



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Keighley Shared Church Hall
Keighley
West Yorkshire

**Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment**

Report no. 3391
March 2020

Client: Pearce Bottomley LLP



Keighley Shared Church

Keighley

West Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on Keighley Shared Church Hall, Keighley, West Yorkshire. This report focuses on the graveyard associated with Keighley Shared Church to gather information which will inform future development plans. Evidence of burials from the early 1600s through to 1936 have been identified. Although the current building has been in situ since 1982 it is unknown if any burial were encountered during its construction.

Report Information

Client:	Pearce Bottomley LLP
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Project Management:	David Williams BA MCIfA
Report:	Zoe Horn BSc
Illustrations:	Zoe Horn
Photography:	Zoe Horn

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Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ
Telephone: 0113 535 0163
Email: admin@aswyas.com



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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) were commissioned by Pearce Bottomley LLP to undertake a desk-based assessment on Keighley Shared Church Hall adjacent to Keighley Shared Church.

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 250m zone around the church hall has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 189).

Site location and topography

The site is a modern stone built building, built in the 1980s, centred at NGR SE 06087 40972 (Fig. 1). The site is situated on relatively flat ground at approximately 112m AOD (Plates 1-6). The study area comprises all land within a 250m radius of the church hall (Fig. 2). Plates 7 and 8 show the churchyard before the current building was constructed.

Geology and soils

The underlying solid geology of the site consists of Doubler Stones Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 322 to 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers. Superficial deposits of Alluvial Fan Deposits of sand and gravel are also recorded (BGS 2020). The overlying soils are unclassified (SSEW 1983).

2 Information Sources

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

Where recorded monuments and events listed in the catalogue (Section 6) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue numbers are given in bold-type (e.g. **14877**), where archaeological events are mentioned in the text, these are also given in bold-type (e.g. **218**).

Archaeological archives and databases

Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER) and the Historic England National Monuments Record (NMR).

Bradford Archives and the local studies section of Keighley Library was consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

Historic England's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.

Published and unpublished sources

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Geological and soil surveys

Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2020) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983).

Walkover survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 20th of February 2020 (Plates 1-6) in order to identify any archaeological features visible on the ground and to aid the assessment of the site.

3 Planning Background**National Legislation and Planning Policy*****National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)***

The CIfA standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment states that reference to the NPPF and Local Planning Policy must be made.

Section 16 of the NPPF Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment.

The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are:

“an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.”

And that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

Section 16, paragraph 189, of the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record

be consulted and any heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting, likely to be affected by a development proposal have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary, a field evaluation, should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making.

Section 16, paragraph 191, states that where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

Section 16, paragraph 193 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that great weight should be given to a designated heritage assets' conservation, irrespective to the level of harm to its significance.

Section 16, paragraph 194, of the NPPF adds that "Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification."

Section 16, paragraph 195, states that a local planning authority should refused consent to a proposed development which would lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits outweigh the loss.

Section 16, paragraph 196 states that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset(s).

Paragraph 197 states that, the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Regional and Local Planning Policy

Local Plan for the Bradford District - Core Strategy (Adopted July 2017)

Section 5: Thematic Policies

Policy EN3: Historic Environment

The Council, through planning and development decisions, will work with partners to proactively preserve, protect and enhance the character, appearance, archaeological and historic value and significance of the District's designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings. This will be achieved through the following mechanisms:

A. Ensure the protection, management and enhancement of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Saltaire World Heritage Site through the implementation of the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan and associated documents.

B. Require development proposals within the boundary of Saltaire World Heritage Site Saltaire or within its Buffer Zone to demonstrate that they will conserve those elements which contribute towards its OUV, including its setting and key views.

C. Require that all proposals for development conserve and where appropriate, enhance the heritage significance and setting of Bradford's heritage assets, especially those elements which contribute to the distinctive character of the District, specifically:

1. The nationally important prehistoric rock art of Bradford's upland areas.
2. The nationally important industrial heritage relating to the textile industry, particularly the mills, chimneys, commercial buildings, public buildings, and associated housing and settlements, the legacy of public parks, gardens, landscapes and cemeteries.
3. The pre-industrial townscape and distinctive architectural styles and palette of materials of the District's towns and villages, the Victorian townscape of the expanded towns such as Bradford, Ilkley and Keighley.
4. The spatial qualities, building form, plot sizes, open spaces, trees and identified significant views of the urban areas, semi-rural villages and suburban developments, including at Heaton Estates, Devonshire Park and Middleton.
5. The heritage assets associated with transport including historic bridges, and the structures and character of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.
6. The literary and other associations of Haworth and conservation areas of Thornton with the Bronte family.

D. Where possible the original use of a listed building should be retained or continued. Where this is no longer viable or appropriate or where without an alternative use the listed building will be seriously at risk, the Council will grant permission for an alternative use if it can be demonstrated that:

1. The alternative use is compatible with and will preserve the character of the building and its setting.
2. No other reasonable alternative exists which would safeguard the character of the building and its setting.

E. The alteration, extension or substantial demolition of a listed building will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the proposal:

1. Would not have any adverse effect upon the special architectural or historic interest of the building or its setting.

2. Is appropriate in terms of design, scale, detailing and materials.

3. Would minimise the loss of historic fabric of the building.

4. Or if there is harm to the special interest of the building, that this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal.

F. Require proposals to protect or enhance the heritage significance and setting of locally identified non designated heritage assets, including buildings, archaeological sites and parks, landscapes and gardens of local interest.

G. Require proposals to respect and reinforce the distinctive character of the part of the District within which they are located. Account must be taken of guidance adopted by the Council, particularly Conservation Area Appraisals and Reviews, the Shopfront Design and Security Guides and other guidance documents.

H. Encourage heritage-led regeneration initiatives especially in those areas where the historic environment has been identified as being most at risk or where it can help to facilitate the re-use or adaptation of heritage assets.

Replacement Unitary Development Plan for the Bradford District Adopted October 2005 Proposals for the Keighley Constituency

Urban Design, Heritage and Public Art

Keighley town centre makes an important contribution to the vitality of the district. In particular it provides a ‘shop window’ for visitors attracted by the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway and the literary associations of Haworth, and assists in the regeneration of the District. The town centre contains a number of fine Victorian stone buildings that the conservation policies seek to safeguard and provide for their enhancement.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) highlights the importance of built heritage and Listed Buildings within the planning system. With regard to the Local Planning Authority’s (LPA) duty regarding listed buildings in the planning process, it states that:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.

In addition, Section 72 of the Act emphasises the value of Conservation Areas in built heritage planning. In relation to the duties and powers of the LPA, it provides that:

“With respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area”.

Replacement Unitary Development Plan for The Bradford District Adopted October 2005: Chapter 10 Built Heritage and the Historic Environment setting of a listed building.

The setting of a listed building is very important to its special architectural or historic interest. Settings are often planned to include gardens, grounds, views and vistas of the buildings best features, as well as displaying its wider visual context. The setting of a listed building must always be considered when new developments are being proposed. In some instances the setting may be related to the close grain and texture of the surrounding area where as in other instances the setting may extend into open landscape and be distanced from the listed building and its historical boundaries. Every effort must be made to ensure that new development proposals take into account the need to protect the setting of listed buildings.

Burial Act 1857, Section 25

(1) It is an offence for a body or any human remains which have been interred in a place of burial to be removed unless one of the conditions listed in subsection (2) is complied with.

(2) The conditions referred to in subsection (1) are

- (a) the body or remains is or are removed in accordance with a faculty granted by the court;
- (b) the body or remains is or are removed in accordance with the approval of a proposal under the Care of Cathedrals Measure 2011 (No. 1) by the Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England or a fabric advisory committee;
- (c) unless the body or remains is or are interred in land which is subject to the jurisdiction of the court or its or their removal requires or require the approval of a proposal under the Care of Cathedrals Measure 2011, the body or remains is or are removed under a licence from the Secretary of State and in accordance with any conditions attached to the licence.

4 Assessment Criteria

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 250m radius around the site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 189). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of high significance, in line with paragraph 194 of the NPPF.

The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria,

and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 6. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 7.

5 The Study Area

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

There are no recorded heritage assets within the church hall, but Keighley Shared Church (945/1199389) is located to the immediate north. Recorded in the wider study area are a further 53 monuments (Fig. 2). These heritage assets are discussed below and have also been catalogued in Section 6.

Designated sites or areas

There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the search area.

Conservation Area

Keighley Town Centre Conservation Area centres on the historic core of Keighley. The

conservation area incorporates the historic core of the town along with later alterations made in the 19th century when the town expanded rapidly during the industrial revolution. The conservation area is of particular local interest as it effectively charts the development of the town and records its 19th century wealth and prestige. The structure of the conservation area itself has remained very much unchanged since the turn of the 19th to 20th century. To the south, the early street pattern of the settlement is retained, testifying to early thoroughfares through the region. The High Street area was the site of the earliest settlement and some of its historic features, such as the market and corn mill were situated in the vicinity. Some remnants survive, such as the fragment of the market cross and the location of the church (Plates 1-6). The North Beck, to the south of the graveyard, remains a visible part of the conservation area designation. It is a particularly important historical element of the town, as not only did it play an important part in the original siting of the settlement, but also provided the original power source for its 19th century industrialisation (City of Bradford MDC 2012).

Previous archaeological investigations

There have been no archaeological investigations undertaken within the search area.

Archaeological background and heritage assets

Prehistoric

There is little evidence to demonstrate Palaeolithic occupation within West Yorkshire (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 75), apart from finds to the north-east of Huddersfield (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 83). The early prehistoric period is an exciting and dynamic area, within which West Yorkshire plays a key role. The region boasts the highest density of Mesolithic 'sites' in England and Wales (Spikins 1999), with finds made on Keighley Moor and Oxenhope Moor.

The study area is located close to Rombald's Moor, a significant archaeological landscape dating from the Neolithic period. This area of moorland to the northeast of Keighley, approximately 6km from the proposed development area, exhibits the greatest concentration of elaborately patterned boulders and outcrops in the Pennines. Only one site has been excavated, at Backstone Beck. The site comprises an elongated ovoid enclosed by a boulder wall, and produced fragments of Grooved Ware pottery and a characteristic flint industry. The radiocarbon determinations for the site dated from 2923-2613 cal BC. However, it has not been possible to link the dating of the Backstone Beck site and the surrounding rock art (Manby et al 2003, 100). Several casual finds of stones axes and hammer stones have been found in the Riddlesden area, immediate north-east side of Keighley, providing further evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. Although there are no known Neolithic sites within the present study area and Neolithic material does not seem to occur in major concentrations in the region (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 90) two possible Neolithic stone axes were found 100m to the west of the church hall (2134).

In contrast to the findspots of earlier periods, the Early Bronze Age in West Yorkshire is characterised by ring cairns and enclosed cemeteries with a material culture of beakers, food vessels, collared urns and bronze work (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 9). Little evidence survives of Middle Bronze Age funerary monuments, and settlement sites are also elusive (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 11). The Late Bronze Age is characterised by palisaded enclosures, possibly including the early phases at Castle Hill, Almondbury, approximately 14km to the south-east of the study area (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 12).

There is evidence of activity from this period within the study area a bronze-Age Arreton axe was found 100m to the west of the church hall (**3167**). A prehistoric cup and ring marked stone found at Upwood near Keighley is usually displayed in the town on Bow Street, close to the junction with North Street (**7260**).

Iron Age and Roman

There are no known Iron Age sites within the study area, but evidence of the earlier Iron Age period predominantly comprises hillforts, cropmark sites, sub-rectangular and D-shaped enclosures in West Yorkshire. The artefacts associated with these features include beehive querns and small amounts of pottery with occasional metal objects. The quantity of information for the period in West Yorkshire has been greatly increased following a number of large, linear developments notably the A1-M1 link (Roberts et al. 2001), the Holmfield Interchange (Roberts 2005), and the upgrade of the A1 from Ferrybridge north to Micklefield (Brown et al. 2007).

By the end of the Iron Age, the area lay within the territory of the Brigantes, who were initially allied to the Romans under their Queen Cartimandua. In AD 68 Cartimandua was deposed and the Romans invaded the territory and by AD 72 were in full control (Wilson 2003).

Evidence for Romano-British activity in area is limited, although a Roman road from Ilkley to Manchester is thought to take a route to the east of Keighley (Margary 1973). Part of the road was revealed close to East Riddlesden Hall in 1982, approximately 2.1km to the north-east of the proposed development area, in an excavation carried out by Bradford Grammar School. A bronze eagle figurine thought to be Roman was found in 1917 in a ploughed field, adjacent to the Roman road, 1km to the south-east. There are only two known Romano-British findspots of 1st century coins within the study area (**2100** and **2102**) found in the Keighley area, but given an approximate grid reference 100m to the west of the church hall.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

In the immediate post-Roman period, the whole of what is now West Yorkshire is thought to have been contained within a territorial unit recorded later by Bede as the kingdom of Elmet (Sanderson and Wrathmell 2005, 4).

The earliest record of Christianity in the Keighley area dates from 867 AD, when Archbishop Wulfhere of York fled from marauding Danes to Addingham, where he had a manor as part of his Otley estate. There is no evidence of a Church there before the Norman Conquest, only a 9th-century graveyard and Celtic cross shaft which might have marked the graveyard, or a preaching post for visiting monks. Viking supremacy in Northumbria continued until the year 954.

Before the 11th century, the Anglo-Saxon Church was based on semi-monastic minsters, whence monks or priests would visit the surrounding settlements to preach. The nearest minster to Keighley was at Otley (dating from the 7th-century), which has three Anglian cross-shaft bases dated from the 8th and 9th centuries. The Archbishop's estate, and so presumably Otley Minster's ecclesiastical influence, went up the R. Wharfe to Addingham, but only touched the R. Aire at Baildon. It appears that upper Airedale, although in theory part of York Diocese, was too sparsely populated for direct Church oversight.

The building of local churches came to the district later than to other parts of England. The only pre-Conquest churches recorded in Craven were at Kildwick (which has several Scandinavian style cross fragments dated late 9th and early 10th centuries), Barnoldswick, Long Preston and Kirkby Malham. Keighley Parish was originally bounded on the north by Kildwick, on the west by Colne in Lancashire, and on the east and south by Bingley (including Riddlesden and Hainworth). Bingley Church was founded in 1120 by William Paganell (who also founded Drax Priory and other churches) but it has an older cross fragment. Colne Church was built (along with Burnley and Clitheroe) as a chapelry of Whalley by Robert de Lacy (2nd Baron of Pontefract 1089-1115) to stamp his authority on his new territory. Haworth Church was a chapelry of Bradford (built in 1070, also by the de Lacys) until 1879; it is first mentioned in a decree of 1317 compelling the (lay) Rector and Vicar of Bradford and freeholders of Haworth to pay the chaplain as "from ancient times". It is probable that the original Church was built, like Keighley, Colne and Bingley, in the 12th century. Only in Keighley is it likely that the founder worshipped there regularly (Keighley Shared Church 2020).

The Domesday Book (1086) provides the first documentary evidence of a settlement within the wider study area. At that time Keighley or 'Chicehlai' comprised of two manors. The place name 'Keighley' comes from the Old English 'Cyhha and leah', woodland clearing of a man named Cyhha (Mills 2003).

Within two centuries of the Domesday survey, the de Keighley family had come into possession of the estate as under tenants and continued to hold the manor until the sixteenth century, when a de Keighley heiress married into the Cavendish family, ownership of Keighley then descended to the Dukes of Devonshire. The street names of modern Keighley reflect the influence of each of these major landowning families. Henry Keighley obtained a market charter for the settlement in 1305 and for hundreds of years a market was held on

Church Green, to the immediate west of the church, every Wednesday.

The earliest evidence for a church in Keighley are a crude cross dating from the mid-12th-century, and a grave slab with a cross and other emblems, now in the south-east corner of the Church (945). These were discovered in the foundations of the medieval church when it was demolished in 1805. The earliest written record of Keighley Church is a charter dated 1168-79 by which Peter de Pinchenni "with the consent of Constance his wife, grants to God and St. Mary of Bolton and the Canons there serving God the Church of St. Andrew of Kichalaie". Some 80 years later Richard de Kygheley, son of Ralph and Lord of the Manor, confirmed this grant together with a pension of one mark (13/ 4d). Nothing more is known of the Pinkney family in Yorkshire, nor how they were related to the Keighleys. Keighley Rectory (endowment) was valued for Pope Nicholas' taxation at £8. The first known rector is William le Vavasour, appointed by Bolton Priory in 1245. A chantry was added to the Church in 1337, to say daily mass for the souls of benefactors – presumably the Keighley family. Walter de Langton (Rector 1272-94) went on to become Bishop of Lichfield and Lord Treasurer to Edward II. There are two more grave-slabs in the Church, dating from about 1450. One names Gilbert Kyghlay de Utlay and Margaret, his wife. The other stone commemorates a lady of the Copley family, possibly Margaret's mother (Keighley Shared Church 2020). The parish registers begun in 1562 hint at the early existence of a modest woollen industry, two clothiers, John Hartley and John Blakely were buried in 1571.

A ford which have originated in the medieval period is located 100m to the south of the church hall, it bridges the river towards the Parish church (9867).

Post-medieval and modern period (1500 to present day)

By the seventeenth century the settlement had evolved into a small market town centred around its parish church (945), which stood on the site of St. Andrew's Church (1199389).

As Keighley's industry grew the town centre church expanded. The relatively modest sized St Andrew's church was demolished in 1805, and a new building erected in 1807. Unfortunately the roof was badly built and in 1843 the building had to be demolished, the present building designed by R.D. Chantrell in a Victorian Gothic style was erected in 1848.

The well-established churchyard includes a gravestone dated back to 1690. It was extended down to the beck in 1793. Miles Gale's plan of the Church in 1713 shows a charnel house adjoining the north side of the tower; this was for storing old bones found when the sexton dug a new grave. A gravestone by the vestry records the burial of William Sharp, known as "Old Three Laps". He was jilted at the altar, as his father would not provide enough dowry; he retired to his bed for the 49 years until his death, and never spoke to anyone. At his death he weighed 240 lb, and took eight strong men to lower his body into the grave. The last burial was in 1936, after which the churchyard was closed by order of the Privy Council. The burial records demonstrate the improvement of health in the Victorian period, caused mostly by the supply of clean water and sewers.

With church attendance in industrial societies in a gradual decline the continued use of the Temple Street Methodist Chapel became increasingly difficult to maintain. Discussions were opened with the PCC of the Parish Church to relocate the chapel into the church. A sharing agreement was signed on 21 July 1975 and a Methodist Hall was built in the grounds of the Parish Church which was officially opened in September 1982, this building is now the Keighley Shared Church Hall. The old Temple Street chapel premises are now used as a Mosque (**15609**). The former Methodist Sunday School, which is attached to the old chapel is now utilised as a warehouse and shop (**10447**). Along Temple Street 130m to the north-west of the church hall are shops (**10444** and **10446**) a further warehouse (**10445**).

The current church stands in a relatively small rectangular churchyard with its west end abutting the street. A broad paved terrace runs adjacent to the building on the south side, and a narrower belt on the east and north, are paved with 18th and 19th century grave slabs; a few of the 19th century headstones have been re-set against the churchyard wall to the northeast of the church. The 20th century church hall stands a few metres south of the east end of the church. To the south of this is a lower and larger rectangular graveyard below a 4m high retaining wall, containing many table and box tombs but few headstones; most of these monuments seem to be 19th century in date (Ryder, 1988).

The Market Cross was re-erected in 1948 in its present position outside St Andrew's Church, close to its original site, where it stands as evidence of the historic use of Church Green (**9945**). The current Market Hall is situated 90m to the north-east of the church hall was opened in 1971. A mosaic of granite setts and various coloured pebbles, which is set in the street on Market Place, is a late twentieth century mosaic featuring a Celtic-style dragon and includes the motto "By Worth" in its design, which is part of the Keighley coat-of-arms (**10124**).

The town's industries have typically been in textiles, particularly wool and cotton processing which is shown by the number of mills in the search area; Low Bridge Mill (**10116**), Cabbage Mill (**9940**), Marley Street Mill (**16811**), Low Street Mill (**10097**) and Coney Lane Mill (**9982**). In addition to the manufacture of textiles there were several large engineering works making textile machinery, 175m south-west are a group of factory and office buildings; North Bank Works (**9866**) and associated offices (**10010**) and Heber Street Factory (**10009**).

Public houses dating from the 17th-century through to the nineteenth century are a particular feature in the study area. Church Street, 125m to the north of the church hall, has four that are worthy of mention. The Commercial Inn (**1283412**), The Red Pig (**1313895**) and The Grinning Rat (**9946**) stand on the northern side of the street and are Grade II listed buildings. Opposite is the Lord Rodney public house (**9944**). The Albert Hotel (**9789**) is located 50m to the north of Albert Yard. The Black Horse (**10126**) and the Market Arms (**10128**) are located to the east of the church. The Wellington Hotel stands on Low Street 215m to the north-east of the church hall. This pub closed in 1989, having been built on the site of the Masons Arms,

which was demolished c.1850. **(9987)**.

Much of the old street pattern of the town, particularly High Street, Low Street and Church Street, have survived, and a number of Keighley's oldest buildings remain in the vicinity. The oldest buildings, dating from the 17th-century, are clustered to the south of the conservation area around the High Street **(9992, 15608, 10122, 10123, 10119, 10120 and 10121)**, Church Street **(9947, 9949 and 9948)**, Chapel Lane and Temple Street **(10444, 10445 and 10446)**. These structures are typically vernacular in style, in that they are traditional in design and built of locally available materials, making them peculiar to the area in which they are situated. The buildings along North Street were predominately built as shops and banks **(10426, 10392, 10395, 10396, 10397, 10399 and 10394)**. This, the quainter part of town is completed by a combination of elements: for example quality setted and stone flagged surfaces, stone walls, early cast iron bollards **(9865 and 10482)** and North Beck.

The 1960s saw a new shopping precinct and the 1970s a new market hall. Mills closed and the towns engineering industry shrank.

Map Regression

The early road layout can be tentatively interpreted from William Senior's 1612 map (Fig. 4). There were two distinct parts to the town. To the east, regularly-spaced dwellings extended along both sides of Low Street, the north row of which had rectangular crofts to the rear that were set at right angles to the street. The regularity of these buildings suggests that this was a planned element constructed in one phase, probably before the mid-14th-century. High Street, to the west, is probably the oldest part of the settlement and at that time sat between two greens, which may be reflective of the two Anglo-Saxon manors. The church is shown as an L-shaped building.

The 1844 Tithe Map (Fig. 5) shows the church as a rectangular building with a porch on the southern aspect, to the north of the church is plot 115 which is described as a pleasure garden, a piece of land adjacent to a building, which is fenced in and ornamented. To the south of the church is a parcel of land marked Cabbage, this is described as a meadow in the apportionment.

The current layout of the church, which seats 1300 parishioners, is shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Fig. 6). The majority of the pleasure ground to the north is now occupied by the Market Place, a bank, the Kings Arms Inn and dwellings. Further development has taken place to the east of the church and the Burlington Arms public house is now labelled. A path separates the church from the newly extended graveyard to the south, the retaining wall is also shown. To the immediate west of the church is the Lord Rodney Inn and Rodney Yards runs adjacent to the graveyard, with the North Brook Works beyond.

The 1894, 1908, 1919, 1934 and 1962 OS maps show no significant developments within the study area and are not illustrated here.

By the time the 1974 OS map is published the King's Arms Inn, and several other businesses including Henry Sawley, ophthalmic optician, tobacconists J Laycock and Son, and a Dickensian establishment known colloquially as "the old gold shop" had been demolished to make way for a car park (Fig. 7).

The 1985 Ordnance Survey (OS) map now shows the church hall and new paths have been laid in the graveyard. North Brook Works, to the east of the graveyard has been demolished (Fig. 8).

A graveyard plan, undated but made prior to 1982 shows a number of graves within and surrounding the footprint of the current church hall (Fig. 9).

A walkover survey undertaken in February 2020 (Plates 1-6) found the site largely unchanged from the 1985 map.

6 Catalogue of Heritage Assets

Catalogue entries for heritage assets recorded on the WYHER and those identified as part of this assessment have been ordered geographically from west to east and given a numerical identifier. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and where appropriate the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of event and monument records held by WYHER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

Monument Records

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
Low Bridge Mills	SE 06290 40850	10116	-	-	Low	Late 19th and 20th Century textile mill, built of coursed/irregular stone with a part blue slate part asbestos roof. The mill comprises of an irregular group of 2 and 3-storey mill buildings built on the north bank of the River Worth.
No.s 25-29 South Street	SE 05936 40842	10426	-	-	Low	Row of three shops, dated c.1840, all built with symmetrical ashlar frontages, wooden shop fronts and grey slate roofs. Part survival of original shop fronts with console brackets and cornice. Each bay features pilasters.
Ford Across North Beck, Beck Street	SE 06024 40886	9867	-	-	Low	Ford, possible medieval in origin, although construction material probably date from the 18th century. It bridges the river towards the Parish church, and links two equally old cobbled lanes.
Worker's Cottages, North Beck	SE 06020 40870	9868	-	-	Low	Former row of five cottages, built between 1800 and 1830. Constructed of coursed sandstone with stone-slate and blue slate roofs. There are two ranges to the left; the lower has a doorway with tie-stone jambs to the left of a 3-light stepped mullion window.
North Bank Works, Beck Street	SE 05940 40890	9866	-	-	Low	Factory, built c.1935/36. Constructed of coursed sandstone, ashlar, concrete and steel roof trusses. Occupies corner site (entrance to Beck St), features tall doors set in shaped concrete architrave (cut as ashlar) parapet band.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
Factory, Heber Street	SE 05983 40876	10009	-	-	Low	Factory, dated 1883, constructed of coursed sandstone, with ashlar dressings and a blue slate roof. Twin gabled ranges, the left of which is of a single storey, with basement, and has a date plaque located in its apex.
Office Block Attached to North Bank Works, Heber Street	SE 05960 40880	10010	-	-	Low	Office block attached to contemporary factory (North Bank Works – see PRN 9866), dating from the 1930s. Built of dressed stone, with ashlar dressings. Corner building, located at junction with Beck Street.
Cabbage Mill, Sun Street, Keighley	SE 06185 40766	9940	-	-	Low	Multi-storey textile mill with single-storey sheds, built c.1870. Constructed of coursed sandstone, with ashlar dressings and a blue slate roof. 4 storeys and attic, 13 bays on south elevation. All floors have segmental arched windows, except first-floor.
Marley Street Mill	SE 06100 40728	16811	-	-	Low	Marley Street Mill shown on the 1st ed 25" series OO map, c. 1895, not on earlier historic mapping. Included in the Salford University, 2018. Survey of Textile Sites Ref SU-BR0288.
No. 23 Low Street (including 2 Cooke Lane)	SE 06115 41083	10122	-	-	Low	3-storey corner building featuring shops, offices and storage. Built in c.1900 by the sculpture Alex. F. Smith. Ground floor modern shop front. Low Street elevation features 3 1st-floor windows with pilasters, and carved frieze between upper-floor windows.
No.s 63 and 65 Low Street	SE 06260 41100	10123	-	-	Low	Early 19th-century shop (with above maisonette), built of dressed stone, ashlar and with a blue slate roof. The building is of 3 storeys and has a 5-bay symmetrical façade in the Classical style. No.63 retains a 1930's shop front with brass/bronze open
Decorative Mosaic, Market Place	SE 06080 41040	10124	-	-	Low	Late 20th century stone mosaic set into the pavement adjacent to the car park. Made with various coloured pebbles. The design features a Celtic-style dragon and the motto 'By Worth' (part of Keighley's coat-of-arms) set within a roundel.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
No.s 1 to 11 Low Street (including Nos 2-6 North Street)	SE 06060 41070	10119	-	-	Low	Corner row of late-19th century shops (with offices, storage and maisonettes above), built of ashlar with a blue slate roof. All the shops have modern shop-fronts and are of 3 storeys. No.1 Low Street occupies the corner and has rusticated quoins.
Nos 20/22 Low Street	SE 06100 41060	10120	-	-	Low	Shops and offices dated c.1920 and built of white terracotta. Stylish north façade has surviving rusticated pilaster with lion head capital, guilloche decorated band. Upper floor has 2 bays of 3-light window with flute architrave, corner blocks, cruciform glazing, pilasters support cornice and parapet with two surviving finials.
Nos 58-64 Low Street	SE 06251 41096	10121	-	-	Low	Three three-storey shops of different dates and styles (with modern shop fronts), all built of ashlar and with blue slate roofs. No. 58 features rusticated quoins, and is built in the classical style with tripartite windows at 1st-floor level with modillioned cornice and a 2-light attic window above with triangular pediment. No 60 is built in a Gothic Venetian style with arched windows to the 1st floor, keystone dated 1883, and segmental headed windows with hoods
Low Street Mill and Attached Buildings, Coney Lane	SE 06330 41030	10097	-	-	Low	Low Street Mill is a mid-19th-century textile mill, now warehouse (1993). The mill consisted of two 4-storey ranges, an engine house and attached square stone chimney with recessed decorative panels in its base.
The Black Horse, Market Street	SE 06140 41050	10126	-	-	Low	Public House, dated c.1900, built of ashlar with a blue slate roof. East façade fronting Market Street has seven 1st floor windows. Ground floor has angled doorway set back under a flat arch.
No. 14 Market Street	SE 06130 40990	10127	-	-	Low	Pair of mid-19th-century semi-detached houses (now florist shop), built of dressed sandstone with a blue slate roof. Pair of houses, square on plan, 2 storeys.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
The Market Arms	SE 06120 40960	10128	-	-	Low	Mid-19th-century public house built of rendered stone with a stone-slate roof. A survival of Market Street before wholesale redevelopment of the area in the late 20th century. Building is of 2-storeys with 6 bays of windows with projecting sills (modern
Nos 1-17 North Street	SE 06023 41075	10392	-	-	Low	Group of 9 late 19th century shops, with upper floor flats/maisonettes. Dated c.1898, they are built of ashlar stone, with blue slate roofs.
'Arcade Chambers', Nos. 31-55 North Street	SE 06020 41141	10395	1134034	II	Medium	Late 19th-century commercial premises known as the 'Arcade Chambers', dated 1898. Built of ashlar, with a thin slate roof. 3 storeys with attic, and a 7 bays facade.
Nos. 57-61 North Street ('Russell Chambers')	SE 06023 41161	10396	1134035	II	Medium	Late 19th-century commercial premises known as the 'Russell Chambers'. Built of ashlar, with a green slate roof. Of 3 storeys, and 6 bays (with one rounded corner bay). Panelled pilasters divide the bays. The corner bay (on the right) has a round turret.
Nos. 42-48 North Street ('Court Buildings')	SE 06055 41172	10397	-	-	Low	Row of late 19th-century shops, with upper floor offices, dated 1894 and known as the 'Court Buildings'. Built of ashlar, with a blue slate roof the buildings are of 3 storeys, and originally had a 9 bay façade. Although the majority of the shop-fronts.
No. 63 North Street	SE 06020 41199	10399	1134036	II	Medium	Late 19th-century bank, built of ashlar, with a graduated grey slate roof. Of 3 storeys, with 3 bays on North Street and 7 bays on Russell Street, and an entrance bay located on the corner.
Former Methodist Sunday School, Temple Street	SE 05960 41150	10447	-	-	Low	Former Methodist Sunday School, now warehouse and shop. Dated 1905. Built of dressed sandstone, with ashlar dressings and a blue slate roof. Of 2 storeys, with a balanced seven-bay façade.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
'Burlington Buildings', Nos. 8-34 North Street	SE 06052 41116	10394	-	-	Low	Row of late 19th-century shops, offices and maisonettes, dated 1891 and named the 'Burlington Buildings'. Built of coursed sandstone, with ashlar dressings and a blue slate roof; designed in the Classical style. three storeys .
St Andrew's, Keighley	SE 06060 40980	945	1199389	II	Medium	St Andrews' Church, Keighley, is totally a 19th century building built in 1848 to a design by R.D. Chantrell. A few earlier relics are preserved in the present building. The church has a small churchyard containing mainly 18th and 19th century monuments
The Albert Hotel, Bridge Street	SE 05977 41012	9789	-	-	Low	A 2-storey public house, with function room on first floor, in a modest Classical style, built c.1900. Faced in ashlar, with a coursed rubble gable and a blue slate roof, the building has 5 bays articulated by pilasters, arched doorways with keystones,
Roman coin	SE 06100 41000	2100	-	-	Low	Gold coin. Obverse inscription: TICLAUD CAESAR AUG GERMPMTRP. Reverse: figure of Justice sitting on a trevit with inscription CONSTANTIAE...AUGUSTI. Found 1773 near Keighley in Brumfitt-Crag, under a large rock which was being broken up for building stone.
Roman coin	SE 06100 41000	2102	-	-	Low	Coin of Cassandra (Macedonian) issued during reign of Claudius (A.D. 41-54.) Donated to Keighley Museum in 1967 by Mr. D. Gosten of Oakworth. Find date unknown. Find spot unknown.
Stone axe	SE 06000 41000	2134	-	-	Low	Stone axe, apparently made of slate (very unlikely?). Cliffe Castle Museum, Keighley hold the implement (acc. no. 7387). No better grid ref. and that cited is inadequate.
Stone axe	SE 06000 41000	2135	-	-	Low	Stone axe of uncertain provenance; cited grid ref. could put the axe outside W.Yorks. The axe is held by Cliffe Castle Museum, Keighley (acc. no. M.613.1). According to Keen & Radley (ref. below) the axe belongs to the Langdale Group (VI).

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
Bronze Axe found near Carr House	SE 06000 41000	3167	-	-	Low	Butt end of bronze axe, found in rocks near Carr House, Howden Ridge, by W. Wilkinson in 1880. The axe was held by Cliffe Castle Museum, Keighley when reported by T.Manby in YAJ (see above). He described it as an Arreton axe, (Early Bronze Age).
Electricity Works	SE 06300 41000	6142	-	-	Low	Site of Keighley Corporation electricity works on Coney Lane, Keighley. O.S. ref. SE 0633/4098. Northern half of site is now a private car park, perimeter wall of which (4-6 feet high) is formed from the power station walls.
Cup and ring marked rock, Bow Street	SE 06290 40850	7260	-	-	Medium	The monument includes a carved gritstone rock, measuring 0.77m by 0.72m by 0.19m. It is situated in Keighley, in a pedestrian area in Bow Street, adjacent to public seats. It is displayed amongst a group of other, uncarved, local rocks, and a plaque has been affixed. The dimensions of this group of rocks are c.3m by 3m. An accurate National Grid Reference is SE 06060 41213. The carving consists of a cup with four rings, with two long grooves from the outer ring, and a groove connecting the two long grooves. There are also two shallow cups, one of these being between the two long grooves.
Bollards in Alberts Yard	SE 05936 40842	9865	-	-	Low	Equally spaced row of five cast-iron bollards that form a restrictive barrier across the cobbled yard. They are of a type peculiar to Keighley; each has a base of four rings, from which rises a tapering baluster surmounted by an acorn finial.
No.s 10-14 Church Street	SE 06024 40886	9936	-	-	Low	Row of three shop, with first-floor apartments, dating from the mid-19th century. Built of coursed stone (painted), timber shop-fronts and stone-slate roofs. Each shop retains part of original shop front.
Lord Rodney Inn, Church Street	SE 06020 40870	9944	-	-	Low	Public house and attached accommodation, dating from the 17th century originally but which additions c.1800. Built of coursed sandstone (part rendered), with a blue slate roof. L-shaped in plan; north elevation fronts Market Place.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
Stone Monument near St Andrew's Church	SE 05940 40890	9945	-	-	Low	Stone monument located approximately 10m north-west of St Andrew's Church, thought to be a surviving fragment of the original market cross and dated to the 17th century (with a 20th-century base). Constructed of gritstone and ashlar blocks.
The Grinning Rat (Formerly The Devonshire Arms), Church Street	SE 05983 40876	9946	-	-	Low	Former coaching inn (now public house), dated c.1790, built of coursed sandstone with a stone-slate roof. Formerly 'The Devonshire Arms' from which the 'Union' coach departed for Kendal. Corner building; 3 storeys and 3 bays fronting Church Street.
Hattersley Crescent (No.s 29-51), Church Street	SE 05960 40880	9947	1313990	II	Medium	Row of ten shops with offices over, dated 1890. Designed by J Judson and Moore for Alderman R L Hattersley. Built of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and a hipped slate roof with 7 stacks. Pilaster strips and bracketed eaves.
Nos. 53-67 Church Street	SE 06185 40766	9949	1283412	II	Medium	Row of shops with upper floor maisonettes, dated c.1890. Built of coursed sandstone with ashlar dressings and a blue slate roof. Located at the junction of Church Street/Bridge Street the buildings follow the curved alignment of the street.
Coney Lane Works	SE 06100 40728	9982	-	-	Low	Industrial building, now a garage (1993) dating from c. 1870. Built of coursed sandstone, with a blue slate roof. It is a 2-storey building with 7-bay façade to Coney Lane with wide central doorway with corbelled lintel.
No.s 30-36 High Street	SE 06115 41083	9992	1313991	II	Medium	Row of 3 shops, with 1st floor accommodation, and a public house (No.36), all dating from the early 19th century. The shops are built of dressed stone, with timber shop-fronts and stone-slate roofs. They are two-storey buildings.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
Wellington Hotel, Hanover Street	SE 06260 41100	9987	-	-	Low	Public House with upstairs function room, dated c.1900, and built of coursed stone. West elevation has five bays, and is a 2-storey range with 12-paned sash windows.
Nos. 46-52 Church Street	SE 06080 41040	9948	-	-	Low	Four shops with upper floor accommodation, dated c.1820 and built of coursed sandstone, with a stone-slate roof. No.s 46 and 48 have four bays of windows to the first- and second-floor. No. 48 retains part of its original shop window.
Free Grammar School Plaque, Cook Street	SE 06060 41070	9986	-	-	Low	A plaque set within the wall of a building located on Cook Lane in Keighley city centre. The plaque is associated with the Free Grammar School which used to be situated in this area, but has been removed from its original building and relocated.
No. 2 Temple Street and Nos. 16 & 18 High Street	SE 06100 41060	10444	-	-	Low	Three shops with 1st-floor accommodation, dated 1856. Built of dressed stone, with ashlar and a blue slate roof. The building occupies a corner site on Temple Street and High Street, and features a canted angle with semi-circular arched doorway and dated keystone.
Nos. 5 & 7 Temple Street	SE 06251 41096	10445	-	-	Low	Former warehouse (now houses and shops), dated c.1810. Built of coursed sandstone with a stone slate roof. 2-storey terrace, with nine 1st-floor windows, a taking-in door in bay three, and two windows to the left that retain their sixteen paned sash windows.
Nos. 4-10 Temple Street	SE 06330 41030	10446	-	-	Low	Former shops with accommodation, now part offices, dated c.1810. Built of coursed sandstone with stone slate roofs and brick chimneys. Terrace of four houses/shops, each with a doorway with monolithic jambs and overlight with plain stone surrounds.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
Bollards at Junction of Water Lane and Bridge Street	SE 06140 41050	10482	-	-	Low	Pair of early to mid-19th-century, cast-iron, bollards located at the junction of Water Lane and Bridge Street. They have circular drum bases with bell-shaped tops from which rise bold bulbous balustrades with ring top and half cocoa nut-shaped finials.
40-42 High Street, Keighley	SE 06130 40990	15608	1199910	II		House, now with two shops. 17th century and early-mid 18th century. Coursed stone, stone slate roof. two storeys, five 1st floor windows, 17th century rear wing. Raised quoins. 20th century doors and shop fronts under moulded stringcourse.
Shahjala Jami Masjid Mosque, former Wesley Chapel	SE 06120 40960	15609	1200683	-		Methodist church now a mosque, built in 1846 by James Simpson. Coursed, squared stone, Westmorland slate roof. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Gable front symmetrical with rusticated quoins and 2 Tuscan porches, in antis, each up to steps and with frieze and cornice.

Listed Buildings

Name	Grid Ref	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
ARCADE CHAMBERS	SE 06020 41141	1134034	II	Medium	Commercial premises. Dated 1898. Ashlar, thin slate roof. three storeys with attic, seven bays
RUSSELL CHAMBERS	SE 06022 41154	1134035	II	Medium	Commercial premises built in the late 19th-century. Constructed from ashlar, green slate roof. Three storeys, six bays and rounded corner bay
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK	SE 06022 41197	1134036	II	Medium	A late 19th-century bank. Constructed from ashlar, graduated grey slate roof. Three storeys; three bays on North Street x seven bays on Russell Street with entrance bay turning corner.

Name	Grid Ref	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
KEIGHLEY SHARED CHURCH (OF ST ANDREW AND TEMPLE STREET METHODIST) *	SE 06071 40991	1199389	II	Medium	Built in 1848 By R D Chantrell, constructed from coursed dressed stone with a graduated stone slate roof. West tower, aisled nave, chancel with transepts, south porch, south vestry. Perpendicular style. Four-stage tower with diagonal off-set buttresses; west door with overlight under hoodmould with decorative finial and stops; 2nd stage has four-light window with pointed arch under hoodmoulds with shields above; 3rd stage has single-light window and clock. 4th stage has two-light window, gargoyles; crocketed finials to parapet. Nave: 6 bays defined by off-set buttresses. Pointed-arch three-light windows to aisles, flat three-light four-centred-arched windows to clerestory, all with tracery and hoodmoulds. Strings. Ashlar copings. Chancel: three bays, narrower and lower. Diagonal buttresses. Five-light east window. Ashlar coping, gable cross. Vestry in same style. Interior: octagonal arcade piers. Font dated 1661.
40 AND 42, HIGH STREET	SE 05906 41060	1199910	II	Medium	A house, now with 2 shops built in the 17th and early to mid-18th-century. Constructed from coursed stone with a stone slate roof.
EDEN HOUSE	SE 05957 41171	1200558	II	Medium	A house built in the early to mid-19th-century. Constructed from dressed stone with a stone slate roof.
MOSQUE	SE 05984 41170	1200683	II	Medium	Methodist church now mosque. Built in 1846 by James Simpson. Coursed, squared stone, Westmorland slate roof. Two storeys, four bays.
19 AND 21, TEMPLE STREET	SE0597541123	1200729	II	Medium	Three houses, now two, built in the early to mid-19th-century. Constructed from stone, stone slate roof. two storeys, four 1st-floor windows in all.
COMMERCIAL INN	SE 06016 41005	1283412	II	Medium	A late 18th-century Inn. Constructed from coursed squared stone, stone slate roof. Three storeys with three 1st-floor windows.
FOUNTAIN INN	SE0601140996	1313895	II	Medium	Two houses, now an inn built in the late 18th-century. Cement rendered, stone slate roof. Three storeys, three bays in all.

Name	Grid Ref	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	Description
9, 11 AND 13, TEMPLE STREET	SE0597541099	1313964	II	Medium	Three houses with shops built in the late 18th to the early 19th-century. Constructed from stone, now rendered with 20th-century concrete tiles. two storeys, one wide bay each
HATTERSLEY CRESCENT	SE0600940969	1313990	II	Medium	Row of ten shops with offices over, built in 1890. Designed by J Judson and Moore for Alderman R L Hattersley. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. Hipped slate roof with seven stacks.
JEAN JUNCTION, THE FORMER LIBERAL CLUB	SE 05990 41033	1313991	II	Medium	Former Liberal Club now a shop and warehouse. Built in 1876 designed by Wm. Smith of Keighley refronted c1900. Constructed from coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, slate roof and coped gables with a gable stack. 3 storey. North Street front added c1900 with shop front.

7 Impact Assessment

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

The Church (945) and the churchyard, are within the medieval core of historic Keighley and are regarded as areas providing a positive contribution to the character of the Keighley Town Centre Conservation Area which is densely built up, and consequently there are few natural landscaped elements. The graveyard of Keighley Shared Church is a rare, historically and visually significant open space. This grassed area, dotted with deciduous trees and gravestones, is surrounded by stone walls that complement the buildings of the conservation area. As the beck is situated immediately to the south, this part of the conservation area has retained a somewhat rural feel. In contrast the church hall is described as providing a negative contribution to the character of the area (Bradford MDC 2012). There is a potential benefit to the conservation area if a redevelopment of the church hall was to be undertaken.

The listed buildings to the north-east of the church hall will be screened from any development by Keighley Shared Church. The church hall currently has a negative contribution to the setting of the Keighley Shared Church, sympathetic re-development of the church hall would benefit the setting, and the traditional view of the church from the north and east would remain unchanged.

Potential sub-surface remains

The church is mainly of 19th-century date, but with some 20th century modifications, the existence of a stone cross dating from the mid-12th century, and a grave slab with a cross and other emblems are indicative of an early medieval church having once occupied the site (Ryder 1993). The present church has a west tower, an aisled nave with a south porch and an east vestry). It is Grade II listed (1199389).

It is uncertain if tombs and grave markers remain in situ in the churchyard, some grave slabs having been re-used to create the paths and steps when landscaping took place in the 1980s. Virtually all of memorials are inscribed, their dates ranging broadly between 1700 and 1936, the greatest number of interments being between 1830 and 1880. A record of the memorial tablets in the churchyard was made in 1986 by the PCC, naming 1857 individuals on 455 grave slabs and monuments. Traditionally the south side of a churchyard was considered the favoured location for burial, although proximity to the church door was also considered somewhat of a privilege. However, as churchyards became more overcrowded, social convention often had to give way to necessity, and burials took place wherever there was enough space (Puckle 1926).

To further consider the boundaries and density of burials it is useful to sub-divide the churchyard into three zones, the north of the church, the area between the church and the retaining wall and the 1793 extension to the south of the retaining wall (Fig. 10).

Zone one, a buffer around the footprint of the medieval church may have contained some

medieval burials. The medieval church was demolished in 1805, its replacement had to be 'blown up' in 1843 as it had been badly constructed, the current church was erected on the same site in 1848. Analysis of historical maps suggest that the current church lays to the east of the medieval footprint, although plans available from the church website suggest a similar floor plan. It is not clear if the foundations were re-used, as a mid-12th-century cross and grave slab were found in the foundations when rebuilding the church, it would be unusual if the foundations were not reused but some shift in the overall location should be expected.

It is likely that the majority of the 18th-century burials took place within zone two on the south side of the church. This area is raised above and separated from the graveyard extension by a retaining wall, perhaps as a result of the intensity of burials taking place. There are over 110 grave memorials remaining in this zone, many with multiple family members recorded and it is likely that more have moved when landscaping and reordering has been undertaken. A plan of the church in 1713 shows a charnel house for storing disarticulated bones when a new grave was dug, this points to this zone being over crowded by the early 18th-century.

It is anticipated that any burials after 1793 will be in zone three to the south of the retaining wall. There are 57 standing memorials, mainly chest and table tombs, within this zone, plus approximately 20 grave slabs which have been laid as steps leading to this part of the graveyard.

Previous archaeological excavations undertaken by ASWYAS in West Yorkshire demonstrate the density and complexity of Georgian and Victorian graveyards. At Chapel Arts Centre in Halifax investigations during the construction of an access road revealed part of the northern burial ground for the chapel and parts of an old school building. A total of 217 skeletons were recovered, dating from 1772 till sometime in the late 1850s or early 1860s. The excavated graves all contained between one and eleven burials, with the majority of the burials interred in stacks with one coffin or shroud burial placed on top of the one below. The remains were encountered at a minimum depth of 0.22m and to maximum depth of 1.66m.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at All Saints Parish Church, Bingley in order to monitor the reordering work in the southern part of the churchyard. This work involved the removal of memorial stones and stone steps which made up the former access path, and the excavation of the underlying earth in order to create a new sloped access to the main church entrance. During these works, a number of buried memorial stones were encountered, as well as a large quantity of disarticulated bone and a smaller quantity of articulated in situ human remains. Eight stone and brick tombs, each containing at least one individual, were also encountered. The recording and removal for analysis of the remains of fifteen individuals (many partial) was necessary.

There are no documented archaeological excavations in or around the church hall, and it is not known whether any burials were encountered when the current church hall was built in 1982

8 Conclusion and Recommendations

While the nature of any future development is unknown, it is considered that there will be a significant threat to potential buried archaeological deposits during any associated ground works. Foundation trenches, service runs, or removal of existing paths etc. have the potential to reveal historic surfacing, truncated foundations belonging to the earlier churches, cause disturbance to subterranean vaulted structures or burials. Any work inside the church itself has the potential to uncover earlier foundations and burials.

Therefore, it is considered that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording be carried out in association with any ground disturbance, it is considered that any further archaeological investigation would have to be secured through appropriately worded church faculty.

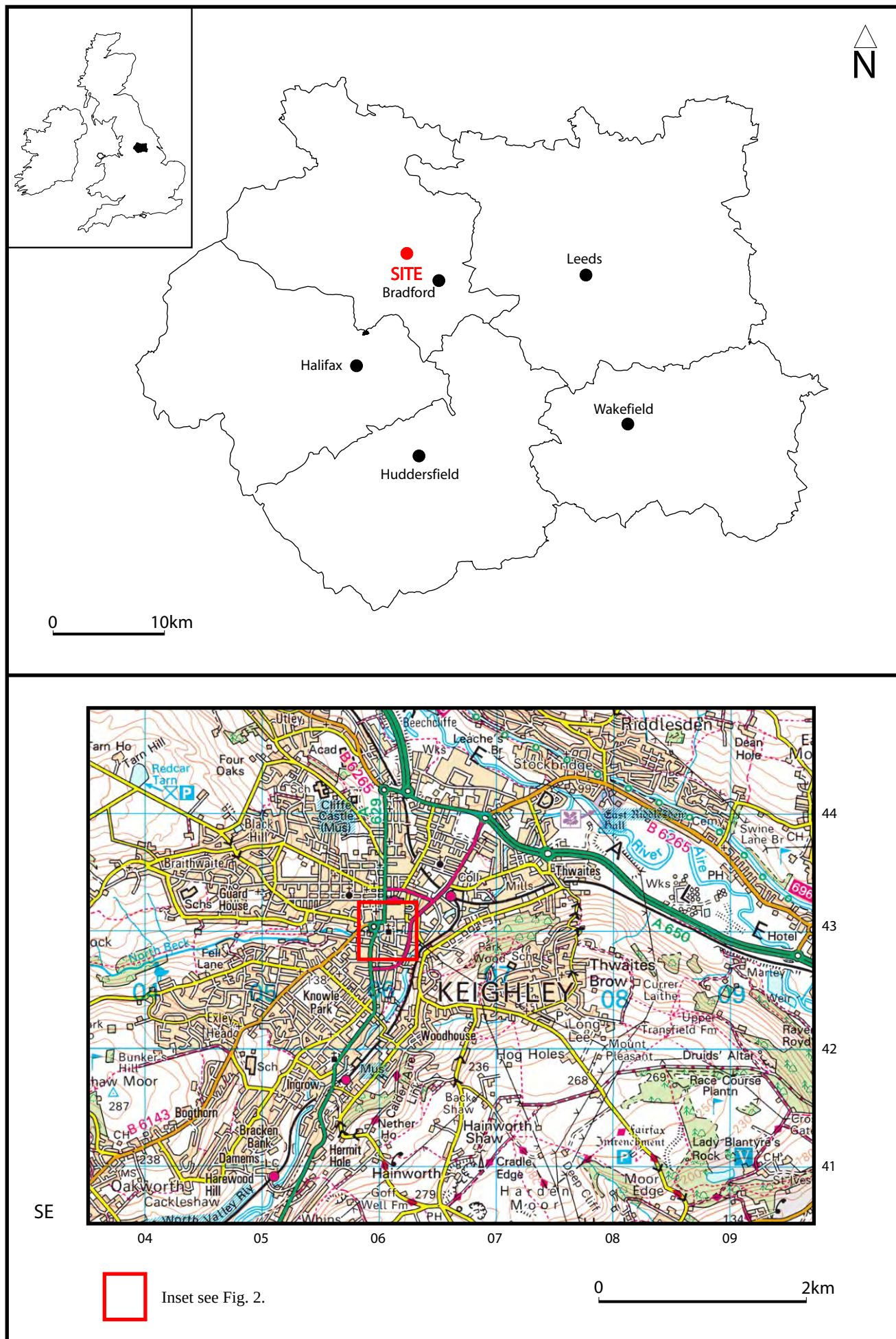


Fig. 1. Site location

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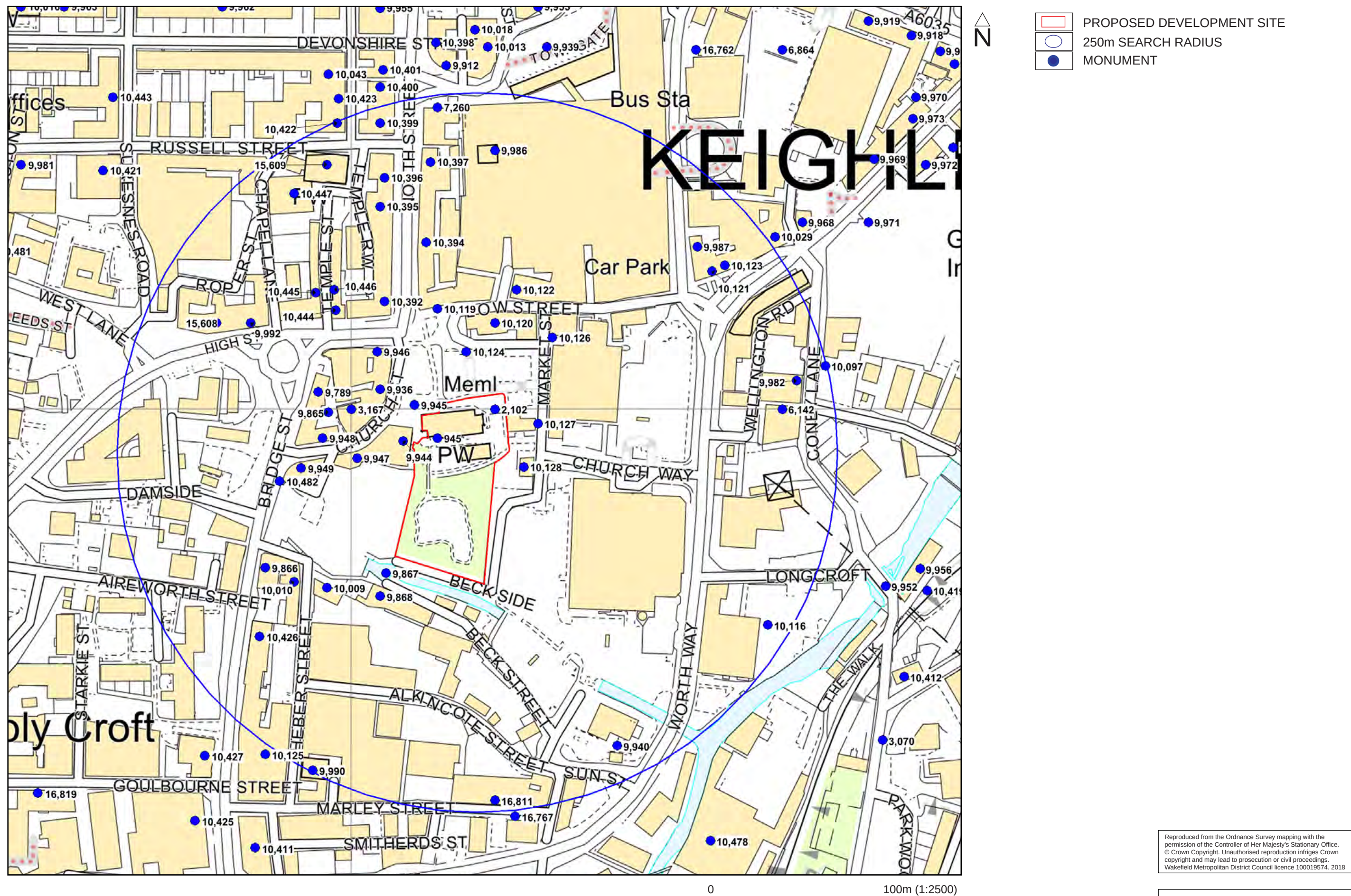


Fig. 2. Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary, events and monuments

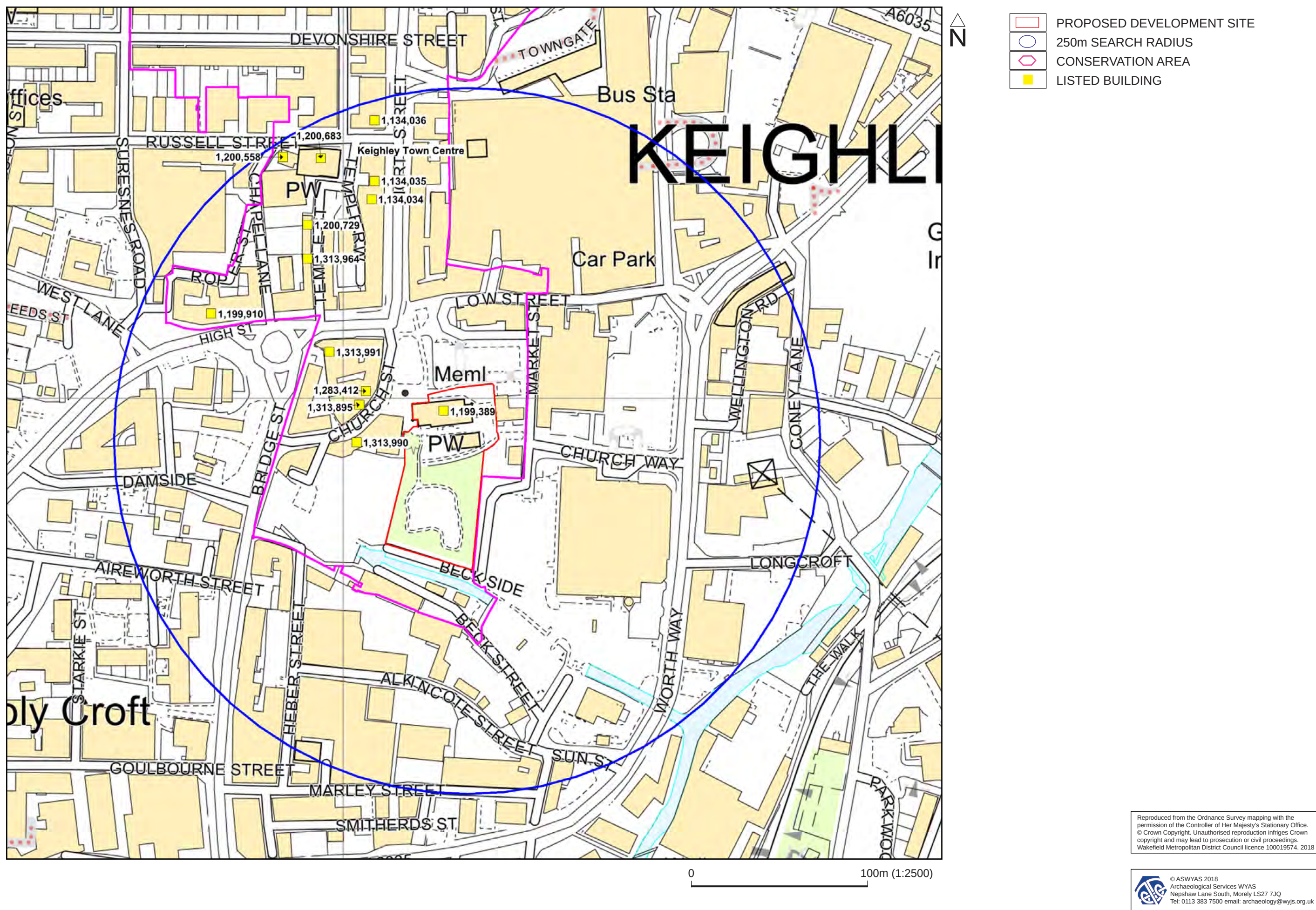


Fig. 3. Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary, Conservation Area and Listed Buildings



Fig. 4. An extract from William Senior's Map of 1612, showing the approximate location of the proposed development site (not to scale)



Fig. 5. An extract from the 1844 Tithe Map, showing the approximate location of the proposed development site (not to scale)

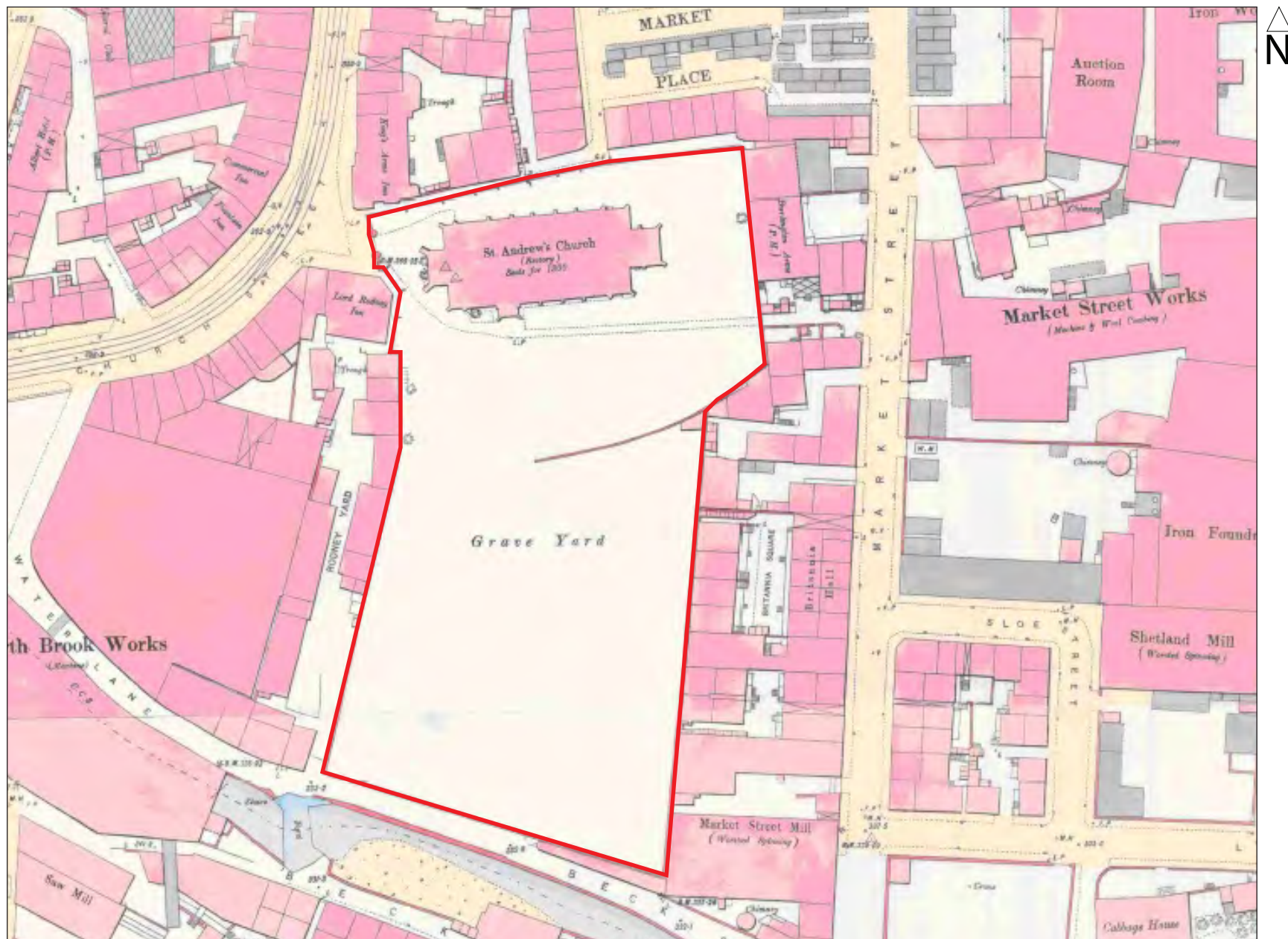


Fig. 6. An extract from the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

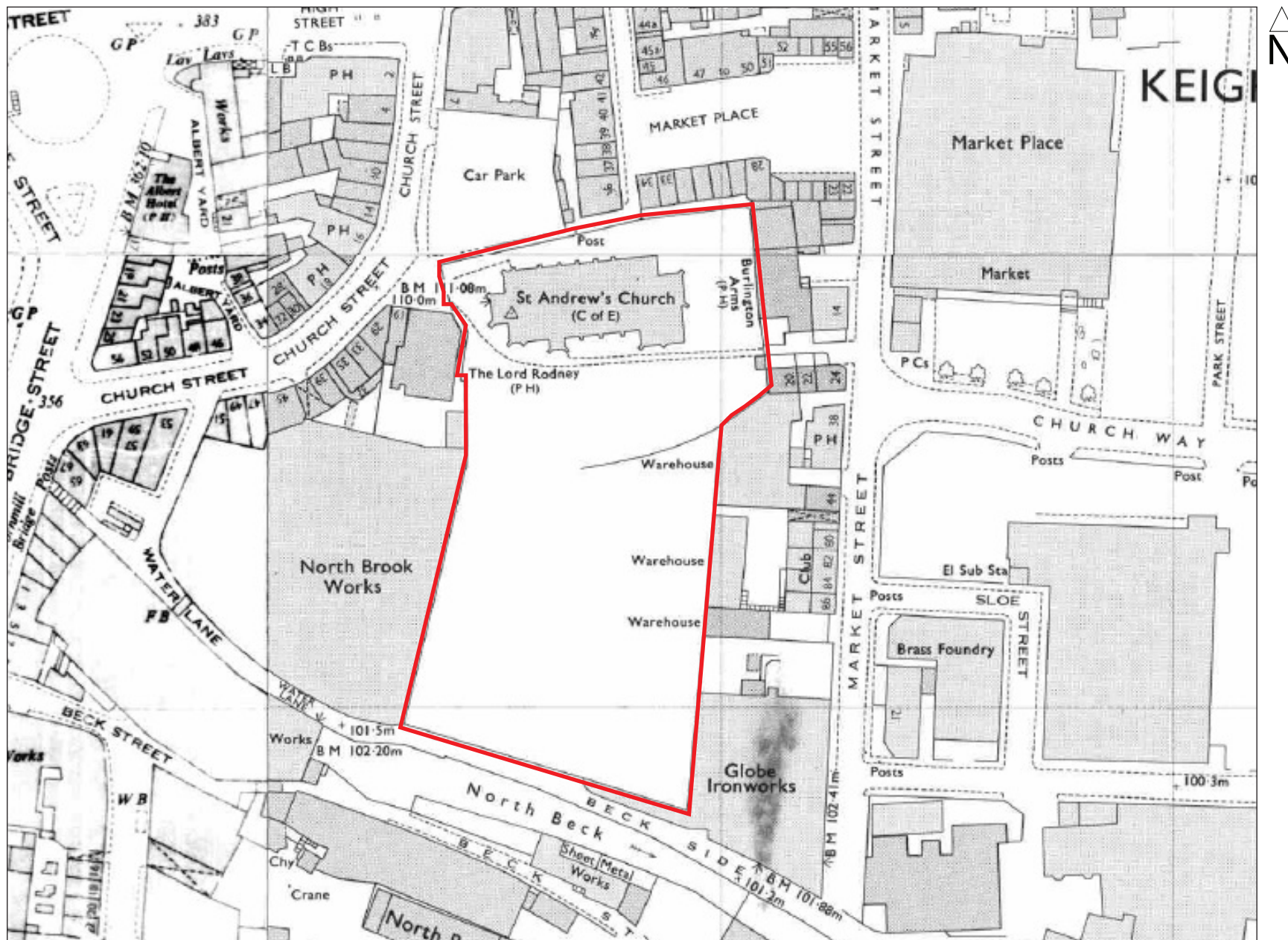


Fig. 7. An extract from the 1974 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

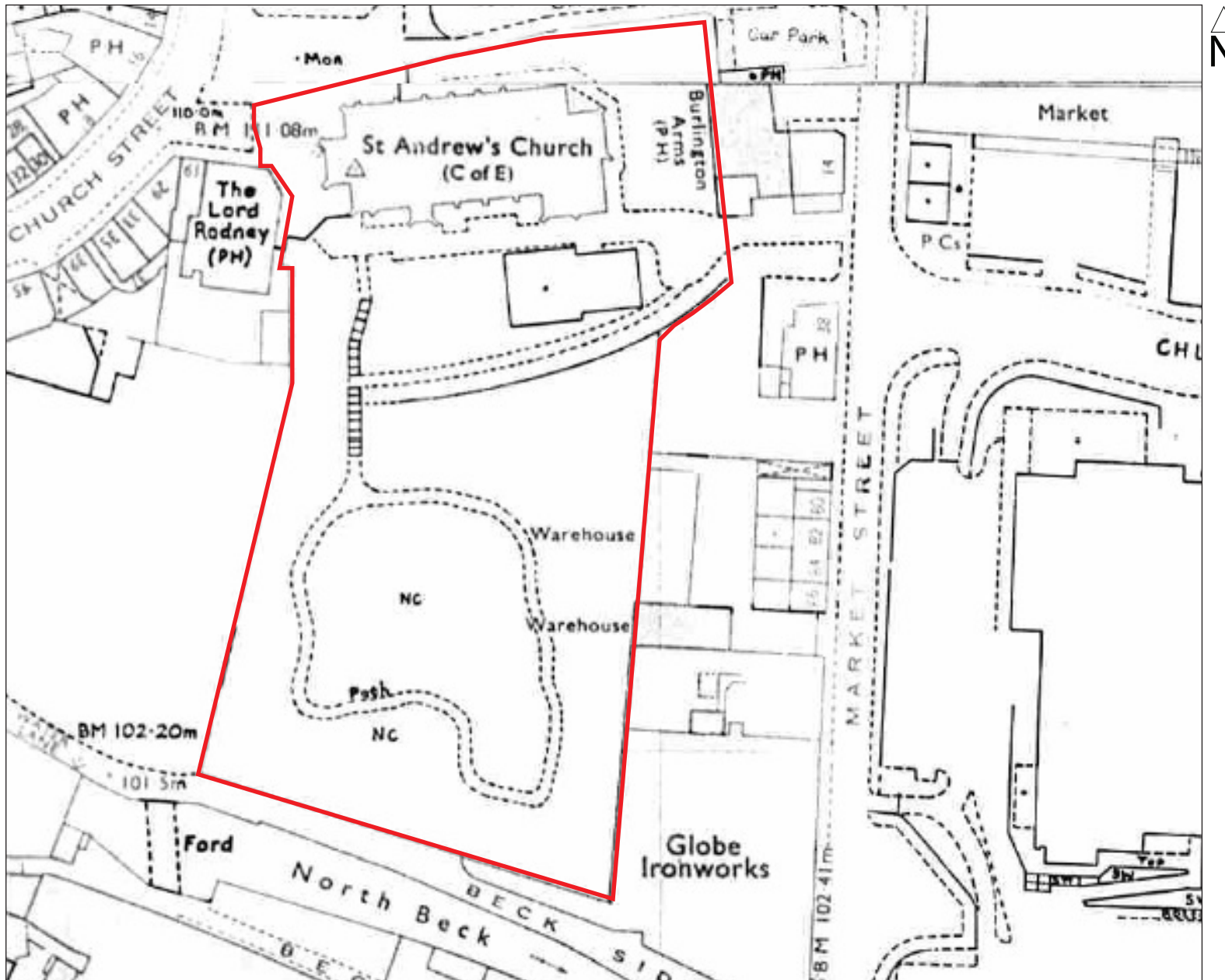


Fig. 8. An extract from the 1985 Ordnance Survey map, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)



Fig. 9. An extract from the graveyard plan prior to 1982, showing the location of the current church hall (not to scale)

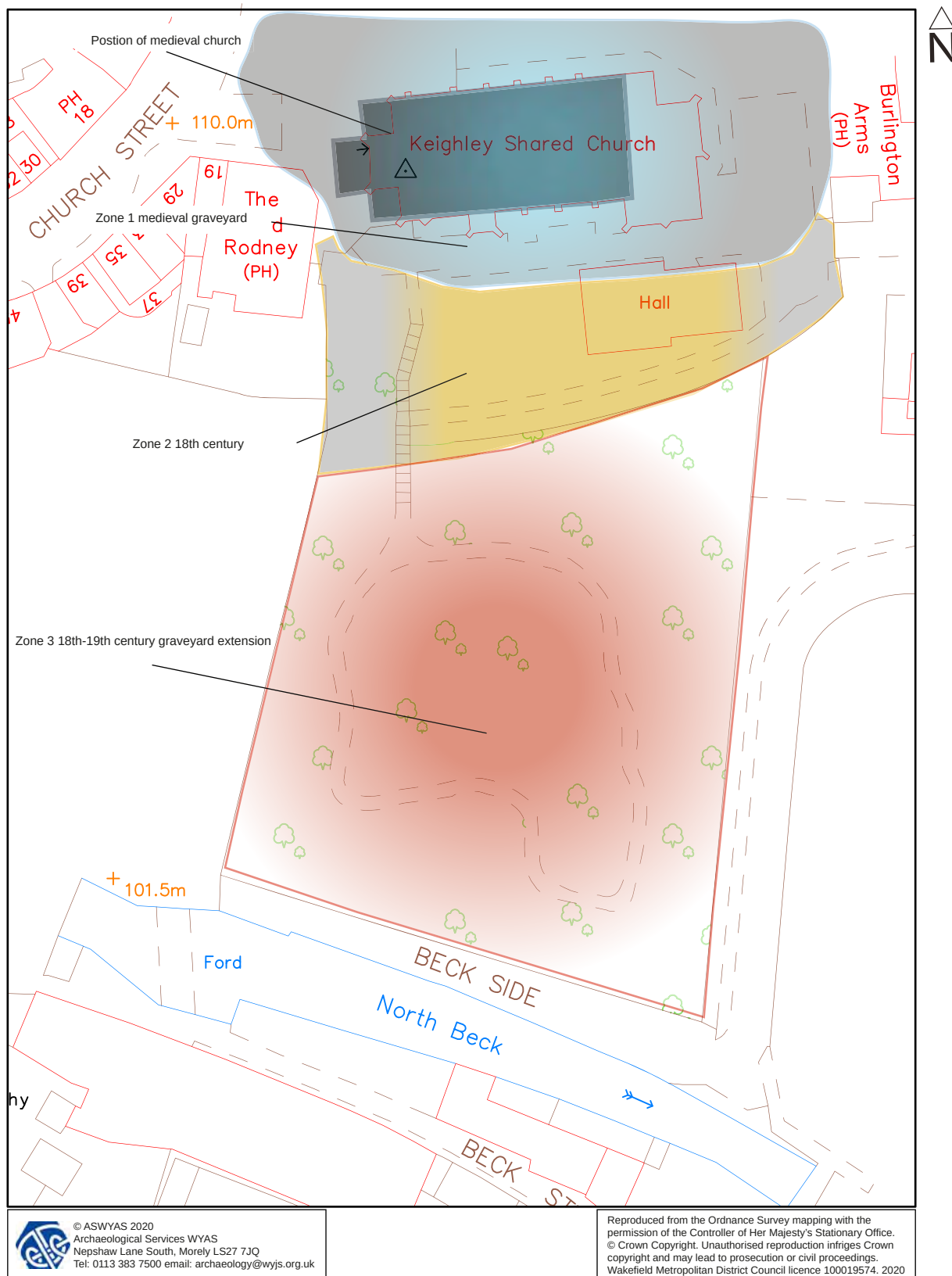


Fig. 10. Development of Church and churchyard



Plate 1. View of the church hall from Market Sreet, looking west



Plate 2. View of the church hall, looking east



Plate 3. View of the church hall, looking south



Plate 4. View of the church hall from the graveyard, looking north



Plate 5. View of the church hall and retaining wall from graveyard, looking north



Plate 6. View of graveyard to the north of the Church, looking west



Plate 7. View of Church and retaining wall before 1982, looking north



Plate 8. View of graveyard before 1982, looking east

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