

**Bond Memorial Church,
Adelaide Terrace,
Benwell, Newcastle
upon Tyne**

**Level 2-3 Historic
Building Recording**

Client: KEN THOMAS DEMOLITION LTD

AB Heritage Project No:10871

Date:30/06/2016

Bond Memorial Church, Adelaide Terrace, Benwell, Newcastle upon Tyne

Level 2-3 Historic Building Recording

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Project Number 10871

Prepared By Kerry Kerr-Peterson

Illustrated By Peter Bonvoisin

Approved By Daniel Dodds

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	DRAFT	KKP	DD	30-06-2016

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Enquiries To:

AB Heritage Limited (Head Office)

Caerus Suite, 150 Priorswood Road,

Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8DU

Email: info@abheritage.co.uk

Tel: 03333 440 206



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited was commissioned to undertake a Level 2-3 Historic Building Recording of the Bond Memorial Church, Adelaide Terrace, Benwell, Newcastle Upon Tyne prior to the demolition of the building. The Bond Memorial Church is a medium sized example of an Italianate style Methodist Church with a typical auditory interior design.

The building has no statutory or non statutory designation and was rejected by Historic England for listing. However the Church is listed on the Tyne and Wear HER (HER entry 14527).

The analysis of information held at the Tyne and Wear Archives identified that the present building replaced an earlier iron chapel that stood on the same site. The local benefactors used a local architect and contractors to construct the building in 1898-99. The overall layout of the building has changed very little since it was constructed and the interior has undergone a series of minor alterations and modernisations.

As the demolition of the building had already begun the majority of the interior architectural details, fixtures and fittings of the building have already been removed, as has part of the roof. The access to the first floor of the building was limited due to the ingress of water through the hole in the roof. It was identified that a moderate amount of original architrave survives at first floor level and the stained glass window in the northern elevation of the Church, the majority of which survives at this point, is the original glass commissioned in 1898-99.

No further archaeological works are recommended in relation to the built heritage of the site. This recommendation will need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereafter AB Heritage) was commissioned by Ken Thomas Demolition Ltd to undertake a Level 2-3 Historic Building Recording of the Bond Memorial Church, Adelaide Terrace, Benwell, Newcastle upon Tyne.
- 1.1.2 The Historic Building Recording was requested by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team as a condition to the grant of planning permission to demolish the existing Church (Planning Application 2016/0082/01/NOD).
- 1.1.3 The Church was put forward for listing but was rejected as Historic England considered that the Church 'lacked the special interest required to qualify for listing within a national context' although as a group 'the Bond Memorial Methodist Church, Sunday School and Manse have a strong local interest and make a positive contribution to the streetscape' (Historic England, 2016). The Church is considered to be a non designated heritage asset and is listed on the Tyne & Wear Historic Environment Record (HER) (HER entry 14527).

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 Centred on National Grid Reference NZ 2192 6407, the 19th century Italianate Church complex consists of the central Bond Memorial Church with a manse located to the east and a Sunday School to the west (Photo 1). The Church is in the early stages of demolition.
- 1.2.2 A low stone wall with modern iron railings bounds a small yard on the south side of the Church. A paved pedestrian area is present on the northern side of the complex, with a brick wall creating a service yard at the north-west corner of the rear of the Church.
- 1.2.3 The Church faces south onto the main shopping street of Adelaide Terrace and terraced residential properties are situated beyond the pedestrian area immediately to the north the Church.
- 1.2.4 A full description of the building can be found in Section 4.

1.3 Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposal includes the complete demolition of the Bond Memorial Church to foundation level. The Sunday School and Manse are not affected by the proposed demolition and are therefore not covered by the Historic Building Recording.

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims of Works

- 2.1.1 The principle aim of the Level 2 -3 Historic Building Recording was to provide a thorough understanding of the Bond Memorial Church, its history and function prior to its demolition.

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 The principal objectives of the programme of works were to:
- Provide a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use;
 - Include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based and
 - Include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure to support the historical analysis.

2.3 Methodology of Works

- 2.3.1 A detailed specification for the Historic Building Recording was supplied by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team (MON14031). The Historic Building Recording has been carried out in line with the specification.
- 2.3.2 The methodology for the Level 2 – 3 Historic Building Recording was carried out in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* issued by Historic England (2016) and NPPF (2012) and included the following:
- A review of relevant documents held at the Tyne & Wear Archives at the Discovery Museum and the West End Library, Benwell was undertaken on the 22nd June 2016;
 - Compilation of a basic descriptive recording of the key principle rooms and circulation areas, including any significant architectural details or fixtures / fittings related to the history and function of the building, as existing was undertaken on the 22nd June 2016;
 - Production of a comprehensive photographic recording of the key principle rooms and circulation areas, including any significant architectural details or fixtures / fittings related to the history and function of the building, as existing was undertaken on the 22nd June 2016 and
 - Completion of an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) entry under the reference abherita1-256327.
- 2.3.3 The survey was carried out broadly in accordance with a Historic England Level 2 - 3 recording.
- 2.3.4 The site visit was undertaken by Kerry Kerr-Peterson (Assistant Project Officer, AB Heritage) and Daniel Dodds (Senior Heritage Consultant, AB Heritage) on the 22nd June 2016. During the site visit descriptions were made and a photographic recording was undertaken of the principal areas of the building, significant architectural details, fixtures and fittings where health and safety allowed.

2.4 Photography

- 2.4.1 The photographic element of the recording was undertaken in a digital format using a DSLR Nikon D3300 24.2 Megapixel, 18-55mm lens camera, with tripod where necessary. A selective capture method with single shot image capture using a 23.5 x 15.6mm CMOS sensor was used. The images included a photographic scale where appropriate.
- 2.4.2 Multiple shots were taken and sorted during post capture processing.
- 2.4.3 A selection of photographs have been included within the report and in Appendix 3. The position of the selected images within the report text is illustrated on an associated plan (See Figures 1-3).
- 2.4.4 The capture and storage of the digital photographs has been carried out in accordance the Historic England guidelines *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (2015).
- 2.4.5 The digital photographs will be converted to TIFF format prior to deposition with the Tyne and Wear Archive. A full set of images will be professionally printed in colour for the Tyne and Wear HER and Archives, including a photographic register.
- 2.4.6 AB Heritage pro forma Room Data Sheets have been used to record the rooms/circulation areas during the site visit.

2.5 Documentary Sources

- 2.5.1 A range of sources (hardcopy and online) were examined to inform this project, this included:
- Access to Archives <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/N13871519>;
 - Benwell Churches Past & Present
<https://www.searchnewcastle.org.uk/images/Groups/BenwellChurchesHeritageTrailA4.pdf>;
 - Sitelines - The Tyne and Wear HER Online <http://www.twositelines.info/SMR/14527>;
 - Collection of plans, photos, printed commemorative brochures, newspaper cuttings, programmes and notes held at the Tyne and Wear Archives (reference CNC45) and
 - 25" Ordnance Survey Maps held at the Tyne and Wear Archives

2.6 Consultation

- 2.6.1 A detailed specification for the Historic Building Recording was supplied by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team (MON14031). The Historic Building Recording has been carried out in line with the specification.

2.7 Limitations

- 2.7.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of Ken Thomas Demolition Ltd, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with. Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.

- 2.7.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (June 2016) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising the client's or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.7.3 Given the limited nature of the scale drawing provided by the client, the plans in the report have been produced from a 1971 plan of the building obtained from the Tyne and Wear Archives and observations during the site visit.
- 2.7.4 The demolition of the building was already underway at the time of the site visit. The building was in a potentially dangerous condition and the historic building recording was undertaken within the limits of safe working conditions. Parts of the upper floor were inaccessible as the floor was in a precarious condition following exposure to the elements because of the removal of part of the roof (See Figure 2). There was limited access to the western and eastern elevations due to the close proximity to the adjacent buildings.

3. HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 Statutory & Non Statutory Designations

- 3.1.1 The Bond Memorial Church is not covered by any statutory or non statutory designations. Nor is it located within a Conservation Area. The Church is considered to be a non designated heritage asset and is listed on the Tyne & Wear HER (HER entry 14527 See Appendix 1).



Photo 1: View of the Church complex from Adelaide Terrace

3.2 The Methodist Church

- 3.2.1 The Methodist movement is based on a combination of deep inward faith and the practical service of those in need. The most famous Methodist preacher was John Wesley. Born in 1703 John Wesley spent his lifetime travelling the country preaching in the open air. Local Methodist societies were organised under the Conference of Methodist Preachers from 1784 and Methodism split from the Church of England in 1795 (The Methodist Church in Britain, 2016).
- 3.2.2 Overall Methodist Churches display a great variety of scales, styles and use of materials in their construction, with the use of local materials often providing a more domestic external appearance. The Churches often display distinctive internal alterations and reordering that demonstrates the development of the Methodist communities over time. A large majority of Methodist Churches were constructed between c. 1820-1860. Many were refronted or remodelled after the 1880s, representing the affluence of their communities during this period (Historic England, 2012).
- 3.2.3 Methodist Churches have distinctive auditory interior designs so that the entire community was able to see and hear the preacher. In medium sized Churches such as the Bond Methodist Church, the position of double doorways allowed easy access to the galleries via an aisle type arrangement. Not all Methodist Churches had stained glass windows. The function of the churches often included teaching areas and for the performance of music and

plays. Ancillary buildings were often associated with the churches such as Sunday and Day schools (ibid).

3.3 The Methodist Church in Benwell

- 3.3.1 Until the mid-19th century Benwell had a predominantly rural character, dominated by farms and the mansions of wealthy Newcastle merchants. From the mid-19th century the area grew into a township following the installation of factories such as the Armstrong's engineering works along the riverside. With this development came the growth of the local population and the construction of numerous terrace houses and a wide variety of places of worship (Benwell Churches Past & Present, 2014).
- 3.3.2 The Elswick Road Wesleyan Circuit was set up in 1877 and soon established a mission in New Benwell (now Benwell). The Circuit convened in a rented house on Adelaide Terrace, located between Cochran Street and Oak Street (later Larch Street). The first service was held on the 25th November 1877 and the mission Church became so popular that it quickly outgrew the rented premises (The Bond Memorial Golden & Diamond Jubilee Souvenir Handbook, 1949 & 1959 ref. CNC45).
- 3.3.3 A new site was found close by between Bond Street and Neville Street (now Nichol Street) and a new iron chapel (Plate 1) was built on the site of the existing Church. This was paid for by Miss Charlotte Bond with the intention of building a memorial to her mother, also called Charlotte Bond. The iron chapel opened on the 20th November 1881 (ibid).



Plate 1: The former iron chapel (Tyne and Wear Archives ref. CNC45)

- 3.3.4 Following the death of Miss Charlotte Bond in 1890, the local Alderman Sir William Stephenson (the brother-in-law of Miss Charlotte Bond) and his wife devised a scheme for the Church complex in Miss Bond's memory and outlaid a total of £6,000 on the project. This included the creation of the Sunday School (Plate 2) in 1892 designed by the Newcastle architect Thompson & Selby and constructed by local building firm Thirwell & Son. The manse was constructed in 1894 and was designed by Newcastle architect Mr J.W. Dyson (ibid).

3.4 The Bond Memorial Church

- 3.4.1 The new permanent Church (Plate 2) was constructed during 1898-99 on the site of the former iron chapel and was designed by the same architect as the adjacent Manse (Mr J.W. Dyson). It took one year to build with the foundations stones laid by numerous local dignitaries including the architect, all of whose initials are carved on stones on the southern elevation of the building. The opening ceremony took place on the 16th September 1899 (ibid).



Plate 2: The Sunday School (left) and Church (right) from Adelaide Terrace c. 1950s (Tyne and Wear Archives ref. CNC45)

- 3.4.2 The outlay for the Church was £4,000 and it was designed to accommodate a community of 800. The seating was arranged on the ground floor and in two galleries; the Choir gallery was located behind the rostrum (Plate 3) and adjoined the Organ gallery and included three vestries. The interior was fitted with pitch pine woodwork and the building was heated with hot water radiators. The Church originally had a large bell cote located towards the front part of the roof (Plate 2). A large three light stained glass window costing £200 was installed behind the rostrum. This was created by local contractor Mr Thomas Hutchinson and depicts an illustration of the scripture 'Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest' (Plate 3) (ibid).



Plate 3: View of the interior of the north end of the Church c. 1950s (Tyne and Wear Archives ref. CNC45)

- 3.4.3 The earliest historic map that depicts the Bond Memorial Church is the 50" OS Map of 1908. When compared to the modern versions of the OS map, the 1908 edition shows that the layout of the Church has changed very little since it was construction in 1898-99 (Plate 4).



Plate 4: 50" OS map 1908 (Old-Maps)

- 3.4.4 The Church underwent a series of alterations and modifications throughout the 20th century. Electric lighting was fitted in 1910 and in 1912 the Church was solemnised to conduct marriages. Drop lights were installed in the galleries in 1913 after complaints that these areas were too dark. Additionally screens were installed at the back of the chapel, removable

shutters were added to the side transepts and the topside gallery transept was closed off (Bond Memorial Chapel Meeting Minutes ref. CNC45).

- 3.4.5 The proposed alterations in 1913 included converting the side gallery for use as a Games Room. Gas central heating was also installed around this time. The first pipe organ was installed in 1920 and the lower transept was altered at the same time to assist the Primary Department of the Sunday School. A brass memorial plaque to the fallen in World War One was also unveiled in the Church in 1920 (The Bond Memorial Golden & Diamond Jubilee Souvenir Handbook, 1949 & 1959 ref. CNC45).
- 3.4.6 The Bond Memorial Diamond Jubilee Souvenir Handbook of 1959 states that at that time the roofs of the Church and the covered yard were in need of attention, the Choir vestry was in a poor state of repair and the heating system required an overhaul. In the preceding ten years, a great deal of effort had been put into redecorating the interior and exterior of the Church and modernising the Caretaker's flat and the Churches kitchen facilities.
- 3.4.7 Proposals were put forward in 1971 to create a stage in the location of the former Choir gallery as well as a suspended ceiling and sound insulated partition wall at the southern end of Church hall, in order to create a youth centre (Appendix 2).

4. HISTORIC BUILDING DESCRIPTION

- 4.1.1 The Bond Memorial Church is a two storey example of an Italianate Wesleyan Methodist Church with simple Arts and Crafts and Romanesque influences. It is constructed from snecked sandstone with ashlar dressings and has slate pitched roofs with ceramic moulded ridge tiles. A lower projecting bay is present on the eastern side of church.
- 4.1.2 The demolition of the building was already underway at the time of the site visit. Part of the roof had been removed along with the majority of the flooring and the suspended ceiling within the hall of the Church. The majority of the internal architectural details, fixtures and fittings had also been removed prior to the site visit.

4.2 Exterior

- 4.2.1 The southern gable elevation has two bays facing onto Adelaide Terrace. The western bay has three simple rectangular windows at first floor level and three upper floor windows forming a Romanesque arcade. The pitched gable is topped with ashlar slabs, as are the buttresses at either end of the bay. The buttresses have two niches towards roof level with ogee topped arches. Three slit windows are present at the apex of the pitched gable, the central being taller than the flanking slits (Photo 2).
- 4.2.2 The eastern bay has two flanking arcaded doorways at ground floor level, the western of which has a modern ramp leading up to it, the eastern has ashlar steps. Three rectangular windows are present at first floor level. Two plain buttresses are located at either side of the bay. A single slit window is present at the apex of the elevation. A small porch with an additional doorway is present on the western side of the facade with ashlar steps. The doorways contain plain narrow planked doors with three light curved overlights. A number of ashlar blocks with the inscribed initials of the dignitaries that laid the foundation stones of the Church are present towards ground level on the southern facade (Photo 2). The base of the bell cote is present towards the front of the roof (Photo 1). The windows have been replaced.



Photo 2: Southern facade of the Church

- 4.2.3 There was limited access to the western and eastern elevations due to the close proximity to the adjacent buildings. A modern brick wall links the Church on the western side with the adjacent Sunday School. A number of blocked square windows with ashlar dressings are present on the western elevation at ground floor and first floor level. A small courtyard is located adjacent to the eastern elevation. The sandstone northern elevation links the Church to the adjacent Manse. A dressed doorway and square window are present at first floor level with two ashlar steps. A brick wall is present on the western side of the courtyard. A doorway and small square window are present at ground floor level. There are two square windows present at first floor level. The eastern side of the building was not directly accessible during the site visit although four square dressed windows were visible at first floor level (Photo 3).
- 4.2.4 Two bays are present on the northern elevation. The main western bay has a ground floor doorway and three square windows. Two rectangular windows are present mid height with a three light stained glass window with rounded Romanesque arches present towards the apex of the roof. Three slit window are present at the apex of the facade, as on the southern elevation. The eastern bay has a two light window at ground floor level and a further two windows at first floor level. Three chimney stacks with simple pots are visible from the northern elevation (Photo 3).



Photo 3: Northern and eastern elevations (scale 1m)

4.3 Interior

- 4.3.1 The ground floor space would have contained the main hall with a timber floor and a stage at the northern end, behind which later toilet facilities were located. A later sound insulated partition wall would have been located towards the southern end of the hall. A suspended ceiling would have been located at first floor level. Following the commencement of the demolition, the area is currently one large open space, with the majority of the flooring and suspended ceiling removed (Photo 4).
- 4.3.2 The brick foundations of the ground floor that would have supported the seating of the choir gallery and the flooring of the hall area are exposed. The original three light stained glass

window at the northern end of the hall remains largely intact but the upper parts have been damaged. Where the plaster has been removed, the sandstone blockwork is exposed, as are the brick dressings around the windows and the double skin brick arches over the doorways on the northern wall. There is the suggestion of a later staircase in the north-west corner of the hall (Photo 4).



Photo 4: View of the north end of the Church interior from ground floor level

- 4.3.3 The eastern partition wall is also a mixture of sandstone blocks and brickwork construction with the majority of the first floor created from timber partitions and fibre boards. A central first floor level carved timber pilaster is present on the eastern wall, supporting a timber corbel for one of the braces of the timber roof structure. RSJs support the central part of the partition at ground floor level (Photo 5). A small room in the north-east corner has a timber lathe partition wall, a blocked fireplace on the southern elevation (now partially dismantled), panelled ceiling and four light timber sash window on the northern elevation



Photo 5: View of the east elevation of the Church interior from the ground floor level

- 4.3.4 Two large arched six light leaded windows are present at first floor level on the western elevation. A smaller square version is present at the southern end of the elevation, at gallery level. A ground floor window below was blocked during the alterations proposed in 1971 (See Appendix 2). A former kitchen is present at ground floor level on the western side of the hall. Evidence for the site of a memorial plaque is present on the western wall (Photo 6).



Photo 6: Western elevation of the Church interior from ground floor level (scale 1m)

- 4.3.5 Moulded cast iron columns, two with timber capitals support the horizontal RSJ of the gallery at the southern end of the hall. The timber frame of the gallery remains although the seating and panelling has been removed. The lathe and plaster ceiling remains on the underside of the gallery (Photo 6 & 7).



Photo 7: Southern elevation and gallery from ground floor level (scale 2m)

- 4.3.6 The stained timber vaulted ceiling remains largely intact. Timber braces are supported by carved timber corbels along the length of the building. A hatch is present towards the southern end that would have accessed the bell cote (Photo 7).
- 4.3.7 The original door architrave and skirting board survives in the vestibule areas. A former timber staircase is present in the eastern part of the building although this has been decommissioned and covered with a later first floor landing.
- 4.3.8 The original pitch pine open string staircase and all of the carved newel posts, balustrade and hand rail survive on the ground floor and the first floor balustrade (Photo 8).

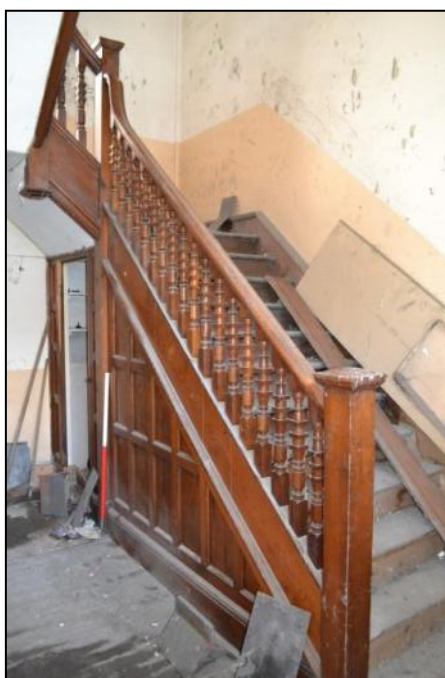


Photo 8: Ground floor staircase (scale 1m)

- 4.3.9 There was limited access to the first floor of the building due to the effects of water ingress following the removal of part of the roof prior to the site visit (Photo 9). It was possible to determine that a moderate amount of original architrave appears to survive at first floor level, including door and window architrave and skirting boards (Photo 9). The original lathe and plaster ceiling survives in the ground floor vestibule area and is visible beneath the floor at first floor level. A number of the first floor doorways have been reinforced with concrete lintels (Photo 9).



Photo 9: View of the first floor from the landing area

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The Bond Memorial Church is a medium sized example of an Italianate style Methodist Church with a typical auditory interior design. This example boasts a stained glass window which was not a feature of every Methodist Church at the time. The architectural style has a number of simple Arts and Crafts and Romanesque details.
- 5.1.2 The building has no statutory or non statutory designation and was rejected by Historic England for listing as the Church was considered to 'lack the special interest required to qualify for listing in a national context' although 'the Bond Memorial Methodist Church, Sunday School and Manse have a strong local interest and make a positive contribution to the streetscape' (Historic England, 2016) . The Church is however considered to be a non-designated heritage asset by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team and is listed on the Tyne and Wear HER (HER entry 14527).
- 5.1.3 The analysis of information held at the Tyne and Wear Archives including historic maps, photographs and commemorative brochures has identified that the present building of the Bond Memorial Church replaced an earlier iron chapel that stood on the same site. The local benefactors used a local architect and local contractors to construct the building in the space between the existing Sunday School (1892) and Manse (1894).
- 5.1.4 The overall layout of the building has changed very little since it was constructed in 1898-99. The interior has undergone a series of minor alterations and modernisations mostly related to the changes in the use of different areas of the building to reflect the later, more social related function of the building.
- 5.1.5 The historic building recording has identified that as the demolition of the building had already begun the majority of the interior architectural details, fixtures and fittings of the building have already been removed, as has part of the roof. The access to the first floor of the building was limited due to the ingress of water through the hole in the roof. Despite this, it was identified that a moderate amount of original architrave survives at first floor level and the three light stained glass window in the northern elevation of the Church, the majority of which survives at this point, is the original glass commissioned in 1898-99. The original staircase also survives intact.
- 5.1.6 No further archaeological works are recommended in relation to the built heritage of the site. This recommendation will need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority.

6. REFERENCES

6.1 Documentary & Cartographic Sources

- 25" OS Northumberland Map Sheet NXCIV.15 surveyed 1856, revised 1913-14 & published 1919 (Tyne and Wear Archives);
- Plans of alterations to Bond Memorial Methodist Church, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1971 (Tyne and Wear Archives ref. CNC45 Acc. 826/10);
- Bond Memorial Church – bundle of photos, printed commemorative brochures for the 50th & 60th anniversaries, newspaper cuttings, typed script notes, programme for pageants etc (Tyne and Wear Archives ref. CNC45 Acc. 958/5);
- Bond Memorial Church Committee Meeting Books (Tyne and Wear Archives ref. CNC45 Acc. 21 & 22) and
- Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team, 2016, Specification for Archaeological Building Recording of Bond Memorial Church, Adelaide Terrace, Benwell, Newcastle upon Tyne (MON14031).

6.2 Online Sources

- Access to Archives <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/N13871519>;
- Benwell Churches Past & Present
<https://www.searchnewcastle.org.uk/images/Groups/BenwellChurchesHeritageTrailA4.pdf>;
- Historic England, 2012, Guidance for Methodist and Nonconformist chapels in Cornwall
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/guidance-methodist-nonconformist-chapels-cornwall/> ;
- Old-Maps <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html#/> ;
- Sitelines - The Tyne and Wear HER Online <http://www.twositelines.info/SMR/14527> and
- The Methodist Church in Britain <http://www.methodist.org.uk/who-we-are/history>

6.3 Correspondence

- Letter from Victoria Ellis (Historic England Designation Coordinator North) and Ms Lisa Clark (Newcastle City Council Planning Officer) dated 20th January 2016.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Tyne and Wear HER entry ref. 14527

HER Number: 14527

District: Newcastle

Site Name: Benwell, Adelaide Terrace, Bond Memorial Chapel

Place: Benwell

Map Sheet: NZ26SW

Class: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Site Type: Broad: Methodist Chapel

Site Type: Specific: Wesleyan Methodist Chapel

General Period: Early Modern

Specific Period: C19

Form of Evidence: Extant Building

Description:

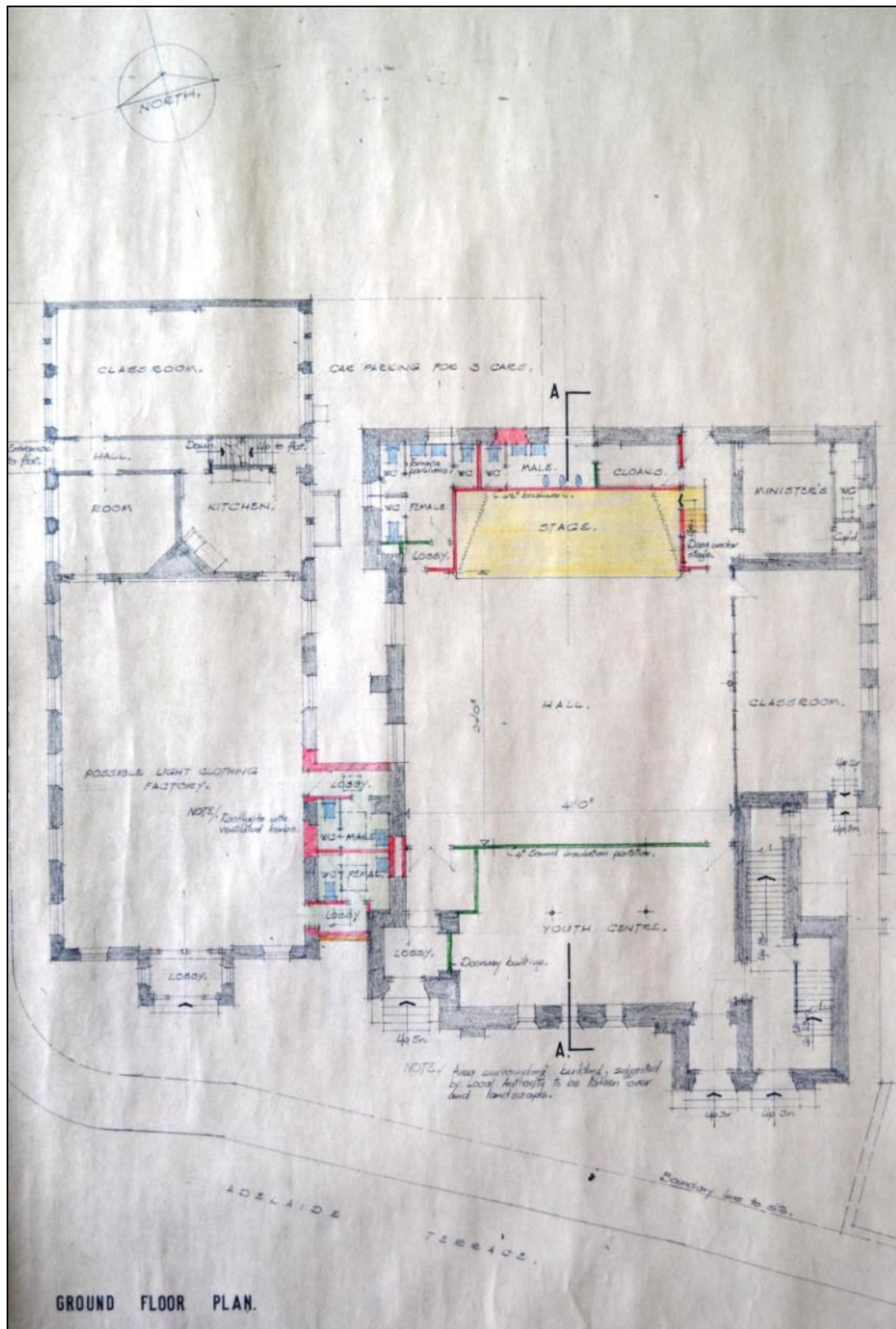
Wesleyan Chapel. Now The Potter's House Christian Church. Built in 1899. This replaced an 1881 iron chapel (HER 14528). In 1892 Alderman and Mrs W.H. Stephenson pledged to build a chapel and Sunday School (HER 14530) at a cost of £2500 in memory of the late Miss Charlotte Bond on a site which had previously been bought by her. The Wesleyan Chapel, seated 650 people. Large Italianate stone chapel with ashlar dressings.

Easting: 2192 Northing: 6407

Grid Reference: NZ21926407

Appendix 2

Plans of alterations to Bond Memorial Church, 1971



Appendix 3 Digital Photographs and Descriptions



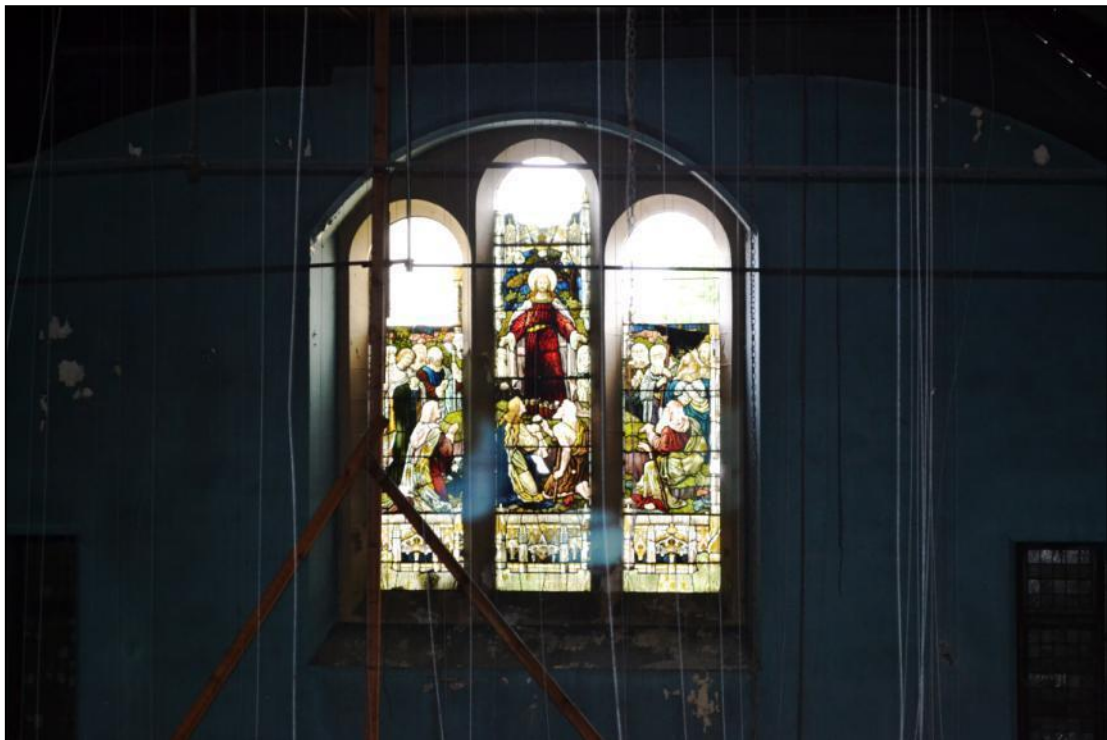
10871_004 East Elevation from Ground Floor Level



10871_005 East Elevation and Gallery from Ground Floor Level



10871_055 Ceiling from the Gallery



10871_062 Stained Glass Window



10871_075 Details of Central Bay of South Elevation



10871_82 Details of Inscribed Initials on South Elevation