union Bank after leaving education. The family relocated to the Huddersfield in 1895. By 1909 Wallace was employed through Messrs C W & F N Black of Liverpool, playing second violin aboard the new Cunard Line vessel Mauretania. In 1912, Wallace was transferred by Blacks to the post of bandmaster aboard the Titanic. He was at first hesitant to again leave his fiancée, Maria Robinson, to whom he had recently proposed, but Hartley decided that working on the maiden voyage of the Titanic would give him possible contacts for future work.

Shortly after midnight on 14 April following the Titanic's collision with the iceberg, passengers began to congregate as they were mustered by the crew. Wallace gathered the fellow bandsmen together in the Promenade Deck First Class Lounge, before moving out onto the Boat Deck. Together the band, led by bandmaster Wallace Hartley, played popular ragtime songs from the period. Many of the survivors said that he and the band continued to play until the very end. None of the band members survived the sinking, and the story of them playing to the end became a popular legend. A newspaper at the time reported "the part played by the orchestra on board the Titanic in her last dreadful moments will rank among the noblest in the annals of heroism at sea." Though the final hymn played by the band is unknown, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" has gained popular acceptance.

Hartley's body was recovered almost two weeks after the sinking. Several press reports confirmed that Wallace was found "fully dressed with his music case strapped to his body". Whether or not at the outset of the sinking the bandsmen appreciated the seriousness of the situation will never be known, but what is known is that they continued playing music until the situation, the slant of the deck as the Titanic sank beneath them, made it impossible to continue. All eight men died in the sinking. They had an average age of just 26.

Wallace Hartley was 33 years old. He died leaving a young fiancé, Maria Robinson. The body of Wallace Hartley was returned to England aboard the White Star liner Arabic and interred in Colne cemetery, after his body was brought to Colne by horse-drawn hearse. Wallace Hartley is commemorated in his birthplace by a fine memorial.

*In the last moments of the great ship's doom, when all was plainly lost, when presumably braver and hardier men might have been excused for doing practically anything to save themselves, they stood responsive to their conductor's baton and played a recessional tune.~ The Mirror Newspaper, London, 20 April 1912*



ENGLISH HERITAGE

## PENDLE TEXTILE MILLS

### THE BUILDINGS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE BOROUGH OF PENDLE

Information extracted from this Report, finalised in 2000.

#### **17 Calder Mill**

##### **Summary**

Calder Mill was built between 1854 and 1879 as a steam-powered cotton-weaving mill, the sloping site dictating the unusual form of the mill with a single-storey shed, slightly irregular in shape, terraced into the ground to the rear but built over a basement warehouse and yarn preparation range and the engine house and boiler house to the front. A change from single to multiple occupation between 1887 and 1893, implying a move to room and power working which continued into the mid 20th century, brought the need for further warehousing and preparation accommodation. This was provided by the addition of a three-storey nine-bay wide building in front of the shed, east of the original warehouse block. The mill ceased to be used for textile production in the late 20th century.

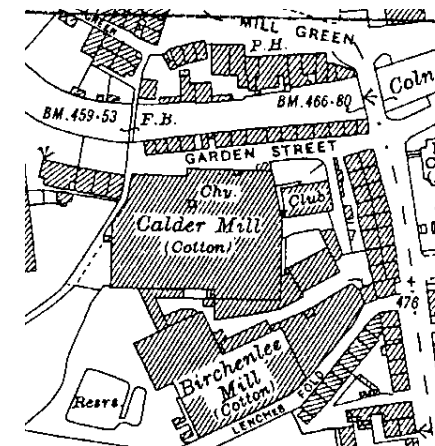
##### **History**

Calder Mill, a steam-powered cotton-weaving mill, was built between 1854, when there was no reference to it in a directory, and 1879 when it was occupied by Watson Bracewell, a cotton manufacturer who also ran Foulridge Mill in Foulridge, north of Colne.<sup>1</sup> Bracewell still occupied both mills in 1887, when he was also recorded as having a warehouse at 63 Brown Street, Manchester, but by 1893 he was not listed at either mill. Calder Mill, or Calder Shed as it was called in most of the entries for 1893, but not later, was by then in multiple occupation and was evidently following the trend in the area towards room and power working. Four firms of cotton manufacturers were listed in it that year, one of them also based at Parrack Shed a short distance away in Waterside. With rare exceptions Calder Mill thereafter continued in multiple occupation with up to four different firms, always of cotton manufacturers, until between 1941 and 1963 when it came to be occupied, in conjunction with the adjacent Spring Gardens Mill, by Pressed Felts Limited. It is now occupied by a different company.

The site of Calder Mill was unbuilt on in 1844 but by 1891 the mill had achieved the extent also shown on the 1910 and 1929-30 maps,<sup>3</sup> which it retains today. There were changes to the buildings abutting its rear, including the extension of Birchenlee Mill against it.

##### **Description**

Calder Mill is built at the bottom of a valley slope on the south side of Colne Water, the ground rising steeply up to the south. The mill fronts Garden Street which on the maps from 1891 to 1929-30 is shown with a long terrace of houses, now demolished, backing directly on to Colne Water. The original mill The original steam-powered cotton-weaving mill, built between 1854 and 1879, had a single-storey weaving shed raised over a basement with a warehouse and yarn preparation block and the engine and boiler houses under its front part. This arrangement, dictated by the slope of the land, is also found at Bankfield Mill, Colne.



The mill is built of stone rubble which is squared to the front but roughly coursed elsewhere. The basement warehouse, yarn preparation, engine house and boiler house range is six bays long, including the single-bay engine house at its east end. The engine house has a tall narrow round-headed window, its head with an ashlar archivolt with projecting springers and keyblock; the original sill was cut through when a doorway was inserted through it. Running west from the engine house there is a pedestrian door with a monolithic stone surround under a window with rectangular lintel, three conventional windows, all with rectangular lintels and sills, and finally a wide vehicle door, now partly blocked, with a steel-plate lintel. The boiler house was



presumably close to the engine house, near to the chimney which the 1891 map shows embedded in the mill. The weaving shed, which is raised over the basement at the front but is terraced into the ground to the rear is single-storeyed with flat-topped walls to the sides and rear, the former being parapet walls to the 13-bay saw-tooth roof which, in the surviving west half, has its north-facing glazed lights and slated return slopes. Brown ceramic ventilators are set along every ridge. The shed has five windows and a taking-in door in its front wall, the door set over the ground-floor pedestrian door, its head higher than those of the windows. The windows flanking the taking-in door have both been converted to doors. The west side wall has four windows and a door close to the rear corner. Inside the shed has cast-iron columns with south-facing D-sectioned bolting heads supporting I-sectioned beams which in turn support the gutters and the roof.



#### **Additions to the mill**

The principal addition to the mill, made before 1891 and probably coinciding with the change from single to multiple occupation between 1887 and 1893, was of a three-storey office, warehouse and yarn preparation block (Fig 4) added to the north-east corner of the mill. Built of squared stone rubble to the front and west sides, and of rubble elsewhere, it has a nine-bay front elevation, the three outer bays at each end flanking a pedestrian door and a wide vehicle door, the former with a monolithic surround whose lintel was cut through on the creation of a window over it, the latter perhaps altered since it has a rolled steel joist over a door tightly flanked by windows. The first and second floors are both nine bays wide and the roof is gabled and slated.



## **36 E A Foulds Mill / Derby Street Mill**

### **Summary**

Derby Street Mill was built as a steam-powered cotton-weaving mill between 1887 and 1891 with a warehouse and yarn preparation block of three storeys, basement and attics, a single-storeyed weaving shed and internal corner engine and boiler houses. In 1894 the mill was doubled in size to the north, the new weaving shed having its own warehouse and yarn preparation block but utilising the existing power source which had been upgraded in 1891-2. The mill was built by Thomas Hyde and it remained in the family's ownership until 1960 when it passed to a new occupant.

### **History**

Derby Street Mill was built between 1887, when it was not listed in a directory, and 1891 when the southern, uphill, half of the present mill was shown on the Ordnance Survey map on which it is identified as 'Cotton Mill'. It stood on what was then the northern edge of Colne, down the slope from the ridge along which the town was built and from which it expanded, in this case encroaching on North Valley. In 1894 the mill was doubled in size down the slope to the north: the boiler and steam engine were renewed in 1891 and 1892 and the new weaving shed and warehouse bear the inscription 'Derby Street Mill Extension 1894'. The mill is shown on a photograph taken during the construction of North Valley Road, which opened in June 1901: it was probably taken in 1900 since it shows the causeway on which the road stands in a substantially complete state. The photograph also shows what appear to be excavations for the reservoir in the valley bottom immediately north of the mill, both of which are shown on the 1910 map. Whether the reservoir was connected with the mill is uncertain. Apart from a 'Tank' against the north end of the mill on the 1910 map, the 1930 map shows the mill unchanged over 20 years. It is identified as 'Derby Street Mill (Cotton)' on both maps.

Derby Street Mill is called Hyde's Mill locally, after the Hyde family which ran it for most of its life. It was founded by Thomas Hyde, son of Robert Hyde who had been manager of Thomas England's mill at Waterside in Colne before starting the Colne and Nelson Times, which was first published in 1874. Thomas Hyde and his younger brother, James, ran the paper in their turns, but Thomas was also a textile manufacturer. He founded Derby Street Mill and it was occupied by the firm of Thomas Hyde and Co, cotton manufacturers, until 1960 when it changed hands. In 1957, three years before it changed hands, a main line shaft turning nine bevel driven loom shafts with about 100 looms each. In 1998 the mill had several occupants, one of the principal ones being E A Foulds Ltd. who occupy the south part, which is now called Albert Works, the name taken from the engineering works the firm built and occupied originally on North Valley Road.

## Description

Derby Street Mill stands towards the foot of the north-facing slope which runs down into North Valley, its site sloping steeply down to the north. The mill was built in two stages, the earlier being at the southern, uphill, end of the site which is bounded by Derby Street on the west, Stanley Street on the east and Clifton Street on the south.

The original mill - The first mill on the site, built for cotton weaving between 1887 and 1891, consisted of a multi-storey office, warehouse and yarn preparation block along the southern edge of the site, fronting Clifton Street, with a weaving shed attached to its rear and an engine house, boiler house and chimney within the south-east corner of the site, encroaching on the other two buildings.

The office, warehouse and yarn preparation block, three storeys high with basement and part attics, is wedge-shaped in plan since Clifton Street is set at a slight angle to the side streets. The building is constructed of random rubble with quoined corners and has a slate roof which is gabled to the west but hipped to the east, the hip running up to a gable wall which separates the two-bay east end, with the boiler house at its base, from the ten-bay main part. The west gable wall is two bays wide, the east end wall three bays wide, with three floors of windows in the rear wall overlooking the weaving shed, plus four windows at its west end, lighting the attic, the windows contrived under the rising roof edge. All original openings have rectangular lintels with dressed margins defining tooled centres, and irregularly quoined jambs; windows have projecting sills



The front elevation of the ten-bay long main part of the block contains, on its ground floor, three original doorways, two for pedestrian access in the third and seventh bays from the west, the latter since converted to two windows, and a wide vehicle entrance, now blocked, in the tenth bay. The original window in the fifth bay has been converted into a door and adjacent window under a new lintel, while those in the sixth bays of the first and second floors have been dropped on conversion to taking-in doors. The windows in the rear and west end elevations do not need comment. The two-bay long, three-bay deep east end of the block, beyond the cross wall, is floored at a different level from the main part, as the level of the windows indicates; it also has no attic. The ground floor of this end, as the maps confirm, contains the boiler house, with an engine house and adjacent chimney projecting behind it into the weaving shed.

The boiler house has a wide quoined south doorway with a later lintel over it and a window, as well as three windows, the middle one later converted into a wide door, in its east side wall. The engine house is a long narrow gabled building with a slate roof with two sheet metal ridge ventilators and a brown ceramic one. A pair of two-light windows, perhaps enlarged from narrower openings, have quoined sides, mullions and rectangular lintels, light what would have been the engine floor, a window at pavement level lighting the engine bed. The steam engine has been scrapped, but records made by George Watkins indicate that it contained a single tandem engine built by Ashton, Frost and Co of Blackburn on 1892. The boiler, also scrapped, was made by Anderton of Accrington in 1891. The chimney which served the boiler house has been demolished but the photograph noted above to date from about 1900 shows it to have been circular and of brick, with a gentle taper to a moulded cap. The weaving shed attached to the rear of the warehouse block is single storeyed, its floor built up to keep it level despite the fall in the ground. It has a north-light saw-tooth profile roof, the north-facing slopes glazed, the south slopes slated. The gable ends of the roof form the east and west side walls - there is no parapet wall to disguise them, and none contains any ventilation opening.

The mill extension of 1894 - During the early 1890s Derby Street Mill was doubled in size with the addition of a further weaving shed, built in continuation with the original one but provided with its own warehouse block and drawing its power from the original power source. The power source had, however, been upgraded in 1891 and 1892 (see above) in anticipation of the extension which was completed in 1894, an inscribed stone set at the south-west corner of the multi-storey block reading 'DERBY STREET MILL EXTENSION 1894'.

The weaving shed, single-storeyed and eleven bays long, continues the floor level of the original shed. Its walls are of random rubble and the glazed slopes of the saw-tooth roof all face north with the exception of that next to the contemporary warehouse block which, because of that building's proximity, is reversed and has a south-facing glazed slope. The fall of the ground enabled a basement, and even a small subbasement, to be created under the shed: at its north end these run in with what are respectively the first and ground floors of the multi-storey block. The shed basement has wide windows to both east and west, their detailing like those in the original mill building, but there are wide doorways in the fourth bay from the south in the east wall and in the fifth and tenth bays in the west wall.



The warehouse and yarn preparation block along the northern edge of the site is rectangular in plan, built of coursed rubble to the north but of random rubble elsewhere. Twelve bays long by three deep, four storeys high and gabled with a slated roof, its windows are wider and taller than those of its southern predecessor, although their rectangular lintels repeat the same pattern of tooling.

Without internal inspection it is not possible to know what structural alterations were made to the engine and boiler houses at this time, but in 1957, when the mill was visited by George Watkins, there was a Lancashire boiler by Andertons of Accrington dated 1891 and a horizontal tandem-compound type steam engine, by Ashton and Frost, dated 1892.

Later alterations. Alterations to the doors, windows and roof of the weaving shed of the original mill have already been noted. George Watkin's notes state that the mill changed occupant in 1960, when the steam engine and boiler, and no doubt the looms, were scrapped. Subsequent multiple occupation has not significantly altered the building, although the construction of a commercial garage on the site of the former reservoir north of the mill, with one of its buildings abutting the north multi-storey block, has caused limited alteration.

## **74 Spring Gardens Mill**

### **Summary**

Spring Gardens Mill was built between 1844 and 1854 by Nicholas England, a cotton spinner and manufacturer who had previously built the nearby, but now demolished, St Helen's Mill. The original Spring Gardens Mill does not survive: it was probably destroyed in a serious fire in 1875. Of early date, however, is a semicircular single-storey weaving shed at the north end of the site which, like the rest of the mill buildings, is built of stone rubble. The multi-storey spinning mill which dominates the site was built in two stages. The earlier part, to the west, probably dates from the late 1870s and is five storeys high over a raised basement, 20 bays long by 6 bays deep, and of fireproof construction with segmental brick arches. A stair tower and the engine and boiler houses are attached to the east end. The later part of the mill, to the east, is likely to date to the very late 1880s and to have been built by the Haslams who bought the mill in 1887. The addition, five storeys high, is seven bays long and nine bays deep, of fireproof construction with quadruple brick arches. It is built over the earlier power source, a new boiler house being built at the rear. A new weaving shed south of and uphill from the mill addition may be contemporary with the spinning mill; both pre-date 1891. The shed is single storeyed but has a multi-storeyed block at its downhill end. Between 1891 and 1910 the weaving capacity of the mill was doubled, in three stages, by extensions to the west of the new south shed. These are single storeyed and appear to have been powered from enhanced existing power sources. An office block

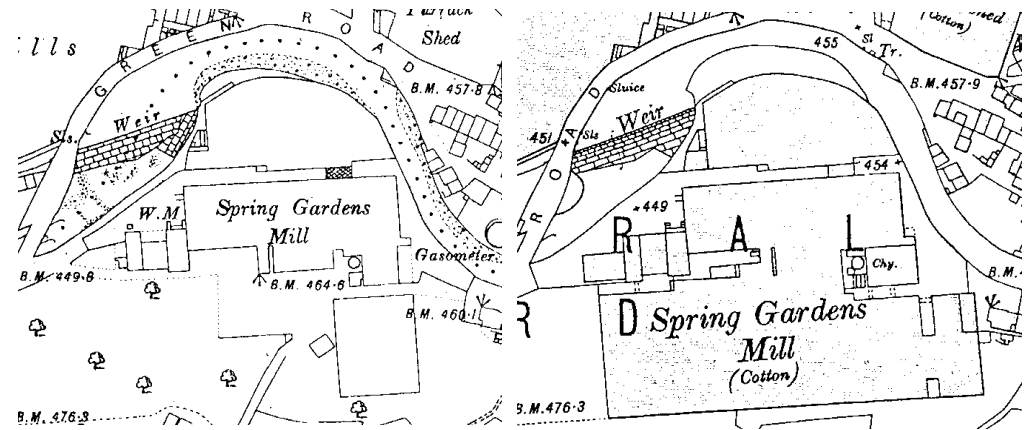
was also added at this time at the entrance to the mill. The mill ceased to be used for textile production during the late 20th century. It is in good condition though there have been some alterations to the north shed. The chimney has been demolished.

## History

Spring Gardens Mill was built between 1844 and 1854: it is not shown on the 1844 map but is mentioned in a Directory in 1854. It was built by Nicholas England who had built the nearby and now demolished St Helen's Mill in Waterside in 1832, and who started with cotton spinning and then moved on to weaving. From its foundation until the 1930s it was an integrated cotton spinning and weaving mill, occupied by Nicholas England and Son and then Thomas Thornber England until 1887 when it, but not St Helen's Mill, was acquired by Haslam Brothers.

Thomas Thornber England had died in 1885 and although the mill was listed in the name of his executors in a directory published in 1887, it was put up for auction in Colne on 3 August that year. Thirteen cottages, Spring Gardens Mill and St Helen's Mill were all for sale, Spring Gardens Mill described as 'lately occupied by Mr T T England and now by his trustees'. Arrangements for its early possession were recorded as capable of being made. Haslam Brothers were still in the mill in 1933 but went bankrupt and closed before the war. In 1941 four firms in the silk and velvet trade were listed at the mill, and a felt and a silk firm in 1963. The mill is no longer in textile use.

The mill is shown on the 1891 map (left image), when it was already quite extensive. By 1910 (right image) the weaving sheds at the rear had been extended but there were no significant changes between then and 1929-30.



## Description

Spring Gardens Mill was built on the south bank of Colne Water, the early buildings on the flat valley bottom, the later ones on the rising ground to the south.

**The early mill** - The original mill is likely to have had both a spinning mill and weaving shed. The original spinning mill does not survive: it presumably stood on the site of the present one and may well have been the building affected by a serious fire at the site in 1875. The north weaving shed survives, however, and is semicircular in shape since it was built up to the curved edge of Colne Water to its north. It is single storeyed with flat-topped stone rubble walls, the west end of the south wall having two pairs of doors and windows, one converted into a door, all with monolithic stone surrounds. It was roofed with a saw-tooth roof with north-facing glazed lights. Part of the interior has been altered and the roof lost, but where the original structure survives it has cast-iron columns under alternate roof trusses, the columns supporting pierced cast-iron beams which support the intermediate trusses. The columns have north-facing D-shaped bolting heads and decorative foliate capitals and the glazed roof slope has shaped cast-iron mullions independent of the glazing. The source of power for the shed was not identified.

**The spinning mill, south weaving shed and offices** - The spinning mill was built in two stages, the earlier perhaps replacing the original mill which may have been damaged by a serious fire in 1875, the later almost certainly built in the very late 1880s by the Haslams, after they bought the mill shortly after 1887.

The earlier part of the spinning mill, to the west, is built of coursed rubble, squared except to the rear, and is five storeys high over a raised basement. Twenty bays long by seven deep, with rectangular lintels set in lintel bands, it had a stair tower and the engine and boiler house set against its east end wall. The original entrance was through the round-headed door in the front wall of the stair tower. The engine house projected beyond the rear wall of the building as a tall structure with a pair of tall round-headed south windows with ashlar archivolts and impost bands. The precise position of the original boiler house is uncertain; the chimney stood to the south of the engine house, and has been demolished. The mill is of fireproof construction, having three rows of cast-iron columns, without bolting faces, supporting cast-iron beams with bowed flanges which carry segmental brick jack arches.





The later eastern part of the mill is built of squared stone rubble and is surmounted by a parapet wall with paired brackets under the coping. It is seven bays long at the front, nine at the rear where it is built over the original engine house, and nine bays deep. Its window detailing copies the earlier mill to the front and side, but to the rear there is no lintel band. The mill was reached from the stair tower of the original mill and powered from the existing engine house no doubt from an enhanced or new steam engine. A new boiler house was built against the rear wall of the mill extension and is four bays wide with a floor over. The interior of the mill and of the boiler house is of fireproof construction with cast-iron columns without bolting faces supporting floors constructed to the quadruple brick arch system patented by Stott and Sons in 1885. This system was last used in a mill in Stockport commenced in 1889, and was replaced by Stott and Sons system of triple brick arches, first used in 1888. It would seem to date the commencement of construction of the mill extension to 1888 or 1889.

The first phase of the south weaving shed is sited due south of the mill's new boiler house. It is almost contemporary with the spinning mill extension since it pre-dates 1891 and was apparently powered from the mill with which it shares a number of stylistic details. Its north end is eight bays wide and three storeys high because of the slope of the land, the rectangular shed itself being on the top floor and lit by a north-light saw-tooth roof. Taking-in doors in the north wall, each with quoined sides and cast-iron lintels with sunk panels over the openings, indicate that this area served as the shed's warehouse and yarn preparation block.

The later phases of the south weaving shed, to the east but principally to its west, all pre-date 1910. The smaller east extension, linked to it mid-way back, has a basement at its seven-bay wide north end as a result of the slope of the ground. There was evidently storage capacity at this end since the north wall has a ground floor door at each end, both with taking-in doors over, and five windows between. The larger extension to the west was probably added in two stages, and it is single storeyed with a north-light saw-tooth roof. The 1891 map shows that the tall engine house with its wide round-headed north window and six-bay boiler house added to the west end of the spinning mill had been built by then, but it is uncertain whether they powered the mill or were for the weaving sheds. Blocked windows in the west wall of the mill, in the second bay in from the rear corner, probably supported rope drive into the mill, but there is evidence that similar drive went into the west part of the south shed.

An office attached to the engine and boiler houses also pre-dates 1910. Originally single storeyed, it is built of ashlar and has a five-bay front elevation and a four-bay elevation towards the site entrance. The front elevation has a central door between single and two-light windows, the side elevation single windows. A modern first floor has been added.



## **86** WB Whites

### **Summary**

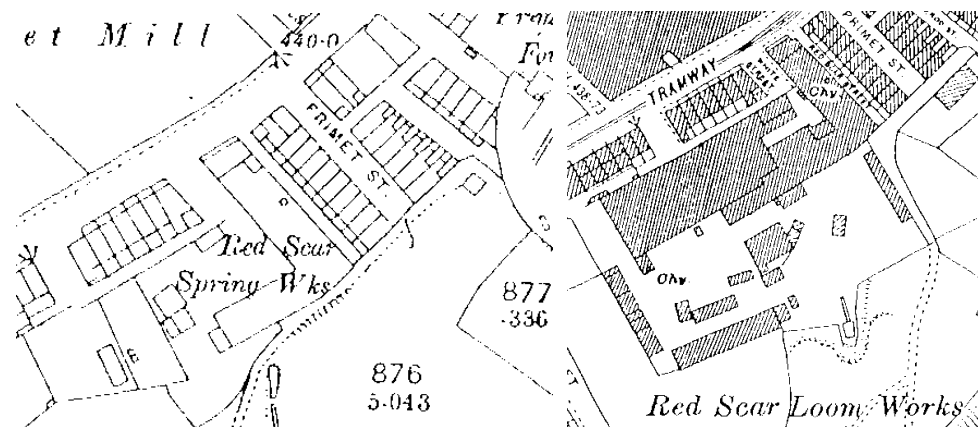
William Bell White began as a spindle maker in 1849, building Red Scar Spring Works for the manufacture of spindles, springs and weft forks between 1854 and 1879. For much of the 20th century his firm, by then W B White and Sons Ltd, were also loom manufacturers, as reflected in the change of name to Red Scar Loom Works. In their heyday they were one of the few firms in Colne to manufacture every component for many kinds of loom as well as other mill furnishings. The original buildings, known from a letterhead, were largely rebuilt and replaced in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The site now comprises three two-storey blocks of varying size, one a remodelling of the original Spring Works, and a tall single-storey foundry block of four bays, all of stone rubble, and a long and broad single-storey shed, and a three-bay shed also single storeyed, both of brick.



## History

Red Scar Loom Works stands in the Primet Bridge area of Colne, a valley-bottom area which developed during the 19th and early 20th centuries into a mixed industrial suburb dominated by textile factories, mainly cotton-weaving mills but for a time including a dyeworks, as well as several iron foundries and engineering works.

Red Scar Loom Works, formerly Red Scar Spring Works was built between 1854 and 1879 by William Bell White who began as a spindle maker in 1849. There is no mention of White or the works in a trade directory of 1854 but William Bell White, spindle, spring and weft fork maker, Red Scar Works, Burnley Road, is listed in a directory of 1879. White's firm, later known as W B White and Sons, continued at Red Scar Works at least until 1941, loom manufacturing having been introduced between 1902 and 1911 and full-scale loom manufacture by 1933, as a trade directory of that year states 'W B White & Sons Ltd, loom and dobbie makers, iron and brass founders, weft fork, shuttle peg, spring and all textile accessories, Red Scar Loom Works'. The works is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (left image) and is named 'Red Scar Spring Works'. The map revision of 1910 shows the works to have expanded slightly but still identifies it as a spring works. The map of 1929-30 (right image) shows the works to have expanded again and here names it as 'Red Scar Loom Works'. The original appearance of the works buildings is known from a letterhead of W B White's<sup>4</sup> but these were largely rebuilt and replaced in the late 19th and 20th centuries and in 1998 the works was in a much altered and partially demolished state and little could be recognised.



## Description

The original Spring Works has been largely lost and the description below is based on the information gleaned from the letterhead (date unknown) reproduced in *The History of Colne*, edited by Dorothy Harrison, and from the early Ordnance Survey maps. The present buildings on the site represent a complex group which pose many problems of evolution, date and use which in the context of a rapid survey could not be properly disentangled. The following description is therefore brief and not definitive.

The original Spring Works - The original works, built between 1844 and 1879, appears on the evidence of a letterhead to have consisted of a long-range extending southwards from Burnley Road comprising a gabled two-storey block, end-on to Burnley Road, with a tapering square chimney in the south-east corner, and a single-storey gabled block, with a smaller square chimney on its east side, labelled as the forge, behind. The two-storey block has a gable-end elevation, three bays wide with, at ground floor, a central segmental-headed pedestrian entrance below a single-light rectangular window with a monolithic stone surround, each flanked by a pair of two light mullioned windows, with two rectangular attic windows over all. The attic was also lit by rooflights. The west elevation was nine bays long with segmental headed windows with stone surrounds. The third bay from the north was occupied by a pedestrian entrance with a taking-in door above with hoist beam over. The single-storey block behind was gabled with six rectangular windows in the west elevation.





The Ordnance Survey map of 1891 shows the works to be L-shaped, a western arm extending from the rear of the range fronting Burnley Road. The buildings now occupying this part of the site may be a remodelling of the original works although little resemblance to the letterhead illustration or the L-shaped range on the 1891 map is detectable. There is a two-storey block, square in plan and built of well coursed squared stone rubble to the front and west and random stone rubble to the east, fronting Burnley Road. The roof is of slate, hipped to the front and gabled to the rear. The front elevation is four bays wide with channelled quoins to the corners and no entrances. The east elevation is four bays long and the west elevation five bays long. Behind is a tall single storey foundry block of four gabled bays built of random stone rubble with quoined corners and a slate roof with ridge ventilators. The east elevation has a single pedestrian

entrance with a monolithic surround and four privy windows, the latter probably insertions. The return, south, elevation has a series of windows, now blocked, with rectangular stone lintels and sills. There is a further gabled two-storey block built of stone rubble butting to the west at right angles against the centre of this range. There is no evidence of a chimney.



Later additions - The works was enlarged in the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and the buildings now occupying this part of the site comprise a single-storey three-bay shed to the west of the earlier range with a taller broad gabled single-storey shed butting in turn against that. Both are of red brick.

