

Historic Building Record



**Tetcott Methodist Chapel
Bone Lane
Tetcott
Devon**

Deborah Laing-Trengove

Tetcott Chapel, Bone Lane, Tetcott, Devon

Historic Building Record

**Tetcott Methodist Chapel
Bone Lane
Tetcott
Devon**

For

Mr Andy Pett

By

Deborah Laing-Trengove
26 High Street, Hatherleigh, Okehampton, Devon EX20 3JH
Tel: 01837810310
deblt@btinternet.com

National Grid Reference: SX34050 96500
OASIS reference: deborahl1-305273
Planning application No: 1/0940/2017/FUL

February 2018

Deborah Laing-Trengove shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Contents

Page No.

	List of Figures	4
	List of Appendices	5
	Acknowledgements	5
1.	Introduction	6
	1.1. Project Background	6
	1.2. Location	6
	1.3. Methodology	6
	1.4. Non-Technical Summary	7
2.	Historic Background	8
	2.1. The Arscotts of Tetcott	8
	2.2. Brief History of the Bible Christians in Devon and Cornwall	8
	2.3. Tetcott Bible Christian Chapel	9
3.	The Building Survey	12
	3.1. Brief Exterior Description	12
	3.2. Brief Interior Description	13
4.	Conclusions	18
	4.1. Conclusions	18
5.	Bibliography & References	19
	5.1. Published Sources	19
	5.2. Internet Resources	19

List of Figures

	Page No.
Cover plate: Tetcott Chapel viewed from the south-west.	
Figure 1: Location of Tetcott Chapel.	7
Figure 2: Extract from the 1837 Tithe map of Tetcott.	10
Figure 3: Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed 1883, published 1885.	10
Figure 4: Extract from the Second Edition OS Map surveyed 1905, published 1907.	11
Figure 5: Former interior west end of Chapel (Courtesy of A. Pett).	11
Figure 6: The east entrance vestibule of the Chapel Hall, viewed from the east (2m scale).	12
Figure 7: Left. The north elevation of the Vestry, viewed from the north (2m scale).	12
Figure 8: Right. The south elevation of the Stable, viewed from the south (2m scale).	12
Figure 9: East elevation of School Room, viewed from the east (2m scale).	13
Figure 10: The Chapel Hall east wall.	14
Figure 11: Interior west wall of Hall.	15
Figure 12: The interior of the former School Room.	15
Figure 13: Interior north wall of Vestry, showing window openings and forced door opening into toilet.	16
Figure 14: Interior west wall of Stable/Trap House, showing window opening and foot of principal rafter.	17
Figure 15: Tetcott Chapel plan.	28
Figure 16: The Chapel Hall, viewed from the southeast.	28
Figure 17: South elevation of the Chapel Hall, viewed from the southeast (2m scale)	29
Figure 18: Left: Detail of roundel at east gable.	29
Figure 19: Right: Detail of Vermiculated keystones.	29
Figure 20: Left: Northern portion of east wall of Vestibule, viewed from the east (2m scale).	29
Figure 21: Right: Detail of window to south of entrance door, viewed from the east.	30
Figure 22: Left: Detailed of inscribed stone to left of entrance.	30
Figure 23: Right: Detail of inscribed stone to right of entrance.	30
Figure 24: Detail of inscribed stone beneath northern window in east wall of Hall.	30
Figure 25: North elevation of Chapel Hall, viewed from the north (2m scale).	30
Figure 26: Left: North wall of School Room, viewed from the northeast (2m scale).	31
Figure 27: Right: West wall of School Room, viewed from the southwest (2m scale).	31
Figure 28: Left: Toilet block, viewed from the northwest (2m scale).	31
Figure 29: Right: West elevation of Vestry & Stable, viewed from the northwest (2m scale).	31
Figure 30: Left: Southern interior of Vestibule, viewed from the north (2m scale)	31
Figure 31: Right: Vestibule plank ceiling, viewed from the north.	31
Figure 32: Left: Entrance door into Vestibule, viewed from the southwest (2m scale).	32
Figure 33: Right: Detail of window opening to south of Entrance door, from the northwest.	32
Figure 34: Detail of Vestibule floor, viewed from the north.	32
Figure 35: Left: Detail of Entrance door timber lock.	32
Figure 36: Centre: Detail of sprung hinge on doors into hall from Vestibule.	32
Figure 37: Right: Detail of brass handle on doors into Hall.	32
Figure 38: Left: Hall roof structure, with central vent, viewed from the northwest.	33
Figure 39: Right: Hall south wall, viewed from the northwest (2m scale).	33
Figure 40: Left: Windows in north wall of Hall, showing ramped sills, viewed from the south (2m scale).	33
Figure 41: Right: West end of Hall north wall, showing opening into School Room.	33
Figure 42: Left: Blocked door opening into Vestry in west wall of Hall, viewed from the east (2m scale).	33
Figure 43: Right: Detail of moulded arched recess in west wall, viewed from the east.	33
Figure 44: Left: School Room south wall, with openings into Hall and Vestry, viewed from the north.	34
Figure 45: Right: East wall of School Room, viewed from the west (2m scale).	34
Figure 46: Left: Detail of vent example (partially obscured by modern pipe) in window sill in Hall.	34

Figure 47: Centre: Detail of top of metal support in centre of opening between School Room and Hall.	34
Figure 48: Right: Detail of central circular vent in School Room ceiling.	34
Figure 49: Left: Northeast corner of Vestry, showing door to School Room and former to Hall (2m scale).	34
Figure 50: Centre: Former door from Vestry into Hall, now forming cupboard, viewed from the west.	34
Figure 51: Right: Door into Toilet from Vestry, viewed from the south (2m scale).	34
Figure 52: Left: Northwest corner of Stable/Trap Room, showing scars of former stalls.	35
Figure 53: Right: Northeast corner of Stable/Trap Room, viewed from the south (2m scale).	35
Figure 54: Left: Loft above Vestry accessed above north wall of Vestry, viewed from the south.	35
Figure 55: Right: Southwest corner of Stable/Trap Room, with brick door jamb to left.	35

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation	20
Appendix 2: Tetcott Chapel Detailed Description	23
Appendix 3: Photographic Record	28

Acknowledgements

Mr Andy Pett, the owner, for access to the property
Stephen Reed, DCC Senior Historic Environment Officer

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

Deborah Laing-Trengove carried out building recording at Tetcott Chapel, Bone Lane, Tetcott, Devon. The work was commissioned by Mr Andy Pett (Owner) and required as a condition of planning consent, Planning ref: 1/0940/2017/FUL - *Change of use of the redundant Tetcott Chapel into a single dwelling*. The condition (No. 7) states that:

No development to which this permission relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority. Reason: To ensure, the proposed development is in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and saved Policy ENV4 of the Torridge Local Plan, that an appropriate record is made of the historic building fabric that may be affected by the development.

The recording work and subsequent report were carried out and produced to provide a record of the building prior to conversion works.

1.2. Location

Tetcott Chapel is situated on the northeastern edge of the hamlet of Tetcott, located approximately 5.5 miles (9km) south of Holsworthy and 9 miles (14.5km) north of Launceston (Fig.1). The Chapel is accessed from the A388 on the minor road leading to the hamlet. The building is set against the road on level ground, enclosed to north, south and west by low earthen banks and by a masonry wall with cast iron gate and railings to east against the road. The landscape setting is characterised by late medieval enclosures based on earlier open strips, with the park land and late medieval estate centre of Tetcott Manor lying to the west of the site. The bedrock geology consists of the mudstone and siltstone of the Crackington Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

1.3. Methodology

The building recording was undertaken by D. Laing-Trengove prior to works on Monday 22nd January 2018. The recording work consisted of a detailed written description (Appendix 2) and digital photography (Appendix 3). Architects drawings were utilised to produce a schematic plan of the building. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1). The desk-based work was undertaken in accordance to Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment - IfA 2012, and to Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) specifications. The building recording conformed to Level 2-3 of recording levels as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* - English Heritage 2006, and to *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* – CfA 2014. The work was monitored by Stephen Reed of DCHES.

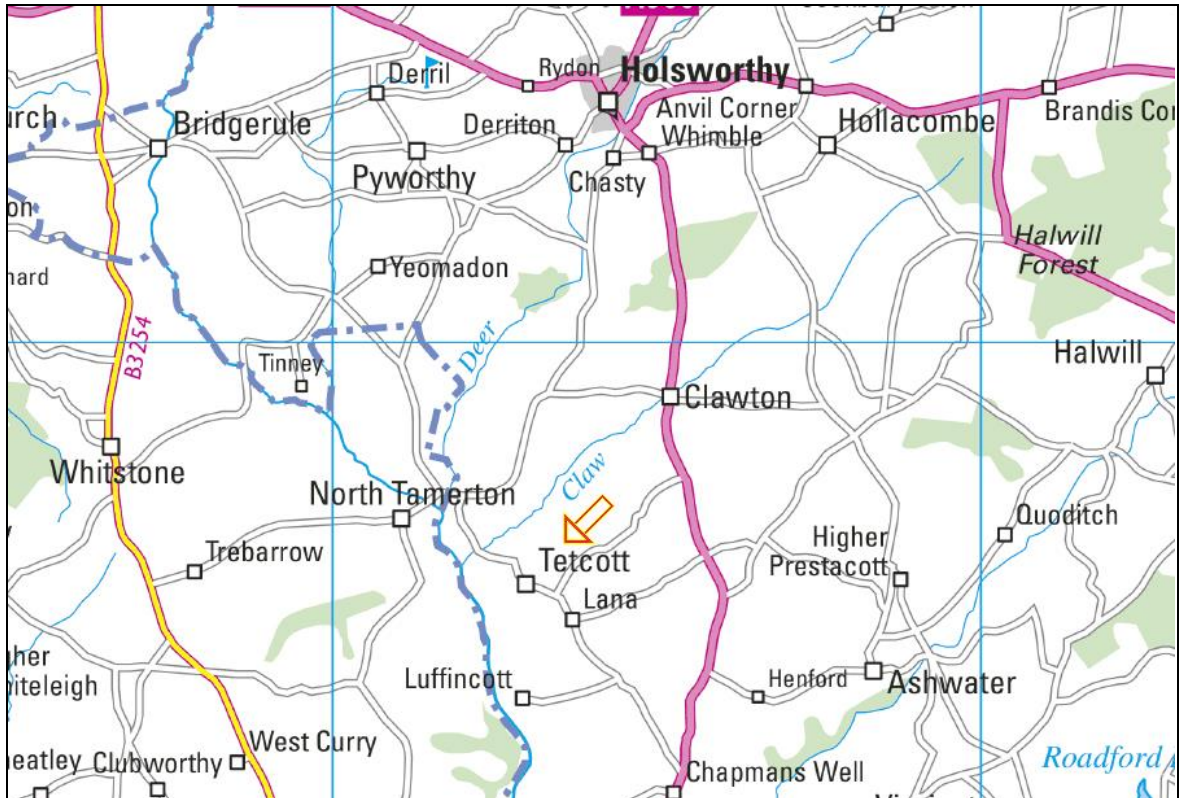


Figure 1: Location of Tetcott Chapel.

1.4. Non-Technical Summary

The Bible Christians were active in West Devon from 1815, with early meeting house or chapel sites at Week St. Mary and Shebbear. Documentary and cartographic sources tell us that an earlier Chapel was sited at the same location as the present building, sometime between 1837 and 1885. But the late 19th century building covered any traces of this earlier chapel. This Chapel is one of many which were built or rebuilt in West Devon in the late 19th – early 20th centuries.

The existing building retains the original 1899 exterior structure as well as many internal elements and timber fittings such as doors, windows, panelling and floors. The building has undergone some minor internal refurbishment or adaptation to the changing needs of the congregation and the Methodist Church. In the early 20th century the interior of the Main Hall was altered at the west end with a raised platform for Rostrum and Choir/Leader seating inserted, blocking the former door into the Vestry to the rear of the Hall, and abutting the panelled screen between the Hall and the School Room at the northwest end. The toilet extension was probably added at this time, together with alteration to the windows and insertion of a partition at the western end wall.

2. Historic Background

2.1. The Arscotts of Tetcott

From about the 1550s the Manor of Tetcott was owned by the Arscott family, who came originally from Arscott (now South Arscott) in Holsworthy parish (Hoskins 493 & 411, 2003). A manor house was built at Tetcott in 1603 by Arthur Arscott, which survives today, although somewhat altered and extended. On the building of a new mansion in the early 18th century this early manor house was downgraded to the status of a farmhouse, forming the Barton Farm of the Manor. When the last of the Arscotts died without issue in 1788 the Manor passed to their distant cousins the family of Molesworth, later Molesworth-St Aubyn, of Pencarrow, Cornwall, who retain the estate today. The 18th century house was demolished in the 1830s and replaced by a hunting lodge, marked on the 1837 tithe map but destroyed by fire some years later. At that time the Molesworth family still owned the entire parish, except for the Glebe lands, the majority of which was tenanted, including the Barton Farm (see 2.3 below). In the early 20th century the family took up residence again in the original manor house and it remains as the estate centre today.

2.2. Brief History of the Bible Christians in Devon and Cornwall

The Methodist evangelistic form of dissent from the established Anglican Church reached the West Country in the mid-18th century, and here is largely associated with the pioneering efforts of John Wesley and others. The main method of spreading their particular form of non-conformist Christianity was by itinerant and lay preaching; a practice which had enabled earlier 17th and 18th century dissenting groups; Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists and Quakers, to build their congregations (see Barry, 222-227, 1999). John Wesley gained particular success in Cornwall where his brand of Methodism found a secure home in the lives of the growing population of miners and their families. In Devon the establishment of local circuits appears to have influenced the spread of Methodism in the west of the county, where a more dispersed settlement pattern existed than in other parts of Devon (Coleman, 228, 1999). From the 1790s however, both here and abroad the Wesleyan form of Methodism split into a number of different strands, in East Cornwall and Northwest Devon the Bible Christians rose to prominence during the early 19th century.

The Bible Christians are recorded as originating in 1815, and their growth was focussed within the dispersed agricultural population to east and west of the Cornwall Devon border. Their early formation is associated with William Bryant, originally from Luxulyan in Cornwall, a former Wesleyan, who is reported to have held the first Bible Christian service at Week St. Mary, just west of the Tamar, in 1815 (Week St. Mary website). The Thorne family of Lake Farm in Shebbear were also influential during this early period, and James Thorne, along with William Bryant, was one of the first itinerant preachers to travel the area spreading the Bible Christian message. After a dispute between the two, Thorne took over leadership of the Bible Christian Church from Bryant in 1829 and remained at the head until his death in 1872 (Wicks, 29, 1987).

A Chapel was established at Lake in 1817 on land at the Thorne family farm, with the Shebbear circuit set up in the same year; this was shortly after split in two with the formation of a separate Kilkhampton circuit. By 1819 twelve circuits existed. Bible Christians are recorded at Holsworthy during this early period, but the separate Holsworthy circuit, which included Tetcott, was not formed until later in the 19th century (Wicks, 19-39, 2007). From its inception and throughout the 1820s, the movement expanded further into Devon and Cornwall as well as further afield into

Somerset, Kent, London, and sent missionaries to America, China, Canada and elsewhere. By 1851 in Northwest Devon (the Poor Law Unions of Bideford, Holsworthy and Great Torrington) the Ecclesiastical Census records suggest that the Bible Christians had the highest number of places of worship after those of the Anglican Church, and were the largest Methodist community in the area at this time (Wicks, 38, 2007). Whereas within Devon as a whole (also in Cornwall) they were outnumbered by the Wesleyan Methodists and rivalled by Independent and other non-conformist denominations, within their traditional heartland they flourished (Coleman, 138-143, 1999)

By 1907 the Bible Christian Church had lost its local evangelical focus and was perhaps more involved with its missionary work in London and abroad, particularly China, their conferences were also no longer held in rural locations but in towns and cities. During the second half of the 19th century attempts had been made to unify with other Methodist denominations; the Methodist New Connexion and the Primitive Methodists, and in September 1907 after several years of negotiations they joined with the United Methodist Free Churches and New Connexion to form the United Methodist Church. In 1932 the United Methodists joined together with the Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists to form the Methodist Church of Great Britain.

Although in general the focus of the Bible Christian Church had moved beyond its traditional heartland by 1907, here in northeast Cornwall and northwest Devon the strong local support is evidenced by the relatively large numbers of chapels dating from the last decades of the 19th century. New buildings were erected, often on the site of an earlier chapel from the 1870s. Many of these were constructed using local rubble stone, with cream Marland brick quoins and openings as at Tetcott. Examples include Winkleigh (dated 1883), Hatherleigh (built circa 1878 but demolished in 1970s), Rowden (1903) and Dimma near Bude (1879). A 1907 United Methodist Chapel at Merton was probably begun as a Bible Christian building, and is built to a similar plan to the Chapel at Tetcott.

2.3. Tetcott Bible Christian Chapel

Tetcott lies some 14 miles or so from Shebbear and 8 miles from Week St Mary and therefore lies at the centre of the Bible Christian heartland. Until the mid-19th century the meetings of the Bible Christians were predominantly held in the farmhouses and cottages of their members, with the majority of purpose built chapels constructed in later decades. From the memoir of James Thorne we learn that he visited Tetcott in the late 1820s and there preached in a 'dilapidated farmhouse' to a rather unwelcoming audience. But by March 1853 he is sipping tea and staying with the tenants of Tetcott Barton, a Francis Chappel and his wife, and states that the parish now contains a small Bible Christian chapel 'a decent congregation and fair society and Sabbath School' (Thorne 263, 1878).

The Tithe map (Fig.2) and Apportionment tells us that in 1837 the field now containing the chapel was owned by Sir William Molesworth, the owner of the Tetcott estate. At this time the only lands on the estate occupied by Sir William, some 89 acres, included 'woods', 'downs' and stables and yard which suggests that he was not resident but retained an interest in hunting on the estate. The field in question was tenanted by the 'Messieurs Courtice' and formed part of the Moor Town holding. The field Numbered 67, named 'Middle Close' is empty of buildings and there is nothing within the eastern corner where the chapel now stands. Francis Chappel was tenant of the Barton at this time and clearly remained so for some years.

From James Thorne's memoir we know that a Bible Christian chapel was established in Tetcott before 1853, but after production of the Tithe map in 1837. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

of 1885 (Fig. 3) depicts the chapel; built at the same location as the existing building, aligned roughly north-south against the road. This rectangular building appears to be a far more simple building than the later chapel with its larger meeting hall, side school room and rear service rooms (see Fig. 4). The name Zion was commonly used by the Bible Christians for their places of worship; other sites include Langtree and Plymouth.



Figure 2: Extract from the 1837 Tithe map of Tetcott. The field now containing the chapel within the east corner is No. 67.



Figure 3: Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed 1883, published 1885 (scale: 6inch – 1:10560).

The Second Edition OS map (Fig. 4) appears to show the building much as it is today, although it is not at a scale to detect any minor differences to the building.



Figure 4: Extract from the Second Edition OS Map surveyed 1905, published 1907 (scale: 6inch – 1:10560).

The extant interior of the Chapel Hall is described in detail in Section 3.2 and Appendix 2 below. Prior to the survey the interior had been stripped of the majority of the timber elements, but Figure 5, an earlier photograph of the interior, was made available to this study showing the former layout of pews and the raised pews, rostrum and communion rail at the western end. It was also noted that the Vestry, to the rear west of the Hall, formerly had a partition toward the west end forming a small room or cupboard, lit by the single light window in the north wall (Brian Jennings *pers com*).



Figure 5: Former interior west end of Chapel, showing congregation pews, Choir or Leader pews, raised Rostrum and Communion rail (Courtesy of A. Pett).

3. The Building Survey

3.1. Brief Exterior Description

For detailed written and photographic descriptions see Appendices 3 & 4.

The east facing late 19th century Victorian Gothic style Chapel is built of stone rubble with cream Marland brick to quoins and arched openings, under a pitched slated roof, with terracotta scalloped ridge types and tall ball finials (see cover plate). The two storey Chapel Hall has a single storey entrance vestibule on the gabled east front (Fig. 6). The Hall has a single storey two roomed extension to the rear (west), with a mono pitched slate roof, comprising a former Vestry to the north (Fig. 7) and Stable or Trap House to the south (Fig. 8), the Stable accessed from the exterior via a double door opening at the east end (Fig.8).



Figure 6: The east entrance vestibule of the Chapel Hall, viewed from the east (2m scale).



Figure 7: Left. The north elevation of the Vestry, viewed from the north (2m scale).



Figure 8: Right. The south elevation of the Stable, viewed from the south (2m scale).

To the northwest end of the Hall is a single storey former School Room, with a pitched slate roof and with a brick chimney at the north gable (Fig. 9). To the rear southwest of the School Room is a later brick built toilet extension with a mono pitched metal sheet roof, set within the angle between the School Room and the Vestry (see Fig.7).



Figure 9: East elevation of School Room, viewed from the east (2m scale).

The exterior south wall of the Chapel Hall, the south wall of the former Stable, the west wall of the School Room and the toilet extension are now rendered in cement (see Appendix 3). This work was probably contemporary with the building of the toilets, to combat problems with damp and the prevailing wind direction from the west. The north wall of the Vestry is abutted by the toilet extension at the east end and the two window openings in this wall to the west appear to have been altered at this time, the larger opening now with a timber lintel rather than brick (Fig. 6). The only other opening to not have a segmental arched top is the single light into the Stable, positioned under the eaves.

The central window opening in the south wall of the Chapel Hall and the central mullioned three light east window now have inserted modern plastic units; all other window openings to the Hall retain their original foiled timber frames, but with some replaced glass (see Appendices 3 & 4 for detail).

3.2 Brief Interior Description

The two storey Chapel Hall is accessed through a small unheated single storey vestibule with timber plank ceiling and tiled floor, with a central arched door opening from the exterior to the east and with interior door openings to north and south ends of the west wall. All elements are original to the building, with the exception of modern light fittings and switches (see Appendix 3).

The five bay Chapel Hall interior walls are plastered and painted with masonry exposed at lower levels where former panelling has been removed (Figs. 10 & 11). All structural elements within the

Hall, including a moulded arched recess in the centre of the west wall (Fig. 11), all arched window openings, door openings and the ceiling and visible roof structure are original to the building. The four bolted pine A-frame trusses of the roof structure have raised tie beams/collars and pairs of timber braces, the lower set into wall and resting on masonry corbels. The lathe and plaster ceiling rises with the angle of the roof pitch to north and south and ceils the roof space above the cross beams. The ceiling has a central moulded roundel containing a painted cast iron grill of quatrefoil design and there are pairs of pendant light fittings, hung from chains fixed to the cross beams.



Figure 10: The Chapel Hall east wall, also showing ceiling with timber bracing below structural roof timbers, viewed from the west (2m scale).

In the northwest corner of the Hall is a wide opening into the School Room to the north (see Figs. 11 & 12).

The three bay single storey School Room is set to the north and at a right angle to the Hall. The room is heated with a fireplace at the north end and is accessed from the exterior to the east, the Hall from the south and the former Vestry to the southwest. The walls are plastered and painted with stained pine panelling to the lower portion, with window openings to east and west. The room is ceiled above the cross beams of two A-frame trusses, as the Hall, with a central cast iron vent, and is floored with pine planks.



Figure 11: Interior west wall of Hall, showing central arched recess, ceiling detail and Northern portion of opening into School Room, viewed from the east (2m scale).



Figure 12: The interior of the former School Room, viewed through the opening in the western end of the north wall of the Hall, from the southeast (2m scale).

The former Vestry to the rear (northwest) of the Hall has painted and plastered walls, a plastered ceiling, which is boarded and slopes down to the lower western elevation, and a cement floor. The room is now accessed from the School Room, in the northeast corner, and was formerly accessed

from the Hall to the east (see Fig. 11), the opening now forming a store cupboard. There is a forced door opening in the north wall into a small toilet, with two window openings to the west with modern sink unit below. The window arrangement is awkward, and the eastern, larger opening has been altered with the splay now reversed. The smaller opening to the west is probably a later insertion.



Figure 13: Interior north wall of Vestry, showing window openings and forced door opening into toilet, viewed from the southeast (2m scale).

The unheated former Stable or Trap House to the rear (southwest) of the Hall is accessed from the exterior at the eastern end of the south wall. The walls are of whitewashed rubble stone and the floor is cobbled. The room is open to the rafters which slope down steeply from the east, with a single principal rafter set just to the south of the north wall which divides the Stable and Vestry. There is an opening into a loft space set above the Vestry to the northeast and a small window in the centre of the low west wall.

The brick built mid-20th century Toilet Block built against the rear (west) wall of the School Room comprises two cubicles, each containing toilet and cistern (see Appendix 3 Figs.). That to north is accessed from the exterior, at the north end, with that to south accessed through a forced opening in the north wall of the Vestry.



Figure 14: Interior west wall of Stable/Trap House, showing window opening and foot of principal rafter, viewed from the east (2m scale).

4. Conclusions

4.1. Conclusions

Tetcott is located within the heartlands of the early Bible Christian movement, just a few miles from both Shebbear and Week St. Mary where some of the earliest meetings took place in 1815. The movement's itinerant preachers visited Tetcott from at least the late 1820s and by the 1850s had built up a secure following.

The documentary and cartographic evidence tells us that there was a Chapel building on this site from the mid-19th century, constructed on land leased from the Molesworth family, owners of the Tetcott Estate. The manner of construction of this early Bible Christian Meeting Hall is not known but, shown as a rectangular block on the mapping, it is likely to be a more simple, single storey building forming a Meeting Hall and Sunday School.

The extant Chapel was constructed within a phase of major building and rebuilding of Bible Christian Chapels in the late 19th century in northeast Cornwall and northwest Devon, where support for this branch of Methodism remained strongest. The Chapel, like many in the area, was built in the Victorian Gothic style using local stone and Marland brick.

The fabric of the majority of the building is unchanged with the exception of the addition of the toilets to the rear, contemporaneous with alterations to the north wall of the Vestry, including the forcing of a door opening into the southern toilet cubicle and an alteration to the window arrangement in the north wall to accommodate a partition wall across the western end of the room, lit by an inserted small window. It is likely that the Vestry ceiling was replaced at this time and the cement render applied to some exterior walls.

The interior of the main Hall was originally fitted with blocks of pews, separated by aisles accessed directly by the two doors from the Vestibule, with the raked floor to assist with the visibility of the Speaker, at the west end, to the whole congregation. The west end of the Hall later had a raised platform inserted, with extra panelling fixed to the walls above. This blocked the door into the Vestry as well as abutting the screen that formerly filled half of the opening into the School Room.

It is likely that many of these changes occurred at a similar time, probably during the second quarter of the 20th century, and were possibly associated with the melding of Methodist denominations in the early 1930s.

The building was originally lit by gas, with metal vents sunk within the timber of the window sills and cast iron vents in the ceilings of the Hall and the School Room, to give ventilation. The School Room was heated by a fireplace in the north end, formerly containing a late Victorian register grate, but the main Hall probably had free standing oil heaters.

The proposed alterations to the building and its conversion to a domestic dwelling will not impact on the majority of the fabric of the building, and will do little to alter the exterior appearance and character of the Chapel. The building stands as a fine example of the chapels constructed by, and now commemorating a form of religious worship once paramount in the rural landscape of this part of Devon.

5. Bibliography & References

5.1. Published Sources

Barry, J. 'Religion and the Spread of Nonconformity before 1800' in Kain, R. and Ravenhill, W. (Eds) 1999: *Historical Atlas of South-West England*, Exeter

Coleman, B. 'Religion and Religious Institutions: religious worship in 1851' in Kain, R. and Ravenhill, W. (Eds) 1999: *Historical Atlas of South-West England*, Exeter

English Heritage 2006: *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good recording Practice*.

Hoskins, W.G. 2003: *Devon*, Chichester

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1996 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 2001 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

Short, C.C. 2016: *Bible Christian Chapels in Cornwall 1901*

Wickes, M.J.L. 1987: *West Country Preachers - A History of the Bible Christians 1805-1907*, Hartland

5.2. Internet Resources

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GBuildings_1.pdf

<https://babel.hathitrust.org>

<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/understandinghistoricbuildings.pdf/>

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/DEV/ChurchHistory/ChurchHistoryBooks/Preachers>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/guidance-methodist-nonconformist-chapels-cornwall/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<http://methodistheritage.org.uk>

<http://www.mybiblechristians.org.uk>

<https://new.devon.gov.uk/historicenvironment/developmentmanagement/specifications/historic-building-recording/>

<https://new.devon.gov.uk/historicenvironment/the-devon-historic-environment-record/historic-landscape-characterisation/>

<https://new.devon.gov.uk/historicenvironment/tithe-map/>

<http://www.weekstmaryvillage.co.uk/chapel/chapel.html>

Appendix 1

Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording

Address: Tetcott Methodist Chapel, Bone Street, Tetcott, Devon

NGR: SX34050 96500

Planning ref: 1/0949/2017/FUL

Proposal: Change of use of the redundant Tetcott Chapel into a single dwelling

Client: Mr Andy Pett

Historic Environment Team ref: Arch/DM/TO/31692a

Historic Environment Officer: Mr Stephen Reed

Document ref: WSITMC17D

Date: 20.12.2017

1.0 Introduction

This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording and reporting to be undertaken prior to development works at Tetcott Methodist Chapel, Bone Street, Tetcott, Devon. The WSI has been commissioned by Mr Andy Pett (the Client), and has been devised in consultation with Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer, DCCHET.

The WSI and scheme of work detailed herein has been produced to fulfil a planning condition imposed on the planning consent for the above works. The condition (No. 7) states that:

No development to which this permission relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority. Reason: To ensure, the proposed development is in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and saved Policy ENV4 of the Torridge Local Plan, that an appropriate record is made of the historic building fabric that may be affected by the development.

2.0 Background

The late 19th century former Methodist Chapel is situated just to the north of Tetcott, located on its own in the northeast corner of a field that borders the domestic buildings of the hamlet, within a roughly square enclosure. The Chapel appears to be typical in build of the mid to late 19th century chapels of the North Devon area; of local rubble stone with local cream coloured brick detailing to openings. The chapel went out of use approximately two years ago when it reverted to the ownership of the Tetcott Estate, the estate centre of which is located just under a kilometre to the west of the hamlet. The chapel is a non-designated heritage asset.

3.0 Aims

The work to be undertaken includes:

- i. Desk-based research to establish a context for the building;
- ii. Historic Building Recording to identify and record architectural elements affected by the works;
- iii. Production, submission & archiving of a report.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Desk-based Research

A limited desk-based study will be undertaken to establish a historic context for the property. This work will include map regression based on the Tithe map and Apportionment, early Ordnance Survey maps and any other available cartographic sources as appropriate. Online resources may be utilised as well as records held locally and by the Devon Records Office. The work will be undertaken in accordance to *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment - IfA 2012*, and to DCCHES specifications (<https://new.devon.gov.uk/historicenvironment/development-management/specifications/historic-building-recording/>)

4.2 Historic Building Recording

A record will be made of the building as well as any architectural features, fixtures and fittings affected by the development. This work would be undertaken in advance of any construction/conversion works and supplemented, if required, by observations made during the development.

The work shall conform to Level 2-3 of recording levels as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice - English Heritage 2006* (<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/understandinghistoricbuildings.pdf/>):

*Level 1 is essentially a **basic visual record**, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, not normally an end in itself but contributing to a wider aim. Typically it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments or historic landscape characterisation, for a pilot project, to identify buildings for planning purposes, or whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date. Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, although they may include superficial interior inspection for significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.*

*Level 2 is a **descriptive record**, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.*

*Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used they are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length. It may, however, form part of a wider survey – thematic or regional, for example – of a group of buildings, in which additional source material contributes to an overall historical and architectural synthesis. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat but time or resources are insufficient for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.*

The work shall conform to *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* – CIfA 2014 (http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GBuildings_1.pdf). And to DCHES specification for historic building recording (see 4.1 above).

4.2.1 Previously prepared architect's plans will be used as the basis of any historic building fabric recording, if of adequate scale and accuracy.

4.2.2 A photographic record of the historic building will be compiled and included in the resulting report. This will include digital photographs illustrating the principal elements, architectural features and any finds discovered, in detail and in context. All photographs of architectural/historical detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale.

5.0 Report

5.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork an illustrated report will be prepared. The report will collate the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined in section 4.2 above.

The report will include:

- 5.1.1 A summary of the project's background;
- 5.1.2 A description and illustration of the buildings location;
- 5.1.3 A methodology of all works undertaken;
- 5.1.4 Maps and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 5.1.5 A description of the project's results;
- 5.1.6 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 5.1.7 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- 5.1.8 The results of the historic building recording including a written description and analysis of the historic fabric of the building, appropriately illustrated;

- 5.1.9 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features of historic or architectural significance that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- 5.1.10 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;
- 5.1.11 Any specialist assessment or analysis reports that were undertaken;
- 5.2 A draft report will be submitted to Stephen Reed of DCCHES for assessment and comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority by the Client or their Agent. The DCCHET Officer can expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork. If a delay is anticipated then the Officer will be informed of this and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed.
- 6.0 Archive**
- 6.1 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, a copy of the report shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Team on the understanding that it will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to any hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Team in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HET - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.
- 6.2 An online OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form Ref: deborahl1-305273 in respect of the work will be completed. This will include a digital version of the report and the digital photographic record. The archiving will be completed within three months of acceptance of the final report by DCHET.
- 7.0 Personnel**
- The work will be carried out by Deborah Laing-Trengove. Specialists will be consulted as appropriate. Appropriate Health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

Deborah Laing-Trengove
Historic Building Specialist
Contact details: Email: deblt@btinternet.com
Telephone: 01837810310

Appendix 2

Tetcott Chapel Detailed Description

Exterior Description

Setting:

The late Victorian Gothic style chapel building is aligned roughly east-west on level ground, enclosed to south, north and west by low earthen banks, top planted with hawthorn, with some tree growth to the rear north-west corner. To the east front against the road, to the north a rubble stone wall with cement covered brick coping and cream Marland brick quoins drops to a dwarf wall with decorative wrought iron railings above with rubble stone and Marland brick gate piers with cement covered red brick caps, with a wrought iron gate matching the railings, leading to a cream chamfered brick path with chamfered brick edging to the chapel entrance door, and metalled pathway around the north side of the building to the School Room. The dwarf wall continues to the south of the gate to a wide opening with cement covered piers and mid-20th century metal farm-type gate leading to a metalled area to the south of the building.

The Chapel comprises a Main Hall with pitched slate roof, gabled to east and west, with an adjoining School Room set transversely against the northwest end and gabled to the north, and with a two room single storey extension to the rear (west) of Hall.

East (Front) Elevation – Hall and School Room:

Constructed of flush pointed random rubble stone with cream Marland brick quoins, with a projecting rubble stone plinth to the base capped with single angled course of cream Marland brick with chamfered masonry block quoins. The two storey main chapel hall front is gabled above under a slate roof with scalloped terracotta ridge tiles and ball finials to east and west ends and painted decorative fretted barge boards to gable. A projecting centrally placed vestibule at ground level, has a single pitch slate roof hipped to north and south with a central raised pitched portion gabled above the central arched door opening with ridge tiles, ball finial and fretted barge boards as above. At the gable a central Marland brick roundel with composite brick keystone and blocks encircles a slate plaque inscribed *1899 Bible Christian*. Below at first floor level is a centrally placed fixed three light lancet window opening, with raised central arch, with Marland brick voussoirs, mullions and reveals, vermiculated keystones and separate slate sills to each light, now with modern plastic single pane windows inserted. Below to north and south of vestibule slim fixed single light lancet window openings rise from ground floor to above first floor level, again with Marland brick detailing, vermiculated keystones and slate sills as above. The four pane lights retain slim timber glazing bars and foiled timber frames. Below to north and south of door, two pane fixed single light lancet window openings with foiled timber frames, timber glazing bars and textured glass, with Marland brick detailing vermiculated keystones and slate sills as before. Set into the masonry below window opening to north, off-set to north is an ashlar block inscribed *Laid by G. Harris*. To south the block has had inscription eroded away. Central door opening projects from east face of vestibule, with chamfered and stepped Marland brick arch and jams and vermiculated keystone, timber plank two leaf door with large elaborate wrought iron hinges, two per leaf and wrought iron handle to right. With cement step to opening. With ashlar blocks set to north and south between door jambs and quoins set immediately above projecting plinth. That to north inscribed *Band of Hope* with to south *Sunday School*.

To north, east elevation of former school room of rubble stone construction with Marland brick quoins at north end, with metal vent set just above ground level in masonry to north. With slate roof with scalloped terracotta ridge tiles with red brick chimney stack at north end with Marland brick upper stepped projecting courses, with moulded timber bargeboards and metal guttering and downpipe to north end. With door opening at south end, with pointed segmental arch in Marland brick with vermiculated keystone, masonry springers and Marland brick jambs with timber plank door with hinges as to Chapel entrance and plain glazed fanlight above in timber frame. To south of centre a drop arched window

opening with Marland brick voussoirs and jambs, masonry springers and slate sill with timber framed cross window with two fixed lights above and two, two pane former openers below.

North Elevations Hall, School Room, Vestry and Toilet:

The north wall of the Hall is random rubble stone with base plinth as before under slate roof with slim plain bargeboards with painted metal guttering and metal light fitting to east end. Two equilateral arched window openings with brick voussoirs, detailing and sills as to east front, with to east modern metal vent set below sill and original decorative cast iron vent below sill to west. Windows with foiled timber frames and glazing bars, that to east fixed with 8 panes, that to west with former opening light of two panes at springer level, with fixed light above and two below.

North gable of the School Room is of random rubble construction with cream Marland brick quoins to east and red brick quoins to west to rear of building, with plain painted bargeboards to gable and with central brick chimney stack, now with projecting modern flu liner.

North wall of single storey Vestry, to rear against west gable of Hall, is of random rubble stone with red brick quoins to west end with metal grill (as to East wall of School Room) and projecting lead pipe in masonry toward base of wall. With single pitched slate roof above, with small slate hip projecting to cover angle between walls above to east, with plain painted timber bargeboard and painted metal downpipe at west end. With west wall of toilet extension abutting to east end and two window openings to west. Eastern reveal of opening to left abutted by west wall of toilet extension, red brick reveal to west with painted timber lintel above and slate sill as elsewhere. With two light casement, two panes per light, fixed to west. Single light casement to west with shallow red brick segmental arch and red brick reveals and slate sill, with single two pane opening light.

Toilet north elevation, of brick, cement rendered with door opening against west wall of School Room, with plain timber frame and plain painted plank door. Under sheet metal mono pitch roof.

West elevations

The west wall of former School Room is rendered with cement, with painted beaded timber bargeboards above with painted metal guttering and downpipe and metal vent as to east at north end, with toilet extension abutting at south end. Window opening roughly central in elevation, with timber cross window as to east elevation with four fixed panes and slate sill below as elsewhere.

West wall of toilet extension, brick built and rendered in cement with two small single light window openings in chamfered timber frames glazed with bathroom glass, under metal sheet roof with painted metal guttering and downpipe at south end.

West elevation of Vestry and northern Stable/Trap Room, low, half storey random rubble elevation with red brick quoins to north and south ends, with portion of cement render to northern portion of Vestry wall. With single small window opening to south into Stable/Trap Room, with timber lintel, red brick reveals and slate sill as elsewhere, with fixed single light in timber frame.

South elevations of Stable/Trap Room and Hall

Stable south elevation is set back from southern Hall wall face and abutting Hall west wall, cement rendered with a segmental arched double door opening at east end, with two leaf painted timber plank door with strap hinges in timber frame with painted shallow timber tympanum above. Pitched slate roof has small hip in angle between walls at top as to west.

South elevation of Hall cement rendered under slate roof with beaded timber painted bargeboards and painted metal guttering with downpipe and metal exterior light fixed at east end, and with projecting plinth at the base. With three arched window openings as those to north, with those to east and west with foiled timber frames, with the central opening now with modern window inserted, all with slate sills.

Interior Description

Hall

Vestibule: Single storey narrow room giving access to Main Hall. East wall plastered and painted, with recessed central portion with timber dowels to returns with central opening. Timber arched two leaf vertical plank door, with two panels per leaf with chamfered and stopped edges in arched chamfered timber frame, both stained brown. Door with timber rim lock to left lock rail with applied painted metal decoration at corners and decorative keyplate, with plain metal latch above, with added slim chamfered timbers to base of each leaf. Vestibule lit by fixed foiled and chamfered two pane timber framed windows, with 'bathroom' glazing, in splayed arched openings, with painted timber sills, flanking door opening. North and south walls plastered and painted. West wall, plastered and painted with symmetrically placed door openings into main Hall at north and south ends. Doors, flush to wall, timber plank four panel with chamfered and stopped edges, bottom panels with angled planks, set in chamfered and stepped frames, with fluted brass upright handles and brass hook loops to shutting stile and decorative sprung hinges to lock rails. Ceiling of stained timber planking, angled to follow exterior roof line, with central early-mid 20th century light fitting. Floor original cream, black and terracotta coloured tiles laid in a geometric pattern with border flush to wall contours.

Main Hall: Two storey interior open to first floor ceiling height. Unheated and accessed via east front Vestibule, also from northern School Room and Vestry to west. Formerly with panelling, pews and fittings associated with use as chapel now removed.

East wall: Plastered and painted above dado rail level, with lime mortared random rubble stone below where former timber dado and plank panelling removed, with single timber fixing remaining to central block between door openings. With two symmetrically placed square headed door openings with red brick jambs visible below dado level, chamfered plaster jambs above with recessed doors into vestibule, as described above with fluted brass upright handles. Tall, arched window openings to north and south ends of wall rise to first floor level, with timber foiled frames set in splayed openings with timber sills, with metal vents set into centre of sills and modern roller blinds. Above at upper first floor level three chamfered arched openings, now with modern windows inserted.

South wall: Plastered and painted above dado height, with random rubble stone below as before to east. At west end plaster is unpainted and disturbed above exposed masonry to level of westernmost windowsill. At first floor level four painted masonry corbels support feet of timber bracing to roof trusses above. Three splayed and chamfered arched window openings with timber sills with foiled and chamfered timber frames with timber glazing bars to east and west, the central opening now with modern plastic frame and window inserted. The openings and sills rise slightly toward the west (in line with raked floor – see below).

North wall: Painted and plastered with rubble stone below as to east and south. Again with corbels supporting roof bracing. Two window openings at eastern end opposing those in south wall, with sills (with metal vents as to south), rising to the west, as to south wall. Window to east as those to south, but western frame has opener below stretcher level with transom below. Wall at west end is truncated at ground floor level by wide 2 x double door opening into former School Room to north, with red brick quoins visible below dado level, painted chamfered timber architrave and chamfered and stopped frame with integral central timber support with painted metal prop bolted to the underside of timber lintel behind.

West wall: Plastered and painted with rubble stone below with brick returns as before, with section of unpainted and disturbed plaster above as to east end of south wall and a further central section where a former fitting has been removed. With large shallow central arched chamfered recess rising to first floor level, with moulded surround, projecting imposts and corbels below. To the north of the arch at ground floor level a square headed door opening with chamfered surround, chamfered and stopped frame and

four panel door as to east, with brass knob and keyplate. Timber surround and frame truncated in line with upper wall disturbance, formerly in place to dado level.

Floor: Raked floor of pine planks supported by dwarf walls below, visible where planks removed at west end. Floor retains slight evidence/ stains marking positions of former aisles and congregation pews.

Ceiling and roof structure: Five bay with four pine A-frame trusses set into wall tops with raised tie beam/collar (possibly with king post above – roof space not accessed) strapped and bolted to principal rafters, with timber wall plate and chamfered first purlin set into the backs of rafters. With pairs of timber braces with moulded stops bolted to the underside of timbers, that below set into wall and resting on masonry corbels. The lathe and plaster ceiling rises with the angle of the roof pitch to north and south and ceils roof space above cross beams, with central roundel, with moulded plaster surround and painted cast iron grill of quatrefoil design.

School Room

To north of Hall, accessed from Hall, Vestry and exterior.

South wall: Formerly with timber screen &/or doors between, now to south large ground floor opening with hollow cast iron support to centre of opening fixed with metal plate bolted to soffit of composite timber lintel. With timber dowel to returns, and plain timber frame to hall with rebate for door/screen, with pine plank panelling abutting frame and extending from interior of opening to door to west. Wall above painted and plastered. To west end of south wall, door opening into Vestry to southwest, with chamfered timber surround above; abutting west wall, and to east truncated by panelling below, and chamfered and stopped frame with four panelled door as elsewhere, with bakelite knob and oval metal keyplate.

Walls to north, east and west painted and plastered with stained pine plank panelling to dado rail level, with raised painted timber dado rails and picture rails above.

West wall: With square headed window opening south of room centre, with splayed reveals, with timber beading to returns as elsewhere and timber sill (replaced). With fixed four light chamfered timber cross window, with arched top lights (as to exterior) and repaired timbers to lower two lights and with modern glass.

East wall: Has tall door opening to exterior at south end, with chamfered painted timber surround truncated by panelling below with plain painted square headed timber frame with arched light above heavy, painted plain plank door with heavy bottom and lock rails, metal rim lock to lock rail and modern 'yale' rim lock above. Window opening to north of centre, as to west with fixed arched lights above but with original two pane lower lights with textured 'bathroom' type glass to lower panes, and with opening light to right and with fixtures for former blind remaining at transom level, and with original timber sill.

North wall: As before but with central chimney breast projection, now with modern wood burning stove and flu inserted, formerly with panelling to base as elsewhere, now removed, with brick segmental arch lintel and red brick jambs, with scar of former surround and grate, now removed.

Floor: Transverse pine planks, now with some modern boarding repairs and modern door mat fixed against door opening.

Roof structure and ceiling: Three bay with two plain pine timber trusses, with principle rafters set into the walls to east and west below wall tops, with raised tie beams/collars bolted to the truss blades. Plaster ceiling is set at higher level than wall tops and set on the backs of the cross beams as to main Hall, with central roundel with chamfered surround and decorative cast iron grill.

Vestry

Small unheated room to rear (west) of main hall, accessed from Hall and School Room.

East wall: Plastered and painted, projecting into room to south with beaded return as elsewhere. With central door opening, now with full length cupboard blocking opening, in plain frame with four opening doors into cupboard with plank shelving to interior.

South wall: Plastered and painted, sloping to lower half storey level to west.

West wall: Plastered and painted, lower half storey height wall.

North wall: Plastered and painted, falling to lower level to west, as south wall. With door opening at east end with door, as described elsewhere, set back within opening. To west of opening a second door opening into later toilet extension (described below), with ovolo moulded surround, stepped frame and plain four panel door with bakelite handle. To west of toilet door, square headed window opening with bead to top, truncated to left (west) where reveal has been altered, now with reverse splay, and bead to right of opening to former sill level. With two light chamfered timber casement, fixed to west, opening to east, with two panes per light, the lower now with modern 'bathroom' glass. With modern cement sill. To west end, small single light window opening, with opening timber framed two pane light in chamfered timber frame, with cement sill. Now with modern kitchen sink below sills.

Floor: Modern cement.

Ceiling: Plastered and painted to east with sloping west end now boarded.

Stable/Trap Room

Accessed from exterior, small non-domestic, unheated room to south of Vestry. All walls painted/lime washed. To south, at east end of wall, large double door opening with red brick jamb to west, with ledged and braced plank two leaf door in timber frame, with heavy timber lintel above. To west, central small single light window opening set under eaves with timber window with two panes glazed with 'bathroom' glass and with slim timber sill fixed to two timbers set into wall below, with common rafters of roof set on top of frame. To east wall projects to north, to rear of arched recess in main Hall, with bullnosed brick quoins. The north wall rises to height of Vestry ceiling to north, with open void above, forming open loft space with planks fixed to top of joists forming a floor, with unrendered rubble stone walls to east and north. The joists project into room to south and appear to have been replaced or repositioned. To west north wall has unpainted portion with slight markings and disturbances of the masonry suggesting former stalls. The floor is cobbled with stone rubble. The steeply pitched mono pitch roof is unceiled, with single heavy principal rafter, repaired, set into the wall to east and resting on timber set into west wall. With three purlins, that to centre set into rafter and those to east and west resting on top of the principal and all set into wall top to south, with eleven common rafters supporting the slate covering above purlins to this southern portion of roof.

Toilet Block

Early-mid 20th century brick extension forming two cubicles, that to north accessed from exterior of building, with plain painted timber plank door, plastered and painted walls, boarded ceiling and cement floor. Now with modern toilet, and with modern cistern resting on two earlier cast iron supports fixed to timber plate on wall face.

The second toilet is accessed through forced door from Vestry, with plastered and painted walls, with single light timber hopper window to west, now with modern toilet and scar on wall from former timber plate for cistern as cubicle to north, with cement floor and plank ceiling with timber joists above supporting water tank.

Appendix 4

Photographic record

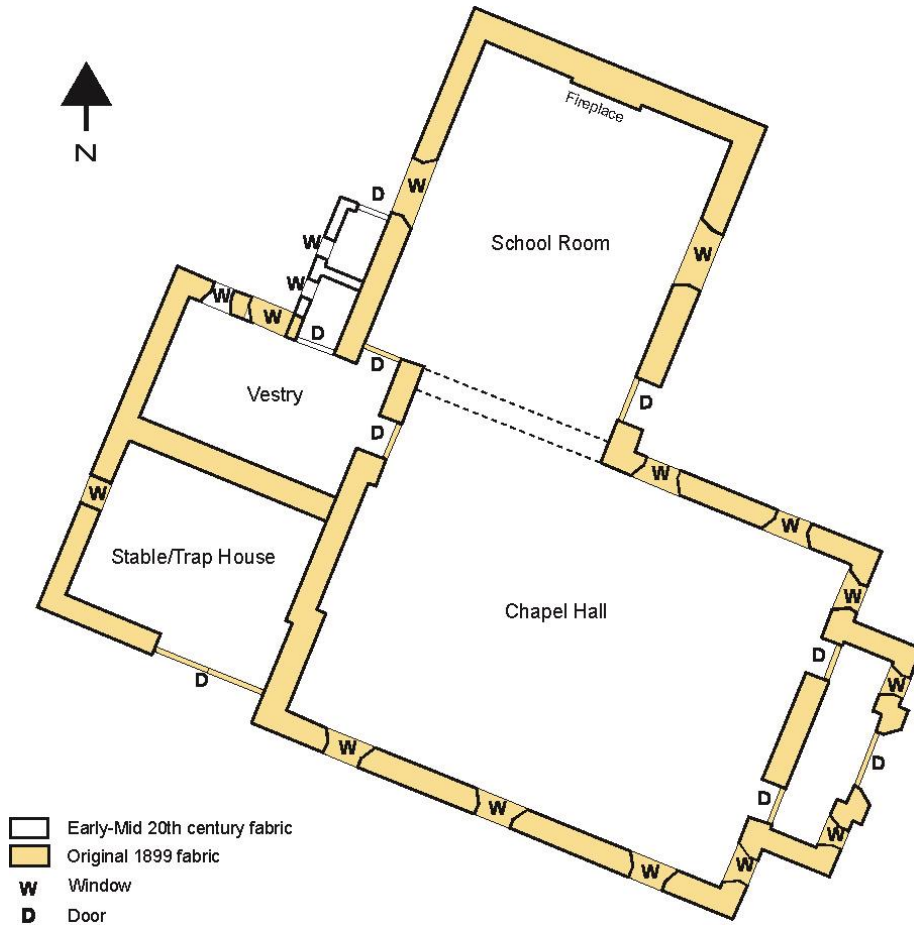


Figure 15: Tetcott Chapel schematic plan (not to scale).



Figure 16: The Chapel Hall, viewed from the southeast.



Figure 17: South elevation of the Chapel Hall, viewed from the southeast (2m scale).



Figure 18: Left: Detail of roundel at east gable.



Figure 19: Right: Detail of vermiculated keystones.



Figure 20: Left: Northern portion of east wall of Vestibule, viewed from the east (2m scale).

Figure 21: Right: Detail of window to south of entrance door, viewed from the east.



Figure 22: Left: Detailed of inscribed stone to left of entrance.

Figure 23: Right: Detail of inscribed stone to right of entrance.



Figure 24: Detail of inscribed stone beneath northern window in east wall of Hall.



Figure 25: North elevation of Chapel Hall, viewed from the north (2m scale).



Figure 26: Left: North wall of School Room, viewed from the northeast (2m scale).

Figure 27: Right: West wall of School Room, viewed from the southwest (2m scale).



Figure 28: Left: Toilet Block, viewed from the northwest (2m scale).

Figure 29: Right: West elevation of Vestry & Stable, viewed from the northwest (2m scale).



Figure 30: Left: Southern interior of Vestibule, viewed from the north (2m scale).



Figure 31: Right: Vestibule plank ceiling, viewed from the north.



Figure 32: Left: Entrance door into Vestibule, viewed from the southwest (2m scale).

Figure 33: Right: Detail of window opening to south of Entrance door, from the northwest.



Figure 34: Detail of Vestibule floor, viewed from the north.



Figure 35: Left: Detail of Entrance door timber lock.



Figure 36: Centre: Detail of sprung hinge on doors into hall from Vestibule.



Figure 37: Right: Detail of brass handle on doors into Hall.



Figure 38: Left: Hall roof structure, with central vent, viewed from the northwest.

Figure 39: Right: Hall south wall, viewed from the northwest (2m scale).



Figure 40: Left: Windows in north wall of Hall, showing ramped sills, viewed from the south (2m scale).

Figure 41: Right: West end of Hall north wall, showing opening into School Room, viewed from the south (2m scale).

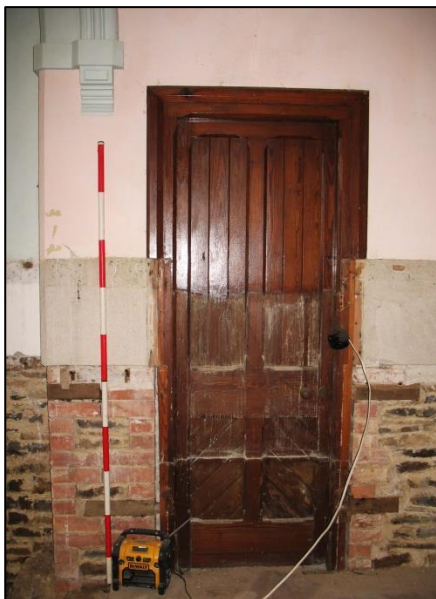


Figure 42: Left: Blocked door opening into Vestry in west wall of Hall, viewed from the east (2m scale).



Figure 43: Right: Detail of moulded arched recess in west wall, viewed from the east.



Figure 44: Left: School Room south wall, with openings into Hall and Vestry, viewed from the north (2m scale).
Figure 45: Right: East wall of School Room, viewed from the west (2m scale).



Figure 46: Left: Detail of vent example (partially obscured by modern pipe) in window sill in Hall.
Figure 47: Centre: Detail of top of metal support in centre of opening between School Room and Hall, viewed from the northeast.
Figure 48: Right: Detail of central circular vent in School Room ceiling.

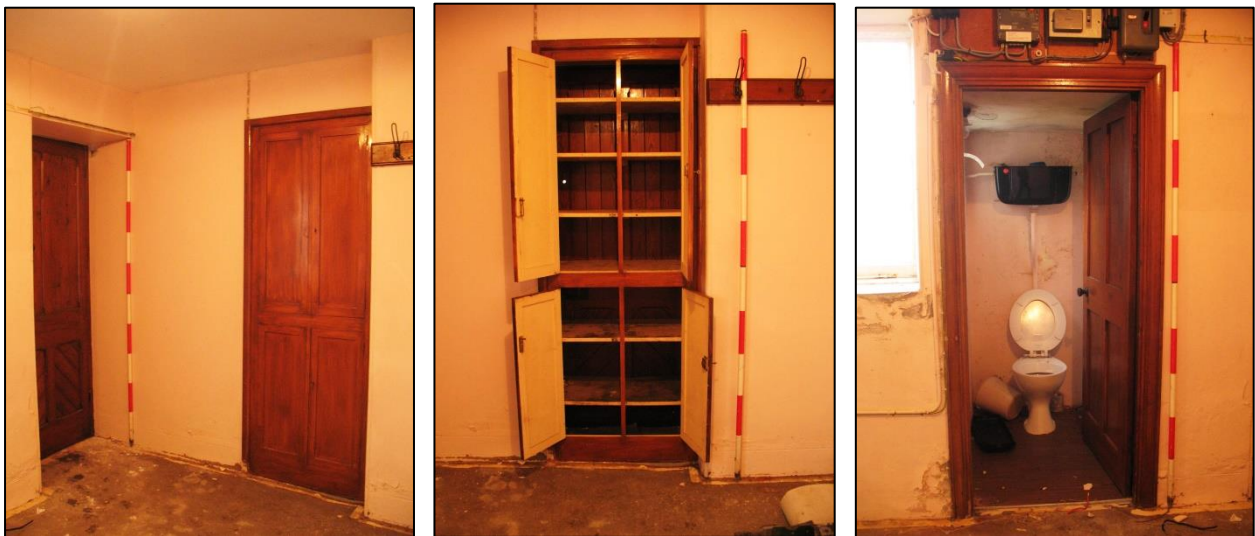


Figure 49: Left: Northeast corner of Vestry, showing door to School Room and former to Hall (2m scale).
Figure 50: Centre: Former door from Vestry into Hall, now forming cupboard, viewed from the west (2m scale).
Figure 51: Right: Door into Toilet from Vestry, viewed from the south (2m scale).



Figure 52: Left: Northwest corner of Stable/Trap Room, showing scars of former stalls, viewed from the southeast (2m scale).

Figure 53: Right: Northeast corner of Stable/Trap Room, viewed from the south (2m scale).



Figure 54: Left: Loft above Vestry accessed above north wall of Vestry, viewed from the south (2m scale).

Figure 55: Right: Southwest corner of Stable/Trap Room, with brick door jamb to left, viewed from the northeast (2m scale).