

**A Local List of Heritage Assets for the Town of Goole:**  
**A Proposal**



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***Edited by Stephen Walker MA***

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## **Part One – The Creation of a Local List of Heritage Assets**

### **Introduction**

The Port of Goole<sup>1</sup> is a Company Town and Port dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century which was later rapidly extended during the late Victorian period and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, as part of Local development plans. The significance of the original Company Town and Goole's later buildings is recognised by the designation of 29 Listed Buildings (see Appendix One) and most recently the designation of a Conservation Area.

Despite the current protection that has been given to Goole's Heritage, a number of assets do not fall within the criteria for national designation or are located in areas unsuitable for local designation within a Conservation Area. To give protection to these assets under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) the Goole Civic Society has resolved that a List of Local Assets be compiled and submitted to the Local Authority<sup>2</sup> for consideration as Undesignated Local Heritage Assets.

This idea was debated during the November 2011 meeting of the Goole Civic Society in the attendance of a Local Authority Officer<sup>3</sup> who agreed that a list could be compiled by the Society. Nominations for the List of Assets were discussed during the January and February 2012 meetings of the Society and public opinion was sought at the Local Hobbies Exhibition. Further public consultation has been sought with an article in the local newspaper and consultation with other local community groups.

The aims of these assets being recognised on a Local List are to promote a greater awareness of Goole's Heritage, to promote informed planning and management and to gain protection under National Planning Policy Guidance. This document will set out the guidance and strategy for compiling a Local List of Heritage Assets, what protection can be given under the National Planning Policy Framework, the decision to propose a Local List of Heritage Assets and propose a List of Local Assets, as nominated by the Goole Civic Society.

## **What are the Society's Objectives for a Local List of Heritage Assets?**

The aim of the Goole Civic Society is to promote and protect the cultural and social heritage of Goole. The achievement of these aims can be established by implementing current Heritage Protection Legislation and Guidance.

The Society understands that by nominating a List of Local Heritage Assets the statutory protection of the Asset will not be altered. However, the given status as a 'Heritage Asset' means that they will be recognised under the National Planning Policy Framework<sup>4</sup>, which recognises their contribution towards Sustainable Development and that they are an irreplaceable resource.

By proposing a Local List of Assets the Civic Society has the objectives of:

- Effective management of Goole's Heritage Assets.
- Form an effective management partnership with the Local Planning Authority and Local Community.
- Increased public awareness of Goole's Heritage.
- Influence planning decisions in a way which conserves and enhances local character.
- Prevent further demolition of Goole's Assets and promote a trend towards Conservation-led regeneration.
- Recognition of the List of Assets in the Local Development Plan.

## **What is a Local List of Heritage Assets?**

Local Lists have been used by Local Authorities since the 1970s and around half of Authorities have a Local List<sup>5</sup>. Nominating a Local List of Assets does not change the statutory status of the asset and there are no fixed methods for nominating or managing a Local List.

The recently published National Planning Policy Framework<sup>6</sup> (NPPF) recognises 'Historic Assets', including those identified by a Local Authority on a Local List (*see Appendix Two for glossary of definitions*). English Heritage is currently consulting on a Good Practice Guide for 'Identifying and Managing Significant Local Assets' which will form the basis of best practice for this document<sup>7</sup>. English Heritage gives the definition of a Local List of Heritage Assets as<sup>8</sup>:

- ◆ Non-statutory for Local Authorities, Community representatives, other interested stakeholders.
- ◆ Identification and Management of significant local assets, using a local list.
- ◆ A commitment made in the 2007 'Heritage Protection for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'<sup>9</sup>.

'Heritage Protection for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century' did not progress beyond a White Paper and therefore the current remit for designating local lists of undesignated assets is defined by the definition of the term 'Heritage Asset', as outlined in the NPPF:

'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

A Local List is therefore a list of Local Heritage Assets which do not have statutory protection but do have status as a 'Heritage Asset' under the NPPF.

## **Heritage Assets and the National Planning Policy Framework**<sup>10</sup>

The importance of National Planning Policy Framework is the holistic approach taken to heritage management by the wide definition of the term 'Heritage Asset'. The framework establishes the concept of sustainable development and core planning principles. Sustainable development includes conserving the historic environment and recognising that the historic environment can contribute to the economy, society and community.

One of the core planning principles established in the document is to conserve heritage assets (*all Heritage Assets*) in a manner appropriate to their significance. The document establishes the framework for including Heritage Assets within Local Development Plans and guidance for managing Heritage Assets and planning. The document also establishes the importance of recognising the significance of these assets and having this information available to inform planning decisions. A key principle of the document is to represent Local Communities and Neighbourhoods within the planning system.

### **8. Promoting healthy communities (NPPF)**

By proposing a local list of Heritage Assets to the Local Authority, the Goole Civic Society is aiming to improve community involvement in the planning system:

*"69. The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. To support this, local planning authorities should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and in planning decisions, and should facilitate neighbourhood planning."*

Taking into consideration the guidance in the NPPF, the Goole Civic Society asks that the Local Authority consider this proposal as a local representation of Assets which should be included within a Local Plan and which should be considered as having significance during planning applications.

### **12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (NPPF)**

A main aim of achieving status as a 'Heritage Asset' is to give consideration to the significance of the asset and its contribution to the local economy and environment during planning decisions. The NPPF establishes guidance to considerations that should be given in managing all historic assets during the planning process:

*"128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary."*

Therefore the applicant will have to recognise the significance of an asset and the contribution made by its setting and what effect their proposal will have on the significance of the asset. The Local Authority is



obliged to ask for this detail with a planning application affecting a Heritage Asset. This proposal will provide information for proposed Heritage Assets, which can form the basis of, or add to, an HER record.

An obligation is also placed on the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to identify and assess the significance of a Heritage Asset, including setting, which may be affected by a proposal:

*“129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.”*

The Local Authority therefore have the authority under the framework that if they find that the significance of a Heritage Asset, based on their assessment, will be affected, they can use this information to reject or suggest amendments to an application that will affect the Heritage Asset’s conservation.

Further guidance is also provided for the LPA for planning applications affecting Heritage Assets:

*“131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*

- *The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality...”*

The NPPF gives guidance to the LPA that demolition is not automatically the correct decision for promoting sustainable growth and there is actually a desirability to consider sustaining or enhancing the significance of a Heritage Asset and also to consider viable uses. The retention and use of these assets can contribute to the economy.

The NPPF gives further direct guidance to the LPA to consider the effect to the significance of a Heritage Asset in determining planning applications:

*“135. 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.”*

Depending upon the level of significance attributed to a non-designated Heritage Asset – i.e. those on a Local List – the Local Authority has the power to ask for amendment or reject a planning application if it is found to damage the significance or result in the loss of a Heritage Asset or its setting.

Guidance is also given to the Local Planning Authority for proposals affecting the demolition of a Heritage Asset:

*“136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.”*

This guidance will prevent demolition of a Heritage Asset for no recognisable gain and as a consequence vacant land. The guidance authorises the Local Authority to reject proposals to demolish a Heritage Asset without a corresponding application for redevelopment of the land.

If planning permission is granted for an application for a Heritage Asset, the Local Authority is given clear guidance:

*“141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.”*

This guidance establishes that the Local Authority should value the built record as opposed to allowing demolition if a record of the asset is made. The Society understands that circumstances may arise where the significance of a building may have to be altered and the framework ensures that a record of this should be made.

### **Using a proportionate evidence base**

The NPPF gives guidance that the significance of a Heritage Asset is a consideration in a planning decision and that a basic source of material should be the HER record:

*“169. Local planning authorities should have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment. They should also use it to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Local planning authorities should either maintain or have access to a historic environment record.”*

The compilation of a Local List of nominated Heritage Assets will ensure that there is sufficient information available during the pre-application process and identify any current unidentified Heritage Assets. The Goole Civic Society will assist in researching and evaluating nominated assets so that sufficient evidence is available during the plan-making process. This information should be deposited with the local HER office so it can be accessed publicly.

## Heritage Assets and a Local Plan

The Society aims to have the Heritage Assets of Goole recognised in a Local Development Plan. Developing a Local Plan, which offers sustainable development, is a core principle to the NPPF. Further to this, a Local Plan should be used as guidance in determining planning decisions. The NPPF establishes guidance for a Local Plan:

*“126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:*

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.”*

The necessity of recognising the conservation of Heritage Assets within a development plan is the fact that a plan should be used as guidance for rejecting or accepting planning decisions. If Heritage Asset status is achieved for the proposed assets nominated by the Society, the Local Authority will be obliged to consider their conservation and their contribution to the historic environment, including those at risk, within future development plans.

Goole’s most recent development plan was published in February 2010<sup>11</sup>. The document is positive in forming a development plan for the town, which to some extent achieves the objects set out in the NPPF. For example it recognises that Goole has its own character defined by landscapes and is ‘a town rich in urban character and beautiful buildings’.

Other aims of the document are to make the town more desirable, recognition that assets should be put to use to prevent further erosion of the character of the town, and to make the community more aware and proud of Goole’s assets. The process of achieving the goals is set through action plans and guidance for development in key areas of the town; mainly by improving the quality of the environment and by bringing buildings back into use. One of the areas identified is the historic core and within this is a regeneration plan for the Aire Street area (which forms part of the 2011 Conservation Area) by developing a mixed business and leisure centre, encouraging restoration and forming a Renaissance team for the area.

The document develops general themes for restoration largely without detailing specific plans for individual assets. What is missing from the action plan is a detailed analysis for the conservation and use of individual Heritage Assets. There is no analysis of those at risk or at threat and, although a historic core is recognised in the document, many of the potential assets identified by the Civic Society fall outside this area. A new development plan would need to recognise individual Heritage Assets and the recently approved Conservation Area.

## **Conclusion**

The NPPF recognises Heritage Assets, including those on a Local List, and gives material consideration to the significance of the asset and its setting, which should inform planning decisions. The significance of the asset should be recognised by the applicant and Local Authorities are obliged to consider the impact upon the significance of an asset in determining a planning decision.

If this information is not provided by the applicant, the NPPF empowers the Local Authority to ask, or research itself, the potential impact upon the significance of an asset.

When determining a planning decision that may affect the significance of an asset, the framework allows the Local Authority to reject or ask for amendments to the application if the significance will be affected or lost. Information regarding the significance of an asset should be made publicly available and any works affecting the significance of an asset should be recorded.

If it is determined that an asset should be demolished then demolition cannot proceed unless there are plans to redevelop the vacant area. However, the NPPF recognises that there is desirability to conserving the asset which can contribute to the local economy. Within a Local Plan the conservation and use of these Heritage Assets should be recognised. This is important as the development plan should be used as a basis for deciding planning application outcomes.

The document recommends public involvement with the planning system and, as a representative of the local community, the Goole Civic Society proposes this List to the Local Authority.

## **What are the Benefits of a Local List?**

The benefits of creating a Local List are to promote the conservation and efficient management of Goole's Heritage Assets. The publication of a Local List by the Local Authority requires that their significance is given material consideration in planning decisions and a positive strategy for their conservation is given in a Local Plan. The benefits of conserving Local Heritage Assets will be to contribute to the sustainable development of the town. The NPPF recognises sustainable development in three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – and that these are mutually supportive.

A Heritage Asset has the potential to contribute to the local economy on an individual basis and to the town economy as a whole. A local link or architectural value can provide an extra dimension to a business or give market value to residential property. Recently restored Heritage Assets in the town, for example The Lowther Hotel and The Courtyard, have been converted into viable businesses and there is potential for other assets to follow this framework. These successful restoration projects have protected the significance of the asset and provided a positive environment for local businesses and community projects.

This proposal for Local Heritage Assets is based on the input of the local community. It is the common belief that Heritage Assets give individual and group character to a local area, which can provide a sense of place to the local community. Through provision of a basis for the protection of the local environment, residents will form an attachment to the town and will contribute to it. The effective management and conservation of Goole's heritage can provide, or contribute to, a stable economy for the town. Other benefits include providing a safe and pleasurable environment for the people of the town. If you provide an environment in which people are willing to socialise and undertake commerce, the economy will be boosted and the quality of life for Goole's residents will be improved.

The Town of Goole has often been given a bad reputation because of rundown buildings and the failure of previous development to protect its heritage. By recognising Local Heritage Assets, a plan can be formed for a conservation-led regeneration of the town. This will benefit the local economy and improve tourism to the town. By encouraging people to recognise the town's heritage, it can act as a catalyst to the effective management of these assets and provide an improved environment for the local community and visitors.

The identification of Local Assets will form the basis of promoting their significance and contribution to the economy of the town. Goole has history with both local and national significance. Promoting the heritage of these assets can contribute to the Society's aims of promoting the social and cultural heritage of the town. The objectives of these aims are to increase tourism to the town and an improved local economy and environment.

### **Management Framework (Good Practice Guide)**

There are no current guidelines for the management or compilation of a Local List of Heritage Assets. English Heritage has produced a draft best-practice guide for Local Listing<sup>12</sup>, which is currently under consultation. In the absence of any published guidance, the Goole Civic Society will comply with the method for compiling a List as established in the draft guidance (although substituting planning guidance established in PPS5 for guidance provided in NPPF). The draft guidance defines the best practice for creating a Local List as:

- **Initiation** - Public announcement of intention to create Local List and invite participation from public & stakeholders.
- **Selection Criteria** - Development of objective selection criteria that have been tested through public consultation
- **Identification** - Identifying candidate assets and ensuring data is available for assessment.
- **Assessment** - Assessing the suitability of asset for Local Listing, including comparing against selection criteria.
- **Ratification** - Finalising the List and gaining agreement at appropriate level of local authority.
- **Publication** - Publishing the Local List in an accessible form via sources such as the Heritage Gateway or Historic Environment Record.
- **Review** - Putting in place a regular review to ensure that Local List remains up-to-date.

The documents will establish the process of creating a Local List of Heritage Assets using these guidelines.

## **Initiation and Identification**

The November 2011 meeting of the Goole Civic Society was attended by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Team Leader for Conservation, Landscapes and Archaeology<sup>13</sup>. During this meeting it was agreed that buildings not already designated, i.e. those not already Listed or within a Conservation Area, could be considered for a Local List. Acting on behalf of the local community, the Goole Civic Society decided to undertake public consultation and research to produce a final assessment of a Local List of Heritage Assets for proposal to the Local Authority.

During the January 2012 meeting of the Society, an open discussion was given by those in attendance as to which buildings and sites had the potential to be nominated as Local Heritage Assets. Within the nominations were assets which already had some level of designation or did not fall within the general criteria for national designation and these have not been put forward for nomination for the Local List (see Appendix Three). The List was further added to and assessed during the February 2012 meeting of the Society, with the establishment of a provisional List.

Once a provisional List of Assets had been established, the Society undertook a stage of public consultation. A public consultation document was created and circulated to other stakeholders<sup>14</sup> and Society members (see Appendix Three). The consultation document was made available for public viewing during the 2012 Goole Hobbies Exhibition, where the opinions of the public were sought. During this event no additional suggestions were made to the List and the provisional List gained general public approval. Further public consultation was undertaken with articles featuring in Local Newspapers. The article outlined assets which have already achieved designated status and invited members of the public to nominate their own suggestions.

Nominated assets provided during this public consultation underwent review by Civic Society and assessment against selection criteria established in the good-practice guide. As no deadline was placed on possible nominations, the provisional list was able to be updated throughout the creation of the proposal.

## Selection Criteria

*“The sounder the basis for their designation, the greater weight can be given to the desirability of preserving the significance in decision making. Locally listed heritage assets within Conservation Areas also benefit from the general control over demolition afforded by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.”<sup>15</sup>*

Although no pre-defined criteria for selection was given during the January meeting of the Goole Civic Society, it undertook to nominate assets in accordance with the criteria set out in the English Heritage good-practice guide<sup>6</sup>. The only condition to nominating a local asset is that it cannot be already designated – i.e. Listed or within a Conservation Area. As basic definition, a Local Heritage Asset should be a:

- Building, monument, site, place, area or landscape and positively identified by the Local Planning Authority, in partnership with the Local community, as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

Local selection criteria should identify:

- Regional variations in Heritage Assets – i.e. best at a local level, for example age or building type.
- Local specific criteria – i.e. a local person.

The local selection criteria should then form a statement of significance based on:

- Cultural landscapes: Structures, designed landscapes, sites and spaces associated with a significant period in an area’s history – for example the remains of industrial or agricultural activities
- Social history: Assets associated with major events in the social history of an area. This could include an association with intangible aspects of heritage such as practices, or literary associations
- Patterns of settlement: Notable examples of planned or incidental town planning including street plans; characteristic clusters by building type and form; inter-relationship between buildings and open spaces; infrastructure
- Local Figures: Assets associated with individuals of local importance, including those identified by local commemorative plaque schemes.

Other Common Selection Criteria can also be based on table 1.

In accordance with working in partnership with the Local Authority, the advice of the authority for selecting historic assets was sought<sup>17</sup>. The advice given was that the Local Authority will not be prescriptive in trying to identify what is acceptable locally as a Heritage Asset. Other general advice consisted of:

- Parks and gardens and other areas of historically open space would seem to qualify. Open space of an amenity nature without a historical context probable would not.
- Blocks of property (say a terrace of cottages) would be fine [for Listing]. Larger areas may need to be broken down or could even be put forward to consider as possible Conservation Areas.

This advice was given material consideration during the assessment of the provisional List of Assets.

Considering the wide selection of assets proposed, all aspects of selection criteria was considered during the assessment process. This selection criteria was used in defining the degree of significance of a Heritage



Asset. The Society further considers that an asset can be nominated based on individual significance and as a group, with collective significance.

<u>Criterion</u>	<u>Description</u>
Age	The age of an asset may be an important criterion and can be adjusted to take into account distinctive local characteristics
Rarity	Appropriate for all assets, as judged against local characteristics
Aesthetic value	The intrinsic design value of an asset relating to local styles, materials or any other distinctive local characteristics
Group value	Groupings of assets with a clear visual, design or historic relationship
Evidential value	The significance of a local historic asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant contemporary or historic written record
Historic association	The significance of a local historic asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures
Archaeological interest	This may be an appropriate reason to designate a locally significant asset on the grounds of archaeological interest if the evidence base is sufficiently compelling and if a distinct area can be identified
Designed landscaping	Relating to the interest attached to locally important designed landscapes, parks and gardens
Landmark status	An asset with strong communal or historical associations, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene
Social and communal value	Relating to places perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence; often residing in intangible aspects of heritage contributing to the “collective memory” of a place

Table 1. English Heritage Selection Guidance.<sup>16</sup>

## **Assessment**

The selection of assets began during the January 2012 meeting with an open meeting where members could nominate assets. This provisional list was assessed so that designated assets were removed.

During the February meeting the list was reviewed with additions and removals (see Appendix Three). During this meeting it was also established that parks could be added to the List.

A period of public consultation was held, which provided no additional nominations, with any suggestions already nominated by the Society members. On the basis of the advice provided by the Local Authority, nominations for Old Goole have been confined to individual assets and a selection of local housing with local significance, to avoid proposing large blocks of assets.

An open meeting of the Society was held during the March meeting of the group, during which the significance of the each nominated asset were discussed, with consideration to the advice provided by the Local Authority. The result of this meeting was a review of each nominated asset which resulted in a refined list of proposed Heritage Assets. A final review of the proposed List of Heritage Assets was made during the Annual General Meeting (April 2012) of the Goole Civic Society. This List will form the proposal to the Local Authority.

## **Ratification and Publication of the List**

The Good Practice Guide suggested a framework that needed to be established to ratify a Local List of Heritage Assets. As the committee representing the proposal for a Local List of Heritage Assets, the Goole Civic Society has undertaken the following:

- Formed selection criteria.
- Nominated an initial set of lists.
- Debated this at subsequent meetings.
- Sought opinions from other stakeholders
- Undertaken public consultation
- Assessed the list against the criteria.
- Compiled a final list of assets for nomination.
- Published the list in the local newspaper.

The final list of assets approved by the Goole Civic Society forms the basis for this proposal to the Local Authority. The Local Authority will have the opportunity to assess the proposal. If approved by the Local Authority, the nominated assets will achieve the status of Heritage Asset as part of a Local List.

Once achieving the status of a Heritage Asset, these assets will be governed by the guidance established in the National Planning Policy Framework. A requirement of the NPPF is that information gained about the significance of Heritage Assets which the Local Authority gathers through planning-making or development management is made publicly available and has up-to-date evidence of the Historic Environment.

A List of Assets approved by the Local Authority and information about their significance (provided within this document) should be made publicly available. The best form of practice is to archive this information within the local Heritage Environment Records.

## **Part Two – Nominated Local Heritage Assets**

### **Introduction**

The management process and selection criteria for the Goole Local List of Heritage Assets have been defined in Part One of this document. Part Two of the document proposes a finalised List of Heritage Assets nominated by the Goole Civic Society. The assets have been divided into categories based on typology, and consideration to group value has also been considered. Based on the guidance provided by English Heritage<sup>19</sup> for each selected asset the required information consists of a:

- Statement of significance:
  - *“A brief, overarching statement that succinctly identifies the significance of the asset in the local context, should also act as a reasoned justification for how an asset meets one or more selection criteria.”<sup>20</sup>*
- Location Details
- Administrative Information – all buildings are located within district of Goole Town Council.
- Photographs (these are provided within Appendix Four)

## **List of Proposed Assets – Summary**

### **Domestic**

- Burlington Crescent
- Former St John's Vicarage
- Heber Terrace
- Humberside Probation Service
- Manor Cottage
- Mount Pleasant Cottage

### **Commercial**

- Fourth Avenue Warehouse
- Carter Street Warehouse
- Former Co-Operative Stores
- Hudson War Office Buildings

### **Public Houses**

- Marshland Hotel
- Fst 'N' Last (Mariners Arms)
- Middle House (Dock Tavern)
- Vermuyden Hotel
- Buchanan Arms

### **Ecclesiastical**

- Seaman's Mission (former All Saint's Mission Chapel)
- St Mary's Church
- Former Dunhill Road Mission Church
- Former South Street Chapel
- Trinity Methodist Church and School Room
- Former St Thomas' Catholic Church, Presbytery and Catholic School Room
- St Joseph's Church
- Former Convent of St Joseph's of the Peace

### **Public Buildings and Facilities**

- Goole Cemetery
- Drill Hall

### **Schools**

- Old Goole Working Men's Club (Empson Villa/The Gables)
- Old Goole Youth Club (former Old Goole Board School/Old Goole Infants School)

- The Courtyard and Castaway House (former Boothferry Road School and Head Master's House)
- Pasture Road Sixth Form College (former Pasture Road School)
- Goole College (former Goole Senior School/Goole Secondary School/Goole Secondary Modern School)

### **Docks**

- Pilot Office

### **Shipping and Ship Building**

- Former Goole Ship Yard

### **Parks and Recreation**

- Riverside Gardens
- Victorian Pleasure Grounds
- West Park

### **Railway**

- Signal Box

### **Group Listings:**

- Boothferry Road
- Former Residential District, Bridge Street
- Old Goole

## **History of Goole**

To provide a context for the proposed assets, a brief history of Goole will be provided.<sup>21</sup>

### **Introduction**

The pre-Aire and Calder Goole was confined to the area along the River Don and the area of land now called Old Goole. The remaining pre-Company Town buildings are located within Old Goole<sup>22</sup>. In 1824 the building of 'new' Goole began with the construction of a Dock and Town by the Aire and Calder Navigation. The history of the Company Town can be classified into seven main periods:

- The Company Town and Aire and Calder Development
- Building Outside the Aire and Calder Estate
- Local Board Authority Control
- Late Victorian and Edwardian Expansion
- Inter-War Development
- Post-War Redevelopment
- The Modern Era

### **The Company Town and Aire and Calder Developments**

Construction of the Aire and Calder Company Town began in 1824. The first structure on the settlement was the privately built Banks Arms (later the Lowther Hotel). The Company Town is within an area bounded by Aire Street, North Street and East Parade. The properties within this triangle were constructed between 1824 and the c.1850 (with some later alterations), and mostly consisted of Company-built housing, offices and shops and a number of privately built public buildings.

The buildings are typical of the early 19th Century but with architectural characteristics of the Aire and Calder Navigation. Goole's first railway was constructed in Aire Street, opening in 1848. During the 1960s and 1970s a majority of the original town was demolished. The remaining buildings within this area are protected by a Conservation Area and several buildings have achieved Listed status (see Appendix One). Any buildings constructed outside of the Aire and Calder Estate during this period or pre-dating the Company town are rare and have historical value.

The next phase of development in the town occurred from the 1830s when the town developed to the South of the Docks, on the Aire and Calder Estate, in the areas of Bridge Street, Albert Street, Doyle Street, South Street and Vermuyden Terrace. The area consisted of Company housing, shops, pubs and other public buildings. The clearance of this area began in the late 1930s and continued more substantially through the 1950s and 1960s, with further demolitions throughout the latter 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Despite the extent of the clearances, several buildings still survive and have historical value.

### **Buildings Outside the Aire and Calder Estate**

The first buildings to be built outside the Aire and Calder Estate were located along North Street and included a number of Chapels. During the 1840s the Goole Parish Church was constructed on the edge of the town on land donated by the Aire and Calder Navigation. The Goole Union was also formed during this

period and constructed a Workhouse outside the main town. A Tower Mill (Listed Grade II) was also constructed outside the town on Boothferry Road.

The first housing outside the Company estate was built in the 1840s and 1850s located in the areas off North Street (large areas of these buildings have been demolished), Shuffleton (recently demolished), Boothferry Road (including Prospect Place, Paradise Place and Wesley Square which have since been demolished) and Union Place (mostly demolished). A number of detached houses were also built in the areas of Boothferry Road. The population of Goole by 1861 was 6,267 (see table 2 for population details).

Before 1850 Old Goole was still largely a village settlement with several farms and cottages located along the Dutch River Side and Swinefleet Road. During the 1850s, cottages were built on Swinefleet Road. During the 1860s working-class housing was built in George Street, Couper Street and Duckle's Buildings (which have been demolished), several detached houses were built along Swinefleet Road and a number of churches and schools were established.

The 1860s saw further development in Goole, with further housing built in North Street and Boothferry Road (including Belgravia, Mariners Terrace, North Eastern and Western Villa – only Belgravia survives). The principle landowners in 1867 were C.A.H. Percy Esquire, the Right Honourable TH Sutton Sotheron Estcourt, Jarvis Empson, William Clark and the Aire and Calder Trustees. These families were the residents of the Country Houses in the surrounding villages.

In the 1870s there were further large-scale developments in the town and the names of the streets memorise the principle land owners. In Goole there was a period of rapid building of working-class houses in the area bounded by North Street, Edinburgh Street and Estcourt Street. In Old Goole further developments were made along Moorland Road, Marshland Road and Swinefleet Road.

### **Local Authority Control**

Before the Local Government Act of 1870, Goole had been governed by the Goole Union and the Trustees of the Aire and Calder Navigation Company. Liberal reforms throughout the 1870s saw the establishment of the Goole Local Board in 1875 and individual boards and committees for burials, health and education. Further Local Governmental reforms during the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> meant that the West Riding County Council also had control over public services in the town. Over the decades leading up to the First World War, these authorities were responsible for a large number of public buildings in the town, including schools, public library, market hall, Court and Police House and swimming baths. The surviving buildings define the character of the town centre and several are protected with the Goole Conservation Area or have Listed Status.

### **Late Victorian and Edwardian Expansion**

The population of the town continued to grow throughout the 1880s, reaching c.15,000 in 1890, and the demand for housing increased. Housing within the previously developed areas expanded. In 1869 the new railway station was opened on Boothferry Road and during the 1880s housing was built west of the station along Boothferry Road (the housing between Carter Street and Montague Street survive) and off Pasture Road (this area was demolished during the 1960s).



Public entertainment had been available in Goole from the mid-19th Century. However, none of the original theatres and cinemas have survived, with some lasting for a relatively short period and several being demolished over the past 20 years. The only surviving places of public entertainment are the former Public Reading Rooms (Listed – see Appendix One), Adam Street, which were used for a period leading up to the First World War as a Theatre and part of the former Cinema Palace building, now converted into shops.

The 1890s and period leading up to the start of the First World War saw further development along Boothferry Road and Pasture Road. The pattern of development was largely linear, consisting of terraced working-class housing running perpendicular to these streets and a mixture of middle-class housing and shops along the main streets.

By the start of the First World War the town had expanded rapidly west of the railway with its boundaries along Charter Lane and Greenawn Corner. This rapid development in the late 19th century resulted in a high majority of buildings in the late Victorian style. The period saw a rapid expansion of working-class housing, with a new estate developed in the area bounded by Percy Street, Swinefleet Road, Henry Street and Cottingham Street. The rapid expansion of the town resulted in a need for religious and educational facilities and schools and churches were built in the new areas of the town.

The period also saw a large amount of private development within the town. The development took place in the streets radiating from the Clock Tower and developed the area into a Victorian commercial centre. Boothferry Road, previously the location of private residences, developed into one of the town’s main shopping streets. New developments included Bank Chambers, Shipping Offices and the Arcade. Re-development throughout the 1960s and 1970s resulted in a number of buildings within this area being demolished, but the quality of the surviving buildings has been recognised within a Conservation Area. By the start of the First World War, the population of the town had expanded to 20,000.

Year	Population
<b>1831</b>	1,600
<b>1841</b>	2,850
<b>1851</b>	2,960 (and 450 in the Village of Goole)
<b>1861</b>	6,267 (including Hook)
<b>1890</b>	15,000 (Goole Times)
<b>1911</b>	20,334
<b>1921</b>	19,111
<b>1931</b>	20,238

Table 2. Population of Goole<sup>23</sup>

### **Docks**

The Docks were rapidly expanded during the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the last dock was built in 1912. The expansion of the docks shaped the development of the town with areas being demolished for expansion and new housing and industries developing around them. An international shipping trade was established in the docks but Goole remains famous for shipping coal. During the 1860s William Bartholomew developed a unique method of transporting coal using Compartment Boats and Hoists and from the 1850s

the railway was used to transport goods through Goole Docks. A number of hoists (only two survive and are Listed – see Appendix One) and cranes were constructed specially for this trade. Goole also developed a large trade in shipbuilding and repair.

The docks were continuously developed and accidents were frequent, meaning relatively few original buildings survived into the 20th Century. Many late Victorian buildings and machinery did survive until the 1970s and 1980s. Major redevelopment works during the 1960s and 1970s resulted in the remaining original dock buildings, including the Harbour Master's House, harbour basin and two locks being demolished and filled in. Further clearances of the docks in the 1980s and 1990s have resulted in few original surviving buildings, and most that survive are Listed or included within a Conservation Area.

### **Inter-War Development**

During the immediate post-war period, the development of the town slowed. Despite the national economic downturn, development took place in the town throughout the 1920s and 1930s. The early 1920s saw the building of the first Public Housing in the town, with several modern housing estates laid out through the period, and several other public works. These estates expanded the boundary of the town West into Dunhill Road, Westfield Avenue (1927), the Mount Pleasant estate, Marshfield Estate (1930) and within Old Goole.

In 1926, Goole's Concrete Water Tower, the largest in Europe at the time, was constructed and improvements were made to Goole Docks. In 1933, Goole was incorporated as a Borough and in the same year the Town and Country Act was published. The Act obliged Borough Councils to consider a five-year period of slum clearances and the late 1930s saw a first period of demolitions within Goole and Old Goole.

### **Post-World War Redevelopment**

The Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 required Borough Councils to submit re-development plan and the post-war Labour Government introduced a national scheme of house building. The next 30 years saw a rapid expansion and re-development of the town with new housing estates expanding the boundary of the town. During these developments a large proportion of the original Company Town and housing located around the docks was cleared. As a result there are relatively few buildings remaining from the earliest development of Goole, and these have local historical value as some of Goole's earliest surviving buildings.

During the 1960s the economy of Goole began to change and major schemes of re-development took place within the docks, and a new industrial estate was laid out. As a result of redevelopment plans, national building schemes and industrial changes the town of Goole rapidly changed over a period of 30 years. A rapid scheme of slum clearances, following on from the 1930s, was undertaken with large areas of the town demolished. During the late 1960s the architectural and historical importance of the town started to be recognised and a small number of buildings were Listed (see Appendix One).

### **Modern Era - Further Demolition and Heritage Protection**

The late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> Century saw further development in the town and redevelopment of the docks. Many of the remaining industries had closed by the 1980s and there was further modernisation of Goole Docks. A rapid scheme of Listing during the 1980s (see Appendix One) aimed to preserve many of the

important structures in the docks and town but despite this campaign many important buildings were demolished.

Development within the town resulted in the loss of many historic buildings, including the former Goole Union Workhouse, Maternity Hospital, Bartholomew Hospital, two Board Schools and Railway Station. Despite opposition, one of the Listed Compartment Boat Hoists was granted approval for demolition.

A campaign in the late 1990s saved the former Boothferry Road School from demolition and it is now a thriving Community Centre. Other campaigns were less successful and the South Dock Bridge (Listed – see Appendix One), Dutch River Bridge (dated 1899), the New Bridge Inn (1880s), Phoenix Street and Richard Cooper Street were demolished.

Further campaigns in the 2000s led to the formation of the Goole Heritage Action Group (which later evolved into the Goole Civic Society). The Action Group, working in partnership with the Local Authority, was successful in campaigning for the Goole Conservation Area, which was granted in November 2011. Despite this, the Society still believes that several important assets do not have protection and proposes that they should be classified as Heritage Assets.

## **Proposal for Locally Designated Buildings – By Typology**

### **Domestic**

#### **Burlington Crescent**<sup>25</sup>

Location: Burlington Crescent, Goole

Date: c.1870

Local Significance:

The proposal consists of the row of terraced houses located on Burlington Crescent between Carlisle Street and Victoria Street. The buildings were built c.1870 on land outside of the Aire and Calder Estate. Each building consists of a bay window and entrance on the ground floor and two windows to the first floor. The buildings are built in pairs with double door arches. The buildings are eclectic in style with cantered bay window with Doric pillars and dentil moulding, brick cornice with brackets and early English arched door openings. The roof is hipped and built in pantile. The row of buildings retains the original boundary walls. Several of the buildings have Victorian dormer windows. There are several surviving six flue chimneys. The buildings have had some alterations, including PVC windows and dormers, but largely they buildings retain their original quality.

The majority of working-class and lower-middle-class housing built in the town during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century consists of brick-built terraces. Burlington Crescent differs in being more decorative and is representative of the best quality of housing built for these classes. The terrace retains much of its original character and original features.

#### **Former St John's Vicarage, Hook Road**<sup>26</sup>

Location: Hook Road, Goole

Date: 1890

Local Significance:

The building is the former Vicarage for the Goole Parish Church of St John the Evangelist. When Goole Parish Church was first opened, the Vicarage was located in Boothferry Road and the building was later incorporated into St John's Buildings, which dates to 1890. It is noted that the Vicarage of St John's was gifted an income of £300 a year, with residence, by the Archbishop of York. The new Vicarage, built 1890, is constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Tudor revival style.

The house is built in red brick over two floors, which is divided into three levels by two brick string courses. The building is irregular in plan and has been added to at a later date with an extension and other outbuildings. These later additions date to the late 19th Century and contribute to the character of the area.

The building still retains its original character, with key features including full height bay windows, close stud timber gables, barge boards, period chimneys, and stone arch doorways. The windows are modern but

in the character of the building, with transom and mullion details to the ground floor and casement types to the first floor. When the building was constructed, it was built outside the pattern of settlement at the period, with the Cemetery one of the few buildings north of the site. The building became a private residence in the 1980s.

The building has significance in that it is one of the largest dwellings constructed within Goole and one of the best examples of the style of architecture in the town. The building has local significance in been the residence of the Reverend of Parish of Goole. The building also has a particular significance in its setting against the river and the Riverside Gardens. The former vicarage provides a backdrop to the bowling green within the Riverside Gardens and gives the area a distinctive character.

### **Heber Terrace**<sup>27</sup>

Location: Swinefleet Road, Old Goole

Date: c.1850

Local Significance:

Heber Terrace is a row of six terraced houses, located on Swinefleet Road, Old Goole. The houses were built in c.1850 and are representative of the oldest surviving 'new' housing in Old Goole. The terrace contains a row of six small dwellings and two large dwellings at the east end of the row. The smaller dwellings consist of window and entrance to the ground floor and two windows on the first floor. The penultimate property is a large version of the previous properties. The remaining property is built in three bays. The outer bays to the ground floor contain cantered bay windows, with cornice, and the central bay an entrance, with pediment architrave. The upper floor contains three windows in symmetry to the ground floor features. The buildings share a common string course.

Number 20 has significance as the home to Captain Sir Bertram Fox Hayes, captain of the White Star Line ship *Olympic*. Sir Bertram was born in 1864, in Birkenhead, moving to Old Goole at the age of four. His father, Joseph Barry Haynes, was appointed secretary and general manager to the Goole Steam Shipping Co. Ltd. After leaving school at the age of 14, Captain Hayes joined the staff of the Goole Steam Shipping Co. as a junior clerk and rose to the position of assistant correspondent clerk. In 1880 he joined his first vessel and after a distinguished career rose to the rank of Commodore of the White Star Line, Captain of the *Olympic*. Captain Hayes is one of the most distinguished people in the history of Old Goole.

The Terrace is a prominent feature along Swinefleet Road and adds to the character of Old Goole. The houses have significance as the former home of the Captain of the *Olympic*.

### **Humberside Probation Service**<sup>24</sup>

Location: Greenawn Corner, Airmyn Road, Goole

Date: 1911

Local Significance:

Humberside Probation Service is the former residence of Dr O'Donnell. The house was purpose-built for him in 1911. Located on Airmyn Road, when built the house was on the edge of the town and one of the

first buildings to be constructed in the area. The large building is Edwardian in style, with elements of French chateaux. The building is brick built over two storeys and is separated into four bays. The roof is hipped and overhangs at the eaves. The fenestration is irregular in pattern and size and the openings are emphasised in white stone. The first bay contains a canted bay window to the ground floor. The main entrance is characterised with a grand Palladian porch. The roof incorporates dormer windows and high chimneys.

The building has been utilised as a private residence, Registry Office, and most recently by the Probation Service. Located on Airmyn Road, the building is a prominent landmark building on the entrance to the town. The building has architectural value as it is of unusual design and retains much of its original character.

### **Manor Cottage**<sup>28</sup>

Location: Swinefleet Road, Old Goole

Date: c.1750 – 1980

Local Significance:

Manor Cottage is a rare building within Goole as it contains sections of building which pre-date the Company Town of Goole. Records show that a building has been on the site of Manor Cottage since the mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century.

The original Manor Cottage is a small one-up, one-down cottage located to the rear of the extent building. It is believed that this original section of the house was opened up in c.1970 and is now used as a wash room. The cottage was probably a labourer's cottage or shooting lodge built on the estate of Airmyn Manor (Percy Family). This older phase of building retains a low beamed roof on the ground floor but the upper floor (accessed by a ladder when built) has been bricked up. Connected to this building are two outbuildings.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> Century the building was enlarged, westward, to the size of a small farmhouse, with a large kitchen and stone staircase leading to three small bedrooms. In 1835 John Lister (Manager of the York City and County Banking Company, Goole) became tenant of Manor Cottage (paying Gross Rent of £30 to the Earl of Beverley). At around this time, extensive alterations were made to the property. The orientation of the house was changed to the north. A new wooden staircase was built, with dining-room downstairs and a drawing room above.

Mr Lister died in 1855 and Bill of Sale of the Contents called the property Manor House. The new tenants were the Best family – Robert Best farmed 300 acres of Moor Field and was previously resident at Ivy Cottage (where Heber Terrace stands). The family lived at the house for 50 years. In 1885 a fire in the dining room caused £400 of damage. Afterwards alterations were made to the house to add a new drawing room, with corridor, and an upstairs master bedroom. At around this time a two-storey coach house was built.

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Airmyn Manor passed to the Heber Percy branch of the family. A Chapman family owned the building for a brief period around the time of the First World War. On 24<sup>th</sup> March 1920,

Manor Cottage and estate was purchased by ship owner Mr John Bentley Bennett, who ran the Goole Shipping Line. He installed a bathroom and toilet.

The Bennett family lived in the house until 1954. In this year the house and estate (7 acres) were bought by a Mr F.A.S. Wood, then Chairman of the expanding Rawcliffe firm Croda. The Wood family owned the house for 10 years and in this period the old kitchen was converted into a dining room and a new kitchen was made in the oldest part of the house. A downstairs toilet and a second upstairs bathroom were added, and the drawing room was partitioned. During this period various outbuildings were demolished, including the top storey of the coach-house. Mr Wood later became Sir Frederick Wood, Chairman of the National Bus Company.

In c.1964 the house was owned by Mr and Mrs Peter Teed. Shirley Teed is a fairly well-known painter. The upper half of the original cottage was converted into a studio. Mr Teed was the Headmaster of Goole Grammar School until 1985. The house was sold to the present owners and converted into a residential home. It was during this period that an extension was built to the property.

The building has significance as it contains elements of one Goole's few remaining pre-Company Town buildings. The later additions to the building also have architectural significance as one of the grand houses built for the middle-class people of the town.

The building retains significant amounts of its original features (see table 3). The building also has association to significant people in the history of the town and local area, including Messrs John Lister and John Bentley Bennett and Sir Frederick Wood.

Location	Features
<b>Main Hall</b>	Large leaf ceiling rose and decorative staircase
<b>Entrance</b>	Victorian panelled door and over-light and metal boot and shoe scraper.
<b>Kitchen</b>	Beams for hanging meat hooks and pantry with one original panelled door
<b>Ground Floor Rooms</b>	Have been divided but retain coving, picture rails and companion doors
<b>Living Rooms</b>	Original ceiling rose and coving.
<b>Central section of the house</b>	Low beam rooms and a trivet which would have hung over a large kitchen fire.

Table 3. Surviving features within Manor cottage.<sup>29</sup>

Risks:

The building is not at risk of demolition but there is a danger that the remaining significant elements of the building are not valued by the owners of the building and could be removed. A recent example is the replacement of wooden sash windows with PVC replacements.

## **Mount Pleasant Cottages**<sup>30</sup>

Location: Mount Pleasant Cottages, Newclose Lane, Goole

Date: 1868

Local Significance:

Mount Pleasant Cottages consists of a row of six cottages. An interpretation of the Ordnance Survey maps shows that when the cottages were built in 1868 they were outside the boundary of the town. In 1890 the area known as Mount Pleasant contained only Mountain Pleasant Cottage, a second row of cottages, a pair of detached houses and a detached house.

As the cottages were built outside the pattern of development, they do not conform to the standard working-class terraces that were built in the town during this period and are an example of domestic cottages not represented within the town.

Originally each cottage consisted of a window and door at ground floor and single window on the first floor. These original characteristics of the cottages are still evident, although with some later additions. Set within one of the cottages is a tablet with the detail – “Mount Pleasant 1868 WC”. As new housing estates were laid out in the 1920s, the cottages became incorporated into the town but stand out as they are older than surrounding buildings and of a different design.



## **Commercial**

In addition to the dock and shipping industries which developed in the town, a large variety of small-scale industries and commercial businesses developed to meet the demands of the local population. The original Company Town included purpose-built shops along Aire Street and Ouse Street and, as the settlement expanded, main shopping areas developed in Bridge Street (demolished in the 1950s/1960s), Boothferry Road, Pasture Road, North Street, Victoria Street and Carlisle Street.

Small-scale industries also developed among the new working-class housing that was built throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries. These commercial buildings are often built in different architectural styles and with additional decoration to the plainer terraced housing.

The new Conservation Area protects a large proportion of the remaining commercial areas but outside these areas are several commercial buildings which have local significance.

### **Fourth Avenue Warehouse (and attached dwelling)**<sup>31</sup>

Location: Fourth Avenue, Goole

Date: c.1885-1890

Local Significance:

The proposal consists of a warehouse and attached dwelling. The warehouse is brick built in Flemish bond over three storeys. All the windows are modern replacements but replicate Victorian-style sashes. The west elevation consists of four windows on each elevation. The openings have segmental arches and brick sills. The South elevation (front) has been altered to ground floor. The upper storeys each have two windows. These have brick segmental arches with plain stone detail. The roof is pitched with brick cornice.

The attached dwelling is typical of the mid to late Victorian period. The dwelling is built over two storeys and is attached to the warehouse. The features are symmetrical and defined in three bays. The first bay is attached to the warehouse and the ground floor would originally have provided a through way to the rear of the property. This has been in-filled with a modern shop front. The remaining ground floor consists of bay window and door opening. The upper storey consists of three windows. The upper floor windows are modern. The openings consist of stone sill and segmental arch with stone springing points.

The warehouse is currently in use. The building represents a small number of surviving commercial warehousing in the town and adds character to the plain brick terraces. The warehouse pre-dates remaining terraces in the street.

### **Carter Street Warehouse**<sup>32</sup>

Location: Carter Street, Goole

Date: c.1895 – 1900

Local Significance:

The warehouse was built within the new development of terraces along Boothferry Road, west of the Railway Station. The building dates to c.1895-1900 and includes typical elements of late Victorian building design.

The building is built over three storeys. It is brick built in English garden wall bond with a pitched tile roof. To the front elevation the first floor has been altered to contain modern entrances. The first floor contains original windows consisting of two pairs of double segmental arched windows and one triple arched window.

The second-floor windows have been replaced but the original openings are still apparent with two segmental arched double windows and a central large arched window separated by brick mullions into three windows. Set within the gable is an ox-eye window. The gable is defined with a brick cornice and shoulders. The elevation incorporates late Victorian decoration with terracotta tiles set within the gable and moulded tablets with the detail – ‘Ramsbottom Brothers Wholesale Grocers’. The side elevations are built in plain brick with modern fenestration.

The warehouse is currently in use. The building represents a small number of surviving commercial warehousing in the town and adds character to the plain brick terraces.

### **Former Co-operative Stores (18-25 Pasture Road)**<sup>33</sup>

Location: Pasture Road, Goole

Date: c.1904

Local Significance:

The building is a shop that was purpose-built by the Goole Co-Operative Society. It is a red brick building in racking bond. The architectural style is a restrained Queen Anne revival style. The building is built over two storeys with attic. The front elevation is separated into 8 bays.

The ground floor has undergone un-sympathetic alteration to create modern retail units. The second storey is fenestrated with single and double windows in the form 1:2:1:2:1:2:1:2. The bays are separated by brick pilasters. Set above the windows are brick panels. The roof is half hipped with the intention of extending the roof line along future development when the building was constructed. Set within the roof are four dormer windows, with brick pediments, with round headed openings.

The Red Lion Street elevation replicates this detail in bays of 1:2:1. Built behind the main elevation is an extension to the store. This is built in plain red brick with square window openings.

The building was used by the Co-Operative Society until the 1970s, when it was converted into shop units. The Co-Operative Society has a history in Goole dating over 150 years and is part of the social history of the town. Although the Co-Operative Society no longer uses the building, it is still referred to as the Co-Op Store. As a purpose-built store for the Co-Operative Society, it has architectural and historical value.

### **Hudson Ward Office Buildings**<sup>34</sup>

Location: Princess Street, Albert Street, Goole

Date: c. 1850

Local Significance:

The buildings that form the offices of Hudson Ward consist of three former houses, located on Princess Street, Goole. The buildings are the remaining early Victorian domestic properties that were built around the South of the Docks. A small number of properties survive along South Street and Vermuyden Terrace but the buildings on Princess Street are located separately from these off Albert Street, to the North of the Canal.

The buildings date from the early Victorian period and are clearly defined on the 1890-2 OS map. The buildings demonstrate different characteristics to the buildings on South Street and Vermuyden Terrace and consist of a row of three houses. Two of these survive in their complete form, with the remainder converted to other uses. The buildings are brick built over two floors, with cellars, brick window arches and stone sills. The Princess Street elevation contains original features including sash windows, door porches and cast iron fence and boundary wall. The building retains its original quality and as such is a rare survivor of the period.

Hudson Ward have used the building since the 1880s, and in 1889 constructed a warehouse to the rear of the properties. The area was cleared of residential properties throughout the 1950s and 1960s and the original warehouse was demolished in 1978. These surviving buildings are reminders of a past settlement area and the quality of the surviving buildings adds to their significance.

## **Public Houses**

### **Context**

The first building to be constructed in the new town of Goole was the Banks Arms, which was later re-named the Lowther Hotel. When the New Company Town was constructed, public houses (also known as taverns and beer houses), were built alongside houses and shops.

The 1837 Trade Directory (Kelly & Co. Ltd) lists the Lowther Hotel (Grade II\*) and the Macintosh Arms (Conservation Area) as the oldest surviving public houses surviving in the town. As the town increased in population, the demand for public houses increased. At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century within the areas of the Docks and Bridge Street there were around 20 public houses, taverns and beer houses.<sup>35</sup> The public houses were part of the culture of the town, where dock workers who were 'dinted' would spend their time.

The slum clearances and redevelopment of the town in the 1950s and 1960s resulted in a large-scale demolition of many of these pubs. A number of pubs survived in the area of Bridge Street but several of these were demolished in the 1990s. The remaining pubs are reminders of the former settlement and culture of the town.

### **Marshland Hotel**<sup>36</sup>

Location: Swinefleet Road, Goole

Date: c.1860

Local Significance:

The Marshland Hotel is mentioned in the 1867 Trade Directory and first appears on the 1871 Census. It is likely that the pub was built on the land comprising the former 'Homestead' of John Stanewell, a Gentleman Farmer of Old Goole. The building consists of three possible sections, the earliest dating to c.1850, with later alterations and additions taking place in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The hotel is a former coaching inn and to the rear retains the stable yard, tie rings and sections of outbuildings. The Marshland Hotel originally had a full stable building to the rear yard but a recent extension to the beer garden has meant the demolition of most of this structure.

Internally the pub retains period features including mid-Victorian coving, Victorian staircase, doors to the first floor and an Arts and Crafts fireplace. The exterior building is finished in an early English revival style, which may be contemporary to a 1911 Newel post. External features of significance include three of four remaining carved bird figures and a goat.

Significantly, the Marshland Hotel is the last purpose-built public house remaining in Old Goole and the fourth oldest remaining public house in Goole.<sup>37</sup> The remaining stables are the only surviving examples within Goole and the style of architecture is rare to the area.

### **Fst 'N' Last (formerly Mariners Arms)**<sup>38</sup>

Location: South Street, Goole

Date: c.1840

Local Significance:

The building is located within the second phase of building on the Aire and Calder estate and dates from c.1840. It remained in the ownership of the Company before its nationalisation in 1948, when the estate was sold at public auction.<sup>39</sup> The building is located on the corner of South Street and Quay Street and demonstrates the Aire and Calder style of building from the period.

The building is constructed over two floors with a low pitch hipped roof. The building is the remaining end section of a row of terraces and the upper storey incorporates a round corner at the junction of Quay Street, which is typical of the Aire and Calder buildings from the period. The front elevation has four sash windows to the first floor, a window set within the round corner and a single window set with the west elevation. The first floor windows are 16 light wood sash windows, with slim spacer bars, and are recessed into the reveal. A string course separates the ground and first floors and the roof contains two period chimneys.

The building currently trades as the Fst 'N' Last public house but previously traded as the Mariners Arms. The building is not marked as a public house on the 1890-92 Ordnance Survey map but is recorded as a public house from c.1900. The ground floor incorporates a late Victorian/early Edwardian pub façade. This includes pilasters, wood fascia, and dado panels of green tiles. The ground-floor windows are modern replacements.

The building is one of the best surviving sections of the former settlement built by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company outside the original Company Town, and incorporates architectural features of the Company. As such the building has local historical and architectural significance.

### **Middle House (formerly Dock Tavern)**<sup>40</sup>

Location: South Street, Goole

Date: c.1840

Local Significance:

The building currently known as the Middle House formerly traded as the Dock Tavern and is listed in the 1854 Trade Directory for Goole. South Street is shown on the 1853 OS map and dates to c.1840. The buildings were built on the Aire and Calder Estate and were in ownership of the Company before being sold after its nationalisation in the late 1940s.

The pub is a remaining mid-section of a row of terrace buildings demolished in the 1950s. The front of the building has been modernised with new render and modern windows but it is still possible to see the earlier character of the building. The first floor originally consisted of three windows and the ground floor

and includes two recessed bay windows and central door defined by two pillars. The east elevation has been rebuilt.

The building is Goole's third oldest surviving public house, based on Trade Directories, and one of a small number of surviving Aire and Calder buildings outside of the original Company Town.

### **Vermuyden Hotel**<sup>41</sup>

Location: Bridge Street, Goole

Date: c.1840

Local Significance:

The Vermuyden Hotel is located on Bridge Street and Vermuyden Terrace, Goole. The OS map shows that the buildings pre-date 1850 and possibly date from c.1840. The buildings were constructed on the Aire and Calder Estate and remained in ownership until the Company was nationalised in the late 1940s. A hotel on the site is marked on the 1890-92 OS map and appears in the 1897 Trade Directory.

Built on the corner of Bridge Street and Vermuyden Terrace, the building represents the prominent style of architecture by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company. The corner section of the building is rounded and built over two storeys. The roof is hipped and tiled. The ground floor is rendered with the first floor built in plain brick separated with a string course.

Originally the hotel occupied one section of the building but has now expanded to the remaining buildings on Bridge Street. The building has been adapted in recent years but the original window openings, with stone window arches, are evident. Attached to the pub are three remaining terraced houses on Vermuyden Terrace. These houses have recently been rendered as part of a Local Authority Street Scene programme but retain significance in being the only surviving Aire and Calder Navigation working-class housing remaining in Goole.

The Vermuyden Hotel is the last surviving domestic building on Bridge Street and represents the former settlement located around the Docks. Formerly the area used to be densely populated and the hotel, with attached terraces, represents this former community.

### **Buchanan Pub**

Location: Weatherill Street, Goole

Date: c.1900

Local Significance:

One of the interesting features of the town is the number of public houses in proportion to the population. Several public houses dating from the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century have either already been designated or are included within this proposal.

The Buchanan is part of the late Victorian development of the town and does not conform to the architecture of these earlier public houses. The public house is located in the privately developed terraces of working-class houses of the 1880s and 1890s. These terraces are typical brick-built houses of the period, with minimal architectural decoration. The Buchanan stands in contrast to these terraces, designed in a late Victorian renaissance style, as is common in other Goole buildings constructed during this period, such as the Arcade and The Courtyard. The public house is built at the end of a row of terraces on a cross street and adds character to the local area.

The Buchanan is unique to Goole in its architectural style but also is representative of the late Victorian development of the town. The architectural quality of the building adds to the character of the surrounding area. The exterior of the building remains largely intact and alterations undertaken unsympathetically to the building would spoil its significance.

## **Ecclesiastical**<sup>42</sup>

Religious activity in Goole pre-dates the Company Town, with the village of Goole been included on the Doncaster Methodist Circuit since the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century.<sup>43</sup> Since the creation of the Company Town in 1826, all major Christian denominations have been represented into the town and in the following 150 years several churches, chapels and mission buildings were constructed in the town.

In addition to providing for the religious needs of the townspeople, the Church also provided education, with attached school buildings. A series of churches were made redundant throughout the 1960s and consequentially several Victorian churches in Goole and Old Goole were demolished. Each church represents local links through public subscriptions, local architects and memorials, and any further demolition will result in a loss of character to the local area.

The United Free Methodist Church was represented in the town from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century and over a period of 50 years built chapels in the town. One of these was demolished in the 1890s and the second demolished in 1962.<sup>44</sup>

The Congregational Church has been represented in the town from 1828 and first held services in the Banks Arms (Lowther Hotel). The organisation built Goole's oldest surviving chapel (Chapel Street) in 1831, and remained until locating to a new Church on Hook Road<sup>45</sup>, which opened in 1876 (now a warehouse). Both these churches are protected within Conservation Areas. Goole Parish Church is Listed Grade II but the remaining ecclesiastical buildings in Goole do not have any form of protection.

## **Anglican**<sup>46</sup>

The first purpose-built Anglican facility was provided for the town when the Aire and Calder Navigation Company gave and equipped a chapel within a converted warehouse on Barge Dock. The town remained without a church until land was donated by the Aire and Calder Navigation, along with a substantial grant, and a public subscription raised funds to build the Parish Church of St John the Evangelist (listed Grade II).

The former National School building of St John is located nearby and is included within the Conservation Area. In 1849 the Parish of Goole was formed, within the Diocese of York. With the expansion of the town West along Boothferry Road there was a need to expand church facilities in the town. At first this was catered for within Mission Chapels before the Anglican Church of St Paul's, Weatherill Street, was opened in 1901. The building was made redundant in 1969 and demolished in 1978. Remaining Anglican Church facilities consist of the former All Saints' Church, Bridge Street, and St Mary's Church, Old Goole.

### **Seaman's Mission (former All Saints' Mission Church)**<sup>47</sup>

Location: Bridge Street, Goole.

Date: 1932

Local Significance:

The Seaman's Mission, Bridge Street, is the former All Saints' Mission Church, which opened in 1932. The first All Saint's Church was built in 1884 in Doyle Street before been demolished for Dock expansion in the mid-1890s. A site was then used on the Dutch River Side until 1915 before the land was sold. It was thought



that the congregation would make use of other churches but requirements meant that a new church was established in 1916 on the site of the current Crescent Club, Victoria Street. However this closed and a house was used in South Street from 1917 to 1921 until the Old Dock Offices in James Street were utilised as a church.

The present building was opened on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1932 by the Bishop of Sheffield. The land and a donation of 50 Guineas were provided by the Aire and Calder Navigation. The fund was raised by volunteers, loans and a donation from the Bishop's Appeal fund. The cost of the building was estimated to be £1,400. The church has significance as the first church to be completed under the Bishop of Sheffield's Appeal Fund and at the time seen as an important building, being completed despite the economic depression.

The original structure of the building has architectural significance as it is designed in the 'modern' style of church building. Externally the church is constructed in Castleford brick with a white dado. The arrangement of the church includes a separate sanctuary, chancel for the choir, vestry for the clergy and vestry for the choir. The West End arrangement of the church was considered as a new development in church building as it is built at right angles to the main building and is separated by folding screens from the main body of the church. The vestry, separate from the church, could be used for small meetings and choir practice.

The internal decoration of the church included a panelled roof with cream insets, upper parts in light green, and the body of the church panelled in green oak to wainscot height. The walls and floor of the sanctuary were finished in silver oak. When built, the church contained an altar finished in Old English Style, with a heraldic sheet. The main body of the church has lancet windows.

The church became redundant in 1969 and the building was later converted into a Seaman's Mission. The building has been added new to and new windows have been fitted into the existing openings. The interior condition of the church is unknown. The original structure of the church has significance in been a new style of church building dating to the 1930s. The building is also representative of the former settlement located to the south of the Docks, which was cleared throughout the 1950s and 1960s.

### **St Mary's Church**<sup>48</sup>

Location: Swinefleet Road, Old Goole

Date: 1933-1938

Local Significance:

St Mary's Church was built to replace an earlier nearby Mission Church, built in 1862. The church is built on land secured from the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Co. in exchange for the site of the old church and school rooms. The building of the church began in 1933 and it is built in a modern architectural style. The site also includes a church hall built at the same time and in the same architectural style. Due to lack of funds, the church was not completed until 1938, when it was dedicated to St Mary by the Bishop of Sheffield. Dr L.H. Burrows gave a grant of £2,000 from the Sheffield Diocese in 1938. When the church was built, it was considered to have modern lighting and architecture as well as traditional church elements taken from the old church. When the building opened in 1938, fixtures from the original St Mary's Church were moved into the building.

The church hall is built in red/brown facing brick in raking bond. The style of the hall is modern with classical and gothic influence. The north elevation of the building consists of a west front incorporating an entrance with pediment and flanking buildings. The central entrance consists of a shouldered pediment linking into the cornice of the flanking parapet walls. The entrance architrave is formed by a round headed projecting arch with brick springing points, voussoirs and key stone. The flanking extensions have brick plinths and parapet, with stepped brick cornice. Each flanking extension contains two square profile windows. The central entrance has a pitched roof and the flanking walls flat roofs below the level of the parapet. Set within each wall is a dedication stone, with the following details:

- ◆ *“This Stone was laid by Henry Silvester White ESQ to commemorate the granting of a charter of incorporation to the town of Goole by His Majesty King George the Fifth November 2nd 1933.”*
- ◆ *“This Stone was laid by the most honourable Marchioness Townsend of Raynham November 2nd 1933.”*

Set behind this is the main section of the hall. The hall consists of four bays. On the east elevation the first bay is separated from the entrance elevation with a brick buttress. The west elevation bays are also separated by brick buttresses with no buttress at the south elevation. There is no plinth along this elevation and the eaves finish at the top of the elevation. Set within the first, third and fourth elevations are two square profile windows. Set within the second bay is a brick chimney stack which projects over the eaves. The roof is constructed from slate with coping stones along the apex. The east elevation of the hall copies the west with the exception of a door in place of the windows on the second bay.

The church building is constructed from brown facing brick in raking bond. The style of the church is modern but with Italian influences. The plan of the building consists of nave, chancel with flanking chapels and apse. The south and north elevations of the nave each consist of four bays defined by engaged colonnades, with the columns acting as buttresses. Set within each of three bays are double headed round arched windows and the remaining bay a round headed door opening to the north elevation and a porch entrance on the south elevation. Architectural features are defined in brick work. The roof is pitched and the chapel roofs lean onto the chancel. The chapels are built in plain brick with blind round headed door openings to their west elevation and three round headed windows set within the south and north elevations. The apse takes the form of a half hexagon. Set within three of the sides is a double headed arched window. In the east elevation is a dedication stone with the inscription:

*“TO THE RADIANT GLORY OF THE INCARNATION. THIS STONE WAS LAID BY THE HONOURABLE THE MARCHIONESS TOWNSEND OF RAYNHAM ON NOVEMBER 2ND 1933.”*

The west elevation has a later extension. The remaining features of the elevation consist of a triple headed arched window and single arched window set with the gable. At the pitch of gable is a stone cross. The extension is rectangular in form and at the West end consists of three square profile windows.

Internal features of the church include an apse ceiling depicting a gold cross shining through the clouds. It was hand painted by Messrs J.G and H.W Fisk, who ran a business from 77 Swinefleet Road, Old Goole. The majority of the stonework, interior decoration and carpentry was by labourers of Goole and Old Goole.

The building has architectural significance in its modern style of architecture and is a rare form of architecture in the local area. The church represents local craftsmanship and many of the residents of the town are related to those who built the church. The church and hall have been used by many residents for

religious ceremonies and social functions and are part of the community value of Old Goole. The building also has local historic significance as set within the hall is a tablet dedicated to the incorporation of the town in 1933. This tablet is unique as there are no other forms of commemoration within the town.

Threats:

The church was closed in 2008 and since then most of the fittings have been removed. The font, bell and two pews (from the original St Mary's Church) have been taken into the care of the St Mary's Heritage Centre. A committee was formed in February 2010 with the aim of re-opening the church as a community facility. A petition of 2,000 community members has been signed in support of using the church as a Community Church. Many of the fixtures and fittings of the church have been removed, including guttering. The buildings are in danger of falling into poor condition. There have been lead thefts and attempted arson.

### **Primitive Methodist**<sup>49</sup>

The Primitive Methodist Church originally consisted of three chapels with a Mission Church added in c.1900. The first chapel was built in North Street in 1835 and remained in use until the end of the 19th century. A second chapel opened in Carlisle Terrace in 1875, with a school room added in 1891. These buildings were demolished in 1962. The Beulah Chapel, Old Goole, was built 1865 and demolished in the early 1990s. The remaining Primitive Methodist building in Goole is the former Dunhill Road Mission Church.

### **Former Dunhill Road Mission Church (formerly The Gate)**<sup>50</sup>

Location: Dunhill Road, Goole

Date: c.1900

Local Significance:

The former Dunhill Road Mission Church was constructed in c.1900 in Dunhill Road and follows the westward pattern of development during this period. The church was designed to accommodate 350 people and held Society Classes and a Sunday school.

The building is constructed in plain red brick in a single storey, with a high pitch roof, in a rectangular plan. The elevation fronting Dunhill Road contains a central porch entrance and two flanking windows, in a simplified perpendicular style. The gable is formed by a barge board and finial, on which is a weather vane. A window is set within the gable, with brick dressing, but this has been covered with modern signage.

The building became redundant during the 1960s and was later purchased by the Goole Town Council, who converted the former Church into a Theatre. The Theatre acted as the main cultural centre in for a period of twenty years before closing in 2009. The building has value as a community building and contributes to the Victorian Character of the area, neighbouring the Courtyard buildings.

## **Wesleyan Methodist**<sup>51</sup>

Wesleyan Methodist services pre-date the Company Town of Goole, when the hamlet along the Dutch River was included in Doncaster Methodist Circuit. When the Company Town was built, services were held in a hut for a year before locating to a shed on Barge Dock.

Members to the church and other supporters raised funds for a Chapel, which was opened in North Street in 1829. The chapel was demolished in 1966 and replaced with a modern building. A Chapel School, opened in 1879, survives in the Conservation Area. Wesleyan provision was provided within Old Goole with a chapel in Couper Street, which opened in 1865 and was demolished in the 1930s. The remaining Wesleyan buildings consist of the former South Street Chapel and the Trinity Methodist Church.

### **Former South Street Chapel**<sup>52</sup>

Location: South Street, Goole

Date: c. 1840-1850

Local Significance:

The former Wesleyan Chapel on South Street dates from c.1840-1850 and was functioning as a chapel from c.1853. The building is brick built, in Flemish bond, over two storeys with Italianate features. The South Street elevation is of unsymmetrical design. The first floor contains a double round headed window and a pair of rounded headed windows, with brick detail and stone sills. The outer windows are built blind. The cornice is detailed with brick dentil and dog tooth moulding. The ground floor has been obscured with a modern brick extension and the remaining detail consists of a single doorway, with brick lintel. The rear elevation replicates the front elevation. The roof is pitched and constructed from slate. The west and east elevations are built in plain brick and show the ghost profiles of the former terraces, which abutted the chapel. The interior condition is unknown but when used as a chapel contained a gallery to the upper storey.

The chapel was declared head of the Goole Wesleyan Circuit in 1864. An anniversary service was held for the chapel in 1890 and it is listed in the 1897 trade directory. The chapel is not listed in the 1905 Goole Book so had become redundant in the interim period. The building was used for several years at the turn of the century by the Goole South Street Prize Band. The former chapel survived the slum clearances of the 1950s and 1960s and is currently used as a workshop.

The building has significance as one of Goole's oldest surviving chapel buildings. The architectural style of the building differs from other surviving religious buildings in Goole and represents an Italianate style of architecture used in the town during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, although differs in the use of brick. The former chapel also represents the former settlement that developed around the docks during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and was demolished in the 1950s and 1960s.

Risks:

The building is used as a workshop and is in a poor condition and there is a permanent threat of demolition for such a building.

## **Trinity Methodist Church and School Room**<sup>53</sup>

Location: Boothferry Road, Goole

Date: 1890-1900

Local Significance:

With the expansion of the town west along Boothferry Road in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the Church authorities recognised a need for expanding church facilities in the town. Between 1890 and 1901 three churches were constructed on Boothferry Road.

In October 1889, a meeting was held at North Street Chapel by the Wesleyan Methodist Body, where it was decided to extend into the new part of the town, in response to the increased population of the town. The Goole Times newspaper describes the Wesleyan Church as pioneers in the west of the town.

The Committee bought the site on Boothferry Road and Clifton Gardens, consisting of 2,086 yards, at a cost of £615. The Committee decided that the first building on the site would be a school room. Mr Henry Bell Thorp, a local architect, designed the church and Messrs. Jackson Bros, of Goole, were contracted to build it. The style of the building is pointed Gothic. The school room is constructed in red brick, with mounted brick labels, battice, stone weathering and a three-light window is set in the gable. The interior of the building is constructed in white brick, with glazed brick dado, and open timbered roof, carried on corbels. The school room contains a large hall, classroom, tearoom, porches and conveniences. The building opened on the 4<sup>th</sup> December 1890.

In 1897 Trustees raised funds to consider the expansion of the facilities and in 1898 it was decided that a large building was required to accommodate the expanded congregation. The new church building was designed by the Goole architect Henry Bell Thorp in a similar style to the existing school room. The church was built by Messrs Shearsmith Bros and Thompson, of Swinefleet and Goole respectively, at a cost of £4,000. The church was built in red brick, with stone dressings.

The plan of the church consists of a nave (measuring 70 x 38 ft), octangular apse and north and south transepts. The leading features of the church include large tracery windows in the west end and south transept, porch and an elaborate arch over principal doorway. It was intended that the main porch would be the foundation of a spire. Internally the roof is open halfway to the ridge and supported by massive hammer beam rafters. It was intended to seat between 500 and 600 people.

In the 1960s the requirements of the Church changed in Goole and several churches became redundant. As a result, two of the original three churches in this area of the town were demolished and the Trinity Methodist Church and School Room are the surviving buildings.

The building represents the late Victorian ambition to develop the town of Goole and the support of the townspeople to contribute to subscription funds for new buildings. The buildings contribute to the overall Victorian character of Boothferry Road and its loss would result in a diminished sense of place within the town. With the exception of the Parish Church the building represents the last surviving Gothic chapel within the town.

## Catholic

The Catholic Church has been represented in Goole since its formation. Originally services were held at the Science Hall (later The Theatre Royal) before the Church become established in Old Goole in the 1860s and later in Goole.<sup>54</sup>

### **Former St. Thomas' Catholic Church, Presbytery and Catholic School Room**<sup>55</sup>

Location: Moorland Road, Old Goole

Date: 1877

Local Significance:

The site on Moorland, Old Goole, consisting of a former school, presbytery and church, was once the main Catholic centre for the town of Goole.

The site originally consisted of the Catholic School Room and Presbytery. Old Goole Catholic School was opened in 1869 and remained in use until the 1970s. The school room was also used as a chapel until the church building was opened in 1877. The school room is built in three bays over a single storey, with a triple span roof. The bays incorporate decorative brick work within the gables. The outer bays contained double lancet windows, with ox-eye window above, and the central bay a full-length window and two flanking windows. The main elevation is fenestrated with square profile windows. Entrances are provided in each end bay and a porch in the main elevation. The building is constructed in brick and decorated with black brick string courses. A house for teachers was built at a later date and is proposed separately within this bid.

The presbytery dates from c.1869 and is brick built in a mid-Victorian style, with central bay and projecting wing. The building incorporates double windows with brick arches and common stone sills. The front elevation is decorated with brick string courses. The centre of the ground floors contains an entrance porch with a colonnade of windows. The roof is hipped and finished in tiles. The building is contemporary to the Catholic School.

Between 1876 and 1877 a Catholic church was built on the site. The church was designed by Messrs Goldie & Child, of London, who designed several churches during this period (including St Wilfred's Church, York). The style of the church is early English and was designed so that the earlier presbytery is attached. The design of the chapel was intended to complement and harmonise with the complex of buildings, including the earlier church room and presbytery. The chapel is dedicated to St Thomas of Canterbury.

The church was constructed by Mr Elliot of Goole at a cost of £2,000, with an anonymous Gentleman donating £1,000. The chapel is built from Bath stone and relieved with pillars of polished marble. It is believed that the tower was added to add impact to the skyline. The tower contains a belfry, with a church bell cast by Messrs Murphy of Dublin, Eire.

The altar was a gift by Lord Beaumont of Carlton Towers and the Statue of the Blessed Virgin with Jesus in her arms, located in the Lady Chapel, a gift of Lady Beaumont. A statue of St Joseph was later added to the church. Within the apse, behind the altar, are four windows. Two of the windows contained stained glass, with images of St Mary Magdalene and St Joseph, made by Wailes of Newcastle. The two remaining windows contain memorials dedicated to local men who died during the First World War.

The Tabernacle and brass gate are of Paris workmanship. The floor of the sanctuary is finished with polished tiles and the entrance porch in ornate tiles. The church was intended to accommodate 400 people. The opening service for the chapel was given on the 23rd September 1877 by the Cardinal Manning. A statue of St Thomas was removed from the entrance of the church when it was closed in the 1990s.

An application was submitted to English Heritage in 2008 to list the church, but it was not considered suitable for listing. The reasons given were that the design and detail of the building is modest for its mid-Victorian date; the church has lost a number of interior fittings; the design of the church does not complement the presbytery beyond use of similar materials; and that the presbytery has undergone later alteration.

In the context of local significance, the complex of buildings does represent a local asset. Considering that Old Goole's population in 1876 was less than a 1,000 and the population of Goole around 10,000, the building of a Catholic Church of such quality is a significant achievement for the town. The site incorporates the earliest purpose-built Catholic provision in the town and as such has value. The architects of the church also have provenance and this is a material consideration to its significance. The church is also representative of the connections to local aristocracy and to the people of the town. The buildings also have community value to the population of Old Goole.

#### Threats:

The Church and associated buildings were sold by the Diocese in the 1990s. Internal fittings, including font, gallery and organ were removed from the chapel. However other internal features, including the barrel vault ceiling and altar remain intact. The building is neglected and surviving features are at risk.

### **St. Joseph's Church**<sup>56</sup>

Location: Pasture Road, Goole

Date: 1912-1913

#### Local Significance:

The foundation stone of the Catholic Church was laid by the Bishop of Leeds (the Right Reverend Dr. J R Cowgill) on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 1912. On the same day a memorial stone was laid to Reverend G. Pearson. The church opened on 13<sup>th</sup> April 1912 and cost £4,000.

A description of the building from the periods states that the "*Church is an imposing one, and its architecture is of a striking character*" and the style is "*Gothic, treated in a modern spirit*". The church is built of hand-made bricks with stone facings and the roof is tile in broken colours.

The interior of the church is brick and stone, with a dado of green tiles. In the main body of the church the roof is open timber work. The Apse is semi-circular, and the church is completed with a tower and baptistery, and two side chapels. The tower is supplemented by a belfry, windows and niche, with a statue of St Joseph, the patron saint of the church, is erected in memory of Father Pearson.

The building remains largely unaltered with the exception of a modern brick extension constructed on the north side of the nave. The church is a prominent building along Pasture Road and the tower is a visible

landmark in the town. The church is example of how religious and educational facilities were developed in the town in response to a rapid increase in population during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The modern style of Gothic is rare within the local area.

### **Other Ecclesiastical Buildings**

#### **Former Convent of St Joseph of the Peace**<sup>57</sup>

Location: Moorland Road, Old Goole

Date: 1878

Local Significance:

The Convent was built in 1878 as a house for teachers who taught at the nearby school. The building cost £913 4s 6d. The Convent was first inhabited by nuns from the order of The Sisters of Charity of St Paul the Apostle. The building has been use as a dining hall and kitchen for the local school and as St Thomas' Men's Club.

The building was returned to use as a Convent in 1959, housing an order belonging to St Joseph of the Peace. The Convent originally had a roof to the tower known locally as 'The Witches' Hat', which was removed in the 1960s. The Convent closed in 1999 and is now a private dwelling.

The building has local historical value as the only Covent in the history of the town and has architectural value. The building also has group value in association to the nearby former Catholic school, presbytery and chapel.



## **Public Buildings and Facilities**

Before the Local Government Act of 1870, Goole was governed by the Trustees of the Aire and Calder Navigation and the Goole Union. The buildings constructed before this date are therefore either constructed by the Church, the Aire and Calder Company or private developers, with the exception of the Goole Union Workhouse.

The Local Government Act saw the first official authorities and committees organised within the town and as a result a large number of buildings and facilities were commissioned. Over the past several decades a large number of public buildings, including the Goole Union Workhouse, public baths, maternity hospital and library have been demolished. Several remaining public buildings are Listed or are within a Conservation Area and this document establishes the case for listing the remaining public buildings in the town.

### **Goole Cemetery – Chapel and Lodge**<sup>58</sup>

Location: Hook Road, Goole

Date: 1877

Local Significance:

Goole's First Burial Board was established in 1874 and its first debate was to establish the size of a new cemetery for the town. A site of 8 acres was chosen and in 1877 a Chapel and Curator's House was built and part of the cemetery was consecrated. Originally the cemetery was for use by the Parish of Goole but in 1933 this was expanded to use by the Urban District Council. In 1907 the Cemetery was expanded by 5.5 acres and a further 10 acres in 1933.

The cemetery is fine example of a Victorian Garden Cemetery and despite later additions and alterations it retains this character, with pathways laid out with flowerbeds, boulevards of trees and lawns. The important buildings within the cemetery are the Mortuary Chapel and Lodge. Other significant features within the cemetery include a memorial to the civilian casualties of a First World War Zeppelin raid.

The chapel consists of two mortuary chapels – Church of England and Non-Consecrated – which are separate by a central throughway. The chapel is built from stone and has a slate roof. It is designed in the early English Gothic Style with plate tracery windows, tower and early English spire. The central tower incorporates a clock. The chapel is now used for storage but retains its special significance.

The lodge incorporates a mid-Victorian style of architecture and complements the chapel building. The building is brick built with a slate roof. The building is irregular in plan but consists of two main sections. One of the sections incorporates square profile windows and the second a combination of square profile and lancet windows.

Built by the Goole Burial Board, the cemetery is the earliest surviving asset constructed under a local authority organisation. The chapel and lodge have architectural quality, which is enhanced by their setting in a mid-Victorian garden style of cemetery. When built it was constructed outside the pattern of settlement in the town.

The cemetery has value as the main burial place of the town, and also contains the memorial of the people killed during a Zeppelin raid during the First World War. The loss of buildings would de-value the cemetery as part of the local community.

### **Drill Hall**<sup>59</sup>

Location: Pasture Road

Date: c.1895-7

Local Significance:

References are first made to a drill hall on the site of Pasture Road in 1894, when an article in the local newspaper appeals for a fund in aid of the drill shed. Later in the year it was reported that the drill shed had been destroyed during a storm. An appeal fund was established to rebuild the shed in 1895, and in 1897 an article reported that the drill hall would be enlarged. It appears that the current drill hall dates from 1895 with a later extension of 1897.

The main body of the building is a single storey hall consisting of seven bays, separated by buttresses. Set within each bay is a single window, with doorways and extension added at a later date. A wing has been added to one end of the hall at a perpendicular angle. The wing incorporates a decorative brick string course and large arched windows. There are also later outbuildings and the remainder a boundary wall. In 1910 the building was described as a 'spacious and commodious structure' with an armoury, orderly room, recreation room, billiard room and canteen. The hall was used for public events and the Territorial Corp.

The building has a strong historical association within the town as the home of the Territorial Corp of the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the King's Own York Light Infantry. The Corps was called up for service in the South African War, First World War and Second World War and the hall acted as the ceremonial starting point for parades.

Architecturally the building has value as a purpose-built drill hall, which is rare in the local area. The drill hall is still in use by the local Air Training and Army Cadets.

## Schools

### Context

Schools in Goole can be categorised into four categories – Board, Church, Local Authority and Private. The former Goole Grammar School, now Goole High, is Grade II listed, but the majority of Goole's remaining schools do not have any form of protection.

### Private

Private education was available in Goole from its formation and in the 1834 Trade Directory<sup>60</sup> three schools are listed in the town. Several private schools were established throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the most eminent of these is the former private school located in Empson Villa, Old Goole.

### Old Goole Working Man's Club (The Gables/Empson Villa)<sup>61</sup>

Location: Swinefleet Road, Goole

Date: c.1850-1860

Local Significance:

The building formerly known as Empson Villa, currently Old Goole Working Men's Club, is a brick built Victorian building, with Early English Gothic detail. Empson Villa was constructed c.1860 as a private dwelling and was opened as a boarding and day school for pupils in 1866, by the Reverend Edward Cragg Haynes and his wife Henrietta Fowler. Rev Cragg Haynes' father (William) was a slave owner in Barbados and his uncle (Edmund) was a prominent member of the Anti Slavery Movement on the island. Rev Cragg Haynes graduated from King's Trinity College, Oxford, in 1848, becoming a curate. He was later ordained as a priest by the Bishop of Oxford (Samuel Wilberforce, son of William Wilberforce).

The Rev Cragg Haynes came to the Marshland district in about 1853 and opened his school at Swinefleet, later moving to Empson Villa, Old Goole. An advertisement in the Goole and Marshland Gazette, 01.12.1865, advertised the new School for Day Pupils and Boarders; the term starting in 1866. Rev Cragg Haynes ran the school at Old Goole but had no income from the Church and on the death of the Rev James Heaney in 1883, he was offered the position of Vicar of Swinefleet.

Empson Villa later become The Gables and for a period was the home of John Bennett, of Bennett's Shipping Company. Other residents included the Hind family, who gave land which later became South Park in the 1920s. During the Second World War the grounds were used for an Air Raid Shelter. In the 1960s the building became Old Goole Working Men's Club. Unfortunately many of the interior fittings were removed during this period and one of the windows has been converted into a fire exit.

The building is constructed in polychrome brick work with white quoin stones. It consists of a central bay with two projecting wings. Set within each wing and central bay is a single arched window with plate tracery. Detail within the gables consists of a stone quatrefoil and barge boards. An unsympathetic brick extension obscures the ground floor.

The building has strong historical links within Goole and the wider area as one of a small number of Public Schools established in the region during the mid-Victorian period. The building has strong historical associations to significant local characters, including the Rev Cragg Haynes and John Bennett. The building also has social value as a community within Old Goole. Despite modifications, the building still retains architectural value as a high quality mid-Victorian detached dwelling.

### **Board Schools**<sup>62</sup>

After the 1870 Education Act, schooling became compulsory for children between the ages of five and 12. As a result of this Act, a spate of school building took place throughout the country. In January 1873, the Goole School Board was established and was responsible for building three schools. Alexandra Street School was the first Board School to be built, in 1876, but was demolished in the mid-1990s. Boothferry Road School survives complete and later sections of the Old Goole Board School survive.

### **Old Goole Youth Club (former Old Goole Board School/Old Goole Infants' School)**<sup>63</sup>

Location: Percy Street, Old Goole

Date: 1878 (1906)

Local Significance:

Old Goole School was constructed in 1878, along with a Head Master's House, and was later extended in 1890 and 1897. These sections of the building were demolished in the late 1990s. The remaining section of the building is a later extension, dating from 1906. Information taken from the English Heritage Pastscape records are:

*"Former Board School Infants Department built in 1906 as a adjunct to the Old Goole Board School. The building was designed by J Vickers Edwards and built by Messrs S R and T Kelsey. The design incorporated a large central hall in compliance with the 1906 Provision of School Meals Act, it also allowed the headteacher to have a view of both the central hall and classrooms. In 1993 the building was converted into a youth centre, extra w.c. facilities were inserted, as well as partition walls and suspended ceilings. This is a Vernacular Revival style building of brick construction with gabled and hipped slate roofs. It is roughly square in plan with small projections to the south and west corners. It is largely single storey with tall, half-timbered gables and a double height central range. The roofline is pierced by gablets, decorative ridge ventilation turrets and tall brick chimney stacks. All windows are original multi-paned with hoppers, except for that to the current boiler room which has been replaced with louvers, and that over the west porch which has been infilled. All external doors have been renewed. The west corner, to the rear of the building, received two extensions during the 1980s which have necessitated the insertion of openings through to a former nursery class. The building was assessed for listing in 2010 but failed to meet the required criteria."*

The later extension was designed by Mr Vickers Edwards, surveyor for West Riding Council, and built by Messrs. SR & T Kelsey of Goole in nine months. Despite later uses, the building retains original features including windows, classroom partitions, pine floors (although covered over), fireplace and hammer beam roof. The building has strong community links, as many residents of Old Goole attended the school. The architectural style is unique in the local area and adds character. The school typifies a style of building designed in response to national legislation.

#### Risks:

The school is currently in use by the Local Authority Youth Service but remains at risk of closure. The original school building and head master's house to the rear of the building were demolished in the 1990s and the loss of the remaining school building would damage the remaining character of Old Goole.

#### **The Courtyard and Castaway House (former Boothferry Road School and Head Masters House)**<sup>64</sup>

Location: Boothferry Road, Goole

Date: 1892

#### Local Significance:

The Courtyard and associated Castaway House were opened in 1893 as the Boothferry Road School and Head Master's House. In 1891 the Vicar of Goole suggested that a new school was required in the town as the current schools were overcrowded. Between the formation of the School Board in 1873 and 1890, the population of the town had expanded two and a half times and the boundary of the town had extended west along Boothferry Road. The Goole and Airmyn School Boards combined to plan a new school in response to the overcrowding and pressure from the Education Department.

The chosen architect for the new school was Mr Watson of Wakefield (who designed all the Goole Board Schools) and was built by Messrs Jackson Bros, of Goole. The internal furnishings were completed by Messrs Illingworth, Ingham and Co. The foundation stone of the building was laid on the 8<sup>th</sup> September 1892 and the building opened on the 27<sup>th</sup> July 1893. The building is built in a late Victorian red brick renaissance style, with Dutch features. The building is built around a central courtyard with a front elevation and two wings projecting around three quadrangles. The Boothferry Road and Henry Street elevations are built over a single storey and the Dunhill Road elevation is built over two storeys. A clock tower is incorporated into the Boothferry Road and Dunhill Road elevation. The building features Dutch gables and large window openings, which are typical of school buildings of the period. Internally the building retains a number of period features, including classroom partitions and panelled doors. The school was built to accommodate 286 boys, 330 girls and 309 infants.

The neighbouring Head Master's House is built in red brick with stone dressings. The style of the building is late Victorian but modern in detail. The front elevation is built in two bays. The first bay is built perpendicular to the street over two floors, with a bay window to the ground floor and single window, with aedicule, to the first floor. The gable incorporates a shouldered pediment. The second bay is built over a single storey with a half hipped roof. The main feature the bay is a square profile Venetian window, with stone dressings.

During the 1990s the building was at risk of demolition and a campaign group was formed to save it. The building was sympathetically converted into a community building and its character has been retained. The Head master's House has also recently been converted to community use.

The former Boothferry Road School and Head Masters House contribute to the late Victorian character of the town and are among several assets built in the west part of the town during the 1890s and early 1900s. The buildings represent the only Board School to remain in its original form. The main elevation of the

building contributes significantly to the street scene. The conversion of the former school and house represents a positive example of how local assets can be sympathetically converted for community use.

### **Local Authority Schools**<sup>65</sup>

Under the 1902 Education Act the County Council became the Local Education Authority and the West Riding County Council took on responsibility for the provision of education in Goole. The County Surveyor designed the extension to Old Goole Board School and before the start of the Second World War two further schools were built by the County Council. A Grammar School (Listed Grade II) was also privately built and was recognised and largely supported by the Board of Education and West Riding County Council.

#### **Pasture Road Sixth Form College (former Pasture Road School)**<sup>66</sup>

Location: Pasture Road, Goole

Date: 1913

Local Significance:

The school was designed in 1912 in the offices of the Education Architect, County Hall, Wakefield, and at the time was said to 'embody the latest improvements in school architecture'. The school was built to accommodate 350 pupils and planned so that it could be extended with additional classrooms to accommodate 1,050 children. The original plan of the building consisted of a spacious assembly hall, which was designed to allow access through corridors from individual classrooms. Each classroom was designed to accommodate 50 children. The building opened in mid-1913 with provision for 400 pupils.

The school was planned to accommodate the expanding population of Goole within the Pasture Road district of the town, and when built was located on the town boundary. The building has been adapted recently for use as a Sixth Form College and Care Centre, which means the original interior of the building may not survive as built. The remaining significance of the building is in the surviving front elevation, on Pasture Road, which retains its original character.

#### **Goole College (former Goole Senior School/Goole Secondary School/School Secondary Modern)**<sup>67</sup>

Location: Boothferry Road, Goole

Date: 1937

Local Significance:

The construction of a new senior school 'ideal for the education of old children' began in 1936 and was opened on the 5<sup>th</sup> April 1937, with accommodation for 800 children, aged 11+. The building is brick built with square profile windows in a modern 1930s style of public architecture. The building consists of two departments, boys' and girls', located to the left and right of a central axis. When built, the centre front contained administration rooms for staff, a main entrance and a joint dining room and kitchen. The two departments are arranged around three quadrangles to provide light and ventilation. All the classrooms were built with a southern aspect and the special subject rooms were designed to face north, to obtain a large amount of light over the access corridors.

There is a central assembly room with access from both departments. The building is mainly built over one storey but a gymnasium and changing room are built over the centre front in order to give ‘a most dignified and imposing elevation to the principal throughfare’. It also included a library. The school was built on 9 acres of land and it was planned to extend the building at a later date. It was extended but these buildings were not of great architectural value and have been demolished over the past several decades.

The original building, with the central elevation on Boothferry Road, still retains architectural value and is a prominent building in the town. It is currently used as Goole College. The school represents a design of building constructed in response to the Hadow reorganisation of schools and modern teaching principles of the 1930s. It is a prominent feature on Boothferry Road and complements the Goole High School (former Goole Grammar School) opposite. This area of town acts as the entrance to Goole and the character provided by the buildings in this area is important to the value of the town.

### **Church Schools**

Education was also provided through the Church as previously detailed within the proposals for Religious Buildings. Church schooling has been available in Goole since the establishment of the Church in the town and in 1874 the Goole Church School Union was formed. During the 1960s many of these school buildings were demolished. As the details have previously been provided within this document a summary is provided in table 4.

<b><u>Denomination</u></b>	<b><u>Location</u></b>	<b><u>Condition</u></b>
<b>Congregational</b>	Hook Road	Currently a warehouse but located within the Conservation Area.
<b>Primitive Methodist</b>	School Room, Carlisle Terrace	Demolished in 1962
<b>Primitive Methodist</b>	Mission Hall, Dunhill Road	Included within this proposal.
<b>Salvation Army</b>	Estcourt Street	In use by Salvation Army
<b>United Methodist</b>	Boothferry Road	Demolished
<b>Wesleyan Methodist</b>	Boothferry Road	Included within this proposal.
<b>Wesleyan Methodist</b>	North Street	Located in Conservation Area.

*Table 4. Details of Church Schools*

Further education was provided at St John’s National School, located in the Conservation Area, and Old Goole Catholic School (included within this proposal).

## Docks

### Context

The Port of Goole was purpose-built by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, with construction beginning in 1824 and the last dock constructed in 1912. The docks were continuously developed throughout the 20th Century and were nationalised in 1948. Before large-scale development of the docks in the 1960s, the port consisted of eight docks, harbour, five locks and three graving docks. Redevelopment work throughout the 1960s and 1980s has resulted in the two original locks, harbour basin and later graving lock being filled in.

One of the town's key industries was the shipping of coal, with the development of the unique coal shipping system by William Bartholomew, of the Aire and Calder Navigation, and use of railway hoists. The types of buildings and structures on the docks has continually changed but at the start of the 1960s there still remained a large number of Victorian and early 20<sup>th</sup>-Century structures. During the 1960s large-scale alterations were made to the docks, which resulted in many of the remaining original structures being demolished. The 1970s and 1980s saw a decline in the traditional dock industries and further development and demolitions. Relatively few pre-war buildings survive within the docks and as such these remaining buildings have local and national significance. In 1987 several of the remaining significant structures achieved listed status (see Appendix One) and Conservation in South Dock was passed in 2011 but the former Pilot Office, Bond Island, remains unprotected.

### Pilot Office<sup>68</sup>

Location: Bond Island, Goole Docks

Date: c.1900

Local Significance:

The building on Bond Island is the former Pilot Office of the Aire and Calder Navigation Company and later the British Waterways Board. Pilots reported to the office to receive shipping orders and report deliveries. The building is rectangular in plan and is built over two storeys. It is constructed in polychrome brick with black brick string course and quoins; window dressings are in stone.

The main elevation consists of three windows to the first floor. The ground floor consists of double doors, window and main entrance, with square overlight. The elevation facing Railway Dock consists of window to the first floor and doorway to the ground floor. The roof is pitched and overhangs; it is constructed in slate. The gables consist of barge boards and finial. The former Pilot Office is one of the old surviving buildings on Goole Docks.



## **Shipping and Shipbuilding**

### **Context**

Goole Docks were built and operated by the Aire and Calder Navigation before Nationalisation in 1948. The Company operated as the main shipping agent but a large number of private shipping companies also traded through Goole Docks and an international trade developed through the port. The companies were led by prominent members of the town, with many of their names commemorated in street names. Many of these companies were based in the original Company Town along Aire Street and East Parade (since demolished) and several purpose-built offices were constructed in the town throughout the late Victorian and early Edwardian period. The surviving buildings have been protected within the Conservation Area.

As the port expanded, associated industries in shipbuilding, ship repair and engineering developed. Three graving docks were created in the port and two of these survive (both listed – see Appendix One). Goole's capacity for shipbuilding was demonstrated in the Second World War, when it built 74 ships. It was also one of the sites for the construction of the Mulberry Harbours used for the D-Day Landings in 1944.

In the 1950s Goole's economy was still heavily based on shipbuilding and repair, with several private companies and Goole Docks Repair Yard building and repairing all types of vessels. With the decline of national industries and the change in use of the docks, these industries had largely closed by the end of the 1980s. Many of the buildings and structures used by these industries were demolished during this period and there is little evidence of Goole's industrial past remaining. Goole Ship Yard is one of the few remaining structures.

### **Former Goole Ship Yard**<sup>69</sup>

Location: Swinefleet Road, Old Goole

Date: 1917

Local Significance:

The former premises of the Goole Shipbuilding and Repairing Co are located in Old Goole. The site replaces a previous site located on Vermuyden Terrace which launched directly into the Dutch River. Goole Steam Shipbuilding and Repairing Co was established by the Craggs family to take over the Dutch River Shipyard, operated by T Scott and Company.

In 1914 the company leased a 10-acre site on the Old Goole side of the Dutch River from the Aire and Calder Navigation and production began there in 1917. The company continued trading throughout the 1920s and during the Second World War produced 74 ships.

In 1967 the company became a subsidiary of the Swan Hunter Group (Small Ship Division), and was nationalised in 1978, when it became Goole Ship Builders Ltd. The yard closed in 1984 but was soon bought by Cochrane Shipbuilders, Selby, and resumed shipbuilding. The last ship was completed in Goole Ship Yard in January 1988.

In the 71 years that the Ship Yard was based in Old Goole, several hundred vessels of all varieties and sizes were constructed and numerous ships were brought to Goole for repair and alteration. The ships have traded throughout the world and several have historical and local significance including:

- The Blue Bird Yacht built in 1938 for Sir Malcolm Campbell.
- The Darwin Passenger/Cargo vessel, built 1957, served as the Falkland Islands Postal Ship until 1973.
- The Spurn Light Vessel, built 1927, is preserved by Hull City Council at Hull Marina. It served with the Humber Conservancy Board, later the British Transport Docks Board and then the Associated British Ports.

There are two main sections of building remaining, located on Swinefleet Road, Old Goole. One of the buildings is the former main office block of the Ship Yard. The office block consists of 13 x 3 bays. The building is constructed in red brick with classical elements, including brick cornice, quoins and window arches. The main elevation consists of a window at ground and first floor with brick arch and stone sill within each bay, with the exception of the first bay, which contains a small round head window opening within a larger opening. The central elevation consists of a main entrance with brick pilasters and pediment. The building was restored in the late 1990s as offices but is currently vacant.

The attached second range of buildings consists of a two storey brick-built workshop. The hopper heads date the building to 1917. The building is plain in detail and built of standard bricks typical of buildings constructed during the First World War. The building consists of 14 bays, with the end bay consisting of a wing running perpendicular to the elevation. The remaining 13 bays each consist of a window, with concrete lintel and sill, at ground and first floors. The end bay includes an entrance to the workshop and additional windows.

A number of buildings were demolished to make way for the Ship Yard. This includes Grove House, the former home of the Lister Family and Mr John Bennett (owner of a Goole Shipping Company). A section of the garden wall is included in the boundary wall of Goole Ship Yard.

The former Goole Ship Yard has a large degree of significance for Goole. It was often considered that for a period the men of Goole were either employed on the Docks or at the Ship Yard. The launching of the ships from the town was a cultural event, with crowds gathering on the river banks.

The Ship Yard has national importance, as it moved to these premises during the First World War in response to the enormous demand for ships. The Ship Yard participated significantly during the Second World War, producing a large number of ships and the Mulberry Harbours and. Ships built at Goole Yard have been used worldwide and have gained prominence. As a collection of surviving First World War buildings, the Ship Yard is rare architecturally. The buildings are prominent on Swinefleet Road and the last link to Goole's former industrial past.

## **Parks and Recreation**

### **Riverside Gardens**<sup>70</sup>

Location: Hook Road, Goole

Date: 1916

Local Significance:

The Riverside Gardens opened on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1916. The Gardens form part of an area that runs the length of the river bank on Hook Road and incorporates Lock Hill and Coronation Gardens, which are part of the Conservation Area. The garden includes two bowling greens, flower beds, trees and a modern band stand (replacing an earlier vandalised one). The Riverside Gardens were historically part of the community of the town with a First World War tank on display in the gardens throughout the 1920s, and as a meeting place for Whitsuntide Parades and other community events. The Riverside Gardens are an area of recreation and open space in the town. They provide a suitable backdrop for the river and nearby buildings and add to the Victorian character of the area.

### **Victoria Pleasure Ground**<sup>71</sup>

Location: Marcus Street, Goole

Date: 1888

Local Significance:

The Victoria Pleasure Grounds were opened in 1888. When built they were located on the edge of the town and later development evolved around them. In 1909 the grounds included a 'spacious and well laid out sports pavilion'. In the summer the grounds were home to Goole Town Cricket Club and Lawn Tennis Club and in the winter to Goole Town Football Club. The Town Authority acquired the grounds in the early 1920s for £2,000. At the time they were noted as 'a sports arena famous throughout Yorkshire since 1888'. Throughout their history the grounds have been used for multiple uses, including community and public events. They are currently the home to Goole AFC and retain the name Victoria Pleasure Grounds. The Grounds have been the town's main sporting venue since they opened in 1888. They have a long historical association as the home of the town's football club and as a community venue.

### **West Park**<sup>72</sup>

Location: Airmyn Road, Goole

Date: 1923

Local Significance:

West Park opened in 1923 and is the result of a work creation scheme initiated by the Local Council. It was officially opened on 13<sup>th</sup> September 1923 by Councillor E Johnson of the Parks Committee of the Council. The opening day was designated Children's Day and included a procession and party in the town.

The park was constructed in nine months as a part of a scheme to create work for ex-servicemen and the unemployed. There was some criticism of the scheme but Johnson declared that the Council had a duty to the general public of the town. It was somewhere for children to play, as the back streets were not healthy and the front streets dangerous. It was meant to be a boon for the future inhabitants of the town. A survey was laid out by Mr Castle, the Town Surveyor. The park covers an area of 33 acres and is designed in the shape of a tennis racket, with the entrance at the handle. It was intended for rest and quietness and recreation of the young.

When the park was built, it was intended to create space for a bowling green, flower beds, rock garden, large central shelter, tennis courts, children's corner and sports fields. The park retains many of these original qualities with flower beds and tree boulevards. It also retains an original cafe building and later buildings and bowling greens. Original boating lakes were filled in during the 1990s.

The park is a significant part of the development of the town and demonstrates the response taken by the local authority to the economic problems of the 1920s. The park has a strong community value as the location of sporting and community events in the town.

## Railway

### Signal box<sup>73</sup>

Location: Boothferry Road, Goole

Date: c.1870

Local Significance:

Goole's first railway station building was opened by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co in March 1848. The station was located in Aire Street. A new station was opened by the Company in 1869. It marked the west boundary of the town, with only a small number of buildings built along Boothferry Road west of the station.

The Victorian Station Building was demolished in the mid-1990s and the surviving platform buildings are located within the Conservation Area. The station signal box is located on the edge of the Conservation Area. The signal box is contemporary to the building of the Railway station. Photos from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century show the building in its original form, which is largely as the building appears in its current condition.

The signal box is typical of the period built over two storeys with the second floor being fully fenestrated. Features of the building include slate roof, weather boarding, barge boards and finials and pedants. The ground floor of the building is brick built in English garden wall bond but the windows have been bricked up. The window openings are still visible with stone arches. The upper floor is approached by an external wooden ladder. The windows are modern replacements but replicate the original 12 light windows, with glazing bars and surround details.

The building adds character to the area and has become one of the landmark structures in the town. It is also significant in being one of the few remaining railway structures in Goole.

## Group Listings

### Introduction

The document has established the importance of assets based on individual value. These assets have common factors or combine to have group significance. It is recognised that there are three potential sets of assets which have group value.

### Boothferry Road

The Town of Goole rapidly expanded during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries and the character of the town is typified by the architectural styles of this period. Despite several demolitions throughout the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the west end of Boothferry Road represents this architectural character and typifies the late Victorian development of the town. Boothferry Road acts as the entrance to the town and represents the town to visitors. Protecting this character is important to the town and changes to this area should consider this significance. The Society suggests that the buildings which contribute to this character consist of:

- **Beech Tree House Nursing Home**, Airmyn Road
- **Former Dunhill Road Mission Church**, Dunhill Road
- **Goole College**, Boothferry Road
- **The Courtyard and Castaway House**, Boothferry Road and Dunhill Road
- **Trinity Methodist Church**, Boothferry Road and Clifton Gardens

### Former Residential District, Bridge Street

After the Aire and Calder Navigation had developed the original Company Town, a second area of settlement was developed on the company's estate to the south of the Docks. The area developed throughout the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and a large community was established, with a large number of pubs, shops and churches.

As a result of slum clearances between the 1930s and 1970s and post-war redevelopment, the area surrounding the docks was largely cleared of residential properties. Several more buildings were cleared in the 1990s. The remaining properties represent the former settlement and contain architectural features of the Aire and Calder Navigation outside of the Company Town and Conservation Area. The remaining buildings in this area have historical and architectural significance as the last examples of the former settlement. The buildings in this area consist of:

- **Fst 'N' and Last**, South Street
- **Former All Saint's Church**, Bridge Street
- **Middle House**, South Street
- **Hudson Ward Offices**, Princess Street, Albert Street
- **Seamen's Mission**, South Street
- **Vermuyden Hotel**, Bridge Street and Vermuyden Terrace

## **Old Goole**

Old Goole was largely built between 1850 and 1920, with the later St Mary's Church. The main pattern of settlement in Old Goole follows Swinefleet Road, with residential streets constructed off this. Many of the original terraced houses were demolished during the slum clearances of the 1930s and 1950s.

Along with Goole, Old Goole has suffered from piecemeal demolition of locally important buildings over the past 20 years. Action groups have formed to preserve remaining buildings and recently submitted a proposal for a Conservation Area.

Old Goole has a strong local community. The remaining historic buildings contribute to this sense of place and the residents of Old Goole place great significance on them. The buildings that contribute to this character include:

- **Former Convent of St Joseph**, Moorland Road
- **Former St Thomas' Catholic Church, Presbytery and Catholic School Room**, Moorland Road
- **Former Goole Shipyard**, Swinefleet Road
- **Heber Terrace**, Swinefleet Road
- **Marshland Hotel**, Swinefleet Road
- **Old Goole Youth Centre**, Percy Street
- **St Mary's Church and Hall**, Swinefleet Road

## Appendices

### Appendix One – Nationally Designated Assets in Goole

Information based on 2km search using the Heritage Gateway.

<u>Listing</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Dated Listed</u>	<u>Amended</u>
2 Adam Street	II	15.9.1987	
Adam Street Garage (Theatre Royal and adjacent property to left.	II	15.9.1987	
Lowther Hotel, Aire Street	II*	29.7.1966	
Macintosh Arms and property adjacent to the left, Aire Street	II	15.9.1987	
Royal Hotel, 3-9 Aire Street	II	15.9.1987	
11 Aire Street (Right of Macintosh Arms)	II	15.9.1987	
Windmill Tower, Axholme Street (Shuffleton Mill)	II	15.9.1987	
Goole Bridge, Bridge Street	II	15.9.1987	
Goole Grammar School (Goole High), Boothferry Road	II	15.9.1987	
Windmill Tower, Boothferry Road (Morrison's)	II	15.9.1987	
Farm Buildings at Bridge Farm	II	15.9.1987	
Granary at Bridge Farm	II	15.9.1987	
Implement Shed at Bridge Farm	II	15.9.1987	
Shelter Bridge at Bridge Farm	II	15.9.1987	
Threshing Barn at Bridge Farm	II	15.9.1987	
Bridge Farm House	II	15.9.1987	
Brick Water Tower, Bridge Street	II	31.01.1978	
Concrete Water Tower, Bridge Street	II	15.9.1987	
Church of St John, Church Street	II	29.7.1966	15.9.1987
South Airmyn Grange Farm House, Cottingham Street	II	16.12.1986	
Former Lock Up (Petty Motors), Cross Street	II	15.9.1987	
Railway Swing Bridge, Hook Road	II*	15.9.1987	
Dry Dock South of Ouse Dock	II	15.9.1987	
Victoria Lock and Ouse Lock	II	15.9.1987	
Coal Wagon Hoist, adjoining Railway approach and control boxes, Railway Dock	II	15.9.1987	13.01.2012
Boat Hoist on South Side of South Dock	II*	18.4.1986	
Hydraulic Accumulator Tower, South Dock	II	5.6.1987	
Goole Hall, Swinefleet Road	II*	14.2.1967	
Sluice/Road Bridge at Outfall of Earnshaw's Warping Drain, near Park Cottage, Swinefleet Road	II	15.9.1987	

Other Structures Listed but demolished:

- No.3 Compartment Boat Hoist – Grade II\*
- Hydraulic Accumulator Tower, Stanhope Dock – Grade II
- South Dock Bridge, Bridge Street – Grade II.



## **Appendix Two – Glossary of Terms Established in the National Planning Policy Framework**

**Conservation (for heritage policy):** The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

**Designated heritage asset:** A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

**Heritage asset:** A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

**Historic environment:** All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

**Setting of a heritage asset:** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

### **Appendix Three – Summary of Nominated Assets not on the Submitted List.**

During the January meeting of the Goole Civic Society members nominated assets which they proposed to be added to a Local List of Heritage Assets; several of the nominations were already designated assets (Listed or within a Conservation Area) or fell outside of the Society's remit. A record of the nominations are set out as below.

#### **In the Conservation Area**

- Masons Lodge, Belgravia
- Belgravia
- Goole Court Building, Estcourt Street
- Station Hotel, Boothferry Road
- Yorkshire Electricity Board Building, Mariner Street
- Hopley's Warehouse, Victoria Street
- Railway Station, Boothferry Road
- Belle Vue Terrace, North Street

#### **Listed**

- Morrison's Windmill – Listed Grade II
- Goole High School – Listed Grade II

#### **Outside of Remit**

- Fever Hospital, Westfield Lane

#### **Removed during Assessment Stage**

During the assessment stage assets were considered unsuitable, based on selection criteria, for nomination within the current proposal. If suitable these assets may be proposed within an amendment to an accepted List of Assets. Details of nominees are provided as following:

- Field House Villas, Swinefleet Road, Old Goole (St M)
- Bus Depot, Burlington Crescent (GSC)
- Alma House and rear Undertakers Workshop – Percy Street (St M)
- Beverley Cottages, Swinefleet Road, Built c.1854 (St M)
- Undertakers Mortuary – Percy Street. (St M)
- Field House Villas, Swinefleet Road (St M)
- Shops between Old Goole Club (The Gables) and Humber Street Corner, Swinefleet Road (St M)
- Houses between Marshland Public House and Morley Street Corner, Swinefleet Road (St M)
- Westfield Avenue/Brough Street Dentists, (GCS)
- Woodlands Hotel, Rutland Road (GCS)

## **Appendix Four – Photographs of Nominated Heritage Assets**

All photographs taken by Stephen Walker (editor) with the exception of:

- ◆ Manor Cottage pictures by Gilbert Tawn (Goole Civic Society)
- ◆ Plan of Pasture Road School taken from the 1913 Goole Times Almanack.

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## Endnotes

1. *The Port of Goole being the area under the jurisdiction of the Goole Town Council, which includes Goole South Ward and Goole North Ward; thereby including Goole and Old Goole.*
2. *The Local Authority for Goole Town Council is the East Riding of Yorkshire Council.*
3. *Stephen Devey, Team Leader (East Riding of Yorkshire Council) Conservation, Landscapes and Archaeology*
4. *Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework.*
5. *English Heritage (2011) Good Practice Guide for Local Listing: Identifying and Managing Significant Local Heritage Assets (Draft for Consultation).*
6. *Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework.*
7. *English Heritage (2011) Good Practice Guide for Local Listing: Identifying and Managing Significant Local Heritage Assets (Draft for Consultation).*
8. *English Heritage (2012)*
9. *Department of Culture, Media and Sport (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The Stationery Office.*
10. *Interpretation of the National Planning Policy Framework by Stephen Walker.*
11. *East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Yorkshire Forward (2010) Goole: Haven of Opportunity. LDA Design.*
12. *English Heritage (2011) Good Practice Guide for Local Listing: Identifying and Managing Significant Local Heritage Assets (Draft for Consultation).*
13. *Stephen Devey, Team Leader (East Riding of Yorkshire Council) Conservation, Landscapes and Archaeology.*
14. *This includes articles in the local newspaper (Goole Times), advertising the project at a local hobbies exhibition and nominations by Justin Lancaster of St Mary's Heritage Group.*
15. *English Heritage (2011) Good Practice Guide for Local Listing: Identifying and Managing Significant Local Heritage Assets (Draft for Consultation).*
16. *Table 1 - English Heritage (2011) Good Practice Guide for Local Listing: Identifying and Managing Significant Local Heritage Assets (Draft for Consultation).*
17. *E-mail correspondence between Stephen Devey (East Riding of Yorkshire Council) and Stephen Walker (Goole Civic Society) – 7<sup>th</sup> March 2012, 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 26<sup>th</sup> March, 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012 and 28<sup>th</sup> March 2012.*

18. English Heritage (2011) *Good Practice Guide for Local Listing: Identifying and Managing Significant Local Heritage Assets (Draft for Consultation)*.
19. *ibid.*
20. *ibid.*
21. The historical overview is based on Ordnance Survey Maps (Series 1853, 1890-1892, 1907-1910 and 1938-1953), Census Overviews 1841-1901, information taken from Butler, S. (1995, 1996, 1997 & 2011), Goole Times Illustrated Almanack (yearly volumes 1907-1940) [hereafter reference as year Goole Times Almanack], Kelly & Co. Ltd. (1867, 1897 and 1937) and an original interpretation of the buildings of Goole.
22. Bridge Farm, which is Listed Grade II, and Manor Cottage, which is proposed within this document as a Heritage Asset.
23. The information is taken from several sources, including Goole Times Almanacks 1911 and 1932, Slater (1834 & 1855) and White (1854). The information is not absolute as the boundaries of the town changes to be inclusive or exclusive of local Villages and Old Goole.
24. Information taken from Butler, S. (1996).
25. The date based on Ordnance Survey Maps (Series 1853, 1890-92 and 1907-1910) and Butler, S. (1996).
26. Information based on Kelly & Co. Ltd (1897).
27. Information taken from Brian Masterman's article in the Goole Times 03.05.2012.
28. Information provided by Justin Lancaster (St Mary's Heritage Group) and Gilbert Tawn (Goole Civic Society).
29. Summarised details based on information by Justin Lancaster (St Mary's Heritage Group).
30. Information based on Ordnance Survey Maps (Series 1853, 1890-92 & 1907-1910).
31. *ibid.*
32. *ibid.*
33. Information taken from Butler, S. (2011).
34. Information based on the 1890-92 Series Ordnance Survey Map and *Goole Times* Newspaper, articles dated 1978.
35. Based on Brian Masterman's Map of Public Houses [located in the Goole Library Local Archives Section].

36. Information based on Kelly & Co. Ltd. (1867), Census returns (1841-1901) and original research by Stephen Walker (editor).
37. The oldest pubs being the Lowther 1824, Macintosh Arms c.1830, Dock Tavern c.1840 and Marshland Hotel c.1860.
38. Interpretation based on 1890-82 Ordnance Survey map, Kelly & Co. Ltd. (1897) and Brian Masterman's Map of Public Houses [located in the Goole Library Archives Section].
39. The map is within the archives of the Yorkshire Waterways Museum, Goole.
40. Information taken from White (1854) and the Ordnance Survey Map, Series 1853.
41. Interpretation based on Ordnance Survey Maps, Series 1890-92 and 1907-10, and Kelly & Co. Ltd. (1867 & 1897).
42. Information for the structure of the Church is Goole is based on Goole Times Almanacks.
43. Information taken from Helliwell, J. (n.d.).
44. Dates for the demolition of the Churches provided by Butler, S. (1995 & 1996).
45. Information taken from Helliwell, J. (n.d.).
46. Information taken from Butler, S. (1995), Helliwell, J. (n.d.), Kelly & Co. Ltd. (1897) and *Goole Times*, article dated 03.04.1969.
47. Information taken from the 1923 Goole Times Almanack and *Goole Times* Newspaper, articles dated 03.04.1969 and 29.08.1969.
48. Information provided by Justin Lancaster, of the St Mary's Heritage Group, and taken from the Goole Times Almanacks.
49. Information taken 1914 Goole Times Almanack and Butler, S. (1995, 1996 & 1997).
50. Information based on the Ordnance Survey Maps, Series 1890-92 and 1907-1910, and information taken from Butler, S. (1996) and 1913 *Goole Times* Almanack.
51. Information taken from Kelly & Co. Ltd. (1897).
52. Information taken from the 1911 Goole Times Almanack, Helliwell, J. (n.d.) and *Goole Times* Newspaper, article dated 12.09.1890.
53. Information taken from the *Goole Times* Newspaper, articles dated 09.05.1890 and 23.05.1890 and 05.02.1900 and 23.02.1890.



54. Information taken from White (1854).
55. Information taken from Kelly and Co. Ltd. (1857 & 1897), Wikipedia (2011) and also information provided by Justin Lancaster, of the St Mary's Heritage Group.
56. Information taken from the 1912 and 1914 Goole Times Almanack.
57. Information provided by Justin Lancaster of the St Mary's Heritage Centre.
58. Information based on the 1890-1892 Ordnance Survey Map, Ferriman, E. and Leech, T. (1988) and 1937 Kelly and Co. Ltd. (1937).
59. Information taken from 1910 Goole Times Almanack, *Goole Times* Newspapers, articles dated 1894 and 1895 [details from Margaret Howard, Goole Civic Society] and Kelly & Co. Ltd. (1897).
60. Information taken from Slater (1834).
61. Information provided by Butler, S. (2012) by Justin Lancaster, of the St Mary's Heritage group.
62. Information taken from Kelly & Co. Ltd. (1897) and Butler, S. (1997).
63. Information provided by English Heritage (2007) and Justin Lancaster, of the St Mary's Heritage Group.
64. Information taken from Kelly and Co. Ltd. (1897) and *Goole Times* Newspaper, articles dated 27.02.1893 and 27.02.1891 [with thanks to Glenn Widdowson for providing copies of the articles].
65. Information taken from the 1912 Goole Times Almanack.
66. Information taken from 1913 and 1914 Goole Times Almanacks.
67. Information taken from the 1937 and 1939 Goole Times Almanacks and *Goole Times* Newspaper, articles dated 08.01.1937 and 30.04.1937.
68. Information provided by Goff Sherburn (Yorkshire Waterways Museum Volunteer).
69. Information regarding Goole Ship Yard is taken from Robinson, G. (n.d.) and regarding Old Goole Buildings by Justin Lancaster, of the St Mary's Heritage Group.
70. Information taken from the 1923 Goole Times Almanack.
71. The Grounds are shown on the 1890-92 Ordnance Survey Map and further information is provided in the 1909 Goole Times Almanack.
72. Information taken from the *Goole Times* Newspaper, article dated 14.09.1923.
73. Information regarding the background to the Railway in Goole is taken from Butler, S. (1996).