

12. Appendices

Appendix A List entry descriptions

Gravestone of Wallace Hartley

Official list entry

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1423381
Date first listed: 11-Mar-2015
List Entry Name: Gravestone of Wallace Hartley
Statutory Address: Colne Cemetery, Keighley Road, Colne, BB8 0PH
The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire
District: Pendle (District Authority)
Parish: Colne
National Grid Reference: SD8973240031

Summary: Gravestone. 1912. White granite.

Reasons for Designation:

Wallace Hartley's gravestone of 1912 is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: Wallace Hartley was the band leader on RMS Titanic who reached world-wide fame as a hero of the tragedy when it was reported that the band continued to play as the ship sank on her maiden voyage, resulting in the loss of life of all the musicians: a moving tableau of selfless sacrifice which captured the public imagination then and now; * Design: the bespoke gravestone incorporate the attributes of Hartley in the form of a relief carving of a violin and a music book open at 'Nearer, my God, to Thee', the hymn that was widely reported to have been the band's last tune before it disappeared beneath the waves, emphasizing the sacrificial nature of his death.

History:

Wallace Henry Hartley was the band leader on the RMS Titanic on its maiden voyage in 1912. He had been born in Colne in 1878, to a mill manager and his wife, a worsted weaver. He learnt to play the violin at school, becoming a professional musician in 1901. In 1909 Hartley began working as a musician on Cunard Line ocean liners, primarily the RMS Mauretania. On 9 April 1912 Hartley was asked by the musical agents C W and R N Black to become the band leader on the White Star Line's RMS Titanic on its maiden voyage to New York. He accepted, although he was initially reluctant as the imminent departure meant he was unable to see his fiancée, Maria Robinson, whom he intended to marry in the summer.

On 14 April the RMS Titanic struck an iceberg with disastrous consequences. While passengers were evacuated the band gathered to play to allay panic. Later reports stated that the musicians played continuously during the two-hour evacuation, later confirmed at the British inquiry. At 2.20 am on 15 April the Titanic sank with the loss of just over 1,500 lives, among them Hartley and his seven bandsmen. Early accounts of the disaster reported that the band's final performance was the hymn tune 'Nearer, my God, to Thee', although other witnesses disputed this. However, the moving tableau of the Titanic's musicians playing 'Nearer, my God, to Thee' was widely promoted in reports, memorials, and commemorative and commemorative songs, poems, and sheet music. It made heroes of the band members, particularly Hartley.

On 28 April Wallace Hartley's body was recovered with his violin case strapped to him. He was returned to Liverpool and was then buried at Colne cemetery on 18 May 1912. A thousand people were said to have attended the service with another 30,000 to 40,000 lining the route of his funeral procession. The Colne and Nelson Times reported that 'the coffin bearing his remains passed before the eyes of a multitude, saddened but proud, stricken in the heart but of manly bearing, grave, yet secretly grateful that a townsman and a friend should have died so heroically'.

Details:

Gravestone. 1912. White granite.

PLAN: tall, square pedestal topped by circular column and set on stepped plinth.

DESCRIPTION: the approximately 3m high gravestone is made of white, unpolished granite. The tall, square pedestal has a deeply moulded cornice. Above is a cyma recta cap on which a broken column stands, draped by a carved heavy, fringed, cloth with a tassel hanging down. The front face of the pedestal has a dedication using lead lettering. It reads IN / LOVING MEMORY / OF / WALLACE HENRY, / THE BELOVED SON OF / ALBION AND ELIZABETH / HARTLEY, / FORMERLY OF COLNE / WHO LOST HIS LIFE IN THE / S.S. TITANIC DISASTER / ON APRIL 15TH 1912 / AGED 33 YEARS / AND WAS INTERRED / ON MAY 18TH

1912. The left-hand side face of the pedestal, which faces up the hill towards the cemetery entrance, also has a lead lettering dedication to Uchtred Harold and Conrad Robert, who both died in infancy, and Wallace's mother, Elizabeth, and father, Albion. The pedestal stands on a high, three-stepped plinth. The front face of the middle step has a relief carving of a violin and above it a bow. The top step has a relief-carved, open music book with notes inscribed on the left page and NEARER MY / GOD TO THEE, / NEARER TO THEE inscribed on the right page.

Sources:

Websites:

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Hartley, Wallace Henry (1878-1912), musician and bandleader on the RMS Titanic by Philip Carter, accessed 06/01/2015 from <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/printable/100993>

Pendle Borough Council, Bereavement Services, Wallace Hartley Memorial - Colne Cemetery, accessed 06/01/2015 from http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/200032/deaths_funerals_and_cremations/94/bereavement_services/13

Legal:

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest¹⁰.

Add second LB

¹⁰ Historic England, 2015, Gravestone of Wallace Hartley list entry 1423381

Appendix B

Cemetery Chapels, Keighley Road

The cemetery chapels are built in the middle pointed Gothic style and the spire is decorated by carved stone gargoyles. 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 crockets. At the top of the spire is a metal cross.

Statement of Significance

Age: 1860

Architectural and Artistic Interest: 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.

Historic Interest: 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). Views of the cemetery chapels feature prominently in the extensive photography of Wallace Hartley’s funeral.

Landmark Status: An important local landmark. These buildings contribute significantly to the landscape, street scene and appearance of the area.

Cemetery Gatehouse & Gate Posts, Keighley Road

The gatehouse appears to have survived virtually unaltered, along with this the entrance is made up of pyramidal gate piers and a low stone boundary wall. The railings are modern replacements. The Gothic theme established by the twin chapels is continued here, in 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 small 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 stonework 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.

Statement of Significance

Age: The gatehouse was built in 1899, while the entrance was erected in 1860.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: The stone gate piers and boundary wall are of a distinctive and unusual design. Retaining original features, the quality distinguishes it from other buildings of the period in Colne.

Landmark Status: The gate house and gateposts form part of an important local landmark and are key to the setting of the cemetery chapels. They contribute significantly to the street scene or appearance of the area.

Commercial Public House, Skipton Road

A 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.

Statement of Significance

Age: 1822

Historic Interest: 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. In 1834, the fattest man in the world, Daniel Smith aged 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 schoolboys who had a special holiday for the occasion.

Horsfield, Keighley Road

A three-bay, two storey stone dwelling, which includes an integral barn now converted for residential use. It has been formed with a valley gutter running the depth of the building, giving an unusual front elevation, with a modern garage to the right-hand side in a lean-to. To the rear are more recent stables and farm buildings which have also been converted to residential accommodation.

Aside from Horsfield's unusual roof, it is a of a traditionally Georgian symmetrical appearance with a central front door with rectangular five by two pane fan light above leading to a narrow hallway the depth of the building, with reception rooms to each side. At the rear are a kitchen to the right and an opening to the barn to the left, the barn having a large arched doorway, now glazed, to the side elevation.

It has been carefully restored with new sash windows and some original shutters to the sides of the windows. The original stairs to the first floor were removed by the previous owners, who had used the ground floor as a flat. The original stairs to the cellar still remain, leading to a set of arched cellars beneath the property with lightwells giving some natural light. One of the rear cellars has apparently been used as accommodation, with a stone fireplace including a small oven to the right. This is the type that was heated with faggots which were swept out and the space then sealed with a slate and a strip of dough or clay. The owner suggested that this could have been used by a farmworker. It is similar to the cellar accommodation still visible beneath the shops in Bacup. In the other main cellar, immediately accessed from the internal stairs, is a massive original stone table and stone shelving. This is likely to have been used as a pantry or cooler food preparation area.

Statement of Significance

Age: 1796 (age given by owner who has deeds)

Historic Interest: The owner states this was one of the "estate" houses, which had considerable lands associated with it, which have been sold off over time.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: This is a very attractive example of a Georgian farmhouse with largely original fenestration and some original internal features, as described above.

Swanfield House, Keighley Road

Swanfield is a late-Georgian, symmetrical three bay stone dwelling set back from the road behind a front garden. It is two storey plus attics. The windows are predominantly sashes, with a bay window to the left of the door. The front door has an attractive leaded fanlight above. It is of good quality coursed stone; the side elevation has been rendered.

Swanfield Barn is behind the main house and at right angles to it. It is two-storey, but lower than the main house. It is of uncoursed stone with an arched doorway (typical of a barn and now glazed) with a round window above. External stone steps are still in place on the gable end. There is a further low workshop beyond it, which has been partially converted to a garage.

Statement of Significance

Age: According to the owners, the main house was built in 1824, with the barn being approximately 100 years older and the workshop older still.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: This is an attractive Georgian house, and associated buildings, providing evidence of Colne's rural past.

The Grange Nursing Home, Keighley Road

The Grange is a stone-built gentleman's residence. The front elevation is three bay, two storey plus attic, set slightly above the road on a plinth with steps leading down to a front garden. The left-hand bay has a square-section bay topped with a solid parapet. The central doorway is surrounded by narrow lights, with pilasters on each side. The right-hand window is a three-section light. All the ground floor windows and doorway have coloured glass panes to the top in geometric and laurel leaf designs. The roof is slate with kneelers topped with ball finials. Inside, the principal reception rooms to the front and the hallway are largely unaltered with the original joinery, plaster ceilings with cornices and central roses. The hallway has an attractive, ornately carved fireplace with marble inner surround matching the carved wood newel post to the stairs. To the rear of the building are extensive modern extensions. The boundary wall is intact, but the central gateway has been filled in, so the main drive now leads to the back of the premises.

Statement of Significance

Age: 1890 (datestone)

Historic Interest: Built by prominent local industrialist Joseph Henry Catlow, and subsequently owned by William Sagar, who used it as a site of local events to advance his political interests. Joseph Henry Catlow, of Messrs Catlow Bros spinners, was one of the founder members of the Greenfield Room and Power Company (Burnley Express, 30 July 1892) and was elected to the Colne Board of Guardians (Burnley Express 10 May 1890).

William Sagar was the managing director of Messrs W and J Sagar Ltd tanners of Colne, member of the Colne Town Council from 1903 to 1923 and a director of the Savoy Cinema, Burnley (Lancashire Evening Post, 26 February 1935). He opened the Grange for fetes and garden parties arranged by the Nelson and Colne Junior Unionist Association, one of these events was attended by Randolph Churchill (Nelson Leader, 11 August 1933).

Architectural and Artistic Interest: The Grange is an attractive example of late Victorian architecture. Although it has been extensively extended to the rear, the principal elevations and many original features remain.

Trinity Baptist Sunday School, Keighley Road

Trinity Baptist Sunday School is now the Trinity Baptist Church. The Northerly elevation looks like some of the mill buildings in Colne – millstone grit, 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 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 impacted by partially blocked fenestration.

Statement of Significance

Age: 1883

Historic Interest: A building which has an important association with the development of the town's social and cultural history (Non conformism). The Sunday school originally stood to the rear of the chapel. The chapel was extended in 1907 but by 1970 it had become unsafe and a new church was erected in the Sunday school. In 1985 the chapel was demolished.

Description of the original chapel: Constructed from stone with a steep, blue slate roof. It is in a Gothic Revival style and is two storeys high. The ground floor has steps up to a central gabled portico with twin semi-circular arches on three granite pillars. There is a rose window above within a moulded semi-circular arch. The portico is flanked by semicircular headed, decorated pilasters and extended by a flat roofed porch. On each side of the entrance are three semicircular headed windows whilst to the first floor the central gable has a large triple window with semicircular heads within similar moulding. A rectangular turret on the left-hand side is of four stage, ending in small pediments and a steep spirelet.

(https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=a1b89670-dd7f-47ce-a7d3-4726dc4594e4&resourceID=19191)

Landmark Status: This building contributes significantly to the townscape, street scene and appearance of the area.

Grosvenor Street

Labelled a “Heritage Street”, like Bence Street and Lancaster Street, this street has traditional terraced housing from the late Victorian era. The terraced houses are on a sloping road and their rooflines reflect this. They are constructed from coursed stone and almost all have a single window at ground floor level and a second window positioned above at first floor level. Windows openings slightly vary in width, with the east side of the street having more variety than the west. The front door of each terrace is located on the same side, to the left on the west side and to the right on the east side. All windows and doors have prominent stone surrounds. There are stone setts on the carriageway and stone flagged pavements with handsome kerbs. There is very little original joinery in evidence along the street.

Statement of Significance

Age: Late Victorian.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: The complete stone setts and finely detailed stone flag paving contribute significantly to the street scene and appearance of the area.

Group Value: There is significant group value evident here, as the street is highly uniform and collectively the terraced houses have a visual impact.

2 Keighley Road - Tower Buildings

Tower Buildings is a tall building with distinctive Dutch gables. It is three storey and constructed from coursed stone, the ground floor has a timber shopfront and the first and second floor have double height bay windows. The building has carved stone detailing and quoins. It is now in disrepair and is being run as a discount shop. Apparently, much of the ornamental stonework on the Western façade has been destroyed.

Statement of Significance

Age: Built in 1900, it retains original features.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: Building exhibiting important characteristics of design, decoration and craftsmanship (Dutch gables and the original floor from Blackpool's Tower Ballroom).

Historic Interest: 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 re-laid in the Tower Bar. The Tower Bar was built in 1900 on the site of the meeting rooms of the former Weavers' Institute.

Landmark Status: A landmark building on a major arterial route into Colne, it makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

4 - 10 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Mid-late Victorian.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: An attractive terraced row, that has experienced some changes since it was first built. The original construction did not have bays and outriggers, and it was likely remodelled as by the 1840's -1890's town map, canted bay to the right-hand end terrace, outrigger and extensions are extant, as well as the front gardens. It has retained many of its key features, including arched windows at the rear elevations.

Historic Interest: The buildings have 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 19th century.

12 - 14 Keighley Road and 16a & 16b Keighley Road - Peter Birtwhistle Community Centre

Statement of Significance

Age: Mid-late Victorian.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: An attractive, garden fronted terraced row of two-storey dwellings, constructed from stone, that has experienced some changes since it was first built. The original building did not have bays, and was likely remodelled - the 1840's - 1860's Town Map shows the buildings without the bays showing and the doors appear to be in different locations; there appears to be an alley/quasi entrance through to the rear no longer visible. The east end terrace was added later. By the 1840's -1890's town map, the square and canted bays had been added and the row was documented as 'Eastlemes'.

The building is attractive and has retained many of its key features including decorative stone details and includes curved timber sash windows.

Historic Interest: The buildings have 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 19th century.

18-28 Keighley Road

The house closest to Carry Lane (number 18) has been derelict for many years. 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. Further along the range, which has been subject to a residential conversion, the blocked up stable arch can be seen, which would have led into the yard behind and potentially 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. The frontage of this row appears to have been refronted in the late nineteenth century with a stone bow window, but the rear elevation indicates a former weaving function, with rows of mullioned windows. The kneelers have a distinct eighteenth century appearance and it is three storeys to the rear to account for the change in levels between Keighley Road and Carry Lane. To the immediate south is a now ruinous gabled barn or stable, with a set of well-preserved solid but worn stone steps built into the side of the boundary wall of number 18 Keighley Road, possibly used as a mounting block. This was possibly a farmhouse or inn later divided into back to backs following the town's industrial expansion.

Statement of Significance

Age: Built before 1840.

Rarity: No. 18 remains in its original external condition.

Historic Interest: 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.

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.

38 - 42 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Probably built early to mid-Victorian era.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terraced row of two storey properties, constructed from coursed stone, with simple but repetitive stone features including window and door surrounds and eaves cornice. Retains a stone kneeler to the RHS.

Historic Interest: Once formed part of the adjacent terraced row named 'Dubbin Row', two were demolished to make the entrance to Grosvenor Street. The Yorkshire Stone slab roof tiles indicate the houses on Dubbin Row 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 buildings have 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 19th century.

48 - 58 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Probably built early to mid-Victorian era.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terraced row of two storey properties, constructed from coursed stone, with simple but repetitive stone features including window and door surrounds and eaves cornice. Retains a stone kneeler.

Historic Interest: Named 'Dubbin Row', 48-58 Keighley Road once formed part of a longer row with the adjacent terrace of 38-42 Keighley Road; two houses were demolished to make the entrance to Grosvenor Street. The Yorkshire Stone slab roof tiles indicate the houses on Dubbin Row 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 buildings have 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 19th century.

64 - 70 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Early-mid Victorian.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terraced row of two storey properties of differing construction but similar in their style and repetitive fenestration. Stone gutter and prominent chimneys. Part of the row has quoins. Retains a stone kneeler. They form a small group with Primrose Hill behind.

Historic Interest: The buildings have 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 19th century.

88, 88a and 88b Keighley Road, Colne originally known as Colne Field chapel.

This is a much altered, stone-built chapel, constructed by the Inghamite sect, led by Benjamin Ingham, who was a close friend of Charles and John Wesley. It is now divided into three dwellings

It is broadly six narrow bays. What appears to have been the original entrance on the left-hand side was framed with a suggestion of pilasters topped with a pediment, this is the only entrance given this elaborate treatment.

On either side of the present central door are partially filled longer windows. These are likely to have been pulpit windows: full height windows designed to bracket and so light a speaker or reader standing in a central pulpit. The chapel would have had a gallery on three sides. The evidence for this remains in the smaller filled windows directly above the original pedimented door with its matching window on the far right.

At the rear, two upper floor windows have again been partially filled, this time from the bottom. These may have been a matching pair of staircase windows to light the stairs up to the gallery.

The front of the building, facing Keighley Road, is of coursed stone construction with stone setts to the yard. The rear is of rubble stone construction. The slope of the hillside allows for a further lower floor beneath the principal chapel.

Statement of Significance

Age: Believed to be 1860 according to a list compiled by Robert Walker Thomson in his 1958 book "Benjamin Ingham (The Yorkshire Evangelist) and the Inghamites".

Rarity: Although approximately 27 Inghamite chapels were built, predominantly in Lancashire and West Yorkshire, very few are known to have survived. The last remaining still in use in Britain is in Fence, with another in Ontario, Canada. A handful of others are known to have been converted to housing. Many were sold to Methodists or other non-conformist Christian groups and subsequently converted or demolished.

Historic Interest: Benjamin Ingham (1712 to 1772) was the son of a cleric ejected from the CofE by the Act of Uniformity. He attended Oxford University where he met the Wesley brothers and joined their society. He subsequently travelled to the British colony of Georgia with the Wesleys, where he met members of the Moravian church, which originated in Germany. He later travelled to Germany to learn more of them and then returned to Yorkshire, developing his own church based on their principles.

This chapel is one of those built during his lifetime. It is believed to have closed as a chapel in 1840 and been converted to a school. It subsequently had various uses according to the present owner, who was told it had been used as a forge and had been used during the early years of Hartley's jam production, prior to the firm's move to Liverpool.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: Early non-conformist chapels were designed as meeting houses rather than churches, around a central idea of Bible-reading and preaching rather than ritual. For this reason, they were designed with galleries and a central pulpit to allow everyone to see and hear, rather than being designed around an altar.

As the sponsors were generally working people, C18th chapels were generally modest and plain. They were typically constructed by local builders working in a vernacular tradition, as here. They often lacked graveyards, as attendees would often still be members of their parish church in addition to attending meetings at chapel.

110-114 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Early C20.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A row of three properties constructed in stone, with more elaborate stone details than earlier properties. Includes decorative canted bays, fanlights and canopy details over the entrance doors. All have walled front gardens, evidencing the growth and status of this area. They form a group with the other C20 dwellings along Keighley Road.

Historic Interest: The buildings have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

116 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Early C20

Architectural and Artistic Interest: Formal stone dwelling with distinctive central 'broken' round pediment. Forms a terrace with 118 and 120 Keighley Road but is a distinct five-bay dwelling with a bay window to the right-hand side and windows with chamfered stone mullions. Style and detailing to 116 Keighley Road is more elaborate than earlier dwellings. There is a carved stone date shield to the bay window parapet reading 'AD 1900'. The property has timber sash windows and a panelled timber front door with a fanlight over. There is a stone surround to the front door with carved scrolls and the name 'Birkdale'.

Historic Interest: High quality, individual dwellings have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

118 - 120 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Early C20.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: 118 and 120 Keighley Road, constructed in stone form the left-hand pair to the block with 116 Keighley Road. The pair are more elaborate in their design than No. 116, with stone details and square bays, and stone brackets to supporting the gutter. No. 120, at the left-hand side has a hipped roof and prominent chimneys. There are front gardens to the terrace, enclosed by stone walls, evidencing the growth and status of this area. No 118-120 Keighley Road forms a group with the other early C20 dwellings along Keighley Road.

Historic Interest: The buildings have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

122 - 128 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Early C20.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A symmetrical terrace of four properties with paired doors to the centre, constructed in stone, with more elaborate stone details than earlier properties. Includes decorative rectangular bays, stone eaves brackets, decorative door surrounds and tall chimneys. There are front gardens, enclosed by stone walls to the terrace, evidencing the growth and status of this area. They form a group with the other early C20 dwellings along Keighley Road.

Historic Interest: The buildings have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

130 - 140 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Early C20.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terraced row of six properties constructed in stone as three pairs. Arranged with paired doors with a slated canopy roof over which spans between square bay windows. Each property has a wide front door opening with side panels and fanlights. Gablet details over each bay window with Neo Tudor panels. There are Neo Tudor style attic gables to the end properties in the terrace. There are dormers of differing styles forming the attic storey. All have front gardens with low stone walls, evidencing the growth and status of this area. Many with timber sash windows and timber front door and side panels. This terrace forms a group with the other early C20 dwellings along Keighley Road.

Historic Interest: The buildings have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

142 - 148 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Early C20.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terraced row of four properties constructed in stone as two pairs with paired doors and a slated canopy roof spanning between square bays. There are central timber posts supporting the canopy between the paired doors and trellis privacy screens to door height. There are wide front door openings with side panels and fanlights. Gablet details over each bay window with Neo Tudor panel. Neo Tudor style attic gables to the end properties in the terrace, each with a four light central window and between plain dormers with sloping roofs. Constructed in stone in with more elaborate details than earlier properties. One tall chimney on the ridge at the centre of the terrace, and chimneys to the left- and right-hand gables. All have front gardens with low stone walls, evidencing the growth and status of this area. Three properties retain timber sash windows, all four properties have timber front doors and side panels. This terrace forms a group with the other C20 dwellings along Keighley Road.

Historic Interest: The buildings have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

150 - 154 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age Early C20.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: Terrace of three stone properties. The left- and right-hand end properties are symmetrical within the terrace with a canted bay at ground floor and a rectangular bay over with a stone gable and slated pitched roof. The front entrance doors to the end properties are recessed with the gable supported on an ornate carved stone column at the outer corner and a matching column, as a pilaster, to the opposite side. The centre property is less ornate with a rectangular three light window with stone mullions, set to appear as a 'bay window'. There stone brackets supporting the gutter to the plain pitched roof between the gables and tall chimneys to the centre of the terrace. To the either side on the gable elevation there are three stepped windows from ground and first floor level

Historic Interest: The buildings have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

156 - 166 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Early C20.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: Terrace of six stone properties. Arranged with the centre four dwellings with paired front doors. Except for the left-hand property which has a square bay, each dwelling has a canted bay window with pitched slate roof at ground floor with stone surround and mullions (some mullions missing within the terrace where windows have been altered). Front door surrounds in stone with matching carved details. Some timber panelled front doors remain with plain fanlights. Windows have been replaced, though timber sash windows remain to one property with leaded lights. To first floor there is a single light and double light window with centre stone mullion to each property (the mullion has been removed in some cases). Above there is a plain string course and stone brackets which support the gutter. The terrace has a slate roof covering with some introduced rooflights. There is a stone parapet coping to either end of the terrace and chimneys on the ridge. The terrace has planted front gardens enclosed by low stone walls and gateposts – the original railings have been removed throughout the terrace.

Historic Interest: The buildings have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

168 - 180 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Early C20.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terrace of seven properties. There is a curved, four light bay windows to the ground floor of each dwelling with a stone surround and mullions. The front entrance doors have plain stone surrounds, most of the doors have been replaced, though some original fanlights remain. The bays have a stone cornice and flat, leaded roof coverings. Above are plain stone surrounds to the windows, which comprise paired windows above the front doors and a wider, single light window centred over the bay. No original timber windows remain throughout the terrace. The slate roof, with only a few inserted rooflights, slopes with the gradient of Keighley Road. It has stone brackets supporting its gutter and some original cast iron rainwater downpipes. Chimneys remain to all the properties. The terrace has planted front gardens which are enclosed by low stone walls and gateposts. The original railings have been removed.

Historic Interest: The terrace has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

9 - 13 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: C19.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A substantial terrace of three dwellings of three storeys with a hipped roof and two prominent chimneys, forming part of the original 'East Parade' on Keighley Road. This is overall a plain terrace with quoin stone and a simple arrangement of windows (one window per storey to each property on the front elevation). The entrance doors have plain surrounds and a simple stone canopy. No. 13 has a ground floor shop with a shop front / window to both Keighley Road and Ayrton Street. The adjoining properties have garden frontages enclosed by low stone walls and gate posts - railings remain to the left-hand end property. No. 13 had an open flagged forecourt to the shop.

The traditional timber shop front with dual aspect (front and side) adds to character of the terrace; it has a painted stall riser, console brackets, timber pilasters and a timber cornice. The side elevation to No. 13 also has a distinctive wide window at first floor

level above the shop which is visible from Keighley Road and seen over the roofline of the single-storey dwellings of Birtwhistle Fold – to the right on Ayrton are six regular windows over the three storeys, each with a plain stone surround.

Historic Interest: The terrace has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century. The use of the ground floor of No. 13 as a shop is evidence of the services which developed to meet the needs of the local community.

21 -25 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Late C19.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terrace of three dwellings of two storeys on deep plots with both front and rear enclosed gardens. High quality stone detailing throughout the terrace includes quoin stones, window and door surrounds, and decorative canopies over the front doors supported on carved stone scroll brackets. There are square bay windows to the ground floor with square corner columns and a central mullion formed with a base and capital detail. The first-floor windows have arched openings and stone surrounds with a keystone detail. There is a single arched window over each front entrance door and a pair of arched windows centred over each bay window. The properties have planted front gardens and are enclosed with low stone walls to the front and at either end of the terrace. There are six matching gateposts with decorative caps intact. The original railings to the low walls have been removed and replaced with hedging / modern timber fencing.

21-25 Keighley Road forms a group with No. 31-37 Keighley Road and No. 27-29 Keighley Road which have similar stone details and patterns of window openings.

Historic Interest: The terrace has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

27 - 29 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Late C19

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A symmetrical pair of dwellings which forms a group with 21-25 Keighley Road and 31-37 Keighley Road with similar stone detail and patterns of window openings. As to the other dwellings in the group, 27-29 Keighley Road have both front and rear enclosed gardens. Front doors are located to the left- and right-hand sides of the pair with stone surrounds and canopies supported on decorative scroll brackets. There are substantial rectangular bay windows to the ground floor with square corner columns and central mullions with a base and capital detail. The first-floor windows are as to 21-25 Keighley Road, above which there is a central stone gablet to each property with a single arch-headed window forming the attic storey. The left-hand of the pair has timber sash windows, and a timber panelled front door. Stone brackets support the gutter to the slate roof. There is a single

central chimney on the ridge and a stone parapet coping to both gables. This pair does not have quoin stones as to the other terraces in the group.

The original railings have been removed from the low stone walls which enclose the front gardens, though they have been renewed to the left-hand property.

Historic Interest: The terrace has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

31 - 37 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Late C19

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A symmetrical terrace of four properties formed as two pairs. The terrace forms a group with 21-25 Keighley Road and 31-37 Keighley Road. As to the other dwellings in the group, 31-37 Keighley Road have both front and rear enclosed gardens. There are quoin stones to either end of the terrace and the details of the canopies over the front door and arrangement of the square bay and first floor arch-headed windows are all as to the other dwellings in the group. The roof is slate with an overhang to the front and a decorative timber fascia – original sections of the fascia remain to two of the properties – The same fascia profile is seen to the attic dormer windows which are present to three of the four properties. One attic window has the

original arched window opening intact. The left-hand pair within the terrace have original timber panelled front doors, elsewhere the windows and doors have been replaced.

The front gardens are enclosed and divided with low stone walls. The original railings have been removed, though most of the tall gateposts which are unique to this terrace remain (some cappings are missing) along with some boundary railing between the dwellings.

Historic Interest: The terrace has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

39 - 51 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Late C19.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terrace of seven properties with a continuous canopy roof, supported on gallows brackets, spanning over square bays and forming sheltered entrances to paired front doors. No. 39-49 are arranged as pairs; No. 51 has an altered canopy and frontage comprising a central door and two splayed bay windows – it appears to have previously been used as a shop.

There are dressed quoin stones to corners of the terrace and plain stone surrounds to the entrance doors and upper floor windows. Above, there are stone brackets supporting the gutter to the slated roof. There are prominent chimneys on the ridge. The planted front gardens are enclosed by a low stone wall – there are examples of the original gateposts and wall capping along with railings

to the left-hand end property. All windows and doors in the terrace have been replaced, though all but one property has the original scalloped timber fascia to the canopy roof over the bay windows.

Historic Interest: The terrace has an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century. No. 51 has been altered and appears to have previously been a shop reflecting the services which developed to meet the needs of the growing local community.

53 - 55 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Late C19.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A pair of gable-fronted, substantial, stone semi-detached dwellings with paired entrance doors. The properties have rear and front gardens, with the right-hand of the pair also having a side garden, and side bay window which is uncommon on Keighley Road. This pair is also distinct in its detailing with the canted bay windows to the ground floor and first floor windows having shallow arched heads. There is a single-light window over the front entrance doors and a two-light window centre on the bay. Above the bay windows are steep pitched gables with decorative bargeboards. At the eaves between the gables there are stone brackets which support the gutter. The elevation also includes a string course which runs between the bays over the door

canopies and a sill band to the first-floor windows in the recessed, central part of the elevation. Low stone walls enclose the front gardens. The original gates and railings have been removed to both properties.

Historic Interest: The properties have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century. They are an example of individually designed higher quality dwellings on Keighley Road.

81 - 93 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Late C19.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terrace of seven properties comprising three paired dwellings and an altered dwelling to the left-hand end which forms a shop with accommodation above. The terrace has a sloping slated roof with hipped ends, which follows the gradient of Keighley Road. There is a sloping gutter supported on stone brackets. The paired dwellings in the terrace also step down along the terrace. There are canted bay windows with stone surrounds which have pitched slated roofs with mitred hips. The entrance doors also have decorative stone surrounds. The original doors and fanlights have been replaced, as have windows to all the properties.

The modern timber shop front to the left-hand end property comprises five round headed frames set in a square window. The shop onto a flagged forecourt which would have previously been a garden. The right-hand end property (shown as a post office on the 1912 ordnance survey map) has also been altered with the ground floor elevation re-built to first floor level. It has plain stone surrounds to the entrance door and window – there is no bay to this property.

Historic Interest: The properties have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century. The alterations to the end terrace properties to form shops reflects the services which developed to meet the needs of the growing local community.

95 - 105 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Late C19.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terrace of six dwelling with Nos. 95 & 97 as a pair (with ornate door surrounds and 3 pane wide windows and a chimney to either side of the pair). Nos. 99-105 have two pane wide windows to the ground floor and plain stone door surrounds. Above there are plain stone surrounds to the first-floor windows. The properties have front gardens which are enclosed by low stone walls. The original railings and gates have been removed. The gateposts and cappings are complete to all but one property. There are dressed quoin stones to either end of the terrace and prominent chimneys to the ridge. There is a continuous stone eaves course supporting the gutter and profiled coping stones to the gables.

Historic Interest: The properties have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

107 - 115 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Late C19.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A distinctive terrace of five stone properties arranged as three central dwellings and two end dwellings with projecting gable fronts. This terrace has longer front gardens than the blocks to the west and stepped approaches to the front door elevate the terrace above street level – adding to its grandeur. The gable-fronted end properties have two storey canted bay windows with decorative corner columns and chamfered stone mullions and transoms. In front of each bay is a lightwells to a basement storey window. The entrance door and window above forms as similar two-storey composition as the two-storey bay. Above, in the centre of the gables to the end properties is a two-light window with a central stone mullion (removed to the left-hand

end dwelling) and stone surround. The gable has a fine dressed parapet coping and a ball finial to the ridge. The three central dwellings have the same bay detail as the end properties – but single storey two-light window over. There are prominent chimneys to the ridge which are all intact. The planted front gardens are enclosed by low stone walls and gate posts. The original railings and gates have been removed, except to the left-hand end dwelling.

Historic Interest: The properties have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century.

117 - 123 Keighley Road

Statement of Significance

Age: Late C19 / early C20

Architectural and Artistic Interest: A terrace comprising four stone properties with the gable fronts to either end. Paired front doors (117 & 119, 121 & 123) are accessed from the large front gardens via stepped access which raises the terrace above street level. No. 117 has been altered to have steps across the full width of its garden. Each property has a three-light wide rectangular bay window at ground floor level with a stone surround and mullions. Over is a flat lead roof with rolls dressed over the stone fascia. The front entrance doors have a stone surround with carved brackets and a shallow stone canopy. The entrance doors have a fanlight over – one timber panelled door remains in the terrace, and there is an example of first floor timber sash windows. The first-floor

windows have plain stone surrounds – with one window is set above the door and one, also single light, centred over the bay window. There is a small attic storey window to each gable, again with a plain stone surround. The terrace has a central plaque reading 'Ellesmere Terrace'. The front gardens are enclosed by low walls and contain a number of mature trees. The original railings and gates have been lost, except for small sections between the pairs of gateposts. The gateposts and cappings are all intact.

Historic Interest: The properties have an important association with the history of the area's local economic development, specifically housing for workers and prosperous mill owners, as Colne grew in the 19th century. No 117-123 is the last terrace to the west of the earlier properties of Horsefield and The Grange.

5-6 Primrose Hill

Statement of Significance

Age: Early-mid Victorian.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: Semi-detached two storey properties of differing construction but similar in their vernacular style and repetitive fenestration. Retains a stone kneeler. They form a small group with the other dwellings on Primrose Hill and those directly to the north on Keighley Road.

Historic Interest: The buildings form part of the earlier housing in this area and have 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 19th century.

7-8 Primrose Hill

Statement of Significance

Age: Early-mid Victorian.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: Semi-detached two storey properties of differing construction but similar in their vernacular style and repetitive fenestration. Part of the row has quoins. They form a small group with the other dwellings on Primrose Hill and those directly to the north on Keighley Road. According to the early Towns Map, these dwellings were originally four back to backs.

Historic Interest: The buildings form part of the earlier housing in this area and have 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 19th century.