



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

Tontine Methodist Church, Orrell
Historic Building Survey

April 2018

Contents

Non-technical Summary and Acknowledgements

1. Introduction

2. Site Location

3. Aims and Objectives

4. Methodology

5. Historical Background

6. Physical Description

7. Analysis and Phasing

8. Conclusions

9. Archive

10. Copyright

Bibliography

Appendix 1: Figures

Appendix 2: Plates

Appendix 3: WSI

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required prior to alterations of Tontine Methodist Church, Orrell. The work was carried out on behalf of Brendan Insley, by The Archaeology Co. The building was found to be an early 20th century brick built Methodist chapel.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Brendan Insley who commissioned the survey and to the staff of Wigan Archives and Local Studies and Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to prepare an historic building survey of Tontine Methodist Church, Orrell, Wigan WN5 8UJ. Condition 5 of the Planning Permission Consent (REF: 2017/1293/FUL) states:

Condition: *No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: *To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the buildings/site*

Note: *The programme of archaeological recording should comprise the creation of a record of the building to level 2-3 as set out in Understanding Historic Buildings (Historic England 2016). This work should be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*

- 1.2 This procedure followed the advice previously given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) which has now been superseded by Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This came into effect in March 2012 and requires that “Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible” (NPPF 2012, 141).
- 1.3 Brendan Insley has commissioned Mr. Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, PCIfA of The Archaeology Co., to carry out the historic building recording. Steven Price is a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists with over 15 years’

experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. He has carried out numerous standard Level 2/3 surveys for this type of property.

- 1.4 No previous historic, archaeological or architectural study is known to have been made of the building prior to the completion of this report.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Tontine Methodist Church is located on the north side of Tontine Road, before it becomes Sefton Road. It lies c. 1.1 km southwest of Orrell centre. The postal address is Tontine Methodist Church, Orrell, Wigan WN5 8UJ and the National Grid Reference is SD 52499 04427. An extension is joined to a church to the west side. The church is not listed and does not lie within a conservation area.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of demolition or alteration. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.
- 3.2 The purpose of an Historic Building Recording, according to the ClfA (2014) is to "examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform a) the formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting or b) to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results".
- 3.3 The objective for this project was to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An appropriate record has been made of the church. Floor plans and a section are required which were drawn on site using permatrace. The drawn record shows all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as showing other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.
- 4.2 Construction techniques and sequences were appropriately illustrated or described, if visible.
- 4.3 The archaeologist on site identified and noted:
- Truss positions and form;
 - Any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size, coursing, etc.
 - All blocked, altered or introduced openings;
 - Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 4.4 Drawing conventions conform to Historic England guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, Historic England 2016.
- 4.5 Photographs were taken with a 35mm camera. All record photographs are black and white, using conventional silver-based film only. All detailed photographs and general shots contain a 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.
- 4.6 The photographic coverage includes:
- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
 - The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
 - Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point

of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- The building's relationship to its setting, and to significant viewpoints.
- Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) have been recorded by means of a single representative illustration.

4.7 For the purposes of the report only, high quality digital images have been produced using an Olympus E-600 DSLR (12.3 megapixels).

4.8 Record photographs have been printed at a minimum of 5" x 7".

4.9 A plan showing the location from which the photographs have been taken has been produced.

4.10 A photographic register listing all photographs taken has been produced. For ease of use each set of photographs have been numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.

4.11 A site visit was made on 2nd April 2018 when detailed notes and plans were made of the structural details of the buildings and photographs taken. Measurements were taken with hand held and electronic 'tapes' which enabled the floor plans and section to be produced.

4.12 Historical research, including a full map regression, was carried at Wigan Archives and Local Studies.

4.13 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Chartered Institute for



Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures 2014.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 As a lightly-wooded upland, the Wigan area may have presented an attractive prospect to prehistoric people. However, there is little archaeological evidence for settlement with most of the evidence coming from stray finds. A Late Neolithic polished stone axe was found at Gidlow and a Bronze Age axe-hammer was discovered in the Bottling Wood area (Tindal n.d.).
- 5.2 At least four phases of Roman settlement were discovered in Wigan by GMAU, from the period late 1st to 2nd century AD. The early phases were associated with substantial military store buildings, and the later ones with heavy industrial activity. There was no evidence of 3rd or 4th century occupation, although the evidence of the finds from elsewhere in the town suggests that Roman occupation continued into this period (Tindall, A S n.d.).
- 5.3 The name 'Orrell' comes from the Anglo-Saxon *Öra Hyll*, meaning a hill where ore is dug (Mills 1998, 355). Orrell appears in the Domesday survey, affording possessions to the Thane of the conqueror (Baines 1824). Orrell was a well-defined part of Litherland, and called a 'vill' as early as 1310 but there is nothing to show that it was ever a distinct manor. It is described as a hamlet of Litherland in 1345. Richard Fox son of William the Demand granted his interest in lands, purchased from Margery de Orrell, to Richard de Molyneux of Little Crosby (Farrer & Brownbill 1907). The field system around Orrell and Tontine appear to be regular and roughly rectangular, suggesting that they were organised statutory forms of enclosure in the late 18th / early 19th century (Baker & Butlin 1973, 32; Adkins, et al. 2008, 305). Yates map of 1786 does not show Tontine.
- 5.4 Orrell collieries were worked extensively in the 18th and early 19th centuries, from Gathurst in the north to Londshaw in the south. Another industry which Orrell, especially Far Moor, was known for was nail making (Ashmore, 1982, 120). The census returns for Tontine in the 1870's show at least 11 people working as nail makers, along with several weavers and miners.

- 5.5 In 1841 there was an official connection with the Primitive Methodists and in 1843 Orrell first appeared on the Chorley Circuit plan, although then known as the Orrell and Tontine Circuit. The Revered John Lawley conducted the services and they had 18 members. They met at one of the members' homes, but in 1844 a request was granted to commence meetings in another room, on what was then Crab Tree Lane, off Church Street, and for the starting of a Sunday school. In 1846 a meeting on Christmas day decided that they should build a chapel, although they did not get permission to find out what they could raise by gifts until 1849. By this time Orrell had four of its members serving as preachers in the circuit. The efforts to obtain land proved difficult and in 1851 even the Circuit advised them to waive their intention to build (WRO – D/NM(P)/3/3/D2). The OS map shows Tontine in 1846. At this time the cottages adjacent to the site are shown and the chapel is not present.
- 5.6 By 1857 land still had not been obtained. Rev. Ambros Kirkland became the minister as well as a second minister, Brother J. Ball. By 1858 the Society had 62 members and it was decided that a tea party and two sermons be preached to help support the building fund, and that all necessary steps be taken for the erection of a chapel at Orrell. Land was obtained that summer, comprising what is now the chapel garden fronting Church Street (c.0.5 km to the east-south-east of present Tontine Church) and the chapel erected by 1859 (WRO – D/NM(P)/3/3/D2).
- 5.7 The OS map of 1893 show that by this time a square building was built on the site with the label "Meth. Chap". By the time of the 1907 OS map the chapel had been erected as it stands today. It is shown to be rectangular, with an extension to the western side, behind the adjacent cottages. The chapel appears to be erected on the same footprint as the previous square building. The date stone on the chapel also suggests that it was erected in this year. This was fortunate, as in 1910 the chapel and Sunday School on Church Street burnt down and funds were quickly sought to erect new buildings (WRO – D/NM(P)/3/3/D2).
- 5.8 The OS map of 1926 shows no change to the building, although by this time the small rectangular school building to the east had been built. The chapel at Tontine was closely involved with the Church Street chapel. Minutes of a meeting held on

18th October 1921 note that the annual meeting for Church Street Sunday School was to be held at 3:30 on December 3rd or 11th. The chairman that this time was J Holt and also present were D Cadman, A White and H Y Pendleton (WRO - D/NM[U]1/7/A/1-2).

- 5.9 In 1932 the Church of Trustees met, with members Pendleton, Barton, Gaskell, Pendleton and White present. The chair was William Garbell. The meeting concerned the state of the organ. It was resolved that it should be repaired at a cost of £25. The 1938 OS map shows no change to the site. Minutes taken in July 1849 record that an estimate by A.T. Holland for 4 new windows had been received at £180 pounds. The new windows were described as having “coloured leaded lights and circular windows for ventilation” (WRO - D/NM[U]1/7/A/1-2). It was resolved that the estimate be accepted and that an order be placed for all 6 windows to be renewed “with a request that it should not exceed £270” (ibid.). The new school hall and kitchen were erected in 1859, replacing the earlier building to the west of the church, the opening ceremony taking place on January 24th of that year (WRO - D/NM[U]1/7/A/1-2).

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Description

6.1 (Plate 1) The church is rectangular, aligned roughly north – south and constructed of a red brown brick in English Garden Wall bond over an engineering brick base in stretcher bond. It is a single story with a partial first floor level to the south. The roof is double pitched and of slate, with the northern half being slightly lower than the southern. To the west side is an extension constructed in red brick in English Garden Wall bond with a single pitched roof of slate.

Exterior

6.2 South elevation (Plates 2 - 4). This forms the gable end of the building and the main frontage of the church. In the centre of the face is a decorative brick and sandstone porch, projecting from the main face of the building. The opening has a rounded arched lintel of bricks with sandstone keystone and springing points. A sandstone coping lies above the porch with large dogtooth decoration. Flanking the porch is a pair of tall timber framed portrait windows. Each has a sandstone cill painted black and a rounded arched lintel of bricks, painted white. The windows rise to first floor level and contain 9 lights, with the top light being circular. Each light contains several leaded glass pains, some of which are stained. Between the windows, at first floor level is a circular timber framed stained glass window. The surround is brick with sandstone false keystone and matching sandstone to the bottom and sides. Above this is a datestone reading "UNITED METHODIST CHURCH 1907. FOUNDED 1859".

6.3 East elevation (Plates 5 – 8). This elevation contains two tall portrait windows to the south side, matching those on the south elevation. Further north the roof line drops c. 0.5m and the face contains another pair of matching windows. These windows differ only in height. Below the windows, just above the engineering brick base are four sandstone blocks, each bearing a different inscription; FOR CHRIST AND THE CHURCH; TRUST IN THE LORD; GOD IS LOVE; THE LORD IS TRUTH. To the north of this the east face of the extension is visible. This contains a simple timber

framed personnel doorway with a depressed arch lintel of brick, painted to match the sandstone.

6.4 North elevation (Plates 9 – 11). This forms the rear gable end of the building and, unlike the other faces, is not constructed of brick. The whole is built of a shaped sandstone rubble, occasionally brought to course. To the east and sides the brick of the other elevations are visible and the sandstone coursed so as to key in with the bricks. Two large timber framed portrait windows dominate this face. These differ from those on the other faces, being 15 light casement windows with sandstone cills and dressed and chamfered sandstone lintels. To the west side of the face is a timber framed personnel doorway with sandstone lintel matching those of the windows, although painted pale yellow. The east jamb of the doorway is the sandstone of the wall, although the western is formed of brick. To the west is the north elevation of the extension. This is featureless and shows the single pitch of the roof sloping downwards from east to west.

6.5 West elevation (Plates 12 & 13). At the northern end is the elevation of the extension. This has three timber framed casement windows, each with two lights and having sandstone cills with dressed and chamfered sandstone lintels. The wall angles off to the east, south of the second window, and runs to meet the sandstone wall of the adjoining house. This house butts the rest of the elevation.

Interior

6.9 (Plates 14 - 18). The church is accessed via the personnel doorway in the southern elevation. This is wide, with a pair a timber double doors hung and a rounded lintel with light. This leads into a small entrance way with personnel doorways off to the east and west and a pair of double doors to the north leading into the main body of the church. The eastern and western doorways have moulded timber surrounds and four panelled timber doors hung. To the west the doorway leads into a small room with half-timber panelling around the walls and a folding timber screen to the north, with frosted glass. The eastern doorway from the entrance way leads into a matching room, although a timber staircase lies along the southern wall, before turning north, leading to the first floor. The staircase has a moulded timber

handrail and tuned balusters and newel post. The ceiling of these areas is plastered and the floor timber with carpet over.

- 6.10 (Plates 19 - 27). To the north of these three rooms the building opens out into a single space with the timber floor boards visible. The ceiling is plastered, although the base of the roof trusses are visible, resting on projecting columns running the height of the wall. The walls are plastered with the half-timber panelling running around the whole of the church. At the northern end the floor is raised by two steps, with a timber pulpit placed centrally. Beyond this is a timber screen with organ in the centre. The screen contains panelling as well as decorative details. To the west of the organ the screen contains a pair of timber doors and to the east there is a single door next to a matching panel. Beyond the screen the bare floorboards are visible and a cast iron radiator lies at the west side of the north wall. To the west of this is the timber framed personnel external doorway to the rear of the building. At the northern end of the west wall is a timber framed personnel doorway leading into the extension, along with a matching doorway to the south of it, one each side of the timber screen.
- 6.11 (Plates 28 - 30). The first floor is accessed via the timber dog-legged staircase in the southeast corner of the building. The first floor lies over the southern three rooms only. The floor is bare boards and the ceiling is plaster. The ceiling here is higher than the rest of the church to the north and it forms a rounded curve. A small hatch gives access to the attic space where the machine cut timber king post trusses are visible. A brick wall rises in the centre, marking the change in roof level.
- 6.12 (Plates 31 - 33). The extension is accessed externally via the personnel doorway at the northern end of the east elevation. This leads into a short corridor with bare floorboards, plastered ceiling and plastered walls above half-timber panelling. Two modern timber doors lie in the west wall, each leading to a modern toilet. The southern of these contains the timber framed window. The northern toilet has an angled wall to the northwest corner, suggestive of a fireplace. On the opposite side of the corridor a doorway to the south of the external doorway leads into the north end of the church, behind the timber screen. This doorway differs from the others,

having four panels. A further modern doorway lies at the southern end of the corridor.

6.13 (Plates 34 - 36). Accessed via the southern end of the corridor above is a small room, matching the corridor, with half-timber panelling and plaster above. An angled blocked fireplace lies in the south west corner of the room and a doorway in the east wall leads into the church. To the south a further doorway leads into the southernmost room. This is similar to the previous, although the walls are slightly angled to accommodate the adjoining house and a blocked fireplace lies in the southeast corner.

7. ANALYSIS AND PHASING

- 7.1 A square building is shown on the 1893 OS mapping in the same location as the present church. However, the construction of the building, with an engineering brick base, suggests a 20th century date. Further there is no joint in the eastern wall which would denote that the northern end is a later addition. Interestingly, the roof level drops at the point where the earlier building ended. However, given the other evidence, coupled with the date stone giving the date of 1907, suggests that the whole was erected at this date. The change in roof height may be a symbolic marking of the previous chapel location. A photograph of unknown date (figure 9) shows what may have been the earlier square chapel, prior to the new one in 1907. The photograph has been used on the Orrell Methodist Church website (orrellmethodistchurch.com) where it appears to illustrate the first chapel built on Church Street in 1859. However, the houses to the left of the church are set back from the chapel front, much as they are at the Tontine Chapel. This may suggest that the photograph depicts the earlier Tontine chapel, which is quite different to the present one.
- 7.2 The OS map of 1907 shows the chapel as it appears now, with the western extension already present. This suggests that the whole was erected as a single building. The round headed windows are later replacements, dating from 1949. The two windows to the rear of the building are different to these, suggesting that these are the original windows from 1907. They are very similar to those shown on the side of the chapel on the undated photograph (figure 9), although slightly taller. It is unknown why the rear of the building was erected in stone, rather than brick. The stone work keys into the brick, showing it to be a contemporary build.
- 7.3 The first chapel in Orrell was erected on Church Street in 1859. The date stone on the Tontine chapel states that it was founded in 1859. This relates to the first chapel on the "Orrell and Tontine Circuit" rather than the current building, which was erected after this date. Minutes from the chapel prior to 1921 were not found.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The first Methodist chapel was erected off Church Street in Orrell to the east of the site in 1859. Between then and 1893 a small square chapel was erected on the site in Tontine. This was demolished in the early 20th century and the new building erected in 1907.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer. It will be held under the catalogue reference DDX 3172.
- 9.2 The site archive shall be prepared and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term- storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.
- 9.3 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record in Adobe Acrobat 'pdf.' Format, along with digital photographs, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 9.4 The archaeological contractor will complete the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form. Once a report has become a public document by submission into the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) LCCAS may place the information on a web-site. Unless we hear to the contrary it will be assumed that our client is agreeable to this. Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work.

10. COPYRIGHT

- 10.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

CIfA	Chartered Institute for archaeologists
LRO	Lancashire Record Office
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey
WRO	Wigan Record Office

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Census returns for Tontine 1841

Census returns for Tontine 1851

Census returns for Tontine 1861

Census returns for Tontine 1871

Census returns for Tontine 1881

Census returns for Tontine 1891

Census returns for Tontine 1901

Census returns for Tontine 1911

Maps

1846 6" OS Lancashire Sheet 93

1893 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

1907 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

1926 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

1938 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

Appendix 1: Figures

Contents

Figure 1: Location plan

Figure 2: Site Plan

Figure 3: 1846 6" OS Lancashire Sheet 93

Figure 4: Detail of above

Figure 5: 1893 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

Figure 6: 1907 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

Figure 7: 1926 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

Figure 8: 1938 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

Figure 9: Photograph showing "Primitive Methodist, Orrell"

Figure 10: Ground floor plan

Figure 11: First floor plan

Figure 12: Section A – A1

Figure 13: Ground floor photo location plan

Figure 14: First floor photo location plan

Figure 15: Photographic Register

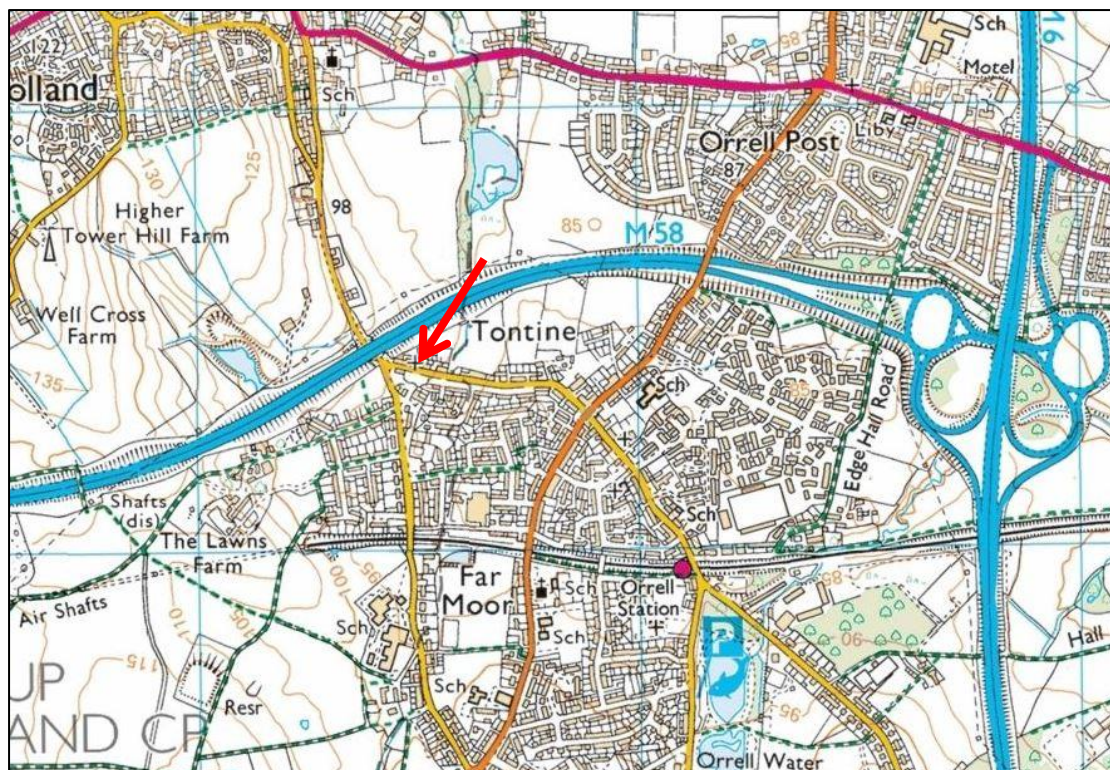


Figure 1: Location Plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)



Figure 2: Site Plan



Figure 3: 1846 6" OS Lancashire Sheet 93



Figure 4: Detail of above

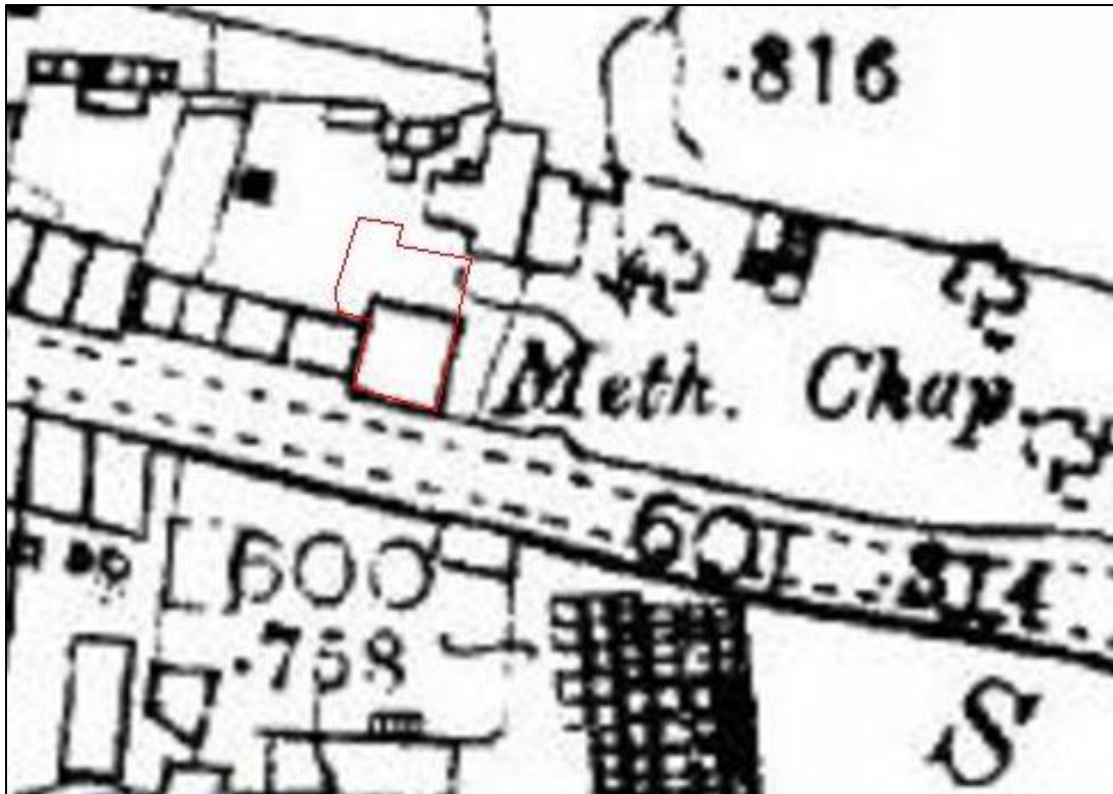


Figure 5: 1893 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

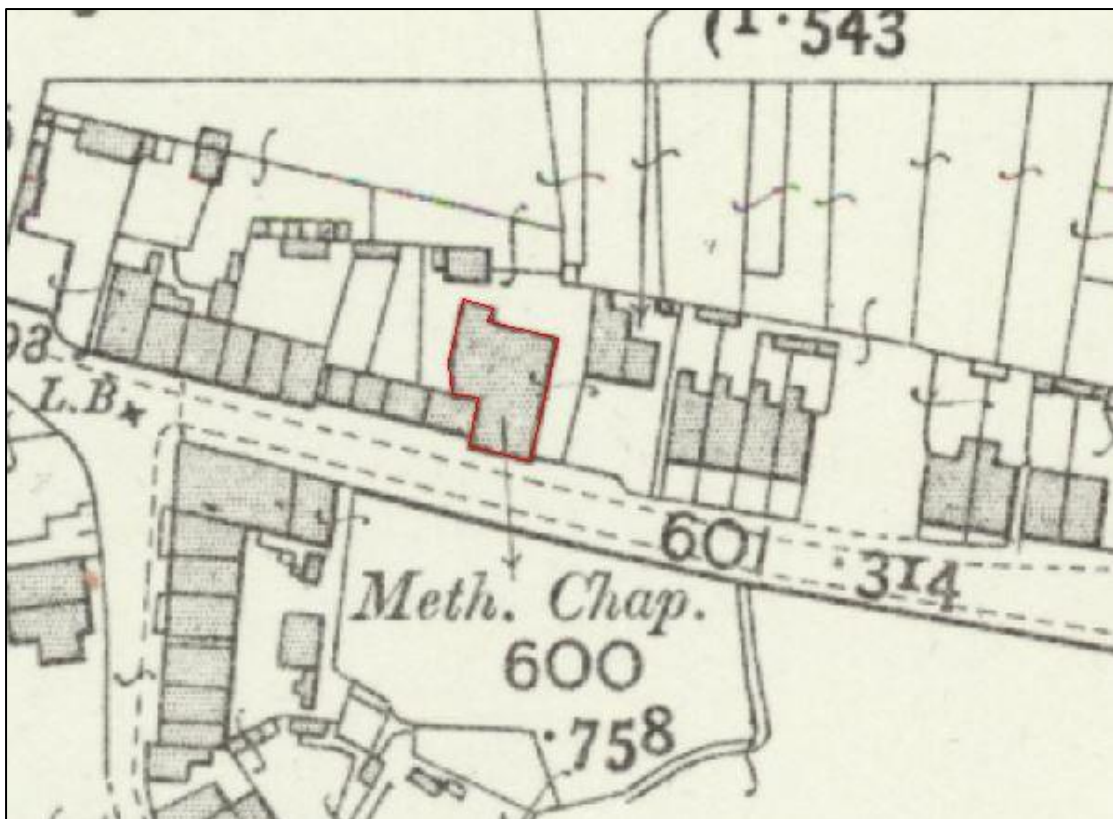


Figure 6: 1907 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9

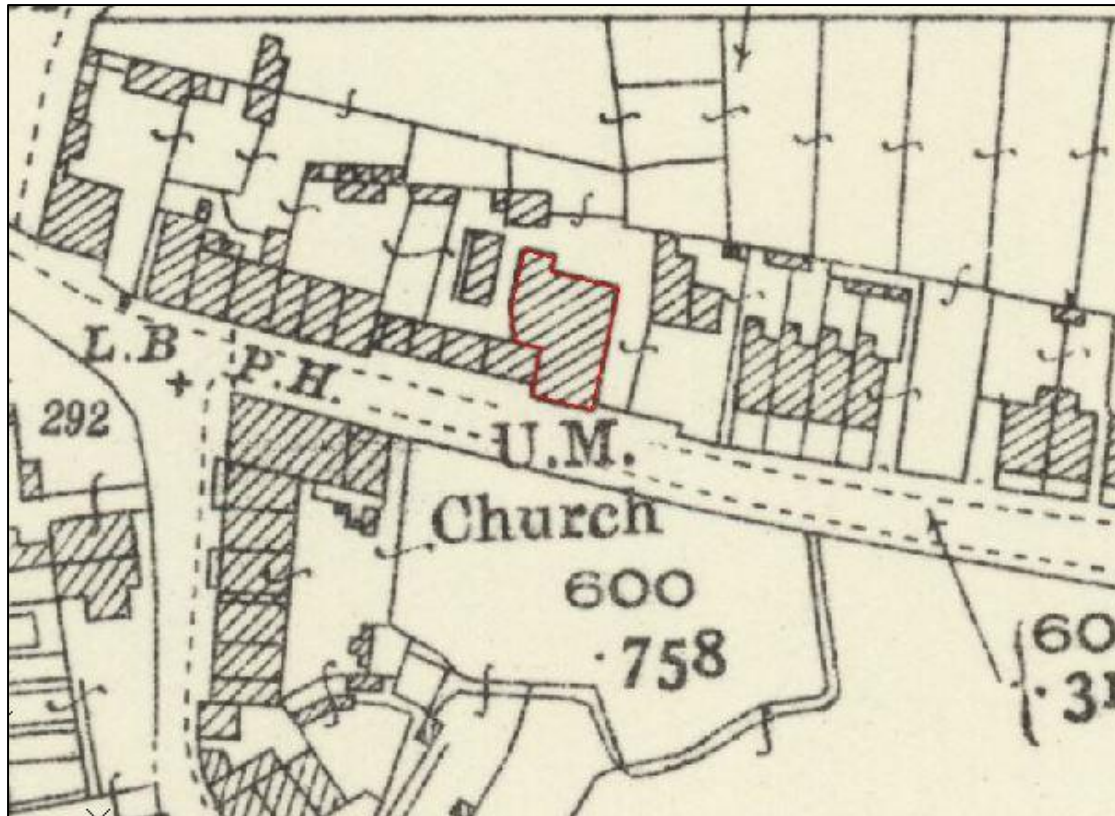


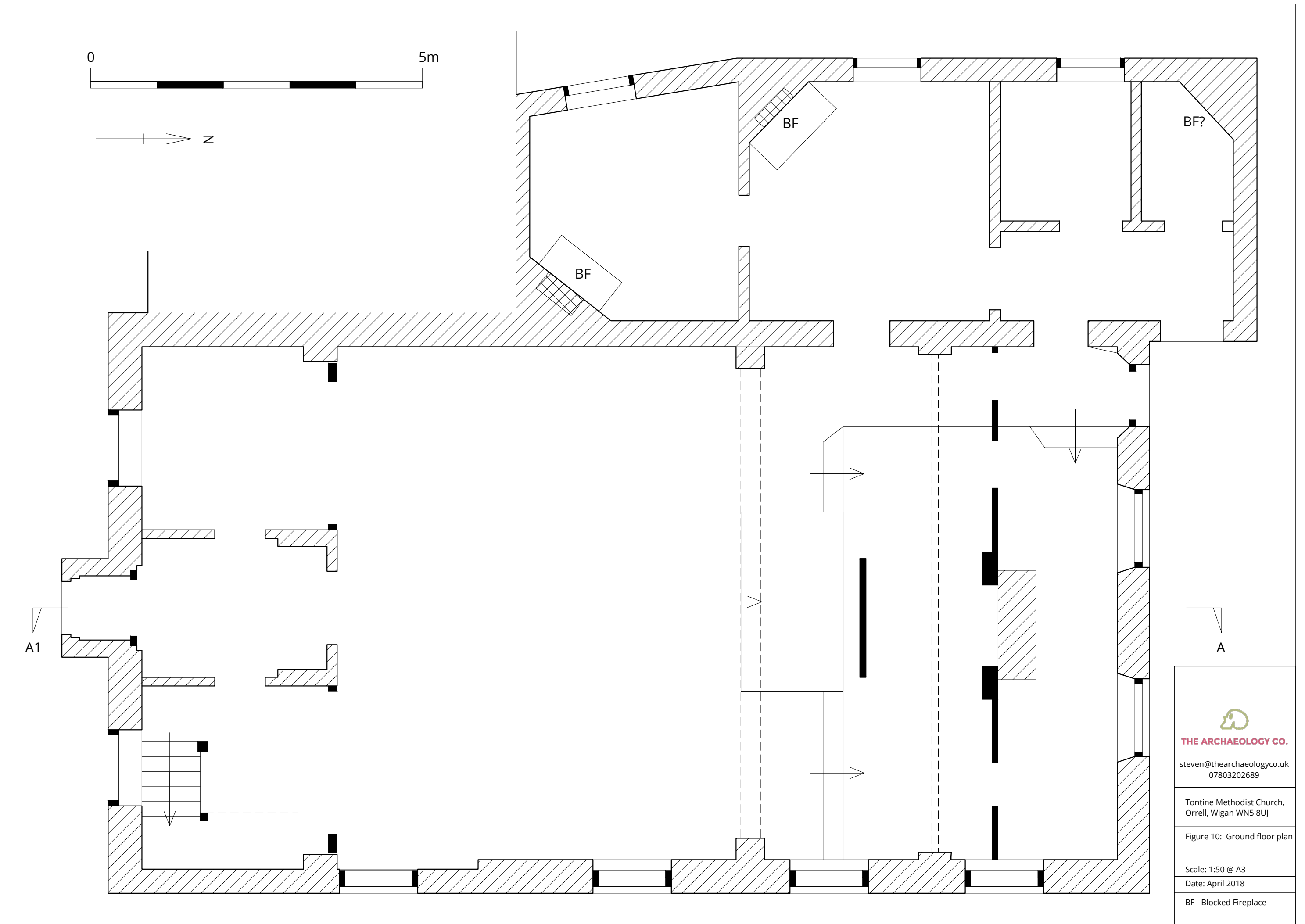
Figure 7: 1926 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9



Figure 8: 1938 OS Lancashire Sheet 93.9



Figure 9: Photograph showing "Primitive Methodist, Orrell"



A1

A

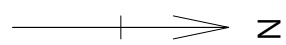
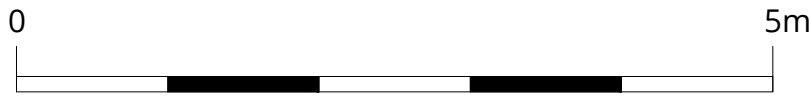
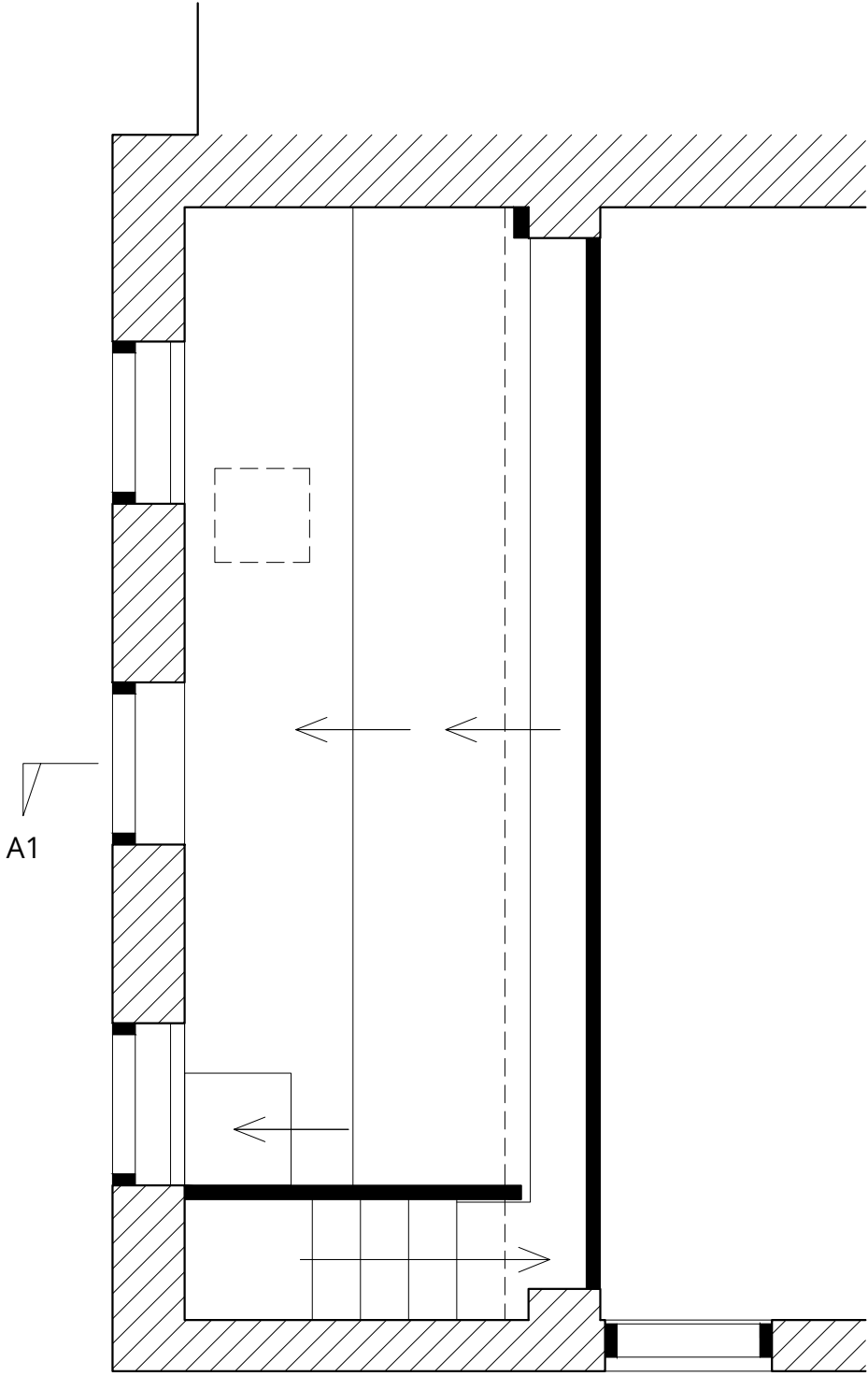

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Figure 10: Ground floor plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A3
 Date: April 2018

BF - Blocked Fireplace



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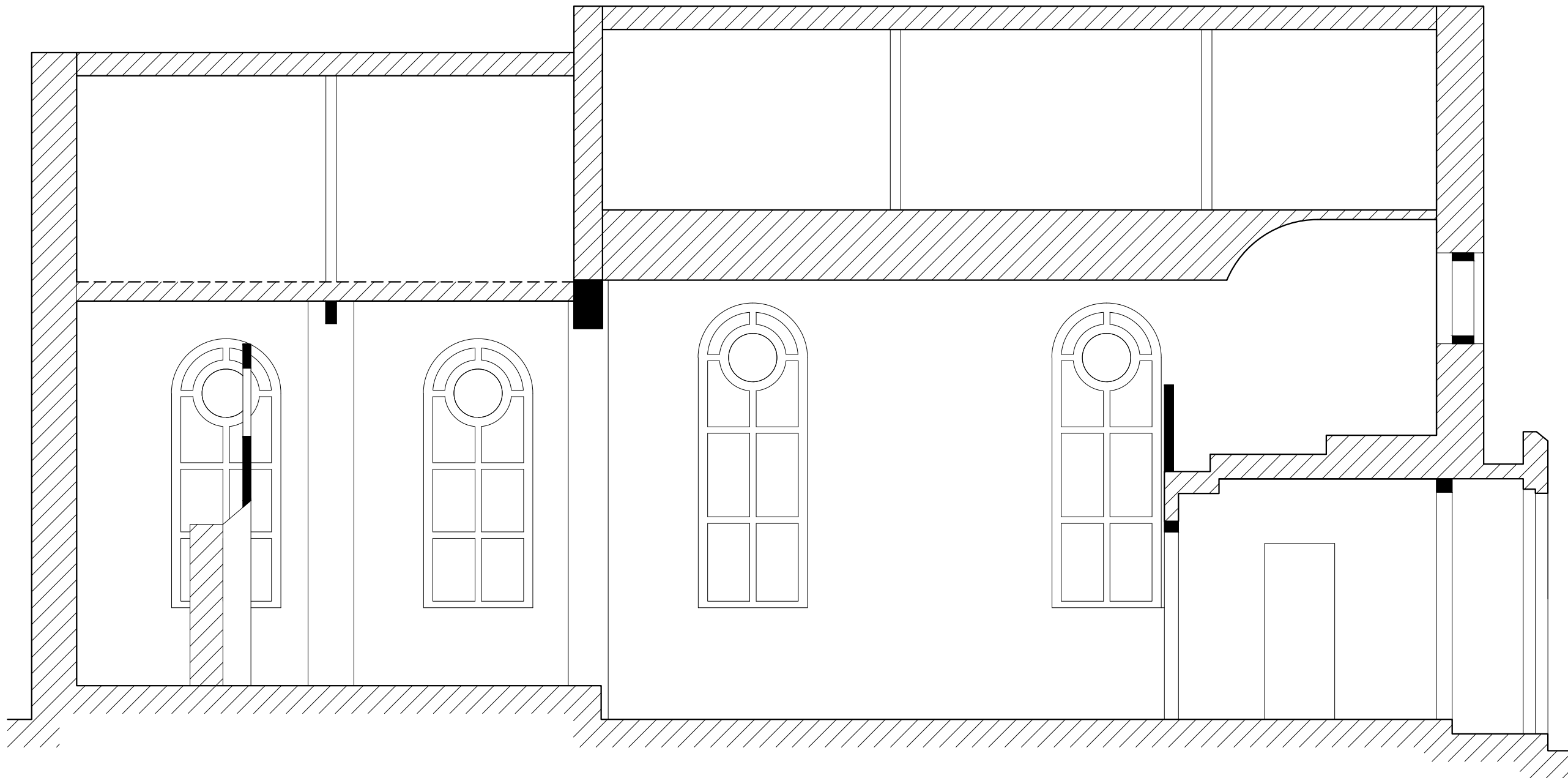
Figure 11: First floor plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

Date: April 2018

A

A1



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

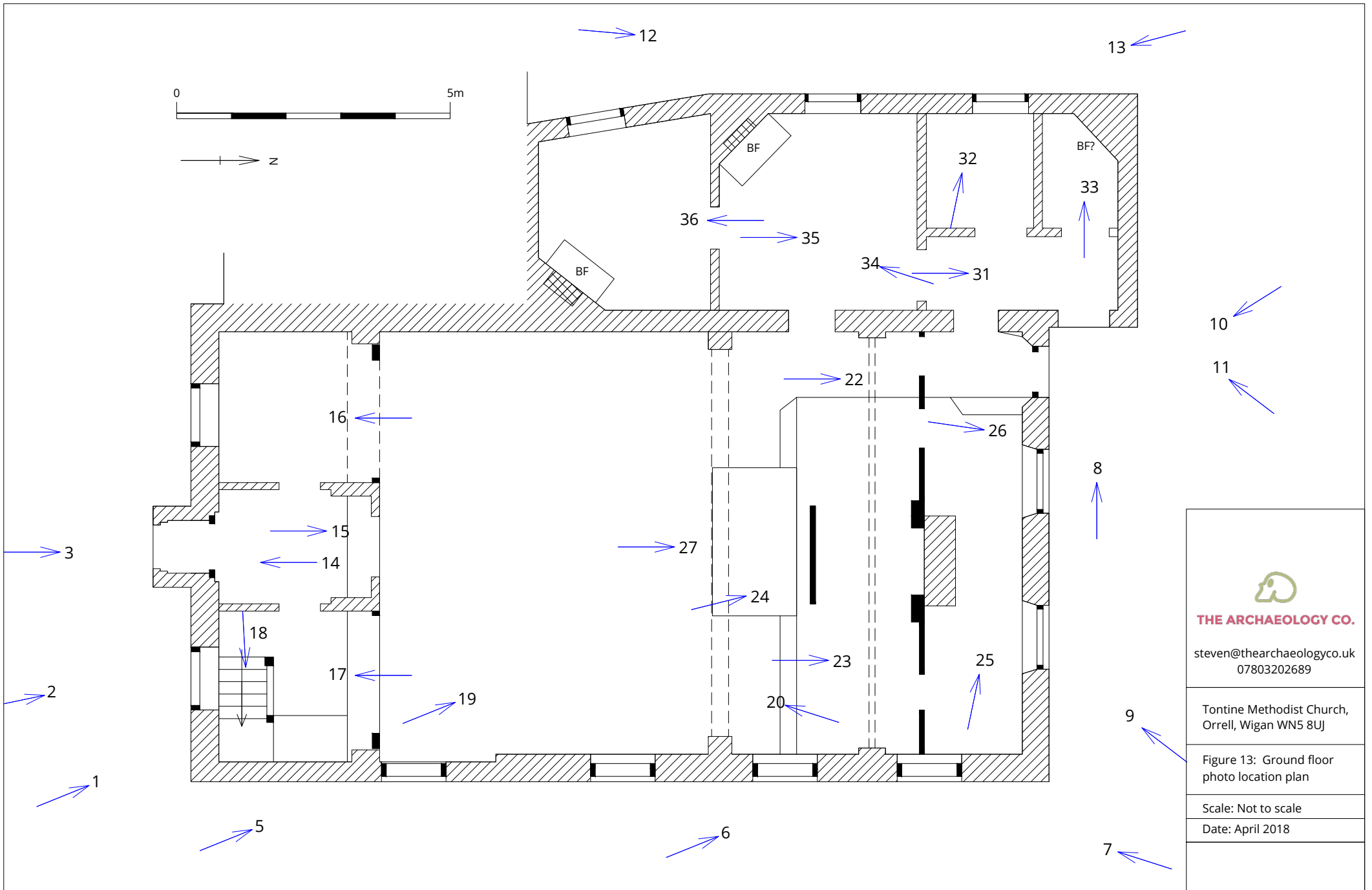
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Tontine Methodist Church,
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Figure 12: Section A - A1

Scale: 1:50 @ A3

Date: April 2018

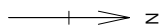
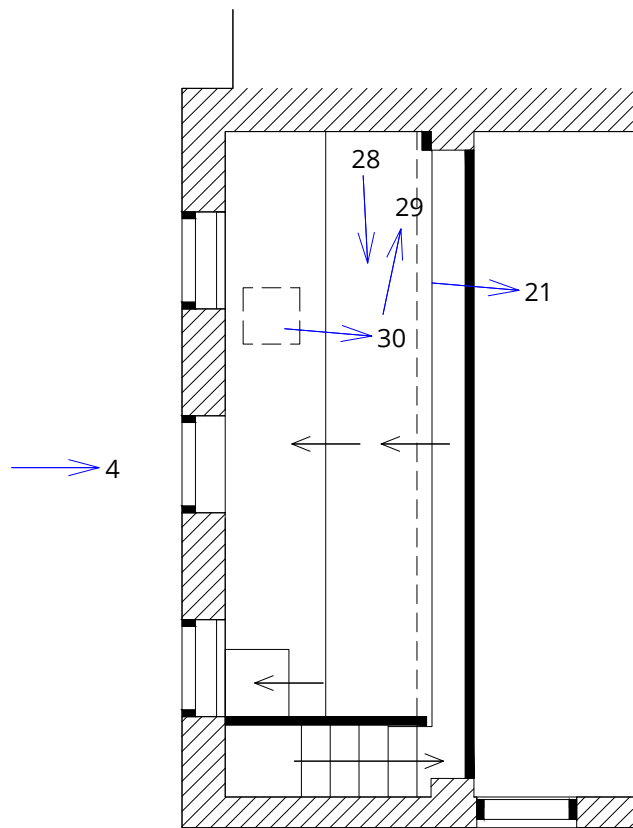



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Figure 13: Ground floor
photo location plan

Scale: Not to scale
Date: April 2018



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Tontine Methodist Church,
Orrell, Wigan WN5 8UJ

Figure 14: First floor
photo location plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: April 2018

Figure 15: Photographic Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Film/Frame	Description	View to
1	P4023263	1/1	General shot of Tontine Methodist Church	N
2	P4023264	1/2	South elevation	NW
3	P4023265	1/3	Detail of porch	N
4	P4023266	1/4	Detail of circular window and date stone	N
5	P4023267	1/5	East elevation, south end	NW
6	P4023269	1/6	East elevation, north end	NW
7	P4023270	1/7	East elevation from north	SW
8	P4023273	1/10	East elevation of extension	W
9	P4023271	1/8	North elevation	SE
10	P4023272	1/9	North elevation	SE
11	P4023274	1/11	North elevation of extension	SW
12	P4023275	1/12	West elevation of extension	NE
13	P4023276	1/13	West elevation of extension	SE
14	P4023283	1/20	Entrance showing external door	S
15	P4023284	1/21	Entrance showing internal door	N
16	P4023285	1/22	Western room from entrance	S
17	P4023282	1/19	Eastern room from entrance showing staircase	S
18	P4023298	1/35	Staircase detail	E
19	P4023277	1/14	Church interior from south	N
20	P4023281	1/18	Church interior from north	S
21	P4023295	1/32	Church interior from first floor	N
22	P4023278	1/15	Screen detail, west end	N
23	P4023279	1/16	Screen detail, east end	N
24	P4023280	1/17	Pulpit	N
25	P4023286	1/23	North end of church, behind screen	W
26	P4023287	1/24	Detail of cast iron radiator	N
27	P4023300	1/36	Plaster ceiling rose at north end of church	N
28	P4023294	1/31	First floor looking east	E
29	P4023296	1/33	Screen at west end of first floor	W
30	P4023297	1/34	Attic space showing machine cut timber king post truss	N
31	P4023291	1/28	Corridor at north end of extension	N
32	P4023292	1/29	Southern toilet	W
33	P4023293	1/30	Northern toilet	E
34	P4023289	1/26	Central room of extension showing angled wall of former fireplace	S
35	P4023290	1/27	Central room of extension	N
36	P4023288	1/25	Southern room of extension	S

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General shot of Tontine Methodist Church



Plate 2: South elevation



Plate 3: Detail of porch



Plate 4: Detail of circular window and date stone



Plate 5: East elevation, south end



Plate 6: East elevation, north end



Plate 7: East elevation from north



Plate 8: East elevation of extension



Plate 9: North elevation



Plate 10: North elevation

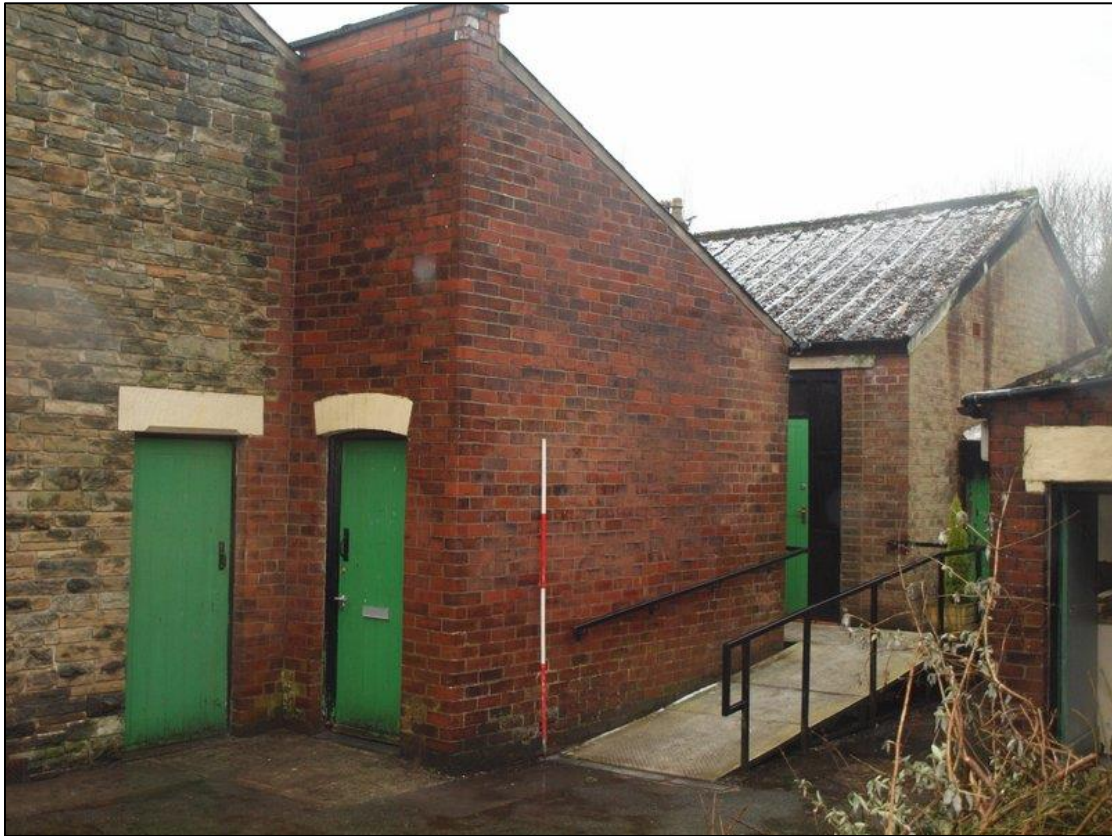


Plate 11: North elevation of extension



Plate 12: West elevation of extension



Plate 13: West elevation of extension



Plate 14: Entrance showing external door



Plate 15: Entrance showing internal door



Plate 16: Western room from entrance



Plate 17: Eastern room from entrance showing staircase



Plate 18: Staircase detail



Plate 19: Church interior from south



Plate 20: Church interior from north



Plate 21: Church interior from first floor

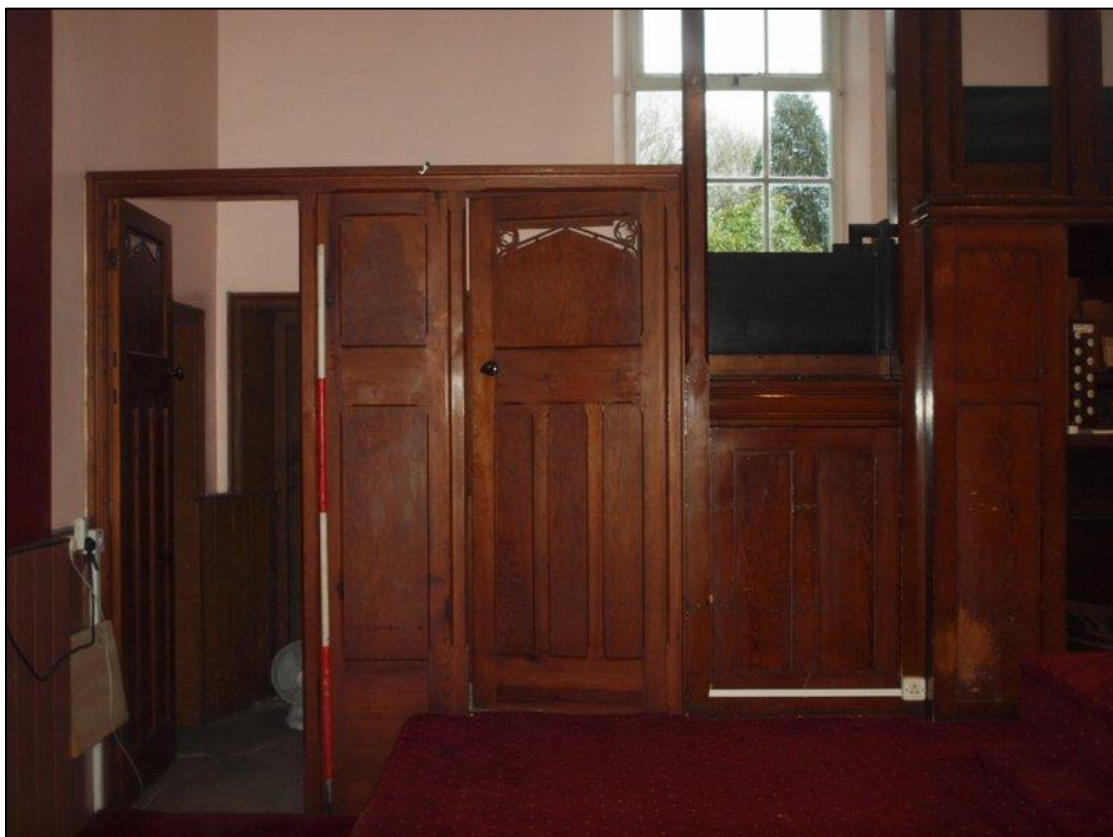


Plate 22: Screen detail, west end



Plate 23: Screen detail, east end



Plate 24: Pulpit



Plate 25: North end of church, behind screen



Plate 26: Detail of cast iron radiator



Plate 27: Plaster ceiling rose at north end of church



Plate 28: First floor looking east



Plate 29: Screen at west end of first floor



Plate 30: Attic space showing machine cut timber king post truss



Plate 31: Corridor at north end of extension



Plate 32: Southern toilet



Plate 33: Northern toilet

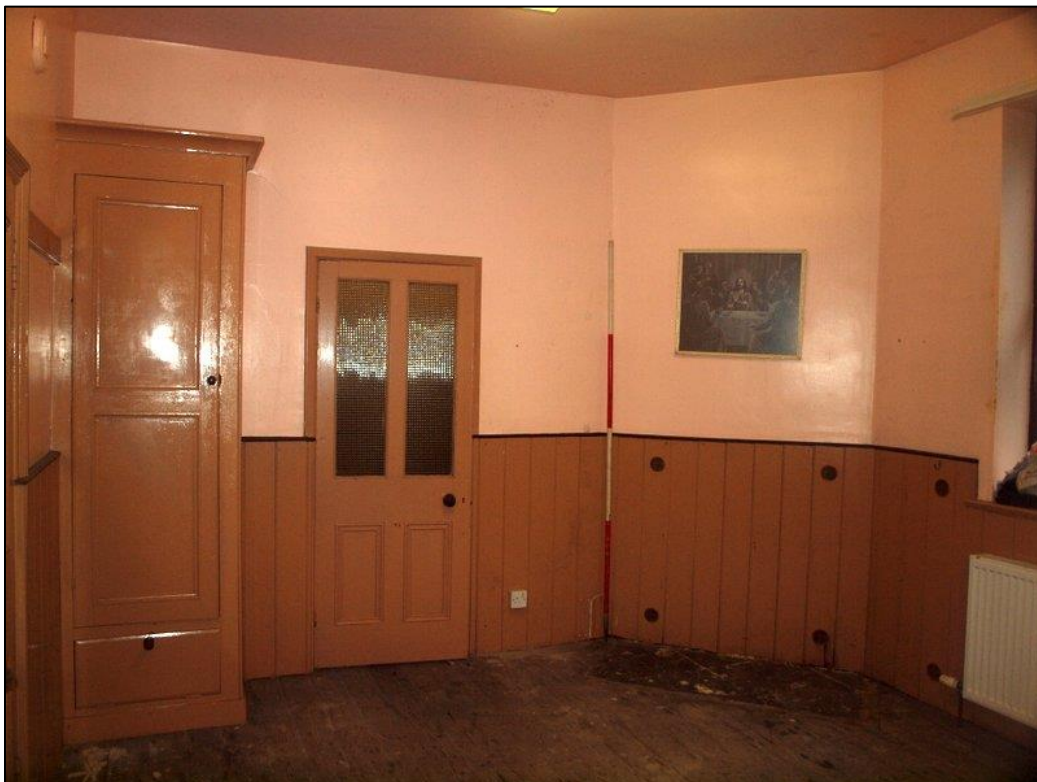


Plate 34: Central room of extension showing angled wall of former fireplace



Plate 35: Central room of extension



Plate 36: Southern room of extension



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

Tontine Methodist Church, Orrell
Written Scheme of Investigation

March 2018

1: Introduction

Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to prepare a WSI for an historic building survey of Tontine Methodist Church, Orrell, Wigan WN5 8UJ. Planning Condition 5 (application number 2017/1293/FUL) states that:

No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: *To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the building.*

This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which outlines the programme of work required to undertake this survey.

2: Site Location

Tontine Methodist Church is located on the north side of Tontine Road, before it becomes Sefton Road. It lies c. 1.1 km southwest of Orrell centre. The postal address is Tontine Methodist Church, Orrell, Wigan WN5 8UJ and the National Grid Reference is SD 52499 04427. A school building is joined to a church to the west side. The church is not listed and does not lie within a conservation area.

3: Historical Background

The chapel appears on the 1894 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping (Lancashire Sheet 93.09), where a building labelled "Meth. Chap" is shown. A date stone suggests the church dates to 1859. It is believed that Revd. John Lawley came to Orrell in 1841 to begin his ministry and began preaching in Queen's Square, opposite where the present church now stands. He then moved to an upper room in what is now the garden

of Salem United Reformed church. At the time the church was known as 'Orrell and Tontine' and the Society comprised just eighteen members. In 1858 they were able to buy their own piece of land to erect their first permanent church and the congregation had grown to 62.

4: Historic Building Survey

Aims

Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey is to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of demolition or alteration. This will be achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the preparation of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

Method

This shall comprise a field survey recording of the building. The survey shall be performed to level 2/3 of Historic England's 2016 "Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice", and shall record:

- The form and fabric of the building, along with a measured survey, with a view to producing plans at each level of the building and one representative cross section. These shall be produced at an appropriate scale;
- A photographic survey of the building's external appearance and internal rooms, as well as detailed photographs and/or drawings of key architectural features or features evident of past function. Photographs will be taken on 35mm black and white film for archive purposes duplicated with a high resolution digital SLR camera of at least 12 megapixels for the report. Images shall be saved as TIFF files along with RAW files. All photographs will contain an appropriate photographic

scale and the locations and direction will be marked on a photograph location plan.

- An historic map regression will be undertaken along with historical research into the site, with a view to producing a short account of the history of the building and group of buildings it belongs to as well as putting the building into its surrounding context;
- Areas which may hold key information to the understanding of the buildings development, but are currently obscured, will be identified to inform where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during stripping out/demolition;
- The building will be formally described internally and externally.

The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the “Standard and Guidance for Historic Building Surveys” (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014) to Historic England level 2/3 standards as stated above.

Reporting

Following the building survey, the results will be described within a fully illustrated report, which shall include the following:

- A summary of the survey’s findings;
- The background to the survey, which will include an outline of the planning context, the survey dates and location details;
- An outline of the survey methodology;
- A summary of the sites history, development and importance, including a discussion of the building(s) in its local and regional context;
- A formal and descriptive account of the buildings, with reference to plans, elevations and photographs;
- A set of measured scaled drawings showing plans and at least one representative cross section;
- Plan or plans showing the location and direction of the photographs;
- The identification of currently obscured areas of historic fabric which will be exposed by the development works that should be subject to a watching brief;

- The contents and location of the archive.

5: Archive

The site archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (Historic England 2015). The written, drawn and photographic archive will be placed with Lancashire Record Office within a reasonable time of completion of the project. This shall comprise a bound copy of the report as well as a PDF/A copy on CD and the black and white photographs. A digital version (PDF) of the report and digital photographs shall be sent to Lancashire Historic Environment Record. The OASIS record shall be completed, including an upload of the report. The Development Control Archaeologist will be notified by email once deposition has taken place.

6: Staff

Steven Price of the Archaeology Co. is nominated to carry out the works. All fieldwork will be undertaken by Steven Price BA (Hons.) MA, MPhil, PCIfA as well as other trained staff under his guidance.

7: Timetable

It is anticipated that the historic building assessment will be undertaken over a period of one week, and a report will be produced within six weeks of commencement.

8: General

All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project will follow the requirements set down in the appropriate

Standard and Guidance notes prepared by the Institute for Archaeologists and all staff will wear appropriate PPE.



Figure 1: Location Plan



Figure 2: 1893 OS Map

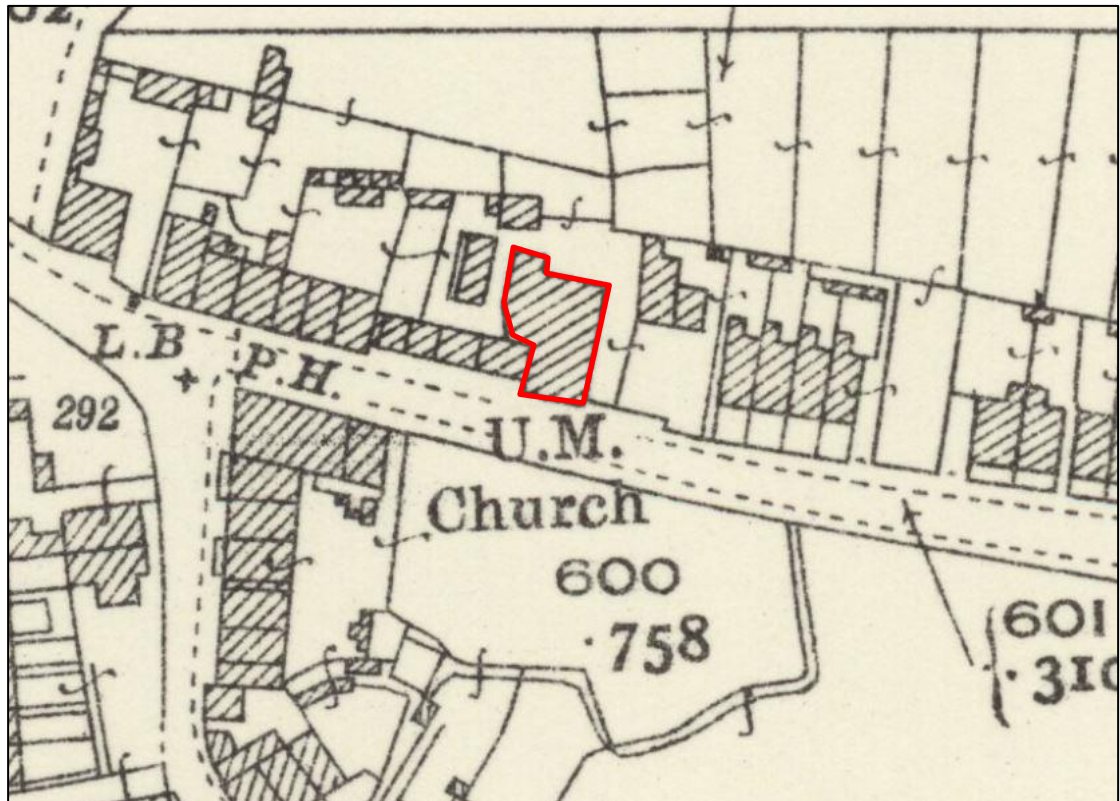


Figure 3: 1926 OS Map