



BUILDING SURVEY

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THE METHODIST CHAPEL,
HORSEMARKET,
MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE

prepared for

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Client Michael Browne
Location The Methodist Chapel, Horsemarket, Middleton-in-Teesdale
District County Durham
Grid Ref NY 94800 25458

**THE METHODIST CHAPEL, HORSEMARKET,
MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, COUNTY DURHAM
BUILDING SURVEY**

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**THE METHODIST CHAPEL, HORSEMARKET,
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BUILDING SURVEY**

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Michael Browne to undertake a phase of archaeological building recording of the Methodist Chapel, Horsemarket, Middleton-in-Teesdale, County Durham (NY 94800 25458). The requirement for work was stipulated under Condition 8 of Planning Consent granted for the conversion of the chapel to accommodation (Planning Ref. DM/17/00172/FPA).

Middleton-in-Teesdale has Anglo-Saxon origins, with extant remains from the medieval period. However, most of the built heritage of the village dates from the 19th century and is associated with the rise of lead mining in area. Alongside industrial growth was the rise of Methodism and the foundation of two Methodist establishments in the village.

The Methodist Chapel was first built in 1870 during a period of significant growth. The Chapel is built of sandstone with a neo-classical façade and pediment. The building is of two-storeys, most of which is one continuous space crowned by a circular gallery in the upper storey. It appears to be a replacement for an earlier building, as it incorporates parts from another Methodist chapel, the location of which is unknown.

A Historic England Level 2 Historic Building Survey was carried out on the 13th August 2018. Each distinctive building element was assigned an individual number (context number) and a photographic record was produced. Photographs of the interior and exterior were taken from as near parallel as possible, with a ranging rod for scale. These photographs were combined with field observations to create an archive and interpretation of the building.

The building was constructed in a single phase and remains a good example of a mid- to late 19th-century non-conformist chapel. There has been little alteration to the original construction, with the addition of a bathroom being one of the only additions, which is suggested to have taken place in the 19th century. In addition, the memorial windows were added subsequently during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The building retains an intrinsic aesthetic appeal and has the potential to add positive value to both the visual character and contextual understanding of area. The building survey has provided further understanding of the development of the chapel both in Middleton-in-Teesdale and within

the wider context of the Methodist movement. Considering the state of the chapel, the building survey provides sufficient archaeological mitigation towards the conversion of the building into flats.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd. (NAA) was commissioned by Michael Browne to undertake a Historic England Level 2 Historic Building Survey of the Methodist Chapel, Horsemarket, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Co. Durham (NGR: NY 94800 25458; Fig. 1). The requirement for work was stipulated under Condition 8 of Planning Consent granted for the conversion of the chapel to accommodation (Planning Ref. DM/17/00172/FPA).
- 1.2 The 'descriptive survey' was carried out in accordance with the relevant standards and guidance as published by Historic England (2016a) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014). The following report uses both documentary and physical evidence to explore the origins and history of the building. This programme of works was executed according to a WSI (NAA 2018) which was approved in advance by Durham County Council.



Plate 1: panorama of the chapel interior from the south-west corner.

- 1.3 The Methodist Chapel was built in 1870 and is slightly set back from Horsemarket, the main thoroughfare through town. The chapel is built of sandstone, of two storeys, and has two entrances, each flanked by pilasters, below five arched windows and a pediment. The interior (Plate 1) is composed of a single auditorium above which lies a gallery. The building has been in use as a Methodist Church until its recent closure in 2015.

Scope of work

- 1.4 The building survey examined the chapel but did not include the former Church Hall or Sunday School to the rear (Fig. 2), as these do not form part of the current proposed development. The area between the Chapel and Horsemarket was also recorded, as this forms part of the curtilage.

Aims and objectives

- 1.5 The survey was carried out to mitigate against the potential loss of significance that may occur due to the conversion of the building into accommodation. This was achieved through recording of the fabric of the building via a detailed record.
- 1.6 The building recording aimed to achieve the following:
- the production of an annotated site plan, based on architects plans and elevations, depicting the form and location of any structural features;
 - a written, drawn, and photographic record of the chapel and its structural features, providing details of their form, function, date and significance; and
 - the compilation of locally available primary and secondary documentary sources to inform an understanding of the history of the property.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Documentary evidence

- 2.1 A survey was conducted of all readily available documentary and cartographic material in order to inform an understanding of the development and history of the chapel. These sources included:
- Durham Historic Environment Record (HER);
 - historic cartographic sources (Ordnance Survey maps); and
 - published historical studies.

Building recording

- 2.2 Fieldwork was carried out on the 13th August 2018. Full access to the site had been granted to both the interior and exterior.
- 2.3 Each element was given a unique identification number (context number). All external features were numbered 100+, with each interior feature numbered 200+. Existing architect's plans were consulted and annotated in the field along with detailed descriptions of each feature and room. To accompany the written record, photographs were taken of the interior and exterior of the building along with each feature. All photographs were taken from an angle as near parallel as possible, with each photograph containing an appropriate scale.

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location and Geology

- 3.1 The Methodist Chapel is located in the centre of Middleton-in-Teesdale. It is set back from Horsemarket, at its junction with Chapel Row (Figs 1–3).
- 3.2 The underlying geology is formed of limestone, sandstone and siltstone of both the Alston Formation and Three Yard Limestone Member, both of which formed during the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by Devensian till (BGS 2018). In turn, these till deposits are covered by soil from the Brickfield 3 Association, which consist of loamy and clayey soils (Jarvis *et al* 1984).

Designation

- 3.3 The building is categorised as a non-designated heritage asset but still contributes significantly to the character of the Middleton-in-Teesdale Conservation Area in which it lies. The conservation area is characterised by ‘the intact nature of its 19th century character with relatively little new build to detract from it’ (Archaeo-Environment 2008).

Previous work

- 3.4 There has been no previous archaeological work undertaken at the site.

Limiting factors

- 3.5 Full access was granted to the property; however, the attic space was not inspected on Health and Safety grounds. At the time of the survey, building work had already begun, leading to the loss of architectural features. Nevertheless, sufficient evidence remained for the survey to be completed.

4.0 DOCUMENTARY SURVEY

- 4.1 Middleton-in-Teesdale has early medieval origins. This is evident from the village’s name, which is derived from the old English ‘middel’ and ‘tun’—middle settlement or the middle village of the Teesdale Forest (Watts 2002).
- 4.2 In 1093, the lands around Barnard Castle, likely to include Middleton-in-Teesdale, were granted to Guy de Baliol by William Rufus. Documentary evidence indicates the existence of a chapel at the settlement as early as the 12th century. During this period, the monks of Rievaulx were invited to help support horse-breeding within the area by

the Baliol family. By 1220, the monks also owned a mill on site (Archaeo-Environment 2008).

- 4.3 The village of Middleton-in-Teesdale, in its current layout, probably originated during the 11th century as a planned village that was laid out by the Normans following the Harrying of the North. Visible today are the remnants of medieval toft and croft near the church and Old Rectory at Town Head, and along Horsemarket and Chapel Row. However, since a larger concentration of older buildings are located at Town Head, it is proposed that this area may have been the location of the original village, which would have then extended to include Horsemarket and Chapel Row any time between the 14th and early 16th century (Archaeo-Environment 2008).
- 4.4 The medieval village of Middleton covered the same area as today, but with a sparser distribution and ample room for newer 19th-century construction. The 19th century saw the transformation of the village with the arrival of the London Lead Company, which started to build in the area between 1815–18 and expanded trade and tourism in the village. Most of the buildings in the village date from this period, including the Methodist Chapel.

The rise of Methodism

- 4.5 The Methodist movement arose in the second half of the 18th century and was based on the teachings of John Wesley who believed that religion had become elitist and distant from the working classes. In an increasingly industrialised Britain, Wesley argued that the working class were those who most needed the comfort of the Christian message. He preached a fundamentally Anglican doctrine, which stated that anyone, no matter their wealth or status, could reach heaven, a message that had a deep resonance with the working classes of miners, factory workers, and labourers across Britain (NAA 2012).
- 4.6 Toward the end of the 18th century, following the death of John Wesley, the movement underwent a schism between the Wesleyan Methodists and the new Primitive Methodists. This latter movement believed that the Wesleyan Connexion had become elitist and part of the establishment, with its own clergy, schools, and foreign missions. The Primitives sought to return to the fundamental Methodist principles and evangelical spirit by rejecting church property and instead preaching wherever people gathered. These ideals drew a particularly large following among the poor. However, by 1840, the Primitive Methodists also showed signs of increased conformity and began to slowly

reconcile with the Wesleyans. In 1932, the two churches were joined under the same mantle (NAA 2012).

4.7 Considering the growth of Middleton-in-Teesdale as a mining village in the 19th century, it is not surprising that both a Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Chapel were constructed in the village. In County Durham, the early movement had become particularly popular in and around Weardale and Teesdale by 1840. There may have been an earlier Primitive chapel on the site, as a datestone of 1839 is located in the southern façade of the building (see below).

4.8 The Wesleyan Chapel was built in 1870 at a time when the Primitive Methodists and Wesleyan Methodists were beginning to reconcile, although it should be noted that the Primitive Methodist Chapel, located further to the east, was built in 1872. Both chapels probably replaced earlier buildings.

Ordnance Survey map

4.9 The First Edition six-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1856–65 (Fig. 4) shows a small building on the site of what is now the Methodist Chapel. However, it is uncertain whether this building was a chapel, or served some other function.

4.10 The Second Edition OS map of 1896 (Fig. 4) shows the location of the newly constructed Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, although it is not specifically marked as such. The building appears as a simple square and does not include the hall and Sunday School to the rear, which appear to be later additions that appear on the 1921 25-inch OS map (Fig. 4).

5.0 BUILDING SURVEY

Layout and form

5.1 The form of the Methodist Chapel is typical of non-conformist chapels built in the earlier part of the 19th century, which have large encircling galleries in the upper storey, usually on cast-iron columns, and interiors spanned without interruption. The property also had a large Sunday School hall at the rear, which is also typical of chapels from this period (Historic England 2016b).

5.2 The original layout of the chapel consisted of a large continuous space for worship, with small rooms in the rear—here referred to as narthexes—serving various functions; however, the coat-hooks in the east narthex implied that it had been used, at least in

part, as a cloak room. The western narthex had been converted into a lavatory. As a result, its original use was unknown. Two rooms were originally accessed by doorways at the northern end of the auditorium; one was formerly a vestry and the other has recently been used for coffee after services. Both of these rooms had been blocked off as part of an earlier development in the Church Hall to the rear of the building. Figure 5 provides an annotated plan of the interior with context numbers of the different features. Figure 6 provides the exterior elevations and is also annotated with context numbers where appropriate.

- 5.3 At the time of survey, the timber floor had been partially removed, revealing the structures below. The fireproof pillars rested on brick columns, along which ran heating ducts (annotated on Fig. 5). These ducts provided ventilation via vents on the walls.

Exterior (100)

South elevation (110)

- 5.4 The south elevation forms the front of the building (Plate 2), which faces onto Horsemarket. It is of cut and dressed sandstone with large quoins and two front doors (111), both of which are flanked by neo-classical pilasters. Above and on each side of these doors are arched windows with carved drip-moulds that end in fluted corbels (112). The five windows of the upper storey are separated from the two on the lower storey by a string course. Another string course appears below the lower-storey windows. The doors and pilasters, along with the central three windows of the upper storey, protrude slightly from the façade. Above the windows is a plain pediment with a central plaque reading 'Wesley Chapel 1870' (113).
- 5.5 Below and to the west of the lower east window is a stone (114) that reads 'Primitive Methodist Chapel 1839' (Plate 3). It is certain that this stone refers to a former chapel somewhere nearby. Another stone at the base of one of the pilasters indicates the construction of the building in 1870. The stone reads 'this stone was laid by J.C. Monkhouse Esq. Sept. 2nd 1870' (115) (Plate 4).
- 5.6 The chapel is accessed either by a few stairs leading to the west door or a ramp, a later addition to allow wheelchair access, to the east door. The doors, both double, have rounded lights set into ashlar voussoirs and pilasters.

- 5.7 By the west door is a boot scraper (116) and lantern hold (117). It is presumed that another boot scraper may have existed by the east door but has been removed with the construction of the ramp.



Plate 2: front elevation of the Methodist Chapel looking north.



Plate 3: plaque below east window.



Plate 4: stone base of central pilaster of east door.

East and west elevations (120–140)

- 5.8 These elevations mirror each other and are composed of ten windows, five on each storey (Plate 5). The lower windows (**121**; **142**) have a segmental arch set into ashlar headers. The northern four windows on each side have stained glass, while the southern windows have four plain glass panes. The windows of the second storey (**122**; **141**) are rounded, also with ashlar headers, each with four plain glass panes, some of which have been boarded up. The two string courses of the south elevation continue on both the east and west, acting as the base for the windows.



Plate 5 and 6: (left) view of the east elevation looking south; (right) remnants of the stones and railings that formed the chapel yard.

North elevation (130)

- 5.9 Most of the north elevation is hidden by the abutting Sunday School hall. Above the hall, near the top of the gable, is a square window (**131**) with an ashlar header, which is now blocked.

Chapel yard (150)

- 5.10 What was formerly a chapel yard lies between the Chapel and Horsemarket and is set apart from the street by two gates and a low wall. This space also formerly held a gate or fence that separated it from the chapel entrance. Stones pertaining to the boundary

wall around this chapel yard were still visible, having been placed off to one side, some of which still have railing stakes extending from them (Plate 6 and 7).



Plate 7: view of the chapel yard from Horsemarket looking north-east.

Interior (200)

- 5.11 The interior of the chapel consisted of one long continuous auditorium. The pews had been removed along with much of the floor in the centre of the auditorium, exposing some of the ventilation ducts below (203). The wooden floor (201) had visible scars where the pews had previously been, with notches in the floor denoting their location. A few remaining pews (202) had been placed to one side.
- 5.12 An upper gallery (270) lined the perimeter of the interior supported on fireproof pillars (204) (Plate 8). This gallery was lined with coving (205) that was visible from below. The ceiling above was also lined with coving (206) and contained two centrally located, round, colourful and flowery friezes (207; Plate 9). The roof was supported by trusses (208) that formed an attic space, which was not inspected on Health and Safety grounds.



Plate 8: view of the south-east corner of the auditorium and gallery above with the door to the east narthex visible.



Plate 9: one of two ceiling roses above the auditorium.

North wall (210)

- 5.13 The north wall (Plate 10) contained a central alcove (211) covered by an archway adorned with colourfully painted moulding. The plaster wall of the alcove had been painted to resemble ashlar stone blocks. On either side of this alcove were blocked doorways (215) that formerly provided access to the vestry and coffee room. Beside the western blocked door was the remains of paint in a floral pattern (214).



Plate 10: view of the north-west corner of the chapel.

- 5.14 On the western side of the north wall, the scar of a war memorial plaque was clearly visible. This is the probable location of a World War I war memorial that was displayed in the chapel (Plate 11).



Plate 11 and 12: (left) World War I war memorial (Raine 2013); (right) commemorative window dedicated to Isaac Parkin.

East wall (220)

- 5.15 The east wall contained nine windows, five above and four below. The upper windows (222—same as 142 outside) contained two six-pane casement windows, which are placed between fixed four-pane windows. The lower windows are of stained-glass, each dedicated to a different person or persons; in order, from north to south, these are Isaac Parkin (died 1917; Plate 12), Joshua and Hannah Bainbridge (died 1918 and 1926 respectively), Ralph and Jeannie Raine (died 1930 and 1915), and Leonard Gibson (died 1923).

South wall (230)



Plate 13: view of the south wall of the auditorium with the narthexes to the east and west.

- 5.16 The south wall was largely covered by the east and west narthexes (see below), each of which was accessed via double doors to the north (Plate 13). On the eastern side, the doors (231) were of solid wood with an iron twisted door handle. The west doors had been removed and placed to one side. Both west doors contained an upper panel of geometric coloured glass set into wood.
- 5.17 This wall also contained five fixed four-pane windows (233—corresponding to 112 outside) above the two large exterior doors (234—corresponding to 111 outside), with rounded fanlights and two rectangular windows on each door panel. Beside the western

exterior door was a stone, purposely left unplastered, which was inscribed '1707' (235) with no further inscription. It is most likely that this has been removed from another property and incorporated into the construction of the Chapel, though its origin and purpose is unclear. It is certainly a datestone from a house, although probably too early to be from a purpose-built chapel. It may have originated from a house used later for Methodist services.

West wall (240)

- 5.18 The west wall reflected the east wall, with five upper windows (242—same as 122 outside) and four lower windows (241), each also containing a memorial (Plate 14). From north to south, the windows commemorated the following: John and Mary Hyslop (died 1885 and 1880 respectively); Robert and Catherine Walton (died 1915 and 1914); Jacob and Mary Readshaw (died 1912 and 1903); and John and Jane Robson (died 1930 and 1931). Vents to provide heating were visible just below the gallery.



Plate 14: view of the west wall of the chapel.

East and west narthex (250 and 260)

- 5.19 The east narthex was most likely used as a cloakroom, evidenced by the hooks lining the wall (Plate 15). On the eastern wall is a window, partly cut off by the stairs. Below the stairs is a space (251) that has partially been used for storage and is accessed only via a cramped hole. The west end of the west narthex has been converted into a modern

lavatory (Plate 16). Both rooms were accessed from the south end of the church via wooden doors with geometric coloured glass in the upper panel and a twisted handle (Plate 17). The doors hinged on a plaque from Smiths Spring (262) (Plate 18), the manufacturer of the closing mechanism.



Plate 15 and 16: (left) interior of the east narthex as seen from the west; (right) view on the west narthex from the stairs to the east.



Plate 17 and 18: (left) door handle of the east door to the west narthex; (right) hinge plaque of the east door of the west narthex

Stairs and Gallery (270 and 280)

- 5.20 Between each narthex and the south wall are the stairs (270) to the upper gallery. These stairs included a landing before arriving at the gallery with a door of smoked glass. Beyond this door were further steps leading up to another door, this one of plain wood, which opened up onto the gallery. The landing also contained a window (273—corresponding to 112), which contained the remnants of a light fixture. Both staircases were lined with wood panelling and geometric coloured glass above the wood panelling stretching up to the ceiling.
- 5.21 The gallery (280) had been mostly removed by the time of survey, yet evidence of its original form remained. The gallery fully encircled the auditorium with seven rows of risers, presumably holding seven rows of pews along the south wall, with the east and west walls holding four pews (Plate 19). The gallery spanned across the north wall, but it is uncertain what it held (Plate 20). Access to the gallery was provided by the stairs on the east and west of the south wall.



Plate 1 and 20: (left) view from the east entrance to the gallery looking west. The remaining risers of the gallery are visible by the entrance; (right) view from the west gallery access looking north-east.

6.0 PHASING AND DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The First Edition OS map (1856–65) indicates that there was a building on the site prior to the construction of the Wesleyan Church in 1870, although the purpose of that building is currently unknown. The 1856–65 map also indicates the presence of a Primitive Methodist Chapel further to the east, although the current chapel was not built on the same site until 1872. As a result, it is difficult to ascertain why the Wesleyan Chapel contains a plaque for a Primitive Methodist chapel, given that the Primitive Chapel was at a different site. It is unclear whether the plaque originates from a different Primitive Methodist chapel altogether.
- 6.2 What is clear from the evidence is that most of the chapels appear to have been rebuilt around 1870, and incorporated parts of the earlier chapels into their fabric in order to legitimise the new buildings.
- 6.3 Following its construction, the Chapel remained relatively unchanged with only minor alterations, notably the lavatory in the west narthex. The memorials in the windows represent various dates and would have been changed and added continuously throughout the life of the church.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The current report is considered to be a comprehensive record of the Methodist Chapel sufficient enough to mitigate against the potential loss of any archaeological remains during the conversion of the chapel to accommodation.
- 7.2 There is no indication that any additional information regarding the above ground structure would be gained from further investigation or from monitoring during the conversion works. There are to be only limited further sub-surface works as the floor level of the chapel is to remain the same.

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APPENDIX A
SITE INVENTORY



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
100	Exterior	Composed of sandstone rubble, the gable end faced onto Horsemarket with a chapel yard lying in front.		
110	South elevation	The south elevation was composed of two doors with pilaster and ashlar voussoirs. The doors were surrounded by seven windows with hood moulds. The doors and three central windows were offset forward from the main body of the chapel. Above the upper windows was a pediment.	111 – central doors 112 – windows 113 – main plaque 114 – lower plaque 115 – foundation stone 116 – boot scraper 117 – lantern hold	



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
111	Central doors	Two double doors with rounded fanlights set into ashlar voussoirs. The doors were flanked by Tuscan pillasters.		
112	Windows	The windows were rounded, of four panes, with a hood mould ending in fluted corbels.		



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
113	Main plaque	Placed in the centre of the pediment, the plaque read 'Wesley Chapel 1870.'		
114	Lower plaque	Below the lower east window, the plaque read 'Primitive Methodist Chapel 1859.'		
115	Foundation stone	At the base of the centre-east pilaster, this stone read 'this stone was laid by J.C. Monkhouse Esq. Sept. 2nd 1870.'		




Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
116	Boot scraper	An iron boot scraper about 25cm long located to the west of the west door.		
117	lantern hold	A curved, wrought-iron lantern-hold located above the boot scraper.		



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
120	West elevation	Composed of five rounded four-pane windows above five segmental arch windows separated by a string course.	121 – lower windows 122 – upper windows 123 – former railings	
121	Lower windows	Segmental arched windows with a large stone lintel. The northern four had stained glass, the southern window had four panes of clear glass.		



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
122	Upper windows	Rounded arched windows of three stone voussoirs. The windows each had four clear glass panes.		
123	Former railings	To the rear of the chapel was the former entrance to the coffee room. Along the stairs to the renovated interior were historic wrought-iron railings.		




Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
130	North elevation	Largely blocked by the church hall, a single square window with a straight stone lintel (131) was visible	131 – window	
140	East elevation	Five rounded four-pane windows above five segmental arch windows separated by a string course.	141 – upper windows 142 – lower windows	


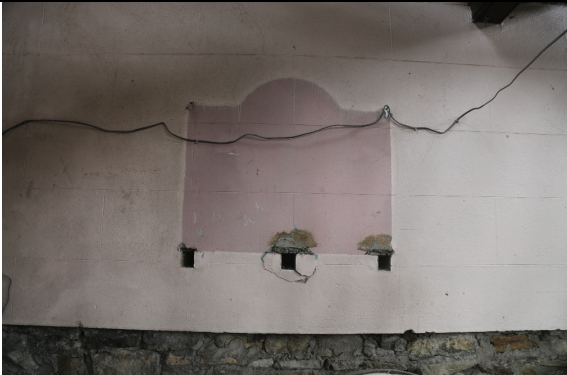
Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
141	Upper windows	Rounded arched windows of three stone voussoirs. The windows each had four clear glass panes.		
142	Lower windows	Segmental arched windows with a large stone lintel, the northern four had stained glass, the southern window had four panes of clear glass.		



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
150	Churchyard	Demarcated by the evidence of railings between the Chapel and the street it would have originally been gated with railings. The evidence of these railings was still present in stones set off to the side. The area was separated from the road through the presence of flagstone. The Chapel yard now served as parking.	151 – gates and railings 152 – gates scar	
151	Outer gates and railings	Gates separating the chapel yard from Horsemarket. The gates were of iron flanked by a chain held from posts above a rubble stone wall.		
152	Gates scar	Scars on the stones to hold iron railings, placed between the tarmac of the road and flagstones of the chapel yard.		



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
200	Interior	The interior was composed of a large auditorium with two narthexes in the south-east and south-west corners. Above the auditorium was a circular gallery.	201 – pew scars 202 – pews 203 – ventilation ducts 204 – pillars 205 – gallery coving 206 – ceiling coving 207 – ceiling roses	
201	Pew scars	Pew scars were visible as concentric holes in the floorboards. A few remaining pews (202) had been left to one side and were wooden with moulded ends.	202 – pews	



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
203	Ventilation ducts	Below the floor was a set of shafts that circumnavigated the pillar bases. These ultimately led into the vents (243) visible on the west wall.	243 – vents on west wall	
204	Pillars	Eleven fireproof pillars around the auditorium used to hold the gallery. These were painted white with moulding at the top.		



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
205; 206	Coving	Coving along the edge of the gallery. Similar coving lines to ceiling beneath the trusses.		
207	Ceiling roses	Two painted floral ceiling roses.		
210	North wall	A long central recess dominated the wall and was truncated by the gallery. To either side were blocked doors (215) into the former church hall. Remains of floral paint patterns remained (214). A war memorial formerly hung on the west side of the wall. Above the archway in the roof space was the square window (213 – same as 131).	211 – archway 212 – monument scar 213 – square window 214 – paint remains 215 – blocked doors	



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
211	Archway	Large archway reaching to the ceiling. The rear was painted to resemble stone.		
212	Monument scar	Monument scar on to the west of the archway, probably the previous location of the war memorial.		



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
220	East wall	Composed of five four-paned clear windows (222) with four stained-glass windows below. The windows were separated by the gallery.	221 – lower windows 222 – upper windows	
221	Lower east windows	The windows were of stained glass and commemorated the following people from north to south: Joshua and Hannah Bainbridge, Leonard Gibson, Isaac Parkin, and Ralph and Jeannie Raine.	241 – lower west windows	



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
230	South wall	Composed of the east and west narthexes and the lobby with the gallery above. The windows in the gallery (233) consisted of four panes of clear glass.	231 – east narthex door 232 – west narthex door 233 – upper south windows 235 – 1707 stone	
231	east narthex door	Wooden double doors with twisted handle.	232 – west narthex door	



Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
232	west narthex door	Removed and set to one side, these were wooden double doors with twisted handle and geometric glass lights.	231 – east narthex door	
235	1707 stone	Near the entrance doors (111) to the west of the west door was a stone engraved with '1707,' likely taken from another, now demolished, building.		


Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
240	West wall	Composed of five four-paned clear windows (242) with four stained-glass windows below. The windows were separated by the gallery.	241 – lower west windows	
241	Lower west windows	The windows were of stained glass and commemorate the following people from north to south: Hon and Mary Hyslop, Jacob and Mary Readshaw, John and Jane Robson, and Robert and Catherine Walton.	221 – lower east windows	

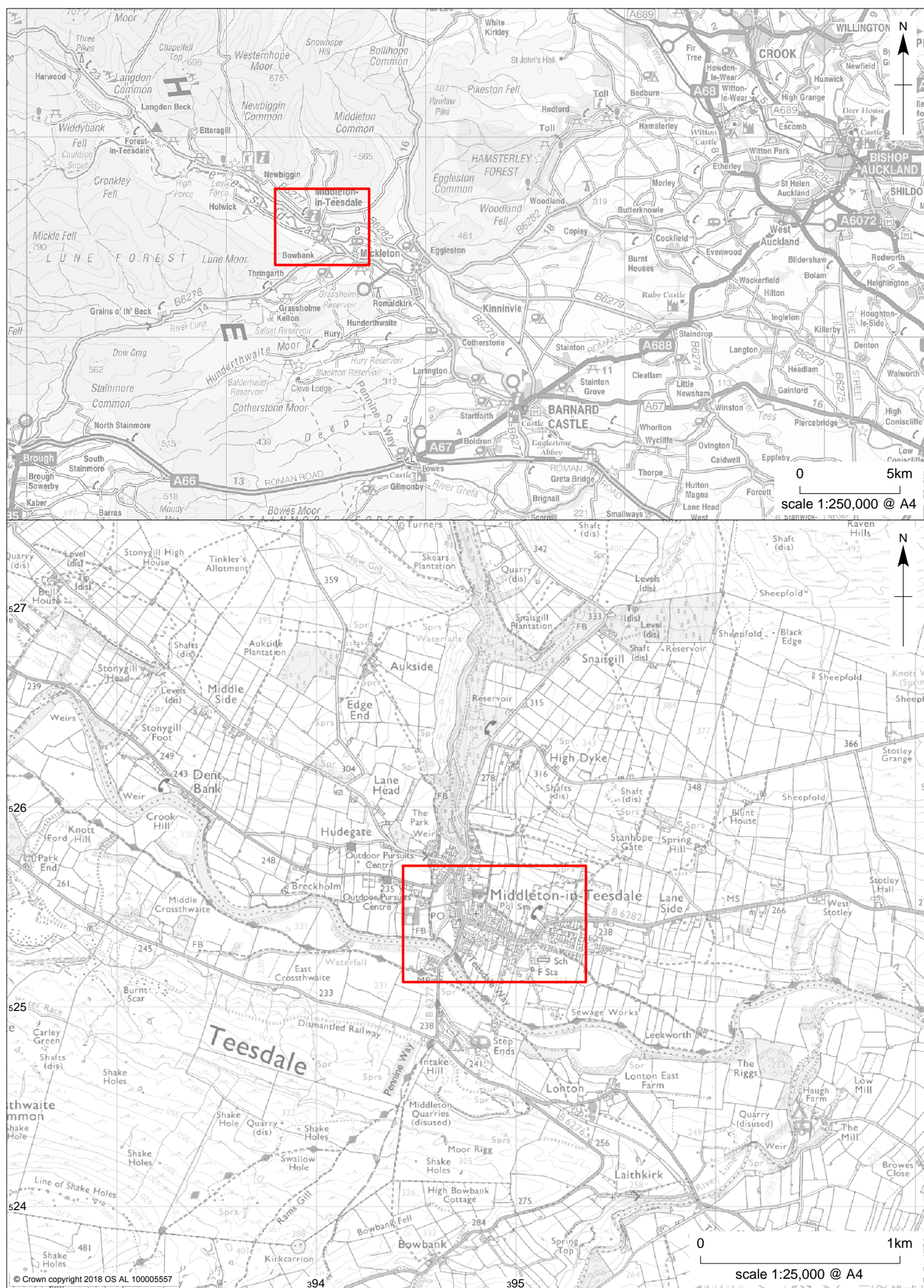
Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
250	East narthex	Accessed through double doors from the lobby (253) and auditorium. Of wood panelling, the hooks on the walls (252) implied its use as a cloakroom. A four-paned clear glass window (254) was on the east wall was truncated by the stairs.	251 – storage space 252 – hooks 253 – east lobby door 254 - window	
251	Space under stairs	Under the stairs was a small spaced use for storage, accessed through a low door.		

Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
260	West narthex	Accessed through double doors from the lobby and auditorium. Of wood panelling, the space was primary used as a bathroom and was not surveyed.	261 – west lobby door and handle 262 – hinge plaque	
261	West lobby door and handle	The door was of wood with geometric coloured glass lights with a twisted metal door handle.	253 – east lobby door 262 – hinge plaque	

Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
262	Hinge plaque	Hinge plaque of the door indicated the manufacturer, most probably local.	261 – west lobby door	
270	Stairs to gallery	Stairs on either side of the lobby between the wall and the narthexes with access to the gallery through plain wooden doors (274). The west narthex had walls of geometric coloured glass (271).	271 – geometric glass walls 272 – stair doors 273 – window light fixtures 274 – gallery doors	

Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
272	Stair doors	On the east and west landings looking north were wooden doors with lights of opaque patterned glass.		
273	Window and light fixture	Looking south on both east and west landings were windows looking onto Horsemarket. On the side of each window were fittings for light fixtures.		

Context No.	Name	Description	Related Features	Photograph
280	Gallery	Most of the gallery had been removed but had previously included seven risers on the south wall with four along the east and west walls. The gallery went along the whole of the auditorium, yet it is unknown what the gallery on north wall contained.		



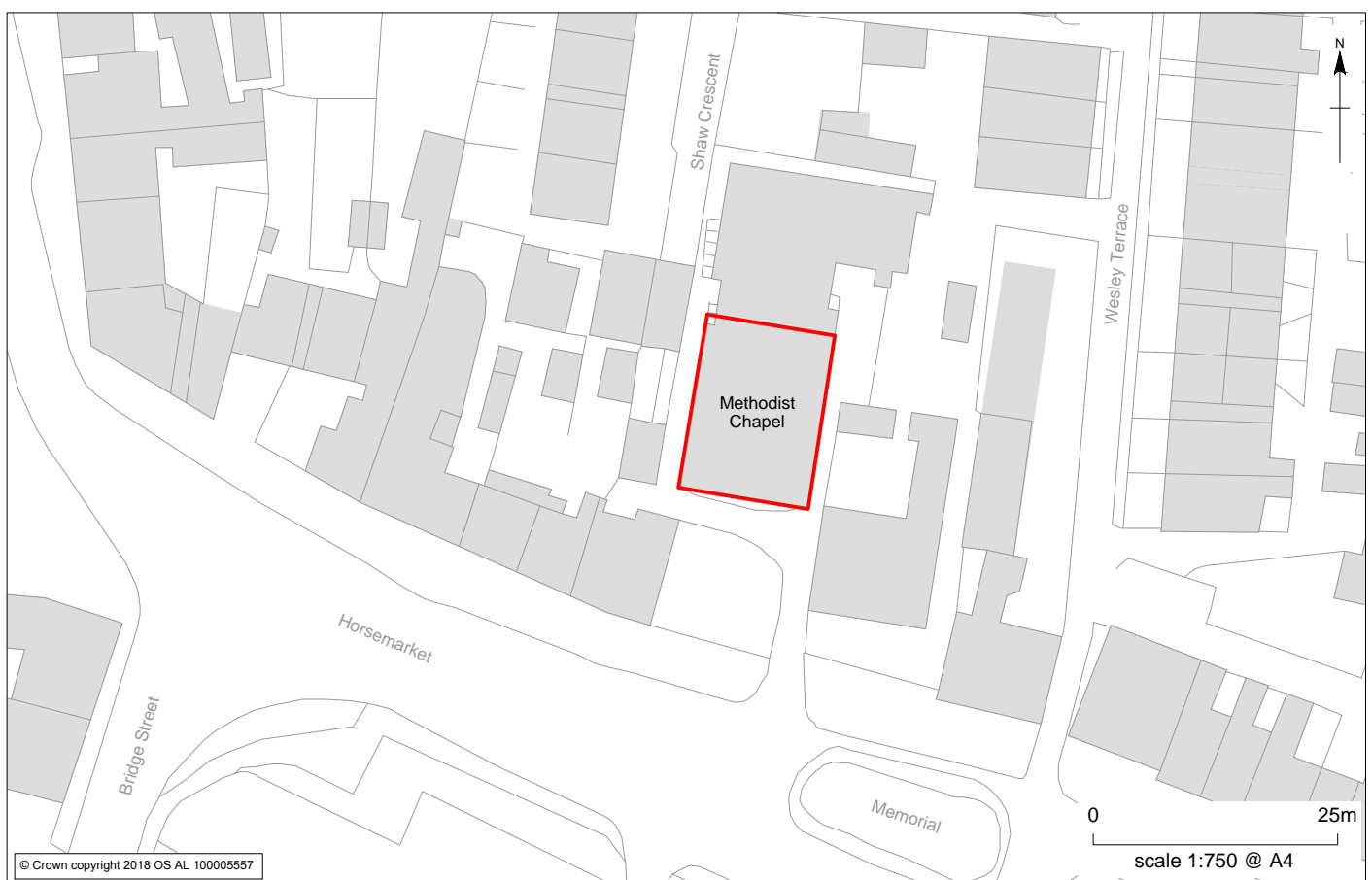
Middleton-in-Teesdale Methodist Chapel: site location

Figure 1



Middleton-in-Teesdale Methodist Chapel: location of chapel within the village

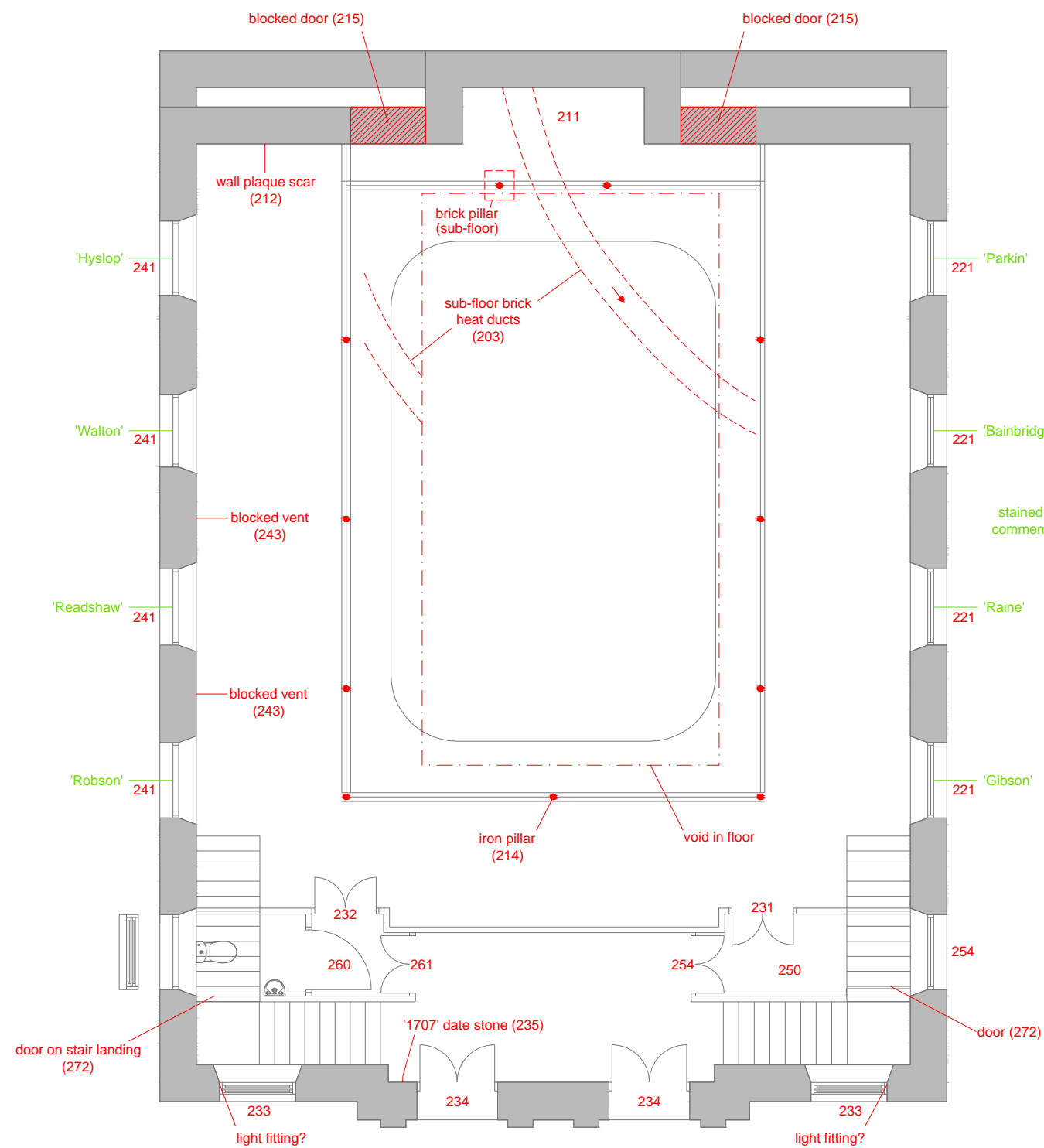
Figure 2



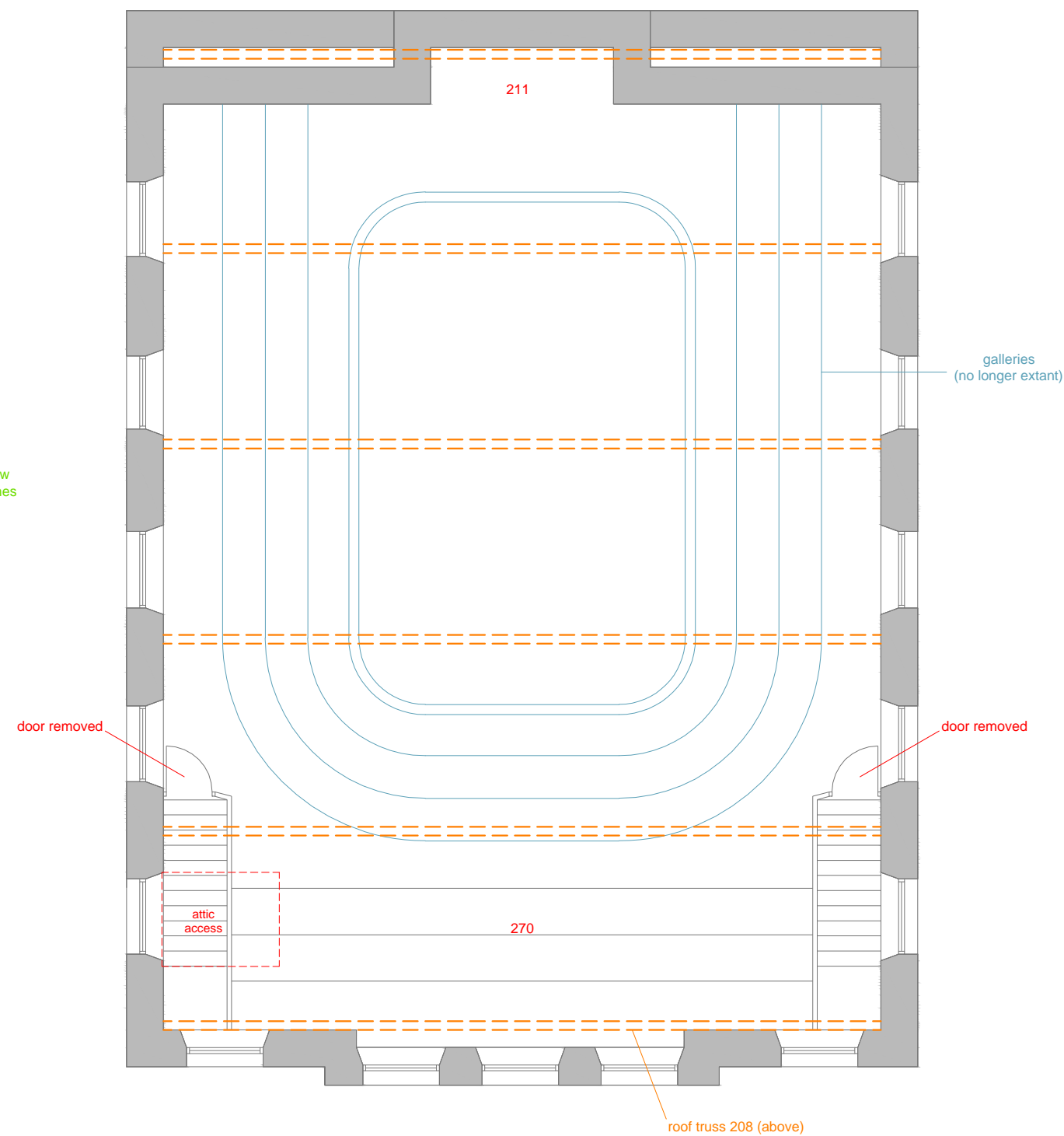
Middleton-in-Teesdale Methodist Chapel: location of chapel

Figure 3





GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

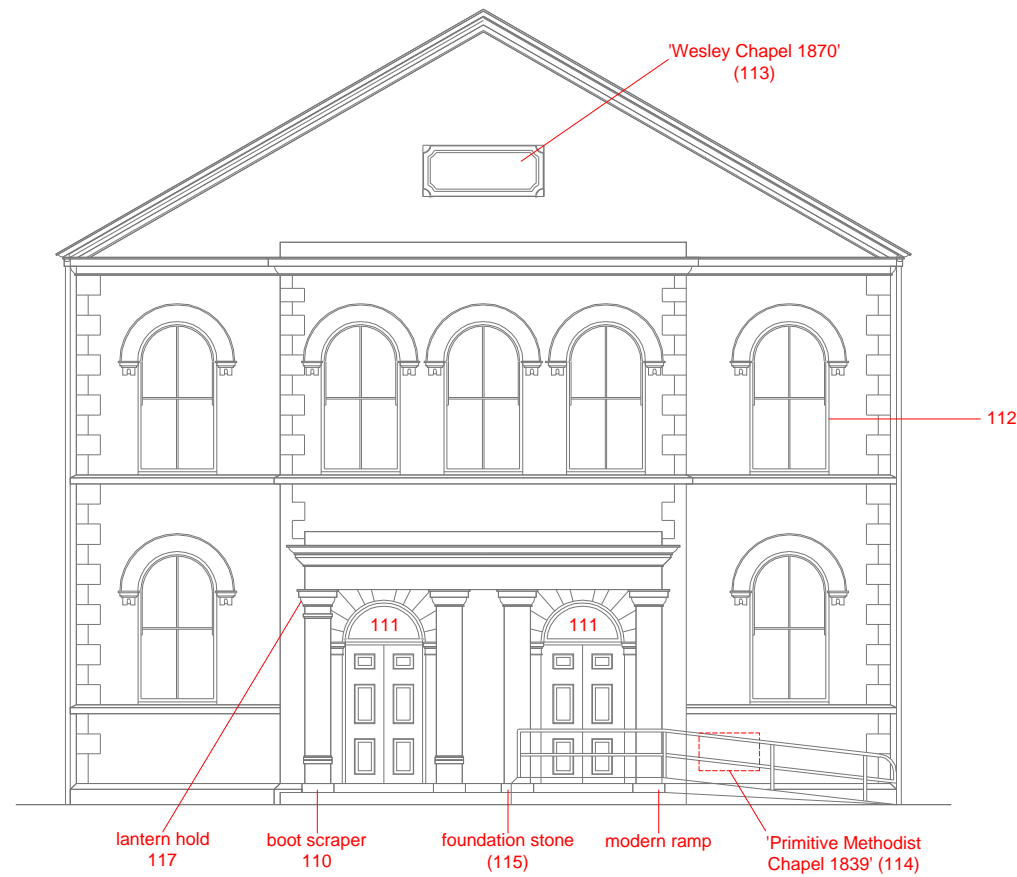
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scale 1:100 @ A3

Based on survey data supplied by:
Building Design Solutions North East Ltd
ref: Existing Elevations survey date: Nov 2016
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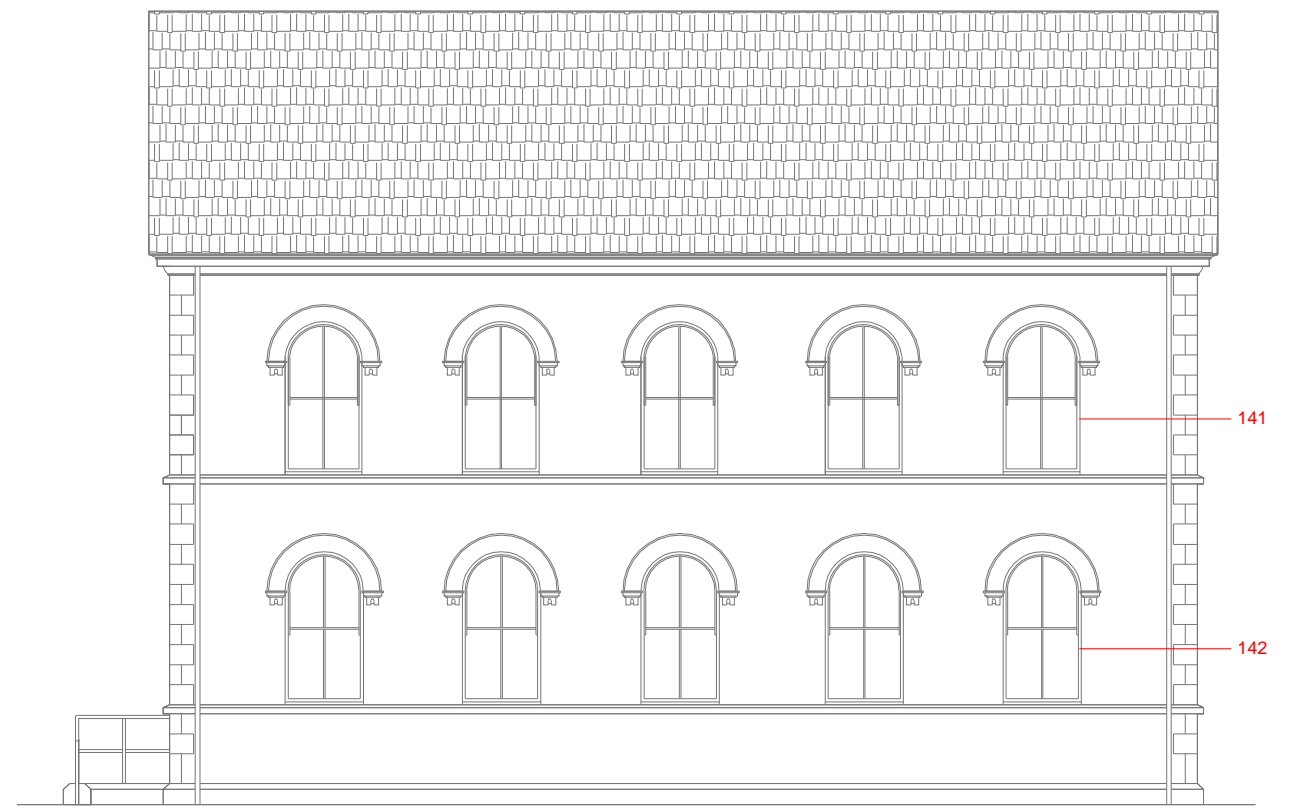
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Middleton-in-Teesdale Methodist Chapel: floor plans

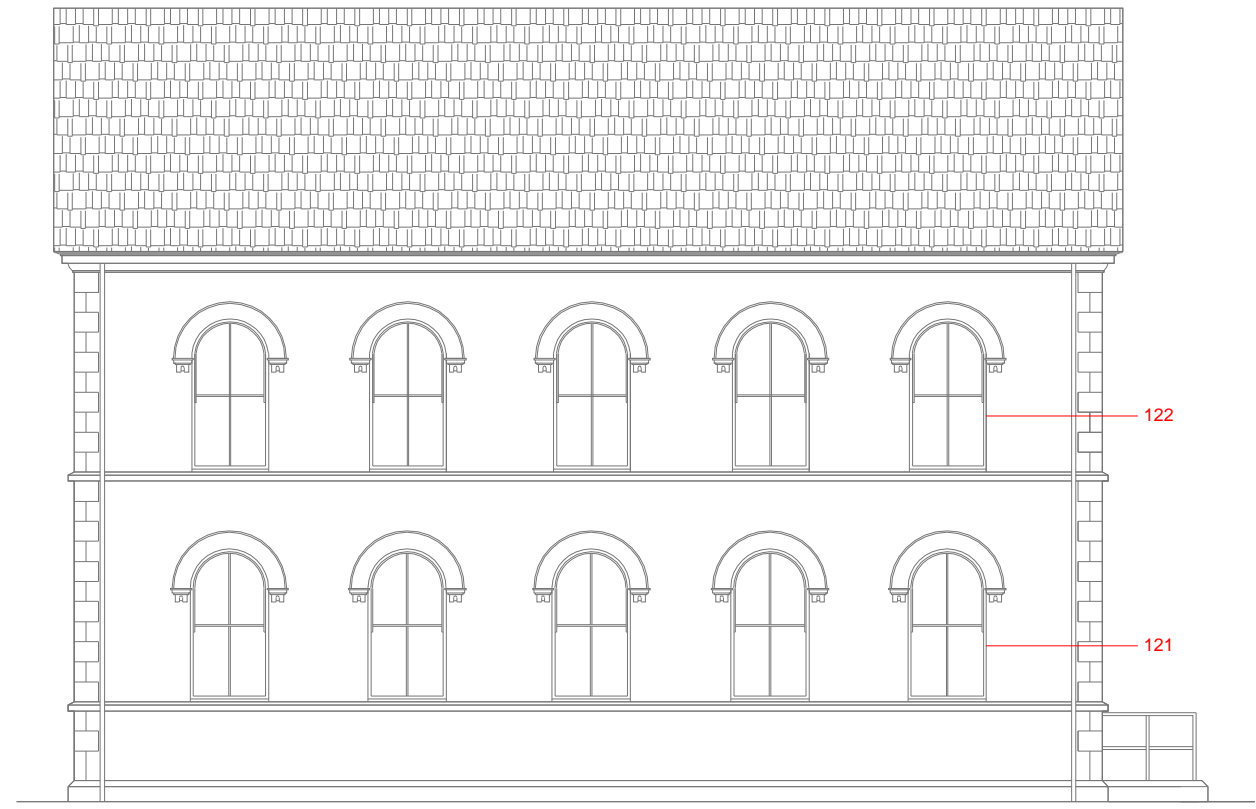
Figure 5



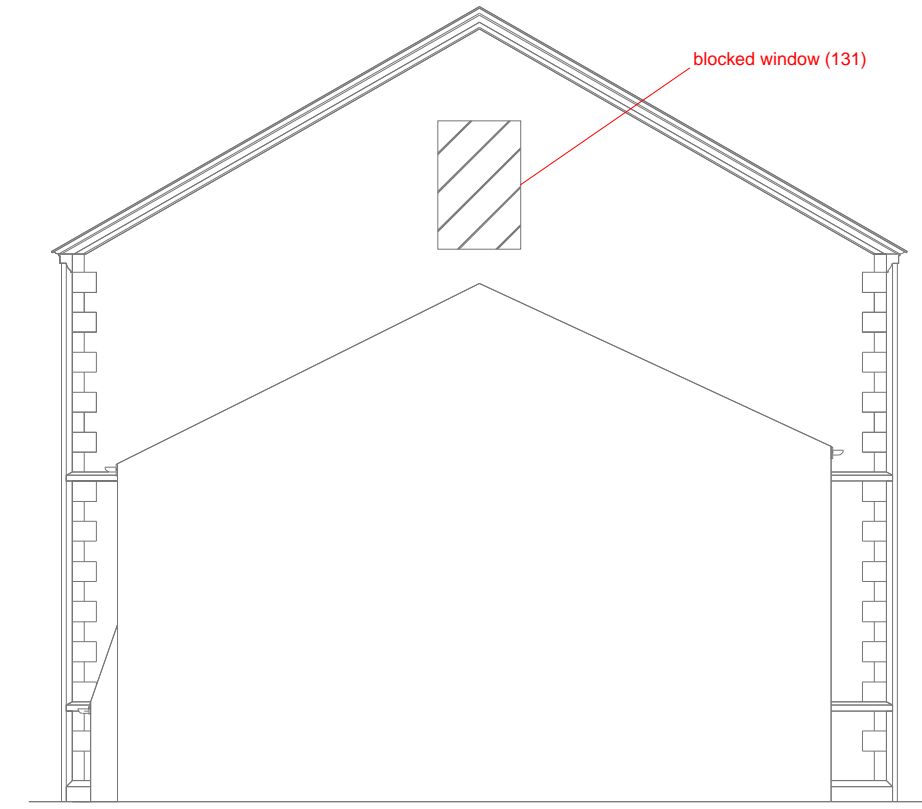
FRONT ELEVATION (110)



SIDE ELEVATION (140)



SIDE ELEVATION (120)



REAR ELEVATION (130)

0 5m
scale 1:125 @ A4

Based on survey data supplied by:
Building Design Solutions North East Ltd
ref: Existing Elevations survey date: Nov 2016
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Middleton-in-Teesdale Methodist Chapel: elevations

Figure 6