



Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets – Version 2, 27th January 2021

Trawden Forest Proposed Entries for the List

This document has been prepared by a group of parishioners on behalf of Trawden Forest Parish Council.

The Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan, which was ‘made’ by Pendle Council early in 2019, included a Policy (6) which protects the parish’s Heritage Assets. The principal focus of that Policy is the protection of non-designated heritage assets, and when the Neighbourhood Plan was being developed it was decided that this protection should be achieved by means of a Local List of these assets.

The development of a Local List was discussed with Pendle Council in May 2018 and it was agreed that once a comprehensive list of Trawden Forest’s Heritage Assets had been compiled, Pendle would review it and take the proposal through to committee for approval.

As early as 2005 Pendle Council intended to set up a Local List for the borough, and one of the steps towards this was the commissioning of a study of Trawden Forest Conservation Area by Friends of Pendle Heritage Archaeological Group. Their report was published in January 2005.

That report (An Assessment of the Special Historic and Architectural Interest, Character and Appearance of the Trawden Forest Conservation Area) contained the following paragraph:

Pendle Council does not have a formal list of local buildings of interest but intends to draw up a list through the process of surveying its area in partnership with Parish Councils. This is outlined in the Council document Laying Foundations – Built Heritage Strategy. Ongoing study by the archaeological group has revealed many locally important buildings, some of which are worthy of statutory listing. The table below contains a selection which are to be further studied by the group because of their particular local interest. A much larger final list will be drawn up in the second phase of study.

The report then included a list of buildings. The current Trawden Forest group has reviewed the list, and several of these buildings have been included in this proposal. Other assets have been included, not all of them ‘buildings’; for example the Tram Tracks, pulpit stiles and vaccary walls. The Heritage Group report proved invaluable in the preparation of this proposal and many of the asset descriptions are borrowed from that report.

This current proposal includes 17 heritage assets. Each one is documented using a Template suggested by Pendle Council in 2018. A further document: ‘Criteria for the selection of buildings for the Local List’ dated 2016 was provided by Pendle Council. In that document it was specified that an

asset should normally satisfy at least two of the selection criteria in order to be considered for inclusion in Pendle's Local List. All the proposed assets satisfy this threshold and in fact most of the assets satisfy three or more of the eight possible criteria.

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Appendices

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- B) **Policy 6 of the Neighbourhood Plan**

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Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF001
Name of Asset:	Inghamite Chapel and Graveyard, New Row, Winewall
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD911398

Asset Description

A stone built 18th century non-conformist chapel and adjacent graveyard, with interesting historical associations.

Criteria

1. Age	The chapel was founded before 1753. It was built in 1752 and is one of the earliest Inghamite Churches. The religious movement was founded by Benjamin Ingham, an associate of the Wesley brothers. In 1861 a new chapel was built, close to the original, and from that date until 1979 the chapel was used for Sunday worship. The 1752 building was used as a day school, Sunday school and for social functions. Following storm damage in 1979 the new chapel had to be demolished, and from then on all the church's activities were carried out in the 1752 building. The last service was held in 1998 and the chapel permanently closed in 2001. It is now residential flats.
2. Rarity	This is one of only two surviving Inghamite Chapels.
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	The barn shaped building is very simple in form and reflects the use to which it was put. The chapel has a large graveyard at the rear. The memorial inscriptions have been transcribed, and are available to view in the family history section of Colne library.
4. Landmark or townscape status	
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	In the middle of the 18th century, Ingham founded a number of <u>Non-conformist Christian</u> societies, chiefly in the <u>Pennine</u> areas of <u>Lancashire</u> and <u>Yorkshire</u> . These 'societies' formed the basis of local congregations which met in <u>chapels</u> as their place of worship. Less commonly some are referred

	<p>to as churches, or meeting houses. Many of these chapels were funded and built new for this purpose by benefactors in the Inghamite societies. The Winewall one is a particularly fine example. At the height of their popularity around 100 Inghamite Chapels are believed to have existed, including one in <u>Ontario</u>, Canada.</p> <p>Following the death of their founder, congregations gradually declined: the number of active chapels had reduced to 16 chapels in 1814, seven chapels in 1918, and only two surviving into the 21st century (these being at <u>Wheatley Lane</u> and <u>Salterforth</u>). The one at Wheatley Lane is now the sole survivor.</p>
7. Social and communal value	
8. Archaeological interest	

Additional commentary

Benjamin Ingham (11 June 1712 - 1772), was born and raised at Ossett in the West Riding of Yorkshire in Northern England. He earned his B.A. degree from Oxford, and was ordained at age 23. Methodist connections from Oxford led to a colonial mission in America where he developed a keen interest in the Moravian church from German missionaries. Following a 1738 visit to Germany for greater exposure to the Moravian faith, Ingham returned to preaching in Yorkshire for the next four years. During this time he built up a following of more societies than he could manage. Ingham relinquished control of his societies to the Moravian Brethren in 1742. Ingham’s Moravian transformation occurred the year following his marriage to Lady Margaret Hastings. The Moravians, or **Unitas Fratrum**, were recognized by the British Crown in 1749 thereby creating the Moravian Church in England. While Ingham’s bond with his Brethren strengthened, it was a relationship that was to evolve. By the early 1750s Ingham found his views differing from the Oxford Methodists. When the viewpoints of the Moravian elders clashed with those representing the Church of England, Ingham used this 1753 scandal to distance himself from his Brethren and reestablish his own Inghamite societies. Still insecure as an independent church, Ingham turned to Sandemanianism during the final years of his life as a viable option forward for his followers. While he shared many Sandemanian views he chose independence instead. The majority of his societies splintered and joined with other denominations which included Methodists, Sandemanians and Congregationalists. He died at Aberford in 1772, four years after his wife.

Photographs



TF001a



TF001b

Location Plan



Map TF001a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF002
Name of Asset:	The Tram Tracks, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD907401, SD912386

Asset Description

There are two sections of setted trackway in the parish. These formed part of the Colne and Trawden Light Railway Company's tramway which operated between 1903 and 1934.

One 400 metre section runs downhill from the former terminus at Zion Chapel, Lanehouse to Church Street adjacent to The Trawden Arms.

The other section is a short one behind the Millennium Garden, and the line of the tracks can be clearly seen. It is the bottom section of the original track running down from the site of the former tram depot at Heifer Lane. The upper part of this second section is known as the Snake Walk, for reasons unknown. It lies in Colne, outside the Trawden Forest Parish Boundary, and it was turned into a graded path by Pendle Council (circa 1980?) as part of a landscaping and tree-planting scheme. The lower part of this second section is the setted stretch covered by this listing.

Criteria

1. Age	
2. Rarity	A rare surviving example of a trackway from Edwardian England.
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	
4. Landmark or townscape status	The section of trackway running uphill from The Trawden Arms to the terminus provides a striking presence in the streetscene (see photograph).
5. Group Value	

6. Historical interest or association	The tracks hold a special significance to the people of the parish as is illustrated by the 21 st Century poem paying tribute to the re-use of the rails during WW2. (See Additional Commentary below)
7. Social and communal value	See criteria 6 above
8. Archaeological interest	The construction and technical features of the Tracks (see 'Additional commentary' below) make this asset one of archaeological interest

Additional commentary

The tramway operated on a 4 foot gauge track. The trackway from Lanehouse to The Trawden Arms (see picture) is approximately 6 feet wide and is laid with cobbles (which are usually referred to locally, and throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire, as 'setts'). The tramway was authorised by the Colne and Trawden Light Railway Order of 1901. It was built and operated by Greenwood & Batley of Leeds. Nuttal and Co were contractors for the permanent way, and R.W. Blackwell for the overhead wiring.

Construction started on 19 May 1903 when the Mayor of Colne, Alderman Varley, cut the first sod. The Parish Council still has access to this spade, and used it recently to replant some 'Cotton Trees' at cotton Tree Lane as old ones needed to be removed for safety purposes.

Services started on the first section on 28 November 1903, and other sections opened in stages until the line reached Zion Chapel on Lane House Lane, Trawden by December 1905. A branch to Laneshawbridge opened by the end of December 1904. The system connected with Nelson Corporation Tramways.

Colne Corporation purchased the entire system on 24 March 1914 and the name was changed to Colne Corporation Light Railways.

The system closed on 6 January 1934. It was estimated that the tramcars had travelled over 4,582,000 miles and carried 57.5 million passengers during the years of operation.

The following are seven verses of a poem about the tram-lines, written in Lancashire dialect by Sarah Greenwood and appearing in the BBC2 WW2 People's War website in 2005. It is entitled 'Trawdin'. There is reference to sections of rail being taken up and used to make defences against German tanks during WW2.

*W'en trams came to Trawdin, it wer' a gurt day,
An' all t'kids gate time off, soa thi cud play.
Thi all 'ed a ride, an' 'ed buns an' tea,
An' t'best o' t'lot, it wer' all fer free.*

*Nah, t'trams ran ter Trawdin i' 1904,
An' fowk 'ed ne'r sin owt like it befooar.
Thi only ran t'Rock Hotel,
An' 'ere t'tram driver rang 'iz bell.*

*Thi ran on the tracks till twenty eight,
I' sunshine an' snaw, boo-ath early an' late.
Nah, t'lines wer' kept till t'war wer' on,
An' sad ter say, thiv nah all gone'.*

*But thi played the'r part, lycin' i't Square,
Ready ter stop t'Jerry tanks getting there.
It might seem ser strange, fer t'y'ung ones ter see,
At this cud 'ave 'appened i' forty-three.*

*W'en t'Trawdin "Dad's Army" gathered each night,
If t'Germans came, thi wer' ready ter fight,
Ther's monny a tale, 'at ez bin told,
Ov these brave lads, 'at wer' soa bold.*

*Thi 'ed ter goa on t'moor at neet,
An' even t'cahs gav' them a freet,
But, thi did the'r best till t'war wer' won,
An' wi 'ev ter thank 'em, ivverone.*

*Nah, th'only records wi ev, ar on slide,
But, t'deeds o' "Dad's Army" are known far 'an wide,
Bi'coss of the funniest T.V. show,
An' all the actors cud bi sumone wi know.*

Photographs



TF002a

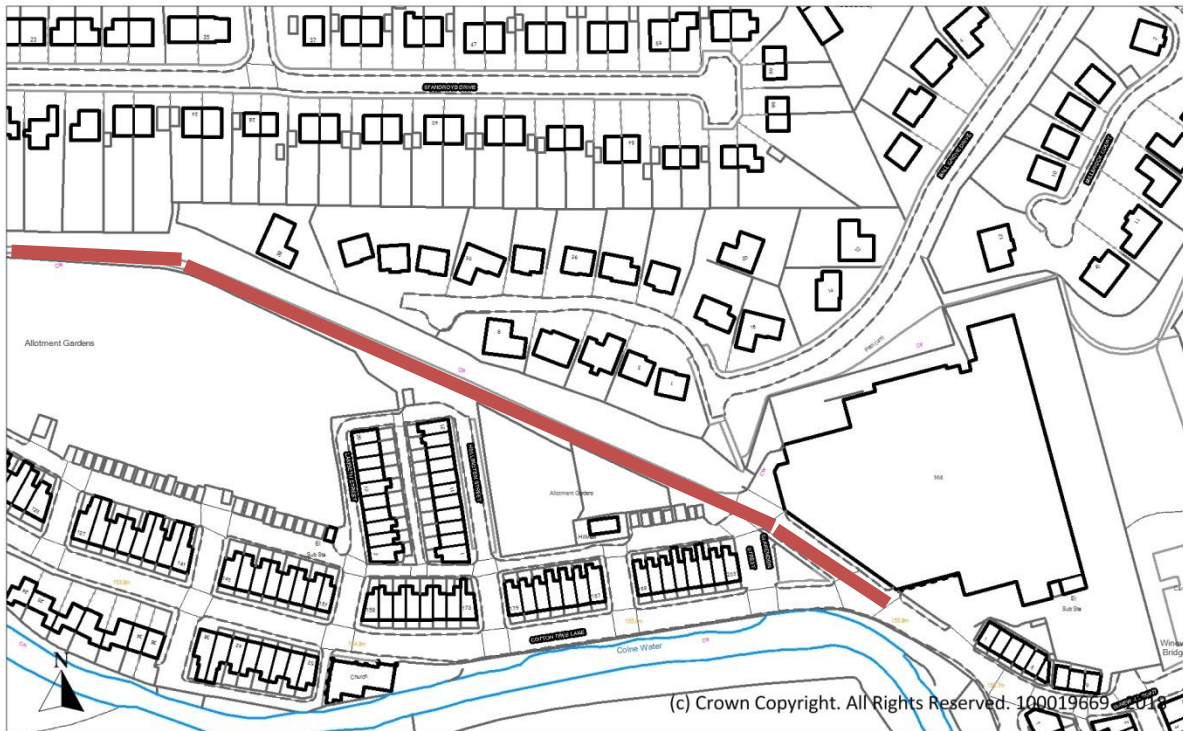


TF002b

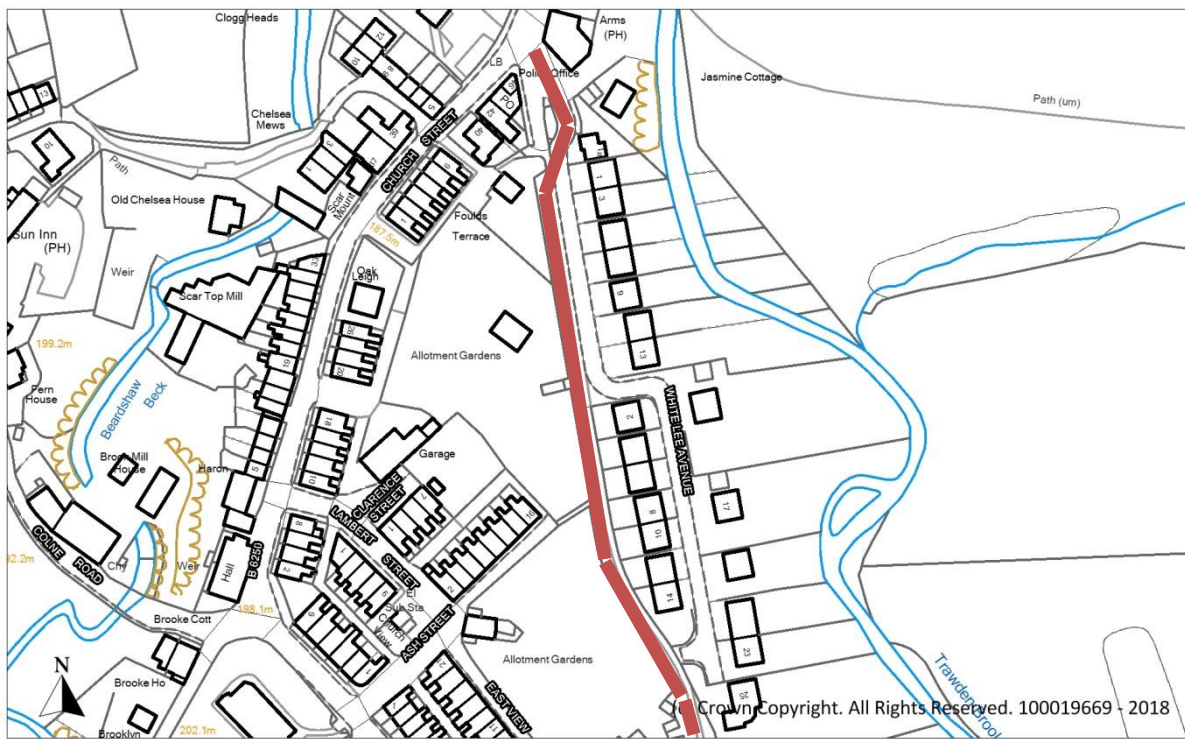


TF002c

Location Plan



Map TF002a



Map TF002b

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF003
Name of Asset:	The Victorian Pissoir, Skipton Road, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD910396

Asset Description

These days this interesting building is known as the Trawden Victorian Toilet, but when originally built it would have been called a 'pissoir' - a cast iron urinal. There is reference to it in a local newspaper in 1891 but the actual year of its construction is not known.

Criteria

1. Age	
2. Rarity	A rare survivor in this region for this type of building. The first pissoir was built in Paris in the 1830s; later ones appeared in Germany and other European countries. A number of such buildings were installed in Britain in the late Victorian era. The majority were in cities and in the south of England. Bristol and London have a number of them still in use. No other examples are known of in this area of the country.
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	The building contains interesting construction features (see Additional Commentary below). It is an elaborately decorated structure for a building with such a basic function.
4. Landmark or townscape status	The toilet is a striking feature in the streetscene. (See additional commentary below).
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	

7. Social and communal value	The pissoir would have been of significant communal value, particularly in the Edwardian and 1920s when the Trawden 'trams' operated along that stretch of Skipton Road.
8. Archaeological interest	

Additional commentary

It is interesting to note that in 2014 English Heritage (now known as Historic England) listed (Grade II) a large pissoir at the top of Whiteladies Road in Clifton, Bristol. English Heritage said these "often humble structures" were "important to the streetscene of our cities". An English Heritage spokesman said: "Historic elements of the public realm, including street furniture and public facilities, are particularly vulnerable to damage, alteration and removal and where they survive well, they will in some cases be given serious consideration for designation."

Many of the British ones were cast in foundries in Glasgow and contain the maker's name. Unfortunately the Trawden one doesn't have any inscription.

The toilet was out of use for over 20 years. However, recently Trawden Forest Parish Council funded the refurbishment of the building (with some partial financial assistance from Pendle Borough Council). This renovation was completed in 2018.

The renovator believes that it may have arrived as an original 'flat-pack'. There is a plate on the floor with peg holes, in which all the uprights sit. Then the decorative panels slide into the upright groove which holds them in place. The only bolts were in the guttering. Everything else is held in place by sitting in various grooves and peg holes.

He believes that originally it would have been smaller in size, and consisted of just the decorative panels (three at the front and one at either side); the outer 'plain' panels being added to the structure at a later date.

Photographs



TF003a



TF003b



TF003c



TF003d



TF003e

Location Plan



Map TF003a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF004
Name of Asset:	Vaccary Walls, Wycoller
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	Around SD930392 and SD935394

Asset Description

Large, irregular slabs of stone (known as orthostats) set side by side, some of which are from medieval times. They were first built as field enclosures associated with the vaccary system of cattle farming. Vaccaries were small scale commercial cattle farms in parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire in the 13th and 14th Century.

MATERIAL: Today the walls consist of large orthostats and recumbent stones. Some are rough stones deposited by glaciation, but most are rough-hewn slabs of millstone grit, a hard coarse-grained sandstone. They vary in size: between 25 and 100cm in width, with an average thickness of 18-23cm. The best preserved sections have a height averaging 100-110cm above ground, but some of the other sections are shorter in height.

LOCATION: There are several stretches of vaccary wall in the fields immediately to the East and West of the present day hamlet of Wycoller with its Scheduled Monuments and its numerous Grade II and II* listed C17 and late C16 houses.

In total there are well over 1000 stones still standing in 10 sections detailed below.

The largest and best preserved section (marked D on the map) appears in the Listed Buildings Register (LBS reference 186389 and English Heritage Reference 1361761). The inclusion in the Pendle Local List is intended to form a more detailed and comprehensive description of all the better preserved sections of wall in Wycoller.

(NB. It is considered important that the remaining sections of walls be protected. There are instances in recent years of fencing contractors removing or destroying sections of vaccary wall to enable new fencing to be installed.)

Criteria

1. Age	<p>Certain sections are believed to be 14th century or earlier.</p> <p>In his book Portrait of Wycoller, John Bentley suggests that the most likely period for their erection was during the lordship of the De Lacys, especially around 1260 when they set up new vaccaries and reorganized others. The available evidence suggests that these walls were constructed between the years 1100 and 1400.</p> <p>However, there are traces of earlier fields amongst the vaccary walls on the eastern slopes. This, together with their straight lines and even divisions,</p>
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	may suggests a post medieval date. It is possible that they were built in the C16 at the time when Wycoller Hall was originally constructed and then extended.
2. Rarity	The Wycoller vaccary walls are some of the best preserved examples of these features in this region.
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	
4. Landmark or townscape status	These unusual field boundaries form a striking presence in the landscape, and are of significant local interest.
5. Group Value	The various stretches of wall collectively have a functional relationship, giving them 'Group Value'.
6. Historical interest or association	The walls are a rare survival of regionally distinctive farming practices. At the time that the walls on the western slopes were constructed Wycoller formed part of the Forest of Trawden. The area specialised in cattle rearing, with much of the Forest of Trawden being divided into five estates known as vaccaries. Two of the vaccaries, Nether-Wycoller and Over-Wycoller, lay in Wycoller Dene. Cattle would have been grazed on the slopes and in meadows close to the river during the winter, and then taken to the moorland above the valley during the summer.
7. Social and communal value	
8. Archaeological interest	The walls are archaeological remains which provide evidence of agricultural activity in the medieval period.

Additional commentary

The historical aspects of this description draw on “An Assessment of the Special Historic and Architectural Interest, Character and Appearance of the Trawden Forest Conservation Area for Pendle Borough Council (2005)”.

A vaccary is a term used for a stock farm for cattle, C12 or C13 in origin and generally associated with monastic granges or lands held by lay lords. The cattle were commercially reared in enclosures holding either oxen for sale as draft animals or associated with dairies or cheese houses. These vaccaries are concentrated in the Pennine area, usually at mid-level pastures. By the later medieval period the use of vaccaries for rearing cattle was becoming less profitable and they were commonly broken down into smaller holdings.

Some of the original vaccary walls were boulder walls formed from glaciated stones gathered from the surface at the time of the enclosure together with rough-hewn stones. Later, the walls were constructed exclusively of orthostats, and it is those sections of wall that are listed here. The best preserved examples of wall are marked on the map and described below.

- A) A 100m section with 105 orthostats and a smaller number of recumbent stones.
- B) A 250m section with the majority of stones recumbent.
- C) A 200m section with 170 orthostats and approximately 90 recumbent stones.

Sections A, B and C lie on the western slope of the valley, and are made up of smaller sized orthostats than those on the eastern side in the sections described below. Some of the standing ones have been damaged and are now only about 40-60cm high (above the ground).

The sections (D through to J) described below lie on the eastern slopes and are made of riven stone, probably from local quarries.

This orthostat walling on the eastern side of the valley above Wycoller is made up of stones set side by side. These stones average 110-150 cm high, by 30-55cm wide, by 18- 23 cm thick, and are set in the ground about 30cm. Much of this stone would have come from the quarries in the south-east around Foster’s Leap. Here one can see how huge stones were made to slip down the steep slopes where they were split into orthostats. Due to the shallow depth of the orthostats in the ground, the stones would rely on the lateral support of adjacent stones for stability. Some of the orthostats are very regular in size and thickness. This is probably due to the nature of the stone, which splits easily on its bed, allowing a regular thickness of orthostat to be made. Particularly attractive sections exist where a single stone has been split into two or more stones, which have then been erected as “mirror images”.

- D) This is the best preserved section, containing many larger orthostats (up to 100cm wide) in their original state. It stretches 450m in an ENE direction from the start of the old carriage track, which originally served Wycoller Hall, in a straight line up to Lancashire Road near Height Laithe. For 250m it runs alongside the old carriage track which then veers off to the right in a shallow cutting. There is a break around its mid-point where there was a gateway with an old gate-post, possibly contemporary with the wall. This wall contains 499 orthostats and a much smaller number of recumbent stones.
- E) A 150m section with a break in its centre. The two remaining runs contain 133 orthostats in total and a smaller number of recumbent stones.
- F) A shorter section with 44 orthostats but a greater number of recumbent stones.

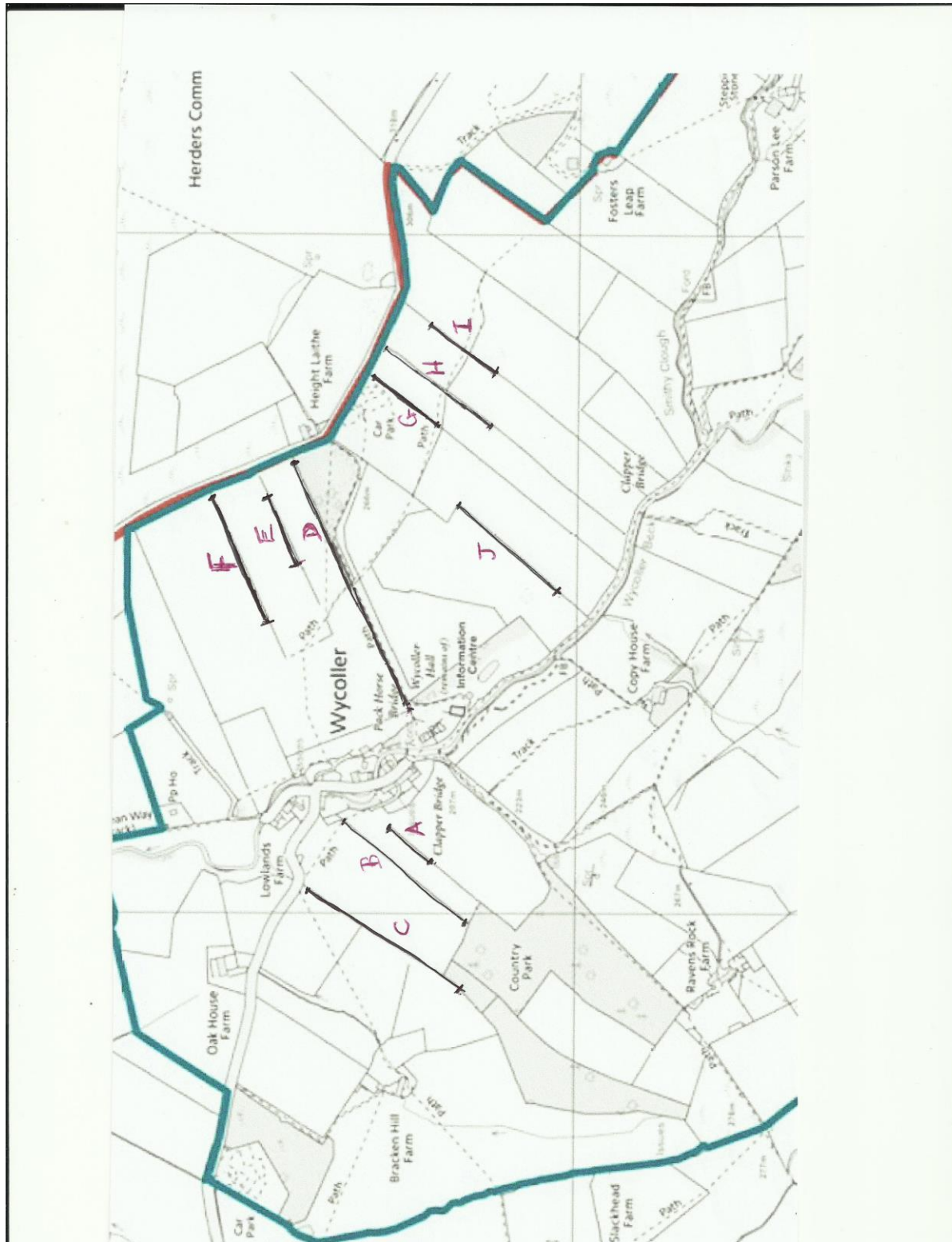
- G) A 125m section with 98 orthostats and a similar number of recumbent slabs. There are a number of very large irregular-shaped stones in this section.
- H) A 200m section with 83 orthostats but many more recumbent stones.
- I) A 100m section with 37 orthostats and a much larger number recumbent.
- J) A 150m section with 91 orthostats and a smaller number recumbent.

Photographs



Figure TF004a

Location Plan



Map TF004a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF005
Name of Asset:	Bracken Hill Barn, off Wycoller Road, Wycoller, Colne
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD927392

Asset Description

An early 17th century barn of five bays, built of coursed, squared stonework with a roof of grey slate sat on purlins and king post trusses. In more recent times the attached, later farmhouse has been extended into the barn.

Criteria

1. Age	It is suggested that the primary barn dates from the middle of the 17 th century. It is possible that the roof was raised when the barn was restored around 1775 and it then fell out of use in the latter part of the century becoming ruinous. The current farmhouse is possibly early 19 th century and it appears on the 1848 six inch O.S. map. It seems likely that the roof of the barn was raised around the time that the farmhouse was added.
2. Rarity	
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	<p>The external walls to the barn were built of high-quality squared, coursed masonry of differing depths. However, several courses to the west elevation are built of squared masonry of 360 mm in depth which is unusually large.</p> <p>The structure was built to a high degree of accuracy, there being little variation in opposing dimensions.</p> <p>An exceptionally large lintel is set over the south doorway into the barn. The weight of this lintel is estimated to be in excess of a ton and would have required the use of a hoist to get it into position.</p> <p>The corbels are of high-quality, consistency and finish, suggesting they were re-used from another building.</p> <p>The size of the span of 8.400 metres is close to the maximum which can be achieved with a king post roof, and also reflects the maximum length of timber which would have been available for the tie beam. This would have required an oak tree in excess of 16 metres high.</p> <p>The inner and outer leafs of stonework do not appear to have been tied together. This could have allowed some movement in the fabric, necessitating, at a later date, the building of a substantial buttress in the centre of the south wall.</p>

	(The above are extracts from a very detailed description of the barn produced by the Pendle Heritage Archaeological Group in 2015.)
4. Landmark or townscape status	
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	The barn at Parson Lee, Wycoller bears similar resemblance in design and size to that at Bracken Hill. This can be seen in the use of monolith lintels, similar small areas of squared stonework with deep courses, roof finials and an almost identical span of 8.390 metres. It is probable that some of the masonry is re-used from a high status building as also can be seen in the re-use of finials to both barns. The deeds to Parson Lee refer to its sale in 1772 to Henry Owen Cunliffe from Whalley Abbey. This is around the time of the restoration of the barn at Bracken Hill. The link between Whalley Abbey and Parson Lee could suggest that this stonework in the two barns came from an ecclesiastical location.
7. Social and communal value	
8. Archaeological interest	

Additional commentary

The principal reference used is:

A Report on a Survey of Bracken Hill Barn Wycoller (2015) for Pendle Heritage Archaeological Group by David J A Taylor.

The report concludes that the building should be included in the statutory list of Listed Buildings. Until such a time that this happens, we should include the asset in the Pendle Local List.

Other reference:

Portrait of Wycoller (1975) by John Bentley

Photographs



TF005a

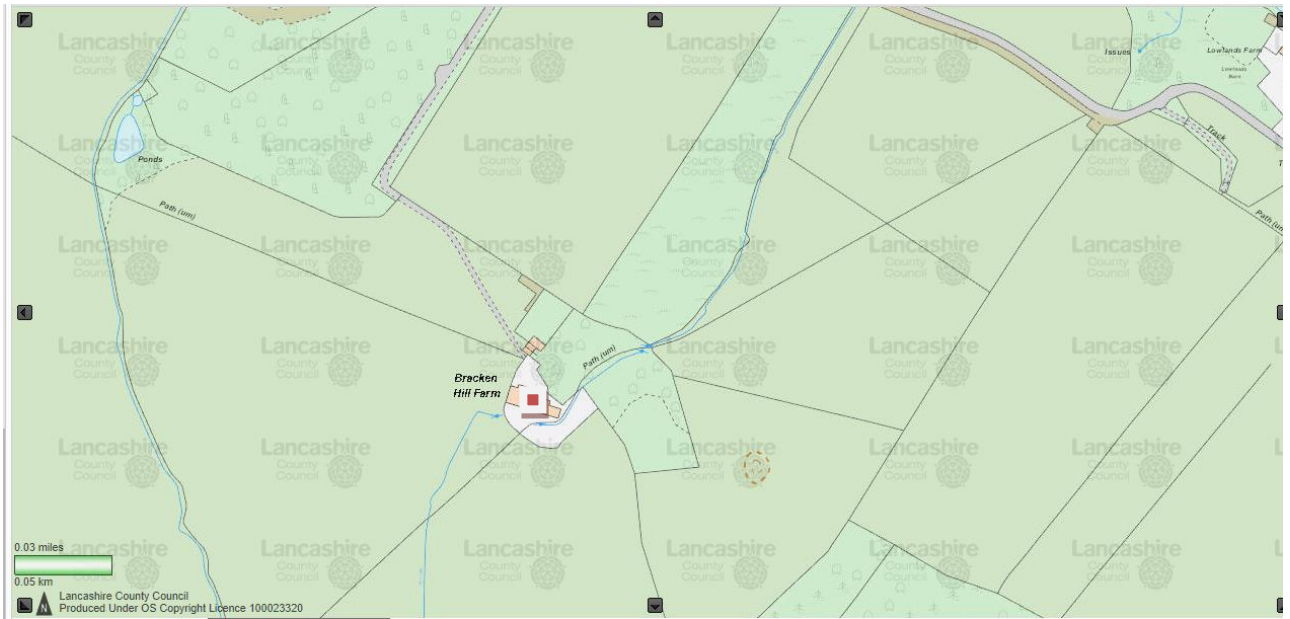


TF005b



TF005c

Location Plan



Map TF005a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF006
Name of Asset:	Pulpit Stiles, Raven Rock, Wycoller
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD929387

Asset Description

Two substantial stone stiles to the west of Raven Rock Farm, Wycoller. They have a high and wide central area and steps on each side. The stile nearer to Raven Rock Farm also has a side entrance, forming a 3-way stile.

Criteria

1. Age	Their precise age is unknown and they have been renovated over the years, but it seems likely that they were originally constructed no later than the mid 18 th century and possibly considerably earlier.
2. Rarity	We cannot find any mention of other Pulpit Stiles anywhere in the country.
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	
4. Landmark or townscape status	
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	It has been suggested that itinerant preachers such as the Quaker George Fox and the Methodist John Wesley preached from pulpit stiles.
7. Social and communal value	The high central area of each pulpit stile is large enough for a preacher to address an open air congregation. At the time of John Wesley the population of the nearby village of Wycoller was considerably greater than today and it is believed that sermons were preached outdoors at certain times of the year. The population of Wycoller peaked at over 300 in the late 18 th and early 19 th centuries.

8. Archaeological
interest

Additional commentary

The Index of Trawden Forest Churches, Chapels and Burial Grounds shows the existence of a Primitive Methodist Chapel in Wycoller in the mid 19th Century, although the chapel is likely to date from the 18th century. This is now the Listed Building 'Chapel Cottage'.

From 'Abandoned Communities' by Stephen Fisk:

There is evidence that the people of Wycoller were fully involved in the non-conformist religious movements of the eighteenth century. Methodism was brought to the area around 1742 by William Darney, who mentions Wycoller in a poem written by him. Although Darney was a popular preacher he also encountered opposition, on one occasion being physically attacked while on his way to Wycoller. John Wesley himself made several visits to the area between 1747 and 1786. A Methodist chapel was built in Colne before his visit in 1777, but so many people crowded in to see him that the gallery collapsed.

The Inghamites were another denomination that gained much support in Wycoller. Their founder, Benjamin Ingham, had been ordained in the established church in 1735 but started to form independent groups in Yorkshire around 1740. Ingham's first trip into Lancashire took place in February 1740, Wycoller being the first village on his journey after he had departed from Haworth. In 1752 an Inghamite chapel was built in Winewall, a village between Wycoller and Colne. More than 130 inhabitants of Wycoller were buried in the graveyard at Winewall chapel between 1770 and 1820.

Photographs



TF006a



TF006b



TF006c



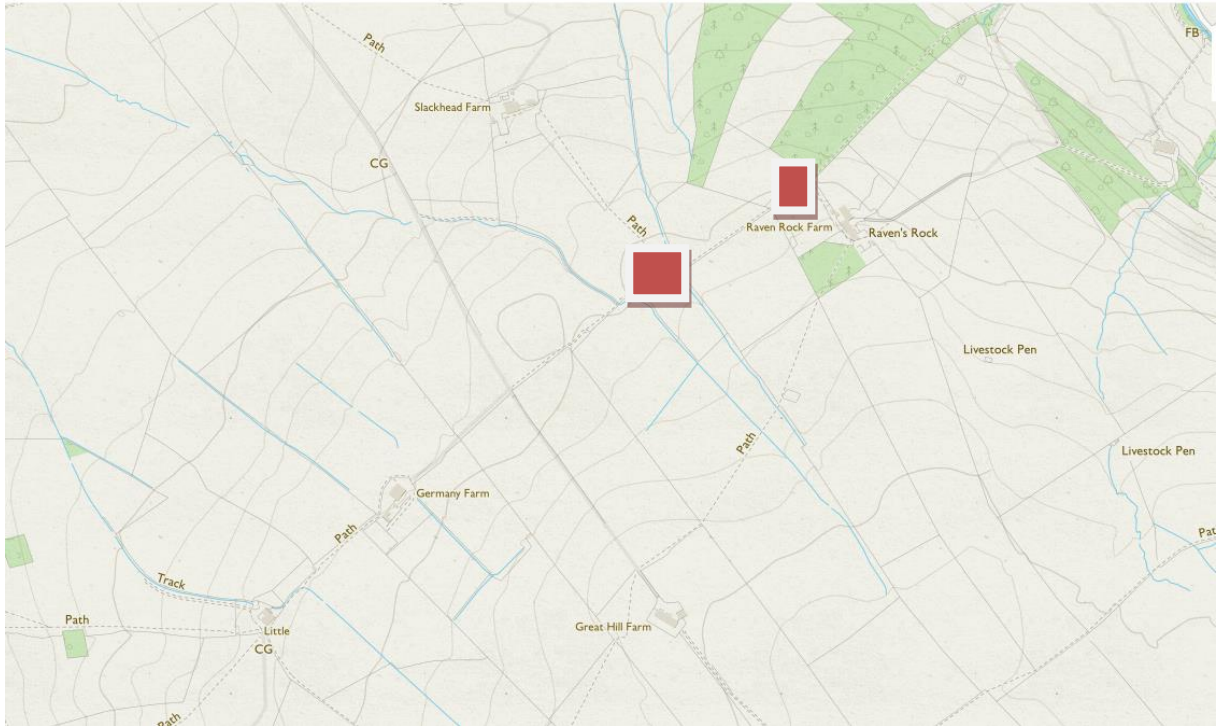
TF006d



TF006e

Location Plan

Map



Map TF006a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF007
Name of Asset:	Parson Lee Farmhouse and Barn, Wycoller, Colne
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD942387

Asset Description

A mid-1700s double-pile farmhouse facing south. It contains a textile production room facing north. The barn is earlier, early to mid-1600s, and is stone built with a heavy flag roof, pinnacles, off-centre double wagon doors, fine threshing floor, cattle doors and vents. Inside there are modern timber balconies over removed cattle stalls at each end.

Criteria

1. Age	The farmhouse was built in 1736 on the foundation of an earlier 17 th century house. The barn was probably built at the same time as the earlier farm building around 1640.
2. Rarity	
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	See 'Additional commentary' below.
4. Landmark or townscape status	
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	<p>There is a strong association with Whalley Abbey through Henry Owen Cunliffe who bought Parson Lee in 1772. He died in 1818 aged 66, but, because of his many outstanding debts charged to the property, it took a further 41 years before his estate could be settled.</p> <p>The property was sold for £850 which was greater than the £800 for which it was sold in 1959 to Joe and Maureen Holdsworth. At that time Joe Holdsworth purchased 47 acres to add to the original holding of 63 acres.</p>

7. Social and communal value	
8. Archaeological interest	<p>The gable of the old barn contains some unusual masonry: an ecclesiastical crocketed finial below which are drip stones and an owl stone. The latter is said to be a hole through which owls were allowed access into the barn to kill rats and mice.</p> <p>The barn at Parson Lee bears similar resemblance in design and size to that at Bracken Hill. This can be seen in the use of monolith lintels, similar small areas of squared stonework with deep courses, roof finials and an almost identical span of 8.390 metres. It is probable that some of the masonry is re-used from a high status building as also can be seen in the re-use of finials to both barns. The deeds to Parson Lee refer to its sale in 1772 to Henry Owen Cunliffe from Whalley Abbey. This is around the time of the restoration of the barn at Bracken Hill. The link between Whalley Abbey and Parson Lee could suggest that this stonework in the two barns came from an ecclesiastical location and that restoration took place at Parson Lee around this time.</p>

Additional commentary

The Annals of Trawden Forest by Fred Bannister contains a detail account of the Cunliffes in Wycoller.

The photographs and much of the detail are taken from a 2014 study by Friends of Pendle Heritage Centre. That study contains the following extract about the Barn:

Parson Lee barn has lost its original roof structure and heavy blackening and possible scorching on the internal walls suggest it was through a fire. The replacement roof is a fine queen post construction strengthened with bolts, roughly 1900 in date. Another difference with Bracken Hill is that corbels for the roof trusses are set around 0.5-1m below the tie beams of the trusses. This implies they were supporting arch braces from the corbel to the tie beam, a feature common on timber frames which made the vertical posts rigid through triangulation. They can also be found on expensive church roofs, such as hammer-beam roofs. However, this is the only example on a barn we know of in the vicinity. If our interpretation is right, it could be explained as a response to the considerable width of the barn. At Bracken Hill, the trusses are especially thick and strong. Perhaps here, they were slightly thinner and needed extra support.

Photographs



TF007a



TF007b



TF007c

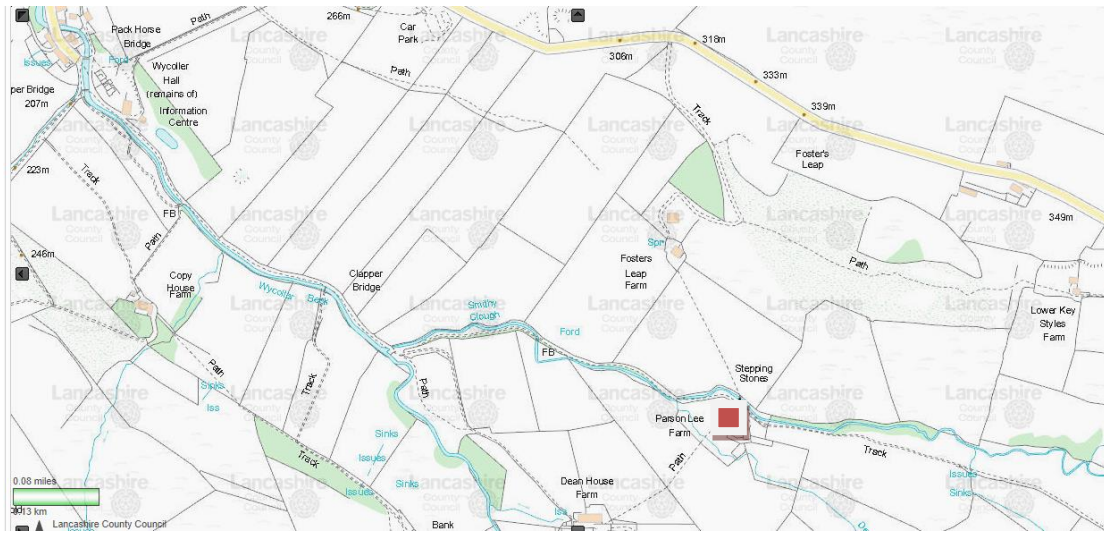


TF007d



TF007e

Location Plan



Map TF007a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF008
Name of Asset:	Spring Garden Villa, Skipton Road, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD919398

Asset Description

A late Victorian purpose-built villa.

Criteria

1. Age	The current owner is in possession of the original plans and this dates the house to 1891. It was built for Mr William Robinson.
2. Rarity	From a local perspective, the house when built would have been unique: the first villa-type residence in the parish, and also the first house you would encounter when using the new road along the valley bottom. Previously the only access was either over Mire Ridge (and Colne Road) or up Winewall and down Keighley Road (Rock Lane).
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	The house contained an integral bathroom. This would have been another 'first' for the village. Other properties in Trawden would until that time have had outside privies (often communal).
4. Landmark or townscape status	The villa stands alone in its setting and forms a distinctive landmark between the villages of Trawden and Cotton Tree.
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	
7. Social and communal value	

8. Archaeological
interest

Additional commentary

Photographs



TF008a

Location Plan



Map TF008a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF011
Name of Asset:	Old Bakery, Church Street, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD911387

Asset Description

A former Victorian bakery and shop in Church Street.

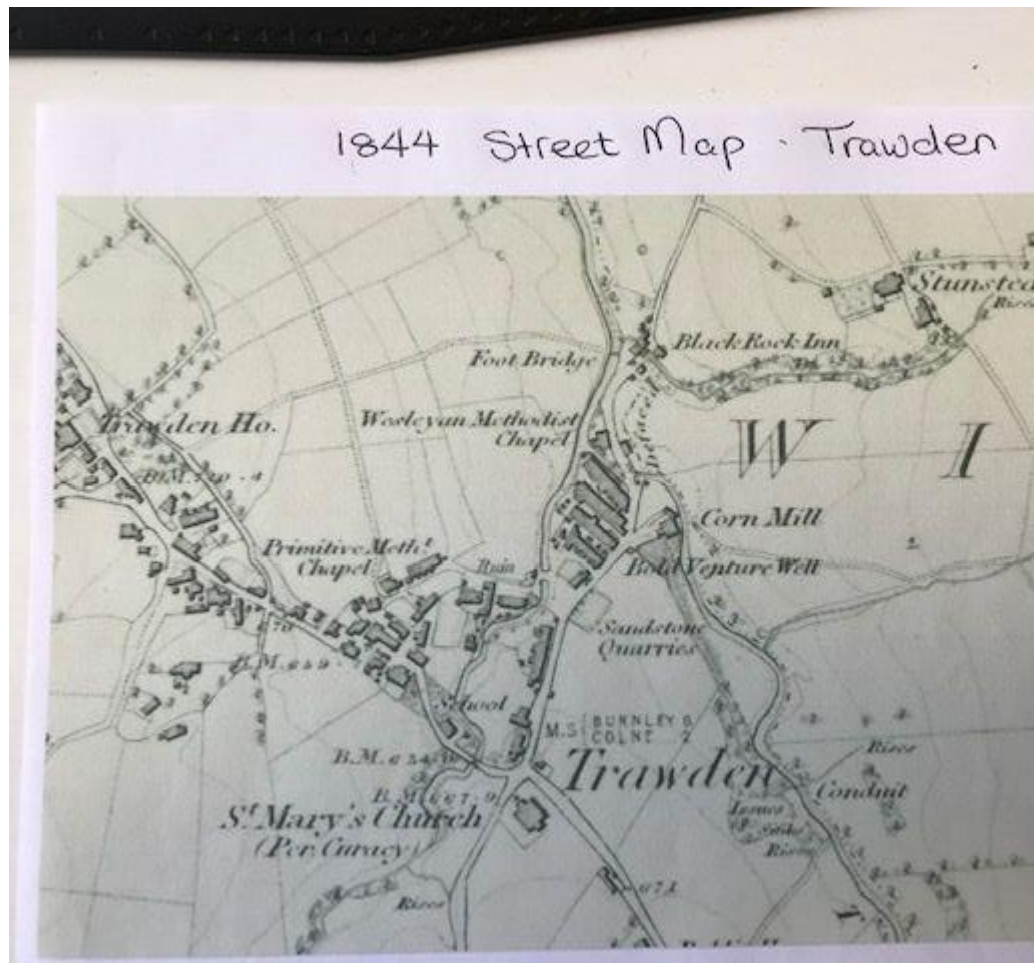
Criteria

1. Age	The age of the building is not known but it was probably built in the early part of the mid 19 th century. The building is present on a street map of 1844.
2. Rarity	
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	<p>The frontage of the Old Bakery has not been destroyed, and still retains the stonework to its door and windows. The three-storied building retains its loading door at first floor level.</p> <p>The actual bakery was in a separate older random stone outbuilding at the rear and had a wood-stove oven. The main building in Church Street served as a shop and storage area. The rear of the ground floor was used as the kitchen to the bakery, with the living accommodation being on the first floor. There is a large cellar below the property.</p>
4. Landmark or townscape status	The space formed by the buildings along Church Street is small in scale and full of interest, brought about by the difference in the elevational treatment of the buildings. Along the way the articulation of the elevations expresses the different designs of the terraces. In particular the Old Bakery stands out with its three storeys, whereas the terraced cottages on either side have only two.
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	There were several bakeries in Trawden in the 19 th century. Other buildings in Old Chelsea and up Colne Road served as bakeries, but this example in

	<p>Church Street is believed to be the only one with remaining evidence of its function.</p> <p>In this period there was a corn mill behind the Rock (now the Trawden Arms) which would have supplied the Old Bakery.</p>
<p>7. Social and communal value</p>	
<p>8. Archaeological interest</p>	

Additional commentary

Photographs

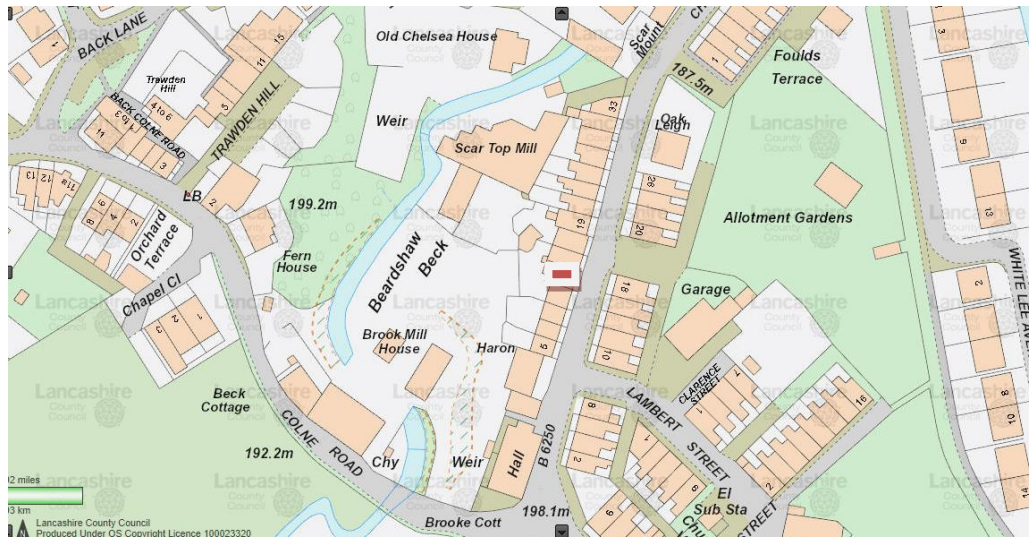


TF011a



TF011b

Location Plan



Map TF011a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF012
Name of Asset:	The Old Literary Institute, Lane House, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD913383

Asset Description

An attractive two storey building set back and partially hidden from the road. It was purpose built for literary and other cultural activities. Later it became the offices of Trawden Urban District Council. It is now a private residence.

Criteria

1. Age	The Trawden Literary Institute building was built in 1880 using capital raised specially for the purpose.
2. Rarity	
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	An attractive building of aesthetic value.
4. Landmark or townscape status	The simple form of the building is an important feature of Lane House Lane.
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	<p>In 1879 there was a movement within the village of Trawden to provide the village with something more than just a social club. It was felt that an educational centre was needed.</p> <p>A company, the Trawden Literary Institute Limited, was formed with the following objectives: The formation, building, furnishing and carrying on of a Literary Institute in Trawden; the letting or using, from time to time of such a building, or parts of it thereof, for concerts, lectures, meetings or friendly societies or other similar purposes; the establishment of a library in connection with such an institute; the purchase and circulation of sound and wholesome literature,</p>

	<p>of a religious or secular nature; the lending out and disposal of the same; the purchase of a plot of land and of any other real or personal property.</p> <p>The company was formed with a capital of £1000 and the institute was built. It was most nearly approaching its ideal between 1892 and 1896 when very successful, advanced science and mathematics classes, under the Science and Arts Departments, were conducted there by Dr A. Wilmore. Then no further classes of this character were attempted after he left the village. Sadly, it never became the successful educational centre that its promoters desired.</p>
7. Social and communal value	See criteria 6 above.
8. Archaeological interest	

Additional commentary

It is interesting to note the trades of the people involved in the creation and running of the institute. The surnames are all still common names in Trawden.

The first subscribers were:

- Edward Bannister, weaver
- John Pickles, twister
- Charles Blackburn, mason
- Thomas Hartley, over-looker
- William Bracewell, weaver
- Hartley Ellis, weaver
- William Chadwick, butcher

The first trustees were:

- Hartley Bannister, tailor
- James Heap, weaver
- James Pickles, weaver
- William Pickles, weaver

Photographs



TF012a

Location Plan



Map TF012a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF013
Name of Asset:	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Burnley Road, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD911386

Asset Description

Church of England place of worship

Criteria

1. Age	<p>The Sentence of Consecration by the Bishop of Chester is dated 13th July 1846, being, at this time, in the Parish of Chester. Church Registers began that year.</p> <p>The clock was erected in 1887, the jubilee year of Queen Victoria</p>
2. Rarity	
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	<p>This is an imposing building with an unusual tower. It also contains an impressive entrance and attractive interior.</p>
4. Landmark or townscape status	<p>The Church is a focal point in most of the long range views of the village. As you travel up Church Street, you are greeted by the most imposing building in Trawden: the tower of the Parish Church.</p>
5. Group Value	<p>Together with the Vicarage and Stables forms a functional group of buildings with group value.</p>
6. Historical interest or association	<p>JP Foulds esq of Trawden Hall gave the land and stone (from Rock Lane Delph) to build a church school in 1840. This was initially used for services.</p> <p>On the 18th April 1845 a foundation stone for the church was laid by J.P. Foulds esq having given the land for the church. It was named St Mary the virgin in honour of Miss Mary Foulds, his adoptive mother.</p>

7. Social and communal value	St Mary's Church is still an active place of worship with weekly services.
8. Archaeological interest	

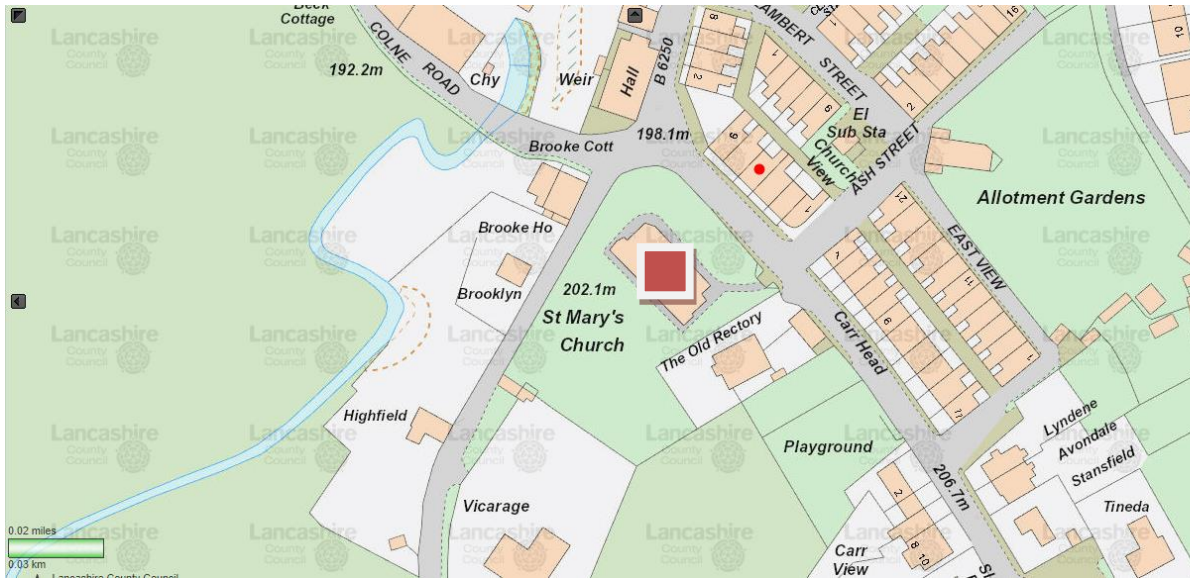
Additional commentary

Photographs



Figure TF013a

Location Plan



Map TF013a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF014
Name of Asset:	Zion Methodist Chapel, Lane House, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD913383

Asset Description

A former independent school and church in the heart of the Lanehouse and Hollin Hall area of the Parish. The chapel closed in 2002 and now forms two private residences.

Criteria

1. Age	Although not built until 1882 the chapel brought together the religious community on one site. Before its construction people would worship in each others' homes. Then later they used the Mechanics Institute before moving to the newly-built Zion Chapel.
2. Rarity	Few Zion Independent Methodist Chapels exist. There are still examples in Oldham and in Boston (Lincolnshire). There was a strong Zion Methodist church in the southern states of the USA in the latter half of the 19 th Century. This was known as the AME (African Episcopal Methodist) Zion Church and this has member churches in Weymouth and London to this day. It is not known if there is any connection, although the dates of the founding are similar to that of our Zion Independent Chapel.
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	The simple, clean design of the building is aesthetically pleasing in its setting.
4. Landmark or townscape status	Non-conformist Chapels add to the character of the Parish. The barn shaped building is very simple in form and reflects the use to which it was put. It is a significant part of the streetscene at the terminus of the former Tramway and the modern bus route.
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	The Chapel has a unique record in that, when the chapel's choir disbanded, it welcomed the Colne Orpheus Glee Club through its doors to sing on Mens Sunday each year for 50 consecutive years from 1949 to 1998.

	<p>Chapel Walking Day was a popular event in the Sunday School calendar. See additional notes where there is a picture of one of Zion Chapel's walks, with Jimmy Calvert and the Rose Queen (Carol Nicholson) leading the Walk on Lane House.</p>
<p>7. Social and communal value</p>	<p>See criteria 6 above.</p>
<p>8. Archaeological interest</p>	

Additional commentary



X Zion Independent School and Church Trawden

BEFORE ZION INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHAPEL WAS BUILT IN 1882 SERVICES WERE HELD IN THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE. IN THE BEGINNING THEY WOULD WORSHIP IN EACH OTHERS HOUSES, ONE OF THEM BEING THE NOW COCK HILL CLUB. ZION CHAPEL CLOSED IN 2002 DUE TO DECLINING NUMBERS AND WAS SOLD AND CONVERTED INTO TWO DWELLINGS. THE CHAPEL HAS A UNIQUE RECORD IN THAT IT WELCOMED THE COLNE ORPHEUS GLEE UNION MALE VOICE CHOIR THROUGH ITS DOORS TO SING ON MEN'S SUNDAY EACH YEAR FOR 50 CONSECUTIVE YEARS BETWEEN 20TH NOVEMBER 1949. AFTER THE CHAPELS OWN CHOIR HAD BEEN DISBANDED, AND 1ST NOVEMBER 1998.



Build in 1882 Closed in 2002



Zion Chapel Choir Members

PICTURED LEFT ARE MEMBERS OF THE ZION CHAPEL CHOIR WHEN SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES WERE THE SOURCE OF ENTERTAINMENT AND LIFE-BLOOD OF EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE IN THE COUNTRY. AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR MANY OF THE LADS FROM THE CHURCHES DID NOT RETURN AND THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS WENT INTO DECLINE. THE INTRODUCTION OF 'BINGO' CLUBS OTHER SOCIAL FUNCTIONS AND TELEVISION MEANT THAT PEOPLE HAD MORE ACTIVITIES TO ENJOY.

Chapel Walking Day WAS A POPULAR EVENT IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CALENDAR OF BYGONE YEARS. THE ONE SHOWN HERE IS FROM ZION CHAPEL AND IS TAKEN ON LANE HOUSE. LEADING THE PROCESSION IS JIMMY CALVERT AND THE ROSE QUEEN IS CAROL NICHOLSON. A LITTLE FURTHER DOWN THE ROAD IS AN AREA KNOWN AS THE 'GAS YARD', SO NAMED BECAUSE TRANDEN USED TO MAKE ITS OWN GAS.



Walking Day

Photographs



TF014a



TF014b

Location Plan



Map TF014a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF015
Name of Asset:	The Old Vicarage and Stables, Carr View, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD913383

Asset Description

A Victorian vicarage and detached stable block next to St Mary’s Church.

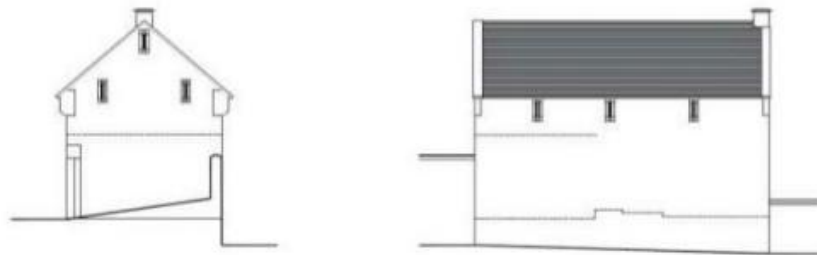
Criteria

1. Age	The buildings were erected in 1857, twelve years later than the Church.
2. Rarity	
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	The Vicarage is a typical mid-nineteenth century example. The large stable door opening suggests that the Stable was used as a carriage/trap house. There is no obvious evidence of an upper floor having been present in the Stable, so it is assumed that the window above the opening was for the provision of light only and was not used as a forking-hole. The presence of a chimney in the stable is suggestive of a fireplace, which in turn may suggest that a certain level of accommodation was provided for a stable attendant.
4. Landmark or townscape status	
5. Group Value	Together with St Mary’s Church, these buildings have ‘Group Value’.
6. Historical interest or association	The first vicar of St Mary’s was Thomas Humfrey, followed by a number of curates and he resided at Carry Bridge until the vicarage was built in 1857. It is believed that the Stable was constructed at the same time. The Church and Vicarage were built on land provided by J.P.Foulds Esq of Trawden Hall.

	Following the death of Rev Humfrey in 1875, he was succeeded by Rev William Lancaster Taylor who carried out a number of repairs to the Church as well as purchasing three acres of land to the rear of the vicarage.
7. Social and communal value	
8. Archaeological interest	

Additional commentary

- 3.1.3 It is unsure how the stable functioned in terms of the use of the internal spaces due to the lack of internal fixtures and fittings. The large door opening suggests that this may have provided access and egress for a carriage or trap suggesting that the north west unit was used as a carriage / trap house. There is no obvious evidence of a floor having been present over this location, suggesting that the window above the opening was for the provision of light only and was not used as a forking hole. The presence of a chimney stack to the gable end of the north west unit is suggestive of the presence of a fireplace to this area, which in turn may suggest that a certain level of accommodation may have been provided for a stable attendant. The presence of the carriage door, as well as the urban location, suggests that the stable housed horses used for the purposes of transport as opposed to being work horses. The exact location for where a horse would be accommodated could not be confirmed. A number of breathers are located throughout the elevations of the building, all of which are at high level. The south east unit may have been used for the housing of horses or as a tack room, however the use of this space could not be confirmed.



PL02: South east and north east elevations of the stable.

5.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- 5.1.1 The stable and vicarage appear not to be well documented with very little published information available which provide an account of the historical background of these buildings. However, a brief account of the origins of St Mary's Church and the Vicarage is provided within 'The Annals of Trawden Forest' by Fred Bannister and is summarised as follows, however there is no mention of the stables but is likely to have been built at a similar time to the vicarage.

6.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

6.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

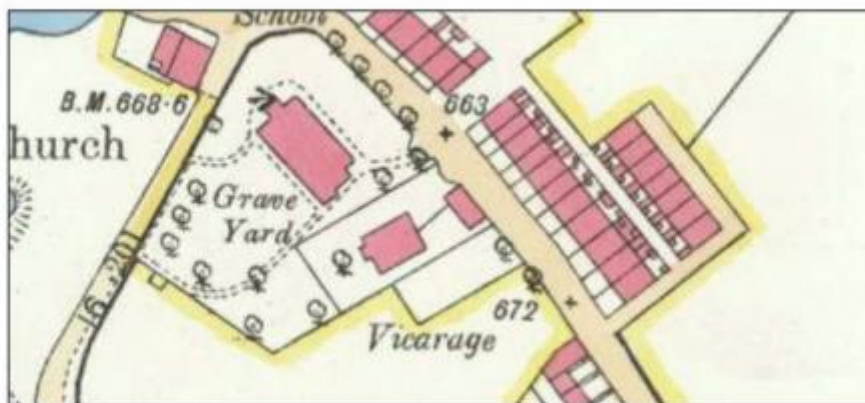
- 6.1.1 Prior to the construction of the Church of St Mary the Virgin, church services were conducted within the Church School built in 1840 on land provided by J.P. Foulds Esq of Trawden Hall. In the years that followed he made a number of bequests for a new church which would be successful and the foundation stone for the church was laid by Foulds on the 18th April 1845. The church was dedicated to St Mary as a means of dedicating the church in memory of his wife, also Mary. The first vicar of the church, Thomas Humfrey, followed a number of curates and resided at Carry Bridge until the Vicarage was built in 1857 on land bought from the trustees of the Trawden Hall Estate. Following the death of Rev. Humfrey in 1875, he was succeeded by Rev William Lancaster Taylor who carried out a number of

repairs and improvements to the church as well as purchasing three acres of land to the rear of the church yard and vicarage.

- 6.1.2 The below map of 1848 shoes that the current site of the vicarage and stable was unoccupied and was likely to have been part of the church sites prior to 1857 when the vicarage was built. The stables were likely to have been built at a similar time to the vicarage. The map if 1892 shows the vicarage to the south west and the stables to the north east in annexed area of the church site.



PL06: Historic OS map of 1848.



PL07: Historic OS map of 1892.

- 8.1.2 The evidential value of the site is derived from its past residential use and its link with the nearby church of St Mary the Virgin with the extant dwelling once serving as the church vicarage. The stable gives an indicator as to the status of the dwelling and its occupants also suggesting the wealth and lifestyle of the residents and also to that of the church. Much of the historic internal fixtures and fittings that would be typical of such a building appear to have been removed this the stable now only exists as a shell, with no obvious evidence relating to its past equine use. The vicarage and stables are likely to be the first purpose-built structures on the site making the likelihood of any below ground archaeological remains unlikely.
- 8.1.3 The evidential value of the Conservation Area is deep and varied. The Conservation Area contains good evidence of 19th century dwellings likely built for local mill workers. The dwellings consist primarily of terraced housing with very few large detached buildings. The type of dwellings in the village may appear to be anomalous if it wasn't for the towns history of textile manufacturing evidenced by what remains of the mill buildings. However, it is the houses that make the most significant contribution to the special
- 8.2.3 In terms of illustrative historical value, the Conservation Area possesses high amounts of illustrative value derived from the existing housing stock and evidence past commercial and textile processes, all of which evokes a sense of 19th century life within Trawden. The stable itself is a mid-19th century example of such a building type and differs from its agricultural counterpart, being used to provide a means of transportation for the residing clergyman, as opposed to housing work horses.

https://publicaccess.pendle.gov.uk/online-applications/files/C63BF0900B7921AB4F25A986D8BD6B3A/pdf/19_0877_FUL-HERITAGE_STATEMENT-690730.pdf

Photographs



Front south west elevation

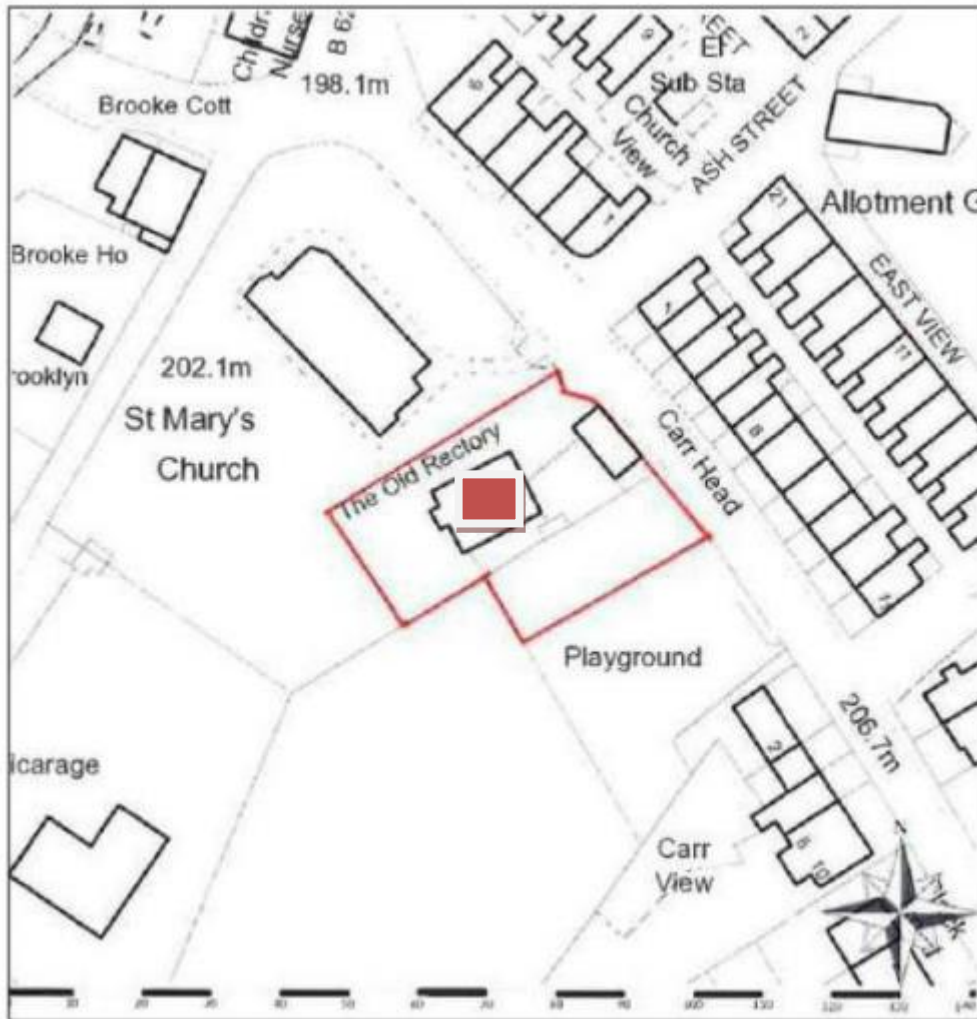
TF015a



south east gable and north east rear elevation

TF015b

Location Plan



Map TF015a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF016
Name of Asset:	War Memorial, Hill End, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD912389

Asset Description

The Parish War Memorial

Criteria

1. Age	The memorial was erected in 1922. At that time the local authority was Trawden Urban District Council.
2. Rarity	
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	The memorial is of a distinctive design typical of the post WW1 era.
4. Landmark or townscape status	The memorial is an important landmark in the townscape of Trawden village.
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	<p>The memorial was unveiled on Saturday May 27th 1922.</p> <p>The Recreation Ground at the top of Rock Lane (Keighley Road) was opened officially on the same day.</p> <p>The unveiling was by Councillor S. Howard, JP, Chairman of Trawden UDC. The Roll of Honour and Dedicatory Prayer were read by the Reverend H.P. Dempsey.</p>

7. Social and communal value	The war memorial is used as a focal point for official village ceremonies, including the annual Armistice Day Service every November.
8. Archaeological interest	

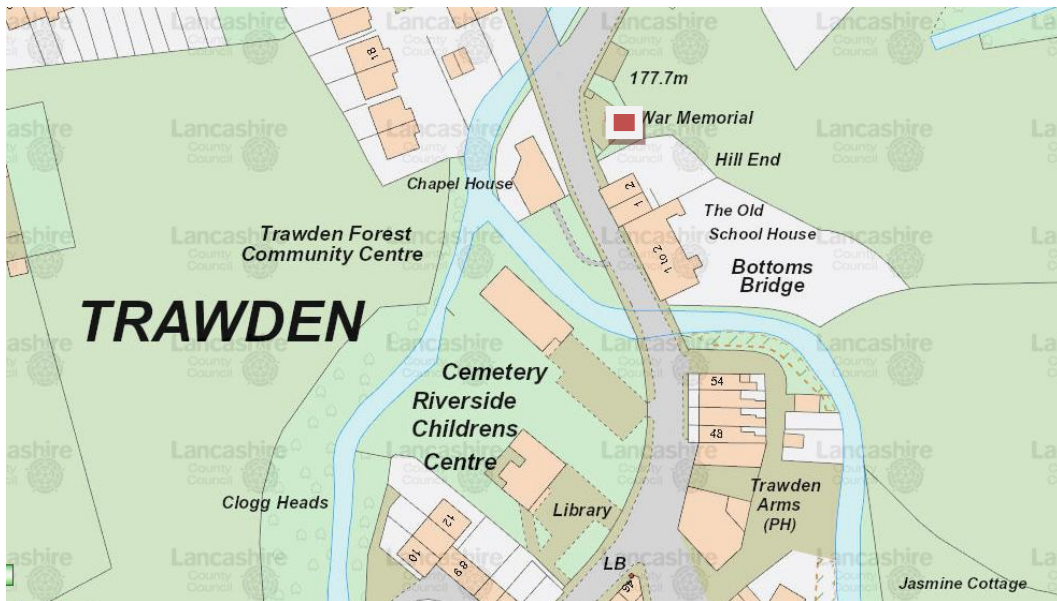
Additional commentary

Photographs



TF016a

Location Plan



Map TF016a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF018
Name of Asset:	Quaker Graveyard and Lodge, Colne Road, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD 905390

Asset Description

Quaker Graveyard, Colne Road, Trawden.

Criteria

1. Age	<p>A stone in the wall “I.S. 1688”, represents Jeffrey Shackleton 1688, who by deed poll dated 28th June 1687, declared he held a plot of land, which had been held by him and others upon trust for a burial ground for Quakers.</p> <p>A meeting house stood on the site between 1697 and 1850, only the graveyard stands today</p>
2. Rarity	
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	
4. Landmark or townscape status	
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	<p>In 1858 the Graveyard was bought by the Primitive Methodists who were based at a chapel in “Back Lane Top”.</p>

	<p>The most notable member of the congregation was Sir William Pickles Hartley (23 February 1846 – 25 October 1922) - jam manufacturer and philanthropist, who founded the Hartley's jam company.</p> <p>Sir William's funeral service was held at Southport, but his interment was at Trawden on Saturday, 28 October 1922. Christiana Hartley, daughter of Sir William, name sake of the old maternity home on Barrowford Road in Colne and of various charities in Southport is also buried here.</p> <p>In 1926, his wife, Dame Martha Hartley built a lodge and gateway, restored the cemetery and provided for its maintenance.</p>
7. Social and communal value	See criteria 6 above.
8. Archaeological interest	

Additional commentary

The funeral of Sir William was captured on film
<https://www.britishpathe.com/video/funeral-w-p-hartley>

Photographs



TF018a



TF018b

Location Plan



Map TF018a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF019
Name of Asset:	Inghamite Chapel Stone & Gate, Cotton Tree Lane
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD905402

Asset Description

A gate and inscribed stone at the site of a former Inghamite Chapel in Cotton Tree.

Criteria

1. Age	The chapel on this site was formed by a breakaway congregation from the Inghamite Chapel on New Row, Winewall. (See asset TF001 above.) The chapel in Cotton Tree was established in 1860. The chapel later became a Sunday School. The chapel never had a graveyard, burials taking place at the Inghamite Chapel at Winewall. The building was closed in 1993 and demolished in 1996 to be replaced with new houses.
2. Rarity	As with the Inghamite Chapel and Graveyard assets related to this sect, all have rarity value.
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	
4. Landmark or townscape status	
5. Group Value	
6. Historical interest or association	All that remains at the site are the gates and memorial stone. The stone is inscribed Inghamite School and initials JN, JH and EP.

7. Social and communal value	See TF001 for information about the Inghamites.
8. Archaeological interest	

Additional commentary

See TF001 for further information about Benjamin Ingham.

Photographs



TF019a

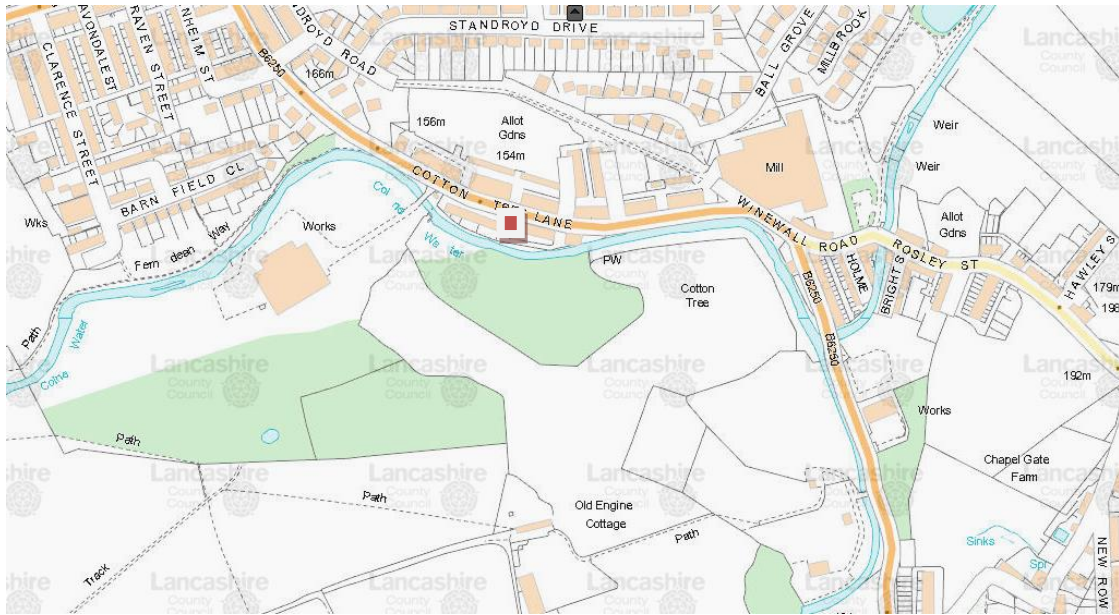


TF019b



TF019c

Location Plan



Map TF019a

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Asset Details

Reference No.:	TF022
Name of Asset:	Wesleyan School and site of Methodist Chapel and Graveyard, Hill End, Trawden
Parish:	Trawden Forest
Grid Reference:	SD912389

Asset Description

On the east side of Hill End is the Wesleyan School. Opposite, on the west side of the road is the site of the former Wesleyan Chapel and a small graveyard.

Criteria

1. Age	The former chapel and school were built in 1810 and the school was enlarged in 1850. The Lancashire survey map of 1844 shows both original buildings. The survey map of 1890 shows both buildings but with the school enlarged.
2. Rarity	
3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest	
4. Landmark or townscape status	
5. Group Value	These assets form a group which has value as such.
6. Historical interest or association	The Wesleyan School was also the Village School from 1873 to 1896. A new chapel was built on the west side of the road in 1910, and so the old Wesleyan school building was once again used as a Sunday School.

	<p>In 1951 the 'new' chapel was demolished and the old Wesleyan school on the east side became the chapel again. It is not known when services ceased, but the building is now two dwellings. The graves in the graveyard predate 1850 and there is also a war memorial plaque in the yard.</p>
<p>7. Social and communal value</p>	<p>See criteria 6 above.</p>
<p>8. Archaeological interest</p>	

Additional commentary

Photographs



Figure TF022a

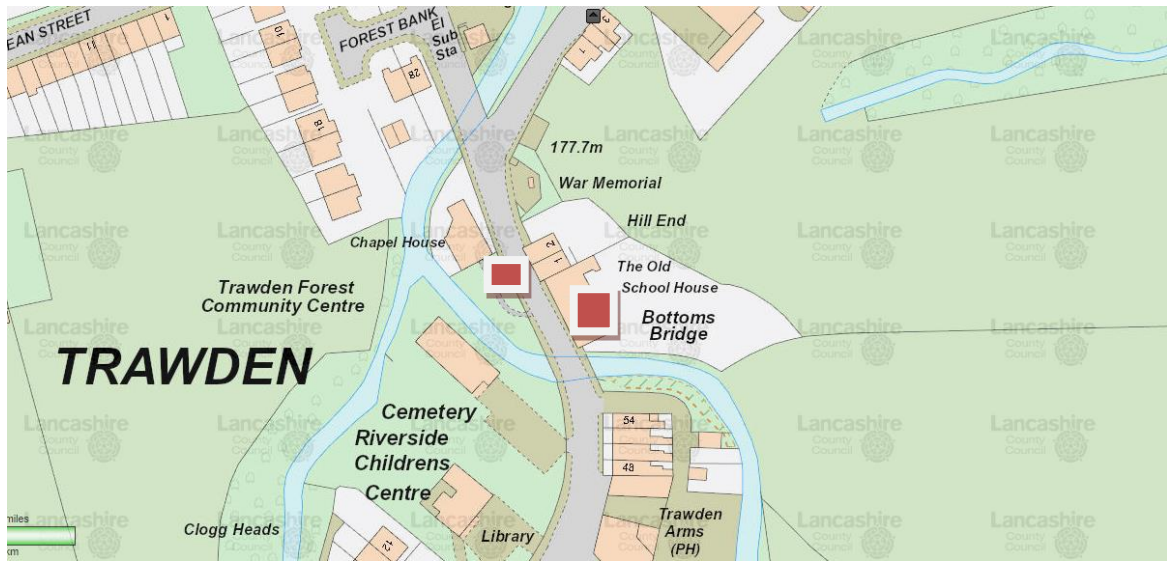


TF022b



TF022c

Location Plan



Map TF022a

Appendices

A. Criteria for the Selection of Buildings for the Local List

Pendle Local List of Heritage Assets

Criteria for the selection of buildings for the Local List

Introduction

In some areas local planning authorities have created a 'local list' of non-designated heritage assets, as suggested in the Government's Planning Practice Guidance (para 39). Non-designated heritage assets are 'buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by local planning authorities as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated'. Designated heritage assets are formally designated under the relevant legislation and include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

Creating a Local List is a way for local councils and communities to identify and celebrate historic buildings, structures, sites and designed landscapes which enrich and enliven their area. Local Lists can be a positive way for the local planning authority to identify non-designated heritage assets against consistent criteria, thus complementing designated assets in building a sense of place and history for an area and its community. Work undertaken to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan may present an opportunity to assist in indicating buildings and sites that could be included in a local list.

Relevant National Policy

The definition of heritage assets in the National Planning Policy Framework includes local heritage listing. Emphasis is placed on 'sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets' and recognising that heritage assets should be conserved 'in a manner appropriate to their significance' (NPPF paras 126, 131). Para 135 states that non-designated heritage assets merit consideration in planning applications, with the authority taking a balanced judgement 'having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset'. Whilst local listing provides no additional planning controls, the fact that a building or site is on a local list means that its conservation as a heritage asset is an objective of the NPPF and a material consideration when determining a planning application (para 17).

Relevant Local Policy

Policy ENV 1 of the Pendle Core Strategy 2011-2030, adopted December 2015, refers to non-designated heritage assets and the potential for a local list, and draws out those elements of Pendle's heritage which are particularly locally distinctive:

Historic environment and built heritage

The historic environment and heritage assets of the Borough (including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, non-designated assets and archaeological remains) and their settings, will be conserved and should be enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, especially

those elements that make a particular contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of Pendle, such as:

- *The pre-industrial farming heritage of the 16th-18th centuries: houses and barns;*
- *The industrial heritage of the textile industry including: weavers' cottages, mills (in particular the weaving sheds and chimneys) and terraced housing;*
- *The Leeds and Liverpool canal corridor and its associated assets, including locks, bridges, and warehouses;*
- *The sandstone masonry and stone slates of the traditional local vernacular building styles.*

The Council will seek to do this through:

- *The declaration of Conservation Areas or other heritage designations;*
- *The preparation and review of Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans;*
- *The use of Article 4 Directions;*
- *The preparation of a Local List;*
- *Maintaining a record of heritage assets at risk and formulating strategies to protect them;*
- *Identifying grants and funding opportunities for heritage at risk and conservation-led regeneration projects.*

Key elements of Pendle's local historic character and distinctiveness

A statement setting out key elements of local historic character and distinctiveness will provide a basis and wider context for the local listing process, including developing relevant selection criteria. Historic buildings and places form the backdrop to our daily lives, and in Pendle they provide interest and enjoyment for many people, both residents and visitors alike. The historic environment has shaped our identity and the built heritage is our most visible link with the past. Careful conservation is essential if our heritage is to be successfully passed on to future generations. The following paragraphs identify some of the main elements contributing to local heritage and character.

Pendle has a rich and diverse history, evident in the survival of heritage assets ranging from the Iron Age hillfort at Castercliff, the impressive medieval churches at Colne, Barnoldswick and Bracewell, to the 18th and 19th century industrial heritage of textile mills and terrace housing, as at Nelson and Brierfield. This rich variety of heritage makes a significant contribution to the special identity, sense of place, character and distinctiveness of the Borough. It also enhances the quality of life of residents and the local economy through leisure and tourism, and as a focus for heritage-led regeneration.

The quality and variety of Pendle's historic environment is widely recognised. There are 11 scheduled monuments, over 320 listed buildings, and over 14% of the Borough is included within 23 conservation areas. Towns, villages, hamlets and scattered farmsteads lie within the distinctive and often dramatic landscapes and topography. For example at Colne where the town centre sits astride a prominent ridge, in Trawden Forest where farms and hamlets are set within a historic farming landscape of stone vaccary walls, or towards Pendle Hill itself where exposed villages and farms cling to the hillside.

The three larger towns of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick each have a strong and distinctive urban landscape with key landmark buildings. There is also variety and contrast in the villages and hamlets, such as Newchurch on the open slopes of Pendle Hill, or Wycoller within its narrow valley. A constant and unifying feature however is the distinctive local building stone and stone roofing slate, and the simple and robust forms of the traditional vernacular building styles.

In addition to the early parish churches, the oldest buildings reflect the area's origins in the rural pre-industrial farming settlements of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Pendle has a large number of high quality stone houses dating from this period, a result not only of the wealth and social status of the gentry families and yeoman farmers of the time, but also of the local supply of good building stone. Today the attractive environment of such areas as Pendleside, Trawden and West Craven, and the relative decline of traditional farming activity mean that there are pressures to convert and alter barns and other farm buildings for new uses, particularly residential.

Many of these early farming settlements diversified into textile production from the 17th century onwards, with farms and cottages often being adapted to accommodate looms. From the 18th century textile manufacture also developed in mills and weaving sheds, initially water-powered such as at Higherford Mill, then from the mid 19th century steam-powered. From these early origins the textile industry in Pendle grew to become one of the most significant centres for cotton weaving in the UK.

The construction of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal through Pendle from the 1790's added greater impetus for the development of large mills, the most widespread and distinctive form in Pendle being the north-light weaving shed. The Canal also has its own distinctive heritage of locks, bridges and warehouses. Although many of the mill chimneys that once punctuated the skyline are now gone, fine examples of the area's rich industrial legacy remain. This heritage is however increasingly fragile and subject to pressures for alteration and redevelopment.

Local List selection criteria

Local heritage listing has the capacity to include all types of heritage assets, whether buildings, structures or other sites. Selection criteria are essential in defining the scope of the local heritage list, will ensure consistency across the Borough, and should take account of the range of heritage assets and key characteristics in Pendle, as identified above. This includes recognition that local character and distinctiveness may lie as much in the commonplace as it does in the rare and spectacular.

The following selection criteria are based on those recommended by Historic England (Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7, 2016), and are adapted to local circumstances. Buildings, structures or sites should normally satisfy at least two of the selection criteria in order to be considered for inclusion on the Local List.

1. Age

Buildings fulfilling this criteria should predate around 1850, representing early phases of development prior to the large scale industrialisation and more regulated urban expansion of the later 19th century. Buildings should retain a degree of intactness of form and lack of harmful external alteration, however superficial alterations which may be reversed in the future e.g. loss of original

windows, should not necessarily preclude selection. Buildings of this age typically retain stone slate roofs and other local vernacular detailing. They most commonly include agricultural and domestic buildings, also weavers' cottages, loomshops and earlier industrial buildings.

2. Rarity

These should represent rare surviving examples of a particular type or form of building, material or style. They may incorporate a design, use or other quality that was always uncommon, or has become unusual or exceptional to the area. Examples could include former 'back to back' cottages, shopping arcades or double-height shopfronts; meeting halls, cinemas or theatres; sites retaining original features or street furniture such as railings, stone setts or flagstones; railway structures such as stations, viaducts or bridges; mill chimneys and other industrial infrastructure such as weirs, mill races, gasometers or those relating to stone quarrying.

3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest

These include buildings or structures which are locally important for the interest of their architectural design or decoration, or as an example of a particular architectural style. They may be significant examples of particular building types or techniques, or demonstrate the use of quality materials or craftsmanship. They may be the work of a notable local architect. Examples could include buildings demonstrating construction methods or materials that contribute to the distinctiveness of the area, such as 'watershot' stonework, stone slate roofing, or particularly ornate stone masonry detailing in ashlar, or dressed or tooled stone. Other buildings may retain fine original joinery in timber windows or shopfronts, decorative glass or tiles. Good examples of designed parks, landscapes or gardens could also be considered.

4. Landmark or townscape status

These include buildings which contribute significantly to the appearance of the townscape, have a striking presence in the streetscene, or that are a focal point of visual or local interest. They may form a landmark, seen from within or from outside an area. They could include buildings such as churches or chapels, monuments or statues, schools, mills or mill chimneys, public houses, libraries or banks. Buildings may be on prominent corner sites, or have striking or prominent architectural features such as towers, turrets or cupolas.

5. Group value

These represent buildings or structures which together form an important architectural or historic relationship as a group. They will have a coherent design, or historic functional relationship. Examples could include terraces, rows or squares which have a considered or consistent design, or buildings which together create an enclosure or a focal point in the townscape. Buildings could also have a functional relationship such as a group of industrial or agricultural buildings, or railway or canal buildings.

6. Historical interest or association

These would be buildings, sites or structures which have a historical association with locally or nationally important people or events. They may illustrate important aspects of local social,

economic, cultural or political history. This could either be by direct representation of a particular event, person or group of people, or by historical use of a building. They could include commemorative structures such as memorials, statues, tombs or gravestones, as well as buildings relating to groups such as local trades, political, cultural or religious associations.

7. Social and communal value

These include places or buildings perceived as a source of local identity (for example commemorative or symbolic), distinctiveness or social interaction, contributing to the 'collective memory' of a place. The historic and social perception of an area can often be influenced by a major building or place that plays an integral part in its identity, such as a workplace, school, church, village or town hall, park or other designed open space, social or leisure facility, or memorial.

8. Archaeological interest

These include buildings or sites which may provide evidence about past human activity in the area, which may be archaeological – in the form of buried remains – but may also be revealed in the structure of particular buildings or in a manmade landscape. The presence of such archaeology may be known, or suspected, to exist. Sites or areas should contain archaeological remains or evidence which provides a source of information on the history of an area. This could be evidence of an agricultural activity, such as in the stone boundaries and ditches of medieval vaccary farms, or of an industrial process, such as coal mining, stone quarrying or lime production. The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by the existence of a significant contemporary or historic record.

Useful sources of information

The following resources will be useful when identifying and considering heritage assets for nomination. Please contact the Conservation Officer rosemary.lyons@pendle.gov.uk for further details on these and additional local resources.

- Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LCC)
- Historic maps, OS first edition 1:2,500 and 1:10,000
- Historic landscape and historic town assessment reports – Nelson, Colne, Barnoldswick (LCC)
- Conservation Area Character Appraisals (PBC)
- Heritage Gateway www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk
- The Buildings of England – Lancashire North (N. Pevsner)
- Parks and Gardens UK www.parksandgardens.org
- Historic England <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/>

Appendix B

Policy 6 from Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan

Policy 6 Heritage Assets

Development should respect, and where possible enhance, the setting, character, and appearance of Heritage Assets within the Neighbourhood Plan area. The Parish Council will prepare a list of non-designated heritage assets which have particular local significance. Where development is proposed which will affect a heritage asset identified on this list, any planning application should be supported by proportionate evidence explaining the significance of the asset, detailing any harm that the development would cause to the asset's significance, and setting out why any such harm cannot reasonably be reduced or avoided.

Where possible, and subject to viability considerations, Heritage Assets should be used to reinforce local distinctiveness and contribute to the social and economic well-being of the area.