

Former Methodist Chapel and Chapel House
Chapel Street, Slaidburn, Lancashire:
Archaeological Building Recording



February 2006

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SUMMARY

Archaeological building recording was carried out in December 2005 at the disused Methodist chapel and adjoining house at Slaidburn (NGR: SD 71285230), for the Slaidburn Property Trust, before the demolition of a rear wing and the conversion of the remainder to a village hall. The chapel was built in 1821 by the Wesleyans, and was refurbished and extended by the addition of a school to the rear in 1889. It is a characteristically plain, nineteenth century non-conformist building. The records made include floor plans, a section and photographs, as well as a written account.

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**FORMER METHODIST CHAPEL AND CHAPEL HOUSE, CHAPEL STREET,
SLAIDBURN, LANCASHIRE:**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN REPORT

Photo	Subject
1	Front of the chapel and Chapel House from the east
2	The chapel and Chapel House from the north-west, down Chapel Street
3	The chapel and Sunday school from the south-east
4	The chapel and Sunday school from the south
5	Front elevation of the chapel from the east
6	Front elevation of Chapel House from the east
7	Front (north-east) elevation of the chapel
8	Detail of front doorway to the chapel, north-east elevation
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25	Outbuilding to rear of Sunday school, from the south-east
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28	Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the west
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30	Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the north
31	Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the east
37	Interior of chapel: gallery, from the south-west
39	Interior of chapel: gallery, from the west
40	Interior of chapel: gallery behind pulpit, from the north
41	Interior of chapel: gallery behind pulpit, and first floor partition to Sunday school
42	Interior of chapel: galleries, from the east
44	Interior of chapel: detail of north-east gallery staging, from the west
48	Interior of Sunday school: ground floor classroom, from the north-east
49	Interior of Sunday school: chimney breast in ground floor classroom, from the south
51	Interior of Sunday school: top of stairs to first floor classroom, from the east
52	Interior of Sunday school: first floor classroom, from the south
53	Interior of Sunday school: partition at end of first floor classroom, from the west
54	Interior of Chapel House: living room, from the south
56	Interior of Chapel House: doorway (now cupboard) between front rooms
60	Interior of Chapel House: front room on first floor, from the south-west
62	Interior of Chapel House: second floor/attic, from the south

The complete set of photographs forms part of the project archive (see Appendix 1)

FORMER METHODIST CHAPEL AND CHAPEL HOUSE, CHAPEL STREET, SLAIDBURN, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological building recording at the former Methodist chapel and adjoining Chapel House at Slaidburn, Lancashire, carried out in December 2005. The work was commissioned by the Slaidburn Property Trust to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Ribble Valley Borough Council, for partial demolition and the conversion of the building to a village hall.
- 1.2 The chapel was established by the Wesleyans in 1821 and is a plain building on two storeys, with an adjoining house of 1824. In 1889 the chapel was refurbished and extended by the addition of a school wing to the rear and there is also a small outbuilding of similar date. Records made include floor plans, a section drawing and photographs, as well as a written account.
- 1.3 The recording was carried out in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service. This report will be deposited with the client, the planning authority, the County Archaeology Service and the English Heritage National Monuments Record. The project archive will be deposited at the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Slaidburn is a village in the Hodder Valley within the parish of Slaidburn and Easington, now in Lancashire but formerly in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The former chapel stands at the south-east end of the village, and gives its name to the street on which it lies (the B6478), which runs to cross the River Hodder 100m to the east. The site's NGR is SD 71285230 (Figures 1,2).
- 2.2 Of the buildings at the site, the chapel is the south-east one, and faces north-east directly onto the street, and Chapel House joins its west side, also facing onto the street. The rear wing of the chapel faces south-east, and there is a small single storey outbuilding to the south-west of it.
- 2.3 The last service was held at the chapel in 1999, since when it has been largely disused, although it and Chapel House have been put to some community use. An auction was held shortly before this recording, on 4 December 2005, when the remaining contents and many fixtures were removed from the building, although some fittings (including many of the pews) had been taken previously.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 None of the buildings at the site are listed as being of special architectural or historic interest, although they lie within the Slaidburn Conservation Area. Planning permission was granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council on 13 May 2005 for partial demolition, alterations and extension to the building as part of the provision of a new village hall. One of the conditions attached to the consent requires that a detailed record of the buildings be made before development, and this report is intended to fulfil this condition.

4 Historical background and architectural interest

- 4.1 Methodism was a branch of non-conformist Protestantism which emerged in the eighteenth century, principally under the leadership of John Wesley, after whose death in 1791 the movement became established as a denomination separate from the Church of England. During the nineteenth century it grew in popularity and by 1851 around one sixth of the population of Yorkshire attended Methodist services, which were conducted largely by laymen and appealed particularly to members of the working class (Cannon 1997, 639).
- 4.2 The histories of Methodism in Slaidburn and of the chapel have been compiled at length by Chris Spencer (Spencer 2003), and the following details are taken from his work. The earliest known documentary evidence for Methodism in the village is from 1795, when a house was licensed to hold dissenting services, but by 1817 the local circuit book listed only eight members of the Wesleyan Society in Slaidburn, and in 1819 only four, although more may have attended meetings, which were by then still held in private houses. Of the local members, Isabella Spencer appears to have been pivotal, and it is likely that her husband Thomas's death in 1820 led to her instigating the building of the chapel in that year. This is described in florid terms by John Ashworth (Ashworth 1872), who suggests that Isabella and her fellow Methodist Isaac Bleazard struggled to find the finance and resources for the construction, but that it was completed by the communal efforts of those sympathetic to the cause. The new chapel is recorded as having cost £182 to build and was registered at York in 1822, in which year the roll numbers for the Wesleyan Society had risen to 24, but by 1825 there were 100 members, indicating the success of a dedicated place of worship in raising the popularity of the Society. One of Isabella's sons, George Spencer, added the Chapel House in 1824, probably to accommodate a caretaker or keeper.
- 4.3 The rapid rise in congregations may have been due to an unpopular incumbent at the parish church, or might be attributed to fashion, as by 1850 membership numbers fell back to 46, although it should be borne in mind that this was a time

of depopulation in the district. Account books in this period name the individuals who rented pews, which were listed under three headings: the Old Gallery, New Gallery, and Bottom Sitings, suggesting there had been some alterations to the interior by the 1840s. The Ordnance Survey map of 1850 shows the site at this time as a narrow building fronting the road (Figure 3).

- 4.4 In the 1880s the society decided to build a Sunday school at the chapel to stem its continuing decline in popularity, and in 1889 a plot of land to the rear was bought for a nominal sum from Mrs Mary Brennand, the then owner of Chapel House. Minutes note that the trustees approved a scheme “comprising the unroofing of the chapel, elevation of walls, erecting building for Sunday school, behind chapel at the estimated cost of £400”, but no detailed information about any internal alterations was given. The works are also recorded on a stone plaque on the front elevation of the building.
- 4.5 While the first half of the twentieth century saw a sustained use of both chapel and Sunday school, by the 1960s their popularity waned and in 1995 the school was without pupils; the last service was held in the chapel on 20 June 1999.

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological building recording was undertaken on 21 December 2005, in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (see Appendix 2). It involved the production of ground and first floor plans of all parts of the building, and a section drawing of the chapel and Sunday school, showing all significant archaeological detail, and employing conventions based on those specified by RCHME (1996)¹. The floor plans are based on a survey of the buildings by Survey Operations, and have been checked for general accuracy, with extra detail added.
- 5.2 A photographic record was also made, using a medium format camera with shift and other lenses, and black and white film for the sake of archival permanence. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and their locations are shown on copies of the site and floor plans. The photographs have been printed to a size of 7” x 5”, and a selection is copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in bold. The black and white photographs are supplemented a small number of colour slides.

¹ RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification*

6 Description of the buildings

- 6.1 The chapel and Chapel House face north-east onto Chapel Street where each has a three bay, symmetrical frontage, and the Sunday school wing extends to the rear of the chapel, with the small single storey outbuilding lying beyond. All parts are built of the local sandstone rubble, but rendered for the most part, and are generally plain buildings with little architectural pretension (1-6).

Exterior

- 6.2 The chapel's front elevation (7) has a central doorway with semi-circular head, with a moulded cement cornice and impost band running to the flanking windows and beyond. The sandstone door jambs are monolithic with a milled surface, and the arch is also of stone, and the twin doors are of flush panel design with plain fanlight (8). The inscribed stone over reads "Wesleyan Chapel built 1821 restored 1889" (9). The windows to either side, on both ground and first floor, have similar plain sandstone jambs and sills, with moulded arch and keystone; the ground floor openings have the remains of hinges for shutters (10). These openings may have their original form, but it is possible that the arched heads were added in 1889; the sashes within them have moulded architraves and coloured glass in the margins, and no doubt date to 1889. Two notice boards appear to have been removed from the front elevation (and are itemised in the sale catalogue of 4 December 2005).
- 6.3 The front of the adjoining Chapel House, added in 1824, is essentially similar but less ornate. It has a plain doorway with sandstone jambs which match the windows (11), but there is also a shallow canopy over the entrance consisting of two large flagstones. The ground floor windows have shutter hinges, and the cement render which covers the elevation is scored to imitate ashlar (12).
- 6.4 Both the chapel and house have blue slate roofs, the chapel with a sandstone ridge at a slightly higher level than the tile ridge of the house and with a chimney to the south-east gable, while the house has a much larger stack at its north-west gable.
- 6.5 The house's north-west side is of random rubble, heavily pointed (13,14); the only opening is a shuttered hole at attic level. To the rear, a modern porch has been added at the foot, enclosing the rear entrance (15), and there are three window openings of various sizes (16), perhaps altered although the render masks the stonework which might indicate clearly any blocked openings. The house also has a pair of central windows at first floor level, with drip moulds over, and a row of plain stone gutter brackets to the eaves.

- 6.6 The way in which the house has been added to the chapel is suggested by the alignment of the two buildings at first floor level, above the later lean-tos where there is an arched window of the same form as those in the front elevation (17). The rear of the chapel is also visible to the south-east of the rear wing (18), where there is a first floor window of the same form. The chapel's south-east gable is blind, but carries the two moulded strings continuing from the front, and in the centre is a mark in the render where a stone tablet or similar would appear to have been removed (3).
- 6.7 The Sunday school wing faces south-east and is three bays long; it is also rendered except at the quoins, with blue slate roof and tile ridge (19). The entrance is next to the chapel, a tall doorway with monolithic sandstone jambs bearing a coarser tooling (20), and at one time clearly enclosed within a lean-to porch. Another tablet or stone appears to have been situated at ground level in this elevation next to the doorway, and there is a third such mark further along the wall. All the window openings are of plain rectangular form (21), with surrounds of similar stone jambs and sills, and sashes. The sash next to the chapel at first floor level has coloured margin lights like those elsewhere in the chapel, and reflects the fact that this lights a gallery to the chapel, rather than the Sunday school.
- 6.8 The south-west gable is blind, but the north-west side of the school has three similar windows, perhaps with a fourth altered to form the present doorway into the corner lean-to. This wall also has a central chimney stack (23). As with the front of this wing, the first floor window lighting the chapel gallery (now removed) was coloured. The lean-tos at the foot of this wall comprise a porch and a brick-built boiler house (24), indicating a change of heating from open fires to central heating, probably in the early twentieth century.
- 6.9 Beyond the wing the single storey outbuilding has an irregular plan, no doubt dictated by the property boundaries, and is likely to be contemporary with or later than the school wing. It is built from random sandstone rubble with squared quoins and has a blue slate roof with tile ridge (25,26). It is divided into three rooms: a large store in the north-east end, probably a coal shed, and two earth closets at the other end, no doubt for male and female use.

Interior

- 6.10 The entrance to the chapel from the street leads into a small lobby enclosed by timber partitions (27); this, together with many of the building's fixtures and fittings, has been largely removed. The remainder of the ground floor forms a single room (disregarding very recent plasterboard partitions), which formerly

held rows of pews facing a pulpit at the south-west side, although it is not possible now to determine the seating plan. A pair of cast iron columns support the three-sided gallery which comprises the upper floor (28,29), but apart from a memorial stone at one side there are very few features of note remaining in this area (30). At the south-west side, a doorway leads into the school (31), and next to this is some tongue-and-grooved panelling to the lower parts of the walls, as is commonly found in Victorian buildings of this type (33). The memorial is to the Reverend Richard Fletcher (1828 – 1907) (34); there is a second, detached example to John Illingworth (d1858), who campaigned over rights to land in the parish (Spencer 2003, 67), but the former location of this within the building is not known.

- 6.11 The main gallery is reached by a flight of stone and timber stairs in the north corner, next to the entrance lobby (36). It is three-sided, with a panelled front bearing primitive painted decoration, thought to be of mid twentieth century date (37-39), and the ceiling over is coffered, with circular ventilation grilles to the centres of the four panels. The other gallery, within the school wing, has a similar panelled front and ceiling, and is separated from the adjoining classroom by a movable partition (40-42). There does not appear to have been fixed seating on this smaller gallery, which would not offer a view of the pulpit in any case, but the main gallery has timber staging which carried pews, all now removed (43-44). At the centre of the south-east wall at this level, a chimney breast is evident, which would have been hidden by the panelling. This must have served a ground floor fireplace but is not evident on that floor (30), and indicates that it relates to the first phase of the building, with the fireplace probably having been removed in 1889.
- 6.12 In the school wing, the ground floor classroom has some modern plasterboard partitions, but appears originally to have formed a single area, with panelled walls and a fireplace in the north-west side (48,49), later superseded by central heating. The first floor, reached by plain stairs enclosed at the south-west end of the room (50,51) has, as noted above, a movable partition separating the classroom from the gallery (52,53), perhaps so children could hear the service separately. This room also had a fireplace as well as central heating; it has a plain ceiling in contrast to the corniced ceiling over the gallery. There is no means of access into the roof space, in either the gallery or school wing.
- 6.13 The interior of Chapel House is unremarkable and is largely characteristic of an early nineteenth century vernacular house, and although the essential layout is generally unchanged few historic fixtures survive. The front doorway leads into the living room with modern fireplace and an original alcove cupboard (54). A second, unheated front room, with exposed joists, was formerly accessible via a doorway next to the front entrance (55), and there are two rooms at the rear, one

of them heated and with some recessed panelling to the window seat, the other an unheated scullery. The stairs are of timber and are enclosed within partitioning, and lead to the first floor, with a second flight leading to the attic (59). Only one of the four rooms on the first floor has clear evidence for a fireplace; there are no features of particular interest although the original characters of the rooms survive (60). The attic forms an unheated storage area open to the roof, with two partial cross-walls being the means of support for the roof, which is simply constructed from softwood purlins spanning the masonry walls, with the underside of the roof being boarded (61-63).

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 In many ways the building is typical of the thousands of small, rural, non-conformist chapels of the nineteenth century which sprang up in the religious revival of the period. Built by local people with limited means, in a plain, functionalist style, it provided the minimum requirements for the Methodist form of service. The arches to the windows and front doorway are probably original, although possibly added in the 1889 alterations; symmetrical facades were almost invariably *de rigueur* for these nineteenth century buildings (Lindley 1969, 26), and the conscious decision to follow classical themes was frequently a means of setting a chapel apart from the Gothic buildings of the established church. The interior, although recorded after the removal of many of the fixtures and fittings, is also characteristic; the emphasis was on providing seating for as many as possible, with little decoration. The essential layout of the chapel, comprising a pulpit at the south-west side, with ground floor pews and a three-sided gallery over, remains unchanged, although it is thought that the pews were replaced and the present coffered ceiling put in in 1889, when the new gallery was also created within the rear wing also built at that time. This school, comprising two classrooms, is even more plain than the chapel and fulfilled its role without adornment.

8 References

- Ashworth, J 1872 *Simple Records* (second series)
Cannon, J (ed) 1997 *The Oxford Companion to British History*
Lindley, K 1969 *Chapels and Meeting Houses*
Spencer, C 2003 *A History of Methodism in Slaidburn and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* First draft (unpublished)

Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, Preston
1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report text & figures
- full set of labelled photographs
- photographic negatives
- colour slides (listed below)
- site notes (annotated plans etc)
- Sale of Contents catalogue, from 4 December 2005

Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Subject	Film	Frame
54	Interior of Chapel House: living room, from the south	1	1
55	Interior of Chapel House: doorways from living room to stairs and kitchen, from the north	1	4
56	Interior of Chapel House: doorway (now cupboard) between front rooms, from the south	1	5
57	Interior of Chapel House: kitchen, from the north	1	6
58	Interior of Chapel House: rear ground floor room, from the east	1	7
59	Interior of Chapel House: first floor landing, from the west	1	8
60	Interior of Chapel House: front room on first floor, from the south-west	1	10
63	Interior of Chapel House: shuttered opening on second floor/attic, from the south	1	11
61	Interior of Chapel House: view down stairs from second floor	1	12
62	Interior of Chapel House: second floor/attic, from the south	1	13
27	Interior of chapel: rear of front doorway, formerly within lobby	1	14
1	Front of the chapel and Chapel House from the east	1	16
7	Front (north-east) elevation of the chapel	1	17
11	Front (north-east) elevation of Chapel House	1	18
2	The chapel and Chapel House from the north-west, down Chapel Street	2	1
13	View down Chapel Street towards Chapel House (on right)	2	2
6	Front elevation of Chapel House from the east	2	4
5	Front elevation of the chapel from the east	2	5
3	The chapel and Sunday school from the south-east	2	6
4	The chapel and Sunday school from the south	2	7
18	South-east elevation of Sunday school and part of chapel, from the south	2	8
19	South-east elevation of Sunday school	2	10
25	Outbuilding to rear of Sunday school, from the south-east	2	11
22	View of the buildings from the south-west, with outbuilding at right	2	12
17	View of the buildings from the west	2	13
26	Outbuilding to rear of Sunday school, from the north	2	14
15	Rear elevation of Chapel House and part of chapel, from the south-west	2	16
16	Rear elevation of Chapel House, from the south-west	2	17
24	Added boiler house on north-west side of Sunday school	2	18
23	North-west elevation of Sunday school	3	1
14	North-west gable and rear elevation of Chapel House	3	2
20	Detail of doorway in south-east elevation of Sunday school	3	4
21	Detail of window in south-east elevation of Sunday school	3	5
10	Detail of typical window to the chapel, front elevation	3	6

8	Detail of front doorway to the chapel, north-east elevation	3	7
12	Detail of typical window to Chapel House, front elevation	3	8
9	Detail of inscribed stone above front doorway to the chapel ("WESLEYAN CHAPEL BUILT 1821 RESTORED 1889")	3	9
30	Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the north, showing memorial to Richard Fletcher	3	11
31	Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the east	3	12
29	Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the south, showing remains of lobby and columns supporting gallery	3	13
32	Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the south-east	3	14
28	Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the west	3	15
36	Interior of chapel: stairs to first floor, from the south-east	3	17
40	Interior of chapel: gallery behind pulpit, from the north	3	18
41	Interior of chapel: gallery behind pulpit, and first floor partition to Sunday school, from the north-east	4	1
42	Interior of chapel: galleries, from the east	4	2
38	Interior of chapel: gallery, from the south	4	4
39	Interior of chapel: gallery, from the west	4	5
46	Interior of chapel: detail of window to front elevation	4	6
44	Interior of chapel: detail of north-east gallery staging, from the west	4	7
43	Interior of chapel: detail of north-east gallery staging, from the south-east	4	8
47	Interior of chapel: view of ceiling coffer	4	10
33	Interior of chapel: remains of tongue-and-groove panelling to ground floor, in west corner	4	11
34	Interior of chapel: memorial to Richard Fletcher	4	12
35	Memorial to John Illingworth, removed from chapel	4	13
48	Interior of Sunday school: ground floor classroom, from the north-east, with modern partitions	4	14
49	Interior of Sunday school: chimney breast in ground floor classroom, from the south	4	16
51	Interior of Sunday school: top of stairs to first floor classroom, from the east	4	17
52	Interior of Sunday school: first floor classroom, from the south, showing remains of fireplace and movable partitions	4	18
53	Interior of Sunday school: partition at end of first floor classroom, from the west	5	1
37	Interior of chapel: gallery, from the south-west	5	2
45	Interior of chapel: view from gallery behind pulpit, from the south-west	5	4
50	Interior of Sunday school: first floor classroom, from the north-east	5	5

LIST OF COLOUR SLIDES

Slide Subject

- 1 Front of the chapel and Chapel House from the east
- 2 The chapel and Sunday school from the south
- 3 Front (north-east) elevation of the chapel
- 4 Detail of typical window to the chapel, front elevation
- 5 View of the buildings from the west
- 6 South-east elevation of Sunday school
- 7 Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the south
- 8 Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the south-east
- 9 Interior of chapel: gallery behind pulpit, from the north-east
- 10 Interior of chapel: detail of window to front elevation

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF AN HISTORIC BUILDING REQUIRED BY A PLANNING PROPOSAL

Site Name: Chapel and Chapel House, Church Street, Slaidburn

Planning application number: 3/05/0258

Grid Reference: SD 7128 5230

Summary

Planning permission (3/05/0258) has been granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council for partial demolition, alterations and extension at the Chapel and Chapel House, Church Street, Slaidburn.

Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the barn be recorded before its conversion.

This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

1. Purpose of recording

1.1 Building recording is required to comply with a condition (no. 3) attached to the Planning permission. The proposals will lead to the loss of significant historic fabric relating to the building's former use. A permanent record of the building is therefore required.

2. Description of proposal

2.1 The Chapel at Slaidburn will require a substantial section to the rear, as well as existing outbuildings, to be demolished. Internal alterations will require the removal of original fabric and the reorientation of the hall, and the removal of the first floor.

3. Archaeological/Historical interest

3.1 The Wesleyan Chapel was constructed in 1821 and restored in 1880. Independent and Nonconformist chapels are a key part of the county's built heritage and reflect in their number and distribution both the religious conflicts of the 17th-18th centuries and the reforming zeal of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the later examples were built in association with areas of workers housing as an 'improving' influence, others were a response to the proliferation of small Christian sects and their charismatic leaders. The rural areas of Lancashire produced a number of nonconformist sects (including the only one to be named after its place of origin, the 'Grindletonians' in the later 17th century), which must reflect the attitude of the population to the 'Establishment' and the State organised religion of the period. In their architectural style and size the chapels often contrast strongly with the surrounding domestic and industrial architectures and therefore form a strong focal point in the historic environment.

4. Map analysis

4.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise. As a minimum, all historic Ordnance Survey maps should be examined. If available, other historic cartographic sources should also be examined. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the function of the building/structure and its phasing.

4.2 Available church records should also be consulted for information concerning the original layout of the buildings and subsequent alterations.

5. Personnel

5.1 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

6. Photographic Recording

6.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building and the outbuildings to be demolished.

6.2 General photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the buildings are required.

6.3 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

6.4 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

6.5 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.6 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.

6.7 Archive photographs can be taken with a 35mm camera. All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities. This basic photographic record is to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

6.8 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed. Position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the building/site plan. Separate plans should be annotated for each floor of the building.

7. Drawn Record

7.1 A scale plan (1:50 or 1:100) of the floors of the building to be affected is to be made. Existing plans (e.g. plans submitted with a planning application) may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any existing drawings used are accurate, if not, to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The drawn record is to show all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as to show any other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.

7.2 Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).

7.3 Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).

7.4 Construction techniques and sequences should be appropriately illustrated and described, if visible. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.

7.5 The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building
- external detail and decoration such as memorials

7.6 All drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in RCHME 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings - A Descriptive Specification (3rd Edition)*.

8. Health and Safety

8.1 The archaeologist on site will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

9. Monitoring

9.1 The Lancashire County Archaeology Service may undertake monitoring for its own quality control purposes. A minimum of one weeks notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the monitor, in order that arrangements can be made.

10. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

10.1 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed

adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

10.2 A short written report should be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the structure/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. The report should also include details of the alterations/demolition to be undertaken and an assessment of the importance of the feature/building to be affected. A discussion of the construction sequence of the building should also be included. For the purposes of the report the LCAS is willing to accept high quality jpeg images rather than prints or laser copies.

10.3 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (see section 4.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible. All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

10.4 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

11. Deposition of archive

11.1 The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' on CD-ROM.

11.2 The site archive shall be conserved and stored according to the *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990)* and the Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992)* 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.

11.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology)). A copy of the report will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.

11.4 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of any further work. As a minimum, a brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced. This will be sent to the editor of *Archaeology North West* in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.

12. Technical queries

12.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to the LCAS without delay at Lancashire County Council, Environment

Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, PR1 8RD, Tel. 01772 531734. Fax 01772 533423. E-mail: Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.gov.uk

13. Valid period of specification

13.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Doug Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
Lancashire County Archaeology Service



Figure 1: General location map

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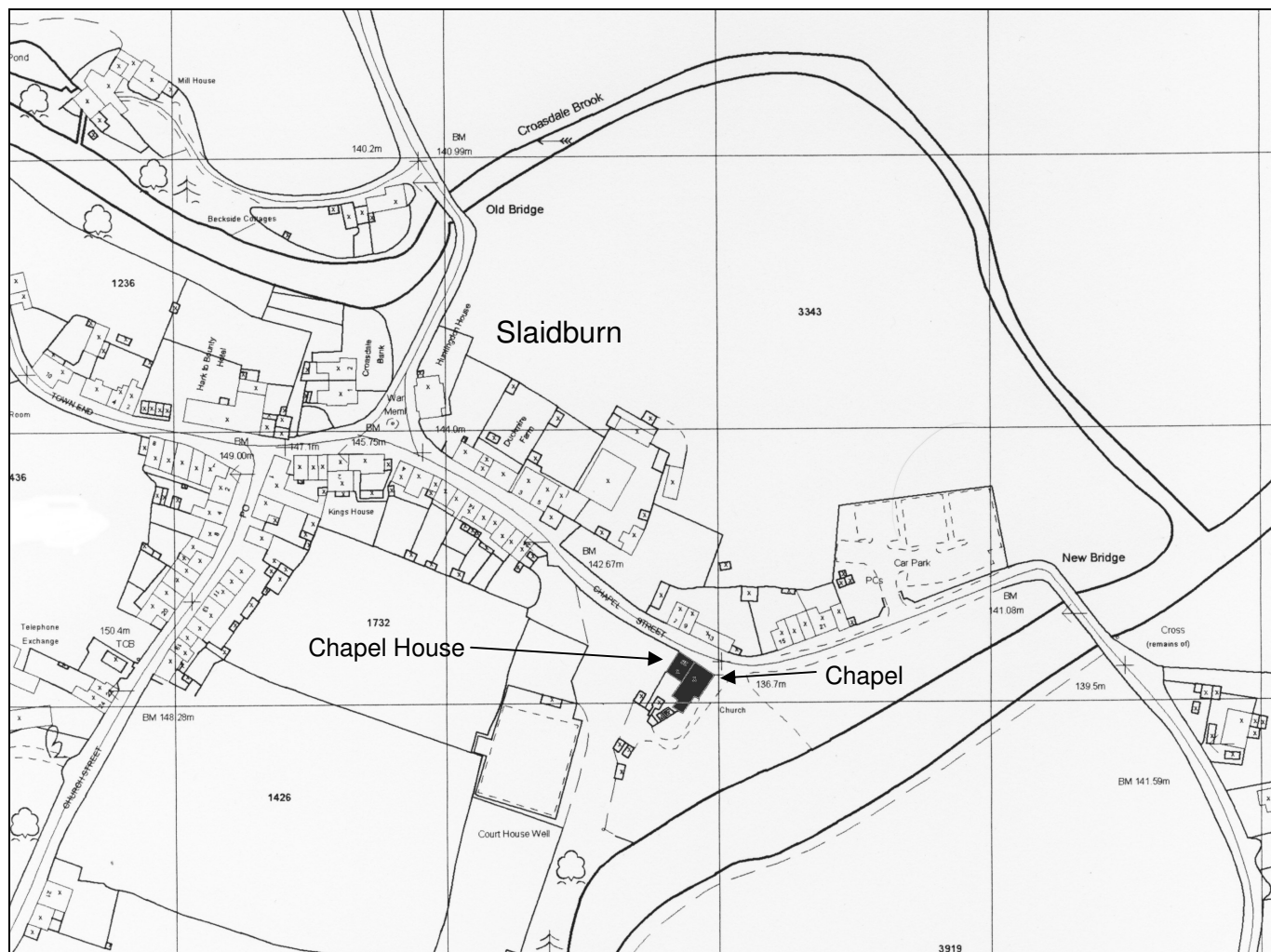


Figure 2: Detailed location map

1:2500

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Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1850 6" to mile map (enlarged)
 Surveyed 1847
 Sheet no: Yorkshire [West Riding] 165

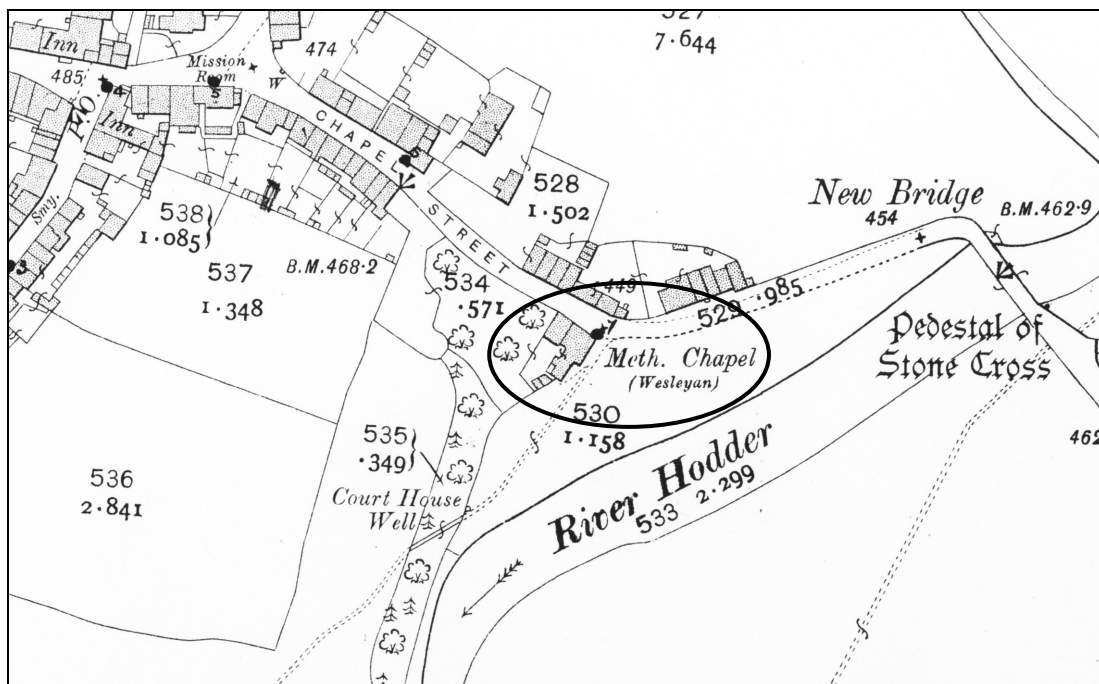
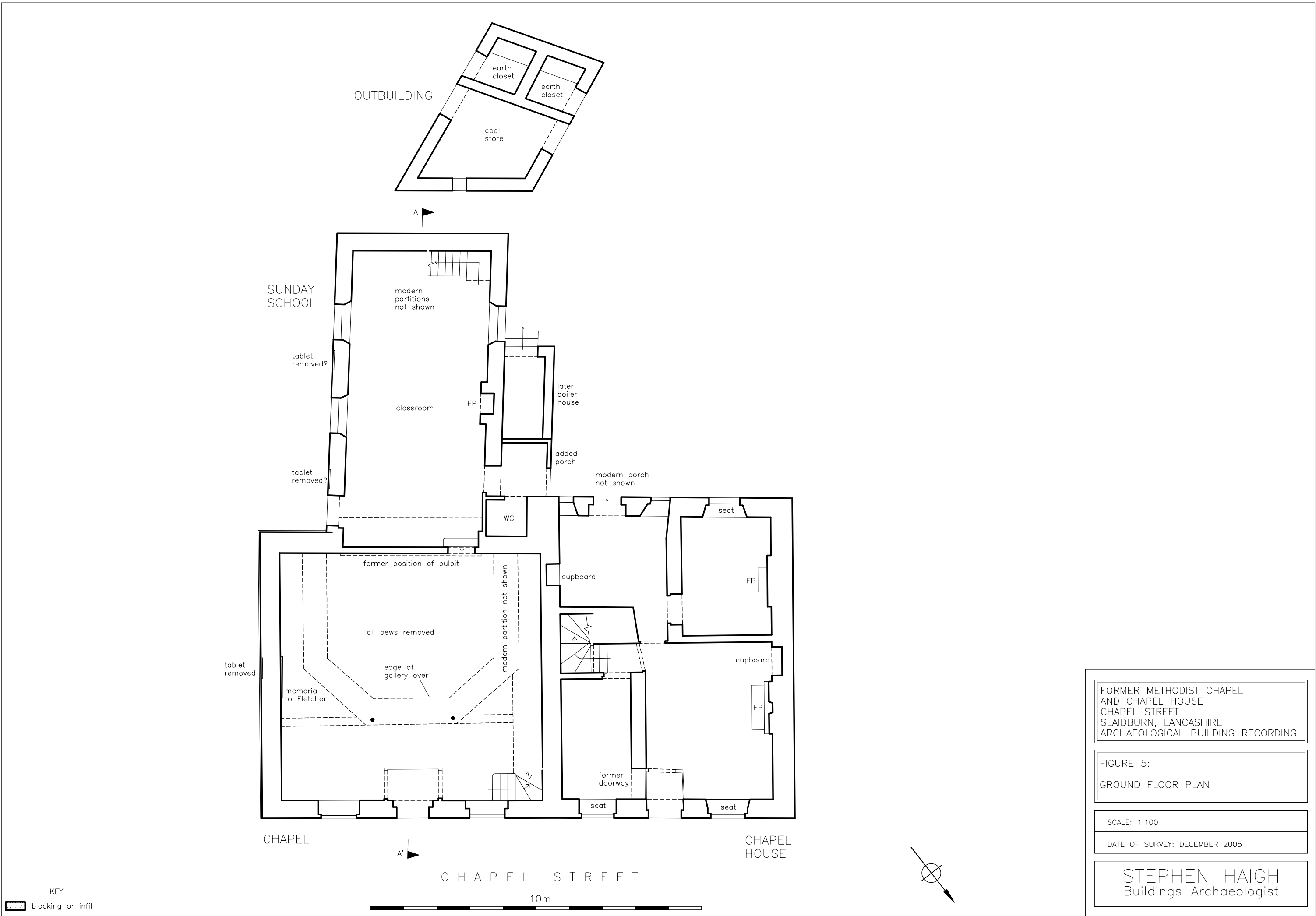
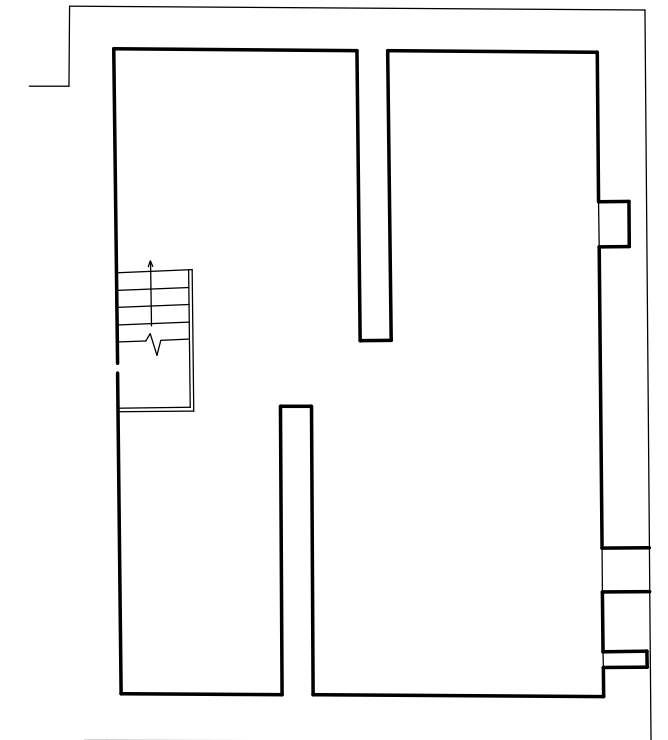
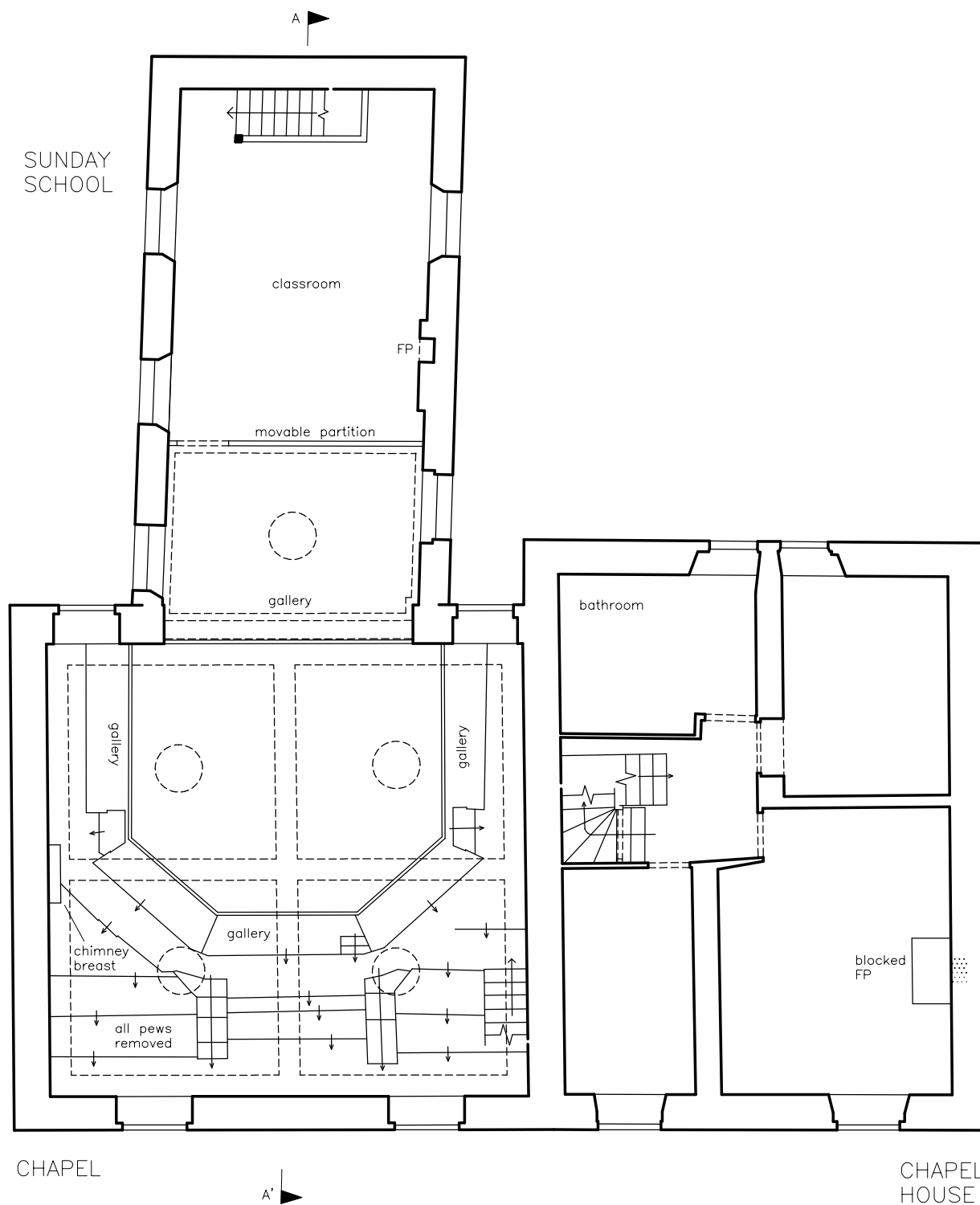


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1909 1:2500 map
 Surveyed 1893, revised 1907
 Sheet no: Yorkshire [West Riding] 165.1





CHapel HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR (ATTIC) PLAN

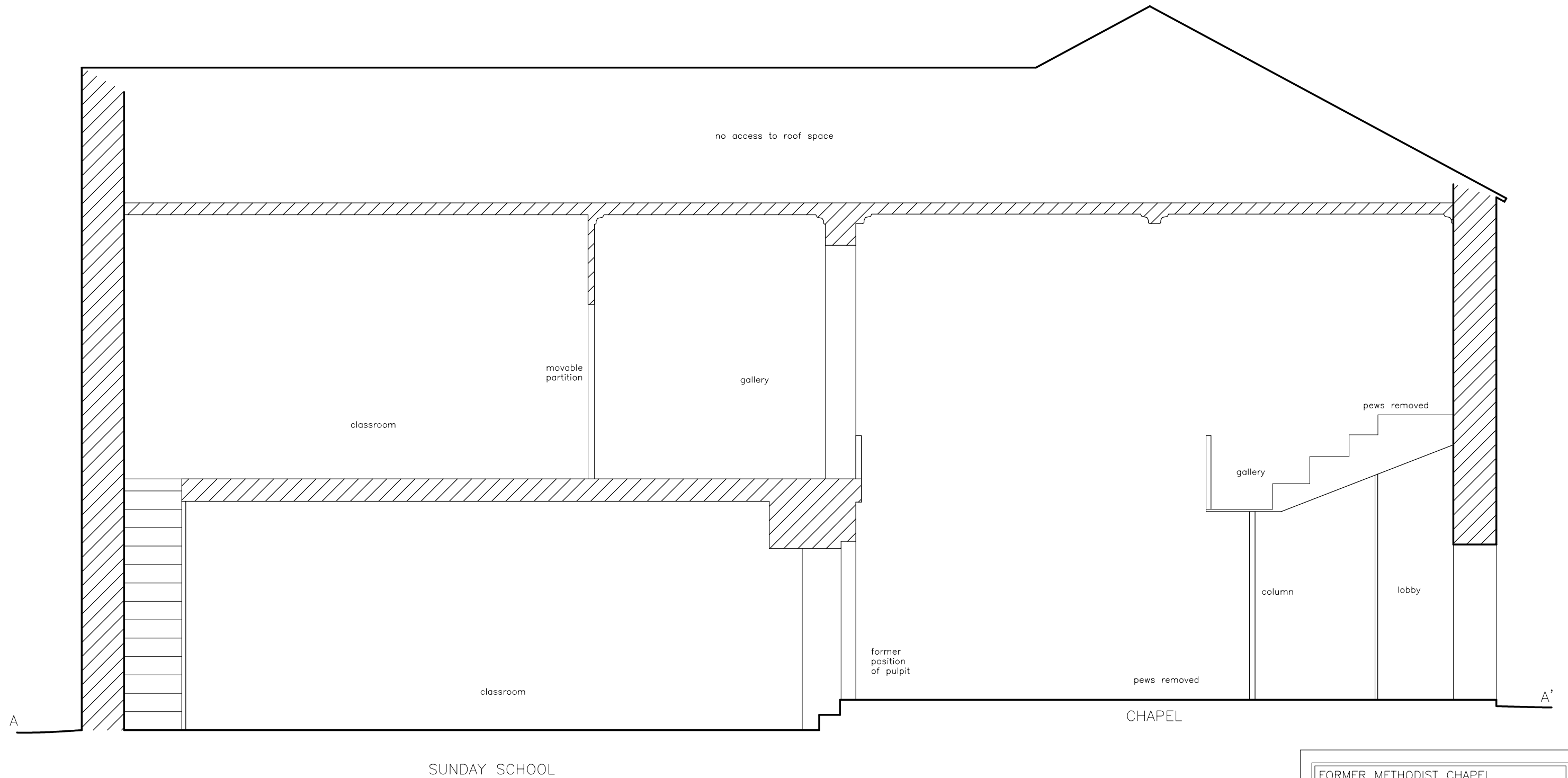
FORMER METHODIST CHAPEL
AND CHAPEL HOUSE
CHapel STREET
SLAIDBURN, LANCASHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 6:
UPPER FLOOR PLANS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2005

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



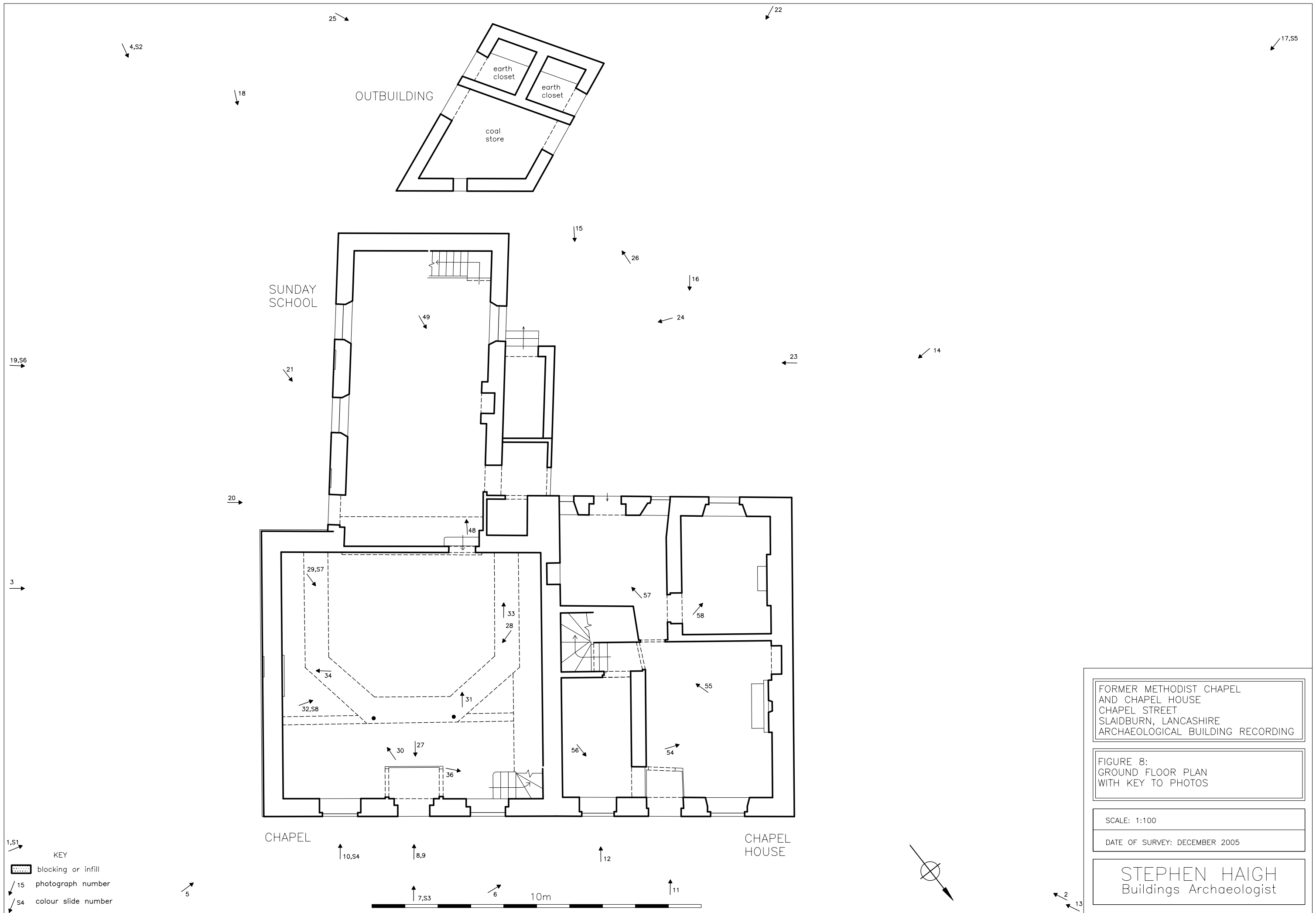
FORMER METHODIST CHAPEL
AND CHAPEL HOUSE
CHAPEL STREET
SLAIDBURN, LANCASHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

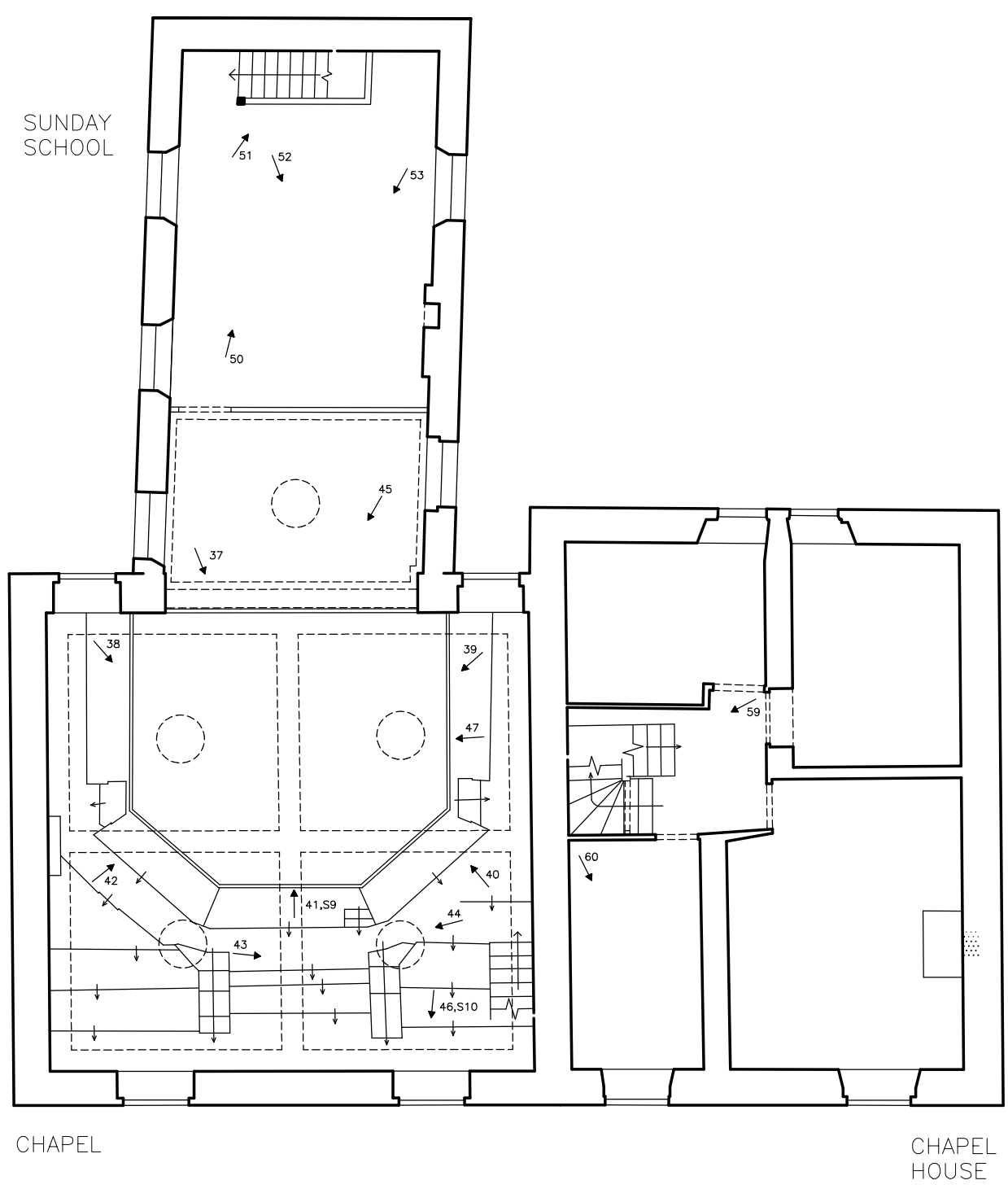
FIGURE 7:
SECTION

SCALE: 1:50

DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2005

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

CHapel
HOUSE
SECOND FLOOR (ATTIC) PLAN

KEY
[dotted box] blocking or infill
/15 photograph number
/S5 colour slide number

10m

FORMER METHODIST CHAPEL
AND CHAPEL HOUSE
CHAPEL STREET
SLAIDBURN, LANCASHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 9:
UPPER FLOOR PLANS
WITH KEY TO PHOTOS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2005

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



Photo 1: Front of the chapel and Chapel House from the east



Photo 2: The chapel and Chapel House from the north-west, down Chapel Street



Photo 3: The chapel and Sunday school from the south-east



Photo 4: The chapel and Sunday school from the south



Photo 5: Front elevation of the chapel from the east



Photo 6: Front elevation of Chapel House from the east



Photo 7: Front (north-east) elevation of the chapel

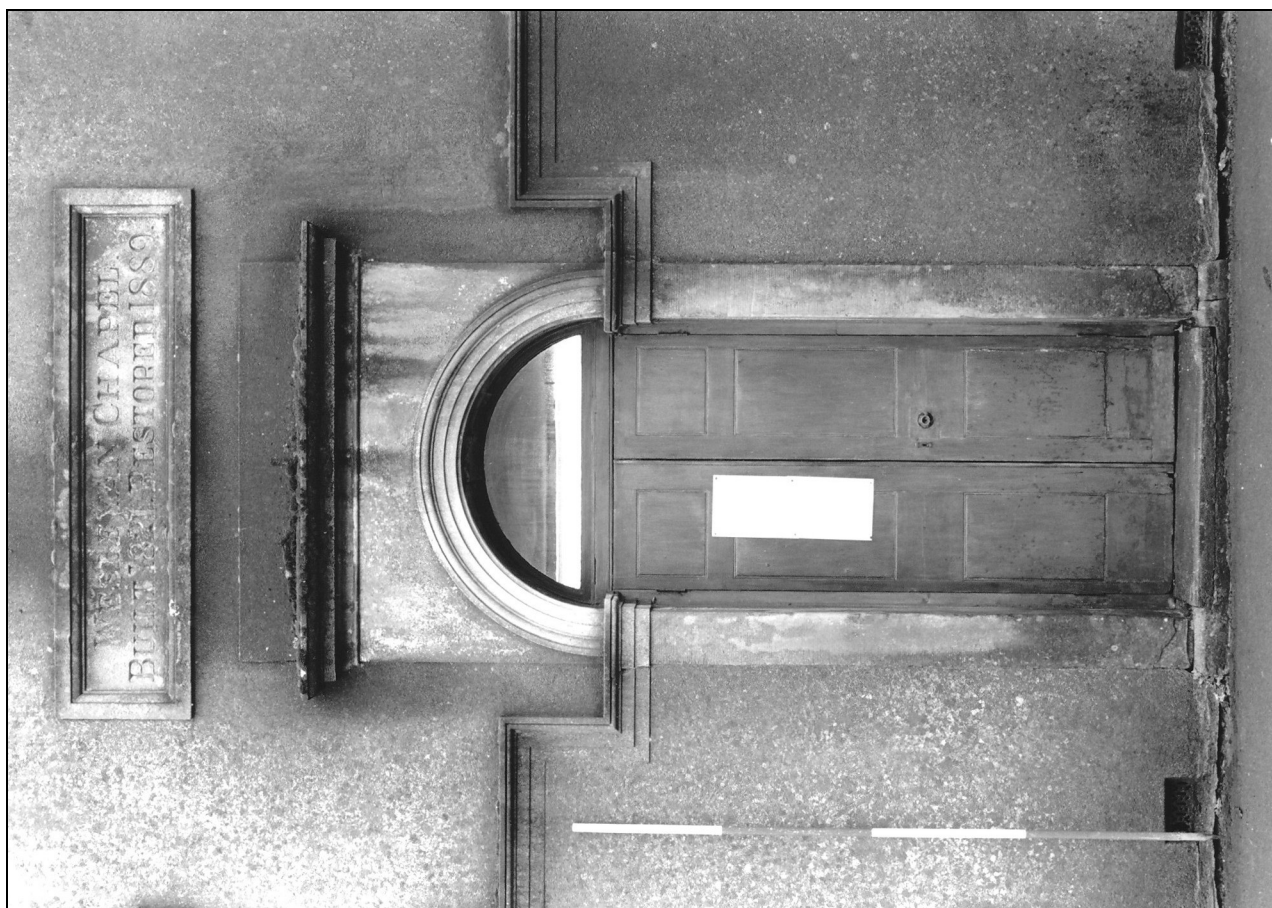


Photo 8: Detail of front doorway to the chapel, north-east elevation



Photo 9: Detail of inscribed stone above front doorway to the chapel ("WESLEYAN CHAPEL BUILT 1821 RESTORED 1889")



Photo 10: Detail of typical window to the chapel, front elevation

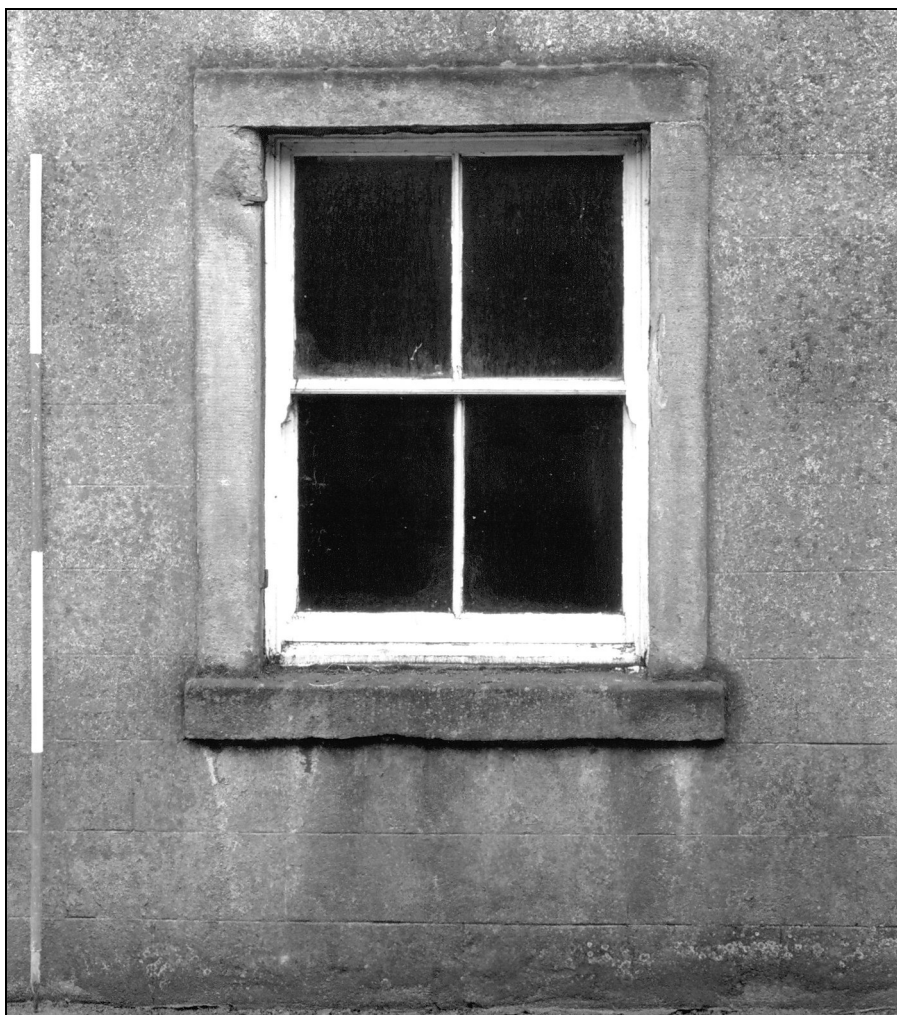


Photo 12: Detail of typical window to Chapel House, front elevation



Photo 13: View down Chapel Street towards Chapel House (on right)



Photo 15: Rear elevation of Chapel House and part of chapel, from the south-west

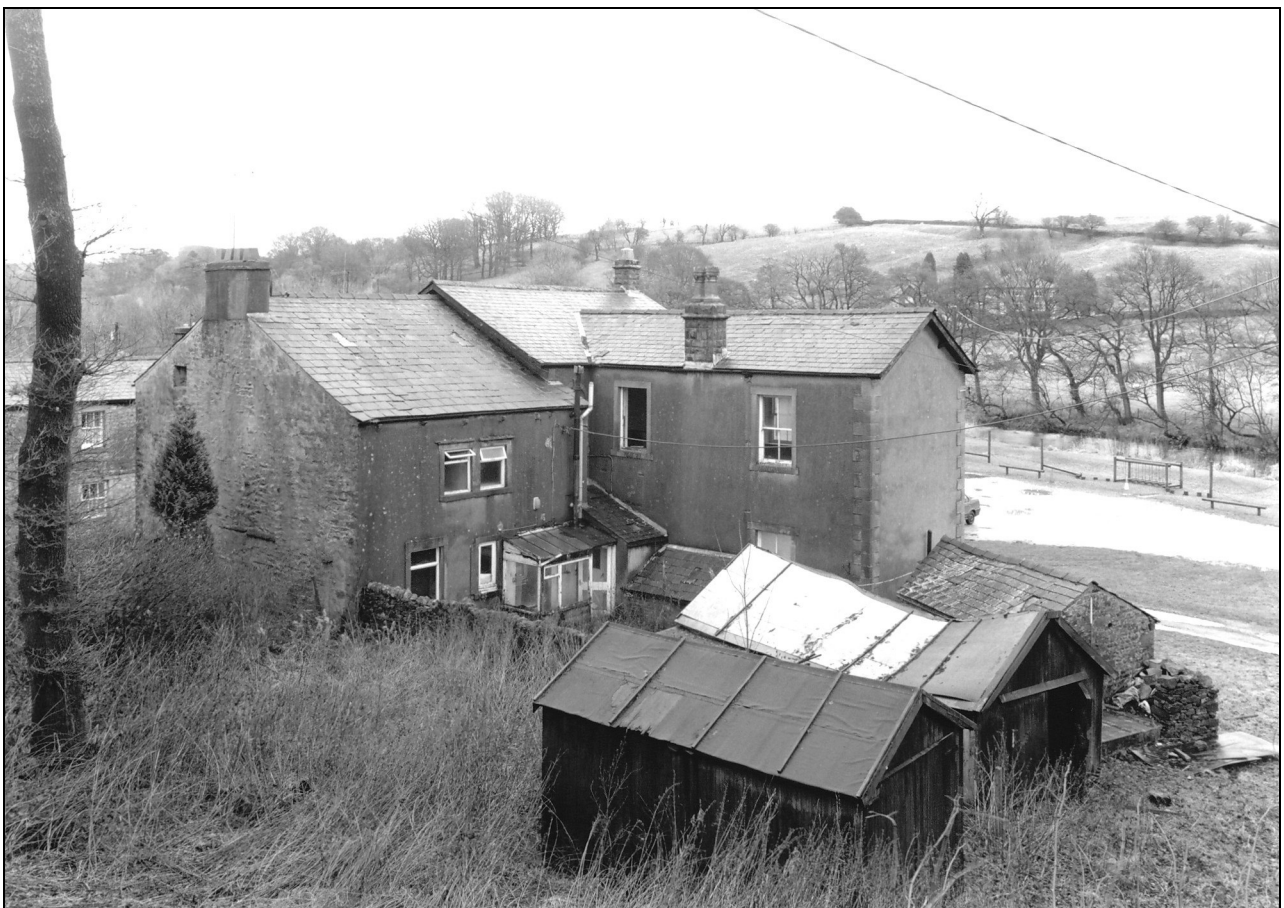


Photo 17: View of the buildings from the west



Photo 18: South-east elevation of Sunday school and part of chapel, from the south



Photo 19: South-east elevation of Sunday school



Photo 21: Detail of window in south-east elevation of Sunday school



Photo 23: North-west elevation of Sunday school



Photo 25: Outbuilding to rear of Sunday school, from the south-east



Photo 26: Outbuilding to rear of Sunday school, from the north



Photo 28: Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the west



Photo 29: Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the south, showing remains of lobby and columns supporting gallery



Photo 30: Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the north, showing memorial to Richard Fletcher



Photo 31: Interior of chapel: ground floor, from the east



Photo 37: Interior of chapel: gallery, from the south-west



Photo 39: Interior of chapel: gallery, from the west



Photo 40: Interior of chapel: gallery behind pulpit, from the north



Photo 41: Interior of chapel: gallery behind pulpit, and first floor partition to Sunday school, from the north-east



Photo 42: Interior of chapel: galleries, from the east



Photo 44: Interior of chapel: detail of north-east gallery staging, from the west



Photo 48: Interior of Sunday school: ground floor classroom, from the north-east, with modern partitions



Photo 49: Interior of Sunday school: chimney breast in ground floor classroom, from the south



Photo 51: Interior of Sunday school: top of stairs to first floor classroom, from the east



Photo 52: Interior of Sunday school: first floor classroom, from the south, showing remains of fireplace and movable partitions



Photo 53: Interior of Sunday school: partition at end of first floor classroom, from the west

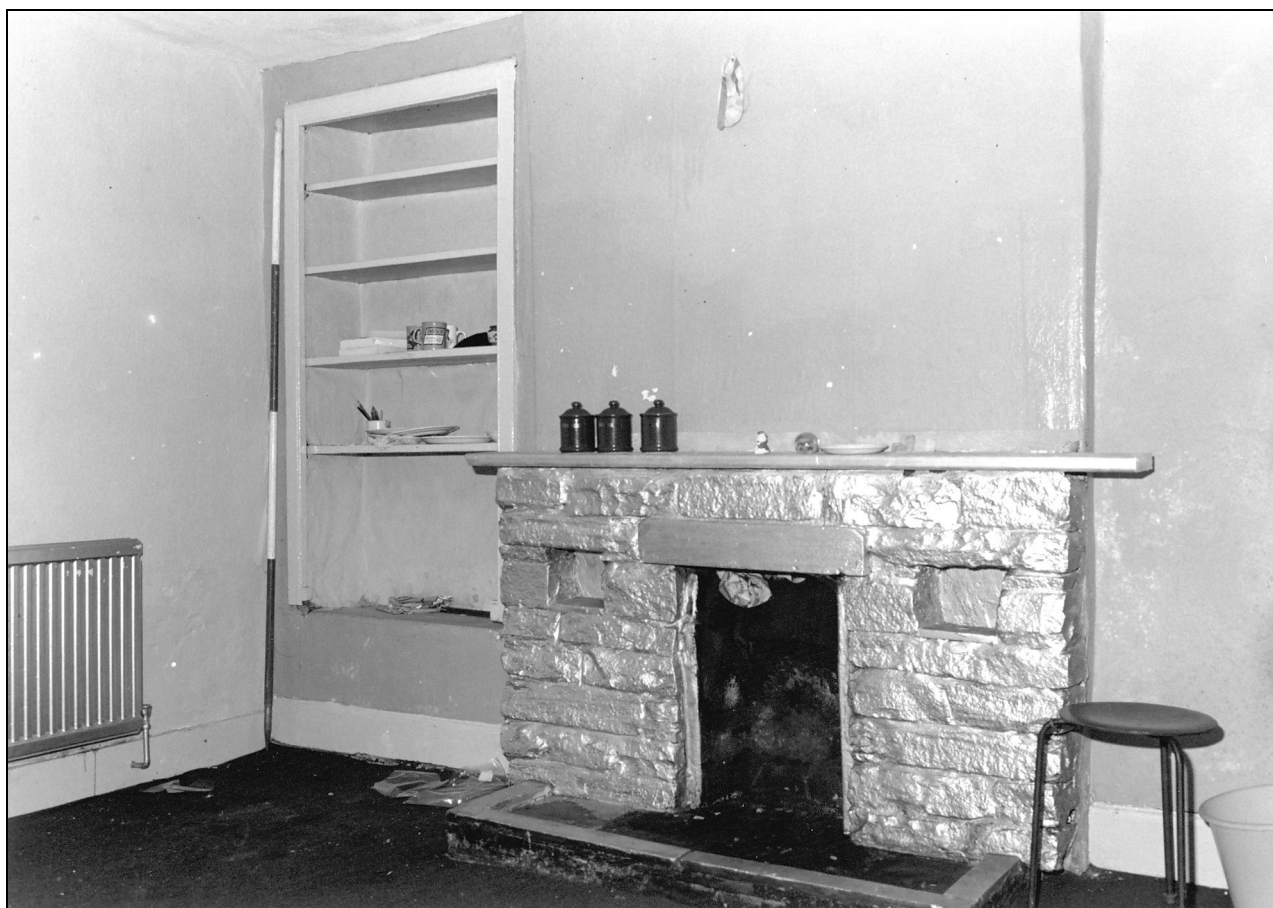


Photo 54: Interior of Chapel House: living room, from the south



Photo 56: Interior of Chapel House: doorway (now cupboard) between front rooms, from the south



Photo 60: Interior of Chapel House: front room on first floor, from the south-west

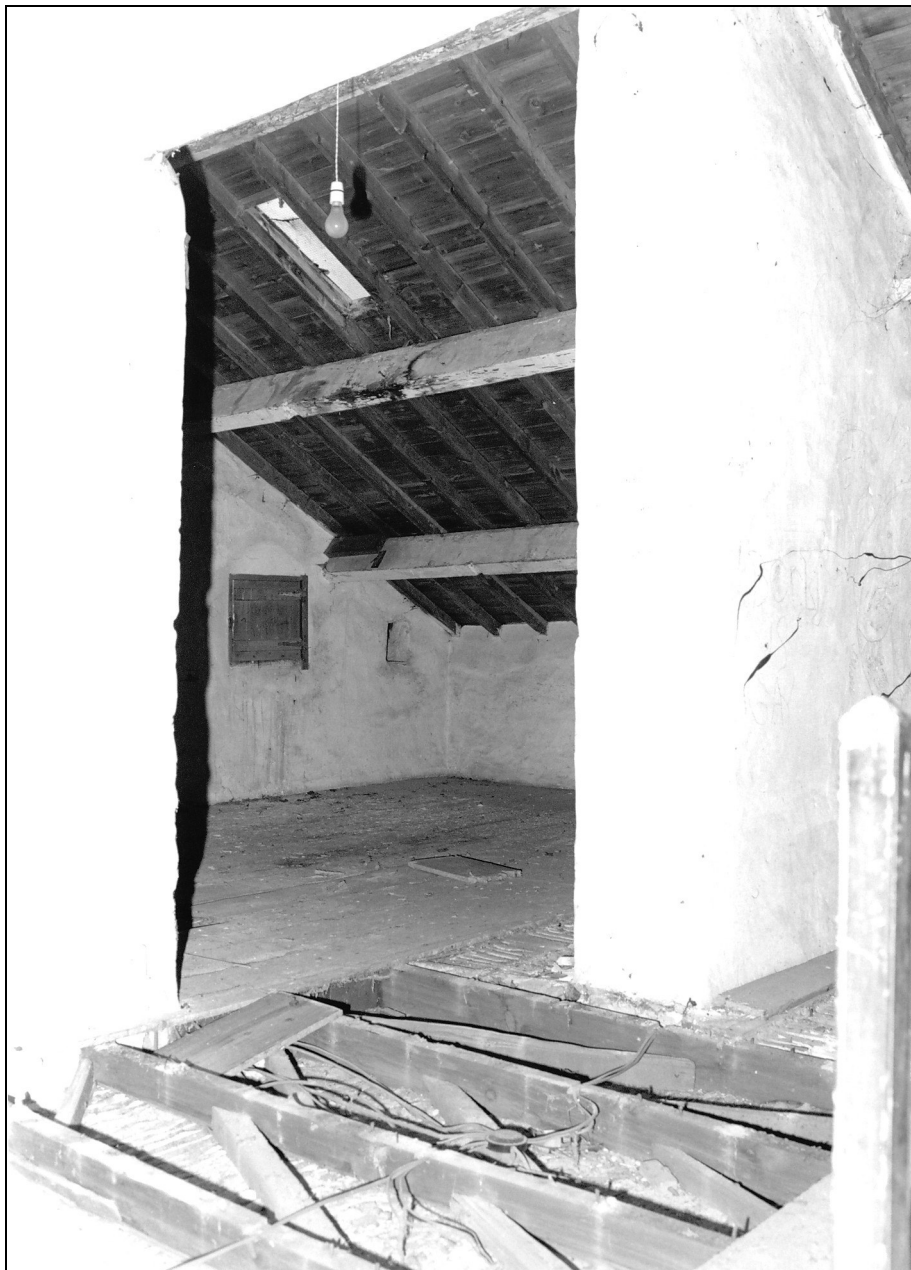


Photo 62: Interior of Chapel House: second floor/attic, from the south